**Pears' shilling cyclopædia.**


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# Pears'

# SHILLING CYCLOPÆDIA

1. ENGLISH DICTIONARY
2. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
3. DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS
4. DESK INFORMATION
5. GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD
6. ATLAS OF THE WORLD
7. DICTIONARY OF COOKERY
8. LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS
9. MEDICAL DICTIONARY

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# Pears' Soap

*Is specially recommended for Infants and Children, because it is perfectly pure, and does not irritate their delicate sensitive skin, nor make their little eyes smart.*

EVERY TABLET OF

# PEARS' SOAP

*is kept at least twelve months before it is sold. This can be said of no other Soap in the world, and good soap, like good wine, improves with age.*

*You may keep Pears' Soap for twenty years in any climate, and it will never shrink. Every tablet will retain its original shape and every ball remain a perfect sphere—proof positive that there is no shrinkage, and that they are old and well-matured.*

# PEARS'

# SHILLING CYCLOPÆDIA

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# PEARS'

# SHILLING

# CYCLOPÆDIA

CONTAINING

I. DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
II. COMPENDIUM OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
III. DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS
IV. DESK INFORMATION
V. GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD
VI. ATLAS OF THE WORLD
VII. DICTIONARY OF COOKERY AND PASTRY
VIII. LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS
IX. DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

LONDON
A. & F. PEARS, LIMITED
71-75 NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.
1898

PRINTED FOR
A. & F. PEARS, LIMITED
BY DAVID BRYCE & SON, GLASGOW

# PEARS' CYCLOPÆDIA.

## *ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.*

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS. Page 342.

E.g. *Exempla gratia* should be *Exempli gratia.*

FAMILIAR LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES. Page 344.

Quem Deus vult perdere dementat, Whom God would destroy He first makes mad, should read:

Quos (or Quem) Deus vult perdere prius dementat, Those whom God would ruin He first deprives of reason.

TELEGRAMS, INLAND. Page 351.

The 4th sentence should read: When the terminal office, *i.e.* the office nearest to the address, is a Head Post Office, the amount paid for the transmission covers the cost of delivery within three miles, or within the town postal delivery when that extends for more than three miles. But when it is not a Head Post Office the message is delivered free within three miles only. Telegrams are delivered free at all times within the Metropolitan Postal District. When the address is beyond the free delivery, porterage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, the charge being calculated from the office door.

MONEY ORDERS should read: For sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; exceeding £1 and not exceeding £3, 3d.; exceeding £3 and not exceeding £10, 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS. Page 354.

A pint of water weighs 1 lb., should read:

A pint of water weighs approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

"A pint of pure water
Weighs a pound and a quarter."

This refers to an imperial pint.

A gallon of water contains 231 solid inches, should read:

An imperial gallon of water contains 277·274 cub. inches.

MARRIAGE, ETC. Page 361.

Third last paragraph should read:

The registrar must receive seven clear days' notice prior to the granting of his certificate. A marriage must be registered within three days; a birth in Scotland twenty-one days, in England forty-two days, or even three months without a penalty; a death in Scotland within eight days, England five; a child must be vaccinated within six months after the date of its birth in Scotland, in England three.

WILLS. Page 368.

Add following clause before the two witnesses' signatures:—Signed by the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

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# Pears'

# English Dictionary

Comprising

Besides the Ordinary and Newest Words in the Language,
Short Explanations of a large number of Scientific,
Philosophical, Literary, & Technical Terms

*THE TIMES* says of this Dictionary
"It is neither inadequate nor inaccurate."

# PREFACE

THE special feature of this Dictionary is, that by the omission of some words which can hardly be supposed either in spelling or meaning to offer any difficulty to people likely to consult a dictionary, space has been found for a considerable number of puzzling words occurring in the scientific and other higher literature of our time. Care, however, has been taken to omit none of those common words whose spelling or exact use occasions at times a momentary difficulty even to well-educated people. A similar rule has been observed in marking pronunciation: only such words as may reasonably give room for doubt have been marked. The main aim of the compilation is to give as much useful information as possible in a limited space, and in a handy and, it is hoped, not inelegant form. With this view, where noun, adjective, and verb are all obviously connected in meaning, one only has sometimes been inserted; but in explaining the inserted word, kindred omitted words have either been explained or a key to their meaning has been supplied. The Dictionary will thus be found to contain the meaning of very many more words than it apparently professes to explain.

# Pears' English Dictionary

Comprising

Besides the Ordinary and Newest Words in the Language, Short Explanations of a large number of Scientific, Philosophical, Literary, and Technical Terms

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a.* | stands for | adjective. | *pl.* | stands for | plural. |
| *ad.* | ,, | adverb. | *prep.* | ,, | preposition. |
| *con.* | ,, | conjunction. | *pron.* | ,, | pronoun. |
| *ex.* | ,, | exclamation or interjection. | *v.* | ,, | verb. |
| | | | *L.* | ,, | Latin. |
| *n.* | ,, | noun. | *Fr.* | ,, | French. |

### A

ABACUS, *n.* counting instrument of balls and wires.
ABAFT, *ad.* toward the stern.
ABANDON, *v.* forsake wholly.
ABANDON (dong), *n.* heartiness, dash.
ABANDONED, *a.* given up entirely; very wicked.
ABASEMET, *n.* state of being abased or brought
ABASH, *v.* make ashamed. [low.
ABATEMENT, *n.* decrease; sum taken off price.
ABATIS (-tee'), *n.* branches of trees turned outward for defence.
ABBACY, *n.* office or privileges of abbot.
ABBATOIR (-twar), *n.* public slaughter-house.
ABBOT, ABBESS, *n.* head of abbey, monastery, or
ABBREVIATE, *v.* shorten; contract. [convent.
ABDICATION, *n.* resigning trust or office.
ABDOMEN (ab' or do'), *n.* lower part of belly.
ABDUCTION, *n* carrying away.
ABED, *ad.* in bed; on the bed.
ABERRATION, *n.* act of wandering.
ABETTOR, *n.* one who abets or encourages.
ABEYANCE, *n.* state of suspense.
ABHORRENCE, *n.* extreme hatred; detestation.
ABIDE, *v.* stay or dwell in; wait for. [powers.
ABILITY, *n.* power; means; skill;—*pl.* mental
ABIOGENESIS, *n.* production of life from not living
ABJECTNESS, *n.* meanness of spirit. [matter.
ABJURE, *v.* renounce upon oath; retract.
ABLUTION, *n.* washing. ABNEGATION, *n.* self-
ABNORMAL, *a.* against rule. [denial.
ABOLITION, *n.* abolishing; repealing; making
AB INITIO, L. from the beginning. [void.
ABOMINABLE, *a.* detestable.
ABORIGINAL, *a.* first, or primitive.
AB ORIGINE, L. from the origin.
ABORIGINES, *n. pl.* first inhabitants of a country.
ABORTION, *n.* a miscarriage.
ABORTIVE, *a.* unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
ABRADE, *v.* rub off; grate.
ABRIDGMENT, *n.* work abridged or contracted.
ABROACH, *ad.* in a posture to let out liquor.
ABROGATE, *v.* repeal; annul.
ABRUPT, *a.* sudden; broken.
ABSCESS, *n.* tumour filled with purulent matter.
ABSCISION, *n.* abscinding or cutting off.
ABSCOND, *v.* hide one's self.
ABSENCE, *n.* a being absent. [inattentive.
ABSENT (sent'), *v.* keep away; (ab') *a.* not present;
ABSENTEE, *n.* one who absents himself.
ABSENTEEISM, *n.* living away from one's estate.
ABSINTHE (-sant), *n.* popular French liqueur; brandy flavoured with wormwood. [bitrary.
ABSOLUTE, *a.* not limited; unconditional; ar-
ABSOLUTENESS, *n.* completeness; arbitrary
ABSOLUTION, *n.* forgiveness. [power.
ABSOLUTISM, *n.* principles of absolute govern-
ABSOLVE, *v.* free from; pardon. [ment.
ABSORB, *v.* suck up; imbibe.
ABSORBENT, *n.* substance that sucks up; *a.*
ABSORPTION, *n.* act of sucking up. [sucking up.
ABSTAIN, *v.* keep or refrain from.
ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* temperate in diet.
ABSTERTION, *n.* act of cleansing.
ABSTRACT, *v.* draw from; separate; remove.
ABSTRACT, *a.* separate; existing in the mind only; *n.* abridgment or epitome.
ABSTRACTION, *n.* drawing from; absence of mind.
ABSTRUSE, *a.* difficult to be understood.
ABSURD, *a.* contrary to reason.
ABUNDANT, very plentiful. [of the city.
AB URBE CONDITA, L. (A.U.C.), from founding
ABUSE, (uz'), *v.* treat ill; (us'), *n.* wrong use.
ABUTMENT, *n.* that which abuts or borders upon; solid part of a bridge next land.
ABYSS, *n.* bottomless gulf or depth.
ACADEMIC, ACADEMICAL, *a.* pertaining to an academy or university. [of arts and science.
ACADEMICIAN, *n.* member of academy—school
ACADIAN, *a.* belonging to Nova Scotia.
ACAULOUS, *a.* without stem.
ACCEDE, *v.* be added to; assent.
ACCELERATE, *v.* hasten motion.
ACCELERATIVE, *a.* increasing speed.
ACCENT, (cent') *v.* mark accent; *n.* modulation of voice. [accents.
ACCENTUATION, *n.* mode of uttering or marking
ACCEPTABLE, *a.* likely to be accepted or received; agreeable. [bill accepted.
ACCEPTANCE, *n.* reception with approbation; a
ACCESS, *n.* approach; increase. [helper in a crime.
ACCESSORY, *a.* acceding to; contributing;—*n.*

ACCESSIBLE, *a.* that may be approached.
ACCESSION, *n.* coming to; addition. [chance.
ACCIDENT, *n.* that which happens unforeseen;
ACCIDENTAL, *a.* happening by chance; not es-
ACCLAMATION, *n.* shout of applause. [sential.
ACCLIMATE, *v.* inure to a climate. [climated.
ACCLIMATION, *n.* process or state of being ac-
ACCLIVITY, *n.* steepness upward; ascent. [money.
ACCOMMODATE, *v.* supply conveniences; lend
ACCOMMODATING, *a.* disposed to oblige; kind.
ACCOMPANIMENT, *n.* that which accompanies, or is added as ornament. [accompanying part.
ACCOMPANIST, *n.* performer in music who takes
ACCOMPANY, *v.* go or be with.
ACCOMPLICE, *n.* associate in a crime.
ACCOMPLISH, *v.* finish entirely. [which adds grace.
ACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.* completion; acquirement
ACCORD, *n.* agreement;—*v.* agree.
ACCORDANCE, *n.* agreement.
ACCORDION, *n.* small keyed wind instrument with
ACCOST, *v.* speak first to; address. [metallic reeds.
ACCOUCHEUR, *n.* man-midwife. [explanation.
ACCOUNT, *v.* reckon; assign causes;—*n.* regard;
ACCOUNTABLE, *a.* subject to account; liable.
ACCOUNTANT, *n.* one employed in keeping ac-
ACCOUTRE, *v.* equip; furnish. [counts.
ACCOUTREMENTS, *n.* equipage; trappings.
ACCREDIT, *v.* furnish with credentials.
ACCRETION, *n.* growing to; increase.
ACCRUE, *v.* arise; be added.
ACCUMULATE, *v.* heap together; increase
ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* that accumulates.
ACCURACY, *n.* exactness; closeness.
ACCURATE, *a.* done with care; without error
ACCURSED, *a.* cursed; execrable.
ACCUSE, *v.* charge with a crime; impeach.
ACCUSTOM, *v.* make familiar by use.
ACE, *n.* unit on cards or dice.
ACEPHALOUS, *a.* without a head.
ACERBITY, *n.* bitterness of taste or of spirit.
ACESCENT, *a.* tending to sourness.
ACETIFY, *v.* turn acid. [vinegar.
ACETOUS, ACETIC, *a.* having the quality of
ACHE, *v.* be in pain; *n.* continued pain.
ACHIEVEMENT, *n.* something achieved; perfor-
ACHOR, *n.* scald-head; god of flies. [mance.
ACHROMATIC, *a.* destitute of colour.
ACID, *a.* sour; *n.* a substance by which salts are
ACIDIFY, *v.* convert into acid. [formed.
ACIDITY, *n.* sourness; sharpness.
ACIDULATE, *v.* tinge with acids.
ACIDULOUS, *a.* slightly sour. [thanks.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *n.* owning of a thing;
ACME, *n.* highest point; crisis of a thing.
ACNE, *n.* small hard pimple on face.
ACOLOGY, *n.* science of remedies.
ACOLYTE, *n.* attendant, especially in church.
ACORN, *n.* seed or fruit of oak.
ACOUSTICS, *n. pl.* theory of sounds.
ACQUAINT, *v.* inform; make familiar with.
ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* knowledge; one well known.
ACQUIESCE, *v.* assent to; be satisfied with.
ACQUIREMENT, *n.* thing acquired or gained.
ACQUISITIVENESS, *n.* desire of possession.
ACQUIT, *v.* discharge; clear from.
ACQUITTAL, *n.* formal release from a charge.
ACQUITTANCE, *n.* receipt in full for debt.
ACRE, *n.* piece of land, 160 square rods.
ACRID, *a.* hot and biting to the taste. [guage.
ACRIMONY, *n.* bitter sharpness in feeling or lan-
ACROAMATIC, abstruse, opposed to *exoteric.*
ACROBAT, *n.* high-vaulter, rope-dancer, etc.
ACRONICAL, *a.* rising of a star at sunset, or set-
ACROPOLIS, *n.* citadel. [ing at sunrise.
ACROSTIC, *n.* poem whose first letters form a name.
ACT, *v.* perform; *n.* deed; division of a play.
ACTINISM, *n.* radiation of heat or light.
ACTION, *n.* deed; battle; suit at law; gesticula-
ACTIONABLE, *a.* liable to action at law. [tion.
ACTOR, ACTRESS, *n.* male or female stage-
ACTUAL, *a.* real; certain. [player.
ACTUARY, *n.* registrar or clerk; insurance calcu-
ACTUATE, *v.* put in action; excite. [lator.
ACULEATE, *a.* prickly.
ACUMEN, *n.* quickness of intellect.
ACUMINATE, *a.* sharp pointed; *v.* rise to a point.
ACUPRESSURE, *n.* stopping flow of blood by closing artery with needle.]
ACUTE, *a.* sharp; ingenious.
ADAGE, *n.* maxim; old saying.
ADAGIO, *n.* in *music*, mark of slow time.
ADAMANT, *n.* very hard stone; diamond.
ADAMANTINE, *a.* extremely hard.
ADAMITES, *n.* early sect that prayed naked.
ADAPT, *v.* fit one thing to another; suit.
ADAPTABLE, *a.* that may be adapted.
AD CAPTANDUM VULGUS, L. to catch the rabble.
ADDENDUM, *n.* thing to be added; *pl.* Addenda.
ADDER, *n.* venomous serpent.
ADDICTED, *a.* given up; devoted.
ADDITION, *n.* adding to; thing added.
ADDLE, ADDLED, *a.* barren from corruption.
ADDLE-HEADED, *a.* stupid, muddled.
ADDRESS, *v.* speak to; direct to; *n.* speaking to; application; skill; direction of a letter.
ADDUCE, *v.* bring forward; allege.
ADDUCIBLE, *a.* that may be adduced.
ADEMPTION, *n.* in *law*, revocation of a grant.
ADEPT, *n.* person skilled in any art; *a.* skilful.
ADEQUATE, *a.* fully sufficient; equal.
ADHERE, *v.* stick close; remain fixed or firm; attached; devoted.
ADHERENT, *a.* sticking to; *n.* follower; partisan.
ADHESIVE, *a.* sticking to.
ADIEU, *ad.* farewell; *n.* act of taking leave.
AD INFINITUM (ni') L. to infinity.
ADIPOCERE, *n.* substance like spermaceti.
ADIT, *n.* horizontal entrance into a pit.
ADJACENT, *a.* lying close to.
ADJECTIVE, *n.* word qualifying noun.
ADJOIN, *v.* join or be contiguous to.
ADJOURN, *v.* put off to another time.
ADJUDGE, *v.* sentence; decide judicially.
ADJUDICATE, *v.* determine by law.
ADJUNCT, *n.* something joined to another.
ADJUNCTIVE, *n.* that which is joined *a.* joining.
ADJURE, *v.* charge on oath; enjoin earnestly.
ADJUST, *v.* make exact; set right.
ADJUSTMENT, *n.* setting in order; settlement.
ADJUTANCY, *n.* office of an adjutant.
ADJUTANT, *n.* military officer who assists major.
AD LIBITUM, L. at pleasure.
ADMEASUREMENT, *n.* act or result of measuring.
ADMINISTER, *v.* execute; settle an intestate estate. [ment.
ADMINISTRATION, *n.* executive part of govern-
ADMINISTRATOR, *n.* one who manages an intes-
ADMIRABLE, *a.* worthy to be admired. [tate estate.
ADMIRAL, *n.* principal officer of a fleet.
ADMIRALTY, *n.* court for administering naval
ADMIRE, *v.* regard with love or wonder. [affairs.
ADMISSIBLE, *a.* that may be admitted.
ADMISSION, *n.* act of admitting allowance.
ADMIT, *v.* let in; allow an argument.
ADMITTANCE, *n.* act or power of entering.
ADMIX, *v.* mingle.
ADMIXTURE, *n.* the substance mixed.
ADMONISH, *v.* warn; reprove gently; advise.
ADO, *n.* trouble; bustle; stir.
ADOLESCENCE, *n.* state of growing; youth.
ADOPT, *v.* take the child of another and treat it as one's own; choose or select.
ADORE, *v.* worship; love intensely.
ADORN, *v.* deck; embellish.
ADRIFT, *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.
ADROIT, *a.* skilful; expert; dexterous.
ADULATION, *n.* excessive flattery.
ADULATORY, *a.* flattering to excess.
ADULLAMITE, *n.* political malcontent.
ADULT, *a.n.* grown, or one grown, to maturity.
ADULTERATE, *v.* debase or corrupt by mixture.
ADULTERER, *n.* one guilty of adultery.
ADULTERY, *n.* violation of marriage bed.
ADUMBRATE, *v.* shadow out faintly.
AD VALOREM, L. according to value.
ADVANCE, *n.* going forward; promotion; payment beforehand;—*v.* promote; rise.
ADVANTAGE, *n.* favourable circumstances; superiority; gain;—*v.* benefit; promote.
ADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* profitable; useful. [mas.
ADVENT, *n.* coming; the four weeks before Christ-
ADVENTITIOUS, *a.* added; not essentially in- [herent.

ADVENTUAL, *a.* relating to the advent.
ADVENTURE, *n.* extraordinary event; enter-
ADVENTUROUS, *a.* enterprising. [prise; *v.* risk.
ADVERB, *n.* word qualifying verb, adjective, or
ADVERSARY, *n.* opponent; enemy. [other adverb.
ADVERSE, *a.* contrary to one's desires; calami-
ADVERSITY, *n.* misfortune; calamity. [tous.
ADVERT, *v.* turn the mind.
ADVERTISE, *v.* inform; give public notice.
ADVERTISEMENT, *n.* public notice; informa-
ADVICE, *n.* instruction; notice. [tion.
ADVISEDLY, *ad.* with deliberation or advice.
AD VITAM AUT CULPAM, L. for life or till fault.
ADVOCACY, *n.* pleading intercession.
ADVOCATE, *n.* pleader;—*v.* plead; support.
ADVOWEE, *n.* he that has advowson.
ADVOWSON, *n.* right of presenting a priest to a
ADYTUM, *n.* secret place. [benefice.
ADZ or ADZE, *n.* carpenter's axe.
ÆGIS, *n.* shield of Pallas; protection.
ÆDILE, *n.* Roman magistrate who had charge of public buildings, roads, shows, etc.
ÆGROTAT, (ō'), *n.* certificate of sickness.
ÆOLIAN, *a.* relating to the wind.
ÆQUO ANIMO, L. with equal mind.
AERATE, *v.* combine with air.
AERIAL, *a.* belonging to the air; high.
AERIE (a're), *n.* nest of a bird of prey.
AERIFORM, *a.* having form of air, as gas.
AERIFY, *v.* combine or fill with air.
AEROLITE, *n.* meteoric stone.
AEROMANCY, *n.* divinition by means of air.
AEROMETRY, science of ascertaining the mean
AERONAUT, *n.* aerial navigator. [bulk of gases.
AERONAUTICS, *n. pl.* art of sailing in the air.
AEROSTATICS, *n.pl.* science of equilibrium of elas-
AEROSTATION, *n.* aerial navigation. [tic fluids
ÆSTHETICS, *n.* science of correct taste.
AFEARD, *a.* affected with fear.
AFFABLE, *a.* easy of manners or conversation.
AFFECT, *v.* move passions; aim at; pretend.
AFFECTATION, *n.* falseshow; insincerity; pretence.
AFFECTED, *a.* disposed; full of affectation.
AFFECTING, *a.* moving the feelings; pathetic.
AFFECTION, *n.* love; fondness. [dence; betroth.
AFFIANCE, *n.* marriage contract;—*v.* give confi-
AFFIANT, *n.* one who makes an affidavit.
AFFIDAVIT, *n.* written declaration upon oath.
AFFILIATE, *v.* adopt; bring into close connection.
AFFINITY, *n.* relation by marriage; chemical
AFFIRM, *v.* declare positively. [attraction.
AFFIX, *v.* attach to. [of a word.
AFFIX, (af') *n.* syllable or letter joined to the end
AFFLATION, *n.* act of breathing upon.
AFFLATUS, (at') *n.* inspiration. [tressing.
AFFLICT, *v.* give pain. AFFLICTIVE, *a.* dis-
AFFLUENCE, *n.* wealth; riches.
AFFORD, *v.* yield; be able to expend.
AFFRANCHISE, *v.* make free.
AFFRAY, *n.* quarrel with violence; tumult.
AFFRIGHT, *v.* frighten; terrify.
AFFRONT, *n.* open disrespect;—*v.* insult; offend.
AFFUSION, *n.* act of pouring upon.
AFIELD, *ad.* to the field.
AFLOAT, *ad.* in a floating state.
AFOOT, *ad.* borne by the feet.
A FORTIORI, L. with stronger reason; much more.
AFT, *ad.* or *a.* astern or toward the stern.
AFTER-MATH, *n.* second crop of grass.
AFTERMOST, *a.* nearest the stern.
AFTER-PAINS, *n. pl.* pains after birth.
AFTERPIECE, *n.* piece performed after a play.
AFTERTHOUGHT, *a.* reflections after an act.
AFTER-WIT, *a.* wisdom that comes too late
AGAPE, *ad.* with staring eagerness.
AGAPAE, *n.* love-feasts among early Christians.
AGATE, *n.* kind of quartz. [tion.
AGE, *n.* period of time; decline of life; a genera-
AGENCY, *n.* action; business performed by an
AGENDA, *n.* things to be done. [agent.
AGENT, *n.* a deputy; active cause or power.
AGIO, *n.* difference between bank notes and coin.
AGGLOMERATE, *v.* gather into a ball or mass.
AGGLUTINATE, *v.* unite as with glue.
AGGRANDIZE, *v.* make great; exalt.
AGGRAVATE, *v.* make worse; exaggerate.
AGGREGATE, *v.* collect;—*n.* the whole.
AGGRESSIVE, *a.* making aggression or first attack.
AGGRESSOR, *n.* one who begins to attack.
AGGRIEVE, *v.* mourn; lament.
AGHAST, *ad.* amazed; terrified.
AGILE, (aj-) *a.* quick of motion.
AGITATE, *v.* disturb; discuss.
AGITATOR, *n.* a disturber.
AGLET, *n.* tag; point at end of a fringe.
AGNAIL, *n.* disease of the nails; whitlow.
AGNATE, *a.* related or akin by father's side.
AGNOMEN, (o') *n.* an additional name.
AGNOSTIC, *n.* one who disclaims any knowledge of God, or of the origin of the universe.
AGO, *ad.* in time past.
AGOG, *ad.* in state of desire or curiosity.
AGONIZE, *v.* writhe with pain; put in severe pain.
AGONY, *n.* excessive pain.
AGRARIAN, *a.* relating to fields or grounds. [perty
AGRARIANISM, *n.* equal division of land or pro-
AGREE, *v.* be of one mind. [mity with.
AGREEABLE, *a.* pleasing; suitable; in confor-
AGRICULTURE, *n.*, art of cultivating the ground.
AGRICULTURIST, *n.* farmer.
AGROUND, *ad.* on the ground.
AGUISH, *a.* shivering; causing ague—chilly fit.
AHRIMAN, *n.* Persian deity of evil.
AID, *v.n.* help; succour. [veys general's orders.
AID-DE-CAMP, (ad'-de-kong) *n.* officer who con-
AILMENT, *n.* illness; disease.
AIM, *n.* endeavour; design;—*v.* direct weapon.
AIR, *n.* fluid we breathe; tune; *pl.* proud mien.
AIRING, *n.* short excursion; exposure to air.
AIR-PUMP, *n.* machine to exhaust air from vessel.
AIRY, *a.* open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.
AISLE, (il) *n.* walk in a church; wing of choir.
AKIMBO, *ad.* with a crook.
AKIN, *a.* related; allied by blood.
ALABASTER, *n.* variety of gypsum or sulphate
ALACK-A-DAY, *int.* noting sorrow. [of lime.
ALACRITY, *n.* cheerful willingness; liveliness.
A-LA-MODE, *ad.* in the fashion. [danger; disturb.
ALARM, *n.* notice of danger;—*v.* give notice of
ALARUM, *n.* clock to give alarm.
ALARMIST, *n.* one who excites alarm.
ALB, *n.* vestment of white linen.
ALBEIT, *ad.* although. [hair and pink eyes.
ALBINO, (i') *n.* one of pale complexion with light
ALBUM, *n.* white table; blank book.
ALBUMEN, *n.* white of an egg. [heart.
ALBURNUM, *n.* the wood between bark and
ALCHEMY, *n.* occult chemistry; art of changing
ALCOHOL, *n.* pure spirit. [base metals into gold.
ALCORAN, *n.* the book of Mohammedan faith.
ALCOVE, *n.* a recess. ALDER, *n.* tree of several
ALDERMAN, *n.* city magistrate. [varieties.
ALEMBIC, *n.* vessel used for distilling.
ALEXANDRINE, *n.* verse of twelve or thirteen
ALERT, *a.* watchful; active. [syllables.
ALGEBRA, (al') *n.* science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic.
ALGERINE, *a.* belonging to Algiers; a pirate.
ALIAS, *n.* second writ; *ad.* otherwise.
ALIBI, *n.* elsewhere; plea of absence.
ALIEN, *a.* foreign;—*n.* a foreigner.
ALIENATE, *v.* transfer to another; estrange.
ALIGHT, *v.* fall upon; get off.
ALIMENT, *n.* that which feeds. [wife.
ALIMONY, *n.* separate maintenance for divorced
ALIQUANT, *a.* that does not divide without re-
ALIQUOT, *a.* that measures exactly. [mainder.
ALKAHEST, *n.* pretended universal solvent.
ALKALI, *n.* substance which neutralizes acids.
ALKALINE, *a.* having the qualities of alkali.
ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, *n.* the 1st of April.
ALL-SAINT'S-DAY, *n.* the 1st of November.
ALL-SOUL'S-DAY, *n.* the 2nd of November.
ALLAH, *n.* Arabic name for God.
ALLAY, *v.* repress or bring down.
ALLEGATION, *n.* affirmation; plea; excuse
ALLEGE, *v.* declare; plead in excuse.
ALLEGIANCE, *n.* duty to government; loyalty.
ALLEGORY, *n.* figurative speech; parable.
ALLEGRO, *n.* sprightly movement in music.
ALLENARLY, *ad.* only; merely.

ALLEVIATE, *v.* make light; ease; lessen.
ALLEY, *n.* narrow walk or passage; *pl.* alleys.
ALL-HAIL, *ex.* all health.
ALLIANCE, *n.* union by treaty or marriage.
ALLIGATOR, *n.* crocodile. [with same letter.
ALLITERATION, *n.* successive words beginning
ALLOCATION, *n.* apportioning or setting apart.
ALLOCUTION, *n.* the act of speaking to.
ALLODIAL, *a.* not held of a superior; freehold.
ALLOPATHY, *n.* opposite of Homœopathy.
ALLOTMENT, *n.* act of allotting; share assigned.
ALLOW, *v.* permit; grant; abate. [granted.
ALLOWANCE, *n.* sanction; abatement; sum
ALLOY, *n.* mixture of baser metal.
ALLOYAGE, *n.* act of alloying or mixing metals.
ALLUDE, *v.* refer to; insinuate.
ALLUREMENT, *n.* that which entices or allures.
ALLUSION, *n.* indirect reference.
ALLUVIAL, *a.* deposited by water.
ALLUVION, *n.* earth deposited by water. [ate.
ALLY, *v.* united by compact; *n.* friend; confeder-
ALMAGEST, *n.* Ptolemy's collection of problems.
ALMA MATER, *n.* college where one was educated.
ALMANAC, *n.* calendar of months, weeks, days,
ALMOND, *n.* fruit of the almond-tree. [&c.
ALMONER, *n.* distributer of alms for another.
ALMONRY, *n.* place for distributing alms.
ALMS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* gift to the poor
ALOE, *n.* a tree of several species.
ALOOF, *ad.* at a distance.
ALPACA, *n.* animal of Peru; cloth made of Alpaca wool, with silk or cotton. [mountains,
ALPENSTOCK, *n.* pointed pole for climbing
ALPHA, *n.* first letter of Greek alphabet. [order.
ALPHABET, *n.* letters of a language arranged in
ALPHABETIC, *a.* in the order of an alphabet.
ALPINE, *a.* pertaining to the Alps; very high.
ALSATIAN, *a.n.* belonging to Alsace (Ger. Elsass).
ALTAR, *n.* place for offerings; communion table.
ALTER, *v.* change. [vary.
ALTERABLE, *a.* that may be changed; that may
ALTERATIVE, *a.* causing alteration;—*n.* medicine gradually producing change in constitution.
ALTERCATE, *v.* contend in words.
ALTERCATION, *n.* dispute with anger. [by turns.
ALTERNATE, *a.* by turns; *v.* perform or happen
ALTERNATELY, *ad.* by turns. [ing a choice.
ALTERNATIVE, *n.* choice of two things; *a.* offer-
ALTERNATIVELY, *ad.* reciprocally. [however.
ALTHOUGH, *con.* grant; allow; notwithstanding;
ALTIMETRY, *n.* art of measuring heights.
ALTITUDE, *n.* height of a place; elevation.
ALTO, *ad.* high;—*n.* the counter tenor.
ALUMINOUS, *a.* containing alum—mineral salt.
ALUMNUS, *n.* pupil; *pl.* Alumni.
ALVINE, *a.* belonging to the belly. [other metal.
AMALGAM, *n.* mixture of quicksilver with an-
AMAIN, *ad.* with all force. [mix.
AMALGAMATE, *v.* mix metals with quicksilver;
AMANUENSIS, *n.* writer of what another dictates.
AMARANTH, *n.* flower that never fades.
AMASS, *v.* collect into a heap; accumulate.
AMATEUR, *n.* lover of the fine arts.
AMATIVENESS, *n.* propensity to love.
AMATORY, *a.* relating to love. [sound.
AMAUROSIS (o') *n.* loss of sight while eye appears
AMAZE, *v.* confound; strike with surprise.
AMAZON, *n.* warlike woman; virago.
AMBASSADOR, *n.* representative at foreign court.
AMBIDEXTER, *n.* one who uses both hands
AMBIENT, *a.* encompassing. [equally well.
AMBIGUOUS, *a.* uncertain in meaning; doubtful.
AMBITION, *n.* eager desire of fame or power.
AMBLE, *v.* move easily.
AMBROSIAL, *a.* like ambrosia—imaginary food
AMBSACE, *n.* a double ace. [of the gods.
AMBULANCE, *n.* kind of movable hospital.
AMBUSCADE, *n.* place or act of lying in wait;
AMELIORATE, *v.* make or grow better. [ambush.
AMEN, so be it; verily;—*n.* truth.
AMENABLE, *a.* liable to give account; respon-
AMEND, *v.* make better; supply defect. [sible.
AMENDE, (a-mongd'), AMENDS, *n.* reparation.
AMENITY, *n.* pleasantness; agreeableness of
AMERCE, *v.* punish with a fine. [situation.
AMERICANISM, *n.* an American idiom.
AMERICANIZE, *v.* render American.
AMETHYST, *n.* precious stone of violet-blue
AMIABLE, *a.* worthy of love. [colour.
AMICABLE, *a.* peaceable; harmonious; kind.
AMISS, *a.* or *ad.* improperly.
AMITY, *n.* friendship; agreement; good-will.
AMMONIAC, *a.* pertaining to ammonia; volatile
AMMUNITION, *n.* military stores. [alkali.
AMNESTY, *n.* act of general pardon.
AMŒBŒAN, *a.* alternately answering or respon-
AMOROSO, *n.* a lover. [sive.
AMOROUS, *a.* inclined to love; passionate.
AMORPHOUS, *a.* having no determinate form.
AMOUNT, *v.* rise in value;—*n.* sum total.
AMOUR, *n.* love intrigue; gallantry. [water.
AMPHIBIAN, *n.* animal that lives on land or in
AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* living in two different elements.
AMPHITHEATRE, *n.* edifice of round or oval
AMPLIFY, *v.* enlarge; exaggerate. [form.
AMPLITUDE, *n.* largeness; extent; capacity.
AMPUTATE, *v.* cut off a limb.
AMULET, *n.* charm worn to prevent evil.
AMUSEMENT, *n.* what amuses or entertains agree-
AMYGDALINE, *a.* pertaining to almonds. [ably.
AMYLACEOUS, *a.* pertaining to starch. [invalid.
ANABAPTIST, *n.* one who holds infant baptism
ANACHRONISM, *n.* error in time of events.
ANACOLUTHON (u'), *n.* incoherence in a sentence.
ANACONDA, *n.* large serpent in the East.
ANACREONTIC, *a.* verses like Anacreon's—of love
ANÆSTHETIC, *n.* depriving of feeling. [and wine.
ANAGRAM, *n.* transposition of letters of a name.
ANALOGOUS, *a.* having analogy or resemblance.
ANALYST, *n.* one who analyzes. [into parts.
ANALYTIC, *a.* pertaining to analysis—separation
ANALYZE, *v.* resolve into first principles.
ANAPEST, *n.* poetic foot of two short and one long syllable. [vernment, confusion.
ANARCHIC, *a.* being in anarchy—want of go-
ANARTHROUS, *a.* having no limbs.
ANATHEMA, *n.* ecclesiastical curse.
ANATHEMATIZE, *v.* denounce or excommunicate.
ANATOMY, *n.* art of dissecting
ANCESTRY, *n.* line of ancestors or forefathers.
ANCHOR, *n.* iron instrument to hold ships at rest
ANCHORAGE, *n.* ground for anchoring. [in water.
ANCHORITE, *n.* hermit; recluse.
ANCHOVY, *n.* small seafish, used in seasoning.
ANCIENT, *a.* of former times; not modern; old.
ANCILLARY, *a.* subservient or subordinate.
ANCIPITAL, *a.* double formed. [movement.
ANDANTE, *n.* in *music*, a word directing to slow
ANDROGYNAL, (-droj'-) *a.* having both sexes.
ANECDOTE, *n.* short story.
ANEMONE, (-em'-o-ne) *n.* the wind flower.
ANEROID, *a.* noting a mechanical barometer, with-
ANEURISM, *n.* disease of arteries. [out mercury.
ANGEL, *n.* divine messenger; beautiful person.
ANGELOLOGY, *n.* doctrine about angels.
ANGER, *n.* passion excited by injury; *v.* provoke.
ANGINA, *n.* inflammation of the throat.
ANGLE, *n.* meeting-point of two lines; *v.* fish.
ANGLICAN, *a.* English. ANGLICISM, *n.* English
ANGLICIZE, *v.* render English. [idiom.
ANGLO-CATHOLIC, *a.* High or ritualistic portion of English church.
ANGOLA, *n.* light cloth made from wool of Angora
ANGUINEAL, *a.* pertaining to a snake. [goat.
ANGUISH, *n.* excessive pain. [having corners.
ANGULARITY, *n.* quality of being angular—i.e.,
ANILINE, *n.* brilliant and durable dye-stuff.
ANILITY, *n.* old age of a woman; dotage.
ANIMADVERT, *v.* turn the mind; censure.
ANIMAL, *n.* living corporeal being.
ANIMALCULE, *n.* minute animal.
ANIMALISM, *n.* animal nature; brutishness.
ANIMATE, *v.* give life or spirits; enliven.
ANIMOSITY, *n.* extreme hatred; malevolence.
ANIMUS, *n.* feeling; especially angry feeling.
ANKLE, *n.* joint between foot and leg.
ANNALS, *n.* events related in order of time.
ANNEAL, *v.* temper glass or metals by heat.
ANNEXATION, *n.* conjunction; union
ANNIHILATE, *v.* reduce to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, *n.* annual celebrating day.
ANNO DOMINI, L. in the year of our Lord.
ANNONA, (o') *n.* year's increase; provisions.
ANNOTATE, *v.* make annotations or explanatory
ANNOUNCE, *v.* give notice of; proclaim. [notes.
ANNOYANCE, *n.* that which annoys or molests.
ANNUAL, *a.* yearly;—*n.* yearly plant.
ANNUITANT, *n.* one with an annuity—yearly al-
ANNUL, *v.* make void; abolish [lowance.
ANNULAR, *a.* having the form of a ring; round.
ANNULOSE, *a.* furnished with or composed of rings. [Mary of incarnation of Christ.
ANNUNCIATION, *n.* proclamation; tidings to
ANODE, *n.* positive pole of galvanic battery.
ANODYNE, *n.* medicine to assuage pain, and dis-
ANOINT, *v.* rub with oil. [pose to sleep.
ANOMALOUS, *a.* deviating from rule or analogy.
ANOMALY, *n.* that which deviates from rule.
ANON, *ad.* soon; quickly.
ANONYMOUS, *a.* wanting a name; nameless.
ANOREXY, *n.* want of appetite.
ANSERINE, *a.* pertaining to the goose kind.
ANSWERABLE, *a.* accountable; suitable.
ANTAGONIST, *n.* opponent;—*a.* counteracting.
ANTAGONISTIC, *a.* in antagonism or opposition.
ANTALGIC, *a.* alleviating pain.
ANTARCTIC, *a.* opposite to arctic; near south pole.
ANTARTHRITIC, *a.* counteracting gout.
ANTE, as prefix, *before.* [fore in time.
ANTECEDENT, *n.* that which goes before;—*a.* be-
ANTECHAMBER, *n.* room leading to another;
ANTEDATE, *v.* date before true time. [anteroom.
ANTEDILUVIAN, *n. a.* being before the flood.
ANTELOPE, *n.* genus of animals, between goat
ANTENNÆ, *n. pl.* feelers of insects. [and deer.
ANTEPENULT, *n.* last syllable of a word but two.
ANTERIOR, *a.* previous. ANTHEM, *n.* divine
ANTHER, *n.* in *botany*, tip of the stamen. [song.
ANTHOLOGY, *n.* collection of flowers, or of poems.
ANTHRACITE, *n.* a sort of hard coal.
ANTHROPOLOGY, *n.* man's place in nature compared with other animals. [man shape.
ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *n.* fancying God with hu-
ANTHROPOPHAGI, (pof') *n. pl.* cannibals.
ANTI, in compound words means *against.*
ANTIC, *a.* odd; fanciful;—*n.* merry-andrew.
ANTICHRIST, *n.* one who opposes Christ.
ANTICIPATE, *v.* be before; foretaste.
ANTICLIMAX, *n.* opposite of a climax. [against.
ANTIDOTAL, *a.* serving as antidote—remedy
ANTIMONY, *n.* metallic ore. [cessary to salvation.
ANTINOMIAN, *n.* one holding good works not ne-
ANTIPATHY, *n.* natural aversion.
ANTIPHONY, *n.* alternate singing. [side of globe.
ANTIPODES, (ip') *n. pl.* those living on opposite
ANTIPOPE, *n.* one who usurps the popedom.
ANTIQUARIAN, *a.* pertaining to antiquity.
ANTIQUARY, *n.* one versed in antiquities.
ANTIQUATED, *a.* grown out of fashion. [quity.
ANTIQUE, *a.* ancient; old;—*n.* remnant of anti-
ANTIQUITY, *n.* old times; relic of old times.
ANTISCORBUTIC, *a.* good against scurvy.
ANTISEPTIC, *a.* resisting putrefaction. [trast.
ANTITHETIC, *a* standing in antithesis or con-
ANTITYPE, *n.* that which is prefigured by the
ANTLER, *n.* branch of horn. [type.
ANVIL, *n.* iron block, usually with steel face, on which metals are hammered.
ANXIOUS, *a.* in anxiety—trouble of mind, con-
AORTA, *n.* the great artery. [cern.
APACE, *ad.* quickly; hastily; fast.
APATHETIC, *a.* showing apathy—want of feeling.
APE, *n.* monkey; imitator;—*v.* imitate.
APERIENT, *a.* gently purgative;—*n.* purgative.
APERTURE, *n.* opening.
APEX, *n.* summit or top of a thing.
APHELION, *n.* part of planet's orbit farthest from
APHONIA, *n.* loss of voice. [sun.
APHORISTIC, *a.* in form of aphorism—short pre-
APIARY, *n.* place for bees. [cept.
APICULTURE, *n.* bee-keeping.
APOCALYPSE, *n.* book of Revelation.
APOCRYPHA, *n.* books of doubtful authority.
APOCRYPHAL, *a.* not canonical; doubtful.
APOGEE, *n.* point in an orbit farthest from earth.
APOLOGETIC, *a.* said by way of defence or excuse.
APOLOGIZE, *v.* make apology or excuse for.
APOLOGUE, *n.* fable. [motion.
APOPLEXY, *n.* sudden deprivation of sense and
APOSTASY, *a.* departure from professed prin-
APOSTATE, *n.* one guilty of apostasy. [ciples.
APOSTATIZE, *v.* abandon one's faith or party.
APOSTLE, *n.* messenger to preach the gospel.
APOSTROPHE, *n.* turning from real auditors to an imaginary one; mark of contraction.
APOTHECARY, *n.* compounder of medicine.
APOTHEGM, *n.* remarkable saying; maxim.
APOTHEOSIS, (o') *n.* placing among the gods.
APPALL, *v.* smite with terror.
APPARATUS, *n.* tools; furniture.
APPANAGE, *n.* estate of prince's younger sons.
APPAREL, *n.* clothing; raiment;—*v.* dress.
APPARENT, *a.* visible to the eye; seeming.
APPARITION, *n.* appearance; ghost.
APPARITOR, *n.* officer in ecclesiastical courts.
APPEAL, *n. v.* removal, or remove, to higher court.
APPEAR, *v.* be in sight; seem; be evident.
APPEARANCE, *n.* coming in sight; things seen;
APPEASE, *v.* quiet; pacify. [probability; show.
APPELLANT, *n.* one who appeals.
APPELLATE, *a.* relating to appeals.
APPELLATIVE, *a.* common to many; general.
APPENDAGE, *n.* addition; something appended
APPENDIX, *n.* something annexed. [or attached.
APPERTAIN, *v.* belong to; relate.
APPETITE, *n.* desire of food.
APPETIZING, *a.* serving to whet the appetite.
APPLAUSE, *n.* approbation loudly expressed.
APPLIANCE, *n.* thing applied.
APPLICABLE, *a.* that may be applied.
APPLICANT, *n.* one who applies.
APPLY, *v.* put to; study; address; keep at work.
APPOGGIATURA, *n.* small note in music between other notes. [office.
APPOINT, *v.* fix upon; name and commission to
APPORTIONMENT, *n.* apportioning or dividing
APPOSITE, *a.* proper; suitable. [into shares.
APPOSITION, *n.* putting two nouns in same case.
APPRAISAL, *n.* valuation by authority.
APPRAISE, *v.* set a price on.
APPRECIABLE, *a.* that may be appreciated or estimated.
APPREHEND, *v.* seize; conceive by the mind
APPREHENSIVE, *a.* quick to comprehend; fearful.
APPRENTICE, *n.* one bound to a trade or art.
APPRISE, *v.* give notice to; inform.
APPROACH, *v.* draw near;—*n.* access. [port.
APPROBATION, APPROVAL, *n.* sanction; sup-
APPROPRIATE, *v.* set apart for one's self; *a.* suit-
APPROPRIATENESS, *n.* peculiar fitness. [able.
APPROPRIATION, *n.* application to particular use.
APPROVE, *v.* like; allow of; justify. [to.
APPROXIMATE, *v.* bring or draw near;—*a.* near
APPURTENANCE, *n.* that which belongs to some-
APRICOT, *n.* a stone fruit. [thing else.
APRON, *n.* part of dress worn in front.
APROPOS, (ap'ro-po) *ad.* opportunely.
APTERAL, *a.* having columns only in front.
APTEROUS, *a.* destitute of wings.
APTITUDE, *n.* fitness; adaptation; tendency.
AQUAFORTIS, *n.* nitric acid.
AQUARIUM, *n.* pond or glass vessel for aquatic
AQUATIC, *a.* living in water. [animals or plants.
AQUEDUCT, *n.* artificial channel to convey water.
AQUEOUS, *a.* watery.
AQUILINE, *a.* like an eagle or its beak.
ARABESQUE, *a.* in the manner of Arabian archi-
ARABIC, *n.* language of Arabians. [tecture.
ARABLE, *a.* fit for ploughing.
ARBITER, ARBITRATOR, *n.* umpire.
ARBITRAMENT, *n.* will; award of arbitrators
ARBITRARY, *a.* dictated by will; despotic.
ARBITRATE, *v.* decide without going to law.
ARBOUR, *n.* shady bower. [over.
ARC, *n.* part of circle. ARCADE, *n.* walk arched
ARCANUM, (-ca-') *n.* a secret; *pl.* Arcana.
ARCH, *a.* chief; waggish;—*n.* part of a circle.
ARCHÆOLOGY, *n.* science of antiquities.
ARCHAISM, *n.* phrase no longer used.
ARCHANGEL, *n.* chief angel.
ARCHBISHOP, *n.* chief bishop.
ARCHDEACON, *n.* bishop's deputy.

ARCHDUKE, *n.* grand duke. [with the bow.
ARCHER, *n.* one practising archery—shooting
ARCHETYPE, *n.* original pattern.
ARCHIPELAGO, *n.* chief sea with many isles.
ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *a.* belonging to archbishop.
ARCHITECT, *n.* designer of buildings.
ARCHITECTURE, *n.* science of building.
ARCHITRAVE, *n.* moulding round door orwindow.
ARCHIVES, *n. pl.* records, or places where they
ARCHNESS, *n.* sly humour. [are kept.
ARCTIC, *a.* lying far north. [affection.
ARDENT, *a.* hot; zealous. ARDOUR, *n.* warmth;
ARDUOUS, *a.* hard to climb; laborious.
AREA, *n.* open surface; superficial contents.
ARENA, *n.* place of public exertion.
ARENACEOUS, *a.* consisting of sand.
AREOMETRY, *n.* measuring liquid densities.
ARGENT, ARGENTINE, *a.* silvery; like silver.
ARGILLACEOUS, (jil) *a.* of the nature of clay.
ARGLE-BARGLE, *v.* contend tediously.
ARGOSY, *n.* a merchant ship.
ARGUE, *v.* debate or discuss.
ARGUMENT, *n.* reason alleged to induce belief;
ARGUS, *n.* one who watches closely. [debate.
ARIAN, *n.* one who denies divinity of Christ.
ARID, *a.* dry; parched.
ARIES, *n.* ram; sign of the zodiac.
ARISTARCHIAN, *a.* severely critical.
ARISTOCRACY, *n.* government by nobles; no-
ARISTOCRAT, *n.* one of the aristocracy. [bility.
ARITHMETIC, *n.* science of numbers.
ARK, *n.* lumber vessel; chest.
ARLES, *n. pl.* earnest-money.
ARMADA, *n.* large fleet of armed ships.
ARMAMENT, *n.* force equipped for war.
ARMILLARY, *a.* consisting of rings like a bracelet.
ARMINIAN, *n.* one who denies predestination, limited redemption, and irresistible grace.
ARMISTICE, *n.* cessation of arms.
ARMOUR, *n.* defensive arms.
ARMORIAL, *a.* belonging to arms.
ARMOURY, *n.* repository of arms.
ARMPIT, *n.* hollow under the shoulder.
ARMS, *n. pl.* weapons; ensigns armorial.
AROMA, (o') *n.* fragrant quality of plants.
AROYNT, *int.* begone! [cane.
ARRACK, *n.* spirit of cocoa-nut, rice, or sugar-
ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* arraigning or calling to answer
ARRANGEMENT, *n.* order; adjustment. [in court.
ARRANT, *a.* infamous; bad.
ARRAS, *n.* hangings of tapestry.
ARRAY, *n.* order of men for battle; dress.
ARREARS, *n. pl.* that which remains unpaid.
ARREST, *v.* seize by warrant;—*n.* seizure by legal
ARRIVAL, *n.* act of coming. [warrant.
ARROGANT, *a.* haughty; proud; insolent.
ARROGATE, *v.* claim unjustly; assume. [ward.
ARRONDISEMENT, (arrongdeesemong) *n.* district;
ARSENAL, *n.* magazine of military stores.
ARSENIC, *n.* a mineral poison.
ARSON, *n.* malicious burning of a house.
ART, *n.* cunning; skill.
ARTERY, *n.* vessel conveying blood from heart.
ARTESIAN WELL, *n.* one where water flows out
ARTFUL, *a.* skilful; cunning. [the top.
ARTHRITIS, (ri') *n.* gout.
ARTICHOKE, *n.* garden vegetable.
ARTICLE, *n.* condition; Item; *v.* covenant.
ARTICULATE, *a.* with joints; *v.* pronounce dis-
ARTIFICE, *n.* artful contrivance; device. [tinctly.
ARTIFICER, *n.* skilful workman in some art.
ARTIFICIAL, *a.* made by art; not natural.
ARTILLERY, *n.* ordnance; troops who manage
ARTISAN, *n.* mechanic. [cannon.
ARTLESS, *a.* without art; simple.
ARYAN, *n.* Indo-European (*races, languages*).
ASAFŒTIDA, *n.* fetid gum-resin.
ASBESTOS, *n.* fibrous and incombustible mineral.
ASCEND, *v.* move upward; rise.
ASCENDENCY, ASCENDANT, *n.* superior influ-
ASCERTAIN, *v.* make certain; establish. [ence.
ASCETIC, *n.* devout recluse; hermit;—*a.* austere.
ASCETICISM, *n.* practice of ascetics.
ASCIDIA, *n. pl.* molluscous animals of low grade.
ASCITIC, *a.* tending to dropsy of the abdomen.
ASCRIPTION, *n.* ascribing or imputing; thing
ASHAMED, *n.* covered with shame. [ascribed.
ASHEN, *a.* made of ash-wood.
ASHLAR, *n.* hewn stones to face a wall.
ASININE, *a.* pertaining to an ass; stupid.
ASKANCE, *ad.* toward one corner of the eye.
ASKEW, *ad.* obliquely.
ASPARAGUS, *n.* a garden plant.
ASPEN, *n.* tree; poplar.
ASPERITY, *n.* roughness; harshness.
ASPERSE, *v.* attack with slander.
ASPERSION, *n.* sprinkling; calumny; slander.
ASPHALT, *n.* a bituminous substance.
ASPHYXIA, *n.* fainting. [desires.
ASPIRANT, (i') *n.* one who aspires or eagerly
ASPIRATE, (as') *n.* letter pronounced with full
ASQUINT, *ad.* obliquely. [breath.
ASSAILANT, *n.* one who assails or attacks.
ASSASSINATE, *v.* kill by secret assault.
ASSAULT, *n.* violent attack;—*v.* storm.
ASSAY, *v.* try, as metals;—*n.* first effort.
ASSAYER, *n.* one who tries metals.
ASSEMBLAGE, *n.* collection of individuals.
ASSEMBLY, *n.* company assembled; legislature.
ASSENT, *v.* agree to; *n.* agreeing.
ASSERT, *v.* affirm; maintain. [sum assessed.
ASSESSMENT, *n.* assessing or apportioning taxes;
ASSESSOR, *n.* one appointed to assess. [person.
ASSETS, *n. pl.* effects of deceased or insolvent
ASSEVERATION, *n.* solemn affirmation.
ASSIDUITY, *n.* closeness of application; diligence.
ASSIDUOUS, *a.* constant in application; diligent.
ASSIGN, *v.* mark out; make over.
ASSIGNMENT, *n.* transfer of title or interest.
ASSIMILATION, *n.* making similar.
ASSIMILATIVE, *a.* having power to assimilate.
ASSISTANT, *n.* one who assists or helps.
ASSIZE, *n.* court of justice;—*v.* fix measures or
ASSIZER, *n.* one who assizes. [weights byauthority.
ASSOCIATE, *v.* unite with; *n.* companion; partner.
ASSONANCE, *n.* likeness of sound without rhyme.
ASSORTMENT, *n.* quantity assorted or selected.
ASSUAGEMENT, *n.* mitigation.
ASSUETUDE, *n.* custom; habitual use.
ASSUME, *v.* take; take for granted.
ASSUMING, *a.* arrogant; haughty. [security.
ASSURANCE, *n.* confidence; want of modesty;
ASSURE, *v.* make secure; assert positively.
ASTERISK, *n.* the mark (*) in printing.
ASTERISM, *n.* constellation of fixed stars.
ASTEROID, *n.* name of certain small planets.
ASTHMATIC, *a.* troubled with asthma—shortness
ASTONISH, *v.* amaze; surprise. [of breath.
ASTOUND, strike with fear and wonder.
ASTRAGAL, *n.* small semicircular moulding.
ASTRAL, *a.* belonging to the stars.
ASTRINGENT, *a.* binding;—*n.* binding medicine.
ASTROLATRY, *n.* star worship. [stars.
ASTROLOGY, *n.* predicting events by aspects of
ASTRONOMY, *n.* science of heavenly bodies.
ASTUTENESS, *n.* shrewdness; cunning. [tution.
ASYLUM, *n.* refuge; sanctuary; charitable insti-
ASYMMETRICAL, *a.* not having symmetry.
ASYMPTOTE, *n.* line always approaching, but never touching another.
ATAVISM, (at') *n.* resemblance to remote ancestor.
ATHENÆUM, ATHENEUM, *n.* place of literary
ATHEISM, *n.* disbelief in existence of God. [resort.
ATHLETE, *n.* contender in games of strength.
ATHLETIC, *a.* fit for or like athletes. [whisky.
ATHOLE-BROSE, *n.* honey or oatmeal mixed with
ATLANTIC, *n.* ocean between Europe and Am-
ATLAS, *n.* collection of maps. [erica.
ATMOSPHERE, *n.* air surrounding the earth.
ATOMIC, *a.* relating to atoms—minute particles.
ATONE, *v.* expiate; make satisfaction for.
ATROCIOUS, *a.* wicked in high degree; enormous.
ATRABILIOUS, *a.* melancholic; hypochondriacal.
ATROPHY, *n.* wasting because food won't nourish.
ATTACH, *v.* take body by legal process; win over.
ATTACHÉ', (ta-sha) *n.* one attached to suite of am-
ATTACK, *v.* assault;—*n.* assault; onset. [bassador.
ATTAIN, *v.* reach by efforts; arrive at.
ATTAINDER, *n.* the act of attainting in law.
ATTAINT, *v.* corrupt; find guilty of treason.

ATTAINTURE, *n.* being attainted.
ATTEMPER, *v.* qualify by mixture.
ATTEMPT, *n.* trial; effort;—*v.* try; endeavour.
ATTEND, *v.* accompany; fix the mind on. [essay.
ATTENDANT, *a.* accompanying;—*n.* one that ac-
ATTENTIVE, *a.* heedful; regardful. [companies.
ATTENUATE, *v.* thin. [witness.
ATTESTATION, *n.* official testimony or bearing
ATTIC, *a.* pertaining to Attica; pure;—*n.* upper
ATTICISM, *n.* elegant Greek. [story.
ATTIRE, *v.* dress;—*n.* clothes; apparel.
ATTITUDE, *n.* posture.
ATTORNEY, *n.* he who acts for another.
ATTRACTION, *n.* attracting or drawing to; allure-
ATTRACTIVE, *a.* alluring; inviting. [ment.
ATTRIBUTE, (-ib') *v.* ascribe;—(at') *n.* inherent
ATTRITION, *n.* act of wearing or rubbing. [quality.
ATTUNE, *v.* put in tune.
AUBURN, *a.* flaxen-coloured; reddish brown.
AUCTION, *n.* public sale to the highest bidder.
AUDACIOUS, *a.* bold; impudent.
AUDIBLE, *a.* that may be heard.
AUDIENCE, *n.* auditory; assembly of hearers; hearing.
AUDIT, *n.* examination of accounts under autho-
AUDITOR, *n.* hearer; examiner of accounts. [rity.
AUGEAN, *a.* noting a place or stable difficult to
AUGER, *n.* carpenter's boring tool. [clean.
AUGHT, *n.* anything. [prefix.
AUGMENT (-ment') *v.* increase;—(aug') *n.* increase;
AUGUR, *n.* diviner by flight or cries of birds.
AUGURY, *n.* prediction; omen.
AUGUST, (ust') *a.* impressing reverence or awe.
AULIC, *a.* belonging to a royal court.
AUNT, *n.* father or mother's sister.
AURELIA, *n.* chrysalis of an insect.
AUREOLA, *n.* circle of rays. AURICLE, *n.* ex-
AURICULA, *n.* beautiful rose. [ternal ear.
AURICULAR, *a.* within hearing; secret.
AURICULATE, *a.* shaped like an ear.
AURIFEROUS, *a.* producing gold.
AURIST, *n.* an ear doctor. AURORA, *n.* dawning
AURORA BOREALIS. *n.* northern lights. [light.
AUSPICES, *n.* omens; influence.
AUSPICIOUS, *a.* having omens of success.
AUSTERITY, *n.* severity; harsh discipline; rigour.
AUSTRAL, *a.* southern.
AUTHENTIC, *a.* genuine; original; giving real
AUTHENTICATE, *v.* establish by proof. [facts.
AUTHENTICITY, *n.* genuineness; reality.
AUTHOR, *n.* he that produces anything; a writer.
AUTHORITATIVE. *a.* having authority.
AUTHORITY, *n.* legal power; warrant; rule.
AUTHORIZATION, *n.* establishment by authority.
AUTHORIZE, *v.* give authority; make legal.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* writing of one's own life.
AUTOCRAT, *n.* absolute sovereign. [dent power.
AUTOCRATIC, *a.* with autocracy, supreme indepen-
AUTOGRAPH, *n.* one's own hand-writing.
AUTO DA FE, *n.* punishment of heretic by burning; sentence then read.
AUTOMATIC, (-at'-) *a.* self-acting. [springs.
AUTOMATON (om') *n.* machine moved by invisible
AUTONOMOUS, *a.* with autonomy or self-govern-
AUTUMN, *n.* third season of year. [ment.
AUXILIARY, *a.* helping; assisting.
AVAIL, *v.* profit; promote;—*n.* advantage; profit.
AVALANCHE, *n.* vast body of snow sliding down.
AVARICE, *n.* excessive love of gain.
AVE-MARIA, *n.* prayer to Virgin Mary.
AVENACEOUS, *a.* relating to oats.
AVENGE, *v.* take just satisfaction; punish.
AVENUE, *n.* entrance; way; wide street.
AVERAGE, *n.* mean proportion; medium. [serted.
AVERMENT, *n.* something positively averred or as-
AVERSE, *a.* disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.
AVERSION. *n.* dislike. AVERT, *v.* turn aside
AVIARY, *n.* place for keeping birds.
AVIDITY, *n.* greediness; eagerness.
AVIZANDUM, *n.* private consideration. [tion.
AVOCATION, *n.* business that calls away; occupa-
AVOIDANCE, *n.* act of avoiding or shunning.
AVOIRDUPOIS, *n.* weight sixteen ounces to pound.
AVOUCH, *v.* affirm; declare; maintain.
AVOW, *v.* declare openly; own and justify
AVOWAL, *n.* frank declaration.
AVOWEDLY, *ad.* in an open manner.
AWAKEN, *v.* awake; rouse.
AWARD, *v.* adjudge;—*n.* judgment; sentence.
AWARE, *a.* foreseeing; watchful; apprised.
AWFUL, *a.* striking awe—reverential fear.
AWKWARD, *a.* clumsy; unhandy; inelegant.
AWL, *n.* tool for piercing holes.
AWN, *n.* beard of corn.
AWNING, *n.* covering from sun or weather.
AWRY, *a.* or *ad.* obliquely; unevenly; aside.
AXILLARY, *a.* belonging to the armpit.
AXIOM, *n.* self-evident proposition or truth.
AXIS, *n.* line on which a thing revolves.
AXLE, *n.* shaft on which carriage wheels turn.
AY or AYE, (i) *ad.* yes.
AYE, (ā) *ad.* always; ever.
AZOTIC, *a.* relating to azote—nitrogen gas.
AZURE, *a.* blue; sky-coloured.
AZYMOUS, (az') *a.* unleavened.

B

BABBLE, *v.* talk idly;—*n.* senseless prattle.
BABEL, *n.* disorder. BABOON, *n.* large monkey.
BABYISH, *a.* like a baby; childish.
BACCALAUREATE, *n.* degree of Bachelor of Arts.
BACCHANALIAN, *a.* revelling in intemperance.
BACCHANALS, *n. pl.* revels. [demical degree.
BACHELOR, *n.* unmarried man; holder of aca-
BACKBITE, *v.* slander an absent person.
BACKGAMMON, *n.* a game.
BACKGROUND, *n.* ground behind; shade.
BACKSLIDE, *v.* fall off; apostatize.
BACON, *n.* hog's flesh cured with salt and dried.
BADGE, *n.* mark of distinction.
BADGER, *n.* quadruped;—*v.* tease; worry.
BADINAGE, (-azh) *n.* playful discourse.
BAFFLE, *v.* elude or defeat by artifice.
BAGATELLE, *n.* thing of no importance; a game.
BAGGAGE, *n.* utensils of an army; clothing, lum-
BAGNIO, (bān'yo) *n.* hot bath; lewd house. [ber.
BAGPIPE, *n.* musical wind instrument.
BAIL, *n.* surety for another's appearance;—*v.* free from water. [surety.
BAILBOND, *n.* bond given by prisoner and his
BAILEE, *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in
BAILIE, *n.* a Scotch magistrate. [trust.
BAILIWICK, *n.* jurisdiction of bailiff; under-
BAIT, *n.* lure;—*v.* lure; provoke. [steward.
BAIZE, *n.* coarse woollen stuff.
BAKERY, *n.* trade of baker; baking establish-ment. [counts;—*v.* make equal.
BALANCE, *n.* pair of scales; difference of ac-
BALANCESHEET, *n.* summary of accounts.
BALCONY, (a' or o') *n.* frame or gallery before
BALDERDASH, *n.* jargon of words. [window.
BALDRICK, *n.* girdle; belt; the zodiac.
BALE, *n.* pack of goods;—*v.* make into bales.
BALE-FIRE, *n.* signal fire. BALEFUL, *a.* sorrow-
BALIZE, *n.* signal-pole on shore. [ful; sad.
BALK, *n.* rafter; failure;—*v.* disappoint.
BALLAD, *n.* little song. BALLAST, *n.* weight to
BALLET, *n.* mimic dance. [steady a ship.
BALLISTER, *n.* cross-bow. [to be filled with gas.
BALLOON, *n.* hollow vessel made of light material
BALLOT, *n.* ball or ticket used in secret voting
BALM, *n.* odoriferous plant; ointment.
BALMY, *a.* sweet; fragrant.
BALSAM, *n.* aromatic substance flowing from trees.
BALUSTRADE, *n.* row of balusters or small pil-
BAMBOO, *n.* plant of India. [lars.
BAMBOOZLE, *v.* deceive.
BAN, *n.* public notice; interdict; curse.
BANAL, *a.* hackneyed; trite; commonplace.
BANANA, *n.* plantain tree and its fruit.
BANDAGE, *n.* fillet used in dressing wounds.
BANDANA, *n.* a kind of silk.
BANDBOX, *n.* light box for bands, ribands, &c.
BANDIT, *n.* outlaw; robber.
BANDOG, *n.* fierce dog.
BANDOLEER, *n.* leathern belt thrown over right
BANDROL, *n.* little flag. [shoulder.
BANDY, *n.* club for striking ball;—*v.* exchange.
BANDYLEG, *n.* crooked leg. BANE, *n.* poison;
BANIAN, *n.* morning gown. [mischief; ruin.

BANISH, *v.* drive from one's country.
BANISTER, *n.* corruption of Baluster.
BANJO, *n.* kind of guitar.
BANK, *n.* ridge of earth; side of stream; place where money is deposited. [mand.
BANK-NOTE, *n.* note payable by bank on de-
BANKRUPT, *n.* one who cannot pay his debts.
BANKRUPTCY, *n.* state of bankrupt; trade failure.
BANNER, *n.* military standard.
BANNOCK, *n.* cake of oatmeal.
BANNS, *n. pl.* proclamation of marriage.
BANQUET, *n.* grand entertainment; feast.
BANSHEE, *n.* Irish fairy.
BANTAM, *n.* or *a.* noting a small fowl.
BANTER, *v.* rally; ridicule;—*n.* railery
BANTING SYSTEM, *n.* course of diet for reducing superfluous fat. [Christian sacrament.
BAPTISM, *n.* application of water to body; a
BAPTIST, *n.* one holding baptism by immersion.
BAPTISTERY, *n.* place for baptizing.
BAR, *n.* bolt; stop; inclosure in inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in river; body of lawyers;—*v.* fasten; shut out.
BARB, *n.* horse-armour; backward points.
BARBACAN, BARBICAN, *n.* watchtower; outwork.
BARBARIAN, *n.* savage; uncivilized person.
BARBARISM, *n.* savageness; offence against purity
BARBAROUS, *a.* cruel; uncivilized. [of language.
BARBECUE, *n.* hog, &c., roasted whole; feast in
BARBER, *n.* shaver of beards. [open air.
BARDIC, *a.* pertaining to a bard—Celtic minstrel.
BAREFACED, *a.* shameless; impudent.
BAREGE (-ezh) *n.* thin woollen stuff for veils, &c.
BARGAIN, *n.* agreement; thing bought or sold.
BARGE, *n.* large row-boat. [and tenor.
BARITONE, *n.* voice partaking of common base
BARK, *n.* rind of tree; noise of dogs;—*v.* strip
BARLEY, *n.* grain that malt is made of. [trees.
BARLEYCORN, *n.* grain of barley; third part of
BARMY, *a.* containing barm or yeast. [inch.
BARN, *n.* house for hay and other farm produce.
BARNACLE, *n.* shell-fish fastening on ship's bot-
BARNACLES, *n.* irons to hold horses by nose. [tom.
BAROMETER, *n.* instrument to measure weight of atmosphere.
BARON, *n.* noble next to viscount. [or baronets.
BARONAGE, BARONETAGE, *n.* body of barons
BARONETCY, *n.* rank of baronet—lowest heredi-
BARONY, *n.* lordship or fee of a baron. [tary rank.
BAROUCHE, (roosh') *n.* four-wheeled open carriage. [mast with no yards.
BARQUE, *n.* ship with three masts, the mizzen-
BARRACK, *n.* building for soldiers.
BARRATRY, *n.* foul practice in law.
BARREL, *n.* cask; cylinder; tube.
BARRENNESS, *n.* untruittulness. [also *v.*
BARRICADE, *n.* hastily made fortification; bar;—
BARRIER, *n.* limit; defence; obstruction; boun-
BARRISTER, *n.* pleader at the bar. [dary.
BARROW, *n.* hand carriage; mound; gelt swine.
BAR-SHOT, *n.* two balls joined by bar, used in
BARTER, *v. n.* traffic by exchange. [sea-fights.
BASAL, *a.* constituting the base.
BASALTIC, *a.* pertaining to basalt or igneous rock.
BASE, *n.* foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music;—*a.* low in rank or spirit;—*v.* found.
BASE-BORN, *a.* illegitimate.
BASEMENT, *n.* the ground floor.
BASEVIOL, *n.* musical instrument.
BASHFUL, *a.* wanting confidence; modest; shy.
BASHI-BAZOUK, *n.* irregular Turkish soldier.
BASIL, *n.* the slope of a tool;—*v.* grind to an
BASILICON, *n.* kind of salve. [angle.
BASILISK, *n.* cockatrice; kind of cannon.
BASIN, BASON, *n.* small vessel; dock; pond.
BASIS, *n.* foundation; support;—*pl.* Bases.
BASK, *v.* lie in warmth.
BASS, (bās) *n.* in Music, the base.
BASSINET, *n.* wicker-basket used instead of
BASSOON, *n.* musical wind instrument. [cradle.
BAS-RELIEF, *n.* sculpture on surface, a little raised.
BASTARDY, *n.* being a bastard or illegitimate
BASTE, *v.* beat; sew slightly; drip butter. [child.
BASTILE, (-teel) *n.* old castle used as a prison.
BASTINADO, *v. n.* beat with stick on the soles.
BASTION, *n.* earth mass standing out from rampart.

BATEAU, *n.* long light boat.
BATHOS, *n.* ludicrous descent in poetry. [of army.
BATON, *n.* staff; club. BATTALION, *n.* division
BATTEN, *v.* make fat;—*n.* narrow piece of board.
BATTER, *v.* beat down; *n.* mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c. [cannon.
BATTERY, *n.* raised work for cannons; line of
BATTING, *n.* cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.
BATTLEDOOR, *n.* instrument to strike shuttle-
BATTLEMENT, *n.* wall with embrasures. [cocks.
BATTUE, *n* driving of game by beating the
BAWBLE, *n.* gew-gaw; trifle. [bushes.
BAY, *v.* bark as dog; *a.* brown, inclining to chestnut; *n.* arm of sea; barn inclosure; tree.
BAYONET, *n.* dagger fixed to musket;—*v.* stab.
BAYOU, *n.* outlet of a lake, &c. [leaves.
BAY-RUM, *n.* spirit obtained by distilling bay
BAYSALT, *n.* salt formed from sea-water.
BAY-WINDOW, *n.* window forming recess in a
BAZAAR, *n.* market-place for sales of goods. [room.
BE—intensifying prefix, as bedaub, bepraise; also makes nouns and adjs. into verbs, as befriend, [belittle, &c.
BEACH, *n.* sandy shore; strand.
BEACON, *n.* light to direct seamen; light-house.
BEADLE, *n.* crier; messenger; (bedel, bedell).
BEADROLL, *n.* list of persons to be prayed for.
BEADSMAN, *n.* one who prays for others; monk.
BEAGLE, *n.* hunting dog.
BEAKER, *n.* drinking cup. [light;—*v.* emit rays.
BEAM, *n.* main timber; part of balance; ray of
BEAR, *v.* carry; endure;—*n.* wild animal; stock-jobber interested in depressing stocks. [face.
BEARD, *n.* hair on the chin;—*v.* oppose to the
BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* place of tumult or disorder.
BEARING, *n.* deportment.
BEAT, *v.* strike with repeated blows; conquer; throb, as a pulse;—*n.* sound of drum.
BEATIFIC, *a.* making happy. [tion.
BEATIFICATION, *n.* first step towards canoniza-
BEATITUDE, *n.* blessedness; perfect felicity.
BEAU, (bo) *n.* man of dress; lover; *pl.* Beaux.
BEAU IDEAL, *n.* model of beauty or excellence.
BEAU MONDE, (bo-mongd') *n.* fashionable world.
BEAUTIFUL, BEAUTEOUS, *a.* elegant; hand-
BEAUTIFY, *v.* make beautiful. [some; pleasing.
BEAUTY, *n.* whatever pleases the eye.
BEAVER, *n.* animal and his fur; hat.
BECALM, &c., *v.* See BE-. [hand.
BECKON, *v.*, make a beck, *i.e.*, sign with head or
BEDAD, *int.*, Irish minced oath, for be gad—by
BEDDING, *n.* materials for a bed. [God!
BEDLAMITE, *n.* one fit for Bedlam (Bethlehem)
BEDRIDDEN, *a.* confined to bed. [or madhouse.
BEDSTEAD, *n.* frame for a bed.
BEE, *n.* insect producing honey and wax.
BEE-BREAD, *n.* pollen of flowers.
BEECHEN, *a.* made of beech—a tree.
BEEF, *n.* flesh of an ox. [guard.
BEEF-EATER, *n.* gross person; yeoman of the
BEE-HIVE, *n.* vessel for holding bees. [mons.
BEELZEBUB, *n.* a god of Philistines; prince of de-
BEET, *n.* garden plant; sugar is made from beet-
BEER, *n.* liquor made of malt and hops. [root.
BEETLE, *n.* mallet; insect;—*v.* jut out; hang
BEEVES, *n. pl.* of BEEF, cattle. [over.
BEFITTING, *a.* suiting; becoming.
BEFOOL, *v.* make a fool of.
BEGGAR, *n.* one who lives by alms;—*v.* bring
BEGET, *v.* generate or produce. [to want.
BEGGARLY, *a.* very poor; mean;—*ad.* meanly.
BEGGARY, *n.* indigence.
BEGUILEMENT, *n.* beguiling or deceiving, amus-
BEGUM, *n.* in *India*, lady of high rank. ing]
BEGUNK, *v.* cheat; deceive;—*n.* illusion.
BEILD, BIELD, *n. v.* shelter. BEHALF, *n.* favour;
BEHAVE, *v.* carry; act; demean. [cause.
BEHAVIOUR, *n.* course of life. BEHEAD, *v.* cut
BEHEMOTH, (be') *n.* a large beast. [off the head.
BELEAGUER, *v.* besiege.
BEHEST, *n.* command. BEHOLDEN, *a.* indebted.
BEHOOF, *n.* profit; advantage.
BEHOOVE, *v.* be necessary to.
BEJAN, *n.* Scottish student in lowest class.
BELABOUR, *v.* thump; beat soundly.
BELATED, *a.* overtaken by darkness.

BELCH, *v.* eject wind from stomach.
BELDAM, BELDAME, *n.* old woman; hag.
BEL-ESPRIT, (pre') *n.* man of wit.
BELFRY, *n.* place where bells are rung.
BELGRAVIAN, *a.* aristocratic. BELIAL, *n.* Satan;
BELIE, *v.* speak falsely of; disappoint. [the devil.
BELIEF, *n.* credit given to evidence; thing believed or trusted in. [shade.
BELLADONNA, *n.* beautiful lady; deadly night-
BELLE, *n.* handsome lady. [ture.
BELLES-LETTRES (bel-letr') *n. pl.* polite litera-
BELLICOSE, *a.* eager to fight. [at war.
BELLIGERENT, *a.* carrying on war;—*n.* nation
BELL-METAL, *n.* composition of copper, tin, zinc,
BELLOW, *v.* roar like a bull. [and antimony.
BELL-WETHER, *n.* sheep with bell which leads
BELLOWS, *n.* machine to blow with. [the flock.
BELLY, *n.* part of body containing bowels.
BELTANE, *n.* Druid feast, once of sun-worship.
BELVEDERE, *n.* pavilion on house-top.
BENCH, *n.* long seat; judge's seat; body of judges.
BENCHER, *n.* senior in English inns of court.
BENEDICT, BENEDICK, *n.* newly married man.
BENEDICTION, *n.* blessing; invocation of happi-
BENEFACTION, *n.* charitable gift. [ness.
BENEFICED, *a.* having a benefice or church living.
BENEFICENT, *a.* delighting in good works.
BENEFICIAL, *a.* useful; advantageous. [vantage.
BENEFICIARY, *n.* one deriving benefit or ad-
BENEVOLENT, *a.* having good will; kind; affec-
BENIGHT, *v.* involve in night. [tionate.
BENIGNITY, *n.* graciousness.
BENISON, *n.* a blessing. BENUMB, *v.* deprive of
BENZOIN, *n.* a resinous juice. [feeling.
BENZOLE, *n.* bituminous liquid used as solvent in making india rubber and gutta percha.
BEQUEATH, *v.* give by will. BEQUEST, *n.* legacy
BEREAVEMENT, *n.* deprivation. [left by will.
BERGAMOT, *n.* pear; citron.
BERNOUSE, *n.* hooded cloak or mantle.
BERRY, *n.* any small fruit with naked seeds.
BERTH, *n.* ship's station at anchor; room or
BERYL, *n.* greenish mineral or gem. [sleeping place.
BESEECH, *v.* entreat; pray; beg.
BESEEMING, *a.* becoming;—*n.* comeliness.
BESET, *v.* inclose on all sides.
BESETTING, *a.* habitually attending or harassing.
BESHREW, *v.* wish a curse to.
BESIEGE, *v.* lay siege to. BESOM, *n.* brush of
BESOT, *v.* make sottish; infatuate. [twigs.
BESPEAK, *v.* speak for beforehand.
BESSEMER'S PROCESS, *n.* making steel by de-
BESTIAL, *a.* like a beast. [carbonizing iron.
BESTOWAL, *n.* act of bestowing or conferring.
BET, *n.* wager; stake;—*v.* lay a wager.
BETAKE, *v.* have recourse to. BETIDE, *v.* befall.
BETIMES, *ad.* in good time; seasonably.
BETOKEN, *v.* signify. BETRAY, *v.* disclose treach-
BETRAYAL, *n.* breach of trust. [erously; entrap.
BETROTH, *v.* pledge marriage to.
BETTERMENT, *n.* improvement.
BETTOR, *n.* one given to betting or wagering.
BETTY, *n.* burglar's instrument to break open
BEVEL, *n.* slope of an edge; oblique angle. [doors.
BEVERAGE, *n.* liquor; drink.
BEVY, *n.* flock of birds; brood.
BEWILDER, *v.* puzzle; to lose in pathless places.
BEWITCHING, *a.* having power to charm; fascin-
BEY, *n.* Turkish governor. [ating.
BEZEL, *n.* part of ring in which the stone is set.
BI-, prefix—two, twice, double.
BIAS, *n.* weight on one side; partiality;—*v.* incline to some side.
BIBACIOUS, BIBULOUS, *a.* addicted to drinking.
BIBLICAL, *a.* relating to the Bible.
BIBLIOGRAPHY, *n.* history or account of books.
BIBLIOLATRY, *n.* worship of a book.
BIBLIOMANIAC, *n.* one with a rage for books.
BICE, BISE, *n.* a blue or green paint.
BICEPHALOUS, *a.* having two heads.
BICKER, *v.* contend petulantly about trifles.
BICORN, *a.* having two horns.
BICYCLE, *n.* two-wheeled velocipede.
BIDDING-PRAYER, *n.* in Anglican Ch. to be used
BIDE, *v.* dwell; wait. [before all sermons.
BIDENTAL, *a.* having two teeth.
BIDET, *n.* small horse or nag.
BIENNIAL, *a.* happening every two years.
BIER, *n.* carriage to bear the dead.
BIESTINGS, *n. pl.* first milk of cow after calving.
BIFARIOUS, *a.* twofold. [branches.
BIFURCATION, *n.* bifurcating or forking into two
BIGAMY, *n.* having two wives or husbands at once.
BIGOT, *n.* one unreasonably devoted to party or
BIGOTRY, *n.* great prejudice. [creed.
BIJOU, (zhoo') *n.* a jewel.
BILBO, *n.* rapier; sword;—*pl.* stocks for feet.
BILGE, *n.* swell of cask or ship's bottom.
BILIOUS, *a.* having bile—liquor secreted in liver.
BILINGUOUS, *a.* speaking two languages.
BILK, *v.* defraud; elude. [soldiers; settle.
BILLET, *n.* small note; stick of wood;—*v.* quarter
BILLET-DOUX, (bil-le-doo') love letter.
BILLIARDS, *n. pl.* a game played on a table with
BILLINGSGATE, *n.* foul language. [balls and sticks.
BILLION, *n.* a million of millions.
BIMANOUS, *a.* having two hands.
BINARY, *a.* composed of two. BINATE, *a.* in
BINNACLE, *n.* compass-box of ship. [couples.
BINOCULAR, *a.* relating to vision with two eyes.
BINOMIAL, *a.* relating to a two-termed quantity.
BIOGENESIS, *n.* production of life from life only.
BIOGRAPHY, *n.* history of one's life.
BIOLOGY, *n.* the science of the phenomena of
BIPAROUS, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth. [life.
BIPARTITE, *a.* that may be divided into two parts.
BIPED, *n.* animal with two feet.
BIPENNATE, *a.* having two wings.
BIQUADRATE, *n.* the fourth power in mathema-
BIRCHEN, *a.* made of birch—a tree. [tics.
BIRDSEYE, *a.* seen as if by a flying bird above.
BIRD-LIME, *n.* glutinous substance to catch birds.
BIRD-WITTED, *a.* without the faculty of attention.
BIRETTA, *n.* square cap worn by priests.
BISCUIT, *n.* hard bread in form of small cakes.
BISECTION, *n.* division into two equal parts.
BISHOP, *n.* head of bishopric or diocese. [leap-year.
BISMUTH, *n.* a brittle metal. BISSEXTILE, *n.*
BISTOURY, *n.* surgical instrument for making in-
BISTRE, *n.* a brown paint made of soot. [cisions.
BISULCOUS, *a.* cloven-footed.
BITTERS, *n. pl.* a bitter drink. [smell.
BITUMEN, *n.* inflammable substance of strong
BIVALVE, *n.* that which has two valves or open-
BIVOUAC, (biv'wak) *v.* be on watch all night. [ings.
BIZARRE, *a.* odd; fantastical.
BLAB, *v.* tell a secret; tattle.
BLACKAMOOR, BLACKMOOR, *n.* a negro.
BLACK-ART, *n.* magic.
BLACKBALL, *v.* reject by black ballots. [colour.
BLACK-CATTLE, *n. pl.*, oxen, cows, &c., of any
BLACKGUARD, *n.* fellow of low character.
BLACKLEG, *n.* notorious gambler and cheat. [ter.
BLACKLETTER, *n.* old English letter or charac-
BLACKMAIL, *n.* money unjustly levied; extortion.
BLACK-ROD, *n.* official messenger of House of
BLACKSMITH, *n.* smith that works in iron. [Lords.
BLADDER, *n.* vessel containing some liquid in the
BLAIN, *n.* blister; blotch. [body.
BLAMABLE, *a.* deserving blame.
BLANCH, *v.* whiten; evade; shift.
BLANC MANGE, (blong-mongzh') *n.* preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.
BLANDISHMENT, *n.* soothing speech.
BLANDNESS, *n.* state of being bland or courteous.
BLANK, *a.* white; unwritten; unrhymed;—*n.* void
BLARE, *v.* roar; bellow. [space; disappointment.
BLARNEY, *n.* smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.
BLASPHEMY, *n.* speech against God.
BLATANT, *a.* bellowing like a calf; noisy.
BLATE, BLEIT, *a.* bashful. [heraldry.
BLAZON, *v.* display with ostentation;—*n.* art of
BLAZONRY, *n.* art of describing coats of arms.
BLEA, *n.* wood next the bark. BLEACH, *v.* whiten.
BLEAKNESS, *n.* exposedness to the wind; cold-
BLEAR, *a.* dim with watery rheum. [ness.
BLEAT, *v.* cry like a sheep.
BLEB, *n.* little tumour or blister; bubble.
BLEED, *v.* let blood.
BLEMISH, *v.* disfigure; hurt;—*n.* deformity;
BLENCH, *v.* shrink. [taint.

BLESS, *v.* wish happiness to; praise.
BLESSING, *n.* divine favour; benediction. [ground.
BLETONISM, *n.* power of finding springs under
BLIGHT, *n.* disease; mildew;—*v.* affect with blight.
BLINDFOLD, *a.* having the eyes covered; also *v.*
BLINDSIDE, *n.* side most assailable; foible.
BLINKARD, *n.* one with bad eyes. [blessedness.
BLISS, BLISSFULNESS, *n.* highest happiness;
BLISTER, *n.* thin bladder on skin;—also *v. t.* or *i.*
BLITHE, BLITHESOME, *a.* gay; airy; joyous.
BLOATED, *a.* puffed; swelled.
BLOATER, *n.* herring dried in smoke. [force.
BLOCKADE, *n.* close siege;—*v.* surround with a
BLOCKHEAD, *n.* person of dull intellect.
BLOCK-SYSTEM, *n.* mode of working railways so as to have interval of space as well as of time between trains on same rails.
BLOND, *a.* of fair complexion; flaxen. [unlawfully.
BLOODGUILTINESS, *a.* guilt of shedding blood
BLOOD-HEAT, *n.* heat of the same degree as the
BLOOD-SHOT, *a.* red and inflamed. [blood.
BLOOD-SUCKER, *n.* a leech; a cruel man.
BLOOD-VESSEL, *n.* artery or vein.
BLOODY, *a.* stained with blood. [wrought iron.
BLOOM, *n.* flower of plants; first stage in making
BLOOMARY, *n.* first forge through which iron
BLOOMY, BLOSSOMY, *a.* full of bloom. [passes.
BLOTCH, *n.* inflamed spot on skin.
BLOTTER, *n.* waste-book.
BLOUSE, *n.* light loose outer garment. [air.
BLOWER, *n.* plate of iron to increase current of
BLOW-MILK, *n.* from which cream is blown off.
BLOW-PIPE, *n.* tube by which current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.
BLOWZE, *n.* fat ruddy woman. [swell cheeks.
BLUBBER, *n.* fat of whales;—*v.* weep so as to
BLUCHER, *n.* strong half-boot or high shoe.
BLUDGEON, *n.* short, thick club.
BLUE-BOOK, *n.* parliamentary report, usually with blue covers. [delirium tremens.
BLUES, BLUE-DEVILS, *n. pl.* mental dejection;
BLUE-STOCKING, *n.* literary lady.
BLUFF, *a.* swelled; blustering;—*n.* steep bank overhanging sea or river.
BLUNDERBUSS, *n.* short gun with large bore.
BLUR, *n.* blot; stain;—*v.* obscure without effac-
BLURT, *v.* utter inadvertently. [ing.
BLUSHING, *n.* turning red; *a.* reddish; modest.
BLUSTER, *v.* roar; bully;—*n.* boast; swagger.
BOA, *n.* genus of large serpents; long round piece of fur, resembling a serpent, worn round neck
BOANERGES, *n.* very loud preacher. [by ladies.
BOAR, *n.* male swine.
BOARD, *n.* piece of timber thin and broad; table; food; council;—*v.* lay with boards; enter ship by force; give or receive diet.
BOARDER, *n.* one who pays for food at another's table. [charge of boats and rigging.
BOATSWAIN, (bo'sn) *n.* officer in ship who has
BOBBIN, *n.* small pin on which thread is wound for
BOCKING, *n.* a kind of baize. [making lace.
BODE, *v.* presage; foreshow.
BODICE, *n.* a sort of stays. BODING, *n.* an omen
BODKIN, *n.* instrument to bore holes; dagger.
BODYGUARD, *n.* a guard of the person.
BOGGLE, *v.* hesitate from fear of difficulties.
BOGLE, BOGGLE, *n.* bugbear; spectre.
BOGGY, *a.* marshy; swampy. BOGUS, *a.* false;
BOHEA, *n.* coarse kind of black tea. [counterfeit.
BOHEMIAN, *n.* artist or literateur leading free and dissipated life; unconventional
BOILERY, *n.* place for boiling.
BOISTEROUS, *a.* violent; noisy.
BOLL, *n.* pod; seed-vessel;—*v.* form into a round pod. [the *Acta Sanctorum*.
BOLLANDISTS, *n.* Jesuit writers who published
BOLSTER, *n.* long pillow;—*v.* pad; support.
BOLT, *n.* bar of door; piece of canvas of 38 yds.; —*v.* fasten; sift; leave suddenly. [sifting.
BOLTING-CLOTH, *n.* linen or hair cloth, used for
BOLT-ROPE, *n.* rope sewed round edge of sails.
BOLUS, *n.* large pill.
BOMBARDMENT, *n.* attack with bombs.
BOMB, *n.* iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.
BOMBAZINE, *n.* slight twilled stuff.
BOMBAST, *n.* high-sounding language.
BOMB-KETCH, *n.* ship to carry bombs.
BOND, *n.* anything that binds;—*v.* secure by bond;
BONA-FIDE, with honest intention. [*a.* servile.
BONDAGE, *n.* slavery; captivity; imprisonment.
BONDSMAN, *n.* one bound as surety for another.
BONELACE, *n.* coarse kind of lace.
BONFIRE, *n.* triumphal fire.
BON-MOT, (bong-mo') *n.* witty speech; jest.
BONNE-BOUCHE, (boosh) *n.* titbit; nice piece.
BONNY, *a.* handsome; merry.
BON-TON (bong-tong) height of fashion. [vilege.
BONUS, *n.* premium, as on a loan or other pri-
BON-VIVANT, *n.* (bong-vivang) convivial fellow.
BONY, *a.* full of bones; strong. [bird.
BONZE, *n.* Japanese priest. BOOBY, *n.* dunce;
BOOK-KEEPING, *n.* the keeping of accounts.
BOOK-MAKER, *n.* compiler; professional bettor.
BOOKWORM, *n.* bookish person; close student.
BOOM, *n.* spar to extend bottom of a sail; bar across river;—*v.* rush and roar.
BOON, *a.* gay; merry;—*n.* gift; favour.
BOORISH, *a.* like a boor; clownish; rustic.
BOOSE, *v.* drink to excess.
BOOSY, *a.* tipsy; merry with liquor.
BOOTH, *n.* temporary shelter of slight construc-
BOOTJACK, *n.* stock for pulling off boots. [tion.
BOOTLESS, *a.* unprofitable; useless. [a boot.
BOOTTREE, *n.* wooden mould or block to shape
BORE, *v.* make hole with auger; weary;—*n.* hole; tiresome person. [north wind.
BOREAL, *a.* northern; belonging to Boreas or
BOROUGH, *n.* corporation-town. [of woods.
BOSCADE, *n.* wood; underwood; representation
BOSH, *n.* nonsense; absurdity (Turkish).
BOSPORUS, BOSPHORUS, *n.* narrow sea. esp. the
BOSSY, *a.* containing bosses or studs. [Hellespont.
BOTANY, *n.* natural history of plants. [clumsily.
BOTCH *n.* swelling; work ill-finished;—*v.* mend
BOTHER, *v.* perplex. [porter.
BOTTLE-HOLDER, *n.* backer in prize fight; sup-
BOTTOMRY, *n.* borrowing money on a ship.
BOUDOIR, (boo'dwar) *n.* lady's retiring room.
BOUGIE (boo'zhe) *n.* wax candle; surgical in-
BOULDER, *n.* large roundish loose stone. [strument.
BOULEVARD, *n.* rampart; wide street.
BOUNCE, *v.* leap; spring;—*n.* leap; sudden
BOUNDARY, *n.* limit; barrier. [noise; boast.
BOUNDEN, *a.* required; necessary, as *bounden*
BOUNTY, *n.* liberality in giving; premium. [duty.
BOUQUET, (boo-kā) *n.* bunch of flowers.
BOURGEOIS (boorzh-wa) *a.* middle class: kind of
BOURN, *n.* bound; limit. [type.
BOURSE, (boors) *n.* French Exchange.
BOUSTROPHEDON, (e') *ad.* lines reading one
BOUT, *n.* turn; trial; essay. [right, the next left.
BOVINE, *a.* relating to cattle.
BOWELS, *n. pl.* the intestines.
BOWER, *n.* arbour; anchor at the bow.
BOWIEKNIFE, *n.* long knife or dagger.
BOWLINE, *n.* rope to hold a sail to the wind.
BOWSPRIT, *n.* spar projecting from ship's head.
BOWSTRING, *n.* string for a bow; Turkish pun-
BOW-WINDOW, *n.* See BAY-WINDOW. [ishment.
BOXER, *n.* fighter with fists. [sents are given.
BOXING-DAY, *n.* day after Christmas, when pre-
BOYCOT, *v.* isolate socially by unjust means. [feet.
BRACCATE, *a.* having feathers which cover the
BRACE, *n.* that which holds; strap; pair;—*v.* [bind; tighten.
BRACELET, *n.* ornament for wrist.
BRACHIAL, *a.* belonging to the arm.
BRACKEN, *n.* coarse variety of fern.
BRACKET, *n.* small support of wood; the mark [ ].
BRACKISH, *a.* saltish; salt.
BRAD, *n.* slender nail without a head.
BRAGGADOCIO, BRAGGART, *n.* vain boaster.
BRAHMIN, *n.* Hindoo priest. [without caste.
BRAHMO-SOMAJ, *n.* monotheistic sect in India,
BRAIRD, *n.* grain sprouted or just above ground.
BRAKE, *n.* instrument for dressing flax; mechanism for retarding motion by friction.
BRAN, *n.* outer coats of grain separated from
BRANCHIAL, *a.* belonging to gills of fishes [flour.
BRAND, *v.* burn with a hot iron; stigmatize;—*n.* burnt stick; mark burnt; stigma.

BRANDISH, *v.* wave; flourish.
BRANDY, *n.* spirit distilled from wine.
BRASIER, *n.* one who works in brass; pan for coals.
BRASS, *n.* mixture of copper and zinc; impudence.
BRAVADO, *n.* arrogant threat; boasting fellow.
BRAVERY, *n.* courage; heroism.
BRAVO, (bra'vo) *n.* daring villain.
BRAVO, (bra-vo') *interj.* well done! [flesh.
BRAVURA, *n.* spirited song. BRAWN, *n.* boar's
BRAWNY, *a.* having large, strong muscles.
BRAXY, *n.* sheep's disease; tainted mutton.
BRAY, *v.* beat; make harsh noise;—*n.* ass' cry.
BRAZEN, *a.* made of brass; bold;—*v.* be impudent.
BREACH, *n.* gap; quarrel.
BREAD, *n.* food made of flour; support of life.
BREADTH, *n.* width.
BREAKAGE, *n.* allowance for things broken.
BREAKER, *n.* rock on which waves break; waves
BREAKFAST, *n.* first meal in day. [so broken.
BREAKWATER, *n.* mole to break force of waves.
BREAM, *v.* cleanse ship's bottom;—*n.* a fish.
BREAST-WORK, *n.* low parapet for defence.
BREATHE, *v.* respire; live; utter softly.
BREECH, *n.* lower part of body.
BREECHES, *n.* garment worn upon legs by men.
BREECHING, *n.* hinder part of harness.
BREECH-LOADER, *n.* fire-arm receiving its load at breech instead of muzzle. [geny.
BREED, *v.* generate; bring up;—*n.* offspring; pro-
BREEDING, *n.* bringing up; education; manners.
BREEZE, *n.* gentle wind. [originally unwritten.
BREHON LAWS, *n.* ancient laws of Ireland,
BRETTICES, *n. pl.* wooden supports for roof of coal-mine. [above his pay.
BREVET, *n.* commission entitling officer to rank
BREVIARY, *n.* prayer-book of Roman Catholic
BREVIER (-ver') *n.* small printing type. [church.
BREWERY, *n.* house for brewing or making beer.
BRICKBAT, *n.* broken brick.
BRIDAL, *a.* belonging to marriage;—*n.* a wedding.
BRIDE, *n.* woman about to be, or newly married.
BRIDE-CAKE, *n.* cake distributed at a wedding.
BRIDEGROOM, *n.* man about to be, or newly mar-
BRIDEMAID, *n.* woman who attends bride. [ried.
BRIDEWELL, *n.* house of correction.
BRIDLE, *n.* instrument to restrain horse.
BRIDOON, *n.* light snaffle distinct from main bits.
BRIEF, *a.* short; *n.* paper of instructions; letter
BRIER, *n.* prickly shrub. [from the Pope.
BRIG, *n.* vessel with two masts square-rigged.
BRIGADIER, *n.* officer of brigade—body of troops.
BRIGAND, *n.* one of band of robbers.
BRIGANTINE, *n.* light vessel without deck.
BRILLIANT, *a.* shining; *n.* diamond cut angularly.
BRIMFUL, BRIMMING, *a.* full the brim or
BRIMSTONE, *n.* mineral sulphur. [edge.
BRINDED, *a.* streaked; spotted.
BRINE-PAN, *n.* pit of salt water for evaporation.
BRINY, *a.* of brine—water impregnated with salt.
BRINK, *n.* edge; border.
BRISKET, *n.* breast of animal.
BRISTLE, *n.* part of swine's hair;—*v.* raise bristles.
BRITANNIA-METAL, *n.* compound, chiefly of
BRITTLENESS, *n.* aptness to break. [block tin.
BROACH, *n.* a spit;—*v.* tap; utter. [of ship.
BROADSIDE, *n.* discharge of all guns on one side
BROCADE, *n.* silk stuff variegated with gold and
BROCHURE, *n.* pamphlet. [silver.
BROCKET, *n.* red deer two years old. [dialect.
BROGAN, *n.* thick shoe. BROGUE, *n.* corrupt
BROIL, *n.* tumult;—*v.* dress over coals; be in a heat.
BROKER, *n.* agent who transacts on commission.
BROKERAGE, BROKAGE, *n.* business commission
BRONCHIAL, *a.* relating to throat. [of a broker.
BRONCHITIS, *n.* throat affection.
BRONCHOTOMY, *n.* incision into windpipe.
BRONZE, *n.* compound of copper and tin.
BROOCH, *n.* jewel. [chickens.
BROOD, *n.* offspring;—*v.* sit, as on eggs; cover
BROOK, *n.* small natural stream;—*v.* bear; submit to.
BROOM, *n.* shrub; besom to sweep with.
BROTH, *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.
BROTHEL, *n.* house of ill-fame.
BROWBEAT, *v.* beat down by impudence.
BROWNIE, *n.* kind of supposed good-natured
BROWNISM, *n.* congregationalism. [spirit
BROWN STUDY, *n.* dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
BROWSE, *v.* feed on shoots of shrubs; *n.* twigs of
BRUIN, *n.* name of a bear. [shrubs.
BRUISER, *n.* boxer; bully. BRUIT, *n. v.* report;
BRUMAL, *a.* belonging to winter. [rumour.
BRUMMAGEM, *a.* (of Birmingham) showy but
BRUNETTE, *n.* dark complexioned woman. [sham.
BRUNT, *n.* shock; attack; onset.
BRUSH-WOOD, *n.* underwood.
BRUTALITY, *n.* savageness.
BRUTE, *n.* irrational animal;—*a.* senseless; savage.
BRUTUM FULMEN, *n.* empty threat.
BRYONY, *n.* climbing plant.
BRYTHONIC, *a.* noting Welsh language. [ject.
BUBBLE, *n.* small bladder of water; empty pro-
BUCCANEER, *n.* piratical adventurer. [lye.
BUCK, *n.* male of deer, &c.; dandy;—*v.* steep in
BUCKLE, *n.* instrument for fastening straps;—*v.*
BUCKLER, *n.* shield. [fasten with buckle; apply.
BUCKRAM, *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with
BUCOLIC, *a.* pastoral;—*n.* pastoral poem. [glue.
BUDGE, *v.* stir; go; move,
BUDGERO, *n.* large Bengal pleasure-boat.
BUDGET, *n.* bag; pouch; financial statement.
BUFF, *n.* leather dressed with oil.
BUFFALO, *n.* kind of wild ox; *pl.* Buffaloes.
BUFFER, *n.* something to break force of collision.
BUFFET, *v.* box; strike with the fist.
BUFFOONERY, *n.* conduct of a buffoon; low jests.
BUG, *n.* generic term for various insects.
BUGBEAR, *n.* frightful object.
BUGGY, *a.* having bugs;—*n.* light carriage.
BUGLE, *n.* military instrument of music.
BUHL, *n.* metallic figures inlaid in dark wood, &c.
BUHRSTONE, *n.* species of quartz, used for mill-
BULBOUS, *a.* with bulbs or round roots. [stones.
BULIMY, *n.* voracious appetite.
BULK-HEAD, *n.* partition in a ship.
BULL, *n.* animal; pope's edict; blunder.
BULLARY, *n.* collection of papal bulls.
BULLETIN, *n.* official report.
BULL-FINCH, *n.* singing bird.
BULLION, *n.* uncoined silver or gold.
BULLSEYE, *n.* small window or lantern of round-
ed or projecting glass; centre of target.
BULLY, *n.* quarrelsome fellow;—*v.* threaten
BULRUSH, *n.* rush growing in water. [noisily.
BULWARK, *n.* fortification. BUMBLEBEE, *n.*
BUMBLEDOM, *n.* official pomposity. [large bee.
BUMPER, *n.* glass filled to brim.
BUMPKIN, *n.* awkward person; clown.
BUMPTIOUS, *a.* offensively self-assertive.
BUNGALOW, *n.* one-storied house in India.
BUNGLE, *v.* do clumsily; spoil.
BUNION, *n.* excrescence on toe.
BUNK, *n.* case of boards for a bed.
BUNKUM, BUNCOMBE, *n.* bombastic talk.
BUNTING, *n.* thin cloth for ships' flags.
BUOY, *n.* floating piece of wood or cork to direct or bear cable;—*v.* keep afloat; sustain.
BUOYANCY, quality of floating; specific lightness.
BUR, *n.* prickly head of plant. [government office.
BUREAU, *n.* chest of drawers for papers or clothes;
BUREAUCRACY, *n.* governing through depart-
BURGESS, *n.* freeman of a city. [mental chiefs.
BURGHER, *n.* freeman of borough.
BURGLAR, *n.* one who breaks into a house by
BURGOMASTER, *n.* chief magistrate. [night.
BURIAL, *n.* act of burying; a funeral.
BURKE, *v.* murder in order to sell bodies.
BURLESQUE, *a.* laughter-raising; *n.* ludicrous
BURLY, great; boisterous. [representation.
BURNISH, *v.* polish; brighten;—*n.* gloss.
BURR, *n.* roughness of voice in sounding letter *r*.
BURROW, *n.* lodge in earth for rabbits, &c.; also *v.*
BURSAR, *n.* college treasurer; holder of scholar-
BURSARY, *n.* a scholarship. [ships.
BURTON, *n.* small ship-tackle.
BURY, *v.* inter in a grave; conceal.
BUSHEL, *n.* dry measure of eight gallons or four
BUSINESS, *n.* employment; occupation. [pecks.
BUSK, *n.* piece of steel or whalebone worn in
BUSKIN, *n.* half boot. BUSS, *n. v.* kiss. [corsets.
BUST, *n.* statue of head and shoulders. [tion.
BUSTLE, *v.* be busy;—*n.* tumult; hurry; commo-
BUSY, *a.* earnestly employed; officious; *v.* employ

BUSYBODY, *n.* a meddling, officious person.
BUTCHERY, *n.* slaughter of cattle; cruel murder.
BUTT-END, *n.* thicker end of a thing.
BUTLER, *n.* servant who has care of liquors.
BUTT, *n* mark to shoot at; one who is ridiculed: 126 gallons of wine;—*v.* strike with head.
BUTTERINE, *n.* imitation of butter made of fat.
BUTTERTOOTH, *n.* broad fore tooth.
BUTTERY, *n.* room where provisions are kept.
BUTTOCK, *n.* upper part of thigh.
BUTTRESS, *n.* wall to support a superstructure.
BUTYRINE, *n.* oily matter in butter.
BUXOM, *a.* lively; brisk.
BUZZ, *n.* humming sound;—*v.* make a low sound; BUZZARD, *n.* species of hawk. [whisper.
BY-AND-BY, *ad.* presently; soon. [town or society.
BY-END, *n.* private interest. BY-LAW, *n.* law of a
BY-WORD, *n.* common saying; proverb.
BYSSINE, *a.* made of silk.

C

CABAL, *n.* private party of men;—intrigue privately. [traditions.
CABALIST, *n.* one skilled in Cabala or Jewish
CABINET, *n.* set of drawers; executive of a state
CABOOSE, *n.* cook room of ship.
CABRIOLET, CAB, *n.* covered carriage drawn by
CACAO, *n.* chocolate tree. [one horse.
CACHE, *n.* hole to preserve provisions in northern
CACHEXY, *n.* ill habit of body. [regions
CACHINNATION, *n.* loud laughter.
CACKLE, *v.* make the noise of hen;—also *n.*
CACOETHES, (e'th) *n.* bad custom.
CACOPHONY, *n.* disagreeable sound of words; unnatural voice; musical discord.
CACTUS, *n.* prickly shrub with fleshy leaves.
CAD, *n.* errand-boy or boy who tends door.
CADAVEROUS, *a.* like a dead body.
CADDY, *n.* small box for tea.
CADE, CAG, *n.* barrel or cask.
CADENCE, *n.* fall or modulation of voice.
CADET, *n.* military pupil. CADI, *n.* Turkish judge.
CADUCEAN, *a.* belonging to Mercury's wand.
CAITIFF, *n.* base fellow; villain.
CAJOLERY, *n.* flattery.
CALASH, *n.* cover for head; kind of carriage.
CALCAREOUS, *a.* having properties of lime.
CALCINATION, *n.* calcining or reducing to powder.
CALCULABLE, *a.* that may be reckoned.
CALCULOUS, *a.* stony; gravelly.
CALCULUS, *n.* stone in bladder; calculations based on minute differences or infinite parts.
CALDRON, *n.* large kettle.
CALENDAR, *n.* almanac. [hot press.
CALENDER, *v.* give gloss to cloth or paper;—*n.*
CALENDS, *n. pl.* first day of each Roman month.
CALIBRE, CALIBER, *n.* bore of fire-arms; mental
CALICO, *n.* stuff made of cotton. [capacity.
CALIPHATE, *n.* office of caliph—Mohammedan
CALIGRAPHY, *n.* fair penmanship. [chief priest.
CALISTHENICS, *n. pl.* graceful bodily exercises.
CALK, *v.* stop seams of ship; arm with sharp points.
CALLIOPE, (i') *n.* Muse presiding over music and
CALLOUS, *n.* hard; indurated. [heroic poetry.
CALLOW, *a.* unfledged; naked.
CALOMEL, *n.* preparation of mercury.
CALORIC, *n.* principle or matter of heat.
CALOTYPE, *n.* daguerrotype transferred to paper.
CALUMET, *n.* Indian pipe of peace.
CALUMNIATE, *v.* accuse falsely.
CALUMNY, *n.* malicious accusation.
CALVINISM, *n.* the five chief doctrines of Calvin.
CALYX, *n.* covering of flower; cup.
CAMBRIC, *n.* fine linen or cotton. [the giraffe.
CAMEL, *n.* animal of Arabia. CAMELOPARD, *n.*
CAMEO, *n.* precious stone sculptured in relief.
CAMERA, *n.* apparatus for taking pictures by pho-
CAMISADE, *n.* attack made in the dark. [tography.
CAMLET, *n.* stuff made of wool and silk.
CAMPAIGN, *n.* time an army keeps the field.
CAMPANILE, (-eel) *n.* tower for clock or bell.
CAMPANOLOGY, *n.* art of ringing bells.
CAMP-CEILING, *n.* one with walls inclining in-
CAMPHENE, *n.* spirit of turpentine. [wards.
CAMPHORATED, *a.* impregnated with camphor—solid white gum. [founded rumour.
CANAL, *n.* water course; a pipe. CANARD, *n.* un-
CANARY, *n.* kind of wine; species of singing bird
CANCEL, *v.* blot out; efface.
CANCELLATED, *a.* marked by cross lines.
CANCER, sign in the zodiac; virulent ulcer.
CANDELABRUM, *n.* candlestick with branches.
CANDIDATE, *n.* one who sues or is proposed for
CANE-BRAKE, *n.* thicket of canes. [office.
CANINE, *a.* having properties of the dog.
CANISTER, *n.* small tin box. [come corrupt.
CANKER, *n.* disease in animals and plants;—*v.* be-
CANKEROUS, *a.* corroding like a canker.
CANKER-WORM, *n.* worm that destroys plants
CANNIBAL, *n.* man-eater. [and fruit.
CANNONADE, *n.* firing of cannon with ball.
CANNY, CANNIE, *a.* cautious; prudent.
CANOE, *n.* boat made of a tree.
CANON, *n.* rule; church dignitary.
CANON, Canyon, *n.* mountain gorge in N. America.
CANONICAL, *a.* according to canons; ecclesiastical.
CANONICALS, *n. pl.* prescribed dress of clergy.
CANONIST, *n.* one versed in canon law.
CANONIZATION, *n.* enrolling among saints.
CANON-LAW, *n.* laws sanctioned by church of
CANOPY, *n.* covering over the head. [Rome.
CANOROUS, *a.* musical. CANT, *v. n.* toss; whine.
CANTANKEROUS, *a.* quarrelsome; venomous.
CANTATA, *n.* song intermixed with airs.
CANTEEN, *n.* tin vessel for liquors; sutler's shop in
CANTER, *n.* moderate gallop;—also *v.* [garrison.
CANTHARIDES, *n.* Spanish blister-flies.
CANTICLE, *n.* song. CANTICLES, *n.* Song of
CANTO, *n.* division of poem. [Solomon.
CANTON, *n.* division of a country.
CANTONMENT, *n.* district occupied by soldiers.
CANVAS, *n.* coarse cloth for sails, &c.; sails in
CANVASS, *v.* examine; solicit votes. [general.
CAOUTCHOUC, *n.* india-rubber or gum elastic.
CAPABLE, *a.* having capacity or ability.
CAPACIOUS, *a.* wide; large.
CAPAPIE (pe') *ad.* from head to foot.
CAPARISON, *n.* trappings for a horse;—*v.* dress
CAPE, *n.* headland; neck-piece. [pompously.
CAPER, *n.* bud of the caperbush; a leap;—*v.* skip.
CAPILLARY, *a.* resembling a hair;—*n.* small tube.
CAPITAL, *n.* principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city; upper part of a column; *a.* affecting the head or life; principal.
CAPITALIST, *n.* one who employs or has capital.
CAPITALIZE, *v.* convert into capital; find present value of periodic payment.
CAPITATION, *n.* numeration by heads; poll-tax.
CAPITOL, *n.* temple in Rome; government house.
CAPITULAR, *n.* statutes of ecclesiastical chapter or council.
CAPITULATE, *v.* surrender on conditions.
CAPON, *n.* male fowl emasculated.
CAPRICE, *n.* sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour.
CAPRICORN, *n.* one of signs in zodiac.
CAPSTAN, *n.* machine to raise great weights in
CAPSULAR, *a.* hollow like a chest. [ships.
CAPSULE, *n.* seed-vessel of plant.
CAPTION, *n.* certificate appended to legal in-
CAPTIOUS, *a.* apt to cavil; peevish. [strument.
CAPTURE, *n.* seizure of prize;—*v.* take as a prize
CAPUCHIN, *n.* Franciscan monk. [in war.
CARACOLE, *n.* oblique movement of horse.
CARAFE, *n.* decanter or water-bottle.
CARAT, *n.* a weight of four grains.
CARAVAN, *n.* body of travelling pilgrims or traders; large, close carriage.
CARAVANSARY, *n.* house for travellers in Asia.
CARAWAY, *n.* aromatic plant.
CARBARET, *n.* compound of carbon and a metal.
CARBINE, *n.* short gun borne by light horsemen.
CARBON, *n.* pure charcoal. [work.
CARBOY, *n.* globular bottle protected by basket-
CARBUNCLE, *n.* inflammatory tumour; red gem.
CARCASS, *n.* dead body; old frame.
CARDIAC, *a.* pertaining to heart.
CARDINAL, *a.* principal;—*n.* dignitary of Roman
CAREEN, *v.* incline on one side. [Catholic church.
CARESS, *v.* embrace;—*n.* act of endearment.
CARET, *n.* this mark (A), noting omission.
CARICATURE, *n.* description exaggerated to de-
CARIES, *n.* ulcer of bone. [formity.

CARINATED, *a.* shaped like a ship's keel.
CARIOLE, *n.* light carriage.
CARIOUS, *a.* decayed; defective.
CARMELITE, *n.* begging white friar.
CARMINE, purplish red paint.
CARNAGE, *n.* destruction of lives; slaughter.
CARNATION, *n.* flesh colour; beautiful flower.
CARNELIAN, *n.* precious stone.
CARNIVAL, *n.* festival during twelve days before
CARNIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on flesh. [Lent.
CAROL, *n.* song of joy;—*v.* warble. [ing head.
CAROTID, *a.* term applied to two arteries supply-
CAROUSAL, CAROUSE, *n.* noisy drinking revel.
CARP, *n.* a pond fish;—*v.* find fault; cavil.
CARRIAGE, *n.* vehicle, conveyance; behaviour.
CARRION, *n.* putrid flesh.
CARROT, *n.* reddish or yellowish eatable root.
CARSE, *n.* meadow-land.
CARTE, *n.* bill of fare at an inn, &c.
CARTE-BLANCHE, *n.* paper signed by giver to be filled up as receiver pleases. [pasteboard.
CARTE-DE-VISITE, *n.* photographic portrait on
CARTEL, *n.* agreement in relation to exchange of
CARTILAGE, *n.* gristle. [prisoners.
CARTOGRAPHY, *n.* art of preparing charts or
CARTOON, *n.* drawing on large paper. [maps.
CARTOUCH, *n.* case for musket-balls.
CARTRIDGE, *n.* paper case for powder.
CARUNCLE, *n.* small fleshy excrescence.
CASCADE, *n.* waterfall.
CASEHARDEN, *v.* make hard on outside.
CASE-KNIFE, *n.* table knife.
CASEMATE, *n.* vault or covered arch-work.
CASEMENT, *n.* part of window. CASEOUS, *a.* re-
CASERN, *n.* lodge for soldiers. [sembling cheese.
CASHIER, *n.* one in charge of money; *v.* dismiss
CASHMERE, *n.* rich kind of shawl. [from office.
CASKET, *n.* chest for jewels. CASQUE, *n.* helmet.
CASSATION, *n.* reviewing and annulling.
CASSIMERE, *n.* twilled woollen cloth.
CASSINO, *n.* game at cards; club-house.
CASSOCK, *n.* close frockcoat for clergymen.
CASTANET, *n.* rattling instrument used in dancing.
CASTE, *n.* tribe or race.
CASTELLATED, *a.* turreted, like a castle.
CASTER, *n.* small wheel on swivel for rolling fur-
CASTIGATE, *v.* chastise. [niture; phial stand.
CASTING-VOTE, *n.* deciding vote, others being
CASTOR, *n.* beaver. [equally divided.
CASTRAMETATION, *n.* act of encamping.
CASTRATE, *v.* emasculate or geld.
CASUAL, *a.* happening without design.
CASUIST, *n.* resolver of cases of conscience
CASUISTRY, *n.* practice of casuist.
CATACLYSM, *n.* deluge; physical catastrophe.
CATACOMB, *n.* cave for the dead. [flected sounds.
CATACOUSTICS, *n. pl.* science of echoes or re-
CATALEPSY, *n.* sudden suppression of sensation.
CATALOGUE, *n.* list; register of names.
CATAPLASM, *n.* poultice. [siles.
CATAPULT, *n.* forked stick for discharging mis-
CATARACT, *n.* large waterfall; disorder in eye.
CATARRH, *n.* defluxion from nose.
CATASTROPHE, *n.* final event; calamity.
CATCHPENNY, *n.* worthless publication.
CATCHUP, *n.* sauce prepared from tomatoes, walnuts, &c. [top of next page.
CATCH-WORD, *n.* last word in page, repeated at
CATECHETICAL, *a.* in form of a catechism—book of questions and answers. [India.
CATECHU, *n.* astringent extract obtained in
CATECHUMEN, *n.* one in rudiments of Chris-
CATEGORICAL, *a.* absolute. [tianity.
CATEGORY, *n.* class or order of ideas; predica-
CATENARY, *a.* relating to or like a chain. [ment.
CATENATE, *v.* connect by links.
CATER, *v.* provide food.
CATERPILLAR, *n.* larva or worm state of insects.
CATERWAUL, *v.* cry as a cat.
CATGUT, *n.* intestines dried and twisted for violin
CATHARTIC, *a.* purgative;—*n.* a purge. [strings.
CATHEDRAL, *n.* principal church in diocese.
CATHOLIC, *a.* universal; liberal;—*n.* papist.
CATHOLICISM, *n.* Roman Catholic system.
CATHOLICITY, *n.* universality; width; liberality
CATHOLICON, *n.* a universal medicine.
CAUCUS, *n.* meeting to control elections.
CAUDAL, *a.* pertaining to tail.
CAUDLE, *n.* mixture of wine and other ingredients.
CAUL, *n.* membrane covering the intestines.
CAULIFLOWER, *n.* species of cabbage.
CAUSALITY, *n.* agency of a cause.
CAUSEWAY, CAUSEY, *n.* raised way or path paved with stones.
CAUSTIC, *a.* burning;—*n.* burning substance.
CAUTERIZE, *v.* sear with hot iron, &c.
CAUTERY, *n.* searing with hot iron or caustic
CAUTION, *n.* prudence; surety. [medicines.
CAVALCADE, *n.* procession on horseback.
CAVALIER, *n.* horseman;—*a.* brave; disdainful.
CAVALRY, *n.* mounted troops.
CAVEAT, *n.* let him beware; a caution.
CAVEAT EMPTOR, let purchaser take care.
CAVIARE, *n.* roes of certain fish salted.
CAVIL, *v.* find fault;—*n.* captious objection
CAYENNE, *n.* pungent pepper.
CAZIQUE, *n.* Indian chief or king.
CEDE, *v.* yield; give up.
CEDILLA, *n.* mark under c, thus (Ç).
CEDRINE, *a.* belonging to cedar.
CEILING, *n.* covering of the inner roof.
CELATURE, *n.* art of engraving; thing engraved.
CELERY, *n.* plant cultivated for the table.
CELESTIAL, *a.* heavenly; *n.* inhabitant of heaven.
CELIAC, *a.* pertaining to intestines.
CELIBACY, *n.* single life; unmarried state.
CELLARAGE, *n.* space for cellars.
CELLULAR, *a.* consisting of cells or minute vesicles. [cotton and ether.
CELLULOID, *n.* hard white compound of gun
CELTIC, *a.* pertaining to primitive inhabitants of
CEMETERY, *n.* burial place. [Europe.
CENOBITE, *n.* one of community or convent.
CENOTAPH, *n.* monument for one buried else-
CENSER, *n.* incense-pan. [where.
CENSOR, *n.* Roman magistrate.
CENSORIOUS, *a.* severe; prone to find fault.
CENSUAL, *a.* relating to census.
CENSURABLE, *a.* deserving of censure or blame.
CENSUS, *n.* official enumeration of inhabitants.
CENTAUR, *n.* monster, half man, half horse.
CENTENARY, *n.* commemoration of hundredth
CENTESIMAL, *a.* the hundredth part. [year.
CENTI, as prefix, divides French measures by 100; CENTIGRAMME, is ·15 of a grain; CENTILITRE, is ·6 of a cubic inch; CENTIMETER, is ·39 of an inch; CENTIME, is ·01 of
CENTIGRADE, *a.* graduated to 100 parts. [a franc.
CENTRALIZATION, *n.* gathering towards a centre.
CENTRIFUGAL, *a.* tending from centre.
CENTRIPETAL, *a.* tending to centre.
CENTUPLE, *n.* a hundred-fold.
CENTURION, *n.* Roman officer over 100 men.
CENTURY, *n.* 100 years. CEPHALIC, *a.* relating
CERACEOUS, *a.* wax-like. [to head.
CERAMIC, *a.* relating to pottery.
CERATE *n.* ointment of wax, oil, etc.
CEREALS, *n.* crops; bread grains.
CEREBRATION, *n.* exercise of brain.
CEREMONIAL, *a.* relating to ceremonies or rites;
CEREMONIOUS, *a.* formal; exact. [*n.* outward form.
CEROGRAPHY, *n.* art of engraving on wax.
CERTIFY, *v.* give certain notice. [court.
CERTIORARI, *n.* writ to remove cause to higher
CERTITUDE, *n.* freedom from doubt.
CERULEAN, *a.* sky-coloured; blue. [taining to deer.
CERVICAL, *a.* relating to neck. CERVINE, *a.* per-
CESSATION, *n.* stop; respite. [giving up one's goods.
CESSIO BONORUM, *n.* getting out of prison by
CESSION, *n.* giving up; yielding.
CESURA, (u') *n.* pause in verse.
CETACEOUS, CETIC, *a.* of the whale kind.
CHAFFER, *v.* bargain.
CHAFING-DISH, *n.* dish for holding hot coals, &c.
CHAGRIN, *n.* ill-humour; vexation;—*v.* vex, mor-
CHAISE, *n.* two-wheeled carriage. [tify.
CHALCEDONY, *n.* variety of quartz.
CHALDON, CHALDER, *n.* measure of 36 bushels.
CHALICE, *n.* communion cup. [objected to.
CHALLENGEABLE, *a.* that may be challenged or
CHALYBEATE, *a.* impregnated with iron.

CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* overseer of chambers; receiver of rents and revenues.
CHAMELEON, *n.* species of lizard, whose colour changes.
CHAMFER, *v.* grind or cut off to a sloping edge.
CHAMOIS (sham'waw) *n.* kind of goat.
CHAMOMILE, *n.* a plant. CHAMPAGNE, *n.* brisk sparkling wine.
CHAMPAIGN, *n.* flat country.
CHANCEL, *n.* part of church where altar stands.
CHANCELLOR, *n.* officer of state; judge of a court of equity.
CHANCERY, *n.* court of equity.
CHANDELIER, *n.* branches for candles.
CHANDLER, *n.* one who deals in candles; general dealer.
CHANGEABLE, *a.* subject to change; fickle.
CHANGELING, *n.* fickle person; idiot.
CHANNELED, *a.* grooved lengthwise.
CHANTICLEER, *n.* male of domestic fowls.
CHAOTIC, *a.* resembling chaos—confused mass.
CHAPEL, *n.* place of worship.
CHAPERON, *v.* attend on lady in public;—*n.* lady's attendant.
CHAPITER, *n.* upper part of pillar.
CHAPLAIN, *n.* special clergyman.
CHAPMAN, *n.* dealer.
CHAPTER, *n.* division of book; organized branch of some body.
CHAR, *v.* reduce to coal; work by day.
CHARACTER, *n.* letter; peculiar quality; reputation.
CHARACTERIZE, *v.* describe by peculiar qualities.
CHARADE, *n.* kind of riddle.
CHARCOAL, *n.* coal of wood.
CHARGEABLE, *a.* subject to charge or accusation.
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, *n.* one acting for ambassador.
CHARGER, *n.* large dish; war-horse.
CHARIVARI, *n.* tin-pan-and-kettle music; satire.
CHARIOT, *n.* carriage of pleasure or state.
CHARLATANRY, (shar'-) *n.* acts of charlatan or quack; quackery.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* place for bones of the dead.
CHART, *n.* delineation of coasts, etc.
CHARTER, *n.* writing granting privileges;—*v.* let or hire.
CHARTIST, *n.* English ultra-radical reformer.
CHARTULARY, *n.* record; keeper of records.
CHARY, *a.* careful; cautious. CHASM, *n.* cleft; opening.
CHASTEN, *v.* punish in order to reclaim.
CHASTISE, *v.* correct.
CHASTITY, *n.* purity of body or words.
CHASUBLE, *n.* priest's garment worn over alb.
CHATEAU, *n.* castle or country-seat.
CHATTEL, *n.* any movable property.
CHAUVINISM, *n.* exaggerated patriotism or military zeal.
CHECKER, CHEQUER, *v.* diversify.
CHECKERS, *n. pl.* game on a checkered board.
CHECKMATE, *n.* movement in chess that ends game.
CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* the back tooth.
CHEERFUL, *a.* lively; gay; sprightly.
CHEESE, *n.* curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, *n.* master-piece.
CHEMISE, *n.* under garment of female.
CHEMISTRY, *n.* science of nature and properties of bodies.
CHEQUE, *n.* order for money.
CHEROOT, *n.* small mild cigar.
CHERSONESE, *n.* peninsula.
CHERUB, *n.* celestial spirit;—*pl.* Cherubim.
CHESS, *n.* ingenious game played on checkered board
CHESTNUT, *n.* kind of nut.
CHEVAL-GLASS, *n.* one that swings.
CHEVALIER, *n.* knight; horseman.
CHEVERIL, *n.* kid; kid-leather.
CHIARO-OSCURO, *n.* art of lights and shades in painting
CHICANE, *n.* shift; trickery; mean artifice.
CHIEFTAIN, *n.* captain or leader.
CHIFFONIER, *n.* small side-board.
CHILBLAIN, *n.* swelling or sore caused by cold.
CHILDISH, *a.* like a child; simple; trifling.
CHILDLIKE, *a.* like or becoming a child; dutiful.
CHILTERN-HUNDREDS, stewardship of, *n.* post (supposed to be of profit under crown) by accepting which from Chancellor of Exchequer an M.P. must resign his seat.
CHIME, *n.* set of bells arranged to ring in tune.
CHIMERA, *n.* a vain, idle fancy.
CHIMERICAL, *a.* imaginary; fanciful.
CHIMNEY, *n.* flue or passage for smoke.
CHINA, *n.* fine earthenware.
CHINCOUGH, *n.* the hooping-cough.
CHINE, *n.* back-bone; edge or brim of cask.
CHINTZ, *n.* cotton cloth printed with colours.
CHIROGRAPHY, *n.* handwriting.
CHIROLOGY, *n.* art of discoursing with the hands.
CHIROMANCY, *n.* divination by inspecting hand.
CHIROPODIST, *n.* one who extracts corns from feet.
CHIRRUP, *v. t.* animate by chirping.
CHISEL, *n.* tool of iron or steel to pare with.
CHIVALROUS, *a.* gallant; having spirit of chivalry or knighthood.
CHIVES, *n. pl.* threads in blossoms.
CHLORAL, *n.* narcotic compound of chlorine and alcohol.
CHLORATE, *n.* compound of chloric acid with salifiable base.
CHLORINE, *n.* undecompounded gaseous body.
CHLORODYNE, *n.* medicine possessing anodyne and other remedial properties.
CHLOROFORM, *n.* medical fluid which, when inhaled, is capable of producing insensibility to pain.
CHOCOLATE, *n.* preparation of cocoa-nut.
CHOIR, (kwire) *n.* part of church; body of singers.
CHOKE-DAMP, *n.* noxious vapour.
CHOLER, *n.* bile; gall; anger.
CHOLERA, *n.* bilious vomiting and purging.
CHOLERIC, *n.* passionate.
CHOPPING, *a.* short and breaking; plump.
CHOPS, *n. pl.* the jaws.
CHORAL, *a.* belonging to a choir.
CHORD, *n.* string of musical instrument; line joining ends of arc.
CHORISTER, *n.* singer or leader of choir.
CHORUS, *n.* company of singers; part of music in which all join.
CHOUSE, *v.* cheat; trick.
CHOWDER, *n.* fish boiled with biscuit.
CHRESTOMATHY, *n.* book of useful extracts.
CHRISM, *n.* consecrated oil.
CHRISTEN, *v.* baptize and name.
CHRISTENDOM, *n.* territory of Christians.
CHRISTIANITY, *n.* the religion taught by Christ.
CHRISTMAS, *n.* feast of Christ's nativity.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, *n.* box for Christmas presents.
CHROMATICS, *n. pl.* the science of colours.
CHROME, *n.* metal from which coloured preparations are made.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, *n.* coloured picture printed from stones.
CHRONIC, *a.* of long duration.
CHRONICLE, *n.* a register of events;—*v.* record in history.
CHRONOLOGY, *n.* the science of computing dates.
CHRONOMETER, *n.* very exact time-piece.
CHRYSALIS, *n.* butterfly before the winged state.
CHRYSOLITE, *n.* greenish golden tinged stone.
CHUBBY, *a.* big-headed; stupid; short; thick.
CHUCKLE, *v.* to laugh inwardly; call as hen.
CHUFFY, *a.* blunt; like a chuff or clownish person.
CHUMP, *n.* short, thick piece of wood.
CHURCH, *n.* place of worship; body of Christians.
CHURCHMAN, *n.* clergyman; one belonging to established church.
CHURCH-WARDEN, *n.* keeper of church property.
CHURLISH, *a.* surly; like a churl or rustic.
CHURN, *n.* vessel in which cream is agitated.
CHYLE, *n.* milky fluid formed in stomach by digestion.
CHYME, *n.* food digested in stomach.
CICATRICE, *n.* scar; mark.
CICATRIZE, *v.* heal wound by forming skin over it.
CICERONE, (che-che-rō'ne) *n.* guide to point out interesting objects.
CIDER, *n.* liquor made from juice of apples.
CIGAR, *n.* roll of tobacco for smoking.
CILIARY, *a.* belonging to the eye-lids.
CILICIOUS, *a.* made of hair; hairy.
CIMETER, *n.* short sword. CIMMERIAN, *a.* very dark.
CINCTURE, *n.* belt; girdle.
CINERARY, *a.* relating to ashes.
CINGALESE, *n.* primitive inhabitants of Ceylon.
CINNAMON, *n.* inner bark of species of laurel.
CINQUEFOIL, *n.* five-leaved rosette in architecture.
CIPHER, *n.* figure (0); secret writing; *v.* use figures.
CIRCEAN, *a.* bewitching. CIRCUIT, *n.* district.
CIRCUITOUS *a.* round about.
CIRCULAR, *a.* round; like a circle; ending in itself.
CIRCUM—, as prefix, ROUND ABOUT.
CIRCUMAMBIENT, *a.* surrounding.
CIRCUMCISE, *v.* deprive of foreskin.
CIRCUMFERENCE, *n.* line that bounds a circle.
CIRCUMFLEX, *n.* an accent marked thus (^).
CIRCUMLOCUTION, *n.* use of indirect expressions.
CIRCUMROTARY, *a.* revolving round.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, *v.* inclose; limit.

CIRCUMSPECT, *a.* guarded; prudent.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* minute; abounding with particular circumstances or facts.[not essential.
CIRCUMSTANTIALS, *n. pl.* things incident, but
CIRCUMVALLATION, *n.* fortification round a
CIRCUMVENT, *v.* deceive. [place.
CIRCUS, *n.* inclosed place for games or feats of horsemanship.
CIRROUS, CIRRHOSE, *a.* twisting like a tendril.
CISALPINE, *a.* south of the Alps.
CISATLANTIC, *a.* on this side of the Atlantic.
CISTERCIAN, *n.* modified Benedictine.
CISTERN, *n.* large vessel for water, &c.; reser-
CITADEL, *n.* fortress in a city. [voir.
CITATION, *n.* citing or summoning; quotation.
CITIZEN, *n.* inhabitant of a city; freeman.
CITY, *n.* incorporated town.
CIVET, *n.* perfume from civet-cat.
CIVIC, *a.* relating to civil life.
CIVIL, *a.* pertaining to society.
CIVILIAN, *n.* one versed in civil law; one in a
CIVILITY, *n.* politeness. [civil capacity.
CIVILIZE, *v.* reclaim from barbarism. [right.
CLAIMANT, *n.* one who claims or demands as a
CLAIRVOYANCE, *n.* discernment of things through
CLAM, *n.* bivalvular fish. [mesmeric influence.
CLAMANT, *a.* crying; beseeching.
CLAMBER, *v.* climb with difficulty.
CLAMMY, *a.* viscous; sticky.
CLAMOUR, *n.* noise of voices;—*v.* be noisy.
CLAMP, *n.* iron fastening;—*v.* strengthen by a
CLANDESTINE, *a.* concealed. [clamp.
CLANGOUR, *n.* loud harsh sound. [race.
CLANNISH, *a.* closely united like a clan—family or
CLAP-TRAP, *n.* trick or device to gain applause.
CLAQUEUR, *n.* one hired to applaud in theatres.
CLARET, French wine. CLARIFY, *v.* purify.
CLARION, *n.* kind of trumpet. [piece.
CLARIONET, *n.* wind instrument with reed mouth-
CLASHING, *a.* contrary; interfering;—*n.* opposi-
CLASPER, *n.* tendril. [tion; conflict.
CLASSIC, *n.* first-rate author. [classes.
CLASSIFICATION, *n.* classifying or arranging in
CLATTER, *n.* rattling noise;—*v.* make noises.
CLAUSTRAL, *a.* relating to cloister.
CLAVICLE, *n.* the collar bone.
CLAVIER, *n.* keyboard of organ.
CLAYEY, *a.* consisting of clay.
CLEARANCE, *n.* removing; a permit to sail.
CLEARING, *n.* justification; land cleared of wood.
CLEARING-HOUSE, *n.* place where banks settle their differences. [Cathedral.
CLEARSTORY, CLERESTORY, *n.* upper story of
CLEAVAGE, *n.* direction in which minerals break.
CLEAVER, *n.* butcher's axe.
CLEF, *n.* character to show the key in music.
CLEG, *n.* horse-fly.
CLEMATIS, *n.* woody climbing plant.
CLEMENCY, *n.* disposition to treat with lenity.
CLERGY, *n.* ministers of the gospel. [or transcriber.
CLERICAL, *a.* pertaining to clergy; made by clerk
CLERK, *n.* a writer for another.
CLEVER, *a.* dexterous; acute; talented.
CLIENT, *n.* employer of an attorney.
CLIMACTERIC, *n.* critical period of human life.
CLIMATE, CLIME, *n.* tract of country as regards
CLIMATIC, *a.* relating to climate. [temperature, &c.
CLIMATOLOGY, *n.* science of climates.
CLIMAX, *n.* gradation; ascent. [argument.
CLINCHER, *n.* clamp or iron fastening; decisive
CLINIC, CLINICAL, *a.* pertaining to a sick bed.
CLINKER, *n.* vitreous matter which collects in
CLIO, *n.* muse of history. [furnaces.
CLIPPER, *n.* sharp fast-sailing vessel.
CLIQUE, *n.* party; gang. [outer garment.
CLOAK, *v.* cover with a cloak; conceal;—*n.* loose
CLOCKWORK, *n.* well adjusted machinery.
CLOISTER, *n.* nunnery or monastery.
CLONIC, *a.* convulsive; irregular. [street.
CLOSE, *n.* small inclosed field; narrow passage off
CLOSET, *n.* small private room;—*v.* shut up in pri-
CLOSURE, *n.* stopping of debate; inclosure. [vacy.
CLOT, *n.* concretion; coagulation.
CLOTH, *n.* any material formed by weaving.
CLOTHIER, *n.* one who makes or sells woollen cloth or clothing.
CLOUD-CAPT, *a.* topped with clouds. [ted vapours.
CLOUDY, *a.* obscure; covered with clouds—collec-
CLOUGH, *n.* cleft in a hill.
CLOUT, *n.* patch; cloth for any mean use.
CLOVE, *n.* Indian spice.
CLOVER, *n.* a genus of plants. [buffoon.
CLOWNISH, *a.* coarse; like a clown or rustic;
CLOY, *v.* fill to satiety.
CLUB-FOOTED, *a.* crooked in the feet.
CLUB-LAW, *n.* violence in place of law.
CLUE, CLEW, *n.* ball of thread; direction; hint;
CLUMSY, *a.* awkward. [part of sail.
CLYSTER, *n.* injection.
COADJUTOR, COADJUTRIX, *n.* male or female
COAGULATION, *n.* process of curdling. [assistant.
COAGULUM, *n.* coagulated mass, as curd; rennet.
COAL, *n.* wood charred; a fossil.
COALESCE, *v.* grow together; unite.
COALITION, *n.* union of persons, particles, or
COARSENESS, *n.* grossness; rudeness. [states.
COASTER, *n.* person or vessel that sails near coast.
COAST-GUARD, *n.* body of men to prevent smug-
COAX, *v.* wheedle; persuade by flattery. [gling.
COB, *n.* spike of maize; pony.
COBALT, *n.* mineral.
COBBLE, *v.* mend coarsely or clumsily;—*n.* round-
COBLE, *n.* small fishing boat. [ish stone.
COBWEB, *n.* spider's web.
COCCIFEROUS, *a.* producing berries.
COCCYX, *n.* lowest point of backbone.
COCHINEAL, *n.* insect used to die scarlet.
COCHLEARY, *a.* in the form of a screw.
COCKADE, *n.* knot of ribbon worn on hat.
COCKAIGNE, *n.* imaginary place of idle luxury;
COCKATOO, *n.* tufted parrot. [land of Cockneys.
COCKATRICE, *n.* serpent.
COCKET, *n.* ticket from custom house.
COCK-HORSE, *a.* on horseback; exulting.
COCKLE, *n.* weed; shell-fish;—*v.* wrinkle.
COCK-LOFT, *n.* room over garret; lumber room.
COCKNEY, *n.* native of London. [under gun-deck.
COCKPIT, *n.* area where cocks fight; room in ship
COCKROACH, *n.* troublesome insect; kind of beetle. [boat's crew.
COCKSWAIN, *n.* officer with care of boat and
COCOA, *n.* chocolate tree; decoction of the nut or
COCOON, *n.* ball spun by the silkworm. [the paste.
COD, *n.* fish; covering of seed; bag; husk.
CODEX, *n.* manuscript volume.
CODGER, *n.* clownish fellow.
CODICIL, *n.* supplement to a will. [system.
CODIFICATION, *n.* reducing laws to a code or
COEFFICIENT, *a.* co-operating;—*n.* that which
COEQUAL, *a.* equal with another. [co-operates.
COERCIVE, *a.* coercing [or restraining by force.
COESTATE, *n.* state of equal rank.
COEVAL, *a.* of the same age;—*n.* one of the same
COEXIST, *v.* exist together. [age.
COEXTENSIVE, *a.* equally extensive.
COFFEE, *n.* berry of coffee tree; liquor made
COFFER, *n.* chest; treasure. [from it.
COFFIN, *n.* chest for dead human body.
COG, *n.* tooth of a wheel.
COGENT, *a.* having cogency or great force.
COGNATE, *a.* allied by blood; closely connected.
COGNATION, *n.* kindred; relationship.
COGNIAC, (kōn'yak) *n.* the best of brandy.
COGNITION, *n.* knowledge.
COGNIZANCE, *n.* judicial notice.
COGNIZANT, *a.* having knowledge of.
COGNOMEN, (no') *n.* surname.
COHABIT, *v.* live as man and wife.
COHEIR, *n.* joint heir. COHERENT, *a.* consistent;
COHESIVE, *a.* sticking; adhesive. [connected.
COHORT, *n.* body of soldiers.
COIF, COIFFURE, *n.* head-dress. [or serpent.
COIL, *v.* wind into a ring;—*n.* circular form of rope
COIN, *n.* money stamped;—*v.* stamp metal.
COINAGE, *n.* act of coining; money.
COINCIDE, *v.* agree; concur.
COINCIDENCE, *n.* agreement.
COITION, *n.* meeting; copulation.
COKE, *n.* fossil coal charred.
COLATION, *n.* act of straining; filtration.
COLEOPTERAL, *a.* having wings with a sheath.
COLIC, *n.* pain in bowels.

COLLAPSE, *v.* fall together;—*n.* falling together.
COLLAR, *n.* something worn around the neck.
COLLATE, *v.* compare; gather and place in order.
COLLATERAL, *a.* side by side; connected with.
COLLATION, *n.* repast; gift; act of comparing.
COLLEAGUE, *n.* associate in office.
COLLECT, (-lect') *v.* gather; (col'-) *n.* short prayer.
COLLEGE, *n.* corporation; seminary of learning.
COLLEGIATE, *a.* pertaining to college or col-
COLLET, *n.* ring in which stone is set. [league.
COLLIER, *n.* digger of or dealer in coals.
COLLIERY, *n.* coal mine.
COLLIMATION, *n.* direct line of aim or sight.
COLLISION, *n.* colliding or dashing together.
COLLOCATION, *n.* placing together; arrangement.
COLLOP, *n.* cut or slice. [versation.
COLLOQUIALISM, *n.* expression used only in con-
COLLOQUY, *n.* mutual conversation between two.
COLLUSION, *n.* secret agreement to defraud.
COLLUSORY, *a.* containing collusion.
COLLUVIES, *n.* sink of refuse matter.
COLON, *n.* the point (:).
COLONEL, (kur'nel) *n.* commander of regiment.
COLONIZATION, *n.* settling of a colony.
COLONNADE, *n.* row or range of columns.
COLONY, *n.* company settling in colony or distant
COLOSSAL, *a.* huge in size; gigantic. [country.
COLOSSEUM, COLISEUM, *n.* very large building.
COLOSSUS, *n.* statue of gigantic size; *pl.* Colossi.
COLOUR, *n.* property of light;—*pl.* flag; ensign.
COLOURABLE, *a.* designed to cover and deceive.
COLOUR-BLIND, *a.* unable to distinguish colours.
COLPORTEUR, *n.* travelling seller of books.
COLT, *n.* young horse.
COLTER, COULTER, *n.* foreiron of a plough.
COLUMN, *n.* cylindrical pillar; row of lines in a book; body of troops. [noxes.
COLURES, *n. pl.* meridians of solstices and equi-
COMA, *n.* hairiness of a comet; disposition to sleep.
COMATOSE, *a.* drowsy.
COMB, *n.* instrument for cleaning hair; crest of cock; substance in which bees lodge honey.
COMBATANT, *n.* champion.
COMBATIVE, *a.* disposed to combat.
COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* capable of combustion or burning; apt to burn.
COMEDIAN, *n.* actor or writer of comedies.
COMEDY, *n.* humorous dramatic piece.
COMELINESS, *n.* grace; beauty.
COMESTIBLE, *n.* eatable. [matter.
COMET, *n.* heavenly body with train of luminous
COMFIT, *n.* dry sweetmeat. COMFORT, *v.* cheer
COMFORTABLE, *a.* enjoying ease. [under affliction.
COMIC, *a.* relating to comedy; comical; droll.
COMICAL, *a.* diverting; droll.
COMITY, *n.* courtesy of intercourse; civility.
COMMA, *n.* the point (,) noting short pause in
COMMANDANT, *n.* commanding officer. [reading.
COMMANDMENT, *n.* precept of the moral law.
COMMEMORATION, *n.* solemn celebration.
COMMEMORATIVE, *a.* preserving the memory of.
COMMENCEMENT, *n.* beginning; the thing begun.
COMMENDATORY, *a.* commending or approving of.
COMMENSURABLE, *a.* having common measure.
COMMENSURATE, *a.* of equal measure; proportioned to. [note.
COMMENT (-ment') *v.* explain; (com'-) explanatory
COMMENTARY, *n.* exposition; book of comments.
COMMENTATOR, *n.* one who explains.
COMMERCE, *n.* interchange of commodities; personal intercourse.
COMMERCIAL, *a.* relating to trade. [ishment.
COMMINATION, *n.* threat; denunciation of pun-
COMMISERATION, *n.* showing compassion; pity.
COMMISSARIAT, *n.* provisioning department.
COMMISSARY, COMMISSIONER, *n.* one empowered to act.
COMMISSION, *n.* a trust; compensation for transacting business;—*v.* authorise; empower.
COMMISSURE, *n.* joint; seam.
COMMIT, *v.* intrust; imprison; pledge; do.
COMMITTAL, *n.* committing; committal *to prison*; commission *of offences.*
COMMITTEE, *n.* persons specially appointed to manage business.
COMMODIOUS, *a.* affording ease and convenience.
COMMODITY, *n.* interest; advantage; merchandise.
COMMODORE, *n.* commander of squadron.
COMMON, *a.* public; usual;—*n.* an open ground.
COMMONAGE, *n.* right to a common.
COMMONALTY, *n.* the common people.
COMMONER, *n.* one not noble; member of House of Commons. [—*a.* common.
COMMONPLACE, *n.* trite saying; memorandum;
COMMONS, *n. pl.* common people; lower house of parliament; food at common table.
COMMONWEALTH, *n.* a state; body politic. [table.
COMMUNAL, *a.* pertaining to commune—territorial district in France.
COMMUNALISM, *n.* government by largely independent communes, *not to be confounded with*
COMMUNE, (-mun') *v.* converse. [communism.
COMMUNICANT, *n.* partaker of the Lord's supper.
COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* ready to impart.
COMMUNION, *n.* intercourse; fellowship; taking of the Lord's supper.
COMMUNISM, *n.* doctrine of common property.
COMMUNITY, *n.* society; common possession.
COMMUTABILITY, *n.* capacity of being inter-
COMMUTATION, *n.* exchange. [changed.
COMMUTE, *v.* exchange one thing for another.
COMPACT, (pact') *a.* firm; *v.* press together.
COMPACT, (com'-) *n.* bargain; league.
COMPANIONABLE, *a.* sociable; agreeable.
COMPANY, *n.* persons met or acting together.
COMPARABLE, *a.* worthy to be compared.
COMPARE, *v.* examine together.
COMPARATIVE, *a.* estimated by comparison.
COMPARISON, *n.* comparing; comparative esti-
COMPARTMENT, *n.* division. [mate; simile.
COMPASS, *n.* reach; instrument for guiding ship.
COMPASSES, *n. pl.* instrument to describe circles.
COMPASSIONATE, *a.* inclined to compassion or pity; merciful;—*v.* pity.
COMPATIBILITY, *n.* consistency; agreement.
COMPATRIOT, *n.* fellow patriot of the same
COMPEAR, *v.* appear by attorney. [country.
COMPEER, *n.* an equal; colleague; companion.
COMPELLATION, *n.* style of address. [mary.
COMPEND, COMPENDIUM, *n.* abridgement; sum-
COMPENDIOUS, *a.* short; concise; brief.
COMPENSATION, *n.* making amends; recompense.
COMPETE, *v.* strive for a like end; rival. [right.
COMPETENCE, *n.* sufficiency; legal capacity or
COMPETENT, *a.* adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity.
COMPETITOR, *n.* rival.
COMPETITIVE, *a.* by competition or rivalry.
COMPILATION, *n.* a selection from authors.
COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, *n.* satisfaction
COMPLACENT, *a.* cheerful; civil. [of mind; civility.
COMPLAINANT, *n.* one who complains; a prose-
COMPLAINT, *n.* murmuring; accusation. [cutor.
COMPLAISANCE, *n.* pleasing deportment; civility.
COMPLAISANT, *a.* polite; courteous; affable.
COMPLEMENT, *n.* the full number.
COMPLEMENTAL, *a.* filling up the number.
COMPLEX, *a.* of many parts: intricate.
COMPLEXION, *n.* colour of the face. [intricacy.
COMPLEXITY, COMPLICACY, *n.* complex state;
COMPLIANT, *a.* giving compliance; obliging.
COMPLICATE, *v.* make intricate;—*a.* involved.
COMPLICATION, *n.* mixture of many things.
COMPLICITY, *n.* connection with; knowledge of.
COMPLIMENT, *n.* expression of civility; *v.* congra-
COMPLIMENTARY, *a.* expressive of praise. [tulate.
COMPLINE, *n.* last prayer at night.
COMPLUTENSIAN, *a.* first polyglot bible published at Complutum in Spain.
COMPONENT, *a.* constituent;—*n.* elementary part.
COMPORT, *v.* agree; suit.
COMPORTABLE, *a.* consistent.
COMPOSE, *v.* allay; write as an author.
COMPOS MENTIS, *a.* sound in mind.
COMPOSITE, *a.* made up of parts.
COMPOSITOR, *n.* one who sets types.
COMPOST, (com'-) *n.* mixture for manure.
COMPOSURE, *n.* composed state of mind; calm-
COMPOTATION, *n.* act of drinking together. [ness.
COMPOUND, (com'-) *a.* formed of ingredients;—*n.* (-pound') mixture:—*v.* mix; adjust.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* that can be understood.
COMPREHENSION, *n.* act of comprehending;
COMPREHENSIVE, *a.* embracing much.[capacity.
COMPRESS, (-pres') *v.* press together;—(com'-) *n.* soft bandage used by surgeons.
COMPRESSION, *n.* pressing together.
COMPRISAL, *n.* act of comprising or containing.
COMPROMISE, *n.* amicable agreement by mutual concession;—*v.* settle by mutual agreement.
COMPULSION, *n.* act of compelling; force applied.
COMPULSIVE, *a.* compelling; forcing.
COMPUNCTION, *n.* remorse.
COMPUTABLE, *a.* able to be computed or calcu-
COMRADE, *n.* associate. [lated.
CON, a prefix, *with* or *against*;—*v.* revolve in
CONCAMERATE, *v.* arch. [thought.
CONCATENATION, *n.* series of links.
CONCAVE, *a.* hollow;—*n.* hollow; arch or vault.
CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* concave on one side and convex on the other.
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* concave on both sides.
CONCEALMENT, *n.* act of hiding; hiding place.
CONCEDE, *v.* grant; admit as true or proper.
CONCEIT, *n.* fancy; vanity. [able.
CONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* quality of being conceiv-
CONCEIVE, *v.* form ideas; become with child.
CONCENTRATE, *v.* bring to common centre.
CONCENTRATION, *n.* drawing to centre; fixing
CONCENTRIC, *a.* having common centre.[attention.
CONCEPTION, *n.* act of conceiving; idea.
CONCEPTUALIST, *n.* one believing the mind forms general conceptions. [anxiety.
CONCERN, *v.* interest; belong to;—*n.* affair;
CONCERT, (-sert') *v.* contrive together. [ment.
CONCERT, (con') *n.* agreement; musical entertain-
CONCERTINA, *n.* musical instrument on the accor-
CONCESSION, *n.* act of yielding. [dion principle.
CONCHOIDAL, *a.* resembling a marine shell.
CONCHOLOGY, (-kol'-) *n.* science of shells.
CONCIERGE, (-erzh') *n.* door porter; janitor.
CONCILIAR, *a.* relating to council.
CONCILIATE, *v.* gain by favour; reconcile.
CONCILIATORY, *a.* tending to reconcile.
CONCISENESS, *n.* brevity in speaking or writing.
CONCISION, *n.* a cutting off.
CONCLAVE, *n.* assembly of cardinals; close as-
CONCLUDE, *v.* finish; infer. [sembly.
CONCLUSIVE, *a.* decisive.
CONCOCT, *v.* digest; ripen; devise.
CONCOMITANT, *a.* accompanying;—*n.* attendant.
CONCORD, *n.* harmony; union; compact.
CONCORDANCE, *n.* index to the Scriptures.
CONCORDANT, *a.* agreeing; suitable; harmonious.
CONCORDAT, *n.* agreement with the Pope and a
CONCOURSE, *n.* assembly. [secular Power.
CONCRETE, (-crete') *v.* unite in a mass;—(con'-) *a.* formed by concretion;—*n.* a compound.
CONCUBINAGE, *n.* the keeping of a mistress.
CONCUBINE, *n.* woman in keeping; mistress
CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* lust.
CONCUR, *v.* agree; tend to one point.
CONCURRENCE, *n.* union of minds.
CONCURRENT, *a.* acting together; joint and equal.
CONCUSSION, *n.* shaking; sudden jar.
CONDEMN, *v.* pronounce to be wrong.
CONDEMNATORY, *a.* implying condemnation.
CONDENSATE, CONDENSE, *v.* make dense.
CONDESCEND, *v.* waive a privilege of rank.
CONDESCENDING, *a.* yielding to inferiors; oblig-
CONDIGN, *a.* deserved; suitable; merited. [ing.
CONDIMENT, *n.* seasoning.
CONDITION, *n.* state; term or agreement.
CONDITIONAL, *a.* implying terms.
CONDITIONED, *a.* stipulated; having terms, quali-
CONDOLENCE, *n.* grief for another. [ties, &c.
CONDONATION, *n.* act of condoning or pardoning.
CONDUCIVE, *a.* tending to; promotive of.
CONDUCT, (con'-) *n.* behaviour; guidance;—(-duct') *v.* guide; behave.
CONDUIT, *n.* water-pipe; canal.
CONE, *n.* solid body tapering to point from circu-
CONFABULATION, *n.* familiar talk. [lar base.
CONFECTIONERY, *n.* place where confections or sweetmeats are made or sold.
CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, *n.* league.
CONFEDERATE, *a.* united in common cause;—*v.*
CONFER, *v.* discourse; grant. [unite in alliance
CONFERENCE, *n.* formal discourse.
CONFESSEDLY, *ad.* avowedly. [sing to a priest
CONFESSION, *n.* acknowledgment; act of confes
CONFESSIONAL, *n.* place for confessing.[fessions.
CONFESSOR, *n.* one who confesses or hears con-
CONFIDANT, CONFIDANTE, *n.* male or female
CONFIDENCE, *n.* firm belief; trust.[bosom friend.
CONFIDENT, *a.* having confidence or boldness.
CONFIDENTIAL, *n.* trusty; private. [planets.
CONFIGURATION, *n.* external form; aspect of
CONFINES, (con'-) *n. pl.* limits; borders.
CONFINE, (-fine') *v.* restrain; shut up.
CONFIRMATORY, *a.* adapted to confirm.
CONFISCATION, *n.* confiscating or forfeiting to
CONFLAGRATION, *n.* great fire. [public treasury.
CONFLICT, (-flict') *v.* contend;—(con'-) *n.* struggle.
CONFLUENCE, *n.* junction of currents.
CONFLUX, *n.* union; crowd of people.
CONFORM, *v.* make like; comply with.
CONFORMABLE, *a.* suitable.
CONFORMATION, *n.* disposition of parts; structure.
CONFORMITY, *n.* compliance with; consistency.
CONFRATERNITY, *n.* a religious brotherhood.
CONFRONT, *v.* bring face to face with.
CONFUCIANISM. *a.* Chinese system of morality.
CONFUSION, *n.* disorder; tummult; indistinctness.
CONFUTATION, *n.* confuting or proving to be wrong. [leave civilly.
CONGE, (cong-zhay') *n.* bow; reverence;—*v.* take
CONGE D'ELIRE, (Fr.) license to elect.
CONGELATION, *n.* process of congealing; freezing.
CONGENER, *n.* a thing of same nature or origin.
CONGENIAL, *a.* of same nature or disposition.
CONGENITAL, *a.* of the same birth.
CONGERIES, *n.* mass of small bodies.
CONGESTION, *n.* collection of matter. [humours.
CONGESTIVE, *a.* showing collection of blood or
CONGLOBULATE, *v.* gather into a ball or globule.
CONGLOMERATE, *v.* gather into round mass;—*a.* gathered as a ball.
CONGLOMERATION, *n.* gathering into round mass.
CONGLUTINATION, *n.* gluing together.
CONGRATULATE, *v.* profess joy to.
CONGRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy.
CONGREGATE, *v.* assemble; meet.
CONGREGATION, *n.* religious assembly.
CONGREGATIONALISM, *n.* each congregation governed entirely by itself. [meeting.
CONGRESS, *n.* legislature of the United States; a
CONGRUENCE, CONGRUITY, *n.* agreement; con-
CONGRUENT, CONGRUOUS, *a.* agreeing.[sistency.
CONIC, CONICAL, *a.* like a cone. [ties of the cone.
CONICS, *n. pl.* science which treats of the proper-
CONIC SECTIONS, *n.* figures formed by cutting a
CONIFEROUS, *a.* bearing cones, as the pine.[cone.
CONJECTURAL, *a.* depending on conjecture.
CONJECTURE, *n.* imperfect knowledge;—*v.* guess.
CONJOINT, *a.* united; connected; mutual.
CONJUGAL, *a.* relating to marriage.
CONJUGATE, *v.* inflect, as verbs; unite.
CONJUNCT, *a.* joint; concurrent.
CONJUNCTURE, *n.* critical time; union.
CONJURATION, *n.* enchantment.
CONJURE, (-jure') *v.* enjoin solemnly.
CONJURE, (cun') *v.* practice charms or tricks.
CONJURER, (cun'-) *n.* enchanter.
CONNATE, *a.* born at the same time.
CONNECT, *v.* link together; unite. [marriage.
CONNEXION, *n.* joining; relation by blood or
CONNIVANCE, *n.* winking at a fault; voluntary
CONNIVE, *v.* wink at. [blindness to an act.
CONNOISSEUR, (kon-is-sär') *n.* critical judge of the
CONNUBIAL, *a.* pertaining to marriage. [fine arts.
CONOIDAL, *a.* nearly conical.
CONQUEROR, *n.* one who subdues or conquers.
CONQUEST, *n.* act of conquering; thing conquered.
CONSANGUINEOUS, *a.* of the same blood.
CONSANGUINITY, *n.* relation by blood.
CONSCIENCE, *n.* internal or self-knowledge.
CONSCIENTIOUS, *a.* regulated by conscience.
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n.* scrupulous regard to
CONSCIONABLE, *a.* reasonable. [conscience.
CONSCIOUS, *a.* inwardly persuaded. [the mind.
CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* perception of what passes in

CONSCRIPT, *n.* enrolled militia-man;—*a.* written.
CONSCRIPTION, *n.* act of enrolling or registering.
CONSECRATION, *n.* dedicating to sacred uses.
CONSECUTIVE, *a.* following in order.
CONSENT, *n.* agreement to proposal;—*v.* accord in
CONSENTIENT, *a.* agreeing in opinion, [mind.
CONSEQUENCE, *n.* that which follows; effect;
CONSEQUENT, *a.* following. [inference.
CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* conceited; important.[jury.
CONSERVATION, *n.* preservation from loss or in-
CONSERVATIVE, *a.* tending or desiring to preserve.
CONSERVATORY, *n.* greenhouse for exotic plants.
CONSERVE, *n.* sweetmeat;—*v.* preserve.
CONSIDERABLE, *a.* worthy of regard.
CONSIDERATE, *a.* thoughtful.
CONSIDERATION, *n.* serious thought; prudence.
CONSIGNEE, *n.* one to whom a thing is consigned.
CONSIGNER, *n.* one committing to another in trust.
CONSIGNMENT, *n.* goods consigned or intrusted.
CONSIST, *v.* be made up of; be fixed; agree.
CONSISTENCE, *n.* fixed state.
CONSISTENT, *a.* agreeing. [court; assembly.
CONSISTORIAL, *a.* relating to consistory—spiritual
CONSOCIATION, *n.* meeting of clergy and delegates. [viation of misery.
CONSOLATORY, *a.* tending to consolation or alle-
CONSOL, *n.* bracket to support cornice, bust, or
CONSOLIDATE, *v.* make or grow solid. [vase.
CONSOLS, *n. pl.* English 3 per cent. funded debt.
CONSONANCE, *n.* agreement of sounds; concord.
CONSONANT, *a.* agreeable; consistent;—*n.* letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSORT, (con'-) *n.* husband or wife; partner.
CONSORT, (-sort') *v.* associate.
CONSPICUOUS, *a.* obvious to the sight; plain.
CONSPIRACY, *n.* a plot.
CONSPIRATOR, *n.* one who conspires or plots
CONSTABLE, *n.* officer of the peace. [evil.
CONSTABULARY, *n.* body of constables.
CONSTANCY, *n.* firmness of mind; stability.
CONSTELLATION, *n.* cluster of fixed stars.
CONSTERNATION, *n.* terror that confounds.
CONSTIPATE, *v.* stop by filling up; make costive.
CONSTIPATION, *n.* costiveness. [electors.
CONSTITUENCY, *n.* act of constituting; body of
CONSTITUENT, *a.* composing;—*n.* person who appoints.
CONSTITUTION, *n.* frame of body, mind or government.
CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n* consistency with con-
CONSTITUTIVE, *a.* that establishes. [stitution.
CONSTRAINT, *n.* compulsion.
CONSTRINGENT, *a.* binding.
CONSTRUCTION, *n.* edifice; interpretation.
CONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* by construction; deduced
CONSTRUE, *v.* explain; arrange words of sentence so that meaning may be obvious.
CONSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* having the same substance.
CONSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* union of body of Christ with sacramental elements.
CONSUETUDINARY, *a.* customary.
CONSUL, *n.* public foreign commercial agent; chief magistrate of ancient Rome.
CONSULT, *v.* ask advice of; regard.
CONSULTATION, *n.* consulting; deliberation.
CONSUMMATE, *v.* complete;—*a.* accomplished.
CONSUMMATION, *n.* completion; termination.
CONSUMPTION, *n.* wasting disease of the lungs.
CONSUMPTIVE, *a.* inclined to consumption.
CONTACT, *n.* touch; close union.
CONTAGION, *n.* communication of disease by con-
CONTAGIOUS, *a.* having quality of infecting.[tact.
CONTAMINATE, *v.* defile; corrupt.
CONTANGO, *n.* in *stockjobbing*, sum of money paid to seller for accommodating buyer.
CONTEMN, *v.* despise; hate.
CONTEMPER, *v.* temper; reduce by mixture.
CONTEMPLATIVE, *a.* given to thought. [time.
CONTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* living or being at same
CONTEMPORARY, *n.* or *a.* living at the same time.
CONTEMPT, *n.* act of despising; disdain.
CONTEMPTIBLE, *a.* mean.
CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* scornful.
CONTENT, *a.* satisfied; quiet;—*n.* satisfaction of mind;—*v.* satisfy; please. [quarrelsome.
CONTENTIOUS, *a.* given to contention or strife;
CONTENTMENT, *n.* satisfaction; gratification.
CONTENTS, *n. pl.* that which is contained.
CONTERMINOUS, *a.* bordering.
CONTEXT, *n.* part before and after a quotation.
CONTEXTURE, *n.* composition of parts.
CONTIGUITY, *n.* contact.
CONTIGUOUS, *a.* joining at the surface or border.
CONTINENCE, *n.* forbearance of sensual indulgence. [division of the earth.
CONTINENT, *a.* not indulging in pleasure;—*n.* great
CONTINGENCY, *n.* casual event; chance.
CONTINGENT, *a.* accidental; dependent upon;—*n.* chance; share of troops furnished by a con-
CONTINUAL, *a.* uninterrupted. [tracting power.
CONTINUANCE, *n.* duration.
CONTINUATION, *n.* extension in a series or line.
CONTINUITY, *n.* uninterrupted connection.
CONTINUOUS, *a.* closely united, as it were into
CONTORTION, *n.* twisting; wry motion. [one.
CONTOUR, *n.* general outline of a figure.
CONTRA, as prefix, *in opposition to, against.*
CONTRABAND, *a.* prohibited;—*n.* illegal trade.
CONTRA BONOS MORES, L. contrary to good morals or manners.
CONTRACT, (con'-) *n.* agreement; covenant;—(a') *v.* draw together; incur; shorten; shrink;
CONTRACTED, *a.* narrow; selfish. [bargain.
CONTRACTION, *n.* shrinking; shortening.
CONTRADANCE, COUNTRY-DANCE, *n.* dance with partners opposite.
CONTRADICT, *v.* oppose verbally; gainsay.
CONTRADICTORY, *a.* inconsistent; disagree
CONTRADISTINCTION, *n.* distinction by opposites.
CONTRALTO, *n.* the counter-tenor.
CONTRARIETY, *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
CONTRARIES, *n. pl.* things of opposite qualities.
CONTRAST, (con'-) *n.* opposition in things.
CONTRAST, (a') *v.* set or be in opposition.
CONTRAVALLATION, *n.* parapet raised by be-
CONTRAVENE, *v.* oppose. [siegers.
CONTRETEMPS, (con'gtrtong) *n.* accident.
CONTRIBUTE, *v.* share in giving.
CONTRIBUTION, *n.* sharing in giving; sum given.
CONTRIBUTORY, *a.* advancing the same end.
CONTRITE, *a.* worn with sorrow.
CONTRITION, *n.* deep sorrow for sin.
CONTRIVANCE, *n.* scheme; thing contrived or projected. [by counter register of accounts.
CONTROLLER, *n.* officer who checks other officers
CONTROVERSIALIST, *n.* one engaged in controversy or disputation. [or disputed.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* that may be controverted
CONTUMACIOUS, *a.* obstinate.
CONTUMACY, *n.* unyielding resistance to rightful
CONTUMELIOUS, *a.* reproachful. [authority.
CONTUMELY, *n.* contemptuous language; re-
CONTUSION, *n.* bruise in the flesh. [proach.
CONUNDRUM, *n.* riddle turning on resemblance between things unlike.
CONVALESCENCE, *n.* recovery from sickness
CONVALESCENT, *a n.* recovering, or one who has
CONVENE, *v.* call together. [recovered, health.
CONVENIENCE, *n.* accommodation; fitness; com-
CONVENT, (con'-) *n.* religious house.[modiousness.
CONVENTICLE, *n.* meeting; assembly for worship.
CONVENTION, *n.* assembly.
CONVENTIONAL, *a.* agreed on; tacitly understood.
CONVENTIONALISM, *n.* that which is received by tacit agreement. [monk; nun.
CONVENTUAL, *a.* belonging to a convent;—*n.*
CONVERGENCE, CONVERGENCY, *n.* tendency to
CONVERSABLE, *a.* sociable. [one point.
CONVERSANT, *a.* familiar with.
CONVERSAZIONE (-sa'tsi-on-e) *n.* assembly for conversation, chiefly on literature.
CONVERSE, (con'-) *n.* conversation;—*a.* directly opposite;—(-verse') *v.* discourse; talk familiarly.
CONVERSELY, *ad.* by change of order.
CONVERSION, *n.* a turning. [nions or religion.
CONVERT, (con'-) *n.* one who has changed his opi-
CONVERT, (e') *v.* change to another form or state.
CONVERTIBLE, *a.* that may be interchanged.
CONVEX, *a.* roundish on the outside.
CONVEXITY, *n.* spherical form on the outside.
CONVEY, *v.* carry; transfer.

CONVEYANCE, *n.* act of conveying, carrying, or transferring; that which conveys.
CONVEYANCER, *n.* one who draws deeds, &c.
CONVEYANCING, *n.* business of a conveyancer.
CONVICT, (con'-) *n.* person found guilty of crime.
CONVICT, (-vict') *v.* prove to be guilty.
CONVINCE, *v.* satisfy by evidence.
CONVIVIAL, *a.* festive; jovial.
CONVOCATION, *n.* in England, representative ecclesiastical assembly.
CONVOKE, *v.* summon.
CONVOY, (-voy') *v.* accompany for defence.
CONVOY, (con') *n.* attendance for protection.
CONVULSE, *v.* affect by violent motion.
CONVULSIVE, *a.* producing convulsion—violent spasm.
CONY, CONEY, *n.* rabbit. COO, *v.* make noise as a dove.
COOKERY, *n.* act of dressing victuals.
COOLEY, COOLY, *n.* East India carrier.
COOP, *n.* cage for fowls, &c.; barrel;—*v.* cage.
COOPERAGE, *n.* workshop of cooper or maker of casks.
CO-OPERATE, *v.* work together.
CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* promoting the same end.
CO-OPTATION, *n.* adoption; assumption.
CO-ORDINATE, *a.* holding same rank or degree.
CO-ORDINATES, *n.* similar lines or angles on curve.
COOT, *n.* water-fowl; foolish fellow.
COPAL, *n.* Mexican gum used in varnishing.
COPARCENARY, *n.* joint heirship.
COPARCENAR, *n.* joint heir.
COPARCENY, *n.* equal share of an inheritance.
COPE, *n.* priest's cloak; hood; arch-work;—*v.* strive; oppose with success.
COPIER, COPYIST, *n.* one who transcribes or imitates.
COPING, *n.* top or cover of wall.
COPPED, *a.* rising to top or head.
COPPERAS, *n.* sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
COPROLITE, *n.* fossil excrement of reptiles.
COPSE, COPPICE, *n.* wood of small growth.
COPT, *n.* aboriginal Egyptian.
COPULA, *n.* bond or tie; word uniting subject and predicate.
COPULATE, *v.* unite in pairs.
COPY, *n.* manuscript; pattern; imitation;—*v.* transcribe; imitate.
COPYHOLD, *n.* tenure in England by copy of record.
COPYRIGHT, *n.* sole right to publish a book.
COQUET, (-ket') *v.* attempt to excite admiration from vanity; trifle in love.
COQUETRY, *n.* trifling in love.
COQUETTISH, *a.* befitting a coquette—jilting girl; vain woman.
CORAL, *n.* genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea;—*a.* made of coral.
CORAM JUDICE, L. in presence of the judge.
CORBAN, *n.* an alms-basket.
CORBEL, *n.* projection of masonry used as a support.
CORDAGE, *n.* ropes of a ship.
CORDATE, *a.* heart-shaped.
CORDELIER, *n.* Franciscan friar.
CORDIAL, *n.* pleasant liquor; anything cheering;—*a.* hearty.
CORDON, (-dong') *n.* line of military posts or troops.
CORDUROY, *n.* thick cotton stuff.
CORDWAINER, *n.* shoemaker.
CORE, *n.* the heart or inner part.
CO-RESPONDENT, *n. in law,* joint respondent to plaintiff.
CORIACEOUS, *a.* consisting of leather.
CORMORANT, *n.* voracious bird; glutton.
CORN, *n.* grain; maize; hard tumour;—*v.* salt.
CORNEA, *n.* horny membrane in fore part of eye.
CORNEOUS, CORNY, *a.* horny; like horn; hard.
CORNET, *n.* musical instrument; cavalry officer.
CORNETCY, *n.* office of cornet.
CORNICE, *n.* top of wall or column; moulding.
CORNUCOPIA, *n.* the horn of plenty.
CORNUTED, *a.* having horns.
COROLLA, *a.* the inner covering of flower.
COROLLARY, *n.* inference derived incidentally.
CORONACH, *n.* lamentation for the dead (Celtic).
CORONATION, *n.* crowning.
CORONER, *n.* officer who inquires into cause of any sudden death.
CORONET, *n.* inferior crown worn by nobility.
CORPORAL, *n.* military officer;—*a.* relating to the body.
CORPORATE, *a.* united in a community.
CORPORATION, *n.* a society acting as individual.
CORPOREAL, *a.* having a body; not spiritual.
CORPOREITY, *n.* bodily substance.
CORPS, (cōr) *n.* body of troops.
CORPSE, *n.* dead body.
CORPULENCE, *n.* fleshiness.
CORPUSCULAR, *a.* relating to corpuscles or atoms.
CORPUS DELICTI, L. main body of a charge.
CORRECT, *v.* punish; make right;—*a.* exact.
CORRECTIONAL, CORRECTIVE, *a.* intended to correct.
CORRELATIVE, *a.* having mutual relation.
CORRESPOND, *v.* suit; agree; write to.
CORRESPONDENCE, *n.* agreement; interchange of letters.
CORRESPONDENT, *a.* suited;—*n.* one who has intercourse by letters.
CORRIDOR, (cor'-) *n.* gallery or open passage round a house.
CORRIGENDA, *n.* words to be corrected.
CORRIGIBLE, *a.* that may be corrected.
CORROBORATE, *v.* confirm or strengthen.
CORROBORATIVE, *a.* tending to corroborate.
CORRODE, *v.* eat away by degrees.
CORROSIVE, *a.* eating away gradually.
CORRUGATE, *v.* wrinkle; contract.
CORRUPT, *v.* spoil;—*a.* decayed; debauched.
CORRUPTION, *n.* putrescence; depravity of morals.
CORSAIR, *n.* pirate. CORSE, *n.* corpse.
CORSELET, *n.* light armour for breast.
CORSET, *n.* bodice for ladies.
CORTEGE, (tezh) *n.* train of attendants.
CORUSCATION, *n.* sudden flash of light.
CORVETTE, *n.* sloop of war.
CORYMB, *n.* species of inflorescence.
CORYPHÆUS, *n.* chief of chorus or company; leader.
COSEY, (cozy) *a.* snug; comfortable; chatty.
COSMETIC, *a.* promoting beauty;—*n.* wash for improving beauty.
COSMICAL, *a.* relating to universe; rising or setting with sun.
COSMOGONY, *n.* science of formation of world.
COSMOGRAPHY, *n.* description of the world.
COSMOLOGY, *n.* science of world or universe.
COSMOPOLITAN, *n.* citizen of the world, at home anywhere.
COSMOS, *n.* the world or its system.
COSTAL, *a.* pertaining to ribs.
COSTER-MONGER, *n.* pedlar of fruit or vegetables.
COSTIVENESS, *n.* being costive or bound in bowels; constipation.
COSTUME, *n.* style or mode of dress.
COT, *n.* hut; small bed. COTE, *n.* pen; sheep-fold.
COTERIE, *n.* fashionable association; clique.
COTILLION, *n.* brisk, lively dance and tune.
COTSWOLD, *n.* sheepcotes in an open country.
COTYLEDON, *n.* perishable lobe of seeds of plants.
COUGH, (cof) *n.* effort of lungs to throw off phlegm.
COULEUR-DE-ROSE, *n.* Fr. rose-colour; attractive aspect.
COUNCIL, *n.* assembly for consultation.
COUNCILLOR, *n.* member of council.
COUNSEL, *n.* advice; advocate;—*v.* give advice.
COUNSELLOR, *n.* one who gives advice.
COUNTENANCE, *n.* face; support;—*v.* patronize.
COUNTER, *n.* shop table; high tenor in music.
COUNTERACT, *v.* act in opposition.
COUNTERBALANCE, *v.* weigh against.
COUNTERFEIT, *a.* forged; deceitful;—*n.* forgery; imitate.
COUNTERMAND, *v.* revoke a command.
COUNTERMARCH, *n.* change of wings or face of battalion.
COUNTERMARK, *n.* aftermark on goods or coin.
COUNTERMOTION, *n.* opposite motion.
COUNTERPANE, *n.* cover of bed.
COUNTERPART, *n.* correspondent part.
COUNTERPLEA, *n.* replication.
COUNTERPOINT, *n.* correspondent musical notes.
COUNTERPOISE, *v.* equal weight in opposition;—*v.* balance.
COUNTERSIGN, *v.* sign as secretary;—*n.* military watchword.
COUNTERTENOR, *n.* high tenor in music.
COUNTERVAIL, *v.* act against equally.
COUNTESS, *n.* lady of earl or count.
COUNTRY, *n.* land around a city; state; native place;—*a.* rural; rustic.
COUNTY, *n.* shire; district.
COUPLE, *n.* two; a pair; a brace;—*v.* join.
COUPLET, *n.* two verses; a pair.
COUPON, *n.* interest certificate attached to bond.
COURAGEOUS, *a.* brave; bold; daring.
COURIER, *n.* messenger sent in haste.
COURSER, *n.* swift horse.
COURT, *n.* residence of prince; seat of justice; front yard;—*v.* make love.
COURTEOUS, (curt'-) *a.* polite; civil; complaisant.
COURTESAN, *n.* lewd woman; prostitute.
COURTESY, *n.* politeness; civility.
COURTIER, *n.* one who frequents court.
COURTLY, *a.* polite; elegant.
COURT-MARTIAL, *n.* court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.

COURTSHIP, *n.* solicitation in marriage.
COUSIN, *n.* child of uncle or aunt.
COVE, *n.* small creek or bay.
COVENANT, *n.* agreement;—*v.* stipulate.
COVERLET, *n.* upper bed-cover.
COVERT, *a.* secret;—*n.* shelter.
COVERTURE, *n.* state of a married woman.
COVETOUSNESS, *n.* eager desire of gain.
COVEY (cuv'y) *n.* brood of birds.
COVIN, *n.* deceitful agreement; collusion.
COWARDICE, *n.* want of courage; timidity.
COWER, *v.* sink or waver through fear.
COWL, *n.* monk's hood.
COWLICK, *n.* tuft of hair turned wrongly over
COWPOX, *n.* vaccine disease. [forehead.
COXCOMBRY, *n.* manners of a coxcomb or fop.
COYNESS, *n.* unwillingness to be familiar.
COZENAGE, *n.* cozening or cheating in bargaining.
CRAB, *n.* well-known shell-fish; sign of zodiac.
CRABBED, *a.* peevish; difficult.
CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* crazed. [cutting grain.
CRADLE, *n.* machine for rocking children, or for
CRAFT, *n.* manual art; trade; cunning; small
CRAFTSMAN, *n.* mechanic. [vessels.
CRAFTY, *a.* cunning; artful.
CRAMBO, *n.* rhyming game. CRAMPFISH, *n.*
CRAN, CRANE, *n.* about 750 herrings. [torpedo.
CRANBERRY, *n.* berry growing in swamps.
CRANE, *n.* migratory fowl; machine to raise heavy weights; pipe to draw liquor from cask.
CRANIOLOGY, *n.* treatise on cranium or skull.
CRANK, *n.* end of axis bent, used as a handle to give circular motion;—*a.* bold; easily overset.
CRANNIED, *a.* full of crannies or chinks.
CRANNOG, CRANNOGE, *n.* Celtic lake dwelling.
CRAPULENCE, *n.* drunkenness; sickness from
CRASSAMENT, *n.* red thick part of blood. [surfeit.
CRATE, *n.* wicker pannier for earthenware.
CRATER, *n.* mouth or aperture of volcano.
CRAUNCH, *v.* crush with the teeth; chew.
CRAVAT (-vat') *n.* neckcloth.
CRAVEN, *n.* recreant; coward.
CRAYON, *n.* pencil; drawing.
CRAZINESS, *n.* state of being crazed or deranged;
CREAM, *n.* oily part of milk. [weakness.
CREASE, *n.* mark left by folding.
CREATURE, *n.* being or thing created or brought
CREDENCE, *n.* belief. [into existence.
CREDENTIALS, *n. pl.* that which gives credit.
CREDIBLE, *a.* worthy of credit.
CREDIT, *n.* belief; trust; influence; esteem;—*v.*
CREDITABLE, *a.* reputable. [believe.
CREDITOR, *n.* one to whom debt is due.
CREDULOUS, *a.* apt to believe.
CREED, *credenda*, *n.* articles of faith.
CREEK, *n.* small inlet or bay.
CREMATION, *n.* burning of dead bodies.
CREOLE, *n.* native of West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European parents.
CREOSOTE, *n.* oily liquid having quality of preserving flesh from corruption. [darkness.
CREPUSCULAR, *a.* in state between light and
CRESCENT, *a.* increasing;—*n.* increasing moon;
CRESSET, *n.* light set on beacon. [Turkish standard.
CREST, *n.* plume of feathers.
CREST-FALLEN, *a.* dejected; cowed.
CRETACEOUS, *a.* of the nature of chalk.
CRETIN, *n.* idiot of Alpine valleys.
CREVICE, *n.* small crack.
CREWEL, *n.* ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.
CRIBBAGE, *n.* game at cards. CRIBBLE, *n.* corn-
CRICK, *n.* spasmodic affection or cramp. [sieve.
CRICKET, *n.* small insect; a game. [of crime.
CRIMINAL, *a.* guilty of crime;—*n.* person guilty
CRIMINALITY, *n.* quality of being criminal. [law.
CRIMINATE, *v.* charge with crime or violation of
CRIMP, *a.* that crumbles easily;—*v.* catch; pinch;
CRIMPLE, *v.* lay in plaits. [curl.
CRIMSON, *n.* a deep red colour.
CRINGE, *v.* bow with servility.
CRINKLE, *v.* bend in turns or flexures.
CRINOLINE, *n.* haircloth, hooped, or stiffened
CRIPPLE, *n.* lame person;—*v.* make lame. [skirt.
CRISIS, *n.* critical time or turn.
CRITERION, *n.* standard of judging.
CRITIC, *n.* one skilled in judging; fault-finder.
CRITICAL, *a.* relating to criticism; discriminating; marking a crisis; dangerous.
CRITICISE, *v.* judge and remark with exactness.
CRITICISM, CRITIQUE, *n.* critical examination;
CROAKER, *n.* a murmurer. [art or act of judging.
CROCHET, *v.* knitting with small hook.
CROCKERY, *n.* all kinds of coarse earthenware.
CROCODILE, *n.* amphibious animal of lizard kind.
CROCUS, *n.* early spring flower; saffron.
CROFT, *n.* little home-field.
CROMLECH, *n.* Druid altar; flat stone on uprights,
CROMORNA, *n.* organ-stop. CRONE, *n.* old woman.
CRONY, *n.* old acquaintance.
CROOK, *n.* bend; shepherd's staff;—*v.* bend. [reap.
CROP, *n.* harvest; stomach of bird;—*v.* cut off;
CROQUET, *n.* outdoor game for ladies and gentle-
CROSIER, *n.* bishop's pastoral staff. [men.
CROSS-BILL, *n.* defendant's bill in chancery; kind of bird. [by opposite party.
CROSS-EXAMINE, CROSS-QUESTION, *v.* examine
CROSSNESS, *n.* peevishness.
CROSS-PURPOSE, *n.* contrary purpose; enigma.
CROTCH, *n.* fork of tree.
CROTCHET, *n.* note of half a minim; whim.
CROTON-OIL, *n.* violent purgative, one drop a full
CROUP, *n.* disease in throat; rump of fowl. [dose.
CROUPIER, *n.* vice-chairman at public dinner
CROWBAR, *n.* heavy iron bar. [party.
CROWDY, *n.* food like gruel or porridge.
CROWN, *n.* top of head; royal ornament; garland.
CROWN-GLASS, *n.* fine glass for windows.
CRUCIAL, *a.* transverse; intersecting; testing.
CRUCIBLE, *n.* chemical melting pot.
CRUCIFIXION, *n.* nailing to crucifix or little cross.
CRUCIFORM, *a.* in form of cross.
CRUDE, *a.* in raw or rough state.
CRUDITY, *n.* undigested matter; immaturity.
CRUELTY, *n.* inhumanity.
CRUET, *n.* vial for sauces. [cruising voyage.
CRUISE, *v.* rove back and forth on sea;—*n.*
CRUMP, CRUMPLED, *a.* crooked; wrinkled.
CRUMPET, *n.* soft cake.
CRUPPER, *n.* leather to hold saddle back; but-
CRURAL, *a.* pertaining to leg. [tocks of horse.
CRUSADE, *n.* military expedition to recover Holy
CRUSE, *n.* small cup or vial. [Land.
CRUSET, *n.* goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.
CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* having jointed shells, as lob-
CRUSTY, *a.* like crust; snappish. [ster.
CRUTCH, *n.* staff for cripples.
CRUX, *n.* a cross; anything that vexes or puzzles.
CRYOPHORUS, *n.* bulbed instrument to show cold caused by evaporation.
CRYPT, *n.* cell or chapel under church.
CRYPTOGAMY, *n.* science of flowerless plants.
CRYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in cipher or in secret characters. [solid transparent body.
CRYSTALLINE, *a.* consisting of crystal—regular
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *n.* science of crystallisation or process of forming crystals. [body.
CUBATURE, *n.* finding exact cubic contents of a
CUBE, *n.* solid with six equal sides; third power of
CUBIC, CUBIFORM, *a.* cube formed. [a root.
CUBIT, *n.* forearm; measure of man's arm from elbow to end of middle finger.
CUBOIDAL, *a.* having nearly shape of a cube.
CUCKOLD, *n.* husband of an adulteress.
CUCUMBER, *n.* garden plant. CUD, *n.* food or
CUDGEL, *n.* thick heavy stick. [tobacco chewed.
CUE, *n.* end or tail of a thing.
CUERPO, Sp. not in full dress.
CUI BONO? L. for whose benefit? what's the good?
CUIRASS (que) *n.* breastplate.
CUIRASSIER, *n.* soldier armed with cuirass.
CUISINE, (que-zee'n) Fr. kitchen or cooking.
CUL DE SAC, *n.* Fr. alley closed at one end.
CULINARY, *a.* belonging to kitchen.
CULLENDER, *n.* strainer. [woman.
CULLION, *n.* mean fellow. CULLY, *n.* dupe of a
CULMINATE, *v.* in meridian or highest position.
CULPABLE, *a.* faulty; blamable.
CULPRIT, *n.* one arraigned for a crime.
CULT, *n.* worship. [study.
CULTIVATION, *n.* improvement by tillage, or by
CULTURE, *n.* act of cultivating; result of study.

CULVERT, *n.* arched drain. CULVERTAIL, *n.* dove-
CUMBROUS, CUMBERSOME, *a.* burdensome. [tail.
CUM GRANO SALIS, L. with a grain of salt (allowance). [that name.
CUMIN, *n.* bitter aromatic seed of annual plant of
CUMULATIVE, *a.* augmenting by addition.
CUMULATIVE VOTING, *n.* giving to one candidate as many votes as there are candidates to
CUNEAL, *a.* shaped like a wedge. [be elected.
CUNNING, *a.* artful; crafty;—*n.* art; craft; artifice.
CUP, *v.* discharge blood by scarifying and applying cupping glass. [with shelves for cups, plates, &c.
CUPBOARD, (kub'burd) *n.* a case or inclosure
CUPELLATION, *n.* process of refining metals.
CUPID, *n.* fabled god of love.
CUPIDITY, *n.* inordinate desire, particularly of
CUPOLA, *n.* dome; arched roof. [wealth.
CUPREOUS, *a.* of or like copper.
CURACOA, (cu-ra-so) *n.* cordial flavoured with orange peel and spices. [another.
CURACY, *n.* office of curate or priest acting for
CURATIVE, *a.* tending to cure.
CURATOR, (-ăt'-) *n.* guardian, CURD, *n.* coagu-
CURFEW, *n.* evening bell. [lated milk.
CURIOSITY, *n.* great inquisitiveness; a rarity.
CURIOSO, *n.* one loving new and rare things.
CURMUDGEON, *n.* miser; churl.
CURRANT, *n.* shrub and its fruit.
CURRENCY, *n.* circulation; paper passing for money. [*n.* stream; course.
CURRENT, *a.* circulating; common; now passing;
CURRICLE, *n.* chaise of two wheels for two
CURRICULUM, *n.* course of study. [horses.
CURRIER, *n.* dresser of tanned leather.
CURRY, *v.* rub and clean;—*n.* Indian sauce.
CURRYCOMB, *n.* comb to clean horses.
CURSED, *a.* deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.
CURSIVE, *a.* flowing. CURSORY, *a.* hasty; slight.
CURTAIL, *v.* cut short; abridge.
CURTAIN, *n.* hanging cloth for bed or window.
CURVATURE, *n.* manner of turning or bending.
CURVE, CURVITY, *n.* crookedness; bending.
CURVILINEAR, *a.* having a curve line.
CUSHAT, *n.* ring-dove.
CUSHION, *n.* pillow for seat.
CUSP, *n.* point of new moon.
CUSPIDAL, *a.* ending in a point. [sugar.
CUSTARD, *n.* composition of milk, eggs, and
CUSTODIAN, *n.* one who has custody or keeping of a public building. [tual practice.
CUSTOMARY, *a.* conformable to custom or habi-
CUSTOMER, *n.* accustomed buyer at a shop.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* house where duties are paid.
CUSTOMS, *n. pl.* duties on goods imported or
CUTANEOUS, *a.* relating to the skin. [exported.
CUTICLE, *n.* outermost skin of the body.
CUTLASS, *n.* broad curving sword.
CUTLERY, *n.* knives, &c., made by cutlers.
CUTLET, *n.* small piece of meat. [running bowsprit.
CUTTER, *n.* swift vessel, with one mast and straight
CYCLIC, *a.* pertaining to cycle—circle, round of
CYCLOID, *n.* geometrical curve. [time.
CYCLONE, *n.* circular storm of immense force.
CYCLOPEAN, (-pe'-) *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops;
CYCLOPEDIA, *n.* body or circle of sciences. [vast.
CYCLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* fabulous class of giants.
CYLINDER, *n.* long circular body of uniform
CYLINDRICAL, *a.* cylinder shaped. [diameter.
CYMBAL, *n.* circular instrument of music.
CYNICAL, *a.* surly; satirical; like a cynic or morose man. [acts of life.
CYNICISM, *n.* morose contempt of pleasures and
CYNOSURE, *n.* star nearest north pole; that which attracts. [smeared with honey to flies.
CYPHONISM, *n.* punishment by exposing body be-
CYPRIAN, *a.* of Cyprus; applied to lewd woman.
CYPRUS, *n.* thick stuff, black and transparent.
CYRIOLOGIC, *a.* relating to capital letters.
CYST, *n.* bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.
CYTHEREAN, (-re'-) *a.* belonging to Venus.
CZAR, CZARINA, *n.* Emperor, Empress of Russia.
CZAROWITZ, *n.* title of eldest son of Czar.

D

DABSTER, *n.* one who is expert.
DACE, *n.* small river fish.
DACTYL, *n.* poetical foot—one long and two short
DAFF, *v.* [put off; act foolishly. [syllables.
DAFFODIL, *n.* plant. DAGGER, *n.* short sword.
DAGGLE, *v.* trail in the dirt.
DAGUERROTYPE, *n.* picture drawn by light on metal. [pound flower of every variety of colour.
DAHLIA, *n.* plant that bears large beautiful com-
DAINTY, *a.* nice; fastidious;—*n.* nice bit; delicacy.
DAM, *n.* mother of brutes; bank to dam or confine water. [butter and cheese.
DAIRY, *n.* place where milk is set; making of
DAIS, raised platform for table to stand on.
DALLIANCE, *n.* act of fondness; mutual embrace.
DALLY, *v.* delay; trifle with; fondle.
DAMAGE, *n.* injury; hurt;—*v.* injure; hurt.
DAMASK, *n.* silk woven with flowers.
DAMASKEEN, *v.* fill incisions in iron or steel with
DAME, *n.* lady; woman. [gold or silver wire.
DAMNATORY, *a.* tending to damn or condemn.
DAMPER, *n.* valve to stop air; that which damps.
DAMPS, *n. pl.* noxious exhalations. DAMSEL, *n.*
DAMSON, *n.* small black plum. [young maiden.
DANDELION, (li') *n.* lion's tooth or taraxacum.
DANDER, *v.* wander about aimlessly;—*n.* cinder.
DANDLE, *v.* shake on the knee; fondle.
DANDYISM, *n.* manners of a dandy—fop or cox-
DANDRUFF, *n.* scurf on the head. [comb.
DANEGELT, *n.* old tax to oppose the Danes.
DANGLER, *n.* one who dangles or hangs about
DANK, *a.* moist; humid; damp. [women.
DAPPER, *a.* little and active.
DAPPLE, *a.* of various colours. [tuous couple.
DARBY AND JOAN, *n.* a loving, old-fashioned vir-
DARE-DEVIL, *n.* reckless desperado.
DARING, *a.* having great courage.
DARKSOME, *a.* void of light; gloomy.
DARLING, *a.* dearly beloved;—*n.* one much loved.
DARN, *v.* mend holes in clothes.
DARWINISM, *n.* doctrines of Darwin on development of animals and plants.
DASTARD, *n.* one meanly shrinking from danger.
DASTARDLY, *a.* meanly timid.
DATA, *n. pl.* propositions given and admitted.
DAUB, *v.* smear with mortar; paint coarsely.
DAUBERY, *n.* coarse painting.
DAUBY, *a.* sticky; ropy; glutinous.
DAUNT, *v.* check by fear of danger.
DAUPHIN, *n.* eldest son of king of France. [on.
DAVITS, *n.* two small cranes ships's boats are hung
DAVY JONES, *n.* spirit of the sea. D. J. *locker*, the ocean, as a grave.
DAVY LAMP, *n.* one whose flame is surrounded
DAWK, *n.* the post, in India. [with wire.
DAY-BOOK, *n.* journal of accounts.
DAYSMAN, *n.* umpire. [dour.
DAZZLE, DAZE, *v.* overpower with light or splen-
DEACON, *n.* one in the lowest degree of holy orders; one attending to church secular affairs; head of incorporated trade.
DEAD-FREIGHT, *n.* payment for vacant space in
DEAD-LIFT, *n.* lift with unaided strength. [a ship.
DEAD-LIGHT, *n.* strong shutter for cabin window.
DEADLINESS, *n.* quality of being deadly or mortal.
DEADNESS, *n.* want of life.
DEAD-RECKONING, *n.* estimation of ship's place by her speed, course, and drift, and leeway for a given time. [to sound.
DEAFEN, *v.* make deaf; render a floor impervious
DEAF-MUTE, *n.* one both deaf and dumb.
DEAL, *n.* a part; quantity; boards, &c.; distribution; *v.* distribute; trade. DEALER, *n.* trader.
DEANERY, *n.* office or house of dean; second
DEARNESS, *n.* high price. [dignitary of a diocese.
DEARTH, *n.* great scarcity.
DEATH-WARRANT, *n.* warrant for an execution.
DEBAR, *v.* hinder from entering.
DEBARK, *v.* disembark.
DEBASEMENT, *n.* degradation; vitiation.
DEBATABLE, *a.* open to debate or discussion.
DEBAUCH, *n.* unrestrained indulgence of appetites;—*v.* corrupt.

DEBAUCHEE, (she') *n.* drunkard; rake.
DEBAUCHERY, *n.* lewdness.
DE BENE ESSE, Lat. for what it is worth; conditionally.
DEBENTURE, *n.* writing acknowledging a debt.
DEBILITY, *n.* feebleness.
DEBIT, *n.* debtor side of account-book;—*v.* charge with debt.
DEBONAIR, (air') *a.* elegant; well-bred.
DEBOUCH, (boosh') *v.* issue out, as troops.
DEBOUCHURE, (boo-shur) opening of a valley or river.
DEBRIS, (bre') *n.* ruins; fragments of rocks.
DEBTOR, *n.* one owing debt—what is due.
DEBUT, (boo') *n.* first appearance.
DECA, as prefix, multiplies French measures by 10; *e.g.*, *decagramme* is about 154 grs. Troy; *decalitre* is 2·2 galls.; *decamètre* is nearly 32·75 feet.
DECADE, *n.* the number ten; ten years.
DECADENCE, DECADENCY, *n.* decay; fall.
DECAGON, (dec'-) *n.* figure of ten sides and ten angles.
DECALOGUE, *n.* the ten commandments.
DECAMERON, *n.* volume of ten divisions or books.
DECAMPMENT, *n.* act of decamping or marching off.
DECANAL, (dec'-) *a.* belonging to a dean.
DECANTATION, *n.* decanting; pouring off or out.
DECANTER, *n.* a glass vessel.
DECAPITATE, *v.* behead.
DECEASE, *n.* departure from life; death.
DECEITFUL, *a.* full of deceit or guile.
DECEIVE, *v.* mislead the mind.
DECEMPEDAL, (cem') *a.* ten feet in length.
DECEMVIR, *n.* one of ten Roman magistrates.
DECENCY, *n.* fitness: propriety; modesty.
DECENNIAL, *a.* occurring every, or lasting for, ten years.
DECENTRALISATION, *n.* distribution of political power.
DECEPTIVE, *a.* tending to deceive; false.
DECERPTION, *n.* pulling or plucking off.
DECI-, as prefix, divides French measures by 10; *e.g.*, *decigramme* is 1·5 grs. Troy; *decilitre* is about 6 cubic inches; *decimètre* is about 4 inches.
DECIDED, *a.* clear; resolute.
DECIDUOUS, *a.* falling in autumn.
DECIMAL, *a.* tenth;—*n.* a tenth.
DECIMATE, *v.* take one in every ten.
DECIPHER, *v.* explain ciphers; unravel.
DECISIVE, *a.* that decides or determines.
DECLAMATION, *n.* declaiming or holding a harangue.
DECLAMATORY, *a.* appealing to the passions.
DECLARATIVE, DECLARATORY, *a.* explanatory; that declares or affirms.
DECLENSION, *n.* tendency to decline or fall away; variation of nouns.
DECLINATION, *n.* descent; star's shortest distance from equator.
DECLINATURE, *n.* refusal.
DECLIVITY, *n.* inclination or obliquity downward.
DECOCTION, *n.* preparation made by boiling down.
DECOLLATE, *v.* behead.
DECOMPOSE, *v.* resolve into parts.
DECOMPOSITE, *a.* compounded a second time.
DECOMPOUND, *v.* compound a second time.
DECORATIVE, *a.* fitted to decorate or embellish.
DECOROUS, *a.* becoming; behaving with decorum.
DECORTICATE, *v.* strip off bark; peel.
DECORUM, *n.* propriety of speech and behaviour.
DECOY, *v.* allure into snare;—*n.* allurement to mischief.
DECREASE, *v.* make or grow less;—*n.* becoming less; decay.
DECREE, *v.* determine; order;—*n.* edict; order.
DECREMENT, (dec') *n.* decrease.
DECREPITATE, *v.* crackle when roasting.
DECREPITUDE, *n.* decrepit or wasted state of body.
DECRETAL, *a.* containing a decree;—*n.* a Pope's letter.
DECRETORY, (dec'-) *a.* established by decree; official.
DECRIAL, *n.* disparagement. DECRY, *v.* cry down.
DECUPLE, *a.* ten-fold.
DECURION, *n.* officer over ten men.
DECUSSATE, *v.* intersect at right angles.
DEDALOUS, DEDALIAN, *a.* ingeniously intricate.
DEDICATORY, *a.* comprising dedication or consecration.
DEDUCIBLE, *a.* that may be deduced.
DEDUCT, *v.* subtract. from premises.
DEDUCTION, *n.* abatement; that which is inferred
DEDUCTIVE, *a.* by reasoning from given premises.
DEER-STALKING, *n.* hunting deer on foot.
DEFACEMENT, *n.* injury to surface; erasure.
DEFALCATION, *n.* cutting off; embezzlement.
DEFALCATOR, (fal') *n.* one who embezzles money.
DEFAMATION, *n.* slander; calumny.
DEFAMATORY, *a.* slanderous.
DEFAULT, *n.* omission; non-appearance in court.
DEFAULTER, *n.* one in default; peculator.
DEFEASANCE, *n.* act of annulling.
DEFEASIBLE, *a.* that may be annulled.
DEFEAT, *v.* rout; frustrate; overthrow.
DEFECATION, *n.* act of defecating or purifying liquors.
DEFECTION, *n.* falling away.
DEFECTIVE, *a.* full of defects; imperfect; incomplete.
DEFENCE, *n.* protection from injury.
DEFENDANT, *n.* one who repels a charge.
DEFENDER, *n.* one who guards.
DEFENSIBLE, *a.* capable of being defended.
DEFENSIVE, *a.* that defends.
DEFER, *v.* put off; delay. to another.
DEFERENTIAL, *a.* expressing deference or respect
DEFIANCE, *n.* challenge to fight; contempt of danger.
DEFICIENCY, *n.* defect; imperfection.
DEFICIT, *n.* deficiency.
DEFILE, *n.* narrow passage;—*v.* pollute; march.
DEFINABLE, *a.* that may be defined—limited or explained.
DEFINITE, *a.* having precise limits.
DEFINITELY, *ad.* with certain limitation. *rentia.*
DEFINITION, *v.* clear explanation; *genus* plus *differentia.*
DEFINITIVE, *a.* determinate; final;—*n.* that which ascertains or defines.
DEFINITIVELY, *ad.* positively.
DEFLAGRATION, *n.* rapid sparkling combustion.
DEFLEXION, *n.* turning aside; deviation.
DEFLOUR, *v.* ravish.
DEFLUX, DEFLUXION, *n.* discharge of humours.
DEFOLIATION, *n.* fall of the leaf.
DEFORCE, *v.* keep out of possession by force.
DEFORMITY, *n.* unnatural shape; ugliness.
DEFRAUD, *v.* cheat.
DEFRAY, *v.* bear or pay.
DEFT, *a.* neat; skilful. DEFUNCT, *a.* dead.
DEFY, *v.* dare; challenge; set at nought.
DEGENERACY, *n.* decline in good qualities; meanness.
DEGENERATE, *a.* having declined in natural or moral worth;—*v.* decline in virtue; grow wild.
DEGLUTITION, *n.* act or power of swallowing.
DEGRADE, *v.* deprive of rank or title; lessen.
DEGREE, *n.* extent; grade; 360th part of circle.
DEHISCENT, *a.* opening, as a seed vessel.
DEHORS, Fr. outside; without. DEIFY, *v.* exalt to rank of deity.
DEIGN, *v.* condescend; grant.
DEI GRATIA, L. by the grace of God.
DEIPNOSOPHISTS, *n.* those who discussed learned subjects at table,
DEISM, *n.* denial of revelation from God.
DEITY, *n.* Godhead; God. DEJECTION, *n.* melancholy.
DEJEUNER, (-zhay'-ne) *n.* breakfast.
DE JURE, L. by right; in point of law.
DELECTABLE, *a.* delightful.
DELEGATION, *n.* sending away; body of delegates or deputies.
DELETERIOUS, *a.* destructive; highly injurious.
DELF, *n.* earthen ware glazed.
DELIBERATE, *v.* weigh in the mind; hesitate;—*a.* circumspect.
DELIBERATIVE, *a.* for or after discussion.
DELICACY, *n.* refinement of sensibility or taste.
DELICATE, *a.* nice; pleasing to taste; effeminate.
DELICIOUS, *a.* sweet to palate or other sense.
DELIGHTFUL, *a.* very pleasant; giving delight or great pleasure.
DELINEATION, *n.* drawing the outline of a thing; representation.
DELIQUATE, DELIQUESCE, *v.* melt.
DELINQUENCY, *n.* failure of duty; fault.
DELINQUENT, *a. n.* failing, or one failing, in duty.
DELIQUESCENCE, *n.* becoming soft or liquid in air
DELIRIOUS, *a.* in delirium or derangement.
DELIVERANCE, *n.* act of freeing; rescue.
DELIVERY, *n.* utterance.
DELL, *n.* little valley.
DELLA CRUSCA, *n.* Florentine academy for purifying Italian language.
DELPHIC, *a.* like an oracle; obscure.
DELTA, *n.* alluvial tracts at mouth of great rivers.
DELUGE, *n.* general inundation;—*v.* overwhelm.
DELUSION, *n.* act of deluding or deceiving.
DELUSIVE, *a.* tending to deceive.
DEMAGOGUE, *n.* ringleader of the rabble.
DEMAIN, DEMESNE, (-mane) *n.* manor-house and land.
DEMANDANT, *n.* the plaintiff.

DEMARKATION, *n.* division of territory; boundary.
DEMEAN, *v.* behave; conduct; lessen; debase.
DEMEANOUR, manner of behaving; deportment.
DEMENTED, *a.* imbecile in mind; infatuated.
DEMENTIA, *n.* absence of intellect; idiotcy.
DEMERIT, *n.* ill desert; fault.
DEMIGOD, *n.* deified hero.
DEMIJOHN, *n.* fat bottle with small neck in wicker work.
DEMI-MONDE, (-mongd) *n.* disreputable female society; courtesans.
DEMISE, *n.* death; lease;—*v.* release; bequeath by will.
DEMISSION, *n.* resignation.
DEMIURGE, *n.* Gnostic creator of the world.
DEMOCRAT, *n.* adherent to democracy or government by people.
DEMOLITION, *n.* overthrowing or destruction of buildings.
DEMONETISE, *v.* withdraw money from circulation.
DEMONIAC, *a.* influenced by demons or evil spirits.
DEMONISM, *n.* belief in demons or inferior gods.
DEMONOLOGY, *n.* treatise on evil spirits.
DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* that may be proved to certainty.
DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* conclusive.
DEMORALIZATION, *n.* destruction of morals.
DEMOTIC, *a.* popular. DEMULCENT, *a.* softening.
DEMUR, *v.* hesitate; have scruples;—*n.* hesitation.
DEMURE, *a.* affectedly modest.
DEMURRAGE, *n.* expense for delaying ship.
DEMURRER, *n.* one who demurs or hesitates; assent to facts for issue on law.
DEMY, (my') *n.* a paper 22½ × 17½ inches.
DENATURALISE, *v.* deprive of acquired citizenship.
DENDRIFORM, DENDRITIC, *a.* having figure of a tree.
DENDROLOGY, *n.* natural history of trees.
DENIAL, *n.* refusal; contradiction.
DENIGRATE, (den'-) *v.* blacken.
DENIZEN, *n.* one made a citizen.
DENOMINATION, *n.* name; ecclesiastical sect.
DENOMINATOR, *n.* lower number in fractions.
DENOTATION, *n.* act of denoting or indicating.
DENOUEMENT, (oo'-mong) *n.* outcome of plot or plan.
DENOUNCE, *v.* accuse publicly; threaten.
DE NOVO, L. anew or over again.
DENSITY, *n.* compactness; quantity of matter in given bulk.
DENT, *n.* small hollow; indentation;—*v.* make a dent.
DENTAL, *a.* pertaining to teeth.
DENTICLE, *n.* point like a small tooth.
DENTIFORM, DENTOID, *a.* tooth-shaped.
DENTIFRICE, *n.* something to cleanse teeth.
DENTISTRY, *n.* business of dentist or operator on teeth.
DENTITION, *n.* cutting of teeth.
DENUDE, *v.* lay bare.
DENUNCIATORY, *a.* containing a denunciation or threat.
DEOBSTRUENT, *n.* clearing or opening medicine.
DEODAND, *n.* something forfeited to State for pious uses.
DEODORIZE, *v.* take away smell.
DEONTOLOGY, *n.* science of duty.
DEOXIDISE, *v.* deprive of oxygen.
DEPARTMENT, *n.* separate office or division.
DEPARTURE, *n.* going away; decease.
DEPENDENCE, *n.* reliance; trust.
DEPICT, *v.* paint; portray.
DEPILATORY, *a.* taking off the hair.
DEPLETION, *n.* emptying; blood-letting.
DEPLORABLE, *a.* lamentable.
DEPLOY, *v.* display; spread out.
DEPLUMATION, *n.* stripping off feathers; disease of eyelids with loss of hair.
DEPOLARIZE, *v.* deprive of polarity.
DEPONE, DEPOSE, *v.* testify under oath.
DEPONENT, *n.* one declaring on oath; active verb with passive form.
DEPOPULATION, *n.* act of dispeopling; waste.
DEPORTATION, *n.* carrying away; exile.
DEPORTMENT, *n.* manner of acting.
DEPOSAL, *n.* act of deposing or removing from office.
DEPOSIT, *v.* lodge in any place; lay aside;—*n.* that which is laid down or aside; any thing intrusted.
DEPOSITARY, *n.* one with whom something is left in trust.
DEPOSITION, *n.* dethroning or degrading; affidavit.
DEPOSITOR, *n.* one who deposits.
DEPOSITORY, *n.* a place for depositing.
DEPOT, (pō') *n.* place of deposit; railroad station
DEPRAVE, *v.* corrupt; vitiate.
DEPRAVITY, *n.* corruption of morals.
DEPRECATE, *v.* pray deliverance from.
DEPRECIATE, *v.* decline in value;—*v.* undervalue.
DEPREDATE, *v.* rob; plunder.
DEPRESSIVE, *a.* tending to depress or lower.
DEPRIVE, *v.* take from; bereave.
DEPTH, *n.* deepness; profundity.
DEPULSION, *n.* driving or thrusting away.
DEPUTE, *v.* send by appointment.
DEPUTATION, *n.* persons sent by appointment.
DEPUTY, *n.* one appointed to act for another.
DERANGEMENT, *n.* state of disorder; insanity.
DERELICTION, *n.* forsaking.
DERISION, *n.* deriding or laughing at in contempt.
DERISIVE, *a.* mocking; ridiculing.
DERIVATION, *n.* deduction from a source.
DERIVATIVE, *a.* derived;—*n.* word derived.
DERMAL, *a.* pertaining to dermis or inner skin.
DERNIER, (der'-ni-ā) *a.* the last.
DEROGATORY, *a.* detracting or taking from.
DERVIS, *n.* Turkish monk.
DESCANT, (cant') *v.* comment at large;—(des'-) *n.* song in parts.
DESCENDANT, *n.* offspring of an ancestor.
DESCENDENT, *a.* falling.
DESCRIPTION, *n.* act of describing.
DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* that describes or represents by words or other signs
DESCRY, *v.* discover.
DESECRATE, *v.* pervert from a sacred purpose.
DESERT (zert') *n.* merit;—*v.* abandon; (dez'-) *n.* wilderness.
DESHABILLE, (des-a-bil) *n.* undress.
DESICCATE, (sic') *v.* dry up; become dry.
DESIDERATUM, *n.* a thing desired; *pl.* Desiderata.
DESIGN, *n. v.* purpose; plan.
DESIGNATE, *v.* point out;—*a.* elected but not yet in office.
DESIGNING, *a.* artful.
DESIRABLE, *a.* that may be wished for; pleasing.
DESIROUS, *a.* full of desire; longing after.
DESISTANCE, *n.* act of desisting; cessation.
DESOLATION, *n.* act of laying waste.
DESPAIR, *n.* utter loss of hope;—*v.* abandon hope.
DESPATCH, *n.* message; speedy performance;—*v.* send away; execute hastily.
DESPERADO, *n.* desperate man; madman.
DESPERATE, *a.* without hope.
DESPICABLE, *a.* contemptible.
DESPITE, *n.* malice; defiance. DESPOIL, *v.* spoil; rob.
DESPONDENCY, *n.* loss of hope.
DESPOTIC, *a.* with power of absolute prince; tyrannical.
DESPOTISM, *n.* absolute power.
DESPUMATION, *n.* foam; scum.
DESQUAMATION, *n.* scaling or exfoliation of bone.
DESSERT, *n.* last course at table.
DESTINATION, *n.* place to be reached.
DESTINY, *n.* state destined or predetermined; fate.
DESTITUTION, *n.* utter want.
DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* liable to destruction or ruin.
DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* ruinous.
DESUDATION, *n.* profuse sweating with eruption
DESUETUDE, (des'wē) *n.* disuse.
DESULTORY, *a.* without method; unconnected.
DETACHMENT, *n.* separation; party sent from main army, &c.
DETAIL, *n.* minute account;—*v.* narrate particularly.
DETECTION, *n.* discovery.
DETENT, (-tent') *n.* stop in a clock.
DETENTION, *n.* detaining or keeping back.
DETERGENT, DETERSIVE, *a.* with cleansing power.
DETERIORATE, *v.* impair; become worse.
DETERMENT, *n.* that which deters or hinders.
DETERMINABLE, *a.* that may be decided.
DETERMINATE, *a.* definite; conclusive; with a certain number of solutions.
DETERMINE, *v.* resolve. DETERMINED, *a.* resolute.
DETERMINISM, *n.* doctrine that will is invincibly determined by motives.
DETESTATION, *n.* abhorrence; hating extremely.
DETHRONEMENT, *n.* dethroning or deposing.
DETINUE, (det') *n.* writ to recover goods detained.
DETONATE, *v.* explode; burn with sudden report.
DETOUR, (toor') *n.* deviation from direct path.
DETRACT, *v.* lessen; slander; take away.
DETRACTION, DETRACTORY, *n.* defamation.
DETRACTIVE, *a.* tending to lessen reputation.
DETRIMENT, *n.* loss; injury.
DETRITUS, (-tri'-) *n.* mass formed by wearing away of rocks.
DE TROP, (tro') Fr. too much; not wanted.

DETRUNCATE, *v.* lop off.
DETRUSION, *n.* act of thrusting down or detruding
DEUCE, *n.* card of two spots; devil (prob. *deus*).
DEUTEROGAMIST, *n.* one who marries a second time.
DEUTERONOMY, *n.* fifth book of Moses containing a repetition of the law.
DEVASTATION, *n.* laying waste; havoc.
DEVELOPMENT, *n.* unfolding; disclosure.
DEVEXITY, *n.* bending downward.
DEVIATION, *n.* departure from rule; error.
DEVICE, *n.* scheme; contrivance.
DEVILRY, *n.* diabolical or mischievous conduct.
DEVIL'S ADVOCATE, *n.* one appointed to resist claims of a candidate for canonization.
DEVIOUS, *a.* going astray.
DEVISE, *v.* contrive; bequeath;—*n.* will.
DEVISEE, *n.* one to whom a thing is bequeathed.
DEVISER, *n.* one who contrives.
DEVISOR, *n.* one who bequeaths or wills.
DEVOID, *a.* not possessing; destitute.
DEVOIR, (dev-waw') *n.* duty; act of civility. [sion.
DEVOLUTION, *n.* devolving or falling by posses-
DEVONPORT, *n.* small writing table, with drawers, &c.
DEVOTE, *v.* dedicate; appropriate by vow.
DEVOTED, *a.* zealous; attached.
DEVOTEE, *n.* one devoted; bigot.
DEVOTIONAL, *a.* pertaining to devotion—solemn worship.
DEVOUR, *v.* eat up ravenously.
DEVOUT, *a.* pious; religious.
DEWLAP, *n.* flesh under an ox's throat.
DEW-POINT, *n.* temperature at which dew forms.
DEXTERITY, *n.* activity and expertness.
DEY, *n.* Turkish governor of Algiers.
DHOW, *n.* Arab one-masted vessel.
DIABETES, (dī-a-bē'tēz) *n.* involuntary discharge of urine.
DIABOLICAL, *a.* devilish.
DIACONAL, (ac') *a.* pertaining to a deacon.
DIACONATE, (ac') office or body of deacons.
DIADEM, *n.* a crown.
DIŒRESIS, (œr') *n.* separation of syllables: the mark (¨). [from another by symptoms.
DIAGNOSIS, (nō') *n.* distinguishing one disease
DIAGONAL, (ag') *n.* right line drawn from angle to angle.
DIAGRAM, *n.* mathematical scheme.
DIAL, *n.* plate to show the hour by sun.
DIALECTICAL, *a.* pertaining to dialect or local language.
DIALECTICS, *n. pl.* logic.
DIALOGUE, *n.* discourse between two or more.
DIAMETER, *n.* right line through centre of circle.
DIAMETRICAL, *a.* describing a diameter: direct.
DIAMOND, *n.* stone of the most precious kind.
DIANA, *n.* goddess of the chase and health.
DIAPASON, (-pā') *n.* octave in music.
DIAPER, (dī'-) *n.* figured linen.
DIAPHANOUS, (af') *a.* transparent.
DIAPHORETIC, (ret') *a.* increasing perspiration.
DIAPHRAGM, (dī'a-fram) *n.* midriff.
DIARRHŒA, *n.* unusual evacuation by stool. [tive.
DIARRHETIC, *a.* promoting evacuations; purga-
DIARY, *n.* account of daily transactions.
DIATONIC, *a.* ascending or descending, as in sound.
DIATRIBE, *n.* continued discourse; disputation.
DICAST, *n.* ancient Athenian juryman.
DICEPHALOUS, *a.* having two heads.
DICHOTOMY, (-ot'-) *n.* division into pairs.
DICKEY, *n.* leather apron; shirt front; driver's seat.
DICTATION, *n.* act of dictating—directing, or prescribing.
DICTATOR, *n.* one temporarily invested with absolute power.
DICTATORIAL, *a.* unlimited in power.
DICTION, *n.* manner of expression.
DICTUM, *n.* authoritative word or assertion.
DIDACTIC, *a.* intended to instruct.
DIE, (*pl.* dice) *n.* small cube; (*pl.* dies) stamp.
DIES IRÆ, *n. day of wrath*—famous mediæval hymn by Thomas of Celano.
DIES NON, L. day when the court does not sit.
DIET, *n.* food; assembly of princes or estates.
DIETETICS, *n. pl.* science that relates to food.
DIEU ET MON DROIT, Fr. God and my right.
DIFFERENCE, *n.* disagreement.
DIFFERENTIAL, *a.* relating to minute differences.
DIFFERENTIATION, *n.* formation or marking of differences or varieties.
DIFFICULTY, *n.* hardness to be done; impediment; distress.
DIFFIDENCE, *n.* want of confidence; doubt.
DIFFUSE, (-fūz'-) *v.* pour out; spread.
DIFFUSE, (-fus') *a.* copious; widely spread.
DIFFUSIVE, *a.* that spreads widely; scattered.
DIGAMMA, *n.* ancient Greek letter=F.
DIGEST, (dī'-) *n.* collection of laws.
DIGEST, (-jest') *v.* dissolve in stomach.
DIGESTIVE, *a.* causing digestion. [numberunderro.
DIGIT, *n.* ¾ inch; 1-12th solar or lunar diameter;
DIGLYPH, *n.* tablet with two panels.
DIGNIFY, *v.* exalt. DIGNITARY, *n.* clergyman of rank.
DIGRAPH, *n.* two vowels with sound of one.
DIGRESSIVE, *a.* tending to digress or deviate from main subject.
DIKE, DYKE, *n.* ditch; mound of earth.
DILACERATE, *v.* tear asunder.
DILAPIDATE, *v.* pull down; go to ruin.
DILATATION, *n.* act of dilating; expansion.
DILETTANTE, *n.* lover of fine arts for amusement.
DILATORY, *a.* late; tardy.
DILEMMA, *n.* perplexing choice between two courses.
DILUENT, *a.* making thin, as liquor.
DILUTION, *n.* act of diluting or making thin; weak liquid.
DILUVIAL, *a.* relating to a flood.
DILUVIUM, *n.* deposit caused by a flood.
DIMENSION, *n.* bulk; size; extent of a body.
DIMINUTION, *n.* diminishing or growing smaller.
DIMINUTIVE, *a.* little; small.
DIMISSORY, *a.* dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
DIMITY, *n.* kind of cloth ribbed.
DIMORPHOUS, *a.* with two forms.
DIMPLE, *n.* little hollow in cheek.
DINGLE, *n.* hollow between hills; dale.
DINGY, *a.* dusky; soiled; foul.
DINNER, *n.* chief meal of the day.
DINT, *n.* force;—*v.* mark by a blow.
DIOCESAN, (-os'-) *a.* pertaining to a diocese;—*n.* bishop.
DIOCESE, (dī') *n.* jurisdiction of bishop.
DIOPTRICS, *n.* science of refracted light.
DIORAMA, *n.* ingenious optical contrivance.
DIP, *n.* inclination downwards.
DIPHTHERIA, *n.* throat disease with acrid exudation.
DIPHTHONG, *n.* union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
DIPLOMA, (-plō-') *n.* deed of privilege. [or syllable.
DIPLOMACY, (plō'-) *n.* negotiation between states.
DIPLOMATIC, (-mat'-) *a.* pertaining to diplomacy.
DIPLOMATICS, *n.* art of examining ancient writings.
DIPLOMATIST, *n.* one skilled in diplomacy.
DIPTYCH, *n.* book or tablet of two leaves.
DIRADIATION, *n.* rays of light diffused from luminous body.
DIRE, DIREFUL, *a.* dreadful; dismal.
DIPSOMANIA, *n.* uncontrollable craving for stimulants.
DIRECTOR, *n.* one who directs or regulates; a superintendent.
DIRECTORY, *n.* book of directions; guide-book.
DIRGE, *n.* funeral song. DIRK, *n.* kind of dagger.
DISABILITY, *n.* want of power or qualifications.
DISABLE, *v.* deprive of power; disqualify.
DISABUSE, *v.* undeceive.
DISADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* unfavourable to success; injurious.
DISAFFECTED, *a.* wanting in zeal or affection.
DISAGREE, *v.* differ in opinion.
DISAGREEABLE, *a.* unpleasant to the mind or senses.
DISALLOWANCE, *n.* disapprobation; prohibition.
DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* removal from sight.
DISAPPOINTMENT, *n.* defeat of hopes or expectation.
DISAPPROBATION, DISAPPROVAL, *n.* dislike.
DISARM, *v.* deprive of arms; reduce armaments to peace footing.
DISARRANGEMENT, *n.* putting out of order.
DISARRAY, *v.* undress;—*n.* want of order.
DISASTER, *n.* unfortunate event; mishap; misery.
DISAVOWAL, *n.* denial; disowning.
DISBAND, *v.* dismiss from military service.
DISBELIEVE, *v.* discredit; refuse belief.
DISBURDEN, *v.* ease of a burden.
DISBURSEMENT, *n.* disbursing or paying out; sum spent.
DISCARD, *v.* dismiss.
DISCERNING, *a.* judicious.
DISCERNMENT, *n.* act of perceiving; acuteness of judgment.
DISCIPLE, *n.* learner; scholar or follower.
DISCIPLINARIAN, *n.* one who keeps good discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, *a.* intended for discipline.
DISCIPLINE, *n.* education and government; –*v.* instruct and govern.
DISCLAIMER, *n.* one who disclaims or disowns; renunciation of claim.
DISCLOSURE, *n.* revealing; that which is disclosed.
DISCOID, DISCOUS, *a.* having form of a disk.
DISCOLOURATION, *n.* change of colour.
DISCOMFITURE, *n.* defeat.
DISCOMFORT, *n.* uneasiness; disquiet.
DISCOMMODE, *v.* incommode.
DISCOMPOSE, *v.* ruffle; disturb the temper.
DISCOMPOSURE, *n.* disorder; disturbance.
DISCONCERT, (-cert') *v.* disturb; unsettle the mind.
DISCONSOLATE, *a.* void of comfort.
DISCONTENT, DISCONTENTMENT, *n.* dissatisfaction.
DISCONTINUANCE, *n.* ceasing. [faction; uneasiness.
DISCONTINUITY, *n.* separation of parts.
DISCORD, (dis'-) *n.* disagreement.
DISCORDANT, *a.* inconsistent; not harmonious.
DISCOUNTENANCE, *v.* discourage; —*n.* disfavour.
DISCOUNT, (dis'-) *n.* deduction; allowance; —(-count') *v.* lend and deduct interest at the time.
DISCOURAGEMENT, *n.* that which disheartens or abates courage.
DISCOURTESY, *n.* discourteous or uncivil act; ill-manners.
DISCOVERY, *n.* finding; disclosure. [reputation.
DISCREDITABLE, *a.* bringing discredit or loss of
DISCREET, *a.* prudent; cautious; not forward.
DISCREPANCY, *n.* difference; disagreement.
DISCREET, *a.* distinct; separate; not continuous
DISCRETION, *n.* prudence; judgment.
DISCRETIONARY, *a.* governed by judgment only.
DISCRETIVE, *a.* noting separation or opposition.
DISCRIMINATE, *v.* distinguish; select.
DISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* serving to distinguish.
DISCURSION, *n.* running different ways.
DISCURSIVE, *a.* roving; irregular.
DISCURSUS, *n.* course of argument.
DISCUS, *n.* ancient quoit.
DISCUSSION, *n.* debate; disquisition.
DISDAIN, *n.* haughty contempt; *v.* scorn. [sickness.
DISEASE, *n.* distemper; malady; —*v.* affect with
DISEMBARKATION, *n.* landing or going ashore.
DISEMBARRASS, *v.* free from embarrassment.
DISEMBODY, *v.* divest of material body.
DISEMBOGUE, *v.* discharge at mouth, as a stream.
DISEMBOWEL, *v.* take out bowels of.
DISENABLE, *v.* deprive of power.
DISENCHANT, *v.* free from enchantment.
DISENCUMBER, *v.* free from obstruction.
DISENGAGEMENT, *n.* release from engagement.
DISENROL, *v.* erase from roll or list.
DISENTANGLE, *v.* set free from perplexity.
DISESTEEM, *n.* want of esteem; —*v.* dislike.
DISFAVOUR, *n.* unpropitious regard. [ing.
DISFIGURATION, *n.* act of disfiguring or deform-
DISFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* deprivation of political privileges.
DISGORGE, *v.* vomit; give up. [*v.* conceal.
DISGRACE, *n. v.* shame; dishonour. [ance;
DISGUISE, *n.* dress to conceal; false appearance;
DISGUST, *n.* distaste; aversion; —*v.* give dislike.
DISHEARTEN, *v.* discourage; depress.
DISHABILLE, (dis-a-bil') *n.* undress; loose dress.
DISHEVEL, *v.* spread the hair disorderly.
DISHING, *a.* concave like a dish.
DISHONESTY, *n.* knavery; fraud.
DISHONOUR, *n.* whatever injures reputation; disgrace; *v.* bring shame on; refuse payment of.
DISINCLINATION, *n.* slight dislike or aversion.
DISINFECTANT, *n.* agent for destroying infection.
DISINFECTION, *n.* purifying from infection.
DISINGENUOUS, *a.* wanting in frankness and honesty.
DISINHERIT, *v.* cut off from inheriting.
DISINTEGRATION, *n.* separation into integral parts.
DISINTERESTED, *a.* free from self-interest.
DISINTERMENT, *n.* act of taking out of grave.
DISENTHRALLMENT, *n.* freeing from bondage.
DISJECTA MEMBRA, L. scattered fragments.
DISJOINTED, *a.* unconnected; out of joint; inconsistent.
DISJUNCT, *a.* separate.
DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* that disjoins.
DISK, *n.* face of sun or planet. [disapprove.
DISLIKE, *n.* absence of affection; aversion; —*v.*
DISLOCATION, *n.* displacing; putting out of joint.
DISLODGE, *v.* drive from place of rest or station.
DISLOYALTY, *n.* want of fidelity or allegiance.
DISMAL, *a.* dark; gloomy.
DISMANTLE, *v.* strip of outworks.
DISMAY, *v.* discourage; —*n.* loss of courage.
DISME, DIME, *n.* tenth or tithe.
DISMEMBERMENT, *n.* separation; division.
DISMISSAL, DISMISSION, *n.* discharge; sending away.
DISMOUNT, *v.* alight from a horse, &c.
DISOBEDIENCE, *n.* neglect or refusal to obey.
DISOBEY, *v.* break commands.
DISOBLIGING, *a.* not gratifying; unkind.
DISORDERED, *pp.* put out of order; —*a.* indisposed.
DISORDERLY, *a.* confused; lawless; vicious. [traction.
DISORGANIZATION, *n.* subversion of order.
DISOWN, *v.* deny; renounce.
DISPARAGE, *v.* match unequally; detract from.
DISPARAGEMENT, *n.* injurious comparison; depreciation.
DISPARATE, (dis'-) *a.* not alike, separate. [divide.
DISPARITY, *n.* inequality. DISPART, *v.* part;
DISPASSIONATE, *a.* cool; calm. [speed; haste.
DISPATCH, *v.* send away; —*n.* speed; haste.
DISPENSATION, *n.* distribution; exemption from a law; system of divine truths and rites.
DISPENSARY, *n.* place for dispensing medicines.
DISPENSATORY, *a.* with power to grant dispensation; —*n.* book for compounding medicines.
DISPENSE, *v.* divide out.
DISPERSION, *n.* scattering, or being scattered.
DISPIRIT, *v.* discourage.
DISPLEASURE, *n.* slight anger; pain received.
DISPORT, *n. v.* play; sport.
DISPOSAL, *n.* power of bestowing; management.
DISPOSE, *v.* place; incline; adapt or fit.
DISPOSITION, *n.* order; distribution; temper.
DISPOSSESS, *v.* put out of possession.
DISPRAISE, *n. v.* censure; blame; dishonour.
DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* unequal; without symmetry.
DISPROVE, *v.* show to be false; confute.
DISPUTANT, *n.* one who disputes or argues.
DISPUTATIOUS, *a.* given to dispute. [disables.
DISQUALIFICATION, *n.* that which disqualifies or
DISQUIET, DISQUIETUDE, *n.* uneasiness.
DISQUIETING, *a.* tending to disturb the mind.
DISQUISITION, *n.* systematic examination; treatise.
DISRELISH, *n.* distaste; dislike.
DISREPAIR, *n.* state of being out of repair.
DISREPUTABLE, (-rep'-) *a.* not creditable.
DISREPUTE, (pūt) *n.* want of reputation or esteem.
DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* uncivil; with disrespect or incivility.
DISROBE, *v.* undress.
DISRUPTION, *n.* act of breaking asunder; breach.
DISSATISFACTION, *n.* discontent; dislike.
DISSECT, *v.* divide and examine minutely.
DISSECTOR, *n.* anatomist.
DISSEIZE, *v.* dispossess wrongfully.
DISSEMBLANCE, DISSIMILITUDE, *n.* want of resemblance.
DISSEMBLER, *n.* hypocrite; one who dissembles or conceals real views.
DISSEMINATION, *n.* act of spreading, as seed.
DISSENSION, *n.* contention; disagreement; strife.
DISSENTIENT, *a.* disagreeing.
DISSERTATION, *n.* discourse; essay.
DISSERVICE, *n.* injury done.
DISSEVERANCE, *n.* act of separating.
DISSIDENCE, *n.* disagreement.
DISSIMILAR, *a.* unlike.
DISSIMULATION, *n.* hypocrisy. [pleasure.
DISSIPATED, *a.* loose in manners; given to
DISSIPATION, *n.* waste of property; licentious life.
DISSOCIATE, *v.* disunite.
DISSOLUBLE, DISSOLVABLE, *a.* that can be dissolved.
DISSOLUTE, *a.* loose in morals.
DISSOLUTION, *n.* act of dissolving; death.
DISSOLVE, *v.* melt; separate; liquefy.
DISSOLVENT, *n.* that which dissolves.
DISSONANCE, *n.* discord.
DISSUASION, *n.* act of dissuading or advising against. [employed to deter.
DISSUASIVE, *a.* tending to dissuade; —*n.* argument
DISSYLLABLE, *n.* word of two syllables.
DISTAFF, *n.* staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.
DISTANCE, *n.* space between bodies; —*v.* leave behind, as in a race.
DISTASTEFUL, *a.* nauseous; offensive.
DISTEMPER, *n.* morbid state of body; disease.

DISTEND, *v.* extend; swell.
DISTICH, (dis'tik), *n.* couplet, or two poetic lines.
DISTIL, *v.* drop gently; extract spirit.
DISTILLERY, *n.* place for distilling. [fused.
DISTINCT, *a.* separate; different; clear; not con-
DISTINCTIVE, *a.* marking distinction or difference.
DISTINCTNESS, *n.* clearness; precision.
DISTINGUISHED, *a.* eminent; celebrated.
DISTORTION, *n.* act of distorting—twisting or writhing. [found; disorder the reason.
DISTRACT, *v.* draw different ways; perplex; con-
DISTRACTION, *n.* confusion; state of disordered
DISTRACTIVE, *a.* causing perplexity. [reason.
DISTRAINT, *n.* distraining or seizure for debt.
DISTRESS, *n.* act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain;—*v.* afflict.
DISTRIBUTION, *n.* act of distributing or dividing.
DISTRICT, *n.* circuit; region.
DISTRUST, *v.* suspect;—*n.* want of confidence.
DISTURBANCE, *n.* agitation; excitement of feeling
DISTYLE, *n.* portico with two columns.
DISUNION, *n.* want of union.
DISUNITE, *v.* separate.
DISUSAGE, DISUSE, *n.* cessation of use.
DISUSE, (uz') *v.* cease to make use of.
DITHYRAMBIC, *a.* wild; enthusiastic.
DITTO, *n.* same thing repeated.
DITTY, *n.* poem to be sung.
DIURETIC, *a.* promoting urine.
DIURNAL, *a.* constituting a day; daily.
DIUTURNAL, *a.* being of long continuance. [sofa.
DIVAN, (van') *n.* oriental council of state; small
DIVARICATION, *n.* separation into two branches.
DIVERGE, *v.* tend various ways from one point.
DIVERGENCE, *n.* departure from a point.
DIVERS, *a.* several; sundry, (difference only).
DIVERSE, *a.* varied; different; (difference with
DIVERSIFY, *v.* make different from. [opposition).
DIVERSION, *n.* turning aside; sport.
DIVERSITY, *n.* difference; unlikeness; variety.
DIVERT, *v.* turn aside; gratify; amuse. [divesting.
DIVESTURE, DIVESTITURE, *n.* stripping off or
DIVIDE, *v.* part or separate a whole; keep apart.
DIVIDEND, *n.* number to be divided; share divided.
DIVINATION, *n.* foretelling. [gospel;—*v.* foretell.
DIVINE, *a.* pertaining to God;—*n.* minister of the
DIVING-BELL, *n.* vessel to enable one to stay below water for length of time.
DIVINITY, *n.* divine nature; Deity; theology.
DIVISIBLE, *a.* that may be divided.
DIVISIVE, *a.* creating division or discord.
DIVISOR, *n.* number that divides one another.
DIVORCE, *n.* dissolution of marriage;—also *v.*
DIVULGE, *v.* publish; disclose or make known.
DIZZINESS, *n.* being dizzy or giddy; vertigo.
DOCH-AN-DORIS, *n.* stirrup-cup
DOCILITY, *n.* teachableness; being docile.
DOCIMASTIC, *a.* assaying or trying of metals.
DOCK, *n.* place for ships;—*v.* cut short.
DOCKAGE, *n.* pay for using dock.
DOCKET, *n.* label tied to goods; register of cases in court;—*v.* mark with titles.
DOCK-YARD, *n.* yard for naval stores.
DOCTOR, *n.* title in divinity, law, &c.; physician.
DOCTORATE, *n.* the degree of doctor.
DOCTRINE, *n.* what is taught; gospel truth; tenet.
DOCTRINAIRE, *n.* political theorist. [written proof.
DOCUMENTARY, *a.* consisting in documents or
DODECAGON, (dek') *n.* figure of twelve sides.
DODGE, *v.* start suddenly aside; evade;—*n.* trick.
DODO, *n.* extinct genus of birds.
DOE, *n.* female deer. DOFF, *v.* put off; strip.
DOG-DAYS, *n. pl.* when dog-star rises and sets with sun, from end of July to beginning of September.
DOGE, (do-je) *n.* former governor of Venice.
DOGGED, *a.* sullen; morose. [verses.
DOGGEREL, DOGGREL, *n.* mean or ridiculous
DOGMA, *n.* settled opinion; maxim or tenet.
DOGMATICAL, *a.* positive; magisterial.
DOGMATICS, *n. pl.* doctrinal theology.
DOGMATISM, *n.* positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
DOGMATIZE, *v.* assert positively without proof.
DOG-TOOTH, *n.* tooth like a dog's.
DOG-WATCH, *n.* watch of two hours.
DOILY, *n.* small napkin.
DOIT, *n.* small piece of money; trifle.
DOLE, *n.* thing dealt out;—*v.* deal out.
DOLEFUL, DOLOROUS, *a.* expressing or causing
DOLI CAPAX, L. knowing right and wrong. [grief.
DOLL, *n.* puppet for a girl. [about 4s. 2d. Stg.
DOLLAR, *n.* silver coin of United States, 100 cents,
DOLMEN, *n.* almost the same as Cromlech.
DOLEMITE, *n.* stone compounded of carbonates
DOLPHIN, *n.* cetaceous fish. [of magnesia and lime.
DOLTISH, *a.* stupid; like a dolt.
DOMAIN, *n.* extent of territory or sway.
DOME, *n.* arched roof or cupola. [servant.
DOMESTIC, *a.* belonging to or fond of home;—*n.*
DOMESTICATE, *v.* make domestic or tame.
DOMICILIARY, *a.* pertaining to domicile or fixed
DOMINANT, *a.* ruling; prevailing. [abode.
DOMINATION, *n.* rule; tyranny.
DOMINEER, *v.* rule with insolence.
DOMINICAL, *a.* noting the Lord's day.
DOMINICANS, *n. pl.* an order of monks.
DOMINION, *n.* sovereign authority.
DOMINO, *n.* hood or cloak; *pl.* game with dotted
DON, *n.* Spanish title; *v.* put on. [pieces of wood.
DONEE, *n.* receiver. DONOR, *n.* giver of a gift.
DONJON, *n.* principal tower in a castle.
DOOMSDAY, *n.* day of judgment. [architecture.
DORIC, *a.* noting a Greek dialect or order of
DORICISM, *n.* phrase in Doric dialect.
DORMANT, *a.* sleeping; private.
DORMER, *n.* window in the roof of a house.
DORMITORY, *n.* place to sleep in.
DORSAL, *a.* relating to the back.
DOSE, *n.* as much medicine as is taken at one
DOSSIL, *n.* pledget of lint. [time;—*v.* give in doses.
DOTAGE, *n.* imbecility of mind; excessive fond-
DOTAL, *a.* pertaining to dower. [ness.
DOTARD, *n.* one whose mind is impaired by age.
DOTATION, *n.* endowment.
DOTE, *v.* be or become silly through age.
DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* dealing with duplicity.
DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, (doobl-ong-tang-dr) *n.* phrase with double meaning.
DOUBLET, *n.* pair; waistcoat. [dollars.
DOUBLOON, *n.* Spanish coin of about sixteen
DOUBTFUL, *a.* uncertain.
DOUCEUR, (doo-ser') *n.* gift; bribe. [body.
DOUCHE, (doosh) *n.* jet of water thrown on the
DOUGHTY, *a.* brave; illustrious; able; strong.
DOUGHY, (dō'e) *a.* like dough; unbaked paste.
DOUSE, *v.* plunge over head into water.
DOVE-COT, *n.* place for pigeons.
DOVETAIL, *n.* joint in form of dove's tail spread.
DOWAGER, *n.* widow with a jointure.
DOWDY, *n.* awkward, ill-dressed woman.
DOWEL, *v.* fasten boards together by pins.
DOWER, DOWRY, *n.* portion of married woman
DOWNY, *a.* soft; down—soft feathers. [or widow.
DOXOLOGY, *n.* hymn or form of giving praise to
DOZE, *v.* slumber;—*n.* imperfect sleep. [God.
DOZEN, *a.* or *n.* twelve things.
DRAB, *n.* sluttish woman;—*a.* of a dun colour.
DRACHM, (dram) *n.* ⅛ of ounce apothecaries' weight.
DRACONIC, *a.* like Draco's laws—sanguinary.
DRAFF, *n.* dregs; lees; refuse. [—*v.* draw; select.
DRAFT, *n.* order for money; sketch; detachment;
DRAFTS, DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* game on checkered
DRAGOMAN, *n.* Eastern interpreter. [board.
DRAGON, *n.* winged serpent.
DRAGOON, *n.* horse soldier;—*v.* persecute.
DRAINAGE, *n.* drawing off.
DRAKE, *n.* male duck. [avoirdupois.
DRAM, *n.* glass of spirits; one-sixteenth ounce
DRAMA, *n.* theatrical entertainment.
DRAMATIS PERSONAE (so') characters in a play.
DRAMATIZE, *v.* compose in form of a play.
DRAPE, *v.* cover with drapery; dress of picture
DRAPER, *n.* dealer in drapery or dress. [or statue.
DRASTIC, *a.* powerful; active. [once; delineation.
DRAUGHT, (draft) *n.* drawing; quantity drank at
DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* horse for drawing. [designs.
DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.* one who draws writings or
DRAWBACK, *n.* duty refunded on goods; any loss.
DRAW-BRIDGE, *n.* bridge to be drawn up or
DRAWEE, *n.* one on whom a bill is drawn. [aside.
DRAWER, *n.* one who draws a bill; sliding box; —*pl.* under garment for legs.

DRAWING, *n.* delineation; sketch.
DRAWING-ROOM, *n.* room for receiving company.
DRAWL, *v.* lengthen in speaking.
DRAWN-BUTTER, *n.* melted butter.
DRAY, *n.* low cart on wheels.
DREADNAUGHT, *n.* thick, warm garment.
DREAMY, *a.* full of dreams; visionary.
DREARINESS, *n.* gloominess.
DREDGE, *n.* oyster-net;—*v.* sprinkle flour; gather [with dredge.
DREDGING-BOX, *n.* box for sprinkling with flour.
DRESSER, *n.* one who dresses; kitchen table.
DRESSY, *a.* showy in dress. DRIBBLE, *v.* slaver.
DRIBBLET, *n.* small quantity; petty sum.
DRIFT, *n.* design; pile of snow or sand;—*v.* float; form in heaps. [soldiers by exercise.
DRILL, *n.* tool for boring holes;—*v.* bore; train
DRILL-PLOUGH, *n.* plough to sow grain in drills.
DRIPPINGS, *n. pl.* fat falling from roasting meat.
DRIPSTONE, *n.* moulding over doors, &c., to keep
DRIVEL, *v.* slaver;—*n.* slaver; spittle. [off rain.
DRIVELLER, *n.* simpleton.
DRIZZLE, *v.* fall in small drops. [humour.
DROLLERY, *n.* being droll or comical; fun;
DROMEDARY, *n.* camel with one hunch. [sound.
DRONE, *n.* male bee; sluggard; low humming
DROPSICAL, *a.* with dropsy—collection of water
DROSS, *n.* scum of metals. [in body.
DROUGHT, *n.* dry weather; dryness; thirst.
DROVER, *n.* one who drives cattle.
DROWSINESS, *n.* being drowsy; sleepiness.
DRUBBING, *n.* beating.
DRUDGERY, *n.* hard work in mean duties.
DRUGGET, *n.* coarse woollen cloth.
DRUGGIST, *n.* dealer in drugs or medicines.
DRUIDISM, *n.* religion of Druids or Celtic priests.
DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* chief drummer. [toxication.
DRUNKARD, *n.* one given to drunkenness or in-
DRUPACEOUS, *a.* producing drupes—fruit with-
DRYAD, *n.* wood-nymph. [out valves.
DRY-GOODS, *n. pl.* cloths, &c., in distinction
DRY-ROT, *n.* decay of timber. [from groceries.
DRYSALTER, *n.* dealer in chemicals, dye, &c.
DUAL, *a.* expressing the number 2.
DUB, *v.* confer a title.
DUBIOUS, *a.* of uncertain issue; not clear or plain.
DUBITATION, DUBIETY, *n.* act of doubting; doubt.
DUCAL, *a.* pertaining to a duke. [duke.
DUCAT, *n.* foreign coin, struck in dominions of
DUCHESS, *n.* wife of duke. [duke.
DUCHY, *n.* territory of duke.
DUCK, *n.* fowl; kind of canvas;—*v.* dive; stoop.
DUCT, *n.* tube; canal; passage.
DUCTILE, *a.* easily led; flexible.
DUDGEON, *n.* small dagger; malice; ill-will.
DUDS, *n. pl.* old clothes. [two.
DUELLIST, *n.* one often in a duel—fight between
DUENNA, *n.* old woman in charge of younger one.
DUET, (du'- or -et') *n.* song-piece in two parts.
DUFFER, *n.* useless character; sham.
DUG, *n.* pap or nipple of a beast.
DUKEDOM, *n.* estate of duke—highest order of
DULCET, *a.* sweet; harmonious. [nobility.
DULCIMER, *n.* musical instrument played with
DULLARD, *n.* stupid person. [sticks.
DULY, *ad.* fitly; properly.
DUMB-BELLS, *n.* weights used for exercise.
DUMMY, *n.* dumb person; sham package in shop.
DUMPISH, *a.* stupid; moping.
DUMPLING, *n.* paste covering apples boiled.
DUMPS, *n. pl.* moping state.
DUMPY, *a.* short and thick. [for debt.
DUN, *n.* dark colour; clamorous creditor;—*v.* urge
DUNCE, *n.* blockhead. DUNGEON, *n.* close prison.
DUODECIMO, *n.* twelve leaves to a sheet.
DUODENUM, *n.* first of the small intestines.
DUPE, *n.* one easily deceived;—*v.* impose on
DUPLICATE, *n.* exact copy;—*a.* double.
DUPLICATURE, *n.* a fold.
DUPLICITY, *n.* doubleness of heart or speech.
DURANCE, DURESS, *n.* imprisonment; constraint.
DURBAR, *n.* Indian audience chamber.
DUSK, *a.* slightly dark;—*n.* tending to darkness.
DUSKY, *a.* partially dark.
DUTIABLE, *a.* subject to duties.
DUTIFUL, *a.* obedient to parents; respectful,
DUTY, *n.* what one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax or customs.
DUUMVIRATE, *n.* government by two men.
DWARF, *n.* person or plant below common size; —*v.* hinder from growing.
DWINDLE, *v.* become less; fall away; lose health.
DYEING, *n.* staining; art of colouring cloths.
DYER, *n.* one whose trade is to colour cloths, &c.
DYING, *n.* expiring. [treats of bodies in motion.
DYNAMICS, *n. pl.* that branch of mechanics which
DYNAMITE, *n.* explosive substance — siliceous earth filled with nitro-glycerine. [sovereignty.
DYNASTY, *n.* race of kings of same family;
DYSENTERY, (-dis'-) *n.* bloody flux. [tion.
DYSPEPTIC, *a.* afflicted with dyspepsy or indiges-

E

EAGLET, *n.* young eagle.
EAR, *n.* organ of hearing; spike of corn;—*v.* shoot
EARL, *n.* title of nobility. [into ears.
EARNEST, *a.* eager; diligent;—*n.* money advanced.
EARNINGS, *n. pl.* rewards of services.
EARTHEN, EARTHY, *a.* made of earth or clay.
EARTHLING, *n.* inhabitant of earth; worldling.
EARTHLY, *a.* pertaining to earth.
EARWIG, *n.* prying informer; whisperer.
EASEL, *n.* frame on which pictures are placed
EASEMENT, *n.* ease; relief. [while being painted.
EAST, *n.* quarter where sun rises.
EASTER, *n.* feast of Christ's resurrection.
EASTERLY, *a.* pertaining to the east.
EATABLE, *a.* fit to be eaten;—*n.* anything to be
EAVES, *n. pl.* edges of a roof. [eaten.
EAVES-DROPPER, *n.* insidious listener.
EBB, *v.* flow back; decline;—*n.* recess of tide;
EBB-TIDE, *n.* reflux of tide. [decline.
EBON, *a.* like ebony—species of hard, heavy wood.
EBRIETY, *n.* drunkenness.
EBULLITION, *n.* act of boiling; outburst.
EBURNEAN, *a.* relating to ivory.
ECCE HOMO, L. Behold the man (Pilate's words).
ECCENTRICITY, *n.* deviation from centre; irregu-
ECCLESIASTIC, *n.* clergyman. [larity.
ECCLESIASTICAL, *a.* pertaining to the church.
ECHELON, (-ong') Fr. one file above another.
ECHINATE, (ek') *a.* bristly; prickly.
ECHO, *n.* sound reflected or reverberated;—also *v.*
ECLAIRCISSEMENT, (sis'-mong) *n.* explaining an
ECLAT, (-kla') *n.* striking effect; applause. [affair.
ECLECTICISM, *n.* selecting from different systems.
ECLIPSE, *n.* obscuration of one heavenly body by
ECLIPTIC, *n.* apparent path of sun. [another.
ECLOGUE, (ek'log) *n.* pastoral poem.
ECONOMICAL, *a.* saving; frugal.
ECONOMICS, *n.* science of political economy
ECONOMIST, *n.* one who is frugal.
ECONOMIZE, *v.* use with economy.
ECONOMY, *n.* frugal use of money. [ture.
ECSTATIC, *a.* transporting; with ecstasy or rap-
ECUMENICAL, *a.* pertaining to the habitable
EDDA, *n.* book of Scandinavian mythology. [world.
EDDER, *n.* wood to bind stakes.
EDDY, *n.* circular motion of water.
EDGING, *n.* narrow lace; border.
EDIBLE, *a.* fit to be eaten.
EDICT, *n.* law promulgated; decree.
EDIFICATION, *n.* building up; instruction.
EDIFICE, *n.* large structure.
EDIT, *v.* prepare for publication.
EDITION, *n.* the whole number of copies of a book
EDITOR, *n.* one who edits. [printed at once.
EDUCATION, *n.* instruction; formation of manners.
EDUCE, *v.* draw out; elicit; extract.
EFFACEMENT, *n.* effacing or blotting out.
EFFECTIVE, *a.* able for service.
EFFECTS, *n. pl.* goods. [producing effect.
EFFECTUAL, EFFICACIOUS, EFFICIENT, *a.*
EFFEMINATE, *a.* womanish; weak; voluptuous.
EFFERVESCENCE, *n.* commotion; bubbling.
EFFERVESCENT, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.
EFFETE, *a.* barren.
EFFIGY, *n.* image of a person.
EFFLORESCENCE, *n.* production of flowers; time of flowering; eruption. [stances; *pl.* Effluvia.
EFFLUVIUM, *n.* exhalations from putrefying sub-

EFFRONTERY, *n.* Impudence.
EFFULGENCE, *n.* flood of light.
EFFUSION, *n.* pouring out. EFFUSIVE, *a.* pouring out.
E.G., (exempli gratia) for example.
EGLANTINE, *n.* the sweet brier.
EGOISM, *n.* nothing certain but one's own existence.
EGOTISM, *n.* self-commendation; vanity.
EGOTISTIC, *a.* addicted to egotism; conceited.
EGREGIOUS, *a.* remarkable; extraordinary.
EGRESS, *n.* act of going out.
EGRET, (ē') *n.* the lesser white heron.
EGRETTE, (-gret') *n.* ornaments of feathers, ribbons, &c.
EGYPTOLOGY, *n.* science of Egyptian antiquities.
EIDER-DOWN, *n.* soft feathers of eider duck.
EJACULATION, *n.* short and sudden utterance
EJACULATORY, *a.* suddenly darted out.
EJECTION, *n.* casting out.
EJECTMENT, *n.* writ to gain possession.
EKE, *v.* increase; lengthen;—*ad.* also; moreover.
ELABORATE, *v.* produce with labour;—*a.* highly-finished.
ELAIN, *n.* oily principle of oils and fats.
ELAPSE, *v.* pass away.
ELASTICITY, *n.* property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.
ELATE, *a.* flushed with success;—*v.* puff up.
ELBOW-GREASE, *n.* energetic hand labour.
ELDER, *n.* older person; ecclesiastical officer; tree.
ELDORADO, (a') *n.* the land of gold.
ELECTIONEERING, *n.* use of efforts to gain office.
ELECTIVE, *a.* regulated by choice.
ELECTOR, *n.* one who elects or has the right of voting.
ELECTORAL, *a.* belonging to elector or elections.
ELECTRICITY, *n.* branch of natural philosophy.
ELECTRIFY, ELECTRISE, *v.* give electricity to.
ELECTRODE, *n.* pole of galvanic battery.
ELECTROMETER, *n.* instrument to show degree, kind, or quantity of electricity.
ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, *n.* mechanical action by electricity.
ELECTROPLATE, *v.* coat with metal by electricity.
ELECTROTYPE, *n.* facsimile in metal by electro-chemical process.
ELECTRUM, *n.* amber; alloy of gold and silver.
ELEEMOSYNARY, *a.* given in, or living on, charity.
ELEGIACAL, ELEGIAC, (-gi'-) *a.* used in elegy.
ELEGY, *n.* mournful verse.
ELEMENT, *n.* the constituent part of a thing.
ELEMENTARY, *a.* primary.
ELEPHANTIASIS, (-ti'-) *n.* disease in which limbs swell.
ELEVATION, *n.* act of raising; high station.
ELF, *n.* imaginary spirit; *pl.* Elves.
ELICIT, *v.* draw forth.
ELIGIBLE, *a.* fit to be elected; desirable.
ELIMINATE, *v.* force out; cancel.
ELISION, *n.* cutting off of a vowel.
ELITE, (e-leet') Fr. the select few.
ELIXIR, *n.* compound tincture.
ELL, *n.* yard and quarter.
ELLIPSE, *n.* regular oval figure.
ELLIPSIS, *n.* omission of word or phrase.
ELLIPTICAL, *a.* oval; having part omitted.
ELMO'S FIRE, *n.* electric light on masts.
ELOCUTION, *n.* pronunciation or delivery of words.
ELOGE, (-lozh') *n.* funeral oration.
ELOPEMENT, *n.* departure clandestinely.
ELOQUENCE, *n.* elegant and forcible speech.
ELSE, *pron.* other; beside;—*ad.* otherwise.
ELUCIDATE, *v.* explain.
ELUDE, *v.* escape by stratagem.
ELUTRIATE, *v.* purify by mixing and decanting.
ELYSIAN, *a.* very delightful.
ELYSIUM, *n.* ancient heaven; delightful place.
EMACIATE, *v.* lose flesh.
EMANANT, *a.* issuing from.
EMANATION, *n.* act of flowing, or what flows from.
EMANCIPATE, *v.* free from servitude.
EMASCULATE, *v.* castrate; deprive of strength.
EMBALM, *v.* fill with aromatics.
EMBANKMENT, *n.* mound or bank.
EMBARGO, *n.* prohibition of vessels from sailing.
EMBARK, *v.* go on board; engage in.
EMBARRASSMENT, *n.* perplexity; pecuniary distress.
EMBASSY, *n.* message to foreign nation.
EMBELLISHMENT, *n.* act of adorning; decoration.
EMBERS, *n. pl.* hot cinders.
EMBEZZLE, *v.* appropriate by breach of trust.
EMBLAZON, *v.* adorn with heraldic figures; deck.
EMBLAZONRY, *n.* display of figures on shields.
EMBLEM, *n.* representation of a truth.
EMBLEMATICAL, *a.* comprising emblem.
EMBOLUS, (em') *n.* piston or driver.
EMBONPOINT, (ong-bŏng-pwang') *n.* plumpness of body.
EMBOSS, *v.* adorn with raised work.
EMBOUCHURE, (ong-boo-shoor') *n.* mouth of river, cannon, &c.
EMBRASURE, *n.* opening in battlements for cannon.
EMBROCATE, *v.* moisten and rub a diseased part.
EMBROIDERY, *n.* variegated needle-work.
EMBROIL, *v.* disturb; confuse.
EMBRYO, (em'-) *n.* rudiments of animal or plant; —also *a.*
EMERALD, *n.* green precious stone.
EMERGE, *v.* rise out of a fluid.
EMERGENCY, *n.* unforeseen occurrence.
EMERITUS, L. that has served full period.
EMERODS, HEMORRHOIDS, *n.* the piles.
EMERY, *n.* mineral used in polishing.
EMETIC, (-met'-) *n.* medicine causing vomiting.
EMEUTE, Fr. *n.* riot; outbreak.
EMIGRANT, *n.* one who emigrates or goes to stay abroad.
EMINENCE, *n.* rising; distinction; title of cardinals.
EMISSARY, *n.* secret agent.
EMIT, (-mit'-) *v.* send out.
EMMET, (em'-) *n.* ant.
EMOLLIENT, *a.* softening.
EMOLUMENT, *n.* profit; gain.
EMOTION, *n.* excitement of feelings; agitation.
EMPALEMENT, *n.* fortifying with stake; empaling.
EMPANNEL, *n.* names of jurymen.
EMPEROR, *n.* sovereign of an empire.
EMPHASIS, *n.* force in utterance.
EMPHASIZE, *v.* utter with particular stress.
EMPHATICAL, *a.* forcible; spoken with emphasis.
EMPIRIC, *n.* quack. EMPIRICAL, *a.* applied without science.
EMPIRICISM, *n.* quackery.
EMPLOYEE, *n.* one who is employed.
EMPORIUM, *n.* place of merchandise; mart.
EMPOWER, *v.* authorize.
EMPYREAL, (-pir'-) *a.* formed of pure fire or light.
EMPYREAN (-rē'-) *n.* highest and purest heaven.
EMULATE, *v.* vie with; strive to equal.
EMULATIVE, EMULOUS, *a.* rivalling.
EMULSION, *n.* softening medicine.
EN, (en) prefix, usually signifies *in* or *on*.
ENACTMENT, *n.* passing of bill into law.
ENAMEL, *n.* substance imperfectly vitrified; substance on teeth;—also *v.*
ENAMELLING, *n.* art of laying on enamel.
ENAMOUR, (-am'-) *v.* inflame with love; make fond.
ENCAMPMENT, *n.* act of pitching tents; camp.
ENCAUSTIC, *a.* for *n.* painting in burnt wax; enamel.
ENCEINTE, (ang-sankt') *a.* pregnant.
ENCHANTMENT, *n.* fascination; irresistible influence.
ENCHASE, *v.* adorn by embossed work.
ENCLITIC, (-clit'-) *a.* that inclines or leans upon.
ENCOMIAST, *n.* one who praises another.
ENCOMIUM, *n.* panegyric; praise.
ENCORE, (ang-kōr) *ad.* still; once more;—also *v.*
ENCOUNTER, *n.* sudden meeting; combat;—also *v.*
ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.* incitement; hope.
ENCROACHMENT, *n.* unlawful intrusion; inroad.
ENCUMBER, *v.* impede action.
ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* load; hindrance.
ENCYCLICAL, (-sik'-) *a.* sent to many persons or places.
ENCYCLOPEDIA, *n.* work on the whole circle of sciences.
ENCYSTED, (sist'-) *a.* inclosed in vesicle.
ENDEAVOUR, *n. v.* attempt.
ENDEMIC, *a.* peculiar to a country.
ENDOGEN, *n.* plant growing by internal accretions.
ENDORSE, *v.* write one's name on back of note; approve.
ENDOWMENT, *n.* act of settling fund; fund settled.
ENDURANCE, *n.* sufferance.
ENEMA, (-nē'-) *n.* injection into rectum.
ENERGETIC, *a.* acting with energy or vigour.
ENERVATE, *v.* deprive of nerve.
EN FAMILLE, (ang fameel') Fr. in a family way; as a family.
ENFEOFFMENT, (-fēf'-) *n.* act of enfeoffing—investing with property; surrender.
ENFILADE, *n.* straight line;—*v.* rake with shot in direction of line.

ENFORCEMENT, *n.* compulsion; execution.
ENFRANCHISEMENT, (-fran'-) *n.* setting free; admission to civil and political rights.
ENGENDER, *v.* beget; produce.
ENGINE, *n.* instrument of action; machine.
ENGINEER, *n.* one skilled in engineering—constructing and using machines.
ENGINERY, (en'-) *n.* artillery; mechanism.
ENGRAIL, *v.* variegate or indent in curve lines.
ENGRAIN, *v.* dye in grain.
ENGRAVE, *v.* cut with chisel or graver.
ENGROSS, *v.* monopolize; write in large hand.
ENHANCE, *v.* heighten in price; aggravate.
ENIGMATICAL, *a.* containing enigma or riddle; obscure.
ENJOIN, *v.* command; forbid judicially.
ENLISTMENT, *n.* enlisting or enrolling, especially in army.
ENLIVEN, *v.* animate; cheer.
ENMITY, *n.* ill-will; hatred.
ENNOBLE, *v.* make noble.
ENNUI, (ong-nwē') *n.* lassitude; languor; dulness of spirit.
ENORMITY, *n.* atrociousness.
ENORMOUS, *a.* beyond natural or ordinary limits.
EN PASSANT, (ang-passang') Fr. in passing.
ENRAGE, *v.* irritate; provoke to fury.
ENRAPTURE, *v.* throw into ecstasy.
ENRICHMENT, *n.* being made rich.
ENROLMENT, *n.* registering.
ENSAMPLE, *n.* example.
ENSANGUINE, *v.* suffuse with blood.
ENSCONCE, *v.* shelter.
ENSEMBLE, (ong-sam'bl) *n.* all parts taken together.
ENSHRINE, *v.* inclose in chest; lay up choicely.
ENSIFORM, *a.* sword-shaped.
ENSIGN, *n.* officer that carries standard; flag.
ENSIGNCY, *n.* rank or commission of ensign.
ENSILAGE, *n.* fodder kept green till winter.
ENSLAVEMENT, *n.* state of servitude; slavery.
ENSUE, *v.* follow as a consequence; succeed.
ENTABLATURE, *n.* part of column over capital.
ENTAILMENT, *n.* limiting estate to unchangeable line of descent.
ENTELECHY, *n.* actual existence.
ENTENTE CORDIAL, (ang-tankt -al') Fr. cordial understanding.
ENTERIC, (-er'-) *a.* relating to intestines.
ENTERPRISE, *n.* undertaking; bold attempt.
ENTERPRISING, *a.* bold or resolute to undertake.
ENTERTAIN, *v.* treat with hospitality; amuse
ENTHEAL, (en'thē-al) *a.* divinely inspired.
ENTHRONE, *v.* place on a throne.
ENTHUSIAST, *n.* one with heated imagination.
ENTHUSIASTIC, *a.* full of enthusiasm or ardent zeal.
ENTICEMENT, *n.* act or means of alluring.
ENTIRENESS, ENTIRETY, *n.* fulness; completeness.
ENTITLE, *v.* give a right to.
ENTITY, *n.* real existence.
ENTOMB, *v.* deposit in tomb.
ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* one versed in entomology—description of insects.
ENTRAILS, *n. pl.* bowels; intestines.
ENTRANCE, (-ance') *v.* put into trance or ecstasy.
ENTREATY, *n.* urgent prayer.
ENTREE, (ong-trā') *n.* freedom of access; course of dishes.
ENTREPOT, (a'nktrpo), place of transhipment or to State.
ENTRESOL, *n.* low intermediate story.
ENTWINE, *v.* twine or wreathe round.
ENUCLEATE, *v.* clear from intricacy; explain.
ENUMERATE, *v.* number.
ENUNCIATE, *v.* declare; utter.
ENVELOPE, (en'- ongv'-) *n.* wrapper; cover for letter.
ENVELOPMENT, *n.* wrapping.
ENVENOM, *v.* poison.
ENVIABLE, *a.* exciting envy.
ENVIOUS, *a.* feeling envy.
ENVIRON, (-vi'-) *v.* surround.
ENVIRONS, *n. pl.* places that lie around a town.
ENVOY, *n.* minister to foreign court.
ENVY, *n.* or *v.* grief, or grieve at another's good; grudge.
EOLIAN, *a.* pertaining to Æolus, or the winds.
EOLIPILE, *n.* ball with pipe to show force of steam.
EON, *n.* secondary agent in the creation; age.
EPACT, (ē'-) *n.* excess of solar month beyond lunar.
EPAULEMENT, *n.* sidework in fortification.
EPAULET, (ep'-) *n.* shoulder ornament.
EPERGNE, *n.* ornamented branched stand for table.
EPHEMERAL, *a.* lasting but a day.
EPHEMERIS, *n.* astronomical almanac; *pl.* Ephemerides.
EPHOD, (ef'-) *n.* girdle worn by Jewish priests.
EPIC, *a.* containing heroic narration.
EPICENE, *a.* denoting either gender.
EPICURE, *n.* luxurious and dainty eater.
EPICUREAN, (-rē'-) *a.* luxurious; sensual;—*n.* an epicure.
EPIDEMIC, *n.* prevailing disease.
EPIDERMIS, *n.* cuticle or scarf skin.
EPIGLOTTIS, *n.* cartilage preventing food entering windpipe.
EPIGRAM, *n.* short poem with point.
EPIGRAMMATIC, *a.* pointed; poignant.
EPIGRAPH, *n.* inscription on building, tomb, &c.
EPILEPTIC, *a.* diseased with epilepsy—falling sickness.
EPILOGUE, *n.* concluding speech.
EPIPHANY, (-pif'-) *n.* festival 12th day after Christmas.
EPISCOPAL, *a.* pertaining to episcopacy—government by bishops.
EPISCOPATE, *n.* office of bishops.
EPISODE, *n.* separate story.
EPISTOLARY, *a.* contained in letters.
EPISTYLE, *n.* piece resting on the capital.
EPITAPH, *n.* monumental inscription.
EPITHALAMIUM, *n.* marriage song.
EPITHET, *n.* title or name.
EPITOMIZE, *v.* make epitome—abridgment.
EPIZOON, *n.* parasitic animal.
E PLURIBUS UNUM, L. from many one.
EPOCH, *n.* remarkable period of time.
EPODE, *n.* third or last part of an ode.
EQUABLE, *a.* uniform; smooth.
EQUANIMITY, *n.* evenness of mind.
EQUATION, *n.* proposition showing two quantities equal.
EQUATOR, *n.* great circle dividing earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
EQUERRY, (ek'we-re) *n.* prince's stable or its officer.
EQUESTRIAN, *a.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship.
EQUIANGULAR, *a.* with equal angles.
EQUILATERAL, *a.* with equal sides.
EQUILIBRIOUS, *a.* balanced.
EQUILIBRIUM, *n.* equipoise.
EQUINE, *a.* pertaining to horses.
EQUINOCTIAL, *n.* great circle which sun describes when days and nights are equal;—*a.* pertaining to the equinox.
EQUINOX, *n.* time when days and nights are equal.
EQUIPAGE, *n.* attendance; retinue.
EQUIPMENT, *n.* outfit; apparatus furnished.
EQUIPOISE, *n.* equality of weight or force.
EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* having equal force.
EQUITABLE, *a.* giving or disposed to give each his due.
EQUITY, *n.* justice; impartiality.
EQUIVALENT, *n.* or *a.* equal in worth.
EQUIVOCAL, *a.* ambiguous.
EQUIVOCATION, *n.* using words of double meaning.
ERA, *n.* point of time from which to compute.
ERADIATE, *v.* shoot rays.
ERADICATE, *v.* extirpate.
ERASTIANISM, *n.* church completely subordinate to State.
ERASURE, *n.* act of erasing or rubbing out.
ERATO, (er'-) *n.* muse of lyric and love poetry.
EREMITE, *n.* hermit.
ERGOT, *n.* protuberance on horse's leg; excrescence on grain; spur.
ERMINE, *n.* animal's fur; station of judge.
ERODE, *v.* eat away. EROTIC, *a.* relating to love.
ERPETOLOGY, *n.* natural history of reptiles.
ERRAND, *n.* message.
ERRANT, ERRATIC, *a.* wandering; roving.
ERRANTRY, *n.* errant state.
ERRATUM, *n.* error in printing or writing;—*pl.* Errata.
ERRONEOUS, *a.* wrong; false.
ERSE, *n.* Gaelic or Celtic language.
ERST, *ad.* at first; long ago.
ERUBESCENCE, *n.* blushing. ERUCTATION, *n.* belching.
ERUDITE, *a.* learned.
ERUDITION, *n.* knowledge; learning.
ERUGINOUS, *a.* partaking of copper and its rust.
ERUPTION, *n.* breaking forth; pustules on skin.
ERYSIPELAS, (-sip'-) *n.* St. Anthony's fire.
ESCALADE, *n.* scaling of walls.
ESCAPEMENT, *n.* part of watch regulating its movements.
ESCHAROTIC, *a.* caustic;—*n.* caustic application.
ESCHATOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of last things—death, judgment, &c.
ESCHEAT, *n.* falling of lands to lord of manor for want of heirs.
ESCHEW, *v.* shun or avoid.
ESCORT, (es'-) *n.* guard;—(-kort'-) *v.* attend and guard.
ESCRITOIR, (-twor') *n.* box with writing conveniences.

ESCULAPIAN, *a.* relating to medicine.
ESCULENT, *a.* good for food.
ESCURIAL, *n.* Spanish royal palace.
ESCUTCHEON, *n.* shield or coat of arms.
ESOPHAGUS, *n.* the gullet. ESOTERIC, *a.* secret.
ESPALIER, (-pal'-) *n.* frame or trellis for fruit trees.
ESPIONAGE, (-azh') *n.* practice of employing spies.
ESPLANADE, *n.* open space before fortification; sloping grass-plot. [tracting of marriage.
ESPOUSAL, *n.* adoption; protection;—*pl.* con-
ESPRIT, (-spree') *n.* spirit;—de corps (cor) attach-
ESQUIRE, *n.* title of gentlemen [ment to one's class.
ESSAY, (-sā'-) *v.* attempt;—(es'-) *n.* trial; short
ESSENCE, *n.* nature of a thing; perfume. [treatise.
ESSENTIAL, *a.* necessary to existence;—*n.* chief
ESTHETIC, *a.* relating to taste. [point.
ESTIVAL, (-ti'-) *a.* pertaining to summer.
ESTOP, *v.* bar; impede. ESTOPPEL, *n.* plea in bar.
ESTOVERS, *n. pl.* necessaries allowed by law.
ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* alienation.
ESTRAY, *n.* beast wandering or lost.
ESTUARY, *n.* arm of sea; vapour bath.
ETC., for et caetera, and the rest.
ETCH, *v.* engrave by corroding with nitric acid lines drawn through wax.
ETERNAL, *a.* having no beginning nor end.
ETESIAN, *a.* denoting certain periodical winds.
ETHER, *n.* subtile fluid supposed to fill space; volatile fluid.
ETHEREAL, *a.* consisting of ether; heavenly.
ETHICAL, *a.* relating to moral philosophy or
ETHNICAL, *a.* heathen; belonging to race. [ethics.
ETHNOGRAPHY, *n.* description of races.
ETHNOLOGY, *n.* science of races.
ETIOLATE, *v.* bleach by shutting out light
ETIQUETTE, (-ket') *n.* forms of ceremony.
ETYMOLOGY, *n.* derivation of words from their
EUCHARIST, *n.* Lord's supper. [originals.
EUCHOLOGION, *n.* liturgy, especially of Greek Church. [virtue.
EUDAMONISM, *n.* happiness the foundation of
EUDIOMETER, *n.* instrument to test purity of air or to analyse gases. [heroes.
EUHEMERISM, *n.* that gods are only deified
EULOGIUM, EULOGY, *n.* commendation; praise.
EUNUCH, *n.* castrated man.
EUPATRID, *n.* patrician; nobly born.
EUPEPSY, *n.* good digestion. [offensive one.
EUPHEMISM, *n.* delicate expression used for
EUPHONY, *n.* agreeably sounding enunciation.
EUPHUISM, *n.* fastidious delicacy in language.
EUROCLYDON, (-rok'-) *n.* stormy easterly wind.
EUSTACHIAN TUBE, *n.* that from inner ear to
EUTERPE, *n.* muse of music. [mouth.
EUTHANASIA, (-na'), EUTHANASY, (than') *n.* easy
EVACUATE, *v.* empty; quit. [death.
EVADE, *v.* avoid; elude; slip away.
EVANESCENT, *a.* vanishing; fleeting. [gospel
EVANGELICAL, *a.* according to the Evangel or
EVANGELIZE, *v.* instruct in gospel of Christ.
EVAPORATE, *v.* pass off in vapour; waste insensibly.
EVASIVE, *a.* using evasion—artifice, equivocation.
EVENTFUL, *a.* full of incidents.
EVENTUAL, *a.* as a consequence; contingent.
EVICT, *v.* dispossess by judicial process.
EVIDENT, *a.* clear; plain.
EVIDENTIAL, *a.* affording evidence or proof.
EVINCE, *v.* prove. EVISCERATE, *v.* take out
EVOKE, *v.* call forth. [bowels.
EVOLUTION, *n.* unfolding or opening out.
EVOLUTIONIST, *n.* one skilled in military move-
EVOLVE, *v.* unfold; expand; emit. [ments.
EWER, *n.* large pitcher with wide spout.
EX, a prefix, *out of* or *from*.
EXACERBATION, *n.* increased violence of disease.
EXACT, *a.* closely correct;—*v.* demand; require.
EXACTION, *n.* extorting or levying.
EXAGGERATE, *v.* heighten in representation.
EXALTED, *a.* dignified; sublime.
EXAMINE, *v.* inspect; search into.
EXAMPLE, *n.* a pattern.
EXASPERATE, *v.* make very angry; enrage.
EXCALIBUR, *n.* King Arthur's mythological
EXCANDESCENT, *a.* white with heat. [sword
EX CATHEDRA, L. by or from authority.
EXCAVATE, *v.* make hollow. EXCEED, *v.* surpass;
EXCELLENCE, *n.* superior goodness. [excel.
EXCELLENCY, *n.* title of honour.
EXCELSIOR, *a.* higher. [tion.
EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* liable to exception or objec-
EXCEPTIONAL, *a.* forming exception; not ordi-
EXCERPTA, EXCERPTS, chosen passages. [nary.
EXCESS, *n.* more than enough; intemperance.
EXCESSIVE, *a.* exceeding just limits; extreme.
EXCHANGE, *n.* barter; balance of money; place where merchants meet.
EXCHEQUER, *n.* revenue or money department.
EXCISABLE, *a.* subject to excise—duty on goods.
EXCITABLE, *a.* easily roused to action.
EXCLAIM, *v.* cry out. [cries.
EXCLAMATORY, *a.* using exclamations — loud
EXCLUSIVE, *a.* shutting out; not including.
EXCOGITATE, *v.* devise; think out.
EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.* exclude from church ordi-
EXCORIATE, *v.* flay; strip off skin. [nances.
EXCREMENT, *n.* matter discharged from the body.
EXCRESCENCE, *n.* preternatural growth or protuberance.
EXCRETE, *v.* discharge through pores.
EXCRETION, *n.* separation of animal matters.
EXCRETORY, (ex') *n.* little duct for secreting fluid.
EXCRUCIATING, *a.* distressing: very painful.
EXCULPATE, *v.* clear from fault or guilt.
EXCULPATORY, *a.* clearing from blame.
EXCURSUS, *n.* part giving fuller explanation.
EXCUSE, (kūz') *v.* pardon; judge leniently; (kūs') EXECRABLE, (ex'-) *a.* detestable. [*n.* apology.
EXECRATE, *v.* curse. EXECUTE, *v.* do; kill by law;
EXECUTIONER, *n* one who kills by law. [complete.
EXECUTIVE, (ec') *a.* carrying into effect;—*n.* person or power executing the law. [tator.
EXECUTOR, (ec') *n.* one who settles estate of tes-
EXECUTORY, (ec') *a.* performing official duties.
EXEGESIS, *n.* interpretation, especially of Scrip-
EXEGETICAL, *a.* explanatory. [tures.
EXEMPLAR, *n.* copy; pattern.
EXEMPLARY, *a.* worthy of imitation: explanatory.
EXEMPLIFY, *v.* illustrate by example.
EXEMPT, *a.* or *v.* free from.
EXEQUIES, *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
EXERT, *v.* use exertion or effort.
EXHALATION, *n.* exhaled or emitted vapour.
EXHAUSTION, *n.* exhausting or draining empty.
EXHIBIT, *v.* display. EXHILARATE, *v.* make
EXHORTATION, *n.* good advice. [cheerful.
EXHUMATION, *n.* taking out of grave.
EXIGENCY, *n.* necessity; want.
EXILE, *n.* banishment; person banished;—*v.*
EXIT, *n.* departure; death. [banish; *a.* slender.
EXODUS, *n.* going out; 2nd book of Moses.
EX OFFICIO, L. by virtue of office, and without special authority. [additions.
EXOGEN, *n.* plant with stem formed by outside
EXONERATE, *v.* unload; free from a charge.
EXORBITANT, *a.* excessive. [spirits) by conjuration.
EXORCISM, *n.* exorcising or expelling (as evil
EXORDIUM, *n.* beginning, especially of a speech.
EXOTERIC, *a.* delivered in public.
EXOTIC, *a.* foreign;—*n.* foreign plant.
EXPANSE, *n.* wide extent of space or body.
EXPANSIVE, *a.* spreading.
EX PARTE, Lat. only from one side.
EXPATIATE, *v.* wander; enlarge upon.
EXPATRIATION, *n.* banishment; emigration.
EXPECTANT, *a.* looking for;—*n.* one expecting.
EXPECTORANT, *n.* medicine causing expectora-
EXPECTORATE, *v.* discharge from lungs. [tion.
EXPEDIENCY, *n.* fitness; propriety. [device.
EXPEDIENT, *a.* fit; proper;—*n.* means to end;
EXPEDITE, *v.* hasten forward; render easy.
EXPEDITION, *n.* haste; voyage; enterprise.
EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* done with dispatch.
EXPENDITURE, *n.* spending; sum expended.
EXPENSIVE, *a.* costly; dear.
EXPERIENTIAL, *a.* founded on experience.
EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* founded on experiment.
EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS, L. decisive experiment. [special knowledge.
EXPERT, (-pert') *a.* dexterous; (ex'-) *n.* one with

EXPIATE, *v.* atone; satisfy.
EXPIATORY, *a.* that makes expiation or satisfac-
EXPIRATION, EXPIRY, *n.* termination. [tion.
EXPIRE, *v.* breathe out; die.
EXPISCATE, *v.* fish out; inquire strictly.
EXPLANATORY, *a.* serving to explain or illustrate.
EXPLETIVE, *n.* word inserted to fill a space.
EXPLICATIVE, *a.* tending to explain.
EXPLICIT, *a.* clear; plain; express.
EXPLODE, *v.* burst with noise; drive into disrepute.
EXPLOIT, *n.* heroic deed.
EXPLORE, *v.* search; examine.
EXPLOSION, *n.* sudden bursting with noise.
EXPLOSIVE, *a.* bursting with force;—also *n.*
EXPONENT, *n.* index of power in algebra;—*a.*
EXPORT, (-pōrt') *v.* send abroad. [representative.
EXPORT, (ex') *n.* commodity sent abroad.
EXPOSITION, *n.* explanation.
EXPOSITOR, EXPOUNDER, *n.* interpreter.
EXPOSITORY, *a.* explaining.
EX POST FACTO, L. done after another thing.
EXPOSTULATION, *n.* earnest remonstrance.
EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* containing expostulation.
EXPOSURE, EXPOS-E', *n.* lying or laying open.
EXPRESS, *v.* press out; utter;—*a.* plain; explicit; *n.* special messenger.
EXPRESSION, *n.* pressing out; speech.
EXPRESSIVELY, *ad.* with force.
EXPRESSLY, *ad.* in direct terms.
EXPUGN, -(pūn') *v.* take by assault.
EXPULSION, *n.* act of expelling.
EXPULSIVE, *a.* having power to expel.
EXPUNGE, *v.* blot out. EXPURGATE, *v.* purify;
EXQUISITE, *a.* excellent; keenly felt. [expunge.
EXSCIND, *v.* cut off. EXTANT, *a.* now in being.
EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* EXTEMPORE, (-por-e) *ad.* uttered without previous study.
EXTEMPORIZE, *v.* utter without study.
EXTENSIVE, *a.* large; of great extent or compass.
EXTENUATE, *v.* palliate.
EXTERIOR, *a.* outward; foreign;—*n.* outside;
EXTERMINATE, *v.* root out. [surface.
EXTERNALS, *n. pl.* outward rites; exterior forms.
EXTINCT, *a.* extinguished.
EXTINCTEUR, *n.* apparatus for extinguishing fire.
EXTINCTION, *n.* destruction.
EXTINGUISH, *v.* quench; destroy.
EXTINGUISHER, *n.* utensil to extinguish candle.
EXTIRPATE, *v.* root out. EXTOL, *v.* praise
EXTORT, *v.* exact; wrest. [greatly.
EXTORTIONATE, *a.* oppressive. [lawful exaction.
EXTORTIONER, *n.* one practising extortion—un-
EXTRA, *as prefix, without* or *beyond.*
EXTRACT, (-tract') *v.* draw out. [from book.
EXTRACT, (ex'-) *n.* substance drawn out; passage
EXTRACTION, *n.* drawing out; lineage.
EXTRADITION, *n.* delivery by one government to another of accused person.
EXTRAJUDICIAL, *a.* out of regular course of law.
EXTRAMUNDANE, *a.* beyond boundaries of mate-
EXTRAMURAL, *a.* beyond the walls. [rial world.
EXTRANEOUS, *a.* foreign; not intrinsic.
EXTRAORDINARY, *a.* uncommon.
EXTRAVAGANCE, *n.* lavish expense; excess.
EXTRAVAGANZA, *n.* thing out of rule; wild flight of language, &c. [vessels.
EXTRAVASATED, (-trav'-) *a.* forced out of proper
EXTREME, *a.* outermost; greatest;—*n.* limit.
EXTREMITY, *n.* utmost point or degree; neces-
EXTRICATE, *v.* disentangle; set free. [sity.
EXTRINSIC, *a.* outward; external.
EXTRUSION, *n.* extruding or thrusting out.
EXUBERANCE, *n.* abundance.
EXUDATION, *n.* sweating out or exuding.
EXULCERATE, *v.* cause an ulcer; fret; become
EXULTATION, *n.* great joy. [ulcerous.
EXUVIÆ, *n. pl.* cast skins, shells, &c.
EYELET-HOLE, *n.* hole for lace or cord.
EYE-SERVANT, *a.* servant that requires watching.
EYESORE, *n.* something offensive to the sight.
EYE-TOOTH, *n.* upper tooth next the grinders.
EYRY, (ā're) *n.* place where birds of prey build and hatch.

F

FABIAN, *a.* cautiously slow.
FABLE, *n.* fiction teaching truth.
FABRIC, *n.* building; manufactured article, as
FABRICATE, *v.* devise falsely; construct. [cloth.
FABRICATION, *n.* act of building; construction.
FABULIST, *n.* writer of fables.
FABULOUS, *a.* feigned; unreal; false.
FACADE, (-sade') *n.* front elevation of building.
FACET, (fas'et) *n.* little face.
FACETIOUS, *a.* witty. FACETIAE, L. witty say-
FACIAL, *a.* pertaining to face. [ings.
FACILE, (fas'il) *a.* yielding.
FACILITY, *n.* ease; *pl.* means to render easy.
FACSIMILE, (-sim'e-lē) *n.* exact likeness.
FACTION, *n.* dissension; political party.
FACTIOUS, *a.* given to faction.
FACTITIOUS, *a.* made by art; artificial.
FACTORAGE, *n.* commission of factor or agent.
FACTORY, *n.* manufactory; body of factors.
FACTOTUM, (-tō'-) *n.* agent for all sorts of work.
FACULÆ, *n.* spots on sun's disk.
FACULTY, *n.* power of mind; ability; officers of
FAG, *v.* become weary;—*n.* drudge. [college.
FAG-END, *n.* untwisted end of rope; refuse.
FAGOT, *n.* bundle of twigs.
FAGOT-VOTE, *n.* vote on nominal, not substantial
FAILURE, *n.* defect; becoming insolvent. [basis.
FAIN, *a.* glad;—*ad.* gladly.
FAINEANT, (-nā-ang'), *a.* do-nothing; puppet.
FAIRY, *n.* fabled spirit;—*a.* belonging to fairies.
FAITH, *n.* object of belief; fidelity; revealed
FAKIR (-eer'), *n.* oriental monk or devotee. [truth.
FALCATE, *a.* hooked. FALCHION, *n.* short crooked sword. [or hawks for sport.
FALCONER, (faw'kn-er) *n.* one who trains falcons
FALCONRY, *n.* art of training hawks. [bishop's chair.
FALDSTOOL, *n.* camp-stool; kneeling-stool; a
FALLACIOUS, *a.* producing mistake; deceitful.
FALLACY, *n.* something calculated to deceive.
FALLIBILITY, *n.* liableness to err.
FALLOW, *a.* pale red or yellow; ploughed but not sown;—*n.* land left untilled.
FALSETTO, *n.* feigned voice.
FALSI CRIMEN, L. forgery.
FALSIFY, *v.* counterfeit; break one's word.
FALTER, *v.* hesitate in speech; waver.
FAMA CLAMOSA, (-o'-) L. scandalous rumour.
FAMILIAR, *a.* intimate; well-known;—*n.* intimate
FAMILIARIZE, *v.* accustom. [acquaintance; demon.
FAMILY, *n.* household; lineage; class.
FAMINE, *n.* want of sufficient food.
FAMISH, *v.* die of hunger; starve.
FAMOUS, *a.* renowned; noted. [winnow grain.
FAN, *n.* instrument to cool the face, and one to
FANATICAL, *a.* wild and enthusiastic in opinions.
FANATIC, (-nat'-) *n.* enthusiast; bigot.
FANATICISM, *n.* extravagant notions; religious frenzy.
FANCIFUL, *a.* dictated by fancy or taste; whimsical.
FANE, *n.* temple; church.
FANFARONADE, (fād')*n.* vain boasting; ostentation.
FANG, *n.* tusk of animal; claw; talon.
FANGLED, *a.* made gaudy; showy.
FANTASIA, *n.* fanciful piece of music.
FANTASTICAL, *a.* fanciful; whimsical.
FARCICAL, *a.* like a farce—ludicrous play. [food.
FARE, *v.* be in a state;—*n.* price of passage;
FAREWELL, *n.* wish of welfare; leave taking.
FAR-FETCHED, *a.* forced; elaborately strained.
FARINA, (rī) *n.* flour dust; starch in fine grains.
FARINACEOUS, *a.* consisting of meal.
FARO, *n.* card game—one playing against the bank.
FARRAGINOUS, *a.* formed of various materials;
FARRAGO, (rā) *n.* medley. [mixed.
FARRIERY, *n.* work of farrier—horse doctor or shoer. [calf per year.
FARROW, *n.* litter of pigs;—*a.* not producing a
FARTHINGALE, *n.* hoop for petticoat.
FASCICULAR, *a.* united in a bundle.
FASCINATE, *v.* charm; captivate. [mould.
FASHION, *n.* form; custom; mode;—*v.* form;
FASHIONABLE, *a.* according to prevailing mode.

FAST-DAY, *n.* day for fasting and prayer.
FASTENING, *n.* that which confines or fastens.
FASTIDIOUS, *a.* difficult to please; squeamish.
FASTNESS, *n.* state of being fast; strong fort.
FATAL, *a.* deadly; destructive; necessary.
FATALISM, *n.* doctrine of fate or inevitable neces-
FATALITY, *n.* invincible necessity; mortality. [sity.
FATED, *a.* decreed by fate. [men.
FATES, *n. pl.* destinies supposed to preside over
FATHOM, *n.* six feet;—*v.* try depth of; penetrate.
FATIGUE, *n.* great weariness; toil;—*v.* weary to
FATLING, *n.* fat animal. [excess; tire.
FATTY, *a.* consisting of fat; greasy.
FATUITY, *n.* weakness of mind.
FATUOUS, *a.* foolish; weak; silly.
FAUCES, (faw'sēz) *n. pl.* back part of mouth.
FAUCET, *n.* pipe for drawing liquors.
FAUN, *n.* rural deity.
FAUNA, *n.* entire group of animals in a country.
FAUX PAS, (fo pa) Fr. false step.
FAVOURABLE, *a.* propitious to success; kind; conducive to.
FAVOURITE, *n.* particular friend;—*a.* preferred.
FAVOURITISM, *n.* disposition to favour a friend.
FAWN, *n.* young deer;—*v.* flatter servilely.
FAY, *n.* fairy; elf. FEALTY, *n.* homage; loyalty.
FEASIBILITY, *n.* being feasible; practicability.
FEAT, *n.* extraordinary action; exploit.
FEATHERY, *a.* covered with, or like feathers or
FEATURE, *n.* form of face; lineament. [plumes.
FEBRIFUGE, *n.* medicine to cure fever.
FEBRILE, *a.* partaking of fever.
FECAL, *a.* containing dregs.
FECES, FÆCES, (fē'sēz) *n. pl.* excrement.
FECIAL, *a.* of heralds and proclaiming war.
FECKLESS, *a.* without spirit or worth.
FECULA, (fek') *n.* starchy part of farina.
FECULENCE, *n.* foul matter in liquors; lees.
FECUNDATE, *v.* make prolific.
FECUNDITY, *n.* fruitfulness.
FEDERAL, *a.* pertaining to a league or contract.
FEDERATIVE, *a.* joining in league or federation.
FEE, *n.* reward; recompense; perpetual right.
FEELING, *n.* touch; sensibility. FEIGN, *v.* pre-
FEIGNEDLY, *ad.* with dissimulation. [tend.
FEINT, *n.* false show.
FELICITATE, *v.* make happy; congratulate.
FELICITOUS, *a.* happy. FELICITY, *n.* great hap-
FELINE, *a.* pertaining to cats. [piness.
FELL, *a.* fierce; savage;—*v.* cut down;—*n.* hill.
FELLY, FELLOE, *n.* rim of wheel.
FELO DE SE, L. a suicide.
FELON, *n.* criminal; painful tumour. [villainous.
FELONIOUS, *a.* with felony or heinous crime;
FELT, *n.* cloth made by pulling, not woven.
FEMININE, *a.* female; tender; effeminate.
FEMORAL, *a.* belonging to thigh. [vice only.
FENCIBLES, *n. pl.* soldiers enlisted for home ser-
FENCING, *n.* materials for fences; defence by
FENESTRAL, *a.* pertaining to window. [small sword.
FENIANISM, *n.* secret organization to overthrow British rule in Ireland.
FENNEL, *n.* aromatic plant with yellow flowers.
FEOFF, (fef) *v.* invest with fee of land. [sion.
FEOFFMENT, (fef'ment) *n.* act of granting posses
FERIAL, *a.* pertaining to holidays or week-days.
FERINGEE, *n.* name given to English by Hindus.
FERMENT, (fer') *n.* substance (e.g. fungus) causing fermentation; commotion. [tion.
FERMENT, (-ment') *v.* cause or undergo fermenta-
FERMENTATION, *n.* changing organic substance into new compounds by a ferment.
FERN, *n.* plant fructifying on back of leaves.
FEROCIOUS, *a.* savage; fierce.
FERREOUS, *a.* made of or pertaining to iron.
FERRET, *v.* search out;—*n.* animal like weasel; iron to try glass.
FERRUGINOUS, *a.* like or containing iron or rust.
FERRULE, *n.* ring round end of stick.
FERULE, *n.* wooden slapper.
FERVENCY, FERVOUR, *n.* heat of mind.
FERVENT, FERVID, *a.* warm; ardent.
FESCENNINE, *a.* licentious; wanton.
FESCUE, *n.* wire to point out letters.
FESTAL, FESTIVE, *a.* relating to a feast.
FESTER, *v.* to rankle. FESTIVAL, *n.* feast;
FESTIVITY, *n.* social joy or mirth. [solemn day.
FESTOON, *n.* kind of wreath. FETCH, *v.* go and
FETE, *n.* festival. [bring;—*n.* stratagem; trick.
FETICH, *n.* stone, stick, &c., worshipped.
FETICHISM, *n.* lowest form of idolatry.
FETID, *a.* rancid.
FETLOCK, *n.* hair behind horse's pastern joints.
FETOR, *n.* offensive smell.
FETTER, *n.* chain for feet;—*v.* chain; shackle.
FETUS, *n.* animal in womb.
FEU, *n.* hereditary right to lands by payment or
FEUD, *n.* quarrel; broil. [feu duty to superior.
FEUDAL, *a.* held of superior for service or money.
FEU DE JOIE, (-zhwa) Fr. bonfire; firing guns for joy. [paper for tale.
FEUILLETON, (fwee'-tong) part of French news-
FEVER, *n.* disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.
FEWNESS, *n.* smallness of number.
FEY, (fā) *a.* about to die suddenly or violently.
FIASCO, *n.* ignominious failure.
FIAT, *n.* decree; order.
FIBROUS, *a.* like or of fibres—slender threads of
FICKLE, *a.* changeable in mind. [animal or plant.
FICTILE, *a.* moulded into form by art.
FICTION, *n.* invented story; lie.
FICTITIOUS, *a.* feigned; counterfeit.
FIDELITY, *n.* faithfulness; loyalty; honesty
FIDGETY, *a.* restless; uneasy.
FIDUCIARY, *n.* one who holds in trust.
FIEF, (fēf) *n.* fee; land held for military service.
FIELD-BOOK, *n.* book used in surveying.
FIELD-PIECE, *n.* small cannon.
FIEND, *n.* implacable enemy; devil.
FIERCENESS, *n.* violence; rage.
FIERY, *a.* consisting of fire; hot; irritable; fierce.
FIGMENT, *n.* invention; fiction. [figure.
FIGURATIVE, *a.* metaphorical; represented by
FIGURE, *n.* character for number; type; shape.
FILACEOUS, FILAMENTOUS, *a.* like, or of fila-
FILAMENT, *n.* fibre. [ments.
FILATORY, *n.* machine for spinning threads.
FILATURE, *n.* reeling of silk from cocoons.
FILBERT, *n.* nut of hazel kind.
FILCH, *v.* steal; pilfer. FILIAL, *a.* becoming a son.
FILIATION, *n.* relation of son to parent.
FILIBUSTER, *n.* name for piratical adventurers.
FILIGREE, *n.* ornamental work in gold or silver.
FILLET, *n.* head-band; joint of meat. [like threads.
FILLIBEG, *n.* Highland kilt.
FILLIP, *n.* or *v.* stroke or strike with finger nail.
FILLY, *n.* young mare.
FILMY, *a.* composed of film—thin skin on eye.
FILTER, *n.* liquor-strainer;—*v.* purify by straining.
FILTRATION, *n.* act of filtering.
FINABLE, *a.* deserving a fine; that may be purified.
FINIBRIATE, *a.* fringed; jagged.
FINALE, (-na'lā) *n.* last piece in music; termination.
FINALITY, *n.* being finally fixed; doctrine of final
FINANCE, *n.* treasury; money matters. [causes.
FINANCIER, *n.* one skilled in financial matters.
FINER, *n.* one who purifies metals.
FINERY, *n.* fine dress, trinkets, &c.; splendour.
FINESSE, *n.* art; stratagem;—*v.* use stratagem.
FINICAL, *a.* gay; foppish. FINIS, *n.* end; con-
FINITE, *a.* bounded; limited. [clusion.
FINNY, *a.* furnished with fins.
FIN-TOED, *a.* having toes connected.
FIORD, *n.* inlet with steep rocky banks.
FIRE-BRIGADE, *n.* body of men for extinguishing
FIRE-ENGINE, *n.* engine to extinguish fires. [fires.
FIRELOCK, *n.* musket.
FIRE-PLUG, *n.* plug for drawing water at fires.
FIRKIN, *n.* vessel of eight or nine gallons.
FIRMAMENT, *n.* region of the air.
FIRMAN, *n.* Asiatic license or permit.
FIRSTLING, *n.* offspring of cattle first produced.
FIRTH, FRITH, *n.* opening of river into sea.
FISCAL, *a.* pertaining to public treasury.
FISHERY, *n.* business or place of fishing.
FISHY, *a.* tasting like fish; equivocal; unsound.
FISSILE, *a.* that can be cleft.
FISSURE, *n.* cleft; narrow chasm.
FISTICUFFS, *n. pl.* blows with the fist.

FISTUCA, (-tu'-) *n.* heavy weight for driving piles.
FISTULA, *n.* deep callous ulcer; pipe or reed.
FISTULOUS, *a.* hollow like a pipe.
FITFUL, *a.* spasmodic; chequered.
FITNESS, *n.* being fit or suitable.
FIXITY, *n.* coherence; fixedness.
FIXTURE, *n.* fixed furniture.
FLABBINESS, *n.* flabby or loose soft state.
FLACCIDITY, *n.* laxness; want of tension.
FLAG, *v.* become weak; lay with flags;—*n.* plant; flat stone; colours. [themselves.
FLAGELLANTS, *n.* religious sect who scourge
FLAGELLATE, *v.* scourge. FLAGEOLET, *n.* kind
FLAGITIOUS, *a.* extremely wicked. [of flute.
FLAGON, *n.* vessel with narrow mouth.
FLAGRANT, *a.* ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.
FLAGRANTE DELICTO, L. in the very act.
FLAG-SHIP, *n.* ship bearing commander of squad-
FLAG-STAFF, *n.* staff to support flag. [ron.
FLAIL, *n.* instrument for thrashing grain.
FLAKY, *a.* of flakes—flock of snow; stratum; scaf-
FLAM, *n.* pretence; lie;—*v.* deceive; gull. [fold.
FLAMBEAU, *n.* lighted torch.
FLAMBOYANT, *a.* wavy, flame-like architecture.
FLANGE, *n.* projecting edge or rim.
FLANK, *n.* side of body, army, or fleet;—*v.* border.
FLANNEL, *n.* soft woollen cloth.
FLAP-JACK, *n.* griddle-cake.
FLARE, *v.* burn with unsteady light.
FLARING, *a.* making a display.
FLASHY, *a.* gay; showy; insipid.
FLASKET, *n.* long shallow basket.
FLATTERER, *n.* one giving flattery—false praise.
FLATULENCE, *n.* wind in stomach.
FLATUS, *n.* puff of air; breath. [showy.
FLAUNT, *v.* display ostentatiously;—*n.* something
FLAVOUR, *n.* peculiar taste or smell; relish;—
FLAXEN, *a.* like flax—linen plant. [also *v.*
FLAY, *v.* skin. FLEA, *n.* troublesome insect.
FLEAM, *n.* instrument for opening veins.
FLECKER, *v.* spot; streak or stripe.
FLEDGE, *v.* furnish with wings or feathers.
FLEDGELING, *n.* young bird just fledged.
FLEECY, *a.* with or like fleece—sheep's coat of
FLEER, *v.* or *n.* grin with scorn. [wool;—*v.* cheat.
FLEET-MARRIAGES, *n.* secret marriages by needy chaplains in Fleet prison; suppressed 1754.
FLESH-BRUSH, *n.* brush to excite action of skin.
FLESHINESS, *n.* corpulence. [pulent; fat.
FLESHLY, *a.* carnal; corporeal. FLESHY, *a.* cor-
FLEXIBLE, FLEXILE, *a.* pliable; easily bent.
FLETCH, *v.* feather an arrow. [French kings.
FLEUR DE LIS (lee), *n.* lily flower; arms of
FLEXION, FLEXURE, *n.* act of bending; fold;
FLICKER, *v.* flutter; flap wings as a bat. [turn.
FLIGHTY, *a.* wild; fanciful; fleeting.
FLIMSY, *a.* thin; slight; weak.
FLINCH, *v.* draw back; shrink from irresolution.
FLIP, *n.* drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
FLIPPANT, *a.* rapid in speech, without knowledge or thought. [volatile girl.
FLIRT, *v.* throw with a jerk; coquet;—*n.* jerk;
FLIRTATION, *n.* desire of attracting notice;
FLIT, *v.* flutter; dart along; remove. [coquetry.
FLITCH, *n.* side of pork cured.
FLOATAGE, FLOTAGE, *n.* anything that floats.
FLOCCILLATION, *n.* delirious picking of bed-clothes, in fevers, &c.
FLOCCULENT, *a.* adhering in small locks. [wool.
FLOCK, *n.* collection of small animals; lock of
FLOCK-BED, *n.* bed filled with locks of wool.
FLOE, *n.* mass of floating ice. [particular region.
FLOGGING, *n.* chastisement. FLORA, *n.* plants of
FLORAL, *a.* pertaining to flowers. [ing.
FLORESCENCE, *n.* flowering or season of flower-
FLORET, *n.* partial flower. FLORICULTURE, *n.*
FLORID, *a.* flushed with red. [cultivation of flowers.
FLORIN, *n.* coin of different values—British 2s.
FLORIST, *n.* one who cultivates flowers.
FLOSS, *n.* untwisted threads of finest silk.
FLOTA, *n.* fleet of Spanish ships.
FLOTILLA, *n.* little fleet. [the sea.
FLOTSAM, FLOTSON, *n.* goods found floating on
FLOUNCE, FLOUNDER, *v.* struggle violently.
FLOUR, *n.* fine part of grain.
FLOURISH, *v.* thrive; embellish; brandish.
FLOUT, *v.* treat with contempt; sneer at;—*n.* gibe.
FLOWERY, *a.* full of flowers; highly ornamented.
FLUCTUATE, *v.* waver; rise and fall.
FLUE, *n.* passage for smoke.
FLUENCY, *n.* facility of utterance.
FLUID, *a.* having parts easily moved;—*n.* liquid.
FLUKE, *n.* part of anchor which fastens in ground.
FLUME, *n.* channel for water.
FLUMMERY, *n.* kind of jelly; flattery.
FLUNKEYISM, *n.* servility; toadyism.
FLURRY, *n.* hasty blast; sudden commotion;—*v.* agitate. [face;—*v.* redden suddenly.
FLUSH, *a.* even; free; fresh;—*n.* flow of blood to
FLUSTER, *v.* confuse; be agitated.
FLUTE, *n.* musical pipe;—*v.* furrow or channel.
FLUTING, *n.* fluted work. [hurry; confusion.
FLUTTER, *v.* flap wings rapidly; agitate;—*n.*
FLUVIAL, *a.* of or pertaining to a river.
FLUX, *n.* flowing looseness;—*v.* melt or fuse.
FLUXIBLE, *a.* capable of being melted.
FLUXION, *n.* flowing;—*pl.* analysis of small quan-
FLYBLOW, *n.* egg of a fly;—*v.* taint. [tities.
FLY-WHEEL, *n.* one with heavy rim to regulate motion of machinery.
FOAL, *n.* young of mare;—*v.* bring forth a colt.
FOAM, *v.* or *n.* froth; be in rage.
FOB, *n.* small watch-pocket;—*v.* trick; defraud.
FOCAL, *a.* belonging to focus. [verge.
FOCUS, *n.* central point towards which rays con-
FODDER, *v.* or *n.* feed, or food for, cattle.
FOGEY, FOGY, *n.* stupid fellow; old-fashioned or singular person. [from earth or water.
FOGGY, *a.* dark or filled with fog—thick vapour
FOIBLE, *n.* weakness; failing.
FOIL, *v.* frustrate;—*n.* defeat; blunt sword; thin
FOIST, *v.* insert without warrant. [leaf of metal.
FOLIACEOUS, *a.* leafy or with scales.
FOLIAGE, *n.* leaves of trees.
FOLIATE, *v.* beat into a thin plate. [plates.
FOLIATION, *n.* leafing of plants; beating into
FOLIO, *n.* book of two leaves to a sheet; page.
FOLKLORE, *n.* rural superstition; tales; legends.
FOLLICLE, *n.* univalvular pericarp.
FOMENT, *v.* apply lotions; encourage or abet.
FONDLING, *n.* one fondled or caressed much.
FONT, *n.* baptismal basin; assortment of types.
FOOLERY, *n.* acts of folly or thoughtless conduct.
FOOLHARDY, *a.* madly rash or adventurous.
FOOLSCAP, *n.* paper 17 by 14 inches in size.
FOOT-BOY, *n.* boy in livery. FOOTMAN, *n.* man-
FOOTPAD, *n.* highway robber on foot. [servant.
FOOT-POUND, 1 lb. weight raised 1 foot high.
FOP, *n.* vain, trifling man; coxcomb.
FOPPERY, *n.* foolish vanity in dress or manners.
FORAGE, *v.* or *n.* search for food; food for cattle.
FORAMEN, (-rā'-) *n.* small hole or opening.
FORAY, *n.* pillaging excursion.
FORBEAR, *v.* cease; abstain; delay.
FORBEARANCE, *n.* long-suffering.
FORBID, *v.* prohibit. FORBIDDING, *a.* repulsive.
FORCEMEAT, *n.* spiced meat chopped fine.
FORCEPS, *n.* surgical pincers or scissors.
FORCIBLE, *a.* manifesting force; violent; mighty.
FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, *n.* feeble writer wishing to appear vigorous. [foot.
FORDABLE, *a.* able to be forded or passed on
FOREARM, *v.* arm beforehand.
FOREBODE, *v.* have foreboding or presentiment.
FORECAST, (-kast') *v.* plan beforehand.
FORECAST, (fore'-) *n.* previous calculation.
FORECASTLE, (fo'c'sl) *n.* fore part of ship.
FORECLOSE, *v.* shut up; cut off from redemption.
FORECLOSURE, *n.* act of precluding.
FOREGO, *v.* renounce; resign.
FOREGONE, *a.* formed beforehand.
FOREGROUND, *n.* front part of a picture.
FOREHANDED, *a.* early; timely; easy in property.
FOREHEAD, (fŏr'hed, fŏr'ed) *n.* upper part of face.
FOREIGN, *a.* of another country; not to the pur-
FORELAND, *n.* promontory or cape. [pose.
FORELOCK, *n.* lock of hair on forehead.
FORENSIC, *a.* relating to courts of law.
FORERUNNER, *n.* one sent before; precursor.

FORESHORE, *n.* shore between high and low water marks. [obliquely.
FORESHORTENING, *n.* drawing of figures seen
FORESTALL, *v.* anticipate; preoccupy. [woods.
FORESTER, *n.* one in charge of forests—large
FORETASTE, *n.* anticipation;—*v.* anticipate.
FORETOP, *n.* hair on forehead; platform at head of mast. [ure;—*n.* what is lost by an offence.
FORFEIT, *v.* lose by an offence;—*a.* liable to seiz-
FORFEITURE, (for'-) *n.* forfeiting; thing forfeited.
FORGE, *n.* place where iron is beaten into form; —*v.* form by hammering; counterfeit.
FORGERY, *n.* act of counterfeiting or falsifying.
FORGIVE, *v.* FORGIVENESS, *n.* pardon. [prongs.
FORKED, FORKY, *a.* divided into branches or
FORLORN, *a.* forsaken and wretched; helpless.
FORMAL, *a.* according to form; stiff; exact.
FORMALIST, *n.* observer of forms.
FORMALITY, *n.* observance of ceremonies.
FORMATIVE, *a.* that forms;—*n.* word formed
FORMIC, *a.* belonging to ants. [by analogy.
FORMIDABLE, *a.* adapted to excite fear; tremen-
FORMULA, *n.* prescribed form. [dous.
FORMULARY, *n.* book of forms; formula;—*a.*
FORMULATE, *v.* reduce to formula. [stated.
FORNICATION, *n.* incontinence of unmarried
FORSAKE, *v.* quit entirely. [persons.
FORSOOTH, *ad.* in truth; verily. [swear falsely.
FORSWEAR, *v.* renounce or deny upon oath;
FORT, FORTRESS, *n.* fortified place.
FORTE, (fōr'tā) *ad.* in music, to play or sing with
FORTE, (fōrt) *n.* that in which one excels. [force.
FORTHCOMING, *a.* ready to appear.
FORTHWITH, *ad.* immediately. [for defence.
FORTIFICATION, *n.* military architecture; work
FORTITUDE, *n.* firmness of mind to endure.
FORTUITOUS, *a.* accidental.
FORTUITY, *n.* thing happening by chance.
FORTUNATE, *a.* lucky; successful.
FORTUNE, *n.* what befalls a man: luck: riches.
FORUM, *n.* public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal. [promote;—*ad.* in front.
FORWARD, *a.* being before; bold;—*v.* advance;
FORWARDNESS, *n.* eagerness; boldness.
FOSSE, (fos) *n.* ditch; moat.
FOSSIL, *n.* petrified organic matter.
FOSSILIFEROUS, *a.* yielding fossil remains.
FOSSILIZE, *v.* make insensible to new influences.
FOSTER, *v.* nurse; feed; cherish.
FOSTERAGE, *n.* charge of nursing a child.
FOSTER-BROTHER, *n.* one nursed at same breast
FOSTER-CHILD, *n.* child nursed by another than its parent.
FOSTER-SON, *n.* one fed and educated like a son.
FOTHER, *n.* weight of lead.
FOUL, *a.* turbid; impure;—*v.* make foul. [metal.
FOUND, *v.* lay foundation or basis; cast vessels of
FOUNDER, *n.* one who founds;—*v.* fill and sink;
FOUNDRY, *n.* place for casting metals. [make lame.
FOUNDLING, *n.* deserted or exposed child.
FOUNTAIN, *n.* spring; source; artificial jet.
FOWLER, *n.* sportsman who catches birds.
FOXCASE, *n.* fox's skin. FOXGLOVE, *n.* digitalis;
FOXY, *a.* wily as a fox. [narcotic plant.
FRACAS, (fra-ka') *n.* noisy quarrel.
FRACTION, *n.* broken part; part of an integer.
FRACTIONAL, *a.* consisting in fractions.
FRACTIOUS, *a.* apt to quarrel; cross; fretful.
FRACTURE, *n.* breach of a solid;—*v.* break or
FRAENULUM, *n.* cord that ties tongue. [crack.
FRAGILE, (fraj'-) *a.* easily broken; brittle; weak.
FRAGMENTARY, *a.* composed of fragments—
FRAGRANCE, *n.* sweetness of smell. [broken pieces.
FRAILTY, *n.* weakness; infirmity; foible.
FRANC, *n.* French coin, about 10d.
FRANCHISE, *n.* privilege; immunity.
FRANCISCAN, *n* gray friar. [from postage.
FRANK, *a.* free; open;—*n.* free letter;—*v.* exempt
FRANKALMOIGNE, (-moin) *n.* land tenure by praying for soul of giver.
FRANKINCENSE, *n.* resinous substance.
FRANTIC, *a.* transported with passion; wild.
FRATERNAL, *a.* brotherly.
FRATERNITY, *n.* brotherhood.
FRATERNIZE, *v.* associate as brothers.
FRATRICIDE, *n.* brother's murder or murderer.
FRAUDULENT, *a.* deceitful; by fraud or cheating.
FRAUGHT, *a.* loaded; full. FRAY, *n.* quarrel;
FREAK, *n.* whim. [riot.
FREAKISH, *a.* whimsical; odd.
FRECKLED, FRECKLY, *a.* marked by freckles or
FREEBOOTER, *n.* robber. [spots.
FREEDMAN, *n.* man freed from slavery.
FREEDOM, *n.* exemption from control; familiarity.
FREEHOLDER, *n.* owner of freehold—land held by free tenure. [citizenship.
FREEMAN, *n.* one at liberty, or with privileges of
FREE-PORT, *n.* port without duty on goods.
FREE-THINKER, *n.* one who disbelieves revela-
FREE-WILL, *n.* power of acting at pleasure. [tion.
FREIGHT, *n.* lading of ship;—*v.* load.
FRENZY, *n.* distraction of mind.
FREQUENCY, *n.* common occurrence; repetition.
FREQUENT, (frē'-) *a.* often done;—(ent') *v.* visit
FREQUENTATION, *n.* habit of visiting often. [often.
FRESCO, *n.* painting on fresh plaster.
FRESHET, *n.* flood in rivers.
FRESHMAN, *n.* one of younger class in college.
FRET, *v.* irritate; be peevish; corrode;—*n.* agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.
FRETFULNESS, *n.* peevishness. [crumbled.
FRETWORK, *n.* raised work. FRIABLE, *a.* easily
FRIAR, *n.* begging monk. FRIARY, *n.* monastery.
FRIBBLE, *v.* trifle; totter. FRIBBLER, *n.* coxcomb.
FRICASSEE, *a.* dish of stewed or fried chickens.
FRICTION, *n.* rubbing; attrition.
FRIENDSHIP, *n.* intimacy based on mutual esteem.
FRIEZE, *n.* coarse woollen cloth, with nap; part of entablature of column. [ness; dulness.
FRIGATE, *n.* swift war ship. FRIGIDITY, *n.* cold-
FRIPPERY, *n.* old clothes. FRISK, *n.* leap; dance.
FRISEUR, *n.* hair dresser.
FRISKET, *n.* frame to confine sheets of paper in
FRISKY, *a.* lively; frolicsome. [printing
FRITTER, *n.* kind of pan-cake;—*v.* break into fragments; *fritter away*, diminish gradually.
FRIVOLITY, *n.* frivolous or trifling acts or habits.
FRIZZ, FRIZZLE, *v.* crisp in short curls.
FROCK, *n.* outer garment.
FROLIC, *a.* gay; playful; *n.* wild prank; *v.* be
FROLICSOME, *a.* full of gayety. [merry.
FROND, *n.* leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
FRONDESCENCE, *n.* leafage or time of leafage.
FRONT, *n.* fore part; impudence;—*v.* stand before.
FRONTAGE, *n.* front part of edifice or lot.
FRONTAL, *a.* belonging to forehead or front;—*n.* pediment over small door or window. [dering.
FRONTIER, *n.* utmost verge of a country; *a.* bor-
FRONTISPIECE, *n.* picture facing first page of
FRONTLET, *n.* bandage worn on forehead. [book.
FRORE, *a.* frozen. FROST-WORK, *n.* work like hoar-
FROTHY, *a.* full of froth or foam; empty. [frost.
FROUZY, *a.* musty; fetid.
FROWARD, *a.* perversely disobedient.
FROWN, *v.* or *n.* express—or look of—displeasure by contracting brow; scowl.
FRUCTESCENCE, *n.* time when fruit ripens. [fruit.
FRUCTIFEROUS, FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* producing
FRUCTIFY, *v.* make fruitful; fertilize.
FRUGAL, *a.* thrifty with economy.
FRUGALITY, *n.* prudent economy; being frugal.
FRUITERER, *n.* one who deals in fruit.
FRUITION, *n.* enjoyment; realization.
FRUMENTACEOUS, *a.* made of grain.
FRUMENTY, *n.* food made of wheat boiled in milk
FRUSH, *n.* horn in sole of horse's foot.
FRUSTRATE, *v.* disappoint; defeat; nullify.
FRUTESCENT, *a.* becoming shrubby.
FUCHSIA, *n.* beautiful flowering plant of many
FUDGE, *int.* word expressing contempt. [species.
FUEL, *n.* any substance that feeds fire
FUGACIOUS, *a.* fleeing away; volatile.
FUGIE-WARRANT, *n.* one to apprehend debtor
FUGITIVE, *a.* flying;—*n.* runaway. [likely to flee.
FUGLEMAN, *n.* one in front of soldiers at drill to show movements.
FUGUE, (fūg) *n.* chase of parts in music.
FULCRUM, *n.* prop on which lever rests.
FULFILMENT, *n.* performance. [smoky; sooty.
FULGENCY, *n.* brightness. FULIGINOUS, *a.*

FULLER, *n.* one who fulls or scours cloth in mill.
FULNESS, *n.* repletion; plenty.
FULMINATE, *v.* utter denunciation; explode.
FULSOME, *a.* gross; disgusting; nauseous.
FULVID, *a.* yellow; tawny.
FUMBLE, *v.* attempt awkwardly; grope about.
FUME, *n.* or *v.* smoke; pour; rage.
FUMIGATE, *v.* apply smoke or gas to.
FUNAMBULIST, *n.* rope-dancer.
FUNCTION, *n.* office; employment.
FUNCTIONAL, *a.* pertaining to some office.
FUNCTIONARY, *n.* one who holds an office.
FUNDAMENT, *n.* the seat.
FUNDAMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to foundation; essential.
FUNERAL, *n.* burial;—*a.* used at burials.
FUNEREAL, *a.* suiting a funeral.
FUNGINE, *n.* nutritive part of mushrooms.
FUNGOUS, *a.* like a mushroom; spongy.
FUNGUS, *n.* mushroom; proud flesh.
FUNICULAR, *a.* consisting of a small fibre.
FUNNEL, *n.* passage for smoke; tunnel for pouring liquor in bottles.
FUR, *n.* fine, soft hair; skins.
FURBISH, *v.* polish. FURCATE, *a.* forked.
FURCULA, (fur'-) *n.* merrythought bone of birds.
FURFURACEOUS, *a.* made of bran; scurfy.
FURIOUS, *a.* rushing violently; transported with passion.
FURL, *v.* fold and fasten to a yard, &c.
FURLONG, *n.* ⅛th of mile. FURLOUGH, *n.* leave of absence
FURNACE, *n.* place for melting metals.
FURNITURE, *n.* movable goods.
FURRIER, *n.* dealer in furs.
FURROW, *n.* or *v.* trench made—or make trench by plough; wrinkle.
FURTHERANCE, *n.* promotion.
FURTIVE, *a.* by stealth. FURUNCLE, *n.* tumour
FURY, *n.* madness; passion; raging woman.
FURZE, *n.* whin; gorse
FUSE, *v.* melt or be melted by heat;—*n.* blasting tube.
FUSEE, *n.* firelock; match.
FUSIBLE, *a.* that may be melted.
FUSILEER, *n.* soldier armed with fusil or light musket.
FUSION, *n.* converting solid into liquid by heat; union,
FUSS, *n.* bustling in small matters.
FUST, *n.* shaft of column; musty smell;—*v.* grow mouldy.
FUSTIAN, *n.* cotton stuff; high flown style.
FUSTIC, *n.* West-India wood used for dyeing.
FUSTY, *a.* mouldy; ill-smelling.
FUTILE, *a.* trifling; worthless; ineffectual.
FUTURITY, *n.* time to come.
FUZZ, fly off in small particles;—also *n.*
FY, *ex.* of dislike, contempt, or abhorrence.

G

GABARDINE, *n.* coarse frock, mean dress.
GABION, (gā') *n.* wicker-basket filled with earth for hasty defence.
GABLE, *n.* triangular part of end of house, &c.
GAD, *n.* wedge; punch;—*v.* ramble.
GADFLY, *n.* fly that stings and deposits eggs in cattle's skin.
GAFF, *n.* light spear; small boom.
GAFFER, *n.* foreman. GAFFLE, *n.* spur for cocks.
GAG, *v.* or *n.* stop—or something to stop—mouth.
GAGE, *n.* pledge or pawn;—*v.* pledge; measure, as cask.
GAINSAY, *v.* deny; oppose; contradict.
GAIRISH, *a.* gaudy; showy. GAIT, *n.* manner of walking.
GAITER, *n.* cloth fitting down upon shoe.
GALA, *n.* show; festivity.
GALACTOMETER, *n.* instrument to test milk.
GALAXY, (gal'-) *n.* milky way; splendid assemblage.
GALBANUM, (gal') *n.* medicinal gum.
GALIOT, *n.* little brig. GALIPOT, *n.* white resin.
GALL, *n.* bile; rancour; excrescence on oak;—*v.* hurt skin; fret.
GALLANTRY, *n.* bravery; nobleness; civility to ladies.
GALLEON, *n.* large Spanish ship.
GALLERY, *n.* covered walk; platform supported by pillars.
GALLEY, *n.* low flat-built vessel; frame for types.
GALLIC, *a.* French. GALLICISM, *n.* French idiom.
GALLINACEOUS, *a* designating the chicken tribe.
GALLIPOT, *n.* small glazed pot for medicines.
GALLIVANT, *v.* gad about; flirt.
GALLON, *n.* four quarts. GALLOON, *n.* coarse lace.
GALLOP, *v.* move by leaps, as a horse;—also *n.*
GALLOWS, *n.* frame for executing criminals.
GALOCHE, *n.* overshoe.
GALVANIC, *a.* pertaining to galvanism.
GALVANISM, *n.* electricity from chemical action, not friction.
GAMBLE, *v.* play for money.
GAMBOGE, (gam-bōj') *n.* gum-resin.
GAMBOL, *v.* skip and leap;—also *n.*
GAMBREL, *n.* horse's hind leg.
GAME, *n.* play; scheme; animals hunted;—*v.* play for money.
GAMESTER, *n.* one addicted to gaming.
GAMIN, *n.* street-arab.
GAMMON, *n.* thigh of hog smoked; humbug.
GAMUT, *n.* musical scale. GANDER, *n.* male of goose.
GANGLION, *n.* little knot in the nerves.
GANGRENE, *n.* mortification of flesh.
GANNET, *n.* solan goose—large sea-bird.
GANTLET, *n.* double row of men who strike a culprit as he runs between them.
GANYMEDE, *n.* cupbearer of the gods.
GAOL, *n.* jail. GARBAGE, *n.* offals of animals.
GARBLE, *v.* separate; sift; mutilate.
GARDENER, *n.* one who tills a garden.
GARGANTUAN, *a.* enormously big (from Rabelais).
GARGLE, *v.* or *n.* wash the throat, liquid for so doing.
GARGOIL, GARGOYLE, *n.* grotesque figures on corners of Gothic buildings.
GARLIC, *n.* bulbous plant.
GARNET, *n.* red precious stone; kind of tackle.
GARNER, *n.* storehouse for grain.
GARNITURE, *n.* furniture; ornament.
GARRET, *n.* room directly under the roof.
GARRISON, *n.* body of troops in fort;—also *v.*
GARROTE, (-rōt) *n.* strangling by iron collar.
GARRULITY, *n.* talkativeness.
GARTER, *n.* band to hold up stocking.
GAS, *n.* aeriform elastic fluid.
GASALIER, *n.* metal frame hanging from ceiling to hold gas-burners.
GASCONADE, (ād') *v.* or *n.* boast; bluster.
GASEOUS, *a.* in form of gas.
GASKINS, *n. pl.* wide, open hose.
GASTRIC, *a.* belonging to the stomach.
GASTRONOMIC, *a.* of gastronomy—fondness for good living.
GAUDY, *a.* showy; ostentatiously fine.
GAUGE, *v.* measure contents of cask;—*n.* measure.
GAUGER, (gāj'er) *n.* one who gauges.
GAUNT, *a.* lean; thin. GAUNTLET, *n.* iron glove.
GAUZE, *n.* thin silk or linen.
GAWK, *n.* cuckoo; fool.
GAWKY, *a.* foolish; awkward. GAYETY, *n.* merriment.
GAZELLE, *n.* species of antelope.
GAZETTE, *n.* newspaper.
GAZETTEER, *n.* book of topographical descriptions.
GEAR, *n.* apparatus; harness.
GEHENNA, *n.* valley of Hinnon; hell.
GELATINE, (jel') *n.* concrete animal substance.
GELD, (geld) *v.* castrate. GELDING, *n.* castrated horse.
GELID, *a.* cold, or very cold.
GEMINATION, *n.* doubling.
GEMINI, *n. pl.* the Twins, Castor and Pollux; third sign of the zodiac.
GEMMATION, *n.* budding; reproduction by budding.
GENEALOGICAL, *a.* pertaining to genealogy—lineage; pedigree.
GENERALISSIMO, *n.* commander in chief.
GENERALITY, *n.* being general; greatest part.
GENERALIZATION, *n.* act of generalizing.
GENERALIZE, *v.* arrange under general heads.
GENERALSHIP, *a.* skill or conduct of a general.
GENERATION, *n.* race; family; an age.
GENERATIVE, *a.* able to generate or produce.
GENERIC, *a.* comprehending a genus.
GENEROUS, *a.* liberal; free.
GENESIS, *n.* first book of Scripture; origin.
GENET, (jen') *n.* small Spanish horse; kind of weasel.
GENETIC, (et') *a.* relating to production.
GENEVA, *n.* liquor commonly called gin.
GENIAL, *a.* promoting growth; cheerful; gay.
GENITALS, *n.* organs of generation.
GENIUS, *n.* a good or evil spirit; *pl.* Genii.
GENIUS, *n.* nature; disposition; man of great mental powers; *pl.* Geniuses. [spirit, of a place.
GENIUS LOCI, *n.* presiding divinity, pervading
GENS D'ARMES, (zhan-darm') *n.* armed police in France.
GENTEEL, *a.* polished in manners; polite.
GENTILE, *n.* not a Jew; heathen;—*a.* pertaining to heathen.
GENTILITY, *n.* politeness.
GENTLE, *a.* of mild feelings; not rough or coarse.
GENTLEMAN, *n.* man of good breeding and education.
GENTOO, *n.* native of Hindostan.

GENTRY, *n.* wealthy people below the nobility.
GENUFLECTION, *n.* act of bending the knee.
GENUINE, *a.* free from adulteration.
GENUS, *n.* a class embracing species; *pl.* Genera.
GEOCENTRIC, *a.* having the same centre as the
GEODESY, *n.* art of measuring the earth. [earth.
GEOGONY, *n.* doctrine of formation of the earth.
GEOGRAPHY, *n.* description of earth's surface, &c.
GEOLOGY, *n.* interior structure of earth's crust.
GEOMANCY, *n.* divination by figures. [tion.
GEOMETRY, *n.* science of quantity and mensura-
GEOPONICS, *n. pl.* science of cultivating the earth.
GEORGE, *n.* figure of St. George and the dragon; old brown loaf; gold coin, about 6s. 8d.
GEORGIC, (jorj'ik) *a.* relating to agriculture;—*n.* rural poem. [schel or Uranus.
GEORGIUM SIDUS, *n.* planet, called also Her-
GERANIUM, *n.* green-house flower.
GERM, *n.* seed-bud of plant; first principle.
GERM-THEORY, *a.* that life is produced from
GERMAN, *a.* related by blood. [germs or seeds.
GERMANE, *a.* appropriate.
GERMINAL, *a.* pertaining to germ or seed-bud.
GERMINATE, *v.* bud; sprout.
GERUND, *n.* verbal noun.
GESTATION, *n.* act of carrying young in womb.
GESTICULATE, *v.* use gestures or significant mo-
GEWGAW, *n.* showy trifles. [tions.
GEYSER, *n.* fountain emitting hot water.
GHASTLINESS, *n.* death-like look; paleness.
GHERKIN, (gĕr'-) *n.* pickled cucumber.
GHETTO, *n.* in continental towns, Jew's quarter.
GHOST, *n.* spirit; apparition.
GHOUL, *n.* demon that eats dead bodies.
GIANT, *n.* man of extraordinary stature.
GIAOUR (jour) *n.* Christian dog (Turkish word).
GIBBERISH, (gib'-) *n.* rapid, inarticulate speech.
GIBBET, (jib'-) *n.* gallows;—*v.* hang on a gibbet.
GIBBOSITY, (gib'-) *n.* protuberance; convexity;
GIBE, (jīb) *v.* or *n.* sneer; taunt. [roundness.
GIBELINE, GHIBELLINE, *n.* Emperor's party, opposed to Guelfs or Pope's party.
GIBLETS, (jib'-) *n. pl.* head, pinion, entrails, &c.
GIDDY, *a.* reeling; volatile. [of a fowl
GIERE EAGLE, (jer'-) *n.* large bird of eagle kind.
GIGANTIC, (je-gan'-) *a.* like a giant; mighty.
GIGOT, (jig'-) *n.* leg of mutton; hip-joint.
GILL, (jil) *n.* fourth of a pint; plant.
GILL, (gil) *n.* organ of respiration in fishes.
GIMLET, *n.* small borer.
GIMP, (gimp) *n.* silk twist or lace; edging.
GIN, (jin) *n.* spirit distilled from grain; machine; trap; snare. [ginger.
GINGERBREAD, *n.* sweet cake flavoured with
GINGERLY, *ad.* cautiously. GINGIVAL, (jin'-) *a.*
GIPSEY, erroneous for Gypsy. [belonging to gums.
GIRAFFE, *n.* camelopard—tallest of animals.
GIRANDOLE, (jir'-) *n.* large branched candlestick.
GIRDER, *n.* chief beam to support superstructure.
GIRDLE, *n.* band round waist;—*v.* bind.
GIRONDIST, (-on'-) *n.* political party during first French Revolution.
GIRTH, *n.* strap for saddle; circular bandage.
GIST, (jist) *n.* main point; pith.
GITE (zheet) Fr. lodging or reposing place.
GIZZARD, (giz'-) *n.* muscular stomach of fowl.
GLACIAL, *a.* like ice; icy.
GLACIER, *n.* field or mass of ice in valleys.
GLACIS, (glā'sis) *n.* sloping bank.
GLADE, *n.* opening through a wood or ice.
GLADIATOR, *n.* sword-player. GLAIR, *n.* white
GLAMOUR, *n.* enchanting haze. [of egg.
GLAND, *n.* soft, fleshy organ in animals and plants.
GLANDERS, *n. pl.* foul disease in horse's nose.
GLANDULAR, *a.* consisting of glands.
GLARE, *n.* bright dazzling light;—*v.* dazzle.
GLARING, *a.* open; barefaced.
GLAUCOUS, *a.* of sea-green colour.
GLAZE, *v.* furnish with glass; cover with glossy
GLAZIER, *n.* one who sets glass. [substance.
GLAZING, *n.* vitreous substance on potter's ware; setting glass.
GLEAN, *v.* gather what is left by reapers.
GLEBE, *n.* turf; soil; church land.
GLEE, *n.* joy; merriment; song in parts.
GLEN, *n.* narrow valley. GLIB, *a.* smooth; slippery.
GLIMMER, GLISTEN, *v.* shine; sparkle; glisten.
GLIMMERING, GLIMPSE, *n.* faint or slight view.
GLOAMING, *n.* fall of evening; twilight.
GLOAT, *v.* stare with eagerness or desire.
GLOBATE, GLOBOSE, *a.* round; spherical; glo-
GLOBULE, *n.* small round mass. [bular; globulous.
GLORIFICATION, *n.* making glorious or splendid.
GLOSS, *n.* brightness; specious interpretation.
GLOSSARY, *n.* explanation of uncommon terms.
GLOSSOCELE, (glos'-) *n.* swelled tongue.
GLOSSOLOGY, *n.* definition of terms; comparative
GLOSSY, *a.* smooth and shining; bright. [philology.
GLOTTAL, *a.* pertaining to glottis—opening of
GLOZE, *v.* flatter. [windpipe.
GLUCOSE, *n.* saccharine substance; grape sugar.
GLUE, *n.* impure gelatine. GLUEY, *a.* glutinous;
GLUM, *a.* sullen; grave. [sticky.
GLUME, *n.* calyx of certain plants; chaff.
GLUT, *v.* cloy; overload;—*n.* more than enough.
GLUTINOUS, *a.* viscous; viscid.
GLUTTON, *n.* voracious eater. [eating.
GLUTTONOUS, *a.* given to gluttony or excessive
GLYCERINE, *n.* sweet principle of oils and fat.
GLYPH, *n.* ornamental channel in building.
GLYPTICS, *n. pl.* engraving on precious stones.
GNARLED, GNARLY, *a.* full of gnarls or knots.
GNASH, *v.* strike the teeth together. [corrode.
GNAT, *n.* small biting insect. GNAW, *v.* bite away;
GNEISS, (nice) *n.* rock of quartz, felspar, and mica.
GNOMIC, *a.* sententious; dealing in maxims.
GNOMON, *n.* style or pin of a dial; instrument for finding altitudes in astronomy; part of a paral-
GNOMONICS, *n. pl.* art of dialling. [lelogram.
GNOSTICS, *n. pl.* persons who mixed up Christianity with Greek and oriental philosophy.
GOAD, *n.* pointed stick;—*v.* prick. [purpose.
GOAL, (gōl) *n.* starting-post or end of course; final
GOBELIN, (go'-) *n.* rich French tapestry; imitation of this in printed cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c. [turkey.
GOBBLE, *v.* swallow hastily; make noise as a
GOBLET, *n.* drinking vessel without handle.
GOBLIN, *n.* evil spirit. GOD, *n.* Supreme Being.
GOD-DAUGHTER, GODSON, *n.* girl or boy for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.
GODDESS, *n.* female deity.
GOD-FATHER, GOD-MOTHER, *n.* male or female
GODHEAD, *n.* divine nature. [sponsor at baptism.
GODLY, *a.* pious; religious.
GODSEND, *n.* unlooked for good fortune.
GOGGLE, *v.* roll the eyes.
GOGGLES, *n.* glass eye-protectors.
GOITRE, *n.* bronchocele; swelled neck.
GOLF, *n.* game played with clubs and balls.
GOMPHOSIS, (-fo'-) *n.* joining of teeth and jaws.
GONDOLIER, *n.* rower of gondola—boat used at
GONFALON, (gon'-) *n.* flag or standard. [Venice.
GONG, *n.* metal drum. [Saviour's crucifixion.
GOOD FRIDAY, *n.* fast day in memory of our
GOODLINESS, *n.* beauty. GOODNESS, *n.* excel-
GORDIAN-KNOT, *n.* inextricable confusion. [lence.
GORE, *n.* clotted blood; triangular piece of cloth or land; *v.* wound with horns.
GORGE, *n.* throat; narrow passage between hills;—*v.* swallow with greediness; satiate.
GORGEOUS, *a.* very fine or showy.
GORGET, *n.* armour to defend the throat.
GORGON, *n.* fabled monster.
GORILLA, *n.* largest of ape species, found in Western Africa, about 5½ feet high.
GORMAND, GOURMAND, *n.* glutton.
GORMANDIZE, *v.* eat greedily.
GORSE, *n.* thick prickly shrub.
GOSHAWK, (gos'-) *n.* large voracious hawk.
GOSLING, *n.* young goose.
GOSSAMER, *n.* down of plants floating in air.
GOSSIP, *v.* or *n.* tattle. GOTH, *n.* barbarian.
GOTHIC, *a.* style of architecture with sharp pointed
GOTHICISM, *n.* Gothic idiom; barbarism. [arches.
GOUGE, (gooj, gowj) *n.* chisel with round edge.
GOURD, (goord, gord) *n.* plant and its fruits.
GOUT, (goo) Fr. taste; relish.
GOUTY, *a.* diseased with gout—painful disease.
GOVERNMENT, *n.* control; executive power; [empire or state.
GRAB, *v.* seize.
GRABBLE, *v.* grope.

GRACEFUL, *a.* beautiful with dignity; elegant.
GRACES, *n. pl.* elegant manners; game with hoop and sticks; three Greek goddesses who attended on Venus and the Muses.
GRACIOUS, *a.* kind; civil.
GRADATION, *n.* order; series. [slope.
GRADE, *n.* degree; rank;—*v.* reduce to regular
GRADIENT, *a.* moving by steps;—*n.* regular rise
GRADUAL, *a.* proceeding by degrees. [and fall.
GRADUATE, *v.* take academical degree; mark with degrees;—*n.* one who has received a degree. [with degrees.
GRADUATION, *n.* regular progression; marking
GRAFT, *n.* scion inserted in stock;—also *v.*
GRAIL, *n.* legendary holy vessel, said to have been used by our Saviour at the last supper.
GRAIN, *n.* corn; small seed; minute particle;—*v.* granulate; paint like grains of wood.
GRALLATORY, GRALLIC, *a.* belonging to Grallae.
GRALLAE, *n. pl.* wading birds.
GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on grass.
GRAMMAR, *n.* rules for speaking and writing a
GRANARY, *n.* store-house for grain. [language.
GRANDAM, *n.* grandmother. GRANDEE, *n.* man
GRANDEUR, *n.* magnificence; state. [of rank.
GRANDILOQUENCE, *n.* lofty speaking.
GRANDIOSE, *a.* high sounding.
GRAND-JURY, *n.* preliminary jury to decide whether person accused should be put on trial.
GRANGE, *n.* farm with the buildings, &c.
GRANITE, *n.* stone composed of quartz, feldspar,
GRANITIC, *a.* pertaining to granite. [and mica.
GRANIVOROUS, *a.* subsisting on grain.
GRANTEE, *n.* one getting, GRANTER, one giving
GRANULAR, *a.* of or like grains. [—a grant.
GRANULATE, *v.* form into grains.
GRANULE, *n.* particle. [stances.
GRANULOUS, *a.* full of grains or granular sub-
GRAPE-SHOT, *n.* destructive, wide-ranging, penetrating shot; cluster of small shot in a bag.
GRAPHIC, *a.* well delineated.
GRAPNEL, *n.* small anchor.
GRAPHITE, *n.* form of carbon; blacklead.
GRAPPLE, *v.* lay fast hold of; contend closely;—*n.* seizing; hook. [from her husband.
GRASS-WIDOW, *n.* wife temporarily separated
GRATE, *v.* rub hard; vex;—*n.* frame for fuel.
GRATEFUL, *a.* having sense of favours; affording
GRATER, *n.* instrument for grating. [pleasure.
GRATIFICATION, *n.* pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction. [or lattice-work; harsh sound of rubbing.
GRATING, *a.* fretting; harsh;—*n.* partition of bars
GRATIS, *ad.* for nothing.
GRATUITOUS, *a.* free; voluntary; asserted with-
GRATUITY, *n.* free gift. [out proof.
GRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy.
GRAVAMEN, (va'-) *n.* burden of a charge.
GRAVEL, *n.* pebbles; concretions in kidneys.
GRAVELLY, *ad.* full of gravel.
GRAVELY, *ad.* seriously.
GRAVEOLENT, (-ve'-) *a.* emitting an offensive
GRAVER, *n.* engraving tool. [smell.
GRAVITATE, *v.* tend toward the centre.
GRAVITY, *n.* seriousness; force which draws toward centre of attraction.
GRAVY, *n.* juice of roasted meat.
GRAY, GREY, *a.* hoary; white with a mixture of
GRAZE, *v.* eat grass; rub slightly. [black.
GRAZIER, *n.* one who feeds cattle.
GREASE, *n.* animal fat;—*v.* smear with grease.
GREASY, *a.* fat; oily. GREAVES, *n. pl.* armour for
GRECISM, *n.* idiom of the Greek language. [legs.
GREEKFIRE, *n.* substance burning under water, said to consist of asphalt, sulphur, and nitre.
GREENERY, *n.* mass of green plants or foliage.
GREEN-HORN, *n.* raw youth. GREENS, *n.* young
GREET, *v.* salute; congratulate. [plants.
GREGARIOUS, *a.* keeping in flocks.
GREMIAL, *a.* relating to lap or bosom.
GRENADE, *n.* ball filled with gunpowder.
GRENADIER, *n.* soldier marked by great height
GREYHOUND, *n.* tall fleet dog. [and uniform.
GRIDDLE, *n.* broad shallow pan, or circular plate of metal for baking cakes. [ing flesh or fish.
GRIDIRON, (grid') *n.* frame of iron bars for broil-
GRIEVANCE, *n.* that which causes grief.
GRIEVOUS, *a.* giving pain; afflictive. [eagle.
GRIFFON, *n.* fabled animal, part lion and part
GRILL, *v.* broil. GRIM, *a.* fierce; hideous.
GRIMACE, *n.* wry mouth. GRIMALKIN, *n.* old cat.
GRIME, *v.* sully deeply;—*n.* dirt deeply insinuated.
GRIN, *v.* show the teeth;—*n.* showing the teeth.
GRINDSTONE, *n.* stone to grind edged tools on.
GRIP, *n.* seizing; grasping. [*n.* squeeze; grasp.
GRIPE, *v.* clutch; give pain to the bowels;—
GRISETTE, (-zet') *n.* young work-woman in France.
GRISLY, (griz') *a.* horrible; frightful. [Alps.
GRISONS, (gree-zong) *n.* people of Eastern Swiss
GRIST, *n.* corn ground, or for grinding, at once.
GRISTLY, *a.* like gristle or cartilage. [gravel.
GRITTY, *a.* full of grit—coarse part of meal; sand;
GRIZZLY, *a.* somewhat gray. [ground.
GROAT, *n.* 4d. stg. GROATS, *n.* oats coarsely
GROCERY, *n.* goods of grocers—dealers in sugar,
GROG, *n.* spirit and water. [tea, liquors, spices, &c.
GROGRAM, *n.* stuff made of silk and hair.
GROIN, *n.* part between belly and thigh. [man.
GROOM, *n.* one who tends horses; newly married
GROOVE, *n.* furrow; long hollow cut by tool;—*v.* cut furrow or channel. [bulk; twelve dozen.
GROSS, *a.* thick; corpulent; indelicate;—*n.* whole
GROTTO, *n.* cavern; ornamental cave.
GROTESQUE, (-tesk') *a.* wildly formed; odd.
GROUND-PLOT, *n.* site of building.
GROUND-RENT, *n.* rent for building ground.
GROUND-WORK, *n.* foundation; first principle
GROUP, *n.* cluster; crowd;—*v.* form a cluster.
GROVE, *n.* small wood.
GROVELLING, *a.* crawling on ground; mean.
GROWTH, *n.* increase of size; progress; vegeta-
GRUB, *n.* small worm;—*v.* dig. [tion.
GRUDGE, *v.* envy enjoyment of another;—*n.* cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite.
GRUEL, *n.* food of meal boiled in water.
GRUFF, GRUM, *a.* stern; surly.
GRUMBLE, *v.* murmur with discontent; growl.
GRUMOUS, *a.* clotted; like grume—clotted blood.
GUAIACUM, (gwā'ya-) *n.* resin of lignum-vitæ.
GUANO, *n.* valuable manure—sea-fowl dung, brought from South America and Africa.
GUARANTEE, GUARANTY, *n.* or *v.* warrant.
GUARDIAN, *n.* one with care of another;—*a.* pro-
GUBERNATORIAL, *a.* of a governor. [tecting.
GUDGEON, *n.* fish; pin on which wheel turns.
GUELF, GUELPH, *n.* the Pope's or Italian party in mediæval history.
GUERDON, (ger'dun) *n.* or *v.* reward; recompense.
GUERILLA, (ger-ril'a) *a.* term applied to irregular
GUESS, *v.* or *n.* conjecture. [mode of warfare.
GUEST, *n.* visitor hospitably entertained.
GUIDANCE, *n.* direction; care.
GUILD, *n.* trade or other corporation.
GUILEFUL, *a.* deceitful; crafty.
GUILLOTINE, *n.* machine for beheading.
GUILT, GUILTINESS, *n.* criminality; sin.
GUINEA, *n.* 21 shillings sterling—coin not issued
GUISE, *n.* manner; garb. [since 1817.
GUITAR, *n.* musical stringed instrument.
GULF, *n.* arm of sea extending into land; abyss.
GULL, *v.* cheat; defraud.
GULLET, *n.* passage for food; throat.
GULLIBILITY, *n.* great credulity.
GULLY, *n.* channel worn by water.
GUM, *n.* fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened.
GUMPTION, *n.* shrewdness.
GUNNERY, *n.* art and science of firing guns.
GUNPOWDER, *n.* saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated. [gun is fixed.
GUNSTOCK, *n.* stock or wood in which barrel of a
GUNWALE, GUNNEL, *n.* upper part of ship's side.
GUSSET, *n.* angular piece set in.
GUST, GUSTO, *n.* taste; relish.
GUSTATORY, *a.* relating to taste.
GUSTY, *a.* subject to gusts or blasts of wind.
GUT, *n.* intestinal canal.
GUTTA-PERCHA, (perch'a) *n.* substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and used variously.
GUTTER, *n.* passage for water.
GUTTURAL, *a.* belonging to throat.

GUY, *n.* rope to keep body steady in hoisting.
GUZZLE, *v.* swallow much or frequently.
GYBE, (jib) *v.* shift boom-sail.
GYMNASIUM, *n.* place of exercise.
GYMNASTICS, *n. pl.* athletic exercises. [vernment.
GYNARCHY, GYNOCRACY, (jin'-) *n.* female go-
GYPSEOUS, (jip'-) *a.* relating to gypsum—plaster
GYPSY, *n.* (from Egyptian) vagabond. [stone.
GYRAL, GYRATORY, (ji'-) *a.* whirling; moving
GYRATION, *n.* circular motion. [round.
GYVES, GIVES, *n.* shackles for feet.

## H

HABEAS CORPUS, *n.* writ ordering jailer to produce body of prisoner in court. [bons, tapes, &c.
HABERDASHER, *n.* dealer in small wares, rib-
HABERGEON, (-ber'jē-) *n.* ancient armour to de-
HABILIMENT, *n.* dress. [fend neck and breast.
HABITABLE, *a.* that can be inhabited.
HABITUAL, *a.* acquired by habit or custom.
HABITUATE, *v.* accustom. [hire; drudge; notch.
HACK, *v.* cut awkwardly;—*n.* horse or coach for
HACKING, *a.* short and interrupted, as a cough.
HACKLE, *v.* comb, as flax or hemp.
HACKNEY, *n.* horse or coach for hire; let for hire; common;—*v.* use too much.
HADDOCK, *n.* small sea-fish of cod kind.
HADES, (ha'-des) *n.* place of souls after death.
HADJI, *n.* Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca.
HAFT, *n.* handle; hilt.
HAG, *v.* tire; harass;—*n.* ugly old woman; witch.
HAGGARD, *a.* ugly; deformed.
HAGGIS, HAGGIES, *n.* famous Scottish dish. [ing.
HAGGLE, *v.* mangle in cutting; difficult in bargain-
HAGIOGRAPHY, (-jē-og'-) *n.* sacred writings; lives of saints. [masses;—*n.* wish of health.
HAIL, *n.* frozen drops of rain;—*v.* call; fall as icy
HALBERD, *n.* ancient military weapon. [healthy.
HALCYON, *a.* calm; quiet. HALE, *a.* robustly
HALF, *n.* one of two equal parts;—*pl.* Halves.
HALF-BLOOD, *n.* relation by one parent.
HALF-CASTE, *n.* one born of Hindoo and Euro-
HALIBUT, *n.* large, flat fish. [pean
HALIDOM, *n.* holiness; religious foundation.
HALIEUTICS, (-eut'-) *n.* treatise on fishes or fishing.
HALLELUIAH, *n.* praise ye the Lord.
HALLOO, *v.* cry out;—*ex.* excite attention.
HALLOW, *v.* consecrate.
HALLUCINATION, *n.* delusion of imagination.
HALO, *n.* circle round sun or moon; bright ring.
HALTER, *n.* rope to tie horse; hangman's rope.
HALVE, (hav) *v.* divide into two equal parts.
HALYARD, *n.* rope to raise or lower sail.
HAMES, *n. pl.* kind of collar for horses.
HAMMOCK, *n.* kind of hanging bed used in ships.
HAMPER, *n.* covered basket;—*v.* perplex; entangle. [—*v.* lame by cutting this tendon.
HAMSTRING, *n.* tendons of the ham or thigh;
HANAPER, *n.* old word for exchequer.
HANDFAST, *n.* conditional marriage for year and
HAND-GALLOP, *n.* gentle gallop. [day.
HANDICAP, *n.* allowance of weight or time in a
HANDICRAFT, *n.* manual occupation. [race.
HANDKERCHIEF, *n.* cloth used for face or neck.
HANDSEL, *n.* first act of use; earnest money.
HANDSOME, *a.* well-formed; beautiful; generous.
HANDSPIKE, *n.* wooden lever.
HANDY, *a.* ready; dexterous.
HANGINGS, *n. pl.* drapery hung to walls.
HANK, *n.* skein of thread. HANKER, *v.* long for.
HANKERING, *n.* eager craving.
HANSARD, *n.* record of British Parliamentary proceedings (because printed by Hansard).
HAP-HAZARD, *n.* chance; accident.
HAPLESS, *a.* unhappy; unfortunate.
HAPLY, *ad.* perhaps; by chance.
HAPPILY, *ad.* luckily; fortunately.
HARANGUE, *n.* noisy speech; oration;—also *v.*
HARASSING, (har'-) *a.* tending to annoy or vex.
HARBINGER, *n.* forerunner.
HARBOUR, *n.* haven for ships;—*v.* lodge; shelter.
HARDIHOOD, *n.* boldness.
HARDINESS, *n.* firm intrepidity; assurance.
HARDS, *n. pl.* coarse part of flax; tow.
HARDSHIP, *n.* severe toil; oppression.
HARDWARE, *n.* wares made of iron, &c.
HARDY, *a.* strong; brave; bold.
HARE-BRAINED, *a.* wild; giddy.
HARELIP, *n.* divided lip like a hare's.
HAREM, *n.* ladies' apartment in a seraglio. [foon.
HARL, *n.* filaments of flax. HARLEQUIN, *n.* buf-
HARMONICAL, *a.* relating to harmony; musical.
HARMONIOUS, *a.* agreeing together; musical.
HARMONIST, *n.* composer or performer of music.
HARMONIZE, *v.* make harmonious; agree.
HARMONY, *n.* concord of sound; agreement.
HARNESS, *n.* furniture for horse, &c.; also *v.* [poon.
HARPOON, *n.* barbed spear;—*v.* strike with har-
HARPSICHORD, *n.* stringed instrument of music.
HARPY, *n.* fabulous animal; extortioner.
HARRIER, *n.* hunting dog.
HARROW, *n.* instrument to break or smooth land;
HARRY, *v.* harass. [*v.* break with harrow; harass.
HARTSHORN, *n.* horn of harts; sal-ammonia.
HARUSPICE, (-rus') *n.* one who divined by entrails of beasts. [of hog.
HASLET, HARSLET, *n.* heart, liver, lights, &c.,
HASP, *n.* clasp for staple.
HASSOCK, *n.* mat to kneel on.
HASTATE, HASTATED, *a.* shaped like spear head.
HATCH, *v.* produce young from eggs;—*n.* brood.
HATCHEL, HACKLE, *n.* instrument to clean flax.
HATCHES, HATCHWAY, *n.* opening in ship's
HATCHET, *n.* small axe. [deck.
HAUD PASSIBUS ÆQUIS, L. with unequal steps.
HAUGHTY, *a.* proud and overbearing.
HAUL, *v.* draw with force;—*n.* pull; draught.
HAUNCH, *n.* thigh.
HAUNT, *v.* frequent;—*n.* place of frequent resort.
HAUTBOY, (ho'boy) *n.* wind instrument.
HAUTEUR, *n.* haughty manner. HAVEN, *n.* har-
HAVOC, *n.* waste; slaughter. [bour.
HAVERSACK, *n.* soldier's provision bag.
HAVILDAR, (hav') *n.* Sepoy sergeant.
HAWK-EYED, *a.* having acute sight.
HAWSER, *n.* small cable. [risk.
HAZARDOUS, *a.* exposing to hazard—danger or
HAZEL, *n.* shrub bearing nuts;—*a.* like hazel-nut;
HAZY, *a.* in haze—thin mist or fog. [brown.
HEADACHE, (hed'ak) *n.* pain in head.
HEAD-DRESS, *n.* covering worn on head.
HEADLAND, *n.* promontory.
HEADLONG, *a.* rash; precipitate. [mander.
HEAD-QUARTERS, *n. pl.* quarters of chief com-
HEADSTALL, *n.* part of bridle.
HEADSTRONG, *a.* obstinate.
HEADWAY, *n.* progress of advancing ship.
HEALTH, *n.* freedom from sickness; soundness
HEARKEN, *v.* listen; lend the ear.
HEARSAY, *n.* report; rumour; common talk.
HEARSE, (hers) *n.* carriage to bear the dead.
HEART-BURN, *n.* disease of the stomach.
HEARTH, *n.* place on which fire is made.
HEARTY, *a.* sincere. [hot.
HEAT, *n.* great warmth; glow;—make or grow
HEATHEN, *n.* or *a.* pagan; gentile; ignorant of
HEATHER, (heth') *n.* heath. [the true God.
HEAVE, *v.* lift; cause to swell; pant; cast.
HEAVEN, *n.* region of air; place of the blessed.
HEAVES, *n.* difficulty of breathing in horses.
HEAVINESS, *n.* weight; depression.
HEBDOMADAL, *a.* weekly.
HEBE, (he-be) *n.* goddess of youth; cupbearer of
HEBETUDE, *n.* bluntness; dulness. [the gods.
HEBRAIC, *a.* pertaining to Hebrews or Jews.
HEBRAIST, (hē'bra-ist) *n.* one versed in Hebrew.
HECATOMB, (hek'a-tom) *n.* sacrifice of 100 oxen.
HECTIC, *a.* consumptive; feverish.
HECTO, as prefix, multiplies French measures by
HECTOR, *n.* bully. [100.
HEDGE, *n.* thicket of shrubs;—*v.* make hedge;
HEDONISM, *n.* pleasure the chief good. [skulk.
HEEL, *n.* hind part of foot;—*v.* lean; add a heel.
HEFT, *n.* handle; effort; heave.
HEGIRA, (ji') *n.* Mohammedan epoch, reckoned from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, [July, 16, 622.
HEIFER, (hef) *n.* young cow.
HEIGH-HO, (hi'hō) *ex.* denoting langour, &c.

HEIGHTEN, *v.* raise higher; advance.
HEINOUS, (hān') *a.* characterized by great wickedness.
HEIR-APPARENT, *n.* one having full right to succession.
HEIR-LOOM, *n.* any furniture which descends to heir.
HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, *n.* one who would be heir now, but whose right may be cut off by a nearer birth.
HELCOLOGY, *n.* treatise upon ulcers.
HELIACAL, (lī) *a.* emerging from or passing into light of the sun.
HELICON, *n.* Bœotian mountain with poetic spring.
HELIOSTAT, *n.* reflecting instrument used for signalling in war.
HELLENIST, (hell'-) Greek-speaking Jew; Greek scholar.
HELMINTHOLOGY, *n.* history of worms.
HELOT, *n.* Spartan slave.
HELPMATE, HELPMEET, *n.* companion or helper.
HELVE, *n.* handle of axe.
HELVETIC, (-vet'-) Swiss.
HEM, *n.* border of garment; sort of half cough.
HEMATOLOGY, *n.* science of the blood.
HEMISPHERE, *n.* half of a sphere.
HEMLOCK, *n.* poisonous plant.
HEMORRHAGE, (hem'or-aj) *n.* flowing of blood from rupture.
HEMORRHOIDS, *n.* the piles.
HENBANE, *n.* poisonous plant, sometimes used for opium.
HENCHMAN, *n.* attendant; page.
HENPECKED, *a.* ruled over by a wife.
HEPATIC, (pat') *a.* belonging to the liver.
HEPTACHORD, *n.* system of seven sounds.
HEPTAGON, *n.* figure of seven sides and angles.
HEPTARCHY, *n.* government by seven rulers.
HERALD, *n.* officer who regulates coats of arms; forerunner.
HERALDIC, (ald') *a.* pertaining to heraldry—art of a herald.
HERBACEOUS, *a.* belonging to herbs.
HERBAGE, *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
HERBAL, *n.* book on plants; collection of plants dried.
HERBARIUM, *n.* collection of dried plants.
HERBIFEROUS, *a.* bearing herbs.
HERBIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on herbs.
HERCULEAN, *a.* very strong, great, or difficult.
HEREDITAMENT, (-dit'-) *n.* hereditary property.
HEREDITARY, *a.* descending by inheritance.
HEREDITY, (-ed'-) *n.* hereditary transmission of qualities.
HERESIARCH, *n.* chief in heresy.
HERESY, *n.* error in doctrine.
HERETIC, *n.* one who errs in religious faith.
HERETICAL, *a.* containing heresy.
HERITABLE, *a.* that may be inherited.
HERITAGE, *n.* inheritance.
HERMAPHRODITE, (maf') *n.* animal or plant uniting both sexes.
HERMENEUTICS, (nū'-) *n. pl.* science of interpretation—chiefly sacred.
HERMETICALLY, *ad.* chemically air-tight.
HERMIONE (mee'-o-ne) *n.* one changed to a serpent.
HERMITAGE, *n.* dwelling of hermit—one living in solitude.
HERNIA, *n.* rupture.
HERO, HEROINE, *n.* brave man or woman.
HEROIC, *a.* becoming a hero.
HEROISM, *n.* distinguished bravery; gallantry.
HERON, *n.* large bird. HERRING, *n.* small sea fish.
HERPES, (her'pēz) *n.* disease of the skin.
HERPETOLOGY, *n.* description of reptiles.
HERSCHEL, *n.* planet Uranus, discovered in 1781.
HESITANCY, HESITATION, *n.* uncertainty; doubt.
HESPERIAN, *a.* western.
HETERODOXY, *n.* heresy.
HETEROGENEOUS, *a.* of a different nature.
HETEROGENESIS, *n.* production of animal without intervention of parents.
HEXAGON, *n.* figure with six sides and angles.
HEXAHEDRON, (hē'-) *n.* body of six equal sides.
HEXAMETER, (am') *n.* verse of six metrical feet.
HEXAPLA, *n.* Origen's six versions of Old Testament.
HIATUS, (ā) *n.* chasm; gap.
HIBERNAL, *a.* pertaining to winter.
HIBERNATE, *v.* pass the winter.
HIBERNIAN, *n.* native of Ireland.
HICCOUGH, HICCUP, *n.* spasmodic affection of stomach.
HIC JACET, L. here lies.
HICKORY, *n.* walnut tree.
HIDALGO, *n.* in Spain, one of the inferior nobility.
HIDEBOUND, *a.* having the skin too tight.
HIDEOUS, *a.* shocking to eye or ear.
HIDROTICS, (ot') *n.* medicines causing perspiration.
HIE, (hi) *v.* hasten.
HIERARCH, (hi') *n.* chief of a sacred order.
HIERARCHY, (hi) *n.* dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.
HIEROGLYPHIC, (glif') *n.* mystical symbol in ancient writings;—*a.* expressing meaning by symbols.
HIEROPHANT, (-er'-) *n.* chief priest.
HIGGLE, *v.* hawk provisions; chaffer.
HIGH-FLIER, *n.* one of extravagant opinions.
HIGH-PRESSURE, *n.* above that of atmosphere—50 lbs. on sq. inch.
HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* robber on the road.
HILARITY, *n.* mirth; gayety.
HILLOCK, *n.* small eminence.
HILT, *n.* handle of sword, &c.
HIND, *a.* backward; back;—*n.* she stag; rustic.
HINDRANCE *n.* act of delaying.
HINDERMOST, HINDMOST, (hind') *a.* behind all others.
HINDOO, HINDU, *n.* native of Hindostan.
HINGE, *n.* joint on which a door turns;—*v.* turn upon.
HIPPOCENTAUR, *n.* half man, half horse.
HIPPODROME, *n.* circus for horse-races, &c.
HIPPOPHAGY, (pof') *n.* practice of eating horses.
HIPPOPOTAMUS, (pot'-) *n.* the river horse.
HIP-ROOF, *n.* roof with an angle.
HIPSHOT, *a.* having the hip dislocated.
HIRELING, *n.* mercenary;—*a.* serving for wages.
HIRSUTE, *a.* shaggy; rough.
HISPID, *a.* set with bristles.
HISTOLOGY, *n.* description of tissues.
HISTORIAN, HISTORIOGRAPHER, *n.* writer of history.
HISTORY, *n.* continuous narrative of events.
HISTRIONIC, (on') *a.* pertaining to the theatre.
HITCH, *v.* catch; move by jerks;—*n.* knot; hinderance.
HIVES, *n.* a disease, croup or chickenpox.
HOAR, HOARY, *a.* gray with age; white.
HOARD, *v.* collect; amass;—*n.* store laid up.
HOAR-FROST, *n.* dew frozen.
HOARSE, *a.* with the voice rough.
HOAX, *n.* deception for sport;—*v.* deceive.
HOB, *n.* nave of wheel; side of grate; clown; fairy.
HOBBLE, *v.* walk lamely;—*n.* halting walk.
HOBBLEDEHOY, *n.* lad from 14 to 20 years.
HOBBY, *n.* strong nag; kind of hawk; favourite object; child's horse.
HOBGOBLIN, *n.* apparition.
HOB-NOB, *ad.* take or not take;—*v.* drink familiarly.
HOBSON'S CHOICE, *n.* no alternative.
HOCK, HOUGH, *n.* joint between knee and fetlock.
HOCKLE, *v.* hamstring.
HOCUS-POCUS, *n.* juggler, or juggler's trick;—perhaps *hoc est corpus.*
HODGEPODGE, HOTCHPOTCH, *n.* mixed mass.
HODIERNAL, *a.* of to-day.
HODMAN, *n.* man who carries mortar.
HOGSHEAD, *n.* 63 gallons.
HOIDEN, *n.* bold girl; romp.
HOITYTOITY, *ex.* noting surprise or disapprobation.
HOLIDAY, *n.* religious anniversary; day free from labour.
HOLINESS, *n.* perfect rectitude; title of Pope.
HOLLANDS, *n.* gin made in Holland.
HOLLOA, HOLLO, (hol'lō) *v.* call or cry out loudly.
HOLLY, *n.* evergreen tree.
HOLM, *n.* evergreen oak; meadow.
HOLOCAUST, *n.* whole burnt sacrifice.
HOLOGRAPH, *n.* deed written by grantor's own hand.
HOLSTER, *n.* horseman's case for pistols.
HOMAGE, *n.* reverence; worship; respect.
HOMELINESS, *n.* plainness. HOMELY, *a.* plain; coarse.
HOMESTEAD, *n.* place of the mansion.
HOMICIDE, *n.* killing of one human being by another.
HOMILY, *n.* familiar religious discourse.
HOMINY, *n.* food of maize broken coarse and boiled.
HOMŒOPATHIC, (-path'-) *a.* pertaining to homœopathy—theory founded on principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.
HOMOGENEOUS, (-jē'-) *a.* of same kind.
HOMOLOGATE, *v.* approve; confirm.
HOMOLOGOUS, (-ol'-) *a.* having same relative position.
HONE, *n.* whetstone for sharpening.
HONEYCOMB, *n.* cells of wax for holding honey.
HONEYMOON, *n.* first month after marriage.

HONOUR, *v.* esteem paid to worth; reputation; title;—*v.* esteem; accept and pay.
HONOURABLE, *a.* actuated by noble motives; illustrious.
HONORARIUM, *n.* fee or salary.
HONORARY, *a.* conferring honour; unsalaried.
HOODWINK, *v.* blind; cover.
HOOF, *n.* horny part of beast's foot.
HOOPING-COUGH, *n.* convulsive cough; chin-cough.
HOOT, *n. v.* shout in contempt; cry as an owl.
HOP, *v.* leap on one leg;—*n.* bitter plant used in brewing.
HOPE, *n.* or *v.* desire with expectation.
HORDE, *n.* migratory tribe.
HOREHOUND, *n.* bitter medicinal plant.
HORIZON, *n.* line that bounds the sight.
HORIZONTAL, *a.* parallel to horizon; level.
HORNET, *n.* large stinging insect; annoying person.
HORNPIPE, *n.* tune; dance.
HOROGRAPHY, *n.* art of constructing dials; account of hours.
HOROLOGE, *n.* clock; instrument that tells hours.
HOROLOGY, *n.* measuring time; clock and watch making.
HOROSCOPE, *n.* aspect of planets at hour of birth.
HOROSCOPY, (-os'-) *n.* predicting events by stars.
HORRIBLE, HORRID, *a.* tending to excite horror; frightful; horrific.
HORS DE COMBAT, (hor de comba) Fr. out of battle; disabled.
HORSE-POWER, *n.* power of horse or its equivalent; power which will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute.
HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, (hort-') *a.* giving admonition.
HORTICULTURE, *n.* gardening.
HORTUS SICCUS, *n.* collection of dried plants.
HOSANNA, *n.* praise to God.
HOSE, *n.* stockings; leathern tube;—*pl.* Hose.
HOSIER, *n.* one who deals in stockings.
HOSPICE, (-peece) *n.* monastery and inn combined.
HOSPITABLE, *a.* kind to strangers or guests.
HOSPITAL, *n.* building for sick or insane. [guests.
HOSPITALITY, *n.* entertainment of strangers and
HOST, *n.* one who entertains; army; sacrifice of mass.
HOSTAGE, *n.* person given as pledge.
HOSTLER, (os'-) one who has care of horses.
HOTBED, *n.* garden bed covered with glass.
HOTEL, (-tel') *n.* inn for travellers.
HOTHOUSE, *n.* house kept warm to shelter plants.
HOT-PRESSED, *a.* pressed while heat is applied.
HOTSPUR, *n.* rash person.
HOTTENTOT, *n.* native of South Africa.
HOUDAH, *n.* seat fixed on an elephant, &c. [time.
HOUGH, *see* HOCK. HOUR-GLASS, *n.* glass to show
HOURI, *n.* Mohammedan nymph of Paradise.
HOUYHNHMN, (hou'-inm) *n.* in *Gulliver's Travels*, virtuous horse ruling Yahoos—vicious men.
HOUSEWIFERY, *n.* female domestic economy.
HOUSING, *n.* shelter; saddle-cloth.
HOVEL, (huv'-) *n.* shed; mean cottage.
HOVER, (huv'-) *v.* flap the wings.
HOWITZER, *n.* kind of mortar or cannon.
HOWLET, *n.* bird of owl kind.
HOY, *n.* small coasting vessel;—*ex.* ho! stop!
HUB, *n.* nave of wheel.
HUBBUB, *n.* uproar; tumult.
HUCKABACK, *n.* linen cloth of uneven surface.
HUCKSTER, *n.* retailer of small articles.
HUDIBRASTIC, *a.* pertaining to Hudibras or to doggerel poetry.
HUE, *n.* colour; dye; clamour.
HUGUENOT, (hū-ge-no) *n.* former name of French Protestant.
HULK, *n.* body of old ship.
HULL, *n.* outer covering of nut; frame of ship.
HUMAN, *a.* belonging to mankind.
HUMANE, *a.* benevolent; kind.
HUMANIST, *n.* classical scholar.
HUMANITY, *n.* nature of man; kind disposition.
HUMANIZE, *v.* render humane.
HUMATION, *n.* burying, as opposed to *cremation*.
HUMBLE, (um'-) *a.* low in feeling or condition;—*v.* make humble; abase.
HUMBUG, *n.* imposition;—*v.* impose upon.
HUMDRUM, *n.* stupid fellow.
HUMERAL, *a.* pertaining to *humerus*—upper arm or shoulder.
HUMIDITY, *n.* moisture; dampness.
HUMILIATION, *n.* humbling; being humiliated or abased.
HUMILITY, *n.* lowliness of mind; modesty.
HUMMINGBIRD, *n.* small bird.
HUMORAL, *a.* pertaining to humours.
HUMORIST, *n.* wag; droll.
HUMOROUS, *a.* jocular; pleasant; playful.
HUMORSOME, *a.* peevish; odd.
HUMOUR, *n.* moisture; any animal fluid; temper;—*v.* gratify; indulge by compliance.
HUMUS, *n.* vegetable or animal mould.
HUNGER, *n.* craving appetite;—*v.* crave food.
HUNKS, *n.* miser.
HURDLE, *n.* texture of twigs; crate; sledge.
HURDY-GURDY, *n.* musical instrument with strings worked on by wheels, not by bow.
HURLY-BURLY, *n.* tumult; bustle.
HURRA, HURRAH, *ex.* of joy or triumph.
HURRICANE, *n.* violent storm or tempest.
HUSBAND, *n.* married man;—*v.* manage frugally.
HUSBANDMAN, *n.* farmer.
HUSBANDRY, *n.* tillage; thrift.
HUSH-MONEY, *n.* bribe to induce secrecy.
HUSKINESS, *n.* dryness; harshness.
HUSSAR, (zar') *n.* light-armed horse-soldier.
HUSSY, *n.* worthless woman.
HUSTINGS, *n. pl.* temporary stage for speakers.
HUTCH, *n.* corn chest; rabbit-box.
HUZZA, (za') *n.* shout of joy;—*v.* shout in joy.
HYACINTH, *n.* flower; gem.
HYADES, HYADS, (hī'a-dēz) *n.* seven stars in head of Taurus—sign of the zodiac.
HYALINE, (hī') *a.* glassy. HYBRID, *n.* mongrel.
HYBRIDOUS, (hī') *a.* produced by mixing two species.
HYDRA, *n.* monster with many heads.
HYDRANT, *n.* machine for raising water; fire-plug.
HYDRAULICS, *n. pl.* science of fluids in motion.
HYDROCEPHALUS, *n.* dropsy of the brain; disease of infancy.
HYDRODYNAMICS, *n.* science of mechanical force of liquids.
HYDROGEN, (hī') *n.* a gas—element of water.
HYDROGRAPHY, (drog') *n.* description and representation by charts of seas, countries, &c.
HYDROLOGY, (drol') *n.* science of water.
HYDROMEL, (hī') liquor made of honey and water.
HYDROMETRY, (drom') *n.* art of measuring the density of fluids.
HYDROPATHIC, (path'-) *a.* pertaining to hydropathy—water cure.
HYDROPHOBIA, *n.* dread of water; canine madness.
HYDROPICAL, *a.* dropsical.
HYDROSTATICS, *n. pl.* science of fluids at rest.
HYDROUS, *a.* watery.
HYEMAL, (ē') *a.* pertaining to winter.
HYGEIAN, (jē') *a.* relating to hygiene—science of health.
HYGROMETER, *n.* instrument to show amount of moisture in the air.
HYLOTHEISM, *n.* that matter is God, or no God but matter and the universe.
HYLOZOISM, *n.* that matter possesses a kind of life.
HYMENEAL, (ne') *a.* pertaining to hymen.
HYMEN, *n.* god of marriage.
HYMNOLOGY, *n.* collection of hymns or songs of praise.
HYPERBOLA, (per') *n.* one of the conic sections.
HYPERBOLE, (per'bō-le) *n.* exaggeration.
HYPERBOLICAL, *a.* exaggerating or extenuating.
HYPERBOREAN, (bō're-) *a.* northern.
HYPERCRITICISM, *n.* excessive rigour of criticism.
HYPHEN, (hī'fen) *n.* the mark (-) between syllables.
HYPOCHONDRIAC, (kon') *n.* one affected with hypochondria or low spirits.
HYPOCHONDRIACAL, (dri') *a.* melancholy; dejected.
HYPOCRISY, *n.* dissimulation.
HYPOCRITICAL, *a.* like a hypocrite or dissembler; insincere.
HYPOSTATIC, (stat') *a.* distinctive; personal; constitutive.
HYPOTENUSE, (pot') *n.* longest side of right-angled triangle.
HYPOTHEC, (poth') *n.* landlord's lien for rent over crop and stock.
HYPOTHECATE, (poth') *v.* pledge for security of a creditor.
HYPOTHESIS, (poth') *n.* supposition; proposition; assumed.
HYPOTHETICAL, (thet') *a.* supposed.
HYPSOMETRY, *n.* measurement of heights.
HYSSOP, *n.* aromatic plant.
HYSTERICS, HYSTERIA, *n* nervous affection peculiar to women.

## I

IAMBUS, *n.* poetic foot, short and long syllable.
IBIDEM, (i') *ad.* in the same place.

IBIS, *n.* name of an Egyptian bird.
ICARIAN, *a.* adventurous in flight.
ICEBERG, *n.* floating mountain of ice.
ICE-CREAM, *n.* cream flavoured and frozen.
ICH DIEN, (Germ.) I serve; motto of Prince of
ICHNEUMON, (nū') *n.* small kind of weasel. [Wales.
ICHOR, (i'kor) *n.* blood of the gods; thin watery
ICHTHYOLOGY, *n.* science of fishes. [humour.
ICICLE, *n.* pendent mass of ice. ICINESS, *n.*
ICONOCLASM, *n.* image breaking. [being icy.
ICONOCLAST, *n.* image breaker.
ICTERICAL, *a.* afflicted with *icterus* or jaundice.
IDEAL, *a.* existing in idea or in fancy; *n.* conception of perfection.
IDEALISM, *n.* that matter has no real existence, but is a phenomenon of the mind.
IDEALITY, *n.* capacity for imaginary thought.
IDENTIFY, *v.* prove to be identical or the same.
IDENTITY, *n.* sameness. [dently of sounds.
IDEOGRAPHIC, *a.* representing ideas independ-
IDES, *n.* 15th of March, May, July, and October, and 13th of other months.
ID EST, Lat. that is (written i.e.).
IDIOCY, *n.* defect of understanding; imbecility.
IDIOMATIC, *a.* according to idiom.
IDIOM, *n.* peculiarity of a language. [another.
IDIOPATHY, (op') *n.* a disease not arising from
IDIOSYNCRASY, (sin') *n.* peculiarity of constitution.
IDIOTIC, *a.* like an idiot or natural fool.
IDOLATOR, *n.* worshipper of idols or images.
IDOLATRY, *n.* worship of idols; excessive attach-
IDOLIZE, *v.* love to excess or adoration. [ment.
IDYL, (i'dil) *n.* short pastoral poem.
IGNEOUS, *a.* consisting of fire. [delusion.
IGNIS-FATUUS, *n.* kind of meteor in the night;
IGNITE, *v.* kindle. IGNITION, *n.* taking fire.
IGNOBLE, *a.* of low birth; mean.
IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* very shameful; dishonourable
IGNOMINY, *n.* disgrace; infamy.
IGNORAMUS, (ra') *n.* ignorant person.
IGNORE, *v.* declare ignorance of; not to know.
I.H.S., abbrev. for Iesus hominum Salvator—Jesus Saviour of men.
ILIAC, (il') *a.* pertaining to the lower bowels.
ILIAD, *n.* Greek epic poem on siege of Troy.
ILLATIVE, *a.* that may be inferred.
ILLEGAL, *a.* unlawful.
ILLEGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be read. [genuine.
ILLEGITIMATE, *a.* born out of wedlock; not
ILLIBERAL, *a.* not generous; not candid; narrow.
ILLICIT, *a.* unlawful.
ILLIMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be bounded or
ILLITERATE, *a.* unlearned. [limited.
ILLFAVOURED, *a.* ugly; deformed.
ILLOGICAL, *a.* not according to logic.
ILLSTARRED, *a.* fated to be unfortunate.
ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, *v.* enlighten; adorn.
ILLUSION, *n.* false show; error. [by false show.
ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, *a.* illuding or deceiving
ILLUSTRIOUS, *a.* marked by greatness or splendour.
IMAGERY, (im') *n.* lively description; figures of speech. [tion or fancy.
IMAGINARY, *a.* fancied; existing only in imagina-
IMAGINATIVE, *a.* gifted with or pertaining to
IMAM, *n.* Mohammedan priest. [imagination.
IMBECILE, *a.* weak in mind or body.
IMBIBE, *v.* drink in.
IMBRICATED, *a.* laid one under another, as tiles.
IMBROGLIO, *n.* complicated plot.
IMBRUE, *v.* steep; wet.
IMBRUTE, *v.* degrade or sink to brutality.
IMBUE, *v.* tincture deeply.
IMITATE, *v.* follow; to copy.
IMITATIVE, *a.* tending to or aiming at likeness.
IMMACULATE, *a.* without blemish; morally spotless. [ence.
IMMANENT, *a.* inherent; having permanent exist-
IMMATERIAL, *a.* not consisting of matter; unimportant. [from matter.
IMMATERIALITY, *n.* quality of being distinct
IMMATURE, *a.* unripe; unseasonable.
IMMEDIATE, *a.* without a medium; instant.
IMMEMORIAL, *a.* with origin beyond memory.
IMMENSE, *a.* vast in extent; without known limit.
IMMERSE, IMMERGE, *v.* put into a fluid; engage deeply.
IMMERSION, *n.* immersing, or being immersed.
IMMETHODICAL, *a.* having no method.
IMMIGRANT, *n.* one who immigrates or removes
IMMINENT, *a.* impending. [into a country.
IMMISCIBLE, *a.* that cannot be mingled.
IMMOBILITY, *n.* resistance to motion; unmov-
IMMODERATE, *a.* excessive. [ableness.
IMMODEST, *a.* unchaste; impudent.
IMMOLATE, *v.* sacrifice. [or divine law.
IMMORALITY, *n.* any act contrary to conscience
IMMORTALITY, *n.* undying existence.
IMMORTALIZE, *v.* make immortal.
IMMOVABLE, *a.* that cannot be moved.
IMMUNITY, *n.* peculiar privilege.
IMMURE, *v.* inclose within walls.
IMMUTABLE, *a.* that cannot be changed; invari-
IMP, *n.* offspring; puny devil. [able.
IMPLACABLE, *a.* not to be appeased.
IMPACT, (pact') *v.* drive close; (im'-) *n.* touch.
IMPAIR, *v.* make worse; weaken.
IMPALEMENT, *n.* impaling or fixing on a stake.
IMPALPABLE, *a.* that cannot be felt.
IMPANNEL, IMPANEL, *v.* form or enrol a jury.
IMPARTIAL, free from bias; fair.
IMPASSABLE, *a.* that cannot be passed.
IMPASSIBLE, *a.* incapable of passion or pain.
IMPASSIONATE, *v.* affect powerfully;—*a.* powerfully affected; without passion or feeling.
IMPASSIONED, *a.* expressive of passion.
IMPASSIVE, *a.* exempt from suffering or pain.
IMPATIENCE, *n.* uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
IMPEACHMENT, *n.* accusation by authority; call-
IMPECCABLE, *a.* not liable to sin. [ing in question.
IMPECUNIOUS, *a.* without money; poor.
IMPEDIMENT, *n.* obstruction.
IMPEL, *v.* urge forward.
IMPENDING, *a.* hanging over; imminent.
IMPENETRABLE, *a.* that cannot be penetrated.
IMPENITENCE, *n.* obduracy; hardness of heart.
IMPERATIVE, *a.* expressive of command.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *a.* not to be perceived.
IMPERFECTION, *n.* defect; want; blemish.
IMPERFORABLE, *a.* that cannot be perforated.
IMPERIAL, *a.* belonging to empire or emperor;—
IMPERIL, *v.* bring into danger. [hair on under lip.
IMPERIOUS, *a.* commanding; haughty; arrogant.
IMPERISHABLE, *a.* not liable to perish.
IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO, L. one independent government within another.
IMPERMEABLE, *a.* that cannot be passed through.
IMPERSONAL, *a.* not varied according to persons.
IMPERSONATE, *v.* personify; take character of.
IMPERTINENT, *a.* meddling; intrusive; rude.
IMPERTURBABLE, *a.* not to be disturbed.
IMPERVIOUS, *a.* not to be passed through.
IMPETUOSITY, *n.* violence; vehemence.
IMPETUS, (im') *n.* force of motion.
IMPIETY, *n.* ungodliness. IMPINGE, *v.* dash
IMPIOUS, *a.* irreverent towards God. [against.
IMPLACABLE, *a.* not to be appeased.
IMPLEAD, *v.* sue at law.
IMPLEMENT, *n.* tool or instrument;—*v.* fulfil.
IMPLICATION, *n.* involving; entanglement; infer-
IMPLICIT, *a.* tacitly implied; unreserved. [ence.
IMPLUVIUM, *n.* rain water reservoir.
IMPLY, *v.* contain by inference; signify.
IMPOLICY, *n.* inexpedience.
IMPOLITIC, *a.* not wise.
IMPOLITE, *a.* not having politeness; uncivil.
IMPONDEROUS, *a.* having no sensible weight.
IMPOROUS, (pōr') *a.* having no pores; compact.
IMPORT, (port') *v.* bring from another country;—(im') *n.* thing imported; signification; moment.
IMPORTATION, *n.* importing; commodities im-
IMPORTUNE, *v.* urge; be importunate. [ported.
IMPORTUNITY, *n.* urgency.
IMPOSING, *a.* impressive; grand.
IMPOSITION, *n.* laying on; deception.
IMPOSSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be, or be done.
IMPOST, (im') *n.* duty on goods.
IMPOSTHUMATE, (pos') *v.* gather into abscess.
IMPOSTHUME, (pŏs'-tume) *n.* collection of purulent matter; abscess.
IMPOSTOR, *n.* deceiver. [lent matter; abscess.
IMPOSTURE, *n.* deception; imposition.

IMPOTENT, *a.* weak; wanting power.
IMPOUND, *v.* confine in a pound or inclosure.
IMPOVERISHMENT, *n.* reduction to poverty; exhaustion.
IMPRACTICABLE, *a.* that cannot be done; unmanageable.
IMPRACTICAL, *a.* not practical; visionary.
IMPRECATION, *n.* prayer for evil.
IMPRECISION, *n.* want of precision.
IMPREGNABLE, *a.* that cannot be taken; invincible.
IMPREGNATE, *v.* make pregnant; infuse.
IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* not to be lost by disuse.
IMPRESS, (pres') *v.* stamp; force into service, as seamen;—(im') *n.* mark; stamp.
IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* that may receive impression; susceptible.
IMPRESSION, *n.* mark or influence.
IMPRESSIVE, *a.* producing impression.
IMPRESSMENT, *n.* forcing men into service.
IMPRIMATUR, *n.* license to print; approval.
IMPRIMIS, (pri') *ad.* in the first place.
IMPRINT, (print') *v.* mark by pressure;—(im') *n.* publisher's name with date and place of publication.
IMPRISON, *v.* put in prison; confine.
IMPROBABLE, *a.* not likely.
IMPROMPTU, *ad.* without previous study; off-hand.
IMPROPRIETY, *n.* unsuitableness to time, place, or character. [instruction; *pl.* valuable additions.
IMPROVEMENT, *n.* progress from good to better; instruction; *pl.* valuable additions.
IMPROVIDENCE, *n.* want of foresight.
IMPROVIDENT, *a.* not making provision.
IMPROVISATION, *n.* composing extemporaneously.
IMPROVISATORE, (to'-re) *n.* one who improvises.
IMPRUDENCE, *n.* want of prudence; rashness.
IMPUDENCE, *n.* shameless effrontery.
IMPUGN, (pūn') *v.* contradict.
IMPULSE, *n.* force communicated; influence.
IMPULSIVE, *a.* giving force; acting from emotion.
IMPUNITY, *n.* exemption from punishment.
IMPUTATION, *n.* act of imputing; censure.
IMPUTE, *v.* charge upon; attribute.
INABILITY, *n.* want of power, means, skill, &c.
INACCESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reached.
INACCURACY, *n.* want of accuracy.
INACTION, INACTIVITY, *n.* want of action; idleness.
INACTIVE, *a.* unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
INADEQUACY, *n.* insufficiency; inadequateness.
INADEQUATE, *a.* not equal to the purpose.
INADMISSIBLE, *a.* not to be admitted or allowed.
INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, *n.* negligence; oversight.
INALIENABLE, *a.* that cannot be alienated.
INAMORATO, (a') *n.* one in love.
INANE, *a.* void; empty. INANIMATE, *a.* void of life.
INANITION, *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from want of food.
INANITY, *n.* emptiness; mental vacuity.
INAPPLICABLE, *a.* that may not be applied; unfit.
INAPPOSITE, *a.* not to the point.
INAPPRECIABLE, *a.* not to be estimated.
INAPPROPRIATE, *a.* unsuitable.
INAPTITUDE, *n.* unfitness.
INARCH, *v.* graft by joining to stock a scion united to parent tree.
INARTICULATE, *a.* not uttered distinctly.
INARTIFICIAL, *a.* not done by art.
INATTENTIVE, *a.* heedless.
INAUDIBLE, *a.* that cannot be heard; making no sound.
INAUGURAL, *a.* relating to installation.
INAUGURATE, *v.* consecrate; invest with office.
INAUSPICIOUS, *a.* unfortunate; unfavourable.
INBORN, *a.* implanted by nature.
INCA, *n.* Peruvian prince.
INCALCULABLE, *a.* that cannot be calculated.
INCALESCENCE, *n.* incipient heat.
INCANDESCENCE, *n.* white heat.
INCANTATION, *n.* magical charm; enchantment.
INCAPABLE, *a.* wanting power; disqualified.
INCAPACITATE, *v.* deprive of power.
INCAPACITY, *n.* want of ability.
INCARCERATE, *v.* imprison.
INCARNADINE, *v.* tinge red or flesh colour.
INCARNATE, *a.* clothed in flesh.
INCENDIARISM, *n.* crime of house-burning.
INCENDIARY, *n.* one who maliciously burns a house or foments strife.
INCENSE, (in'-) *n.* perfume exhaled by fire; (-sens') *v.* irritate.
INCENTIVE, *a.* inciting; *n.* that which encourages.
INCEPTION, *n.* beginning. INCERTITUDE, *n.* uncertainty.
INCESSANT, *a.* unceasing.
INCESTUOUS, *a.* consisting in or guilty of incest—sexual intercourse between near relatives.
INCHOATE, (in'kō-) *a.* begun.
INCIDENCE, *n.* direction in which a ray of light falls; falling.
INCIDENT, *a.* falling on;—*n.* that which happens.
INCIDENTAL, *a.* accidental. INCINERATE, *v.* burn to ashes.
INCIPIENT, *a.* commencing.
INCISION, INCISURE, *n.* cut; wound.
INCISIVE, INCISORY, *a.* cutting. INCISOR, *n.* foretooth.
INCITANT, (-sit'-) *n.* that which incites.
INCITE, *v.* rouse to action.
INCITEMENT, INCITATION, *n.* that which moves the mind; incentive.
INCIVILITY, *n.* want of civility; rudeness.
INCLEMENT, *a.* severe, as applied to weather.
INCLOSURE, *n.* place inclosed.
INCLUSIVELY, *ad.* so as to include.
INCOGNITO, INCOG., *ad.* in disguise; in private.
INCOGNIZABLE, (-cog'-) *a.* that cannot be recognized.
INCOHERENT, *a.* not connected.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* that will not burn.
INCOME, *n.* rent; revenue.
INCOME-TAX, *n.* tax of so much per £1 on incomes above a certain sum.
IN COMMENDAM, L. till a pastor is appointed.
INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* not of equal extent.
INCOMMODE, *v.* cause inconvenience.
INCOMMODIOUS, *a.* inconvenient; unsuitable.
INCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* not free to impart.
INCOMPARABLE, *a.* that admits no comparison.
INCOMPASSIONATE, *a.* void of pity.
INCOMPATIBLE, *a.* irreconcilably inconsistent.
INCOMPETENT, *a.* incapable; improper; illegal.
INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* unfinished state.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be understood.
INCOMPRESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reduced into smaller compass.
INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* that cannot be conceived.
INCONCINNITY, *n.* want of proportion.
INCONCINNOUS, *a.* out of proportion.
INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* not determining a question.
INCONGRUENT, INCONGRUOUS, *a.* inconsistent.
INCONGRUITY, *n.* unsuitableness.
INCONSEQUENT, *a.* without regular influence.
INCONSIDERABLE, *a.* of small importance; trifling
INCONSIDERATE, *a.* not thoughtful of.
INCONSISTENCY, *n.* want of agreement; incongruity.
INCONSTANT, *a.* subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform.
INCONTESTABLE, *a.* that cannot be disputed.
INCONTINENCE, *n.* unchastity.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be disputed.
INCONVENIENCE, *n.* unfitness.
INCORPOREAL, *a.* not consisting of matter; not material.
INCORPORATION, *n.* act of incorporating—forming into a body; body of individuals having capacity of perpetual succession.
INCORRECT, *a.* inaccurate; containing faults.
INCORRIGIBLE, (-kor') *a.* that cannot be corrected.
INCORRUPT, *a.* free from corruption; honest; pure.
INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be corrupted.
INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* purity; integrity.
INCRASSATIVE, *a.* incrassating or making thick.
INCREDIBLE, *a.* that cannot be believed.
INCREDULOUS, *a.* not believing.
INCREMENT, *n.* increase.
INCRIMINATE, *v.* charge with crime.
INCRUSTATION, *n.* incrusting or covering with hard coat.
INCUBATION, *n.* incubating or sitting on eggs.
INCUBUS, (in'-) *n.* nightmare; encumbrance.
INCULCATE, *v.* enforce or urge.
INCULPATE, *v.* censure.
INCUMBENCY, *n.* possession of an office.
INCUMBENT, *n.* one holding benefice or office;—*a.* imposed as a duty; lying upon.
INCUNABULA, (-ab'-) *n.* earliest printed books.
INCUR, *v.* become liable to.
INCURIOUS, *a.* not having curiosity.
INCURSION, *n.* inroad; invasion.
INCURVATE, *v.* make crooked;—*a.* bent inward or upward.
INDEBTEDNESS, *n.* state of being indebted or in debt.
INDECENT, *a.* offensive to delicacy.
INDECIPHERABLE, *a.* that cannot be deciphered.
INDECISION, *n.* want of decision.
INDECISIVE, *a.* not settling the issue.
INDECOROUS, (-cō'-) *a.* violating good manners.

INDECORUM, *n.* impropriety of conduct.
INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* not yielding to fatigue.
INDEFEASIBLE, *a.* not to be defeated or made
INDEFENSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be defended. [void.
INDEFINITE, *a.* not precise.
INDELIBLE, *a.* that cannot be blotted out. [ners.
INDELICATE, *a.* offensive to purity or good man-
INDEMNIFY, *v.* secure against loss; make good.
INDEMNITY, *n.* security against loss or penalty.
INDENT, *v.* notch; bind to service;—*n.* notch in
INDENTATION, *n.* cut; notch. [margin.
INDENTURE, *n.* indentation; covenant or deed.
INDEPENDENT, *a.* not relying on others; not subject to control.
INDESCRIBABLE, *a.* that cannot be described.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be destroyed.
INDETERMINABLE, *a.* that cannot be determined.
INDETERMINATE, *a.* indefinite.
INDEX, *n.* something that points; table of contents. [rubbing out pencil marks.
INDIA-RUBBER, *n.* caoutchouc, often used for
INDIC, *a.* of dialects now spoken in India.
INDICATIVE, *a.* indicating or pointing out.
INDICT, (-dit') *v.* present for judicial trial.
INDICTABLE, (-dit'-) *a.* subject to indictment.
INDICTMENT, (dit'-) *n.* accusation by grand jury.
INDICTION, *n.* declaration; cycle of fifteen years, beginning *a. d.* 313.
INDICTIVE, *a.* proclaimed. [beginning *a. d.* 313.
INDIFFERENT, *a.* impartial; not good; unconcerned. [holding all religions equally good.
INDIFFERENTISM, *n.* systematic indifference;
INDIGENOUS, (-dij-) *a.* native to a country.
INDIGENT, *a.* needy; poor.
INDIGESTION, *n.* want of digestive powers.
INDIGITATE, (-dij'-) *v.* point out with finger.
INDIGNATION, *n.* anger with contempt.
INDIGNITY, *n.* insult; contemptuous conduct.
INDIGO, (in'-) *n.* Indian plant used in dyeing blue.
INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* that is not visible.
INDISCREET, *a.* injudicious; imprudent.
INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* not making a distinction.
INDISPENSABLE, *a.* not to be dispensed with; [necessary.
INDISPOSE, *v.* disincline.
INDISPOSITION, *n.* disinclination; sickness.
INDISPUTABLE, *a.* that cannot be controverted.
INDISSOLUBLE, *a.* not able to be melted; binding.
INDISSOLVABLE, that cannot be dissolved.
INDISTINCT, *a.* confused; obscure. [in writing.
INDITEMENT, *n.* inditing—dictating or composing
INDIVIDUAL, *a.* single; *n.* single person or thing.
INDIVIDUALISM, *n.* being distinct; self-interest.
INDIVIDUALITY, *n.* distinct nature; peculiar character.
INDOCILE, *a.* not teachable.
INDOCTRINATE, *v.* instruct in principles.
INDO-EUROPEAN, *a.* of Indo-Germanic or Aryan
INDOLENT, *a.* habitually idle. [languages.
INDOMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be subdued; un-
INDORSE, *v.* write on back of; approve. [tamable.
INDORSER, *n.* one who indorses a note in favour of another called indorsee.
INDORSEMENT, *n.* writing on back of note.
INDRA, *n.* Hindoo god of thunder.
INDUBITABLE, *a.* admitting no doubt.
INDUCEMENT, *n.* anything which induces or leads
INDUCT, *v.* put in possession. [(by persuasion.
INDUCTILE, *a.* not capable of being drawn.
INDUCTION, *n.* introduction; inference—reasoning from particulars to generals, or from effects to causes. [utilizing electrical currents.
INDUCTION-COIL, *n.* apparatus for producing and
INDUCTIVE, *a.* leading to inference. [harden.
INDUE, *v.* invest; clothe. INDURATE, (in'-) *v.*
INDUSTRIAL, *a.* consisting in or connected with
INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* habitually diligent. [industry.
INDUSTRY, *n.* constant diligence; assiduity.
INEBRIATE, (-ē'-) make drunk;—*n.* habitual drun-
INEBRIATION, *n.* drunkenness; intoxication. [kard.
INEFFABLE, *a.* not to be expressed; unspeakable.
INEFFACEABLE, *a.* that cannot be effaced.
INEFFECTIVE, *a.* producing no effect; ineffectual; inefficacious. [to produce the effect.
INEFFICACY, INEFFICIENCY, *n.* want of power
INEFFICIENT, *a.* not efficient; not active.
INELEGANT, *a.* wanting elegance.
INELIGIBLE, *a.* not capable of being elected; in-
INEPT, *a.* unfit; useless. [expedient.
INERT, *a.* sluggish; inactive; slothful.
INERTIA, *n.* inactivity; sluggishness.
IN ESSE, L. in actual being.
INESTIMABLE, *a.* that is above price; invaluable.
INEVITABLE, *a.* that cannot be avoided.
INEXACT, *a.* not exact; incorrect. [justified.
INEXCUSABLE, *a.* that cannot be excused or
INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be exhausted.
INEXORABLE, (-ex'-) *a.* not to be moved by en-
INEXPEDIENT, *a.* not suitable. [treaty.
INEXPERIENCE, *n.* want of experience.
INEXPIABLE, *a.* admitting no atonement.
INEXPLICABLE, *a.* that cannot be explained.
INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* unutterable.
INEXPRESSIVE, *a.* not expressive.
INEXTRICABLE, (ex'-) *a.* not to be disentangled.
INEYE, *v.* inoculate, as a tree. [of error.
INFALLIBILITY, *n.* being infallible or incapable
INFAMOUS, *a.* notoriously bad; detestable.
INFAMY, *n.* public disgrace.
INFANCY, *n.* first part of life; beginning.
INFANTICIDE, (-fant'-) *n.* infant murder or mur-
INFANTILE, (in'-) *a.* pertaining to infants. [derer.
INFANTRY, *n.* foot soldiers.
INFATUATE, *v.* affect with folly.
INFATUATION, *n.* deprivation of reason.
INFEASIBLE, *a.* that cannot be done.
INFECT, *v.* taint with disease or error. [disease.
INFECTION, *n.* morbid matter that communicates
INFECTIOUS, *a.* that may communicate disease.
INFECUNDITY, *n.* barrenness; unfruitfulness.
INFEFTMENT, *n.* giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.
INFELICITOUS, *a.* with infelicity; unhappy.
INFER, *v.* deduce as a consequence.
INFERENCE, *n.* deduction from premises.
INFERENTIAL, *a.* deducible by inferences.
INFERIORITY, *n.* lower state.
INFERNAL, *a.* pertaining to hell.
INFERTILITY, *n.* unfruitfulness; barrenness.
INFEST, *v.* disturb: annoy. [tures; unfaithfulness.
INFIDELITY, *n.* disbelief of inspiration of Scrip-
INFILTRATE, *v.* enter by pores.
INFINITE, *a.* boundless; immense.
INFINITESIMAL, *a.* infinitely divided.
INFINITY, *n.* unlimited extent or number; infini-
INFIRMARY, *n.* place to nurse sick; hospital. [tude.
INFIRMITY, *n.* weakness; failing.
INFLAMMABLE, *a.* easily set on fire. [swelling.
INFLAMMATION, *n.* setting on fire; redness and
INFLAMMATORY, *a.* showing inflammation; ex-
INFLATE, *v.* swell; puff up. [citing tumult.
INFLECT, *v.* bend; modulate.
INFLECTION, *n.* bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.
INFLEXIBLE, *a.* immovably stiff.
INFLICTION, *n.* inflicting or laying on punishment.
INFLORESCENCE, *n.* mode of flowering.
INFLUENTIAL, *a.* exerting influence or power.
INFLUENZA, (-en'-) *n.* epidemic catarrh.
INFLUX, (in'-) *n.* act of flowing in.
INFORMAL, *a.* wanting form; irregular.
INFORMALITY, *n.* want of usual forms.
INFORMANT, INFORMER, *n.* one who tells.
IN FORO CONSCIENTIAE, L. in the court of conscience. [lation, as of contracts, &c.
INFRACTION, INFRINGEMENT, *n.* breach; viola-
INFRANGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be broken.
INFREQUENT, *a.* not usual; rare.
INFURIATE, *v.* enrage;—*a.* like a fury.
INFUSE, *v.* pour in; steep in liquor. [be liquefied.
INFUSIBLE, *a.* that may be infused; that cannot
INFUSION, *n.* pouring in; liquor made by infusion.
INFUSORIA, *n.* microscopic animals, highest class of Protozoa.
INGENIOUS, *a.* possessed of genius: skilful.
INGENUITY, *n.* ready invention; skill.
INGENUOUS, *a.* free from reserve or dissimulation
INGENUOUSNESS, *n.* candour.
INGLORIOUS, *a.* bringing no glory; disgraceful.
INGOT, *n.* bar or wedge of metal.
INGRAFT, INGRAFF, *v.* insert scion in a stock.

INGRAIN, *v.* dye before manufacture.
INGRATE, (in') *n.* ungrateful person.
INGRATIATE, *v.* get one's self into favour.
INGRATITUDE, *n.* want of a sense of favours.
INGREDIENT, *n.* component part.
INGRESS, (in') *n.* entrance.
INGUINAL, (in') *a.* pertaining to the groin.
INGURGITATE, *v.* swallow greedily; drink largely.
INHABITANCY, *n.* legal domiciliation.
INHALE, *v.* draw into the lungs.
INHARMONIOUS, *a.* unmusical. INHERE, *v.* be fixed in.
INHERENT, *a.* existing in something; innate.
INHERITANCE, *n.* hereditary estate.
INHIBITION, *n.* inhibiting or prohibiting; restraint.
INHOSPITABLE, *a.* not disposed to entertain strangers.
INHUMANITY, *n.* barbarity.
INHUMATION, *n.* burying. INIMICAL, *a.* unfriendly.
INIMITABLE, *a.* that cannot be imitated.
INIQUITOUS, *a.* marked by iniquity or great injustice.
INITIAL, *a.* first;—*n.* first letter of a name.
INITIATE, *v.* instruct in rudiments; introduce.
INITIATION, *n.* instruction in first principles.
INITIATIVE, *a.* serving to initiate;—*n.* first step.
INJECTION, *n.* injecting or throwing in; clyster.
INJUDICIOUS, *a.* not wise.
INJUNCTION, *n.* command; order.
INJURIOUS, *a.* with injury; hurtful.
INJUSTICE, *n.* injury to rights.
INKHORN, *n.* vessel to hold ink.
INKLING, *n.* hint; desire. INLAND, *a.* remote from sea.
INLAY, (lā') *v.* diversify with other substances.
INLAY, (in') *n.* pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.
INLET, *n.* passage into a bay.
IN LOCO, L. in the proper place.
INMATE, *n.* one living in a house.
INNATE, *a.* inborn; natural.
INNAVIGABLE, *a.* impassable by ships.
INNERVATION, *n.* functions of the nervous system.
INNING, *n.* taking in corn; turn for using bat in cricket.
INNOCENT, *a.* free from guilt; pure; harmless.
INNOCUOUS, INNOXIOUS, *a.* harmless.
INNOVATOR, *n.* one who innovates or introduces novelties.
INNUENDO, *n.* distant hint.
INNUMERABLE, *a.* that cannot be numbered.
INNUTRITIOUS, *a.* not nourishing.
INOCULATE, *v.* ingraft; communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.
INODOROUS, (ōd') *a.* destitute of smell.
INOPERATIVE, *a.* not acting.
INOPPORTUNE, *a.* not seasonable.
INORDINATE, *a.* immoderate.
INORGANIC, *a.* void of organs.
INOSCULATE, *v.* unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
IN OVO, L. in the egg. IN PETTO, It. secretly.
IN POSSE, L. within possibility.
IN PROPRIA PERSONA, (o') in one's own person.
INQUEST, *n.* judicial inquiry.
INQUIETUDE, *n.* restless state of mind; uneasiness.
INQUIRY, *n.* act of inquiring or asking about.
INQUISITION, *n.* judicial inquiry; popish tribunal.
INQUISITIVE, *a.* given to inquiry; curious.
INQUISITORIAL, *a.* pertaining to inquisition; making strict search.
INROAD, *n.* sudden invasion.
INSALUBRIOUS, *a.* unhealthy.
INSALUTARY, *a.* unwholesome; productive of evil.
INSANE, *a.* unsound in mind.
INSANITY, *n.* derangement of intellect.
INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, *a.* that cannot be satisfied.
INSATIETY, *n.* insatiableness.
INSCRIPTION, *n.* what is inscribed or written on something; title.
INSCRUTABLE, *a.* unsearchable.
INSECTIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on insects.
INSECT, *n.* small animals, joint-footed, and with no backbone.
INSECURE, *a.* unsafe; not confident of safety.
INSENSATE, *a.* senseless; stupid.
INSENSIBLE, *a.* destitute of feeling; imperceptible.
INSENTIENT, *a.* not having perception.
INSEPARABLE, *a.* that cannot be disjoined.
INSERTION, *n.* inserting or setting in; thing inserted.
INSIDIOUS, *a.* deceitful; sly.
INSIGHT, *n.* sight of the interior; full knowledge.
INSIGNIA, *n. pl.* badges of distinction.
INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* without meaning or weight of character.
INSINCERITY, *n.* deceitfulness.
INSINUATE, *v.* creep in; hint.
INSIPIDITY, *n.* want of taste; want of life and spirit.
INSIPIENCE, *n.* want of wisdom.
INSIST, *v.* persist in.
INSITION, *n.* insertion of a scion.
IN SITU, L. in its original or proper place.
INSOBRIETY, *n.* intemperance.
INSOCIABLE, *a.* averse to social converse; that cannot be united.
INSOLATE, *v.* expose to sun's rays.
INSOLENCE, *n.* gross rudeness.
INSOLUBLE, *a.* that cannot be dissolved in a fluid.
INSOLVABLE, *a.* that cannot be solved.
INSOLVENCY, *n.* being insolvent—unable to pay one's debts.
INSOUCIANCE, (an-soo-syangs) *n.* being insouciant or regardless; unconcern.
INSPECTOR, *n.* examiner; superintendent.
INSPIRATION, *n.* drawing in the breath; divine aid.
INSPIRE, *v.* draw in breath; breathe into; animate supernaturally.
INSPIRIT, *v.* animate.
INSPISSATE, *v.* thicken, as liquids.
INSTABLE, *a.* inconstant; unsteady.
INSTALLATION, *n.* installing or giving possession of an office.
INSTALMENT, *n.* installing; payment of part.
INSTANCE, *n.* solicitation; example; case occurring.
INSTANT, *n.* moment;—*a.* present; urgent.
INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* done in an instant.
INSTANTER, *ad.* instantly; immediately.
INSTANTIAE CRUCIS, L. indicating cases.
IN STATU QUO, L. in the same condition as before.
INSTEP, (in') *n.* upper part of the foot.
INSTIGATE, *v.* tempt to evil.
INSTIL, *v.* infuse by drops; insinuate.
INSTINCT, (inct') *a.* moved; animated.
INSTINCTIVE, *a.* prompted by instinct.
INSTINCT, (in') *a.* faculty in brutes like reason.
INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* conducive to some end.
INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* agency.
INSUBORDINATION, *n.* disobedience; insubjection.
INSUFFERABLE, *a.* not to be borne.
INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* want of sufficiency.
INSULAR, *a.* surrounded by water.
INSULATE, *v.* detach from surrounding objects.
INSULT, (in') *n.* intended contempt.
INSULT, (sult') *v.* treat with insolence.
INSUPERABLE, *a.* that cannot be overcome.
INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* that cannot be endured.
INSURANCE, *n.* security against loss by paying a certain sum.
INSURGENT, *a.* exciting sedition;—*n.* one who rises against lawful authority.
INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* relating to insurrection—open opposition to lawful authority.
INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* incapable of feeling.
INTACT, *a.* not touched; uninjured.
INTAGLIO, (tal'yo) *n.* precious stone with head engraved on it.
INTANGIBLE, *a.* not perceptible by touch.
INTEGER, *n.* whole number.
INTEGRAL, *n.* entire thing;—*a.* whole; entire.
INTEGRANT, *a.* necessary to constitute a thing.
INTEGRATE, *v.* form one whole; make up.
INTEGRITY, *n.* wholeness; uprightness; purity.
INTEGUMENT, *n.* covering.
INTELLECT, *n.* mind; understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, *a.* relating to or having intellect.
INTELLECTUALISM, *n.* that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
INTELLIGENT, *a.* knowing; instructed; skilful.
INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* that may be comprehended.
INTEMPERANCE, *n.* excess; drunkenness.
INTENDANT, *n.* overseer.
INTENSE, *a.* strained; vehement; extreme.
INTENSIFY, *v.* make intense, or more intense.
INTENSITY, *n.* extreme degree.
INTENSIVE, *a.* giving force.
INTENT, *a.* using close application;—*n.* purpose; aim.
INTENTIONAL, *a.* designed.
INTER, as *prefix, between, among.* [between acts.
INTER, (-ter') *v.* bury. INTERACT, *n.* performance
INTER ALIA, L. among other things.
INTERCALARY, (ter') *a.* inserted; added
INTERCALATE, (ter') *v.* insert a day.
INTERCEDE, *v.* interpose; mediate.
INTERCEPT, *v.* seize on its passage.
INTERCESSOR, *n.* mediator.
INTERCESSORY, *a.* containing intercession or mediation.
INTERCOSTAL, *a.* placed between the ribs.
INTERCOURSE, *n.* mutual dealings.

INTERDICT, (dict') *v.* forbid; (int') *n.* prohibition.
INTERDICTORY, *a.* serving to prohibit.
INTEREST, *v.* concern or relate to; affect;—*n.* concern; share; premium for use of money.
INTERFERENCE, *n.* interposition; intermeddling.
INTERIM, *n.* meantime.
INTERJACENT, *a.* lying between.
INTERLARD, *v.* intermix.
INTERLINEAR, *a.* written between lines.
INTERLOCUTOR, (loc') *n.* one who speaks in dialogue;—*in law*, intermediate act or decree before final judgment.
INTERLOCUTORY, *a.* consisting of dialogue.
INTERLOPER, *n.* intruder.
INTERLUDE, *n.* entertainment between acts of play.
INTERLUNAR, *a.* between old and new moons.
INTERMEDIATE, *a.* lying between.
INTERMENT, (ter') *n.* burying.
INTERMINABLE, *a.* admitting of no end.
INTERMISSION, *n.* cessation for a time.
INTERMITTENT, *a.* ceasing at intervals.
INTERN, (tern') *v.* confine in a country.
INTERNAL, *a.* inward; interior; domestic.
INTERNATIONAL, *a.* existing between nations;—*n.* European secret society.
INTERNECINE, (ne') *a.* mutually destructive.
INTERNODE, *n.* stem between leaves, flowers or joints.
INTER NOS, L. between ourselves.
INTERNUNCIO, *n.* pope's representative.
INTERPOLATE, *v.* insert spurious words in a writing.
INTERPOSAL, *n.* mediation; interposition.
INTERPOSE, *v.* step in between; place between.
INTERPRET, *v.* expound; explain.
INTERREGNUM, *n.* time between two reigns or governments.
INTERROGATORY, (rog') *n.* question;—*a.* containing a question.
INTERRUPT, *v.* stop by interfering; divide.
INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* between the shoulders.
INTER SE, L. between themselves.
INTERSECT, *v.* divide; cross.
INTERSPERSE, *v.* scatter among.
INTERSTELLAR, *a.* between or among the stars.
INTERSTITIAL, *a.* with interstices or small spaces.
INTERTEXTURE, *n.* state of being interwoven.
INTERVAL, *n.* space or time between.
INTERVENTION, *n.* interposition.
INTERVIEW, *n.* formal meeting; conference;—*v.* meet with one to get information to publish.
INTESTABLE, *a.* not qualified to make a will.
INTESTATE, *a. n.* dying without a will.
INTESTINAL, (tes') *a.* pertaining to the bowels or intestines.
INTESTINE, *a.* internal; domestic.
INTHRALMENT, *n.* slavery.
INTIMACY, *n.* close familiarity; friendship.
INTIMATE, *v.* hint; point out;—*a.* close;—*n.* close friend.
INTIMIDATE, *v.* inspire with fear.
INTOLERABLE, *a.* not to be borne or endured.
INTOLERANCE, *n.* persecuting disposition.
INTONE, *v.* utter in a singing voice.
INTONATION, *n.* mode of utterance; modulation.
IN TOTO, L. entirely.
INTOXICANT, *n.* that which intoxicates or makes drunk.
INTRACTABLE, *a.* unmanageable; obstinate.
INTRANSIGENTES, (hen'-tăz) *n.* Spanish political irreconcilables.
IN TRANSITU, L. on the passage.
INTRENCHMENT, *n.* ditch and parapet for defence.
INTREPIDITY, *n.* undaunted bravery.
INTRICACY, *n.* entanglement; obscurity.
INTRICATE, *a.* entangled or involved.
INTRIGUE, *n.* stratagem; amour;—*v.* scheme underhand.
INTRINSIC, *a.* internal; true; inherent; real.
INTRO, as *prefix, within, inwards.*
INTRODUCTORY, *a.* serving to introduce or bring in.
INTROMISSIONS, *n.* transactions of agent with money of his employer.
INTROSPECTION, *n.* view of inside.
INTRUSION, *n.* entrance without right.
INTRUSIVE, *a.* apt to intrude—come unasked.
INTRUST, *v.* commit to care of.
INTUITION, *n.* perception without reasoning or teaching.
INTUITIVE, *a.* perceived by the mind immediately.
INUNDATE, *v.* overflow; deluge.
INUREMENT, *n.* being inured or accustomed; practise.
INUTILITY, *n.* uselessness.
INVALID, (val') *a.* weak; null; void.
INVALID, (in') *n.* one disabled.
INVALIDATE, *v.* make void; weaken.
INVALIDITY, *n.* weakness; want of legal force.
INVALUABLE, *a.* beyond valuation.
INVARIABLE, *a.* unchangeable.
INVASION, *n.* hostile entrance; infringement.
INVECTIVE, *n.* railing speech.
INVEIGH, *v.* rail against; reproach.
INVEIGLE, *v.* seduce.
INVENTIVE, *a.* ready at invention; ingenious.
INVENTOR, *n.* one who finds out or contrives something not existing before.
INVENTORY, (in') *n.* list of articles.
INVERSELY, *ad.* in contrary order or manner.
INVERT, *v.* turn upside down; change order.
INVERTEBRATE, *a.* without backbone.
INVEST, *v.* clothe; besiege; vest in something else.
INVESTIGATE, *v.* search for truth; examine.
INVESTITURE, *n.* giving possession; covering.
INVESTMENT, *n.* clothes; converting money into some kind of property.
INVETERACY, *n.* obstinacy confirmed by time.
INVETERATE, *a.* old; firmly fixed.
INVIDIOUS, *a.* likely to excite envy.
INVIGORATE, *v.* strengthen.
INVINCIBLE, *a.* not to be conquered.
INVIOLABLE, *a.* that cannot or ought not to be broken.
INVIOLATE, *a.* not broken; entire.
INVISIBLE, *a.* that cannot be seen.
INVITA MINERVA, L. without the aid of genius.
INVITE, *v.* request the company of; allure.
INVOCATION, *n.* invoking; judicial order.
INVOICE, *n.* bill of goods, with prices annexed;—*v.* make a list of, with prices.
INVOKE, INVOCATE, *v.* address in prayer; implore.
INVOLUNTARY, *a.* opposed to, or independent of, the will.
INVOLUTION, *n.* involving or enfolding; raising a number to any power.
INVULNERABLE, *a.* that cannot be wounded.
INWRAP, *v.* involve; infold.
INWROUGHT, *a.* worked in.
IODIDE, (i) *n.* non-acid compound of iodine with another substance.
IODINE, *n.* substance obtained from certain sea plants.
IONIC, (on') *n.* an architectural order—named from Ionic Greeks.
IOTA, (i-ō'ta) *n.* tittle; jot; smallest Greek letter.
I.O.U. *n.* (I owe you) paper with these three letters followed by a sum and duly signed; acknowledgment of debt.
IPECACUANHA, *n.* South American root used in medicine.
IPSE DIXIT, L. the master said it—mere assertion.
IPSISSIMA VERBA, L. the very words.
IPSO FACTO, by the fact itself.
IRANIAN, *a.* Persian, Zend, Parsi, and cognate languages.
IRASCIBLE, *a.* irritable.
IREFUL, *a.* wroth; furious with ire or anger.
IRENICON, (ren') *n.* proposals for peace.
IRICISM, *n.* Irish expression; bull.
IRIDESCENT, IRISATED, *a.* showing colours of rainbow.
IRIS, *n.* rainbow; coloured circle round pupil of eye.
IRKSOME, *a.* tedious; tiresome.
IRONICAL, *a.* spoken in irony.
IRONY, *n.* speech intended to convey contrary signification; sarcasm.
IRRADIATE, *v.* emit rays; illuminate.
IRRATIONAL, *a.* void of reason.
IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.
IRRECONCILABLE, *a.* that cannot be reconciled; *n.* politician whom no concessions will satisfy.
IRRECOVERABLE, *a.* that cannot be recovered.
IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* that cannot be redeemed.
IRREFRAGABLE, (ref') *a.* that cannot be refuted.
IRREFUTABLE, (fūt) *a.* that cannot be refuted.
IRREGULAR, *a.* not according to rule. [applicable.
IRRELEVANCY, *n.* state of being irrelevant or in-
IRRELIGION, *n.* want of religion; impiety.
IRREMEDIABLE, (mē') *a.* that cannot be remedied.
IRREPARABLE, (rep') *a.* that cannot be repaired.
IRREPRESSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be repressed.
IRREPROACHABLE, *a.* that cannot be reproached.
IRREPTITIOUS, *a.* encroaching.
IRRESISTIBLE, *a.* that cannot be resisted with success.
IRRESOLUTE, *a.* not firm in purpose.
IRRESPECTIVE, *a.* not regarding circumstances
IRRESPONSIBLE, *a.* not responsible.

IRRETRIEVABLE, *a.* irrecoverable.
IRREVERENT, *a.* wanting in reverence.
IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be reversed.
IRREVOCABLE, *a.* that cannot be recalled.
IRRIGATION, *n.* irrigating or watering.
IRRITABLE, *a.* easily provoked.
IRRITANT, (ir') *n.* that which excites or irritates.
IRRITATE, *v.* excite anger or heat and redness.
IRRUPTION, *n.* sudden invasion; violent inroad.
ISCHIAL, *a.* belonging to hip-bone.
ISHMAELITE, *n.* one always differing from his neighbours or society.
ISINGLASS, (i'zin) *n.* substance prepared from air-bladders of fish.
ISIS, *n.* Egyptian goddess of fruitfulness.
ISLAMISM, *n.* Mohammedan belief. [fix, *equal.*
ISM, *n.* crotchety doctrine or theory. ISO, as pre-
ISOCHRONOUS, ISOCHRONAL, (sok') *a.* uniform
ISOLGOUS, (sol') *a.* in same proportion. [in time.
ISOMERIC, (mer') *a.* with the same elements but different properties.
ISOLATE, (is') *v.* place in detached situation.
ISOTHERMAL, *a.* having equal temperature.
ISSUE, *n.* offspring; final result; circulation; small ulcer kept open ;—*v.* come or send out; result.
ISTHMIAN, *a.* noting certain Grecian games.
ISTHMUS, *n.* neck of land connecting larger por-
ITALICIZE, *v.* print in italic letters. [tions of land.
ITALICS, *n. pl.* letters like these—*invented by Aldus Manutius,* a Venetian printer, about 1500 A.D.
ITCH, *n.* cutaneous disease ;—*v.* have irritation in
ITEM, *n.* separate particular. [the skin ; long.
ITERATION, *n.* iterating or repeating.
ITINERANT, (tin') *n.* one who itinerates or travels from place to place;—*a.* wandering; unsettled.
ITINERARY,(tin')*n.*book of places on road. [plant.
IVIED, *a.* covered with ivy—parasitic or creeping
IVORY, *n.* tusk of elephant ;—*a.* made of ivory.

## *J*

JACINTH, (jā') *n.* pellucid gem.
JACKAL, (jak'awl) *n.* an animal.
JACKANAPES, *n.* monkey ; ape ; upstart.
JACKBOOTS, *n. pl.* very large boots.
JACOBINISM, (jak') *n.* principles of Jacobins—turbulent revolutionists. [peasants in 1358.
JACQUERIE, (zhak') *n.* insurrection of French
JADE, *n.* tired horse ; worthless woman ;—*v.* tire.
JAILER, *n.* keeper of jail or prison.
JAINISM, *n.* offshoot of Buddhism.
JALAP, *n.* plant or drug used as cathartic.
JAMB, *n.* side piece of chimney.
JANE,*n.*kind of fustian. JANITOR, *n.* doorkeeper.
JANIZARY, (jan') *n.* Turkish soldier of the guards.
JANSENISM, *n.* the doctrine chiefly of irresistible grace. [opposite ways.
JANUS, *n.* Roman god with two heads looking
JAPAN, (pan') *n.* varnish or varnished work.
JAPHETIC, *a.* pertaining to Japheth, son of Noah.
JARDINIERE, (zhar-den-yār) *n.* ornamental stand
JARGON, *n.* confused talk. [for plants or flowers.
JASMINE, *n.* a plant.
JASPER, *n.* green gem. [becomes yellow.
JAUNDICE, (jan') *n.* disease in which the body
JAUNT, (jant) *v.* make a jaunt or excursion.
JAUNTY, JANTY, *a.* airy ; showy.
JAVELIN, (jav') *n.* kind of spear.
JEALOUSY, *n.* suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.
JEAN, (jān) *n.* cotton cloth twilled.
JEJUNENESS, *n.* leanness ; barrenness.
JELLY, *n.* inspissated juice of fruit ; conserve.
JENNY, *n.* spinning machine.
JEOPARD, JEOPARDIZE, (jep') *v.* put in jeopardy
JERKIN, *n.* jacket or short coat. [or danger.
JERSEY, *n.* fine wool ; close fitting woollen shirt.
JESSE, *n.* branched candlestick in churches.
JESUIT,*n.*one of the Order of Jesus; crafty person.
JESUITICAL, *a.* designing ; cunning.
JETSAM, JETSON, *n.* non-floating goods thrown overboard to save ship.
JETTEAU, (jet'ō) *n.* spout or shoot of water.
JETTY, *n.* projecting portion of building. [pun.
JEU DE MOTS, (zheu-de-mo).Fr. play upon words;
JEU D'ESPRIT, (zheu-d'espree') Fr. witticism.
JEWELLER, *n.* dealer in jewels or precious stones.
JEWELLERY, JEWELRY, *n.* jewels or trinkets in
JIB, *n.* foremost sail of ship. [general.
JILT, *n.* woman who jilts or deceives her lover.
JOBBERY, *n.* petty work ; underhand working.
JOCKEY, *n.* one who deals in horses; *v.*cheat; trick.
JOCOSE, JOCULAR, *a.* given to jesting ; merry.
JOCULARITY, *n.* disposition to jest.
JOCUND,*a.* merry; gay; lively.[actor, died in 1738.]
JOE-MILLER, *n.* stale joke (Joseph Miller, comic
JOG, *v.* push with the elbow ; walk slowly.
JOGGLE, *v.* shake slightly.
JOHNSONESE, *n.* pompous, inflated style.
JOINERY, *n.* work of joiner or carpenter.
JOINT, *n.* union of bones ; knot ;—*v.* form into joints ;—*a.* shared by two or more.
JOINTURE, *n.* estate settled on a wife.
JOIST, *n.* timber to which flooring is fastened.
JOLE, JOWL, *n.* the cheek ; head of a fish.
JOSTLE, *v.* run against. JOT, *n.* iota ; tittle.
JOLLITY, *n.* noisy mirth.
JOLLY, *a.* merry; lively.
JOTTING, *n.* memorandum. [paper or magazine.
JOURNAL, *n.* account of daily transactions ; news-
JOURNALIST, *n.* one who keeps a journal ; one connected with newspapers.
JOURNALIZE, *v.* enter in a journal.
JOURNEYMAN, *n.* one who has served his appren-
JOUST, *n.* tournament. [ticeship
JOVE, *n.* Jupiter, supreme deity of the Romans.
JOVIAL, *a.* merry ; jolly ; gay.
JUBILANT, *a.* uttering songs of triumph.
JUBILEE, *n.* periodical festivity ; season of joy.
JUDAICAL, (dā') *a.* pertaining to Jews.
JUDAISM, (jud') *n.* religion of Jews.
JUDGMENT, *n.* sentence ; opinion ; discernment.
JUDICATORY, (jud'-) *n.* court of justice ;—*a.* dispensing justice.
JUDICATURE, *n.* power of distributing justice.
JUDICIAL, *a.* pertaining to courts ; inflicted as penalty. [justice.
JUDICIARY, *a.* pertaining to courts;—*n.* courts of
JUDICIOUS, *a.* prudent ; acting with judgment.
JUGGLE, *v.* play tricks.
JUGGLERY, *n.* sleight of hand.
JUGULAR, (joog') *a.* belonging to throat.
JUICY, *a.* full of juice or sap. [and gum arabic.
JUJUBE,*n.*pulpy fruit; expectorant made of sugar
JULEP, *n.* sweet drink.
JUNCTION, *n.* joining.
JUNCTURE, *n.* seam ; critical point of time.
JUNGLE, *n.* thick cluster of small trees.
JUNIOR, *a.* younger ; inferior ;—*n.* one younger.
JUNIPER, *n.* evergreen shrub.
JUNK, *n.* Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.
JUNKER, *n.* young German noble or squire.
JUNKET, *n.* private entertainment ; sweetmeat.
JUNO, *n.* heathen goddess; one of smaller planets.
JUNTA, *n.* Spanish State council.
JUNTO, *n.* cabal ; faction.
JUPITER,*n.*supreme Roman deity; largest planet.
JURE DIVINO, L. by divine right.
JURIDICAL, *a.* used in courts of justice.
JURISDICTION, *n.* legal authority, or the space over which it extends.
JURISDICTIONAL,*a.*according to legal authority.
JURISPRUDENCE, *n.* science of law.
JURIST, *n.* professor of civil law ; civilian.
JURY, *n. pl.* body of jurors or jurymen impannelled and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court. [in storm.
JURY-MAST, *n.* substitute for one carried away
JUSTE MILLIEU, Fr. (zhoost) golden mean.
JUSTICE, *n.*giving everyone his due ; civil officer.
JUSTICIARY, *n.* one who administers justice.
JUSTIFIABLE, *a.* that can be justified.
JUSTIFICATION, *n.* justifying ; vindication.
JUSTIFY, *v.* prove just ; absolve from guilt.
JUTE, *n.* stuff like hemp, from which a coarse cloth
JUVENESCENCE, *n.* growing young. [is woven.
JUVENILITY, *n.* being juvenile or young ; youth-
JUXTAPOSITION, *n.* nearness in place. [fulness.

## K

KAIL, KALE, *n.* kind of cabbage.
KALEIDOSCOPE, *n.* optical instrument showing many beautiful colours.
KAMPTULICON, *n.* floor-cloth of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. [punishment.
KEEL-HAUL, *v.* haul under keel—former naval
KEELSON, *n.* timber laid on floor timbers of ship
KEEPSAKE, *n.* token of remembrance.[over keel.
KEG, *n.* small cask.
KELP, *n.* calcined ashes of sea-weed, for glass.
KELPIE, *n.* imaginary water-spirit.
KEN, *v.* see; know;—*n.* reach of sight.
KENNEL, *n.* cot for dogs; water-course.
KERASINE, (ker') *a.* resembling horn.
KERCHIEF, (ker') *n.* cloth to cover head.
KERN, *n.* Irish foot soldier; vagabond.
KERNEL, *n.* seed of pulpy fruit; grain.
KEROSENE, (ker'-) *n.* oil made from mineral coal.
KERSEY, *n.* woollen cloth. [zen.
KETCH, *n.* vessel with two masts—main and miz-
KETTLE-DRUM, *n.* drum of metal except head.
KEYSTONE, *n.* top stone of arch.
KHANATE, *n.* territory of Khan—prince or go-
KID, *n.* young goat. [vernor.
KIDNAP, *v.* steal, as persons.
KIDNEY, *n.* part of viscera which secretes urine.
KILDERKIN, *n.* small barrel.
KILN, *n.* fabric for drying or burning anything.
KILO—multiplies French weights or measures by 1,000: *e.g.*, kilogram, about 2 1-5th lbs.; kilolitre, about 264 wine gallons; kilometre, about
KILT, *n.* Highlander's petticoat. [3-5ths of mile.
KIMBO, *a.* bent; crooked.
KIN, KINDRED, *n.* relatives;—*a.* allied by birth.
KINDLINESS, *n.* affectionate disposition.
KINDNESS, *n.* sympathising benevolence; good-
KINEMATICS, *n.* science of mere motion. [ness.
KINETICS, *n.* science of force causing motion.
KING'S EVIL, *n.* scrofula. [laughter or coughing.
KINK, twist of rope spontaneously formed; fit of
KINO, *n.* astringent vegetable extract.[as salmon.
KIPPER, *n.* salmon salted and dried;—*v.* preserve
KIPSKIN, *n.* leather prepared from skin of young
KIRK, *n.* the church, as in Scotland. [cattle.
KIRTLE, *n.* gown; mantle; 100 lbs. of flax.
KIT-CAT, *n.* ¾ length portrait.
KITCHEN, *n.* room for cooking.
KITTEN, *n.* young cat.
KLEPTOMANIA, *n.* irresistible desire to steal.
KNAB, *v.* lay hold of. KNACK, *n.* dexterity.
KNAG, KNAR, *n.* knot in wood.
KNAPSACK, *n.* soldier's sack.
KNARLED, *a.* knotty.
KNAVERY, *n.* rascality.
KNEAD, (ned) *v.* work and mix with hands.
KNEEPAN, *n.* round bone of knee.
KNELL, *n.* sound of bell. [leg below knee.
KNICKERBOCKERS, *n.* loose breeches clasping
KNIGHT, *n.* dignity conferred by sovereign, not
KNIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* roving knight. [hereditary.
KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* dignity of knight.
KNIT, *v.* unite as threads with needles; join
KNOB, KNOP, *n.* knot; protuberance. [closely.
KNOLL, *n.* little hill.
KNOTTY, *a.* full of knots; intricate.
KNOUT, *n.* Russian instrument of punishment.
KNOWINGLY, *ad.* with understanding; shrewdly.
KNOWLEDGE, *n.* clear perception.
KNUCKLE, *n.* joint of fingers, &c;—*v.* submit.
KORAN, *n.* Mohammedan book of faith.
KOUMISS, *n.* mare's milk fermented.
KRAAL, (krāl) *n.* African hut or village.
KREMLIN, *n.* Imperial palace and quarters at
KRULLER, *n.* curled cake baked in fat.[Moscow.
KYANIZE, *v.* preserve from dry rot by corrosive sublimate.

## L

LABARUM (lab') *n.* standard of Constantine.
LABEL, (lā') *n.* slip of paper, &c., with name, tied to anything;—*v.* affix a label.
LABIAL, *a.* pertaining to lips;—*n.* lip letter.
LABIODENTAL, *a.* formed by lips and teeth.
LABORATORY, *n.* place for chemical operations.
LABORIOUS, *a.* diligent in work; requiring labour.
LABURNUM, *n.* small tree bearing yellow flowers.
LABYRINTH, *n.* place full of windings.
LABYRINTHIAN, *a.* winding; intricate.
LAC, *n.* resinous substance; 100,000.
LACERATE, *v.* rend.
LACERTIAN, LACERTINE, *a.* relating to lizards.
LACHE, LACHES, (lashes) *n.* neglect; remissness.
LACHESIS, (lak') *n.* one of the Three Fates—the
LACHRYMAL, *a.* of or secreting tears. [Spinner.
LACHRYMOSE, *a.* tearful; causing tears.
LACKADAISICAL, *a.* affectedly pensive.
LACKADAY, *ex.* alas! the day. LACKEY, *n.* foot-
LACONIC, (con') *a.* Spartan; brief; pithy. [man.
LACONISM, (lac') *n.* pithy phrase or expression.
LACQUER, *v.* or *n.* varnish. [veying chyle.
LACTEAL, *a.* pertaining to milk;—*n.* vessel con-
LACTIFEROUS, *a.* conveying milk or white juice.
LACTOMETER, *n.* instrument to test milk.
LACUNA, (cū') *n.* small cavity; gap.
LACUSTRINE, (cus') *a.* relating to a lake.
LADE, *v.* load; throw out with dipper.[before use.
LAGER-BEER, *n.* German beer, stored for months
LAGOON, LAGUNE, *n.* body of shallow water.
LAICAL, LAY, *a.* pertaining to people not of the
LAIR, *n.* couch of wild beast. [clergy.
LAITY, *n.* people, as distinct from the clergy; non-professional as opposed to professional
LAKE, *n.* water surrounded by land. [people.
LAMA, *n.* high priest of Buddhism in Tibet.
LAMBENT, *a.* playing over surface.
LAMELLAR, LAMINAR, *a.* formed in thin plates.
LAMENTABLE, (lam') *a.* mournful.
LAMINA, LAMELLA, *n.* thin plate or scale; blade
LAMMAS, *n.* first day of August. [of leaf.
LAMPBLACK, *n.* fine soot from resinous smoke.
LAMPOON, *n.* personal satire;—*v.* abuse with
LAMPREY, *n.* fish like an eel. [satire.
LANATE, LANATED, *a.* woolly.
LANCET, *n.* surgical instrument to let blood.
LANDAU, *n.* four-wheeled carriage.
LANDLOCK, *v.* inclose by land.
LANDLOPER, *a.* vagrant. [object.
LANDMARK, *n.* mark of bounds to land; elevated
LANDSCAPE, *n.* picture of bit of country. [tain.
LANDSLIP, *n.* portion of land sliding down moun-
LANDSMAN, *n.* sailor serving for first time at sea.
LANDWARD, *ad.* towards land.
LANDWEHR, *n.* German militia.
LANGUAGE, *n.* human speech; style or expression.
LANGUID, *a.* weak; faint; feeble.
LANGUISH, *v.* droop; pine away; grow dull
LANGUOR, *n.* faintness; lassitude.
LANKNESS, *n.* want of flesh; thinness.
LANUGINOUS, (u'-) *a.* downy; with soft hair
LANYARDS, *n. pl.* small ropes.
LAODICEAN, *a.* lukewarm. [stones.
LAPIDARY, (lap') *n.* dealer or worker in precious
LAPPET, *n.* flap on dress, esp. on head-dress.
LAPSE, *v.* slip; fall to another;—*n.* slip; fall.
LAPSTONE, *n.* stone on which shoemakers beat
LAPSUS LINGUAE, L. slip of tongue. [leather.
LAPUTAN, (lap') *a.* of Laputa, in *Gulliver's Travels*; ridiculous.
LARBOARD, *n.* left hand side of ship when face
LARCENY, *n.* theft. [is towards bow.
LARD, *n.* fat of swine.
LARDER, *n.* place where meat is kept.
LARVA, *n.* insect in caterpillar state.
LARYNX, *n.* windpipe.
LASCAR, *n.* native East Indian sailor.
LASCIVIOUS, *a.* wanton; lewd; lustful.
LASSITUDE, *n.* languor of body; weariness.
LASSO, *n.* rope with noose.
LATCH, *n.* catch of door;—*v.* fasten with latch.
LATCHET, *n.* fastening for shoe.
LATENCY, *n.* state of being latent or concealed.
LATERAL, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from
LATERITIOUS, *a.* resembling brick. [the side.
LATH, *n.* thin strip of wood to support plaster;—
LATHE, *n.* turner's machine. [*v.* cover with laths.
LATHER, *n.* froth of soap and water.
LATIFOLIOUS, *a.* broad leaved.
LATIN, *n.* ancient language of Romans.

LATINITY, *n.* Latin style. [allowance.
LATITUDE, *n.* distance from equator; breadth;
LATITUDINARIAN, *n.* one free in religious opi-
LATRANT, *a.* barking. [nions;—*a.* unrestrained.
LATTEN, *n.* iron plate covered with tin.
LATTICE, *n.* network of cross bars.
LAUDABLE, *a.* praiseworthy.
LAUDANUM, *n.* opium dissolved in spirit or wine.
LAUDATORY, *a.* containing praise.
LAUNCH, (lansh) *v.* or *n.* slide or sliding ship into
LAUGHABLE, *a.* that may excite laughter. [water.
LAUNDRY, *n.* place to wash and dress clothes.
LAUREATE, *a.* invested with laurel or bay wreath.
LAUS DEO, L. praise to God.
LAVA, *n.* melted matter flowing from volcano.
LAVATORY, (lav') *n.* washing place; retiring room.
LAVENDER, (lav') *a.* pale blue colour with slight
LAVER, *n.* large basin. [grey mixture.
LAVISH, *v.* or *a.* expend or expending with pro-
LAWN, *n.* plain; species of linen. [fusion.
LAWSUIT, *n.* process in law.
LAWYER, *n.* one practising or versed in law.
LAXATIVE, *a.* relieving costiveness.
LAXITY, *n.* slackness; looseness; openness.
LAYER, *n.* stratum; bed; sprig.
LAYMAN, one not a clergyman; non-professional
LAZAR, *n.* person with pestilential disease. [person.
LAZARETTO, *n.* pest-house for diseased persons.
LEA, *n.* meadow; plain. LEADEN, (led'n) *a.* con-
LEAFY, *a.* full of leaves. [sisting of lead; dull.
LEAGUE, *n.* alliance of States; three miles.
LEAK, *n.* crack or hole that admits fluid to pass.
LEAKAGE, *n.* allowance for waste by leaking.
LEAL, *a.* loyal; faithful.
LEAP-YEAR, *n.* every fourth year, with 366 days.
LEASE, *v.* or *n.* let or letting for hire.
LEASH, *n.* leather thong; band.
LEASING, (lēz') *n.* falsehood; lies.
LEATHER, *n.* hide of an animal dressed.
LEATHERN, *a.* made of— LEATHERY, *a.* like—
leather. [fermentation; yeast.
LEAVEN, (lev'n) *n.* something mixed in, producing
LECHEROUS, (lech') *a.* lustful.
LECTERN, *n.* stand for book in reading.
LECTION, *n.* a reading; variety in copies.
LECTIONARY, *n.* book of Scripture lessons.
LEDGE, *n.* lay; ridge; moulding; prominent part.
LEDGER, *n.* chief book of accounts.
LEE, *n.* side opposite the wind.
LEECH, *n.* aquatic blood-sucking worm.
LEER, *n.* oblique or arch look;—also *v.*
LEES, *n. pl.* dregs; sediment of liquor.
LEE-SHORE, *n.* shore towards which wind blows.
LEET, *n.* selected list; court; court-district.
LEE-WARD, *ad.* towards the lee.
LEE-WAY, *n.* deviation from course; lost time.
LEGACY, *n.* bequest by will.
LEGALITY, *n.* being legal; lawfulness.
LEGALIZE, *v.* make lawful; authorize.
LEGATE, (leg') *n.* ambassador of the pope; deputy.
LEGATEE, *n.* receiver of a legacy.
LEGATOR, *n.* giver of a legacy.
LEGATION, *n.* embassy; suite of ambassador.
LEGEND, (lej') *n.* incredible story; motto inscribed.
LEGERDEMAIN, *n.* sleight of hand.
LEGERLINE, *n.* in *music*, line above or under staff.
LEGIBLE, *a.* that can be read.
LEGION, *n.* 3000 to 5000 soldiers; great number.
LEGIONARY, *a.* or *n.* pertaining to or member of
LEGISLATION, *n.* making of laws. [a legion.
LEGISLATIVE, *a.* passing laws.
LEGISLATURE, *n.* body that legislates or makes
LEGITIMACY, (jit') *n.* lawfulness. [laws.
LEGITIMATE, *a.* lawful;—*v.* make lawful. [heirs.
LEGITIMIST, *n.* one favouring Bourbons or lawful
LEGUME, (leg' or gūm') *n.* seed-vessel of two
valves; pulse; peas; beans, &c.
LEISURE, *n.* freedom from occupation.
LEMMA, *n.* previous or assumed proposition.
LEMON, *n.* acid fruit, or tree, of the orange sort.
LEMONADE, *n.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice
rendered effervescent.
LEMURES, (lem'-ur-es) *n.* evil spirits; hobgoblins.
LENGTHY, *a.* somewhat long.
LENIENT, LENITIVE, *a.* softening; mild.
LENITY, *n.* mildness; mercy. [smaller.
LENS, *n.* glass by which objects appear larger or
LENT, *n.* time of fasting forty days before Easter.
LENTIGO, (ti') *n.* scurfy eruption on skin.
LEONINE, *a.* having the qualities of a lion.
LEOPARD, (lep') *n.* spotted quadruped.
LEPER, *n.* one infected with leprosy.
LEPORINE, *a.* pertaining to a hare.
LEPROUS, *a.* affected with leprosy—cutaneous
LESION, *n.* hurt. [disease
LESSEE, *n.* taker—LESSOR, *n.* giver—of a lease
LESSEN, *v.* diminish.
LESSON, *n.* portion of a book to be read or learned;
LETHAL, *a.* mortal; deadly. [doctrine inculcated
LETHARGY, *n.* morbid drowsiness; dulness.
LETHE, (lē'thē) *n.* river of forgetfulness; oblivion.
LEVANT, (vant') *n.* eastern countries along the
Mediterranean.
LEVEE, (lev'ē) *n.* public reception; bank of earth.
LEVER, (lē') *n.* mechanical power.
LEVERET, (lev') *n.* young hare.
LEVIABLE, (lev') *a.* that may be levied.
LEVIATHAN, (vī') *n.* large sea animal.
LEVIGATE, *v.* polish; reduce to powder.
LEVITY, *n.* want of seriousness.
LEVY, *v.* or *n.* raise, or raising money or troops.
LEWD, *a.* lustful.
LEXICOGRAPHY, *n.* art of composing dictionaries.
LEXICON, *n.* dictionary.
LEX NON SCRIPTA, L. common or unwritten
LEX SCRIPTA, L. statute law. [law.
LEX TALIONIS, L. law of retaliation or revenge.
LEZE-MAJESTY, *n.* treason (L. *laesa majestas*).
LIABLE, *a.* exposed; responsible; obnoxious.
LIAS, *n.* secondary rock; lime, marl and clay.
LIBATION, *n.* offering of wine.
LIBEL, *n.* defamatory writing; lampoon;—*v.* de-
LIBELLOUS, *a.* defamatory. [fame by writing.
LIBERAL, *a.* free in giving; enlarged; candid.
LIBERALIZE, *v.* free from narrow views.
LIBERATOR, *n.* one who liberates or sets free.
LIBERTINE, *n.* dissolute man;—*a.* licentious.
LIBERTINISM, (lib') *n.* licentiousness of doctrine
LIBIDINOUS, (bid') *a.* lustful; licentious. [or life.
LIBRARIAN, *n.* one in charge of a library.
LIBRARY, *n.* collection of books.
LIBRATION, *n.* act of balancing.
LIBRATORY, *a.* moving like a balance.
LICENSE, LICENCE, *n.* permission; excess of
liberty;—*v.* permit by legal warrant; authorize.
LICENTIATE, *n.* one who has a license.
LICENTIOUS, *a.* loose in morals.
LICKERISH, *a.* nice; delicate.
LICTOR, *n.* Roman magistrate, with axe and rods.
LIEF, *ad.* willingly. LIEGE, *n.* lord;—*a.* trusty.
LIEN, (lī'en, lē'en) *n.* legal claim.
LIEU, (lū) *n.* stead place.
LIEUTENANT, *n.* deputy; officer next below cap-
LIFE-GUARD, *n.* guard of a king's person. [tain.
LIGAMENT, *n.* anything which ties or unites.
LIGATURE, *n.* bandage; stiffness, as of a joint.
LIGHTER, *n.* one who lights; open boat.
LIGHT-HOUSE, *n.* house with light to direct sea-
LIGHT-MINDED, *a.* volatile. [men.
LIGHTNING, *n.* flash of electricity.
LIGHTS, *n. pl.* lungs of brutes.
LIGNEOUS, *a.* wooden; resembling wood.
LIGNINE, *n.* vegetable fibre.
LIGNITE, *n.* fossil wood, between peat and coal.
LIGNUM VITÆ, *n.* hard wood, used for wheels, &c.
LIKELIHOOD, LIKELINESS, *n.* probability.
LIKING, *n.* inclination; desire.
LILAC, (lī') *n.* flowering shrub.
LILIACEOUS, *a.* pertaining to a lily.
LILIPUTIAN, *a.* diminutive.
LIMBERNESS, *n.* being limber; flexibility; pliancy.
LIMBO, *n.* borders of hell; place of restraint.
LIMITABLE, *a.* that may be bounded.
LIMITATION, *n.* restriction.
LIMNER, *n.* one who limns; portrait painter.
LIMPET, *n.* shell-fish adhering to bare rocks.
LIMPID, *a.* pure; transparent.
LIMY, *a.* containing lime.
LINCH-PIN, *n.* pin to keep wheel on axletree.
LINEAGE, (lin'ē) *n.* race; descent.

LINEAL, (lin'ē) *a.* composed of lines; in direct line.
LINEAMENT, *n.* outline; feature.
LINEAR, *a.* like a line.
LINEN, *a.* made of flax or hemp;—*n.* cloth of flax or hemp.
LINGUAL, *a.* pertaining to the tongue.
LINGUIST, *n.* one skilled in languages.
LINGUISTIC, *a.* relating to languages.
LINIMENT, *n.* soft ointment.
LINKS, *n. pl.* flat or slightly undulating ground on sea shore.
LINNET, *n.* small singing bird.
LINNÆAN, *a.* of Linnæus, celebrated botanist—died 1778.
LINOLEUM, *n.* linseed oil and chloride of sulphur mixed with ground cork used for floorcloth.
LINSEED OIL, *n.* pressed from seed of lint or flax.
LINSTOCK, *n.* cannoneer's staff to hold match.
LINTEL, *n.* upper part of door-frame.
LIONIZE, *v.* treat as lion or object of interest.
LIPOGRAM, *n.* writing excluding a particular letter.
LIQUEFACTION, *n.* act of melting.
LIQUEFY, *v.* melt; become fluid.
LIQUESCENT, *a.* dissolving.
LIQUID, *a.* that flows;—*n.* flowing substance.
LIQUIDATION, *n.* act of liquidating.
LIQUIDATOR, *n.* one who liquidates or adjusts debts.
LIQUIDITY, *n.* quality of being liquid.
LIQUOR, *n.* liquid; strong drink.
LIQUORICE, *n.* sweet root from which Spanish juice is got.
LIST, *v.* enrol for service; hearken;—*n.* roll; strip of cloth.
LISTEL, *n.* in *architecture*, a fillet.
LISTLESSLY, *ad.* without attention; heedlessly.
LITANY, *n.* solemn form of prayer.
LITERAL, *a.* word for word.
LITERARY, *a.* relating to literature—acquaintance with books.
LITERATI, (lit-er-ā'ti) *n. pl.* men of letters.
LITHENESS, (lith') *n.* flexibility; limberness.
LITHOGRAPHY, *n.* transferring writing to stone and printing copies therefrom.
LITHOLOGY, *n.* natural history of stones.
LITHOTOMY, (thot') *n.* cutting for stone in bladder.
LITHOTRITY, (thot') *n.* bruising stone so as to pass it from bladder in small pieces.
LITIGANT, *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit.
LITIGATION, *n.* litigating or contending in law.
LITIGIOUS, (tij') *a.* inclined to go to law.
LITMUS, *n.* blue dye reddened by acids.
LITRE, (leetr) *n.* French measure just above a quart.
LITTORAL, *a.* belonging to the shore.
LITURGICAL, *a.* pertaining to a liturgy—formulary of prayers.
LIVELIHOOD, *n.* means of living.
LIVELINESS, *n.* sprightliness.
LIVELONG, *a.* long in passing.
LIVER, *n.* organ which secretes bile.
LIVERY, *n.* giving possession; particular dress.
LIVERYMAN, *n.* freeman of city of London.
LIVID, *a.* discoloured by bruise; lead-coloured.
LIVING, *n.* subsistence; support; benefice.
LIVRAISON, (zong) *n.* part printed in advance; delivery.
LIXIVIAL, *a.* made from lixivium or lye.
LIZARD, *n.* scaly reptile.
LLANOS, *n.* vast level plains in N. of S. America.
LLOYD'S, *n.* society of London underwriters.
LOADSTAR, LODESTAR, *n.* pole-star; cynosure.
LOADSTONE, LODESTONE, *n.* ore of iron; native magnet.
LOAFER, *n.* low idler.
LOAM, *n.* rich earth.
LOATH, LOTH, *ad.* unwilling; reluctant.
LOATHE, *v.* hate; be disgusted by.
LOATHSOMENESS, *n.* quality that excites disgust.
LOBBY-MEMBER, *n.* one who frequents lobby of a legislature.
LOBE, *n.* round projection or division.
LOBSTER, *n.* crustaceous fish.
LOCATION, *n.* placing; position.
LOCH, LOUGH, *n.* lake; arm of the sea.
LOCKAGE, *n.* materials for canal locks.
LOCKER, *n.* close place fastened by lock.
LOCKET, *n.* catch; ornamental lock.
LOCOMOTION, *n.* moving from place to place.
LOCOMOTIVE, having power to change place;—*n.* steam engine on wheels.
LOCUM TENENS, L. holding place; substitute.
LOCUS, L. line solving a problem; place.
L. S. *locus sigilli*, L. place for the seal.
LOCUST, *n.* insect; tree.
LODGMENT, *n.* lodging; position secured by assailants.
LOGARITHM, (log') *n.* 103=1000; 3 here is log. of 1000 to base 10.
LOG-BOOK, *n* register of ship's way.
LOGGERHEAD, *n.* dunse; *at loggerheads*, disputing.
LOGICAL, *a.* according to logic—art of reasoning.
LOGICIAN, *n.* person versed in logic.
LOG-LINE, *n.* line to measure ship's way.
LOGOMACHY, (go') *n.* contention about words.
LOGWOOD, *n.* wood used in dyeing.
LOIN, *n.* back of an animal; reins.
LOLLARD, *n.* follower of Wickliffe; heretic.
LOMBARD, *n.* money-lender.
LONGEVITY, (jev') *n.* length of life.
LONGING, *n.* earnest desire; continual wish.
LONGITUDE, *n.* distance east or west from first meridian.
LOO, *n.* game at cards.
LOOM, *n.* weaver's frame;—*v.* appear elevated.
LOON, *n.* simple fellow; kind of bird.
LOOT, *n.* or *v.* plunder. LOP, *v.* cut short.
LOQUACITY, *n.* being loquacious; talkativeness.
LORDLINESS, *n.* grand manner; hauteur.
LORDSHIP, *n.* dominion; title given to a lord.
LORE, *n.* learning; instruction.
LORETTE, *n.* one of the demi-monde.
LORGNETTE, (nyet') *n.* opera-glass.
LORICATE, *v.* plate over. LORN, *a.* forsaken; lost; lonely.
LOTION, *n.* medicinal wash.
LOTTERY, *n.* distribution of prizes by lot.
LOUNGER, (lounj') *n.* one who lounges; idle person.
LOVE-FEAST, *n.* religious festival.
LOVE-SICK, *a.* languishing through love.
LOW-BRED, *a.* bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.
LOWER, (lō') *v.* let down; sink.
LOWER, (low') *v.* appear dark; threaten.
LOWERY, (low') *a.* cloudy; threatening rain.
LOW-GERMAN, *n.* language akin to Dutch or Friesic.
LOWLINESS, *n.* freedom from pride; meanness.
LOWNESS, *n.* depression.
LOW-WINES, *n. pl.* first run of the still.
LOXIA, *n.* wry neck. LOYALTY, *n.* fidelity.
LOZENGE, *n.* rhomb; small cake of sugar.
LUBBER, *n.* heavy, idle fellow.
LUBRICATE, *v.* make slippery or lubricous.
LUBRICITY, *n.* smoothness.
LUCERNAL, *a.* pertaining to a lamp. [Venus; Satan.
LUCID, *a.* clear; shining. LUCIFER, *n.* planet
LUCKY, *a.* fortunate; successful by chance or luck.
LUCRATIVE, *a.* bringing lucre or gain; profitable.
LUCUBRATION, *n.* nocturnal study.
LUCULENT, *a.* clear; bright; evident.
LUDICROUS, *a.* exciting laughter.
LUES, (lu-es) *n.* pestilential disease or poison.
LUFF, *n.* part towards wind;—*v.* turn ship's head towards wind.
LUG, *v.* carry with labour;—*n.* heavy load; sail.
LUGGAGE, *n.* baggage. LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* mournful.
LUKEWARM, *a.* moderately warm; indifferent.
LULLABY, *n.* song to quiet infants.
LUMBAGO, *n.* rheumatic pain in small of back.
LUMBAR, LUMBAL, *a.* of or near loins.
LUMBER, *n.* anything useless or cumbersome.
LUMINARY, *n.* any body that gives light.
LUMINOUS, *a.* enlightened; light.
LUMPER, *n.* one who loads or unloads ships.
LUMPISH, *a.* heavy; dull. LUMPY, *a.* full of lumps.
LUNAR, *a.* pertaining to moon.
LUNARIAN, *n.* inhabitant of moon.
LUNATIC, *a.* or *n.* affected, or one affected, with lunacy.
LUNACY, *n.* mental derangement.
LUNETTE, *n.* half-moon fortification; blind over the eyes; high opening for light.
LUNATION, *n.* revolution of moon about earth.
LUNG, *n.* organ of respiration.
LUNGE, *n.* sudden push or thrust with sword.
LUNT, *n.* match-cord to fire cannon.
LUNULAR, *a.* shaped like new moon.
LUPULIN, (lū') *n.* bitter principle of hops.
LURCH, *n.* sudden roll of ship; deserted state; *v.* roll to one side; defeat.
LURID, *a.* gloomy; dismal.
LUSCIOUS, *a.* sweet or rich, so as to cloy.
LUSIAD, *n.* Portuguese epic poem by Camoens—pub. 1571.
LUSORY, *a.* playful; sportive.
LUSTRE, *n.* brightness; kind of lamp.
LUSTFUL, *a.* having irregular or evil desires.

LUSTRAL, *a.* used in purification.
LUSTRATION, *a.* purification. LUSTRING, *n.*
LUSTROUS, *a.* bright; glossy. [glossy silk.
LUSTRUM, *n.* period of five years.
LUSTY, *a.* full of vigour; hearty.
LUSUS NATURAE, L. freak of nature.
LUTE, *n.* instrument of music; composition like
LUTHERAN, *a.* pertaining to Luther. [clay.
LUXATE, *v.* put out of joint; dislocate.
LUXURIANT, *a.* exuberant in growth.
LUXURIATE, *v.* grow to excess; enjoy exceed-
LUXURIOUS, *a.* voluptuous. [ingly.
LUXURY, *n.* excess in eating or dress. [meeting.
LYCEUM, *n.* literary association or its place of
LYDIAN, *a.* noting soft, slow music; effeminate.
LYE, *n.* solution of alkaline salt.
LYING, *n.* vice of falsehood;—*a.* recumbent.
LYING-TO, *a.* sailing as nearly as possible against wind, so as to meet waves. [animal fluid.
LYMPHATIC, *a.* pertaining to lymph—colourless
LYNCH, *v.* punish without legal formality.
LYRIC, *a.* adapted to the lyre.
LYRIST, (lir') *n.* one who plays harp or lyre

## M

MAB, *n.* queen of the fairies. [small broken stones.
MACADAMIZE, (ad') *v.* form or cover road with
MACARONI, (rō') *n.* finical fellow; food made of wheaten paste formed into long slender tubes.
MACE, *n.* ensign of authority; spice.
MACERATE, *v.* make lean. [immoral; unprincipled.
MACHIAVELIAN, (mak-e-a-vēl'yan) *a.* politically
MACHINATION, *n.* malicious scheme.
MACHINIST, (shēn') *n.* constructor of machines.
MACROCOSM, (mac') *n.* visible universe, apart from
MACULA, (mak') *n.* spot, as on the skin. [man.
MADDEN, *v.* make or become mad.
MADEIRA, *n.* wine made in Madeira.
MADEMOISELLE, (mad-mwa-zel) *n.* miss.
MADONNA, *n.* Virgin Mary or her picture.
MADREPORE, *n.* kind of coral.
MADRIGAL, *n.* pastoral air or song.
MAELSTROM, *n.* whirlpool.
MAGAZINE, *n.* storehouse; pamphlet.
MAGDALEN, (mag') *n.* penitent fallen woman.
MAGGOT, *n.* grub; worm; egg of the green fly;
MAGI, *n.* eastern philosophers. [whim; caprice.
MAGIAN, *n.* one of the Magi.
MAGILP, *n.* linseed oil and mastic varnish mixed.
MAGICAL, *a.* produced by magic.
MAGIC, *n.* apparently supernatural action.
MAGICIAN, *n.* one skilled in magic.
MAGISTERIAL, *a.* authoritative; dogmatic.
MAGISTRACY, *n.* office of a magistrate. [power.
MAGISTRATE, *n.* one invested with executive
MAGNA CHARTA, (kar) *n.* charter of English rights.
MAGNANIMITY, *n.* greatness of mind; generosity.
MAGNATE, *n.* great person.
MAGNESIA, sulphate of, *n.* = Epsom salts.
MAGNET, *n.* loadstone ore which attracts iron.
MAGNETISM, *n.* properties of magnet; attraction.
MAGNETIZE, *v.* impart or receive properties of
MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* grandeur. [magnet.
MAGNILOQUENCE, *n.* high-sounding language.
MAGNOLIA, *n.* American shrub with large frag-
MAGPIE, *n.* chattering bird. [rant flowers; tulip tree.
MAHABHARATA, (var') *n.* Indian historical poem.
MAHOGANY, *n.* beautiful hard wood used in
MAIM, *v.* disable a limb. [making furniture.
MAINLAND, *n.* continent.
MAINTAIN, *v.* keep; preserve; support with food.
MAINTENANCE, *n.* sustenance. MAIZE, *n.* Indian
MAJESTY, *n.* dignity; grandeur; title. [corn.
MAJOR, *a.* greater; elder;—*n.* military officer next
MAJORDOMO, *n.* steward. [above captain.
MAJORITY, *n.* greater number; full age; rank of
MAKEBATE, *n.* one who stirs up contention. [major.
MALACHITE, *n.* greenstone; carbonate of copper.
MALADMINISTRATION, *n.* bad management.
MALADY, *n.* sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
MALA FIDE, (fi'-de) L. in bad faith.
MALAISE, Fr. *n.* uneasiness; discomfort.
MALAPERT, *a.* bold; saucy.
MALAPROPISM, *n.* misapplying fine words from desire to use fine language.
MALAR, (mā') *a.* relating to the cheek.
MALARIA, *n.* noxious exhalation.
MALCONTENT, *a.* discontented;—*n.* one who is
MALEDICTION, *n.* curse. [dissatisfied.
MALEFACTOR, *n.* one guilty of crime; felon;
MALEVOLENCE, *n.* ill-will. [convict.
MALPLEASANCE, *n.* illegal or wrong act.
MALFORMATION, *n.* ill or wrong formation.
MALICE, *n.* extreme enmity; malignity.
MALICIOUS, *a.* ill-disposed; malignant.
MALIGN, (lin') *v.* traduce; slander;—*a.* malicious.
MALIGNANT, *a.* malicious; dangerous to life.
MALINGERER, (ling') *n.* soldier who pretends
MALISON, (mal'e-zn) *n.* malediction. [sickness.
MALLEABLE, that can be extended by beating.
MALLOWS, MALLOW, *n.* emolient plant.
MALMSEY, (mam'ze) *n.* sort [of grape and wine.
MALPRACTICE, *n.* evil practice.
MALTHUSIANISM, *n.* that population, when unchecked, grows faster than food can possibly be produced. [and dried.
MALTSTER, *n.* maker of malt—barley steeped
MALTREATMENT, *n.* ill-treatment. [office of trust.
MALVERSATION, *n.* evil conduct—especially in
MAMMAL, *n.* animal that suckles its young.
MAMMOTH, *n.* huge quadruped now extinct.
MAMMILLARY, MAMMARY, *a.* (mam') belonging
MAMMON, *n.* riches; wealth. [to the breasts.
MANACLES, *n. pl.* chains for the hands.
MANAGEABLE, *a.* governable.
MANDAMUS, (da') *n.* command issued by a court.
MANDARIN, (ren) *n.* Chinese public official. [order.
MANDATORY, *a.* enjoining; giving mandate or
MANDIBULAR, *a.* belonging to the mandible or
MANDUCATION, *n.* act of chewing. [jaw.
MANEGE, (nazh) *n.* school for horsemanship.
MANES, (ma'nez) *n. pl.* departed souls.
MANGANESE, *n.* brittle metal.
MANGEL-WURZEL, *n.* kind of beet-root.
MANGER, (man'jer) *n.* eating-trough for cattle.
MANGO, *n.* pickled musk-melon.
MANGY, (manj'e) *a.* with mange or itch, as a beast.
MANIAC, *a.* raving with madness;—*n.* madman.
MANIACAL, (ni') *a.* raving; in mania or madness.
MANICHEES, *n.* Persian sect who held two supreme principles, one good and the other
MANIFESTO, *n.* public declaration. [evil.
MANIKIN, *n.* little man.
MANIPULAR, *a.* pertaining to a hand.
MANIPULATION, *n.* operating upon—especially to give a false appearance.
MANLINESS, *n.* bravery; qualities of a man.
MANNA, *n.* juice of a tree, used as a medicine.
MANNERISM, *n.* studied uniformity of manner.
MANŒUVRE, (noo'ver) *n.* evolution; stratagem; —*v.* manage with address. [of air or gas.
MANOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure density
MANORIAL, *a.* pertaining to manor.
MANOR, *n.* lord's estate in lands. [without malice.
MANSLAUGHTER, *n.* killing a person in passion
MANTEL, *n.* piece of timber or stone over fireplace.
MANTELET, *n.* small mantle or cloak for women.
MANUAL, *a.* performed by the hand; *n.* small book.
MANUFACTORY, *n.* place where goods are made.
MANUFACTURE, *v.* or *n.* make, or thing made,
MANUMISSION, *n.* act of freeing slaves. [by hand.
MANURE, (nūr) *n.* anything that fertilizes land.
MANUSCRIPT, *n.* any writing done by hand.
MANX, *n.* language of Isle of Man (Celtic).
MAPPERY, *n.* art of designing maps.
MARANATHA, (na) *n.* a curse. [cherries.
MARASCHINO, (ke') *n.* *liqueur* distilled from
MARASMUS, (ras') *n.* wasting of flesh without
MARAUD, *v.* rove for plunder. [fever.
MARCESCENT, *a.* withering.
MARCHES, *n. pl.* borders; confines.
MARCHIONESS, *n.* wife of a marquis.
MARCID, *a.* lean; withered. [hog's lard.
MARGARINE, *n.* pearl-like substance got from
MARGINAL, *a.* placed in the margin or border.
MARIGOLD, *n.* yellow flower. [in ship; navy.
MARINE, (rēn) *a.* of the sea;—*n.* soldier doing duty

MARIOLATRY. (ol') *n.* worship of Virgin Mary.
MARITAL, (mar') *a.* pertaining to a husband.
MARITIME, *a.* pertaining to commerce by sea.
MARK, *n.* German coin—a shilling.
MARKSMAN, *n.* man skilful in shooting.
MARLACEOUS, *a.* consisting in, like, or abounding with marl.
MARLINE, (mar') *n.* small line of two strands to prevent rubbing.
MARMALADE, (mar') *n.* orange jam.
MARMOREAN, *a.* pertaining to marble.
MAROON, *n.* free black on West India mountains.
MARQUE, *n. letter of*, commission to make reprisal on an enemy.
MARQUEE, (kee) *n.* large tent.
MARQUETRY, (mark') *n.* inlaid work of shells, &c
MARQUIS, *n.* title of nobility.
MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* of fit age to be married.
MARROW, *n.* soft substance in bones; essence.
MARS, *n.* god of war; planet.
MARSEILLAISE, *n.* national song of French republic.
MARSHAL, *n.* chief officer, civil or military;—*v.*
MARSUPIAL, *a.* having bag or pouch.
MARTELLO, *n.* round tower.
MARTEN, *n.* kind of weasel.
MARTIAL, *a.* warlike; bold.
MARTIN, *n.* kind of swallow.
MARTINET, (mar') *n.* strict disciplinarian.
MARTINMAS, *n.* festival of St. Martin, 11th November.
MARTINGAL, (mar') *n.* strap to curb horse.
MARTYR, *n.* one put to death for the truth.
MARTYRDOM, *n.* death of a martyr.
MARTYROLOGY, *n.* history of martyrs.
MARVELLOUS. *a.* wonderful.
MASONIC, (son') *a.* pertaining to masonry.
MASONRY, (ma') *n.* work of mason; craft of freemasons.
MASORA, (o') *n.* Rabbinic work on Hebrew Scriptures.
MASQUERADE, (ker-ād') *n.* nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise;—*v.* assemble in masks.
MASSACRE, *n.* promiscuous or cruel slaughter.
MASTERKEY, *n.* key that opens many locks.
MASTERLY, *a.* becoming a master.
MASTERPIECE, *n.* chief performance.
MASTERY, *n.* superiority over.
MASTICATE, *v.* chew.
MASTIC, MASTICH, *n.* resin from tree; mortar mixed with oil.
MASTIFF, *n.* large dog.
MASTODON, (mas') *n.* extinct animal like elephant, but larger.
MASTOID, *a.* like breast or nipple.
MATADORE, (mat') *n.* bull-fighter; card at games of ombre and quadrille.
MATERIAL, *a.* consisting of matter: important.
MATERIALIST, *n.* one denying existence of spiritual substances.
MATERIA MEDICA, *n.* science of substances used as medicines.
MATERNAL, *a.* motherly.
MATERNITY, *a.* relation of mother.
MATHEMATICS, *n. pl.* science of quantity or of magnitude and number.
MATINEE, (te-nā') *n.* morning reception or concert.
MATINS, *n. pl.* morning worship or service.
MATRASS, (mat') *n.* chemical vessel.
MATRICE, *n.* mould. MATRIX, *n.* womb.
MATRICIDE, *n.* murder or murderer of mother.
MATRICULATE, *v.* admit or enter into membership
MATRIMONY, *n.* marriage.
MATRON, (mā') *n.* grave elderly woman; wife.
MATROS, (tros') *n.* artilleryman.
MATTOCK, *n.* pick-axe. MATTRESS, *n.* quilted bed.
MATURITY, *n.* mature state; ripeness.
MATUTINAL, (ti') *a.* in the morning; early.
MAUDLIN, *a.* half-drunk.
MAUL-STICK, *n.* rod to steady painter's hand.
MAUSOLEUM, *n.* magnificent tomb or monument.
MAUVAISE HONTE, (mo-vāz hongt) bashfulness.
MAW, *n.* stomach of beast.
MAWKISH, *a.* sickening; unmanly.
MAXILLARY, (max') *a.* pertaining to jawbone or maxilla.
MAXIM, *n.* established principle; axiom.
MAXIMUM, *n.* greatest quantity.
MAYORALTY, *n.* office of mayor—chief magistrate of corporation.
MAZARINE, *n.* deep blue colour.
MAZE, *n.* labyrinth; astonishment.
MEAD, *n.* liquor of honey and water; meadow.
MEAGRE, *a.* lean; thin.
MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.
MEANDER, *n.* winding course;—*v.* run in windings.
MEASLES, *n.* eruptive disease.
MEASUREMENT, *n.* measuring; dimensions.
MECHANIC, *n.* artisan.
MECHANICAL, *a.* pertaining to machines; acting by physical power.
MECHANICS, *n. pl.* science of motion and force.
MECHANISM, *n.* structure of a machine.
MECHANIST, (mek') one skilled in machines.
MEDAL, *n.* metal with device.
MEDALLION, *n.* large medal; imitation of medal.
MEDALLIST, *n.* person skilled in medals, or who gains a medal.
MEDDLER, *n.* busy-body.
MEDDLESOME, *a.* apt to meddle or interpose.
MEDIAL, *a.* noting average.
MEDIATE, *v.* interpose;—*a.* middle.
MEDIATION, *n.* agency between parties.
MEDIATORIAL, *a.* belonging to mediator or intercessor.
MEDICAL, *a.* pertaining to healing art.
MEDICAMENT, *n.* healing application.
MEDICINAL, *n.* healing.
MEDICINE, *n.* anything that cures; remedy.
MEDIETAS LINGUAE, L. jury half foreign and half native
MEDIEVAL, *a.* of the middle ages.
MEDIOCRE, *a.* of moderate degree.
MEDIOCRITY, *n.* middle state; moderate degree.
MEDITATIVE, *a.* given to contemplation or meditation.
MEDIUM, *n.* means or instrument.
MEDLEY, *n.* mixture; miscellany.
MEDULLARY, (med' or dul') *a.* of or like marrow.
MEED, *n.* reward; recompense.
MEERSCHAUM, *n.* sea-scum; mineral; kind of tobacco-pipe.
MEETLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably; duly.
MEGRIM, *n.* periodical headache; whim.
MELANCHOLY, *a.* dejected;—*n.* dejection of spirits.
MELEE, *n.* mixture; scuffle.
MELIORATE, *v.* make better.
MELLIFEROUS, *a.* producing honey.
MELLIFLUOUS, *a.* sweetly flowing.
MELLOW, *a.* soft with ripeness;—*v.* ripen to softness.
MELODIZE, *v.* make melodious or musical.
MELODRAMA, *n.* play with musical interludes.
MELODY, *n.* agreeable succession of sounds.
MELPOMENE (po'me-ne) the tragic muse.
MEMBRANACEOUS, *a.* consisting of membranes or thin skins; membranous.
MEMENTO, *n.* that which reminds.
MEMENTO MORI, L. remember death.
MEMOIR, *n.* written account or history.
MEMORABILIA, *n. pl.* things to be remembered.
MEMORABLE, *a.* worthy of remembrance.
MEMORANDUM, *n.* note to help memory.
MEMORIAL, *a.* reserving remembrance;—*n.* that which preserves remembrance; statement with petition.
MEMORIALIZE, *v.* present memorial to.
MEMORIA TECHNICA, L. artificial memory.
MEMORITER, (or') L. from memory; by heart.
MEMORIZE, *v.* cause to be remembered.
MENACE, *v.* threaten;—*n.* threat.
MENAGERIE, *n.* collection of animals.
MENDACITY, *n.* falsehood.
MENDICANT, *n.* beggar.
MENDICITY, *n.* state of beggary.
MENIAL, *a.* low;—*n.* domestic.
MENSA ET THORO, L. from bed and board.
MENSTRUAL, *a.* monthly.
MENSTRUOUS, *a.* with monthly courses.
MENSTRUUM, *n.* dissolving fluid.
MENSURATION, *n.* act of measuring.
MENTOR, *n.* faithful counsellor.
MEPHISTOPHELEAN, *a.* diabolical; sardonic.
MEPHITIC, (fit') *a.* poisonous; noxious; foul.
MEPHITIS, (fit') *n.* noxious exhalations.
MERCENARY, *a.* that may be hired; greedy of gain.
MERCERY, *n.* goods of mercers—dealers in silk,
MERCHANDISE, *n.* goods for sale; trade. [wool, &c.
MERCURIAL, *a.* composed of quicksilver; flighty.
MERCURY, *n.* quicksilver; planet.
MERETRICIOUS, *a.* lewd; gaudy.
MERIDIAN, *n.* great circle crossed by sun at noon; noon.
MERINO, (re') *n.* variety of sheep or their wool.
MERITORIOUS, *a.* deserving reward.
MERLE, *n.* blackbird.
MERLIN, *n.* kind of hawk.
MERMAID, *n.* fabled sea-woman.
MEROVINGIAN, *n.* earliest Frankish kings of Gaul; succeeded by Carlovingians in 752.
MERRIMENT, *n.* gaiety with laughter; noisy sport.
MESENTERY, (mes'-) *n.* membrane in intestines.
MESH, *n.* space between threads in net;—*v.* catch in net.
MESMERISM, *n.* producing sleep by passing the hands over the body.

MESNE, (men') *a.* middle; intervening. [binger.
MESSENGER, *n.* one who bears a message; har-
MESSUAGE, (mes'wāj) *n.* house and adjoining land.
METAL, *n.* simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat. [metals.
METALLURGY, *n.* art of separating and refining
METAMORPHOSE, (mor') *v.* change shape of.
METAMORPHOSIS, (mor') *n.* change of form.
METAPHORICAL, *a.* with a metaphor or similitude; figurative.
METHRASTIC, *a.* literal; rendered word for word.
METAPHYSICAL, *a.* according to metaphysics; abstract. [ing.
METAPHYSICS, *n. pl.* science of being or know-
METAYER, *n.* one who tills the soil for half pro-
METE, *v.* measure. [duce.
METEMPSYCHOSIS (o') *n.* that the soul passes at death into another animal.
METEOR, *n.* luminous body passing in air.
METEOROLITE, (or') *n.* meteoric stone. [weather.
METEOROLOGY, *n.* science of atmosphere and
METER, *n.* instrument for measuring. [water.
METHEGLIN, (theg') *n.* fermented honey and
METHODICAL, *a.* ranged or proceeding in order.
METHODISM, *n.* doctrines and worship of Methodists, founded by Wesley.
METOPE, *n.* interval between triglyphs.
METRE, (mētr) *n.* French measure, 39.3 inches.
METRICAL, *a.* in metre or poetic measure.
METROLOGY, *n.* history of weights and measures.
METROPOLITAN, *a.* pertaining to metropolis or
METTLE, *n.* courage. [chief city;—*n.* archbishop.
MEUM AND TUUM, L. *mine* and *thine*. [child.
MEW, *n.* or *v.* cage or coop. MEWL, *v.* cry as a
MEWS, *n.* royal stables in London; lane for stables.
MEZZOTINTO, *n.* engraving on copper, by scrap-
MIASMA, *n.* noxious effluvia. [ing and burnishing.
MICHAELMAS, *n.* feast of St. Michael, 29th Sept.
MICROCOSM, *n.* the little world—man.
MICROPHONE, *n.* instrument to magnify sounds.
MICROSCOPE, *n.* optical instrument for magnify-
MIDRIFF, *n.* diaphragm or breathing muscle. [ing.
MIDSHIPMAN, *n.* naval cadet or young officer.
MIDWIFERY, *n.* assistance in child-birth
MIEN, (mēn) *n.* look; air.
MIGNONETTE, (min-yo-net') *n.* fragrant plant.
MIGRATORY, *a.* disposed to migrate or remove.
MILCH, *a.* giving milk.
MILDEW, *n.* honey dew; spots on cloth or paper; —*v.* taint with mildew.
MILEAGE, *n.* fees per mile—1760 yards.
MILESIAN, *n.* native of Ireland, conquered by Milesius, king of Spain, 1300 years B.C.
MILITANT, *a.* engaged in warfare; fighting.
MILITATE, *v.* oppose.
MILITIA, *n.* national military force.
MILKYWAY, *n.* white track in heavens; galaxy.
MILL-COG, *n.* tooth of wheel.
MILLENARIAN, *n.* one who believes in the millen-
MILLENARY, *a.* consisting of a thousand. [nium.
MILLENNIAL, *a.* of the millennium. [earth.
MILLENNIUM, *n.* 1000 years of Christ's reign on
MILLI, *n.* divides French weights and measures by 1000—*e.g.*, milligramme = ·015 of a grain; millilitre = ·061 of cubic inch; millimetre = ·039
MILLIARD, *n.* 1000 millions. [of an inch.
MILLINER, *n.* one who makes millinery—ladies'
MILLION, *n.* ten hundred thousand. [head-dress.
MILLIONAIRE, *n.* one worth a million.
MILT, *n.* the spleen; roe of fishes.
MIMETIC, *a.* given to aping; mimical.
MIMIC, *v.* or *n.* imitate, or imitator, for sport.
MIMICRY, *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport.
MINARET, (min') *n.* small spire.
MINCINGLY, *ad.* with short steps; with affectation.
MINER, *n.* one who digs mines. [or in the earth.
MINERAL, *n.* substance not organic, existing on
MINERALOGY, (al') *n.* science of minerals.
MINERVA, *n.* goddess of wisdom and arts
MINIATURE, *n.* small likeness.
MINIM, *n.* dwarf; note in music; drop.
MINIMUM, *n.* the least quantity.
MINION, *n.* favourite; dependent; small type.
MINISTERIAL, *a.* of a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal. [tion; ministers of State.
MINISTRY, *n.* office; servant; ecclesiastical func-
MINNESINGER, (min-ne') *n.* German lyric poet (1100—1300, A.D.) [twenty-one.
MINOR, *a.* less; smaller;—*n.* person under age of
MINORITY, *n.* being under age; smaller number.
MINOTAUR, *n.* fabled monster, half man, half
MINSTER, *n.* cathedral. [bull.
MINSTREL, *n.* singer and player on instrument.
MINSTRELSY, *n.* company of musicians; body of
MINT, *n.* place where money is coined. [songs.
MINTAGE, *n.* that which is coined or stamped.
MINUET, (min') *n.* graceful dance.
MINUS, *a.* algebraic term denoting subtraction; less. [business of a meeting.
MINUTE-BOOK, (min'it) *n.* book for recording
MINUTE-GUN, *n.* gun fired every minute.
MINUTIAE, *n.* small particulars.
MINX, *n.* pert, wanton girl. [remains.
MIOCENE, (mi'o) *a.* less recent; with fewer
MIRABILE DICTU, L. wonderful to relate.
MIRACLE, *n.* act beyond human power.
MIRACULOUS, *a.* supernatural; wonderful.
MIRAGE, (razh') *n.* optical illusion, giving an image of water in sandy deserts, or elevating
MIS, as prefix, *wrongly*. [objects in the air.
MISADVENTURE, *n.* mischance; misfortune.
MISANTHROPIC, (throp') *a.* like a mis'anthrope.
MISANTHROPY, (an') *n.* hatred of mankind.
MISANTHROPIST, (an') *n.* hater of mankind.
MISAPPREHENSION, *n.* mistake.
MISBECOME, *v.* suit ill. MISBEHAVIOUR, *n.* ill
MISBELIEF, *n.* false belief. [conduct.
MISCALCULATION, *n.* wrong calculation.
MISCALL, *v.* call by a wrong name.
MISCARRIAGE, *n.* failure; abortion.
MISCEGENATION, (mis') *n.* mixture of races.
MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* mixed; of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, (mis') *n.* collection of writings;
MISCHANCE, *n.* misfortune. [mixture.
MISCHIEF, *n.* evil whether intended or not.
MISCHIEVOUS, *a.* injurious.
MISCIBLE, *a.* that can be mixed.
MISCONCEPTION, *n.* wrong conception.
MISCONDUCT, *n.* bad behaviour.
MISCREANT, (mis') *n.* vile wretch.
MISDEED, *n.* evil action; misdoing; offence.
MISDEMEANOUR, *n.* ill behaviour; offence.
MISDIRECT, *v.* direct to wrong person or place.
MISE, (meez) *n.* issue in real actions; cost.
MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.* improper application.
MISERABLE, *a.* wretched; unhappy; worthless.
MISERERE, (re're) L. have pity.
MISERLY, *a.* very covetous.
MISERY, *n.* wretchedness; distress; calamity.
MISFORTUNE, *n.* calamity.
MISGIVING, *n.* weakening of confidence; distrust.
MISGOVERNMENT, *n.* bad administration.
MISGUIDANCE, *n.* wrong direction.
MISHAP, *n.* ill chance or accident. [*Gemara*.
MISHNA, *n.* text of Talmud; the commentary is
MISINFORM, *v.* give erroneous information.
MISINTERPRET, *v.* explain erroneously; miscon-
MISJUDGE, *v.* judge amiss. [strue.
MISLAY, *v.* lay in wrong place; lose.
MISLEAD, *v.* lead into error.
MISLE, (miz'l) *v.* rain in minute drops.
MISMANAGEMENT, *n.* bad management.
MISNOMER, *n.* wrong name.
MISOGAMIST, (og') *n.* marriage hater.
MISOGYNIST, (og') *n.* woman hater.
MISPRINT, *v.* print wrong;—*n.* error in printing.
MISPRISION, *n.* high offence, below capital.
MISQUOTE, *v.* quote incorrectly.
MISREPRESENTATION, *n.* false account.
MISRULE, *n.* confusion; unjust domination.
MISSAL, *n.* Roman Catholic mass-book.
MISSHAPE, *v.* shape ill.
MISSILE, (mis'il) *n.* weapon to be thrown.
MISSION, *n.* sending; persons sent; errand.
MISSIONARY, *n.* one sent to spread religion;—*a.* of missions.
MISSIVE, *n.* message or letter sent.
MISSTATEMENT, *n.* wrong statement.
MIST, *n.* rain in very fine drops.
MISTER, *n.* title of address, used for master.
MISTIME, *v.* not to time aright.
MISTLETOE, *n.* plant that grows on trees. [dress.
MISTRESS, *n.* woman who governs; term of ad-

MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* suspicious.
MISUNDERSTANDING, *n.* misconception; dis-
MISUSAGE, *n.* bad treatment [agreement.
MISUSE, (ūs') bad use.
MITHRAS, *n.* great Persian deity—the sun. [leviate.
MITRE, *n.* bishop's cap. MITIGATE, *v.* lessen; al-
MITRAILLEUSE, *n.* gun firing several barrels at
MITTEN, *n.* cover for hand. [once.
MITTIMUS, *n.* warrant of commitment to prison.
MIZZENMAST, *n.* mast nearest the stern.
MNEMONICS, *n. pl.* art of memory. [ther of Muses.
MNEMOSYNE, (mos'i-ne) *n.* goddess of memory, mo-
MOAT, *n.* ditch round a castle, &c.
MOBILITY, *n.* activity; fickleness; the populace.
MOBILIZE, *v.* make ready for active service.
MOCASSIN, (moc') *n.* soleless shoe of leather; poison-
MOCKERY, *n.* derision; scorn. [ous water serpent.
MODAL, *a.* relating to form.
MODALITY, *n.* manner of conceiving relations.
MODEL, (mod'el) *n.* structure for imitation;—*v.*
MODERATOR, *n.* one who presides. [plan; shape.
MODERNIZE, *v.* make modern or of present time.
MODESTY, *n.* absence of conceit; chastity.
MODICUM, *n.* small portion.
MODIFICATION, *n.* modifying; changing form or
MODILLION, *n.* kind of bracket. [degree.
MODISH, *a.* fashionable.
MODISTE, (dēst) *n.* female artist in dress.
MODULATE, *v.* vary sounds.
MODULATOR, *n.* that which varies sounds.
MODULE, *n.* model; scale for building from.
MODULUS, (mod') *n.* constant multiplier.
MODUS OPERANDI, L. mode of working. [lect.
MOESO-GOTHIC, *n.* earliest written Teutonic dia-
MOGUL, (gul') *n.* formerly emperor of the Moguls
MOHAIR, *n.* stuff of goat's hair. [in Asia.
MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* or *n.* pertaining to, follower
MOIETY, *n.* half. [of, Mohammed.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, (mwar anteek) *n.* watered silk.
MOISTURE, *n.* slight wetness.
MOLAR, *a.* adapted to grind. [treacle.
MOLASSES, *n.* syrup which drains from sugar;
MOLE, *n.* natural spot; pier; mound; little animal.
MOLECULAR, (lec') *a.* of or like to molecules.
MOLECULE, *n.* small particle.
MOLESKIN, *n.* strong twilled fustian.
MOLESTATION, *n.* annoyance.
MOLINIST, *n.* follower of Molina—Spanish Jesuit;
MOLLIENT, *a.* soothing. [on grace and freewill
MOLLIFY, *v.* soften; assuage. [shell.
MOLLUSCOUS, *a.* soft-bodied; without bones or
MOLLY MAGUIRE, *n.* member of Irish secret
MOLOCH, *n.* god of the Phœnicians. [association.
MOMENTARY, *a.* lasting a moment only.
MOMENTOUS, *a.* important.
MOMENTUM, *n.* force of moving body.
MOMUS, *n.* god of raillery and ridicule.
MONACHISM, (mon') *n.* monastic life.
MONADIC, (ad') *a.* nature of monad or atom.
MONANDRIA, *n.* class with only one stamen.
MONARCHICAL, (ark') *a.* of monarch or monarchy
MONASTERY, *n.* house of monks. [—kingdom.
MONASTICISM, (as') *n.* monastic life.
MONETARY, (mun') *a.* relating to money. [coinage.
MONETIZE, *v.* give standard value to in a country's
MONGREL, *a.* *n.* of mixed breed. [universe.
MONISM, *n.* only one principle or element in the
MONITOR, *n.* one who warns; subordinate instruc-
MONITORY, *a.* giving warning. [tor.
MONKERY, *n.* practices of monks.
MONKEY, *n.* animal like the ape.
MONKISH, *a.* pertaining to monks.
MONODY, *n.* song by one person.
MONOGAMY, *n.* marriage to one wife. [interwover
MONOGRAM, (mon') *n.* cipher composed of letter
MONOGRAPH, *n.* account of a single thing.
MONOLITH, *n.* single large stone sculptured
MONOLOGUE, *n.* speech by one person.
MONOMANIA, *n.* craziness on one subject only.
MONOMETALLISM, *n.* the one metal coinage
MONOPOLIZE, *v.* engross the whole. [standard
MONOPOLY, *n.* entire control or appropriation.
MONOSYLLABLE, *n.* word of one syllable.
MONOTHEISM, (mon') *n.* belief in one God only.
MONOTONOUS, (ot') *a.* in a monotone; without variety.
MONOTONY, *n.* uniformity of tone; want of variety.
MONROE-DOCTRINE, *n.* America for Americans, without European meddling.
MONSEIGNEUR, *n.* French title for princes and
MONSOON, *n.* periodical wind. [bishops
MONSTER, *n.* something horrid or unnatural.
MONSTROSITY, *n.* being monstrous or unnatural.
MOODY, *a.* governed by moods of feeling; ill-humoured.
MOONSHINE, *n.* show without substance or reality.
MOOR, *n.* black man; land for game.
MOORAGE, *n.* place for mooring ships.
MOORINGS, *n. pl.* anchors, chains, &c., to hold
MOOT, *v.* discuss or debate;—*a.* disputable. [ship
MOPE, *v.* be dull or spiritless;—*n.* stupid person.
MOPISH, *a.* dull; spiritless. [glaciers.
MORAINE, *n.* stones or debris connected with
MORAL, *a.* pertaining to right and wrong; virtuous; —*n.* precept taught by a fable.
MORALITY, *n.* system or practice of moral duties.
MORALIZE, *v.* discourse on moral subjects; apply
MORASS, (ras') *n.* marsh; fen. [to moral purposes.
MORBID, *a.* not sound or healthy.
MORCEAU, (so) *n.* morsel or small piece.
MORDACITY, *n.* quality of biting.
MORDANT, (mor') *n.* substance to fix colours in
MOREEN, *n.* damask curtain material. [cloth.
MORESQUE, *a.* after manner of Moors, as paint-
ings. [ting of issue from inheritance.
MORGANATIC, (at') *a.* noting a mesalliance; cut-
MORIBUND, *a.* in a dying state. MORION, *n.*
MORMONISM, *n.* plurality of wives. [helmet.
MOROCCO, *n.* leather of goat or sheepskin dressed.
MOROSENESS, *n.* sullenness.
MORPHEW, *n.* scurf on the face.
MORPHEUS, *n.* god of dreams. [ful anodyne.
MORPHIA, *n.* alkali extracted from opium; power-
MORPHOLOGY, *n.* science of development of organs of plants and animals.
MORRIS, MORRICE, *a.* Moorish;—*n.* dance; play.
MORTALITY, *n.* subjection to, or rate of, death.
MORTAR, *n.* cement for building; vessel for pounding substances with a pestle; piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.
MORTGAGE, (mor'gaj) *n.* pledge of real estate.
MORTGAGEE, *n.* receiver of a mortgage.
MORTGAGER, *n.* giver of a mortgage.
MORTIFICATION, *n.* process of corrupting; humiliation; mortmain
MORTIFYING, *a.* tending to humble; humiliating.
MORTISE, *n.* opening or cut to receive a tenon.
MORTMAIN, *n.* inalienable estate. [house.
MORTUARY, *a.* connected with funerals; *n.* dead-
MOSAIC, (za') *n.* work variegated by shells and stones of various colours.
MOSLEM, *n.* Mussulman; Mohammedan.
MOSQUE, *n.* Mohammedan house of worship.
MOSQUITO, (kē') *n.* stinging gnat or fly, in tropi-
MOT, (mo) *n.* word; smart saying. [cal countries.
MOTHERY, *a.* concreted; slimy.
MOTHERWIT, *n.* native wit. [action.
MOTIVE, *a.* causing to move;—*n.* what leads to
MOTLEY, *a.* variegated in colour.
MOTOR, *n.* moving power.
MOTTO, *n.* short sentence showing character or
MOULDER, *v.* decay. [contents.
MOULDY, *a.* covered with mould or soft earth.
MOULT, *v.* shed hair, feathers, horns, &c.
MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* abounding with mountains.
MOUNTEBANK, *n.* pretender; quack.
MOUNTING, *n.* ascent; ornament.
MOURNFUL, *a.* sorrowful; lamentable.
MOVABLES, *n. pl.* goods, furniture, &c.
MOVINGLY, *ad.* with feeling. [cut with a scythe.
MOW, *n.* pile of hay in barn;—*v.* heap up in barn;
MUCILAGE, *n.* mucid or viscous mass or body
MUCILAGINOUS, (laj') *a.* slimy; ropy.
MUCK, *n.* moist dung; anything filthy.
MUCUS, (mū') *n.* mucous or slimy fluid.
MUDDLE, *v.* make muddy or confused.
MUFFIN, *n.* light cake. MUFFLE, *v.* cover close.
MUFTI, *n.* Mohammedan high priest.
MUGGY, *a.* damp and close.
MULATTO, *n.* child of a black and a white person.
MULBERRY, *n.* tree and its fruit.
MULCH, (mulsh) *n.* half rotten straw.

MULCT, *n.* pecuniary penalty;—*v.* punish by fine.
MULETEER, *n.* driver of mules.
MULISH, *a.* like a mule; stubborn; perverse.
MUL, *v.* spice and sweeten wine.
MULLIGATAWNY, *n.* high seasoned East India soup.
MULLER, *n.* stone for grinding colours.
MULLION, *n.* bar in window frame.
MULSE, *n.* wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTIFARIOUS, *a.* having great variety.
MULTINOMIAL, *a.* having many names.
MULTIPED, *n.* insect with many feet.
MULTIPLE, *n.* number exactly divisible by another.
MULTIPLEX, *a.* many-fold.
MULTIPLICITY, *n.* great variety.
MULTIPLY, *v.* increase in numbers.
MULTUM IN PARVO, L. much in little.
MUM, *n.* malt liquor. MUMBLE, *v.* mutter.
MUMBO JUMBO, *n.* silly popular idol.
MUMMERY, *n.* sport in masks; foolery.
MUMMY, *n.* dead human body embalmed.
MUMPISH, *a.* grum; sullen.
MUMPS, *n.* inflammation of parotid glands; sullenness.
MUMPSIMUS, *n.* obstinate error; prejudice.
MUNDANE, *a.* belonging to this world.
MUNICIPAL, *a.* belonging to a city.
MUNICIPALITY, *n.* community with local self-government.
MUNIFICENCE, *n.* liberality.
MUNIMENT, *n.* fortification.
MUNITION, *n.* materials for war.
MUNNION, *n.* upright division of Gothic window.
MURAL, *a.* pertaining to a wall.
MURDER, *n.* killing human being with premeditated malice.
MURIATIC, *a.* having nature of brine.
MURKY, *a.* dark; gloomy.
MURRAIN, (mur') *n.* infectious disease among cattle.
MUSCLE, *n.* fleshy fibre in animals; shell-fish.
MUSCOID, *a.* like moss.
MUSCOLOGY, *n.* description of mosses.
MUSCOVADO, (vā') *n.* unrefined sugar.
MUSCULAR, *a.* relating to muscles; strong.
MUSES, *n. pl.* the nine goddesses presiding over poetry and the arts.
MUSEUM, *n.* repository or cabinet of curiosities.
MUSIC, *n.* science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony.
MUSK, *n.* an animal, and strong-scented substance procured from it.
MUSLIN, *n.* fine cotton cloth.
MUSSULMAN, *n.* believer in the Koran;—*pl.* Mussulmans.
MUST, *v.* grow mouldy;—*n.* new unfermented wine.
MUSTACHE, *n.* long hair on upper lip.
MUSTER, *v.* assemble;—*n.* review of troops; register of forces.
MUSTY, *a.* affected with mould; spoiled by damp or mould.
MUTABLE, *a.* subject or given to change.
MUTATIS MUTANDIS, L. with necessary changes made.
MUTE, *a.* silent; speechless;—*n.* one who is silent.
MUTILATE, *v.* cut off, as a limb.
MUTINEER, *n.* one who joins in a mutiny.
MUTINOUS, *a.* seditious; disorderly.
MUTINY, *n.* insurrection of soldiers or seamen;—also *v.*
MUTTON, *n.* flesh of sheep.
MUTUAL, *a.* reciprocal; acting in return.
MUZZLE, *v.* fasten mouth of animal;—*n.* mouth.
MYCOLOGY, *n.* description of the fungi.
MYOLOGY, *n.* description of the muscles.
MYOPY, (mī') *n.* short-sightedness.
MYRIA, *u.* multiplies French weights and measures by 10,000; *e.g.*, myriagramme=about 22 lbs.; myriametre=6 1-5th miles; myriare=100,000 sq. metres; myrialitre=10,000 litres.
MYRIAD, *n.* 10,000; large number.
MYRMIDON, (mer') *n.* rough soldier; ruffian.
MYRRH, *n.* inspissated sap in drops.
MYRTLE, *n.* a shrub. [who shows church relics.
MYSTAGOGUE, *n.* interpreter of mysteries; one
MYSTERIOUS, *a.* full of mystery; obscure.
MYSTERY, *n.* secret; enigma; trade or calling.
MYSTIC, *n.* one who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
MYSTICAL, *a.* obscure; secret; hid. [of mystics.
MYSTICISM, *n.* obscurity of doctrine; doctrines
MYSTIFY, *v.* render obscure or complex.
MYTH, *n.* fable. MYTHICAL, *a.* fabulous.
MYTHOLOGY, *n.* interpretation of myths; system of beliefs respecting heathen deities.

N

NABOB, *n.* prince in India. NACRE, *n.* mother of pearl.
NACREOUS, *a.* having an iridescent lustre.
NADIR, *n.* point directly opposite the zenith.
NAG, *n.* small horse. NAIAD, *n.* water nymph.
NAIVETE, (na'ēv-ta) *n.* native simplicity.
NAMBY-PAMBY, *a.* silly; weakly sentimental.
NAMESAKE, *n.* person of the same name.
NANKEEN, *n.* buff-coloured cotton cloth.
NAP *n.* short sleep; woolly substance on cloth.
NAPE, *n.* joint of the neck behind.
NAPERY, *n.* domestic linen.
NAPHTHA, (nap' or naf') *n.* bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.
NARCOTIC, *a.* inducing sleep;—*n.* an opiate.
NARRATIVE, *n.* reciting of particulars; story.
NARROWS, *n. pl.* narrow passage.
NASAL, *a.* pertaining to nose;—*n.* sound uttered through nose.
NASCENT, *a.* beginning to exist.
NATAL, *a.* relating to nativity.
NATATORY, (nat') *a.* adapted for swimming.
NATION, *n.* people living under one government.
NATIONALITY, *n.* what constitutes a nation; race.
NATIVE, *a.* produced by nature; pertaining to place of one's birth;—*a.* one born in a place.
NATIVITY, *n.* birth; time, manner, &c., of birth.
NATURAL, *a.* relating to nature; not revealed; unaffected;—*n.* idiot; fool.
NATURALISM, *n.* natural religion; denial of the supernatural.
NATURALIST, *n.* one versed in natural history.
NATURALIZE, *v.* admit to natives' privileges.
NATURE, *n.* whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind.
NAUGHT, *n.* nothing. NAUGHTY, *a.* bad; corrupt.
NAUSEA, *n.* sickness at stomach; loathing.
NAUSEATE, *v.* affect with disgust; loathe.
NAUSEOUS, *a.* loathsome.
NAUTICAL, *a.* pertaining to seamen or navigation.
NAVAL, *a.* belonging to ships.
NAVE, *n.* hub; principal aisle or passage.
NAVEL, *n.* middle of abdomen.
NAVIGABLE, *a.* passable for ships.
NAVY, *n.* fleet of ships.
NAVVY, *a.* labourer at digging.
NAZARITE, *n.* Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life.
NEAP-TIDE, *n.* low tide.
NEAT-CATTLE, *n. pl.* oxen; cows. [in the eye.
NEBULA, (neb') *n.* dark spot among stars; film
NEBULOSITY, *n.* being nebulous—cloudy or hazy.
NECESSARIANISM, *n.* necessary action of the will by motives.
NECESSARY, *a.* that must be.
NECESSITATE, *v.* compel.
NECESSITOUS, *a.* very needy.
NECROLOGY, *n.* register of dead, or of deaths.
NECROMANCER, *n.* conjurer.
NECROMANCY, *n.* conjuring.
NECROPOLIS, *n.* burying place or city of dead.
NECROSIS, (o') death in the bone.
NECTAR, *n.* fabled drink of the gods.
NECTARIAL, *a.* pertaining to nectary or honey-cup of plant.
NECTARINE, *n.* fruit of plum kind.
NE'E, Fr. born, to show lady's maiden name.
NEEDS, *ad.* indispensably.
NEEDY, *a.* necessitous; poor.
NEFARIOUS, *a.* abominably wicked; iniquitous.
NEGATIVE, *a.* implying denial;—*n.* word indicating denial, as *not*;—*v.* prove contrary; deny.
NEGLIGENCE, *n.* habitual omission of that which ought to be done.
NEGOTIATE, *v.* trade; treat with.
NEGRESS, *n.* female black African.
NEGRO, *n.* African by birth, or descendant of one.
NEGROID, *a.* with negro characteristics.
NEGUS, *n.* wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.
NEIGH, *v.* whinny;—*n.* voice of horse.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, *n.* a place near.
NEMATOID, NEMALINE, *a.* thread-like.
NEM. CON. (*nemine contradicente*), unanimously.
NEMESIS, *n.* goddess personifying anger of the gods.
NEOLOGISM, *n.* new phrase, or doctrine.
NEOLOGY, *n.* rationalistic theological views.
NEOPHYTE, *n.* new convert; novice.
NEO-PLATONISM, *n.* Plato's doctrines mixed with Christianity and Eastern theosophy (200-400 A.D.)

NEPENTHE, *n.* drug which drowns sorrow.
NEPHRITIC, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.
NE PLUS ULTRA, L. nothing more beyond; per-
NEPOTISM, *n.* favouritism to relations. [fection.
NEPTUNIAN, *a.* pertaining to Neptune or ocean.
NEREID, (ne'-re-id) *n.* sea-nymph.
NERVE, *n.* organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength; *v.* give vigour to.
NERVINE, *a.* good for the nerves.
NERVOUS, *a.* strong; nervy; easily agitated.
NESCIENCE, *n.* ignorance. [Christ.
NESTORIANISM, *n.* heresy regarding person of
NET, *a.* clear of all charges and deductions; *v.* pro-
NETHER, *a.* lower; infernal. [duce in clear profit.
NETTLE, *n.* prickly plant;—*v.* sting; vex.
NEURALGIC, *a.* pertaining to neuralgia—pain in
NEUROLOGY, *n.* description of nerves. [nerves.
NEUTRALITY, *n.* being neutral, or on neither
NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* rendering neuter. [side.
NEWFANGLED, *a.* newly formed.
NEW STYLE, *n.* Gregorian correction of dates for excess of Julian over tropical year.
NIBBLE, *n.* little bit;—*v.* eat slowly. [of Christ.
NICENE, *a.* made at Nicaea; orthodox on divinity
NICETY, *n.* accuracy; minuteness; delicacy.
NICHE, *n.* small recess in wall for statue.
NICK, *n.* notch; score; exact point.
NICK-NACKS, *n. pl.* small wares; trifles.
NICKNAME, *n.* or *v.* name in sport or contempt.
NICTATE, *v.* wink.
NIDIFICATION, *n.* forming nests and hatching.
NIDULATION, *n.* time of remaining in the nest.
NIECE, *n.* daughter of brother or sister. [person.
NIGGARDLY, *a.* sordid; like a niggard or stingy
NIGHTMARE, *n.* sensation of weight about breast
NIGRESCENT, *a.* becoming black. [in sleep.
NIHILISM, *n.* nothingness, social, political, and religious. [spaired of.
NIL DESPERANDUM, L. nothing is to be de-
NIMBLE, *a.* brisk; light and quick in motion
NIMBUS, *n.* circle of rays.
NINCOMPOOP, *n.* ninny; simpleton.
NIPPERS, *n.* small pincers.
NIPPLE, *n.* teat. [Buddhism.
NIRVANA, (va') *n.* highest state of perfection in
NISI PRIUS, *n.* court to try matters of fact.
NIT, *n.* egg of insect. NITID, *a.* shining.
NITRATE, *n.* salt formed of nitric acid and a
NITRE, *n.* nitrate of potash. [base.
NITRIC, *a.* containing nitre. NITROGEN, *n.* ele-
NITROUS, *a.* pertaining to nitre. [ment of nitre.
NOBLESSE, (bles') *n.* body of nobles.
NOCTAMBULIST, *n.* one who walks in sleep.
NOCTURN, *n.* religious song for worship by night,
NOCTURNAL, *a.* nightly. [now part of matins.
NOCUOUS, *a.* noxious; hurtful.
NODDLE, *n.* the head. NODATED, *a.* knotted.
NODDY, *n.* simpleton; sea-fowl easily taken.
NODE, *n.* point where planet's orbit intersects
NODOSE, *a.* knotty. [ecliptic.
NODULAR, *a.* knot-formed. NODULE, *n.* small knot
NOETIC, *a.* performed by the intellect. [or lump.
NOGGIN, *n.* wooden cup. NOISOME, *a.* offensive.
NOISY, *a.* making noise.
NOLENS VOLENS, L. willing or unwilling.
NOLI ME TANGERE, L. touch me not; lip-cancer.
NOLLE PROSEQUI, L. withdrawing a suit.
NOMAD, *n.* one who leads wandering and pastoral
NO MAN'S LAND, *n.* debateable land. [life.
NOM DE GUERRE, Fr. name assumed for business.
NOM DE PLUME, Fr. name assumed as an author.
NOMENCLATURE, *n.* names used in any art or
NOMINAL, *a.* in name only; not real. [science.
NOMINALISM, *n.* that general notions (e.g. *tree*) exist only as names, and have no corresponding realities; opposite of *Realism*.
NOMINEE, *n.* one designated by another.
NON, *n.* in composition, *not*.
NONAGE, *n.* minority in age.
NONAGENARIAN, *n.* one 90 years old.
NONCE, *n.* purpose; design.
NONCHALANCE, *n.* indifference; coolness.
NON COMPOS MENTIS, L. not sound in mind.
NONCONDUCTOR, *n.* substance that does not transmit electricity.
NONCONFORMITY, *n.* want of conformity.
NONDESCRIPT, *a.* that has not been described.
NONENTITY, *n.* thing not existing.
NONES, *n. pl.* in *Rome*, 7th of March, May, July, and October, and 5th of other months.
NONJUROR, *n.* one who refuses to swear allegiance.
NONPAREIL, (non-pa-rel') *n.* small printing type.
NONPLUS, *n.* puzzle;—*v.* put to a stand; puzzle.
NONSENSE, *n.* words without meaning.
NONSENSICAL, *n.* inconclusive inference;—*a.* un-
NON SEQUITUR, L. it does not follow. [meaning
NONSUIT, *n.* stoppage of suit at law;—*v.* adjudge
NOOK, *n.* corner. [that plaintiff drops his suit.
NOOLOGY, *n.* science of mental phenomena.
NOOSE, *n.* running knot.
NORMAL, *a.* according to rule.
NORMAN, *n.* of Normandy; style o. architecture.
NORNS, *n. pl.* the Three Fates, *past*, *present*, and *future* (Scandinavian).
NORSE, *n.* Norwegian language.
NOSEGAY, *n.* bunch of flowers.
NOSOLOGY, *n.* classification of diseases.
NOSTALGIA, *n.* home sickness.
NOSTRIL, *n.* passage through the nose.
NOSTRUM, *n.* medicine whose ingredients are not
NOTA BENE, L. mark well (N.B.). [made public.
NOTABILIA, L. things worthy of notice.
NOTABLE, *a.* remarkable; *n.* person of distinction.
NOTARIAL, *a.* relating to or done by a notary.
NOTARY, *n.* officer who attests writings.
NOTATION, *n.* noting by marks, figures, or char-
NOTCH, *n.* cut or nick. [facters.
NOTHINGNESS, *n.* non-existence; no value
NOTICEABLE, *a.* worthy of observation.
NOTIFY, *v.* declare; make known.
NOTORIETY, *n.* public knowledge or exposure.
NOTORIOUS, *a.* publicly known; usually, as known
NOURISHMENT, *n.* food. [to disadvantage.
NOUS, *n.* the mind.
NOVATIANISM, *n.* second marriage unlawful and non-readmission of lapsed to Church commu-
NOVELIST, *n.* writer of novels; innovator. [nion.
NOVELTY, *n.* newness. NOVICE, *n.* beginner.
NOVITIATE, *n.* time of learning or trial.
NOXIOUS, *a.* hurtful; destructive.
NOYADE, (nwa-yad) *n.* putting to death by drown-
NOZZLE, *n.* nose; snout. [ing.
NUANCE, *n.* Fr. gradations of colour from lightest
NUBILE, *a.* marriageable. [to darkest.
NUCLEUS, *n.* body about which anything is col-
NUDITY, *n.* nakedness. [lected; body of a comet.
NUDUM PACTUM, *n.* null agreement.
NUGATORY, *a.* of no force; trifling; futile.
NUGGET, *n.* lump of metal or ore.
NUISANCE, *n.* something annoying or offensive.
NULLIFY, *v.* make void; deprive of force.
NULLITY, *n.* want of force. [feeling.
NUMB, *a.* torpid; void of feeling;—*v.* deprive of
NUMERAL, *a.* of number;—*n.* letter for a number.
NUMERATION, *n.* act or art of numbering.
NUMERATOR, *n.* number that shows how many
NUMERICAL, *a.* denoting number. [parts are taken.
NUMISMATICS, (mat') *n. pl.* science of coins and medals. [to history.
NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* relation of coins and medals
NUMSKULL, *n.* blockhead.
NUN, *n.* secluded woman, vowed to chastity and
NUNCIO, *n.* ambassador of the Pope. [religion.
NUNCUPATIVE, (cū') *a.* verbally pronounced, not
NUNNERY, *n.* house for nuns; convent. [written.
NUPTIAL, *a.* pertaining to marriage or nuptials.
NURSERY, *n.* room for young children; plantation of young trees. [*v.* feed; educate.
NURTURE, *n.* that which nurtures; education;—
NUTATION, *n.* apparent vibratory motion of the
NUTGALL, *n.* excrescence of oak. [earth's axis.
NUTMEG, *n.* kind of aromatic nut.
NUTRIMENT, *n.* that which nourishes.
NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, *a.* nourishing.
NUZZLE, *v.* lie snug. NYE, *n.* brood of pheasants.
NYMPH, *n.* goddess; lady.
NYMPHA, *n.* chrysalis of an insect. [in females.
NYMPHOMANIA, *n.* uncontrollable sexual desire

## O

OAKEN, *a.* made of oak. OAKUM, *n.* old rope untwisted.
OASIS, (o' or a') *n.* fertile spot in a desert.
OATEN, *a.* of oats.
OATH, *n.* solemn affirmation, with appeal to God for its truth.
OBDURACY, *n.* hardness of heart.
OBEISANCE, *n.* act of reverence; bow.
OBELISK, *n.* quadrangular pyramid.
OBELIZE, *v.* mark with obelus (—); mark as spurious or suspected.
OBERON, *n.* king of fairies.
OBESITY, *n.* fatness; corpulence.
OBITER DICTUM, L. incidental opinion.
OBITUARY, *n.* register of deaths;—*a.* relating to deaths.
OBJECT, *n.* that on which we are employed.
OBJECT, *v.* oppose by words or reasons.
OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* liable to objections.
OBJECTION, *n.* adverse reason.
OBJECTIVE, *a.* contained in the object, not in thinker's mind.
OBLATE, *a.* broad or flattened at the poles.
OBLATION, *n.* offering.
OBLIGATION, *n.* binding force of vow, law or duty; bond.
OBLIGATORY, *a.* imposing an obligation; binding.
OBLIGE, *v.* constrain; bind; gratify.
OBLIVIOUS, *a.* causing forgetfulness or oblivion.
OBLONG, *a.* longer than broad.
OBLIQUE, *a.* deviating from a right line.
OBLIQUITY, *n.* deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.
OBLITERATE, *v.* blot out.
OBLOQUY, *n.* calumnious language.
OBNOXIOUS, *a.* liable; exposed.
OBOLUS, (ob') *n.* ancient Greek coin, about 1½d.
OBSCENE, *a.* grossly indelicate and disgusting.
OBSCURANTISM, *n.* opposing the progress of knowledge.
OBSCURE, *n.* dark; not easily understood; not much known;—*v.* darken.
OBSECRATION, *n.* entreaty.
OBSEQUIES, *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* submissive.
OBSERVABLE, *a.* that may be observed; remarkable.
OBSERVANCE, *n.* attention.
OBSERVANDA, L. things to be noticed.
OBSERVANT, *a.* regardful.
OBSERVATION, *n.* remark; notice.
OBSERVATORY, *n.* place for astronomical observations.
OBSIDIAN, *n.* vitreous lava or volcanic glass.
OBSOLESCENT, *a.* going out of use.
OBSOLETE, *a.* gone into disuse; out of date.
OBSTACLE, *n.* that which hinders; obstruction.
OBSTA PRINCIPIIS, L. resist the beginnings.
OBSTETRIC, *a.* pertaining to midwifery.
OBSTINACY, *n.* stubbornness; being obstinate.
OBSTREPEROUS, *a.* clamorous; turbulent.
OBSTRUCTION, *n.* that which obstructs or hinders.
OBSTRUENT, *a.* stopping up, as natural passages.
OBTRUDE, *v.* force in or on, though unwelcome.
OBTRUSIVE, *a.* apt to obtrude.
OBTUSE, *a.* not acute; dull. OBUMBRATE, *v.* shade.
OBVERSE, *a.* having base narrower than top.
OBVERSE, *n.* face of a coin.
OBVIATE, *v.* meet; prevent; remove.
OBVIOUS, *a.* open; evident.
OCCASIONAL, *a.* occurring at times.
OCCIDENTAL, *a.* western.
OCCIPITAL, (ok-sip') *a.* pertaining to occiput or back part of head.
OCCULT, *a.* secret; hidden.
OCCUPANT, *n.* one in occupancy or possession.
OCCURRENCE, *n.* any event.
OCHRE, (ō'ker) *n.* clay used as a pigment.
OCTAGON, *n.* figure of eight sides and angles.
OCTANT, *n.* eighth of a circle.
OCTAVE, *n.* an eighth in music.
OCTAVO, *n.* book with eight leaves to a sheet.
OCTENNIAL, *a* coming once in eight years.
OCTOGENARIAN, *n.* person 80 years of age.
OCTOPUS, (oc') cuttle fish with eight arms.
OCTOROON, *n.* child of quadroon and white person.
OCTROI, (trwaw) *n.* town dues, paid at the gates.
OCULIST, *n.* one skilled in eye diseases.
ODALISK, ODALISQUE, *n.* female slave in Turkish harem.
ODDITY, *n.* singularity; singular person.
ODDS, *n pl.* inequality; excess; advantage.
ODE, *n.* short poem. ODIN, WODEN, *n.* chief god of Northern mythology.
ODIOUS, *a.* very offensive.
ODIUM, *n.* quality of provoking hate.
ODONTOLOGY, *n.* anatomy of teeth.
ODOROUS, *a.* sweet of scent or odour; odoriferous; fragrant.
ŒSOPHAGUS, (sof') *n.* food passage down the throat.
OFFAL, *n.* refuse; entrails.
OFFENSIVE, *a.* displeasing.
OFFERTORY, (of') *n.* service during collection; offering.
OFFICE, *n.* public employment; function; place of business.
OFFICIAL, *a.* derived from office;—*n.* one holding public office.
OFFICIATE, *v.* perform an office.
OFFICIOUS, *a.* doing kind offices; forward.
OFFING, *n.* the sea at distance from shore.
OFFSCOURING, *n.* refuse or rejected matter.
OFFSET, *n.* shoot or sprout; equivalent.
OGEE, *n.* moulding formed like letter S.
OGHAM, *n.* ancient Irish writing.
OGIVE, (jiv) *n.* Gothic pointed arch.
OGLE, *v.* look with side glances;—*n.* side glance.
OGRE, *n.* frightful monster.
OHM, OHMAD, *n.* British Association unit of electrical resistance.
OIL-CLOTH, *n.* cloth oiled for floors, &c.
OILY, *a.* like oil; smooth.
OINTMENT, *n.* any soft unctuous matter.
OLEAGINOUS, *a.* oily.
OLEASTER, *n.* wild olive.
OLEOMARGARINE, *n.* substitute for butter prepared from animal fat.
OLFACTORY, *a.* having sense of smelling.
OLIGARCHY, *n.* government in the hands of a few men.
OLIO, *n.* medley.
OLITORY, *a.* belonging to kitchen garden.
OLIVE, *n.* tree yielding oil; emblem of peace.
OLLA PODRIDA, Sp. any odd mixture.
OLYMPIAD, *n.* period of four years in Grecian history.
OLYMPIC, *a.* pertaining to Olympia and its games.
OMEGA, *n.* last Greek letter; last.
OMELET, *n.* fritter of eggs.
OMEN, *n.* prognostic; sign.
OMINOUS, *a.* foreboding ill.
OMISSION, *n.* neglect; failure.
OMNIPOTENCE, *n.* unlimited or infinite power.
OMNIPRESENCE, *n.* presence in every place.
OMNISCIENCE, *n.* infinite wisdom.
OMNIVOROUS, *a.* all-devouring.
ONANISM, *n.* self-pollution.
ON DIT, (ong dee) Fr. they say; a report.
ONEIROLOGY, *n.* science of dreams.
ONEROUS, *a.* comprising a burden.
ONION, (un'yun) *n.* plant with bulbous root.
ONOMATOPŒIA, (poe') *n.* agreement between sense and sound of words.
ONSET, *n.* attack.
ONTOLOGY, *n.* science of being.
ONYX, *n.* gem.
ONUS, *n.* burden.
ONUS PROBANDI, L. duty or burden of proving.
OOLITE, *n.* limestone, of globules clustered together without visible base.
OOLOGY, (o-ol') *n.* history of eggs.
OPACITY, *n.* being opaque or not transparent.
OPAL, *n.* stone of changeable colours.
OPALINE, *a.* like opal.
OPERA, *n.* dramatic composition set to music.
OPERATIC, (at') *a.* of the opera.
OPERATIVE, *a.* acting; with power to act;—*n.* labouring person.
OPERCULAR, (per') *a.* having lid or gill-cover.
OPEROSE, *a.* laborious.
OPHICLEIDE, *n.* large brass wind instrument.
OPHIDIAN, *a.* relating to serpents.
OPHIOLOGY, *n.* history and description of serpents.
OPHTHALMIC, *a.* relating to the eye.
OPHTHALMIA, *n.* disease of the eyes.
OPIATE, *n.* medicine causing sleep.
OPINE, *v.* think; be of opinion.
OPINIONATIVE, *a.* stiff in opinion.
OPIUM, *n.* inspissated juice of the poppy.
OPOSSUM, *n.* American quadruped.
OPPONENT, *a.* that opposes;—*n.* opposer.
OPPORTUNE, *a.* timely; seasonable.
OPPOSITE, *a.* contrary in position; adverse.
OPPOSITION, *a.* resistance; an opposing party.
OPPRESSIVE, *a.* burdensome; unjust.
OPPROBRIUM, *n.* scornful reproach; infamy.
OPTATIVE, *a.* expressing desire or wish.
OPTICAL, *a.* pertaining to vision or optics.
OPTICS, *n. pl.* science of the nature and laws of vision.
OPTIMISM, *n.* the doctrine that everything is for the best.
OPTIONAL, *a.* left to choice or option.
OPULENCE, *n.* wealth; riches.
ORACLE, *n.* opinion deemed infallible; wise man.

ORACULAR, *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative.
ORAL, delivered by the mouth.
ORANGEMAN, *n.* upholder of Protestant ascend-
ORANGERY, *n.* plantation of orange trees. [ancy.
ORANG-OUTANG, *n.* great ape, having deformed resemblance to man.
ORATORIO, *n.* sacred drama set to music: chapel.
ORATORY, *n.* art of public speaking; small chapel.
ORBICULAR, *a.* circular; spherical.
ORBIT, *n.* path of a planet or comet; cavity of
ORCADIAN, *a.* belonging to Orkney. [the eye.
ORCHARD, *n.* assemblage or garden of fruit trees.
ORCHESTRA, (or'kes) *n.* part of theatre for musicians; the musicians.
ORDEAL, *n.* trial by fire or water; severe scrutiny.
ORDERLY, *a.* regular;—*ad.* methodically;—*n.* officer's messenger.
ORDINAL, *a.* noting order;—*n.* book of rites.
ORDINANCE, *n.* rule; law; rite. [public table.
ORDINARY, *a.* usual; inferior;—*n.* church judge;
ORDINATE, *n.* straight line from any point in abscissa to any point in curve.
ORDNANCE, *n.* heavy artillery; cannon.
ORDONNANCE, *n.* proper disposition of parts in
ORDURE, *n.* dung; filth. [pictures, buildings, &c.
ORE, *n.* compound of metal and other matter.
OREAD, *n.* mountain nymph.
ORGAN, *n.* instrument of action or motion; wind instrument of music. [taining organs.
ORGANISM, *n.* organic structure or structure con-
ORGANIZE, *v.* form with organs; form in due order.
ORGANON, *n.* instrument; book of scientific
ORGIES, (or'jez) *n. pl.* frantic revels. [methods.
ORIEL, *n.* bay window.
ORIENTAL, *a.* eastern. ORIFICE, *n.* opening.
ORIFLAMME, *n.* ancient French royal standard.
ORIGENISM, *n.* Neo-platonic christianity.
ORIGIN, *n.* beginning; source. [things.
ORIGINALITY, *n.* being original or producing new
ORIGINATE, *v.* bring into existence; take rise; begin.
ORION, (rī) *n.* southern constellation.
ORISON, (or') *n.* prayer.
ORMOLU, (or') *n.* brass or copper gilt.
ORMUZD, *n.* chief deity of ancient Persians—Parsees; the good principle opposed to *Ahriman* the evil principle.
ORNAMENTAL, *a.* tending to adorn or embellish.
ORNATE, *a.* adorned; decorated.
ORNITHOLITE, *n.* petrified bird.
ORNITHOLOGY, *n.* science which treats of birds.
OROLOGY, *n.* science of mountains
ORPHAN, *n.* fatherless or motherless child.
ORPHANAGE, *n.* state of, home for, orphans.
ORPHEAN, (fē') *a.* of Orpheus; melodious. [planets.
ORRERY, *n.* instrument to show revolutions of
ORRA, *a.* odd; left over; occasional (Scotch).
ORTHODOXY, *n.* soundness in doctrine.
ORTHOEPY, *n.* correct pronunciation of words.
ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.* correct spelling.
ORTHOPAEDIC, *a.* relating to orthopaedy or cur-
OSCILLATE, *v.* swing; vibrate. [ing of deformities.
OSCILLATORY, (os') *a.* moving as a pendulum.
OSCITATION, *n.* act of gaping.
OSCULATE, *v.* kiss; coincide, as two curves.
OSIER, *n.* willow. [Isis.
OSIRIS, (sī') *n.* chief Egyptian deity, husband of
OSMANLI, *n.* official functionary; placeman
OSSEOUS, *a.* bony; like bone. [(Turkish).
OSSIANIC, *a.* relating to Ossian, Celtic poet.
OSSICLE, *n.* small bone. OSSIFY, *v.* change to bone.
OSSIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on bones.
OSTENSIBLE, *a.* apparent.
OSTENSIVE, *a.* tending to show; exhibiting.
OSTENTATIOUS, *a.* affectedly showy; gaudy.
OSTEOLOGY, *n.* description of bones.
OSTIARY, *n.* mouth of a river.
OSTRACISE, *v.* inflict ostracism. [ancient Athens.
OSTRACISM, *n.* banishment by popular vote in
OSTRICH, *n.* large bird with very short wings.
OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE, L. dignified ease
OTOLOGY, *n.* description of the ear.
OTTAVA RIMA, (ta') *n.* verse of two triplet rhymes and a couplet (e.g., *Don Juan*).
OTTER, *n.* amphibious quadruped.
OTTO, OTTAR, *n.* essential oil of roses
OTTOMAN, *n.* stuffed seat; Turk;—*a.* of Turkey.
OUBLIETTE, *n.* dungeon for life-imprisonment.
OUROLOGY, *n.* judging of diseases by urine.
OUST, *v.* eject with force. [*sure*, &c.
OUT, as prefix, means *distance, in greater mea-*
OUTDO, *v.* surpass.
OUTFIT, *n.* equipment for a voyage.
OUTHEROD, *v.* exceed in cruelty or absurdity.
OUTHOUSE, *n.* appendage to the mansion.
OUTING, *n.* excursion; airing.
OUTLANDISH, *a.* foreign; rustic. [fit of law.
OUTLAW, *v.n.* deprive, or one deprived, of bene-
OUTLAWRY, *n.* making or being an outlaw.
OUTLAY, *n.* expenditure.
OUTLINE, *n.* exterior line of a figure; sketch.
OUTPOST, *n.* station without a camp.
OUTRAGE, *v.* insult;—*n.* violence; insult.
OUTRAGEOUS, *a.* beyond reason, decency, &c.
OUTRANCE, (ootrongs) *n.* the last extremity.
OUTRE (trē') *a.* overstrained; exaggerated.
OUTRIDE, *v.* ride faster than.
OUTRIDER, *n.* attending servant on horseback.
OUTRIGHT, *ad.* immediately; completely.
OUTSET, *n.* beginning; opening.
OUTSKIRT, *n.* border; suburb.
OUTSTRIP, *v.* outgo; exceed; leave behind.
OUTWIT, *v.* overcome by stratagem.
OUTWORK, *n.* fortification.
OVAL, *a.* egg-shaped; ovate; oblong;—*n.* egg-
OVARIOUS, *a.* consisting of eggs. [shaped body.
OVARY, *n.* place where eggs are formed.
OVATION, *n.* inferior or less formal triumph.
OVEN, *n.* arched cavity for baking.
OVER, as prefix, means *excess* or *superiority*.
OVERALLS, *n.* kind of long trousers.
OVERBEARING, *a.* haughty and dogmatical.
OVERCAST, *a.* overspread with gloom; sewed
OVERCHARGE, *n.* excessive load or price. [over.
OVERDRAW, *v.* draw orders beyond the credit.
OVERGROWTH, *n.* exuberant or excessive growth.
OVERHAUL, *v.* turn over and examine; overtake.
OVERHEAR, *v.* hear by accident.
OVERLOOK, *v.* inspect; neglect; excuse.
OVERPOISE, *n.* preponderant weight.
OVERREACH, *v.* deceive.
OVERRUN, *v.* spread over; ravage; overflow.
OVERSEER, *n.* supervisor.
OVERSHOT, *a.* receiving water over a wheel.
OVERSIGHT, *n.* mistake; superintendence.
OVERT, *a.* open; public.
OVERTAKE, *v.* come up with.
OVERTURE, *n.* opening; proposal; introductory
OVERWEENING, *a.* conceited. [piece of music.
OVERWHELM, *v.* overpower and crush.
OVICULAR, *a.* pertaining to an egg.
OVIFORM, *a.* egg-shaped. OVINE, *a.* relating to
OVIPAROUS, *a.* producing eggs. [sheep.
OVULE, *n.* rudimentary seed or egg.
OWING, *a.* due; imputable to. [to sorrel.
OWN, *v.* avow; possess. OXALIC, (al') *a.* relating
OXYDE, *n.* compound of oxygen and a base.
OXYDATION, *n.* converting into an oxyde.
OXYDIZE, *v.* convert into an oxyde. [part of air.
OXYGEN, *n.* gas which generates acids; respirable
OXYGENATE, *v.* cause to combine with oxygen;
OXYGENOUS, *a.* pertaining to oxygen. [oxydize.
OXYMEL, *n.* mixture of vinegar and honey.
OXYMORON, (mo') *n.* words of opposite meanings
OYER, *n.* hearing or trial of causes. [connected.
OYSTER, *n.* bivalvular shell-fish.
OZONE, *n.* peculiar principle in the atmosphere.

P

PABULAR, *a.* pertaining to food or pabulum.
PACHALIC, (shawl') *n.* jurisdiction of pacha.
PACHA, *n.* Turkish viceroy. [thick-skinned.
PACHYDERM, *n.* non-ruminant hoofed animal;
PACIFIC, *a.* conciliatory; pacificatory.
PACIFY, *v.* appease; allay. [gain.
PACKMAN, *n.* peddler. PACT, *n.* covenant; bar
PACTOLIAN, *a.* relating to Pactolus, river with
PADDOCK, *n.* small inclosure; toad. [golden sands.

PADLOCK, *n.* movable lock for a staple.
PÆAN, *n.* song of triumph or joy.
PAGANISM, *n.* heathenism.
PAGEANT, PAGEANTRY, *n.* pompous show.
PAGODA, (gō') *n.* Indian idol, temple, and coin.
PAIDEUTICS, *n.* science of education.
PAILLASSE, *n.* straw bed.
PAINTER, *n.* one who paints; rope to fasten a
PAL, PALL, *n.* accomplice. [boat.
PALADIN, *n.* knight-errant. [the shoulders.
PALANQUIN, (kēn') *n.* covered carriage borne on
PALATABLE, *a.* pleasing to the taste or palate.
PALATAL, (pal') *n.* letter uttered by tongue and
PALATIAL, *a.* like a palace. [palate or roof of mouth.
PALATINE, (pal') *a.* or *n.* with, or one with, royal
PALAVER, *v.* flatter; *n.* deceptive talk. [privileges.
PALE, *n.* fence, as *pale* of the church.
PALEACEOUS, *a.* like chaff. [ively.
PALEOGRAPHY, (og') *n.* ancient writings collect-
PALEOLITHIC, *a.* of earlier stone period of prehistoric times.
PALEOLOGY, *n.* treatise on antiquities.
PALEONTOLOGY, *n.* natural history of ancient creatures and plants; fossil geological remains.
PALESTRA, *n.* wrestling-place or gymnasium.
PALETOT, (to) *n.* loose, thin coat.
PALETTE, PALLET, *n.* painter's colour board;
PALFREY, *n.* small horse. [nut of watch; straw bed.
PALIMPSEST, *n.* parchment with one writing be-
PALING, *n.* fence work. [low another.
PALINGENESIS, *n.* regeneration; insect changes.
PALINODE, *n.* recantation in verse.
PALISADE, *n.* fortification of pales or stakes. [cloy.
PALL, *n.* coffin covering;—*v.* make vapid; cloak;
PALLADIUM, *n.* statue of Pallas; effective defence.
PALLIATIVE, *n.* that which palliates or extenuates;
PALLID, *a.* pale; wan. [—*a.* mitigating.
PALL-MALL, *n.* game with ball, mallet, and ring; gave name to Pall-Mall in London.
PALM, *n.* tree; inner part of hand; *v.* impose upon.
PALMAR, *a.* of hand's breadth; of palm of hand.
PALMATED, *a.* entirely webbed, as a duck.
PALMER, *n.* pilgrim from Holy Land with staff of
PALMETTO, *n.* palm tree. [palm tree
PALMY, *a.* flourishing.
PALMISTRY, *n.* telling fortunes by the hand.
PALM-SUNDAY, *n.* Sunday next before Easter
PALPABLE, *a.* that may be felt.
PALPEBRAL, *a.* relating to the eyelids.
PALPITATE, *v.* throb or beat, as the heart.
PALSY, *n.* loss of power of voluntary muscular
PALTER, *v.* fail; shift; play tricks; balk. [motion.
PALTRY, *a.* mean; pitiful; insignificant.
PAMPAS, *n.* South American prairies.
PAMPER, *v.* feed to the full.
PAMPHLET, *n.* sheets stitched but not bound.
PAN, *n.* fabled god of flocks and herds.
PANACEA, (sē') *n.* universal remedy. [games.
PANCRATIUM, *n.* boxing and wrestling at Greek
PANCREAS, (pan') *n.* soft gland of the body; sweet-bread. [books, authorised by Justinian.
PANDECTS, *n. pl.* digest of Roman civil law in 50
PANDEMONIUM, *n.* council-hall of evil spirits.
PANDER, *n.* pimp; mean wretch.
PANE, *n.* sheet of glass.
PANEGYRIC, *a.* or *n.* laudatory, or laudatory
PANEL, *n.* square of wainscot; jury roll. [speech
PANIC, *n.* sudden fright without good cause.
PANNEL, *n.* rustic saddle; legal term for jury; in Scotland, prisoner at the bar.
PANNIER, *n.* basket to be carried on horses.
PANOPLY, *n.* complete armour.
PANORAMA, *n.* complete view. [races.
PANSLAVISM, *n.* scheme to unite all the Slavic
PANTALOON, *n.* breeches and stockings in one piece; clown.
PANTHEISM, *n.* that the universe is God.
PANTHEON, *n.* temple in Rome to all gods. [ing.
PANTOGRAPH, *n.* instrument to copy any draw-
PANTOMIME, *n.* representing in dumb show.
PAPACY, *n.* office and dignity of the pope.
PAPAL, *a.* belonging to the pope.
PAPAVEROUS, *a.* resembling the poppy.
PAPIER-MACHE, (pap-yā-ma'-shā) *n.* articles made of paper pulp japanned.
PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* resembling a butterfly.
PAPILLARY, *a.* resembling nipples.
PAPIST, *n.* Roman Catholic.
PAPPOUS, *a.* downy. PAPPY, *a.* succulent.
PAPULOUS, *a.* covered with little vesicles.
PAPYRUS, (pī') *n.* Egyptian plant and paper made
PAR, *n.* state of equality; equal value. [from it.
PARABLE, *n.* illustrative story.
PARABOLA, (ab') *n.* conic section. [similitude.
PARABOLIC, (bol') *a.* expressed by parable or
PARACHUTE, (par'a-shoot) *n.* instrument to ease descent in a balloon.
PARACLETE, *n.* Holy Ghost; advocate.
PARADE, *n.* pompous exhibition; military display.
PARADIGM, (dim) *n.* example; model.
PARADISAICAL, (sā") *a.* pertaining to paradise.
PARADISE, *n.* garden of Eden; heaven.
PARADOX, *n.* tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.
PARAFFIN, *n.* substance got from Boghead cannel-
PARAGON, *n.* pattern of excellence. [coal.
PARAGRAPH, *n.* distinct part of a discourse.
PARALLAX, *n.* change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.
PARALLEL, *a.* equally distant;—*n.* line equally distant from another at all points;—*v.* compare.
PARALLELISM, *n.* likeness in important particu-
PARALOGISM, (al'ō-jizm) *n.* false reasoning. [lars.
PARALYTIC, *n.* one affected with paralysis or palsy.
PARALYZE, *v.* strike with palsy; destroy action.
PARAMOUNT, *a.* chief; superior to all others.
PARAMOUR, *n.* lover; mistress, *in a bad sense.*
PARAPET, *n.* wall for defence.
PARAPHERNALIA, *n. pl.* apparel and ornaments
PARAPHRASE, *n.* copious explanation. [moon.
PARASELENE, *n.* circle round the moon; mock
PARASITE, *n.* hanger on; plant growing on an-
PARBOIL, *v.* boil partly. [other.
PARCAE, *n.* the Fates.
PARCEL, *n.* small bundle; portion.
PARCENARY, *n.* being parceners or joint heirs.
PARCHMENT, *n.* skin of sheep or goat dressed for
PARE, *v.* gradually diminish. [writing on.
PAREGORIC, (gor') *n.* medicine that mitigates pain.
PARENTHESIS, (ren') *n.* sentence or part of it, included in curved lines, thus ( ).
PARERGON, (er') *n.* side work; not one's main
PARGET, (par'jet) *n.* gypsum; plaster-stone. [duty.
PARHELION, *n.* mock sun; *pl.* Parhelia.
PARIAH, (pā're-a) *n.* lowest caste in Hindostan.
PARIETAL, (ri') *a.* pertaining to or forming a wall.
PARI PASSU, L. with equal pace.
PARISH, *n.* unit in local government.
PARISHIONER, *n.* one belonging to a parish.
PARISIAN, *n.* inhabitant of Paris.
PARITY, *n.* equality of number, likeness, quantity,
PARLANCE, *n.* talk; conversation. [&c.
PARLEY, *n.* conference; oral treaty;—*v.* dally.
PARLIAMENT, *n.* the legislature of Great Britain.
PAROCHIAL, *a.* belonging to a parish.
PARODY, *n.* different application of words;—*v.* apply differently; give burlesque imitation.
PAROLE, *n.* word of honour; verbal promise.
PAROQUET, (par'o-ket) *n.* small parrot.
PAROTID, (rot') *a.* noting glands near the ears.
PAROXYSM, *n.* violent fit of pain
PARQUETRY, *n.* inlaid floor forming figure.
PARRICIDE, *n.* murder, or murderer, of parent.
PARRY, *v.* ward off.
PARSEE, *n.* Persian immigrant into Hindostan.
PARSIMONIOUS, *a.* frugal to excess.
PARSIMONY, *n.* excessive economy.
PARSONAGE, *n.* house of parson or parish minister.
PARTERRE, *n.* level plot of ground.
PARTHENON, *n.* temple of Minerva at Athens.
PARTIAL, *a.* including a part; not general; biased.
PARTIALITY, *n.* undue bias.
PARTICEPS CRIMINIS, L. sharer in a crime.
PARTICIPANT, *a.* sharing; partaking; *n.* partaker.
PARTICIPLE, *n.* a word partlynoun and partlyverb.
PARTICLE, *n.* minute portion of matter; atom.
PARTICULARITY, *n.* minuteness of detail.
PARTICULARIZE, *v.* name particulars or details.
PARTISAN, *n.* adherent to a party.
PARTITION, *v.* or *n.* separate, or that which sepa-
PARTNER, *n.* associate in business; sharer. [rates.
PARTRIDGE, *n.* well-known bird of game.
PARTURITION, *n.* act of giving birth.

PARVENU, *n.* upstart.
PASCHAL, *a.* pertaining to the passover.
PASQUINADE, *n.* satirical writing.
PASSABLE, *a.* that may be passed; tolerable.
PASS-BOOK, *n.* book to enter articles bought on
PASSE, (sā') Fr. past prime; out of use. [credit.
PASSENGER, *n.* one that travels in some public
PASSERINE, *a.* relating to sparrows. [conveyance.
PASSIBLE, *a.* susceptible of impressions.
PASSIM, *ad.* everywhere.
PASSION, *n.* suffering; strong emotion.
PASSIONATE, *a.* easily excited.
PASSION-PLAY, *n.* play showing sufferings of Christ held every ten years in Bavaria.
PASSIVE, *a.* receiving impressions; unresisting.
PASSOVER, *n.* Jewish feast commemorating the
PASSPORT, *n.* permission to pass; license. [exodus.
PASTEBOARD, *n.* species of thick paper.
PASTERN, *n.* horse's joint next the foot.
PASTILLE, *n.* roll of paste; kind of perfume.
PASTIME, *n.* diversion; sport. [scribing rural life.
PASTORAL, *a.* rural; of a pastor;—*n.* poem de-
PASTORATE, *n.* office of pastor or minister.
PASTRY, *n.* pies; tarts; cakes.
PASTURAGE, *n.* lands grazed by cattle; grass; pas-
PASTY, *a.* like paste or dough;—*n.* pie. [ture.
PATCHWORK, *n.* bits of cloth sewed together;
PATE, *n.* head; skin of calf's head [bungling work.
PATEN, *n.* small plate for the eucharist. [—*a.* open.
PATENT, *n. v.* grant of, or grant, exclusive right;
PATENTEE, *n.* holder of a patent.
PATERNAL, *a.* fatherly; hereditary.
PATERNITY, *n.* relation of a father.
PATERNOSTER, *n.* Lord's prayer.
PATHETIC, *a.* affecting; with pathos—warmth,
PATHIC, *n.* male who submits to sodomy. [passion.
PATHOGNOMY, *n* expression of the passions and
their signs. [of diseases.
PATHOLOGY, *n.* science of causes and symptoms
PATIBULARY, *a.* relating to gallows or cross.
PATIENCE, *n.* power of suffering; perseverance.
PATOIS, (twa) *n.* language of lower classes.
PATRIARCH, *n.* head of family or church.
PATRICIAN, *n. a.* nobleman, or of noble family.
PATRIMONY, *n.* estate derived by inheritance.
PATRIOTISM, *n.* love of country. [fathers.
PATRISTIC, *a.* pertaining to the ancient Christian
PATROL, *n.* guard that goes round a camp at
PATRONAGE, *n.* support; protection. [night.
PATRONIZE, *v.* act as patron or protector; coun-
tenance. [ancestor.
PATRONYMIC, *n.* name derived from parent or
PATTEN, *n.* base of column; wooden shoe with
PATTER, *v.* strike as drops of rain. [iron ring.
PATTERN, *n.* model for imitation.
PAUCITY, *n.* fewness. PAUNCH, *n.* belly.
PAUPER, *n.* poor person; one who receives alms.
PAVILION, *n.* tent; building with dome.
PAVONINE, (pav') *a.* brilliant, like peacock's tail.
PAWNBROKER, *n.* one who lends money on pledge.
PAYEE, *n.* one to whom money is to be paid.
PAZEND, *n.* religious dialect of Parsees.
PEACEABLE, *a.* disposed to peace; quiet.
PEACEFUL, *a.* quiet in mind; undisturbed.
PEARL, *n.* white substance found in oyster.
PEARLASH, *n.* refined potash.
PEASE, *n. pl.* peas collectively. PEAT, *n.* turf used
PEASANTRY, *n.* rustics; rural workers. [as fuel.
PEBBLY, *a.* full of pebbles—roundish stones.
PECCABLE, *a.* liable to sin. [nal; faulty.
PECCADILLO, *n.* slight fault. PECCANT, *a.* crimi-
PECCAVI, L. I have sinned or offended.
PECK, *n.* ¼ bushel;—*v.* strike with beak.
PECTINAL, *a.* like a comb. [cine for the breast.
PECTORAL, *a.* of the breast;—*n.* breastplate; medi-
PECULATE, *v.* defraud the public.
PECULIAR, *a.* appropriate; singular.
PECUNIARY, *a.* consisting in money.
PEDAGOGICS, *n. pl.* science of teaching.
PEDAGOGUE, *n.* schoolmaster.
PEDAL, *a.* pertaining to foot;—*n.* foot lever or key.
PEDANT, *n.* one making display of his learning.
PEDANTIC, *a.* displaying pedantry.
PEDANTRY, *n.* ostentation of learning.
PEDDLER, *n.* travelling trader in small wares.
PEDDLING, *a.* trifling.
PEDESTAL, *n.* base of column, statue, &c.
PEDESTRIAN, *a.* on foot;—*n.* one who walks.
PEDICULAR, *a.* infested with lice.
PEDIGREE, *n.* genealogy; lineage. [building.
PEDIMENT, *n.* ornamental crowning of front of
PEDOBAPTIST, *n.* one holding infant baptism.
PEDUNCLE, *n.* stem of flower or fruit.
PEERAGE, *n.* body of peers or nobles.
PEERLESS, *a.* without a peer or equal.
PEEVISH, *a.* easily vexed; fretful.
PEGASUS, *n.* winged horse; northern star-cluster.
PELAGIAN, *a.* pertaining to the sea;—*n.* one who denies original sin, and trusts to good works.
PELERINE, *n.* cape with ends hanging in front.
PELF, *n.* money, in an *odious* sense.
PELISSE, (lēs) *n.* silk habit for female
PELLET, *n.* little ball.
PELLICLE, *n.* thin external skin; film.
PELL-MELL, *ad.* confusedly.
PELLUCID, *a.* clear: transparent. [thrown.
PELT, *n.* raw hide; skin;—*v.* strike with something
PELT-ROT, *n.* disease in which wool falls off.
PELTRY, *n.* skins; furs.
PELVIS, *n.* bony cavity forming lower part of
belly. [with raisins and fat.
PEMMICAN, *n.* dried meat pounded and mixed
PENAL, *a.* denouncing or incurring punishment.
PENALTY, *n.* punishment.
PENANCE, *n.* suffering expressive of repentance.
PENANG-LAWYER, *n.* large walking-stick.
PENATES, (a'-tes) L. household gods.
PENCHANT, (pan-shan') *n.* inclination.
PENDANT, *n.* jewel; flag.
PENDENCY, *n.* suspense; delay of decision.
PENDENT, *a.* hanging. PENDING, *a.* undecided.
PENDICLE, *n.* thing attached to another.
PENDULUM, *n.* body suspended and vibrating.
PENETRATE, *v.* pierce; enter.
PENETRATION, *n.* act of entering; sagacity.
PENINSULA, *n.* land nearly surrounded by water.
PENETRALIA, *n.* interior part; sanctuary.
PENITENTIAL, *a.* expressing penitence—sorrow
for sin. [house of correction; prison.
PENITENTIARY, *a.* relating to penitence;—*n.*
PENNANT, PENNON, *n.* long flag; hoisting tackle,
PENNATE, *a.* winged.
PENNYWEIGHT, *n.* troy weight of 24 grains.
PENNYWISE, *a.* saving small sums at risk of
PENSILE, *a.* hanging. [larger.
PENSION, *n.* settled yearly allowance; (pang-si-ong)
boarding house on the Continent.
PENSIVE, *a.* thoughtful; sad. PENT, *a.* closely
PENTAGON, *n.* figure of five angles. [confined.
PENTAMETER, *n.* poetic verse of five feet.
PENTATEUCH, *n.* first five books of Old Testament.
PENTECOST, *n.* Jewish festival fifty days after
PENT-HOUSE, *n.* shed sloping from wall. [Passover.
PENULT, *n.* last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA, *n.* partial shade in an eclipse.
PENURIOUS, *a.* niggardly.
PENURY, *n.* poverty; indigence.
PEONY, PIONY, *n.* perennial plant and flowers.
PEPTIC, *a.* aiding digestion.
PERAMBULATE, *v.* walk round or over.
PER CAPITA, L. by heads or polls.
PERCENTAGE, *n.* allowance per 100.
PERCEIVE, *v.* feel; observe.
PERCEPTION, *n.* act or power of perceiving.
PROLIXITY, *n.* great length; tediousness.
PERCH, *n.* fish; 5½ yards;—*v.* light; roost.
PERCOLATE, *v.* strain through; filter.
PERCUSSION, *n.* act or effect of striking; stroke.
PERDITION, *n.* ruin; loss of the soul.
PERDU, *ad.* lost; in concealment.
PEREGRINATION, *n.* travelling; wandering.
PEREMPTORY, *a.* positive; absolute.
PERENNIAL, *a.* durable; lasting perpetually.
PER FAS ET NEFAS, L. through right and wrong.
PERFECTIBILITY, *n.* capacity of reaching per-
fection—being perfect—complete, finished.
PERFIDIOUS, *a.* with perfidy—violation of faith.
PERFORATE, *v.* bore or pierce through.
PERFORCE, *ad.* by force.
PERFUME, (per' or fume') *n. v.* scent.

PERFUMERY, *n.* perfumes in general.
PERFUNCTORY, *a.* done to get rid of the duty.
PERI, (pē're) *n.* fairy.
PERICARDIUM, *n.* membrane inclosing heart.
PERICRANIUM, *n.* membrane covering skull.
PERIGEE, *n.* point in moon's orbit nearest earth.
PERIHELION, *n.* point in planet's orbit nearest
PERILOUS, *a.* full of danger or peril. [sun.
PERIMETER, *n.* outer boundary of a figure.
PERIODICAL, *a.* regularly returning; *n.* magazine.
PERIODICITY, *n.* return at regular times.
PERIPATETIC, *a.* walking about; Aristotelian.
PERIPHERY, *n.* circumference of circle.
PERIPHRASTIC, *a.* expressing or expressed in
PERIPLUS, *n.* voyage round. [many words.
PERIPNEUMONIA, *n.* inflammation of lungs.
PERISHABLE, *a.* liable to perish.
PERISPHERIC, *a.* ball-shaped.
PERISTALTIC, *a.* spiral; worm-like.
PERISTYLE, *n.* range of columns round edifice.
PERIWIG, *n.* small wig. PERIWINKLE, *n.* small
PERJURY, *n.* wilfully taking false oath. [shell-fish.
PERK, *a.* lively.
PERMANENCE, *n.* continuance. [through.
PERMEABLE, *a.* that may be permeated or passed
PERMIAN, *a.* of rocks just above carboniferous
PERMISSIBLE, *a.* that may be allowed. [system.
PERMISSIVE, *a.* granting; that *may* be acted on
PERMIT, (mit') *v.* allow; (per') *n.* warrant. [or not.
PERNICIOUS, *a.* tending to injure.
PERORATION, *n.* closing part of speech.
PERPENDICULAR, *a.* upright; at right angles;—*n.* anything at right angles. [mits a crime.
PERPETRATOR, *n.* one who perpetrates or com-
PERPETUATE, *v.* make perpetual or never ceas-
PERPETUITY, *n.* endless duration. [ing.
PERPLEXITY, *n.* intricacy; embarrassment.
PERQUISITE, *n.* something besides regular wages.
PERRY, *n.* drink made of pears.
PER SALTUM, L. at a leap. [with malignity.
PERSECUTOR, *n.* one who persecutes or pursues
PERSEVERANCE, *n.* persisting in what is under-
PERSIFLAGE, (flazh) *n.* raillery; ridicule. [taken.
PERSISTENCE, *n.* perseverance against opposi-
PERSONABLE, *a.* having well-formed body. [tion.
PERSONAGE, *n.* person of distinction.
PERSONAL, *a.* belonging to a person; movable.
PERSONALITY, *n.* direct application to a person.
PERSONALTY, *n.* personal estate.
PERSONATOR, *n.* one who personates or assumes another's character. [though they were persons.
PERSONIFY, *v.* speak of inanimate beings, &c., as
PERSONNEL, (el') *n.* persons forming public body, opposed to *materiel.* [on plain surface.
PERSPECTIVE, *a.* relating to vision;—*n.* drawing
PERSPICACITY, *n.* acuteness of discernment.
PERSPICUITY, *n.* clearness. [sweat.
PERSPIRATION, *n.* excretion through the pores;
PERSUASIVE, *a* tending to persuade or induce.
PERT, *a.* smart; brisk; saucy.
PERTINACITY, *n.* obstinacy in adherence.
PERTINENT, *a.* appropriate to the case.
PERTURBATION, *n.* disturbance of mind or pas-
PERUKE, *n.* artificial cap of hair. [sions; disquiet.
PERUSAL, *n.* reading. PERVADE, *v.* pass through.
PERVERSE, *a.* obstinate in wrong; froward.
PERVERSION, *n.* diverting from proper use.
PERVERSITY, *n.* cross disposition.
PERVERSIVE, *a.* tending to pervert or turn from
PERVERT, (per') *n.* one turned to error. [truth.
PERVIOUS, *a.* that may be penetrated.
PESHITO, *n.* Syriac translation of Scriptures.
PESKY, *a.* troublesome [things; opposed to *optimist.*
PESSIMIST, *n.* one who takes the darkest view of
PESTER, *v.* harass with little vexations; annoy.
PESTILENT, *a.* noxious to health, morals, society, &c. [plague or pestilence; pestiferous.
PESTILENTIAL, *a.* containing, or tending to, the
PESTLE, *n.* pounder for a mortar.
PETALOUS, *a.* having petals or flower-leaves.
PETARD, (tard') *n.* ordnance for blowing up works.
PETECCHIAL, (tek') *a.* spotted, as in fevers.
PETERPENCE, *n.* penny a house paid to the Pope.
PETIOLE, *n.* leaf-stalk.
PETITION, *n. v.* request; prayer. [requires proof.
PETITIO PRINCIPII, L. taking for granted what

PETITMAITRE, (pet-e-mā'tr) *n.* dangler about fe-
PETRIFY, *v.* convert into or become stone. [males.
PETROLEUM, *n.* liquid bitumen; rock oil.
PETTICOAT, *n.* woman's under garment.
PETTIFOGGER, *n.* petty lawyer.
PETTISH, *a.* fretful; peevish.
PETTY, *a.* small; trifling. PETTITOES, (pet') *n.*
PETULANCE, *n.* ill-humour. [*pl.* pig's toes.
PEWIT, *n.* water-fowl; the lapwing.
PEWTER, *n.* compound of tin and lead.
PHAETON, *n.* open four-wheeled carriage.
PHALANX, *n.* compact body of soldiers.
PHALLIC, *a.* connected with worship of the generative principle in nature.
PHANTASM, *n.* image of an object; spectre.
PHANTASMAGORIA, *n.* mixed gathering of figures;
PHANTOM, *n.* apparition. [illusive images.
PHARISAICAL, *a.* like the Pharisees; formal.
PHARMACEUTIC, *a.* pertaining to pharmacy.
PHARMACY, *n.* preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, *n.* book of authorized medici-
PHAROS, *n.* lighthouse. [nal recipes.
PHASE, PHASIS, *n.* appearance.
PHENIX, *n.* fabulous bird.
PHIAL, *n.* glass vessel. [able;—*pl.* Phenomena.
PHENOMENON, *n.* appearance; anything remark-
PHILANDER, *v.* make love sentimentally; flirt.
PHILANTHROPY, (an') *n.* love of mankind at
PHILHARMONIC, *a.* fond of music. [large.
PHILIPPIC, *n.* any invective declamation. [views.
PHILISTINE, *n.* one of utilitarian and narrow
PHILOLOGY, *n.* science of origin, and history of
PHILOMEL, *n.* the nightingale. [language.
PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, *n.* love of offspring.
PHILOSOPHER, *n.* one skilled in philosophy—principles of nature and morality.
PHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* of or by philosophy; rational;
PHILOSOPHIZE, *v.* reason like a philosopher. [cool.
PHILTER, *n.* love potion. PHIZ, *n.* face; visage.
PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* act or art of opening a vein.
PHLEGM, (flem) *n.* cold animal fluid.
PHLEGMATIC, (mat') *a.* like phlegm; cold; sluggish.
PHONETIC, *a.* representing sounds by characters
PHONOGRAPHY, *n.* improved shorthand writing.
PHONOLOGY, *n.* science of vocal elementary
PHOSPHATE, *n.* salt of phosphoric acid. [sounds.
PHOSPHORESCENCE, *n.* faint light without heat.
PHOSPHORUS, *n.* substance giving a faint light in
PHOTOGENIC, *a.* causing light. [the dark.
PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* picture obtained by light on chemically prepared surfaces.
PHOTOSPHERE, *n.* luminous envelope round the
PHRASEOLOGY, *n.* mode of speech, [sun.
PHRENETIC, (et') *a.* mad; frantic.
PHRENOLOGY, *n.* science of character from developments on the skull.
PHRENZY, *n.* wild or erratic madness.
PHTHISICAL, (tiz) *a.* wasting the flesh.
PHTHISIS, (thi'sis) *n.* consumption of the lungs.
PHYCOLOGY, *n.* botany of sea-weeds.
PHYLACTERY, *n.* parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it. [the bowels.
PHYSIC, *n.* art of healing; medicine;—*v.* evacuate
PHYSICAL, *a.* pertaining to nature; external.
PHYSICIAN, *n.* one who practices physic.
PHYSICIST, *n.* natural philosopher. [jects.
PHYSICS, *n. pl.* science of nature or natural ob-
PHYSIOGNOMY, *n.* art of discerning character from the face; cast of countenance.
PHYSIOGRAPHY, *n.* description of natural objects.
PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* science of living beings.
PHYSIQUE, (eek') *n.* bodily structure and strength.
PHYTOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of plants.
PIACULAR, *a.* expiatory. PIANISSIMO, *in music,*
PIANIST, *n.* player on the pianoforte. [very soft.
PIAZZA, *n.* open square.
PIBROCH, *n.* wild, irregular Highland music.
PICAYUNE, *n.* sixpence (New York colloq.).
PICKANINNY, *n.* negro or mulatto infant. [brine.
PICKLE, *n.* brine; thing pickled;—*v.* preserve in
PICKTHANK, *n.* parasite; flatterer.
PICNIC, *n.* festive excursion to the country.
PICTORIAL, *a.* pertaining to or illustrated by
PICTURESQUE, *a.* beautiful to the eye. [pictures.
PIEBALD, *a.* of various colours.
PIECEMEAL, *a.* single;—*ad.* in or by parts.

PIED, (pid) *a.* party-coloured.
PIER-GLASS, *n.* glass between windows.
PIERCING, *a.* keen; sharp.
PIERIAN, *a.* relating to the Pierides or muses.
PIETISM, *n.* German Methodism.
PIETY, *n.* veneration with love of God; filial duty.
PIGMENT, *n.* colour for painting.
PIGMY, *n.* dwarf. PILASTER, *n.* square column.
PILEOUS, PILOSE, *a.* hairy. [come down outside.
PILES, *n. pl.* swelling of veins of rectum so as to
PILFER, *v.* steal trifles. [disease; forsaken wretch.
PIL-GARLICK, *n.* one whose hair has fallen off by
PILGRIMAGE, *n.* journey to a place deemed sacred.
PILLAGE, *n.* or *v.* plunder.
PILLION, *n.* cushion for a female to ride on.
PILLORY, *n.* frame to confine criminals by neck and head—abolished in 1837.
PILOT, *n.* one who steers ship;—*v.* steer; guide.
PIMPERNEL, *n.* small red-flowered annual.
PINAFORE, *n.* little apron. [—*a.* sham.
PINCHBECK, *n.* alloy—80 parts copper and 20 zinc;
PINCHERS, PINCERS, *n.* tool for drawing nails.
PINEAL, *n.* small gland in the brain, supposed seat of the soul.
PINE-APPLE, *n.* fruit like a pine-cone. [*v.* bind.
PINION, *n.* quill; small toothed wheel; fetters;—
PINK, *n.* flower; small eye; reddish colour.
PINMONEY, *n.* wife's pocket-money. [summit.
PINNACE, *n.* small boat. PINNACLE, *n.* turret;
PIONEER, *n.* one who goes before to clear the
PIPKIN, *n.* small earthen boiler. [way.
PIPPIN, *n.* species of apple.
PIQUANCY, *n.* sharpness; severity.
PIQUE, *n.* offence taken;—*v.* offend; nettle; stimu-
PIQUET, *n.* game at cards; outpost. [late.
PIRATICAL, *a.* practising piracy.
PIRACY, *n.* robbery at sea; literary theft.
PIROGUE, *n.* ferry boat with two masts. [leg.
PIROUETTE, *n.* whirling; turning rapidly on one
PISCATORIAL, PISCATORY, *a.* relating to fish or
PISCICULTURE, *n.* rearing of fish. [fishing.
PISTIL, *n.* seed-bearing organ of a plant.
PISTOL, *n.* smallest of firearms.
PISTOLE, *n.* Spanish gold coin, about 10s.
PISTON, *n.* short cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.
PITCH, *n.* substance which exudes from pine.
PITCHPIPE, *n.* instrument to give key-note.
PITEOUS, *a.* that may excite pity; sorrowful.
PITFALL, *n.* pit slightly covered, as a trap.
PITHY, *a.* with pith or force; energetic.
PITIABLE, *a.* deserving pity.
PITIFUL, *a.* compassionate.
PITSAW, *n.* large saw to be used by two men.
PITTANCE, *n.* small allowance.
PITUITOUS, *a.* consisting of mucus.
PIVOT, *n.* pin on which anything turns.
PLACABLE, *a.* willing to forgive. [place.
PLACARD, *n.* printed paper posted in a public
PLACEMAN, *n.* one holding office under govern-
PLACID, *a.* calm; quiet; mild. [ment.
PLAGIARISM, *n.* literary theft. [trouble; vex.
PLAGUE, *n.* contagious disease; vexation;—*v.*
PLAGUY, *a.* vexatious. PLAICE, *n.* flat fish.
PLAID, *n.* long loose woollen garment.
PLAIN, *a.* flat; evident; homely;—*n.* level ground.
PLAINT, *n.* complaint; cry of distress.
PLAINTIFF, *n.* he who commences a lawsuit.
PLAINTIVE, *a.* mournful.
PLAIT, *n.* fold, as of cloth;—*v.* fold; braid.
PLANE, *n.* level surface; joiner's tool.
PLANET, *n.* celestial body revolving about another.
PLANISPHERE, *n.* sphere projected on a plane.
PLANTAIN, *n.* West India tree and its fruit.
PLANTATION, *n.* place planted with trees; colony.
PLANTER, *n.* owner of a plantation or cultivated
PLANTOCRACY, *n.* body of planters. [estate.
PLASM, *n.* mould for metals.
PLASMA, *n.* formless elementary matter.
PLASTER, *n.* lime, sand, and water mixed; adhe-
PLASTIC, PLASMATIC, *a.* giving form. [sive salve.
PLAT, *v.* interweave;—*n.* level piece of ground.
PLATEAU, (tō') *n.* elevated plain. [Peru, 1741.
PLATINUM, *n.* heaviest known metal, found in
PLATITUDE, *n.* big phrase with little in it. [fined.
PLATONIC, *a.* relating to Plato; intellectually re-
PLATONISM, *n.* philosophy of Plato.
PLATOON, *n.* small body of soldiers.
PLAUDIT, *n.* praise bestowed.
PLAUSIBLE, *a.* adapted to satisfy or convince.
PLAYFUL, *a.* full of play; sportive.
PLEA, *n.* what is advanced in support of a cause.
PLEASANTRY, *n.* cheerfulness; sprightly talk.
PLEASURABLE, *a.* giving delight. [people.
PLEBEIAN, *a.* vulgar;—*n.* one of the common
PLEBISCITE, *n.* vote of a country by universal
PLEDGE, *n.* or *v.* pawn; deposit. [suffrage
PLEDGET, *n.* small flat mass of lint.
PLEIADES, *n. pl.* cluster of seven stars in Taurus
PLEISTOCENE, *a.* recent secondary formations.
PLENARY, *a.* full; complete.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, *n.* one having full power.
PLENITUDE, *n.* fulness.
PLENTEOUS, *a.* abundant; plentiful. [of words.
PLEONASTIC, *a.* having pleonasm—redundancy
PLETHORA, (pleth') *n.* fulness of blood; repletion.
PLETHORIC, (or') *a.* having a full habit of body.
PLEURA, *n.* membrane covering inside of thorax.
PLEURISY, *n.* inflammation of the pleura.
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, *n.* pleurisy and pneumonia.
PLIABLE, PLIANT, *a.* easily yielding; flexible.
PLIERS, *n. pl.* instrument to bend small things.
PLIGHT, *v.* pledge, as faith;—*n.* condition.
PLINTH, *n.* the square member at base of column.
PLIOCENE, *n.* most modern division of tertiary
PLOUGHSHARE, *n.* the iron of a plough. [strata.
PLUM, *n.* £100,000; a kind of play.
PLUMAGE, *n.* feathers of a bird. [cular.
PLUMB, *n.* leaden weight on a line;—*a.* perpendi-
PLUMBERY, (plum'er-e) *n.* work done by plumber.
PLUMBER, *n.* worker in lead.
PLUMBLINE, *n.* perpendicular line.
PLUME, *n.* feather; token of honour; pride;—*v.* adjust feathers; pride; value.
PLUMIPED, *n.* bird with feathers on its feet.
PLUMMET, *n.* lead to sound or draw lines with.
PLUMOUS, PLUMOSE, *a.* feathery. [sudden fall.
PLUMP, *a.* fat; sleek; full; round;—*ad.* with a
PLURALIST, *n.* one holding more than one bene-
PLURALITY, *n.* more than one; majority. [fice.
PLUS, this sign +, noting addition.
PLUSH, *n.* shaggy cloth.
PLUTO, *n.* god of the infernal regions.
PLUTOCRACY, *n.* government by the wealthy.
PLUTONIAN, *n.* one who holds that the world was
PLUVIAL, *a.* rainy. [formed by the action of fire.
PNEUMATICS, *n. pl.* science of the air.
PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.* science of gaseous fluids or of spiritual existence. [monitis.
PNEUMONIA, *n.* inflammation of the lungs; pneu-
PNYX, *n.* place for popular assemblies in Athens.
POACH, *v.* boil slightly; steal game.
POACHY, *a.* soft; wet.
POCK, *n.* pustule on the skin in small pox.
PODAGRA, (dag') *n.* gout. PODAGRIC, *a.* gouty.
PODESTA, *n.* mediæval Italian republican magis-
POEM, *n.* composition in verse. [trate.
POET, *n.* one who writes poetry.
POETASTER, *n.* pitiful rhymer.
POETICAL, *a.* written in verse; suitable to poetry.
POET-LAUREATE, *n.* poet appointed by the king —since George III., a sinecure post.
POETRY, POESY, *n.* compositions of poets; language of excited imagination.
POIGNANT, *a.* sharp; satirical; severe. [warrant.
POIND, *v.* seize and sell debtor's goods under
POINTAL, *n.* pistil of plant.
POINT D'APPUI, (pwong d'ap-we) *n.* rallying point.
POINTER, *n.* index; dog. [*v.* balance for weighing.
POISE, *n.* tendency downward; balancing weight.
POISON, *n.* anything infectious or malignant.
POLARITY, *n.* tendency towards poles.
POLARIZATION, *n.* giving light the appearance of having poles with different properties.
POLE, *n.* rod; 5½ yards; centre of attractive or repulsive energy.
POLE-AXE, *n.* hatchet fixed on a pole. [mical.
POLEMIC, *n.* disputant;—*a.* controversial; pole-
POLEMICS, *n. pl.* controversy on religious sub-
POLE-STAR, *n.* star vertical to pole of earth. [jects.
POLICE, *n.* government of city.

POLICY, *n.* art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance; grounds round mansion.
POLITE, *a.* polished; refined.
POLITIC, *a.* calculating; shrewd.
POLITICAL, *a.* relating to politics; public.
POLITICS, *n. pl.* science of government.
POLITY, *n.* civil constitution. [voters.
POLL, *n.* head; election;—*v.* lop; clip; register
POLLARD, *n.* tree lopped. POLLEN, *n.* fecunda-
POLTROON, *n.* coward. [ting dust of plants.
POLYGAMY, *n.* plurality of wives at same time.
POLYGLOT, *n.* book containing many languages.
POLYGON, *n.* figure of many angles and sides.
POLYGRAPH, *n.* copying instrument. [characters.
POLYGRAPHY, *n.* writing and deciphering secret
POLYHISTOR, *n.* person of great learning.
POLYHYMNIA, *n.* muse of lyrical poetry. [echoes.
POLYPHONOUS, *a.* having many sounds, as
POLYPUS, *n.* many-footed animal; tumour. [three
POLYSYLLABLE, *n.* word of more syllables than
POLYTECHNIC, *a.* comprehending many arts.
POLYTHEISM, *n.* doctrine of plurality of gods.
POMACE, *n.* substance of apples crushed.
POMATUM, *n.* unguent for hair; pomade.
POMEGRANATE, *n.* tree and its fruit.
POMMELL, (pum') *n.* knob; protuberance; *v.* beat;
POMOLOGY, *n.* art of raising fruit. [thump.
POMONA, (mo') fabled goddess of fruits.
POMPOSITY, *n.* ostentation; exterior show.
PONDEROUS, *a.* heavy; massy.
PONE, *n.* pancake of Indian meal instead of flour.
PONIARD, *n.* small dagger.
PONS ASINORUM, L. asses' bridge (Eucl. I. 5).
PONTAGE, *n.* tax to build and keep up bridges.
PONTIFF, *n.* high priest; Pope. [rites and forms.
PONTIFICAL, *a.* belonging to pontiff;—*n.* book of
PONTIFICATE, *n.* office of high-priest. [bridges.
PONTOON, *n.* boat used by armies for making
POOL, *n.* stagnant water: stakes at billiards.
POODLE, *n.* lap-dog. POOP, *n.* ship's stern.
POPEDOM, *n.* office of Pope—head of R.C. church.
POPERY, *n.* Roman Catholic religion.
POPE'S EYE, *n* fat gland in leg of mutton or beef.
POPINJAY, *n.* parrot; woodpecker; fop.
POPLIN, *n.* stuff of silk and worsted.
POPPY, *n.* soporific plant. [vailing; plain.
POPULAR, *a.* pleasing to populace or people; pre-
POPULARITY, *n.* public favour.
POPULARIZE, *v.* fit to common understanding.
POPULATE, *v.* furnish with inhabitants or popula-
POPULOUS, *a.* full of people. [tion.
PORCELAIN, *n.* finest species of earthenware.
PORCINE, *a.* pertaining to swine. [to a problem.
PORISM, *n.* proposition assigning many solutions
POROUS, *a.* having pores—very minute openings.
PORPHYRY, *n.* fine speckled marble.
PORRIDGE, *n.* meal or flour boiled in water.
PORRINGER, *n.* porridge dish.
PORTABLE, *a.* that may be carried.
PORTAGE, *n.* price of carriage; porterage.
PORTAL, *n.* imposing gate or entrance.
PORTCULLIS, *n.* frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.
PORTE, (pōrt) *n.* the Ottoman court.
PORTEND, *v.* foretoken.
PORTENTOUS, *a.* ominous.
PORTFOLIO, *n.* portable case for papers.
PORTHOLE, *n.* opening in ship's side for cannon.
PORTICO, *n.* piazza or covered walk.
PORTLY, *a.* large and full; of noble appearance.
PORTMANTEAU, *n.* bag to carry clothes in.
PORTRAYAL, *n.* portraying or depicting.
POSSE, (pos'sā) *n.* body of men.
POSSESSOR, *n.* one who holds or occupies.
POSSET, *n.* milk curdled with wine or other liquors.
POSITIVE, *a.* certain; real; confident; absolute.
POSITIVISM, *n.* the positive philosophy founded by Comte (1798—1857)—that every branch of knowledge passes through the theological and the metaphysical to the positive stage.
POST, as prefix, *after, behind.* [liquors.
POSTAGE, *n.* money paid for conveying letters.
POSTAL, *a.* belonging to the post-office.
POST-CHAISE, *n.* travelling carriage.
POST-DATE, *v.* date after true time.
POSTDILUVIAN, *a.* being after the deluge,
POSTE-RESTANTE, *n.* place in post-office where letters lie till called for.
POSTERIOR, *a.* later in time or action; subsequent.
POSTERITY, *n.* descendants. POSTERN. *n.* small
POST-HASTE, *ad.* as fast as possible. [back gate.
POSTHUMOUS, *a.* being after one's decease.
POSTIL, *n.* marginal note.
POSTILLION, *n.* one who rides coach horse.
POSTMERIDIAN, *a.* in the afternoon (P.M.).
POST-MORTEM, L. after death.
POST-OBIT, *n.* bond given for money lent on security of expectations from the death of some
POSTPONE, *v.* put off; delay. [specified person.
POST-PRANDIAL, *a.* after dinner.
POSTSCRIPT, *n.* part added to a writing.
POSTULATE, *n.* anything assumed without proof;
POSTURE, *n.* attitude; position. [*v.* assume.
POSY, *n.* motto on ring; nosegay.
POTASH, *n.* alkaline salt from plant ashes.
POTATION, *n.* drinking; excessive draught.
POTEEN, *n.* Irish whisky.
POTENCY, *n.* power, strength, or efficacy.
POTENT, POTENTIAL, *a.* with great power or
POTENTATE, *n.* monarch. [authority.
POTHER, *n.* confusion; stir.
POTION, *n.* draught; liquid medicine.
POTSHERD, *n.* piece of broken dish.
POTTAGE, *n.* porridge; meat boiled soft in water.
POTTERY, *n.* earthenware; place where it is
POULTICE, *n.* soothing application for sores. [made.
POULTRY, *n.* domestic fowls. POUND, *n.* pen for
POUNDAGE, *n.* duty on the pound. [stray cattle.
POUTING, *n.* childish sullenness.
POWDER, *n.* fine dust; composition for firing guns.
POWERFUL, *a.* having power; strong.
POX, *n.* eruptive disease.
PRACTICABLE, *a.* that can be done.
PRACTICAL, *a.* suited to use; not speculative.
PRACTICE, *n.* customary use; habit; performance.
PRACTISE, *v.* do frequently or habitually.
PRACTITIONER, *n.* one engaged in a profession.
PRÆMUNIRE, *n.* writ placing one beyond the Crown's protection.
PRAGMATICAL, *a.* very positive or dictatorial.
PRAIRIE, *n.* extensive tract of land with few trees.
PRAKRIT, *n.* Hindu dialects which grew as San-
PRANCE, *v.* spring; leap. [scrit declined.
PRANK, *v.* adorn;—*n.* frolic.
PRASINOUS, *a.* light green yellowish colour.
PRATIQUE, *n.* license to trade after quarantine.
PRAWN, *n.* small crustaceous fish.
PRAYERFUL, *a.* given to prayer.
PRE, as prefix, *before.* [ject.
PREACH, *v.* discourse publicly on a religious sub-
PREAMBLE, *n.* introductory writing; something
PREAUDIENCE, *n.* precedence at the bar. [previous.
PREBEND, (preb') *n.* stipend in cathedral church.
PREBENDARY, (preb') *n.* stipendiary of cathedral.
PRECARIOUS, *a.* held by a doubtful tenure.
PRECAUTION, *n.* previous care.
PRECAUTIONARY, *a.* with precaution; preventive.
PRECEDENCE, (ceed') *n.* priority of time or rank.
PRECEDENT, (ceed') *n.* going before; anterior.
PRECEDENT, (pres') *n.* something that serves as an example;—*a.* authorized by example.
PRECENTOR, *n.* leader of psalmody in church.
PRECEPT, *n.* commandment; order.
PRECINCT, *n.* outward limit; territorial district
PRECIOUS, *a.* of great price or value.
PRECIPICE, *n.* steep descent of land or rock.
PRECIPITANCE, *n.* great or rash haste; precipitation. [precipitate.
PRECIPITANT, *a.* rushing hastily or headlong;
PRECIPITATE, *v.* throw headlong; hasten; cast
PRECIPITOUS, *a.* very steep. [to the bottom.
PRECIS, (prā-sē) *n.* abstract; summary.
PRECISE, *a.* exact; overnice; strict; stiff.
PRECISIAN, *n.* exact observer of rules and cere-
PRECISION, *n.* exactness; accuracy. [monies.
PRECLUSION, *n.* precluding or preventing. [ripe.
PRECOCITY, *n.* being precocious or prematurely
PRECOGNITION, *n.* previous knowledge; preliminary examination.
PRECONCEIVE, *v.* conceive beforehand.
PRECONCEPTION, *n.* previous thought.
PRECONCERTED, *a.* previously planned.

PRECURSOR, *n.* he or that which precedes an
PREDACEOUS, *a.* living by plunder. [event.
PREDATORY, *a.* plundering.
PREDECESSOR, *n.* one who has gone before.
PREDESTINARIAN, *n.* one holding predestination
PREDESTINATION, *n.* foreordination by God.
PREDIAL, *a.* belonging to land or farms.
PREDICABLE, *a.* that may be affirmed of or attributed to;—*n.* one of these five—genus, species, difference, property, accident. [condition.
PREDICAMENT, (dik') *n.* class; state; particular
PREDICATE, *n.* what is affirmed or denied.
PREDICATION, *n.* affirmation concerning anything.
PREDICT, *v.* foretell. PREDICTION, *n.* prophecy.
PREDILECTION, *n.* previous liking.
PREDISPOSITION, *n.* previous propensity.
PREDOMINANCE, *n.* ascendancy; superiority.
PREDOMINATE, *v.* be superior; rule over.
PRE-EMINENCE, *n.* superiority; priority. [hand,
PRE-EMPTION, *n.* act or right of buying before-
PREEN, *n.* forked instrument;—*v.* clean and adjust the feathers, as birds.
PREFACE, *n.* introductory speech or writing.
PREFATORY, *a.* introductory.
PREFECT, *n.* governor or chief officer.
PREFER, *v.* esteem above others; offer.
PREFERABLE, *a.* worthy of preference.
PREFERENCE, *n.* choice before another.
PREFERENTIAL, *a.* with a preference attached.
PREFERMENT, (fer') *n.* advancement to office.
PREFIGURE, *v.* show by figure beforehand.
PREFIX, (fix') *v.* place before.
PREFIX, (pre') *n.* syllable prefixed. [power.
PREGNANCY, *n.* being with young; inventive
PREHENSILE, *a.* grasping; adapted to clasp.
PREJUDICE, *n.* previous judgment; bent or bias;
PREJUDICIAL, *a.* likely to injure; hurtful. [injury.
PRELACY, *n.* government by prelates or bishops.
PRELATICAL, *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
PRELATIST, *n.* one who supports prelacy.
PRELECTION, *n.* public discourse.
PRELIMINARY, *a.* that precedes;—*n.* first step.
PRELUDE, (prel') *n.* previous air in music; introPREMATURE, *a.* ripe too soon; too hasty. [duction.
PREMEDITATED, *a.* conceived beforehand.
PREMIER, *n.* first minister of state;—*a.* first; chief.
PREMISE, (miz') *v.* lay down premises.
PREMISES, (prem') *n. pl.* propositions admitted; building and its adjuncts.
PREMIUM, *n.* reward; advance.
PREMONITORY, *a.* giving previous notice.
PREMUNITION, *n.* anticipation of objections.
PREPARATIVE, *a.* adapted to prepare; preparaPREPENSE, *a.* preconceived. [tory.
PREPONDERANCE, *n.* superiority of weight or
PREPONDERATE, *v.* outweigh. [power.
PREPOSITION, *n.* word to express relation, &c.
PREPOSSESSING, *a.* adapted to invite favour.
PREPOSTEROUS, *a.* absurd.
PREROGATIVE, *n.* exclusive or peculiar privilege.
PRESAGE, (pres') *n.* prognostic; (sage') *v.* forePRESBYTER, *n.* elder in the church; priest. [show.
PRESBYTERIANISM, *n.* government by equal presPRESBYTERY, *n.* body of ruling elders. [byters.
PRESCIENCE, *n.* foreknowledge.
PRESCRIBE, *v.* direct; lay down, as a rule.
PRESCRIPTION, *n.* medical order; claim from use or possession.
PRESCRIPTIVE, *a.* arising from prescription.
PRESENTABLE, *a.* that may be presented or
PRESENTIENT, *a.* with previous feeling. [shown.
PRESENTIMENT, *n.* previous apprehension.
PRESENTMENT, *n.* appearance; accusation by a grand jury. [*n.* that which preserves.
PRESERVATIVE, *a.* having power to preserve;—
PRESIDENCY, *n.* office or jurisdiction of president.
PRESIDENT, *n.* one at the head of a state or
PRESIDIAL, *a.* having a garrison. [society.
PRESS-GANG, *n.* crew that impresses men as seaPRESSING, *a.* urgent. [men.
PRESSMAN, *n.* man who impresses the sheets in
PRESSURE, *n.* weight; urgency. [printing.
PRESTIGE, (teezh) *n.* influence from past success.
PRESTO, *ex.* quick and lively; quick. [posed.
PRESUMABLE, *a.* that may be presumed or supPRESUMPTION, *n.* thing presumed; blind confidence.
PRESUMPTIVE, *a.* supposed or inferred.
PRESUMPTUOUS, *a.* rashly bold; unduly confident. [pretext.
PRETENCE, *n.* simulated claim or assumption;
PRETENTIOUS, *a.* making great pretensions or
PRETERIT, *a.* past, or perfectly past. [claims.
PRETERITION, *n.* act of going past.
PRETERMISSION, *n.* act of omitting.
PRETERNATURAL, *a.* beyond what is natural.
PRETEXT, *n.* pretence; excuse.
PRETORIUM, *n.* general's tent.
PREVALENCE, *n.* predominance. [quibble.
PREVARICATE, *v.* avoid giving a direct answer;
PREVENIENT, *a.* going before; preventive.
PREVENTION, *n.* hinderance. [prevents.
PREVENTIVE, *a.* tending to hinder; *n.* that which
PREVIOUS, *a.* going before in time; prior.
PREVISION, *n.* foresight.
PRICKLY, *a.* full of prickles or sharp points.
PRIEST, *n.* one intervening between man and God.
PRIESTCRAFT, *n.* priestly policy to gain wealth
PRIESTHOOD, *n.* the office of a priest. [or power.
PRIESTLY, *a.* becoming a priest; sacerdotal.
PRIG, *n.* conceited fellow.
PRIM, *a.* formal; precise;—*v.* deck with nicety.
PRIMACY, *n.* office or dignity of an archbishop.
PRIMA DONNA, *n.* chief female singer at operas.
PRIMA FACIE, L. at first sight.
PRIMARY, *a.* original; first in time, meaning, or
PRIMATIAL, *a.* of a primate or archbishop. [rank.
PRIMER, *n.* small first book for children.
PRIMEVAL, *a.* belonging to the earliest age.
PRIMING, *n.* gunpowder to ignite a charge.
PRIMITIVE, *a.* first; original;—*n.* primitive word.
PRIMOGENITURE, *n.* seniority by birth; inheritPRIMORDIAL, *a.* original. [ance by eldest son.
PRIMUM MOBILE, L. first cause of motion.
PRIMUS INTER PARES, L. first among his equals.
PRINCIPAL, *a. n.* chief; capital.
PRINCIPALITY, *n.* prince's domain; sovereignty.
PRINCIPIA, *n. pl.* first principles or fundamental truths. [tery or convent.
PRIOR, PRIORESS, *n.* superior of priory—monasPRIORITY, *n.* being prior or first in time, rank, &c.
PRISM, *n.* solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are
PRISMATIC, *a.* formed by prisms. [parallelograms.
PRISTINE, *a.* ancient; original.
PRITHEE, *ad.* I pray thee.
PRIVACY, *n.* retirement; secrecy.
PRIVAT-DOCENT, *n.* not a full professor, but a recognized public teacher in German Universities. [to take prizes.
PRIVATEER, *n.* private ship of war commissioned
PRIVATIVE, *a.* causing privation or loss;—*n.* negaPRIVILEGE, *n.* peculiar advantage. [tive prefix.
PRIVITY, *n.* privacy; joint knowledge.
PRIVY, *a.* privately knowing and consenting;—*n.*
PRO AND CON, for and against. [necessary house.
PROBABILISM, *n.* that one may act on an opinion supported by authority, although not approved
PROBABLE, *a.* likely. [by one's self.
PROBATE, *n.* proof of a will.
PROBATIONARY, *a.* serving for probation or trial.
PROBATIONER, *n.* one upon trial; novice.
PROBATIVE, *a.* serving for proof. [roughly.
PROBE, *n.* surgeon's instrument;—*v.* search thoPROBITY, *n.* uniform uprightness; integrity
PROBLEM, *n.* question to be solved.
PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* questionable.
PRO BONO PUBLICO, L. for the public good.
PROBOSCIS, (bos') *n.* snout or trunk of elephant.
PROCEDURE, *n.* act or manner of proceeding;
PROCEEDS, *n. pl.* issue; rents. [progress.
PROCESS, *n.* proceeding; method. [of persons.
PROCESSIONAL, *a.* fitted for a procession or train
PROCES VERBAL, (sā) *n.* Fr. statement of facts.
PROCLAMATION, *n.* publication by authority.
PROCLIVITY, *n.* habitual or natural inclination.
PROCONSUL, *n.* one doing duties of a consul, alPROCRASTINATE, *v.* put off. [though no longer one.
PROCREATE, *v.* generate.
PROCRUSTEAN, (us') *a.* producing uniformity by force or mutilation. [procurator.
PROCTOR, *n.* attorney; manager of university;

PRODIGAL, *a.* lavish; wasteful;—*n.* spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, *n.* wasteful expenditure.
PRODIGIOUS, *a.* very great; astonishing.
PRODIGY, *n.* any surprising thing; wonder.
PRODUCE, (prod') *n.* that which is produced or yielded; gain. [e.g., grain, groceries, dyes, &c.
PRODUCE-BROKER, *n.* dealer in foreign produce.
PRODUCT, *n.* thing produced; effect; result; sum.
PRODUCTIVE, *a.* fertile; efficient.
PROEMIAL, *a.* introductory. [*v.* put to wrong use.
PROFANE, *a.* irreverent to God and sacred things;
PROFANITY, *n.* impiety; irreverence of sacred
PROFESSEDLY, *ad.* by avowal. [things.
PROFESSION, *n.* open declaration; vocation.
PROFESSIONAL, *a.* belonging to a profession or vocation. [versity teacher.
PROFESSOR, *n.* one who declares his faith; uni-
PROFFER, *v.* propose for acceptance;—*n.* offer;
PROFICIENCY, *n.* progress made. [attempt.
PROFILE, *n.* outline; side face.
PROFITABLE, *a.* yielding profit or advantage.
PROFLIGATE, *a.* lost to virtue;—*n.* abandoned
PRO FORMA, L. for form's sake. [wretch.
PROFOUND, *a.* deep; learned;—*n.* sea or ocean.
PROFUNDITY, *n.* depth of place, or of knowledge.
PROFUSE, *a.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
PROG, *n.* mean or inferior food. [spring; race.
PROGENITOR, *n.* ancestor. PROGENY, *n.* off-
PROGNATHOUS, (a') *a.* with projecting lower jaw.
PROGNOSIS, (nō') *n.* foretelling course of disease by its symptoms.
PROGNOSTIC, *a.* foreboding;—*n.* sign; token.
PROGNOSTICATE, *v.* foreshow.
PROGRAMME, *n.* previous sketch of proceedings.
PROGRESSIVE, *a.* going onward; advancing.
PRO HAC VICE, (vi-sā) L. for this turn. [bidding.
PROHIBITIVE, *a.* implying prohibition or for-
PROJECT, (ject') *v.* jut out; plan; (proj') *n.* plan.
PROJECTILE, *a.* impelling forward; *n.* body projec-
PROLEGOMENA, *n. pl.* introductory matter. [ted.
PROLEPTIC, *a.* anticipatory.
PROLETAIRE, *n.* one of the proletaire—common
PROLIFIC, *a.* fruitful. [people.
PROLIXITY, *n.* great length; tediousness.
PROLOGUE, *n.* introduction to a play. [walking.
PROMENADE, *n.* walk for pleasure; place for
PROMETHEAN, (the') *a.* with life-giving qualities.
PROMINENCE, *n.* being prominent or conspicuous.
PROMISCUOUS, *a.* mixed; indiscriminate.
PROMISSORY, (prom') *a.* containing a promise.
PROMONTORY, *n.* headland.
PROMOTIVE, *a.* tending to advance or aid.
PROMUSCIS, *n.* sucking organ of insects.
PROMPTER, *n.* one who reminds a speaker.
PROMPTITUDE, *n.* readiness; alacrity.
PROMULGATE, *v.* made known by open declara-
PRONE, *a.* bending downward; inclined. [tion.
PRONENESS, *n.* inclination.
PRONOMINAL, *a.* belonging to a pronoun.
PRONONC-E', (nong'-sā) *n.* strongly marked.
PRONUNCIAMENTO, *n.* proclamation.
PRONUNCIATION, *n.* act or mode of pronouncing.
PROPAGANDA, *n.* society for spreading principles.
PROPAGATE, *v.* generate; increase; promote.
PROPEL, *v.* drive forward.
PROPELLER, *n.* screw-wheel for steamboat.
PROPENSITY, *n.* inclination; bent of mind.
PROPERTY, *n.* inherent quality; ownership; estate.
PROPHECY, *n.* prediction. PROPHESY, *v.* predict.
PROPHET, *n.* one speaking for God; foreteller.
PROPHYLACTIC, *a.* preventing disease. [tion.
PROPINQUITY, *n.* nearness in time, place, or rela-
PROPITIATORY, *a.* adapted to atone or propitiate.
PROPITIOUS, *a.* highly favourable to success.
PROPOLIS, (prŏ') *n.* coarse bees' wax.
PROPORTION, *n.* comparative relation; equal share;—*v.* adjust parts to each other.
PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* that may be proportioned.
PROPORTIONATE, *a.* having proportion.
PROPORTIONALLY, *ad.* in due proportion.
PROPOSAL, *n.* offer; scheme. [owner.
PROPRIETARY, *n.* owner;—*a.* belonging to an
PROPRIETOR, *n.* possessor in his own right; owner.
PROPRIETY, *n.* fitness; justness; decorum.
PROPULSION, *n.* act of driving forward.
PRO RATA, L. in proportion.
PRORATE, *v.* assess *pro rata*.
PRO RE NATA, L. for a special emergency.
PROROGATION, *n.* continuance, as of Parliament
PROROGUE, *v.* continue from session to session.
PROSAIC, *a.* of or like prose; commonplace.
PROSCENIUM, (sē') *n.* front part of the stage.
PROSCRIBE, *v.* doom to death; interdict.
PROSECUTOR, *n.* one who prosecutes or pursues, as a claim. [lytes.
PROSELYTISM, *n.* zeal to make converts or prose-
PROSODY, *n.* part of grammar which treats of accent and versification. [*v.* search; examine for.
PROSPECT, (pros') *n.* view; reason to hope; (pect')
PROSPECTIVE, *a.* looking forward; in the future.
PROSPECTUS, *n.* plan of work proposed.
PROSTITUTE, *v.* debase;—*n.* lewd female.
PROSTRATE, *a.* lying at length;—*v.* throw down;
PROSTYLE, *n.* range of columns in front. [fall flat
PROSY, *a.* dull. [acter.
PROTAGONIST, (ag') *n.* chief actor; leading char-
PRO TANTO, L. for so much.
PROTEAN, *a.* changing shape.
PROTECTION, *n.* shelter; supporting home products by bounties or by taxing same products
PROTECTIVE, *a.* defensive. [when imported.
PROTECTIONIST, *n.* one opposed to free trade.
PROTEGE, (prō-tā-zhā') one protected or patron-
PROTEIN, *n.* essential principle of food. [ized.
PRO TEMPORE, L. (pro tem.) for the time.
PROTEST, (prō') *n.* formal declaration against.
PROTESTANT, *n.* one who protests against popery.
PROTESTATION, *n.* solemn declaration.
PROTEUS, *n.* marine god of easily changing shape.
PROTHONOTARY, (thon') *n.* clerk of a court.
PROTOCOL, *n.* registry or record.
PROTOMARTYR, *n.* first martyr, Stephen.
PROTOPHYTE, *n.* first principle of vegetable life.
PROTOPLASM, *n.* first form of organic life.
PROTOTYPE, *n.* original model.
PROTOZOAN, *n.* first form of animal life.
PROTRACT, *v.* lengthen in time.
PROTRUSION, *n.* protruding or thrusting out.
PROTUBERANCE, *n.* prominence; swelling.
PROVENDER, *n.* dry food for cattle and horses.
PROVERBIAL, *a.* as a proverb or wise saying.
PROVIDENCE, *n.* foresight; God's care for his
PROVIDENT, *a.* preparing beforehand. [creatures.
PROVIDENTIAL *a.* effected by providence.
PROVINCE, *n.* conquered country, or one governed by delegate. [of a province; unpolished.
PROVINCIAL, *n.* inhabitant of a province;—*a.*
PROVINCIALISM, *n.* expression not used in capi-
PROVISIONAL, *a.* prepared for the occasion. [tal.
PROVISO, *n.* conditional stipulation.
PROVOCATIVE, (voc') *a.* that provokes or excites.
PROVOST, *n.* chief officer or magistrate.
PROW, *n.* forepart of a ship.
PROWESS, *n.* bravery; valour.
PROX, *n.* list of candidates at elections.
PROXIMATE, *a.* having intimate relation.
PROXIMITY, *n.* nearness. PROXIMO, *n.* next or
PROXY, *n.* substitute. [coming month.
PRUDE, *n.* woman of affected modesty or prudery.
PRUDENTIAL, *a.* proceeding from prudence.
PRUDENCE, *n.* practical wisdom, caution. [plum.
PRUDISH, *a.* affectedly coy. PRUNE, *n.* dried
PRUNELLO, *n.* woollen stuff for ladies' shoes.
PRURIENCE, *n.* itching desire.
PSALMIST, *n.* writer of psalms or sacred songs.
PSALMODY, *n.* art or practice of singing sacred
PSALTER, *n.* psalm book. [songs.
PSALTERY, *n.* musical instrument.
PSEUDO, as prefix, *false; counterfeit.*
PSEUDONYM, *n.* false name.
PSHAW, *ex.* expressing contempt.
PSYCHE, *n.* mistress of Cupid; the soul.
PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL, *a.* relating to the soul.
PSYCHOLOGY, *n.* science of mind.
PTYALISM, (ti') *n.* salivation.
PUBERTY, *n.* ripe age in the sexes.
PUBLICAN, *n.* innkeeper; collector of toll.
PUBLICATION, *n.* making public; thing published.
PUBLICIST, *n.* writer on law of nations.
PUBLICITY, *n.* state of being public.
PUCK, *n.* mischievous hobgoblin or demon.
PUCKER, *n. v.* plait; fold.

PUDDLE, *v.* soften iron by roasting it.
PUDENDA, *n.* the private parts.
PUERILITY, *n.* childishness; boyishness.
PUERPERAL, *a.* pertaining to childbirth.
PUGH, (poo) *ex.* expressing contempt.
PUGILISTIC, *a.* pertaining to pugilism or boxing.
PUGNACIOUS, *a.* with pugnacity or disposition to fight.
PUISNE, (pū'ne) *a.* younger; inferior.
PUISSANT, *a.* powerful. PUKE, *v. n.* vomit.
PULE, *v.* whine like a child.
PULICENE, PULICOUS, *a.* full of fleas.
PULLEY, *n.* small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord.
PULLICATE, *n.* coloured, 'chequered, silk handkerchief.
PULLMAN-CAR, *n.* one fitted up on railroad for sleeping in.
PULMONARY, *a.* affecting the lungs.
PULPY, *a.* soft; like pulp—soft part of fruit.
PULSATE, *v.* throb, as an artery.
PULSE, *n.* beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.
PULTACEOUS, *n.* like pulp.
PULVERABLE, *a.* that may be reduced to powder.
PULVERIZE, *v.* reduce to powder.
PULVERULENT, *a.* consisting of or like fine powder.
PUMICE, *n.* porous substance ejected from volcanoes.
PUMPKIN, *n.* plant and its fruit.
PUN, *n.* word or expression with two meanings.
PUNCH, *n.* tool to make holes; liquor; buffoon; blow; *v.* thrust; bore.
PUNCHEON, *n.* tool; 84 gallons.
PUNCHINELLO, PUNCH, *n.* buffoon.
PUNCTILIO, *n.* nice point; puncto.
PUNCTILIOUS, *a.* exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.
PUNCTUALITY, *n.* scrupulous exactness in time.
PUNCTUATE, *v.* mark with written points.
PUNCTURE, *n.* small point or hole;—*v.* prick.
PUNDIT, *n.* Brahmin versed in Sanscrit learning.
PUNGENCY, *n.* sharpness. PUNIC, *a.* of Carthage; PUNICA FIDES, L. want of good faith.
PUNITIVE, *a.* inflicting punishment.
PUNSTER, *n.* one who puns. PUNT, *n.* flat-bottomed boat
PUNY, *a.* little and weak. PUPA, *n.* chrysalis.
PUPILAGE, *n.* being under guardians.
PUPPET, *n.* small doll.
PUPPYISM, *n.* cringing meanness; coxcombry.
PURANA, (ra') *n.* sacred book of the Hindoos.
PURBLIND, *a.* near or dim-sighted.
PURGATIVE, *a.* cleansing;—*n.* opening medicine.
PURGATORY, *n.* place where souls are purified by punishment.
PURIFORM, *a.* resembling pus.
PURIST, *n.* one nice in the choice of words.
PURITANIC, *a.* excessively rigid.
PURITANISM, *n.* notions or practice of Puritans—early English dissenters.
PURLIEU, *n.* border.
PURLOIN, *v.* steal. PURPORT, *n.* what is meant; tendency.
PURSER, *n.* paymaster of a ship.
PURSUANCE, *n.* following; consequence.
PURSUIVANT, (pur'swe-vant) *n.* state messenger
PURSY, *a.* fat and short-breathed.
PURTENANCE, *n.* the pluck of an animal.
PURULENT, *a.* mattery; like pus or matter.
PURVEYOR, *n.* one that provides or purveys.
PURVIEW, *n.* body of statute; scope.
PUS, *n.* matter of an ulcer.
PUSEYISM, *n.* ultra-high Anglicanism.
PUSILLANIMITY, *n.* weakness of mind; cowardice.
PUSTULATE, *v.* form into pustules or small pimples.
PUTATIVE, *a.* supposed. PUTID, *a.* base; mean.
PUTREFACTION, *n.* putrefying or getting rotten.
PUTRESCENCE, *n.* state of rotting or decomposition.
PUTRIDITY, *n.* being putrid or rotten.
PUTTY, *n.* paste of whiting and linseed oil.
PUZZLE, *n.* perplexity; ingenious toy.
PYGMEAN, (mē') *a.* dwarfish.
PYRAMID, *n.* solid, tapering to a point from circular base.
PYRAMIDICAL, *a.* having the form of a pyramid.
PYRE, *n.* funeral pile. PYRETICS, *n.* remedies for fever.
PYRETOLOGY, *n.* science of fevers.
PYRIFORM, *a.* having the form of a pear.
PYRITES, (ri'tes) *n.* firestone; metallic sulphuret.
PYROLATRY, *n.* fire-worship.
PYROLIGNEOUS, *a.* produced by the distillation of wood.
PYROLOGY, *n.* science of heat.
PYROMANCY, *n.* divination by fire.
PYROMETER, *n.* instrument to measure degrees of heat.
PYROTECHNICS, *n.* art of making fireworks, as rockets.
PYRRHONISM, *n.* universal scepticism.
PYTHIAN, *a.* pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, and also to certain games.
PYTHONESS, *n.* priestess of Apollo at Delphi; witch.
PYX, PIX, *n.* among *Roman Catholics*, the box in which the host is kept.

## Q

QUACK, *v.* cry like a duck; boast;—*n.* pretender.
QUACKERY, *n.* pretensions to skill.
QUADRAGESIMA, *n.* Lent, because it is for 40 days.
QUADRANGLE, *n.* figure of four angles.
QUADRANT, *n.* ¼; instrument to take altitudes; 90°.
QUADRAT, *n.* blank type for spaces.
QUADRATE, *a.* square; suitable; divisible by 4.
QUADRATIC, *a.* equation in which $x^2$ is found.
QUADRATURE, *n.* square; squaring.
QUADRENNIAL, *a.* happening once in four years.
QUADRILLE, *n.* set dance; game at cards.
QUADRISYLLABLE, *n.* word of four syllables.
QUADRIVIUM, *n.* arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
QUADROON, *n.* child of white man and mulatto woman.
QUADRUMANOUS, *a.* having four hands.
QUADRUPED, *n.* animal having four feet.
QUADRUPLE, *a.* fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATION, *n.* making fourfold.
QUAESTOR, *n.* Roman magistrate, treasurer, &c.
QUAGMIRE, *n.* bog that shakes under the feet.
QUAIL, *n.* bird of grouse kind;—*v.* curdle; sink.
QUAINT, *a.* scrupulously nice; affectedly odd.
QUAIR, *n.* book.
QUAKER, *n.* one of the Society of Friends.
QUALIFICATION, *n.* legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification.
QUALITATIVE, *a.* according to nature and properties.
QUALITY, *n.* attribute; rank. QUALM, *n.* nausea; scruple.
QUANDARY, (quan' or da') *n.* perplexity.
QUANTITATIVE, *a.* fixing quantities.
QUANTUM, *n.* quantity; amount.
QUANTUM SUFFICIT, L. as much as suffices.
QUARANTINE, *n.* no intercourse with shore.
QUARRELSOME, *a.* inclined to brawls; contentious.
QUARRY, *n.* place whence stones are dug; paving brick; game pursued by hawk.
QUART, *n.* ¼ gallon.
QUARTAN, *n.* ague occurring every fourth day.
QUARTERAGE, *n.* quarterly allowance.
QUARTERDECK, *n.* upper deck between main and mizzenmast.
QUARTERLY, *a.* three-monthly;—*n.* work published quarterly.
QUARTERMASTER, *n.* officer who regulates the lodgings and provisions of an army.
QUARTETTE, *n.* music in four parts; also written Quartet.
QUARTO, *n.* 4to; four leaves from a sheet.
QUARTZ, *n.* oxide of silicon; rock-crystal.
QUASI, *ad.* as it were.
QUATERNION, *n.* body of four; mathematical method discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton.
QUATRAIN, *n.* four lines rhyming alternately.
QUAVER, *v.* shake the voice;—*n.* music note.
QUAYAGE, (kē') *n.* money paid for the use of a quay or wharf.
QUEAN, *n.* worthless woman.
QUELQUE CHOSE (kelk shos) Fr. something; a trifle.
QUERULOUS, habitually complaining.
QUERY, *v. n.* question. QUEST, *n.* seeking; search.
QUESTIONABLE, *a.* doubtful. QUEUE, (ku) *n.* tail.
QUIBBLE, *n.* evasion of truth; cavil; pun;—*v.* evade; trifle.
QUICKEN, *v.* make alive; hasten.
QUICKLIME, *n.* lime unslaked.
QUICK-SAND, *n.* sand sinking under the feet.
QUICKSET, *n.* living plant; hawthorn planted for a hedge.
QUICKSILVER, *n.* mercury; fluid metal.
QUIDDITY, *n.* trifling nicety.
QUIDDLE, *v.* waste time in trifling.
QUIDNUNC, *n.* one curious to know everything.
QUID PRO QUO, L. value for something given.
QUIESCENCE, *n.* rest; silence.
QUIETISM, *n.* peace; apathy.
QUIETUS, (ē') *n.* final discharge; repose; death.
QUINARY, *a.* consisting of five.
QUINCUNX, *n.* five objects, as a square with one in the middle.
QUININE, *n.* alkaloid obtained from cinchona.
QUINQUAGESIMA, *n.* Shrove Sunday—about 50th

QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* five-yearly. [day before Easter.
QUINSY, *n.* inflammation of tonsils or throat.
QUINTAL, *n.* 100 lbs; 100 kilogrammes, 220 lbs.
QUINTESSENCE, *n.* the fifth or highest essence.
QUINTETTE, *n.* composition for five voices or instruments. [1-16th of negro blood.
QUINTROON, child of white man by woman with
QUINTUPLE, *a.* fivefold. QUIP, *n. v.* taunt.
QUIRE, *n.* 24 sheets of paper; choir.
QUIRK, *n.* artful evasion; retort.
QUITCLAIM, *n.* release by deed;—*v.* release a claim without covenants of warranty.
QUITRENT, *n.* rent by which tenant is discharged.
QUITTANCE, *n.* discharge from debt; repayment.
QUIVER, *n.* case for arrows;—*v.* shake; tremble.
QUI VIVE, Fr. who goes there? on the watch.
QUIXOTIC, (ot') *a.* romantic. [tions.
QUIXOTISM, (quix') *n.* romantic and absurd no-
QUIZ, *v.* puzzle; mock; look at through a glass.
QUOAD SACRA, L. as far as concerns sacred
QUOIN, *n.* corner; wedge. [things.
QUOIT, *n.* flat ring for pitching.
QUONDAM, *a.* former.
QUORUM, *n.* bench of justices; number for doing
QUOTA, *n.* share; proportion. [business.
QUOTABLE, *a.* that may be quoted or cited.
QUOTIDIAN, *a.* occurring daily;—*n.* fever recurring daily. [one number by another.
QUOTIENT, *n.* number resulting from division of

R

RABBINICAL, *a.* of Rabbins or Jewish doctors.
RABELAISIAN, *a.* extravagantly grotesque. [bia.
RABID, *a.* mad. RABIES, *n.* madness or hydropho-
RACCOON, *n.* carnivorous beast, like badger.
RACEME, *n.* cluster of flowers or fruit arranged
RACIAL, *a.* of race or lineage. [along a stem.
RACINESS, *n.* being racy or sharp flavoured.
RACKET, *n.* clattering noise; tennis.
RACK-RENT, *n.* rent raised to the utmost.
RADIAL, *a.* pertaining to the fore-arm.
RADIANCE, *n.* sparkling brightness.
RADIATOR, *n.* body radiating or emitting rays.
RADICAL, *a.* original; implanted by nature; democratic;—*n.* root of a word; democrat.
RADICLE, *n.* part of a seed which becomes a root.
RADIUS, *n.* semi-diameter of circle.
RAFF, *n.* sweepings; rabble.
RAFFLE, *v. n.* cast, or casting, lots for a prize.
RAFTERS, *n. pl.* roof-timbers of a building.
RAGAMUFFIN, *n.* mean fellow.
RAGHUVANSA, *n.* famous Sanskrit poem.
RAGOUT, (goo') *n.* highly seasoned dish.
RAID, *n.* military incursion for plunder.
RAILLERY, *n.* banter; jesting language.
RAIMENT, *n.* clothing; garments.
RAINBOW, *n.* many-coloured arch formed by the refraction and reflection of sun's rays.
RAISIN, *n.* dried grape. RAISONNÉ, (zon'-ne') Fr. properly arranged.
RAJAH, *n.* Indian prince.
RAKE, *n.* tool; libertine;—*v.* sweep with cannon.
RAKEE, *n.* Russian brandy. [with slight satire.
RALLY, *n.* collecting disordered troops;—*v.* treat
RAMBLING, *a.* wandering.
RAMIFICATION, *n.* branching; subdivision.
RAMOUS, *a.* full of branches.
RAMPAGE, *n.* passion or excitement; violent
RAMPANT, *a.* rearing; rank. [conduct.
RAMPART, *n.* wall round a place for defence.
RANCHE, *n.* large range for cattle; farm.
RANCID, *a.* of rank smell; musty; sour.
RANCOROUS, *a.* with rancour or malignity; very
RANDOM, *n.* want of direction. [spiteful.
RANKLE, *v.* become inflamed or violent.
RANKNESS, *n.* strong scent.
RANSACK, *v.* search narrowly; pillage.
RANSOM, *n.* price paid to redeem from an enemy.
RANTER, *n.* boisterous declaimer.
RANZ-DES-VACHES, (da-vash) *n.* (rows of cows) simple Swiss melodies.
RAPACIOUS, *a.* inclined to plunder; greedy.
RAPE, *n.* seizing by violence; carnal knowledge
RAPHAELISM, *n.* idealism in art. [by force; plant.
RAPIDS, *n. pl.* part where river bed falls rapidly.
RAPIER, *n.* small sword. RAPINE, *n.* plundering
RAPLOCH, *n.* coarse woollen cloth. [by violence.
RAPPAREE, *n.* wild Irish plunderer.
RAPPEL, *n.* drum-beat to call soldiers to duty.
RAPT, *a.* transported in ecstasy.
RAPTUROUS, *a.* causing rapture—great joy.
RARA-AVIS, *n.* rare bird; uncommon person.
RAREFACTION, *n.* expansion of bodies.
RAREFY, *v.* make or become thin.
RARITY, *n.* uncommonness; thinness. [mean.
RASCALITY, *n.* villany. RASCALLY, *a.* worthless;
RASE, *v.* scratch out. RASHER, *n.* thin slice.
RASKOLNIK, *n.* dissenter in Russia.
RASP, *n.* rough file; grater.
RATABLE, *a.* liable to be taxed or rated.
RATAN, (tan') *n.* small cane. [stop it in winding up.
RATCHET, *n.* tooth at bottom of watch fusee to
RATE, *v.* scold; fix standard;—*n.* standard.
RATIFICATION, *n.* sanctioning or ratifying.
RATIO, *n.* proportion; rate. RATIOCINATION, *n.* [reasoning.
RATION, *n.* provisions for a day.
RATIONAL, *a.* with, or agreeable to, reason. [causes.
RATIONALE, (nā'le) *n.* account of reasons or
RATIONALIST, *n.* one guided solely by reason.
RATIONALITY, *n.* being reasonable; power of
RATLINE, *n.* rope ladders in a ship. [reasoning.
RATOON, *n.* sprout from root of sugar-cane.
RATSBANE, *n.* poison for rats.
RATTEEN, *n.* thick tweeled woollen stuff.
RATTEN, *v.* coerce workmen by injuring tools, &c.
RATTING, *n.* deserting a party; working below
RATTLES, *n. pl.* croup. [current prices.
RAUCITY, *n.* hoarseness. RAVAGE, *n. v.* waste;
RAVEL, *v.* entangle; disentangle. [plunder.
RAVELIN, (rav') *n.* detached work in fortification.
RAVEN, *v.* devour greedily;—*n.* bird of prey; ra-
RAVENOUS, *a.* voracious. [pine; ravin.
RAVINE, (vēn') *n.* long hollow between hills.
RAVISH, *v.* transport with delight; know carnally
RAWHEAD, *n.* spectre. [by force.
RAYAH, *n.* Turkish subject, not Mohammedan.
RAZE, *v.* lay level from the foundation.
RAZOR, *n.* instrument for shaving.
RE, as prefix, *back, again, counter.*
REACT, *v.* return an impulse.
REACTION, *n.* action in a contrary direction. [read.
REAGENT, *n.* chemical test. READABLE, *a.* fit to
REAL, *a.* having positive existence; not imaginary.
REALISM, *n.* that things, not words, are the object of dialectics, opposed to *nominalism* and
REALITY, *n.* certainty. [to *idealism* in art.
REALIZE, *v.* bring into being; understand by ex-
REALM, *n.* royal jurisdiction. [perience.
REALTY, *n.* that which relates to real property.
REAM, *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper.
REARGUARD, *n.* body in the rear; rearward.
REASON, *n.* faculty of judging; motive;—*v.* argue.
REASONABLE, *a.* governed by reason; just.
REASONING, *n.* using faculty of reason.
REASSERT, *v.* affirm again.
REASSURE, *v.* restore courage to.
REBATEMENT, *n.* abatement; deduction.
REBELLION, *n.* unlawful opposition to government.
REBUFF, *n.* sudden check;—*v.* repel.
REBUKE, *v.* chide;—*n.* reproof.
REBUS, *n.* riddle made by pictures.
REBUT, *v.* repel. [sur-rejoinder.
REBUTTER, *n.* defendant's answer to plaintiff's
RECALCITRANT, *a.* not submissive; refractory.
RECANTATION, *n.* recanting or retracting an opi-
RECAPITULATE, *v.* repeat in summary way. [nion.
RECAPTION, *n.* reprisal.
RECEDE, *v.* draw back; desist. [has been received.
RECEIPT, *n.* reception; writing that something
RECENCY, *n.* newness; freshness.
RECENSION, *n.* critical revision.
RECEPTACLE, *n.* place to receive things in.
RECESS, *n.* withdrawing; privacy; retreat.
RECESSION, *n.* ceding back.
RECHEAT, *n.* recall to dogs in hunting.
RECHERCHE, (shār-shā) *a.* sought out with care;
RECIPE, (res'e-pe) *n.* medical prescription. [nice.
RECIPIENT, *n.* one who receives.
RECIPROCAL, *a.* mutual; acting in return.
RECIPROCATE, *v.* act by turns; interchange.

RECIPROCITY, *n.* mutual advantage.
RECITAL, *n.* repetition of words of another, or of
RECITATION, *n.* rehearsal; repetition. [writing.
RECITATIVE, *n.* kind of chant;—*a.* reciting. [less.
RECKLESS, *a.* careless of consequences; heed-
RECLAIM, *v.* recall; reform; restore to use, as land.
RECLAIMANT, *n.* one who reclaims or appeals.
RECLUSE, (clūs) *a. n.* living, or one living, in re-
RECLUSIVE, *a.* affording retirement. [tirement.
RECOGNITION, *n.* acknowledgment; avowal. [tion.
RECOGNIZANCE, (kog') *n.* bond of record; obliga-
RECOGNIZE, *v.* know again; acknowledge. [ward.
RECOIL, *v.* move or fall back; *n.* movement back-
RECOLLECTION, *n.* recalling; remembrance.
RECOMMENDATORY, *a.* that recommends, praises,
RECOMPENSE, *n.* reward;—*v.* repay. [or advises.
RECONCILE, *v.* conciliate anew; make consistent.
RECONCILIATION, *n.* renewal of friendship.
RECONDITE, (rek') *a.* secret; abstruse; profound.
RECONNAISSANCE, *n.* examination of a country,
RECONNOITRE, *v.* survey. [usually in war.
RECORD, (rec' or cord') *n. v.* register; authentic
RECORDER, *n.* town-clerk in England. [memorial.
RECOUNT, *v.* relate in detail.
RECOUP, *v.* indemnify one's self for loss.
RECOURSE, *n.* application, as for help.
RECOVER, *v.* regain what was lost; regain health.
RECOVERY, *n.* restoration.
RECREANT, (rek') *a.* apostate;—*n.* coward.
RECREATION, *n.* amusement; relief from toil.
RECREATIVE, *a.* tending to refresh after labour.
RECREMENT, *n.* refuse; dross; spume.
RECRIMINATION, *n.* accusation retorted.
RECRUDESCENT, *a.* growing painful again.
RECRUIT, *v.* gain new supplies; supply deficiency, as of troops;—*n.* new soldier.
RECTANGLE, *n.* right-angled parallelogram.
RECTIFY, *v.* correct; refine by distillation.
RECTILINEAR, (lin'e-ar) *a.* consisting of right lines.
RECTITUDE, *n.* uprightness.
RECTOR, *n.* minister of parish; ruler; governor.
RECTORY, *n.* rector's house;—*a.* spiritual living.
RECTUM, *n.* third of the large intestines.
RECUMBENT, *a.* reclining.
RECUPERATIVE, *a.* pertaining to or tending to
RECUR, *v.* resort; return to the mind. [recovery.
RECURRENCE, *n.* return; resort.
RECUSANT, (cuz') *n.* one refusing to acknowledge royal supremacy in religion; non-conformist.
REDACTEUR, *n.* editor. REDAN, (dan') *n.* kind of
REDDEN, *v.* make or grow red; blush. [rampart.
REDEEMER, *n.* one who ransoms; the Saviour.
REDEMPTION, *n.* redeeming; repurchase; ransom.
REDEMPTORISTS, *n.* religious order for educating youth, founded 1732.
REDINTEGRATE, *v.* renew. [were so marked.
RED-LETTER, *a.* auspicious, because saints' days
REDOLENT, *a.* giving a sweet scent.
REDOUBT, REDOUT, *n.* outwork in fortifications.
REDOUBTABLE, *a.* formidable.
REDOUND, *v.* conduce.
REDRESS, *v.* set right; relieve;—*n.* remedy for
RED-SHORT, *a.* brittle when red-hot. [wrong.
RED-TAPE, *a.* marked by official routine.
REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM, L. indirect proof, by showing contrary absurd.
REDUCTION, *n.* lowering; subduing.
REDUNDANT, *a.* more than is useful; superfluous.
REDUPLICATE, *v.* double.
REEF, *v.* draw in and fold up sails;—*n.* fold of sail; ledge of rocks near surface of water.
REEK, *n.* steam; vapour;—*v.* send forth steam
RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* that may be re-elected.
RE-ENACTMENT, *n.* renewal of a law.
RE-ENFORCE, *v.* strengthen with new forces.
REEVE, *v.* pass rope through or round;—*n.* steward.
RE-EXPORT, *v.* export what has been imported.
REFECTION, *n.* refreshment; repast.
REFECTORY, *n.* place for refreshment.
REFER, *v.* send; allude; have recourse. [rible.
REFERABLE, (ref') *a.* that may be referred; refer-
REFEREE, *n.* one to whom something is referred.
REFERENCE, *n.* referring; allusion to.
REFINE, *v.* clear from impurities; affect niceties.
REFINEMENT, *n.* refining; polish of manners.
REFINERY, *n.* place for refining.
REFLECT, *v.* throw back; consider attentively.
REFLECTION, *n.* throwing back; attentive consideration; reproach.
REFLECTOR, *n.* that which reflects; polished
REFLEX, *a.* directed backward. [surface.
REFLORESCENCE, *n.* blossoming anew.
REFLUENCE, *n.* flowing back; ebb; reflux.
REFORMATION, *n.* correcting; amendment.
REFORMATORY, *n.* institution to reform young
REFRACT, *v.* break direct course of. [criminals.
REFRACTION, *n.* deviation from direct course.
REFRACTIVE, *a.* that has power to refract.
REFRACTORY, *a.* perverse; obstinate.
REFRAIN, *v.* abstain;—*n.* burden of a song; repeti-
REFRANGIBLE, *a.* that may be refracted. [tion.
REFRESHER, *n.* counsel's fee, to *refresh* his
REFRIGERATE, *v.* cool. [memory.
REFRIGERATOR, *n.* air-tight box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
REFUGE, *a.* shelter from danger; expedient.
REFUGEE, *n.* one who flees for safety to a foreign
REFULGENCE, *n.* flood of light. [power.
REFUND, *v.* pay back.
REFUSAL, *n.* denial; right of choice; option.
REFUSE, (fūz') *v.* reject; (ref') *n.* worthless remains.
REFUTATION, *n.* refuting or proving false.
REGAL, *a.* royal; kingly.
REGALE, *v.* refresh; entertain delightfully.
REGALIA, (gā') *n. pl.* ensigns of royalty, as crown,
REGALITY, *n.* royalty. [sceptre, &c.
REGATTA, (Ital.) *n.* boat race.
REGENCY, *n.* government by a regent.
REGENERATE, *v.* renew as to the affections;—*a.* born by grace; renewed. [*a.* ruling.
REGENT, *n.* one ruling in place of a king; ruler;
REGICIDE, *n.* killer or killing of a king.
REGIME, (zhēm') *n.* mode of living; government.
REGIMEN, (rej') *n.* rule of diet.
REGIMENT, *n.* body of troops under a colonel.
REGIMENTALS, *n. pl.* uniform of a regiment.
REGISTER, *n. v.* record; catalogue.
REGISTRAR, *n.* one who keeps public records.
REGISTRY, *n.* registering. REGIUS, *a.* appointed
REGISTRATION, *n.* act of registering. [by Crown.
REGNANT, *a.* reigning. [nodes.
REGRESSION, *n.* passing back, esp. of moon's
REGRET, *n. v.* sorrow at something untoward.
REGULAR, *a.* agreeable to rule; stated; orderly.
REGULARITY, *n.* certain order; method.
REGULATE, *v.* adjust by rule or method.
REGUR, *n.* cotton soil of India.
REGURGITATE, *v.* throw or pour back.
REHABILITATE, *v.* restore to former rank.
REHEARSAL, *n.* recital; preparatory repetition.
REHEARSE, *v.* narrate; recite before exhibition
REICHSRATH, (rat) *n.* Austrian parliament.
REICHSTAG, *n.* German parliament (at Berlin).
REIGLE, *n.* cut or channel for a guide.
REIGN, *n.* royal authority; prevalence;—*v.* rule.
REIMBURSEMENT, *n.* repayment.
REIN, *n.* strap of a bridle; restraint.
REINS, *n. pl.* the kidneys.
REINSURE, *v.* insure by other underwriters.
REIS, (rees) *n.* head; reis-effendi, Turkish chan-
REITERATE, *v.* repeat; do again. [cellor.
REJOINDER, *n.* reply to an answer.
REJUVENATE, *v.* render young again.
REJUVENESCENCE, *n.* being young again.
RELAPSE, *n. v.* falling, or fall back.
RELATIVE, *a.* having relation or connection;—*n.* one allied by blood; that which relates to something else. [ous or painful duties.
RELAXATION, *n.* slackening; relief from labori-
RELAY, *n.* horses at stations to relieve others.
RELEASE, *v.* set free;—*n.* liberation; quitclaim.
RELEGATION, *n.* exile.
RELENTLESS, *a.* unmoved by pity.
RELEVANCY, *n.* being relevant or to the point.
RELIABLE, *a.* to be relied or depended on.
RELIANCE, *n.* trust; dependence.
RELIC, *n.* remains; dead body.
RELICT, *n.* woman left; widow.
RELIEF, RELIEVE, *n v.* aid; ease.
RELIEVO, (lēv') RELIEF, *n.* prominence of figures in sculpture or painting

RELIGION, *n.* dependence upon God; system of faith and worship.
RELIGIOUS, *a.* pious; pertaining to religion.
RELINQUISH, *v.* withdraw from; give up.
RELIQUARY, (rel') *n.* small chest, &c., for relics.
RELISH, *n.* pleasing taste; flavour.
RELOAN, *v.* lend a second time.
RELUCTANCE, *n.* unwillingness.
REMAINDER, *n.* anything left; remains.
REMAND, *v.* send or call back.
REMEDIABLE, *a.* capable of remedy or cure.
REMEDIAL, *a.* affording remedy.
REMEMBRANCER, *n.* person, or thing to remind.
REMIGES, (remi-jes) *n.* quill feathers of bird's wings.
REMINISCENCE, *n.* recollection.
REMISE, *v.* or *n.* release; surrender.
REMISSABLE, *a.* that may be remitted.
REMISSION, *n.* pardon; diminution of intensity.
REMISSNESS, *n.* being remiss—slack, negligent.
REMIT, *v.* send money; forgive; relax.
REMITTAL, *n.* giving back.
REMITTANCE, *n.* remitting money in payment; sum transmitted.
REMITTENT, *a.* temporarily ceasing.
REMNANT, *n.* what is left;—*a.* remaining.
REMONSTRANCE, *n.* expostulation; reproof.
REMONSTRATE, *v.* urge reasons against.
REMORSE, *n.* pain of conscience proceeding from guilt.
REMORSELESS, *a.* unpitying.
REMOVAL, *n.* moving from a place.
REMUNERATIVE, *a.* affording remuneration or reward.
RENAISSANCE, RENASCENCE, *n.* revival of literature and art in 15th century.
RENAL, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.
RENASCENT, *a.* growing again.
RENCOUNTER, RENCONTRE, *n.* sudden or casual combat; clash.
RENDERING, *n.* returning; version.
RENDEZVOUS, (ren'dā-voo) *n.* place of meeting
REND-ROCK, *n.* American for dynamite.
RENEGADE, *n.* apostate; deserter.
RENEWAL, *n.* renewing or making new.
RENNET, *n.* concreted milk found in stomach of calf.
RENOUNCE, *v.* disown; cast off formally.
RENOVATE, *v.* renew. RENOWN, *n.* fame.
RENT, *n.* fissure; money paid for lease of property.
RENTABLE, *a.* that may be rented.
RENTAL, *n.* account of rent.
RENTIER, Fr. (ran-te-ā) *n.* one with fixed income from stocks, &c.; fund-holder.
RENT-ROLL, *n.* list of rents.
RENUNCIATION, *n.* act of renouncing.
REPARABLE, *a.* that may be repaired or restored.
REPARATION, *n.* restitution; amends; repair.
REPARTEE, (tē') *n.* smart reply. REPAST, *n.* meal; food.
REPEAL, *v.* make void;—*n.* abrogation.
REPEATER, *n.* watch that strikes; interminate decimal.
REPELLENT, *a.* tending to repel.
REPENT, REPENTANCE, *v. n.* sorrow for sins.
REPERCUSSION, *n.* driving back; rebound.
REPERTORY, (rep') *n.* book of records; magazine.
REPETITION, *n.* repeating—doing or saying again.
REPINE, *v.* fret one's self.
REPLENISH, *v.* fill again; supply.
REPLETE, *a.* full; completely filled.
REPLEVIN, (plev') *n.* writ to recover goods dis-
REPLEVY, *v.* set at liberty on security.
REPLICA, *n.* copy by the original artist.
REPLICATION, *n.* plaintiff's reply to defendant's plea.
REPONE, *v.* replace; reply.
REPOSAL, *n.* reposing or resting; placing.
REPOSITORY, *n.* place where things are stored.
REPOUSSÉ', *a.* of ornamentation, like embossing, in silver, &c.
REPREHEND, *v.* blame.
REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* deserving censure or repre-
REPREHENSIVE, *a.* containing reproof. hension.
REPRESENT, *v.* show; personate.
REPRESENTATIVE, *a.* exhibiting likeness;—*n.* one acting for another.
REPRESSIVE, *a.* tending to repress—put down, subdue.
REPRIEVE, *n. v.* respite after sentence of death.
REPRIMAND, *n.* reproof;—*v.* chide; reprove.
REPRISAL, *n.* seizure by way of retaliation.
REPROACHABLE, *a.* deserving reproach or cen-
REPROACHFUL, *a.* opprobrious. sure.
REPROBATE, *a.* lost, or one lost, to virtue; *v.* dis-
REPROBATION, *n.* rejection. approve; reject.
REPROOF, REPROVE, *n. v.* blame; censure.
REPTILE, *a.* creeping; grovelling;—*n.* creeping animal.
REPTILIAN, *a.* pertaining to reptiles.
REPUBLIC, *n.* State governed by representatives.
REPUDIATION, *n.* repudiating or disclaiming; di-
REPUGNANT, *a.* unwilling; inconsistent. vorce.
REPULSE, *n.* check in advancing; refusal;—*v.* re-
REPULSIVE, *a.* forbidding; cold; reserved. pel.
REPUTABLE, (rep') *a.* of good repute.
REPUTATION, *n.* general estimation; good name; honour; public esteem. tation.
REPUTE, *v.* hold in estimation; think;—*n.* repu-
REQUEST, *n.* expression of desire; petition;—*v.* ask.
REQUIEM, *n.* hymn or prayer for the dead.
REQUIREMENT, *n.* demand; thing required.
REQUISITE, *a.* necessary;—*n.* that which is ne-
REQUISITION, *n.* claim made. cessary.
REQUITAL, REQUITE, *n. v.* recompense.
REREDOS, *n.* screening wall; altar piece.
REREWARD, *n.* rear-guard.
RESCISSION, *n.* rescinding or abrogating.
RESCRIPT, *n.* edict of an emperor.
RESCUE, *v. n.* deliver or deliverance from danger
RESEARCH, *n.* diligent inquiry. or confinement.
RESENT, *v.* be angry at. RESENTMENT, *n.* sense
RESERVATION, *n.* reserving; proviso. of wrong.
RESERVE, *v.* keep in store; retain; body of troops for emergency.
RESERVED, *a.* withheld; not frank; cautious.
RESERVOIR, (rez-er-vwor') *n.* large cistern.
RESIDENCE, *n.* place of abode.
RESIDENT, *a.* dwelling; living; *n.* one who dwells.
RESIDUAL, *a.* left after part is taken.
RESIDUARY, *a.* entitled to residue or remainder.
RESIDUUM, *n.* that which remains; residue.
RESIGNATION, *n.* resigning or giving up; quiet submission.
RESILE, *v.* spring back; withdraw.
RESIN, *n.* inflammable substance from pine.
RESISTANCE, *n.* resisting or opposing.
RESISTIBLE, *a.* that may be resisted.
RESOLUTE, *a.* firm to one's purpose.
RESOLUTION, *n.* resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
RESOLVE, *v.* separate component parts; analyze; determine;—*n.* fixed purpose.
RESONANCE, *n.* reverberation of sound or sounds.
RESORT, *v.* go to; apply;—*n.* application; concourse of people; place of habitual meeting.
RESOURCE, *n.* means of supply.
RESPECT, *v.* regard with esteem; relate to;—*n.* regard.
RESPECTABLE, *a.* worthy of respect.
RESPECTFUL, *a.* full of respect.
RESPECTIVE, *a.* having relation to.
RESPECTIVELY, *ad.* as relating to each.
RESPIRATOR, *n.* breathing instrument to protect weak lungs from cold.
RESPIRATORY, *a.* serving for respiration or breathing.
RESPITE, *v. n.* suspend, or suspension of, punish-
RESPLENDENT, *a.* bright; splendid. ment; delay.
RESPOND, RESPONSE, *v. n.* answer. half-pillar.
RESPOND, *n.* short intervening hymn; matching
RESPONDENT, *n.* answerer in an action;—*a.* an-
RESPONSIBLE, *a.* liable to account. swering.
RESPONSIONS, *n.* first public examinations at Oxford.
RESPONSIVE, *a.* answering.
RESPONSORY, *a.* containing answer;—*n.* answer.
RESTAURATEUR, (tōr'a-toor) *n.* keeper of restau-
RESTITUTION, *n.* restoring. rant or eating house.
RESTIVE, *a.* unwilling to go; stubborn.
RESTORATION, *n.* renewal; recovery; restitution.
RESTORATIVE, (tōr') *a.* that tends to renew;—*n.* that which restores.
RESTRAINT, *n.* that which restrains or checks; hinderance.
RESTRICTION, *n.* limitation. RESTRICTIVE, *a.* re-
RESTRINGENT, *a.* astringent orbinding. straining.
RESULTANT, *n.* force resulting from two or more forces acting upon a body.
RESUME, (ra-zū'ma) *n.* summing up; summary.
RESUMPTION, *n.* resuming or taking back.
RESURRECTION, *n.* revival from the grave.
RESURRECTIONIST, *n.* one who steals bodies from the grave.
RESUSCITATE, *v.* revive.
RETAIL, *v.* sell in small quantities.
RETAINER, *n.* dependent; fee to engage counsel.
RETALIATE, *v.* return like for like.

RETARD, *v.* diminish speed; hinder.
RETCH, *v.* make effort to vomit. [future purpose.
RETENTIS, IN, L. among things retained for
RETENTIVE, *a.* with power of retention or retain-
RETICENCE, *n.* concealment by silence. [ing.
RETICULAR, RETICULATE, *a.* net-formed.
RETICULE, *n.* small net or bag.
RETINA, (ret') *n.* coat of eye resembling net-work.
RETINUE, *n.* train of attendants.
RETIRACY, *n.* sufficient to retire on.[throw back.
RETORT, *n.* censure returned; chemical vessel; *v.*
RETRACTATION, recantation; retraction. [draw.
RETREAT, *n.* retiring; place of privacy;—*v.* with-
RETRENCHMENT, *n.* retrenching or curtailing, as expenses.
RETRIBUTION, *n.* repayment; requital.
RETRIBUTIVE, *a.* rewarding or punishing.
RETRIEVABLE, *a.* that may be retrieved or re-
RETRIEVER, *n.* dog that picks up game.[covered.
RETRO, as prefix, *backward or back.*
RETROCEDE, *v.* go or grant back.
RETROGRADE, *a. v.* going, or go, backward.
RETROGRESSION, *n.* going backward.
RETROSPECT, *n.* view of things past.
RETROSPECTIVE, *a.* looking back.
REUNION, *n.* reuniting; second union.
REUNITE, *v.* unite things disjoined.
REVEAL, *v.* make known. [break.
REVEILLE', (vay'-yay) *n.* beat of drum at day-
REVEL, *v.* carouse. [tion.
REVELATION, *n.* disclosing; divine communica-
REVELRY, *n.* carousing.[injury for injury received.
REVENGE, *n.* malicious return of injury;—*v.* inflict
REVENGEFUL, *a.* disposed to revenge.
REVENUE, (rev') *n.* income of state or individual.
REVERBERATE, *v.* resound.
REVERBERATORY, *a.* beating back.
REVERE, *v.* regard with reverence or veneration.
REVEREND, *a.* deserving reverence.
REVERENTIAL, *a.* expressing reverence; reverent.
REVERIE, *n.* loose, irregular train of thought.
REVERSAL, *n.* change to the opposite.
REVERSE, *v.* make opposite or void;—*n.* opposite side; adversity; vicissitude;—*a.* turned back-
REVERSIBLE, *a.* that may be reversed. [ward.
REVERSION, *n.* return of estate to grantor or his heirs; succession. [cession.
REVERSIONARY, *a.* that is to be enjoyed in suc-
REVERTIBLE, *a.* that may revert or return.
REVETMENT, *n.* facing to a wall or bank. [tion.
REVIEW, *v.* consider again; inspect;—*n.* inspec-
REVILE, *v.* abuse in language.[second proof-sheet.
REVISE, *v.* examine with care for correction;—*n.*
REVIVAL, *n.* return to life; awakening.
REVIVE, *v.* restore or bring to life; recover life
REVIVIFY, *v.* recall to life. [and vigour.
REVOCABLE, *a.* that may be recalled or revoked.
REVOLT, *n. v.* rebellion; rebel; shock.
REVOLUTION, *n.* motion round centre; great change in government.
REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* producing great change.
REVOLUTIONIZE, *v.* effect change in government or principles.
REVOLVER, *n.* pistol, the barrel of which revolves.
REVULSION, *n.* turning back. REYNARD, *n.* fox.
RHABDOMANCY, *n.* divination by rod.
RHADAMANTHINE, *a.* severely just.
RHAPSODY, *n.* unconnected writing or discourse.
RHENISH, *a.* pertaining to the Rhine.
RHETORIC, *n.* power of persuasion; oratory.
RHETORICAL, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.
RHEUM, *n.* thin fluid secreted by glands.[muscles.
RHEUMATISM, *n.* painful disease of joints and
RHINO, *n.* money. [of the nose.
RHINOSCOPE, *n.* small mirror to inspect passages
RHODODENDRON, *n.* ever-green shrub with brilliant rose-like flowers. [angles.
RHOMB, *n.* figure of four equal sides, but unequal
RHOMBOID, *n.* four-sided figure with opposite sides and angles equal, but neither equilateral nor equiangular.
RHUBARB, *n.* cathartic medicine. [make verses.
RHYME, *n. v.* agreement, or agree, in sound;
RHYTHM, *n.* verse; flow and proportion of sounds.
RIALTO, *n.* bridge over Grand Canal at Venice.
RIBALDRY, *n.* vulgar language.
RIBBON, RIBAND, *n.* fillet of silk.
RICK, *n.* long pile of hay or grain or straw.
RICKETS, *n. pl.* scrofulous disease of children.
RICKETY, *n.* affected with rickets; feeble; shaky
RICOCHET, (rik') *n.* firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.
RIDDANCE, *n.* clearing away.
RIDDLE, *n.* grain sifter; enigma.
RIDGE, *n.* top of back; long elevation of land.
RIDICULE, *n.* laughter with contempt;—also *v.*
RIDICULOUS, *a.* deserving ridicule.
RIFACIMENTO, *n.* remodelling.
RIFE, *a.* prevalent. RIFFRAFF, *n.* sweepings;
RIFLE, *n.* gun with grooved bore; *v.* rob.[refuse.
RIFT, *n.* cleft. RIGGING, *n.* ship's ropes, &c.
RIGHTANGLE, *n.* angle of 90 degrees.
RIGHTEOUS, *a.* just; religious; virtuous.
RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* justice; virtue; holiness.
RIGHTFUL, *a.* having a right.
RIGID, (rij') *a.* difficult to bend; strict; exact;
RIGMAROLE, *n.* incoherent harangue. [severe.
RIGOROUS, *a.* strict; severe; with rigour.[hymns.
RIG-VEDA, *n.* chief of the Vedas or Hindu sacred
RILE, *v.* see ROIL. RILL, *n.* small brook.
RIME, *n.* hoarfrost; chink. RIMPLE, *n.* wrinkle;
RIND, *n.* skin, bark, or outer coat. [fold.
RINDERPEST, *n.* cattle plague from contagion or
RINGBOLT, *n.* ring through bolt-head.[inoculation.
RINGLEADER, *n.* leader of lawless association.
RINGLET, *n.* curl of hair.
RINGWORM, *n.* contagious disease of the hair
RINSE, cleanse by agitating in water. [follicles.
RIOTOUS, *a.* disposed to riot—uproar, tumult.
RIPARIAN, *a.* along river banks.
RIPEN, *v.* mature; prepare; grow ripe.
RIPPLING, *n.* noise of water agitated.
RISIBLE, *a.* capable of laughing; laughable.
RISSOLE, *n.* entree of meat or fish, with bread crumbs and eggs. [ceremonies.
RITUAL, *n. a.* book of, or according to, rites or
RITUALISM, *n.* undue attention to rites or forms.
RIVAL, *n.* competitor;—*a.* in rivalry;—*v.* emulate.
RIVALRY, *n.* strife for superiority; competition.
RIVET, *v.* fasten with rivets or pins clinched.
ROADSTEAD, *n.* place where ships can anchor.
ROAN, *a.* dark and spotted; *n.* imitation of morocco,
ROASTER, *n.* pig for roasting. [*in bookbinding.*
ROBBERY, *n.* taking of property without consent.
ROBUST, *a.* strong; healthy.
ROCHET, (roch') *n.* linen habit worn by priests.
ROCKET, *n.* projectile firework.
ROCOCO, *n.* bad or tasteless decorative art.
ROD, *n.* twig; pole or perch; 5½ yards.
RODENT, *a.* gnawing. RODOMONTADE, *n.* empty
ROE, *n.* female of the hart; spawn. [bluster.
ROGATION, *n.* supplication; the litany.
ROGUERY, *n.* dishonest tricks; waggery.
ROIL, *v.* excite, *esp. by stirring.*
ROLE, *n.* part to be played.
ROLLICKING, *a.* careless; swaggering; jovial.
ROMAIC, *n.* modern Greek language.
ROMANCE, *n.* exciting tale; fiction. [Languedoc.
ROMANESQUE, *a.* fantastic; corrupt Roman; of
ROMANISM, *n.* tenets of Church of Rome.
ROMANSCH, *n.* Grison dialect (corrupt Latin).
ROMANTIC, *a.* wild; fanciful.
ROMANY, *n.* gipsy; gipsy language.
ROMISH, *a.* belonging to Church of Rome.
ROMP, *n.* rude, noisy girl;—*v.* play rudely.
ROOK, *v.* cheat; rob;—*n.* bird like crow; cheat.
RONDEAU, (do) *n.* poem of 13 verses—8 rhyming
ROOD, *n.* ¼ acre; crucifix. [and 5 rhyming.
ROOKERY, *n.* rooks' nests; dilapidated buildings.
ROORBACK, *n.* fictitious story for political intrigue.
ROOST, *n.* place on which fowls rest;—*v.* rest as a
ROPALIC, (al') *a.* club-formed. [bird.
ROPEWALK, *n.* place where ropes are made.
ROPY, *a.* stringy; glutinous.
ROQUELAUR, (rok'e-lōr) *n.* man's cloak.
RORAL, *a.* dewy; roscid. [ists count prayers.
ROSARY, *n.* bed of roses; beads on which Roman-
ROSEATE, *a.* full of roses; blooming; roseal.
ROSET, *n.* red colour used by painters.
ROSETTE, (zet') *n.* ornament made of ribbons.
ROSEWATER, *n.* water tinctured with roses by distillation.

ROSICRUCIAN, *a.* with great scientific pretensions.
ROSIN, *n.* turpentine thickened by evaporation.
ROSS, *n.* external rough bark of tree.
ROSTER, *n.* list of officers relieving each other.
ROSTRAL, *n.* pertaining to a beak.
ROSTRUM, *n.* beak; platform for speakers.
ROSY, *a.* like a rose; florid.
ROTACISM, *n.* faulty pronunciation of letter R.
ROTARY, *a.* turning, as wheel on axis; rotatory.
ROTATION, *n.* turning, as wheel; regular succession.
ROTE, *n.* repetition of words by memory.
ROTUNDITY, *n.* sphericity; roundness.
ROTUNDA, *n.* building circular within and without.
ROUBLE, *n.* Russian money unit, 2s. 10d.
ROUE', (roo'-ā) *n.* dissipated man.
ROUGE, *n.* red paint.
ROUGE ET NOIR, (roozh-a-nwar) *n.* game at cards.
ROUGH-CAST, *v.* cover with plaster and gravel;—*n.* rude model.
ROUGH-SHOD, *a.* having shoes armed with points; violent.
ROULEAU, *n.* roll of coin made up in paper.
ROULETTE, *n.* game of chance.
ROUNCE, *n.* handle of printing press.
ROUNCEVAL, (se-val) *n.* giant (from *Roncesvalles*, in Spain).
ROUNDELAY, *n.* poem; tune; circular dance.
ROUNDHEAD, *n.* Puritan; Republican.
ROUNDROBIN, *n.* petition signed in a circle, so as not to show who signed first.
ROUT, (rout) *n. v.* defeat;—*n.* multitude; fashionable assembly.
ROUTE, (root) *n.* course or way.
ROUTINE, *n.* regular round of business or pleasure.
ROWAN-TREE, *n.* mountain ash.
ROWDYISM, *n.* turbulent blackguardism.
ROWEL, *n.* little wheel; seton.
ROWEN, *n.* second growth of grass.
ROWLOCK, *n.* contrivance on boat's gunwale for oar.
ROYALIST, *n.* adherent to kingly government.
ROYALTY, *n.* king's office, state, or character; tax; percentage.
RUBBER, *n.* one who rubs; decisive game.
RUBBISH, *n.* waste matter; ruins of buildings.
RUBBLE, *n.* stones of different shape and size.
RUBEZAHL, *n.* mountain spirit of Germany.
RUBIAN, *n.* bitter principle and colour producing matter.
RUBICON, *n.* small river separating Italy from Cisalpine Gaul; *cross the Rubicon*, take a decisive step.
RUBICUND, *a.* inclining to red; ruddy.
RUBIGO, (bi') *n.* mildew or rust on plants.
RUBRIC, *a.* red;—*n.* directions in prayer-book originally printed in red.
RUBY, *n.* red gem.
RUCTATION, *n.* belching of wind from stomach.
RUDDER, *n.* steering instrument.
RUDDY, *a.* of red colour.
RUDIMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to rudiments or elements; initial.
RUE, *n.* very bitter plant;—*v.* lament; regret.
RUEFUL, *a.* sorrowful.
RUFF, *n.* plaited cloth round neck.
RUFFIAN, *n.* boisterous, brutal fellow; cut-throat.
RUFFLE, *v.* wrinkle; vex;—*n.* plaited article of dress; roll of drum.
RUGGED, *a.* rough; shaggy.
RUINOUS, *a.* destructive; fatal.
RUM, *n.* spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
RUMBLING, *n.* low, heavy sound.
RUMGUMPTION, *n.* rough common sense.
RUMINANT, *a.* chewing the cud.
RUMINATE, *v.* chew the cud; meditate.
RUMMAGE, *n.* close search;—*v.* tumble about in searching.
RUMP, *n.* end of back-bone; buttocks.
RUMPLE, *v. n.* wrinkle; fold.
RUNAGATE, *n.* fugitive; apostate.
RUNAWAY, *n.* fugitive; deserter.
RUNE, *n.* letter of ancient North European languages.
RUNDLE, *n.* round of ladder. RUNIC, *a.* belonging to runes.
RUNLET, *n.* small cask.
RUPEE, *n.* East Indian silver coin, 2s.
RUPTURE, *n. v.* break; burst; hernia.
RURAL, *a.* belonging to the country.
RUSE, *n.* trick; stratagem. RUSHLIGHT, *n.* candle of rush-wick.
RUSHY, *a.* abounding with rushes.
RUSSET, *a.* reddish brown; coarse; homespun.
RUSTIC, *a.* rural; *n.* country person.
RUSTICATION, *n.* residence in, or banishment to, the country.
RUSTICITY, *n.* simple or rude manners; greenness.
RUSTY, *a.* covered with rust; out of practice.
RUT, *n.* wheel track; fixed course of use; copulation of deer.
RUTHLESS, *a.* pitiless.
RYE, *n.* kind of grain.
RYOT, *n.* Indian peasant renting by perpetual lease.

S

SABAOTH, (ba') *n.* armies; hosts.
SABBATARIAN, *n.* rigid observer of Sabbath.
SABBATICAL, *a.* of Sabbath—Jewish sacred day.
SABELLIANISM, *n.* that Son and Spirit are mere influences of God.
SABIAN, *n.* worshipper of heavenly bodies; Sabæan.
SABLE, *n.* animal of weasel kind; *a.* dark; black.
SABOT, (sabo) *n.* wooden shoes.
SABRE, *n.* broad-bladed sword.
SACCHARINE, (sak') *a.* with qualities of sugar.
SACERDOTAL, *a.* priestly.
SACHEM, (sa'kem) *n.* Indian chief.
SACK, *n.* bag; sweet wine;—*v.* pillage.
SACKBUT, *n.* trumpet that draws out.
SACKCLOTH, *n.* cloth for sacks, or for mourning.
SACRAMENT, *n.* Roman military oath; religious ordinance; Lord's supper; baptism.
SACRAMENTAL, *a.* pertaining to sacrament.
SACRIFICE, *v.* kill and offer to God; give up with loss.
SACRIFICIAL, *a.* performing sacrifice.
SACRILEGIOUS, *a.* violating sacred things.
SACRISTAN, (sac') *n.* sexton. SACRISTY, *n.* vestry room.
SADDLE-TREE, *n.* saddle-frame.
SADDUCEE, *n.* Jewish sect which denied all spiritual existence but that of God.
SADIRON, *n.* flat iron for smoothing clothes.
SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* valve to preserve steam-boiler from bursting.
SAFFRON, *n.* yellow flower;—*a.* like saffron.
SAG, *v.* sink in middle when supported at both ends.
SAGACIOUS, *a.* quick of scent; acute.
SAGE, *a.* wise; discreet;—*n.* wise man; plant.
SAGITTARIUS, *n.* archer; one of the 12 signs.
SAGO, *n.* granulated juice of species of palm.
SAGUM, *n.* Roman military cloak.
SAIL-LOFT, *n.* room where sails are made.
SAINTLY, *a.* resembling a saint.
ST. SIMONIANISM, *n.* communism or joint property.
ST. VITUS' DANCE, *n.* severe nervous affection.
SALAAM, *n.* ceremonial compliment; low bow.
SALAD, *n.* food of raw herbs.
SALAMANDER, *n.* small species of lizard.
SALARY, *n.* stated allowance for services.
SALIC, *a.* allowing only males to inherit.
SALIENT *a.* shooting forth; prominent.
SALIFY, *v.* form into a neutral salt.
SALINE, *a.* salt;—*n.* salt spring.
SALIVARY, (sal') *a.* secreting saliva, as the glands.
SALIVATE, *v.* excite discharge of saliva or spittle.
SALLOW, *a.* yellow; pale.
SALLY, *n.* sudden eruption; wild gaiety;—*v.* rush forth.
SALMAGUNDI, *n.* chopped meat and seasonings.
SALMON, *n.* large fish highly valued for food.
SALON, *n.* (Fr.) fashionable party; picture gallery.
SALOON, *n.* spacious hall.
SALTATION, *n.* leaping. SALTERN, *n.* salt work.
SALTPETRE, *n.* mineral salt composed of nitric acid and potash.
SALUBRIOUS, *a.* healthful.
SALUBRITY, *n.* healthfulness.
SALUTARY, *a.* healthful; useful.
SALUTATORY, (ūt') *a.* containing congratulations or greetings
SALVAGE, *n.* reward for saving goods.
SALVATION, *n.* preservation from eternal misery
SALVE, *n.* substance for covering sores; remedy
SALVER, *n.* piece of plate to present something on
SALVO, *n.* exception; military or naval salute.
SALVO PUDORE, L. without offending modesty.
SAMBO, *n.* child of a black and a mulatto.
SAMIEL, *n.* hot, dry wind; simoom.
SAMPLER, *n.* pattern of work.
SANATORY, *a.* healing; curing; sanative.
SANCTIFY, *v.* make holy; secure from violation
SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* appearing holy.
SANCTION, *n.* ratification; approval;—*v.* ratify.
SANCTITY, *n.* holiness; purity.

SANCTUARY, *n.* sacred place; place of refuge.
SANCTUM, *n.* retreat. SANDAL, *n.* loose shoe.
SANCTUM SANCTORUM, L. most sacred place.
SANGFROID, (song-frwa') *n.* cool blood; indifference.
SANGUINARY, *a.* bloody; cruel.
SANGUINE, *a.* full of blood; confident.
SANGUINEOUS, *a.* abounding with blood.
SANHEDRIM, *n.* supreme council of Jewish elders.
SANIES, *n.* thin acrid matter from a wound.
SANITARIUM, *n.* hospital.
SANITARY, *a.* pertaining to health.
SANITY, *n.* soundness of mind; health.
SANS, (song) Fr. without.
SANS CULOTTES, Fr. *n.* the rabble (lit. without breeches).
SANS SOUCI, (Fr.) without care; free and easy.
SANSCRIT, *n.* ancient language of Hindostan.
SAPIENT, *a.* wise; sagacious.
SAPLING, *n.* young tree.
SAPONACEOUS, *a.* having the qualities of soap.
SAPORIFIC, *a.* giving flavour.
SAPPHIC, *a.* pertaining to Sappho; verse of 11 syllables and 5 feet.
SAPPHIRE, *n.* precious stone next in value and hardness to diamond.
SARACEN, *n.* Arab of the proselytising period.
SARCASM, *n.* sharp scornful expression.
SARCENET, *n.* thin silk. SARCOMA, (o') *n.* fleshy tumour.
SARCOPHAGOUS, (kof') *a.* flesh-eating.
SARCOPHAGUS, *n.* stone coffin.
SARCOSIS, (o') *n.* growth of flesh.
SARDINE, *n.* small fish put up in cans of oil.
SARDONIC, (don') *a.* noting convulsive and heartless laughter.
SARDONYX, (sar') *n.* reddish yellow precious stone.
SARSAPARILLA, *n.* plant. SARTORIAL, *a.* of a tailor.
SASSAFRAS, (sass') *n.* a bark, for medicine.
SATANIC, *a.* like Satan; very wicked.
SATCHEL, *n.* school-bag.
SATELLITE, *n.* small planet revolving round a larger; obsequious attendant.
SATIATE, *v.* fill to the utmost; sate;—*a.* filled to satiety.
SATIETY, *n.* fulness beyond desire or pleasure.
SATIN, *n.* glossy silk.
SATINET, (et') *n.* thin satin; woollen and cotton fabric.
SATIRE, *n.* composition with severe censure.
SATIRIZE, *v.* expose by satire.
SATISFACTION, *n.* content; that which satisfies.
SATISFACTORY, *a.* giving content; making amends.
SATISFY, *v.* content; recompense; convince.
SATURATE, *v.* fill to the full.
SATURNALIA, *n.pl.* festival of Saturn; unrestrained merriment.
SATURNALIAN, *a.* sportive.
SATURNINE, *a.* grave; heavy; dull.
SATYR, *n.* fabulous sylvan deity—half man, half goat.
SAUCY, *a.* pert; impudent.
SAUERKRAUT, (sourkrout) *n.* chopped cabbage fermented.
SAUNTER, *v.* wander idly.
SAURIAN, *a.* relating to lizard tribe.
SAUSAGE, *n.* roll of minced meat stuffed into a skin.
SAVAGE, *a.* uncivilised; cruel.
SAVANT, (ang) *n.* learned man.
SAVIOUR, *n.* one who preserves; the Redeemer.
SAVOUR, *n.* taste; odour; smell;—*v.* have such.
SAVOURY, *a.* pleasing to taste or smell.
SAWYER, *n.* one who saws wood, &c.
SAXIFRAGE, *n.* medicine which breaks up bladder stone.
SCABBARD, *n.* sheath of sword.
SCABIOUS, *a.* consisting of scabs.
SCABROUS, *a.* rough; rugged.
SCAFFOLD, *n.* staging for workmen; stage to execute criminals.
SCAGLIOLA, (skal-e-ō'la) *n.* stucco like marble.
SCALADE, *n.* storm of fortress with ladders.
SCALD, *v. n.* burn by hot liquid;—*n.* scurf on the head; Scandinavian bard.
SCALE, *n.* measure; degree;—*v.* climb.
SCALENE, *a.* having three sides and angles unequal.
SCALLOP, *n.* shell-fish; indented edge;—also *v.*
SCALP, *n. v.* skin, or take off skin, of the top of the head.
SCALPEL, *n.* surgeon's knife.
SCAN, *v.* examine closely; measure poetic feet.
SCANDALIZE, *v.* offend; defame; cause scandal or offence.
SCANDENT, *a.* climbing.
SCANSION, *n.* scanning of verses.
SCANSORIAL, *a.* adapted to climbing.
SCANT, *v.* limit;—*a.* not full;—*ad.* not quite.
SCANTLE, *v.* be deficient; divide into thin pieces
SCANTLING, *n.* narrow pieces of timber.
SCANTY, *a.* narrow; small.
SCAPE, *n.* stem bearing fructification without leaves.
SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* one who suffers for others' misdeeds.
SCAPHISM, *n.* starvation in a hollow tree.
SCAPULAR, *a.* belonging to scapula or shoulder bone.
SCARABAEUS, (bae') *n.* beetle.
SCARCITY, *n.* deficiency; want.
SCARECROW, *n.* thing to frighten birds.
SCARFING, *n.* joining of two beams into one.
SCARF-SKIN, *n.* outer thin skin; cuticle.
SCARIFY, *v.* scratch and cut the skin.
SCARLATINA, (ti') *n.* scarlet fever.
SCARP, *n.* interior slope of a ditch.
SCATHLESS, *a.* without harm.
SCAVENGER, *n.* one employed to clean streets.
SCENERY, *n.* painted representation; appearance of places.
SCENICAL, *a.* dramatic; theatrical.
SCENOGRAPHY, *n.* representation in perspective.
SCEPTIC, (skep') *n.* doubter, especially of divine truth.
SCEPTICISM, *n.* uncertainty; doubt.
SCEPTRE, *n.* ensign of royalty.
SCHEDULE, *n.* inventory of property, debts, &c.
SCHEMER, *n.* contriver; schematist.
SCHERIF, *n.* descendant of Mahomet through Fatima.
SCHISM, (sizm) *n.* breaking of church unity.
SCHISMATIC, *n.* one guilty of schism.
SCHISMATICAL, *a.* living in, or tending to, schism.
SCHISTIC, SCHISTOSE, *a.* like schist or thin splitting rocks.
SCHNAPPS, *n.* Holland gin.
SCHOLAR, *n.* learner; man of letters.
SCHOLASTIC, *a.* pertaining to a school or schoolmen.
SCHOLASTICISM, *n.* method or subtilities of the schoolmen.
SCHOLIAST, *n.* commentator.
SCHOLIUM, *n.* explanatory note.
SCHOOLMAN, *n.* one versed in mediæval divinity.
SCHOONER, *n.* vessel with two masts; large tumbler.
SCIATICA, *n.* rheumatism in the hip.
SCIENCE, *n.* knowledge; systematized knowledge.
SCIENTIFIC, *a.* according to, or versed in, science.
SCIMITAR, *n.* short curved sword.
SCINTILLATION, *n.* sparkling; spark.
SCIOLIST, *n.* one with sciolism or superficial knowledge.
SCION, *n.* young shoot or branch.
SCIRRHOSITY, *n.* induration of the glands.
SCIRRHOUS, (skir') *a.* indurated; knotty.
SCIRRHUS, *n.* hard tumour in the flesh.
SCISSION, (sizh') *n.* dividing by sharp instrument.
SCISSORS, *n.pl.* small shears. SCISSURE, *n.* longitudinal cut.
SCONCE, *n.* hanging candlestick.
SCOOP-NET, *n.* net to sweep river bottom.
SCOPULOUS, *a.* full of rocks. SCORBUTIC, *a.* ill with scurvy.
SCORIFY, *v.* reduce to scoria or dross.
SCORIOUS, *a.* drossy. SCORPION, *n.* reptile; sign of zodiac.
SCOTCH-FIDDLE, *n.* itch.
SCOTFREE, *a.* excused from payment.
SCOTIST, *n.* believer in the immaculate conception of the Virgin.
SCOTTICISM, *n.* idiom of the Scots.
SCOUNDRELISM, *n.* conduct of scoundrel or mean rascal.
SCOURGE, *n. v.* whip; lash.
SCOW, *n.* flat-bottomed boat.
SCOUT, *n.* one sent to watch an enemy;—*v.* sneer at.
SCRABBLE, *v.* scrape rudely; scribble.
SCRAGGY, *a.* lean and rough; like a scrag.
SCRAMBLE, *v.* catch eagerly; climb.
SCRANCH, *v.* grind between the teeth.
SCRATCHES, *n.* running sore in horse's foot.
SCRAWL, *v.* write or mark awkwardly;—*n.* bad writing.
SCRAWNY, *a.* meagre wasted.
SCREECH, *v.* shriek;—*n.* harsh cry.
SCREED, *n.* ledge to gauge plastering by; rent; harangue.
SCREEN, *v. n.* shelter; defend.
SCREW, *n.* cylinder grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure.
SCRIBE, *n.* writer; notary; clerk; doctor of law.
SCRIME, *n.* place where curiosities are kept.
SCRIP, *n.* bag; certificate of stock.
SCRIPT, *n.* type to imitate writing; the original.
SCRIPTURAL, *a.* according to Scripture.
SCRIVENER, *n.* one who draws contracts.
SCROFULOUS, *a.* with scrofula.
SCROFULA, *n.* disease affecting glands, especially of neck.
SCROLL, *n.* writing rolled up.
SCROTUM, *n.* bag that holds the testicles.
SCRUBBY, *a.* mean; worthless.
SCRUMPTIOUS, *a.* nice; particular.
SCRUPLE, *n.* doubt; 20 grs.;—*v.* doubt.

SCRUPULOUS, *a.* hesitating or doubtful; nice.
SCRUTINEER, *n.* one who examines closely.
SCRUTINIZE, *v.* hold scrutiny or close search.
SCRUTOIR, (twar') *n.* case of drawers for papers.
SCUD, (skud) *v.* be driven with haste;—*n.* low thin cloud driven by wind.
SCULL, *n.* short oar: boat; *v.* impel by oar at stern.
SCULLERY, *n.* place for kitchen utensils.
SCULLION, *n.* one that cleans pots.
SCULPTILE, *a.* formed by sculpture.
SCULPTOR, *n.* artist in sculpture—carving wood or stone.
SCUMMINGS, *n. pl.* scum from boiling liquors.
SCUPPER, *n.* hole to discharge water from deck.
SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* nail with broad head.
SCURF, *n.* dry scab.
SCURRILITY, *n.* vulgar, abusive language.
SCURRILOUS, *a.* low; mean; opprobrious.
SCURVY, *n.* disease;—*a.* scurfy; low; mean.
SCUT, *n.* short tail of animal.
SCUTIFORM, *n.* shield-formed.
SCUTTLE, *n.* metal pail for coals; hatchway;—*v.* sink by cutting hole in bottom.
SCYTHE, *n.* mowing instrument.
SEA-BREACH, *n.* irruption of the sea.
SEA-GAGE, *n.* depth of vessel in water.
SEAL, *n.* marine animal; stamp with device; wax impressed with seal;—*v.* fix, or fasten with, seal; ratify.
SEAM, *n.* joining of two edges of cloth;—*v.* mark; make a seam.
SEAMSTRESS, *n.* female occupation of sewing.
SEANCE, (se-ance) *n.* a sitting.
SEA-PIE, *n.* dish of paste and meat.
SEAR, *v.* burn the surface; cauterize;—*a.* dry; withered.
SEA-ROOM, *n.* ample distance from land.
SEASON, *n.* fit time; division of year;—*v.* render palatable; dry.
SEASONABLE, *a.* in good time.
SEASONING, *n.* that which seasons; drying.
SEBACEOUS, *a.* fat; like fat.
SECANT, *n.* line that cuts another;—*a.* cutting.
SECESSION, *n.* seceding or withdrawing from fellowship.
SECLUDE, *v.* shut in retirement.
SECLUSIVE, *a.* that keeps in retirement.
SECONDARY, *a.* subordinate; intermediate.
SECONDS, *n. pl.* coarse kind of flour.
SECRECY, *n.* close privacy. [officer of department.
SECRETARY, *n.* one who writes for others; chief
SECRETE, *v.* remove from observation; separate.
SECRETION, *n.* separation of juices.
SECRETORY, (rēt') *a.* performing secretion.
SECTARIANISM, *n.* devotion to a sect.
SECTARY, *n.* follower of a sect.
SECTOR, *n.* mathematical instrument.
SECULAR, *a.* worldly; not spiritual;—*n.* layman.
SECULARIZE, *v.* convert to secular use.
SECULARITY, *n.* worldly disposition.
SECUNDUM ARTEM, L. in a skilful manner.
SECURITY, *n.* freedom from danger; safety; pledge.
SEDAN, *n.* portable carriage.
SEDATE, *a.* calm; undisturbed.
SEDATIVE, (sed') *a.* composing; that which composes.
SEDENTARY, (sed') *a.* sitting much.
SEDGE, *n.* coarse grass.
SEDIMENTARY, *a.* of sediment—what settles at bottom; lees.
SEDITIOUS, *a.* engaged in sedition or insurrection.
SEDUCE, *v.* lead astray by arts; corrupt.
SEDUCTIVE, *a.* enticing to evil.
SEDULOUS, *a.* very diligent; with sedulity.
SEE, *n.* seat of episcopal power; diocese;—*v.* perceive.
SEEDLING, *n.* plant springing from a seed.
SEEMINGLY, *ad.* in appearance.
SEEMLY, *a.* becoming; decent. SEER, *n.* prophet.
SEESAW, *n.* reciprocating motion up and down.
SEETHE, *v.* boil; decoct.
SEGGAR, *n.* fireclay case to bake stoneware in.
SEGMENT, *n.* part of circle.
SEGREGATE, *v.* separate; set apart.
SEIGNEURIAL, (sēn-ū') *a.* manorial.
SEIGNIOR, *n.* lord. SEIGNIORAGE, *n.* royal right.
SEIGNIORY, *n.* lordship; manor. SEINE, *n.* fishing net.
SEISMIC, *a.* relating to earthquakes.
SEISMOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure force and direction of earthquakes.
SEIZIN, *n.* possession in deed or in law.
SEIZURE, *n.* seizing; thing seized.
SELECT *v. a.* choose, or chosen from.
SELENOGRAPHY, *n.* description of moon's surface.
SELF-DENIAL, *n.* denial of one's gratification.
SELFISHNESS, *n.* regard to one's own interest solely.
SELF-LOVE, *n.* love of one's own person or happiness.
SELFWILL, *n.* one's own will; obstinacy.
SELVAGE, SELVEDGE, *n.* edge of cloth.
SEMAPHORE, *n.* apparatus for telegraphing by flashes of light.
SEMATOLOGY, *n.* science of signs, as noting ideas.
SEMBLANCE, *n.* likeness.
SEMEIOLOGY, *n.* science of judging by symptoms.
SEMESTER, *n.* half a year. SEMI, as prefix, *half.*
SEMIBREVE, *n.* note of two minims.
SEMICOLON, *n.* point marked thus (;).
SEMINAL, *a.* of seed; original: radical.
SEMINARIST, (sem') *n.* Romish priest educated abroad.
SEMINARY, *n.* place of education; college; academy.
SEMINATE, *v.* sow; propagate.
SEMITIC, *a.* relating to Shem or to languages of W. Asia.
SEMIVOWEL, *n.* consonant which makes an imperfect sound, as f, l, m, n, r, s.
SEMPITERNAL, *a.* everlasting.
SENARY, *a.* containing six. SENATE, *n.* legislative body.
SENATOR, *n.* member of senate.
SENATORIAL, *a.* of, or becoming, a senator.
SENATUS CONSULTUM, *n.* resolution of senate.
SENESCHAL, (sen') *n.* steward; head bailiff.
SENILE, *a.* belonging to senility or old age.
SENIORITY, *n.* priority in age or office.
SENNIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* a week.
SENSATE, *a.* perceived by the senses.
SENSATION, *n.* perception by senses. [perceived.
SENSE, *n.* faculty by which external objects are
SENSIBILITY, *n.* capability of sensation; acuteness of perception. [by senses; acute.
SENSIBLE, *a.* capable of perceptions; perceptible
SENSITIVE, *a.* having sense or keen feeling.
SENSORIAL, *a.* of the sensorium.
SENSORIUM, *n.* organ of sense, supposed to be in brain.
SENSUAL, *a.* affecting the senses; carnal.
SENSUALISM, *n.* subjection to sensual feelings.
SENSUALITY, *n.* indulgence of sensual pleasures.
SENSUOUS, *a.* affecting the senses.
SENTENCE, *n.* judgment pronounced; period;—*v.* doom.
SENTENTIOUS, *a.* short and pithy
SENTIENT, *a.* having faculty of perception.
SENTIMENT, *n.* thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion.
SENTIMENTALIST, *n.* one who affects fine feelings.
SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* affectation of sensibility.
SENTINEL, SENTRY, *n.* soldier on guard. [united.
SEPARABLE, *a.* that may be separated or dis-
SEPARATIST, *n.* dissenter.
SEPOMETER, *n.* apparatus to show impurity of air.
SEPOY, *n.* native of India in military service of Europeans.
SEPT, *n.* clan, esp. in Ireland.
SEPTANGULAR, *a.* having seven angles.
SEPTENARY, (sep') *a.* consisting of seven.
SEPTENNIAL, *a.* every seventh year.
SEPTIC, *a.* promoting putrefaction.
SEPTUAGESIMA, *n.* third Sunday before Lent.
SEPTUAGINT, *n.* the (LXX); Greek version of Old Testament.
SEPULCHRAL, *a.* relating to sepulture or burial; deep; hollow.
SEPULCHRE, *n.* grave. SEQUEL, *n.* what follows.
SEQUENCE, *n.* order; series.
SEQUESTRATE, SEQUESTER, *v.* set apart; withdraw.
SEQUESTRATION, *n.* setting apart; seclusion.
SERAGLIO, (ral'yō) *n.* palace for Sultan's wives.
SERAPHIC, (raf') *a.* angelic; pure; sublime.
SERE, *a.* dry; withered. [entertain with serenade.
SERENADE, *n.* music at night in open air;—*v.*
SERENITY, *n.* clearness; calmness.
SERF *n.* one in servitude. SERGE, *n.* thin woollen stuff.
SERGEANT, (sar) *n.* non-commissioned officer; lawyer of highest rank.
SERIAL, *a.* in or of a series;—*n.* tale, &c., [in numbers.
SERIATIM, L. in a row; one after another.
SERICEOUS, *a.* silky. SERIES, *n.* succession; course.
SERIOUS, *a.* sober; grave.
SERMON, *n.* discourse on Scriptural text.
SEROON, *n.* package in skins. SEROUS, *a.* of serum.
SERPENT, *n.* reptile without feet.
SERPENTINE, *a.* winding;—*n.* hard, peculiarly coloured rock.
SERRATE, *a.* indented like a saw.
SERRIED, *a.* pressed close; crowded.
SERUM, *n.* watery part of blood; whey.

SERVICEABLE, *a.* that does service; suitable.
SERVILITY, *n.* mean submissiveness; obsequious-
SERVITOR, *n.* servant; attendant. [ness.
SERVITUDE, *n.* slavery; dependence.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, *a.* foot and a half long.
SESS, *n.* tax. SESSION, *n.* stated meeting of public body. [liquid filth; also written Cesspool.
SESSPOOL, *n.* hollow in earth for sediment, or
SETACEOUS, *a.* bristly.
SETON, *n.* cord to keep a wound open.
SETTEE, SETTLE, *n.* long seat with a back
SETTER, *n.* dog for hunting birds.
SEVER, *v.* part violently. SEVERANCE, *n.* sepa-
SEVERALLY, *ad.* separately. [ration.
SEVERALTY, *n.* state of separation.
SEVERITY, *n.* harshness; austerity; strictness.
SEW, (sō) *v.* unite with needle and thread.
SEWER, (sū'er) *n.* passage under ground for water.
SEXAGENARIAN, *n.* person 60 years of age.
SEXAGESIMA, *n.* second Sunday before Lent.
SEXENNIAL, *a.* every sixth year.
SEXTANT, *n.* instrument for taking altitudes.
SEXTILE, *a.* 60 degrees apart.
SEXTON, *n.* under officer of church.
SEXTUPLE, *a.* sixfold.
SEXUAL, *a.* of sex—distinction of male and female.
SHABBY, *a.* worn; ragged; mean; paltry.
SHACKLES, *n. pl.* fetters; handcuffs, &c.
SHADES, *n. pl.* place of the dead; deep obscurity.
SHADOWY, *a.* full of shade. [rality.
SHADY, *a.* sheltered from light; of doubtful mo-
SHAFT, *n.* arrow; straight part of column; passage into mine; thills of chaise; long axis in
SHAGGY, *a.* with rough, woolly hair. [machinery.
SHAGREEN, *n.* leather prepared from skins of
SHAH, *n.* Persian king. [horses, mules, &c.
SHAKERS, *n.* sect so called from their jumping.
SHAKO, *n.* cap worn by soldiers.
SHALE, *n.* kind of clay. SHALLOON, *n.* woollen
SHALLOP, *n.* large boat. [stuff.
SHALLOWNESS, *n.* want of depth; silliness.
SHAM, *n.* false pretence; *a.* counterfeit; *v.* pretend.
SHAMBLES, *n. pl.* place where butchers kill or
SHAMBLING, *n.* shuffling gait. [sell meat.
SHAMEFACED, *a.* bashful. SHAMEFUL, *a.* dis-
SHAMMY, *n.* leather made of chamois skin. [graceful.
SHAMPOO, *v.* rub and press limbs after warm
SHANTY, *n.* rude hut. [bathing.
SHAPELY; *a.* well formed; symmetrical.
SHARD, *n.* fragment; shell.
SHARK, *n.* voracious fish; cheat.
SHARPER, *n.* cheat. SHARPSET, *a.* very hungry.
SHASTER, *n.* Hindu sacred book of laws.
SHATTERY, *a.* of loose texture; easily broken.
SHAVER, *n.* one who shaves; sharp dealer; boy.
SHAWL, *n.* cloth to cover neck and shoulders.
SHEAF, *n.* bundle of stalks; any bundle.
SHEAR, *v.* clip from the surface; reap.
SHEARS, *n.* cutting instrument with two blades.
SHEATHE, *v.* in sheath—case or scabbard.
SHEATHING, *n.* covering of ship's bottom.
SHEAVE, *n.* wheel in a pulley.
SHEEN, *n.* brightness SHEENY, *a.* bright.
SHEEPISHNESS, *n.* bashfulness; excessive mo-
SHEEP'S-EYE, *n.* sly, diffident, loving look. [desty.
SHEEP-SHANK, *n.* knot to shorten rope. [ship's deck.
SHEER, *a.* clear; unmixed; *v.* deviate; *n.* bend of
SHEERS, *n. pl.* engine to raise weights. [sails.
SHEET, *n.* rope holding lower corner of square
SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.* largest anchor; last refuge.
SHEKEL, *n.* Jewish coin, about 2s. 6d.
SHEKINAH, *n.* visible symbol of the Divine presence, which rested over the mercy-seat in cloud form. [or rock under water.
SHELF, *n.* board supported to lay things on; bank
SHELFY, SHELVY, *a.* full of rocks and shoals.
SHELTER, *n.* protection;—*v.* cover; protect.
SHELVE, *v.* slope; put aside.
SHEOL, *n.* abode or state of the dead.
SHEPHERD, *n.* one that tends sheep.
SHERBET, *n.* liquor of water, lemon-juice, and
SHERIFF, *n.* county-court judge. [sugar.
SHERRY, *n.* wine made at Xeres, in Spain.
SHIBBOLETH, *n.* watch-word or test-word of party.
SHIELD, *n.* armour for defence;—*v.* protect.
SHIFTLESS, *a.* lacking in expedients.
SHILLELAH, *n.* club or cudgel. SHIN, *n.* fore part
SHINGLE, *n.* thin board; loose pebbles. [of leg.
SHINGLES, *n. pl.* eruptive disease.
SHINY, *a.* bright; luminous. SHIPMENT, *n.* act
SHIPPING, *n.* ships in general. [of shipping.
SHIPWRECK, *n.* destruction of ship by accident.
SHIPWRIGHT, *n.* builder of ships. [duty.
SHIRE, *n.* county. SHIRK, *v.* avoid or get off from
SHIVE, *n.* slice; fragment. SHIVERING, *n.* shaking.
SHIVERY, *a.* easily broken.
SHOAL, *n.* crowd, as of fishes; sand bank or bar.
SHOCK, *n.* pile of grain sheaves; concussion.
SHODDY, *n.* torn up woollen rags mixed with wool.
SHOE-BLACK, *n.* one that cleans shoes. [*n.* sprout.
SHOOT, *v.* dart; jut; sprout; discharge, as a gun;
SHOP-LIFTER, *n.* one who steals from a shop.
SHOPPING, *n.* visiting shops to purchase goods.
SHORE, *n.* coast; prop;—*v.* prop.
SHORT-HAND, *n.* abbreviated writing.
SHORTS, *n. pl.* coarse part of meal; small clothes; inferior hemp.
SHOTTEN, *a.* having cast spawn; sprained.
SHOULDER, *n.* joint connecting arm and body.
SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* broad bone of shoulder.
SHOVE, (shuv) *v.* push; urge;—*n.* push.
SHOVEL, (shuv'l) *n.* utensil for throwing earth, &c.
SHOWBREAD, *n.* bread presented in Jewish sanc-
SHOWERY, *a.* marked by showers; rainy. [tuary.
SHOWY, *a.* gaudy; fine.
SHRAPNEL-SHELL, *n.* one fitted with musket
SHRED, *n.* small narrow piece cut off. [balls.
SHREW, *n.* ill-tempered woman.
SHREWD, *a.* sagacious. SHRIEK, *v.* utter shrill
SHRIMP, *n.* shell-fish. [cry;—*n.* shrill cry.
SHRINE, *n.* case or box, as for sacred relics.
SHRINKAGE, *n.* act or measure of shrinking.
SHRIVE, *v.* hear at confession.
SHRIVEL, *v.* contract into wrinkles.
SHROUD, *n.* cover; winding sheet;—*pl.* range of ropes in ship. [fore Lent.
SHROVETIDE, *n.* confession-time; Tuesday be-
SHRUBBERY, *n.* collection or plantation of shrubs.
SHRUG, *v.* contract, as the shoulders. [quiver.
SHUDDER, *n.* tremor as with horror;—*v.* quake;
SHUFFLE, *v.* change the position of cards; prevaricate; evade;—*n.* change in cards; trick.
SHUFFLING, *n.* evasion; irregular gait.
SHUNT, *v.* put into a railway siding.
SHUTTLE, *n.* weaver's instrument to shoot threads.
SHUTTLECOCK, *n.* instrument used with battle-
SHYNESS, *n.* reserve; coyness. [dore.
SIBILANT, *a.* hissing. SIBYL, *n.* ancient Italian
SIC, L. thus. [prophetess.
SICCATIVE, *a.* drying. SICCITY *n.* dryness.
SICKLE, *n.* reaping-hook.
SICKLY, *a.* unhealthy; faint.
SIDEBOARD, *n.* side table to hold dinner utensils,
SIDEREAL, *a.* pertaining to stars; starry. [&c.
SIDEROSCOPE, (er') *n.* delicate test for iron.
SIDLE, *v.* go side foremost.
SIEGE, *n.* besetting a fortified place.
SIERRA, *n.* saw-like ridge of mountains.
SIESTA, (si-es'ta) *n.* short afternoon sleep. [ting.
SIEVE, (siv) *n.* small utensil for sifting or separa-
SIGH, *v.* emit breath audibly; lament;—*n.* deep
SIGHTLINESS, *n.* comeliness. [breathing.
SIGHTLY, *a.* pleasing the eye.
SIGN, *n.* token; proof; wonder; constellation;—*v.* subscribe one's name; mark.
SIGNAL, *n.* sign to give notice;—*a.* eminent; re-
SIGNALIZE, *v.* make distinguished. [markable.
SIGNATURE, *n.* name or mark signed or impressed.
SIGNET, (sig'net) *n.* seal, or private seal.
SIGNIFICANCE, *n.* importance; meaning; import.
SIGNIFICANT, *a.* expressing some fact or meaning.
SIGNIFICATION, *n.* meaning by words or signs.
SIGNIFY, *v.* make known; mean; import.
SIKHS, *n.* Hindoo worshippers of invisible god.
SILEX, *n.* flint and its metallic base.
SILICIOUS, *a.* pertaining to silex; flinty.
SILIQUA, *n.* pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.
SILKEN, SILKY, *a.* made of silk; like silk; soft.
SILK-WORM, *n.* worm that produces silk.
SILL, *n.* foundation timber of house or window.
SILLABUB, *n.* liquor of wine or cider and milk.
SILLINESS, *n.* simple folly.

SILO, *n.* pit to preserve ensilage.
SILT, *n.* salt mud or marsh.
SILURIAN, *a.* primary, next old red sandstone.
SILVA, *n.* history of forest-trees of a country.
SILVAN, *a.* pertaining to woods. [blance.
SILVERY, *a.* like silver. SIMILARITY, *n.* resem-
SIMILE, (sim'e-le) *n.* similitude or comparison.
SIMIOUS, *a.* relating to monkeys.
SIMMER, *v.* boil gently.
SIMONIACAL, (ni') *a.* consisting in simony.
SIMONY, *n.* crime of buying or selling church
SIMOOM, *n.* suffocating wind. [preferment.
SIMOUS, *a.* with a flat turned up nose.
SIMPER, *v.* smile in a silly manner.
SIMPLICITY, *n.* singleness; plainness; artlessness.
SIMPLIFY, *v.* make simple or plain.
SIMULATE, *v.* counterfeit.
SIMULATION, *n.* hypocrisy. [same time.
SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* being or happening at the
SIN, *n.* violation of divine law, or rule of duty.
SINAPISM, (sin') *n.* mustard poultice.
SINCERITY, *n.* freedom from disguise; honesty.
SINCIPUT, (sin'se-put) *n.* fore part of the head.
SINE, *n.* straight line from end of arc to diameter.
SINECURE, *n.* office with pay but without employ-
ment. [meeting again.
SINE DIE (si-ne di-e) L. without naming a day for
SINE QUA NON, L. indispensable condition.
SINEW, *n.* tendon; strength; muscle.
SINEWY, *a.* strong; muscular.
SINGE, *v.* burn external part; scorch.
SINGH, *n.* military caste in India.
SINGLE, *a.* alone; unmarried;—*v.* select.
SINGLENESS, *n.* simplicity.
SINGULAR, *a.* particular; remarkable; rare; odd.
SINGULARITY, *n.* peculiarity.
SINISTER, *a.* left; bad; unfair; unlucky.
SINISTRORSAL, *a.* rising from left to right, as a
SINISTROUS, *a.* on the left; perverse. [spiral line.
SINKING-FUND, *n.* fund to reduce public debt.
SINUATE, *v.* wind and turn.
SINUOSITY, *n.* quality of winding; being sinuous.
SIPHON, *n.* bent tube to draw liquor from casks.
SIR, *n.* title of address to a man; title of baronet.
SIRE, *n.* father; male parent of beast.
SIREN, *n.* mermaid noted for singing; enticing
woman; measure for vibrations of sounds.
SIRLOIN, *n.* loin of beef.
SIROCCO, *n.* noxious south-east wind in Italy.
SIRRAH, *n.* term of reproach.
SIRUP, SYRUP, *n.* vegetable juice boiled with
SITE, *n.* situation; local position. [sugar.
SITIOLOGY, *n.* regulation of the diet.
SITZ-BATH, *n.* tub for bathing in sitting posture.
SIZABLE, *a.* of reasonable bulk. [sioner.
SIZAR, *n.* Cambridge student of rank below pen-
SIZE, *n.* bulk; quantity; glutinous substance.
SKEIN, *n.* knot or number of knots of threads.
SKELETON, *n.* bones of animal retained in natural
SKELLY, *v.* look cross-eyed. [position.
SKERRY, *n.* island covered with rocks.
SKETCHY, *a.* like a sketch or rough-draft.
SKEWER, *n.* pin to fasten meat.
SKID, *n.* short piece of timber: slider.
SKILFUL, *a.* qualified with skill; experienced.
SKILLED, *a.* having familiar knowledge.
SKILLET, *n.* small boiler.
SKIMMINGS, *n. pl.* matter skimmed off. [ship.
SKINFLINT, *n.* niggard. SKIPPER, *n.* master of
SKIRMISH, *n.* slight battle;—*v.* fight in small parties.
SKITTISH, *a.* shy; timid. SKITTLES, *n.* nine-pins.
SKIVER, *n.* split sheepskin. SKULK, *v.* lurk; hide.
SKULL, *n.* bone that incloses the brain.
SKY-ROCKET, *n.* species of fireworks.
SKY-SAIL, *n.* small sail above the royal.
SLABBER, *v.* slaver. SLAG, *n.* dross of metal.
SLAKE, *v.* quench, as thirst; mix with water, and
reduce to powder, as lime. [hood with malice.
SLANDER, *v.* injure by false reports;—*n.* false-
SLANDEROUS, *a.* defamatory.
SLANG, *n.* vulgar cant.
SLASH, *v.* cut long cuts;—*n.* long incision.
SLAT, *n.* narrow strip of board.
SLATTERN, *n.* woman negligent of neatness.
SLATTERNLY, *a.* negligent of dress.
SLATY, *a.* consisting of or like slate.
SLAUGHTER, *n.* destruction of life; *v.* kill; butcher.
SLAVER, *n.* slave-ship; spittle; drivelling. [vility.
SLAVERY, *n.* bondage. SLAVISHNESS, *n.* ser-
SLEAVE, *n.* silk or thread untwisted. [sleds.
SLEDDING, *n.* act of sledding; snow enough for
SLEDGE, *n.* large hammer; sled; low-wheeled
SLEEK, *a.* smooth; glossy. [waggon.
SLEEPER, *n.* one who sleeps; floor timber.
SLEEPINESS, *n.* drowsiness.
SLEET, *n.* rain and snow or hail falling together.
SLEEVE, *n.* covering of the arm.
SLEIGH, *n.* vehicle for travelling on snow.
SLEIGHT, *n.* artful trick; dexterity.
SLEUTH, *n.* scent or track.
SLEY, *v.* part threads and arrange them in a reed.
SLIGHT, *a.* thin; weak; trifling;—*v. n.* neglect.
SLIMY, *a.* viscous; clammy; like slime.
SLINK, *v.* miscarry; sneak away.
SLIPPER, *n.* loose shoe.
SLIPPERY, *a.* smooth; glib. [careless.
SLIPSHOD, *a.* wearing shoes down at the heels;
SLIVER, *v.* divide into thin pieces;—*n.* slice cut off.
SLOE, *n.* fruit of the black thorn.
SLOGAN, *n.* Highland war cry.
SLOOP, *n.* one-masted vessel. [gence; mean liquor.
SLOP, *v.* make a puddle;—*n.* wetness by negli-
SLOPE, *n.* slant; declivity. [clothing.
SLOPPY, *a.* wet and dirty. SLOPS, *n.* ready-made
SLOTH, *n.* sluggishness; slow-moving animal.
SLOUCH, *n.* hanging down;—*v.* hang down.
SLOUGH, (slou) *n.* miry place.
SLOUGH, (sluf) *n.* cast skin of serpent. [neatness.
SLOVEN, (sluvn) *n.* man careless of dress and
SLOVENLINESS, *n.* neglect of cleanliness or dress.
SLUDGE, *n.* mire; mud. SLUE, *v.* turn about its
SLUG, *n.* drone; kind of snail. [axis.
SLUGGARD, *n.* sluggish or habitually lazy person.
SLUGS, SLUDS, *n.* ore partly roasted.
SLUICE, *n.* stream of water issuing through
SLUM, *n.* dirty alley. [floodgate; floodgate.
SLUMP, *v.* sink through ice or snow into mud.
SLUR, *v.* soil; sully; perform in a smooth, gliding
manner;—*n.* mark in music; disgrace.
SLUT, *n.* feminine of *sloven*. SLY-BOOTS, *n.* sly
SMALL-ARMS, *n. pl.* muskets, rifles, pistols. [person.
SMALL-POX, *n.* eruptive disease—variola.
SMARAGDUS, *n.* green gem, as emerald.
SMART-MONEY, *n.* money used in recruiting
SMATTER, *v.* talk superficially. [soldiers.
SMATTERING, *n.* slight knowledge.
SMEAR, *v.* daub; soil; rub over.
SMELTER, *n.* one who smelts or melts ore.
SMERK, SMICKER, *v.* smile affectedly.
SMIRCH, *v.* cloud; soil.
SMITHERY, *n.* work or workshop of smith or metal
SMOCK, *n.* shift; chemise. [worker.
SMOKY, *a.* emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.
SMOTHER, (smuth'er) *v.* stifle or suffocate;—*n.*
smoke; thick dust. [vent; smouldry.
SMOULDERING, *a.* burning and smoking without
SMUDGE, *v.* smear with dirt or smoke.
SMUGGLE, *v.* import without paying duties; con
SMUTCH, *v.* blacken with smoke. [vey privately.
SMUTTINESS, *n.* soil from smoke; obscenity.
SNACK, *n.* share; repast.
SNAFFLE, *n.* bridle with a bit without branches.
SNAG, *n.* tooth standing out; knot; rough branch
SNAIL, *n.* slimy reptile. SNAKE, *n.* serpent.
SNAPPISH, *a.* apt to snap; peevish. [ment.
SNARL, *v.* entangle; growl, as a dog;—*n.* entangle-
SNATH, *n.* scythe handle. SNEAKING, *a.* mean.
SNEER, *n.* scornful look.
SNEEZE, *v.* eject air suddenly through the nose.
SNIFF, *v.* draw air audibly up the nose.
SNIGGER, SNICKER, *v.* laugh, as half suppressed.
SNIPE, *n.* bird; fool; blockhead.
SNIVEL, *n.* running of the nose.
SNOB, *n.* vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker.
SNOOD, *n.* maiden's head-band; short fish-hook
SNORE, *v.* breathe with noise in sleep. [line.
SNORT, *v.* force air through nose with noise.
SNOW, *n.* frozen vapour which falls in flakes.
SNUB, *v. n.* check; rebuke; reprimand.
SNUFFERS, *n. pl.* instrument to snuff candles.

SNUFFLE, *v.* speak through the nose.
SNUFFLES, *n. pl.* obstructions in the nose.
SOAK, *v.* steep in liquid; drench.
SOAP, *n.* compound of oil and alkali. [sigh.
SOAR, *v.* mount on the wing. SOB, *n.* convulsive
SOBRIETY, *n.* habitual temperance; gravity.
SOBRIQUET, (sob're-kā) *n.* nickname.
SOCAGE, *n.* holding of land on determinate service.
SOCIABLE, *a.* conversable; familiar; friendly.
SOCIAL, *a.* of or fond of society; companionable.
SOCIALISM, *n.* that land and instruments of production should belong to communities or governments and not to individuals.
SOCIETY, *n.* union of persons in one interest; fellowship. [ment of Christ.
SOCINIAN, *n.* one who denies divinity and atone-
SOCIOLOGY, *n.* science of phenomena of society.
SOCK, *n.* shoe for actors; short stocking.
SOCKET, *n.* place for candle; receptacle. [salt.
SODA, *n.* fixed mineral alkali, the basis of common
SODALITY, *n.* fellowship. SODDEN, *a.* seethed; SODDY, *a.* of or like sod;—*n.* solder. [boiled.
SODOMY, *n.* copulation against nature.
SOGGY, *a.* soaked with water. [tended.
SOI DISANT, (swa dezang) Fr. self-styled; pre-
SOIL, *v.* daub; make dirty;—*n.* upper stratum of
SOIREE, (swa'rā) *n.* evening party. [earth; mould.
SOJOURN, *v.* dwell for a time; *n.* temporary abode.
SOLACE, *v. n.* comfort. SOLAR, *a.* of the sun.
SOLDER, SODER, *n.* metallic cement for lead.
SOLDIER, *n.* man in military service; warrior.
SOLDIERLY, *a.* like a good soldier; warlike; brave.
SOLDIERY, *n.* body of soldiers.
SOLE, *n.* bottom of foot or shoe;—*a.* single; alone.
SOLECISM, *n.* impropriety in language.
SOLELY, *ad.* singly; only.
SOLEMNITY, *n.* religious ceremony; seriousness.
SOLEMNIZATION, *n.* celebration.
SOLEMNIZE, *v.* celebrate; make serious.
SOLICIT, *v.* ask with earnestness.
SOLICITATION, *n.* entreaty. SOLICITOR, *n.* at-
SOLICITOUS, *a.* anxious; careful. [torney.
SOLICITUDE, *n.* anxiety; carefulness.
SOLIDARITY, *n.* fellowship; joint interest.
SOLIDIFY, *v.* make solid—firm; compact.
SOLIDITY, *n.* density.
SOLILOQUIZE, *v.* utter soliloquy—talking alone.
SOLITAIRE, *n.* game played by one; solitary per-
SOLITARY, *a.* lonely; retired. [son; stud.
SOLITUDE, *n.* loneliness; lonely place.
SOLO, *n.* tune by one person.
SOLSTICE, *n.* point where sun ceases to recede from
SOLSTITIAL, *a.* belonging to a solstice. [equator.
SOLUBLE, *a.* capable of being dissolved in fluid, or of being explained. [explanation.
SOLUTION, *n.* dissolving in fluid; mixture so got;
SOLVABLE, *a.* that may be solved or explained.
SOLVENCY, *n.* ability to pay debts.
SOLVENT, *a.* able to pay debts; *n.* what dissolves.
SOMATOLOGY, *n.* doctrine of matter.
SOMBRE, *a.* dusky; gloomy; sombrous. [turning.
SOMERSET, SOMERSAULT, *n.* leaping and over-
SOMNAMBULIST, *n.* one who walks in sleep.
SOMNIFEROUS, *a.* tending to cause sleep.
SOMNILOQUIST, *n.* one who talks in sleep.
SOMNOLENT, *a.* sleepy; with somnolence.
SONATA, (na') *n.* tune for an instrument only.
SONNETEER, *n.* composer of sonnets—poem of 14 lines, two fours and two threes.
SONOROUS, (nō') *a.* giving sound when struck.
SOODRA, SUDER, *n.* lowest Hindu caste.
SOOTH, *n.* truth. SOOTHE, *v.* calm; quiet.
SOOTHSAYER, *n.* predicter.
SOOTY, *a.* covered with soot.
SOPHISM, *n.* fallacious argument.
SOPHIST, *n.* insidious reasoner.
SOPHISTICAL, *a.* fallacious; not sound.
SOPHISTICATE, *v.* adulterate; corrupt.
SOPHISTRY, *n.* fallacious reasoning.
SOPORIFEROUS, *a.* causing sleep; soporific
SOPRANO, *n.* treble—highest female voice.
SORCERER, SORCERESS, *n.* magician; enchan-
SORCERY, *n.* enchantment; witchcraft. [tress.
SORDID, *a.* covetous; mean; filthy.
SORITES, (i') *n.* string of connected syllogisms.
SORNER, *n.* one who sponges upon others.
SORREL, *n.* reddish acid plant.
SORROWFUL, *a.* mournful.
SORRY, *a.* grieved for something lost or past.
SORTIE, *n.* rush out from besieged place.
SOT, *n.* habitual drunkard.
SOTTISHNESS, *n.* dulness; drunken stupidity.
SOTTO VOCE, It. in low or subdued voice.
SOU, *n.* French halfpenny, 1-20th franc.
SOUGH, *n.* underground drain; sound like wind.
SOUL, *n.* immortal spirit of man; life; intellectual principle. [be reached.
SOUNDINGS, *n. pl.* part of sea bottom which can
SOUNDNESS, *n.* entireness; health; solidity.
SOUP, *n.* decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.
SOURCE, *n.* spring; fountain; origin; first cause.
SOUSE, *n.* pickle made of ears and feet of swine; SOUTERRAIN, *n.* cavern underground. [*v.* plunge.
SOUTHRON, *n.* inhabitant of the south.
SOUVENIR, (soov'nēr) *n.* remembrancer.
SOVEREIGN, *a.* supreme in power;—*n.* supreme ruler; gold coin; 20s. sterling.
SOVEREIGNTY, *n.* supreme power.
SOW, *v.* scatter as seed for growth; spread.
SOWENS, *n.* food made from oat-husks.
SPA, *n.* mineral spring. SPACIOUS, *a.* large; SPADO, *n.* gelded beast; impotent person. [roomy.
SPALT, SPELT, *n.* flux for metals.
SPAN, *n.* hand's breadth when fingers are exten-
SPANGLE, *n.* small boss. [ded, or nine inches.
SPANIEL, *n.* sporting dog.
SPANK, *v.* slap with open hand.
SPANKER, *n.* sail on the mizen.
SPAR, *n.* mineral; round piece of timber; *v.* fight
SPARENESS, *n.* being lean. [as a pugilist.
SPARERIB, *n.* ribs of pork with little flesh.
SPARKISH, *a.* lively; gay. SPARRY, *a.* like spar.
SPARSE, *a.* thin; scattered; distant.
SPARTAN, *a.* of Sparta; brave; enduring. [cramp.
SPASM, *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles;
SPASMODIC, *a.* consisting in spasm; convulsive.
SPASMOLOGY, *n.* science of spasms.
SPASTIC, *a.* pertaining to spasm.
SPATULA, *a.* apothecary's slice for plasters.
SPAVIN, *n.* tumour on horse's leg.
SPAWN, *n.* eggs of frogs and fishes;—*v.* deposit,
SPAY, *v.* castrate, as a female beast. [as spawn.
SPEAKABLE, *a.* that may be uttered; able to speak.
SPECIAL, *a.* particular; noting something more than ordinary.
SPECIALIST, *n.* one devoted to particular study.
SPECIALTY, *n.* special contract, or evidence of
SPECIE, *n.* coined money. [debt under seal; the debt.
SPECIES, *n.* sort; class.
SPECIFIC, *a.* distinguishing one from anotner; comprehended under a kind; *n.* certain remedy.
SPECIFICALLY, *ad.* definitely; particularly.
SPECIFICATION, *n.* particular description.
SPECIFY, *v.* mention a particular thing.
SPECIMEN, *n.* sample.
SPECIOUS, *a.* showy; seemingly right.
SPECKLE, *n.* small speck;—*v.* mark with spots.
SPECTACLE, *n.* show; sight.
SPECTACLES, *n. pl.* glasses to assist sight.
SPECTATOR, *n.* looker on; beholder.
SPECTRAL, *a.* of a spectre—apparition, ghost.
SPECTROSCOPE, *n.* instrument employed in spectrum analysis.
SPECTRUM, *n.* prismatic figure of sun; image.
SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, *n.* detection by the spectrum of presence of elementary bodies.
SPECULAR, *a.* like a mirror.
SPECULATE, *v.* meditate; buy in hope of rise in price. [culating.
SPECULATION, *n.* mental view; theorizing; spe-
SPECULATIVE, *a.* given to speculation; theoreti-
SPECULATOR, *n.* one who speculates. [cal.
SPECULUM, *n.* glass that reflects images; mirror.
SPEECHLESS, *a.* not able to speak.
SPEEDY, *a.* quick. SPELT, *n.* kind of wheat.
SPELTER, *n.* zinc. SPENCER, *n.* short coat worn
SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* prodigal. [by females.
SPERM, *n.* oil from whale's head.
SPERMACETI, (set') *n.* fatty matter from whale's
SPERMATIC, *a.* consisting of seed; seminal. [head.

SPHENOIDAL, *a.* wedge-formed.
SPHERICAL, *a.* sphere-formed; globular; round.
SPHERICITY, *n.* roundness. SPHERICS, *n.* spheri-
SPHEROID, *n.* body nearly spherical. [cal geometry.
SPHIGMOMETER, *n.* instrument to show beats of
SPHINCTER, *n.* ring-shaped muscle. [the pulse.
SPHINX, *n.* monster with lion's body and woman's
SPICERY, *n.* spices or aromatic plants. [face.
SPICULAR, *a.* sharp pointed.
SPICY, *a.* like spice; pungent.
SPIDER, *n.* insect that spins web to catch prey.
SPIGOT, *n.* peg to stop cask. [spike
SPIKE, *n.* ear of corn; large nail;—*v.* fasten with
SPIKENARD, *n.* a plant. SPILE, *n.* cask pin.
SPINAGE, *n.* garden plant.
SPINAL, *a.* belonging to the backbone.
SPINDLE, *n.* pin to form thread on; 120 skeins;—
SPINE, *n.* backbone; thorn. [*v.* become thin or tall.
SPINET, *n.* musical instrument.
SPINOSITY, *a.* thorny condition; crabbedness.
SPINOZISM, *n.* that God and the Universe are one —doctrine of Spinoza (1633—1677).
SPINSTER, *n.* unmarried woman; spinning woman.
SPIRACLE, *n.* breathing hole.
SPIRAL, *a.* winding like a screw. [sprout.
SPIRE, *n.* winding; steeple; shoot;—*v.* shoot;
SPIRIT, *n.* breath; immaterial substance; vigour;
SPIRITED, *a.* full of life. [distilled liquor.
SPIRITUAL, *a.* incorporeal; of divine things.
SPIRITUALISM, *n.* that departed spirits commune with men. [pure devotion.
SPIRITUALITY, *n.* immateriality; spiritual nature;
SPIRITUALIZE, *v.* convert to spiritual sense.
SPIRITUOUS, *a.* consisting of spirit; ardent.
SPISSITUDE, *n.* thickness of soft substances.
SPIT, *n.* iron prong; point of land running into the sea;—*v.* emit saliva or spittle.
SPITE, *n.* rancorous ill-will;—*v.* be angry; thwart.
SPITEFUL, *a.* malicious; malignant.
SPITTOON, *n.* vessel to spit in.
SPLAY-FOOTED, *a.* having foot turned outward.
SPLEEN, *n.* milt; spite.
SPLEENY, *a.* angry; peevish.
SPLENDOUR, *n.* great brightness; magnificence;
SPLENETIC, *a.* full of spleen. [pomp.
SPLENIC, *a.* belonging to the spleen.
SPLICE, *v.* unite, as two ends of a rope;—*n.* union of ropes by interweaving.
SPLINT, *n.* thin board to set broken arms.
SPOIL, *v.* rob; strip; decay;—*n.* plunder.
SPOKESMAN, *n.* one who speaks for others.
SPOLIATION, *n.* act of plundering.
SPONDAIC, *a.* consisting of spondees.
SPONDEE, *n.* two long syllables.
SPONGE, *n* porous marine substance; *v.* wipe out;
SPONGY, *a.* porous. [imbibe; live by mean arts.
SPONSAL, *a.* relating to marriage.
SPONSOR, *n.* one who becomes surety for another.
SPONTANEITY, *n.* acting freely without restraint.
SPONTANEOUS, *a.* voluntary.
SPONTOON, *n.* half pike.
SPOOL, *n.* hollow cylinder used by weavers, &c.
SPORADIC, (a') *a.* occurring singly or scattered.
SPORANGIUM, *n.* spore case in fungi.
SPORE, *n.* grain of seed powder of fungi.
SPORIDES, (spo'ri-des) *n.* spore coverings.
SPORRAN, *n.* Highland leather pouch or purse.
SPORTFUL, *a.* making sport. SPORTIVE, *a.* merry;
SPOUSAL, *a.* matrimonial;—*n.* marriage. [gay.
SPOUSE, *n.* husband or wife.
SPRAIN, *n.* excessive straining of ligaments of
SPRAWL, *v.* lie with limbs stretched out. [joints.
SPREE, *n.* merry frolic. SPRIG, *n.* headless nail;
SPRIGHTLY, *a.* brisk; sprightful; lively. [twig.
SPRINGE, (sprinj) *n.* snare.
SPRINGHALT, *n.* lameness in horses.
SPRINGTIDE, *n.* tide at new and full moon.
SPRINGY, *a.* containing springs; elastic.
SPRITE, *n.* spirit; ghost.
SPROD, *n.* salmon of second year's growth.
SPROUT, *v. n.* shoot; bud. SPRUCE, *a.* neat; trim.
SPRY, *a.* smart; strong. SPUB, *v.* vomit.
SPUMESCENCE, *n.* frothiness.
SPUMOUS, *a.* consisting of spume—froth or scum.
SPUNK, *n.* dry rotten wood; resolute spirit.
SPUR, *n.* instrument with sharp points for horsemen;—*v.* prick; incite.
SPURGALL, *n.* place excoriated by spur.
SPURIOUS, *a.* not genuine; false. [stream.
SPURT, *v.* throw out a stream;—*n.* small quick
SPUTTER, *v.* throw spittle; talk indistinctly.
SPY, *n.* one who watches another's actions. [dove.
SQUAB, *a.* unfeathered; short and stout; *n.* young
SQUABBLE, *v. n.* wrangle. SQUAD, *n.* company.
SQUADRON, *n.* part of fleet; body of troops.
SQUALID, *a.* foul; filthy.
SQUALL, *n.* sudden gust of wind; loud scream.
SQUALOR, *n.* filthiness.
SQUAMOUS, SQUAMOSE, *a.* scaly.
SQUANDER, *v.* spend lavishly.
SQUARE, *n.* figure of 4 equal sides and right angles.
SQUAT, *v.* sit upon the hams and heels; be a squatter;—*a.* cowering; short and thick.
SQUASH, *n.* plant; *v.* make into pulp.
SQUATTER, *n.* one who settles on new land with-
SQUAW, *n.* Indian woman. [out title.
SQUEAK, *v.* squeal; utter short, sharp, shrill sound.
SQUEAMISH, *a.* nice; fastidious.
SQUEEZE, *v.* press close. SQUIB, *n.* firework;
SQUILL, *n.* plant like onion; fish; insect. [lampoon.
SQUINT, *v.* look obliquely. [country gentleman.
SQUIRE, *n.* gentleman next in rank to knight;
SQUIRM, *v.* twist and struggle; scramble up.
SQUIRREL, *n.* small quadruped.
SQUIRT, *v.* eject from a pipe.
STABAT MATER, L. hymn of the crucifixion (*the mother stood*).
STABILITY, *n.* firmness. [*mother stood*).
STABLE, *a.* fixed;—*n.* house for beasts.
STACK, *n.* pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.
STADDLE, *n.* staff; small tree.
STADIUM, *n.* a furlong; forty rods.
STAFF, *n.* stick for support; five lines and spaces in music; stanza; certain officers attached to
STAGE, *n.* raised floor; degree of advance. [army.
STAGE-COACH, *n.* public travelling carriage.
STAGGER, *v.* reel in walking.
STAGGERS, *n.* vertigo or brain disease in horses.
STAGIRITE, (gi') *n.* Aristotle (born at Stagira).
STAGNATE, *v.* become stagnant—not flowing, still.
STAGNATION, *n.* absence of motion.
STAID, *a.* steady; grave. [pledge.
STAKE, *n.* sharpened stick of wood; wager;
STALACTIC, *a.* like icicle; pertaining to stalactite.
STALACTITE, *n.* icicle-formed mineral. [floor.
STALAGMITE, *n.* roundish incrustation on cavern
STALE, *a.* vapid and tasteless;—*n.* decoy; long
STALE-MATE, *n.* no move but into check. [handle.
STALK, *n.* stem of plant;—*v.* strut; pursue stealth-
STALL, *n.* stand for beast; bench;—*v.* invest. [ily.
STALLION, *n.* entire or uncastrated horse.
STALWART, *a.* strong; powerful.
STAMEN, *n.* foundation; support; filament; anther and pollen of flower. [and solidity.
STAMINA, *n.* (*pl.* of stamen) support; strength
STAMINEOUS, *a.* made of threads; with streamers; without corolla.
STAMINIFEROUS, *a.* with streamers but no pistil.
STAMMER, *v.* hesitate in speaking.
STAMPEDE, *n.* sudden fright and running of cattle, horses, &c. [firm; sound.
STANCH, STAUNCH, *v.* stop, as flowing blood; *a.*
STANCHION, *n.* prop or support; small post.
STANDARD, *n.* ensign; test.
STANDISH, *n.* case for holding pens and ink.
STANNARY, *n.* tin-mine.
STANZA, *n.* staff or number of verses in poetry.
STAPLE, *n.* loop of iron; mart for goods; pile of wood; principal production; *a.* chief; principal.
STARBOARD, *n.* right side of a ship.
STARCHY, *a.* stiff; precise.
STARK, *a.* stiff; strong; deep; *ad.* wholly; entirely.
STARRY, *a.* adorned with stars.
STARTLE, *v.* alarm suddenly.
STARTLING, *a.* suddenly surprising.
STARVELING, *n.* lean person;—*a.* pining with
STATEDLY, *ad.* at regular periods. [want.
STATELY, *a.* august; majestic; *ad.* majestically.
STATE-ROOM, *n.* apartment in a vessel.
STATESMAN, *n.* one skilled in government.
STATICAL, *a.* pertaining to science of bodies at
STATICS, *n. pl.* science of bodies at rest. [rest.

STATIONARY, *a.* fixed in place; settled.
STATIONERY, *n.* paper, pens, ink, &c.
STATIST, *n.* one skilled in government.
STATISTICAL, *a.* pertaining to statistics.
STATISTICS, *n. pl.* collection of facts respecting the civil condition of a people.
STATUARY, *n.* art of carving images; carver.
STATUE, *n.* image. STATURE, *n.* natural height.
STATUS QUO, L. in same condition as before.
STATUS, *n.* standing; condition.
STATUTABLE, *a.* made by, or conformable to,
STATUTE, *n.* law enacted by legislature.[statute.
STATUTORY, *a.* established by statute.
STAVE, *n.* thin piece of timber for casks;—*v.* break or burst; push off; delay; support.
STAYS, *n. pl.* bodice for females; any support.
STEADFAST, *a.* firm; constant. [support.
STEADY, *a.* firm; uniform;—*v.* hold or keep firm;
STEAK, *n.* slice of beef, &c., broiled or cut for
STEALTH, *n.* act of stealing; secret act.[broiling.
STEAM, *n.* vapour of water;—*v.* expose to steam.
STEARINE, *n.* chief constituent of fat.
STEATITE, *n.* soapstone. STEED, *n.* horse.
STEEL, *n.* iron with small portion of carbon;—*v.*
STEELYARD, *n.* balance for weighing. [harden.
STEER, *n.* young ox; *v.* direct.[over all obstacles.
STEEPLE, *n.* spire. STEEPLE-CHASE, *n.* chase
STEERAGE, *n.* room in fore part of ship.
STEGANOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in cipher.
STELLAR, *a.* relating to stars
STELLATE, *a.* like stars.
STENCH,*n.*offensive smell.[are passed by a brush.
STENCIL,*n.*openwork pattern over which colours
STENOGRAPHY, *n.* writing in shorthand.
STENTORIAN, *a.* very loud.
STEP-CHILD, *n.* child by marriage only.
STEP-FATHER, *n.* father by marriage.
STEPPE, *n.* vast uncultivated plain in Asia.
STERCORACEOUS, *a.* with nature of dung.
STEREOMETER, *n.* measure for specific gravities.
STEREOSCOPE, *n.* instrument with picture for both eyes, giving real appearances.
STEREOTYPE,*n.*fixed, immovable types;—*a.*done on fixed types;—*v.* form or compose in fixed
STERILE, *a.* barren; unfruitful. [types.
STERLING, *n.* English money;—*a.* of standard weight; genuine. [harsh.
STERN, *n.* hinder part of ship;—*a.* severe in look;
STERNAL, *a.* relating to breast bone.
STERN-CHASE, *n.* gun to fire from stern.
STERNUM,*n.*the breast bone.[tation or sneezing
STERNUTATORY, *n.* substance provoking sternu-
STERTOROUS, *a.* breathing heavily; snoring.
STETHOSCOPE, *n.* instrument used to distinguish sounds in thorax.
STEVEDORE,*n.*labourer to load and unload ships.
STEWARD, *n.* man who manages for another.
STICKLE,*v.*contend.STICKY,*a.*viscous; glutinous.
STIFLE, *v.* suppress; choke;—*n.* joint of horse.
STIGMA,*n.*mark of infamy; in *botany*, top of pistil.
STIGMATIZE, *v.* mark with infamy.
STILETTO, *n.* small dagger. STILLATIM, (a') L.
STILL-BORN, *a.* born dead. [drop by drop.
STILT, *n.* piece of wood with rest for foot.
STIMULANT, *a.* tending to excite or stimulate;—*n.* something stimulating.
STIMULATIVE, *a.* tending to excite; stimulating.
STIMULUS, *n.* something that rouses.
STINGY, (stin'jy) *a.* meanly covetous.
STINK, *n.* offensive smell; *v.* emit offensive smell.
STINT, *n.* limit; restraint; task;—*v.* limit.
STIPEND, *n.* settled pay; wages; salary.
STIPENDIARY, *a.* receiving a stipend.
STIPULATE, *v.* covenant. STIPULATION, *n.* con-
STIRRUP, *n.* iron for horseman's foot. [dition.
STITCH, *v.* sew; join. STITHY, *n.* anvil.
STIVER, *n.* Dutch penny piece.
STOCKADE, *n.* line of stakes for barrier.
STOCK-BROKER, *n.* one who deals in stocks.
STOCKING, *n.* covering for foot and leg.
STOCKS, *n. pl.* public funds; frame to confine legs.
STOIC, *n.* one who affects insensibility to pain.
STOICAL, *a.* unfeeling; cold. [ment.
STOICISM, *n.* insensibility. STOLE, *n.* long vest-
STOLID, *a.* stupid; dull; foolish.[brook or endure.
STOMACH, *n.* organ of digestion; appetite;—*v.*
STOMACHER, *n.* ornament for the breast.
STOMACHIC, (mak') *n.* medicine for the stomach.
STONE, *n.* concretion of earth, or mineral matter in the kidneys; 14 lbs.
STONE-FRUIT, *n.* fruit that contains a stone.
STONY, *a.* made of stones; full of stones; hard.
STOOK, *n.* collection of sheaves set up.
STOPPAGE, *n.* state of being stopped.
STOPPLE, *n.* that which closes a bottle.
STORAGE, *n.* safe keeping of goods; cost of it.
STORE, *n.* large quantity; warehouse;—*v.*furnish; put away for preservation.
STORIED, *a.* related in story; having stories.
STORTHING, *n.* Norwegian Parliament.
STOT, *n.* young bullock or steer.
STOUT, *a.* strong; brave;—*n.* strong porter.
STOVE, *n.* place for fire; iron box for heating.
STOWAGE, *n.* stowing or laying up.
STRABISMUS, *n.* habit of looking asquint.
STRADDLE, *v.* walk wide. STRAGGLE,*v.*wander.
STRAIGHT, *a.* not crooked; upward; direct.
STRAIGHTWAY, *ad.* immediately. [cannon.
STRAIKS, *n. pl.* iron plates on circumference of
STRAIN, *v.* stretch; filter;—*n.* sprain; force; song.
STRAINER, *n.* instrument for filtering. [difficulty.
STRAIT, *a.* narrow; close; strict;—*n.* narrow pass;
STRAIT-JACKET,*n.*apparatus to confine maniacs.
STRAKE, *n.* iron band of wheel. [aground.
STRAND, *n.* shore or beach; twist of rope;—*v.*run
STRANGLE, *v.* choke.
STRANGLES, *n.* swellings in a horse's throat.
STRANGURY, *n.* difficulty in discharging urine.
STRAPPING, *a.* large; lusty.
STRATAGEM, *n.* artifice; trick. [movements.
STRATEGIST, *n.* one skilled in strategy—military
STRATH, *n.* large valley with river through it.
STRATHSPEY, *n.* Scotch dance of two.
STRATIFICATION, *n.* arrangement into strata.
STRATIFY, *v.* form into layers.
STRATUM, *n.* singular of *strata*—beds, layers.
STREAK, *n.* line of colour; stripe;—*v.* stripe.
STREAMER,*n.*flag.STRENGTHEN,*v.*make strong.
STRENUOUS, *a.* eagerly pressing; active.
STRESS, *n.* force; importance.
STRETCH, *v.* extend; strain;—*n.*extension; effort.
STRETCHER, *n.* one that stretches; piece of tim-
STREW, *v.* scatter. STRIATED, *a.* streaked.[ber.
STRICKLE,*n.* instrument for levelling corn in a
STRICT, *a.* severe; close; rigid. [measure.
STRICTURE, *n.* contraction; criticism.
STRIDULOUS, *a.* creaking harshly.
STRIFE, *n.* contention; rivalship.
STRIKE, *v.* lay on a blow; lower; surrender;—*n.* ceasing from work and demanding higher
STRIKING, *a.* impressive. [wages.
STRINGENT, *a.* binding; pressing hard; urgent.
STRINGHALT, *n.* twitching of horse's legs.
STRIPLING, *n.* youth. STROLL,*n.v.* ramble; walk.
STROPHE, (stro'fe) *n.* former of two stanzas, latter
STRUCTURAL, *a.* of structure.[being *antistrophe.*
STRUCTURE, *n.* frame; edifice. [effort; agony.
STRUGGLE, *v.* strive; endeavour;—*n.* vigorous
STRUMOUS, *a.* having swellings in glands.
STRUMPET, *n.* prostitute. STRUT, *v.* walk affect-
STRYCHNINE, *n.* deadly poison. [edly.
STUB, *n.* stump of tree.
STUBBLE, *n.* stumps of rye, wheat, &c.
STUBBORN, *a.* inflexible in opinion.
STUCCO, *n.* fine plaster;—*v.* plaster with stucco.
STUD, *n.* small post; set of horses; button; nail.
STUDIED, *a.* premeditated.
STUDIO, *n.* work-shop, especially of sculptor.
STUDIOUS, *a.* given to study.
STUDY, *n.* application to books; subject of attention; room for study;—*v.* apply mind to.
STUFF, *n.* material; furniture;—*v.* fill; cram.
STULTIFY, *v.* make foolish.
STUMBLING-BLOCK, *n.* that which causes to err.
STUMP, *n.* stub left after a tree is cut down.
STUMP, *v.* make electioneering speeches.[growth.
STUN, *v.* make senseless. STUNT, *v.* hinder from
STUPE, *v.* foment. STUPEFY, *v.* make insensible.
STUPENDOUS, *a.* amazingly great; wonderful.
STUPIDITY, *n.* extreme dulness of perception.
STUPOR, *n.* suppression of sense.
STURDY, *a.* stout; strong. STUTTER, *v.* stammer.

STURN, *n.* wine revived by new fermentation.
STY, *n.* pen for swine; small ulcer on eyelid.
STYGIAN, *a.* infernal; dark; black.
STYLE, *n.* manner of writing; title; dial pin; filament of a pistil;—*v.* call.
STYLISH, *a.* in fashionable form or manner; showy.
STYLISTIC, *n.* directions for writing a good style.
STYLITE, *n.* one who stood on a pillar top. [hate.
STYPTIC, *a.* that stops bleeding. STYX, *n.* river of
SUASION, *n.* persuading. SUASIVE, *a.* tending to
SUAVITER IN MODO, L. courteously. [persuade.
SUAVITY, *n.* sweetness.
SUB, as prefix, means *below, under, somewhat.*
SUBACID, *a.* somewhat acid.
SUBAGENCY, *n.* subordinate agency.
SUBALTERN, (sub') *a.* inferior; subordinate.
SUBALTERNATE, *a.* succeeding by turns.
SUBAQUEOUS, *a.* under water.
SUBDUE, *v.* conquer. SUBJACENT, *a.* lying under.
SUBEROUS, *a.* with nature of cork.
SUBINFEUDATION, *n.* holding off a tenant.
SUBJECT, *a.* being under authority; liable;—*n.* one under the power of another; matter in
SUBJECT, *v.* bring under power. [discussion.
SUBJECTIVE, *a.* relating to the subject.
SUBJOIN, *v.* add at the end.
SUB JUDICE, L. before the judge; still undecided.
SUBJUGATE, *v.* reduce to slavery; subdue.
SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* added; subjoined.
SUBLIMATE, *v.* refine by heat; *n.* product so got.
SUBLIMATION, *n.* bringing solid substances to a state of vapour and condensing it.
SUBLIME, *a.* lofty in style; elevated.
SUBLUNARY, (sub') *a.* earthly. [under water.
SUBMARINE, *a.* under sea. SUBMERGE, *v.* put
SUBMISSIVE, *a.* yielding to another; humble.
SUBMIT, *v.* yield to power or opinion of another.
SUBORDINATE, *n. a.* inferior; subject;—*v.* make
SUBORDINATION, *n.* state of subjection. [subject.
SUBORN, *v.* procure to take a false oath.
SUBPŒNA, *n.* summons for witnesses.
SUB ROSA, L. under a rose; privately.
SUBSCRIBE, *v.* sign; attest.
SUBSEQUENT, *a.* following. [mental.
SUBSERVE, *v.* serve. SUBSERVIENT, *a.* instru-
SUBSIDE, *v.* sink; fall. SUBSIDENCE, *n.* sinking.
SUBSIDIARY, *a.* furnishing supplies; assisting.
SUBSIDIZE, *v.* pay a subsidy or money aid to.
SUB SILENTIO, L. silently. SUBSIST, *v.* have
SUBSISTENCE, *n.* real being; support. [existence.
SUBSOIL, *n.* soil between surface and base.
SUBSPECIES, *n.* division of a species.
SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* real; solid.
SUBSTANTIATE, *v.* prove.
SUBSTANTIVE, *n.* noun;—*a.* noting existence.
SUBSTITUTE, *n. v.* one put, or to put, in place of.
SUBSTRATUM, *n.* layer under something; basis.
SUBSTRUCTION, *n.* under-building.
SUBTEND, *v.* extend under. SUBTENSE, *n.* chord
SUBTERFUGE, *n.* evasion. [of an arc.
SUBTERRANEAN, *a.* under the earth.
SUBTILE, *a.* fine; thin.
SUBTILIZATION, *n.* refinement.
SUBTILTY, (sub'til-te) *n.* being subtile.
SUBTLE, (sut'l) *a.* sly; artful.
SUBTLETY, (sutl-ty) *n.* craftiness.
SUBTRACT, *v.* withdraw a part; deduct.
SUBURBAN, *a.* in suburbs or confines of a city.
SUBURBICARIAN, *a.* of ancient diocese of Rome.
SUBVENTION, *n.* relief; assistance.
SUBVERSION, *n.* total overthrow; ruin.
SUBVERSIVE, *a.* tending to ruin or subvert.
SUCCEDANEUM, *n.* substitute.
SUCCEED, *v.* follow in order; be successful.
SUCCESSFUL, *a.* prosperous.
SUCCESSIVE, *a.* following in order.
SUCCESSOR, *n.* one who succeeds another.
SUCCINCT, *a.* compressed into narrow compass.
SUCCOUR, *v.* relieve;—*n.* relief.
SUCCULENCE, *n.* juiciness.
SUCCUMB, *v.* yield; sink under.
SUCKER, *n.* shoot. SUCKLING, *n.* child at breast.
SUCTION, *n.* drawing in. SUDDEN, *a.* unexpected;
SUDORIFIC, *a.* causing sweat. [hasty.
SUDRA, *n.* lowest Hindoo caste.
SUDS, *n.* water impregnated with soap.
SUE, *v.* prosecute in law. SUET, *n.* fat about kid-
SUFFERABLE, *a.* that may be endured. [neys.
SUFFERANCE, *n.* permission; endurance; patience.
SUFFICIENCY, *n.* full supply; what suffices or is
SUFFIX, (suf') *n.* letter or syllable added. [enough.
SUFFIX, (fix') *v.* add a letter or syllable.
SUFFOCATE, *v.* choke by excluding air; stifle.
SUFFRAGAN, *n.* assistant bishop.
SUFFRAGE, *n.* vote. SUFFUSE, *v.* overspread.
SUGGEST, *v.* hint; intimate.
SUGGESTIVE, *a.* containing a hint or suggestion.
SUGGILATION, *n.* spot caused by settling of blood.
SUICIDAL, *a.* of nature of suicide or self-murder.
SUI GENERIS, L. of a sort peculiar to itself.
SUIT, *n.* set; process; prosecution;—*v.* to fit or
SUITABLE, *a.* fit; proper. [be fitted.
SUITE, (swēt) *n.* retinue.
SUITOR, *n.* lover; one who sues; petitioner.
SULKINESS, *n.* silent or fitful sullenness.
SULLEN, *a.* morose. SULLY, *v.* soil; tarnish.
SULPHATE, *n.* compound of sulphuric acid and a base. [stone.
SULPHURATE, *v.* combine with sulphur or brim-
SULPHUROUS, *a.* with qualities of sulphur; sulphury. [earth, metal, or alkali.
SULPHURET, *n.* combination of sulphur with an
SULPHURIC ACID, *n.* oil of vitriol, discovered
SULTAN, *n.* Turkish emperor. [about 1500 A.D.
SULTANA, *n.* Turkish empress. [dyeing.
SULTRY, *a.* hot and close. SUMACH, *n.* plant for
SUMMARY, *a.* brief; concise;—*n.* abridged ac-
SUMMATION, *n* summing; aggregate. [count.
SUMMIT, *n.* highest point. [tion.
SUMMON, *v.* call by authority. SUMMONS, *n.* cita-
SUMMUM BONUM, *n.* chief good. SUMPTER, *n.*
SUMPTUARY, *a.* regulating expenses. [pack-horse.
SUMPTUOUS, *a.* expensive. SUNDER, *v.* separate.
SUNDIAL, *n.* instrument to show the time by style
SUNDRY, *a.* several; different. [shadow.
SUNNAH, *n.* Mohammedan traditions.
SUN-STROKE, *n.* stroke of the sun or his heat.
SUNUP, *n.* sunrise. SUO JURE, L. in his own
SUO MARTE, L. by his own strength. [right.
SUPER, as prefix, *over, above, excess.*
SUPERABLE, *a.* that may be overcome.
SUPERABOUND, *v.* be very abundant.
SUPERABUNDANCE, *n.* more than is sufficient.
SUPERANNUATE, *v.* impair by old age; pension.
SUPERANNUATED, *a.* disqualified by old age.
SUPERB, *a.* grand; magnificent.
SUPERCARGO, *n.* one in charge of cargo.
SUPERCILIARY, *a.* above the eye-brow.
SUPERCILIOUS, *a.* haughty; dictatorial.
SUPEREMINENT, *a.* eminent in a high degree.
SUPEREROGATION, (ā') *n.* doing more than duty.
SUPEREROGATORY, (og') *a.* exceeding the calls of
SUPERFICIAL, *a.* on the surface; shallow. [duty.
SUPERFICIES, *n.* surface; exterior part.
SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* exceeding what is wanted;
SUPERINDUCE, *v.* bring in as addition. [useless.
SUPERINTENDENT, *n.* manager;—*a.* directing.
SUPERIORITY, *n.* higher rank.
SUPERLATIVE, *n.* in the highest degree.
SUPERNAL, *a.* relating to things above; celestial.
SUPERNATURAL, *a.* beyond laws of nature.
SUPERNATURALISM, *n.* that knowledge of God and of religion comes only by revelation. [sary.
SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* exceeding number neces-
SUPERSCRIPTION, *n.* writing over or on outside.
SUPERSENSIBLE, *a.* above the senses.
SUPERSESSION, *n.* superseding or taking another's place. [omens.
SUPERSTITION, *n.* rigour in religion; belief in
SUPERSTRUCTURE, *n.* that which is built on
SUPERVENE, *v.* come extraneously. [something.
SUPERVENIENT, *a.* added; additional.
SUPERVISION, *n.* inspection; superintendence.
SUPINE, *n.* verbal noun;—*a.* lying face upward;
SUPPLANT, *v.* displace by stratagem. [indolent.
SUPPLE, *a.* pliable; flexible.
SUPPLEMENT, *n.* addition. [wanted.
SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* added to supply what is
SUPPLIANT, *a.* entreating;—*n.* humble petitioner.
SUPPLICATE, *v.* entreat; offer supplication.

SUPPLICATORY, *a.* containing supplication.
SUPPLY, *v.* fill or furnish; *n.* sufficiency for wants.
SUPPORTABLE, *a.* that may be supported or maintained.
SUPPOSITION, *n.* something supposed—admitted without proof.
SUPPOSITITIOUS, *a.* not genuine; illegitimate.
SUPPRESSION, *n.* suppressing or crushing; keeping secret.
SUPPURATION, *n.* ripening into matter.
SUPREMACY, *n.* highest authority.
SURAL, *a.* pertaining to calf of leg.
SURCHARGE, *v.* overcharge;—*n.* excessive load.
SURCINGLE, (sur') *n.* girth which passes over
SURCLE, *n.* little shoot. [saddle.
SURCULOSE, *a.* with many twigs or suckers.
SURD, *n.* quantity whose root cannot be expressed
SURETY, *n.* certainty; security. [in units.
SURF, *n.* continual swell of sea upon shore.
SURFEIT, *n.* fulness by excess;—*v.* feed to excess.
SURGEON, *n.* one who practises surgery.
SURGICAL, *a.* pertaining to surgery—healing ex-
SURLY, *a.* morose; crabbed. [ternal wounds.
SURMISE, *v.* imagine;—*n.* suspicion.
SURMOUNTABLE, *a.* that may be surmounted or
SURNAME, *n.* family name. [overcome.
SURPLICE, *n.* white garment for clergymen.
SURPLUS, *n.* excess beyond what is necessary,
SURPRISAL, *n.* act of surprising.
SURPRISE, *n.* sudden wonder;—*v.* come unexpectedly; excite wonder.
SURRENDER, *v.* yield; deliver up;—*n.* yielding.
SURREPTITIOUS, *a.* done by stealth.
SURROGATE, *n.* deputy; one who has probate of
SURTOUT, (too') *n.* close fitting overcoat. [wills.
SURVEILLANCE, (va'-yance) *n.* watching; over-
SURVEY, (sur' or vey') *n. v.* view; measure. [sight.
SURVIVAL, *n.* living beyond another.
SURVIVOR, *n.* one who outlives another.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* capable of impression.
SUSPECT, *v.* imagine; mistrust; doubt.
SUSPEND, *v.* attach to; stop for a time.
SUSPENSE, *n.* state of uncertainty.
SUSPENSION, *n.* hanging up; temporary cessation.
SUSPENSORY, *a.* suspending. SUSPICION, *n.*
SUSPIRATION, *n.* sigh; long breath. [mistrust.
SUSTAIN, *v.* bear; endure.
SUSTENANCE, *n.* food; support; sustentation.
SUTILE, *a.* done by stitching. [in camp.
SUTLER, *n.* one who sells provisions and liquors
SUTTEE, *n.* Hindoo widow burnt on her husband's
SUTURE, *n.* seam; skull; joint. [funeral pile.
SUUM CUIQUE, (ki-que) L. let each have his due.
SUZERAIN, *n.* lord paramount.
SUZERAINTY, *n.* paramount authority.
SWAB, *n.* mop for floors; sponge to clean mouth.
SWADDLE, (l) *v.* swathe;—*n.* clothes round body.
SWAGGER, *v.* boast; brag. SWAGGY, *a.* hanging
SWAIN, *n.* rustic youth. [down.
SWALE, *n.* tract of low land;—*v.* melt and run down, as a candle. [throat; engulf.
SWALLOW, *n.* migratory bird;—*v.* take down
SWARD, *n.* grassy surface of land; compact turf.
SWARTHY, *a.* of dark hue.
SWATH, (swawth) *n.* breadth of scythe cut.
SWATHE, (swāth) *v.* bandage; confine. [mand.
SWAY, *v.* wield; govern; move or wave;—*n.* com-
SWEAT, *n.* moisture which issues through pores.
SWEDENBORGIANS, *n.* followers of Swedenborg, a Swede—(born 1689)—hold regenerate man to be in direct communion with angels and God; the last dispensation began in 1747, when Swedenborg received the office of teacher in the New Jerusalem Church.
SWEEPSTAKES, *n. pl.* winning all that is staked.
SWEET-BREAD, *n.* pancreas of calf.
SWEET-WILLIAM, *n.* gardenflower of pink species.
SWELTER, *v.* melt or be oppressed with heat.
SWELTRY, *a.* sultry. SWERVE, *v.* deviate.
SWILL, *v.* drink largely;—*n.* drink for swine.
SWIMMINGLY, *ad.* without obstruction.
SWINDLER, *n.* cheat. SWINGE, *v.* beat soundly.
SWINGLE, *v.* clean flax by beating.
SWINISH, *a.* like swine; gross.
SWITCH, *n.* flexible twig; movable rail.
SWITCHMAN, *n.* one who tends railway switch.
SWIVEL, *n.* ring turning on a staple.
SWOON, *v.* faint;—*n.* fainting fit.
SWOOP, *v.* pounce upon and seize.
SYBARITE, *n.* one given up to luxurious living.
SYCAMORE, *n.* species of fig-tree.
SYCOPHANCY, *n.* mean flattery; servility.
SYCOPHANT, *a.* obsequious flatterer; parasite.
SYCOPHANTIC, *a.* servilely flattering.
SYLLABIC, *a.* relating to syllables.
SYLLABLE, *n.* letter or letters uttered by one ar-
SYLLABUS, *n.* abstract. [ticulation.
SYLLOGISM, *n.* argument consisting of three pro-
SYLLOGISTIC, *a.* consisting of syllogism. [positions.
SYLPH, *n.* fairy. SYLVAN, *a.* woody.
SYMBOL, *n.* type, emblem, or representation.
SYMBOLICAL, *a.* expressing by signs; of creeds or confessions. [Christian creeds.
SYMBOLICS, (o') *n.* study of mysterious rites or of
SYMBOLISM, (sym') *n.* comparison of creeds; union
SYMBOLIZE, *v.* have resemblance. [of ingredients.
SYMBOLOGY, *n.* art of expressing by symbols.
SYMMETRICAL, *a.* proportional.
SYMMETRY, *n.* adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; proportion.
SYMPATHETIC, *a.* having sympathy or fellow
SYMPATHIZE, *v.* feel with another. [feeling.
SYMPHONY, *n.* accordance of sounds; musical composition for instruments.
SYMPHYSIS, (sym') *n.* growing together; healing by first intention; joining of bones by cartilage.
SYMPOSIARCH, *n.* chairman of feast.
SYMPOSIUM, *n.* feast; meeting for talk.
SYMPTOMATIC, *a.* giving symptoms or signs.
SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *n.* science of symptoms in disease.
SYNÆRESIS, *n.* contraction by change of letters.
SYNAGOGUE, *n.* Jewish place of worship.
SYNCHRONAL, *a.* at the same time; synchronous.
SYNCHRONISM, *n.* concurrence of two or more
SYNCHRONIZE, *v.* agree in time. [events in time
SYNCOPATE, *v.* contract by taking from middle; prolong note in music.
SYNCOPE, (sin'-kō-pē) *n.* contraction; fainting fit.
SYNDIC, *n.* magistrate; advocate.
SYNOD, *n.* ecclesiastical council.
SYNONYM, *n.* word with same meaning as another.
SYNONYMOUS, *a.* same in meaning.
SYNOPTICAL, *a.* giving synopsis or general view.
SYNTACTIC, *a.* pertaining to syntax.
SYNTAX, *n.* arrangement of words in sentences.
SYNTHESIS, (syn') *n.* putting two or more things together. [position.
SYNTHETICAL, *a.* pertaining to synthesis or com-
SYRINGE, *n.* pipe for injecting liquids.
SYSTEM, *n.* connection of parts or things; whole connected scheme; regular order or method.
SYSTEMATIC, *a.* by system; methodical; connec-
SYSTEMIZE, *v.* reduce to system or method. [ted.
SYSTOLE, (sis'-tō-lē) *n.* shortening of syllable; contraction of heart.

## T

TABARD, *n.* short gown; herald's coat.
TABBY, *a.* brindled;—*n.* waved silk.
TABERNACLE, *n.* tent; temporary habitation.
TABID, *a.* wasted by disease.
TABLATURE, *n.* painting on walls. [still pantomime.
TABLEAU, (lō') *n.* picture-like representation or
TABLE D'HÔTE, (tabl dot) Fr. public dinner at
TABLE-LAND, *n.* elevated flat land. [hotel.
TABLET, *n.* little table; flat surface.
TABOO, *n.* prohibition;—*v.* forbid approach to;
TABOUR, *n.* small drum; tabret. [hold sacred.
TABULAR, *a.* with flat surface; shown in tables.
TACIT, *a.* silent; implied.
TACITURN, *a.* habitually silent. [ness; seize.
TACKLE, *n.* machines for raising weights; *v.* har-
TACKLING, *n.* rigging of ships; harness.
TACT, *n.* nice perception or skill.
TACTICAL, *a.* pertaining to tactics.
TACTICIAN, *n.* one versed in tactics.
TACTICS, *n. pl.* disposing military and naval
TACTILE, *a.* susceptible of touch. [forces.

TACTUAL, *a.* pertaining to touch.
TAFFEREL, *n.* upper part of ship's stern.
TAFFETA, (taf') *n.* glossy silk stuff. [tion.
TAINT, *v.* infect; corrupt;—*n.* infection; corrup-
TALENT, *n.* weight; coin; faculty.
TALESMAN, *n.* juror taken from among bystan-
TALISMAN, *n.* magical character. [ders in court.
TALKATIVE, *a.* given to much talking.
TALLOW, *n.* hard fat of an animal.
TALLY, *n.* notched stick for keeping accounts;—
TALMUD, *n.* book of Hebrew traditions. [*v.* agree.
TALON, *n.* bird's claw. TALUS, *n.* slope of a ram-
TAMBOUR, *n.* small drum; embroidery. [part.
TAMBOURINE, (rēn') *n.* kind of drum. [stopper.
TAMPER, *v.* meddle with. TAMPION, *n.* cannon
TAN, *v.* impregnate with bark; make brown.
TANDEM, *a.* at length; one after another.
TANG, *n.* strong taste; kind of sea-weed.
TANGENT, *n.* right line touching a curve.
TANGIBLE, *a.* perceptible by the touch.
TANKARD, *n.* drinking-cup with a lid.
TANNERY, *n.* place for tanning; tan-yard.
TANNIN, *n.* substance of bark. TANTALIZE, *v.* tease
TANTALIZING, *a.* tormenting. [with false hopes.
TANTAMOUNT, *a.* equivalent.
TAPER, *n.* small wax candle; *v.* decrease gradually.
TAPESTRY, *n.* cloth woven with figures.
TAPE-WORM, *n.* worm bred in the intestines.
TAPIOCA, *n.* farinaceous food prepared from
TAPIS (tapee) Fr. carpet. [*Cassava*, a Brazilian plant
TAP-ROOM, *n.* room for serving liquors.
TAP-ROOT, *n.* chief-root.
TAPSTER, *n.* one who draws liquors.
TAR, *n.* resinous substance obtained from pine
TARDY, *a.* slow; dilatory; late. [trees.
TARE, *n.* weed; allowance in weight for cask or
TARGET, *n.* small shield; mark to shoot at. [bag.
TARGUM, *n.* Chaldee translation of Bible.
TARIFF, *n.* table of duties or customs.
TARPAULIN, *n.* canvas tarred.
TART, *a.* acid; sharp;—*n.* pie or pastry. [colours.
TARTAN, *n.* cloth checked with stripes of various
TARTAR, *n.* acid salt deposited from wine.
TARTAREAN, *a.* pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.
TARTAREOUS, *a.* of or like tartar; tartaric.
TARTARIZE, *v.* impregnate with tartar.
TARTARUS, *n.* name of the infernal regions.
TARTUFFE, *n.* religious pretender.
TASSEL, *n.* ornamental bunch of silk.
TASTEFUL, TASTY, *a.* with high relish; of good
TATTER, *v.* rend in pieces;—*n.* torn piece. [taste.
TATTLE, *v.* tell tales;—*n.* idle, trifling talk.
TATTOO, *n.* beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin.
TAUGHT, TAUT, *a.* stretched tight; fully out.
TAUNT, *v.* insult with reproachful words;—*n.* gibe;
TAURUS, *n.* the bull; sign in zodiac. [scoff.
TAUTOLOGY, *n.* repetition of same thing in diffe-
TAW, *v.* dress white leather. [rent words.
TAWDRY, *a.* gaudy in dress.
TAWNY, *a.* of yellowish brown colour. [*v.* accuse.
TAX, *n.* rate assessed on a person for public use;
TEACHABLE, *a.* that may be taught.
TEAMSTER, *n.* driver of team—horses or oxen
TEASE, *v.* card; vex. [harnessed together.
TEASEL, *n.* bur used in dressing cloth.
TEAT, *n.* nipple. TECHINESS, *n.* peevishness.
TECHNICAL, *a.* pertaining to arts or professions.
TECHNOLOGICAL, *a.* pertaining to technology.
TECHNOLOGY, *n.* treatise on arts or art terms.
TECTONIC, *a.* pertaining to building.
TE DEUM, *n.* hymn of joy.
TEDIOUS, *a.* tiresome from continuance or slow-
TEDIUM, *n.* irksomeness. [ness.
TEEM, *v.* be prolific; bring forth.
TEENS, *n. pl.* years between twelve and twenty.
TEETOTUM, *n.* toy like a top.
TEGULAR, *a.* of tiles. TEGUMENT, *n.* covering.
TELEGRAM, *n.* telegraphic message or despatch.
TELEGRAPH, *n.* machine for communicating information by signals. [creation.
TELEOLOGY, *n.* science of final ends, esp. in
TELEPHONE, *n.* instrument for speaking at a distance. [distant objects.
TELESCOPE, *n.* optical instrument for viewing
TELESM, *n.* amulet. TELL, *v.* relate; inform; count.
TELLER, *n.* bank officer who pays money on
TELLURIC, *a.* pertaining to the earth. [checks.
TEMERITY, *n.* rash boldness. [qualify.
TEMPER, *n.* frame of mind; due mixture;—*v.* mix;
TEMPERAMENT, *n.* constitution of the body,
TEMPERANCE, *n.* moderate indulgence; self-restraint;
TEMPERATURE, *n.* state with regard to heat or
TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* stormy; turbulent. [cold.
TEMPLARS, *n.* religious order of knights; lawship; students. [the head.
TEMPLE, *n.* building for worship; front slope of
TEMPLET, *n.* piece of timber used in building.
TEMPORAL, *a.* of the temple, or this life; not spiritual.
TEMPORALITY, *n.* revenue of spiritual office.
TEMPORARY, *a.* lasting for a time only; transitory.
TEMPORIZE, *v.* comply with time or occasion.
TEMPTATION, *n.* tempting or enticing; that
TENABLE, *a.* that can be held. [which tempts.
TENACIOUS, *a.* holding fast; adhesive.
TENACITY, *n.* being tenacious; persistency.
TENANCY, *n.* holding or temporary possession.
TENANTABLE, *a.* fit to be rented.
TENANTRY, *n.* tenants in general.
TENDENCY, *n.* drift; direction.
TENDON, *n.* hard insensible cord by which muscle
TENDRIL, *n.* clasper of vine. [is attached to bone.
TENEMENT, *n.* house; block of houses.
TENET, *n.* opinion; principle.
TENNIS, *n.* play with racket and ball.
TENON, *n.* part of timber which enters a mortise.
TENOR, *n.* continued course; purport; part in music. [press time.
TENSE, *a.* strained tight;—*n.* form of verb to ex-
TENSION, *n.* act of stretching; stiffness.
TENTACLE, *n.* feeler of insects.
TENTATIVE, *a.* making trial.
TENUITY, *n.* thinness. TENURE, *n.* holding.
TEPEFACTION, *n.* act of warming.
TEPID, *a.* moderately warm. TERAPHIM, *n. pl.* household deities.
TERCE, *n.* 42 gallons. [household deities.
TERGIVERSATION, *n.* shifting; evading the truth.
TERMAGANT, *n.* brawling woman; *a.* quarrelsome.
TERMINABLE, *a.* that may be bounded.
TERMINAL, *a.* ending; forming the end.
TERMINATION, *n.* limit; end; result.
TERMINOLOGY, *n.* explanation of terms. [&c.
TERMINUS, *n.* boundary; either end of a railroad,
TERN, TERNARY, *a.* of or by threes.
TERPSICHORE, (t'kor-e) *n.* muse of dancing.
TERRA COTTA, *n.* composition of clay and sand.
TERRAPIN, *n.* species of tortoise.
TERRAQUEOUS, *a.* composed of land and water.
TERRESTRIAL, *a.* belonging to the earth.
TERRIER, *n.* dog that pursues game into holes.
TERRITORIAL, *a.* pertaining to territory or dis-
TERRORISM, *n.* state impressing terror. [trict.
TERSE, *a.* neat; elegant.
TERTIAN, *a.* happening every third day.
TERTIARY, *a.* third; of third formation.
TERTIUM QUID, L. a third something.
TESSELATE, *v.* form into checkered work.
TESTACEOUS, *a.* having a hard shell.
TESTAMENT, *n.* a will; general divisions of the
TESTAMENTARY, *a.* relating to a will. [Scriptures.
TESTATE, *a.* having made a will.
TESTATOR, *n.* one who leaves a will.
TESTER, *n.* top covering of bed.
TESTICLE, *n.* gland secreting semen.
TESTIFY, *v.* give testimony.
TESTIMONIAL, *n.* certificate of character.
TESTIMONY, *n.* affirmation in proof.
TESTINESS, *n.* peevishness.
TETANUS, (tet') *n.* locked jaw.
TETE-A-TETE, *n.* head to head; private talk.
TETHER, *v.* confine with rope, as a horse.
TETRAGON, *n.* figure with four angles. [vince.
TETRARCH, *n.* governor of fourth part of pro-
TEUTONIC, *a.* relating to ancient Germans.
TEWEL, *n.* iron pipe in forges to receive pipe of
TEXTILE, *a.* woven. [bellows.
TEXTUAL, *a.* connected with the text.
TEXTURE, *n.* manner of weaving; web woven.
THALIA, (i') *n.* muse of pastoral poetry.
THANE, *n.* old title of honour.

THATCH, *n.* straw for covering roof.
THEATRE, *n.* playhouse; place of action.
THEATRICAL, *a.* pertaining to or suiting a theatre.
THEISM, *n.* belief in a God. THEME, *n.* subject; [topic.
THEMIS, *n.* deity of law and order.
THEOCRACY, *n.* government immediately by God.
THEODICY, *n.* defence of God's ways.
THEODOLITE, (od') *n.* instrument for measuring [distances.
THEOLOGIAN, *n.* one versed in divinity.
THEOLOGY, *n.* science of God and divine things.
THEOPHANY, *n.* appearance of God to man.
THEOREM, *n.* proposition to be proved by reason-
THEORETICAL, *a.* by theory; speculative. [ing.
THEORIST, *n.* one given to theorizing.
THEORY, *n.* speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art or practice. [of God.
THEOSOPHY, *n.* direct philosophical knowledge
THERAPEUTICS, *n.* science of medicine and
THERMAL, *a.* relating to heat. [modes of curing.
THERMOMETER, *n.* instrument to measure heat.
THESIS, *n.* proposition sustained by argument.
THESPIAN, *a.* term applied to tragic acting.
THEURGY, (ē') *n.* art of doing supernatural things.
THICKET, *n.* wood with trees or shrubs closely
THIEVERY, *n.* stealing or thieving; theft. [set.
THIGH, *n.* part of leg above knee.
THILLS, *n. pl.* shafts of waggon or other carriage.
THIRDS, *n. pl.* third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.
THISTLE, *n.* prickly plant. THITHER, *ad.* to that
THOLE, THOWL, *n.* pin in gunwale of boat. [place.
THONG, *n.* strip of leather. THORAX, *n.* cavity
THOROUGHFARE, *n.* passage. [of the chest
THOUGH, *con.* admit; allow.
THOUGHTFUL, *a.* given to thought.
THRALDOM, *n.* slavery; bondage.
THRASH, THRESH, *v.* beat grain.
THREADBARE, *a.* worn out; common.
THREATEN, *v.* menace; be imminent.
THRESHOLD, *n.* door sill; entrance; gate.
THRID, *v.* slide through.
THRIFT, *n.* wise management; prosperity.
THRIFTY, *a.* thriving or prospering by industry.
THROAT, *n.* fore part of neck.
THROE, *n.* extreme pain; anguish.
THROTTLE, *n.* windpipe;—*v.* choke.
THROUGHOUT, *pp.* quite through.
THROWSTER, *n.* one who twists silks.
THRUM, *n.* ends of weaver's threads;—*v.* insert threads; play coarsely.
THRUSH, *n.* bird; ulcers in mouth.
THRUSTINGS, *n. pl.* last whey in cheese making.
THUG, *n.* Hindoo professed robber and murderer.
THULE, (thu'le) *n.* utmost point of land.
THUNDERBOLT, *n.* shaft of lightning.
THUNDERSTRUCK, *a.* astonished with wonder.
THWART, *v.* cross; oppose;—*a.* being across.
THYME, (time) *n.* plant. TIARA, *n.* diadem.
TIBIAL, *a.* pertaining to large bone of the leg.
TIC, *n.* neuralgic pain. [upon credit; beat, as watch.
TICK, *n.* credit; insect; case for feathers;—*v.* run
TICKING, *n.* case for a bed. [please.
TICKLE, *v.* excite thrilling sensation by touch;
TICKLISH, *a.* sensible to slight touches; easily
TIDAL, *a.* affected by the tides. [tickled.
TIDBIT, TITBIT, *n.* delicate piece. [goods.
TIDE-WAITER, *n.* man who watches landing of
TIDY, *a.* neat and simple. TIER, (tēr) *n.* row; [rank.
TIERCE, *n.* 42 gallons; a third; thrust.
TIFF, *n.* slight quarrel; liquor.
TIFFANY, *n.* thin silk. TIGHT, *a.* tense; close.
TIKE, *n.* clown; dog. TILLAGE, *n.* culture of land.
TILLER, *n.* handle of rudder; husbandman.
TILMUS, *n.* symptom of picking the bedclothes.
TILT, *n.* thrust; military exercise; large hammer;
TIMBREL, *n.* kind of drum. [*v.* incline; hammer; rush.
TIMELY, *a.* in good time;—*ad.* early.
TIME-SERVER, *n.* one who complies with the
TIMID, *a.* wanting courage; timorous. [times.
TIMOCRACY, *n.* government by men of property.
TINCTURE, *n.* extract of a substance; tinge or shade of colour;—*v.* tinge; imbue.
TINDER, *n.* something very inflammable.
TINE, *n.* tooth or prong.
TINFOIL, *n.* tin in thin leaves. [or sensation.
TINGLE, TINKLE, *v.* feel or make thrilling sound
TINKER, *n.* one who mends vessels of metal.
TINSEL, *n.* something shining, but of small value.
TINY, *a.* very small.
TIPPET, *n.* covering for neck and shoulders.
TIPPLE, *v.* drink strong liquors to excess.
TIPSTAFF, *n.* constable. TIPSY, *a.* intoxicated.
TIRADE, *n.* strain of violent invective.
TIRE, *n.* tier or row; band of iron for wheel.
TISSUE, *n.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver.
TIT, *n.* small horse; bird. TITANIC, (a') *a.* like giants.
TITHABLE, *a.* subject to tithes.
TITHE, *n.* tenth of anything;—*v.* levy a tenth.
TITILLATE, *v.* tickle. TITMOUSE, *n.* small bird.
TITTER, *n. v.* laugh; giggle. TITTLE, *n.* point;
TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.* idle talk; idle talker. [dot.
TITULAR, *a.* existing in name only.
TOAD, *n.* reptile. TOADSTOOL, *n.* fungous plant.
TOAST, *v.* dry and scorch at the fire; honour in
TOBACCO, *n.* a plant. [drinking.
TOBOGGAN. (bog') *n.* machine for Canadian ice-
TOCSIN, *n.* alarm bell. [game.
TOD, *n.* 28 lbs. of wool; fox.
TODDY, *n.* spirits, hot water, and sugar.
TOILET, *n.* dressing table.
TOKAY, *n.* rich wine from Tokay, in Hungary.
TOKEN, *n.* sign; mark. TOLE, *v.* allure by bait.
TOLERABLE, *a.* that may be endured or tolerated.
TOLL, *n.* tax for passing; miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell.
TOMAHAWK, *n.* Indian hatchet.
TOMB, *n.* grave. TOMBOY, *n.* romping girl.
TOME, *n.* volume.
TON, (tong) *n.* prevailing fashion.
TON, (tun) *n.* 2240 lbs; 40 cubic feet, ship measure.
TONE, *n.* modified sound; strength; accent.
TONGUE, *n.* organ of taste and speech; language.
TONIC, *a.* increasing strength; relating to sounds.
TONNAGE, *n.* amount of tons; duty per ton.
TONSIL, *n.* gland at root of tongue.
TONSURE, *n.* shaving off the hair; round bare spot on priest's crown.
TONTINE, (teen') *n.* annuity with survivorship.
TOOTHACHE, *n.* pain in the teeth.
TOOTHSOME, *a.* pleasing to the taste.
TOPE, *v.* drink to excess. TOPHET, *n.* hell.
TOPIC, *n.* subject of discourse.
TOPICAL, *a.* pertaining to place; local; by topics.
TOPOGRAPHY, *n.* description of particular place.
TOPPLE, *v.* fall or pitch forward.
TORMENT, (tor') *n.* extreme pain; (ment') *v.* put [to anguish.
TORNADO, *n.* violent wind.
TORPEDO, *n.* cramp-fish; engine to blow up
TORPID, *a.* having lost power of feeling. [ships.
TORPOR, *n.* numbness; sluggishness. [stream.
TORREFY, *v.* parch; roast. TORRENT, *n.* rapid
TORRID, *a.* burning; hot. TORSION, *n.* twisting.
TORSO, *n.* trunk without head or limbs.
TORT, *n.* wrong; injury done.
TORTIOUS, *a.* done by wrong.
TORTOISE, *n.* animal covered with hard shell.
TORTUOUS, *a.* twisted; winding.
TORTURE, *v.* inflict torture or extreme pain.
TORY, *n.* one against change of constitution.
TOTAL, *a.* whole; complete;—*n.* whole sum.
TOTALITY, *n.* whole sum.
TOTIDEM VERBIS, L. in just so many words.
TOUCHING, *a.* adapted to affect the feelings.
TOUCHSTONE, *n.* criterion or test.
TOUCHWOOD, *n.* decayed wood that easily takes
TOUCHY, *a.* peevish; irritable. [fire.
TOUGH, (tuf) *a.* not brittle. [journey for pleasure.
TOURIST, (toor'ist) *n.* one who makes a tour or
TOURNAMENT, *n.* martial sport on horseback.
TOUSE, *v.* pull and haul. [whole together.
TOUT ENSEMBLE (toot ongsongbl) Fr. *n.* the
TOW, (tō) *n.* coarse part of flax;—*v.* draw by rope.
TOWARD, (tō') *a.* ready to learn.
TOWEL, *n.* cloth for the hands.
TOXICOLOGY, *n.* science of poisons.
TRACES *n. pl.* straps of harness for drawing.
TRACERY, *n.* ornamental work.
TRACHEA, *n.* windpipe.
TRACK, *n.* footstep; path;—*v.* follow by traces.
TRACT, *n.* indefinite extent; short treatise; tract-
TRACTABLE, *a.* easily managed. [ate.

TRACTARIAN, *a.* of the *tracts for the times*; high church.
TRACTILE, *a.* that may be drawn out.
TRACTION, *n.* drawing.
TRADE-WIND, *n.* periodical wind.
TRADITION, *n.* oral account transmitted from father to son.
TRADUCE, *v.* defame; slander.
TRAFFIC, *n. v.* trade.
TRAGEDY, *n.* dramatic poem representing some action with fatal issue.
TRAGICAL, *a.* relating to tragedy; fatal.
TRAIL, *v.* draw along the ground;—*n.* track; scent.
TRAIN-BANDS, *n. pl.* militia.
TRAIN-OIL, *n.* oil from whale's fat.
TRAIPSE, *v.* walk sluttishly. TRAIT, (tray) *n.* line; feature.
TRAITOR, *n.* one who violates allegiance or trust.
TRAJECTORY, *n.* comet's orbit; curve.
TRALATION, *n.* change in the use of a word.
TRAMMEL, *n.* shackles; hook;—*v.* confine; hamper.
TRANCE, *n.* state of insensibility; ecstacy.
TRANQUILIZE, *v.* render tranquil or calm; allay.
TRANS, as prefix, *over, beyond.*
TRANSACTION, *n.* performance; act.
TRANSCENDENT, *a.* surpassing. [*a priori.*
TRANSCENDENTAL, *a.* supereminent; determined
TRANSCRIBE, TRANSCRIPT, *n. v.* copy.
TRANSFER, (trans') *n.* conveyance to another.
TRANSFIGURATION, *n.* change of form or appearance.
TRANSFIX, *v.* pierce through.
TRANSFORMATION, *n.* change of form.
TRANSGRESSOR, *n.* one who breaks a law.
TRANSIENT, *a.* passing; hasty; not stationary.
TRANSIT, *n.* passing across a country or sun's disk.
TRANSITION, *n.* passage from one place or state to another; change.
TRANSITORY, *a.* lasting but a short time.
TRANSLATE, *v.* remove; render into another language.
TRANSMARINE, *a.* lying beyond the sea.
TRANSMIGRATION, *n.* passing from one body or country to another.
TRANSMISSION, *n.* sending from one place to another.
TRANSMUTE, *v.* change into another substance.
TRANSOM, *n.* cross-beam.
TRANSPARENT, *a.* transmitting rays of light; clear.
TRANSPIRE, *v.* emit in vapour; become known.
TRANSPLANT, *v.* remove and plant elsewhere.
TRANSPORT, (trans') *n.* ecstasy; ship for transportation.
TRANSPORT, (pŏrt') *v.* convey; banish; ravish with pleasure.
TRANSPOSAL, *n.* changing of place; transportation.
TRANSPOSE, *v.* put each in place of the other.
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* supposed change of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
TRANSVERSE, *n.* the longer axis of an ellipse.
TRANSVERSE, *a.* in a cross direction.
TRAPAN, (pan') *v. n.* snare. TRAPPINGS, *n.* ornaments.
TRAVAIL, *v. n.* toil; labour; childbirth. [journey.
TRAVELLER, *n.* one who travels or goes on a
TRAVERSE, *a.* lying across;—*v.* cross; deny;—*n.* denial.
TRAVESTY, *v.* parody; ridicule.
TRAWL, *v.* drag a net in fishing.
TREACHERY, *n.* violation of faith.
TREACLE, *n.* spume of sugar; molasses.
TREADLE, *n.* part of a loom which is moved by foot.
TREASON, *n.* violation of allegiance; rebellion.
TREASURE, *n.* wealth accumulated;—*v.* lay up.
TREASURY, *n.* place where public money is kept.
TREATISE, *n.* written discourse; tract.
TREATMENT, *n.* usage; management; behaviour.
TREATY, *n.* agreement between parties, usually States.
TREBLE, *a.* threefold; *v.* make or become threefold;—*n.* high part in music.
TREFOIL, *n.* three-leaved plant or ornament.
TRELLIS, *n.* structure or lattice-work of iron.
TREMULOUS, *a.* trembling; in tremor—involuntary trembling.
TRENCHANT, *a.* cutting; sharp.
TRENCHER, *n.* wooden plate; square college cap.
TREND, *v.* diverge;—*n.* direction.
TREPAN, (pan') *n.* circular saw for perforating the skull.
TREPANNING, *n.* operation of opening skull.
TREPHINE, (feen) *n.* instrument for trepanning.
TREPIDATION, *n.* trembling.
TRESPASS, *v.* enter on another's property without right; transgress;—*n.* violation of another's rights.
TRESTLE, *n.* frame to support anything.
TRET, *n.* allowance for waste—4 lbs. in 104.
TREVET, TRIVET, *n.* three-legged iron frame.
TRI, as prefix, *three.* TRIAD, *n.* union of three.
TRIANGLE, *n.* figure of three angles.
TRIBLET, *n.* goldsmith's tool for making rings.
TRIBULATION, *n.* great affliction.
TRIBUNAL, *n.* court of justice. [people; platform.
TRIBUNE, *n.* Roman magistrate to defend the
TRIBUTARY, *a.* subject to tribute; contributing; *n.* subject.
TRIBUTE, *n.* tax on a conquered country.
TRICE, *n.* short time; instant.
TRICKERY, *n.* artifice; art of dressing up. [public.
TRICOLOR, (i') three-coloured flag of French Re-
TRIDENT, *n.* sceptre with three prongs.
TRIDENTATE, *a.* having three prongs.
TRIDENTINE, *a.* of Council of Trent.
TRIENNIAL, *a.* every third year.
TRIFLING, *a.* of little importance; useless employment.
TRIFOLIATE, *a.* having three leaves.
TRIGGER, *n.* catch of wheel or gun.
TRIGLYPH, *n.* ornament in Doric columns.
TRIGONOMETRY, *n.* measuring of triangles.
TRILATERAL, *a.* having three sides.
TRILITERAL, *a.* consisting of three letters.
TRILLION, *n.* million of millions of millions.
TRILOGY, *n.* three dramas forming a unity.
TRIMMER, *n.* time-server.
TRINAL, TRINE, *a.* threefold.
TRINITARIAN, *n.* one who believes in the Trinity.
TRINITY, *n.* union of three persons in one God.
TRINOMIAL, *a.* having three parts or terms.
TRIO, *n.* piece of music for three performers; three.
TRIPARTITE, *a.* divided into three parts.
TRIPE, *n.* intestines.
TRIPHTHONG, *n.* three vowels in one syllable.
TRIPLE, *a.* threefold;—*v.* make threefold.
TRIPLET, *n.* three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.
TRIPOD, *n.* stool with three feet.
TRISECT, *v.* cut into three equal parts.
TRISYLLABLE, *n.* word of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* worn out; common.
TRITON, *n.* sea demigod.
TRITURATE, *v.* reduce to fine powder by pounding.
TRIUMPHANT, *a.* celebrating victory.
TRIUMVIR, *n.* one of a triumvirate—three men united in office.
TRIUNE, *a.* three in one.
TRIVIAL, *a.* trifling.
TRIVIUM, *n.* grammar, logic, and rhetoric.
TROCAR, *n.* instrument to tap dropsical persons.
TROCHEE, *n.* long and short syllable.
TROGLODYTE, (og') *n.* one who lives in a cave.
TROLL, *v.* roll; utter volubly; fish by moving bait quickly.
TROLLOP, *n.* slattern.
TROMP, *n.* blower in furnaces.
TROOPER, *n.* horse soldier. TROPE, *n.* figure of speech.
TROPHY, *n.* memorial of victory.
TROPIC, *n.* bounding line of sun's declination from equator.
TROPICAL, *a.* incident to or between the tropics.
TROTH, *n.* faith; fidelity.
TROUBADOUR, *n.* poet of chivalry.
TROUGH, (trof) *n.* long hollow vessel.
TROUSSEAU, (troo-sō') *n.* bride's lighter equipments.
TROVER, *n.* action for goods found and refused to owner.
TROW, *v.* suppose or think.
TROWEL, *n.* tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.
TROYWEIGHT, *n.* 12 ounces to the lb.
TRUANT, *a.* idle; wandering;—*n.* idle boy.
TRUCE, *n.* temporary peace; brief quiet.
TRUCK, *v.* barter;—*n.* exchange of goods; low cart.
TRUCKLE, *n.* small wheel; *v.* yield obsequiously.
TRUCULENT, *a.* fierce; cruel.
TRUDGE, *v.* jog on heavily. TRUFFLE, *n.* mushroom.
TRUISM, *n.* self-evident truth.
TRUMP, *n.* winning card;—*v.* take with a trump; devise.
TRUMPERY, *n.* empty talk.
TRUNCAL, *a.* belonging to the trunk.
TRUNCATED, *a.* cut off; short.
TRUNCHEON, *n.* short club. TRUNNION, *n.* cannon knob.
TRUSS, *n.* bandage for ruptures;—*v.* pack or bind close.
TRUSTEE, *n.* one entrusted with anything.
TRUTH, *n.* conformity to reality or fact; veracity.
TUBERCULOUS, *a.* full of tubercles or small pimples.
TUBEROSE, *n.* plant with tuberous root.
TUBEROUS, *a.* full of knobs or tubers.
TUBULAR, *a.* resembling, or consisting of a pipe.
TUBULOUS, *a.* hollow.
TUCKER, *n.* cloth for the breast.
TUFT-HUNTER, *n.* one who hangs about the nobility.

TUITION, *n.* guardianship; instruction.
TUMBLER, *n.* one who tumbles; glass cup.
TUMBREL, *n.* ducking stool; military waggon.
TUMBRIL, *n.* kind of basket.
TUMEFY, *v.* swell. TUMID, *a.* swelled; pompous.
TUMOUR, TUMOR, *n.* morbid swelling.
TUMULOUS, *a.* consisting in a heap.
TUMULTUARY, *a.* disorderly.
TUMULTUOUS, *a.* conducted with tumult—wild
TUN, *n.* large cask; 252 gallons. [commotion.
TUNIC, *n.* kind of waistcoat; membrane.
TUNNEL, *n.* roadway cut through hill; funnel.
TURBAN, *n.* head-dress. TURBID, *a.* muddy; not
TURBINATED, *a.* spiral; twisted. [clear.
TURBULENT, *a.* tumultuous; disorderly.
TUREEN, *n.* vessel for soup. TURGID, *a.* tumid;
TURGIDITY, *n.* bombast. [bombastic.
TURKOIS, TURQUOISE, (koiz) *n.* bluish gem.
TURMOIL, *n.* great stir; trouble.
TURNCOAT, *n.* one who changes sides or princi-
TURNERY, *n.* art of forming by a lathe. [ples.
TURNKEY, *n.* one who keeps keys of prison.
TURPENTINE, *n.* resinous juice from pine trees.
TURPITUDE, *n.* baseness.
TURRET, *n.* small tower.
TUSCAN, *a.* noting an order of architecture.
TUTELAGE, *n.* guardianship; protection; care.
TUTELARY, *a.* guarding; protecting.
TUTOR, *n.* one who instructs;—*v.* instruct.
TUTORAGE, *n.* guardianship. TWEAK, *v.* twitch;
TWEEDLE, *v.* handle lightly. [—*n.* pinch.
TWEEDS, *n. pl.* cotton or woollen goods of light
TWEEZERS, *n. pl.* nippers. [fabric.
TWILIGHT, *n.* light after sunset and before sun-
TWILL, *v.* weave in ribs. [rise.
TWINGE, *v.* feel sharp pain;—*n.* darting pain.
TWINKLE, *v.* sparkle. TWINKLING, *n.* sparkling;
TWIT, *v.* reproach. [an instant.
TWITCH, *v.* pull suddenly;—*n.* twinge.
TWITTER, *v.* make noise as swallows.
TYMBAL, *n.* kettle drum. TYMPAN, *n.* printer's
TYMPANUM, *n.* drum of ear. [frame for the sheets.
TYPE, *n.* mark; emblem; printing letter.
TYPHOID, *a.* like typhus—fever marked by great
TYPHOON, *n.* tornado. [weakness.
TYPICAL, *a.* emblematical.
TYPIFY, *v.* represent by an emblem.
TYPOGRAPHY, *n.* art of printing.
TYPOLOGY, *n.* science of types.
TYRANNICAL, *a.* despotic; cruel.
TYRANNICIDE, *n.* killing or killer of tyrant.
TYRANNIZE, *v.* act as a tyrant. [rity.
TYRANNY, *n.* arbitrary exercise of power; seve-
TYRANT, *n.* arbitrary ruler.
TYRO, *n.* beginner; novice.

## U

UBIQUITOUS, *a.* with ubiquity—existence every-
UDDER, *n.* bag with teats of cow, &c. [where.
UKASE, *n.* Russian imperial edict.
ULCER, *n.* sore that discharges pus.
ULCERATE, *v.* become ulcerous.
ULIGINOUS, *a.* slimy. ULTERIOR, *n.* lying be-
ULTIMATE, *a.* final; furthest. [yond.
ULTIMATUM, *n.* final proposition.
ULTIMO, (ult.) month before the present one.
ULTRA, *ad.* beyond; hence, extreme, as *ultra*
ULTRAMARINE, *n.* blue colour. [measures.
ULTRAMONTANE, *a.* beyond the mountains; ultra-
ULTRONEOUS, *a.* voluntary; uncalled for. [popish.
UMBEL, collection of small flowers in a head.
UMBILICAL, *a.* pertaining to the navel.
UMBLES, *n.* deer's entrails.
UMBRAGE, *n.* shade; resentment or offence.
UMBRAGEOUS, *a.* shady.
UMBRELLA, *n.* portable screen from sun or rain.
UMPIRAGE, (um') *n.* decision of a dispute. [ferred.
UMPIRE, *n.* one to whose decision a dispute is re-
UN, a prefix, gives to words a negative sense, and is prefixed to adjectives and participles, almost at pleasure.
UNADVISABLE, *a.* not expedient.
UNADVISEDLY, *ad.* inconsiderately; rashly.
UNANIMOUS, *a.* being of one mind.
UNAPPRISED, *a.* not previously informed.
UNAPT, *a.* unfit; not ready.
UNASSUMING, *a.* modest.
UNAUTHORIZED, *a.* not warranted.
UNAVAILING, *a.* ineffectual; useless. [fidelity.
UNAWARES, *ad.* by surprise. UNBELIEF, *n.* in-
UNBEND, *v.* relax or slacken. UNBENDING, *a.*
UNBIASED, *a.* free from partiality. [inflexible.
UNBLUSHING, *a.* destitute of shame.
UNBOSOM, *v.* reveal.
UNBROTHERLY, *a.* not becoming a brother.
UNBURDEN, *v.* rid of a load; relieve.
UNBUTTON, *v.* take out buttons.
UNCANONICAL, *a.* not according to the canons.
UNCEREMONIOUS, *a.* not formal.
UNCERTAINTY, *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty.
UNCHURCH, *v.* expel from a church.
UNCIAL, *a.* in letters of large size.
UNCIVIL, *a.* unpolite; uncourteous in manners.
UNCOMPROMISING, *a.* not agreeing to terms.
UNCONCERN, *n.* indifference.
UNCONDITIONAL, *a.* not limited by conditions
UNCONSCIONABLE, *a.* unreasonable.
UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* not knowing.
UNCOURTEOUS, *a.* uncivil. [familiarity.
UNCOUTH, *a.* unusual; not rendered pleasing by
UNCTION, *n.* anointing; consolation.
UNCTUOUS, *a.* oily; fat; greasy.
UNDECEIVE, *v.* free from deception.
UNDERBRUSH, *n.* small trees and shrubs.
UNDERGO, *v.* endure; pass through. [his degree.
UNDERGRADUATE, *n.* student who has not taken
UNDERGROWTH, *n.* shrubs growing under trees.
UNDERHAND, *a.* covert; secret; sly;—*ad.* by
UNDERLET, *v.* lease under another. [secret means.
UNDERLING, *n.* inferior. [destinely.
UNDERMINE, *v.* excavate beneath; injure clan-
UNDERPIN, *v.* lay stones supporting building sills.
UNDERSHOT, *a.* moved by water passing under.
UNDERSTAND, *v.* comprehend; suppose to mean.
UNDERSTANDING, *n.* intellectual powers; judg-
UNDERSTRAPPER, *n.* inferior agent. [ment; sense.
UNDERTAKER, *n.* contractor, esp. for funerals.
UNDERTAKING, *n.* enterprise.
UNDERWOOD, *n.* small trees. UNDERWRITE, *v.*
UNDESIGNING, *a.* artless; sincere. [insure.
UNDO, *v.* reverse what has been done; ruin.
UNDOING, *n.* reversal; ruin. [tably.
UNDOUBTEDLY, *ad.* without question; indispu-
UNDULATE, *v.* move backward and forward.
UNDULATORY, *a.* moving like waves; vibratory.
UNDULY, *ad.* improperly; excessively.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *a.* not doubtful.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* not liable to objection.
UNFEIGNEDLY, *ad.* without disguise.
UNFILIAL, *a.* not becoming a son or daughter.
UNFIX, *v.* loosen; unsettle. UNFOLD, *v.* expand;
UNFURL, *v.* unfold; open or spread. [reveal.
UNLIKENESS, *n.* dissimilarity. UNLOVELY, *a.* not
UNMAN, *v.* deprive of strength; dishearten. [amiable.
UNMANLY, *a.* not worthy of a man.
UNMANNERLY, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.
UNMASK, *v.* remove a disguise.
UNMOOR, *v.* bring to a single anchor.
UNNECESSARY, *a.* needless.
UNNERVE, *v.* deprive of strength.
UNOBTRUSIVE, *a.* not forward.
UNPALATABLE, *a.* not relished; disagreeable.
UNPARALLELED, *a.* having no equal. [bate.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, *a.* contrary to rules of de-
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* not according to philoso-
UNPRECEDENTED, *a.* having no precedent. [phy.
UNPREJUDICED, *a.* free from bias.
UNPREMEDITATED, *a.* not studied.
UNPREPOSSESSING, *a.* without winning appearance or manners.
UNPRETENDING, *a.* not making pretensions.
UNPROMISING, *a.* giving no promise of good.
UNPROPITIOUS, *a.* not favourable.
UNQUESTIONABLY, *ad.* beyond all doubt.
UNRAVEL, *v.* disentangle. UNREAL, *a.* not real; vain.
UNREASONABLE, *a.* not according to reason; immo-
UNREGENERATE, *a.* not renewed in heart. [derate.
UNRELENTING, *a.* feeling no pity.

UNRESERVE, *n.* perfect frankness.
UNRESERVEDLY, *ad.* without reservation.
UNRIVALLED, *a.* having no equal.
UNRUFFLED, *a.* calm; not agitated.
UNRULY, *a.* ungovernable. UNSAY, *v.* recall.
UNSEASONABLE, *a.* untimely; unfit.
UNSEAT, *v.* throw from seat. UNSETTLE, *v.* un-
UNSIGHTLY, *a.* deformed; ugly. [fix; disturb.
UNSOLICITED, *a.* not sought.
UNSOPHISTICATED, *a.* not adulterated; pure.
UNSOUNDNESS, *n.* defectiveness; infirmity.
UNSPARING, *a.* liberal; not merciful.
UNSTAID, *a.* unsteady; mutable; fickle.
UNGAINLY, *a.* not expert; clumsy.
UNGENIAL, *a.* unfavourable to nature or growth.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *a.* not becoming a man of
UNGRACEFUL, *a.* wanting grace. [good breeding.
UNGRACIOUS, *a.* unmannerly; rude.
UNGUARDEDLY, *ad.* incautiously; carelessly.
UNGUENT, *n.* ointment.
UNHALLOWED, *a.* profane; unholy.
UNHANDSOME, *a.* not graceful; ungenerous.
UNHESITATINGLY, *ad.* without hesitation.
UNHINGE, *v.* unfix. UNHORSE, *v.* throw from the
UNICORN, *n.* quadruped with one horn. [saddle.
UNIFLOROUS, *a.* bearing only one flower.
UNIFORM, *n.* regimental dress of a soldier;—*a.* having the same form; regular. [times.
UNIFORMITY, *n.* sameness; resemblance at all
UNINTERESTED, *a.* not having interest in.
UNINTERESTING, *a.* not exciting interest.
UNION, *n.* act of uniting; concord; junction.
UNIPAROUS, (nip') *a.* producing one at a birth.
UNIQUE, (eek') *a.* single in kind or excellence.
UNISON, *n.* agreement of sounds; agreement.
UNIT, *n.* one; assumed standard.
UNITARIAN, *n.* one who denies the Trinity.
UNITEDLY, *ad.* with union or joint effort.
UNITY, *n.* state of being one; concord.
UNIVALVE, *n.* shell having one valve only.
UNIVERSAL, *a.* extending to all; whole; total.
UNIVERSALISM, *n.* belief that all will be saved.
UNIVERSALITY, *n.* state of extending to all.
UNIVERSE, *n.* whole system of created things.
UNIVOCAL, (iv') *a.* with one meaning only.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* not to be justified or defen-
UNKEMPT, *a.* uncombed. [ded.
UNKNOWINGLY, *ad.* ignorantly.
UNLEARN, *v.* forget what has been learned.
UNLEAVENED, *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.
UNLETTERED, *a.* unlearned.
UNLIKELINESS, *n.* improbability.
UNSTINTED, *a.* not limited. UNSTRING, *v.* relax;
UNSULLIED, *a.* not tarnished. [loose.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* callous; unfeeling; insensible.
UNSWATHE, *v.* relieve from a bandage.
UNTENABLE, *a.* not capable of defence or support.
UNTIMELY, *a.* unseasonable. UNTIRING, *a.* in-
UNTOWARD, *a.* froward; cross. [defatigable.
UNUTTERABLE, *a.* that cannot be uttered.
UNWEARIEDLY, *ad.* without fatigue; indefa-
UNWELL, *a.* not in good health. [tigably.
UNWIELDY, *a.* heavy; unmanageable.
UNWISE, *a.* indiscreet; foolish.
UNWITTINGLY, *ad.* ignorantly.
UNWONTED, *a.* unaccustomed.
UNWROUGHT, *a.* not wrought or manufactured.
UPBRAID, *v.* charge with; reprove severely.
UPHEAVAL, *n.* heaving up from beneath.
UPHOLD, *v.* elevate; support.
UPHOLSTERER, *n.* one who furnishes houses.
UPRIGHTNESS, *n.* honesty.
UPROAR, *n.* great noise and disturbance.
UPSHOT, *n.* final issue; conclusion.
URANOGRAPHY, *n.* description of the heavens.
URBAN, *a.* of or belonging to a city.
URBANE, *a.* courteous. URBANITY, *n.* polite-
URCHIN *n.* child; hedgehog. [ness.
URGENCY, *n.* pressure of difficulty; importunity.
URINARY, (ū') *a.* relating to urine—fluid secreted
URN, *n.* vessel; vase. [by kidneys.
URSIFORM, URSINE, *a.* like a bear.
USAGE, *n.* treatment; custom; practice.
USANCE, *n.* use; employment; interest of money.
USHER, *n.* introducer; under teacher;—*v.* intro-
USUAL, *a.* customary; common. [duce.
USUFRUCT, *n.* temporary use, without power to
USURER, *n.* one who practises usury. [alienate.
USURIOUS, *a.* practising usury.
USURPATION, *n.* illegal seizure or possession
USURY, *n.* illegal interest for money.
UTENSIL, *n.* instrument; tool; vessel. [father.
UTERINE, *a.* of the same mother, by a different
UTILITARIAN, *a.* for utility;—*n.* one who considers utility the purpose of moral virtue.
UTILITY, *n.* production of good; profit. [gained.
UTI POSSIDETIS, (e') L. each to keep what he has
UTOPIAN, *a.* ideal; chimerical. [bladders.
UTRICULAR, *a.* containing utricles or little
UTTER, *a.* outward; extreme;—*v.* speak; put in circulation. [tion.
UTTERANCE, *n.* manner of speaking; pronuncia-
UTTERER, *n.* one who pronounces or puts in cir-
UVEOUS, *a.* like a grape. [culation.
UXORIOUS, *a.* submissively fond of a wife.

## V

VACANCY, *n.* empty space, empty office.
VACATE, *v.* make vacant or void; quit for another.
VACCINATE, *v.* inoculate with cow-pox.
VACCINE, *a.* of or from cows or vaccination.
VACILLATING, *a.* inclined to vacillate or waver.
VACILLATION, *n.* wavering. [space.
VACUITY, *n.* emptiness. VACUUM, *n.* empty
VADEMECUM, *n.* book to be carried as a companion for its usefulness.
VAGABOND, *n.* vagrant;—*a.* wandering idly.
VAGARY, *n.* freak; whim. VAGINAL, *a.* of a sheath.
VAGRANCY, *n.* wandering. VAGRANT, *n.* vaga-
VAGUE, *a.* unsettled; indefinite. [bond.
VAINGLORY, *n.* empty pride.
VALANCE, *n.* drapery round the head of a bed.
VALEDICTORY, *a.* bidding farewell;—also *n.*
VALENTINE, *n.* love letter on St. Valentine's day,
VALET, (val-ay) *n.* servant-man. [Feb. 14.
VALETUDINARIAN, *n.* person in a weak state.
VALHALLA, *n.* Scandinavian fabled palace for
VALIANT, *a.* intrepid in danger. [souls of heroes.
VALID, *a.* firm; good in law.
VALISE, (lēs') *n.* travelling case.
VALLEY, *n.* low place between hills.
VALOUR, *n.* courage; bravery; intrepidity.
VALUABLE, *a.* having value or worth. [value set.
VALUATION, *n.* fixing value; appraisement;
VALVE, *n.* folding door; lid opening only one way.
VALVULAR, *a.* having valves.
VAMP, *n.* upper shoe-leather;—*v.* mend; patch up.
VAMPIRE, *n.* species of bat; fabled demon.
VANDALS, *n.* Teutons on south shore of Baltic;
VANDALISM, *n.* conduct of Vandals. [barbarians.
VANDYKE, *n.* pointed lace collar.
VANE, *n.* weathercock. VANG, *n.* web of a feather.
VANGUARD, *n.* troops in front.
VANITY, *n.* empty pride; ostentation; conceit.
VANTAGE, *n.* superiority.
VAPID, *a.* spiritless; flat. [bully.
VAPOUR, *n.* fluid made aeriform by heat;—*v.* brag;
VAPOURS, *n. pl.* nervous debility; hypochondria.
VAPOURY, *a.* full of vapours; splenetic. [greement.
VARIABLE, *a.* changeable. VARIANCE, *n.* disa-
VARIATION, *n.* change; deviation; difference.
VARICOSE, *a.* enlarged; dilated.
VARIEGATE, *v.* lay out in different colours.
VARIETY, *n.* change. VARIOUS, *a.* different.
VARIOLOUS, *a.* of small-pox.
VARLET, *n.* scoundrel; servant.
VARNISH, *n.* glossy liquid. VARY, *v.* alter; differ.
VASCULAR, *a.* full of vessels.
VASSALAGE, *n.* slavery; bondage.
VATICAN, *n.* St. Peter's church in Rome; Pope's
VATICINATION, *n.* prophecy. [palace.
VAUNTINGLY, *ad.* with boasting. VEAL, *n.* calf's
VEDETTE, *n.* sentinel on horseback. [flesh.
VEER, *v.* turn. VEGETABLE, *n.* plant.
VEGETAL, *a.* having power to cause growth.
VEGETARIAN, *n.* one who eats no animal food.
VEGETATE, *v.* grow as plants; live idly.
VEHEMENCE, *n.* violent activity or force.

VEHICLE, *n.* carriage. VEIL, *n. v.* cover.
VEIN, *n.* vessel returning blood to the heart; current.
VELLICATE, *v.* twitch.
VELLUM, *n.* fine parchment.
VELOCITY, *n.* swiftness; speed.
VELVET, *n.* rich silk stuff with a nap;—*a.* soft; smooth.
VENAL, *a.* mercenary. VEND, *v.* sell.
VENDEE, *n.* buyer. VENDOR, *n.* seller.
VENDIBLE, *a.* that may be sold.
VENDUE, *n.* public auction.
VENEER, *v.* inlay with thin pieces of wood.
VENERABLE, *a.* worthy of highest reverence.
VENEREAL, *a.* of or by sexual intercourse.
VENERY, *a.* sexual intercourse; hunting.
VENESECTION, *n.* opening a vein to let blood.
VENGEANCE, *n.* punishment for an injury.
VENGEFUL, *a.* vindictive; revengeful.
VENIAL, *a.* pardonable. VENISON, *n.* flesh of deer.
VENOM, *n.* poison; malice. VENOMOUS, *a.* poisonous.
VENOUS, *a.* contained in veins.
VENT, *n.* passage for fluid;—*v.* utter; report.
VENTIDUCT, *n.* passage for air.
VENTILATE, *v.* fan; expose to air; submit to examination.
VENTRAL, *a.* belonging to the belly.
VENTRICLE, *n.* cavity in an animal body.
VENTRILOQUISM, *n.* speaking so that the voice seems to come from another place.
VENTURE, *v. n.* risk; hazard; stake.
VENUE, *n. in law,* neighbouring place.
VENUS, *n.* goddess of love; planet.
VERACITY, *n.* observance of truth.
VERANDAH, *n.* open portico.
VERBAL, *a.* uttered by the mouth; oral.
VERBATIM, (bā') *ad.* word for word.
VERBIAGE, *n.* empty discourse.
VERBOSITY, *n.* use of too many words.
VERDANT, *a.* green; fresh. VERDICT, *n.* jury's decision.
VERDIGRIS, *n.* rust of copper.
VERDURE, *n.* greenness; freshness of vegetation.
VERGE, *n.* rod; brink;—*v.* approach limits; incline.
VERGER, *n.* mace-bearer; pew-opener.
VERIFICATION, *n.* verifying; confirming; proving true.
VERILY, *ad.* truly. VERISIMILITUDE, *n.* probability.
VERITABLE, *a.* agreeable to fact; true.
VERITY, *n.* truth; reality.
VERJUICE, *n.* liquor expressed from wild apples.
VERMICELLI, *n.* wheaten paste dried in form of worms.
VERMICULAR, *a.* like a worm.
VERMICULATE, *v.* inlay in form of worms.
VERMIFUGE, *n.* medicine to expel worms.
VERMILLION, *n.* cochineal;—*v.* tinge with red
VERMIN, *n.* small noxious animals.
VERMIPAROUS, *a.* producing worms.
VERMIVOROUS, *a.* feeding on worms.
VERNACULAR, *a.* native; belonging to one's own country.
VERNAL, *a.* belonging to spring.
VERSATILE, *a.* variable; many sided.
VERSED, *a.* well skilled: knowing.
VERSIFICATION, *n.* composing verses; versifying.
VERSION, *n.* translation. VERTEBRA, *n.* joint of the spine.
VERTEBRAL, *a.* relating to the spine.
VERTICAL, *a.* in the zenith; perpendicular.
VERTIGO, (i) *n.* swimming of the head.
VESICATE, *v.* blister.
VESICULOUS, *a.* consisting of vesicles—little bladders on the skin.
VESPER, *n.* evening star or evening service.
VEST, *n.* waistcoat;—*v.* clothe; put in possession; descend to.
VESTAL, virgin consecrated to Vesta;—*a.* chaste.
VESTED, *a.* fixed; not contingent, as rights.
VESTIBULE, *n.* porch or entrance of a house.
VESTIGE, *n.* footstep; trace.
VESTMENT, *n.* garment; vesture.
VESTRY, *n.* room for vestments in a church; parochial committee.
VESUVIAN, *a.* of Vesuvius; *n.* match to light cigar.
VETERAN, *a.* long exercised;—*n.* old soldier.
VETERINARY, *a.* for healing diseases of domestic animals.
VETO, *n.* prohibition (*I forbid*).
VEXATIOUS, *a.* provoking; with vexation—trouble.
VIABLE, *a.* capable of living, as a premature child.
VIADUCT, *n.* high bridge for road or railway.
VIAL, *n.* small bottle; phial.
VIANDS, *n. pl.* meat dressed; victuals.
VIBRATE, *v.* move to and fro.
VIBRATORY, *a.* consisting in oscillation.
VICAR, *n.* substitute; deputy.
VICARAGE, *n.* benefice of a vicar.
VICARIAL, *a.* belonging to a vicar.
VICARIATE, *n.* delegated power.
VICARIOUS, *a.* acting in place of another; deputed.
VICE, *n.* blemish; fault; kind of press; as prefix, *in the place of.*
VICECONSUL, *n.* one acting for the consul.
VICEREGAL, *a.* pertaining to a viceroy—king's substitute.
VICEROYALTY, *n.* office of viceroy.
VICE VERSA, (vi-sā) L. the terms being reversed.
VICINAGE, *n.* neighbourhood; vicinity.
VICIOUS, *a.* immoral.
VICISSITUDE, *n.* revolution; regular change.
VICTIMIZE, *v.* make a victim or sacrifice of.
VICTUAL, (vitl) *v.* supply with provisions or victuals.
VIDELICET, (del') *ad.* to wit; namely; viz.
VIDIMUS, *n.* abstract; general view.
VIE, *v.* attempt to equal.
VIGIL, *n.* watch; nocturnal devotion; fast.
VIGILANCE, *n.* watchfulness. VIGILANT, *a.* circumspect.
VIGNETTE, *n.* ornament on title-page.
VIGOROUS, *a.* indicating vigour or active force.
VILLIFY, *v.* defame. VILLA, *n.* country seat.
VILLAGE, *n.* small collection of houses.
VILLAINY, *n.* extreme depravity or wickedness.
VILLANAGE, *n.* servitude.
VILLOUS, *a.* nappy; rough.
VINDICATE, *v.* justify. VINDICATION, *n.* justification against censure; defence by force or otherwise.
VINDICTIVENESS, *n.* revengeful temper
VINEGAR, *n.* acid of vegetables.
VINEYARD, *n.* plantation of grape vines.
VINOUS, *a.* having the qualities of wine.
VINTAGER, *n.* one who gathers the vintage or vine harvest.
VINTNER, *n.* dealer in wines.
VIOLATE, *v.* break; ravish. VIOLENCE, *n.* force; vehemence.
VIOLIN, *n.* stringed instrument of music; fiddle.
VIPEROUS, *a.* like a viper or serpent.
VIRAGO, (a') *n.* masculine woman; termagant.
VIRGINITY, *n.* maidenhood.
VIRGO, *n.* virgin; sign in the zodiac.
VIRIDITY, *n.* greenness.
VIRILITY, *n.* manhood; procreative power.
VIRTU, *n.* love of the fine arts, or for curiosities.
VIRTUAL, *a.* in essence or effect, not in fact.
VIRTUE, *n.* strength; goodness; efficacy
VIRTUOSO, *n.* one skilled in the fine arts.
VIRTUOUS, *a.* good; chaste. VIRULENCE, *n.* malignity.
VIRUS, *n.* foul matter from ulcers; poison.
VISAGE, *n.* face; look.
VISAVIS, (vē-za-vē') *ad.* opposite; face to face.
VISCERAL, *a.* of the viscera or bowels.
VISCID, VISCOUS, *a.* glutinous; sticky.
VISCOUNT, (vi') *n.* title of nobility next below earl.
VISIBLE, *a.* perceivable by the eye.
VISION, *n.* faculty of sight; phantom.
VISIONARY, *a.* imaginary; having no foundation; *n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.
VISITATION, *n.* visiting; judicial visit.
VISOR, *n.* mask; disguise.
VISTA, *n.* prospect or view through an avenue.
VISUAL, *a.* belonging to sight.
VITAL, *a.* connected with life; very important.
VITALITY, *n.* principle of life; tenacity of life.
VITALS, *n. pl.* parts essential to life. VITIATE, *v.* injure; impair.
VITREOUS, *a.* like glass.
VITRIFY, *v.* convert into glass.
VITRIOL, *n.* sulphate of certain metals; sulphuric acid.
VITUPERATIVE, *a.* containing censure or vituperation.
VIVACIOUS, VIVID, *a.* lively; brisk.
VIVA VOCE, L. by word of mouth.
VIVIFICATE, VIVIFY, *v.* give life to.
VIVIPAROUS, *a.* producing young alive.
VIVISECTION, *n.* dissection of living animal.
VIXEN, *n.* turbulent woman.
VIZ, *ad.* to wit; namely; same as Videlicet.
VIZARD, *n.* mask. VIZIER, *n.* Ottoman prime minister.
VOCABLE, *n.* word; name.
VOCABULARY, *n.* alphabetical list of words explained.
VOCAL, *a.* uttered by the mouth.
VOCALIST, *n.* singer with great powers of voice.
VOCALIZE, *v.* make vocal. VOCATION, *n.* calling; occupation.
VOCIFERATE, *v.* cry out.
VOCIFEROUS, *a.* clamorous. VOGUE, *n.* fashion; mode.
VOIDABLE, *a.* that may be made void or null.

VOLANT, *a.* flying.
VOLATILE, *a.* evaporating quickly; flying; fickle; lively.
VOLATILIZE, *v.* cause to exhale.
VOLCANIC, *a.* produced by volcano—mountain emitting fire and lava.
VOLITION, *n.* willing.
VOLLEY, *n.* discharge of small arms.
VOLTAISM, *n.* chemical action of metals and liquids; galvanism.
VOLUBLE, *a.* fluent in words.
VOLUME, *n.* roll; book; dimensions.
VOLUMINOUS, *a.* consisting of many volumes.
VOLUNTARY, *a.* from choice; willing; *n.* air played at will.
VOLUPTUARY, *n.* one given to luxury.
VOLUPTUOUS, *a.* luxurious; sensual.
VOLUTE, *n.* spiral scroll. VOMITORY, *a.* causing to vomit.
VORACIOUS, *a.* greedy to eat.
VORTEX, *n.* whirlpool. VORTICAL, *a.* whirling.
VOTARY, *n.* one devoted to anything.
VOTIVE, *a.* given by vow.
VOUCHER, *n.* one who vouches or warrants; paper that confirms.
VOUCHSAFE, *v.* condescend; yield.
VOW, *n.* solemn promise;—also *v.*
VOWEL, *n.* simple sound, as *a, e, o.*
VULCAN, *n.* god of fire and smithery.
VULCANITE, *n.* India-rubber combined with sulphur.
VULCANIZE, *v.* harden India-rubber by heated sulphur.
VULGARISM, *n.* vulgar expression.
VULGARITY, *n.* clownishness; rudeness.
VULGATE, *n.* Latin version of Bible.
VULNERABLE, *a.* that may be wounded.
VULNERARY, *a.* useful in curing wounds.
VULPINE, *a.* pertaining to the fox.
VULTURE, *n.* large bird of prey.

## W

WADDING, *n.* wad for guns; soft stuff used in quilting.
WADDLE, *v.* walk like a duck.
WAFER, *n.* thin cake.
WAGE, *v.* lay a wager or bet; carry on.
WAGGERY, *n.* merriment. WAGGISH, *a.* sportive.
WAGGON, *n.* vehicle on four wheels.
WAIF, *n.* goods found but not claimed.
WAIL, *v.* lament. WAIN, *n.* waggon.
WAINSCOT, *n.* lining of rooms.
WAIST, *n.* part of body below ribs; middle of ship.
WAIVE, *v.* relinquish.
WAKE, WAKEN, *v.* cease or rouse from sleep.
WALE, *n.* ridge in cloth. WALLET, *n.* bag or knapsack.
WALL-EYE, *n.* disease in eye.
WALL-FLOWER, *n.* plant with fragrant yellow flowers.
WALLOP, boil; beat soundly.
WALLOW, *v.* roll on the earth.
WALTZ, *n.* dance and a tune.
WAMPUM, *n.* string of shells used as money by American Indians.
WAN, *a.* pale and sickly looking.
WANE, *v. n.* decrease; decline.
WANTON, *a.* sportive; licentious;—*v.* revel.
WARBLE, *v.* quaver or modulate the voice.
WARD, *n.* watch; person under guardian.
WARDEN, WARDER, *n.* keeper; guard.
WARDROBE, *n.* place for clothes.
WARD-ROOM, *n.* room in ship where officers mess.
WARE, *a.* wary; cautious; *v.* change ship's course by turning her stern to the wind.
WARES, *n. pl.* goods; merchandise.
WARFARE, *n.* military service.
WARILY, *ad.* cautiously. WARMTH, *n.* moderate heat; enthusiasm.
WARN, *v.* WARNING, *n.* caution.
WARP, *n.* thread that runs lengthwise in loom; rope used in towing;—*v.* twist out of shape.
WARRANT, *n.* precept; authority; *v.* authorize or justify.
WARRANTABLE, *a.* justifiable.
WARRANTEE, *n.* one to whom land, &c., is warranted.
WARRANTY, *n.* covenant of security.
WARREN, *n.* place for rabbits, fowls, fish, &c.
WARRIOR, *n.* military man; soldier.
WART, *n.* hard excrescence on skin.
WARY, *a.* cautious; prudent.
WASH-BOARD, *n.* board next floor; board used in washing.
WASHY, *a.* watery; weak.
WASPISH, *a.* peevish; petulant.
WASSAIL, *n.* liquor of apples, sugar, and ale; drunken bout.
WASTEGATE, *n.* gate to discharge useless water.
WATCHWORD, *n.* sentinel's night-word.
WATER-BRASH, *n.* rising of acrid fluid in throat.
WATER-CEMENT, *n.* cement that hardens under water.
WATER-COLOURS, *n. pl.* colours diluted and mixed with gum-water.
WATERMAN, *n.* boatman.
WATER-PROOF, *a.* not admitting water; water-tight.
WATERSHED, *n.* range of high lands casting off water.
WATER-SPOUT, *n.* whirling column of water at sea.
WATERY, *a.* thin. WATTLE, *n.* twig; hurdle.
WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.
WAVER, *v.* fluctuate; vacillate; be unsteady. [grow.
WAX, *n.* tenacious substance formed by bees;—*v.*
WAXEN, *a.* made of wax. WAXY, *a.* like wax.
WAYBILL, *n.* list of names of passengers.
WAYFARER, *n.* traveller. WAYLAY, *v.* beset by ambush.
WAYWARD, *a.* froward; perverse.
WEAKSIDE *n.* foible: defect.
WEAL, *n.* happiness; prosperity.
WEAN, *v.* put from the breast; withdraw from any desire.
WEAR, WEIR, *n.* dam in a river.
WEARINESS, *n.* being weary or tired; fatigue.
WEARISOME, *a.* tiresome. WEASAND, *n.* windpipe.
WEASEL, *n.* small animal.
WEATHER, *n.* state of the air;—*v.* pass with difficulty; endure.
WEATHERCOCK, *n.* turning vane.
WEATHERGAGE, *n.* advantage of position; superiority.
WEATHERGLASS, *n.* barometer.
WEAVE, *v.* unite threads so as to form cloth.
WEAZEN, *a.* faded; dried up; thin.
WEBBED, *a.* having toes united by a membrane.
WEDGE, *n.* piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge for splitting.
WEDLOCK, *n.* married state.
WEED, *n.* noxious plant; mourning apparel.
WEEN, *v.* think; fancy. WEEVIL, *n.* insect that injures grain.
WEFT, *n.* woof of cloth.
WEIGHTY, *a.* heavy; important.
WEIRD, *n.* spell or charm;—*a.* skilled in witchcraft.
WELCOME, *n.* kind reception;—*a.* received with gladness; pleasing.
WELD, *v.* hammer into union, as heated metal.
WELFARE, *n.* health; happiness.
WELKIN, *n.* the sky. WELLBEING, *n.* welfare; prosperity.
WELL-BRED, *a.* having a polite education.
WELLSPRING, *n.* source; fountain.
WELSH-RABBIT, *n.* toasted cheese on toasted bread.
WELT, *n.* border. WELTER, *v.* roll; wallow.
WEN, *n.* fleshy tumour. WENCH, *n.* young woman.
WETHER, *n.* male sheep castrated.
WHALEBONE, *n.* elastic substance from whale's upper jaw.
WHARFAGE, *n.* fee for using a wharf—quay for landing goods.
WHARFINGER, *n.* wharf-keeper.
WHEATEN, *a.* made of wheat.
WHEEDLE, *v.* entice by soft words; coax.
WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* maker of wheels.
WHEEZE, *v.* breathe hard. WHELK, *n.* pustule; periwinkle.
WHELM, *v.* cover; immerse.
WHELP, *n.* puppy; cub.
WHEREAS, *con.* seeing that; on the contrary.
WHERRY, *n.* boat. WHET, *v.* sharpen by friction; stimulate.
WHETHER, *pron.* which of the two.
WHETSTONE, *n.* stone for sharpening tools.
WHEY, *n.* thin part of milk. WHIFF, *n.* puff of air.
WHIFFLE, *v.* shuffle.
WHIFFLETREE, *n.* bar to which traces are fastened.
WHIGGERY, *n.* principles of whigs—progressive politicians.
WHIM, *n.* freak of fancy.
WHIMPER, *v.* cry whiningly. WHIMSICAL, *a.* full of whims.
WHIN, *n.* furze; gorse.
WHINE, *v.* murmur in a plaintive tone.
WHINNY, *v.* make noise, as a horse.
WHIPPER-IN, *n.* one who keeps hounds from wandering.
WHIR, *v.* whirl;—*n.* whizzing sound.
WHIRLPOOL, *n.* eddy; vortex of water.
WHIRLWIND, *n.* stormy wind moving circularly.
WHISKY, *n.* spirit from grain.
WHIST, *n.* game at cards;—*a.* silent; mute.
WHIT, *n.* point; jot.
WHITEWASH, *n.* wash for skin; lime and water.
WHITHER, *ad.* to what place or degree.
WHITLOW, *n.* tumour on finger.
WHITTLE, *v.* pare on surface.
WHIZ, *n.* humming and hissing sound.
WHOLESALE *n.* sale by the quantity.

WHOLESOME, *a.* favourable to health.
WHOLLY, *ad.* totally; entirely. WHOOP, *n.v.* shout.
WHORL, *n.* leaves or flowers growing on the same
WHORE, *n.* harlot. [plane round the stem.
WICK, *n.* cotton string of candle or lamp.
WICKED, *a.* evil: sinful. WICKER, *a.* made of
WICKET, *n.* small gate. [twigs.
WIDOW, WIDOWER, *n.* woman or man bereft of
WIDTH, *n.* extent from side to side. [spouse.
WIELDY, *a.* manageable; fit to be wielded or used.
WIG, *n.* artificial covering of hair. [hut.
WIGHT, *n.* person; being. WIGWAM, *n.* Indian
WILDERNESS, *n.* wild uncultivated tract.
WILE, *n.* trick; insidious artifice; stratagem.
WILFULNESS, *n.* obstinacy of will; perverseness
WILINESS, *n.* cunning.
WILLINGNESS, *n.* free choice; inclination.
WILLOW, *n.* tree. WILT, *v.* wither.
WILY, *a.* cunning; artful. WIMBLE, *n.* instrument
WINCE, *v.* shrink. [to bore holes.
WINCH, *n.* instrument to turn and strain forcibly.
WINDAGE, *n.* difference between diameter of gun and that of ball.
WIND-BOUND, *a.* detained by contrary winds.
WINDFALL, *n.* fruit blown off; any unexpected
WIND-GALL, *n.* tumour on horse's fetlock. [benefit.
WINDING-SHEET, *n.* shroud for the dead.
WINDLASS, *n.* machine to raise weights.
WINDOW-SASH, *n.* frame in which glass is set.
WINDPIPE, *n.* passage for the breath.
WINDWARD, *a.* lying towards the wind; *n.* point from which the wind blows.
WINDY, *a.* stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.
WINE, *n.* fermented juice of grapes.
WINE-BIBBER, *n.* great drinker of wine.
WINNING, *a.* attractive. WINNOW, *v.* separate
WIRE, *n.* thread of metal. [chaff by wind.
WIRE-PULLER, *n.* intriguer.
WIRY, *a.* made of, or resembling, wire; tough.
WISDOM, *n.* knowledge properly used; prudence.
WISEACRE, *n.* pretender to great wisdom.
WISHFUL, *a.* feeling or showing desire.
WISP, *n.* small bundle of straw or hay.
WISTFUL, *a.* attentive; earnest. [genius; *v.* know.
WIT, *n.* unusual association of ideas; sense; man of
WITCH, *n.* woman who practises sorcery or witch-
WITCHERY, *n.* enchantment. [craft.
WITHDRAWAL, *n.* taking back.
WITHE, *n.* willow twig. [and shoulder.
WITHERS, *n. pl.* joint that unites horse's neck
WITHHOLD, *v.* keep back. WITHSTAND, *v.* oppose.
WITHY, *a.* made of withes: flexible.
WITNESS, *n.* testimony; person who testifies.
WIT-SNAPPER, *n.* one who affects wit or repartee.
WITTICISM, *n.* witty phrase. WITTINGLY, *ad*
WITTY, *a.* full of wit; smart; ingenious. [knowingly
WOFUL, *a.* very sorrowful; full of distress.
WOMANHOOD, *n.* state or qualities of woman.
WONT, *a.* accustomed; *v.* be accustomed.
WONTED, *a.* made familiar; usual.
WOO, *v.* solicit in marriage; make love.
WOODCUT, *n.* engraving on wood.
WOODEN, *a.* made of wood; hard; lifeless.
WOODY, *a.* abounding with wood.
WOOER, *n.* one who solicits in marriage.
WOOF, *n.* threads that cross warp in weaving.
WOOLFELL, *n.* skin with wool on.
WOOLLEN, WOOLLY, *a.* consisting of wool—sheep's
WOOLSACK, *n.* Lord Chancellor's seat. [fleece.
WORDING, *n.* manner of expressing.
WORDY, *a.* using many words; verbose.
WORKHOUSE, *n.* house for employing idle or
WORKMANLIKE, *a.* skilful; well performed. [poor.
WORLDLING, *n.* one devoted to worldly things.
WORLDLY, *a.* devoted to earthly enjoyments;
WORMY, *a.* abounding with worms. [temporal.
WORRY, *v.* harass. [gious homage.
WORSHIPPER, *n.* one who worships or gives reli-
WORST, *a.* most vile or wicked; —*v.* defeat.
WORSTED, (woost'ed) *n.* yarn from combed wool.
WORTH, *v.* betide, as woe *worth* the day; *n.* value.
WORTHY, *a.* deserving; excellent; —*n.* man of emi-
WRAITH, *n.* apparition near death. [nent worth.
WRANGLE, *n.* angry dispute; —*v.* dispute noisily.
WRANGLERS, *n. pl.* highest graduates at Cam-
WRAPPER, *n.* that which wraps or covers. [bridge.
WRATH, *n.* violent anger. WREAK, *v.* inflict.
WREATH, *n.* thing twisted; garland.
WREATHE, *v.* twist. [sea.
WRECK, *v.* cause total loss; —*n.* destruction by
WREN, *n.* small bird. WRENCH, *v.* pull with a
WREST, *v.* take from by force; distort. [twist.
WRESTLE, *v.* struggle; throw with arms extended.
WRETCHED, *a.* very miserable.
WRIGGLE, *v.* move to and fro with short motions.
WRING, *v.* twist; turn; strain; extort. [furrows.
WRINKLE, *n.* crease; furrow; —*v.* contract into
WRIST, *n.* connecting joint of hand and arm.
WRIT, *n.* writing; Scriptures; legal process.
WRITER, *n.* author; *in Scotland*, solicitor.
WRITHE, *v.* twist; be distorted with pain.
WRONG, *n.* injustice; injury; —*a.* erroneous; —*v.*
WRONGFUL, *a.* unjust; injurious. [injure.
WROTH, *a.* very angry. WRY, *a.* distorted.

## X

XANTHINE, *n.* yellow dyeing matter in madder.
XEBEC, *n.* small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.
XENIUM, *n.* present to guest or stranger.
XEROPHAGY, *n.* eating of dry meats.
XYLOGRAPHY, *n.* art of engraving in wood.
XYLOPHAGOUS, *a.* feeding on wood.

## Y

YACHT, *n.* vessel of state or pleasure.
YAHOO, *n.* imaginary brute in human form.
YAM, *n.* edible tuber.
YANKEE, *n.* corrupt pronunciation of the French *Anglois, English*, by Indians; New-Englander.
YARD, *n.* 3 feet; inclosure; piece of ship timber.
YARN, *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; story spun
YAWL, *n.* sailing boat with mast at stern. [out.
YAWN, *v.* gape. YEAN, *v.* bring forth. [year old.
YEANLING, *n.* young sheep. YEARLING, *n.* beast a
YEARN, *v.* feel yearning or earnest desire.
YEAST, (yëst) *n.* froth of liquors in fermentation.
YELK, *n.* yellow part of egg.
YEOMAN, *n.* freeholder or farmer.
YEOMANRY, *n.* collective body of yeomen. [render.
YEW, *n.* evergreen tree. YIELD, *v.* produce; sur-
YOKE, *n.* instrument to connect oxen for work; bondage; pair; —*v.* connect.
YOLK, *n.* yelk of egg. YONDER, *ad.* at a distance.
YORE, *ad.* of old time. YOUNGSTER, *n.* young
YULE, *n.* ancient name for Christmas. [person.

## Z

ZANY, *n.* merry-andrew.
ZAX, *n.* instrument for cutting slates.
ZEALOT, *n.* one full of zeal or passionate ardour.
ZEBRA, *n.* animal marked with stripes.
ZEBU, *n.* East Indian bison. [government.
ZEMINDAR, (dar') *n.* landowner in India under
ZENANA, *n.* women's part of Mohammedan
ZEND, *n.* ancient language of Persia. [houses.
ZENDAVESTA, *n.* sacred book of ancient Persians.
ZENITH, *n.* point in heavens vertical to spectator.
ZEPHYR, *n.* gentle west wind. [is graduated.
ZERO, *n.* cipher o; point from which thermometer
ZEST, *n.* orange peel cut thin; relish; taste.
ZIGZAG, *a.* having frequent short turns.
ZINC, *n.* whitish metal.
ZINCODE, *n.* positive pole of galvanic battery.
ZODIAC, *n.* broad circle in heavens containing the 12 signs and sun's path.
ZONE, *n.* division of earth; girdle; circumference.
ZOOGRAPHY, *n.* description of animals.
ZOOLITE, *n.* animal substance petrified.
ZOOLOGY, *n.* science of animals.
ZOONOMY, *n.* laws of animal life. [table.
ZOOPHYTE, *n.* body at once animal and vege-
ZOOSPORE, *n.* spore with moving fibres or parts.
ZOOTOMY, *n.* anatomy of all brute animals.
ZOUAVE, *n.* active and hardy French soldier.
ZUMOLOGY, doctrine of fermentation of liquors.
ZYGOMATIC, *a.* pertaining to cheek bone.
ZYMOTIC, *a.* pertaining to fermentation.

## British Governments.

| *Date.* | *Party.* | *Prime Minister.* | *Duration.* Yrs. | Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1806 Feb. 11. | Coalition, | Lord Grenville, | 1 | 48 |
| 1807 Mar. 31. | Tory, | Duke of Portland, | 2 | 246 |
| 1809 Dec. 2. | Tory, | Spencer Perceval, | 2 | 190 |
| 1812 June 9. | Tory, | Earl of Liverpool, | 14 | 319 |
| 1827 April 24. | Tory, | George Canning, | 0 | 134 |
| 1827 Sept. 5. | Coalition, | Viscount Goderich, | 0 | 142 |
| 1828 Jan. 25. | Tory, | Duke of Wellington | 2 | 301 |
| 1830 Nov. 22. | Lib. (Whig), | Earl Grey, | 3 | 238 |
| 1834 July 18. | Liberal, | Visc. Melbourne, | 0 | 161 |
| 1834 Dec. 26. | Conservative, | Sir Robert Peel, | 0 | 113 |
| 1835 April 18. | Liberal, | Visc. Melbourne, | 6 | 141 |
| 1841 Sept. 6. | Conservative, | Sir Robert Peel, | 4 | 303 |
| 1846 July 6. | Liberal, | Lord John Russell, | 5 | 236 |
| 1852 Feb. 27. | Conservative, | Earl of Derby, | 0 | 305 |
| 1852 Dec. 28. | Liberal, | Earl of Aberdeen, | 2 | 44 |
| 1855 Feb. 10. | Liberal, | Lord Palmerston, | 3 | 15 |
| 1858 Feb. 25. | Conservative, | Earl of Derby, | 1 | 113 |
| 1859 June 18. | Liberal, | Lord Palmerston, | 6 | 141 |
| 1865 Nov. 6. | Liberal, | Earl Russell, | 0 | 242 |
| 1866 July 6. | Conservative, | Earl of Derby, | 1 | 236 |
| 1868 Feb. 27. | Conservative, | Benjamin Disraeli, | 0 | 286 |
| 1868 Dec. 9. | Liberal, | Wm. E. Gladstone, | 5 | 74 |
| 1874 Feb. 21. | Conservative, | Benjamin Disraeli, | 6 | 67 |
| 1880 April 28. | Liberal, | Wm. E. Gladstone, | 5 | 57 |
| 1885 June 24. | Conservative, | Mar. of Salisbury, | 0 | 227 |
| 1886 Feb. 6. | Liberal, | Wm. E. Gladstone, | 0 | 178 |
| 1886 Aug. 3. | Conservative, | Mar. of Salisbury, | 6 | 15 |
| 1892 Aug. 18. | Liberal, | Wm. E. Gladstone, | 1 | 193 |
| 1894 Mar. 3. | Liberal, | Earl of Rosebery, | 1 | 121 |
| 1895 July 2. | Con. (?Unionist), | Mar. of Salisbury, | —— | |

The period of a Government's existence does not always correspond with the duration of a Parliament, as two or more Governments may hold office during one Parliament. The present is the twenty-fifth Imperial Parliament since 1806.

# Pears'

## Compendium of

# General Knowledge

Containing

*A Mass of Curious and Useful Information about Things that every one Ought to Know*

In

Commerce, Politics, History, Science, Religion, Literature, & other Topics of ordinary Conversation

# PREFACE.

If we keep our ears and eyes open, we must be struck by the number of names, subjects, and allusions in daily conversation and in the daily press of which we know little or nothing. This Compendium has grown out of a rough census made of such things. It does not pretend to be a Cyclopaedia or to provide Universal Information; some of the subjects treated are very common, and others are very rare; some of them are treated scientifically, *e.g.* such as *Cities*, *Climate*, and *Crime*; and others are treated superficially, *e.g.* names of historical personages. All of them, however, are subjects to which the Compiler has had his attention drawn in the ordinary course of conversation or reading, and about which his curiosity prompted him to find out something. He has made every endeavour to verify the 'something,' and hopes that the result may prove useful to fellow-seekers-after-information who have not so much time to devote to the satisfaction of their legitimate curiosity.

# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

ABBAS PASHA, Khedive of Egypt; he succeeded his father, Tewfik, in 1892.

ABD-UL-HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother, Murad V.; Turkish succession going to senior male descendant of Othman. His reign has been disastrous to Turkey and to civilization. By Berlin Treaty he practically lost Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Ardahan, Kars, and Batum, and recently he has been responsible for Armenian massacres.

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, Ameer of Afghanistan, succeeded his uncle, Shere Ali.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY, founded in 1495 by Bishop Elphinstone, united with Marischal College in 1860. With Glasgow, it sends one member to Parliament, and admits women as well as men to degrees.

ABOLITIONISTS, U.S.A. anti-slavery party, got slavery abolished, by Lincoln, in 1863-5.

ABSENTEE LANDLORD, does not spend his money in the country from which he gets it. In Ireland 'absenteeism' has given great power to agents and middlemen.

ABSINTHE, liqueur flavoured with wormwood and other aromatics. Made in Neuchâtel. Drunk in France. Colour greenish.

ABYSMAL OOZE, accumulations of red clay, minerals, fossils, etc., over deepest parts of sea-floor.

ACADEMY, a grove wherein Plato taught. Hence, school or society. French A. founded by Richelieu in 1635, Berlin A. by Frederick' I. in 1700, Royal A., London, in 1768, American A. in 1780.

ACCENT, stress laid by voice on part of a word, as *emphasis* is stress laid on part of a sentence.

ACCLIMATIZATION, process of adaptation in plant or animal to new climate. In Tropics hill-stations are very important in this respect.

ACHATES, *trusty friend* of Aeneas after capture of Troy by Greeks. Hence, *fidus* Achates.

ACHILLES, hero of Homer's *Iliad*, killed by Paris.

ACHROMATIC LENSES, compound lenses, convex and concave, to refract light without dispersion.

ACIDS, chemical compounds which combine with bases to form salts.

ACOUSTICS, branch of science of sound-waves, which treats of construction of buildings for voice or music. Great point is prevention of echoes.

ACROBAT, = 'walker on tip-toe.' Famous A. in 19th century were Facioso, Saqui, Diavolo, Blondin.

ACROSTIC, stanza wherein first or last letters of lines form a word. Very old, cf. 119th Psalm.

ACRES ENCLOSED IN ONE BUILDING. Thirty and a half acres were enclosed at the World's Fair in Chicago within the building devoted to "Manufactures and Liberal Arts." Mr. George Post of New York was the architect, and the building was about 1700 feet long, 800 wide, and 240 high. It consumed 17 million feet of timber, and 14 million of steel and iron; it was three times larger than St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, and could have given standing room to the whole Russian army.

ACTORS AS SWORDSMEN. Sir Henry Irving is said to be the most expert, and he has certainly fought more stage duels than any other modern actor. He and Mr. Alexander used to show great skill in the duel in "Macbeth," and he and Mr. Bancroft were equally famous in "The Dead Heart." For weeks before the production of the latter, Sir Henry and Mr. Bancroft used to rehearse constantly at Mr. Bertrand's, where Mr. Fechter and Mr. Hermann Vezin used also to rehearse the duel for "Hamlet." The duels at the Lyceum under Sir Henry's management are always very correctly put on in the matter of historical and archaeological details.

ACTORS, LONG-LIVED. Mr. Underhill, the famous comedian of the Stuart period, performed in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne. When he performed for his last 'benefit'—the part was the First Gravedigger in "Hamlet"—he was considerably over 70; and he was one of the few comedians who adhered faithfully to Shakespeare's own instructions, that 'clowns' should not 'gag.'

ACTOR PLAYING EVERY MALE PART IN A PLAY. The veteran actor, Mr. Henry Howe, played every male part in "The Lady of Lyons"—from the first officer to Claude Melnotte and General Damas—at the Haymarket. Mr. Howe joined the Haymarket Company in 1839, and remained there for over 40 years, playing with Macready, Buckstone, Webster, Phelps, and Kean, amongst many others.

ACTORS' STATURE. Mr. Fritz Reinma, Sergeant Caramel in "The Old Guard," stands about 6 ft. 4 in.; Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Collette are both over 6 ft.; Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Edward Terry are 5 ft. 10 in.; Mr. Terris is 5 ft. 9 in.; Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Hermann Vezin are 5 ft. 6 in.; Mr. Hare and Mr. J. L. Toole, of "Little Dot" fame, are 5 ft. 5 in.

ACTORS WITH OFFICIAL ROBES. The members of the Comédie Française have gorgeous official robes of scarlet and ermine provided for them, and as one character costume may cost a very large sum (*e.g.* £100), this is a great consideration. The dress worn by Febre in "Henri III. et la Cour" cost £400.

ACTRESS WHO HAS PERFORMED MOST OFTEN BEFORE THE QUEEN is probably Mme. Albani, the famous oratorio and lyric prima donna. She was born at Montreal, and came out in this country at Covent Garden in 1872. She has a house in Scotland, not far from Balmoral.

ACTRESS WHO HAS PLAYED GREATEST NUMBER OF PARTS is probably Mrs. Kendal. She came out at Chute's Theatre in Bristol when she was four years old, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother, aunts and uncles,

great-aunts and great-uncles, etc., were all on the stage. She has played in all sorts of dramas, from burlesque to tragedy, but is best in light comedy.

ACTRESS WHO FIRST PLAYED BY NAME IN THIS COUNTRY was probably Mrs. Anne Marshall, who played in "Othello" in 1660, though French actresses had certainly played at the Blackfriars Theatre before that date. Pepys says that the first time he saw a woman on the stage was Jan. 3, 1661. Royal and Court ladies had previously taken part in masques, and Mrs. Coleman is said to have played Ianthe in the "Siege of Rhodes" in 1656.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, published by Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.

ADAM'S APPLE, lump in front of human neck, formed by thyroid cartilage. It is supposed to be a bit of the forbidden fruit.

ADLER, HERMAN, Chief Rabbi of British Empire.

ADULTERATION, intended to increase weight or bulk, improve appearance, or alter taste. It is detected by chemical analysis and microscope.

ADVENT, preparation season for Christmas, consisting of four Sundays: first is nearest Sunday to Nov. 30. Symbolize four-fold coming of Christ, in flesh, at fall of Jerusalem, to each soul at death, and on Day of Judgment.

ADVERTISING for lost property, and adding "No question will be asked," is illegal. Penalty £50.

ADVOCATE, ancient name for *barrister*, is still used in Scotland.

ADVOWSON, patronage in English Church. It is saleable, and has fetched as much as £20,000. Mr. Gladstone gave £12,000 for the right of presentation to the Rectory of Liverpool.

AENEAS, hero of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Ranked next to Hector among Trojan heroes.

AEOLIAN HARP, stringed musical instrument, which produces musical sound in a current of wind (*Aeolus*, 'god of wind').

AERATED BREAD, is charged with carbonic acid gas, instead of fermented with yeast.

AERATED WATERS, plain water charged with carbonic acid gas. Soda, potash, etc., are added.

AERIAL NAVIGATION. Two systems: (1) In balloons, lighter than the air—they are at mercy of gas, and difficult to propel; (2) by aviation, machines heavier than the air, propelled by wings or other apparatus. Mr. Maxim and Mr. Phillips are great inventors.

AESCULAPIUS, ancient 'god of medicine.'

AESTHETICS, science of Beautiful in Art. Ultimate aim of thought is truth, of senses is beauty. Depraved in recent times as *aestheticism*.

AFFIDAVIT, written statement on oath, made before qualified person. [on oath.

AFFIRMATION, solemn verbal declaration instead of

AFFORESTING, planting timber—for ornamental purposes, arboriculture; or for profit, sylviculture. Forests supply wood, fuel, bark, gums, potash, etc., and tallow, bones, furs, etc., from animals. They have valuable sanitary and climatic influences. Great opening in United Kingdom, but rates and law of entail are adverse.

AFTER-DAMP, chiefly carbonic acid gas left after explosion.

AGAMEMNON, Greek king, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, commanded against Troy.

AGE. Four classical 'ages': Golden, simple; silver, voluptuous; brazen, warlike; iron, age of Rome. English 'golden' A., Elizabeth; 'silver,' Anne; 'iron,' Victoria. Four ages in individual: Infancy, youth, manhood (womanhood), old age. "Middle Ages," or "Dark," time between Classical Ages and Modern Times; latter date from Discovery of America. Extreme age: Man, 100 years; horse, 40; carp, 200; whale, 300; oak, 500; yew, 2000. The youngest inventor on record is probably Donald Murphy of St. John's, New Brunswick, who took out a patent for a toy when he was 6. Mabel Howard patented a toy in Washington, U.S.A., at 11. Albert Smith of Illinois patented some rowing apparatus at 12. George Ohnstead of Brookwaysville, Pa., as a boy, got £8000 for a fire-escape. Samuel Colt invented his famous revolver when he was 15. Edison invented his automatic repeater when he was 17. J. T. Freze, the old organist of Saffron Walden Church, was appointed when he was 8 years old—in 1820. Albert Sherry was 10 when he was appointed organist of St. Joseph's Church (R.C.), Manchester. Nicholi Affleck was 13 when he was appointed organist of Melrose U.P. Church. Victoria Vokes appeared on the stage at the Royal Surrey Theatre when she was 2—in "The Avalanche"; her sister, Jessie, appeared when she was 3—to sing a song as an old lady of 95! Miss Minnie Terry came out at 4, and at 6 was earning £10 a week as Mignon, in "Bootle's Baby." The learned boy of Lubeck, Christian Heinecken, who died when he was 4 years old, could read when he was 1 year old, and could write before he was 3 years old. He could repeat most of the Pentateuch before he was 1. Baratier, the famous philologist, could speak French, Latin, and German before he was 5; and before he was 10, he had compiled a Hebrew lexicon. He died in 1740, at the age of 20.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION, since 1873, due to bad seasons, foreign competition, unscientific tillage.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Full courses at Edinburgh, Cirencester, and Downton, and experiments conducted at Rothamsted and Woburn.

AIR, gaseous substance forming atmosphere of earth. Averages 100 miles thick, pressure on sea level 15 lbs. to square inch. Adult inhales one gallon a minute = 30 oz. of oxygen daily. British hospitals need 1200, Indian 1800 cubic feet per bed. Carbonic acid averages ·03 in country, ·30 in crowded theatre. Air has been frozen solid by Professor Dewar—though he has failed to solidify pure oxygen—by a double set of vacuum screens, combined with two powerful air-pumps. Professor Dewar has also conveyed liquid air from London to Cambridge in double glass flasks, the space between the two containing extremely attenuated mercurial vapour, together with a little liquid mercury.

ALABAMA, privateer, "No. 290," built by Laird, Birkenhead, for Confederates in U.S.A. Civil War. Under Captain Semnes she did terrible damage to shipping of Northerners. Sunk off Cherbourg by *Kearsage*. "Alabama claims" for compensation, Geneva, 1872; cost Great Britain about 3¼ million. In the twenty-two months this hardened 'corsair' sank one ship-of-war, burnt twenty-five full-rigged sailing ships, seventeen barques, four brigantines, and six schooners; held to ransom one steamer, five sailing ships, one barque, one brigantine, one schooner; released one ship and one barque; sold a barque, and commissioned a barque. What a record! In round numbers, the ships ransomed represented 562,250 dols., burnt 4,353,575 dols., sunk 160,000 dols., sold 17,500 dols., and put into commission for service 100,936 dols.; total of damage sustained by the enemy's navy and merchant marine, 5,194,261 dols.

ALABASTER, soft white semi-transparent stone, used for perfumes, ornaments, and (heated to powder) Plaster of Paris. Best alabaster comes from Tuscany.

ALBERT MEDAL, for heroic acts by civilians on land or sea. Two classes, gold and bronze.

ALBINOISM, peculiar appearance of men and other animals, due to absence of colouring matter in blood. Hence, even negroes have white skin and hair, and pinkish eyes. It may be hereditary, but does not affect the mind.

ALCHEMY, ancient chemistry, aiming at discovery of philosopher's stone, and then transmuting of metals. Alchemy has now a contemptuous sense, but Paracelsus, Lully, Friar Bacon, etc., were real chemists and discoverers.

ALDINE EDITIONS, classical duodecimos printed in Venice by Aldo Manuzio and his family in 15th and 16th centuries. Very correct, and have novelty of italics. Modern 'Aldines' are after the old style.

ALEXANDRINE VERSES, French 'heroic' metre, six syllables in each half line, and couplets generally rhyming. The Spenserian stanza ends regularly in an Alexandrine.

ALIENS have not rights of British subjects. They may hold property in land, but not in ships; are not

qualified for any office or franchise; may be naturalized after five years.

ALL FOOLS' DAY is supposed to be connected with the fruitless first errand of the dove from the ark, or the sending of Christ to Herod by Pilate.

ALL HALLOWEEN is old genitive plural, 'of all saints,' and has nothing to do with *e'en* = evening. It is October 31.

ALMANAC, calendar of sun and moon rise, tides, etc. Earliest almanac in British Museum dates 1431. *Almanac de Gotha* is list of royal families of Europe.

ALPINE CLIMBER. The most famous Englishman is Rev. W. A. Coolidge, who—with Mr. Conway—published a series of Alpine guides. He has made more than 700 expeditions amongst the Alps above 10,000 ft., and every year on new ground. Mr. Conway is an 'Asiatic' climber, and has been nearly 23,000 ft. above the sea. Mr. Whymper, though he has not reached that height, has been up Chimborazo (to 20,545), Cotopaxi (to 19,600), Antisana (to 19,260), and Cayamba (to 19,200).

ALTITUDE, angular elevation of heavenly bodies above horizon. Apparent altitude needs correction for refraction, dip of horizon, and position of observer.

ALTO, highest adult male voice, or lowest of women [and boys.

ALTO-RELIEVO, 'high relief' on flat surface.

ALUMINIUM, white malleable metal, found in feldspar and some clays, alloyed with copper.

AMALGAM, mixture of metals, one always being mercury.

AMBER, fossil gum from Baltic, for jewellery and varnish, very electric Greek name *electron*.

AMBERGRIS, light grey substance from Bahamas Sea, for perfume; supposed secretion of sperm whale.

AMBROSIA, mythical food of gods; *nectar*, the drink.

AMBULANCE, movable field hospital. 'St. John's' established 1877; course of instruction and invalid transport corps. 'First Aid.'

AMERICAN STARS AND STRIPES, 13 horizontal red and white stripes, with white star for each state on blue upper near quarter.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1775-1783. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI, from Florence to America, 1499, which was called after him.

AMETHYST, variety of quartz, of violet-blue or purplish-violet colour. Colour due to peroxide of iron or manganese. Comparatively abundant, mainly in India, Ceylon, and Brazil. Occurs as mineral in many parts of Scotland and elsewhere in Europe, especially in agate, basalt, and other igneous rocks. Was used as a charm against drunkenness, and the word means 'not-drunken.'

AMICE, long cloak worn by priests and pilgrims in olden days, and still preserved in the strips of embroidery worn over the shoulders of Romish priests and in the white bands of Protestant clergy.

AMMONIAPHONE, instrument invented by Dr. Moffat in 1880 for improving tone of voice for speaking or singing, by inhaling gases that reproduce Italian air, which is rich in peroxide of hydrogen and free ammonia.

AMNESTY, permanent pardon for political offences, generally when committed by a whole class of persons. May be absolute or qualified, but any qualifications or exceptions must be verbally specific. Napoleon excepted 13 persons by name from his general amnesty on his return from Elba.

AMOEBA, simplest animal forms or protozoa, consisting of masses of living matter, generally found in fresh water or mud.

AMORPHOUS, in chemistry, describes uncrystallized condition of bodies.

AMPHIBIA, a class of vertebrate creatures between reptiles, which never breathe by gills, and fishes, which never breathe by lungs; *e.g.* frogs.

AMPHION, son of Zeus, in mythology, singer to the lyre. Fortified Thebes by making stones move to his lyre.

AMPHITHEATRE, huge oval building used by Romans for gladiatorial and wild-beast shows. One in reign of Tiberius fell in and crushed 50,000 persons. Flavian A. was called, from its size, Colosseum, more than twice as large as Albert Hall, London, held nearly 90,000 persons; height about 160 feet, and area about 5 acres. In the United Kingdom remains of A. at Cirencester, Dorchester, and Silchester.

AMPHITRITE, sea-goddess of Greeks, wife of Poseidon.

AMPHITRYON, Greek king, husband of Alcmena. His story was adapted by Molière, and hence A. = 'entertainer.'

AMPHORA, large clay vessels amongst Greeks and Romans, with two handles and narrow neck, especially for wine; holding about 9 gallons. Sometimes used as cinerary urns.

AMULET, anything worn as charm; generally stone or metal with inscription; *e.g. the Talisman.*

ANA, termination to proper names to denote 'table-talk,' as *Burnsiana.*

ANABAPTISTS reject infant baptism and administer rite only to adults. Name originally applied to German fanatics called "Prophets of Zwickau" in 16th century.

ANABASIS, name of two histories, Xenophon's 'Going up' of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, and Arrian's 'Going up' of Alexander the Great.

ANACHRONISM is the reference of a circumstance or custom to wrong date. A. are of no importance unless and until they cannot be *unconsciously* bridged by the imagination. Shakespeare makes Athenians keep May-Day and talk of nuns in *M.N.D.*

ANACOLUTHA, absence of strict logical sequence in writing or speaking.

ANACREON, most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece, lived at court of Polycrates in Samos and at Athens. Translated by Moore.

ANAGRAM, transposition of letters of word, phrase, or short sentence to form new ones. Cabalists thought they affected character or destiny of persons from whose names they were formed. A. has survived in 'missing-word competitions.'

ANALOGY, agreement in certain respects between certain things which differ in other respects. Reasoning from analogy is very dangerous, but very suggestive. See the famous *Butler's Analogy.*

ANALYSIS, breaking up of a whole into component parts to discover fundamental principles.

ANALYST, PUBLIC, competent person to analyze all food and drugs sold in particular area. Ought to be compulsory everywhere, but is only permissive.

ANARCHY, revolutionary movement rising into importance from rivalry between Marx and Bakounine, the latter a disciple of Proudhom. Negative and positive conceptions—sweep away existing society, and use all for benefit of all. Doctrines promulgated with outrage practically, but nominally by universal diffusion of knowledge. Prominent leaders are Prince Kropotkin and Elisée Reclus.

ANATHEMA, offering up to gods of some gift; then, the gift itself. Afterwards used by Romish Church as extreme denunciation of obstinate heretics.

ANAXAGORAS, old physical scientist, who had wonderfully accurate notions of light, earthquakes, wind, etc. Thought all matter existed originally in atoms, and that those atoms were reduced to order by eternal mind.

ANCHOR, originally large stones. Greeks used iron, with one fluke. Many important improvements made recently; *e.g.* Rodgers, Lenox, Martin, Wastenay Smith.

ANCHOR-ICE, forms on beds of rivers or shallow, brackish seas where water is not still.

ANCHOVY, kind of herring, mainly from Mediterranean.

ANCUS MARTIUS, famous fourth king of Rome, restored religion and cultivated arts of peace.

ANDANTÉ, gentle kind of slow movement in music.

ANDERSEN, HANS, famous Danish writer of fairy-tales, born 1802, son of poor shoemaker, died 1875.

ANDERSON COLLEGE, Glasgow, instructs mainly in Physics, Medicine, and Chemistry.

ANDERSON, MARY, famous Californian actress, born 1859.

ANDIRON, fire-dog, for burning wood on open hearth.

ANDRÉ, famous spy in American War of Independence, hanged by Washington.

ANDREW, CROSS OF ST., white saltire on blue ground, to represent cross on which Scottish patron saint suffered martyrdom. Is combined with crosses of St. George and St. Patrick in Union Jack.

ANDROCLUS, Roman slave, hero of famous story about a lion which had got a thorn in its foot.

ANDROMEDA, Ethiopian beauty, fastened by rock to appease terrible sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus.

ANEMOMETER, measures pressure or pace of wind. Pace measured by four cups fixed to ends of two horizontal rods which revolve on pivot. Cups move one-third as fast as wind. Pressure measured on brass plate suspended on springs, which move a pencil backwards or forwards.

ANEROID, barometer in which pressure of air is measured without use of liquid. Extremely portable, and very useful for travellers.

ANGELS, spiritual 'messengers.' Originally, only a 'voice,' then a form. The three famous angels are Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael.

ANGELICA, aromatic plant, root of which was considered in Middle Ages specific against poison, pestilence, witchcraft, etc., and stalks of which were used as 'celery.'

ANGELICO, FRA, great painter of frescoes in 15th century. Specimens of his work survive at Florence, Cortona, Fiesole, etc. The 'protagonist of pietistic painting.'

ANGELUS, bell rung in Romish countries at morn, noon, and sunset, to invite faithful to recite Angelic Salutation.

ANGER, affects body—blood vessels, pulse, bile, etc.; and in nervous persons the excitement causes reaction with great depression, which is distinctly dangerous to health and even to life.

ANGLES are measured by degrees, of which a right A. contains 90. A. made by straight lines is rectilinear, by curved is curvilinear.

ANGLES, Teutonic Tribe from Angeln, south of Sleswick, who gave name to England.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, includes Church of England, and all other churches in communion with it in United Kingdom, U.S.A., etc. Total number of Anglican adherents estimated at 20,000,000, of which 12,000,000 are in England. Anglican 'Orders' not recognized by Rome.

ANGLING, art of catching fish by allurement. To be successful, angling needs knowledge of haunts and habits of fish, dexterity, and patience. First printed English book on A. was *Book of St. Alban's* in 15th century. Izaak Walton's *Compleat Angler* was published first in 1653, and has been republished 100 times. Other famous books are Francis' *The Book on Angling*, Manly's *Fish and Fishing*, and Foster's *Scientific Angler*.

ANGLO-ISRAELITE THEORY, theory that English are descendants of Israelites captured by Sargon 721 B.C., founded on ignorant misinterpretation of words and customs.

ANGLOMANIA, term of ridicule in France and Germany for indiscriminate admiration of English language, literature, institutions, etc.

ANGLO-SAXON, a bad synonym for Old English, wrongly called Parent of Modern English. Angles and Saxons did *not* speak different languages, and English *is* Anglo-Saxon.

ANGORA GOATS have silky hair, for which they have been exported from Asia Minor to Cape Colony and other suitable places, where they are bred for their 'mohair.'

ANILINE, produce of dry distillation of Indigo (*anil* in Portuguese) originally, but now of coal tar. Powerful poison which unites with acids to form salts, and gives very strong dyes. Germany monopolizes manufacture.

ANIMALCULE, very tiny animals, myriads of which can live in a single drop of water, fresh or salt. Luminosity of sea is sometimes due to them. They increase rapidly in stagnant water. Their skeletons aid largely to form rock, *e.g.* chalk.

ANIMAL HEAT results from process of disintegration and oxidation, which goes on constantly in living protoplasm. Animal body is a machine for converting food into heat, and about 77½ per cent. of total heat escapes from body by the skin in conduction, radiation, and evaporation. Of course cold-blooded animals lose more heat in comparison with the normal supply than warm-blooded do. The frog averages about 1° warmer than the air, the human body about 98°, the swallow about 112°.

ANIMAL "RECORDS." Horses and ponies are often taken up in balloons, and Madame Portevin ascended as "Europa" on the back of a bull. Apart from toads and bats, about which there is great doubt, serpents can go longer without food than any other animals. One in the menagerie of the French Museum refused to eat for 22 months. An anaconda in the same menagerie only had 34 meals in 5½ years. A horse has been known to live 17 days without eating or drinking, and 25 days without eating. The flying lemur can leap on an inclined plain 300 feet, Kangaroos easily jump 60 to 70 feet in length, though they cannot jump more than about 14 feet high. A flea can jump an obstacle 500 times its own height, and a grasshopper can jump 200 times its own length. The famous steeplechaser, The Chandler, jumped 39 feet at Warwick. Lions and tigers jump about 19 feet when springing on their prey. Salmon frequently jump 15 feet high. The mina bird excels all other animals in its power of imitating, especially imitating human speech. The specimen in the Zoo in Regent's Park speaks, laughs, and talks like a man. The leech has three jaws, each fitted with 80 to 90 teeth. It is very sensitive, and will not settle on the skins of people who are under the influence of certain narcotics or alcohol. The cuttle-fish 'walks' on its head, with its mouth touching the ground, and the arms extended or contracted on opposite sides alternately. Snakes have an enormous number of ribs. The boa constrictor has 320 pairs of them.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, Mesmerism or Hypnotism. Of very old use, *e.g.* in Egypt, induced by gazing intently for a few minutes at some spot, generally centre of white disk. In 17th century began to be used medically by Greatrakes in London, and in 1774 Dr. Mesmer treated diseased organs by artificial magnets in Vienna. In 1841 Dr. Braid, in Manchester, investigated it, and concluded that, by staring, the eyes with their nerve centres become so fatigued that the balance of the nervous system is upset, and that the mesmeric phenomena depended therefore entirely on the bodily state of the patient. Hence, he suggested the name *Hypnotism*. It brings extraordinary insensibility to pain, and has been used most successfully in surgical operations; but, as hypnotic state begins with general convulsions, it is a dangerous experiment.

ANIMAL-WORSHIP, characteristic of uncivilized worship, wherein the particular animal is regarded as representative of tribal ancestor, and often possesses his soul. Red Indian and Brahman are chief survivals.

ANIMA MUNDI, to ancients was immaterial vital essence which gave form and motion to matter.

ANIMISM, doctrine of spirits in primitive philosophy controlling whole life of natural man, and answering his two great questions about Death and Dreams.

ANNA, Indian coin, one-sixteenth of rupee, with nominal value of 1½d.

ANNALS, chronological records kept by Romans, which were original form of *History*.

ANNEALING, process of cooling matter slowly from great temperature, by which the particles are arranged in uniform way, *e.g.* in glass. Badly annealed glass will break with sudden change of temperature. Cast-iron is annealed for tinning, and other metals for various purposes.

ANNEXATION, addition of territory previously independent or in possession of another nation. Germany annexed Alsace-Lorraine in 1871.

ANNUALS, plants which complete their whole development in one season, *i.e.* germinate, flower, seed, die. In gardening A. are divided into *hardy*, *half-hardy*, and *tender*, the latter needing artificial shelter and heat throughout.

ANNUNCIATION, tidings brought by angel Gabriel to Virgin Mary of incarnation of Christ, which is commemorated on March 25th.

ANOMALY, any irregularity, especially in Astronomy, for the angle measured at the sun between a plane, in any point of its orbit and the last perihelion.

ANONYMOUS, book or article to which author does not put his name. Allows cowards great ease with no responsibility.

ANSELM, famous Italian, who succeeded Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury.

ANSON, Lord, famous English admiral in 18th century, who circumnavigated globe in 1740-44, and captured half a million of Spanish and quarter of million of French treasure.

ANTS, insects of the wasp and bee order, with different forms—perfect females, short-lived males, and 'neuter' workers—developed from egg through larva and chrysalis. They feed on animal matter and sweet vegetables, live in chambered nests with galleries, etc., and have minute divisions of labour.

ANTENNAE, feelers of lobsters, etc., used for feeling their way, smelling food, and catching sounds.

ANTHEM, short form of *antiphon*, musical composition sung in parts, alternate or otherwise. Introduced in time of Elizabeth.

ANTHOLOGY, 'collection of flowers,' literal or metaphorical. The latter includes 'flowers' of thought, generally poems. The Greek A. was compiled by Meleager about 60 B.C.

ANTHRACITE, very hard coal, burns with little or no smell, smoke, or flame, hard to light, but very hot when well lit. Famous fields in South Wales, near Cardiff, and in U.S.A., near Philadelphia.

ANTHROPOID APES, monkeys most closely resembling man. It is impossible to establish fundamental distinction, on anatomical grounds, between these apes and man, or to regard any existing ape as in direct line of human ancestry.

ANTHROPOLOGY, science of man, especially as social animal, living in groups by nature and by necessity. Treats of his nature, origin, history, etc. Generally known as *Sociology*. See Mr. Herbert Spencer's works.

ANTHROPOMETRY, exact measurement of human body, to discover size, proportion, etc., for comparison. Basis of classification of races is skull-measurement. Very useful in connection with criminal identification.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, figurative application to God of form, feelings, etc., of men, *e.g.* all Greek gods and goddesses presented in statues as men and women.

ANTICHLOR, name once given to sulphite of soda by paper-makers, now restricted to the hyposulphite, which is used to free paper pulp from residue of chlorine left by bleaching.

ANTI-CHRIST, false Christ or rival Christ.

ANTI-CLIMAX, opposed to climax—addition to a statement of something which renders it ludicrous.

ANTIGONE, Greek ideal of feminine duty and sisterly devotion. See Sophocles' tragedy, *Antigone*.

ANTINOMIANISM, theory that Christians are freed from obligation to keep law of God. Luther took great part in great 'A. Controversy.' Term refers to *opinions* only, not to *conduct*, in its best sense, but has been perverted to mean 'liberty for a saint to *do anything* without loss of sanctity.'

ANTINOUS, beautiful favourite of Emperor Hadrian, drowned in Nile A.D. 122. Became a subject for art, *e.g.* colossal statue in Vatican, statue in Capitoline Museum, etc.

ANTIPATER, a general highly trusted by Philip of Macedon and by Alexander the Great. The father of Herod bore the same name.

ANTIPATHY to things harmless or generally liked is often due to the mental impression of a fright in childhood becoming permanent. A. generally affects special senses—*sight* of a spider, *sound* of mowing machine, *smell* of funeral flowers, *touch* of satin.

ANTIPHONY, kind of sacred music, sung by two voices or choirs, each responding to the other. Most of the Psalms are antiphonal.

ANTIPODES, literally, the parts of the earth exactly opposite our feet, which have seasons, etc., at exactly opposite times.

ANTIPOPE, one elected in opposition to the one canonically chosen. The first was Felix I., in 4th century A.D., and the last was Felix V., in 15th century.

ANTI-SEMITES, modern enemies of Jews in eastern Europe, where the Jews are very numerous and very wealthy. They urge the folly of allowing wealth and its political influence to be in hands of aliens. Great many Jews from Russia, Germany, and Hungary, in 1881-84 emigrated to Argentine and other parts of America.

ANTITHESIS, a contrast made by uniting ideas which are natural opposites. Very common in Dr. Johnson.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN denies the doctrine of the Trinity. Practically same as Unitarian.

ANTITYPE, figure which corresponds to, or which fulfils, some other figure. Christ was the antitype of the paschal lamb.

ANTLERS, horns of deer. Except in reindeer, restricted to the males, for fighting. Year after birth they remain unbranched conical 'beams'; second year have first branch on 'brow,' and so on for many years. Sixty branches or 'tines' have been found on most magnificent heads.

ANTONELLI, famous cardinal who left £1,600,000. Died in 1876.

ANTONINUS, PIUS, Roman emperor in 2nd century A.D. Built wall from Clyde to Forth on the line of Agricola's old forts. Fragments remain near Castlecary, Falkirk, and Polmont.

ANTONY, MARK, famous Roman, friend of Julius Caesar, played great part at time of Caesar's death (see Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*). After death of Brutus divided Roman empire with Augustus and Lepidus. Eventually ruined by Cleopatra, and committed suicide.

ANTHONY, SAINT, father of Monachism in 3rd century in Egypt. Lived alone on hill-top for 20 years. Epidemic of erysipelas in 11th century was said to be stopped by prayers to St. Anthony, and hence that disease was called *St. Anthony's Fire*.

AORIST, a form of the Greek verb to express indefinite time.

APACHES, a tribe of red men, formerly very warlike, living in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

APATITE, mineral, consisting mainly of phosphate of lime, much used in preparation of manures.

APE, part of the Simiina family, including nearly all monkeys.

APELLES, most famous painter in ancient times, native of Asia Minor. Studied both at Ephesus, where he learned fine colouring, and at Sicyon, where he learnt accurate drawing. Friend of Alexander the Great, of whom he painted a celebrated portrait. Used to hide behind his pictures when they were on public view, to hear the criticism of the common people. One day a cobbler criticised a shoe in one of the pictures, and Apelles instantly put it right. Next day the cobbler criticised the legs of the same portrait, but Apelles rushed out from his hiding place and told him to mind his own business—"Ne sutor supra crepidam" = Let the cobbler not go above his last.

APHELION, the point in elliptical orbit of a planet farthest from the sun, where the motion is slowest. The nearest point, where the motion is fastest, is *Perihelion*.

APHIDES, plant-lice, parasites on roots, leaves, etc., of Temperate Zone plants. The worst plague is Phylloxera, which has been very fatal to vine.

APOCALYPTIC NUMBER is 666. Among Greeks and Hebrews letters stood for numbers, and 666 represents probably *Nero Caesar*.

APOCALYPTIC WRITINGS, like the prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation of St. John, set forth in figure and picture the future of the world.

APOCRYPHA, of Old Testament, consists of 14 books which exist in Septuagint, but not in Hebrew version. Some are clearly Persian, others Egyptian, and the rest Palestinian.

APOLLO, characteristic god of the Greeks, representing their ideal of manhood.

APOLOGETICS is the branch of Theology that defends Christianity from external attacks. It is treated under two heads—Natural Theology and Revealed

Theology. It establishes the moral perfection of Christ in the Gospels, and the historic character of the latter.

APOSTATE changes his religion from unworthy motives.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION denotes two things—the derivation of holy orders by an unbroken chain from the apostles, and the succession of the ministry so ordained to the powers and privileges of the apostles.

APOSTOLIC FATHERS were immediate disciples or followers of the apostles, and have left writings behind them; *e.g.* Barnabas, Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp.

APOTHEOSIS was Greek deification of mortal, as part of ancestor worship. The origin of the 'Divine Right' of kings.

APPARITIONS are due to diseased condition—temporary or otherwise—of brain, which consists of two hemispheres, and therefore can have two currents of thought. Society for Psychical Research investigates all stories of apparitions.

APPIAN WAY, most famous and oldest of Roman roads; connected Rome with South Italy.

APSE is semi-circular recess usually at east end of choir or chancel of early churches.

AQUARIUM. The three largest in the world are at Brighton, Hamburg, and Paris. The B. one has 41 tanks, and is 715 feet long by 100 feet wide. One tank contains 110,000 gallons of water. The Hamburg one is nearly as large.

AQUATINT, old mode of etching on copper, by which imitations of drawings in Indian ink, bistre, and sepia are produced.

AQUEDUCTS were in great use amongst Romans; and three of the four which now feed Rome are old. They are of varying length, up to about 60 miles. At Nimes there is one of the most famous of the Roman A., and at Marseilles there is a splendid modern one. Glasgow gets its water from Loch Katrine by an aqueduct about 35 miles long, and Vienna from the Styrian Alps 60 miles away: Liverpool is building an aqueduct 67 miles long to Lake Vyrnwy, and Manchester one 100 miles long to Lake Thirlmere.

AQUINAS, THOMAS, the chief of scholastic theologians, born about 1226 A.D.—"The father of Moral Philosophy." His *Summa Theologiae* is still a standard work with the Romish Church. His great rival was Duns Scotus.

ARABESQUE, the fantastic decorations introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors in the West, but also by the Greeks and Romans in the East. The Moors, however, were not allowed to represent any animal figures. Raphael adorned the galleries of the Vatican with very famous arabesques.

ARABIAN NUMERALS ought to be called Hindu, for the Arabs borrowed them, along with the decimal notation, from India in the eighth century. In spite of their enormous convenience over the Roman figures, it was a long time before they came into general use—with the introduction of printing.

ARAM, EUGENE, the hero of Lord Lytton's novel and Hood's ballad, was a Yorkshireman. He murdered his confederate, Daniel Clarke, near Knaresburgh, in 1745. At his trial he made a very famous attack on the theory of circumstantial evidence; but after he was condemned he admitted his guilt.

ARANY, JANOS, the most famous Hungarian poet in modern times.

ARBITRATION. The International A. League, or Workmen's Peace Association, was established during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and has been very active in Europe and America, having held six great conferences. Its president is Mr. Burt, M.P., and it publishes a monthly paper, *The Arbitrator* (price 1d.). A. is being largely adopted now in private commercial dealings, especially between masters and workmen.

ARBOR DAY, in America, is set apart for the planting of trees and shrubs by school children, the plants being given by the friends of the children. It is generally held on 1st Friday in May, and millions of trees have been planted owing to it.

ARBOR VITAE, which is a kind of cypress, got its name ('Tree of Life') from the medicinal uses to which its resin was put.

ARBUTHNOT, DR. JOHN, was friend of Swift and Pope.

ARCH was introduced into architecture by Romans, and caused complete revolution from old Greek horizontal lines.

ARCHAEOLOGY deduces knowledge of past times from study of existing remains; *e.g.* Great Britain has many traces of old cairn-builders, who buried their dead in cairns.

ARCHIMEDES was most famous ancient mathematician, born at Syracuse about 287 B.C. He discovered the principle in Hydrostatics which is called after him—that a body immersed in fluid weighs less than it does *in vacuo* by the weight of the displaced fluid. He also invented the endless screw which is called after him, and which, in a modernized form, is extensively used in Holland for draining or irrigating land.

ARCHITECTURE, MODERN, is purely imitative in style. Churches are generally built in Gothic, and houses in Renaissance style. Romanesque is name applied to all the various round-arched styles of Western Europe, Gothic to the pointed-arch style, Renaissance to styles which closely imitate classical styles. There are said to be five classical orders, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. Gothic is sometimes restricted to *Early English*, pointed-arch (13th century), other English orders being *Decorated* (14th century), *Florid* (15th century), and *Debased* (16th century).

ARCTIC EXPLORATION began from the desire to discover a fresh route to India, after Portugal had shut eastern ports to foreign vessels. Attempts were made to find either a N.W. or a N.E. passage. Sir Hugh Willoughby, Davis, Baffin, and Henry Hudson were the most famous early explorers. The Admiralty sent out Ross and Parry in 1818, and Ross's success led to Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition. The efforts to find the latter led to a number of separate expeditions from Great Britain and from U.S.A.; *e.g.* those of M'Clure and M'Clintock. In more recent times the most famous expeditions have been those of Lieutenant Greely in 1881-84, Dr. Nansen's crossing of Greenland in 1888, and his subsequent journey with the *Fram* in 1893-96. On his return he met Mr. Jackson off Cape Flora. Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen left the *Fram* to drift along with the current, and set off with two kayaks and a number of dogs for the pole. They reached 86° 14 N., 200 miles nearer the pole than had ever been reached before. The lowest temperature recorded on the *Fram* was—62° F., and the highest 37½°. No land was seen, and the depth of the sea was unexpectedly great—1800 to 2000 fathoms. The expedition verified the theory that there was a current flowing across the Polar region from the New Siberia Islands, and brought home very valuable results in meteorology, magnetism, etc. Mr. Jackson has discovered a large open sea, by which he hopes to reach the pole from the settlement in Franz Josef Land, where there is an observatory 2000 feet above sea-level. Sir Martin Conway and Lieutenant Parry are also conducting important expeditions, Parry for the sixth time.

AREA COVERED BY A SINGLE TREE. A banyan tree on one of Howe islands, covers nearly 7 acres. Another in Guzerat, on the banks of the Narbada, covers 5 acres. The latter is called after a famous Indian saint, Cubbeer Burr. Floods have swept away a good deal of it, but the circumference of the main stems is still 2000 ft. It has about 350 large trunks and 3000 smaller ones, and is said to give shade to 7000 persons at once. The largest tree in the world is said to be one near the foot of Mount Etna, which is called "The Chestnut of 100 Horses." It has five branches rising from one trunk, which is more than 200 feet round. Part of its trunk is broken away, and the gap is quite large enough for two good-sized carriages abreast.

ARES was the old Greek god of war, the sister of Eris (strife), and the father of 'Horror' and 'Fear.'

ARETHUSA, a famous fountain in the Morea.

ARGON, new element discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay. It exists in a gaseous form in the nitrogen of the air.

ARGONAUTS, mythical Greek heroes who went on a famous voyage under Jason.

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos, King of Crete, who fell in love with Theseus, and gave him the clue to the labyrinth in which the Minotaur monster lived.

ARIANISM, called after Libyan Christian, whose heresy about the Trinity was the real cause for the Emperor Constantine summoning the famous Council of Nice in 325 A.D.

ARIES, one of the signs of Zodiac.

ARIOSTO, famous Italian poet of 15th-16th century. His great poem was *Orlando Furioso*, an epic treating of wars of Charlemagne against the Saracens. *Orlando* is only another form of *Roland*.

ARISTIDES, the Just, was one of the ten Greek leaders at the battle of Marathon, where he induced eight of his colleagues to give up their joint claims to the tenth, Miltiades. Aristides was eventually banished from Athens, owing to the jealousy of Themistocles. One man voted for his banishment because 'he was tired of hearing him called The Just.' Aristides also served with great distinction at the battle of Salamis.

ARISTIPPUS, pupil of Socrates, who founded Grecian School of philosophic sensualism.

ARISTOCRACY has its nominal principle that the 'best' people in the state should form a separate class, and should have a larger share of political influence than the rest of the citizens; but, of course, the character of an A. depends on the method of selection. Merit is a good method, birth a bad one. A. supplies generally a body of men who have a hereditary acquaintance with public affairs, and is a great foe to despotism; but its fatal defect is that it forms a separate interest, which is sure sooner or later to come into conflict with the general interests of the mass. Besides, all class distinctions provoke envy.

ARISTOPHANES, greatest of Greek comic dramatists, lived in 5th century B.C., and acted the part of the modern newspaper in guarding public rights and elucidating public opinion. His most famous comedies are the *Clouds*, *Frogs*, *Wasps*, *Birds*.

ARISTOTLE, a Macedonian of 4th century B.C., who went to Athens to study under Plato. He was afterwards the tutor of Alexander the Great. He opened a school called the *Lyceum*, and his followers were called *Peripatetics*. A. was the most brilliant philosopher in the Old World. He codified *Plato*, and projected an Encyclopaedia of Philosophy. His most important works are the *Analytics*, *Ethics*, *Politics*, *Rhetoric*, *Metaphysics*, *Physics*, and *Poetics*. He distinguished three kinds of thought: (1) Theoretical, *e.g.* Mathematics; (2) Practical, *e.g.* Ethics; and (3) Productive, *e.g.* Poetry.

ARITHMETIC began as a science in India. Greeks and Romans made very little progress in it because of their clumsy notation; but after the introduction of Hindu numerals in 11th century A.D., great advance was made. Rule of Three was discovered in 16th century, and Logarithms in 17th.

ARITHMETICAL MEAN is that number which is exactly half-way between two others, and is found by adding the two together and then dividing them by 2; *e.g.* 11—14—17, 11+17=28, 28÷2=14.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION is series of numbers that increase or decrease by exactly same amount, *e.g.* 2, 4, 6, 8, or 3, 6, 9, 12.

ARK OF COVENANT was box of acacia, overlaid inside and outside with gold; 3 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. 3 in. high, and the same broad.

ARK, NOAH'S, was only meant to float, not to be navigated. It was a 'house-boat,' about 450 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 45 ft. high. It was built of gopher, or cypress wood, and pitched inside and outside.

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, a barber's son, born at Preston in 1732, invented the spinning-frame, and afterwards set up water-power factory at Cromford in Derbyshire.

ARM, consists of an upper arm and a forearm, and affords best illustration of some natural principles in mechanics. The nearness of the muscles to the fulcra causes loss of power, but gain of speed. Left arm is often stronger than right. In report of the Anthropometric Laboratory to the British Association in 1893, left arm of males was the stronger in about 33 per cent., and of females in about 24 per cent. Both arms are equally strong in 16 per cent. of males, and 29 per cent. of females. Right arm is generally the longer, as is the left leg also. About 46 per cent. have right arm and left leg the longer, and 6 per cent. have left arm and right leg.

ARMADA, fitted out by Philip II. of Spain in 1588, was commanded by Duke of Medina Sidonia. It consisted of 129 ships, of which 65 were more than 700 tons; it was manned by 8000 sailors, and carried 19,000 soldiers, more than 2000 cannon, and food for 40,000 men for 6 months. Elizabeth had 80 ships, manned by 9000 sailors, under Lord Howard of Effingham, who was a *Papist*. Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher served under him. A. was first sighted off the Lizard, disposed in a crescent 7 miles long from horn to horn. The excellent manœuvring of the English, their fire-ships, and a gale from the N.W., were the cause of the terrible failure of the Invincible A. Elizabeth had a medal struck, bearing in Latin the inscription, "God blew, and they were scattered." See Charles Kingsley's delightful *Westward Ho*.

ARMAGEDDON, name given in the Revelation of St. John to the great battle in which the first struggle between good and evil is to be fought. The name was probably a corruption of *Megiddo*, the famous battlefield on the plain of Esdraelon.

ARMATURE, pieces of soft iron placed at the extremities or poles of magnets to preserve their magnetic power.

ARM-CHAIRS have cost enormous sums; £40,000 was cost of one given by city of Augsburg to Emperor Rudolph II. about 1575. It is of steel, and took 30 years to make. The panels represent Daniel and Nebuchadnezzar's dream. It was eventually sold to Earl of Radnor for 600 guineas. Ivory chair presented by Lubeck to Gustavus Vasa was sold in 1825 for nearly £5000. Shakespeare's chair sold for £120.

ARMENIANS are money lenders of the East, as Jews of the West. In India they say "one A. is as bad as nine Jews." The recent massacres, especially in the Sasun district, may be justly traced to this feeling. The whole A. population numbers about 1,000,000.

ARMINIANISM, doctrine of Jacob Harmensen, who was born in Holland in 1560, especially directed against Predestination. Archbishop Laud's A. made him such a bitter foe to the Scottish Calvinists.

ARMOUR was worn from the earliest times down to the 15th century, when the introduction of gunpowder made it useless. Tactics then replaced chivalry, and fortified places superseded armed men.

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM, inventor of the famous guns, was born at Newcastle in 1810. Most of his gun ideas were gained in serving the War Office during the Crimean War. His commercial success has been due mainly to his invention of hydraulic machinery.

ARMY, THE BRITISH, was re-organized in 1895, upon the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of Commander-in-Chief. Its organization is both central and local. The central is vested in an Army Board, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Wolseley), the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance, each being directly responsible for his own Department to the Secretary of State. The Accountant-General is also a member, representing the Financial Secretary. The local organization is vested in general officers commanding districts, of which there are 12, exclusive of Aldershot, Woolwich, and the Curragh. There are 67 regimental districts, under colonels, maintaining 133 battalions, 1 battalion of each regiment theoretically remaining at home to feed its twin abroad. The Artillery has 21 horse and 87 field batteries, and 1 horse and 1 field depôt. The principle is *voluntary* 'short service,' as preparation for the reserve. It is maintained by recruiting, and

needs a special finance. The cost is over £18,000,000 a year, and about 30,000 recruits join in a good year. The total A., including first-class Reserve, Militia, and Volunteers, was 640,625, on January 1st, 1896. The Regulars are distributed—about 106,000 at home, 78,000 in India, 33,600 in Colonies, and 4400 in Egypt. The normal Reserve is about 70,000, 55,000 of which is Infantry, who are familiar with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle. The longest time ever served in the British Army was by Sir Wm. Gomm, who died in 1875 after 81 years' service. Count von Wrangel has served 91 years in the German Army, and Sir Patrick Grant has served 74 years in our own. A private, Amos Jinks of Newport, Shropshire, attained the age of 107 years. The average age of A. horses is from about 5 years in the cavalry to 7 years in the A. Service Corps. On a peace footing, about 25,000 horses and mules are kept, and at least 40,000 would be required in war. The horses cost from £28 to £35 to buy, and £25 a year to keep, and about 1600 have to be replaced every year Austria can put into the field nearly 2,000,000 men at the cost of £45 per man; France nearly 4,000,000 at the cost of £43 per man; Germany nearly 6,000,000 at the same cost; Italy about 900,000 at £38 apiece; Russia 3,000,000 at £37 apiece. The British A. costs about £93 per man, *i.e.* more than double the dearest of the *compulsory* service armies of Europe. The United States, in 1886, paid for their 25,000 men about £278 apiece.

ARNE was a famous musician of the 18th century, who composed the tune of *Rule Britannia*.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, was headmaster of Rugby from 1828 to 1842. Besides being the most famous schoolmaster of his age, he wrote a *History of Rome* and edited *Thucydides*.

ARPEGGIO, in music, is a chord the notes of which are given in succession. It is indicated by a perpendicular wavy line before the chord.

ARQUEBUS, was first form of hand-gun which was at all like modern musket. The earlier ones were fired by a match applied by hand to the touch-hole, but at end of 15th century a sort of trigger was invented or adopted from the arbalist or cross-bow.

ARRACH is East Indian namef or all sorts of distilled spirit, but specially for that made from palms or from rice.

ARRAS, in north of France, was so famous for tapestry that the name *arras* was given in England to all tapestry. Cf. *currants* from *Corinth*, *bayonet* from *Bayonne*, *ermine* from *Armenian* (rat).

ARSENALS of Great Britain are at Deptford, Chatham, Pembroke, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the chief arsenals of France are at Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon, L'Orient; of Russia at Kronstadt and Sevastopol; of Germany at Danzig and Wilhelmshaven; of Italy at Spezia.

ART is knowledge put into practice for a proposed end, as Science is knowledge put into theory for effecting means. Fine Art has been largely connected with religion, and the forms have depended on the geography. The quantity of hard rock and the monotony of the landscape directed Egyptians to Sphinxes and pyramids. In stoneless Chaldaea clay was the medium. The open-air athletic life of the Greeks encouraged sculpture in imitation of the human body; Christianity directing Art towards the glory of God by music and architecture. The material must suit the subject, a *Venus* in granite would be absurd; the process must suit, mosaic or tapestry must not be copied from oil-paintings, etc. Art is glorified handicraft; but Art, whether decorative or creative, aims at giving pleasure as well as utility, whereas handicraft aims only at utility. The School of Art at South Kensington was opened in 1837, and the Science was added in 1853. The chief schools of Art on the Continent are Munich, Antwerp, Dresden, Florence, Paris, etc.

ARTAXERXES was name of several Persian kings between 465 and 242 B.C.

ARTEMIS, Greek goddess of hunting, sister of Apollo. She was also goddess of the moon, and the patroness of maidens.

ARTESIAN WELLS are bored through strata through which water cannot pass, *e.g.* clay, to others of a porous kind, which are full of water. They can only be dug in basin-shaped hollows over porous strata, some of which crop out on the surface above the level to which the water is to be raised. At these exposed places water sinks into the ground, and eventually finds its way down along the porous strata to a resting-place below the clay. The well is driven through the clay into this reservoir. The fountains in Trafalgar Square are fed by Artesian wells sunk through the London clay into the chalk, about 400 feet. At Grenelle, near Paris, an Artesian well is about 1800 feet. They are very valuable in countries like Algeria and Queensland, where agriculture depends on irrigation. Australia is an ideal place for them, as it is largely made of limestone—which is often full of subterranean caves, which act as the reservoirs—and it sinks naturally, like a saucer, from a mountainous rim down to the interior of the country.

ARTHUR, KING, mythical king of the Britons, who took refuge west of the Severn from the Teuton invaders in the 5th century A.D. So-called memorials of him are found more or less wherever the Britons took refuge, from Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh to Arthur's Head in Cornwall. The earliest legends of him come from the old Welsh bardic lays, and were popularized by Malory in 15th and by Tennyson in 19th centuries. In Tennyson's *Idylls* Arthur is the perfect man warring against the heathen, and represents allegorically the soul warring against the senses.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE, the finest in the world is probably the huge reservoir of Dhebar in Rajpootana, which covers about 21 square miles. This, however, will become more or less unimportant beside the great Nile reservoir. When the latter is finished, it will have an area of nearly 230 square miles, *i.e.* larger than Lake Geneva. And even the Nile reservoir is to be exceeded by the Missouri dam, which will practically enclose 430 square miles of water.

ARTIST CURIOSITIES. The best portrayer of birds among British artists has been said to be Mr. Henry Stacy Marks, R.A. Among his famous pictures are "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," "Flamingoes and Storks," etc. There was an exhibition of his work in London in 1889.

The greatest age at which an artist ever painted a picture was probably 99, for Titian, who died at that age, painted up to the very last. Mr. Cooper, R.A., who was born in 1803, painted a picture for the Royal Academy in 1893. Mr. Scketky, who was born in 1778, painted one in the Royal Academy in 1872. Madame Rose Bonheur was 70 when she finished her famous picture "Horses Trampling out Wheat," for which she refused £12,000.

Sir Edwin Landseer in 1845 painted a picture—"The Cavalier's Pets"—in one day. It was painted for the British Institution, and is now in the National Gallery. The French artist, Sebastian Bourbon, completed 12 portraits from life, and life-size, in one day. "Old" Jan Baptist Weeninx, the Dutch animal painter, painted at equal speed in almost any line—portraits, landscapes, animals, seascapes, etc. He painted in one day a bull baited by dogs, and in another three half-length portraits life-size with all their accessories.

Mr. Thomas Shields-Clarke has five studios for five different branches of his art. At nine o'clock each day he is said to go to the Rue Dareau to paint landscapes, at eleven to Rue St. Honoré for sculpture, at one to Rue Clement Mearat for water-colour. The other two are for etching and portraiture.

The largest studios in Great Britain are those of Millais, Herkomer, and Leader.

Many mad artists have done wonderful work. Scale covered his cell in Hanwell Asylum with beautiful oil paintings.

ART UNIONS are associations to promote Fine Arts. Originated by French, but developed by Germans. A. U. of Munich started in 1823. First in Great Britain was at Edinburgh in 1834, followed by others in London and Dublin. They purchase works of art for distribution to the subscribers. The dis-

tribution is on the lottery principle, but is differently applied in different places. The Continental method, adopted also in Scotland, is for a committee of connoisseurs to spend the whole sum subscribed on works of art, and to distribute the latter by lot. The English plan is to distribute the money by lot, and allow each winner to select their own picture from any of the value of the particular prize. The weak point about them is the extremely heavy expense of management.

ARUNDEL MARBLES, part of collection of ancient sculpture purchased mainly at Smyrna by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1586-1646 A.D., and presented to Oxford University by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk. The most precious is the *Parian Chronicle*, a fragment of inscription containing some important dates in Greek history prior to 263 B.C.

ARYAN RACE AND LANGUAGE, designates the ethnological division of human race otherwise known as Indo-European or Indo-Germanic. Has two branches, Western or European, and Eastern or Armenia-Hindustan. The languages show proofs of common origin by their vocabulary, syntax, and inflexions. The word *Aryan* means an 'honourable lord of the soil'; the oldest family is Sanskrit, and the chief divisions in Europe are the Teutonic, Romance, Slav, and Keltic. The Turks, Magyars, Basques, and Finns are non-Aryan.

ASBESTOS is mineral very like hornblende, and is valuable as non-conductor of heat. The finest comes from Savoy, but it is most abundant in Canada, Italy, Tasmania, and N.S.W.

ASCENSION DAY, or Holy Thursday, is 40th day after Easter, and was the day for *beating the bounds* or *riding the marches* in Great Britain.

ASCETICISM was originally the training gone through by Greek athletes to harden their bodies. Afterwards amongst the Stoics it meant mastering the passions, and then passed into Christianity. It rests on the eastern idea of hostility between mind and matter, and in the east has been carried to terrible lengths in the way of self-mutilation, torture, and human sacrifices. In the west it has never been strong, least of all among the light-hearted Greeks, whose gods were only glorified men, and who felt themselves just as much entitled to enjoy life as the gods were. The chief manifestations of Asceticism in Christianity have been Monasticism and the various forms of personal humiliation, fasting, penance, pilgrimage, etc.

ASCOT HEATH, famous racecourse in Berkshire, about six miles from Windsor Castle. The course is nearly two miles long, and circular in form. The races take place early in June, but were originally instituted by Queen Anne on August 6, 1711.

ASH is a beautiful tree, but so leafy that it is very harmful to grass or other crops in its neighbourhood. It grows to 100-150 feet, and the wood is so tough and hard that it is much used for wheels. It also makes good fuel. In Scandinavian mythology the first man and woman were the Ash and the Elm, and the court of the gods was held under an Ash. In Highlands of Scotland it was thought lucky to give infants Ash-sap as their first food.

ASH WEDNESDAY, first day of Lent, on which ashes were sprinkled on the head as sign of penitence. Instituted by Pope Gregory the Great about 600 A.D.

ASHANTI WARS. First, 1807-26; second, 1873-74, when Sir Garnet Wolseley burnt Coomassie.

ASP OF CLEOPATRA, probably small horned or viper.

ASPARAGUS, which needs sand and soil, and therefore grows best on sea-shore, was favourite vegetable with the ancient Romans.

ASPASIA, wife of Pericles, and friend of Socrates.

ASPHALT, mineral pitch, found in dried-up petroleum beds. Most abundant around Dead Sea, Babylon, and in Trinidad. Was used by ancient Egyptians in embalming dead, and at Babylon as mortar. It is used in France and Germany for pavements, but is too slippery in the moist climate of Great Britain. The artificial asphalt is a compound of coal-tar, and is much used for pavements.

ASSASSINATION became a fine art during the religious struggles of the 16th and 17th centuries. Famous cases of assassination are Caesar (B.C. 44), James I. of Scotland (1437), Cardinal Beaton (1546), Riccio (1566), Darnley (1567), William of Orange (1584), Henry IV. of France (1610), Duke of Buckingham (1628), Archbishop Sharp (1679), Marat (1793), Lincoln (1865), Garfield (1881), Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke (1882). Attempts have been made on Queen Victoria's life on June 10, 1840; May 30, 1842; July 3, 1842; May 19, 1849; and March 2, 1882.

ASSEMBLY, GENERAL, in Scotland, Ireland, and U.S.A., is highest court of Presbyterian Churches. It represents both cleric and lay, and has legislative and judicial power in all purely ecclesiastical matters, Scottish assembly meets in Edinburgh in May each year, and in modern times Moderator is always a clergyman. Its relation to State is marked by presence of Royal Commissioner.

ASSIENTO was contract between Spain and some foreign nation for monopoly of supplying negro slaves in Spanish America. Was held at one time by famous South Sea Company.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was founded in 1860 to discuss questions about trade and commerce, and to collect and distribute information on these and kindred subjects. It represents 87 chambers of commerce, and has offices at 1 Great College Street, Westminster.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, depends on proximity and likeness. The former appeals to Habit and Routine, the latter works through Reason and Imagination. Actions, sensations, states of feeling, ideas, occurring close to one another, are apt to become blended; and, when present, they tend to revive previous impressions of similar actions, sensations, etc. (See Bain's *Senses and Intellect.*)

ASTARTE, chief goddess of Phoenicia, symbol of productive power, and represented by crescent moon.

ASTERISK, means 'little *star*.'

ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF, was born at New York in 1848, great-grandson of famous John Jacob Astor. In 1892 he bought *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget*, and completely reversed their politics. His wealth came originally from *fur* trading, and is said to be $50,000,000. Astoria, the fur station in Oregon, was named after John Jacob Astor, and is now the centre of huge salmon and timber industries.

ASTRAL SPIRITS. Fire worship of East included doctrine that every heavenly body had a spirit. This passed into Christian ideas about Demonology in Middle Ages, Astral Spirits being fallen angels or souls of dead men or fiery spirits. Paracelsus and others attributed an Astral Spirit to every human being, which lives on for a time after death.

ASTROLOGY is one of the oldest superstitions, and found over all parts of Old World, arising out of the truth that light is the source of all life. It still lingers on, and the Astronomer Royal frequently gets letters asking him to cast the horoscope of children; and the language preserves such words as *jovial, saturnine, mercurial, disastrous, ill-starred*, etc., all astrological words.

ASTRONOMY is oldest science. Great Pyramids were probably used for astronomical purposes. Thales was founder of Greek Astronomy, followed by Pythagoras. The Ptolemaic System (130-150 A.D.) made the earth immovable in centre of universe, heavens revolving round it in 24 hours. The Copernican System (1473-1543 A.D.) made sun immovable in centre, and all the planets revolving round it, Mercury and Venus within and rest without earth's orbit. Kepler (1571-1630) divested the Copernican System of many absurdities, and his contemporary Galileo (1564-1642) applied the telescope to investigation of sky. Newton was born year Galileo died, and laid foundation of Physical Astronomy on broad scientific lines, to be developed by Halley, Laplace, Herschel, etc. In recent times Astronomy has benefited much by help of photography.

ATAVISM is reversion to original type, *i.e.* reappearance of ancestral instead of parental characteristics in plant or animal. Darwin shows that such reversion is favoured by 'crossing' or by return to primitive conditions of life.

ATHANASIAN CREED took its name from its supposed composer. Contains two parts—detailed exposition of the doctrine of the Trinity, and that of the Incarnation. It was probably composed in 5th century, but its principal doctrines were propounded by Athanasius, Primate of Egypt, in 4th.

ATHEISM, general name for disbelief in God. Chief ancient Atheists were Diagoras, Bion, and Lucian; chief modern, La Mettrie, Von Holbach, Feuerbach, Flourens, etc. There are three forms of it—Dogmatic, which asserts that there is no God; sceptical, which asserts that the finite mind of man cannot ascertain whether or not there is any God; and critical, which asserts that no sufficient evidence has yet been produced to prove the existence of a God.

ATHENA, PALLAS, great Greek goddess of agriculture and learning. In Latin, Minerva.

ATHLETIC SPORTS as old as Homer. Greeks who met at the great Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Games were as a rule trained 'professionals.' There was little 'form' or 'science,' except in foot-racing, and the prizes were generally wreaths of bay or olive, but winners were kept for the rest of their lives at the public expense. Famous classical 'professionals' were Euthymus, Milo, and Hipposthenes, who seem to have over-eaten terribly; famous 'amateurs' were Plato, Pythagoras, and Cleanthes, who certainly were not equally gluttonous. Olympian Games, after interval of more than 1500 years, were revived in 1896. The chief items in these old games were jumping, running, throwing the weight, wrestling, and boxing. Old English sports were almost universal, and were greatly encouraged by several kings, especially by Henry VIII. They included mainly archery, running, jumping, quarter-staff, etc. London, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Somersetshire were famous centres. Modern sports began with this century. School sports were started at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury in 1840, at Oxford and Cambridge in 1855, for Amateur Athletic Championship in 1866. Largest A. club is the London one, with grounds at Stamford Bridge. Chief A. meetings are the Oxford and Cambridge at Lillie Bridge, the Amateur Championship, the Civil Service, the London Athletic Club, and the United Hospitals, the Glasgow Queen's Park, and various Highland games at Braemar, Inverness, etc. The "Records" for various "Events" are as follows:—

*Running.*—100 yards in 10 seconds by Cobarton at Stamford Bridge, 120 yards in 11 4-5th sec. by Phillips at Stamford Bridge, 120 yards (hurdles) in 16 sec. by Jackson at Oxford, ¼ mile in 48½ sec. by Tindall at Stamford Bridge, ½ mile in 1 min. 54 3-5th sec. by Cross at Oxford, 1 mile in 4 min. 18 2-5th sec. by George at Birmingham, 10 miles in 51 min. 20 sec. by George at Stamford Bridge.

*Walking.*—1 mile in 6 min. 49 sec. by Merrill at Stamford, 2 miles in 14 min. 21 2-5th sec. by Meek at Stamford, 5 miles by Webster in 37 min. 22 sec. at Lillie Bridge, 10 miles by Clarke in 1 hr. 19 min. 50 sec. at Richmond, 20 miles by Griffith in 2 hr. 47 min. 52 sec. at Lillie Bridge, 50 miles by Sinclair in 8 hr. 25 min. 25½ sec. at Lillie Bridge, 100 miles by Sinclair in 19 hr. 41 min. 50 sec. at Lillie Bridge.

*Jumping.*—6 ft. 3¼ in. high by Page at Stourbridge, 23 ft. 2 in. long by Davies at Portarlington.

*Putting Shot* (16 lb.),—44 ft. 9 in. by Gray at Dublin.

*Throwing the Hammer* (16 lb.) from 9 ft. circle.—130 ft. by Barry at Stamford Bridge.

The oldest record mentioned above is Tom Griffith's for the 20-mile walk, which was done in 1870; the latest is H. C. Tindall's for the ¼-mile running, which was done in 1889. Some of these were said to have been broken in U.S.A.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH was first suggested by Professor Morse in 1843; the depth and nature of the Atlantic floor was unknown at the time. Lieut. Maury of U.S.A. discovered that between Ireland and Newfoundland the floor was nearly level and covered with soft mud, and a cable was finally laid in 1858. It was 2500 miles long, and weighed 1 ton per mile. It was made of 7 fine copper wires cased in gutta-percha, which was itself cased in hemp saturated with pitch, beeswax, and oil, kept together by 18 strands of 7-ply iron wire. It was laid by two vessels, one from each side of the ocean, and spliced in the middle. It was a dead failure. In 1865 another cable, rather shorter and much heavier, was put whole on the *Great Eastern*, but broke 1000 miles from port, and could not be fished up at the time. In 1866 another lighter line was successfully laid by the *Great Eastern*, and the old line was fished up from a depth of two miles, and spliced and completed. Several other cables—British, French, and Portuguese—have since been laid, and the cost has fallen from an original of £20 for 20 words of five letters each to 6d. a word, which may belong to a code or cipher system.

ATLANTIS, mythical island in eastern Atlantic, perhaps a confused idea of the Canary Isles.

ATMOSPHERE is gaseous covering of earth, which makes life possible. It extends for at least 500 miles, and presses on a grown man with a weight of about 14 tons. In its ordinary condition, it contains about 80 per cent. of nitrogen, about 20 per cent. oxygen, and a minute quantity of carbonic acid.

ATOM is literally what cannot be cut. Extraordinarily tiny atoms can be detected by the microscope. In 1883 Dr. Dallinger found in some bad meat 2,800,000,000 living creatures in a space equal to one-thousandth of a cubic inch.

ATOMIC THEORY deals with nature of ultimate particles of matter. It was formulated by Dalton at beginning of present century. The particles are supposed to be arranged in any substance at a certain average distance from one another, the average depending on the temperature and pressure and on whether the substance is solid, liquid, or gas.

ATONEMENT is fundamental doctrine of every religion which recognizes sin as a violation of the union between God and his creatures.

ATRIUM of Roman houses was the hall, the most important part of house. It was lighted by an opening in the roof, the chambers were off it on both sides.

ATTILA THE HUN, "the Scourge of God," was the great conqueror of the 5th century A.D. His army included Franks, Vandals, Ostrogoths, etc., and was practically unbeaten in Europe till the great battle of Chalons, when it was annihilated by the son of Theodoric after his father had fallen on the battlefield.

AUDITOR, ought to be a professional accountant. His duties are to see that all payments and receipts in the accounts have vouchers to prove them, that the books are properly kept and stated, and to certify their accuracy or point out their inaccuracy. There is a public Audit Office.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION is the chief standard of faith in the Lutheran Church, and was drawn up by Luther and other Wittenberg Protestant theologians to present to the Emperor, Charles V., in 1530. Melanchthon, in 1540, published an edition of it with many important changes, and the main difference between orthodox Lutherans and the various reformed churches of Germany has been their acceptance of the altered or unaltered confession.

AUGUST gets its name from the Emperor Augustus, because it was his 'lucky' month. To make it equal to July, which had been called after Julius Caesar a few years before, a day was taken from February—the *last* month in the Roman year—and added to August.

AUGUSTINE, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent, in 597 A.D., by Pope Gregory I., to Kent to convert the Jutes, partly because the Jute king Ethelbert had married a Christian wife, Bertha of France, and partly because of the attention attracted by some *Angle* slaves in Rome, whom Gregory declared he would have *angels*. Great Britain owed most of its early progress in Christianity to the Keltic monks from Londonderry, specially Columba; but the Keltic records were destroyed by the Danes, and the Roman monks monopolized communication with Europe, so that the Keltic monks have never had their work sufficiently recognized.

AUGUSTINE, SAINT, was the ungodly son of a godly mother, Monica. He has described the orgies of his youth in his famous *Confessions*, and how he was

turned towards graver thoughts by Cicero's *Hortensius*. He died in 430 A.D., during the siege of Hippo. And from his writings were collected the rules by which the several monastic orders that bear his name were governed.

AUGUSTUS, the Roman Emperor, was the son of Julius Caesar's niece, and was born in 63 B.C. With Mark Antony and Lepidus, he divided the Roman Empire, and subsequently became supreme ruler in 31 B.C., after the famous defeat of Antony at Actium. He died in 14 A.D. He ruled with wisdom and mercy, and was a great patron of art and letters; Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius, Tibullus, and Livy all belong to his reign. And the title *Augustan Age* was afterwards given to the reign of Louis XIV. of France, and to that of Queen Anne of England.

AUK, THE GREAT, is extinct now. It lived in temperate region of North Atlantic, and bred largely on St. Kilda. It was very valuable for food to the early voyagers to the Newfoundland Banks. This, and the fact that it only laid one egg each year, caused its rapid extinction. The eggs, of which only some 66 or 67 are known to exist, have fetched very large prices, one having been sold by auction in 1888 for £225.

AURELIAN, one of the most powerful Roman Emperors, was the son of a small farmer. He owed his election (in 270 A.D.) to the army, with whom he was very popular on account of his great stature, strength, and courage. His most famous antagonist was the Queen Zenobia.

AURELIUS, MARCUS, the best of the Roman Emperors, and one of the finest characters that the world has seen at all. He was born in 121 A.D., and died 180 A.D., leaving in his *Meditations* an imperishable memorial of himself, and of the best Stoic philosophy. Like all the good emperors, he persecuted the Christians deliberately, Polycarp falling in one of the persecutions; and his reason was that he firmly believed in the old religion as the parent of philosophy, and looked upon the new as a hostile political conspiracy.

AURICULAR CONFESSION is the personal declaration of 'mortal' sins to a priest in order to obtain absolution. The confession of venial sins is advised by the Roman Church, but not commanded. Confession is prescribed by most of the oriental churches, and is allowed by the English Church, but is rejected by Presbyterians, Methodists, etc.

AURORA BOREALIS, or '*Northern* Lights,' are also found in the *Southern* polar regions. The centre of the meteoric arch corresponds probably with the Magnetic North. It is constantly moving, but may remain visible for several hours. When the rays are very bright, they are generally also of very varied colours—green, rose, violet, etc. It seems to be an electric discharge connected with some magnetic disturbance, currents of positive electricity illuminating the atmosphere on their way to the earth.

AURUNGZEBE, the most powerful, and the last efficient Mogul emperor of India. He ruled from 1650 to 1707, and after his death the Mogul Empire fell to pieces, as the Carlovingian Empire did on the death of Charlemagne.

AUSTEN, JANE, was born in 1775, and died in 1817. She introduced the so-called 'domestic novels' into England, and in her own line has never been surpassed. Her chief books are *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Emma*.

AUSTERLITZ, BATTLE OF, was fought near Brünn in Moravia, on December 2, 1805, when Napoleon, with 70,000 men, defeated combined forces of Russia and Austria, under their respective emperors, numbering 95,000. The Russians lost 21,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, the Austrians 6000, and the French 6800.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION has been 'in the air' ever since 1852, but the question became more or less acute in 1886, when a Federal Council—sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament—met at Hobart, including representatives of Fiji, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, and Victoria. In 1889 Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, called a national convention to discuss a scheme, and in the Australasian Federal Council which met at Sydney in 1891, all the colonies were represented, and a Federal Constitution was drawn up. After four years of inactivity another conference was held at Hobart, when a motion was carried unanimously that Australasian Federation was the most pressing question in Australian politics. Satisfactory progress was made in 1896, and there is every hope that the Commonwealth of Australia will shortly be an accomplished fact.

AUSTRALIAN RABBITS, which are such a frightful plague to the country, are not indigenous, but the progeny of a single pair imported by a Melbourne squatter. In four years an average pair of rabbits can multiply into 1,250,000. In 1887 more than 25 *million* were killed in N.S.W. alone, after the Sydney Cabinet had spent £700,000 in four years to mitigate the plague. More than 1200 *miles* of fence were put up to check them in various parts of the colony, but without real success. The average number of rabbit skins exported from the various colonies in a year is —15,000,000 from N.S.W., 6,000,000 from N.Z., and 3,000,000 from Victoria, the latter spending £15,000 a year in killing them.

AUTHOR WHO WILL TAKE NO PAYMENT FOR HIS BOOKS exists in Count Tolstoi, the famous Russian author, who was at the siege of Sevastopol, and who in recent years has preached the application to practical life of the *Sermon on the Mount*. In the Russian famines of 1891 and 1892 he made great efforts to help the peasants on and near his own estate. In 1872 he resigned all his social rank and privileges, and now lives as a peasant devoting his time and money to the peasants.

AUTHOR WITH BIGGEST INDEX. The index to Shakespeare compiled by Ayscough, assistant in the British Museum, occupied 700 pages. Subsequently, Mr. Twiss published an index to Shakespeare in two volumes, referring to every edition of S. and containing full references to every noun, adjective, verb, participle, and adverb used by S.

AUTHORESS BOTH BLIND AND DEAF. Madame de Colonne of Paris had this double affliction, and yet has become famous for her poetry, to the volume of which the Queen of Roumania wrote the preface.

AUTO DA FÉ, or Act of Faith, was the barbarous and horrible ceremony at the execution of heretics under the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal. It was generally on All-Saints' Day, and ended of course with the burning alive of the heretics. If they recanted at the last, they were strangled before being burnt. The king and court generally attended, and the most 'splendid' was said to have been celebrated at Madrid in 1680 in the presence of Charles II. As late as 1829 a Jew was burnt at Valencia under the forms of an A. da F.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTIONS have been made since 16th century, and since 1801 have been a branch of literary trade. The value of an autograph, of course, depends on the importance of the writer, the contents of the writing, and the scarcity of specimens. An autograph of Shakespeare was bought by British Museum in 1858 for £315. Several famous volumes of fac-similes, reproduced by lithography and otherwise, have been published.

AUTOLYCUS was a grandfather of Ulysses, who seems to have inherited his 'many wiles' from him, for he was famous for his cunning and his thefts. Hence, 'a literary A.'=a plagiarist.

AUTOMATA have existed since 400 B.C., when Archytas of Tarentum invented an automatic pigeon. The most perfect A. of last century were constructed by M. Vaucanson in Paris about 1740, including a flute-player and a duck. In modern times Maskelyne has made a Psycho and a Zoe, which are absolutely marvellous. The so-called automatic machines on railway platforms are more numerous than ingenious. There are above 3000 at the various British stations, which bring in about £8000 a year to the railway companies for rent, and sell about 16,000,000 packets of sweets, 7,000,000 of which are chocolates weighing over 150 tons.

AUTONOMY ought to be used of absolute freedom of self-government, but it is applied to partial, limited, and local freedom. Indeed, it is generally used now

of territories which are only autonomous in some respects, while in others they are subject to a higher sovereignty. Thus, Eastern Roumelia is said to have administrative A. in its internal affairs, while subject to the direct political and military authority of the Sultan.

AUTOTYPE is very useful for reproducing oil paintings, and the chief works in all the great public galleries of Europe have been thus reproduced by Messrs. Braun of Dornach, near Mülhausen; but it is not successful for engravings, etchings, or any work which has a perfectly dead surface.

AUTUMN begins scientifically on September 22nd, the autumnal equinox, and ends on December 21st; but in popular opinion it lasts from the middle of August to the middle of November.

AVALANCHES are of four kinds. (1) Powdery avalanches consist of snow which has become loose and dry from long frost. They therefore occur generally in winter, and are dangerous mainly by the atmospheric disturbance caused by them. The victims generally die of suffocation. (2) Creeping avalanches are masses of snow which are loosened by spring, but which are on a gentle slope, and only creep down slowly by the force of their own weight. (3) Glacier avalanches are only masses of ice which split off in summer with a great noise, and go clattering down a precipice to be smashed to pieces at the bottom. (4) The real avalanches consist of huge accumulations of snow, which are hurled over almost perpendicular walls of rock into the valleys beneath. One which fell in Italy in 1885 was calculated to contain 250,000 tons of snow. The famous avalanche of 1827 swept away half the villages of Biel, with 88 inhabitants.

AVALON is the earthly paradise of Keltic mythology, 'far in the Golden West.' (See the end of Tennyson's *Passing of Arthur.*)

AVATAR is the incarnation of any Hindu deity, especially of Vishnu, but the word is used now as equivalent to a 'manifestation' of any sort.

AVE MARIA, salutation of Romanists to Virgin Mary, and taken from Gabriel's address in St. Luke i. 28, "Hail, Mary!" *Aves* are reckoned by the small beads of the rosary, the large ones representing *Pater Nosters.*

AVEBURY TEMPLE is famous ruin, probably of late Stone Age, near Marlborough, characterized by upright stones in circles similar to those at Stonehenge.

AVENTINE, one of the famous seven hills of Rome.

AVERNUS, small lake in Italy, occupying the crater of extinct volcano. The vapours from it were so fatal to birds, and its sides were so steep and darkened with forest, that it became the classical entrance to the lower world, where Hecate had a grove and the Cumean Sibyl a grotto.

AVERRHOES, who was most famous of Arabian philosophers, lived in 12th century A.D. He was a profound student of Aristotle.

AVIZANDUM is generally used of the taking of a case by a judge outside the court for private consideration, and the delay of judgment meantime.

AVOIRDUPOIS (=avoir de pois, 'goods of weight') is used in United Kingdom for everything except precious metals, precious stones, and medicines.

AXE was one of the first tools invented by primitive man in all parts of the world. Old axes of stone, bronze, and rough iron have been dug up. It was old weapon of Early English, and was gradually discarded after Norman Conquest. In modern commerce, the chief manufactories of axes are in U.S.A., especially at Connecticut.

AXIOM is the assumption of any general truth which any sane person would recognize who understood the words that conveyed it. As soon as it is understood, it is granted.

AYALA, the famous historian of Castile, lived at Murcia in the 14th century A.D. He was a prisoner in England for some time.

AYESHAL was the favourite wife of Muhammed, who [died in her arms.

AZRAEL, with Gabriel, Michael, Israfil, forms the quartette of highest angelic beings in Moslem mythology. He is the Angel of Death.

AZTECS were dominant tribe in Mexico when the Spaniards first discovered and invaded the country.

## B

B. Owing to physiological causes, B may exchange easily with any other labial sound, *i.e.* f, m, p, or v. Thus *brother = frater, bishop = episcopus*, etc.

BAAL, chief god of Phoenicians and Canaanites, the Sun as the giver of life. He was worshipped on mountain tops, and his temples were originally circles of upright conical stones. Greeks confused Baal with Hercules. The facts that there were no representations of Baal himself, and that he was connected with the fruit-giving power of nature, were great attractions to an agricultural people like the Israelites, who were monotheistic and forbidden to represent their God.

BABEL, TOWER OF, was somewhere in Babylon. The word has nothing to do with 'confusion' of tongues or of anything else, but means literally 'the gate of God.' Such attempts to scale heaven are familiar in ancient mythology, *e.g.* the Titans, and are typical of human presumption.

BABIES weigh in Great Britain from 6⅗ lbs. for a female to 7⅕ lbs. for a male; but a baby has weighed only 8 ozs., and has weighed as much as 22½ lbs.

BABOO, a term of respectful address, like *Mr.*, in use in Lower Bengal. It is often used, however, to mean 'a native clerk who thinks he can write English,' hence Baboo-English.

BABOON, species of monkey characteristic of Old World, where they were very numerous, very hideous, and very fierce. They used to be sacred in Egypt. As they generally live and hunt in herds, they can do an immense amount of damage.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY, under Nebuchadnezzar, of Judah was about 586 B.C. When Cyrus overthrew the Babylonian Empire about 538 B.C., he allowed the Jews to return to their country, but only about 42,000 took advantage of the permission.

BACCARAT. French game of chance, played with a banker and several punters. In Great Britain illegal.

BACCHUS, the classical god of wine, crowned with ivy. Hence old custom of putting ivy-bush above public-house doors, but "good wine needs no bush."

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN, one of great musicians of world, born at Eisenach in 1685 A.D. of a very musical family, was court organist at Weimar, and afterwards cantor of the Thomas-schule at Leipzig. His work is very intricate and very rich in imagination. He died of apoplexy, brought on by the treatment by an English oculist for weak eyesight, in 1750.

BACHELOR means literally 'cowboy.' In 13th century it was introduced by Pope Gregory IX. into university of Paris to denote the passing of the first grade in the academic course, which made the student a candidate for mastership. Afterwards it was used of an unmarried man, who was supposed to be a candidate for matrimony. In history there are many instances of a bachelor being taxed for his celibacy, especially in Greece and France.

BACILLUS is modern name for Bacteria. (See below.)

BACKGAMMON, an old game in England, originally called the Tables. It gets its name from fact that the players have to bring their pieces *back* to their own side of the *gaming* table.

BACON, *i.e.* cured pork, is really the 'back' of the pig—dried and salted or smoked.

BACON, FRANCIS, LORD VERULAM, was born in 1561 A.D., and died in 1626 A.D. He ought not to be called Lord *Bacon.* He was the first to dream of a larger science based on reverent and persistent inquiry into the laws of nature. He was always trying to mediate between Crown and Commons, and ended his political career in deep disgrace, after having been accused of taking bribes. His scientific and philosophical fame is immortal. He threw over Aristotelian deductive logic, and by the impetus of his inductive method practically created modern science. His most important philosophical works are *The Advancement of Learning* and the *Novum Organum*, but his excellent English prose is seen best in his *Essays* and his *History of Henry VII.*

BACON, ROGER, was monkish philosopher of 13th

century, who was also a great scientist. He believed in astrology and the philosopher's stone, but he made some great discoveries in physics and other branches of science; *e.g.* the magnifying glass and gunpowder. The extent of his knowledge caused him to be thought a magician, and he was imprisoned in Paris for magic through the jealousy of his brother monks.

BACTERIA are the lowest forms of life, which multiply with enormous rapidity by cross-division. They are found wherever organic matter is decomposing, and are only visible through the microscope. They are also found where there is not decomposition, but they thrive best where the evidence of their presence is most obtrusive—in rancid butter, hospitals, sewer water. As they increase in size, they are modified in form. The great investigators of B. are M. Pasteur, who has done very valuable work in investigating the Coccaceae forms, and Dr. Koch, who has done special work amongst Bacteriaceae forms, *e.g.* cholera bacteria.

BADGERS belong to the Otter family, but are very easily tamed. They will eat almost anything, but are very clean in their habits. The word to *badger* comes from the barbarous old custom of baiting them with dogs.

BADGES seem to have originated in the infancy of heraldry, and generally bore some allusion to the wearer's name or character or office. For instance, one of Edward II.'s badges was a castle, in reference to his descent from the Spanish house of Castile; the badge of Scotland is the thistle; that of the Warwicks a bear; that of the Campbell Clan wild-myrtle.

BAEDEKER was a German publisher in Coblentz in the earlier part of this century, who made his name very famous in connection with a first-rate series of guide-books to various countries. They were copied from Murray's "Hand-books," but have improved on the copy. Naturally, the first of them dealt with Coblentz and the rest of the Rhine district. They are now published at Leipzig.

BAFFIN, the explorer, was born about 1584 A.D., and died 1622. He was a Londoner by birth, and it was as a Hull pilot that he made his name. He visited Greenland and Spitzbergen, and surveyed the Hudson Strait and the large inlet now called after him, which is about 800 miles long by 300 broad.

BAGATELLE is 'trifling' billiards, and was invented about the time of Waterloo. The board is usually 7 feet long and 21 inches wide.

BAGEHOT was a famous economist in the middle of this century. His most important works are *The English Constitution*, *Physics and Politics*, and *Lombard Street*.

BAGIMENT'S ROLL was the roll by which all the Scottish clergy were taxed from the end of the 13th century to the Reformation.

BAGPIPES are characteristic of highlands, and not specially Keltic or Scottish. They are the natural musical instrument of fighting tribes who needed their breath for charging up or down hill, and who therefore could only use an instrument that had a reservoir to economize breath. The Assyrians are the first nation mentioned as using them, and they introduced them into India, though they were probably indigenous over nearly all Asia. Certainly, the Chinese had them. They are quite as common in Italy and Afghanistan to-day as in Scotland, though in the former countries they are very weak and squeaky. Carvings of bagpipes exist in churches round the fens, *e.g.* at Hull and Great Yarmouth; and they have been used at a church musical service in modern times, *e.g.* in York Minster, in 1892, when Pipe-Major Matheson and the pipers of the Royal Scots accompanied Dr. Naylor's organ. The pipes probably came to Scotland through England, as they were known in the latter many years earlier than in Scotland. The Irish pipes are much more complete and sweeter than either the Scottish or the bellows-driven English pipes, but the most famous performers have been Scots—members of the MacCrimmons, MacArthurs, or the Hasties.

BAIL is the security given that a person charged with some offence will appear for trial if he obtains liberation from prison in the meantime.

BAILEY was all the space within the outer walls of an old castle except the comparatively small piece of ground on which the keep stood. Where the space was divided, there might be an Outer and an Inner B. The *Old Bailey*, or modern criminal court in London, was within the city wall between the Ludgate and the Newgate.

BAILIE is a Scottish term for several legal officials, most often for a superior officer or magistrate of a municipal corporation, with judical and administrative authority within the limits of the burgh. The word is really another form of *Bailiff*.

BAIN was born in Aberdeen in 1818 A.D. He was a famous representative of the Experimental School of Mental Philosophy, and wrote several very valuable books, especially *The Senses nad the Intellect* and *The Emotions and the Will*, which form a systematic account of mental phenomena.

BAKER, SIR SAMUEL, the great African explorer, was born in 1821 A.D. in London, but was brought up in Ceylon. His best work was done in the Nile basin, where, in 1863, he met Speke and Grant on their return from the discovery of the Victoria Nyanza. He wrote several books on Ceylon, the Nile, and Cyprus, the last of which he explored after the British occupation in 1879.

BAKSHISH is really the Persian for 'a present,' but has got now the meaning of 'a gratuity.'

BALAAM is the type of those who prostitute their powers (see Numbers xxii.-xxiv.).

BALAKLAVA is a fishing village about 8 miles from Sebastopol, and has a perfect land-locked harbour with very safe anchorage. It was the British head-quarters during the Crimean War, and was the scene of the famous charge of the Light Brigade Six Hundred on October 25, 1854.

BALANCE consists generally of a beam or lever supported exactly in the centre, and having scales at each end. As it is important that the lever should move very easily, it rests on polished agate or steel planes, by means of knives of tempered steel which project transversely from its sides. This practically reduces the contact to a single line, and the friction of the lever on the support to a minimum. The lever ought to be horizontal when both scales are empty, and the centre of gravity must be directly below the point on which it rests. A 'false' balance is one the 'arms' of which are not equal; of course, a lighter weight at the end of the longer 'arm' will balance a greater weight at the end of the shorter. Of course, in the old Roman balance, or steel-yard, one arm must be much longer than the other. For physical and chemical research the balances have to be very delicate, and the lever is generally of aluminium to combine strength with lightness; the ordinary spring balances, which depend on the stretching of a spiral spring, are the most convenient but the least accurate.

BALANCE OF POWER is a very old idea in Politics, and was key-note, for instance, of the policy of Corinth in ancient Greece, as of Tudors in modern England. In recent times it has been greatly developed, in connection with the rivalry of Britain and Russia in the East, or of Britain and France in Egypt, or of Britain and Germany in South Africa.

BALANCE OF TRADE is difference between the money-value of the exports and the imports of a country; and this difference is said to be in favour of or against the country—by the disciples of the Mercantile System—according as the exports or the imports show the larger amount. The fallacy in this is the confusion of money with wealth. Money is simply a *standard* of value and a *medium* of exchange; wealth is anything that has an exchange value.

BALCONIES were unknown amongst the Greeks and Romans, which is curious, as they are the natural outcome of the Balkan or Italian climate, but they practically imply more than one storey.

BALDER, THE BEAUTIFUL, was the hero of a very interesting Edda myth. He was the son of Odin, and was killed by an arrow of mistletoe shot by a blind man. His great enemy was Loki, the malicious. The myth is a mixture of physical and moral allegory.

BALDRIC is a belt worn either as a military or as a

heraldic emblem, and is frequently seen—round the waist or across the shoulder—on the effigies of knights on old tombstones.

BALDWIN was the name of several kings of Jerusalem in the 12th century A.D. The first of them was the brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, the great leader of the First Crusade.

BALEARIC ISLANDS took their name from the skill of their early inhabitants in slinging (from a Greek word meaning 'to throw.')

BALFE, the famous composer, was born in Dublin in 1808. He made his début as a violin player when he was 9 years old. He had a very good baritone voice, and composed some very popular operas, notably *The Bohemian Girl*.

BALFOUR, RIGHT HON. ARTHUR, was born in 1848, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, when the latter was Foreign Secretary in 1878-80, and went with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury to the Berlin Congress. In his early career in Parliament he was a temporary member of Lord Randolph Churchill's "Fourth Party." He became Conservative Member for East Manchester in 1885, was President of Local Government Board in the same year, Secretary for Scotland in 1886, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1887-91, and in the latter year became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. He has written one or two famous books, *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt* and *The Foundations of Belief*.

BALFOUR, RIGHT HON. GERALD, brother of the above, is Chief Secretary for Ireland.

BALIOL was name of Anglo-Norman family which played a prominent part in Scottish history. One of the earliest built Barnard Castle, and his great-grandson founded Baliol College, Oxford, in 1263. The most famous was John B., who was elected king of Scotland on the decision of Edward I. of England in 1292.

BALL, SIR ROBERT, Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, was born in Dublin in 1840, and was formerly Astronomer Royal of Ireland. He has written some very popular works, *e.g. Starland*, *The Story of the Sun*, etc.

BALL GAMES are of very ancient origin, and were, to start with, a distinct gymnastic exercise. No doubt, all the modern forms of ball games—cricket, croquet, fives, football, golf, tennis—are developments of the old Roman and Greek gymnastic exercise.

BALL PROJECTILES are of all sizes. Probably the largest kind of 'ball' ever fired from a cannon is that used in one of the guns in the fort of Cronstadt, which weighs 2600 lbs. The cannon itself was made in the Krupp works at Essen of the finest cast steel, has a barrel 44 ft. long, and carries for about 12 miles. It can be fired twice a minute at the cost of about £300 a charge. The heaviest British shot weighs about 1800 lb., the heaviest French about 2000 lb. The old guns were often very huge in size, but carried very light charges.

BALLADS were originally songs that were danced to, but are now simple songs of a romantic kind. The first were dramatic, the latter are stories, told very simply, about elementary human emotion. Natural ballads are the product of simple, semi-civilized men and ages; the modern or imitated ballad is the product of a complex, self-conscious age. The best examples of the old are found in Bishop Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, from which Sir Walter Scott borrowed so largely; the best examples of the literary ballad are such as Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* and Tennyson's *Revenge*

BALLANTINE, SERJEANT, the famous Thames Police Court Magistrate, was born in 1812. Amongst the great cases with which he was connected were the Müller murder and the Tichborne impersonation.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES AND JOHN, were Sir Walter Scott's printers. Scott became a partner in their business in Edinburgh in 1805, and by his rash ventures brought them to the verge of bankruptcy before the business was sold to Constable in 1818

BALLANTYNE, ROBERT, the prolific writer of books for boys, was a resident in the Hudson Bay Company's fur-lands from 1841 to 1847, and thus accumulated materials for many of his stories.

BALLAST varies in amount with the build, the size, and the cargo of a vessel. The distribution of it is as important as the quantity; if it is too low, the vessel will be very sluggish; if too high, she will be 'cranky.' Within recent times water has displaced iron, as iron in last century displaced sand and gravel.

BALLET seems to have been part of the old Greek religious services, and certainly formed part of the Roman pantomimes. It was revived by the Duke of Milan in 1489, and Catherine de Medicis introduced it into France, where it was greatly patronized by Henri IV. and Louis XIV. The latter even founded a Ballet Academy, under the great Quinault, who made the dancing less important than the singing. The chief innovations since his time have been made by Noverre, Galleotti, and Bournonville.

BALLISTA was the Roman name for a huge bow which threw heavy missiles, very much on the lines of—though enormously larger than—the mediaeval cross-bow.

BALLOON is an 'augmentative,' the *-oon* giving the idea of '*big* ball,' as in *million* (a *big* 1000), and *trombone* (a *big* trumpet). Balloon ascents practically were first made in the 18th century, with heated air. They have been used for all sorts of scientific and military purposes. During the siege of Paris nearly 2½ million letters, besides several persons (including Gambetta) left the city in balloons. Balloons have even been used for raising sunken vessels. In 1863 the steamship *Ludwig* was thus raised in the Bodensee, and two Russian engineers have raised several boats by waterproof balloons fixed by divers. They have proposed to raise the ill-fated *Victoria*, which lies more than 100 yards below the surface. The greatest height attained by a balloon is 7 miles, to which Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell rose from Wolverhampton. The longest journey is about 1200 miles. In 1883 some French balloonists, who started for Algeria, were carried by the wind to the neighbourhood of Milan, and eventually dropped amongst the marble quarries of Brescia. A similar experience befell Mr. Green and his friends, who started from London and reached Wiborg. The largest balloon ever made was made by M. Godard, with a capacity of nearly half a million cubic feet. Two ascents were made in it from Cremorne Gardens. M. Nadan's "Géant" contained nearly quarter of a million cubic feet, and carried 37 persons at once in a wicker-work cottage from Paris to Hanover in two days. In 1873 Mr. Wise made a balloon of 400,000 cubic feet, to cross the Atlantic, but it burst. In the U.S.A. Aërostation, as they call it, attracts a great deal of attention, and is used for very important meteorological observations. The power of steering B. is still more or less under experiment, but can be done to some extent.

BALLOT voting was in vogue both in Greece and in Rome, but not to nearly the same extent as in modern states. It was first used in the United Kingdom for voting *in Parliament*, not for elections, but, of course, that is inconsistent with the fundamental idea of popular representative government. Bentham and Grote urged its adoption for election in connection with the Reform Bill for 1832, and it was carried in the Commons in 1851, against the opposition of Lord Russell and the Liberal Government of the time; but it did not actually become legal for parliamentary election till 1872, though it had been used for school-board elections for two years before that. It was the practice in New England from the very first, and gradually spread to all U.S.A.

BALZAC was born at Tours in 1799, and studied law at the Sorbonne. For more than 10 years, as a young man, he suffered very great privations, which did not quench his literary ardour, though he produced nothing of real value. His first success was *Les Derniers Chouans* in his 30th year, which was soon followed by *La Peau de Chagrin*. His greatest work is the *Comedie Humaine*, which presents an extraordinary picture of the Paris of the Restoration. His industry was phenomenal, and by it he succeeded in writing 85 novels in 20 years. He died in 1850, leaving a very deep influence on the modern literature

of France. His sister, Laura Suiville, of whom he was extremely fond, wrote his biography.

BAMBOOS are tropical and semi-tropical grasses which grow from 20 to 30 to 70 or 100 feet high, and which are put to all sorts of domestic and economic purposes, as they are very strong, light, and elastic. The shoots are eaten as asparagus; the short canes are imported to Europe as walking-sticks; the leaves thatch, and the branches build houses, etc.

BAMPTON LECTURES at Oxford were instituted by Rev. John Bampton, who left £120 a year to be given for 8 divinity lectures to be preached in St. Mary's Church, and to be published within two months of their delivery. Only Oxford and Cambridge M.A.'s are eligible, and amongst the most famous lecturers have been Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), Mansell (1858), and Liddon (1866).

BANANAS are both very nutritious and extremely prolific. It is said that 1 lb. of B. contains more nutriment than 3 lbs. of meat, and that 4000 lbs. of B. will grow on less space than 35 lbs. of wheat. They can be put to all sorts of uses. For instance, in Uganda they are converted into beer, brandy, champagne, vinegar, and jam; the leaves are used to build and roof houses, and bits of them serve as plates, spoons, and bottles. A single leaf may act as an umbrella, a series of them as a lady's skirt or a baby's cradle. B. are really herbs, but grow to the height and have the appearance of (palm-) trees. There is really no difference between B. and Plantains; but the large-fruited kinds, which are very farinaceous, are generally called P., and the small-fruited kinds, which contain a high percentage of saccharine, are generally called B.

BANDS differ from orchestras in being wholly composed of wind instruments and drums. Cavalry and artillery have trumpets and bugles, infantry have fifes, bugles, and bagpipes. Probably the oldest village band in this country is that of Stedham, in Sussex, which dates back to the time of the French Revolution of 1789.

BANJO is negro mispronunciation of the Spanish *bandore*, a kind of guitar played with the fingers, but without frets to guide the stopping. It came into popularity through a company of real 'nigger minstrels' from U.S.A. in 1846.

BANKING is a very ancient institution, for clay tablets have been discovered near Babylon recording the financial firm of Egibi & Son (in the 7th century B.C.). Chinese had bank-notes centuries ago made of very valuable skins, and the old Greeks issued letters of credit. The Bank of Venice was established, on more modern lines, in the 12th century A.D., and the famous Bank of Barcelona in 1401. In the 17th century the Bank of Amsterdam was the most important, but it had to give place to the Bank of England, which was founded by a Scotsman in 1694. The Bank of Scotland was founded in 1695 by an Englishman. The capital of the Bank of England is about 14½ million pounds, with a reserve of about 3 millions. The most important questions in B. come under the heads of (1) Utilization of Deposits and Capital by Private or Joint-Stock Banks; (2) Bankers' Lien; (3) Scotch Credit System and Unpaid Bills Procedure; (4) Registration of B. Companies; (5) Clearing-House System; (6) Discount Market; (7) Bankruptcy. Banking is often connected unofficially with Brewing, *e.g.* in the case of the Guinnesses, the Hoares, the Barclays. Lloyd's Bank at Wolverhampton has an actual license for the sale of beer, and the Bank of England is allowed by its charter to sell beer. The worst bankruptcy on record was that of Overend, Gurney & Co., whose debts were over £11,000,000, and whose failure entailed the failure of other firms to the awful amount of £100,000,000. A much worse disaster would have resulted in 1890 from the failure of Baring Brothers, with liabilities of over £21,000,000, if the Bank of England had not come to the rescue, and formed a joint-guarantee fund along with the leading provincial and London Banks. Amongst the other most serious failures in the last 50 years have been the Western Bank of Scotland (£9,000,000); City of Glasgow B. (£6,290,983); Sanderson & Co. (£5,299,000); Liverpool Borough B. (£5,000,000); Peto & Betts (£4,000,000). In France, during 16th and 17th centuries, bankrupts had to wear green caps, and in Scotland before the Union they had to wear parti-coloured garments, generally grey and yellow. A bankruptcy in China entails immediate execution, which accounts for the boast that no failure has occurred in China for 900 years. A bankrupt—John Perrot—has even been hanged in England for secreting his property, in 1761.

It is rather a pity that nations cannot be hanged for similar offences. Turkey was declared bankrupt in 1876; Portugal and Roumania are practically in the same condition; Spain and Italy are very deeply in debt, the latter for her army and navy. The United Kingdom and Prussia are said to be the only European states which raise sufficient revenue to guarantee a fair permanent equilibrium on a yearly budget. The U. K. has reduced her National Debt from 848 millions in 1817 to well under 700 millions. France has the largest National Debt in the world, over 1200 millions, *i.e.* nearly £32 per head of the population.

The forgery of Bank Notes is rendered very difficult by the peculiarity of the paper, design, and printing, *e.g.* the Bank of England notes, or by the mixture of colour, *e.g.* the Bank of Scotland, which defies photography. The actual cost of making each note is about one penny, so that a successful forger has a margin of profit.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND are made of the sand brought down by icebergs *via* the Labrador current from the coast against which they were originally built up. The icebergs melt when they meet the Gulf Stream, and the sand is deposited off the Newfoundland coast, where it is soon covered with the sea-weed, in which the fish can find their food and lay their eggs.

BANNERET must not be confused with *Baronet*, which is a very much later institution. *Banneret* was a higher grade of knighthood which was conferred by the sovereign for some heroic act on the field of battle, and it was so-called because the knight was given a banner in exchange for his pennon. As the rank thus conferred was between that of a knight and that of a baron, the word has been confused with *baronet*.

BANNOCK, is a north country cake of home-baked bread, made of pease or barley meal and unleavened.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE are available for three months after their proclamation, the purpose of them being merely to secure public knowledge of the intended marriage, and must be in the names by which the persons are usually known.

BANSHEE, of Keltic folklore, is a female fiend who gives warning of deaths in any family over which she has any special guardianship.

BANTAM FOWLS were originally natives of Japan, though they seem to have taken their name from Bantam, in Java, the place from which they were first imported into this country. Cf. *currants* from *Corinth*, *peach* from *Persia*, *calico* from *Calicut*, etc.

BANTU is the name of a group of African languages spoken mainly between 20° S. and 6° N., especially by the Zulus and Kaffirs.

BANYAN TREES are natives of India, and are remarkable for their branches drooping down to the ground and taking root as separate stems. There are sometimes as many as 350 large stems and ten times as many small ones. The tree is a great rendezvous for monkeys and birds.

BAOBAB, or Monkey-bread Tree, is a native of West Africa. It is remarkable for the huge size of its trunk and for the girth of its branches.

BAPTISM OF INFANTS rests upon the notion that the church is always one and the same through all changes of dispensation, and that, as infants were included in olden days in the church in this way, they must be still. And the passages in the Bible connecting baptism with faith are taken to refer only to adults. The two great modes of B. are dipping and sprinkling, of which only the latter is suitable for infants. The place of B. in the Christian system is that of sacrament, a seal of the covenant of grace, and a sign of its blessings.

BAPTISTS oppose infant baptism. They came into notice in the age of the Tudors, and are now scattered all over Europe and North America, but their numbers are very small. Their form of church government is congregational, and they acknowledge only dipping as Christian baptism. They were amongst the earliest of the modern missionary churches, and in the 18th century planted many missions. They have excellent training colleges; *e.g.* at Bristol, Nottingham, Haverfordwest, etc.

BAR is literally the *barred*-off part of a law court in which the lawyers may plead, or in which the accused sits or stands, but the word has been transferred to legal proceedings or the legal profession generally.

BARBARIAN meant to the Greeks any one who could not speak Greek, and was intended to represent by its sound the (to them) senseless babble of foreigners.

BARBAROSSA. (See FREDERICK I.)

BARBARY APE is the only European monkey, but is found only on the Rock of Gibraltar, where the species must originally have been left by the disturbance which separated Europe from Africa.

BARBERS are of very great antiquity (cf. Ezekiel v. 1), and used to be of great importance, because they acted as surgeons. The poles over B. shops are painted to represent a human limb bound with a ribbon previous to bleeding; and this and the drawing of teeth were their most important surgical work. The Guild of Barber-Surgeons was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1461.

BARD was the old Keltic name for minstrels, who celebrated the gods and heroes at religious festivals and on other public occasions. They have been a very valuable channel for historical gleanings.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT was an assembly of self-righteous Roundheads summoned by Cromwell in 1653, and nicknamed after an officious member, a leather merchant who rejoiced in the title of 'Praise-God Barbon.'

BARENTZ was a famous Dutch explorer of the 16th century, who made great efforts to discover the North-East Passage.

BARGES are generally flat-bottomed freight-boats, but the word is used of 'house-boats' on the Thames, which are more or less models of the old State barges.

BARING BROTHERS are one of the most famous financial firms in the world. It began in a very small way at Exeter early in the 18th century; but became important through its East India Company connection and its support of Pitt. (See above under BANKING.)

BARITONE is the compass of the human voice between bass and tenor, but more akin to the bass.

BARK of many trees is used for tanning, but the most useful kinds are those which are rich in tannin. In Europe various species of oak are most used, in North America the favourite is Hemlock spruce, and it is the presence of pasture and Hemlock spruce forests round Quebec that has given it such a large leather trade. Bark is also used for a variety of other purposes; *e.g.* for canoes and baskets by Red men, for shields by the Australian natives, for lace in Jamaica, for medicine, etc.

BARNACLES are crustaceans who attach themselves to objects by their heads and kick their food into their mouths by their legs.

BARNACLE GEESE were supposed to come from the above, because it was called the '*duck*-mussel'! Barnacle Geese are smaller than the ordinary wild geese, and are often confused with Brent Geese.

BARNARDO, DR., began his valuable work for orphan waifs in 1866, when he was a young medical student in London Hospital. He opened a home in Stepney Causeway, and has never since then refused any destitute child, whatever the age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present he has 24 Minor Branches and 85 Homes. At Ilford in Essex he has a whole village (1000) of girls under 'Mothers' in 52 detached cottages. He has also an Emigration Agency, which sends out about 700 selected boys and girls every year, chiefly to Canada, where he has two special Distributing Homes in Ontario. Altogether he has sent out about 9000, of whom only 180 have turned out failures. Over 30,000 children have been admitted to the various homes, the daily cost of which is nearly £150.

BARNUM, the great showman, was born in 1810 on a small farm in Connecticut, and died in 1891 worth 5,000,000 dollars. His first 'show' was Joice Heth, the reputed nurse of Washington, at a cost of 1000 dollars; one of his last, the elephant Jumbo, cost him £2000. His "Greatest Show on Earth" required 100 railway cars to carry it.

BAROMETER is an instrument for measuring the weight, *i.e.* pressure of the atmosphere, which was invented by Torricelli in 1644, and depends for its working on the truth that the weight of ordinary air is sufficient to keep a column of mercury at a height of 30 inches in vacuum. When the air gets heavier, the mercury will rise higher; and when the air gets lighter, the mercury will fall. Barometers are usually either cistern or siphon. The cistern barometer is the simpler, and only needs to be put in a frame and provided with a scale to measure it. The siphon barometer is the more perfect, and the more difficult to read. The barometer needs to be corrected for temperature, because mercury expands with heat. It is much used in physical research, in which the properties of gases are dependent on the atmospheric pressure, for measuring the height of mountains, and for weather prophesying. The average reading in London ranges from 28·70 to 30·70 inches, but it has been as low as 27·93. Near Crieff, however, even 27·33 has been registered, and on the Ganges Delta 27·12. In his various balloon ascents Mr. Glaisher's barometer registered 24·7 at 1 mile, 20·3 at 2 miles, 16·7 at 3 miles, 13·7 at 4 miles, and 11·3 at 5 miles. The highest reading on record was at Irkutsh on January 14, 1893, where it reached 31·8, the temperature at the same time being −51°, which was about 40° below the average for the month. The temperature in the north of Sweden on the same day was 38° below the freezing point of mercury. The highest reading recorded in England was 30·990 at Hastings in 1882. The barometer is not a safe weather guide; but damp air is certainly lighter than dry air, and therefore must make the mercury fall.

BARON OF BEEF is a double sirloin, and is served only on particular festive occasions at Court and at civic feasts.

BARONET is a title often confused with Banneret (*q.v.*). It was instituted by James I. to provide funds for the colonization of Ulster. The first baronet was Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the fee was fixed at about £1100, a stipulation being made that there should never be more than 200 baronets. Those who have been 'created' since 1801 are baronets of Great Britain or the United Kingdom, not of the several kingdoms. There are two instances on record of the title of *baronetess* being conferred—by James II. to the mother of Cornelius Speelman, General of the States of Holland, and the other by Charles I. to Dame Maria Bolles of Nottinghamshire.

BARQUE is 3-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rigged mizzen; but the word is often used for any small vessel, especially in poetry, in which case it ought to be spelt *Bark*.

BARRACKS are permanent buildings for soldiers, sailors, or police, and replaced the old system of billeting them on the people. They practically date from the time of the French Revolution. Six per cent. of the soldiers in B. may marry, if of good character; and, if there is no room for them all in the Married Soldiers' Quarters, they may live out of B., and are allowed 2d. a day extra pay.

BARRAS was one of the prominent figures in the French Revolution, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the fall of Robespierre. He was one of the 5 members of The Directory in 1795, and was eventually removed by his former friend Bonaparte in 1799.

BARREL-ORGANS are an improvement on the old hurdy-gurdy, and some very good ones are made in Vienna. The music is made by a barrel or cylinder, set with pins and staples, which rotate so as to open the valves for admitting the wind to the pipes.

BARRICADES were used in street fights as early as the 14th century in Paris, but the most famous are those

erected in the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848. Napoleon III. widened and macadamized many of the chief streets in Paris specially to prevent the easy and successful erection of B.

BARRISTER is a pleader at the English or Irish *Bar* (*q.v.*). In Scotland he is called an *Advocate*. The leaders are called Queen's (or King's) Counsel, and wear silk gowns—hence 'taking the silk.' The youngest Q.C. on record was Lord Bacon, who was appointed by Queen Elizabeth when he was only 29 years old. Mr. Erskine was made a K.C. in 1783 before he had been 5 years at the Bar. Sir Richard Webster was made a Q.C. before he was 36, Lord Selborne when he was 37, Sir Charles Russell when he was 39, Sir John Gorst and Lord Coleridge when they were 40, Sir Henry James at 41, and Sir Henry Hawkins at 42. Mr. Montague Williams, Q.C., was a soldier in the Crimean War, an actor in Miss Keely's company, and a journalist in London, before he went to the Bar at all. Mr. Pope, Q.C., and Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C., were also professional actors.

BARROW is the Old English name for a burial-cairn, and B. are found in Europe of all ages—Stone Age, Bronze, and Iron. Those of the Stone Age are more or less peculiar to Britain, the most famous 'Iron' ones are at Upsala in Sweden.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., is supposed to have been the same person as Nathanael. The awful massacre of the Huguenots in France on the night of St. B.'s day, August 24, was the work of Catharine de Medicis in 1572. At least 4000 were murdered in Paris, and probably 30,000 in the provinces, but the provincial officials were not enthusiastic in carrying out the murderous order. The pope celebrated this foul event with a grand *Te Deum*, the striking of a medal, and the proclamation of a year of Jubilee. The execution of Mary Stuart in 1587 by Elizabeth was partly an act of national and religious revenge for this massacre. St. B.'s Hospital in London was founded in 1123 by an Augustine Prior, and was one of the buildings which escaped the fire of London in 1666. The original building was rebuilt in 1729. It is now the centre of a thriving Medical School.

BARTIZAN is a small battlemented turret that projects from the angles at the top of a tower.

BARTOLOZZI was a celebrated Florentine engraver of the 18th century.

BARTON, ANDREW, was a famous Scottish admiral who was killed in battle with two English ships in 1511.

BASALT ROCKS are of igneous origin, and occur either as lava currents, *e.g.* in Mull and Staffa, or as intrusive sheets, *e.g.* Edinburgh Castle Rock and Salisbury Craigs.

BASE-BALL is the U.S.A. national game, and is simply an evolution of Rounders, the bat being what is known in cricket as a 'broomstick.' The game is advancing in favour in England, especially in Northumberland and Durham, where there are about 20 clubs now.

BASEL, COUNCIL OF, was the last of the three great reforming councils of the 15th century

BASHI-BAZOUK is modern Turkish for 'hot-headed,' and the name mildly describes the Asiatic ruffians who carried out the Sultan's atrocious brutalities in Bulgaria in 1876.

BASIL THE GREAT was one of the most learned and eloquent Greek 'Fathers' of the 4th century A.D.

BASILICA means 'market-place,' and they were originally quite unroofed. They afterwards took a form which is very closely akin to that of the later Christian churches, and it is very probable that the churches after the 3rd century A.D. were modelled on them.

BASIN OF A RIVER is the whole tract of land drained by a river and its tributaries.

BASKETS are a very old invention. B. work formed the shields and the boats of the ancient Britons, etc. The willows for it are largely grown now in Holland, France, and Germany, though the best kind comes from the valleys of the Thames and the Trent.

BASQUES are a curious race who live in the Pyrenees. They are of mixed origin, and speak a language which is quite distinct from all the other languages of Europe, and which is perhaps the only example of a consistently incorporating tongue.

BASS BREWING FIRM was founded in 1777, and owes its success to the excellent barley of the Trent basin and to the suitability of the Trent water for brewing.

BASSOON had reached great perfection by the middle of the 16th century, especially in Bavaria. It is not a solo instrument, but is very important in an orchestra because of its variety of expression.

BASTILLE was a French name for any fortress defended by *bastions*, but the name was subsequently appropriated to the famous prison, which was built at the end of the 14th century and destroyed on July 15, 1789. It held about 80 prisoners.

BASTIONS were invented by the Italian engineers of the 16th century to prevent the enemy from collecting in the ditch round a fortified town.

BAT is really a mammal whose fore legs are modified for flying purposes. Bats are generally fruit-eaters or insect-eaters, the former being most common in the South Pacific region. Of course, the vampires are blood-suckers.

BATH, ORDER OF, was established by Henry IV. in 1399, but fell into disuse till 1725. It was remodelled again in 1815 to commemorate Waterloo, and was enlarged in 1845. It has now three classes—G.C.B. or Knight Grand Cross Bath, K.C.B. or Knight Commander Bath, C.B. or Companion Bath. The G.C.B.'s include 55 military and 27 civil knights, the K.C.B.'s 145 military and 100 civil, and the C.B.'s 705 military and 283 civil. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, and bears the motto, *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

BATHING is most popular in Japan, where Tokio alone has 800 public baths where some 300,000 persons bathe daily at a cost of about ½d. apiece, and almost every house in the city has its private bath-room, the water being at a temperature of about 110° F. It is also a religious ceremony amongst the disciples of Islam. St. Petersburg is very famous for its vapour baths, to which an immense crowd flock on Saturday evenings, each person carrying his own towel. Vienna has a splendid public bath, 578 ft. long by 156 ft. wide, and deepening to 12 ft., in which the water is changed three times a day. The longest swimming bath in Great Britain is at Kensington, but it is only 160 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, and from 3 ft. 3 in. to 7 ft. deep. The most popular bathing place in the country is the Victoria Park, where as many as 25,000 bathers may be counted on one fine morning in August before eight o'clock, and as many bathe in the evening. The lake is 300 ft. long, and varies from 3 ft. to 5½ ft. deep. The numbers bathing in the Serpentine from January 1 to August 20, 1893, were 268,568.

BATHOS is a ludicrous descent from the sublime to the commonplace, and is often the result of a misguided effort to be sublime.

BATH-STONE comes from quarries in the Lower Oolite of Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It is very easy to cut, and hardens on exposure to the air, but it is not durable.

BATTALION is infantry unit for tactical and administrative purposes, and is roughly 1000 men, which is found to be the largest number that can be controlled by a single leader. Its front, in 2-deep line, is about 340 yards. A British B. is divided into eight companies, each commanded by a captain and two lieutenants. The whole B. is under a colonel, and each half-B. under a major.

BATTERY is group of guns under one immediate commander. A field or horse B. has generally 6 guns; a mountain B. has 4 seven-pounder guns, requiring 110 mules and 94 mule-drivers; a siege B. has generally 4 heavy guns. Only the gunners of garrison B. and the men carried on the wagons of field B. have carbines.

BATTLE-AXE was the favourite weapon of the northern nations of Europe in early times. It required strength and personal courage, but it could scarcely be used effectively by a mail-clad warrior, and it exposed the vital parts of the body very much. Consequently, it had to give way before the arrow and the spear.

BATTUE is wholesale massacre of game by driving them together into a limited area commanded by a number of guns. There are generally 8 or 10 men

each provided with 2 guns and an assistant to load for them. Even 2000 pheasants in a single day are not unusual under such circumstances. It is a species of sport.

BAUER was a famous Biblical critic, who published a most violent treatise on the Gospels. He was a German, and was born in 1809.

BAUR, another German, was one of the greatest of modern theologians. He was born in 1792, and died in 1860. He was the founder of the Tübingen School of Theology, and counted Zeller, Schwegler, Köstlin, and Hilgerfeld among his disciples.

BAXTER, the great Nonconformist divine, was born in 1615, and died in 1691. He was a very eloquent preacher, and laboured for moderation in the Parliamentary ranks. His best-known work is *The Saints' Everlasting Rest.*

BAYARD, CHEVALIER DE, "the knight without fear and without reproach," is probably the only hero of the Middle Ages who deserved the praise bestowed on him. He was born in 1476, and died in battle on April 30, 1524. His love of justice approached a passion.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY represents the conquest of England by William the Conqueror. It is more a sampler than real tapestry. It is sewed on to a band of linen 230 feet long by 20 inches wide, and has 72 scenes. It was made probably by Queen Matilda, William's wife, or by the Empress Matilda, Henry I.'s daughter, as a pictorial history to decorate Bayeux Cathedral, where William's half-brother, Odo, was bishop. It remained practically unknown outside Bayeux till 1724.

BAYONET takes its name from Bayonne, where it was first made about 1660. It was probably brought to Europe by Dutch soldiers from the East Indies. Originally it fitted into the gun-barrel, but General Mackay in 1689 invented the socket-bayonet, which allows the gun to be fired with the B. fixed. B. is either for thrusting, or for cut-and-thrust. The former is generally used by troops armed with long rifles. [music, and has a most magnificent theatre.

BAYREUTH, in Bavaria, is the home of Wagner's

BAY-WINDOW is peculiar to late Gothic and Renaissance architecture, and ought not to be called *Bow.*

BAZAAR is an Oriental institution for real business, but has been transferred to Western Europe as means of forcing people to buy what they do not want at prices which they cannot afford. The Anti-Corn Law League B. in the Covent Garden Theatre in 1845 realized £25,046; the Manchester B. for the Children's Hospital realized £22,000; the Dublin B. for the Masonic Female Orphans in 1892 realized £21,000; the Masonic B. in Edinburgh in 1890 realized £20,000.

BEACON seems to have been the earliest kind of alarm-signal (cf. Jeremiah vi. 1). Agamemnon signalled the fall of Troy to Mycenae in one night (?), as the English signalled the approach of the Spanish Armada (cf. Macaulay's *Armada*). The use of them for coast-marks in very early times is shown by such names for capes as *Flam*borough and *Furness.*

BEACONSFIELD, EARL OF, Benjamin Disraeli, was born in 1804 of an old Jewish family which had been driven from Spain by the Inquisition in the 15th century. In 1821 he was articled to a solicitor, in 1826 he published *Vivian Grey*, in 1837 he entered Parliament, after three unsuccessful attempts, as member for Maidstone, and he became the real leader of the Tory party in 1846. He carried the Reform Bill of 1867, giving household suffrage and widely extending county franchise. In 1868 he succeeded Lord Derby as Premier. He was Premier again in 1874, and distinguished his term of office by making Great Britain half-owner of the Suez Canal, and instituting the title of Empress of India for the Queen. In 1878 he brought back the famous "Peace with Honour" from the Berlin Conference. He went out of office in 1880, and died on April 19, 1881. He wrote a number of novels, which bristle with epigram, and which contain some famous caricatures of his contemporaries, *e.g.* Lord Lyttelton as *Coningsby*, Croker as *Rigby*, Mr. Gladstone as *Oswald Millbank*, and Lord Palmerston as *Rochampton.*

BEADS are found in the most ancient Egyptian tombs, and were sometimes of enormous value. Since the 14th century the manufacture of glass B. has been more or less a Venetian monopoly, taking its rise in the silica deposits of Murano; but, of course, Birmingham has imitated the original. In old English *bede* meant 'prayer,' and the name was transferred to the balls on the rosaries, etc., by which 'prayers' were counted.

BEAGLES, which are often confused with Harriers, are the smallest kind of hound, and are famed for their keen scent and perseverance.

BEANS are valuable food for man and beast. They were regarded as sacred by the Greeks and Romans, and were used for voting by ballot. They grow best on heavy land, and their long roots prefer the deep soil of an alluvial country like Egypt. Their use for voting has survived in the curious "Bean King's Festival" on Twelfth Night.

BEARS rely more on strength than cunning, and are generally content with vegetable food, to get which they can show extraordinary activity both in swimming and in climbing. In Greece they were sacred to Diana, and they figure prominently in the folk-lore of Northern Europe. They are widely distributed in cold and temperate regions, and the commonest kinds are the brown, which was found in Scotland up to the end of the 11th century; the black, which is a native of North America; the grizzly, which is much more fierce and carnivorous and a much less active climber than any of the others, the sloth of Southern Asia, and the Polar. B. baiting by dogs has been a favourite 'sport' in many countries, especially in England from the time of Henry II. to that of the Stuarts. It was finally made illegal in 1835.

BEARDS are usually a distinctive sign of manhood, but there are instances of women with real beards, *e.g.* Margaret of Parma. They are generally luxuriant in the Keltic and Slav races, and almost absent amongst the Red men. All Moslems, who swear by the golden beard of the Prophet, are very particular about their B., which are often dyed red to imitate the colour recommended by Mahomet, from hatred of the Persian black B. The fashion of soldiers not wearing a beard originated in an order of Alexander the Great, whose soldiers were often caught by their beards by enemies in battle. Among the Teutons the loss of the beard was the sign of degradation till the 12th century, and the Normans compelled the conquered English to shave, but afterwards began to wear beards themselves. In the time of the Tudors beards were worn of all sorts of shapes, and were satirized by the Water-poet Taylor:—

> Some seem as they were starched stiff and fine,
> Like to the bristles of some angry swine;
> Some cut and pruned to a quickset hedge,
> Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
> Some round, some mowed like stubble, some stark
> Some sharp stiletto-fashion, dagger-like. [bare,

The latter is perpetuated in Vandyke's portraits of Charles I. Among the clergy there has been great diversity of custom about beards. For instance, all the popes from 1523 to 1691 wore beards, and the Eastern Church clergy still wear them; but the Anglican Church clergy have largely discarded them, though the more rigidly Protestant Churches retain them almost universally. Side-whiskers are peculiarly English.

BEATON, the infamous cardinal, was born in 1494, and murdered in 1546 for having burnt Wishart, the celebrated Protestant preacher. He was a determined foe of England and Protestantism, and a great scoundrel.

BEAUFORT, CARDINAL, was probably the richest man in Europe in the reign of Henry V. He was also an enlightened, merciful, and patriotic statesman, and did much to help the nation in the troublous days of the House of Lancaster.

BEAUMARCHAIS, DE, the name assumed by Pierre Augustus Caron, who was the greatest French comic dramatist next to Molière. Born in Paris in 1732, son of a watchmaker, taught the harp to the daughters of Louis XV. His first famous work was *Memoires du Sieur Beaumarchais par lui-meme.* Later he wrote two comedies, *Le Barbier de Seville ou le Precaution*

*Inutile*, and *La Folle Journee ou le Mariage de Figaro*. The connection of the latter work with the French journal of to-day—*Le Figaro*—is obvious.

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. Two of the greatest dramatists of the Elizabethan era. Beaumont was at Oxford and then at the Inner Temple. He was an associate of Ben Jonson's. He was born in 1584, and Fletcher in 1579. The latter was a Cambridge man. The distinguishing feature of his verses is the frequency of double or feminine endings. Their greatest works are *Philaster* and *The Maid's Tragedy*, but there are finer passages in *The Two Noble Kinsmen* by Fletcher and Shakespeare. Beaumont only wrote the *Masque* alone, but Fletcher wrote eleven plays after his friend's death.

BEAUTY SHOWS have been held several times in various places, *e.g.* by the late Phineas Barnum (see above), but the most famous is probably the one held by Messrs. Pears in 1889, when there were several thousand competitors. These were gradually reduced by elimination until only four were left to receive the leading prizes—£50, £25, £10, and £5. At the famous beauty show at Nice the first prize was only £40. At Vienna a *male* beauty show was held, at which the judges were 14 ladies. The first prize went to a wine merchant, and the second to a man with a moustache 20 inches long.

BEAVER, a kind of squirrel, usually 2½ ft. in length, and nearly 1 ft. in height. Its ears are short and scaly, and admit of being folded so as to almost close the opening. They are found in Russia and Poland, in Siberia, and in America. They feed principally upon the bark of trees, and so store up quantities of wood for winter use. They are social animals, but occasionally males are found living alone, apparently expelled from a colony for misbehaviour. The beaver-lodge is a wonderful structure. There are three kinds —the island lodge, the lodge built on the bank of a stream or pond, and the lake lodge. The dimensions are sometimes 8 ft. in diameter, and 2 or 3 ft. in height. Beavers can cut down a tree 10 inches in diameter, roll it to the water's edge, and float it to their lodge, and anchor it. They have also been known to make a dam 1530 ft. long, and they can construct waterways or canals. The Indians think they are immortal.

BECHUANAS, people inhabiting Bechuanaland in South Africa, and they also occupy a portion of the Transvaal. They have been under British protection since 1884, except north of lat. 22° S. They are enemies of the Matabele race and the Boers. They are the most civilized nation of South Africa. The Kuruman Mission of the London Society has done them much good.

BECKET, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury, born 1118, was the son of a wealthy London merchant. He learned arithmetic in his father's counting house, which fitted him for the office of Chancellor, and he learned French, the language of the Courts of Europe, by studying theology at Paris. He became Chancellor in 1155, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He quarrelled with Henry II. because the King wished all cases to be tried by civil law, whereas he wished ecclesiastics to have a court of their own. He was defeated in his wishes, and murdered in 1170 while in Canterbury Cathedral. People used to make pilgrimages to his tomb to be cured of their ailments, but it was found out later that the tomb did not contain his bones. They had been removed with his mitre and other appurtenances elsewhere.

BED. In Persia everyone sleeps on a mat, which in summer is laid on the roof of the house. In India beds are raised 4 ft. from the ground, to avoid the insects. The Greek and Roman beds were similar to modern ones. Anglo-Saxon beds were wooden benches fixed in recesses, the bedding being a sackful of straw. In the 13th century beds were similar to those now used, but feather beds were not generally used till the 15th century, and the old "four-poster" was introduced in the following century. Birmingham is the centre of the bedstead trade. In 1849, 400 metallic bedsteads were made in a week. In 1865 there were 5000, and in 1885 there were 20,000. There are hair, straw, and spring mattresses. The largest B. in the world is Sarah Bernhardt's, which is 15 ft. broad. The Great B. of Ware, which is now at Rye House, is 12 ft. square, and can accommodate 2 dozen persons at once. It is of oak, dated 1463, and is said to have belonged to Warwick the kingmaker. A still bigger bed is mentioned in the Bible, as belonging to Og, King of Bashan—about 84 square feet.

BED OF JUSTICE, the seat occupied by the French Monarch in Parliament. It was used last by Louis XVI. at Versailles in 1787, when the whole Parliament was arrested and confined in different parts of the country.

BEDCHAMBER, Lords of the, are twelve officers of the royal British household, who wait in turn upon the sovereign. There are also B. grooms of the bedchamber, who do the same. The groom of the stole is at the head of them. These offices are performed by ladies when a queen reigns.

BEDDGELERT, the grave of Llewellyn's hound, is in Carnarvonshire.

BEDE, THE VENERABLE, was born in 670 A.D., and was the greatest scholar, theologian, and historian of ancient times. He went to the Benedictine Abbey at Monkwearmouth when he was an orphan of seven years old, but ultimately went to the Monastery at Jarrow, where he died. He translated St. John's gospel into Anglo-Saxon, and died just after finishing the last sentence. His most valuable book is the *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*.

BEDFORD, JOHN, Duke of, third son of Henry IV., born about 1389. He was Protector of the Realm during the infancy of Henry VI., in whose reign he defeated the French several times. He fought against Joan of Arc. He purchased, and removed to London, the Royal Library of Paris, in which there were 900 books.

BEDFORD LEVEL, in the Fen district, on the East of England. Probably was a forest in the time of the Romans, who cut the trees down to form embankments and made it a fertile, inhabited region. It receives the waters of 9 counties. Many attempts have been made, at great cost, to drain the district. A permanent coffer-dam of pile work has been constructed to shut off the tidal waters, over which siphon pipes have been laid to let off the flood-waters.

BEDLAM was originally Bethlehem, a London lunatic asylum, founded in 1247 at Bishopsgate, as a priory first. The patients were shamefully treated in those days, being shown to the public like wild beasts. The hospital was transferred to its present site, St. George's Fields, Lambeth, in 1815.

BEDOUINS are Arabs whose central habitation is the desert of Arabia, though they spread into the Egyptian and Syrian deserts in ancient times, and also to Mesopotamia and Chaldea. They are hospitable, though they lead solitary, precarious lives, but they have violent passions and love robbery. They believe in one God, but have little religion. They have intellectual capabilities, but are very ignorant. Bigamy is rare, and polygamy hardly known, but divorce is common amongst them. They live on their herds, vegetables, rice, honey, locusts, and lizards. Custom is their law, and each tribesman is his own executive.

BEE. This was probably the first insect which gained any attention from humanity. Aristotle, Virgil, and Pliny mention bees, and at the Renaissance they were studied. There hives must not face sunward, or they will come out in the winter to sun themselves and get frozen. The ordinary hive contains a queen bee (the mother of the next brood), the males or drones, and the army of workers or undeveloped females. Bees feed mostly on the nectar and pollen of flowers. Their cells hang perpendicularly from the hive, and are used for storing honey and as cradles for the young. Each 'comb' consists of a double row of cells. There is a marvellous accuracy in the formation. The bees drop poison into the cells containing honey, which keeps it from fermenting. Sir John Lubbock is the great authority on the subject. The death's-head moth is their great enemy. They exclude it now by a barrier of wax and propolis. They often pull down and re-build bad workmanship,

and show much intelligence in their mode of working. There are solitary, social, and honey bees. A pound weight of bees contains about 5000 of them.

BEECH. The Common Beech forms whole forests in many parts of Europe. Its bark is smooth and grey, and has knobs in it. Grass does not grow at all well under it, as it has not got deep roots; and the wood being brittle and liable to rot when exposed to the air, it is of little use to the house-carpenter; but when kept under water it is very durable. It is used for chairs, tables, wooden bowls, carpenters' tools, etc. Berkhampstead is noted for its trade in beech turnery ware. In France it is used for sabots. It makes good charcoal, and the ashes yield much good potash. Beechmast tastes like a walnut, and can be eaten (when the poison has been dried out of it) by pigs, poultry, and cattle, but not by horses. It yields a quantity of oil when pressed. Cocoa is sometimes adulterated with it. Beeches grow from 90 to 100 ft. in Britain. The finest is at Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian. The tree is found in Asia and North America, and in the latter country is called the White Beech. In Britain we have the Copper Beech. In the Falkland Islands the beech is used for roofing houses.

BEECHER, HARRIET ELIZABETH (Mrs. Beecher Stowe), was born in 1811, and was the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which helped to bring the slave trade into disrepute. She and her sister had a school at Cincinnati, Ohio, near the slave state of Kentucky, and there she saw what misery the slaves endured.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD, was born in 1813. He was a graduate of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and studied Theology under his father at Lane Theological Seminary. Then he preached at Lawrenceburg, and afterwards at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana. He was also identified with the anti-slavery crusade. In 1847 he came to a church in Brooklyn, New York, where he attracted immense congregations. He wrote *Star Papers* (published in his own paper, *The Independent*) and many sermons and addresses.

BEEF is one of the words which distinguish the 'indoor' influence of the Normans from the 'outdoor' influence of the Saxons. The Norman beef is the Saxon ox, as the Norman pork is the Saxon pig, and the Norman mutton is the Saxon sheep.

BEEF-EATER. Members of the Yeomen of the Guard are called Beef-eaters. They formed part of the train of royalty in the reign of Henry VII. The word has been regarded as a corruption of buffetier or beaufetier, one who attends the buffet. Henry VIII. is said to have made them dress in thick quilted costumes, so that they would look as fat as he did.

BEELZEBUB, 'the god of flies,' or more correctly written, Beelzebul, 'lord of the dunghill.' It is a corruption of Baal, whom the Philistines worshipped at Ekron.

BEER is a drink made from an infusion of malted barley which has been boiled with hops and allowed to ferment. A similar drink was drunk in Egypt at least 3000 years before the Christian era. The Romans introduced it into Britain. It is much more wholesome than spirits. The female hops only are used by the brewer. The hop was probably first used for brewing in the 15th century. In the United Kingdom 27,500,000 barrels are produced, and 26·27 gallons per head are drunk in the year. Between 1880 and 1886 there was a great decrease in the number of licensed brewers, but the amount of beer produced was practically the same. Mr. Gladstone's beer-tax, levied in 1880, was the cause of the decrease in the number of those brewers.

BEER-MONEY was a payment to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the English army. It was established in 1800, and consisted of one penny a day to troops on home service, in lieu of beer and spirits. It was continued as additional pay till 1873, when the stopping of rations was abolished, and the beer-money was included in the pay proper.

BEERSHEBA means "the well of swearing," so called because of Abraham's covenant with Abimelech, the Philistine king. It was situated on the Southern border of Palestine, and formed the limit of the Israelites' dominion in the south. Two of its wells are still nearly full of water, but the place is in ruins.

BEESWING is a filmy crust of tartar formed, after a length of time, in port and some other wines. It is so called from its resemblance to a bee's wing.

BEET. The common beet is a native of the shores of the Mediterranean, but it is now cultivated very widely in gardens and fields as food for man and cattle. It has large roots, from which sugar is extracted. It forms a favourite pickle, and also vegetable. It is more nutritive than any other cultivated root, except the potato. When the juice is pressed out of the root, it may be used instead of malt. The leaves of the white beet are used like spinach; and the leaves of the sea beet are used, in Ireland, for food. The quantity of beetroot sugar made in 1889-1890 was 3,600,000 tons. In 1881, Germany sent 2353 tons of raw beet sugar to the United States. In that country 9·26 cwts. of beet produce 1 cwt. of sugar. A large proportion of the saccharine matter of the sugar cane is glucose, and therefore useless for sugar, whereas in beet there is little or no glucose at all; consequently, importation of the tropical sugar has diminished.

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN, was born at Bonn in 1770. He was soundly taught by his father and two court-organists, but was not precocious. He wrote his first symphony at the age of 31, though he began extempore playing in his 21st year. In 1792 he went to study under Haydn. It has been said that Beethoven has 3 styles. He began by writing as his forerunners wrote; then gradually his own genius asserted itself and made his music broader, stronger, and more coloured; and lastly, troubles and the approach of his end brought a spiritual sentiment into it. His nature and his deafness drove his goodness inwards, so that it must be sought for in his music. His Sonatas, Concertos, String Quartettes, and Symphonies are too numerous and too widely known to need enumeration.

BEETLE. This insect, when young, has a caterpillar-like form and usually six legs. There are about 100,000 different species. Most beetles are voracious and act as scavengers. They remain concealed during daylight, and rarely take to flight. Their food varies from hard wood to soft fruit. They are found on land, in water, on plants, among stones, in the ground, and in wood, in which they drill holes. Fossil beetles are found embedded in amber.

BEG is a Turkish title, now called Bey (lord), and it is given to superior military officers and to distinguished foreigners. Its import being vague, every conceited young Turk allows himself to be addressed by the title. 'Beglerbeg,' or more properly Beilerbegi, meaning 'lord of lords,' is given as a title to the governor of a province.

BEGUM is a feminine title corresponding to Beg, and is equivalent to our 'princess.' It is an Indian honour conferred on the mothers, sisters, or wives of native rulers. The Begum of Oudh is well known in Indian history.

BEHEMOTH is a word of Egyptian origin. It is the name of a large four-footed beast referred to once in the Scriptures, in the Book of Job. Gesenius proves that the description is most suitable to the hippopotamus, though some people have suggested the elephant.

BEHRING, or BERING, VITUS, was born in 1680, and was a famous navigator. He entered the navy of Peter the Great at an early age, and won renown in the wars with Sweden. In 1728 he sailed from Kamchatka, whither he had led an expedition, and he spent some years exploring the coasts of Kamchatka, Okhotsk, and Northern Siberia. In 1741 he sailed for America, but sickness and storms obliged him to return, and he was wrecked on the desert island of Avatcha, where he died.

BEIT is an Arabic word meaning 'house,' 'abode,' or 'place.' The equivalent in Hebrew is *Beth*. In Arabic we have *Beit-al-Haram*, 'the house of the sanctuary,' and in Hebrew *Beth-el*, 'house of God.'

BEKKER, IMMANUEL, was a scholar noted for his

recensions of the texts of Greek classics. He was born in 1785, and became Professor of Philology in 1811. He studied at Halle, where he died in 1871. The writers included in these recensions are Plato, Aristotle, Thucydides, Aristophanes, and others.

BEL AND THE DRAGON is an apocryphal book of the Old Testament, originally appended to the book of Daniel. It first appears in the Septuagint, and the Jewish Church does not seem to have accepted it as inspired; nor is there proof that any Hebrew or Chaldee version of the story ever existed. However, in 1546 the Council of Trent declared it to be canonical. It seems to have been written as a warning against idolatry.

BELFRY, from the Old French *berfrei*, is literally 'a place of safety.' Originally it was a kind of movable tower used in sieges for defence. It came to mean a watch-tower or alarm bell-tower, and later any tower where a bell was hung. The belfry usually forms a part of the church, but it is detached from it at Evesham, Beccles, and Berkeley in England, and frequently in Italy. When the church was built in a hollow, the belfry was sometimes put on a height near, as at St. Feve and elsewhere in Cornwall, and at Ardclach and Auldbar in Scotland. When the boroughs became important, they used the bells to call the burghers together for council or action. At a later date they were part of the town-house, as at Glasgow and Aberdeen, St. Quentin aud Douai, and at Brussels. The belfry in Bruges is 353 ft. high and has a carillon of 48 bells, regarded as the finest in Europe. It has been immortalized in Longfellow's poems.

BELIEF is an opinion upon which a man acts. It is a state of trust in and reliance on a person or a principle, and therefore should not be applied to things we *know*. It should not be used of facts which have been proved by personal experience, nor of principles of which the opposite implies absurdity. Belief may admit of all degress of confidence from the merest suspicion to the fullest assurance.

BELL. The best substance from which bells are formed has been proved to be bronze—a mixture of copper and tin. The proportions of the metals often differ, but for centuries the ratio of 2 to 1 was accepted. Later the tendency has been to increase the proportion of copper, which is stated to be in the ratio of 13 to 4 to the tin. Silver is always injurious to the tone of any bell. The pitch of a bell is regulated by the thickness of the striking place in proportion to the diameter, the ratio being about 1 to 12 in a bell of 10 cwt. From the earliest ages cymbals and handbells were used in religious ceremonies In Egypt the festivals of Isis were celebrated with the sound of the *sistra*. Aaron and other High Priests of the Jews wore golden bells on their vestments. The Greeks used bells in camps and garrison; and the Romans used them to announce the bathing hour. Specimens of handbells, which are believed to be as old as the 6th century, are still preserved in Great Britain, the most remarkable being St. Patrick's, called "The Bell of St. Patrick's Will." The largest bell in the world is the Great Bell, Monarch or Czar Bell, of Moscow. It weighs 198 tons, being 19 ft. high and 60 ft. round the rim. It was cast in 1653, and came cracked out of the foundry, so it was never hung. The largest bell in use is another in Moscow, weighing 128 tons. The new Great Bell at St. Paul's, cast in 1881, weighs 17½ tons, and is the largest in the United Kingdom. From olden times bells have been associated with the services of the Christian Church, and they were consecrated by a baptismal service, received names, had sponsors, were sprinkled with water, and covered with a white garment like infants. This is still done in Roman Catholic countries. The curfew-bell is rung in many parts of England and Scotland to this day. The number of *changes* that can be rung on a peal of bells is the *factorial* of the number of bells. Thus 4 bells allow 24, and 8 bells 40, 320. A bell costs from £6 to £9 per hundredweight. Bells were not used in dwelling-houses till Queen Anne's reign. Now electric bells have superseded those pulled by wires.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. "To curse by bell, book, and candle" is a phrase which refers to a form of excommunication in the Romish Church, which ended with these words: "Do—to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell."

BELL, HENRY, introduced steam navigation into Europe. He was born at Linlithgow in 1767. As early as 1786 he seems to have considered the possibility of applying steam to navigation. In 1812 he launched the *Comet*, a vessel 40 feet long, on the river Clyde. It had an engine constructed by himself, and was the first vessel of the kind that sailed in European waters successfully.

BELLEROPHON was the name of the ship which carried Napoleon into exile. The sailors corrupted the name into 'Billy Ruffian,' as they corrupted 'God encompasses' into 'Goat and Compasses.'

BELLEROPHON was a Greek prince, the son of King Glaucus, and his wife Eurymede. Other accounts say that he was Neptune's son.

BELLINI. There were several painters of this name, of whom one of the most famous is Gentile Bellini. He was a portrait painter, and his processional groups are noted for their fine architectural perspective. "Preaching of St. Mark" is his most famous picture. His brother, who is more celebrated, is Giovanni Bellini, who was the founder of the older Venetian school. His best works are altar pieces, and they are considered some of the best products of religious art in the world. "Blood of the Redeemer," which he painted, was bought for the National Gallery in 1887. Titian was his pupil.

BELLONA was the goddess of war among the Romans, probably a Sabine divinity, and was represented as armed with a bloody scourge and as inspiring her votaries to enthusiasm in war. Her priests were styled Bellonarii, and at their festivals they used to gash their own arms and offer their blood to her. Appius Claudius vowed a temple to her, which was erected in the Campus Martius.

BELSHAZZAR is the name of a Babylonian prince mentioned in the Book of Daniel as being the last Chaldean King of Babylon. He was slain when the Medes and Persians captured that city.

BELTS AND BELTING. Flexible belts for the transmission of motion in machinery are made of leather, india-rubber, woven hair, cotton, gutta-percha, canvas, and other materials. Sometimes two or more of these are combined with wire. The valuable qualities in a belt are—(1) Proper grip of the surface of the pulley, (2) Power to resist strain, (3) Impossibility of stretching, (4) Durability. Leather belts are most lasting when tanned with oak, but American hemlock spruce is used. One of the largest leather belts yet made was for a paper mill in Delaware. It was 186 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and weighed 2212 lbs. When carefully made, these belts will last 30 years in daily use. Leather chain belting is used for driving dynamos for electric lighting, and for other purposes. India-rubber belting is mostly employed in the States, but cotton belting is employed in both England and America. Some of it is waterproof.

BEN, or BEINN, the Gaelic and Irish form of a Keltic word, signifies 'mountain' or 'mountain *head*.' It occurs in many places in the British Isles, and also on the continent.

BENEDICT is the name of 14 Popes, of whom the most worthy was Benedict XIV. (Prospero Lambertini). He was a learned man, and, when he began his pontificate in 1740, he founded chairs of physics, chemistry, and mathematics in Rome. He also caused the best English and French books to be translated into Italian.

BENEDICT, ST., founded the Western Monachism. He had a luxurious home, but at the age of fourteen he went to live in a cavern for three years; and, while there, he became famous. Wealthy Romans placed their sons under his care, so that he was able to found twelve monasteries, one being on Monte Cassino, near Naples. It became one of the richest in Italy. In 515 he wrote his *Regula Monachorum*, which became the rule of all Western Monachism.

BENEDICTINES was the name given to the followers of St. Benedict. There are about 800 of their monasteries now. There have been various orders, such as the Cistercians, those of Camaldoti, and Vallom-

brosa, the Silvestrines and the Celestines. In the United Kingdom in 1881 there were eight Benedictine Monasteries and eight Nunneries. Hospitality and other works of mercy, corporal and spiritual, are strongly inculcated in their rules.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES are associations for mutual benefit, chiefly among the working classes, and are called also Friendly Societies (*q.v.*).

BENGAL LIGHT, or Blue Light, is a bright signal-light, used at sea in time of ship-wreck; and in ordinary pyrotechny for illuminating a district of country. It is a preparation of nitre, sulphur, and the black sulphide of antimony, in the proportion of 6, 2, and 1. It is reduced to fine powder which, when kindled, bursts into rapid and vivid combustion. As the fumes are poisonous, the light cannot be used in an inclosed space.

BENJAMIN. The name means 'Son of the right hand,' and it was given to Jacob's youngest child. He was the eponymous founder of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The Apostle Paul was a Benjamite.

BENNETT, SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE, Mus. Doc., D.C.L., was born in 1816. He was a great English pianist and composer who studied at the Royal Academy, London, for ten years, and finished his musical education at Leipzic. He was elected Professor of Music at Cambridge in 1856, and in 1868 he became Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He showed his individuality most in his pianoforte compositions, of which the chief are four concertos, capriccio with orchestra, two sonatas, and several studies. Since Mendelssohn and Schumann recognized him, he has been for some time the only well-known representative of English music on the continent, until lately.

BENSON, EDWARD WHITE, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1829, and died in 1897. He graduated at Cambridge as a first-class and senior optime, and then became Head Master at Rugby. He took the same post at Wellington in 1858, and in 1875 became Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In 1876 he became Bishop of Truro, where he raised funds for a cathedral, and in 1882 he succeeded Dr. Tait as Primate of all England, which office he held till his death. He was succeeded by Dr. Temple.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, was the son of a London attorney. At the age of twelve he entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1763. Eventually he became the best critic of legislation and government in his day. He wrote *A Fragment on Government*, *The Hard Labour Bill* (a pamphlet), and *Rationale of Punishments and Rewards*. In the two last he did more than any other writer of his time to make the theory of punishments more rational, by the consideration of their kinds and effects, their real objects and the conditions of their efficiency. He was the philosophic pioneer of Liberalism and Radicalism to a certain extent.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, first Earl of Portland, was, from boyhood, the friend of William III., and was descended from a noble family who migrated from the Palatinate to Gelderland in the 14th century. After the coronation of William III. and Mary he was made a peer.

William Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke of Portland, was twice Prime Minister. He was also Home Secretary under Pitt. He was born in 1738, and died in 1807.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck was made the first Governor-General of India in 1833. He advocated several useful reforms before his death in 1839.

Lord George Bentinck was a sportsman and leader of the Protectionists. He was member for Lyme-Regis. He was born in 1802, and died in 1892.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, was the son of a yeomen in the West Riding of Yorkshire. After four years at Wakefield Grammar School, he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became Head Master of the Spalding Grammar School in Lincolnshire, and finally Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The *Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris* established his reputation in Europe. The principles of historical criticism were unknown before this book was written. As Master of Trinity he was arrogant and rapacious, and provoked numberless quarrels, but he edited various classics.

BEOWULF is the name of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem which consists of 6356 short alliterative lines, and which is the oldest large poem in the Teutonic tongue. It relates the heroic deeds of Beowulf, prince of the Geatas, who resembles King Offa, though the former is really a mythical character.

BERANGER, PIERRE JEAN DE, was the greatest French song-writer. He was recognized as the lyrical champion of the opposers of the Bourbons. He wrote for the working classes, and was very popular with them. He has been compared to Burns, but has not the Scottish poet's humour or passion. His songs are vivacious, light in movement, seemingly unstudied in the grace of workmanship, and well worthy of their popularity.

BERBERS, the name generally given to the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Barbary and the northern portion of the Great Desert. It is either derived from their supposed ancester Ber, or from the Greek and Roman term Barbari. They call themselves Amázigh, Masigh, Mazys, etc., according to locality and whether singular or plural. These tribes are the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of Northern Africa. Till the 11th century they inhabited most of the southern coast of the Mediterranean, but afterwards they were driven to the Atlas Mountains. They are warlike and cruel. They live in clay huts and tents, but in the largest villages have stone houses. They work the iron and lead mines in the Atlas Mountains, and make swords, guns, and gunpowder.

BERENICE was the name of several celebrated women in the house of Ptolemy. There were also two Jewish Berenices, one niece of Herod the Great, and one daughter of Agrippa I. After the capture of Jerusalem, the latter went to Rome, and Titus would have married her but for the opposition of the people.

BERESFORD, WILLIAM CARR BERESFORD, Viscount, General, was born in 1768. He bore a conspicuous part in the reconquest of the Cape and the capture of Buenos Ayres. In 1809 he commanded the Portuguese army, and effectively improved its discipline. He defeated Soult at Albuera, was present at Badajoz and Salamanca, and in the Wellington administration he was Master-General of the Ordnance. He died in 1854.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, Bishop of Cloyne, is a historical figure in the 18th century on account of his self-sacrificing philanthropy and his genius. He was born in 1685, near Kilkenny. At the age of eleven he went to the Duke of Ormond's School, and from there to Trinity College, Dublin, where he stayed thirteen years. His three books — *Essay towards a New Theory of Vision*, *Treatise on the Principles of Human Knowledge*, and *Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*—set in motion a train of speculation which still moves human thought on the ultimate questions of our life and its surroundings. His 'new principle,' that the world which we see and can touch, is not an abstract independent substance, but is the very world that is presented to our senses—was for a long time misconstrued as the paradox that matter has no perceivable existence. Berkeley tried to persuade the House of Commons to allow a grant for the building of a college at the Bermudas, but the consent unwillingly given was afterwards withdrawn. While waiting at Rhode Island for that consent, he wrote *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher*, the most finished of his works.

BERLIOZ was a French musical composer of eccentric genius, who was born in 1803. He studied first at Paris and then at Rome. In 1838 he met Paganini, who was so favourably impressed with him that he gave him 20,000 francs, which enabled Berlioz to travel. In 1855 he became conductor of the New Philharmonic Society in London. Sir Charles Hallé (then Mr. Hallé) produced his *Damnation de Faust* in 1880, at Manchester, and at the Crystal Palace Mr. Manns has familiarized English audiences with the masterpieces of this composer. His *Faust* has made its way into the répertoire of all the best English Choral Societies. He put his best work into his *Te Deum*. He wrote a well-known treatise on

orchestration, which has been translated into English. The orchestration in *Romeo et Juliette* is wonderfully delicate.

BERNARD, ST., was one of the most noted theologians of the Middle Ages. He was born in 1091, and entered the Cistercian Monastery at the age of 22, and finally became Abbot of Clairvaux Monastery. Pope Alexander III. canonized him in 1174, 21 years after his death. He founded more than 70 monasteries. He drew up the statutes of the Knights Templars in 1128. The influence he had, and the reverence felt for him, gave him great power in the political movements of the time. He was one of the greatest of the Latin hymn-writers.

BERNHARDT, ROSINE, called Sarah, is a great French actress. She was born in 1844. She gained prizes for both tragedy and comedy at the Paris Conservatoire, but she won her fame by her impersonation of the 'Queen of Spain' in *Ruy Blas*, and of 'Zanetto' in *Passant*. In 1882 she married a Greek actor, M. Jacques Daria, or d'Amala, from whom she was soon divorced. She is probably the greatest tragedienne since Rachel, and in comedy her acting is most finished. She is also an artist. (See BED above.)

BERYL is a mineral very like the emerald, except that its colour is yellowish, greenish-yellow, or blue, instead of rich green. It is found mostly in veins that traverse granite or gneiss, or embedded in granite, and sometimes in alluvial soil formed from such rocks. Finer varieties occur in crystals similar to those of emerald, and the coarser varieties are also found crystallized, but massive. The mountains of Aberdeenshire and of Mourne in Ireland, yield precious beryl; and it is found in parts of the United States, Brazil, Ceylon, and Siberia. It is less valuable than the emerald, and is used as a magic crystal.

BESANT, SIR WALTER, a well-known novelist, was born in 1838. He studied at King's College, London, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1871 he entered into literary partnership with James Rice. *The Golden Butterfly* was one of the most popular of the books written by the two together, and *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, which was written after the death of Mr. Rice, has had a great sale. As a writer of fiction, Sir W. Besant shows direct knowledge of various phases of life, grasp of character, and constructive skill. The distinguishing feature of his novels is the interplay of fancy and healthy realism.

BESSEMER, SIR HENRY, was born in 1813. He has been a prolific inventor. His process for making steel raised the annual production from 50,000 tons by the older processes to 1,600,000 tons in a few years. This steel averages £10 a ton, whereas the former kinds averaged £50 a ton, though of course they were finer than his.

BETHLEHEM means the 'house of bread.' It was the birthplace of Jesus and of King David. It is now an unwalled village of white stone houses, about six miles south of Jerusalem. The population is wholly Christian. The Convent of the Nativity was built by the Empress Helena, but destroyed, and then rebuilt probably by the Crusaders. Within it is the Church of the Nativity, built like a cross, and below which is a crypt where the child Jesus is said to have been born. The manger is in a low recess cut in the rock.

BETTING may be termed a craze in England, for race-courses and race-meetings give so many opportunities for it that more people bet now than ever. The betting world consists of two divisions of people—bookmakers and backers. Betting has probably existed ever since there was anything to bet about, but in the early history of horse-racing (the chief opportunity for betting) there were no professional bookmakers. William Ogden first made a science of it in 1793. Betting houses were forbidden in 1853, but the act did not extend to Scotland, so the bookmakers removed chiefly to Glasgow. A betting apparatus called the 'Pari-Mutuel' was introduced into France about 1865, and found its way to England three years later. It is a large frame with a number of purse-like receptacles in it, each one being devoted to a separate horse. It differs from ordinary gambling, as there are no regular odds against any of the starters. The biggest bet on record is that of the late Mr. Davies, who laid Mr. Clark £100,000 to £1000 against each of the three horses that he was running in the 'Derby' of 1856. It is said that about £30,000,000 a year change hands in Australia through betting transactions.

BEWICK, THOMAS, was born in 1753. He practically revived the art of wood engraving. His *History of Quadrupeds*, issued in 1790, established his reputation as an engraver. The woodcuts in that book were chiefly done in the evenings, after the day's work was over. His father was a farmer and lessee of a colliery, so Bewick had to earn his own living. His best work was done in the *History of Birds*, published in 1797. Collections of his water-colours, drawings, and woodcuts are in the British Museum.

BIBLE. The Greek word means 'The Books,' which is significant of the importance which was attached to the writings. The Bible consists of two chief parts, (1) the Old Testament, (2) the New Testament. The Old Testament is chiefly connected with the literature of Israel, but it is divided into three parts, (1) the Law, (2) the Prophets, (3) Miscellaneous Writings. The oldest prophecy is probably that of Amos. The prophets are the exponents of two high ideas, (1) that Jehovah alone is God of Israel, a doctrine which really meant that he was the only God; (2) that he was a moral and spiritual being who could only be worshipped truly in spirit.

According to the Massoretic view, the Psalms, Job, and Proverbs are the only strictly poetical books in the Bible. The miscellaneous writings are the expressions of devotion and religious reflection. To the devotional the Psalms belong; to the reflective, Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes.

The Hebrew text was originally purely consonantal. The complete vocalized and punctuated Hebrew text, as now printed, is called the Massoretic text. It has to be purified by means of versions and manuscripts, though they are all very similar.

The apocryphal literature may be divided into four classes—(1) Historical writings, *e.g.* the Maccabees; (2) Hortatory stories, *e.g.* Tobit, Judith; (3) Poetical writings, *e.g.* Psalter of Solomon; (4) Prophetical writings in imitation of the Book of Daniel, *e.g.* Book of Enoch, Apocalypse of Baruch.

The origin of the Gospels is difficult to discover. The Epistles were written before them as occasional writings. Our Lord left no written words behind, and the disciples 'preached' the word. By continual intercourse they would probably arrive at a certain fixed tradition of Christ's life and sayings, and this would probably be put in writing after the lapse of some years. The Gospel of St. John dates later than the others, and is entirely independent and personal.

The Canon of New Testament believers was at first (1) the Old Testament, (2) the words and commands of Christ, and it remained so till the 2nd century. All the gospels and epistles were evidently known to the Apostolic Fathers, judging from their allusions to and quotations from them. The New Testament was published first in 1522, but there was an English version of part of the Bible, written partly by Wyclif, published about 1382. The first complete version was that of Miles Coverdale, published in 1535.

The ancient versions of the Old Testament from the original text are: The Septuagint, Syriac, Chaldee, and the Latin. Those of the New Testament from the Greek are Syriac (in several editions), Latin (in several editions), Egyptian, Ethiopic, and Gothic. Early in the Middle Ages translations of portions of the Bible were rendered in many western languages, but they were chiefly explanatory paraphrases.

BIBLE SOCIETY is an association which is occupied in spreading the Scriptures. Probably the first was founded in 1710 by Baron Hildebrand von Canstein, at Halle. The impulse of forming Bible Societies came from England, where one was formed for the distribution of Bibles amongst soldiers and sailors. In 1802 the British and Foreign Bible Society was formed. The Religious Tract Society is another,

and in 1861 the National Bible Society of Scotland was formed. The British and Foreign Bible Society (which devotes more than one-half of its expenditure to diffusing the authorized English version of the Bible) is the most important; and then the American Bible Society which was founded in 1816. There are numerous Bible Societies in Germany, and one in Russia at St. Petersburg.

BILL in Natural History is the horny, lipless, and toothless jaw of a bird. The upper and lower portions are generally equal; but in birds of prey the upper is longer. The bill is not sensitive, as a rule, the distribution of nerves being restricted to the base of the upper part of it, except in the case of the woodpecker and in all aquatic birds. No living birds have teeth, but traces of toothed birds still exist. Parrots certainly must once have had teeth. The bill is used for seizing and dividing food, for fighting, preening, nest-building, etc. It is soft in birds which peck their food out of mud, hardest in those which live on seeds, fruits, and flesh, and sharpest in birds of prey. It is longest in marsh birds, widest in those which catch flying insects and in fishing birds, and shortest in the graminivorous. The bill of the humming-bird corresponds in length with the depth of the flower-tube it visits.

BILL-BROKERS are people who are skilled in the money-market, rates of exchange, and the state of mercantile and personal credit. They engage, on their own account or that of their employers, in the purchase and sale of promissory notes, and foreign and inland bills of exchange. They must be distinguished from discount-brokers, who discount or advance the amount of bills of exchange and notes which are not yet due, on faith of the credit of the parties to the bill. A bill-broker might purchase a doubtful bill, and discount it by means of his personal credit.

BILL OF HEALTH is a certificate signed by consuls or other proper authorities, delivered to masters of ships when they leave places which are suspected of being subject to infectious diseases. A *clean* bill implies that, when the ship sailed, no infectious disorder was known to exist. A *suspected* or *touched* bill implies that there were rumours of such a disorder, and a *foul* bill, or the absence of a clean bill, implies that the ship sailed from an infected place.

BILL OF LADING is a receipt from a ship's captain to the shipper undertaking to deliver goods—on payment of freight—to some person whose name is expressed or endorsed thereon by the shipper; and the delivery of this receipt—apart from the actual delivery of the goods—suffices to transfer to the party named, or to any one else whose name he has endorsed therein, the property in such goods. The bill mentions the name of the master, destination of the ship, goods, consignee, and the rate of freight.

BILLETING, or CANTONING, is a way of feeding and lodging soldiers and their horses by quartering them on the inhabitants of a town. It is a system much resorted to, as it obviates the necessity of carrying food and camp equipments. Food, drink, bed, and facility for cleaning arms and accoutrements may be demanded for the soldier, and also accommodation for his horse.

BILLIARDS. The word is probably derived from the old Fr. *billard*, 'a stick with a curved end.' The origin of the game is uncertain. It was brought into fashion by Louis XIV. (17th century), who was recommended to take exercise after his meals. The earliest description of it is in Cotton's *Compleat Gamester* (1674). The bed of the table was then made of oak or marble. Slate beds were not used till 1827. India-rubber cushions were first made in 1835. Among the most famous scorers the most familiar names are Roberts, Peall, Taylor. In 1890, at the Westminster Aquarium, Peall made a break of 3304, including 1061 spot strokes. In a spot-barred game in 1891 Taylor made 1467.

BIMETALLISM is the term used to denote a double Monetary Standard of Value. Bimetallists say that it is a Free Trade movement. They wish to re-open the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver, as the unsatisfactory state of commerce generally is due to the appreciation of gold, and the uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries. There is a Bimetallic League, and the Gold Standard Defence Association, the one in favour, the other in disfavour of bimetallism on a broad international basis at a common ratio. The question rests largely upon the fundamental difference between standard coin and token coin, for the quantity of standard money, other things remaining the same, determines the general standard of prices; but the quantity of token money issued is determined by the general standard of prices.

BIOGRAPHY is an artistic representation, in a continuous and more or less detailed narrative, of the life and character of any particular person. Its main object, as now written, is portraiture, and its success or failure depends upon the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of the image. Plutarch was the prince of the biographers of ancient times, and in later times Boswell comes first. His *Life of Johnson* is the finest of our biographies.

Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, Macaulay's lives of Johnson, Goldsmith, Atterbury, and Bunyan, and Scott's *Biographical Memoirs* are all well known, as are Lockhart's *Scott*, and Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, *Schiller* and *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell*, and Froude's *Life of Carlyle*.

A biographer must have adequate knowledge of his subject and his surroundings, and must follow him in his controversies and speculations, and must be capable of weighing his abilities as well as his private virtues in the balance.

BIOLOGY. The word comes from the Gr. *bios*, 'life,' and *logos*, 'discourse.' It is the science of life, which classifies and generalizes the varied phenomena presented by the living world alone. It was first actually formulated at the beginning of this century. Charles Robin says: "Biology is the science which has for its object the study of organic beings, and for its end the knowledge of the laws of their organization and activity." Every human being is something of a biologist. The beast, bird, and fish which form the subjects of the science of Zoology, and the tree, shrub, and herb which form the subjects of the science of Botany—these together form the subjects of the science of Biology or Organism. Underlying this empirical view of plants and animals lies a detailed analysis of each of these forms, which we call *anatomy*. This involves comparison, and hence we have *comparative anatomy*; but, as we discern the marvellous unity of type underlying all apparent differences, the conception arises of philosophical anatomy, which is now called *morphology*. This includes all the *static* aspects of organisms, as distinguished from the *dynamic* or vital ones which group under *physiology*.

John Ray was the first to criticise with any point the encyclopaedics of Natural History, in the 17th century, and he was succeeded by the famous Linnaeus, who laid the basis of the future science of pure morphology. The analytical study of physiology may be said to have begun with Harvey's demonstration of the circulation of the blood; but, later, the physiologist came to view the functions of organ, tissue, and cell alike, as accompaniments of the destructive and constructive molecular changes of its protoplasm, of the physical and chemical processes of its waste and repair, respectively.

For actual biological purposes the *life* of an organism is simply the sum of its functions, internal and external, and the entire drama of organic existence we have learned to call its *evolution*, and it is summarized under the Darwinian theory.

The recent contributions of biology to the arts of life have been primarily associated with the advance of medical treatment, and have culminated in the labours of Lister and Pasteur.

The substitution of Darwin for Paley is not the displacement of an anthropomorphic view by a scientific one as is commonly supposed, but merely the replacement of the 18th century anthropomorphism by the 19th century, which has been advanced by the aid of the phenomena of struggle for existence, as explained

by the contemporary economic theory. Adam Smith's economic theory was borrowed, with fruitful results, by Milne Edwards.

BIRCH is a beautiful, rapid-growing, but short-lived forest tree of the palaearctic region. It is the most important tree in North Russia, and no other tree exists in Greenland; and according to a popular belief it was the only tree that grew in Paradise. The bark is used for tanning, steeping nets, sails, and cordage, and it is sometimes made into shoes, hats, drinking cups, etc. The North American Indians use it for canoes, and the Russians use it to roof their houses. Birch oil is used in making Russian leather, and the sap makes wine. The twigs make besoms and sticks for whipping naughty boys.

BIRD. Birds are in some ways the highest of the vertebrate animals. They represent the climax of that passage from water to land which the back-boned series illustrates. Birds and mammals represent two divergent lines of progress, but the affinities between birds and reptiles are sufficiently marked to warrant their being included in one class.

Some birds sip honey, and the Kea of New Zealand likes the blood and fat of living sheep. Singing is an expression of emotional energy. It is best, sometimes solely, developed in the males, who vie with each other in attracting the females. The nest-building instinct reaches perfect development in birds. They usually pair in spring-time. The South African 'Republican' birds form hundreds of hanging nests under the shelter of a common thatch.

There are many other curiosities amongst birds. The apteryx has hair instead of wings. The crow is an excellent weather-prophet, wheeling above his nest before rain, as swallows fly low. The condor can go without food for 40 days. The Pitta Concinna bird of Borneo and Sumatra has practically feathers of every colour of the rainbow. A parrot in the Regent's Park Zoo has lived for 52 years without drinking. A falcon has travelled with a message from Teneriffe to Andalusia, 750 miles, in 16 hours, and from Fontainebleau to Malta, 1350 miles, in 24 hours. The frigate-bird can live in the air for a week on end without ever perching for rest, and the albatross can do the same for weeks together; the wings of both are about 12 or 13 ft. when expanded. The talegalla bird of Australia leaves the egg fully feathered. The cuckoo, greenfinch, blackcap, quail, and blackbird are abnormally early risers. The smallest species of hummingbird measures 1¼ inch in length, and weighs about 20 grains. The Jacana and the Ypecaha, both species of Rail, are splendid dancers, and provide their own music.

BIRD, ISABELLA (Mrs. Bishop), during a six months' residence in the Sandwich Islands sent to her sister in Edinburgh glowing accounts of what she saw and did. She has described in books her journeys to the Rocky Mountains, Yezo, Persia, Kurdistan, and Tibet. She was in Corea during the war of 1894.

BIRDLIME is an adhesive and a viscid substance placed on twigs of trees or wire-netting to decoy birds. It is also used for catching mice and rats in houses. It is prepared from the middle bark of the holly, mistletoe, or distaff-thistle, by chopping the bark, boiling for several hours in water, straining and exposing for a few weeks to fermentation. It can also be made from wheat-flour, tied in a bag and immersed in a basin of water. If the bag is squeezed afterwards the starch is pressed out and *gluten* is left on the cloth.

BIRTHDAY BOOKS had their origin by the issue in 1866 of the *Birthday Scripture Text-Book* by Mr. W. Mack, bookseller, Bristol, who helped also to compile it. At first they were used also as autograph books. A Shakespeare birthday book followed, and soon all prose-writers and poets contributed new ones.

BISCUITS (Fr. twice-baked) are small pieces of flat bread, made hard and dry by baking to preserve them. In biscuit factories the flour (and the other ingredients) is not touched from the time it enters the works till it leaves them as the finished article. To make hard biscuits it is put into a kneading machine. In making fancy biscuits great care is taken to mix the ingredients (butter, sugar, or eggs) in a systematic way. From 30,000 to 50,000 lbs. of biscuits are made per week in the largest manufactories.

BISHOP. The word is derived from the A.S. *biscop*, an abbreviated form of the Greek word *episcopus*, 'overseer.' In classical writers, from Homer downwards, it signifies an inspector or superintendent of any kind, though it is also used of officers with special functions; *e.g.* of commissioners sent by the Athenians to regulate the affairs of their colonies. The word appears in Syriac, Arabic, Spanish, German, and French, though the sense has been altered. In the New Testament episcopus is synonymous with presbyter, but from the end of the 2nd century it has always meant superiority over a body of presbyters; and, instead of superintendence over a congregation, rule over a number of congregations in a diocese. Presbyterians reject modern episcopacy as a corruption of primitive Christianity, and indeed as late as 314 the Council of Ancyra assumes that presbyters may elect other presbyters with the bishop's sanction, evidently attributing no supernatural efficacy to the imposition of episcopal hands. There are 2 archbishops and 31 bishops in England and Wales, 2 archbishops and 11 bishops in the Disestablished Church of Ireland, and 7 bishops in the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, composer, was born in 1786. He wrote the famous glee "The Chough and Crow" and several popular songs, probably including the setting of "Home, Sweet Home." He was appointed composer of ballet music at the Opera in 1806, and he wrote 88 operatic pieces. He was director at Covent Garden Theatre, then Drury Lane, then Vauxhall Gardens. In 1853 he became a Mus.Doc., and in 1841 became Reid Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. He died in 1855.

BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN, OTTO EUARD LEOPOLD, PRINCE VON, was born in 1815, educated at Göttingen, Berlin, and Greifswald, and began his diplomatic career in 1851, when he was appointed Prussian member of the revived German Diet of Frankfort. He remained in Frankfort till 1859, when he was sent as Minister to St. Petersburg, then as Ambassador to Paris in 1862. While in Paris he visited London, but he was recalled to Germany in the autumn, and made President of the Cabinet. Throughout the events which led to Austria's humiliation Bismarck was the guiding spirit, and in 1871 he dictated terms of peace to France. In 1866 he was made Prince and Chancellor, and he held the latter office till 1890, during which time he tried to consolidate the empire which he had created.

BISON is a kind of wild cattle in Europe and America. The European bison was common in Roman times, but has been all but exterminated. It is only found in the imperial preserves of Lithuania and in the Ural and Caucasus Mountains. The American bison is called a buffalo by Anglo-Americans, but it must be distinguished from the real buffalo. There are only a few left—in Montana, Texas, and in the Yellowstone Park—and soon there will be none at all.

BITTERN is a kind of bird closely related to the heron, and distinguished from the latter by the long, loose plumage on the front and sides of the shorter neck, by the greater length of the toes. They are nearly all solitary birds that inhabit marshes, and they are to be found in all temperate parts of the Old World, but they are now rare in Britain, owing to drainage.

BITUMEN is a mineral substance, remarkable for its inflammability and strong odour. The name is sometimes used to include Mineral Resins, such as naphtha, petroleum, mineral pitch, asphalt, mineral caoutchouc, etc. Of these resins the last named is the most interesting. It is now called Elaterite, and it is only found in three places—(1) The Odin lead mine in Derbyshire; (2) a coal mine at Montrelais, near Angers, in France; (3) a coal mine near South Bury in Massachusetts. It is elastic and flexible, and may be used as a pencil-eraser.

BIVALVES form a class of animals whose shell consists of two limy valves, lying one on each side of the body; mussels, oysters, and cockles are familiar examples. The inactive lives they lead result in (1) an

undeveloped structure of head, (2) the absence of head eyes, (3) the absence of biting organs, (4) the marked development of plate-like gills producing nutritive as well as respiratory currents, (5) the presence of thick, intricately-formed shells.

BJÖRNSON, BJÖRNSTJERNE, is a celebrated Norwegian writer, who was born in 1832 at Kirkne in Osterdalen, where his father was pastor. He studied first at the Christiania University, then at Copenhagen, and in 1857 returned to Norway and published his beautiful story *Synnöre Solbakken*, which immediately won attention. He was appointed manager of the Bergen Theatre, then editor of a newspaper at Christiania, and later he spent two years in Rome. In 1865 he became director of the Christiania Theatre, but in 1883 he settled finally in Paris, though he was a popular political orator in his own country. He ranks first as poet and novelist among living Scandinavian writers.

BLACK may be regarded as the negation of colour, due to the absorption of the rays of light by certain substances. Painters produce it by unequal combinations of red, blue, and yellow. In medieval art it was symbolical of evil, error, and woe, and it is still a funereal colour. Black pigments used in painting are *Lamp-Black*, *Blue-Black*, *Bone-Black*, *Ivory-Black*. *Indian Ink* resembles lamp-black, but is not suitable for mixing with other colours.

"BLACK AND WHITE," the illustrated weekly, appeared first on February 6, 1891.

BLACK BEETLE is a popular term applied to all sorts of forms, from blaps (darkling or churchyard beetles) to cockroaches, which are not beetles at all. This is not surprising since there are 4500 species of the Beetle. They love dark, damp places, and they generally have a disagreeable odour.

BLACKBERRY. (See BRAMBLE.)

BLACKBIRD or Merle is a well-known kind of thrush, common in all parts of Britain and in Europe generally. It is also found in Northern Africa and the Azores. Its size is intermediate between that of the missel-thrush and song-thrush or mavis. Its fondness for fruit is annoying to gardeners, but it is wiser to protect the fruit than to shoot the bird, which is a destroyer of insect larvae. In winter it devours small snails, carefully breaking the shell against a stone. The blackbird keeps both the inside and outside of its nest very clean. Its voice is powerful, and its song more mellow than that of the thrush, but with less 'variety, compass, and execution.'

BLACKCOCK, Heath-Fowl, or Black Grouse, is a kind of grouse most abundant in Britain, especially in bogs and morasses on the moors, or natural woods and plantations of pine and fir near them. There are numbers in Scotland. The only other British species is the wood-grouse.

BLACK DEATH was a scourge that desolated the World from China to Ireland in the 14th century. It is now believed to have been a visitation of the Oriental plague. Its westward course was accompanied by dense fogs and an apparent inversion of the order of the seasons. It is thought that at least one-third of the population of England succumbed to it.

The Black Death forms a great economic turning-point in English History, since it led to ill-feeling between land-holder and tiller of the soil, and finally to the rebellion of Wat Tyler.

BLACK EARTH is the name given to a deposit which covers areas of land in South Russia. It varies in thickness from a foot up to 6 or 7 yards; and it is said to have reached 60 ft. It is probably the fine-grained silt derived from the torrents and rivers that are the result of the melting snows and glaciers of the glacial period. Some geologists, however, say it is an accumulation of wind-blown dust.

BLACK HOLE is the name associated particularly in the public mind with the confinement of a party of English in the prison of Fort William (since called the 'Black Hole of Calcutta'), which took place in India in the year 1756, by order of Siraj-ud-Daula.

BLACK LEAD, Graphite, or Plumbago, is a mineral, but no lead enters into its composition. It is a perfect conductor of electricity. It is found in Norway, Siberia, Spain, Canada, the United States, Ceylon, and elsewhere. It is used for making pencils, glossing grates, and diminishing the friction of belts, machinery, etc.

BLACK LETTER is a name applied to types which on the Continent are known as Gothic; and it came into use in 1600. Roman letters and Gothic letters are the two kinds that have been employed in the writings of Western Christendom. Although supplanted in general use, the Gothic or black letter is still kept for special purposes, such as prayer-books, acts of parliament, and proclamations, in England. It was most in use from the 13th to the 16th century.

"BLACK ROD" keeps order in the House of Lords, and summons the Commons.

BLACK WATCH, the first Highland regiment, originated in a Commission granted to John, Earl of Athole, in 1668, to raise a number of men for securing peace in the Highlands. The term *black* arose from the colour of their tartan uniform, which distinguished them from the regular troops. In 1743 the regiment went into action for the first time at Fontenoy in Flanders. In 1881, when the numerical designations of the British foot regiments were dropped, the former 42nd and 73rd Regiments were called respectively 1st and 2nd battalions of the 'Black Watch.

BLAKE, ROBERT, next to Nelson the greatest of English admirals, was born in 1599. He was at Wadham College, Oxford. He became Member for Bridgewater in 1640 to the Short Parliament, but did not join the Long Parliament till 1645. He was a Republican. His defence of Taunton for nearly a year proved a turning-point in the war. In 1652 he began his struggle against the Dutch seamen headed by Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt. His crowning exploit was his last, when he defeated the American fleet at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. He not only defeated England's strongest naval opponent, but he taught English sailors to attempt every enterprise however difficult.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, was an engraver, painter, and poet, who was born in 1757. He was apprenticed to James Basire, the engraver, then studied at the Antique School of the Royal Academy, and exhibited his first picture in the Academy in 1780. It was "The Death of Earl Godwin." His *Poetical Sketches by W. B.* are full of pastoral feeling and spontaneous power.

BLANC, JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated French socialist and historian, was born in 1811, at Madrid. In 1839 he published his *Revue de Progres*, his chief work on Socialism, which won for him great popularity among the French workmen. In 1841-44 he published his *Historie de Dix Ans*, which had a deadly effect upon the Orleans dynasty. In 1848 he became a member of the Provisional Government, and, being accused of a share in the disturbances of that year, he escaped to London. On the fall of the empire he was elected to the National Assembly, and eventually was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. His *Lettres sur l'Angleterre* are very bright.

BLANK VERSE, or unrhymed verse, is the name applied to the iambic pentameter, or heroic verse, the regular measure of English dramatic and epic poetry. The first specimen of it in English is a translation of the 2nd and 4th books of Virgil's *Aeneid*, by the Earl of Surrey; but Italian and Spanish writers had used it at the beginning of the 16th century. The English version was not published till the middle of that century. Two short poems by Nicholas Grimald, published in 1557, are the first specimens of original blank verse. The five-foot iambic was early used by Italians and French, but it was not freed from the restraint of rhyme, as it was in England, by the middle of the 16th century. Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne, all use it, Milton's *Paradise Lost* being the first great poem in our literature so written.

BLANKETS. The best qualities made in England are wholly of wool, but a typical English blanket is made, generally, of cotton and wool. Scotch blankets are all made entirely of wool, and are differently finished from the English ones. Witney, Kersey, Yorkshire, and Bath are the best known in England. The Ayrshire, Berwickshire, and Fife blankets are best known

in Scotland. Very fine woollen blankets are made in Mysore, in India, the best costing £30; and some of the American blankets are also fine.

BLARNEY is an Irish colloquial term derived from the name of a castle near Cork, where there is a stone, difficult of access, in one of the walls, which is said to endue anyone who kisses it with heroic powers of cajolery. The expression is now generally used about any smooth, complimentary talk.

BLAST FURNACE had its germ in the Oriental bellows, but made no progress till 1760, when John Smeaton of the Carron Iron Works introduced blowing machines with large cylinders. The hot blast was invented either by Neilson or by Carmichael, both also Scotsmen.

BLASTING is the method of loosening or shattering masses of solid matter, which can be fractured, by means of explosive compound. It is more to do with disintegrating rock in the sinking of shafts, or cutting of tunnels, than with quarrying. The explosives used are generally gunpowder, preparations of nitro-glycerine, nitro-cotton, or gun-cotton. The first is only used in the free condition under exceptional circumstances, owing to the risk of accidental explosion. There are three kinds of blasting—(1) The small-shot system; (2) the mine system; (3) surface blasts. The removal of Flood Island in Long Island Sound, New York, was the greatest blast the world has yet seen.

BLEACHING (from the A.S. blaec, 'pale') is the whitening of textile fabrics by removing coloured substances naturally present, or adhering to them in the course of their manufacture. It also signifies the decolourizing of bees-wax, castor-oil, and other fatty materials, by exposure to sunlight. It was once the custom to send Scotch linen goods to be bleached in Holland, and the name *Holland* is still used for a kind of unbleached linen. Another kind which, from its fineness, was spread on the lawns or better grass fields, received the name of *lawn*. It is still used under that name. The first Scotch bleach-field was established about 1730 in East Lothian. Linen, cotton, jute, wool, silk, and paper are all capable of being bleached; and in 1887 a successful attempt to bleach wood was made.

BLENHEIM is a village in Bavaria, noted for Marlborough's great victory over the French and Bavarians, August 13th, 1704.

BLIND-WORM, or SLOW-WORM, is a limbless lizard. The form is worm-like, and only internal traces of limbs are found. The tail occupies about half the total length, which is a foot. Blind-worms are shy and live in bushes. They are found all over Europe, except in Sardinia and the northern regions. They appear to be hardy, for they have been found 3000 feet up the Alps.

BLIZZARD is a fierce storm of frosty wind, with fine, blinding snow. Men and beasts often perish during the blizzards in the Western States of America, where one took place in 1888, which was the worst since 1864. Some 235 people were killed in it.

BLOCKADE, used in a military sense, means an operation for capturing an enemy's town or fortress, often without a siege or bombardment. The purpose in view is to prevent the besieged from receiving any supplies. The blockade of Paris in 1870-71 is the most notable example.

Blockading, in a naval sense, is preventing the entrance or exit of the enemy's ships from a particular port.

BLOCKHOUSE is a stockade, or wooden wall, roofed in and loopholed. The timbers of which the walls are made may be laid vertically or horizontally, but they must be covered with earth to make them bullet-proof. A ditch is excavated, from which the earth is taken, and stakes are planted in it to keep off the enemy's final assault.

BLONDEL, a celebrated French minstrel of the 12th century, was born in Picardy, and was a favourite of King Richard the Lion-heart, accompanying him to Palestine, and being the means of his rescue, by singing outside the tower where the royal captive was confined.

BLOOD-HOUND is a hound remarkable for its keen power of scent and for the quickness with which it will track a bleeding animal. It derives its name from this faculty. It was formerly common in Britain and on the Continent. Blood-hounds were used to track prisoners and, in America, slaves also.

BLOOD-STAINS. On criminal trials the guilt of prisoners has often been proved by the discovery of these stains. An ordinary lens or microscope, spectroscope, or artificial light can be used to discover them; or heat, ammonia, the haematin test, and the guiacum test.

BLOOMER COSTUME is a ladies' dress which partly resembles male attire. At the same time that there was a 'Woman's Rights Movement' there was an agitation for the reform of women's costume. In 1849 Mrs. Bloomer adopted the one to which she has given her name, and she wore it while lecturing in New York. It consists of a jacket with close sleeves, a skirt falling a little way below the knee, and a pair of Turkish trousers. It is much used by French women, but the long, pleated divided skirt has taken its place in England, where indeed it was very seldom seen at any time, and then it was only worn by female cyclists.

BLOW-PIPE is a small instrument used for glass-blowing, for soldering metals, and in analytical chemistry and mineralogy for ascertaining the nature of a substance by continuous and great heat. When a cylinder of quicklime is heated by it, a most dazzling light is produced, rivalling even the electric light in its brilliance. That is called the Drummond Light.

BLÜCHER, GEBHARD LEBERECHT VON, Prince of Wahlstadt, Field-Marshal of Prussia, was born in 1742. In 1757 he joined a regiment of Swedish hussars, for the Seven Years' War; and being taken prisoner, the Prussian Colonel persuaded him to exchange into the Prussian service, which he left, however, in 1772. When the Prussians rose in opposition to France, he won many victories, mainly by his dash and energy. He was made a prince in memory of his victory at Katzbach, and later the Oxford University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Frederick William III. created a new order for his benefit, and a bronze statue was raised at Rostock, his native town, to commemorate his 'having saved the day at Waterloo.'

BLUE is symbolical of Hope. It was worn as a distinctive colour by the Scottish Covenanters. Dark blue is the Oxford colour, pale blue the Cambridge one.

BLUEBEARD is the hero of a nursery tale. He was so named from the colour of his beard. Greek, Tuscan, Icelandic, Gaelic, and Basque versions of the tale occur, with varying circumstances of detail, but the main idea identical.

BLUE-BELL is the *Scotch* popular name for the common wild hyacinth, not an English name as is often supposed. The equivalent name in English is 'hare-bell.'

BLUE-BOOKS, the name generally applied to the reports and other papers printed by Parliament, because they are usually stitched up in blue paper wrappers. Some departments stitch their papers in drab, some in white covers. The issuing of these began in 1681, and in 1836 they began to be sold.

BLUE-BOTTLE FLY is an insect of the same genus as the house fly, but is larger in size, the expanse of its wings being nearly an inch. It has a delicate sense of smell.

BLUE-COAT SCHOOL is a name given to Christ's Hospital in London, and to similar schools in Bristol and elsewhere. The scholars wear long dark blue gowns, with a belt round the waist, yellow stockings, and no covering for their heads. It is like the costume boys wore in the beginning of the 16th century.

BLUE RIBBON is a term applied to any great prize—as the 'Derby' stakes, from the blue ribbon worn by the Knights of the Garter. An association of total abstainers adopted the name of the *Blue Ribbon Army*, from the badge, in 1883. It is known as the 'Murphy Movement' in America.

BLUE STOCKING is a name given to literary women who display their attainments in a pedantic manner. The name is derived from a literary coterie formed in London about 1750, which included men and

women. A Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who was a distinguished member of the society, wore blue stockings.

BLUNDERBUSS was a kind of short musket with wide bore, capable of firing many balls at once. It is no longer used, as it has a limited range.

BOA is a term applied to large snakes of the Python family, which belongs to the Old World, and the Boa Constrictor family, which belongs to the New World. Both are large and poisonous, with great powers of crushing. The Boa's length is about 12 ft., but may reach 20 ft.

BOADICEA was the wife of Prasutagus, King of the Iceni. She is called 'the British Warrior-queen,' because she led an army against the Romans to revenge her daughters' and her own wrongs. Her story is best remembered by the poems of Cowper and Tennyson. She poisoned herself in despair after the Roman Governor defeated her troops.

BOARD OF TRADE, a department of the British Government, is a permanent committee of the privy council, and is presided over by a member of the cabinet. It is divided into six departments—(1) Commercial, (2) Statistical, (3) Railway, (4) Harbour, (5) Marine, (6) Financial.

BOARD SCHOOLS. (See EDUCATION.)

BOAT. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various. The boats belonging to a ship of war are the launch, barge, pinnace, yawl, cutters, jolly-boat, and gig. Those belonging to a merchant vessel are the launch, skiff, jolly-boat or yawl, stern-boat, quarter-boat, and captain's gig. Every British passenger ship must have a launch and properly fitted life-boat.

BOATSWAIN (commonly pronounced bōsn) is a warrant-officer who has charge of the sails, rigging, colours, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty, relieves the watch, etc.

BOBBIN is often a cylindrical piece of wood with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace; or it may be a spool, with a head at one or both ends, used in spinning machinery or in sewing machines.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, Italian novelist and poet, was born in 1313. He wrote *Teseide*, the first heroic epic in the Italian language, and the first example of the *ottava rima*. The work for which he is famous consists of 100 tales, and is called the *Decameron*. The first dated edition of this book was sold in London, in 1812, for £2260.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was born in 1544. He studied in Geneva and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and then travelled much on the Continent, after which he spent his life in augmenting the library. He was knighted by James I.

BOEHM, JOSEPH EDGAR, R.A., sculptor, was born at Vienna in 1834. He studied art in Italy and Paris, and settled in England in 1862. He executed many public statues, including Bunyan's at Bedford, Carlyle's and Tyndall's on the Thames Embankment, Beaconsfield's and Stanley's for Westminster.

BOERS are the farmers of Dutch origin in South Africa. In 1836-37 they 'trekked' to Natal, where they ill-treated the natives, so the British annexed the country in 1843. In 1848 they began to form the present Transvaal, having left their previous settlement. They now occupy the Transvaal, Orange State, and the New Republic in Zululand. They are rigid Calvinists and very cruel.

BOETHIUS ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS, a famous Roman statesman and philosopher, was born about 470 A.D., and executed in 525. He was three times Consul, but Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, then master of Italy, grew jealous of him. Boethius made translations of the Greek philosophers, especially Aristotle. His fame rests chiefly now on his *Consolations of Philosophy*—partly prose, partly verse—which he wrote in prison.

BOG, a piece of spongy ground. There are red bogs or peat mosses, and black bogs or mountain mosses. The former are found in extensive plains, *e.g.* the Chatmoss in Lancashire, and Bog of Allen in Ireland. Black bog is found at high elevations.

BOG-OAK. Trunks and branches of oak found in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black colour, and is used for ornamental furniture, brooches, etc.

BOG-TROTTER is a term originally applied contemptuously to the Irish peasantry, from the agility with which they crossed bogs, sometimes to escape the police and soldiery.

BOHEA is an inferior black tea. The name is sometimes applied to black teas (Souchong, Pekoe, Congon, etc.) generally.

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, an English bookseller, was born in 1796. He published the *Libraries*, a collection of standard works at moderate prices.

BOIARS, or BOYARS, were an order of the Russian aristocracy, next in rank to the ruling princes, bearing much the same relation to them as the lesser barons did to the greater in feudal England. The boiars held all the highest military and civil offices. Their order was abolished by Peter the Great.

BOIL. The conversion of a fluid into vapour, which takes place at the point of contact with the source of heat, and the bubbles of vapour rising to the surface produce *ebullition*. The exact definition of boiling-point in a liquid is 'that temperature at which the tension of its vapour balances the pressure of the atmosphere.' Boiling-point on Fahrenheit's thermometer is 212°.

BOILER is constructed of wrought iron or steel plates riveted together, with needful adjuncts, in which steam is generated from water. The globular shape was adopted as being the strongest to resist pressure. The marine boiler is cheese-shaped, and the locomotive boiler is constructed with the multitubular flue, and the fire-box is placed at one end.

BOLEYN, ANNE, the second wife of Henry VIII. of England, was first of all lady-in-waiting to Queen Catherine, and the King divorced the latter and married Anne in 1533, Cranmer declaring the first marriage void and the second legal. Anne was the mother of Queen Elizabeth. In 1536 she was beheaded on a charge of treason.

BOLINGBROKE, statesman and writer, was born in 1678, and died in 1751. He concluded the famous Treaty of Utrecht, and married as his second wife a niece of Madame de Maintenon. Pope owed many suggestions for the *Essay on Man* to B.

BOLIVA, the liberator of Spanish South America, was born in 1783, and died in 1830.

BOMBS are usually large hollow iron balls, which are filled with the explosive material and fired by clockwork or other machinery.

BONAPARTE was the family name of the Great Napoleon. (See NAPOLEON.) Joseph was the eldest brother, Napoleon the second, Lucien the third, and Jerome the youngest.

BONE MANURE is a very valuable fertilizer, being rich in phosphates and nitrogenous organic matter; and is therefore most useful to crops which grow very fast or which have very small roots.

BONHEUR, ROSA, the famous painter of animals, was born at Bordeaux in 1822, and exhibited her first pictures when she was only 18 years of age.

BONIFACE was the name of nine popes between 418 and 1404 A.D. The most famous was B. VIII., who instituted the jubilees of the church in 1300.

BONNER was the infamous bishop in the reign of "Bloody Mary," who was instrumental in bringing 200 Protestants to the stake.

BONNIVARD was the 'prisoner of Chillon.' He was an ardent republican who sided with the Genoese against the Dukes of Savoy. He was a prisoner from 1530 to 1536.

BOOKS were once written on the bark of trees, and the Latin name for a book is *liber*, 'bark.' Other materials were also used, *e.g.* the papyrus plant, parchment made of skins, copper, etc. Copper-plate books have been dug up in various places, *e.g.* near Benares, and in the latter case they relate to things of the date 1196-1149 B.C. Hesiod's books were written on leaden tablets, the laws of the Cretans were written on bronze, and Roman conveyancing was done on brass. The earliest book collectors in England were Benedict Biscop and his pupil, the Venerable Bede. The earliest engraved book-plate known is that of Sir

Nicholas Bacon, dated 1574. The most perfect printing in this country probably comes from the Oxford and the Cambridge Presses, and is seen in their Bibles. The smallest book in the world is probably the complete translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1882. It contained 14,328 lines, or 500 pages, in a space less than ½ inch square. The books most often published in this country are works of fiction, then come educational works, then religious; the fewest are legal books. The Library of the British Museum has a *catalogue* of about 200 printed and 1500 manuscript volumes; and the index to the *Chinese Encyclopaedia of Literature and Science* fills 20 volumes.

BOOK-BINDING was done in the Middle Ages by monks; after the invention of printing the great binders were Italians, and in this century the art has flourished best in Britain. A book is called 'half-bound' when only the back and corners are leather. Most books are now bound entirely in cloth, the covers being finished before being attached to the book by canvas.

BOOK-KEEPING by double entry was first adopted by the great trading cities of Italy.

BOOK-TRADE is centred in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin; New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; Paris, Leipzig, Vienna, and Frankfort.

BOOMERANG is a peculiar curved piece of very hard wood used as weapon by Australian aborigines, which can be thrown so as to return to the thrower if it misses the object.

BOOTH, GENERAL, the founder of the Salvation Army, was born in 1829. He started his work in East London in 1865, and published his famous book, *In Darkest England and the Way Out*, in 1890.

BOREAS. Greek and Roman name for the god of the North Wind.

BORGIA, CESARE, was a natural son of Pope Alexander VI. Like his sister, Lucretia, he was a liberal patron of art and literature, but a most consummate blackguard. He died in 1507, and his sister in 1523.

BOSSUET, the great divine, was born in 1627, and died in 1704. He drew up the famous propositions which secured the freedom of the Gallic Church. He was for some years a friend of Fénelon.

BOSWELL, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the eldest son of Lord Auchinleck, and was born in Edinburgh. He met Johnson in 1760, and was afterwards a friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Paoli.

BOTANY treats all the vegetable kingdom. Systematic botany deals with its arrangement in groups, Geographical botany with its distribution, and Economic botany with the utility of the various products to man. Plants of the seaweed kind are amongst the lowest, and flowers amongst the highest species. The historic names in connection with the science are Malpighi, Ray, *Linnaeus*, Jussieu, Brown, etc.

BOTHWELL, EARL OF, was deeply implicated in the murder of Darnley, and married Mary Stuart within three months of Darnley's death. He died in Denmark in 1576.

BOTTICELLI, the Italian painter, was born in 1447, and died in 1515. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but came under the notice of Fra Lippo Lippi, from whom he learnt his art. In his later years he was a disciple of Savonarola.

BOUFFLUS, the celebrated French general, learnt his art from Condé and Turenne, and practised it against Eûgene and Marlborough.

BOULEVARD meant originally the ramparts of a fortified town, which were often laid out with trees; afterwards the name was given to any level space planted with trees.

BOUNTY, in economics, is a reward given to encourage a particular trade, whether it is naturally adapted to the particular place or not.

BOURBON was an old family name, and has been owned by three dynasties in Europe, those of France, Spain, and Naples. There have been two branches of the French line, the Dukes of Bourbon and the Counts of La Marche or Vendome. The latter was divided into the Royal and the Condé families, and the Royal branch was again divided into the Elder and the Orleans houses. The former began with Henry of Navarre, and the latter came to the throne through the 1830 Revolution in the person of Louis Philippe.

BOURGEOISIE represents all who are not nobles or clergy on the one hand, nor ordinary merchants or tradesmen. The word corresponds in France to the English 'middle class.'

BOW is a very ancient weapon and was made of wood, horn, steel, etc. The English bow was the long bow of yew or ash, and about 6 ft. long, with an arrow of 3 ft. Its use was encouraged in every way, and was justified by the victories of Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc. The cross bow was Italian, and became the usual weapon in France, but was never popular in Britain.

BOW BELLS is the peal of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside. To be born within sound of them is the proof of being a real Cockney.

BOWIE KNIFE is a long one-edged dagger, called after Colonel Bowie.

BOWLS is a very old game, and is characteristic of northern Britain. Edinburgh is said to have the largest greens in the country, and possesses at least 14 of them. There are about 400 bowling clubs in Scotland, 23 of which are in Glasgow. Newcastle has the best greens of modern make in England.

BOXING-DAY is the day after Christmas, and was so called from the practice of giving Christmas 'boxes' as presents on that day.

BOX-WOOD is very hard and heavy, but takes a beautiful polish. It is the best wood for engraving on. It comes mainly from the Black Sea region. The edging for garden walks is a dwarf variety.

BOYCOTTING was instituted by the Irish Land League in 1880-1881, and took its name from the first landlord against whom it was used, Captain *Boycott* of Co. Mayo.

BOYS' BRIGADE was set on foot in Glasgow about 1885 by Mr. W. A. Smith and Professor Drummond. The number of boys enrolled in it is 33,000, and they have 2600 officers. The idea has spread to the Colonies and U.S.A. In the latter the brigade numbers about 25,000, and in Canada about 4500.

BRACELETS were in use in Egypt and among the Medes and Persians, both for men and for women. The Greeks restricted them to women, and preferred the snake pattern, but the Romans and the Teutons used them often as rewards for courage.

BRADDON, MISS M. E., the novelist, was born in 1837, and brought out her first famous book, *Lady Audley's Secret*, in 1862. She married Mr. Maxwell, the publisher.

BRADLAUGH, CHARLES, the atheist, was born in 1833, and, in connection with his election as M.P. for Northampton, claimed the right to affirm instead of taking an oath.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was started in Manchester in 1839.

BRAHE, TYCHO, the famous Danish astronomer, was born in 1546, and died in 1601, leaving his name to his planetary system.

BRAHMAN, or THE UNIVERSAL POWER, is the first person in the Hindu Trinity, the other two being Vishnu and Siva.

BRAHMANISM is a social system founded on a religious caste, and finds its creed in the Vedas, of which the Brahman body became the guardians and interpreters. Consequently, the Brahmans are sacred themselves, and offences against them are a serious sin. A Brahman ought to pass through four states: those of novice, married man, solitary inhabitant of the forest, and ascetic. The spiritual ideas of the Vedic nature-worship have been mixed up with degrading superstitions of uncivilized non-Aryan people, *e.g.* Suttee; but the Brahmans do represent the highest civilization of India.

BRAMBLE is the Scotch name for the bush which in England is called a Blackberry.

BRANDING for crimes was not abolished by law till 1822 in Britain. It is still used for diamond stealers in Cape Colony.

BRANDY is distilled wine, and gets its colour from the casks in which it is kept or from artificial colouring matter put into it. The best comes from Cognac, which has given its name to the spirit generically.

BRANDYWINE BATTLE was fought on September 11, 1777, and resulted in the defeat of the Americans by the British troops.

BRASS is copper and zinc, and the best B. has two parts of copper to one part of zinc. Birmingham is the chief centre of the brass-working trades.

BRASSEY, LORD, the great railway contractor, was born in 1805, and died in 1870. One of his chief works was the *Grand Trunk Railway* of Canada, including the Montreal bridge across the St. Lawrence. His wife was the authoress of *The Voyage of the Sunbeam*.

BREACH OF PROMISE. The first trial was in Elizabeth's reign, but complaint to the Ecclesiastical Court was made as far back as 1452. This first complaint was made by Margaret and Alice Gardyner against John Keehe of Yppeswych, to whom they had given 22 marks, and who subsequently married Joan Bloys. In France and Belgium there has been no B. of P. till within the last 6 years.

BREAD is either fermented or unfermented, and is made of all sorts of materials, which are a guide to the standard of comfort enjoyed by the people of the particular country. Maize and rice are generally used in hot countries, wheat and rye in the rest, the rice and the rye implying a very low standard of comfort, *e.g.* in Germany and India.

Alum, chalk, starch, potatoes, etc., are put into B. to adulterate it, the alum being the commonest, because it gives a white colour to coarse flour, and retains any moisture, which, of course, increases the weight. All B. except fancy kinds are sold by weight (avoirdupois).

BREAD-FRUIT TREE is a native of South Sea Islands, but was imported into West Indies and S. America.

BREAKWATERS are essential to artificial harbours, *e.g.* Plymouth, Holyhead, Dover.

BREEDING is the art of improving animals by artificial selection and treatment, and by careful selection of sires and by special treatment almost any special qualities can be reproduced and emphasized in the progeny. This, however, always involves some corresponding loss. Horses bred for speed lose strength, sheep bred for food lose wool, etc. Scientific B., of course, leads to great value being put on race and genealogy.

BRENNUS was the famous leader of the Senones against the Romans about 390 B.C., when the capital was said to have been saved by the cackling of geese.

BREVET entitles an officer to a rank in the army higher than that which he really holds in his own regiment, but it confers no pay.

BREVIARY is a Romish book of prayers for the 7 canonical hours—matins, prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. The offices were originally so lengthy that under Gregory VII. (11th century) they were *ab-breviated*. The present B. practically dates from 1568.

BREWING is extracting saccharine from malt, and converting the solution into a fermented alcohol. The excellence of Burton beers depends mainly on the water, which contains lime and magnesia in large quantities. The chief Lager, or 'store' beer, breweries are in Germany and Austria, *e.g.* Pilsen, Vienna, Munich. The largest brewing business in the world is probably that of the Messrs. Guinness at Dublin, which paid excise duty in 1893 to the amount of £544,709. It covers about 50 acres, and employs 1600 men. The Bass Company paid in 1889 only £332,000 excise duty, though their works cover 150 acres, on which they have 16 miles of private railway. They have the largest store-houses in the world, and use 150 million labels a year, and employ 2600 men. The Allsopp Brewery covers 50 acres, and that of Barclay, Perkins & Co. about 12.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, the natural philosopher, was born in 1781, and died in 1868. He was one of the founders of the British Association, and invented the kaleidoscope.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES are made of the roots of a large species of heath which is a native of the Mediterranean region. (French *bruyere*='heath.')

BRICKS of very great antiquity have been found in Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, etc. The fire-clays of Stourbridge are famous in Britain, consisting mainly of silicates of alumina. The absence of iron and the presence of lime account for some clays burning white.

BRIDGES were first built with an arch by the Romans, but the Roman arches seldom exceeded 80 ft., and were generally quite round. Modern bridge-building dates from 18th century, mainly owing to the French architect Perronet; and no iron B. were built before about 1777. The most famous tubular bridges are the Britannia, built across Menai Strait by Robert Stephenson, and the Victoria, across the St. Lawrence, which is 5½ times as long as the Britannia. The ill-fated Tay Bridge was blown down on December 28, 1879. The Forth Bridge has 2 chief spans of 1710 ft., 2 of 680 ft., and 15 of 168 ft., and is 150 ft. above high water at a spring-tide. The great spans consist of a cantilever at each end, 680 ft. long, and a central girder of 350 ft.; and it contains 51,000 tons of steel. The Tower Bridge in London was founded in 1886, and opened in 1894. The longest bridge in the world is said to be the Lion Bridge, near Sangung, across an arm of the Yellow Sea, which is 5¼ miles long, and supported by 300 huge stone pillars. In 1860 the British troops marching on Pekin crossed a flooded river on a bridge of coffins, borrowed from a neighbouring village. The most famous Suspension B. are the Menai (near the Britannia tubular one) and the Clifton in this country; the Fribourg and the Buda-Pesth in Europe; the Niagara, the Cincinnati, and the Brooklyn in the New World. In the U.S.A., however, the most interesting B. are the wooden 'lattice' ones, which offer little resistance to wind, but have been the cause of some awful railway accidents.

BRIGHT, JOHN, the famous orator and statesman, was born in 1811, and died in 1889. He was a cotton-spinner by trade, and a Quaker by creed. He and Mr. Cobden were the leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League.

BRITANNIA METAL is a compound of tin with a little copper and antimony, and is chiefly used for teapots, spoons, etc.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION was founded in 1831, mainly by Sir D. Brewster, to stimulate scientific inquiry and to promote intercourse between scientists. It meets annually for a week in some provincial town (never in London), and in 1884 met in Montreal, and 1897 in Toronto. It is divided into 10 sections—Mathematics and physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, geography, economics and statistics, mechanics, anthropology, physiology, and botany.

BRITISH MUSEUM was practically founded by Sir Hans Sloane in 1753, and was opened in Montague House on Jan. 15, 1759. It was removed to a building of its own, designed by Sir R. Smirke, in 1847. The library was built in 1857, and its reading-room is 140 ft. in diameter and 106 ft. high. The Natural History section was removed to South Kensington in 1880-1883. The B.M. has the right to receive *gratis* a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. Admission to the reading-room is free, by ticket, limited to adults whose character is certified by a householder of recognized position, which does not include the keepers of hotels, etc. The total number of non-reading visitors to the B.M. is about half a million a year.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN, the famous surgeon, was born in 1783, and died in 1862. He attended George IV., William IV., and Victoria.

BRONTE, CHARLOTTE, the novelist, was born in 1816, and died in 1855. She and her two sisters published a volume of poems in 1846 under the names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Afterwards, all three turned to prose. Charlotte wrote *Jane Eyre* and *Shirley*, and Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights*. Charlotte's biography was written by Mrs. Gaskell.

BRONZE is a compound of copper and tin, sometimes with a little zinc. The British B. coins contain about 94 parts of copper; bell metal contains 78 of copper.

BROOKE, SIR JAMES, and his nephew, Sir Charles, have been Rajahs of Sarawah since 1841.

BROUGHAM, LORD, was born in 1778, and died in 1868. Along with Jeffrey, Homes, and Sydney Smith,

he started the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802, and he helped greatly in passing the Reform Bill of 1832.

BROWN, FRED MADOX, the painter, was born in 1821, and was in close sympathy with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT, was born in 1809, and died in 1861. She married Robert B. in 1846. She was one of the greatest poetesses that have ever lived. Among her works are *Aurora Leigh*, *Portuguese Sonnets*, etc.

BROWNING, ROBERT, was born in 1812. His first poem was *Pauline* in 1833, followed by *Paracelsus*. His longest poem is *The Ring and the Book*. His best work is in his *Dramatic Lyrics*, *Men and Women*, etc.

BRUCE, the name of a Norman family which spread from Northumberland into Annandale, and eventually became the Royal House. The most famous member of it was Robert, the opponent of Edward I. and Edward II.; he won the Battle of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314.

BRUCE, JAMES, the African explorer, was born in 1730, and died in 1794.

BRUMMELL, the 'Exquisite,' died in a lunatic asylum in 1840, but from 1794 to 1815 his word was law on all matters of dress and etiquette in this country.

BRUNEL, the engineer, was born in 1806. His best-known work was done in connection with the *Great Western Railway* and the *Great Eastern* steamship, which laid the Atlantic cable.

BRUSHES have either stiff 'bristles' of wire, hogs' bristles, whalebone, etc., or flexible ones of hair.

BRUTUS, the Roman patriot, was born in B.C. 85, and eventually—after the murder of Caesar—committed suicide in B.C. 42.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, the famous reformer, historian, and poet, was born in 1506, and died in 1582. He was the friend of Scaliger, and numbered Montaigne, Mary Stuart, and James I. among his pupils. He was the best Latin scholar of his age.

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF, GEORGE VILLIERS, the favourite of James I. and Charles I., was assassinated by Felton in 1628. He was a deadly foe of Olivarez, the Spanish minister, and of Richelieu. He was sent to France as proxy for Charles I. to marry the Princess Henrietta Maria.

BUCKLAND, FRANK, the naturalist, was a surgeon. He was associated with the production of *The Field* newspaper, and also commenced *Land and Water*. He wrote several most interesting books, *e.g. Curiosities of Natural History*.

BUCKLE, the philosophical historian, was born in 1822, and died in 1862. He was one of the finest chess players of his age, and wrote the *History of Civilization*.

BUDDHA THE WISE was an Indian prince of the 5th century B.C. His real name was Siddhartha. His religion inculcates eight conditions for attaining *Nirvana*, the chief good, which is release from the pain of existence. They are right view, right judgment, right speech, right purpose, right profession, right performance, right memory, right meditation. It also forbids murder, theft, adultery, falsehood, and drunkenness. It was banished from India by the persecution of the Brahmans, who hated its protests against caste, but includes one-third of whole human race, mainly in the S.E. of Asia.

BUFFON, the French naturalist, lived in the latter half of the 18th century.

BUGGY is a light gig, with two or four wheels, and with or without a hood.

BUILDING SOCIETIES are joint-stock benefit societies, and have two sections—the proprietary and the mutual.

BULL, papal, derives its name from Latin *bulla*, 'a leaden seal,' with which such papal documents are sealed.

BULL, JOHN, personifies the English nation, as *Uncle Sam* does the American, *Lewis Baboon* the French, and *Nicholas Frog* the Dutch. See Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," in which the Duke of Marlborough was caricatured.

BULL-FIGHTS are the favourite 'sport' in Spain. There are three kinds of combatants—mounted picadores, banderilleros on foot, and the matador. The victims come mainly from the wild herds among the Guadarrama mountains. A popular bull-fighter makes about £1000 at each performance, and more than that has been made by the female torrera, Johanna Moestuch. She also carried off the first prize for beauty at the Beauty Show in Lisbon in 1889.

BULLS AND BEARS are slang terms on the Stock Exchange. The Bulls try to raise, the Bears to lower, the prices of stock.

BULL'S EYES. The U.S.A. Lieutenant Partello has made 89 in succession. For the Elcho Shield, in 1887, Mr. Smith made 15 in succession at 800 yards. In 1889 Mr. Ganley made 18, 2 at 800, 15 at 900, and 1 at 1000 yards. In 1890 Captain Barnett made 20, 15 at 800, and 5 at 900. In 1891 Captain Freemantle, Lieut. Oxley, and Mr. Love, all made 15; and at the same time Capt. Foulkes and Capt. Gibbs made 14 each.

BUNKER HILL was fought on June 17, 1775.

BUNSEN, the inventor of the magnesium light, spectrum analysis, electric pile, B. burner, etc., was a German chemist of the first half of this century.

BUNYAN was a tinker near Bedford, where he joined the Anabaptists. He was in prison from 1660 to 1672, during which time he wrote a good deal, but his *Pilgrim's Progress* was written during a second short imprisonment in 1675.

BURBAGE, RICHARD, the famous actor, was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and was the original *Hamlet*, *Lear*, *Othello*, and *Richard III.*

BURIAL is commonly by interment, which is supposed to be the more Christian, but is certainly the less cleanly and the less healthy, or by cremation. The ancient Egyptians embalmed their dead, even dead cats. Savages generally expose their dead to birds and beasts of prey.

BURKE, the orator and statesman, was born in 1730, and died in 1797. He published his *Essay on the Sublime and the Beautiful* when he was only 26. He was the prime mover in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and was a determined foe of the French Revolutionists.

BURNING-GLASS is a lens which brings the sun's rays to a focus so rapidly as to kindle combustible matter.

BURNS, the lyric poet of Scotland, was born near Ayr in 1759, and died in 1796. He had a supreme gift of song, but was of shamelessly selfish and immoral character.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD, the traveller, was born in 1821, and joined the Indian Army in 1842. He had the most extraordinary power of acquiring language and of imitating exactly native manners, and by the aid of these two gifts, explored in all directions, generally disguised. He even went to Mecca as a Muhammedan pilgrim.

BUTLER, BISHOP, the author of the *Analogy of Religion*, was the great divine of the first half of the 18th century.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, the author of *Hudibras*, was born 70 years before the above. His satirical poem was immensely popular after the Restoration.

BUTTERINE is made of beef suet, milk, a little real butter, and vegetable oil. It is quite wholesome, and since 1887 has been labelled—by law—as *Margarine*.

BUTTONS are made of all sorts of material, nearly all of which—except mother of pearl—are monopolized by Birmingham. The pearl buttons are Hungarian or French.

BYNG, ADMIRAL, was shot in 1757 for having failed to relieve Minorca, which was blockaded by the French. Naval authorities of modern times consider that his hesitation to engage the enemy was amply justified by the number and condition of his fleet.

BYRON, LORD, was born in 1788, and died in 1824. His chief poems are *Childe Harold*, *Don Juan*, *The Siege of Corinth*, and the celebrated satire, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. He is responsible for many of the utterly mistaken ideas about the romantic heroism of the modern Greek.

BYZANTINE ART was the style which arose in S.E. Europe after Constantine had become a nominal Christian, and had changed his capital from Rome to

Byzantium, which he ornamented with treasures of Greek Art. One of the influences in Byzantine Art therefore is Christianity, while another is Oriental luxuriance.

C

CABAL, in English history, applied to the Ministry under Charles II., because the initials of the members' names spelt that word—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. The term, which existed long before, is applied to any junto united in a close design.

CABALA, or Cabbala, is a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, which was supposed to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation—specially to Moses on Sinai—and transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult portions of Scripture. The science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers which are considered significant.

CABBAGE-STALKS are used for fences in Jersey, where the cow-cabbage is largely grown for feeding cattle. It grows to a height of even 16 feet, and the stalks are used for rails, rafters, umbrella-handles, etc.

CAB-DRIVERS are generally thought o lead rather precarious lives, but in 1893 there were 1069 in London who were over 60 years of age, 152 being over 70. At the same time there were 118 omnibus drivers in London over 60, the odd 18 of whom were over 70. London has altogether about 15,000 cab and 6500 omnibus drivers. The cab drivers have over 40 cab shelters, and earn about £8000 a day. The first shelter was opened rather more than twenty years ago by Hon. A. Kinnaird.

CABINET began to take its present form (of a body of ministers) in the reign of William III. The name is similarly used in the British Colonies and in the United States, where, however, the members are not members of Congress.

CABLE. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathoms (720 ft.) in length, hence the expression *a cable's length*. A *submarine telegraph cable* is made of one or more copper wires embedded in a compound of gutta-percha or india-rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, navigator, was born at Bristol in 1557. It is said that he discovered the mainland of North America in 1497, and in 1517 reached Hudson's Bay. He was the first to notice the variations of the compass, and he published a large map of the world. He probably took credit for a great deal that was really done by his father, John Cabot.

CACHET, LETTRE DE, a name given to letters sent and signed by the Kings of France, and countersigned by a secretary of state. At first they were a means of delaying justice, and before the 17th century were rarely employed as warrants for the detention of private citizens. During the reign of Louis XIV., however, people were imprisoned even for life by them, under most frivolous pretexts.

CADE, JOHN (better known as Jack Cade), was a popular agitator of the 15th century, and led an insurrection (1450) in the reign of Henry VI.

CADET is a French word applied to younger sons in a noble family, and also to young men training for the rank of officer in the army or navy, or in a military school.

CADMUS, in Greek legend the son of Agenor, and grandson of Neptune. He was said to have come from Phoenicia to Greece about 1550 B.C., and to have built Thebes; and Herodotus thought he introduced the Phoenician alphabet into Greece.

CAEDMON was the first notable Anglo-Saxon who wrote in his own language. He lived about the end of the 7th century. His chief work consists of paraphrases of portions of the Scriptures in Anglo-Saxon verse.

CAESAR, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman general, statesman, and historian, was born B.C. 100, he was made governor of Spain in 61 B.C. He formed 'the first triumvirate' with Pompey and Crassus. In 49 B.C. he 'passed the Rubicon,' and made himself master of Italy. He also previously visited Britain, and later he went to Massillia (now Marseilles) and to Africa. In 44 B.C. Antony publicly offered him a diadem, which he refused, but his glory was short-lived. On the 15th (ides) of March, 44 B.C., he was assassinated.

CALCULUS, the Infinitesimal or Transcendental Analysis, is a branch of mathematical science. The lower analysis contains the rules for calculating quantities of any definite magnitude. The higher analysis is of great use in physico-mathematical sciences. Newton was the first to discover the principles of the infinitesimal calculus, though Leibnitz also discovered it, and published his discovery before Newton.

CALDICOTT, RANDOLPH, was an artist, born in 1846 at Chester. His most popular work was the series of coloured books for children, begun by him in 1878. He died in 1886.

CALENDAR (from L. *calendae*, the first day of the month) is a record of time as divided into years, months, weeks, and days. Egyptians counted their years by the changes of the seasons only, Jews by the moon, Greeks by the moon and intercalary months, in early times. The Romans first divided the year into ten months, and then followed the Greek system till Caesar's time, when the Julian period was adopted. It was followed throughout Christendom till 1582, and then the *Gregorian* or *Reformed Calendar*, which is now used, was issued.

CALENDS, the first day of the month among the Romans. *The Greek Calends*, a Roman phrase, was a time that never occurred, implying that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends.

CALICO-PRINTING is the art of applying colours to cloth in such a way as to form patterns or figures, after it comes from the weaver. The art was first introduced into Britain in 1738, and it came from India.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, Roman Emperor, was born in A.D. 12, and assassinated in A.D. 41 by conspirators. He received the name of Caligula from his soldiers, because he wore a kind of boot called the caligae. He succeeded Tiberius in A.D. 37, and his mildness and generosity made him popular, until he recovered from a strange disorder that seized him. One of his greatest follies was the bridge he had built between Baiae and Putcoli, in order that he could say he had crossed the sea on dry land. He was mad and terribly cruel towards the end of his short life.

CALIPH, CALIF, or KHALIF is the name assumed by the successors of Muhammed in governing the faithful, and in the high-priesthood. Othman or Osman was regarded as the first legitimate possessor of the dignity, which gives him and his son Hassan almost equal honour with the prophet. The title is now swallowed up in Shah, Sultan, Emir, and other Eastern names.

CALISTHENICS is the art of exercising the body in order to give strength to the muscles, and grace to the carriage.

CALMS, REGIONS OF, are tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. The northern limit varies between 5° N. and 12° N. latitude. The southern limit varies between 1° and 3° N. latitude.

CALPURNIA was the fourth wife of Julius Caesar, who married her in 59 B.C.

CALUMET is a kind of pipe used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco. Its bowl is usually soft red soapstone, and its tube a reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is (or was) a symbol of peace or war according to whether it was accepted or refused. The calumet of peace is used for ratifying contracts, safe travelling, and kindly receiving strangers. That of war is differently made.

CALVIN, JOHN, reformer and Protestant theological writer, was born in 1509. He was to have been a Roman Catholic priest, but he was converted in 1532 and obliged to leave Paris. Margaret of Navarre protected him. His great work was *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, published in 1536. He formed a college of pastors and doctors, of which he was the head. His energy and industry were enormous.

CALYPSO, in Greek mythology, was a nymph who inhabited the Island of Ogygia, on the shores of which Ulysses was shipwrecked. She promised him immortality if he would marry her; but after seven

years of happiness together Hermes ordered her to let him go.

CAMBRIDGE, UNIVERSITY OF, is one of the two great English universities, as old as the 13th century, at least. It comprises 20 distinct corporate bodies. Every student must have spent three years in residence at the university before he can take the degree of B.A., LL.B., M.B., or B.Sc. Women who have fulfilled the conditions of residence and standing may compete in the tripos examinations. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are elected by the Senate. It has an income of about £30,000, and about 3000 undergraduate students; and it has a library containing 300,000 volumes, besides manuscripts.

CAMEL is a kind of ruminant quadruped, without horns, and it has a broad, elastic foot, which does not sink readily in the sandy desert. The single-hump camel has water cells in its stomach, which enables it to strain off and store up water when journeying across the desert; and the hump, being an accumulation of fat, forms a reserve of food for the animal. When burdened a camel can do 25 miles a day, but when used for speed only it can do from 60 to 90 miles.

CAMELLIA. The largest in Europe is near Dresden, and averages about 40,000 blossoms a year. It is 150 years old, and was imported from Japan. One in Mr. Lyndon's gardens at Birmingham averages about 8000 blossoms.

CAMERAS are of all sizes. The largest ever made is probably the huge one made for the Ordnance Survey for the production of their large maps. It takes a plate-glass wet plate of 45 in. by 30 in. in any of the three dark slides; the plate weighs about 30 lb.; and the focus-extension is 10 ft.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, the 79th regiment in the British army, raised by Allan Cameron of Erroch in 1793. It wears Highland dress.

CAMERON, RICHARD, was a Scottish Covenanter, who, at the head of a band of followers, renounced allegiance to Charles II. on June 16th, 1680. The band kept in arms a month, but were then surprised and defeated, Cameron being slain.

CAMERONIAN REGIMENT, a British regiment, raised in 1689 amongst the Cameronians of the West of Scotland, to support William III. It was long famous as the 26th, but now forms the 1st battalion of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

CAMOENS, LUIS DE, the most celebrated of the Portuguese poets, born probably about 1524. His great poem is *The Lusiads*, which celebrated the glories of Portuguese conquests in India. It is an epic poem in 10 cantos. There are English translations of it written by William Mickle and others.

CAMP. The Roman camps were generally square, and strongly intrenched, so as to provide against the danger of surprise. Intrenched camps have become much more elaborate since gunpowder was invented. Those occupied only a short time are called 'lines' or 'temporary positions.

CAMPANILE is a bell-tower detached from the church to which it belongs. It is common in Italy, one of the most beautiful being that of the cathedral at Florence, built by Giotti, and another the leaning tower of Pisa.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, the well-known modern poet, was born in 1777, and educated at Glasgow University. His *Pleasures of Hope*, published in 1799, produced an extraordinary sensation. In 1827 he was elected Rector of Glasgow University, after which he continued his literary career, though his later productions were inferior to the early ones.

CAMPERDOWN, or CAMPERDUIN, sandy hills or downs on the coast of Holland, off which the British gained a hard-won victory over the Dutch. Their leader was Admiral Duncan, and the Dutch leader was De Winter.

CAMPUS MARTIUS was a large plain in the suburbs of Rome between three of the seven hills. Later on it was made a pleasure-ground, and now part of the modern city stands on it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY traverses British North America from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. It was opened in 1886, the length of line being 2909 miles, without counting side extensions and loop lines. It crosses the Rockies—by the Wapta, or Kicking Horse, Pass—at a much lower elevation than the U.S.A. lines do.

CANALS are generally for navigation, and consist of a number of sections, each on a different level, the boats being transferred from one to the other by *locks*, *inclines*, or *lifts*. Under the Ptolemies, before the Christian era, there was a canal between the Red Sea and the Nile. The ship canal in Holland is very important, as it connects Amsterdam with the North Sea. The Canal du Midi is the chief in France, connecting the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean. In Britain the most celebrated was the Bridgewater Canal, in Lancashire and Cheshire, until the Manchester Ship Canal (a water-way for ocean steamers from the estuary of the Mersey) was finished. The greatest achievement in canal making has been the Suez Canal. There are a number of irrigation canals in dry and hot countries, *e.g.* India.

CANARY BIRD is a kind of finch from the Canary Islands, and is an insessorial singing bird. A large proportion of the cage canaries are really mules.

CANDLEMAS is a church feast, instituted in 492 A.D. in commemoration of the presentation of Christ in the temple, and of the purification of the Virgin Mother. It falls on February 2nd.

CANNING, CHARLES JOHN, EARL, was born in 1812, educated at Eton and Oxford, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1841, in 1853 and 1855 was Postmaster-General, and in 1856 went to India as Governor-General. Throughout the mutiny he showed coolness and clear-headedness, and he was made Viceroy, and raised to the rank of earl afterwards.

CANNING, GEORGE, the distinguished orator and statesman, born in 1770. In 1814 he was appointed minister to Portugal, after being Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at home, and in 1822 he became Governor-General of India. He died in 1827.

CANNON. The exact time when explosives were first used in engines for projecting missiles is a matter of controversy. They were certainly used in France in 1338, the first being made of wood, the next (in the 14th century) of bronze; and in the 15th century cast-iron ordnance came into use. Leather cannon were invented by Colonel Scott in the time of Charles I., and were used by the army of Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Leipzig in 1631. They did not come into general use, because a way of lightening metal cannon was discovered. Guns for firing charges of dynamite have been experimented with. Recent improvements are the use of a 'powder-chamber' of greater diameter than the rest of the bore, and the adoption of an increased twist in the rifling instead of a uniform one.

CANOE is a light boat, propelled by paddles and often sails too. The Indian canoes of Canada are made of birch bark, those of the Esquimaux consist of a light wooden frame, covered with sealskins. In the islands of the Pacific the natives have strong double canoes.

CANON LAW, a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the Romish Church. There is also one for the regulation of the English Church, 141 canons being drawn up in 1603-4, which are still partially in force, for the clergy.

CANONIZATION is a ceremony in the Roman Church by which deceased people are declared saints. The Pope institutes inquiries about the person, and then an *advocate of the devil*, as he is called, assails the memory of the candidate. If the examination is satisfactory, the canonization takes place some years later, though the blessing is pronounced on the spot.

CANUTE, or CNUT, King of England and Denmark, succeeded his father Sweyn in 1014 A.D., and was accepted King of all England in 1017. His power was confirmed by his marriage with Ethelred's widow. In 1018 he gained Denmark, in 1028 Norway, and in 1031 Malcolm of Scotland acknowledged his superiority.

CAOUTCHOUC is an elastic, gummy substance contained in the juice of many tropical trees. It is called india-rubber, but is strictly only the chief ingredient

in that substance. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Gutta percha is mistaken for it.

CAPET, the name of the French race of kings that have given 118 sovereigns to Europe. The first known in history was Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou. It is regarded as the family name of the French kings.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Formerly, in Great Britain and elsewhere, it was the ordinary punishment for felonies of all kinds, in 1764 there being 160 capital offences. Murder is now the only offence punished by death, and the mode chosen is generally hanging, though, in New York, electricity has lately been used.

CARADOC, or CARACTACUS, a king of the Silures, who were British people inhabiting South Wales. He fought bravely against the Romans, but was at last defeated and taken to Rome in A.D. 51. His noble bearing and his brave speech before the Emperor Claudius procured his pardon.

CARAT, a weight of 3·17 troy grains, used by jewellers in weighing pearls and precious stones. The term is also used to express the proportionate fineness of gold, which is divided in 24 parts, each carat being one twenty-fourth of pure metal.

CARDINAL, an ecclesiastical prince in the Romish Church who has a vote in the election of a new Pope, the Popes being taken from the cardinals. There are three classes of cardinals, comprising 6 bishops, 50 priests, and 14 deacons. They constitute the Sacred College. The youngest cardinal ever created was Giovanni de Medici, who was made one when he was 13, and who afterwards became Pope Leo X. The youngest English cardinal was Henry Stuart, who was 22. Reginald Pole was 36, Wolsey 44, Wiseman 48, Manning 60, and Newman 78.

CARDS, CHRISTMAS, range in price up to £5, and the designers of them earn up to a £1000 a year. Mr. Poynter, R.A., has received £525 for one design.

CARICATURE is a way of representing an object so that its beauties are concealed and its peculiarities and defects exaggerated, making the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is obtained. It is one of the oldest forms of art. It flourished in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman art. The chief British masters of it have been Hogarth, Gilray, Rowlandson, Banbury, John Doyle ('H.B.'), Leech, etc. *Punch* and *Vanity Fair* contain the best caricatures of the day.

CARLOVINGIANS, the second dynasty of the Frankish or French kings, the name being derived from Charles Martel or his gandson Charlemagne. The Carlovingians reigned from 715 to 987, Louis V. being the last.

CARLTON CLUB, a famous political club in Pall Mall, London, the headquarters of the Conservative party. It was founded in 1831 by the Duke of Wellington. The present house was built in 1854.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, one of the Greatest English writers of this century. He was born in 1795 at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, and died in 1881 at Chelsea. He lived a great deal in Edinburgh. *Sartor Resartus*, the most original of his works, won fame for him, and in 1834 he moved to London, and became a prominent member of a brilliant literary circle there. His *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* was a work of great research, but the most laborious was *The History of Fredrick II of Prussia*. James Froude was his literary executor, unfortunately for Carlyle.

CARMELITES are begging friars of the Order of Our Lady of Mount *Carmel*. They probably took up their abode first in the 4th century upon that Syrian mount, but it was not till 1130 that the order was established. In 1247 they were driven to Europe by the Saracens, and there adopted a milder rule of life. They are still to be seen in Roman Catholic countries, wearing a dark brown costume, with a white cloak over it out of doors, and a hood for the head.

CARNIVORA is a term applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, now applied specially to an order of mammals which prey upon other animals. Bears, badgers, lions, tigers, dogs, cats, seals, and walruses are different species of carnivora.

CAROLINE, QUEEN, was born in 1768, and in 1795 she married the Prince of Wales, who was eventually George IV. Their marriage was unsatisfactory, and in 1820 King George offered her an income of £50,000 to stay away from England; but she refused it, and on her arrival in London was received by the people with public demonstrations. She was eventually banished from court. She had one child, Princess Charlotte.

CARPET, a fabric generally composed wholly, or principally, of wool. The use of carpets originated in the East. Brussels, Wilton, Kidderminster, and Axminster are the best-known European carpets. A few Turkish and imitation Persian are made in Adrianople.

CARPET-BAGGER, a needy political adventurer who wanders over the country pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant, in order to try to get into office. He is so-called because regarded as having only enough property to fill a *carpet bag*. The term was first applied to adventurers in the Northern States of America.

CARRIER PIGEON, a species of the domestic pigeon, used for carrying messages. The practice of employing carrier-pigeons originated in the East. It is the extraordinary 'homing' faculty of these birds that makes them useful. The letter is fastened to the wing or tail. Carrier pigeons have accomplished 72 miles in 2½ hours. The Parisians used them in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order instituted by S. Bruno about 1084. They were so called from their original abode, La Charteuse; and when introduced into England, about 1180, they built the Charter house. They wear a hair-cloth shirt, white tunic, black cloak, and a cowl.

CARTIER, JACQUES, a French navigator, born in 1494. He took possession of the mainland of Canada for Francis I in 1534, and in 1535 sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. He founded a settlement in Canada, and built a fort near the site of Quebec.

CARTOON, in painting is a drawing on stout paper or other material, intended to be used as a model for a large picture in fresco. The most famous cartoons are those Raphael painted in colour for the Vatican tapestries, seven of which are in the South Kensington Museum, London. The term cartoon is now applied to a pictorial sketch illustrating an event, or relating to a character of the day.

CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, inventor of the power-loom, was born in 1743. He first used his loom in 1785, and a developed form of it is still used.

CASAUBON, ISAAC DE, classical scholar, was born in 1559; and in 1582 he became professor of Greek at Geneva, and he wrote an excellent treatise on Greek and Roman satire. He followed Sir James Wotton to England when giving up his post of royal librarian in Paris. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CASE in grammar is the inflection of a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence. In English there is only one case—the possessive—for nouns, and in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese there are none. In Sanskrit there are eight, in German four cases. The loss of case has made the order of the words and the use of prepositions very important.

CASSANDRA, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, with the disadvantage that she should not be believed in.

CASSIUS, full name Caius Cassius Longinus, a distinguished Roman, was one of Julius Caesar's assassins. He killed himself when he thought he was losing the battle of Pharsalia in B.C. 42.

CASSOWARY, a family of birds akin to the ostrich, emu, etc. Their short wings unfit them for flying. They feed on fruits, eggs of other birds, etc., and they bolt their food. They inhabit forests, and run very rapidly. In self-defence they kick forcibly, like the ostrich.

CASTE, a term applied to a distinct class of people, marked off from others by certain restrictions, and whose privileges or burdens are hereditary. It was originally and still is applied to the classes in India.

CASTENETS, an instrument made of two shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, placed together,

fastened to the thumb, and beaten with the middle finger. Spaniards and Moors use them when dancing, and in England they are now used in 'skirt' dancing.

CASTING, the running of a melted metal into a mould prepared for the purpose. Iron *casting* (or *founding*) is the most important branch. Boilers, cylinders, pumps, railings, grates, cooking utensils, etc., are so made; and in Paris articles of sculpture are cast in plaster.

CASTLE, a building used both as a place of residence and of defence. In olden times the *keep* was the residence, but from the time of Edward III. it became developed into an open quadrangle, defended by towers and gate-houses.

CASTOR AND POLLUX, in Greek mythology twin divinities, sons of Jupiter and Leda. Castor was mortal, Pollux immortal. They were the patron deities of mariners. They appear in the heavens as one of the twelve constellations of the zodiac, and are called *Gemini*.

CASUISTRY is that part of old theology and morals which relates to the principles by which difficult cases of conscience (*e.g.* conflicting duties) are settled. Escobar, Sanchez, etc., were famous Jesuit casuists.

CAT. It is believed that this quadruped was originally domesticated in Egypt. It was seldom kept by the Greeks and Romans, and rare in Europe until long after the Christian era. Among the various breeds are the tail-less cat of the Isle of Man and of the Crimea, the Angora or Persian, and the blue or Carthusian cat. The wild cat exists still in Scotland and parts of Europe. A cargo of mummy cats was brought to Liverpool from Egypt in 1890, and included 180,000 mummies, weighing about 20 tons. They came from the cat cemetery at Beni Hassan, and sold very briskly. 'Heads' went for 4s. 6d. each, and 'bodies' (without heads) for 5s. 6d.

CATACOMBS are caves or subterranean places for the burial of the dead. The term is applied specially to those round about Rome; but caves of this kind were common in many Oriental nations.

CATAMARAN, a sort of raft used in the East Indies, Brazil, and elsewhere. It is from 20 to 25 ft. long, and 2½ to 3½ ft. wide, and made, on the West Coast of India, of three logs lashed together. These floats are skilfully navigated by one or two men kneeling.

CATAPULT was a machine of the ancients for projecting missiles, chiefly arrows. They were like huge cross-bows. Boys use small catapults made of a 'fork' of wood and a piece of elastic, wide enough to double up and contain shot at the centre, each end being tied to an end of the wooden fork.

CATARACT or WATERFALL, the leap of a stream over a ledge or precipice which occurs in its course. The Falls of Niagara and the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi are the grandest; the cascade of Gavarnie in the Pyrenees is the highest in Europe. The falls of the Clyde are noted for their beauty in Britain, and the Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are still more noted in Europe. They are beginning to be used very widely now for electrical purposes, *e.g.* at Niagara and Geneva.

CATECHISM is an elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but chiefly in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers. The first catechisms were compiled by Kero of St. Gall and Otfried of Weissenburgh in the 8th and 9th centuries. A catechism of the Church of England was issued in the prayer book of Edward VI. The catechism of the Church of Scotland was drawn up in 1648 at Westminster.

CATECHUMENS, a name originally applied to those converted Jews and heathens in the early church, who were to receive baptism, and had a particular place in the church, but did not receive the sacrament. Afterwards it was applied to young Christians preparing to partake of that ordinance for the first time.

CATHARINE II., Empress of Russia, was born in 1729, and in 1745 married Peter III. Being jealous of another woman, she won over the guards, and was proclaimed monarch in 1762, and Peter abdicated almost at once, and was strangled a few days later, apparently without her knowledge. She conquered the Crimea, and opened the Black Sea to the Russian navy, in her war with Turkey. She died in 1796.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, wife of Henry II. of France, was born at Florence in 1519, and was the only daughter of Lorenzo de Medici. She had little influence in France until the minority of her son, Charles IX., and then she played off the Guise faction against Condé and Coligny. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was largely her work. She was a bad woman.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON, Queen of England, was born in 1485. In 1501 she married Arthur, Prince of Wales, but, as he died in five months, his father, Henry VII., to escape having to pay back her large dowry, married Catharine to his other son, Henry, obtaining a dispensation from the Pope for that purpose. The refusal of the Pope afterwards to divorce Catharine from her husband, Henry VIII., caused the latter to declare himself head of the English Church. Cranmer pronounced the sentence of divorce.

CATHEDRAL, the principal church of a diocese, so called from its possessing the episcopal chair or *cathedra*. The most notable cathedral is St. Peter's at Rome, founded 1450. Notre Dame at Paris, St. Paul's in London, Canterbury and York Cathedrals are all noted. Nearly all the cathedrals in England were a very long time in building. Bristol was 582 years before its final completion in 1888, Gloucester was 425, Peterborough was 410, Durham 407, Exeter 366, St. David's 342, York 301, and Lichfield 272.

York has one of the finest east windows in the world, 78 feet high and 33 feet wide. Gloucester has an east window 72 feet by 38 feet, but it is not so beautiful, and the lower part is unglazed. St. Pierre, Beauvais, has the highest choir in the world, being 3 feet higher even than that of St. Peter's at Rome, which is 150 feet. Amiens has one 140 feet; that of York Minster is 120 feet, Westminster Abbey 102 feet, and St. Paul's 100 feet. Durham has the largest library, 15,000 books; St. Paul's and York have 11,000, Canterbury has only 10,000, but has some very valuable manuscripts, as also Lincoln has. Chichester has a secret dungeon, entered by a sliding door.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION was the abolition of those civil and ecclesiastical restraints to which the Roman 'Catholics' in Great Britain and Ireland were subjected. In 1829 a bill was passed which made Romanists eligible to all offices of State except the Lord-Chancellorship of England and Ireland, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Regency of the United Kingdom, or being High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland

CATILINE (LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINA), a Roman conspirator of noble rank, was born about 108 B.C. He attached himself to the party of Sulla, but being independent and daring he was made Governor of Africa in 67. On returning to Rome he plotted against Cicero, which worked his own destruction. He was put to death in 62.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, the Censor, was a celebrated Roman, born in 234 B.C. He was a warrior, and rose rapidly in office till he became Consul. His hostility to Carthage furthered the third Punic War.

CATO, MARCUS PORTIUS (called Cato of Utica, the place of his death, to distinguish him from his great-grandfather, the Censor), was born in 95 B.C. He was a stoic and a warrior. His vigorous reforms won him respect, and in 63 he was chosen tribune of the people. He was Cicero's adviser. His failure in defending the city of Utica made him commit suicide in B.C. 46.

CATULLUS, CAIUS (or QUINTUS) VALERIUS, a famous Roman lyric poet, the friend of Cicero and Cinna, and of Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicated his poems. He was the first Roman who caught successfully the Greek lyric spirit.

CAUCUS, a term, originally American, for a private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates proposed for election to offices, and to concert measures for supporting a party. The Birmingham Liberal Association is a type of the Caucus in Britain. Its origin is referred to a fray between British soldiers and Boston rope-makers, which resulted in meetings between the rope-makers and *caulkers*.

CAVE. Fingal's Cave in Staffa and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky are noted. Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, Kent's Hole, near Torquay, and Wokey's Hole, near Wells, are remarkable bone caves.

CAVE-MEN, prehistoric races who lived in European caves. They were ignorant of metals, pottery, and agriculture, and had no domestic animals.

CAVIARE. The roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, etc., prepared and salted.

CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLO BENSO DI, an Italian statesman, born in 1809, who became Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in 1850, and was a member of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. In 1852 he became Premier, and secured an alliance with Great Britain and France. He lived to see the first Italian Parliament meet.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, was born in 1422, and introduced printing into Britain and helped materially to fix the literary language of the 16th century by his able translations from the French and Dutch. He was a book-lover and a book-seller as well as a printer, and therefore printed good and popular books, *e.g.* romances.

CECIL, WILLIAM, LORD BURLEIGH, was Master of the Robes to Henry VIII. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at Gray's Inn. On the accession of Edward VI. Somerset advanced him, but he held no public office until Elizabeth's accession, when he became Secretary of State. Much of the glory of her reign is due to him and to Matthew Parker. Both of them 'conformed' to Romanism under Mary's tyranny.

CECILIA, SAINT, is the patron saint of music. Her story forms one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and Bryden and Pope sang her praises. Raphael and other painters have represented her in celebrated pictures.

CECROPS, according to tradition, the founder of Athens and first King of Attica. He was said to have taught the savages their religion and morals.

CEDAR, a tree which forms woods in Syria and Asia Minor. The deodar was introduced into Britain in 1822. It grows in marshy places, is therefore cheap, and adapted for stakes, boats, etc.

CELLULAR THEORY, in physiology, the theory which derives all animal and vegetable tissues from the union and metamorphosis of primitive cells.

CELLULAR TISSUE, in physiology, a name for what is called *areolar tissue*. In botany, the term is applied to the soft substance of plants, composed of elementary cells without woody tissues.

CELLULOID, an artificial substance used as a substitute for ivory, bone, hard rubber, coral, etc., as it closely resembles them. It is used chiefly for buttons, billiard balls, piano keys, backs to brushes, etc.

CELLULOSE, the substance of which the permanent cell-membranes of plants are always composed. It is allied to sugar, gum, starch, and is changed into the latter by heat, sulphuric acid, or caustic potash.

CELTS. (See KELTS.)

CENCI, BEATRICE, called the *beautiful paricide*, the daughter of Francesco Cenci, a wealthy Roman, who, according to the usual story, after his second marriage behaved shockingly to the children of his first marriage. Beatrice failed in an appeal for protection to the Pope, and so planned and carried out her father's murder. She was beheaded in 1599. She is the heroine of one of Shelley's most powerful plays, and was till lately considered the subject of a painting of Guido's.

CENIS, MONT, a mountain in the Graian Alps, 11,756 ft. high, which is famous for its tunnel, between France and Italy, finished in 1871. There is also a famous road over it, made by Napoleon I. The tunnel is nearly eight miles long, and it cost £2,600,000.

CENSORS, two officers in ancient Rome who held office for 18 months and whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens and the amount of their property, for taxation; to keep watch over the public morality, and to superintend the finance administration. The term is now applied to an officer empowered to examine books which are about to be published.

CENSUS, with the Romans a registered statement about a person's property, for taxation, introduced by King Servius Tullus B.C. 577. In modern times it is an enumeration of a country's inhabitants, accompanied by any other information deemed useful. The first census taken in Great Britain was in 1801; the first in France, probably, in 1700.

CENT, CENTIME, so called because it is the hundredth part of some other coin. In the United States and in Canada it is the hundredth part of a dollar, in France of a franc.

CENTAURS, in Greek mythology, fabulous beings represented as half man, half horse; but the earliest notice of them presents them as a wild race inhabiting Thessaly.

CENTIPEDE is a term applied to insects having many feet.

CENTRALIZATION, a term in a specific sense applied to a system of government where the tendency is to administer, by the central government, matters previously in the hands of local authorities.

CENTRE-BOARD is a sort of movable keel used especially in American yachts, which can be raised and lowered in a well extending longitudinally amidships. It helps to prevent leeway, and gives the vessel more stability under press of canvas.

CENTRIFUGAL AND CENTRIPETAL FORCE are the forces which cause a moving body, on which they act, to go backwards or forwards from the centre of motion. The first is flying from, the second flying towards, the centre of motion.

CENTURION, in the old Roman army, the commander of a century, a body of 100 men; but, later, an indefinite number, the sixtieth part of a legion. The rank of captain now corresponds to a centurion's rank.

CERAMIC ART is the department of plastic art, which includes all objects made of baked clay, as vases, urns, statuettes, etc., including all the kinds of earthenware and porcelain which are works of art.

CERBERUS, in classical mythology, the dog-monster of Hades, with many heads, a serpent's tail, and a mane made of snake's heads.

CERDIC (KERDIC) became King of the West Saxons in 516, having invaded England about the end of the 5th century.

CEREALS, a term derived from Ceres, goddess of corn, though it is extended to leguminous plants also, is generally confined to the gramineae, such as wheat, barley, rye, etc.

CERES, a Roman goddess whose sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows. The Romans celebrated in her honour the festival of the Cerealia.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, author of *Don Quixote*, born in 1547. In 1570 he fought under Colonna and then joined the troops at Naples, in the Spanish King's service, when he won high reputation. In 1575 he was sold as a slave, which condition he endured for seven years. In 1583 he retired from the service, having been ransomed by friends; and he spent the rest of his days in literary work. He died in 1616.

CETACEA, the largest kind of sea animals in existence. Their bodies are fishlike, but have bilobate tails placed horizontally, not vertically as is usual. They are broadly grouped as toothless whales.

CETEWAYO, a Kaffir chief or king, son of Panda, king of the Zulus. He was crowned in 1873, and proved a tyrannical ruler, and when he refused to comply with British requests, war was declared against him, and he was taken prisoner. In 1882 he was restored, but the next year a rival chief drove him away. He died in 1884.

CHAIR OF ST. PETER, at Rome; a wooden chair overlaid with ivory work and gold; was first mentioned in 500 by Ennodius.

CHALDEE LANGUAGE, a name given to the Aramean language (or a dialect of it), one of the chief varieties of the old Semitic. Chaldee literature is divided into the Biblical Chaldee, and the Chaldee of the Targums and other later Jewish writings.

CHALK is an earthy limestone admitting of no polish. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid. In geology it is the rock which forms the higher part of a series of strata.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent Scottish

divine, born in 1780. In 1803 he was presented to the parish of Kilmany, in Fife (where his preaching won him great reputation), and in 1815 to the Tron Church of Glasgow. His astronomical discourses made quite a sensation throughout the country. In 1823 he accepted the Chair of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, and in 1827 he was elected to the Divinity Chair in Edinburgh University. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford. It was in the great non-intrusion movement in the Scottish Church that his name became most prominent. He was against the Establishment, and may be regarded as the founder of the Free Church of Scotland.

CHAMBERLAIN, an officer charged with the direction and management of the private rooms of a monarch or nobleman. The lord-chamberlain of Great Britain is the 6th officer of the crown.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH, English statesman, was born in 1836. In 1876 he became M.P. for Birmingham, and under Mr. Gladstone, president of the Board of Trade and a Cabinet Minister, and passed the Bankruptcy Bill. His leader's Irish policy caused him to resign in 1886, and since then he has been a prominent Liberal-Unionist.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT, historical and miscellaneous writer. His *Illustrations of the Author of Waverley* and his *Traditions of Edinburgh* won him popularity, and the *Edinburgh Journal*, which he and his brother published in 1832, was a great success. It was not known that he wrote *Vestiges of Creation* till some years after his death in 1871.

CHAP-BOOKS, a kind of cheap literature which preceded the popular periodicals of the present day. They included lives of heroes, tales of roguery, etc.

CHARADE, a kind of riddle, the subject of which is a word divided into its separate syllables, which are taken as words in themselves, and described enigmatically. When the syllables are dramatically represented, the whole word is called an acting charade.

CHARCOAL, a term applied to an impure kind of carbon, especially that produced by charring wood. One kind is obtained from bones, and lampblack and coke are also varieties of charcoal. By cementation with it, iron is converted into steel. It is also used in making gunpowder.

CHARING CROSS, the titular centre of London. It was so named because a cross stood in the village of Charing, in memory of Eleanor, wife of Edward I.

CHARIOT, a term applied to vehicles used for pleasure and for war. The Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans used them.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in this country are so numerous that it is difficult to find funds for all of them. Amongst the most famous, Dr. Barnardo's "Homes" draw over £130,000 a year, London Hospital over £75,000, St. Bartholomew's £50,000, St. George's £45,000, St. Thomas's £40,000, which is also drawn by the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children." Altogether about £10,000,000 a year is spent openly in charity in this country, and probably twice as much is spent anonymously or privately. France spends 5½ millions a year, Italy 2¼ millions. In London 1 in every 20 persons lives on charity.

CHARLEMAGNE, King of the Franks, and then Emperor of the West, was born in 742. His first great enterprise was the conquest of the Saxons, who lived between the Weser and Elbe, and soon after he was crowned King of Italy, having overthrown Desiderius. He established an academy at his palace in Aix-la-Chapelle, the sittings of which he attended. He built a lighthouse at Boulogne, constructed ports, and encouraged agriculture.

CHARLES V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain (in which capacity he was Charles I.), was born in 1500. He inherited the fairest European countries, the colonies in the New World, Austria, Burgundy, and the Netherlands. A war with France broke out, but even when Henry VIII. took the French side, the treaty which ended it was favourable to Charles; and a war against the Turks won for him a reputation as defender of the faith. In 1546 a religious war broke out, in which Charles was worsted, and in 1556, having invested his son with his own dignities, he retired to a monastery.

CHARLES I., King of Great Britain, was born in 1600 and crowned in 1625. He was a weak, unwise King, and in continual trouble with his ministers and parliament; the beginning of Cromwell's career being in his reign. He was beheaded in 1649, and he met his fate with dignity.

CHARLES II., King of Great Britain, was born in 1630 and crowned in 1649 at Scone. After the death of Cromwell the Restoration was easily effected; but the King was indolent, extravagant, and licentious. A Dutch fleet actually reached Chatham; then came the Plague, and then the great Fire of London, which was rather a blessing than a curse. Charles died in 1685. "He never *said* a foolish thing, and never *did* a wise one."

CHARLES XII., King of Sweden, was born in 1682, and when he was only fifteen, at his father's death, Denmark, Poland, and Russia concluded an alliance against Sweden. He was on the whole victorious, though the Czar defeated him at last, and he had to flee to Turkey. After his death in 1718 Sweden sank from the rank of a leading power into insignificance.

CHARLES EDWARD STUART, called the *Young Pretender*, was born in 1720. In 1742 he went to Paris and persuaded Louis XV. to help him in recovering the throne of his ancestors. At first he was successful, but after 1746 he lost all he had gained, and had to escape from Scotland and live in Italy. He died in 1788. He is often called "Bonnie Prince Charlie," but he was a selfish scoundrel.

CHARLES THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy, was born in 1433, and succeeded his father, Philip the Good, in 1467. He married Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV. Louis XI. of France involved Charles in his own quarrels, and while fighting against the Swiss, for Louis, he was slain.

CHARON, in Greek mythology, the son of Erebus and Night. He ferried the dead over the rivers of the infernal regions, for which he received a farthing, which had been put in the deceased's mouth.

CHART, a hydrographical or marine map, that is, a projection of some part of the earth's surface given in every particular. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map, *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land. A *plane chart* is one in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other and the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal.

CHARTER-HOUSE, a charitable foundation in London. In 1370 it was built as a priory for Carthusian monks, and later it was converted into a richly endowed hospital (by Thomas Sutton), where 44 boys and 80 decayed gentlemen lived. The Charter-house School has been removed to Godalming, Surrey, while the non-academic part remains where it was. Addison, Steele, and John Wesley were at the school.

CHARTISM, CHARTISTS, names for a political movement and its supporters. In 1838 the famous "People's *Charter*" was prepared, and its failure caused serious riots. The Liberals have adopted some of the demands of the Charter, and Socialists and Republicans have taken up the more advanced ones.

CHARTREUSE or GREAT CHARTREUSE, a Carthusian monastery in south-eastern France. It was founded in 1084, but the present building dates from 1676. The monks there make the Chartreuse liqueur.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool in the Straits of Messina, rather dangerous in olden days because of the rock opposite it called Scylla. The Mediterranean has no perceptible tide, but is subject to squalls.

CHASTELARD or CHATELARD, PIERRE DE BOSCOBEL DE, a French poet who loved Mary Queen of Scots, was born in 1540. He possessed all the accomplishments of a gallant of the age, but he was so obtrusive in his attentions that he was tried and hanged.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANCOIS, AUGUSTE VICOMTE DE, a French author and politician, was born in 1768. His celebrated work is *Le Genie du Christianisme*. His early life was chequered, but he eventually became a diplomatist under Napoleon, and at the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was appointed ambassador to Berlin. On the revolution of 1830 he refused to pay allegiance to Louis Philippe, thereby forfeiting a large pension He died in 1848.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE, Chateau-Latour, Chateau-Margaux, are famous vineyards all in the department of the Gironde, France; and they furnish the best of the red wines of Bordeaux.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF, one of the most illustrious of British statesmen. He attracted notice as Walpole's opponent when he became member for Old Sarum. In 1756 he became Secretary of State and real head of the Government. He helped Wolfe and Clive to win Canada and India, and Frederick of Prussia to subdue France. In 1768 he resigned, but advised a conciliatory policy towards the colonies. His advice was disregarded, and the colonies declared themselves independent in 1776. In 1778 Pitt died.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, was born in 1752, and in his youth was devoted to reading. His parents were poor, so he was educated at a charity school, and when fourteen apprenticed to an attorney. He went to London, but could not make a living, and poisoned himself in 1770. His best poems were published under the name of Rowley, and are called *The Tragedy of Ella*, *The Battle of Hastings*, etc.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, 'the father of English poetry,' was born about 1340. He was the son of a vintner, he bore arms in France in 1359, and married not very long after. He had various posts abroad, and then in England, and his fortunes varied with those of his patron, John of Ghent. His most celebrated work is *The Canterbury Tales*, in the pages of which we get such pictures of English life and English thoughts in the 14th century as are found nowhere else. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CHAUVINISM, an unreflecting, fanatical enthusiasm for any cause, especially an exaggerated patriotism, so called from *Nicholas Chauvin*, who was extravagantly devoted to Napoleon I.

CHEDDAR, a village in Somerset where the dairies have long been famous for their excellent cheese, which is made from the whole milk, the whey skimmed off, heated, and added to the curd.

CHEESE is composed chiefly of *casein* (which exists in cow's milk to the extent of about 3 or 4 per cent.), fat, and water. Stilton, Cheddar, Cheshire, and Dunlop are the most notable British cheese, and Parmesan, Gruyère, Gorgonzola, and Gouda among foreign ones. Sheep's and goat's milk cheese are made.

CHEIROMANCY or PALMISTRY is the art of divining by inspecting the lines of the hand. It was practised in India in quite remote ages, and in Europe in the Middle Ages; but later on it was left to the gypsies. Nowadays it has been more taken up, though it is not so popular as Graphology or Physiognomy.

CHEMISTRY is the science which treats of the nature, laws of combination, and mutual actions of the minute particles of varying matter which compose our universe, and the properties of the compounds they form. In its earliest phases it was the same as alchemy. About the middle of the 18th century, Dr. Black discovered that gas differs from atmospheric air, and soon after two chemists, Priestly and Schede, discovered oxygen, which discovery revolutionized chemistry. Sir H. Davy founded electro-chemistry.

The *atomic weight* of an element is assumed to be the smallest quantity which can enter or be expelled from combination.

The *molecule* of a compound is the quantity of it existing in two gaseous volumes, or the smallest quantity obtainable in a separate state. Compounds are classified both according to the element they contain and to their special chemical functions, *e.g.* acids, alkalies, and salts. Sulphides are an important class of compounds. They are compounds of metals with sulphur.

CHEMOSH, the national god of the Moabites, who were on that account called 'the people of Chemosh.' The same deity appears as the god of the Ammonites also, though he was succeeded later by Moloch.

CHENILLE, an ornamental fabric like a cord, made by weaving warp threads together with a transverse weft, the loose ends of which project all round like a pile.

CHEOPS, the name Herodotus gave to the Egyptian despot Khufa. He belonged to the rulers whose capital was Memphis; he lived about 2800 B.C., and built the largest of the Pyramids, for which he was supposed to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years.

CHEQUE or CHECK, a draft or bill on a bank, payable on presentation. Cheques are an important system of mercantile currency wherever there is a system of banking. They tend to economize the use of the precious metals as a currency. A cheque payable to bearer does not need endorsing, but when payable to the order of someone named it must be endorsed. A 'crossed cheque' (one with two lines across it, and with or without '& Co.' written between them), can only be cashed through the banker on whom it is drawn, when presented by another banker. Consequently the person to whom it is sent can only obtain payment of it through his own bankers.

CHERRY, a fruit tree of the plum tribe. It grows in most temperate countries of the Northern Hemisphere, and in Britain it is found wild. There are various kinds, such as the red or garden cherry, red heart, white heart, black cherry, etc. This fruit was supposed to have been brought to England by the Romans in A.D. 46. 'Maraschino' is made of Dalmatian cherries, especially at Zara.

CHERUB, one of an order of angels, generally represented as winged spirits, and distinguished, by their knowledge, from seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love, and who are probably of superior rank.

CHESS, a well-known and ancient game, of Eastern origin, having probably arisen in India, and spread through Persia and Arabia to Europe. The word comes from the French *eschecs*, and the Persian *shah*, a king. The aim in chess is to force the opposing 'king' to surrender. He cannot be taken, but he can be '*check*mated.'

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF, an English statesman and author, was born in 1694, and studied at Cambridge. He entered the House of Lords in 1726, when his father died, and in 1744 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1746 Secretary of State. In 1748 he retired from public affairs. His essays and a collection of letters to his son obtained him some reputation as an author.

CHESTNUT or CHESNUT, a tree allied to the beech and having serrated, dark-green leaves. It was probably a native of Asia Minor, and may have been brought to England by the Romans. It may live for many centuries. It is only occasionally in Britain that the fruit ripens. Most edible chestnuts are imported. The horse-chestnut is quite a different tree.

CHEVY CHASE, the name of a well-known British Border Ballad. It is almost certainly founded on a different incident from *The Battle of Otterbourne*, with which it is often confounded. The incidents in "Chevy Chase" are not historical, though the ballad is probably founded on some encounter which took place between its heroes, Percy and Douglas. Another older version of it is called *The Hunting of the Cheviot*, written before 1548, and the later version is believed to date from the time of Charles II. The similarity between *Chevy Chase* and *The Battle of Otterbourne* may be due to the possibility of the incidents in the former ballad being borrowed from the latter one.

CHIAROSCURO, in painting, is the distribution of the lights and shades in a picture. The term is Italian, and means 'clear-obscure.' It is most important, since it gives faithfulness to the representation of a picture, and by it objects appear to recede or advance.

CHIEF-JUSTICE or LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE, in England, the presiding judge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and, in the Lord Chancellor's absence, President of the High Court. The title is generally given in the British colonies to the heads of the different judicial establishments.

CHIGNON, a French word signifying properly the nape of the neck, but now used in English and other languages to denote ladies' back hair when raised, and folded up round a cushion on the back part of the head.

CHIMAERA. Chimera, in classical mythology, a fire-breathing monster, with lion-like fore parts, the middle like a goat, and hinder part like a dragon. Hence the word came to mean an unnatural production!

CHIMNEYS were not heard of before the Middle Ages. Smoky chimneys may be caused by other obstructing buildings, or by misconstruction of the fire place and adjacent parts of the chimney. The first may be cured by a revolving cowl, the second by narrowing the chimney's throat.

CHINA, GREAT WALL OF, the largest artificial structure on the face of the earth, is a barrier extending for about 1500 miles on the north of China proper, and forming part of its boundary. Its west end is in the deserts of Central Asia, its east end reaching to the north-east of Pekin. Its greatest height is about 50 feet. It was built to keep out barbarous tribes. Towers strengthen it at regular distances.

CHINA-WARE, porcelain, the finest kind of earthenware, is so called because China first supplied it to Europeans, in the 16th century. Not much later, John Frederick Böttcher or Böttiger started the Dresden china manufactory near Meissen; and about the middle of the 18th century the factory at Sèyres was set up. The first successful attempt in England was made at Chelsea by some Germans. In 1748 their factory was transferred to Derby; and about 1768 Josiah Wedgwood started one in Staffordshire.

CHINESE LANTERN, a lantern of thin paper variously coloured, used in illuminations.

CHIVALRY is a term which refers to the organization of knighthood in the Middle Ages, and to the spirit and aims which distinguished its members. A warlike spirit, high devotion to women, a love of adventure, and thirst for glory characterized the knights of those days, and the Crusades gave a religious bent to their minds, which resulted in the institution of such orders as the Knights of St. John, the Templars, etc. Knighthood was not conferred until the 21st year, except in the case of distinguished birth or great achievements. The youth prepared himself by confession, fasting, and making certain promises, *e.g.* never to lie or utter slander, to protect women and orphans, etc.

CHOCOLATE (from Mexican, *chocolatl*) is a paste made from the kernels of the cacao-tree, and combined with sugar, vanilla, cinnamon, or other flavouring substance. It is also made into a drink by dissolving it in boiling water or milk. It was used in Mexico long before the arrival of the Spaniards, and it is now commonly used on the continent, while cacao, a preparation from the same fruit, is more popular in Britain.

CHOIRS of surpliced women choristers are becoming fairly common. There are several in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Wakefield, Winchester; they are also found, *e.g.*, at Markethill in Armagh, and at Jordanhill, near Glasgow. The largest church choir in this country is that of the Foundling Hospital in London, which contains at least 200 trained voices. That of St. Paul's is about 50 strong. The Mormon Choir in Salt Lake City is the largest in the world, being 300 strong.

CHOPIN, FREDERIC FRANCOIS, pianist and musical composer, was born at Warsaw in 1810, and died in 1841. He has written nocturnes, polonaises, waltzes, and mazurkas (for the piano) which display wonderful poetic fancy and subtle ideas, besides being most melodious.

CHOP-STICKS, the Chinese substitute for our knife, fork, and spoon, at meals, consisting of two smooth sticks of bamboo, wood, or ivory, with which the Chinese dexterously convey their food to their mouth. There is a comic pianoforte duet called *Chop-sticks*.

CHORAGUS, a name given in Greece to the leader or director of choruses performed at public festivals. The best choragus received a tripod of brass for which he had to build a monument on which it was placed. A street in Athens which contained several tripods was called the *Street of the Tripods*.

CHORD, in music, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant, by playing different notes together. There are major, minor, diminished, tonic, dominant, and subdominant chords. In geometry a chord is a straight line drawn, or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other.

CHORUS, originally a Greek term for a troop of singers and dancers at public festivals. At one time the chorus performing in a tragedy never quitted the stage, but chanted songs in the intervals of the action, and even took part in the performance, by advising, consoling, or exhorting the actors and actresses. In music the chorus is that part of a composite vocal performance which is executed by the whole body of singers, or the term may be applied to the verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHRIST (from the Greek, *Christos*) means 'the anointed,' and Messiah is the Hebrew equivalent. (See JESUS.)

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, founded in London in 1698 in connection with the Church of England, having for its chief objects the establishment of schools, churches, libraries, and the publication and circulation of religious and moral literature. In 1811 the *National Society* branched off from it, and both are doing excellent work.

CHRISTINA, Queen of Sweden, was born in 1626, and came to the throne at the age of six. The States-General appointed guardians, and she was educated in ancient languages, history, geography, and politics, and in 1644 she took upon herself the Government. She terminated the war with Denmark, and obtained several provinces by the treaty of Bromsebro in 1645. Her subjects wished her to marry, but she refused to do so, and in 1650 was crowned as *King*. From that time her conduct changed, and became most unwise, and in 1654 she abdicated in favour of a male cousin. Soon afterwards she became a Roman Catholic, entering Rome publicly to be confirmed, dressed as an Amazon. She stayed there till her death, when she left a number of valuable MSS. and a large art collection. Her writings were published in 1752.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (generally known as the *Blue-coat School*) is in London, and was founded for orphans by Edward VI. The education is classical, but modern languages, literature, etc., are taught. There is a mathematical school attached, and scholarships are given to Oxford or Cambridge. The average number of pupils in London and at the preparatory school in Hertford, which includes girls, is 1000.

CHROMATIC, in music, a term applied to notes and peculiarities not belonging to the diatonic scale.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, a method of producing a coloured or tinted lithographic picture, by the use of various stones with different parts of the picture drawn on them in inks of different colours, and so arranged as to make a complete picture.

CHRONOMETER, any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial, but specifically the term is applied to time-keepers which determine longitude at sea. The chronometer differs from an ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, and in being fitted with a 'compensation adjustment' to allow for effects of temperature.

CHRYSALIS, a form which butterflies, moths, and most insects assume when they change from the state of larva before arriving at their winged state. The insect is then insensible and needs no nutriment.

CHRYSOSTOM, ST., was born at Antioch about A.D. 344, and he was brought up by his widowed mother, Arethusa. He lived many years in retirement, studying, and then returned to Antioch to become priest in 386. In 397 the Emperor Arcadius hearing of him as a celebrated preacher, sent him to Constantinople as archbishop, where he made enemies by his repression of heresy and paganism, so that the Emperor ordered his banishment, but the night after he left there was an earthquake, so he was recalled. Eventually the Empress Eudoxia, his enemy, had him exiled to Armenia. He died and was buried at Comana, but in 438 his body was taken to Constantinople and interred in the Emperor's sepulchre. He wrote sermons, commentaries, and treatises upon the characteristics of his age.

CHURCH, a word in its widest sense denoting the whole community of Christians, but, in a more re-

stricted sense, denoting a particular section of them —as the Protestant Church, Roman Catholic Church, etc. It also signifies the building appropriated to Christian worship. Early churches in Britain were made of wood, and in the 6th century of stone. Churches are classed as cathedral, collegiate, conventual or minster, abbey or priory, and parochial. Churches have been used for all sorts of purposes, religious and otherwise. An old church in Brussels was for many years used as the General Post Office, and the General Post Office in London was built on the site of the old church of *St. Martin's*. The tower of St. Botolph's Church at Boston had been used as a lighthouse, being visible across the waters of the Wash for 40 miles, and the same was the case with that of St. Burgan, near the Land's End, and of Monken Hadley, near Barnet. The Boston Church is an 'almanac' in stone; it has 60 steps to the chancel, 24 steps to the library, 7 doors, 52 windows, 12 pillars, 365 steps to the tower, which is 290 ft. high. The St. Burgan tower is 519 ft. above the sea. The widest nave in this country is that of St. Michael's, Coventry, which is 125 ft., York Minster is 104½ ft., and St. Paul's is 102 ft. At Reepham, in Norfolk, and at St. Andrews, in Fife, there are three churches in one churchyard, the three at St. Andrews being the Cathedral, the old chapel of St. Regulus, and the church of St. Leonard's Priory. All three are in ruins. (For the size of Church Livings, see PARISH.)

CIBBER, COLLEY, a dramatic writer and actor, born in London in 1671, who went on the stage in 1689. He wrote *Love's Last Shift*, *Woman's Wit*, the *Non-juror*, etc.; the last being similar to the modern *Hypocrite*. His daughter-in-law, Susanna Maria Cibber, was one of the best actresses on the English stage. She was a sister of Dr. Arne, and Handel composed pieces expressly for her.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, the greatest Roman orator, was born in 106 B.C. He was familiar with Greek literature, and acquired military knowledge in the Marsic war. He visited Greece and profited by the instruction of the masters of oratory, and then made a tour in Asia Minor, remaining some time at Rhodes. He was appointed quaestor of Sicily, where he ruled most justly and took up the defence of the Sicilians against their governor, Verres. Seven of the Verrine orations are preserved, but only two were delivered. In B.C. 63 he became consul, but soon after his fame declined, and he was exiled in B.C. 58. His enmity against Antony resulted in his death in B.C. 43. His works consist of orations, letters to Atticus, etc. His life was written by Plutarch.

CID, an epithet applied to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, Count of Bivar (born in 1026), the national hero of Spain. He seems to have spent his life in warfare with the Moors. His exploits are set forth in a special chronicle and in a Castilian poem of probably the 12th century. The tale of his love for Ximena is the subject of *Le Cid* of Corneille; and Southey wrote a *Chronicle of the Cid*.

CIDER, a fermented liquor made from the expressed juice of apples. Worcester, Hereford, and Devon are the cider-producing counties of England. It is also made in France, Germany, North America, etc. It contains from 4 or 5 to 10 per cent. of alcohol.

CIGAR. The best cigars come from Havana. Medicated cigars are used for certain complaints, such as stramonium cigars for asthma. *Cheroots* are peculiarly-shaped cigars, thicker at one end than the other They come from Manilla.

CIGARETTES were first used in the street in this country by the late Laurence Oliphant about the year 1844, and became quite common after the Crimean War, mainly owing to their use among the Turkish officers.

CIMABUE, GIOVANNI, Italian painter, born in 1240 at Florence, is considered one of the chief restorers of the art of painting in Italy. His best paintings are in the church of St. Maria Novella in Florence, and in the Sacra Convento at Assisi. Giotto was his pupil.

CIMMERIANS, an ancient Nomadic tribe who occupied the Crimea and country of the lower Volga. A mythical people mentioned in the *Odyssey* as dwelling beyond the ocean-stream in thickest gloom, were called Cimmerii, a fable which gave rise to the phrase 'Cimmerian darkness.'

CIMON, an ancient Athenian general and statesman, son of the great Miltiades. He fought against the Persians at Salamis, and soon after became the head of the Greek naval forces. He distinguished himself at Thrace, conquered the island of Scyros and the cities on the coast of Asia Minor. But the popular leaders soon feared his power and eventually secured his banishment. He was recalled by Pericles and died soon after, while besieging Citium in Cyprus.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINCTIUS, a wealthy Roman patrician, born about 519 B.C. He opposed the Terentilian law for equalizing patricians and plebeians; then he became consul and soon after he retired to his estate on the Tiber. When Minucius was surrounded by the Aequians, he was made dictator, rescued the army, and returned home. At the age of eighty he was once more made dictator.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, an eminent Roman, was made consul in B.C. 87. Being driven away by Octavius, he and his friend Marius besieged and captured Rome, and made themselves consuls. After the death of Marius the army refused to follow Cinna, and put him to death.

CINQUE PORTS, originally the English Channel ports of Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. They had special privileges in early times on condition that they provided so many ships during war. Hastings and Dover have sent one member each to Parliament since 1885. Before that there was a different arrangement for all the ports. They are in the jurisdiction of a lord-warden.

CIRCULAR NOTES, notes or letters of credit furnished by bankers to people about to travel abroad. With the notes the traveller receives a 'letter of indication,' bearing the names of the foreign bankers who will cash the notes, in which letter the traveller writes his name, so that his signature may be identified by the bankers, if they choose, when he presents the letters in person.

CIRCULATION, in an organism, the flowing of sap or blood through the veins or channels. William Harvey discovered the continuity of the connections between heart, arteries, and veins, the reverse directions which the blood takes in different vessels, the arrangement of valves in the heart and veins, and the necessity of a large proportion of blood returning to the heart, to maintain the supply.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS, a term applied to the early navigators who sailed round the globe. Magellan headed the first expedition, and Drake, Cavendish, Cook, and Anson were others who went.

CIRCUS, among the Romans a nearly oblong, roofless building, in which chariot races, etc., took place. The largest was the *Circus Maximus*, but little remains of it now, in Rome. The circus of *Caracalla* is in best preservation. The principal games of the circus were celebrated between September 4th and 14th, in honour of the *great gods*. The expense of them was often immense under the emperors.

CISTERCIANS, a religious order, named from its original convent, Citeaux, near Dijon, in eastern France, where the society was formed in 1098, under the observance of the rule of St. Benedict. Next to Citeaux the chief monasteries are La Ferté, Pontigny, Clairvaux (founded by the celebrated St. Bernard in 1115), and Morimond. The most remarkable of the fraternities are the Barefooted Monks, nuns of Port Royal, the Recollets, and the monks of La Trappe. There are still two or three houses in the British Isles.

CITIES. Nature and necessity compel men to congregate in social groups. The place for such a process must originally have been easy of access in times of peace, and easy of defence in times of war. Easy access is got along a river valley or through a mountain pass, and easy defence implies the protection of mountains or the isolation of water. The density of the population would vary with the supply of food, *e.g.* fish, deer, pigs, and of other natural wealth, *e.g.* flint for weapons, clay for utensils, and salt for pre-

serving food. Amongst the largest cities in the world are London, Paris, Canton, New York, Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, St. Petersburg, Tientsin, and several other Chinese cities, all of which have 1,000,000 inhabitants and upwards. Paris has about 2½ millions, and London nearly 6 millions.

CITIES OF REFUGE, six out of the forty-eight cities given to the Levites, set apart for the manslayer or accidental homicide. Their names were Kedesh, Shechem, and Hebron on the west, and Bezer, Ramoth-Gilead, and Golan on the east.

CIVIL SERVICE, collectively, all offices under government, except those directly connected with the army and navy. In Great Britain it comprises such departments as the Home Office, Foreign Office, Treasury, War Office, Admiralty, Post Office, Customs, etc. Formerly, appointments in this service were obtained by influence, but in 1870 it was directed they should be filled by open competition. The salary of clerks in the lower division begins at £80, and rises to £200. In the higher division the salaries are better, but the examinations are more severe. There are also boy clerkships for youths over 15 and under 17 years of age; and certain appointments in the telegraph service and post office are open to women. The Indian Civil Service is a branch by itself, and gives £10,000 a year and a residence to each of its three chief governors (Bengal, Bombay, Madras), and £8000 to Members of Council. It gives salaries of £5000 a year and upwards to at least 27 of its officials, £4000 to 50, £3000 to 125, £2000 to 351, £1000 to 1003. Out of these 1556, only 61 are not Europeans. There are 17,136 officials with salaries of from £100 to £1000, of whom 11,625 are not Europeans.

CIVILIZATION is progress in the art of living together, and therefore it eliminates class dictinctions and overcomes geographical obstacles. It brings with it increased knowledge of all kinds, social, intellectual, and moral; and therefore it also brings increased responsibilities—those of the nation, as a nation, and those of the individual, as an individual; and according as that knowledge is used and those responsibilities are recognized, so will a nation be proportionately civilized.

CLAIRVOYANCE is an alleged faculty by which certain people, under certain conditions and in certain states, are said to be able to see things by spiritual or mental vision, apart from the sense of sight.

CLAN (Gaelic, a tribe or family), among the Highlanders of Scotland, consisted of the common descendants of one person under the patriarchal control of a chief who represented that person. The most notable instance of a proscribed, persecuted clan, was the MacGregor clan; but the rebellions of the '15 and '45 induced the British government to break up the clans.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, a code of laws drawn up in the reign of Henry II., in 1164, at the village of Clarendon. The laws were brought forward by the King as 'the ancient customs of the realm.' By them the power of the ecclesiastical courts was much restricted. Becket signed them, but retracted his signature, and after his murder Henry modified the laws to appease the Pope, but they contained the germ of the ecclesiastical policy of Henry VIII.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, Lord High Chancellor of England, was born in 1608. He studied at Oxford and at the Middle Temple, and commenced his political career in 1640 as member for Wootton-Basset. In 1641 he was recognized as leader of the King's party in the House; and after Cromwell's death he did more than anyone to bring about the Restoration. In 1660 he became Chancellor of Oxford University, and the next year was made Earl of Clarendon. But his sun soon set, and when he prevented the King from repudiating his wife and marrying Lady Stuart, Charles deprived him of his offices, so he left for Calais. He wrote a *History of the Rebellion* and *History of the Rebellion in Ireland*, the latter in defence of Lord Ormonde.

CLARENDON PRESS, the press of Oxford University. In 1633 Archbishop Laud obtained a large license in printing for the University, with a view to publishing Bodleian MSS. The 'North' side of the offices is used for the 'learned' or classical publications of University books and documents; the 'South' for printing Bibles and prayer books. The Vice-Chancellor and ten other members of convocation manage the printing office.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, an English emancipationist, born in 1760. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Vice-Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay. He allied himself with the Quakers and Wilberforce against the slave trade, and his labours helped largely to bring about its prohibition in 1807, and the Emancipation Act in 1833. He wrote *A Portraiture of Quakerism*, *History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, etc. He died in 1846.

CLASSIFICATION is defined as the arrangement of things according to their resemblances or identities. There are no fixed methods of doing it; but, obviously, in correct classification, the definitions of a group must be true of all its members and not of any other group. It is, perhaps, most important in natural history.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, a landscape painter whose real name was Claude Gelée, was born in 1600 in the province of Lorraine. Agostino Tassi employed him at Rome to grind his colours and do household work; and then he travelled for a while, settling in Rome again in 1627, where his works were greatly sought for. The chief galleries in Italy, France, England, Spain, and Germany are adorned with them. The painting he valued most was one of a small wood belonging to the Villa Madama, Rome. He excelled in luminous atmospheric effects. He made small copies of all his pictures, in six books, called *Libri di Verita*, which are very valuable, especially to students.

CLAUDIUS, or, in full, TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO GERMANICUS, a Roman Emperor, was born in 10 B.C. and proclaimed Emperor in 41 A.D. The restoration of the exiles, the embellishment of Rome, and successes in Britain and Germany took place in his reign. He was, latterly, a very bad man and left the government to his wives. His fourth wife poisoned him. She was Nero's mother.

CLAY consists of hydrated silicate of aluminium, with small proportions of the silicates of iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Of the chief kinds of clay *porcelain-clay* is the purest; and besides that there is *potter's clay*, *pipe-clay*, and *fire-clay*. *Loam* is clay mixed with sand. The best wheats in Britain and the European Continent are grown on calcareous clay, as also are the finest fruits and flowers. No soil is really fertile without it.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY, a treaty between Britain and the United States, concluded in 1850, and having reference to the ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Both parties agreed to erect no fortifications there, nor to acquire any part of the Central American territory.

CLEARING-HOUSE, an institution connected with banks and railways. In the former case it is an establishment in large cities to which each bank connected with it sends daily, in order to have its business with the other banks adjusted. A clearing-house was first introduced into London in 1775, and in 1874 the Stock Exchange clearing-house was formed, which widened the connection. *The Railway Clearing-House* is an association which allows the various companies to carry on their traffic over different lines.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, the American humorist, more widely known by his pseudonym 'Mark Twain,' was born in 1835. He was at different times a miner in Nevada, editor of a newspaper in Virginia City, and reporter in San Francisco. In 1866 he went to the Sandwich Islands, and, on his return, began his lecturing career. *The Innocent's Abroad*, *A Tramp Abroad*, and *Life on the Mississippi* are probably his best-known books.

CLEON, an Athenian demagogue who was known before Pericles died, and in 427 B.C. distinguished himself by proposing to put to death the adult males of the revolted Mytileneans, and to sell the women and children as slaves. In 425 he took Sphacteria

from the Spartans, and in 422 was sent against Brasidas, but was taken unawares, and slain in his attempt to escape.

CLEOPATRA, a Greek Queen of Egypt, born in B.C. 69. Such unions being common among the Ptolemies, she was forced to marry first her eldest, then, when he died, a younger brother who was eleven at the time. She poisoned the latter, and so possessed all the power. She was the mother of Caesar's son Caesarion, and of three of Antony's sons. Augustus warred against Antony, but Cleopatra took flight and Antony followed her, both going to Egypt. They said they would live in retirement if Egypt were left to her children, but Augustus demanded Antony's death, and, when he came to Alexandria, Antony committed suicide, and Cleopatra followed his example. With her the dynasty of the Ptolemies ended.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES, the name given to two Egyptian obelisks, one of which is in London, the other in New York. They are made of the rose-red granite of Syene, and were originally erected by the Egyptian king, Thomes III., before the Temple of Heliopolis, the On of the Scriptures, where Moses was brought up. The London obelisk stands on the Thames Embankment, where it was erected by the private munificence of Sir Erasmus Wilson. The Khedive of Egypt presented the New York obelisk to the United States in 1881. Each obelisk is about 70 feet high and covered with hieroglyphics.

CLERGY (from the Greek, *Kleros*, a lot, because the Apostle Matthias was ordained by 'lot') are not compelled to serve as jurymen, act as bailiff, constable, or any like office; but they cannot accept a seat in Parliament, engage in trade, or farm lands of more than 80 acres, without their bishop's consent. Episcopalians recognize three classes of clergy: (1) Bishops; (2) priests; (3) deacons.

CLEVELAND, GROVER, 22nd president of the United States, born in 1837. He was elected mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and in 1882 governor of New York State, and president in 1884. In 1888, President Harrison succeeded him. Civil service reforms and tariff were advocated by him during his tenure of office.

CLIMATE is the sum-total of the average conditions which make a place suitable or unsuitable for animal and vegetable life; and it is quite possible to have very bad weather—the particular condition—in a place which has an excellent climate—the general condition. Climate depends on (1) the slope of the land, a vertical ray being much hotter than an oblique one, (2) the height, (3) the distance from the sea, the source of all rain, (4) the latitude, and (5) the prevailing winds. Climate is divided roughly into Marine and Continental. The main feature of a marine climate is moisture, which varies with the warmth of the sea from which it comes; that of a continental climate is dryness, which always involves extremes of heat and cold.

CLINCHER-BUILT (Clinker-built) is a term in shipbuilding when the planks are so arranged that the lower edge of the one above overlies the edge of the one below it.

CLIVE, ROBERT, LORD CLIVE AND BARON OF PLASSEY, English general and statesman, was born in 1725, in Shropshire. In 1751 he took the large city of Arcot, withstood a two months' siege, and at last routed the enemy, returning to Madras completely victorious. He avenged the sufferers in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and was made governor of Calcutta. He returned finally to England in 1767, and, his health being broken, put an end to himself in 1774.

CLOCK differs from a watch mainly in having its machinery moved by a pendulum. The use of a *horologium*, or hour-teller, was common among the ancients, and Charlemagne had a clock given to him in 807. In the 12th century clocks were used in monasteries. Richard, abbot of St. Albans, made a clock (somewhat like those now used) in 1326. It indicated the ebb and flood tide. In 1657 Huyghens applied the pendulum to clock-work.

CLOSURE, a rule in the British Parliament, adopted in 1887, that at any time after a question has been proposed, a motion may be made, with the speaker's or chairman's consent, 'That the question be now put,' when the motion is put and decided at once without further debate.

CLOTHING is necessary for one reason as a protection from cold, and therefore in a changeable climate woollen clothing is safest. Cotton, silk, and linen materials are all used. Clothes should be made so as to allow the body the full exercise of all its motions, and they should be adapted to the personal appearance of the wearer.

CLOUD can be from 1 to 3 miles high, and acts like a blanket for the earth. The *cumulus*, or *summer cloud*, which assumes the form of conical heaps, and which accompanies fine weather, attains its greatest size early in the afternoon, decreasing towards sunset. The *stratus* belongs essentially to the night, and is often seen on calm summer evenings after sunset. The *nimbus*, or rain-cloud, is the least attractive of the clouds in appearance, but it forms a splendid background to the rain-bow.

CLOUGH, ARTHUR HUGH, English poet, was born in 1819, studied under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and then at Oxford. On returning from a tour in America he was appointed an examiner attached to the educational branch of the privy-council office. He died in 1861. His best-known poems are *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, *Amours de Voyages*, and the *Tragedy of Pipsychus*.

CLOVER, or TREFOIL, provides the bee with most of its honey. *White Clover* is most valuable for pasturage in Europe, Central Asia, and North America. *Red Clover* is the kind most commonly cultivated, as it yields a larger product than the other kinds.

CLOVES are the dried buds of a species of myrtle, now cultivated in Sumatra, Mauritius, Jamaica, etc. The tree grows from 15 to 30 feet high with large smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Essence of cloves will deaden the pain of toothache.

CLOVIS, King of the Franks, was born in 465. In 486 he overthrew the Roman governor at Soissons, and occupied the country between the rivers Somme and Loire. In the last year of his reign (511) he called a council at Orleans, from which are dated the privileges claimed peculiarly by the French kings in opposition to the Pope. Clovis was converted to Christianity through the influence of his wife, Clotilda, a Burgundian princess; but still, by treachery and cruelty, he got rid of the other Frankish rulers in order to give their territory to his children.

CLOWN on the old English stage took no part in the dramatic development of a piece, but carried on his jokes and tricks with the actors, and often addressed himself directly to the audience also. In Shakespeare's dramas a distinct part is assigned to clown.

CLUB is a peculiarly English institution, which can hardly be said to have taken root in any other country except America. The coffee houses of the 17th and 18th centuries best represent the modern club. The *Kit-cat Club*, one of the earliest of the London clubs, was formed in Queen Anne's reign, and another was the *Beefsteak Club*. Eventually the former became a Whig and the latter a Tory club. The most celebrated of the last century clubs was probably *The Club*, to which Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Oliver Goldsmith, Edward Gibbon, and others belonged. The most important London clubs are *The Carlton* (Conservative) and *The Reform* (Liberal). The *Club des Jacobins*, *Club des Fenillants*, *Club des Cordeliers*, and *Club de Montronge* were famous at the time of the first French Revolution.

CLYDE, LORD, SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, was born in Glasgow in 1792, where his father worked as a cabinet-maker. In 1808 he received an ensign's commission in the 9th Regiment of Foot, having changed his name to Campbell, his mother's maiden name. He served under Sir John Moore and Wellington in Spain; then he was in the West Indies; in 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment in China, and, at the close of the Chinese War, took active service in India, after which he was given the title of K.C.B. In 1854 he became Major-General, and commanded the Highland Brigade in the Crimean War. His services were so conspicuous at Alma and Balaklava

that he was appointed to chief command in the Indian Mutiny. In 1857 he relieved Havelock and Outram at Lucknow; and he crushed the rebellion in a year, for which he was made Baron Clyde, and was given an income of £2000. He died in 1863.

CLYTEMNESTRA, in Greek mythology, daughter of King Tyndarus and Leda, and half-sister of Helen. During the Trojan War she and her favourite Aegisthus murdered Agamemnon on his return from Troy, and then they governed Mycenae together. Her son Orestes killed them both seven years later.

COACH. The earliest carriages appear to have been open, judging from the carvings of Assyrian and Babylonish chariots. After the fall of the Roman Empire it was the custom to ride, and in the 15th century only women and invalids used carriages. They were probably introduced into England in the 16th century; and hackney coaches were first used in London in 1625, and stage coaches about the same time. Before the end of the 17th century the latter were running on the three principal roads in England. The first mail coach ran between London and Bristol in 1784.

COAL is of different kinds, either *anthracite* (nearly pure carbon, used for furnaces, etc.), *bituminous* (household coal), or *cannel* (gas-coal). The first charter was granted by Henry III. in 1239 to the city of Newcastle, giving liberty to dig coal; and a charter was also granted in 1291 to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline for the same purpose. The development of the steam engine by James Watt enormously increased the use of coal, of which the importance is obviously due to its value for motive power. The total coal production of the world is about 500,000,000 tons a year, of which the British Empire produces about 200,000,000. The most famous coal-fields are those in Durham and Northumberland; and others in Britain are the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the South Wales coal-fields. Cardiff exports more coal and more tin-plate than any other port in the world. The Scottish coal-fields are in Ayrshire and along the banks of the Forth.

COALING STATIONS are most important as points of refuge, defence, and repair for British ships. Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sierre Leone, St. Helena, Mauritius, Jamaica, and Simon's Town (Cape Colony) are the best.

COBDEN, RICHARD, the 'apostle of free trade' and English politician, was born in 1804, and died in 1865. In 1830 he started a cotton manufactory in Manchester, which was soon successful; and in 1838 he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, helping much to win the victory of the movement. In 1841 he entered Parliament, and laboured as an advocate of parliamentary reform, economy and retrenchment. His last great work was the commercial treaty he brought about between Britain and France in 1860. His first political writing was a pamphlet on England, Ireland, and America.

COCHINEAL is a dye-stuff made of the dried bodies of the females of an insect found in the warmer parts of America, chiefly in Mexico. The insects live on a kind of cactus called the cochineal fig, off which they are gently brushed, and killed by being put in ovens or dried in the sun. Cochineal was first discovered in Mexico and Guatemala.

COCKADE adorned the cap of every Croat in the service of the French in the 17th century, and the tri-coloured cockade—red, white, and blue—was the national distinction during the French Revolution.

COCKATOO is found especially in the Eastern Archipelago and Australia. The crest can be raised or lowered at the will of the bird.

COCK-FIGHTING was an amusement probably first practised by the Greeks and Romans. At Athens there were annual cock-fights. It was a favourite British sport until the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, when it was forbidden.

COCKROACH is nocturnal in its habits and extremely agile in its movements. It was brought from Asia to Europe, and then it reached America, where it is now common, and where it grows to be 2 or 3 ins. long.

COD is one of the three most important species of fish for food purposes, the other two being herring and salmon. The cod periodically visit a submarine bank on which the Lofoten Islands stand, because it is rich (like the Newfoundland and Massachusetts banks) in sea-weed. The cod are either split and dried on 'stakes' (from which they get their market name of 'stock-fish'), or they are salted and dried on the 'cliffs' behind the fishermen's huts (from which they get the market name of 'klipp-fish'), and there is an important oil industry in connection with the fishery.

CODEX, an important ancient MS. as one of the Scriptures or of some classical writer. *Codex Sinaiticus* is a manuscript of the Old Testament (Greek Septuagint version), the New Testament Epistle of St. Barnabas, and part of the Shepherd of Hermas, found in St. Catherine's Monastery, on Mount Sinai, in 1859, by Tischendorf, and it is now at St. Petersburg. He assigns it to the 4th century. The Old Testament is defective, but it is the only manuscript of the New Testament which is complete, and it is therefore most valuable.

COFFEE is much cultivated in Arabia. The shrub is from 15 to 20 feet in height, the flowers being white and sweet scented. The fruit contains two cells, and each cell contains a single coffee bean. A pound of coffee is generally more than the produce of one tree. The best comes from Mocha, on the Red Sea, but most comes from Java and Central and South America, especially Brazil. The tree grows best at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea; and, as it is grown so largely for export, the best situation for a coffee plantation is a low mountain range near a coast which possesses good harbours. But, as the plant requires also great heat and a considerable amount of moisture, and as the soil ought to be rich in decayed vegetation, the best sites will be further limited to a forest-clad range in the tropics, and exposed to the Trade Winds. All these qualifications are possessed by the seaward slopes of the Serrado Mar, and, therefore, Rio de Janeiro and Santos are the two greatest coffee markets in the world. Indeed, coffee has made Rio the most important city, except Buenos Ayres, in the whole of South America. The drink was introduced into England in 1652 by a Turkish merchant. The Asiatic way of preparing coffee is by *pounding*, not *grinding*, the beans; and, in Arabia, spicing (generally saffron) is always used with it instead of sugar and cream.

COHESION is a force by which the various particles of the same material are kept together, forming one continuous mass. It differs from the attraction of *gravitation* in that it acts at insensible distances, or between particles in contact, and from *adhesion* in that it unites particles without producing any change of properties. Hardness, elasticity, ductility, etc., are modifications of cohesion.

COINING. Gold is brought to the mint in ingots, each weighing about 180 ounces. Each ingot is tested in order to know the amount of alloy or fine gold which is required to be added to bring it to the *standard fineness* (twenty-two parts pure gold to two parts alloy). Coining is one of the prerogatives of the supreme power in all states. The smallest coins in the world are used in Portugal, Russia, and Malay Peninsula. The Portuguese three-reis is worth three twenty-fifths of a penny; in South Russia a coin one four-thousandth of a penny is used by the peasants; and the Malays have a wafer worth one ten-thousandth of a penny.

COKE contains about ninety per cent. of carbon, and it is used where strong heat is wanted without smoke and flame, *e.g.* in drying malt. The largest quantities are consumed in smelting operations. Good oven-coke has an iron-grey colour and a sub-metallic lustre.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, the celebrated French minister of finances, was born in 1619. When he became comptroller-general, he found the finances in great disorder, the revenues being anticipated for two years and the treasury empty, while the people paid 90,000,000 livres of taxes, which sum he soon reduced to one half. He constructed the Languedoc Canal, declared Dunkirk and Marseilles free ports, and rapidly developed the industry and commerce of France. He founded the *Academy of Inscriptions*,

the *Academy of Sciences*, and the *Academy of Architecture*. After doing all that for his country, he died in disfavour with the king and people.

COLD is the absence of heat, as restraint is the absence of freedom, both being negative ideas.

COLENSO, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Natal, and one of the great arithmoticians, was born in 1814, educated at Cambridge, assistant-master at Harrow, and then appointed the first bishop of Natal in 1853. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic have been popular text-books in schools and colleges. His work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua caused the Bishop of Cape Town to depose him since he called in question their historical accuracy, but he was reinstated in his bishopric by the decision of the Court of Chancery. He died in 1883.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, the celebrated English poet and philosopher, was born in 1772. He was educated at Christ's Church Hospital and Jesus College, Cambridge. Then he lived in Bristol with Robert Southey and Lovell, a young Quaker, and in 1796 he was supported by Wordsworth's companionship, and when he wrote his best poetry *The Ancient Mariner* and first part of *Christabel*. In 1800, after a tour in Germany, he settled beside Southey at Keswick, and Wordsworth being at Grasmere, the epithet of the 'Lake School' was applied to their works. After a voyage to Malta for health's sake, Coleridge went to live with his friend Mr. Gillman, spending the rest of his energies on holding weekly conversaziones and in writing *Table Talk*. He died in 1834. He ruined himself, mentally and physically, by opium eating.

COLLECT. Some of the collects of the English Church are taken from the old Roman Missal, and are believed to have been written by St. Jerome. Others are still more ancient, and some were added after the Reformation.

COLLEGE is generally used for literary pursuits, but there are colleges of surgeons, physicians, heralds, musicians, and organists. Colleges were probably first founded in the various universities of the Middle Ages. Boarding-houses were provided (chiefly by religious orders for the benefit of their own fraternity), in which the scholars lived under superintendence, and an endowment for the support of poor scholars completed the foundation of a college. Out of this developed such colleges as those at Oxford and Cambridge.

COLLIE is especially common in Scotland. They are useful as sheep dogs, and as a rule they are very faithful to their employers, showing great intelligence in interpreting their master's commands.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, ADMIRAL LORD, the English naval commander, was born in 1750. He entered the royal navy in 1761; in 1794 commanded the *Excellent* during the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and was made rear-admiral of the white in 1799. His most distinguished service was at Trafalgar. On the death of Nelson he took command of the fleet. He died while cruising off Minorca in 1810. His memoirs and correspondence have been published.

COLLINS, WILLIAM WILKIE, the novelist, was born in London in 1824. He was educated for the bar, but turned aside to literary work, in which he has shown dramatic and constructive power. *The Woman in White*, *Basil*, and *The Law and The Lady* are probably his best-known tales.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL is one of the finest and largest Gothic structures in Europe. It was begun in 1248 and not finally completed till this century. It is in the form of a cross, and the height of the two western towers being 520 feet, it is among the highest edifices in the world.

COLONNA, an Italian family that had become important by the 8th century. Its fame in the Middle Ages was only secondary to that of the Orsini family, and it has furnished many celebrated warriors, popes, and cardinals.

COLONNA, VITTORIA (one of the same family), the most renowned poetess of Italy, was born in 1490. At the age of seventeen she married Ferdinand, Marquis of Pescara, who was a distinguished man in his age. They lived most happily together, and when he died after the battle of Pavia (1525) Vittoria went into retirement. All her poems were devoted to her husband's memory. *Rime Spirituali* is her most celebrated work. Her writings are considered to be among the best imitations of Petrarca. She died in 1547.

COLONY may be formed from the ambition of extending territory or the desire of increasing wealth. Among ancient nations, the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans were the greatest colonizers; and, later, the Spaniards and English; and, in a smaller way, the Portuguese, Dutch, and French. The Germans have lately contributed to the tide of emigration in the direction of America and Africa. Great Britain eclipses all other countries in her prosperous career of colonization. It is estimated that the existing British colonies and dependencies cover about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe and about the same proportion of its population.

COLOSSEUM, the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus, 80 A.D. It is pierced with 80 openings in the ground storey, over which are placed three other storeys, the whole building rising to the height of 160 feet. The outline is elliptic.

COLOSSUS is the kind of statuary in which the Asiatics, Egyptians, and especially the Greeks excelled. The most famous Egyptian colossus was the statue of *Memnon*, in the plain of Thebes, supposed to be identical with one now standing on the west bank of the Nile. The most celebrated Grecian colossus was the *Colossus of Rhodes*, a brass statue of Apollo, 70 cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, which was erected at the port of Rhodes by Chares about 290 B.C. It was destroyed by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The most famous Roman colossi were the *Jupiter of the Capitol*, *Apollo of the Palatine Library*, and the statue of *Nero*. Bartholdi's statue of *Liberty*, given to the United States, measures 104 ft., and having been erected at New York harbour on a pedestal 114 ft. high, is constructed for a lighthouse with one of the most powerful forced lights in the world.

COLOUR. Light contains an enormous, if not an infinite, number of quite distinct colours, though only seven are usually mentioned as the primary colours. Strictly speaking, there are only three primary colours—red, green, and violet; because they cannot be resolved into any others. The colours in Heraldry are—*azure*, *gules* (red), *sable*, *vert* (green), *purpure* (purple), *tawny*, and *murrey* or *sanguine* (crimson).

COLOUR-BLINDNESS has been divided into three grades—(*a*) Inability to discern any colour, so that light and shade (white and black) only are noticed. (*b*) Inability to distinguish shades of the more composite colours, as browns, greys, neutral tints. (*c*) Inability to distinguish between the primary colours red, blue, and yellow, or between them and their secondaries, green, purple, orange, and brown. Red is the most difficult and yellow the most easy colour which the colour-blind have to distinguish. Colour-blindness is most common among men, and it does not follow that there is any defect in the eyesight, apart from it. The cause of it is in the sensorium, not the visual organ.

COLOUR-PRINTING is produced (1) in the chromo-lithographic form when a copy of the picture is transferred to as many stones as there are colours in the original, and then it is again transferred to paper. (2) The block or surface colour printing which is adapted for book illustrations, which is done in a somewhat similar way to the chromo-lithography, only it is a shorter method, as each block is capable of producing three or more gradations of the same colour.

COLUMBA, ST., a native of Ireland, was born in 521. In 545 he founded the Monastery of Derry, and, subsequently, many Irish churches. About 563 he landed on the island of Iona, and founded his church there, and about two years later he went on a mission to the northern Picts, Christianizing them and founding monasteries, all of which were subject to the Ionian one. The Columban Church was in some points of doctrine and ceremonial opposed to Rome, to which it owed no allegiance.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the explorer, was born in 1435, went to sea at an early age, and navigated apparently all parts of the Mediterranean, and some of the coasts beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. In 1492 he reached San Salvador, which Columbus believed to be India all his life, and hence the American natives were mistakenly called Indians. He also discovered Cuba, St. Domingo, and other West India Islands. He went four voyages and then his health gave way, and he died in 1506.

COMBUSTION, the operation of fire on inflammable substances, or the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and generally with light. *Spontaneous Combustion* is the igniting of a body by internal development of heat without the application of fire.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE, the national theatre of France, formed in 1680 by the fusion of the two bodies into which Molière's company of actors had split.

COMEDY is distinguished from *tragedy* by its sprightliness and the end of its plot being happy, and from *farce* by its greater refinement and by more of probability with less of burlesque.

COMETS after being visible from the earth for a shorter or longer time, either disappear into space, apparently never to return, or return to us periodically, according as they move through the heavens. One of the most remarkable comets of recent times was that discovered by Dr. Donati at Florence, and which was seen brilliantly in England in October, 1858. In 1881 seven comets were recorded, including the well-known, short-period comet Eucke's. Tycho Brahe, Halley, and Clairaut have been authorities on comets from the 16th to the 18th centuries.

COMMEMORATION is the day on which orations are delivered, prize compositions read, and honorary degrees conferred on distinguished people in the theatre, in honour of the benefactors of the Oxford University.

COMMENCEMENT is the day] when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees at Cambridge University and the United States Universities.

COMMERCIAL LAW is derived from the different maritime codes of mediaeval Europe, the imperial code of Rome, international law, and the custom of merchants. Lord Mansfield was the first great exponent of commercial law in Britain in the 18th century, and a modern authority is Prof. Leone Levi.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES extend commercial relations between countries, as each country engages to abolish or reduce to an agreed rate, or otherwise modify, the duties on the articles imported from the one into the other country. The first treaty entered into by England with a foreign nation was that with the Flemings in 1272, and the next was with Portugal and Spain in 1308. The most famous modern one was between Richard Cobden and the ministers of Napoleon III. in 1860.

COMMINES, PHILIPPE DE, French writer and statesman, was born in 1445. He was confidential adviser of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, but afterwards entered the service of Louis XI., who loaded him with favours. In 1484 he attended Charles VIII. to Italy, and soon after he began his Memoirs, valuable as a history of the times.

COMMON LAW, the unwritten law that receives its force from immemorial usage and universal reception. Many of these laws originated in judicial decisions, founded on natural justice and equity or on local customs. Common Law is contrasted with the statute law, equity, and the civil law. Statute law prevails over common law, but common law asserts pre-eminence against equity.

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, dates from the reign of Edward VI. Some slight alterations were made in Elizabeth's reign and in that of James I., and again after the Restoration it underwent revisions. It is not only used by the Church of England, but by Episcopal English-speaking churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the Colonies.

COMMON TIME is that in which each bar of music contains an even number of sub-divisions. It is simple or compound.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. (See PARLIAMENT.)

COMMUNE OF PARIS. (1) A revolutionary committee formed in the French Revolution of 1789 to take the place of the municipality of Paris. (Robespierre was a chief member of it.) (2) The name adopted by the ultra-radical party in Paris, during the Franco-German War, at the time of the siege of Paris in 1870.

COMMUNISM, the economic system which upholds the absorbing of all proprietary rights into a common interest, an equitable division of labour, and the formation of a fund for supplying the wants of the community. It is equivalent to socialism in England.

COMPASS indicates the magnetic meridian, or the position of objects with respect to that meridian. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have been brought from China to Europe in the 13th century.

COMPENSATION BALANCE (Pendulum) is a balance-wheel or pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation. It is used in watches, chronometers, and clocks.

COMPURGATION was a mode of defence allowed by Anglo-Saxon law in England, and is common to most Teutonic nations. The accused was allowed to call a number of (generally twelve) men to sware to his innocence. They were called compurgators. They acted rather as jurymen, swearing to their belief (not to what they knew) as soon as the accused had sworn to his own innocence. Compurgation in ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till Elizabeth's reign.

COMTE, ISIDORE AUGUSTE MARIE FRANCOIS XAVIER, founder of the 'positive' philosophy, was born in 1798. He was a pupil of St. Simon and drew up a formula of his doctrines which did not satisfy St. Simon. In 1826 Comte began his philosophical lectures, but soon after became insane, and did not recover till 1827. His *Cours de Philosophie Positive* has been translated into English. His second great work was *Positive Polity*.

COMYN, JOHN, called the 'Red Comyn' (son of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, one of the thirteen claimants to the Scottish throne in 1291), was chosen one of the three guardians of Scotland, and defeated the English at Roslin in 1302. He submitted to Edward I. in 1304, and was killed by Bruce in the Convent of the Minorites at Dumfries in 1306.

CONCORDANCE is a most useful addition to any work. It is a help in finding any particular passage or reference, and shows the character and style of a writer. Two of the best concordances in English are those of the Bible (by Cruden, Butterworth, Brown, and Taylor), and of Shakespeare (by Mary Cowden Clarke).

CONCORDAT, a convention between the Pope, as head of the Romish Church, and any secular government for settling ecclesiastical relations. The one at Worms, between Pope Calixtus II. and the Emperor, Henry V., has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. Since the middle of the 18th century concordats have been adverse to papal power.

CONCRETE consists of hydraulic or other mortar mixed with gravel or stone chippings. It is used extensively in building under water, and also for walls of houses occasionally.

CONDE, LOUIS DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF (the *Great Conde*), the famous general, was born in 1621. During the troubles of the Fronde, he at first took the side of the court; but, considering himself ill-treated by Mazarin, he put himself at the head of the *Petits Maitres*, and was imprisoned for a year, in 1650, by Mazarin. On his release he was soon made generalissimo of the Spanish forces. In 1658 Turenne defeated him at Dunkirk; but he was restored to his rank in France at the peace of 1659. His successes in Alsace, in 1675, closed his military career.

CONDENSED MILK is milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture and sometimes mixing with refined powdered sugar, and packing in air-tight cans.

CONDOR is a South American bird of the Vulture tribe. Its wings have been known to attain an expanse of 14 feet. It is found in the Andes, from 10 to 15 thousand feet above the sea level. When

hungry it will attack sheep, deer, and even bullocks successfully.

CONDUCTOR, or LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR, was invented by Benjamin Franklin about 1752, the first one being erected in England in 1762.

CONFEDERATE STATES were the 11 southern states which tried to secede from the American Union when Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, was elected President in 1860.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE was the league of German States formed by Napoleon in 1806 to raise troops and establish a diet at Frankfort, the border town between southern, or highland, and northern, or lowland Germany. The chief members were Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

CONFESSIONALS in Romish churches and chapels are enclosed seats, like sentry-boxes, the priest sitting within and the penitent kneeling outside.

CONFIRMATION is the ceremony by which a person of 'mature' age takes the responsibility of the vows made by godparents at Baptism. 'Mature' means 7 years in the Roman Church, 13 or 14 in the Lutheran and the Anglican Churches.

CONFUCIUS, or 'KONG-THE-TEACHER,' the famous Chinese philosopher, was born about 550 B.C., and his teaching—social and moral—still has enormous influence in China. He emphasized practical morality and social duty.

CONGER EELS sometimes are as much as 10 feet long, and can inflict serious bites on their foes, human and otherwise. Very large and very fierce ones are caught off the Calf of Man.

CONGO FREE STATE was formed under European international auspices in 1878, and was opened up by H. M. Stanley. The central government is at Brussels, the King of the Belgians being nominal 'sovereign,' and the constitution was defined in 1885.

CONGREGATIONALISTS claim to continue the primitive form of Church Government. They took their rise as a sect in the 17th century, and developed rapidly under Cromwell, when they were called Independents. Each congregation is absolutely self-governing, and wholly 'independent' of all other congregations, and every member of the church takes part in the government.

CONGRESS is the legislative assembly of the U.S.A., and has two parts—a Senate consisting of two members from each State, and a House of Representatives elected from each State in proportion to its population.

CONGREVE, the dramatist, was born in 1670, and made his first hit when he was 21, with his comedy, *The Old Bachelor*. He belonged to the artificial school.

CONIC SECTIONS deal with three kinds of curves, the hyperbola, where the cutting-plane is parallel to the axis; the parabola, where it is parallel to the slope of the *cone*; and the ellipse, if it passes through both sides of the cone obliquely.

CONIFERAE, THE—pines, fir, larch, cypress, yew—abound in the north of Europe and America, and are very important commercially. They give valuable timber and many subsidiary products, such as turpentine, pitch, tar, etc.

CONJUNCTION, in Astronomy, is used of two heavenly bodies which are in exactly the same direction from the earth.

CONJUNCTION, in Grammar, is a word other than a conjunctive adverb or a relative pronoun, which joins words and sentences. They are either co-ordinating, as *and*, *but*, *or*, or subordinating, as *when*, *if*, *because*.

CONRAD, the founder of the Suabian dynasty of Hohenstaufen, was King of Germany and Emperor of the Romans from 1138 to 1152 A.D. He joined the Second Crusade, and his marriage with a Greek princess led to the adoption of the double-headed eagle on the Austrian arms. The factions of Guelf and Ghibelline rose during his struggle with Henry the Proud. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick Barbarossa.

CONSCIENCE is either an innate moral sense or the instantaneous opinion of the reason on matters of evidence in connection with questions of right and wrong. According to the former definition, it acts intuitively; according to the latter, it acts for utility —"honesty is the best policy."

CONSCIENCE-MONEY is received every year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it varies greatly in amount. In 1891-2 it was £253 11s. 8d., in 1890 it was £1588 0s. 5d., and in 1885 it was nearly £10,000. The first known payment of Conscience-money was in 1789, the sum being £360. Private companies sometimes receive similar payments.

CONSCRIPTION was introduced into France in 1798, and included all males between 20 and 25 years of age. It was abolished by the Bourbons, but re-enacted later. The total length of service in France is 20 years, in Russia 15, in Germany and Austria 12.

CONSERVATIVE, as the title of a political party, came into use about 1832.

CONSERVATORY is the continental name for a systematic school of music, originally of a benevolent and charitable kind. Amongst the oldest are the French founded in 1795, and the Milan founded in 1808. That at Leipzig was founded in 1842 under the control of Mendelssohn.

CONSERVATORY, in Gardening, ought to be carefully distinguished from greenhouses. In a conservatory the plants grow in the free soil, on the level of the floor; in a greenhouse they grow in pots on shelves.

CONSISTORY is the highest council of state in the Romish constitution, and the name has been borrowed by the diocesan courts in the English Church.

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed of several separate funds in 1787. It is pledged for the payment of the interest on the National Debt, the Civil List, Pensions, etc., and the surplus has to pay any other services required of it by Parliament.

CONSOLS is an abbreviation for *Consolidated Annuities*, which form the largest part of the National Debt. The stock was formed originally in 1751 at 3½ per cent., but the National Debt was really created in 1693, when William had to borrow money for the war with France on the security of Parliament. Indeed, the National Debt may be looked upon as the price which we had to pay for our Colonial and Indian possessions and for the defeat of Napoleon's schemes of empire.

CONSONANT is a letter which cannot be pronounced alone at the *full pitch of the voice*, but which can be pronounced as in stammering *b-b-b-osh*. Consonants are either mute or sibilant (hissing, e.g. *s*, *z*, *x*), and the mutes can be classified according to the organ of speech by which they are made—throat, teeth, lips; or according to the quality of the sound—sharp, flat, or aspirate. For instance, *p* is a sharp labial or lip-sound, and *g* is a flat guttural or throat sound.

CONSTABLE (Latin, *comes stabuli*, 'count of the stable'), was the first dignitary of the crown in France, and, as commander-in-chief, had so much power that Louis XIII. abolished the office. A similar office exists nominally in England attached to the Earldom of Hereford, and in Scotland attached to the Errol title.

CONSTABLE, Sir Walter Scott's publisher and partner, was born in 1774, and was the original publisher of *The Edinburgh Review*. The great failure was in 1826, with liabilities of over £250,000.

CONSTABLE, the landscape painter, was born in 1776, and was the 'Father of Modern Landscape,' especially in France. He is one of the few instances of an English painter leaving a permanent influence on French art.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, the Roman emperor, was the son of the British princess Helena. He became emperor in the west in 306 A.D., and adopted as his emblem a cross bearing the inscription "In hoc signo vinces" = "In this sign you shall conquer." In 313 A.D. he published his *Edict of Toleration* to Christianity, and subsequently declared himself a Christian. He became sole emperor in 325, and laid the foundation of his new capital at Byzantium in 332. It occupies one of the most important positions in the world—on the narrow Bosphorus, with the splendid natural harbour of the Golden Horn. It has commanded for centuries the trade between Europe and Asia, and still commands that between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

CONSTELLATION SYSTEM is a purely arbitrary division of the fixed stars. The Egyptian grouping was modified by the Greeks, the Greek by the Romans and Arabs, and the pagan by various Christians, *e.g.* Bede. The old Ptolemaean division is retained on the whole—with 48 constellations (12 signs of zodiac, 15 southern constellations, and 21 northern), but increased knowledge of the southern hemisphere has added a few. Stars of the 6th magnitude are the smallest which are visible to the naked eye.

CONSUBSTANTIATION is the mystical presence of the body of Christ in substance amongst the sacramental elementals after they have been consecrated.

CONSULSHIP, the highest magistracy in the Roman republic, was dual. It was founded after the expulsion of the kings in 509 B.C., and one consul could remain at home while the other took the field against a foe. The name of consul was adopted in France temporarily after the Revolution, but one of the three consuls, Napoleon, was proclaimed *First Consul* in 1802, as a step to being proclaimed Emperor in 1804. Modern *consuls* are merely representatives in foreign countries of the commercial interests of their own country, or of some country for which they have been made representatives.

CONSUMPTION, in Economics, is applied to the making use of all products that have an exchangeable value. It is called productive if it directly conduces to the working-value of the consumer, and unproductive if it does not, but the distinction is a very fine one. Bread is obviously 'productive,' and glass-beads are obviously 'unproductive'; but a book or a picture may influence a worker for good, though it is called 'unproductive.' Most problems ought to be viewed from the point of view of the consumer rather than from that of the producer, because the one is a gauge of social needs and the other of individual profits.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS of 1864, 1866, 1868, 1869, and 1875 were repealed in 1886.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW was founded in 1866.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM was Napoleon's device for excluding Britain from all intercourse with continental Europe. It lasted from 1806 to 1814, and led to some curious results commercially. For instance, as timber could not be imported from the Baltic, British timber merchants turned to the Canadian market. And, as the British navy cut off the French supplies of cane-sugar, the beet-root sugar industry was started in France.

CONTRACTS can only be entered into by persons of full age and sound mind for something which is not contrary to law. Rousseau's *Social Contract* had no historical foundation of any kind. (See ROUSSEAU.)

CONVENTION is used in British History, specially of the Parliaments of 1660 and 1688, each of which 'came together' (Latin *conuenio*) without a royal writ. In French history it refers to the meeting which proclaimed the Republic after the Legislative Assembly had suspended royal functions in 1792.

CONVOCATION is the assembly of the clergy of the English Church, and each archbishopric has a separate one, that of Canterbury being the more important.

COOK, CAPTAIN, was born in 1728, and began life as an errand boy in a shop; but in 1755 he entered the Royal Navy, and his first piece of work was surveying off the coast of Canada. He discovered New South Wales in 1771, and did a great deal of other valuable work in the Pacific. He also made an attempt to find the North-West Passage. He was murdered on Valentine Day, 1779, on the island of Hawaii.

COOLIE is the Hindu name for a day labourer. Large numbers of Coolies are exported to the West Indies, Mauritius, Australia, etc., to supply the want of labour. The original cause of C. emigration was the demand for cheap labour on the sugar plantations in British Guiana after the abolition of slavery.

COOPER, FENIMORE, the American novelist, was born in 1789, and entered the U.S.A. Navy. His first popular book was *The Spy*, which, however, was soon distanced in popularity by *The Pathfinder*, *The Deerslayer*, and *The Last of the Mohicans*.

CO-OPERATION asserts the principle of mutual exchange against that of hostile competition. Co-operative societies are formed for production or distribution; productive societies secure all the profits of labour to the labourers, while distributive societies—commonly known as co-operative stores—secure the minimum of cost to the consumers. The first co-operative store was the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, started in 1844, but the principle spread very quickly. Eventually a number of societies were associated, as in the Scottish and English Co-operative Wholesale Societies. And similar associations have been formed for the benefit of various classes; *e.g.* Civil Service Supply Association or The Army and Navy Stores.

The first Co-operative Congress was held in 1869, when the various societies of the country were united under a Co-operative Union, with a Central Board. The number of societies in the Union now is about 1050, the total number of societies registered being 1711. The total membership of these is about 1,414,000, their share capital is about £16,165,000, the sale of goods in 1895 realized about £52,512,000, and the net profit was £5,397,582. Besides its large distributive business, the English Wholesale C. makes boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap at Durham and Crumpsall, woollen goods at Batley and Leeds; and in the same way the Scottish Wholesale makes boots and shoes, shirts, tobacco, bread, etc., and carries on tailoring, cabinet, and printing works. Co-operation has had its failures, and has provoked very violent opposition, especially from butchers in Scotland; but it embodies a right principle, which must win eventually.

COPE, the painter, was born in 1811, and is best known by his frescoes from English History in the House of Lords.

COPERNICUS was born in 1473, and studied medicine at Cracow for a time; but he eventually turned his attention to mathematics. He discovered that the sun was the centre round which the planets move, and anticipated many modern explanations of astronomical phenomena. His great work was *De Orbium Caelestium Revolutionibus*, 'On the revolutions of heavenly bodies,' for which the Pope excommunicated him.

COPPER takes its name from *Cyprus*, from which large supplies came in classical times. It is more elastic than any other metal except steel, more sonorous than any other except aluminium, and more ductile and malleable than any other except the precious metals. The richest deposits in the world are round Lake Superior, where the virgin C. is so tough that it can scarcely be worked at all. Cornwall has been the chief C. mining centre in Britain, and Swansea the chief C. smelting centre. Alloyed with tin it makes bronze, and with zinc it makes brass, and with both it makes C. coins. It is rather dangerous for domestic use, as the action of acids on it produces verdigris.

COPTS are Christian descendants of the old Egyptians, and the head of the Coptic Church is the Patriarch of Alexandria.

COPYRIGHT, ENGLISH. The first English C. Act was passed in the reign of Queen Anne, and gave the author an absolute *right* in his literary work for 14 years, with an additional 14 in case of the author himself or his representative living more than the first 14. This was subsequently changed in George III.'s reign to 28 years and the possible remainder of the author's life. The present Act fixes it at 42 years *or* the period of the author's life + 7 years, whichever of the two is the longer. This covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property; and the Act provides for one copy of the article copyrighted to be presented to the British Museum, and also to the University Libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, *if* they demand it.

COPYRIGHT, INTERNATIONAL, was publicly discussed in a conference at Berne in 1885, when a draft of a convention was drawn up securing for a work published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. This was signed in 1886, and includes translations, but does not apply to ordinary newspaper articles. The European nations represented in the conference were France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In U.S.A. a bill was

passed in 1891 giving C. to foreign authors under certain conditions, one of which is the famous "Chromo-amendment" about "from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made *within the United States.*" The question is a very difficult one in Canada, as the U.S.A. can flood the Canadian market with cheap reprints of English publications. The essence of C. is originality.

CORAL REEFS are specially characteristic of the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, and are of three main types—fringing, barrier, and lagoon or atoll; but the C. of commerce comes mainly from the Mediterranean, and is worked up at Leghorn, Genoa, and Naples.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, better known as Charlotte Corday, was born in 1768. Her lover was murdered by the order of Marat, and she revenged the murder by stabbing Marat in his own house. She was tried for murder, and guillotined on July 17, 1793.

CORDUROY is made of cotton woven very thick and 'corded' or ribbed on the surface.

CORINTH SHIP CANAL was opened in 1893. It is nearly 4 miles long, about 80 ft. wide, and 24 ft. deep. It reduces the voyage from Cephalonia to Athens enormously, but is not very safe.

CORK is the outside bark of a kind of oak which grows well in the Iberian peninsula. It is stripped off when the tree has reached the age of 15 years, but this first crop is very coarse. After 8 or 9 years the bark is ready to be stripped again, and the second crop is much better. The best C. for champagne bottles comes from Catalonia. C. dust is exported in large quantities from Lisbon to Cape Town for packing grapes in that are to be sent to London; it is very light, has no taste or smell, and is impervious to moisture, so that it does not break the grapes or taint them, or pass on the moisture of any broken ones.

CORMORANTS are trained by the Chinese to fish for man. They are very greedy, but cannot eat their prey under water, so that they are relentless fishers, but have to bring their 'catch' to the surface.

CORN LAWS were passed to protect agriculture. The first prohibition of *exportation* was in the Norman time, and it was often repeated, *e.g.* by Edward III. after the 'Black Death.' In Edward IV.'s reign *importation* was prohibited until the price of grain in England had risen above the limit at which exportation was allowed. Under William III. a bounty of 5s. a quarter was granted on exported wheat, which greatly increased the traffic, till about 1750 it reached a maximum. From that period the increase of population at home began to necessitate the import of grain, and the prohibition of foreign grain and a heavy duty on it only meant that so many persons were starved to death. From 1804 to 1846 there was practically a sliding scale of duties, rising as high as 24s. 3d. if corn was below 63s., and falling to 6d. if it was above 66s. per quarter. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel, mainly through the instrumentality of Cobden and Bright, reduced the duty to 1s. a quarter, and in 1869 even that was abolished, leaving bread—the great staple of food, especially to the poor—untaxed.

CORNEILLE, the 'Father of French tragedy and classic comedy,' was born in 1606, and died in 1684. As in the case of Shakespeare, his comedies preceded his tragedies; and, though they have many merits, they are inferior to the tragedies. His great tragedies are *The Cid* and *Cinna.*

CORNELIUS NEPOS, the Roman author, was a contemporary of Cicero. His short biographies are a favourite school book, but they are not the easiest Latin that could be found.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY is at Ithaca, New York State. It was founded in 1867.

CORNET, the serpentine wind-instrument of former times, has been replaced by the modern Cornet-à-piston, which is simply a bugle with keys.

CORONATIONS of English sovereigns have been almost always in Westminster Abbey. William the Conqueror's coronation was signalized by a massacre of the English, Stephen's by a dreadful storm, Richard I.'s by a massacre of Jews, Anne's by a prudish refusal to receive the kiss of homage from the temporal peers, George I.'s by much *bad language*, because he could not speak English properly, and the ministers could not speak German. Henry III. was crowned at Winchester, and Charles II. at Scone.

COROT, the great French artist, was born in 1756. He exhibited in the Salon for the first time in 1827, and, before he died in 1875, he had gained world-wide fame for his success in painting light and air.

CORREGGIO, the Italian painter, was born in 1494, and took his name from his birthplace. Almost all his pictures are connected with Sacred History, and he is unrivalled in chiaroscuro.

CORSET, to be healthy and to show off the figure to advantage, must be specially made for the particular person. Of course, it is intended to preserve and protect a natural figure, not to produce an artificial one.

CORTES, the old Iberian Parliament, were very important in early times, but Ferdinand and Isabella broke down their power, and they were practically abolished by Charles in 1538.

CORTEZ, the conqueror of Mexico, was born in 1485, and died 1547. His conquest was disgraced by the perfidy and cruelty of himself and his soldiers, after they had been received hospitably by Montezuma and his subjects.

CORVEE was a feudal obligation of local services, *e.g.* repair of roads, etc., which often pressed very heavily on a particular district. It was abolished in France—along with a good many other barbarous relics—at the time of the Revolution.

CORYBANTES were the mad priests of Cybele, whose mysteries they celebrated with dance and drum and tambourine.

CORYPHAEUS, the leader of the chorus in the Greek dramas, was at once stage-manager, conductor, and ballet-dancer. He has left his name in *coryphee* to the latter.

COSMOGONIES, or theories of the origin and character of the universe, are usually based on one of three fundamental views. The Phoenicians, Babylonians, Egyptians, and most other ancient peoples held that the matter of the world is eternal, but that its form is not. A more logical view, that was held by Aristotle, was that both the matter and the form were eternal The author of Genesis taught the Hebrews, as Anaxagoras taught the Greeks, that both matter and form were created by an external spiritual agency; what had a beginning shall also have an end.

COSSACKS are of two chief classes, those of Little Russia and those from the Don. They are probably a mixed race of Caucasians and Tartars, and make the best irregular cavalry in the world.

COST OF ARMIES AND NAVIES. In 1892-93 the cost of all the military and naval equipment was in Russia about 44¼ million pounds, in France 35½, in Great Britain 33¼, in Germany 33, in Austria 17, in Italy 14¼, in Spain 7, in Holland 3, in Belgium 1⅔, and in Switzerland 1½—a total of about £190,000,000, compared with about £110,000,000 in 1869-70. The increase per cent. has been in Germany 137, Italy 92, Austria 85, Russia 79, France 62, Great Britain 37, and Belgium 28.

COST OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, in those days when "silver was nothing accounted of," was enormous when estimated in the language of our degenerate days. The talents of gold, silver, and brass used in the construction may be estimated at *seven thousand million pounds*, the various vessels of gold and silver at *one thousand millions*, the stone and timber at *two hundred and fifty millions*, the food and wages of the 10,000 timber-cutters, 20,000 masons, and 70,000 navvies, for 7 years, *one hundred millions*, the vestments of the clergy and choir at *two and half millions*. The amount is simply stupendous.

COTTON is probably a native of tropical Asia, and certainly two of the most important cotton products take their names from Asiatic towns—muslin from Mosul, and calico from Calicut. It likes light soils in warm frostless climates, and requires plenty of moisture and salt. Consequently, it grows best on low coastal lands in tropical latitudes. The three great C. countries are U.S.A., India, and Egypt. The famous 'sea-island' cotton for the Swiss and French muslins comes from Florida, *via* Charleston

or Savannah, the shorter 'upland' C. comes from the Mississippi basin, especially *via* New Orleans. The best Bombay C. comes from Berar, and the Egyptian from Siut. The development of the Indian and Egyptian C. was due to the C. famine and the consequent misery, especially in Lancashire and Lanarkshire, caused by the Civil War in U.S.A.

COTTON SPINNING made its first great step when Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny in 1767; Arkwright two years later patented his water-frame, and in 1775 Crompton invented the mule, so-called because it combined the Hargreaves and the Arkwright principles. In the days of Adam Smith the whole cotton trade of Lancashire employed only 40,000 people, today the six great towns of Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Blackburn, Bolton, and Preston alone have a population of considerably over 1,000,000. The Lancashire industry, however, has been greatly affected both by that of continental Europe and by that of Bombay and Japan. The Japanese spinner works his mills much longer than his rivals in Manchester or in Bombay; he pays a very low wage; he has his market at his doors. Like his Bombay rival, he grows some of his cotton on the spot, and has a silver coinage, but has to pay a high price for his coal. However, the Japanese cotton is too short and too coarse for fine yarn, and the coarse yarns are too weak to be used in power-looms.

COUNCILS, EARLY CHURCH, were held at Antioch in A.D. 269; at Arles in 314, when three British bishops were present; at Nice in 325, when 328 Fathers of the Church attacked Arius; at Constantinople in 381, at Sardis in 400, at Ephesus in 431, at Chalcedon in 451, at Constantinople again in 552, 600, and 680, and the second at Nice in 787. Of these the four great C. were that at Nice 325, when the dogma respecting the Son of God was settled; that at Constantinople in 381, when the dogma respecting the Holy Ghost was settled; and those at Ephesus and Chalcedon, when the dogma about union of the divine and human in Christ was settled. Amongst the Latin C., three have been very important—that of Clermont in 1096, resolved upon the First Crusade; that of Constance in 1414, condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague; and that of Trent in 1545.

COUNT was first used as a title in the 4th century A.D. by the Roman emperors, from whom it passed into France, and eventually became hereditary.

COUNTERPOINT is a term equivalent to harmony, or the writing of a carefully-planned accompanying part. Counterpoint is divided into (1) *simple*, (2) *florid* or *figurate*, (3) *double*. It is the art by which a musical thought is developed, embellished, transposed, repeated, or imitated throughout the different parts.

COURT PLASTER is so-called because it was originally applied, by ladies of the court, as patches on the face. It is made of silk, varnished with a solution of isinglass.

COURTESY TITLE is given, usually, to the younger sons of noblemen who have the title *Lord* prefixed to their names. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*; and when a British nobleman has several titles he usually gives one of the inferior ones to his eldest son.

COURTS OF LOVE, in the chivalric period of the Middle Ages, were courts composed of knights, poets, and ladies, who discussed questions of love and gallantry. The first court was probably established in Provence about the 12th century; and they reached their greatest splendour under Charles VI.

COVENANT, in Scotch history, refers to an oath drawn up by the Scottish reformers in 1557 and to the *Confession of Faith* (a similar one) drawn up in 1581, abjuring the errors of popery. The *Solemn League and Covenant* was a contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline in Great Britain. In 1662 it was abjured in Parliament by England and Scotland.

COVENANTERS, the party in Scotland which struggled for religious liberty from 1637 to the revolution, and which eventually took up arms in defence of the Presbyterian form of church government.

COVENT GARDEN (that is *convent* garden) formerly consisted of the garden belonging to the abbot and monks of Westminster. In 1831 the present market buildings were erected by the Duke of Bedford, the owner of the ground. The *Covent Garden Theatre* sprang out of one in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields through a patent granted to Sir W. Davenant in 1662.

COVERDALE, MILES, the earliest translator of the Bible into English, was born in 1487, educated at Cambridge, and ordained priest in 1514. He assisted Tindall in his translation of the Bible, and then in 1535 his own appeared with a dedication to Henry VIII. In 1551 he was made Bishop of Exeter, but was ejected on Mary's accession to the throne, and was thrown into prison. After two years' confinement he went to Geneva, and prepared the Geneva translation of the Scriptures, returning to England at Elizabeth's accession. He died in 1568.

COWEN, FREDERICK, the popular composer, was born in Jamaica in 1852, and was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss. He has composed a large number of songs and several symphonies, four operas, and two oratorios. He succeeded Sir Charles Hallé as conductor of the Manchester Subscription Concerts and the Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, the English poet, was born in 1618. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but was ejected as a royalist in 1643, and removed to St. John's College, Oxford, and when the queen left England he accompanied her. His poems have not their ancient popularity now, but he still holds a high position as prose writer and essayist. *Love's Riddle*, *Davideis*, and *The Mistress* are his chief works.

COWPER, WILLIAM, the English poet, was born in 1731. He was at Westminster, was articled to a solicitor, and finally called to the bar in 1754. In 1763 he was under Dr. Cotton, and later retired to Huntingdon, where he met Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, and it was at the advice of the latter he wrote the *Progress of Error*, *Table Talk*, etc. Lady Austen suggested to him the *Task* and *History of John Gilpin*. He died in 1800.

COWS in the United Kingdom number about 3½ millions, each yielding on an average 400 gallons of milk a year, a quarter of which is used in making 110,000 tons of butter and cheese. In Holland, which is only one-tenth the size of the United Kingdom, there are about 7½ million cows. We do not really attempt to provide cheap good milk for the huge infant population of our large industrial centres.

CRAB loses its claws very easily, and renews them as easily again. The racer-crabs of the West Indies suck the juice of the sugar-cane, but the common crab lives on animal matter.

CRABBE, GEORGE, the English poet, was born in 1754. He was educated for the medical profession, but being unable to make a livelihood, went to London, obtained Burke's friendship, published his poem *The Library*, and soon after entered the church. He wrote *The Village*, *The Parish Register*, and *Tales of the Hall*.

CRANE, WALTER, the poet painter, was born in 1845, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1862. He is a famous book illustrator, and a great authority on decorative art. In 1893 he was appointed Art Director to the city of Manchester.

CRANMER, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury (famous for his part in the Reformation during the reign of Henry VIII.), was born in 1489. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and soon after pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry and Catharine. The Pope threatened excommunication, but an Act of Parliament was passed abolishing his supremacy, and Cranmer promoted the cause of the Reformation most zealously, having the Bible translated and suppressing monasteries. He took the side of Lady Jane Grey in the question of the accession, however, and was therefore sent to the Tower and deprived of his office. After this he recanted and became a Romish convert, but when brought into church to read his recantation,

he acknowledged that he belied his conscience, and so he was hurried to the stake.

CRAWFORD, F. MARION, the novelist, spent most of his early life in India, but now lives partly in New York and partly in Italy. His best work has been done in *Dr. Claudius*, *Roman Singer*, the *Saracinesca* trio, *Pietro Ghisleri*.

CRAYONS are generally made from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay, coloured with various pigments and consolidated by gum, wax, etc. *Crayon painting* is practised, and the colouring is then rubbed on in its soft state with the finger.

CRECY is celebrated for the battle fought there, August 26th, 1346, between the English and French, when the young Black Prince won his spurs.

CREDIT, in Economics, is the postponement agreed on by the parties of the payment of a debt to a future date. By means of a credit system a comparatively small amount of money can be used to carry on many transactions, and it implies belief in the honesty, solvency, and resources of a nation or individual.

CREED is a summary of belief. The Nicene, the Apostles, and Athanasian creeds are the most ancient ones, dated respectively the 4th, 8th, and 9th centuries, in a definite form.

CREMATION. The Siemens furnace, which has been adopted in Germany, England, and elsewhere, is probably the best known. By it a body weighing 144 lbs. can be reduced in about 90 minutes to not more than 4 lbs. of lime dust. Each furnace costs £400, but the cost of actual cremation *ought* not to exceed more than 30s., but the present cost is over 90s. Cremation was the practice of the ancient Greeks, and is still the custom of some Asiatic nations, and closed incinerators have been constructed by order of the British Government in some towns in India. There are Crematoria in Woking, Manchester, and Glasgow, in Great Britain. The Hon. Sec. of the Cremation Society is J. Swinburne Hanham, 8 New Cavendish Street, London.

CRETE was nominally conquered by the Turks in 1669, but has never really submitted to them, and has constantly risen against them. In 1868 a measure of self-government was extorted by one of these insurrections, but the Turks broke their promises so shamelessly that war broke out again in 1877. This occurred again in 1889, and since then Mussulman Valis have ruled, or rather mis-ruled, the island. The people, who now number about 300,000, had a very bad reputation in olden times. St. Paul called them "evil beasts, liars, and slow-bellies," and he would probably do the same now.

CRICHTON, JAMES, surnamed the *Admirable*, a Scottish celebrity, was born in 1560. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and it is said that before he was twenty he had run through all the sciences, could speak and write perfectly ten languages, and could ride, fence, sing, and play many instruments. He was latterly fencing tutor to the Duke of Mantua's son, who is said to have stabbed him. He died in 1585.

CRICKET BATS ought to be made of the best willow wood, as no other has the necessary combination of lightness and toughness. They are occasionally, however, made of other woods. One of walnut, mounted with silver, was made for the late Duke of Clarence, and cost about £50.

CRICKET CLUBS first sprang up in Surrey, the Surrey County Club being founded in 1844. The Derbyshire Club began in 1845, Sussex in 1857, Kent in 1859, Notts in 1859, Yorkshire in 1863, Lancashire in 1864, Middlesex in 1868, and Gloucester in 1870. Some of these, notably Sussex and Kent, had practically appeared as counties a year or two before their county club was formed.

CRICKET PROFESSIONALS number about 500 in the United Kingdom. Counties like Notts, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Surrey have about a dozen apiece, and the town of Sheffield has as many.

CRICKET SEASON OF 1896. The weather encouraged large scoring, the record being Yorkshire's 887 against Warwick. York also made 660 v. Leicester, and won the championship by 13 points to Surrey's 10. The batting average was gained by Mr. Ranjitsinhji with 57·91, and the bowling by J. T. Hearne with 257 wickets for 14·28 runs apiece. Abel and W. G. Grace also made more than 2000 runs, and 32 others made over 1000, 116 centuries being made in the season, 7 by Mr. Ranjitsinhji, who had the *record* aggregate, 2780 runs, against W. G. Grace's old record of 2739. Richardson's bowling average of 246 wickets for 16·32 runs apiece was very little inferior to Hearne's.

CRIME is increasing in the civilized world, though the sentences, especially in Britain, are shorter, and the reason is obvious. Pain is a sensation not a sentiment; and, as it is passive, it has naturally not a very deterrent effect on others. All punishment beyond what absolute morality allows is unjust, and therefore injures both the sufferer and others. The criminal must be prevented from moving about freely amongst others, just as much as if he had small-pox, but a 'time' sentence is probably unjust either to the criminal if it is too long, or to society if it is too short. The sentence ought to be for a definite *purpose*, not for a definite *period*, because the object of punishment is threefold, the reformation of the criminal as well as the protection of society and the prevention of crime in others. No one will commit a crime who is really conscious of what he is doing, and who also has self-control, and understands the social necessity for law. If these three conditions are absent, and society is responsible in any degree for their absence, the criminal cannot also be *wholly* responsible, and therefore he is not *wholly* guilty. As a matter of fact the high mortality amongst criminals, the high percentage of illiterates, and the social conditions of their *parents*, show that by body, by mind, and by inheritance they are unfit for the competition of life. The chief difficulty is that their *wills* are either practically annihilated by bad training or are liable to momentary caprice, and are incapable of concentrated effort. Their reformation must begin at the definite *act* of crime dangerous to society, and must end in a definite *state* of mind not dangerous, and must proceed by real education, to produce *character*, by enforced conduct, to produce *habits* of mind and muscles, and by work, out of the proceeds of which to defray the cost of the education, etc. All this is entirely at variance with general public opinion, but that does not make it either unjust or absurd.

CRIMEAN WAR, the struggle between England, France, and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other, which lasted from 1854 to 1856. A treaty at Paris in the latter year guaranteed the independence of the Ottoman Empire.

CRINOLINE, really a kind of fabric made chiefly of horse-hair, but it became applied generally to hooped skirts or farthingales worn in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and George II. A few years ago there was some discussion about readopting them on a smaller scale, but it has quite fallen through.

CROCODILE can close its nostrils to prevent the ingress of water; and its length sometimes reaches thirty feet. In the water it is formidable, but on land it is very unwieldy. It is no longer common in Egypt, but on the West Coast of Africa.

CROFTERS mainly congregate on the seashore, where they partly maintain themselves by fishing. They are numerous in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland. From many districts they have been removed owing to their small holdings being absorbed in sheep farms, etc. A Crofters Act was passed in 1886, providing for security of tenure, fixing of a reasonable rent, etc.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, Lord-Protector of Great Britain, was born in 1599. He was at Sidney College, Cambridge, and then entered Parliament. He is most celebrated as a general and the leader of his 'Ironsides,' and for his strong Foreign policy. He died in 1568.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, EARL OF ESSEX, was born in 1490. He was Cardinal Wolsey's confidential servant, and at the former's death entered the King's service, was knighted, and made privy councillor. In 1535 he was appointed visitor-general to all English monasteries in order to suppress them, for which service he was made Baron Cromwell. He fell into disgrace for promoting the King's marriage with

Anne of Cleves; and he was beheaded on charge of treason in 1540.

CROWN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE is valued at £300,000, and contains 1 large ruby and 4 small ones, 1 large sapphire and 16 smaller, 8 emeralds, 4 drop-pearls and 269 others, 1360 brilliants, and 1273 rose diamonds

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, compiler of the *Concordance to the Scriptures*, was born in 1701. He had a book-seller's shop in London, and in 1735 was appointed bookseller to Queen Caroline. His great work appeared in 1737 as *A Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament*. He died in 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, the great English pictorial satirist after Hogarth, was born in London in 1792. His earliest known drawing was done at the age of seven, and when fifteen he was quite distinguished. His political illustrations (Cato Street Conspiracy, Trial of Queen Caroline, etc.) were excellent, and his etchings illustrating *Oliver Twist* are famous. He died in 1878.

CRUSADES lasted from the end of the 11th to the last half of the 13th century. Some expeditions that were called *Crusades* were really only skirmishes with pirates who infected the Mediterranean Sea. Peter the Hermit started the first real *Crusade* in 1093. There were eight altogether. The capture of Acre in 1291 by the Sultan of Egypt put an end to the kingdom founded by the Crusaders.

CRYPT. The largest and loftiest crypt in England is that of Canterbury Cathedral. The finest is that of Glasgow Cathedral, which is really a lower church, as the ground is on the edge of a steep hill. The most decorated is that of St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. The most ghastly is that of Hythe.

CRYSTAL PALACE was erected in 1852-54. It lies in about 200 acres of ground. Besides the objects of interest collected in the building, the concerts, flower shows, and fireworks make a variety of instructive and amusing entertainments.

CULDEES, a religious order which used to have many establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, but are especially spoken of in Scotland. The name appears first in the 8th century, when the Culdees seem to have been anchorites living under their own abbots independent of Rome.

CULLODEN MOOR is famous for the battle fought there in 1746. It was the last attempt of the Stuart family to win the English throne back.

CUNEIFORM WRITING is the name applied to the wedge-shaped characters of the inscriptions on old Babylonian and Persian monuments; they are also described as *arrow-headed* or *nail-headed* characters. The use of them ceased shortly after the reign of Alexander the Great. The Persian cuneiform writing contains 60 letters, the Assyrian 600 to 700 characters, partly alphabetic. The Accadian, the oldest of all, ceased to be a living tongue about 1700 B.C. The most celebrated inscription is that at Behistun, cut on the face of a rock 1700 ft. high, and recording part of the history of Darius.

CURFEW was instituted by William the Conqueror and repealed by Henry I., but the bell continued to be rung in many parts, and is still heard occasionally.

CURRENCY is a medium of exchange, and it guarantees a standard of value, which facilitates the mechanism of exchange Any satisfactory medium of exchange must be portable, not easily destructible, readily divisible, stable in value, and easily recognized; and metals best satisfy these requirements.

CURRENTS, SEA, are important on account of their influence upon climate—even far inland—and their relation to the art of navigation. The equatorial currents of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are due to the constant drift of surface water to the west under the influence of the trade wind; and the counter-currents are due to the same action of the wind, acting in connection with land obstacles. In the case of inland seas evaporation determines the direction of the surface currents.

CUTHBERT, ST., father of the early English Church, was supposed to have been born about 635. In 664 he became prior of Melrose, and, later on, prior of Lindisfarne. He died in 687, and the anniversary of his death was a great church festival.

CUVIER, GEORGES, BARON, the distinguished modern naturalist, was born in 1769. He was eventually invited to Paris, established at the Central School, and received by the Institute as a first-class member. His lectures were attended by all the accomplished society of Paris. In 1800 he was appointed to the Collége de France, and in 1832 he died. He wrote *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles* and many other works.

CYCLING as a pastime is the rage of all classes. Birmingham, Coventry, Newcastle, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton are the chief manufacturing centres. The British output is probably about 750,000 cycles per annum, valued at about £11,000,000 for the whole number. Cycling is quite a profession now, and not a healthy one, though when done in moderation it is quite desirable for the person of ordinarily sound body. For ladies, the pleated, divided skirt is the most satisfactory costume.

CYCLONE is a circular storm, or system of winds, varying from 50 to 500 miles in diameter, revolving round a centre that may advance 40 miles in an hour. The most violent cyclones occur in the tropics. In an *anticyclone* the tendency of the winds is to blow *from* the centre.

CYCLOPS, in Greek myths, a race of one-eyed giants, the sons of Heaven and Earth, slain by Apollo. Cyclops is also the name for a kind of lobster which has one eye in the middle of its forehead.

CYMRI (Kimri), a branch of the Keltic family of nations which appears to have driven the Gaelic branch west and north, *i.e.* into Ireland and the Scotch Highlands, while they themselves occupied the southern parts of Britain; but, later, they were driven into Wales and Cornwall.

CYNEWULF, an Anglo-Saxon or English poet whose name is only known because it is mentioned in the runes of his poems *Elene* and *Juliana*. He probably lived in the early part of the 8th century.

CYNICS were Greek philosophers whose sect was founded about 380 B.C. by Antisthenes, a scholar of Socrates. They made virtue to consist entirely in self-denial, and they showed contempt for riches, arts, sciences, and all social civilization. The sect degenerated later.

CYPRIAN, ST., a father of the African Church, born about the beginning of the 3rd century. He was a teacher of rhetoric in Carthage. About 246 he was converted to Christianity, gave his property to the poor, and lived abstemiously. He was beheaded in 258 for preaching the gospel in his gardens. He wrote 80 official letters.

CYRIL of Jerusalem was born there about the year 315 A.D., and in 350 or 351 became Patriarch of Jerusalem. He engaged in a controversy with the Bishop of Caesarea, by whose artifices he was more than once deprived of his episcopal dignity. He died in 386 or 388, leaving some writings of not great importance.

CYRUS, King of Persia and Media, in 548 took Babylon. He also subdued Phoenicia and Palestine, and restored the Jews from captivity. He was slain, fighting, in B.C. 529.

CZAR is not improbably a corruption of Caesar. It was first adopted in 1579 by Ivan II.

## D

DACOITY, robbery in India in which more than four persons take part, originally with armed violence.

DACTYL in English verse is three syllables, with the stress on the first, as *merrily*.

DAEDALUS, mythical Greek mechanic who built the Cretan labyrinth and invented mechanical wings.

DAGON, god of the Philistines, was in form of a merman.

DAGUERRE, who left his name to the photographic Daguerreotype process, was a French scene-painter early in this century. His invention has now been superseded.

DAILY CHRONICLE was originally local paper for London. Was purchased by Mr. Lloyd in 1876, and converted into an Imperial Radical organ, paying

special attention to labour questions. The present editor is Mr. Massingham.

DAILY GRAPHIC was started on Jan. 4, 1896, and is an illustrated 'Daily.'

DAILY MAIL, an independent Unionist ½d paper, was started in May, 1896.

DAILY NEWS, a prominent Liberal paper, was started in 1846, and made its reputation by its Special Correspondence during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and the present one is Mr. E. T. Cook.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, an independent gossipy paper, with a circulation of about ¼ million a day, was founded in 1855. It has special wires from Paris and Vienna, and sent Mr. Stanley to Central Africa.

DAIRIES in Australia are generally co-operative, and have been very successful. The most famous in the world are the Danish, closely followed by the Dutch. Cleanliness is all important.

DAK is the East Indian post.

DAMASK, like *Damson*, takes its name from Damascus. It is made of various materials, but generally of linen for table napery.

DAMOCLES was a flatterer of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius the Elder, over whose head his master had a sword suspended by a single hair.

DAMON AND PHINTIAS were subjects of Dionysius the Younger, and have been proverbial as a pair of friends.

DAMP. Choke-D. consists mainly of carbonic acid gas, and the danger from it is suffocation; Fire-D. consists mainly of light carburetted hydrogen, and the danger from it is explosion.

DAMPIER, the navigator, was born in 1652.

DAN, the Hebrew tribe, preserved a small bit of territory in the extreme north of Canaan, containing a town called *Dan*; hence 'from D. to Beersheba.' Samson was a Danite.

DANCING was originally a mode of expressing religious feeling, *e.g.* David's dancing before the Ark, and was often used in military displays, though the Romans—like Orientals—had their dancing usually done for them by hired slaves. D. is still used in three European Churches, those of Seville, Echternach (in Luxembourg), and Musgrave (in Westmoreland). At Seville the choir boys dance during the elevation of the Host on the feasts of the Immaculate Conception and Corpus Christi; at Echternach on the feast of St. Willibrod; and at Musgrave "rush-bearing" on the May Day. The Roman custom is, of course, perpetuated by the professionals of the modern ballet, who draw very large salaries. Taglioni, who taught the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, now Duchess of York, had a six-years' engagement at £1200 a year; Lottie Collins of 'Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay' fame got £80 a week at the height of the boom; Vanoni got £100 a week at the Alhambra; and Loie Fuller got £495 in one week for ten minutes' D. a night at the Shaftesbury and the Gaiety.

DANDIE DINMONT is a breed of Scotch terrier called after the character in Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

DANEGELT was the annual tax laid on the Old English to provide for forces to oppose the Danes.

DANELAGH was the eastern portion of England which was handed over to the Danes by Alfred—on condition that they became Christians and his vassals—to get time for consolidatihg his own Kingdom of Wessex.

DANIEL, the prophet, was carried captive to Babylon about 605 B.C., but the Old Testament book which bears his name was probably written about 170 B.C.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, the greatest of all the Italian poets, was born in Florence in 1265, and died in 1321. The real Beatrice, B. Portinari, whom he fell in love with when he was nine years old, married Simone Bardi. D. himself married Gemma dei Donati. His sympathies were with the Bianchi section of the Guelfic party, which led to his being exiled. His great poem, the *Divina Comedia*, was written during his exile.

DANTON, the founder of the Cordeliers Club, was born in 1759, and executed by Robespierre in 1794. He organized and led the attack on the Tuileries, and brought Hébert and the Reason-worshippers to the scaffold. He owed much of his influence to his huge stature, great strength, and powerful voice.

DAPHNE is the Greek name for laurel.

DARIEN SCHEME was projected by Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. It was to form an emporium on the Isthmus of Panama, and control the trade of both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The necessary funds were collected in spite of the English jealousy of the Scotch being benefited by the scheme, but the colonization proved a dead failure, mainly through ignorance of the climate and the conditions of trade. Out of 1200 colonists only about 30 ever returned.

DARIUS was the name of several Persian kings, of whom the first was the most famous. After reducing Babylon by a two-years' siege, he invaded Greece, but was completely defeated at Marathon in 490 B.C.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, LORD, was born in 1541, and was blown up in 1567 He married Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1565, and was the father of James I.

DARWIN, CHARLES, the great naturalist, was born in 1809, and died in 1882. He was appointed naturalist to H.M.S. *Beagle* in 1831, and in her circumnavigated the globe. He left a large number of very valuable works, but his fame was mainly acquired by his *Origin of Species by Natural Solution*.

DAUDET, the French novelist, was born in 1840, and published continuously from 1874 to 1888.

DAUPHIN was title of the eldest son of the King of France up to the Revolution of 1830. [to 970.

DAVID, King of Israel, reigned from about 1010 B.C.

DAVID, King of Scotland in the 12th century, introduced feudalism into Scotland and founded several bishoprics and religious houses. In supporting his niece Matilda against Stephen, he was defeated at the Battle of the Standard (1138 A.D.).

DAVID, the great French sculptor, was a friend of Canova, and executed busts or statues of nearly all the famous men and women of his age—Goethe, Schelling, Humboldt, Walter Scott, Canning, Washington, Victor Hugo, Paganini, Madame de Staël, etc.

DAVID, ST., is the patron saint of Wales. He was an archbishop of Caerleon in the 6th century A.D.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, was President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

DAVIS, the English explorer, discovered the strait that bears his name in 1585. He was killed by Japanese pirates in 1605.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY, discovered and invented many other things besides his patent safety-lamp for mines. In 1820 he was president of the Royal Society.

DAVY JONES' LOCKER is the sailors' name for the sea, because the dead are generally lowered overboard into it. The *Davy* is a corruption of *Duffy*, the West Indian slang for a 'ghost,' and the *Jones* is a corruption of *Jonah*.

DAY is nominally 24 hours, but the real time as measured by the stars is 23 hours, 56 minutes, 5 seconds. Daylight varies from a constant 12 hours at the equator to nothing *or* 6 months round the pole. Day and night are equal everywhere at the spring and the autumn 'equinoxes,' March 21 and September 21. Babylonians began day at sunrise, Jews at sunset, both of which vary except at the equator; Egyptians and Romans began it at midnight, and this has been observed at Greenwich Observatory since 1st January, 1885.

DAY-NURSERY. The largest creche in this country is in West Ham, which was opened in 1893, with accommodation for 150 children and 15 nurses. Another very large one is in Stepney Causeway. The system is a French one, but was perfected in Belguim, and came to England from Belgium, a Quaker lady, Mrs. Hilton, being the chief mover in the matter.

DEACON is lowest degree of Holy Orders. A deacon may perform all ordinary duties of a priest except consecrating the elements at Communion and pronouncing the absolution.

DEAD RECKONING is the calculation of a ship's position at sea, without any observation of stars or sun, by the log and the compass.

DEAN (Latin, *decem*, 'ten') is said to allude to that

particular church dignitary presiding over *ten* canons or prebendaries, or over *ten* parishes.

DEAN OF GUILD in Scotland is magistrate who looks after all buildings.

DEATH RATE per 1000 of population is as follows:—Under 20 at Birmingham, Brighton, Christiana, Portsmouth, St. Louis, and San Francisco; in Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden. Over 30 in Europe, at Breslau, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Naples, St. Petersburg, and generally in Austria-Hungary. In London it is only 21·1, compared with 28·6 in Paris, 27·6 in Berlin, 29 in Vienna, 37·4 in Madrid, and 51·4 in St. Petersburg. The number of deaths under 5 years of age is enormous in Austria, Italy, and Spain; those between 5 and 10 in England are very few. Most deaths happen in England in spring, in Holland in autumn, and in Italy in winter. March is the fatal month in London, January in France. The death-rate for babies is higher in the middle than in the working class. The lightest death-rate for professions is amongst clergy, 10·6 per 1000, and heaviest amongst surgeons, 19·1; that for grooms is only 12·6, while that for publicans is 27. In ordinary times the death-rate for civilians is 10·02 per 1000, compared with 6·66 for soldiers and 19·10 for merchant navy. The proportion of violent deaths per 1000 varies from 7·4 in Russia up to the appalling 41·1 of the U.S.A.; United Kingdom is very bad with 33·1, while France is only 19·7 and Italy 8·3.

The D.R. of Plagues, of course, runs enormously higher. That of 1346 probably carried off in Europe 876,000 victims; that of 1656 in Naples lasted 28 weeks, and killed 13,400 a week; that of 1665 in London had a record of 33 weeks, with 2100 victims a week; that of 1720 in Marseilles 36 weeks, with 1100 a week; that of 1771 in Moscow 32 weeks, with 2700 a week; that of 1778 in Constantinople 18 weeks, with 9500 a week; that of 1798 in Cairo 25 weeks, with 3500 a week; that of 1812 in Constantinople 13 weeks, with 11,100 a week; that of 1834 in Cairo 18 weeks, with 3200 a week; that of 1871 in Buenos Ayres 11 weeks, with 2400 a week. These figures do not include cholera, which carried off 761,000 in 1848, 905,000 in 1854, 621,000 in 1873.

DECADE is term of ten years.

DECALOGUE is the Ten Commandments. (See Exodus xx.)

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER, MARRIAGE WITH, is legal in Australia, Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, and Mauritius. And bills to legalize it in England have been passed several times since 1875 by the Commons, though invariably rejected by the Lords. This is due to the Bishops, who have an affection for the old Canon Law, and who have grossly misinterpreted passages of the Bible to justify their attitude. Scientifically, the D.W.S. marriage is absolutely allowable, while that of cousins—which is sanctioned by the Bishops—is wholly bad.

DECEMBER (Latin, *decem*, '10') was the tenth month in the Roman year, which began in March. Cf. September, October, November, the *seventh*, *eighth*, and *ninth* months.

DECEMVIRS were ten magistrates who had absolute power in Rome about 450 B.C.

DECIDUOUS TREES are those which drop their leaves annually.

DECIMAL SYSTEM counts from a unit of 10, and is very much simpler than the system in vogue in Britain. In linear measure, the unit is the metre, and in money the unit is the franc.

DECIMATION is literally the selection of every tenth man, but has come to be used loosely for wholesale destruction.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was on July 4, 1776.

DECLENSION, in Grammar, is the sum total of the inflexions of a noun, as conjugation is of a verb.

DECREE NISI (Latin, *nisi*, 'unless') is the decree of divorce, which remains imperfect for six months, and is then made absolute *unless* some reason is produced why it should not be made so.

DEEMSTER is the name of the two judges who act as the chief-justices of the Isle of Man.

DEER FORESTS cover more than two million acres in Scotland, but the land is practically of no use for anything else.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, the F.D. of the British coinage, was the title given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. in 1521, for his book against Luther.

DEFOE, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, was born in 1661, and died in 1731. He joined the insurrection of Monmouth, and was often in trouble, and once in Newgate for his zealous Whigism. He published *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE are about 69½ miles, but of longitude vary with the size of the earth in the particular latitude. At London they are about 37 miles, at Calcutta about 50.

DEISM is a phase of Rationalism, and recognizes a great First Cause, distinct from nature and the universe, but taking no part in the concerns of the world.

DELAROCHE, PAUL, one of the greatest historical painters, was born in Paris in 1797, and was regarded as the leader of the Eclectic School.

DELFT-WARE, or DELF, is enamelled pottery, and was invented at Delft in the 14th century.

DELOS was the reputed birth-place of Apollo, and the centre of his worship. It is the central and the smallest of the Cyclades Islands.

DELPHI was the seat of the oracle of Apollo, and one of the meeting places for the great Amphictyonic Council. The Pythian Games were held near it.

DELTA is the Greek name for the letter D, and the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile was so like the Greek letter D that it was called after it; and the name spread to other *deltas*.

DELUGES are mentioned in the mythical or prehistoric traditions of almost every nation in the Old World, and the stories agree in the main with the account in Genesis.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY is a term used in Economics to show the relations between consumption and production, which largely determine prices. When the demand exceeds the supply prices rise, and *vice versa*. What is known as over-production is generally under-consumption, *i.e.* inability on the part of the mass to buy.

DEMETER was the great "Mother-goddess" of the Greeks. By the Romans she was called *Ceres*, and she was the mother of Persephone.

DEMOCRACY rests on the principle that all who are fit to perform the duties of citizens should share in the direction of the State, and it allows every one to express their opinion, though it cannot secure that every opinion shall influence the action of the State. An educated D. is probably the most righteous form of Government, and an uneducated D. one of the most pernicious forms.

DEMOCRITUS, the great Greek 'laughing philosopher, was born about 470 B.C. He 'laughed' at the follies of mankind.

DEMOSTHENES, the Greek orator, was born about 382 B.C. He was the great opponent of Philip of Macedon, and—besides being a man of spotless moral character—was the most perfect orator of olden times.

DEMY SIZE in paper comes between 'royal' and 'crown.' Printing D. measures generally 22 in. by 17½, and writing D. 20 in. by 15½, and drawing D. 22 in. by 17.

DENARIUS was a Roman silver coin worth 10 lbs. of copper, and equivalent to about 7¾d. in modern English money.

DENSITY, in Physics, is quantity of material in a given bulk, and varies directly with the quantity and inversely with the bulk. In Economics, it is the number of persons per mile or per acre. The D. of large English towns varies from under 20 per acre in Norwich, Leeds, Sheffield, and Nottingham, to over 100 in Liverpool. Birmingham, Bristol, and London have about 49, and Manchester has 85. The D. of European countries varies from about 16 per square mile in Norway, and 27 in Sweden, up to 485 in England, and 520 in Belgium. France has 187, Germany 221, Russia 42. The U.S.A. have 18.

DEODAR is the Indian cedar, and is similar to the Lebanon kind.

DE PROFUNDIS is the 130th Psalm in the Burial Liturgy of Rome. In the Vulgate it begins with D. P. = "out of the depths."

DE QUINCEY, the opium eater, was born in 1785, and died in 1859. His essays are brilliant.

DERBY, EARL OF, was largely instrumental in passing the Reform Bill of 1832 and in abolishing slavery. He recommended Disraeli as his successor when he resigned office in 1868.

DERBY-DAY is the Wednesday after Easter Sunday. Since 1872 the race has been run on Epsom Downs, the entry-money is 50 guineas, the stake is generally about £6000, and the competitors are three-year olds. It is much more popular with the mass than Ascot or Goodwood. It was first run in 1780, when the distance was only 1 mile; but in 1784 the distance was increased to 1½ miles, and the weights were raised to 115 lbs. for colts, and 112 lbs. for fillies. In 1884 they were made 126 lbs. for colts, and 121 lbs. for fillies. The nominal fee to a jockey for a 'win' is £5, and for a 'lose' £3, but custom and gratitude bring the amount up to, in some cases, £1000. The late Fred Archer for years had an income of over £10,000 a year. Other famous Derby-winners before his time were Maidment, Custance, Wells, F. Butter, J. Marson, Templeman, Scott, S. Day, Conolly, Chapple, Robinson, who won four times in five years—1824-1828—the Arnulls, Buckle, and Wheatley. Three times the Derby horse has also won the 'St. Leger' and the 'Two Thousand.' Mr. Bowes's W. Australian (1853), Count de Lagrange's Gladiateur (1865), Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (1866).

DERVISHES are Muhammedan devotees, and are either itinerant or monastic.

DERWENTWATER LAKE, near Keswick, is about 3 miles long and 1½ wide. It lies just south of Skiddaw, and receives the cataract of Lodore.

DESCARTES, the great French philosopher and mathematician, was born in 1596. He found that he could doubt everything but his own existence—*Cogito, ergo sum*, 'I think, therefore I exist.' He died in 1650.

DESCENT IN BRITAIN goes by primogeniture, but in U.S.A. distribution of property is equal among all the nearest kin, without regard to age or sex.

DESMOULINS, the famous pamphleteer of the French Revolution, a founder of the Cordeliers Club, and one of those who voted for the death of the king, was afterwards executed by Robespierre, and met his fate in a paroxysm of terror.

DEUCALION was the Greek 'Noah,' whose ark rested on Mount Parnassus.

DEUS EX MACHINA means the explanation of unintelligible phenomena by supernatural causes.

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS from the line of the magnetic meridian is caused by the presence of iron, and can be neutralized by artificial magnets.

DEVIL means 'slanderer.' Most of the old Oriental religions have a host of Devils, and D.-worship arises out of the idea that no Good Spirit troubles himself about this evil world.

DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF, is better known as Marquis of Huntingdon, his title before 1891, when he succeeded to the peerage. When Mr. Gladstone introduced 'Home Rule,' the Marquis became the acknowledged leader of the Liberal Unionists. His family name is Cavendish.

DEW is the result of radiation of heat from the earth at night, and the consequent condensation of the particles of vapour in the atmosphere. It is heaviest in latitudes where the heat is greatest, and on nights when the sky is freest from clouds. If the temperature falls below 32° F., the dew becomes hoar-frost. The dew point is the temperature at which the condensation takes place, and is a useful hint to gardeners of what the minimum temperature during the night is likely to be.

DHOW is Arab ship, ranging up to 250 tons burden, with one mast and one large square sail.

DIAL was earliest form of clock, and came into Europe *via* Greece from the Egyptians or the East. It was introduced into Rome during the First Punic War. There are many kinds, but the universal principle is to show the sun's distance from the meridian by the shadow cast by a finger parallel to the earth's axis.

DIALECT is local deviation in grammar, vocabulary, or pronunciation, from the general literary language. The present rage for 'dialect' novels may be a step towards phonetic spelling. Dialect is the result of different climate, customs, etc., in an age before spelling or pronunciation had been fixed in print.

DIAMOND is the hardest gem and the purest form of carbon. It ought to be as pure and colourless as a drop of the purest *water*—hence "first water." Diamonds are sold by weight, 1 carat stones costing from £10 to £30, 5 carat stones from £200 to £300, 10 carat stones from £800 to £1000. The Mattam diamond is 367 carats, the Orloff 194½ carats, the Regent 136⅞, the Koh-i-noor 106, and the Braganza 1880. If the latter, which is the Portuguese crown jewel, is really a diamond, it is worth £5,000,000. The Koh-i-noor, which is one of the British crown jewels, belonged to the Emperor Aurenzebe, and was reduced by his unskilful or dishonest workmen from 793 to 186 carats. It was captured by the British troops in the Sikh War, and presented to the Queen. It had to be re-cut, which further lowered its weight. It is valued at £140,000. The Regent or Pitt diamond cost the Duke of Orleans £135,000, and is valued now at £450,000. Catherine II. of Russia paid for the Orloff diamond about £90,000 in cash, an annuity of £1000, and a title of nobility. The methods of testing stones are quite simple. Diamonds are so hard that they cannot be scratched by anything except another diamond; they are not electrified by heat; and they cannot be seen through, *e.g.* so as to distinguish the marks of the skin on a hand in which they may be lying.

DIANA, the Roman goddess of the moon, was identified with the Greek Artemis.

DIAPASON is the concord of the first and last notes of an octave, and then came to be used for the most important stops of an organ.

DIATONIC is the natural scale in music, in which no chords are chromatically altered, and no notes are 'accidentals.'

DIAZ, BARTOLOMMEO, the great Portuguese navigator, discovered the Cape of Good Hope—or of Storms, as he called it—in 1487.

DICKENS, CHARLES, was born in 1817, and began life as a newspaper shorthand writer. *Sketches by Boz* appeared in 1835, *Pickwick Papers* in 1837, followed by *Oliver Twist*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, etc. He died in 1870, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving behind him some characters whose names have become typical in English—*Sam Weller*, *Mr. Pecksniff*, *Sarah Gamp*, *Uriah Heep*, etc. His most popular work was the *Christmas Tales*, the most famous the *Pickwick*, and his best *The Tale of Two Cities*. He was a great artist, but strained far too much after 'effect.'

DICTATOR, an extraordinary supreme magistrate appointed for six months at Rome when the Republic was in great danger. His power was unlimited.

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The earliest were those of Bullokar (1616) and Cockeran (1623). Dr. Johnson's appeared in 1755, Webster's in 1828, Ogilvie's in 1847, and Murray's *began* to appear in 1884. The smallest in the world is Bryce's, which is sold along with a microscope.

DIDEROT, the French philosopher, was born in 1713, and in 1749, with D'Alembert, he began the famous *Encyclopaedia*.

DIDO, the reputed founder of Carthage, was a Tyrian refugee of the 9th century B.C.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, 'God and my right,' was first adopted on the arms of England by Richard I.; but Elizabeth, the most notorious flirt of her century—which also saw Mary Stuart—displaced it for *Semper eadem*, 'Always the same.'

DIGITS, the ten numerals 0-9, get their name from Latin, *digitus*, a 'finger.'

DILETTANTE is nearly the same as an artistic 'amateur,' one who devotes his leisure to the arts and sciences for amusement.

DILKE, SIR CHARLES, RIGHT HON., is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*, and has published several important works, *e.g.* *Greater Britain*. He was M.P. for Chelsea from 1868 to 1886,

when he lost his seat owing to certain divorce proceedings. He re-entered Parliament in 1892 for Forest of Dean.

DILLON, JOHN, M.P. for East Mayo, was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign, and eventually was imprisoned for criminal conspiracy in 1888. In 1891 he was again imprisoned, but was released at the time of Mr. Parnell's fiasco. He was elected chairman of the Irish Party in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy in 1896.

DIMENSIONS OF HEAVEN (see Rev. xxi. 16). A cube of 12,000 furlongs is 496,793,088,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. If half of that is reserved for the Throne of God and the Court of Heaven, and a quarter of it for the streets of the city, there is still left enough space to provide 30,321,843,750,000,000 ordinary-sized rooms. That would give one room apiece to all the inhabitants of a million worlds as thickly peopled as the earth is now.

DIMINUTIVES, in Grammar, imply (1) actual smallness, as *gosling*; (2) affection, as *darling*; (3) contempt, as *lordling*.

DINGO, or 'native' dog of Australia, is very fierce and terribly destructive to flocks. It is probably not indigenous to Australia, as it is the only placental mammal on the continent.

DINNER SERVICES OF GOLD are owned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Baron Rothschild, valued respectively at £800,000, £120,000, and £100,000.

DIOCLETIAN became Emperor of Rome in 284 A.D.

DIOGENES, the Cynic, was born about 412 B.C. There are many stories of him and his tub, and he was accused of many crimes; but, as he lived to a great age, his life must have been a healthy one. He was guilty, however, "of elevating impertinence to the rank of a fine art."

DIOMEDE was one of the heroes at the siege of Troy, and a suitor of the fair Helen.

DIONYSIUS was the name of two tyrants of Syracuse, father and son, between 430 B.C. and 340 B.C.

DIPLOMACY really became a fine art in England in the reign of Henry VII., the first king who had to keep the 'Balance of Power' in Europe. The present system of regular diplomatic relations between governments was probably instituted by Richelieu. Diplomacy agents are of various kinds and rank, from ambassadors and envoys extraordinary down to secretaries of legation and attachés.

DIRECTORY, THE, was a body of five officers to whom the executive authority in France was entrusted in 1795.

DISCIPLINE, BOOKS OF, were two books connected with Church of Scotland. The first was drawn up by John Knox and four colleagues in 1560, and the second by the General Assembly of 1578.

DISESTABLISHMENT means the placing of the 'National' Churches of England, Scotland, and Wales on the same footing as the other religious bodies. The Protestant Church of Ireland was disestablished in 1869, and disendowed at the same time, its funds going largely to build Romanist schools, etc. The real motive of Disestablishment is to get possession of the endowments of the churches for parochial and national purposes, and the annual funds of the English Church alone amount to about £9,500,000. Its nominal motive is Religious Equality.

DISPENSING POWER is that held by the Pope, by which he can nominally release from all oaths, vows, etc. It has also been claimed in history by some English kings, notably James II., to enable their favourites to 'dispense' with the law of the land.

DISRAELI, the father of Lord Beaconsfield, was a well-known man of letters. He was born in 1766, and published his *Curiosities of Literature* in 1791-93.

DISRUPTION was the secession of 474 clergy from the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, to protest against the degenerate principles of its life and doctrine. They formed the *Free Church*.

DISSENTERS is the name in Britain for all members of religious bodies, Papist or Protestant, other than the three Established Churches.

DISTANCE OF SIGHT varies with elevation, atmosphere, etc. On a clear day an object 1 foot high can be seen by an ordinary eye more than 1 mile off, one 10 feet high more than 4 miles off, one 100 feet high more than 13 miles, one 1 mile high about 100 miles. An ordinary man is not visible, even on a plain, at a distance of 5 miles, owing to the curvature of the earth.

DISTILLATION is the making of a substance volatile and then condensing it. Coal is distilled for gas, wood for tar, shale for oil, etc.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1886 for the adequate reward of naval and military service. It ranks next to the order of the Indian Empire, and the badge is a gold cross, enamelled white, bearing on one side the crown, and on the other the royal cipher, V.R.I., each inside a laurel wreath.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS. Christianity numbers 338 millions, Buddhism 340, Mohammedanism 210, Brahmanism 175, Confucianism 80, and Judaism 7. Europe contains 147 million Papists and 71 million Protestants, America 47 million Papists and 30 million Protestants. There are about 100,000,000 English-speaking persons in the world, 21 million Episcopalian, 16 Methodist, 15 Papist, 11 Presbyterian, 8 Baptist, 6 Congregational.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN BRITAIN. According to the Income-Tax returns, incomes of less than £2000 have relatively increased in recent years, and those of more than £5000 have absolutely decreased.

DIVING-BELLS are generally hollow truncated cones, which contain enough air to prevent them filling at once with water when submerged. Consequently, the diver can breathe freely for a long time if he can be supplied with fresh air when the contained air has become vitiated by his respiration.

DIVISION OF LABOUR is the principle that each person or place should make or be used for what they can do best, and that practice makes perfect. The saving of time is very considerable, and less ability is required in the workman. Consequently, while stimulating production, especially by machinery, it has a bad moral effect on the workers.

DOCKS are for various purposes. Wet Docks are for loading and unloading vessels in; Dry Docks or Graving Docks are for examining and repairing them in; and Floating Docks may be sunk under a vessel and then raised with the vessel. The first Wet Docks in England were the Commercial Docks in London, about 1660. The West India Docks date about 1800, and were followed by the East India, Millwall, London, St. Katharine, and Victoria Docks. These London Docks are the largest in the world, those of Liverpool—six miles long—coming next.

DODO was a kind of bird, now extinct, once abundant in Mauritius. It was a sort of cross between a pigeon and a swan, and was terribly clumsy.

DODONA was the oracle of Zeus in Greece, where the priestesses received his decisions in the rustling of oak-leaves and the bubbling of a spring.

DOGS belong to the same genus as wolves. The puppies are born blind, and remain so for 10 or 12 days. Viscount Chetwynd's "Pincher" lived till he was 36 years old.

DOG-DAYS are 42, in the hottest part of the year, beginning with the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog-star, *i.e.* July 3.

DOG-LICENSES. A license must be taken out at a cost of 7s. 6d. for every dog over six months old, except when exemption is certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for a dog kept as a leader of a blind person, or for tending sheep and cattle. In Ireland a license costs only 2s. 6d. The number of licensed dogs in Britain is 1,128,000; in Ireland, 368,000; in France, 2,864,000. The latter has 75 dogs to every 1000 people. Great Britain has 38.

DOGE (Latin, *dux*, 'leader') was the title of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa. In Venice it began to be used in 697 A.D., and the dignity was held for life. In Genoa it began in 1339 A.D., and was only for two years. The French abolished both in 1797.

DOIT, the old Scots coin, was from one-eighth to one-twelfth of a penny.

DOLDRUMS are the equatorial seas, where calms and squalls alternate.

DOLLS have been discovered in Egyptian tombs dating

before the time of Moses (1600 B.C.). A doll given by Wm. Penn's daughter to a playmate in Philadelphia still exists. The young Queen of the Netherlands has an enormous number of D., and a D.-house which cost £550. Peter the Great gave £2500 for a D.-house. Queen Victoria still preserves 132 of her dolls, most of which are small wooden ones.

DOLLAR gets its name from the German *thal*, 'valley,' because the first dollars were coined in Bohemia from the silver in the valley of Joachim, 1518. The value is 4s.

DOLLINGER, the great German theologian, was born in 1799, and published his *Doctrine of the Eucharist* about 1823. In 1869-70 he made himself very famous by attacking in the Oecumenical Council the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, in consequence of which he was excommunicated.

DOLOMITE is magnesian limestone, which has given [its name to the D. Alps.

DOLPHINS are found in every sea; they are abominably greedy, and swim at a great pace, especially when hunting.

DOME is a common feature of Byzantine and Renaissance architecture. The finest D. in existence is that of the Pantheon at Rome, 143 ft. high by 142½ ft. wide, but it is not the largest. That of St. Peter's at Rome is 139 ft. in diameter and 330 ft. high, that of Santa Maria at Florence is 139 by 310, and that of St. Paul's in London is 112 by 215.

DOMINANT, in Music, is the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

DOMINIC, ST., the founder of the Dominican Monastic Order, was born in 1170, and was a missionary amongst the Arabs in Castile. He died in 1221, and was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. in 1234. He was not the founder of the Inquisition.

DOMINICAN, or BLACK, FRIARS were governed by the system of St. Augustine, enjoining silence, poverty, and fasting. They produced some famous scholars, *e.g.* Thomas Aquinas, and managed the Inquisition in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. They were the great rivals of the Franciscans, and were practically superseded in the 16th century by the Jesuits.

DON JUAN is the proverbial Spanish libertine, whose prototype lived in Seville.

DON QUIXOTE, the hero of the famous romance by Cervantes, has given his name to be a synonym for any foolish and extravagant act of chivalry.

DONKEYS are the characteristic beasts of burden in the Mediterranean region, where the dry heat and precipitous roads suit them. Most are found in Spain and Portugal, where there is a total of 2½ millions, or 125 for every 1000 inhabitants. Greece has 55 per 1000 inhabitants; Italy, 17. Ireland has about 27 per 1000.

DOOMSDAY BOOK contained the *Daily Dooms* or decisions in the first feudal survey of England in 1086. It does not include the four northern counties, as William's authority had not been fully asserted over them at the time.

DORE, the French painter, was born in 1833. He began as a comic artist, but made his reputation as a book illustrator. He died in 1883.

DORMOUSE is a corruption of the French *dormeuse*, 'sleeper,' and has nothing to do with *mouse*.

D'ORSAY, COUNT, was the famous man of fashion in the Waterloo era. He was a friend of Byron and of Countess of Blessington, and a zealous Bonapartist.

DORT, SYNOD OF, was composed of Protestant divines, and met in Holland in 1618-19. It condemned Arminianism, and established dogmatically Calvinism in the Reformed Church.

DORY, JOHN, is a species of mackeral, and ought to be called *jaune dore*, 'the golden yellow.'

DOUBLE STANDARD. (See BIMETALLISM.)

DOUGLAS is a family name in Scotland, the most famous of whom have been the great Border Earls. They had two branches, Black and Red, the latter—though the younger—flourishing long after the former had disappeared, and still existing in the Angus line. The 'Good Sir James' was a supporter of Bruce at Bannockburn. Archibald, 'Bell-the-cat,' was Earl of Angus; and his son, Gawin, was the famous Scots poet, the translator of the Aeneid, the first poetical translation into English of any classical author.

DOYLE, DR. CONAN, was born in 1859. He was editor of his school magazines both in England (at Stonyhurst) and in Germany, and he published his "Mystery of the Sassassa Valley" in *Chambers's Journal* when he was 19. From 1882 to 1890 he practised as a doctor in Southsea. His best literary work has been done in *The White Company*, *Micah Clarke*, *The Refugees*, and *Rodney Stone*. His most popular book was the collected *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.

DRACO was the Athenian legislator whose severity has made his name proverbial in *Draconian*. He lived about 620 B.C.

DRAGOMAN is an Eastern word for a guide and interpreter.

DRAGON is fabulous monster, represented as a two-legged serpent with wings.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, the great navigator, was born about 1540, and began his career under Sir John Hawkins. He then cruised in a vessel of his own to the West Indies, and brought home so much booty that in 1577 he returned to the Spanish Main with a fleet of five vessels. With this he earned the honour of being the first Englishman to sail round the earth, and he was knighted by Elizabeth. He was vice-admiral against the Spanish Armada.

DRAMA had its logical origin in the love of imitation, and its two great branches are Tragedy and Comedy. Both forms were perfected in Greece in the 5th and 6th centuries B.C., Aeschylus being the creator of Tragedy, and Euripides being the humanizer of it. In most countries the modern drama took its rise in miracle-plays and moralities, which were really *tableaux vivants* of Bible history and Christian doctrine. The 'Golden Age' of English D. was in the reign of Elizabeth, when the wonders of war, learning, and exploration stirred the impulse in men of genius like Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson, and stirred the sympathies of a nation victorious over a foreign Papist host. The 'Licentious Age' of English D. was in the reign of the witty sot, Charles II., the age of Dryden, Otway, Wycherley. The French D. was practically founded by Corneille (1606-84), and developed by Racine, Molière, and Voltaire. The German D. was founded by Lessing, and developed by Schiller and Goethe, the greatest of all modern dramatists. The modern Scandinavian D. is connected with the names of Ibsen, Björnson, etc.

DRAMATIC UNITIES are three, those of Time, Place, and Action. *Time* was really immaterial, *Place* was due to the difficulties or impossibility on the classical stage of changing the scenery, *Action* is still necessary, because there must be one supreme chain of interest to hold the attention of the audience.

DRAUGHTS is Prince Bismarck's favourite game, and he has the most valuable D. board in existence. Its squares are made of silver and gold, and the draughts are of the same metals, with a diamond in the centre of each silver one and a ruby in the centre of each gold one. The famous 'herd laddie' was James Wyllie, who played for the D. championship in 1894, when he was in his 77th year.

DREAMS are trains of thought passing through the mind during sleep, and over which there is absolutely no control. Consequently, they are generally incoherent, but not always. Coleridge's *Kubla Khan* was a dream. They are caused by external natural causes, and are therefore retrospective, but superstition for ages has regarded them as prophetic.

DRESS, to be effective, should be appropriate, which generally means simple and harmonious. An old lady in a baby's bonnet is as unsightly as a Punch and Judy show would be in St. Paul's Cathedral.

DROUGHT in Britain has never lasted more than 49 days, and that length has only been reached once—in 1802—though 42 days was reached in 1835. In recent times the longest have been 28 days in 1880, and 29 days in 1893.

DRUIDS were the Keltic priests of Gaul and Britain, and had very great authority as lawgivers, judges, leaders, poets; and, as such, were the most formidable enemies of Rome. They worshipped the mistletoe, because its berries and its leaves grew in clusters of three, which was a sacred number. For the same

reason the Irish Christians began to reverence the shamrock, as an emblem of the Trinity. The circle was also sacred, which accounts for the shape of Druidical remains. The most perfect circle is near Chipping Norton, 107 ft. in diameter, with 60 stones remaining. One near Keswick is 108 ft. in diameter, and has 49 stones, 39 in an outer and 10 in an inner circle. At Stonehenge only 17 upright stones remain. The largest circle in the days of the Druids themselves was at Avebury, which is also in Wiltshire. It was 1400 ft. across, and was formed of 100 stones, placed at intervals of 27 yards (27=3×3×3).

DRUMMOND, PROFESSOR, was one of the most influential Scotsmen of modern times. He had travelled very widely in all quarters of the globe, and his books have spread almost as widely. Amongst his larger books, his greatest success was with *Natural Law in the Spiritual World* and *The Ascent of Man*, and amongst his pamphlet-books *The Greatest Thing in the World* and *Baxter's Second Innings*. These latter have had an enormous circulation. Dr. D. was Professor of Natural Science in the Free Church College, Glasgow.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, of Hawthornden, was a famous poet of the 16th century and a friend of Ben Jonson. He was the first Scotsman to abandon his native dialect for the language of Shakespeare.

DRURY LANE THEATRE was built in the time of James I., but was burned down in 1671. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but again burned down in 1809. It was reopened in 1812, and in connection with the opening the Smiths wrote the *Rejected Addresses*.

DRYADS were wood nymphs in Greek mythology.

DRYDEN, the poet, was born in 1631, and began his literary career with his Heroic Stanzas on the death of Cromwell. His first great hit was the *Indian Emperor* in 1663, followed by his most elaborate production, the *Annus Mirabilis* of 1666. His *Essay on Dramatic Poesy* marked an epoch in literary and dramatic criticism. The first of his political satires, *Absalom and Achitophel* (Monmouth and Shaftesbury), was produced in 1681, when he was poet-laureate with a salary of £200 a year. He perverted to Romanism on the accession of James II., and wrote his *Hind and Panther* satire on his old creed. His last great work was his brilliant lyric of *Alexander's Feast*. He died in 1700. He stands unequalled as a satirist among English poets, and wrote excellent prose.

DRY-ROT is caused by a species of fungus which flourishes in damp and unventilated places.

DUALISM in religion accepts two fundamental beings, one good and the other bad. Dualism in metaphysics accepts the separate existence of spirit and matter.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591.

DUCAT was a coin formerly common in south-east Europe. It was either silver or gold, the silver ones were worth about 3s. 6d., and the gold ones about 9s. 6d. It took its name from the fact that it was first coined by the Italian *Duchies*.

DUCKS are of several varieties, *e.g.* Normandy, Picardy, Aylesbury, but all are evolutions of the common mallard or wild duck. The *Musk* Duck is often erroneously called the *Muscovy*, and is a native of South America not Russia.

DUCKING-STOOLS were used for shrewish women—apparently with some success—from the 15th to the beginning of the 19th century. The last case recorded in this country was at Leominster in 1809. They are mentioned in *Doomsday Book*.

DUCTILITY is the property of matter which renders it capable of being drawn out, as for wire. The order of ductility in the metals is:—Gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, etc. Glass also is very ductile.

DUDEVANT, MADAME, better known as George Sand, one of the greatest of French novelists, was born in 1804, and died in 1876. Her first novel was *Indiana*, and between 1832 and her death she published sixty more.

DUDLEY, LORD GUILFORD, was the husband of Lady [Jane Grey.

DUELLING existed amongst the Teutons in very early t mes as a judicial process, but the modern duelling arose out of perverted chivalry in France during the 16th century. No less than 6000 men were killed in duels during the reign of Henri IV. Duelling was never very common in England till the reign of George III., during which men like Fox, Sheridan, Pitt, Canning, and Castlereagh were engaged in 'fatal' duels. One of thé last duels in this country was that between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea in 1829. An Irish lawyer and the Mayor of Sligo fought a duel in 1851, but with no evil results. The last fatal duel in England was between Captain Seton of the 11th Hussars and Lieutenant Hawky of the Royal Marines in 1845, when the former was shot dead at fifteen paces. The German duel is more or less a pompous farce.

DUFFERIN, MARQUIS OF, was born in 1826, and began his public life in 1855 in Earl Russell's mission to Vienna. He has also served in Syria, Egypt, India, Italy, Russia, etc. He was Governor-general of Canada from 1872 to 1878, and Viceroy of India from 1884 to 1888.

DU GUESCLIN, the famous constable of France, was born in 1314, and died in 1380. He was taken prisoner by Chandos and by the Black Prince.

DUKES in Britain rank next below a prince or princess of the blood-royal and the archbishops of the English Church. The first hereditary English duke was the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1336, and the Duchy of Cornwall has ever since been the *birthright* of the eldest son of the sovereign.

DULCIMER is very ancient musical instrument, and is merely a lidless box with wires across it, which are struck with two cork-headed hammers.

DUMAS was the name of two famous French novelists of modern times, both of whom were called Alexandre. The elder was born in 1803, and made his first hit with his drama, *Henri III.* in 1829, followed by a number of dramas, *Antony, Terese, Catharine Howard*, etc. Then he turned to romance, and produced a number of historical romances, *e.g. The Three Musketeers* and *Twenty Years After*. The younger was born in 1824, and wrote *La Dame aux Camelias* and *Diane de Lys*, but his satiric dramas are much better than his 'problem' novels.

DU MAURIER, GEORGE, the caricaturist and novelist, was born in Paris in 1834, and learned at first hand as a native what he has described in *Trilby*. He died in 1896.

DUN, JOE, the famous bailiff of Lincoln, left his name to others of his peculiar calling.

DUNBAR, the most famous of the old Scottish poets, was born about 1463, and celebrated the marriage of James IV. and Princess Margaret of England in his beautiful poem, *The Thrissil and the Rois*.

DUNCIAD, THE, is Pope's great satire, in which he attacked his critics and his foes, Defoe amongst the rest.

DUNDEE, VISCOUNT, John Graham of Claverhouse, was the unscrupulous royalist leader who was defeated by the Covenanters at Drumclog after the murder of Archbishop Sharpe in 1679. He was killed in the battle of Killiecrankie, 1689.

DUNS SCOTUS was a scholastic divine at the end of the 13th century, the great opponent of Thomas Aquinas on the subjects of free-will and grace.

DUPLEIX, the great opponent of the English in India, was born in 1697, and was appointed Governor of Pondichery in 1742. He knew exactly how to take advantage of the jealousies that existed between the numerous native chiefs, and how to appeal by gorgeous display to the inhabitants of the Karnatic. He was defeated, however, by Clive, and died in 1763.

DURER, the German painter, sculptor, and engraver, was born in 1471. He owed his success to his intense application and his great skill in the mechanical details of the various arts. He was the first to teach perspective in Germany, and invented the method of printing wood-cuts in two colours.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY was founded in 1832, and includes University College, Hatfield Hall, and the Newcastle Colleges of Medicine and Science.

DVORAK, the composer, is a Bohemian, and studied at Prague and Vienna.

DWARFS are found in whole tribes in Africa and South America, but individual D. are abnormalities found amongst all races. The tribes are found in huge stretches of dense, dark, damp, tropical forest, under the deep shadow of which their ancestors for ages have been overwhelmed physically and morally amid the mazes of tropical creepers and undergrowth. Charles I.'s famous dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, was 18 inches high when he was 30 years old, though he eventually grew to 45 inches. 'General Tom Thumb' was 31 inches, and 'General Mite' 21.

DYE-STUFFS are taken from the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. Among the most valuable animal dyes are the scarlet and crimson of the cochineal insect, among the most valuable vegetable dyes are indigo and madder, and among the most valuable mineral dyes are Prussian blue and the various aniline dyes.

DYNAMICS deals with the laws of force in relation to matter in motion or at rest, and the three primary laws were stated by Newton. There are two systems of units; in the British a foot is the unit of length, and the pound is the unit of mass; while in the French a centimetre is the unit of length, and the gramme is the unit of mass. In both a second is the unit of time.

DYNAMITE was patented by Nobel in 1867. It consists of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine in sand or sawdust, or some other absorbent material, which facilitates its transport and diminishes its susceptibility to shocks—not, however, destroying its explosive power.

DYNAMOS produce electric currents by mechanical power, using electro-magnets, which are much stronger than permanent steel magnets of the same bulk. The twelve dynamos built by the Westinghouse Company for the World's Fair had a maximum capacity of 180,000 lights, and required engines of 12,000 horse-power. The largest D. in the world, however, are said to be those of the Deptford Central Station, London, the field-magnets alone of which weigh 350 tons.

E

EAGLE was called by ancients Bird of Jove, because of its courage and of the height to which it can ascend. The golden E. is the finest species in Britain, but is becoming very rare. The E. was a war standard amongst the Persians and the Egyptians in very ancient times, and was introduced into the Roman army by Marius. In medieval times it became the heraldic emblem of the Old German Empire, and was made double-headed in the 14th century. An E. is also the national military emblem of Prussia, U.S.A., and Russia, the latter's being double-headed.

EAR. The sense of hearing is affected by the mechanism of a drum from which the sound vibrations are conveyed to four bones inside, and these send them on by a double spiral tube to the brain.

EARLY ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE was the first of the pointed or Gothic styles that prevailed in England. It began in the reign of Richard I., about 1189, and continued to the beginning of Edward IV., 1272. It is characterized by Lancet windows.

EARTH is oblate spheroid, the polar diameter being about 26 miles shorter than the equatorial. The only *proof* that it is round, is that it throws a round shadow on the moon; the fact that the hulls of ships disappear below the horizon before the mast-heads only proves that the E. is not flat. It might be cylindrical. Its distance from the sun is about 90 million miles, but it is rather farther off in summer. Winter cold is due, not to greater distance, but to the fact that the sun's rays are more oblique, and therefore are more dispersed and come through more atmosphere. There are nearly 200 million square miles on the surface of the E., of which at least two-thirds are covered with water. The total population of the land is about 1,483,000,000, of whom 67 die every minute.

EARTHQUAKES are probably caused by a change in the weight of the earth's crust, and this is caused mainly by the removal of masses of soil from mountain tops to the ocean floor. Therefore, a low plain at a great distance from the ocean ought to be exempt from them. E. in Britain happen most often, though very slightly, at Comrie, where slight shocks are felt almost every year. Of the more distinct shocks, 31 started in Wales, and 31 along the south coast of England. The most serious that has occurred in Britain for four centuries started on the Essex coast on April 22, 1884, and did a great deal of harm in and round Colchester. The three worst E. on record in the world are the one of 1693 A.D. in Sicily, which destroyed 100,000 persons; that of 1703 A.D. at Yeddo, which destroyed 200,000; and that of 1731 A.D. at Pekin, which also destroyed 100,000. The Lisbon one in 1755 destroyed 50,000.

EARTHWORM, a kind of common worm which has no external respiratory organs, no teeth, and no eyes. It moves by the contractions of successive parts of the body, aided by a double row of bristles.

EAST INDIA COMPANY was formed in London in 1599 for the purpose of trade with the East Indies. Since 1858 the Company has existed only for the purpose of receiving payment of its capital, and of the dividends due upon capital until its repayment. It first established a mercantile supremacy in India, which led to the establishment of British supremacy generally.

EASTER is observed in the Romish, Greek, Anglican, Lutheran, and other branches of the Christian Church. The English name comes from the Anglo-Saxon *Eastre*, a goddess of light, or spring, whose festival was celebrated in April.

EASTERN QUESTION, the name given to the diplomatic and national interests affected by the gradual retrocession of the Turkish Empire in Europe, and the problem of disposing of the territory presumably to be left free. Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, and Greece are the new States which have arisen. The Crimean War (1854-56) and the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78) are the notable events connected with this subject.

EASTWARD POSITION assumed by the clergy of the Anglican Church has been the cause of much controversy, but in 1870 the English Court of Arches and Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided it was illegal during the prayer of consecration.

EAVESDROPPER, one who stands under the eaves, near the window or door of a house, to hear what is said within doors. Eavesdropping is punishable by a fine in English law.

EBERS, GEORGE MORITZ, German Egyptologist and novelist, was born in 1837. In 1870 he became Professor at the Leipzig University. His most important works are *Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque*, and the novels, *An Egyptian Princess, Homo Sum*, etc. (all dealing with Egyptian life), *The Burgomaster's Wife*, etc.

ECCE HOMO (Latin, "Behold the Man!") is the name given, generally, to crucifixes and pictures representing Christ bound and crowned with thorns.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, a body corporate with power in regard to church organization, distribution of episcopal duties, forming of parishes, etc. It consists of all English and Welsh Bishops, five Cabinet Ministers, three Judges, and others.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There are three in England for purely E. matters, the Arch-Deacons', the Bishops', the Metropolitan (York or Canterbury), and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the Final Court of Appeal. The Court of Arches is the Metropolitan Court of York *and* Canterbury.

ECHO is caused by the reflection of sound-waves at some moderately smooth surface, as the wall of a building. The sound-waves are turned back according to the same laws that hold for reflection of light. If the sound does not proceed in the direct line of transmission, guided by a direct reflection, others may hear it, but not the person who produced it. *Echo* was a nymph, in Greek mythology, who fell in love with Narcissus, and because her love was unreturned she pined away till only her voice was left.

ECLIPSE is an obscuring of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body by the intervention of another body.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL is a general Ecclesiastical Council regarded as representing the whole Romish Church. The last was held in 1870 at Rome, when, after much discussion, the Pope was declared infallible.

EDDA (meaning 'great-grandmother') is the name given to two Icelandic works, one being mythological poems, the other being in prose.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE marks a group of rocks lying between Start Point and the Lizard. Its light is visible for 17½ miles. The present one was built in 1879-1882.

EDIBLE NESTS are built in sunless caverns, and covered with a jelly-like substance, for which they are bought by the Chinese at the price of about £8 per 1 lb. Each 1 lb. contains about 50 nests, and 9 million are imported annually into Canton alone.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE, was established in 1802, founded by several young men, of whom Brougham, Jeffrey, and Sydney Smith were the best known.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY was founded in 1582 by a Charter granted by James VI. The present buildings were begun in 1789, and the library contains about 170,000 volumes, besides 2000 manuscripts, and 10,000 theological books. This University unites with that of St. Andrews in sending one member to Parliament.

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, the American inventor, was born in 1847. He was a news-boy on the *Grand Trunk Railway*, and, becoming possessed of some type, issued a small sheet of his own on the train. In 1863 he invented an automatic telegraph repeater. The carbon telephone, electric fire-alarm, electric railway, the phonograph, and photometer are his other inventions, as is also the 'Edison system' of lighting.

EDUCATION is the drawing out of power in a character, not the putting in of information into the mind; and its chief product is not knowledge, nor success, but power—power of mind and body, guided by power of will. To attain this end, teachers must be most carefully chosen, and more adequately remunerated; and large sums of money must be spent on subdivision of classes and on the adornment of school buildings. When the classes are too large, the weakest pupils—just because they are the weakest—go to the wall; but—just because they are the weakest—they ought to get most time and help from the teacher. And the difference between so-called social 'classes' is one of taste only, not of humanity; and taste is a habit, which can be taught! If children are surrounded with beautiful sights and filled with beautiful thoughts, they will become beautiful in mind and body. For beauty is *not* skin-deep. The main beauty of any face depends on a maze of little nerves and muscles *beneath* the skin, which themselves depend absolutely on the brain; and, if the brain is occupied with what is pure and brave and beautiful, the effect will be shown in the face.

Compulsory Education was in vogue amongst the ancient Persians and amongst their foes, the Spartans, the former paying great attention to the moral and the latter to the political training. Luther drew up a scheme of C.E. in 1524, and found a fellow-labourer in Melancthon. Frederick the Great enforced attendance in 1793 throughout Prussia, as Louis XIV. had in France a century sooner. In the United Kingdom the Elementary Education Acts of 1870, 1876, and 1880 compelled every school district to provide adequate accommodation for children, and the Act of 1891 added that such children should be taught gratuitously between the ages of 3 and 15. Elementary Education is provided, however, by Voluntary Schools (mainly on religious foundation) as well as by Board Schools. There are about 2500 School Boards in England and Wales, controlling a population of about 20,000,000. The school age is from 5 to 14, with exemption for proficiency after 11. In Scotland, though not in England, there is State Secondary Education, but this is supplied in England by uncontrolled and uninspected private or semi-private venture. In 1870 there was only accommodation in England for 8·75 per cent. of the children requiring Elementary E., while in 1895 the percentage was 19·53, in 1872 the cost per child was £1 7s. 5d., and in 1895 it was £2 10s. 1¾d. for Board Schools and about £2 for Voluntary Schools. The latter represent just half the total number, and the religious difficulty has caused acute feeling, especially in London. Secondary Education in Wales and Technical E. in the country generally have made great strides in the last four years, and the County Councils have, in some places, done valuable pioneer work. The University Extension movement is also a real power making for culture and educational progress.

EDUCATIONAL CHRONOLOGY. Winchester College was founded in 1387, Eton in 1441, St. Paul's in 1512, Shrewsbury in 1551, Bluecoat School in 1553, Westminster in 1560, Rugby in 1567, Charterhouse in 1609, the first parochial charity schools in 1702, Sunday schools in 1780, first ragged schools in 1819, Mr. Brougham's first Education Bill in 1820, Irish national schools in 1831, first parliamentary vote in aid of primary education in 1832, pupil teachers' system in 1846, Lord Russell's Education Bill in 1853, Elementary Education Act in 1870, Girton College in 1873, Oxford and Cambridge Board in the same year, Newnham College in 1875, new code in 1882.

EDWARD, King of England, was surnamed the *Confessor*, because he was more of a monk than a monarch, but he was well-intentioned and won the love of his subjects. He compiled a body of laws from those of Ethelbert, Ina, and Alfred, and died in 1066, being canonized a hundred years later by Pope Alexander III.

EDWARD, the Black Prince, was born in 1330, and in 1346 he commanded part of the forces at Crecy, after which battle he adopted the motto *Ich dien*, 'I serve,' used ever since by the princes of Wales.

EDWARD I., the finest monarch and statesman of the earlier ages. He was wise in council and vigorous in action. In his war with Scotland he was just, if not generous, and throughout his reign the establishment of law and order in his kingdom progressed rapidly.

EDWARD II. was certainly not 'a chip of the old block.' He was weak, indolent, and too fond of pleasure, and most unwise in his choice of companions. With good friends he might have done much better, for he was amiable in disposition.

EDWARD III. was a brave warrior, and as soon as Mortimer was out of the way, he exerted himself in Scotland and France, and then again in Scotland after the truce of 1350 with France; but towards the end of his reign he lost most of his French possessions.

EDWARD IV. entered London after a splendid victory at Mortimer's Cross, and was proclaimed king in 1461. He alienated wise friends by a foolish marriage, and had to flee; but on his return he was victorious against Queen Margaret and her son (Lancastrians).

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, was the celebrated American theologian and metaphysician who wrote on the *Freedom of the Will*, which appeared in 1754.

EEL seldom exceeds thirty inches in length, either the marine or fresh-water species. In England the latter are caught in basket traps composed of willow rods converging to a point, and also by tridents or eel-spears. Large numbers of them are imported from Holland to London.

EGGS, THE SEX OF. Eggs that contain male germs are said to be wrinkled on the smaller end, while those that contain female germs are smooth.

EGYPT. The natives are the earliest people known to us as a nation. Where Abraham entered the Delta from Canaan, they had built cities, invented hieroglyphic signs, and improved them into syllabic writing; they had invented records and wrote their kings' names and actions on the temples they raised; they were carpenters, boat-builders, potters, leather-cutters, and glassblowers; and the masonry of the passages in the great pyramid has never been surpassed. Gold-beating, inlaying, engraving, and casting were also practised.

EIDER DUCK is found from 45° North to the highest latitudes yet visited in Europe and America. It is about twice the size of the common duck, and five lbs. of the best quality of its 'down' will be enough for a whole bed, as it is so elastic.

EIKON BASILIKE (Greek, 'the royal image') was

published in 1649, and is supposed to have been written by Charles I. himself. Milton's *Eikonoklastes* ('image-breaker') appeared the same year, by order of Parliament, to answer it.

EISTEDDFOD is now held annually in Wales. It used to be an assembly of Welsh bards for the purpose of musical and poetical contests, the judges being at first native princes and later English kings.

EL DORADO is the Spanish for 'the golden land,' and was applied in the 16th century to the region of supposed fabulous treasure between the Amazon and the Orinoco.

ELECTION, in Theology, is the doctrine that God has from the beginning elected a portion of mankind to eternal life, passing by the remainder. It dates from Augustine's time, but is generally associated with Calvin, who upheld it strongly.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. The smallest electric lamps are about the size of a pea, and are of great use in medical diagnosis, as they can be used to light up the inside of the body, making, *e.g.*, the walls of the stomach practically transparent.

The charge per unit for electric light has in some places been reduced to a very low rate. For instance, the Newcastle Company have reduced it to 2d., which is equivalent to gas at 1s. 10d. per 1000 cubit feet. In St. Pancras it is 3d., in Leeds nominally 8d., in Liverpool from 4d. to 1s.

ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPH, or "Rontgen" or "X" rays. The discovery of the "X" rays was announced by Professor Rontgen in *Nature* for January 23, 1896. The essentials are a Crookes' tub and some electricity, the latter generating some invisible rays in the neighbourhood of the tube, which can be passed through all bodies. Some bodies, however, are less permeable than others, and cast a shadow. The discovery is of enormous value in operative surgery, *e.g.* in finding bullets, and has been greatly developed by M. Becquere's experiments.

ELECTRIC POWER FROM WATERFALLS is beginning to be very widely used, even where the fall is quite a small one, *e.g.* less than 20 feet. It is being most used in U.S.A., but is spreading quickly in Italy and Switzerland—where there is *no coal*—especially in the Bernese Jura, where 9 villages in an area of 21 miles diameter are being supplied from a single centre. A whole town has sprung up round Niagara, especially in connection with the manufacture of chlorate of potash and acetylene gas.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH was practically invented by Messrs. Cooke & Wheatstone, and the first was along the London and Blackwall Railway in 1837. In 1843 Mr. Cooke introduced the practice of fixing the wires to poles. The varieties of electric telegraph are of two main kinds, with transient signals that must be read off as they appear, *e.g* the needles of Cooke & Wheatstone, and with recorded signals that can be read off at leisure, *e.g.* the printing machines of Morse & Bain, which is generally used in Europe. France is the best supplied with electric telegraph, but does not send so many messages as the United Kingdom. The first submarine cable was from Dover to Calais, laid in 1851; and the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1866.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. The first in the United Kingdom was opened in 1883 from Portrush to Giant's Causeway, and the progress has not been great, only about 80 miles being open in 1897. Indeed, the invention does not seem popular in Europe, for there are only about 600 miles existing in the whole continent, of which Germany has about 250. In U.S.A. there are more than 12,000 miles, Chicago alone having over 250. The relative cost of single-horse cars, electric 'overhead' cars, and gas cars, is estimated at 5⅜d., 4¼d., and 3¼d. The 'overhead' system is practically universal on the continent.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING has been taken up even by women. Miss Millicent Fawcett, who was above the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1890, Miss Mary Bryant of the Durham College of Science, and Miss Annie de Barr of Chicago have all taken it up as a profession, and Mr. Edison's preference for women machinists for his more delicate work is so marked that he employs 200 of them.

ELEPHANTS. There used to be a race of dwarf elephants in Malta, and individual dwarfs are found in different parts of the world. The famous "Lili" came from Sumatra, was only one yard high, and weighed only 172 lbs; the normal height being three yards (at the shoulder), and the normal weight being about 7000 lbs.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES, the sacred rights anciently observed in Greece at the annual festival of Ceres (goddess of corn), and so named from their original seat Eleusis. There were greater and lesser Eleusinia, the former being celebrated between September 15 and October 15 and apparently symbolizing the old conceptions of death and reproduction.

ELGIN MARBLES, the splendid collection of antique sculptures brought—chiefly from the Parthenon at Athens—to England by the Earl of Elgin in 1814, and afterwards purchased by Parliament for the British Museum at £35,000 (half their original price). They exhibit the best Greek sculpture, and were partly done by Phidias.

ELIOT, GEORGE (the *nom de plume* of Marian Evans, the English novelist), was born in 1820. She did not come prominently into notice till 1857, when the first of her *Scenes from Clerical Life* appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1858 the publication of *Adam Bede* placed her in the first rank of writers of fiction. *The Mill on the Floss*, *Silas Marner*, *Romola*, *Felix Holt*, and *Daniel Deronda* are all well known. In May 1880 she married Mr. John Cross, and she died in the following December.

ELIZABETH, Queen of England, kept the 'balance of power' in Europe by her numerous and wisely-arranged flirtations, whereas unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, flirted unwisely to her own destruction. William Grindal and Roger Ascham were Elizabeth's tutors, and when she was crowned she chose wise advisers in Parker (Archbishop of Canterbury), and William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. The only point on which she refused to follow Parliament's wishes was on that of her marriage. She felt the wisdom of remaining a spinster and a flirt, though she was in love with Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and probably with Essex.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, the English poet (known as the 'Corn-Law Rhymer'), was born in 1781. The best of his pieces, the *Village Patriarch*, was published in 1829, and his *Corn-Law Rhymes* were collected from a local paper and published in *The Ranter*. He died in 1849.

ELOPEMENT is punished with death in some countries. For instance, a Brahman woman who runs away from her husband is eaten by dogs publicly, and her accomplice may be roasted on an iron bedstead. In China she is whipped, and may be strangled.

ELYSIUM is often thought to mean 'happiness,' but it was in olden times part of the Infernal regions, where the souls of the virtuous lived—sometimes in silence and gloom, sometimes in light and revelry.

EMBALMING used to be done by the use of aromatic and antiseptic substances, or by the fluid that flows from imperfectly burned wood (which contains antiseptics, of course); but now impregnation with corrosive sublimate appears to be one of the most effective means next to immersion in spirits. The Egyptians and ancient Peruvians practised the custom.

EMBER-DAYS in the Anglican and Romish Churches are fast-days, occurring at the times of year appointed for ordinations, those being now the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, and after the festivals of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14th) and St. Lucia (Dec. 13th).

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, the American prose-writer and poet, was born in 1803. In 1829 he became minister to a Unitarian Church in Boston, but in 1832 resigned his charge. At the close of 1833 he began his career as lecturer, and in 1841 and 1844 two volumes of his essays were published, followed in 1846 by his poems. He has also written *Representative Men*, *English Traits*, *Society and Solitude*, and *Parnassus* (a collection of poems), etc. He died in 1882, having been a most original, influential writer.

EMIGRATION. The persons wanted in the Colonies are mainly farm labourers, female domestic servants,

and farmers with a little capital (£200), but the demand even for these is decreasing. Hardly any assisted passages are granted now, except by Queensland and West Australia, though about 300,000 persons emigrate annually, about 200,000 of whom are of British and Irish origin. Unfortunately, a number of those who emigrate are vigorous and loyal citizens whom we can ill spare at home; and their place is partly filled up by alien immigrants, who are dangerous, politically or industrially, and about whose numbers the Board of Trade returns are characteristically unsatisfactory. The principle of excluding all pauper aliens is healthy and expedient for both national and industrial reasons. Nearly two-thirds of the European emigrants, in the case of the Irish emigrants four-fifths, go to the United States, although the Australasian Colonies have spent a great deal of money in promoting European immigration, especially from the Mother Country. It is calculated that every immigrant has cost New Zealand £19, Queensland £18, and Victoria £17.

ENAMEL. The art of enamelling was practised by the Assyrians and Egyptians, from whom it may have passed into Greece, thence to Rome and its provinces, including Great Britain. The enamelled gold cup which King John gave to the Corporation of Lynn shows that the art was known to the Normans. The Byzantines of the 10th century produced excellent *cloisonne* enamels on a gold base; and in the 12th century Limoges attained reputation for inlaid enamels, and in the 16th century for painted enamels. Enamelling in colours, upon iron, is now common.

ENCAUSTIC TILES, ornamental paving-tiles of baked pottery, were much used during the Middle Ages, in the pavements of ecclesiastical buildings. They were decorated with patterns formed by different coloured clays inlaid in the tile and fired with it. The art appears to have originated in the 12th century, been perfected in the 13th, and fallen into disuse in the 15th century. It was revived in 1830 by Wright, a Shelton potter.

ENERGY, THE CONSERVATION OF, was established from the investigations of Joule and others into the nature and phenomena of heat, and the discovery of the equivalence of a definite quantity of mechanical energy to a definite quantity of heat. This asserts that the total amount of energy in the universe (or in any limited system not receiving energy from without, or parting with it to external matter) is invariable. If energy of any form seems to disappear, in such a case it reappears in another form. Thus, mechanical energy may be converted into heat.

ENGINEERING PROGRESS has been very great in recent times. Amongst the great projects recently completed or being now carried out are—the African Transcontinental Telegraph, which has reached north of Salisbury—the Baltic and North Sea Canal, which saves 120 miles for a Hartlepool, and 240 for a London boat going into the Baltic—the supplying of Birmingham with water from the Welsh mountains—the Blackwall Tunnel—the Corinth Canal, which enormously reduces the sea passage from Brindisi to Athens—the Beyrout and Damascus Railway, which crosses the Lebanon on a gradient of 1 in 22½—the canalization of the Iron Gates on the Danube—the Egyptian Railway to Assouan—the Gigantic Wheel at Earl's Court, which is 300 feet in diameter, and can carry 1200 passengers in 40 carriages, and which stuck on May 21, 1896, and kept about 70 passengers prisoners for 15 hours—the new Craigmaddie Reservoir at Glasgow—a Russian railway from Merv to within 100 miles of Herat, which has both military and economic importance—the Manchester Ship Canal, which cost £15,000,000, and brings in about £130,000 —the Manchester (Thirlmere) Waterworks—Niagara Utilization—Nicaraguan Ship Canal, through a district of constant earthquake—the Trans-Siberian Railway, on which 70,000 men are being employed, over a total distance of nearly 5000 miles, 1300 of which are already open for traffic. This list will illustrate the importance attached nowadays to pure water in cities, and to shortening of time or distance in transport.

ENGINES in Great Britain draw on an average passenger trains of 150 tons weight, and coal or goods trains of 400 or 500 tons weight; but these weights are often exceeded. For instance, the Great Western engines in South Wales draw coal trains of 1000 tons to the Barry Docks at Cardiff. The largest engine in the world is said to be one in use on the St. Gothard Railway, which has six axles, and weighs 85 tons. Very large ones are also uesd on the C.P.R. and other railways that cross the Rocky Mountains.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE has been spoken in England from the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons, about 500; and it was called Anglo-Saxon till the Norman Conquest, when French was introduced and spoken as well, till about 1250. Finally the two languages mingled, English proper being the result.

ENGLISH LITERATURE rose gradually out of Keltic, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Norman literatures. Anglo-Saxon was the first, then Latin was used for law, history, and philosophy, and French for light literature, and then Chaucer in the 14th century became the representative English writer of the time. In the 15th century the Renaissance spread from Florence to England, and Dryden's death in 1700 marked the commencement of the 'Augustan Age,' whilst the French Revolution may be said to mark the beginning of the modern movement in literature.

ENGRAVING on wood, intended for printing or impressing from, long preceded engraving on metals. The art is of eastern origin, and, at least as early as the 10th century, the Chinese engraved and printed from wooden blocks. In Europe (Italy and Germany) it was first heard of in the 13th century, and in the 15th century the art of printing from engraved plates was discovered in Florence. The Dutch and Flemish schools did much in the 16th and 17th centuries to enlarge the scope of the art, and in the latter year etching became common. During the end of the 18th century line engraving attained more depth of colour and fulness of tone, and in this century it has been still more perfected.

ENSILAGE, in Agriculture, is a way of storing green fodder, vegetables, etc., in receptacles called 'silos,' which are usually pits, lined with wood, brick, concrete, or stone. The fodder is cut, mixed, placed in the silo, and kept compressed by heavy weights. The modern system dates from about 1875, but the practice was known to the Romans, and has been common in Mexico for centuries.

ENTOMOLOGY is the branch of Zoology which treats of insects. It is so called because they are 'cut in,' the transverse division of the body being the most conspicuous feature.

ENVELOPES were invented by Vallyer in 1653, when, with Louis XIV.'s permission, he established a private 'penny' post, but they were not introduced regularly into this country till 1839, as, before the Penny Post was started, E. were charged double postage.

EPAMINONDAS, an ancient Greek hero, was born about 418 B.C., and raised his country, Thebes, to the summit of power and prosperity. He took a leading part in the struggle during which Spartan supremacy was destroyed in Greece. His character is one of the finest in Greek history.

EPIC is restricted, by some authorities, to narrative poems written in a lofty style and describing the exploits of heroes. It is distinguished from drama in so far as the author frequently speaks in his own person as narrator, and from lyrical poetry by making the narration of action, not the expression of emotion, the predominant feature. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Virgil's *Aeneid*, the German *Nibelungenlied*, the Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf*, Dante's *Divina Commedia*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost* are the most famous epics of the world's literature. Barbour's *Bruce* is an historical epic, and Butler's *Hudibras* is a mock-heroic, humorous epic.

EPICTETUS, the Greek Stoic philosopher, was born about A.D. 60. He lived long at Rome, where, in his youth, he was a slave. Though nominally a Stoic, in his discourses he appeared more as a moral and religious teacher than as a philosopher. The excellence of his system was universally acknowledged. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome,

he went to Epirus, where he is supposed to have died.

EPICURUS, another Greek philosopher, founder of the Epicurean School, was born in B.C. 342. The fundamental principle of his ethical system was that pleasure and pain are the chief good and evil, the attainment of the one and avoidance of the other being the end of philosophy, and peace of mind, based on meditation, he considered as the origin of good.

EPIGRAM was the term originally given by the Greeks to a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, and, later, it was applied to every little piece of verse expressing, with precision, a delicate or ingenious thought.

EPOCH. The most important are the creation and the birth of Christ. The Greeks counted their time by periods of four years, called *Olympiads*, the Romans dated from the supposed era of the foundation of their city, and the *Christian Era*, dating from the birth of Christ, was first introduced in the 6th century. The Chinese reckon their time by cycles of sixty years, giving a different name to each year in the cycle.

EQUINOX, the time of equal length of day and night, comes about the 21st of March and the 23rd of September.

ERAS. Christian Era was invented by Dionysius, a Roman monk, in 527 A.D., but it was not used as a dating-point till 705 in France, 1340 in Spain, and it is not accurate, as Christ was born four years earlier than is usually supposed. The Greek Olympiads, of four years apiece, began in 776 B.C. The Muhammedan Era dates from Muhammed's 'Hegira' or 'Flight' from Mecca to Medina, which was in 622 A.D. (See EPOCH above.)

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, the Dutch scholar, was born in 1467. His original name was Gerard, which he changed according to a fashion of the time. In 1510 he became Margaret Professor of Divinity and Greek Lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1514 he went to live at Basel, where he died. He edited various classics, the first edition of the Greek Testament from MSS., etc., but his best-known works are his *Praise of Folly* and his *Colloquies*.

ESCAPEMENT is the contrivance in a time-piece by which the pressure of the wheels and the vibratory motion of the pendulum (or balance-wheel) are accommodated the one to the other. The necessary point in a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, even in spite of irregularity in the train of wheels.

ESCURIAL, a remarkable Spanish building near Madrid, comprising at once a palace, convent, church, and mausoleum. It was built by Philip II. in memory of the victory of St. Quentin. It is popularly considered to be built on a gridiron, because St. Lawrence is said to have been broiled alive on one. It was fired by lightning in 1872, and seriously damaged.

ESQUIMAUX, or ES KIMOS, call themselves Inu-it, 'the people.' They consist of the Greenlanders, the Esquimaux proper, in Labrador, and the Western Esquimaux, along Hudson's Bay, etc. They are not deficient in intellect, and are kind and hospitable, but their religious ideas seem to be few. They are short, have flat noses, often oblique eyes, and projecting cheek-bones.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS, a volume written by Dr. Temple (the present Archbishop of Canterbury), Dr. Rowland Williams, Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, Prof. Jowett, and Rev. C. W. Goodwin, all being Church of England clergymen. The book came out in 1860.

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF (Queen Elizabeth's favourite), was born in 1567. He served in expeditions to Portugal and France and Spain. In 1599 he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but was not successful in quelling the rebellion there, so returned to England, tried to raise an insurrection, was sent to the Tower, and executed.

ESTATES OF THE REALM, in Britain, are the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons.

ETCHING, the art of producing designs on a plate of steel or copper, the drawing being done through a coating of varnish, and *bitten in* by a strong acid. Drawings done with pen and ink are called etchings, too, nowadays.

ETHICS is closely connected, as a science, with theology, psychology, politics, political economy, and jurisprudence, but what most strictly belongs to it is the investigation of the principles and basis of duty, or the moral law; and also an inquiry into the nature and origin of the faculty by which duty is recognized. The *foundations* of the leading systems were chiefly laid by Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, the Cynics and the Stoics.

ETHNOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY are sciences treating of man, the former being connected with the customs, languages, and institutions of mankind, and the latter with descriptive details and the collection of facts relating to particular tribes and localities. *Anthropology* is a term used to include both these sciences.

ETRUSCAN VASES were really the productions of a ripe age of Greek art, though made in Etruria. One class (having black figures and ornaments on a red ground) dates about 600 B.C., and another class (having red figures—the natural colour of the clay—and black ground) dates about a century later, extending over a period of about 300 to 350 years, when the manufacture seems to have ceased.

ETTRICK is now a sheep-pasture, denuded of wood, but anciently formed part of Ettrick Forest, which included quite a large portion of the Scottish Lowlands. James Hogg, the *Ettrick Shepherd*, was a native of the district.

ETYMOLOGY is a term applied (1) to the part of grammar treating of the inflections and modifications of words and showing how they are formed from simple roots; (2) to the branch of philology which traces the history of words from their origin to their latest form and meaning. In the latter sense, it is one of the oldest of studies.

EUCALYPTUS is mostly a native of Australia, remarkable for its huge size, sometimes of 480 to 500 feet. In that colony they are called gum trees. The wood is good for ship building, and the oil is a disinfectant, and beneficial in cases of cold, catarrh, bronchitis, etc.

EUCLID of Alexandria, the distinguished Greek mathematician, lived about 300 B.C. Hi *Elements of Geometry*, in 13 books, are still used, and the severity and accuracy of his methods of demonstration are unsurpassed.

EUGENE, or FRANCOIS EUGENE, Prince of Savoy, was born in 1663, and being offended with Louis XIV. entered the Austrian service in 1683, and distinguished himself in the war between France and Austria and in the Spanish War of Succession. In fact, he was one of the great generals in modern times. He died at Vienna in 1736.

EUGENIE, MARIE DE GUZMAN, ex-Empress of the French, was born in 1826. In 1853 she married Napoleon III. In 1870, during the war in Germany, she was regent, but was forced to flee to England, to remain there, first at Chislehurst then at Farnborough, eight years after Napoleon's death in 1873.

EUPHUISM was the style in writing and conversation of many of the wits at Queen Elizabeth's court. The name and style were derived from John Lyly's *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit*, and the *Euphues and His England*.

EURASIANS (originally Europ-Asians) are the 'half-castes' of India, particularly common in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The girls are generally pretty.

EURIPIDES, the celebrated Athenian tragedian, was born at Salamis in the 5th century B.C. The violence of his enemies forced him to take refuge with the King of Macedonia, who honoured him highly. He wrote many tragedies; *e.g. Alcestis, Medea, Hippolytus*, etc.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY are either external or internal; either the body of historical testimonies to the Christian revelations or arguments drawn from the nature of Christianity itself, as exhibited in its teachings and effects, in favour of divine origin. The first Christian apologies were written in the 2nd century; and in the Middle Ages the scientific representation of Christianity was the work of those who

welded Platonic philosophy with Christian dogmas. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Renaissance and Reformation gave rise to a spirit of inquiry which developed English deism as represented in the 17th and 18th centuries; and the 19th century has been characterized by a strong rationalistic spirit of criticism.

EVIL, ORIGIN OF, has given rise to much discussion. The oldest theory is probably that of Parseeism, or Zoroaster's religion, according to which there were two original principles, one good, the other evil. Plato held that good was the essence of all things and that evil had no real existence. Another view ascribes the existence of evil as due to the exercise of man's free will.

EWALD, GEORG HEINRICH, a German Orientalist and Biblical critic, was born in 1803. Among his chief works are—*Complete Course of the Hebrew Language*, *The Poetical Books of the Old Testament*, etc.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF, was one of the supreme courts of common law, and was established by William I. It is said to derive its name from the chequered cloth, like a chess board, on which the sums were marked and scored with counters.

EXECUTION is performed in various ways in different countries. English-speaking prefer the gallows in private, though New York State uses electricity; Austria, the Netherlands, Portugal, and occasionally Russia use the gallows in public. Belgium, Denmark, France, and part of Switzerland use the guillotine publicly; Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and part of Switzerland use the guillotine privately. China uses the cord publicly; Prussia, the sword privately; and Spain the garrott publicly.

EXHIBITION, INDUSTRIAL, was held in 1798, and again in 1802, at Paris. The first exhibition on an international scale was held in 1851 in Hyde Park, London; and in 1889 one was held to commemorate the centenary of the French Revolution, in Paris, when the famous Eiffel Tower was built. In 1887 a Royal Jubilee Exhibition was opened at Manchester, and a great International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art was held at Glasgow the next year.

EXTRADITION is the surrender of a criminal by the government in whose territory he has taken refuge to the government in whose territory he committed the crime, which does not mean any ordinary 'political' offence.

## F

FABIAN SOCIETY was founded in 1880 to propagate Scientific Socialism, and has published some valuable *Essays* and *Tracts*.

FABII were a famous Roman family, who were killed to a man in an ambush. One boy, who had been left behind in Rome, became the founder of the second generation, and the ancestor of the great Fabius Maximus, whose defensive tactics against Hannibal in the Second Punic War were so successful that he got the title of *Cunctator* 'the procrastinator.'

FABLES are generally allegorical stories about animals and things, and consist of two parts—the personification itself and its symbolical meaning. Aesop is supreme as a writer of fables.

FACTORY LEGISLATION practically began in 1802, when an Act was passed for the sanitation of factories and the limiting of the hours of labour to 12 a day. In 1819 another Act prescribed 1½ hours during the day for meals, and prohibited children under 9 from working in factories at all. In 1833 three factory inspectors were appointed. In 1878 the Factory and Workshop Act was passed, consolidating previous legislation and beginning the series of modern measures for protecting textile labourers. Three important points are—(1) Sanitation and safety from fire and from machinery; (2) hours and incidence of labour; (3) relations between employer and employed. The latter, however, does not touch the moral obligation of the employer to share his profits with his employees.

FAGGING is a Public School custom in England, by which junior boys act as amateur 'servants' for the seniors and receive in return their protection individually and collectively. The juniors are called 'fags' and the seniors 'prefects' or 'monitors.'

FAGGOT VOTES are for property purchased in a number of small lots just large enough to give a qualification to vote.

FAHRENHEIT, the German scientist, was born in 1686, and introduced mercury in place of spirits of wine for thermometers in 1720.

FAIRFAX, LORD, the Parliamentary leader in the Civil War, was born in 1611, and became commander-in-chief in succession to the Earl of Essex. He was simply a good soldier, without any political ambition.

FAIRS are characteristic of early commerce, and were really important in the Middle Ages; but modern facilities for transport have practically obviated all necessity for such periodical markets. They still are of considerable importance, however, in the East, and those of Leipzig, Frankfort, and Nijni-Novgorod collect a very large number of merchants.

FAIRY-LORE, as found, for instance, in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, is the result of both literary and popular tradition. The Fays of the old romances were enchantresses of human size and appearance; the Elves of popular superstition were a supernatural race of invisible dwarfs. By degrees these supernatural Elves were confused with, and eventually identified with, the more or less mortal Fays. "Oberon" and "Titania" represent the more literary, while "Puck" represents the more popular tradition; but the two are practically combined in Fairies. Like Fays, they are generally mortal, they form a community, with sovereigns and subjects, court and country. Like Elves, they are so small as to be invisible to mortals, they come out mainly at night, and they have power over nature as well as over men.

FAKIRS are really Muhammedan fanatics whose holiness is gauged by the Indian natives from their filthiness and their self-mutilations. They reproduce in a more offensive form the ostentatious self-righteousness of Diogenes (*q.v.*).

FALCONS feed mainly on game, *e.g.* grouse, partridges, hares, ptarmigans, etc. The Peregrine F. can fly 150 miles an hour, and was a favourite kind for falconry. This sport was extremely popular in the Middle Ages. Henry the *Fowler*, Frederick II., and Francis I. were great patrons of it in Germany and France.

FALKLAND, LORD, represented on the Royalist side the same high ideal and sincere patriotism as John Hampden did on the Roundhead side, and both fell in the first year of the Civil War.

FALLOW. Land must be left fallow, unless it is manured, in order to recover from the exhaustion caused by crops, which grow by absorbing valuable elements out of the soil.

FALSTAFF, SIR JOHN, the famous knight of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.*, is generally considered the finest comic character ever devised.

FAMINE was a very frequent scourge in ancient and mediaeval times, when transport was very bad and very uncertain; but even in modern times there have been some terrible instances of it. Ireland was simply decimated by the potato famines of 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, and 1846; and India and China have suffered in a similar way. In 1837-38 more than 800,000 persons died in the N.W. Indian famine, and 1,000,000 in the Bengal famine in 1865-66. Even as late as 1877 about 500,000 died in the Deccan famine, and over 9,000,000 are said to have died in China in the same and the following year.

FANCY is concerned more with the external and the concrete than imagination is.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, the great chemist, was born in 1791, and began life as an apprentice to a London bookbinder, but he became an assistant to Sir Humphrey Davey, and was made Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution in 1833. He was the greatest experimental chemist of his age and a most popular lecturer. He died in 1867.

FARM ANIMALS IN EUROPE. Cattle are most numerous in Russia and Germany, but most important in Denmark and Holland. Sheep are most numerous in Russia and France, but the best wool

comes from Spain and Germany, especially Saxony and Silesia. Horses are more numerous in Russia than in all the rest of Europe, but Flemish and Andalusian breeds are very famous. Pigs are most numerous in Russia and Germany, but they are very important amongst the maize-fields and the oak and beech forests of the Lower Danube basin, especially in Servia. The position of Russia in this respect is due to her immense area; and in the particular point of horses Russia is unrivalled in the world—with about 18,000,000. In the matter of cattle, however, both U.S.A. and British India, with about 50,000,000, have twice as many as Russia; Australasia has about twice as many sheep, with about 90,000,000; and U.S.A. has five times as many pigs, with about 45,000,000.

FARNESE was the name of an old Italian family which was associated with many famous buildings, and which gave a number of very eminent men to the Church and to the Republic of Florence.

FARRAR, VERY REVEREND F. W., Dean of Canterbury, was born in 1831, and took First-class Classical Honours at Cambridge in 1854. He was an assistant master at Harrow from 1855 to 1871, when he became Headmaster of Marlborough. He was made Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1876, and Dean of Canterbury in 1895. He has written many popular books, serious and otherwise; *e.g. Life of Christ, Life of St. Paul, St. Winifred's*, etc.

FASCINATION lies in man's mastery and woman's witchery.

FASTS were regularly observed by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and other nations of early ages. The Romish Church distinguishes between fasting and abstinence, but the English Church does not. The chief Romish fasts are the forty days of Lent, the ember days, and certain eves of saints' days. The chief Greek Church fasts are in Lent, after Whitsuntide, before the Assumption, and before Christmas, the latter for forty days. The chief Anglican fasts are Lent and the ember days.

FATES, THE, of classical myth, were three sisters who span the thread of human lives. Clotho was the spinner, Lachesis measured the thread, and Atropos cut it. In Scandinavian myth, three similar sisters were called Urd, Varander, aad Skuld—the Past, Present, and Future.

'FATHER OF RIDICULE' was Rabelais (1483 to 1553).

FAUCIT, HELEN, Lady Martin, was born in 1816, and appeared as "Juliet" in 1833. She was one of Macready's most valued colleagues during the great Shakespearean 'revival' of 1837, and afterwards was the creator of the heroine parts in *Lady of Lyons, Money, Richelieu*, etc.

FAUST, DR., the famous 'black artist,' lived in Germany in the 16th century. He abandoned theology for medicine and magic, and was supposed to have made a contract with Satan for twenty-nine years. He is the subject of Goethe's great drama and Gounod's opera.

FEATHERS are a precarious article of commerce. The most valuable in the world are those from the tail of the feriwah, which form the tuft in the Prince of Wales's crown. They took twenty years to collect, are valued at £10,000, and are known to have cost the death of at least twenty hunters, as the bird is a kind of parasite of the tiger. Good ostrich feathers are worth about £45 per 1 lb., but, as the trade is a 'fashion' one, the demand is quite unreliable. It is estimated that quite *forty millions* of birds are killed every year to decorate the hats and dresses of European women.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE has been much talked about since 1872 in this country, but has made very little progress, mainly owing to the unpopularity and tactlessness of some of its supporters. In the Colonies, however, it has made great progress; and it is already an accomplished fact in New Zealand and South Australia. Of course, both married and single women are eligible for office under the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894.

FENELON, the famous French divine, was born in 1651, and became Archbishop of Cambray in 1694. He had a notable theological dispute with Bossuet, which brought him into disgrace with the Pope and with Louis XIV. His most celebrated work is *Les Aventures de Telemaque*. He died in 1715.

FENIANS was the name of a pre-historic race of Irish warriors, and was adopted in 1861 by the gang of Professional Patriots who gathered round John O'Mahony in New York, and round James Stephens in Ireland. Two risings were planned in Ireland in 1865 and 1866, but were both anticipated by the Government, O'Donovan Rossa and other leaders being captured. Attacks have been made also in Canada. The 'Brotherhood' would have had more chance of helping Ireland if its members had avoided misrepresentation and murder.

FERDINAND, THE CATHOLIC, by his marriage with Isabella in 1469, brought about the union of Aragon and Castile by which the Moors were driven from Spain in 1491. His reign was made famous by the discoveries of Columbus, and infamous by the institution of the Inquisition. The expulsion of the Jews and the Moors led gradually to the complete decay of home industries in Spain.

FERMENTED LIQUORS are made by the conversion of the sugar in liquids into alcohol, carbonic acid, etc., and their subsequent clarification. The conversion is effected by simple vegetable organisms, which set up 'fermentation' by their growth, and spirits can be extracted by distillation from all liquors so fermented.

FERRETS are a species of pole-cat, and cannot bear cold.

FERRY, JULES, the French statesman, was born in 1832, and made his name by journalism. In 1869, in consequence of his articles in the *Temps* and other papers, he was returned as one of the Deputies for Paris, and after the fall of Sedan became a member of the National Defence Government. In 1879 he became Minister of Education, and in 1880 Premier, but his hazardous foreign policy brought the Republic into difficulties and him into dismissal from office.

FESTIVALS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH owe their origin partly to the six great Jewish feasts, and partly to the pagan religious festivals, which were converted into Christian F. when it was found that they were too popular to be abolished. The F. are movable and immovable. The chief movable ones are Easter and Advent Sunday; Easter is the Sunday immediately following the first full moon after March 21st, and Advent is the nearest Sunday to November 30th (St. Andrew's Day). The chief immovable ones are Christmas Day, December 25th; Epiphany, January 6th; and Michaelmas (St. Michael and all Angels), Sept. 29th.

FETISH is an object that is regarded with awe as possessing some mysterious power, which it exercises without being conscious of doing so.

FEUDAL SYSTEM was a system of holding land, but was always tending to become a system of governing. The king owned all the land by virtue of conquest, and let it to the chief men who had helped him to conquer it, the rent being mainly continued help. There were three processes—the doing of homage, the taking of the oath of fealty, and the being invested with the land symbolically by being presented with something off it (cf. Ruth iv. 7). There were also three obligations—military service for forty days in each year, money-payments on certain occasions, *e.g.* for ransom in war, and the reference of questions about marriage, wardship, etc., to the king. The king was called the Liege Lord, and the barons were vassals or tenants, holding a fief, or feud, or tenure. These fiefs were given out in small pieces, except to the Bishops of Durham and Chester, who were given a large mass of territory in order to defend respectively the Scotch and the Welsh border; but, as they were bishops, they could not leave their lands to sons. The other barons might hold more than one piece of land, but not in the same place, and this explains how old families have land in so many parts of the country. As all tenants were made, by William the Conqueror, to take the oath to him before taking it to their immediate over-lord, the power of the nobles was weakened, and that of the king was strengthened. The merit of the F. S. was that it formed a continuous link between the king and the humblest freeman, but it could not stand against the progress of civilization. The chief causes of its decline were the rise of cities, the change in the mode of fighting, and the spread of knowledge.

FICHTE, the German philosopher, was born in 1762, and became professor in Jena in 1793, where he greatly distinguished himself amongst a bevy of brilliant colleagues. His philosophy was founded on Kant's, but he was a consistent idealist.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD was in the valley of Andreu, near Calais, and the famous meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I. took place there on June 7, 1520.

FIELDING, the novelist, was born in 1707, and his first attempts in literature were dramatic. He even was for some time manager of the Haymarket Theatre. His first great novel, *Joseph Andrews*, appeared in 1742, *Tom Jones* in 1749, and *Amelia* in 1751. His reckless dissipation brought him to an untimely end in 1754.

FIGURES OF SPEECH depend on three great principles — Resemblance, Contrast, and Association. The chief F founded on Resemblance are *Simile*, or direct comparison, *e.g.* "*like* a wolf"; *Metaphor*, or implied comparison, *e.g.* "You *are* a mean cat"; *Personification*, especially of inanimate things, *e.g.* "The floods clap their *hands*"; *Hyperbole*, or exaggeration, *e.g.* "*Oceans* of tea and *tons* of jam." The chief F. founded on Contrast are *Antithesis*, or direct contrast, *e.g.* "Speech is silvern; silence is golden"; *Irony*, where the real meaning contradicts the words, *e.g.* "You are a pretty fellow!" *Epigram*, or surprising contrast, *e.g.* "The child is father to the man." The chief F. founded on Association are—*Metonymy*, or direct substitution, *e.g.* "The *bottle* is a disgrace to *gray hairs*"; *Synedoche*, or putting the part for the whole, *e.g.* "He had only five *sail*, and was short of *hands*"; and *Autonomasia*, or putting a proper name for a common one, *e.g.* "He is the *Milton* of the age."

FINANCE. National expenditure may be classed under two heads—(1) Payments from the *Consolidated Fund*, which are issued at regular times without the intervention of Parliament after they have once been authorized, *e.g.* interest on National Debt, the Civil List, etc.; and (2) *Supply Services*, which are the various items brought before Parliament every year. The Fund for 1895-96 was £26,601,000, and the Supply for the same period was £71,163,000. The total receipts of revenue during the year were £109,527,831, of which about £102,000,000 were paid into the Exchequer and about £7,400,000 transferred to Local Taxation Accounts. The receipts from Customs are about 21 millions, those from Inland Revenue about 64 millions (of which about 27 are Excise), those from Postal Service about 14 millions, and Miscellaneous 1¾ millions. The total expenditure of Revenue during the year was £97,764,000, of which 18½ millions went to the army and nearly 20 millions to the navy. Public works consumed just under, and the Civil Departments just over 2 millions, Law nearly 4 millions, and Education 10½ millions. The National Debt, which began with a loan of £1,200,000 to William III. in 1694, had grown to about 13 millions before Anne's accession, 100 millions before George III.'s, 250 at the end of the American War, 885 after Waterloo. In 1896 it was about 648½ millions.

FIR differs from *Pine* only in the leaves growing singly, and in the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin.

FIRDUSI, the great epic poet of the Persians, was born about 931 A.D. The Sultan of Ghuznec promised him a piece of gold for each line of an epic on the history of the Persian kings; but, when he produced his *Shanamel* in 60,000 lines, the Sultan gave him only a piece of silver for each line. He retaliated by one of the bitterest satires ever written, and then wisely took flight.

FIRE-BRIGADES. The London F.-B. has about 700 firemen, with about 50 land and 10 river steam engines, 70 hand engines, 220 escapes, and 35 miles of hose. There are about 60 stations, 130 watch boxes, and 550 alarm points. And yet, measured by numbers, the London Brigade is much inferior to several others. Paris has about 1700 men, with 240 engines; St. Petersburg has 1150 men; Berlin, 1100; New York, 1000; Chicago, 900; and Hamburg, 800. The latter supplies 305 firemen for every 100,000 inhabitants, while London supplies 13. The New York Brigade is the most expensive, costing about £340,000 a year, and even in Boston, U.S.A., the average cost per head of population is 6s. 7d., while in London it is only 5d.; but while the N.Y. Brigade has to use 32,000,000 gallons of water a year, the London Brigade uses only 17,000,000.

FIRE-ENGINES were first used in Nuremberg about 1657; but steam F.-E. were not used in London till 1829.

FIRE IN THEATRES. Between 1750 and 1890 there have been about 750 fires in theatres, with about 6500 victims. The worst were at Capo d'Istria in 1794 (1000 victims), St. Petersburg in 1836 (800 victims), Canton in 1845 (1670 victims), Brooklyn in 1876 (283 victims), Tientsin in 1872 (600 victims), Vienna in 1885 (450 victims), in 1887 Paris (160 victims) and Exeter (188 victims), and Oporto in 1888 (119 victims).

FIRE OF LONDON broke out near London Bridge on September 2nd, 1666, and raged for four days, destroying fortunately two-thirds of the plague-defiled city, including 89 churches. The estimated loss was about £11,000,000, which is nothing compared with the losses in the much smaller fires of recent times. The fire at Moscow in 1812 destroyed in five days property valued at £30,000,000; the Hamburg fire of 1842 cost £35,000,000; that of Paris in 1871 cost £32,400,000; that of Chicago in the same year cost £38,000,000; and that of Boston in 1872 cost £15,750,000.

"FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE" was the phrase used of George IV.

FISH. The most valuable food fishes are the cod, the herring, and the salmon. The cod visit, for instance, the submarine bank on which the Lofoten Islands stand, and which is rich in the kinds of seaweed amongst which they find their food and lay their eggs; and the herring are found, for instance, in the deep channel which cuts off the Stavanger and Hardanger banks from the floor of the North Sea. And these two places illustrate the three great qualifications for a good fishing centre—they are very prolific, they are near the fishermen's homes, and they are near large markets. The whole fishing industry, besides being immensely valuable from the food point of view, is very important in the light of defence and labour. The Atlantic coast of Canada has 50,000 men employed in the cod fishery alone, who would be a splendid marine reserve in times of national danger. There are three great fishing centres in the World. One is the North Sea, from which fish to the value of 4½ million pounds comes into Great Britain alone; and the other two are the north-west corner of the North Atlantic, and the north-east corner of the North Pacific. The most important banks in the Atlantic are those of Newfoundland, which are caused by the melting of icebergs by the Gulf Stream and the consequent precipitation of the soil that all icebergs carry with them. The most important part of the Pacific fishery is in the Yellow Sea, for the Chinese and Japanese eat enormous quantities of all sorts of fish, including stranded whale. It is said that 40,000,000 Chinamen make their living by fishing. The distribution of fish has been revolutionized by quick steam transport by land and by sea, and the heavy drain on the fisheries has been met by the artificial propagation of fish, the U.S.A. spending as much as £70,000 a year in hatching about 400 *million* eggs.

FITZ is a corruption of *filius*, so that *Fitz-william* is simply *William's-son*.

FIVE MILE ACT, forbidding 'obstreperous' nonconformist clergy to come within five miles of a town, was passed in 1665 in the Clarendon Code.

FIXED STARS are so far distant that they seem to remain in exactly the same relative position.

FLAGS are of very ancient origin, and usually bear some characteristic device. Rome's was an eagle, China's is a 'dragon,' Turkey's a crescent, etc. The National Banner of England is the St. George's Cross, of Scotland the St. Andrew's, of Ireland the St. Patrick's; and the Union Jack is the *union* of the three, and dates from 1801. All coast-guard stations and H.M. ships hoist the White Ensign at the peak

as their national ensign; H.M. consular officials, any transports or colonial men-of-war, and Royal Naval Reserve vessels carry the Blue Ensign. The Merchant Service carries the Red Ensign.

FLAX is probably a native of Southern Russia, and Russia is the chief exporter of it in the world, though the product now comes mainly from the northern part of the country, *via* Riga, where the soil has been fitted for fibre-growing by being fertilized for centuries with the decayed fibre-mould of the oak and beech forests.

FLAXMAN, the great sculptor, was born in 1755, and died in 1826. In his early life he designed for Wedgewood, the potter; he became Professor in the Royal Academy in 1810.

FLEECE, GOLDEN. (See JASON.)

FLEET, THE BRITISH, was practically started by Alfred the Great in his wars with the Danes, and it was developed very much by King John. The first two-decker was built in Henry VII.'s reign, and the first three-decker in Henry VIII.'s. The first frigate was built in 1630. In recent times the F. has been completely revolutionized bythe introduction of steam, big guns, armour, etc.; and great efforts have been made to improve it in every way. The naval estimates show a rise of nearly £5,000,000 on those of 1894-95, being about £22,000,000 for 1896-97. The number of vessels at the chief stations in October, 1896, were—36 on the Mediterranean and Red Sea, 24 on the China, 19 on the Channel, 15 on the African, 12 on the North American and West Indian, 12 on the Australian, 10 on the East Indian. Besides these, 14 were on 'Particular Service,' and 22 were employed in various other duties. In November, 1896, there were in preparation, under the Naval Defence Act, 10 battleships of 12,900 to 14,900 tons and 18 knots speed, 10 first-class cruisers of 11,000 to 14,000 tons and 20 to 24 knots speed, 13 second-class cruisers of about 5600 tons and 19 to 20 knots, 8 third-class cruisers of 2135 tons and 20 knots, 25 torpedo-boat destroyers of 300 tons and 30 knots, and 21 torpedo-boat destroyers of 215 tons and 27 knots. The personnel of the Navy and of the Royal Naval Reserve is also being increased and improved, and new docks and plant are to be provided. (See Lord Brassey's *Naval Annual* for 1896—a most valuable book.)

FLEET MARRIAGES were irregular ceremonies performed by needy clergymen without a license in the Fleet Prison, London, from about 1616 till the Marriage Act of 1754. The Prison, which was pulled down in 1845, was in Faringdon Street, and was mainly used for debtors. It was burned by Wat Tyler in 1381, and in the Gordon Riots of 1780, as well as accidentally in the Great Fire of 1666.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, or 'flower of the *lily*,' is the emblem of France, but is probably a lance head—not a lily at all.

FLODDEN FIELD was fought on September 9, 1513; the Scots lost about 9000 men, including King James IV. and the Archbishop of St. Andrews.

FLOGGING in the Army was abolished in 1881, and it has died a natural death in the Navy. It has, however, been wisely introduced as a punishment for a certain class of violent crime, and is the only thing which wife-beaters and that type of ruffian really dread. It should be given them often, and in the Russian form—the knout.

FLORENCE was an independent Republic in the Middle Ages, and its history is connected with Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Leonarda da Vinci, Savonarola, Machiavelli, Michael Angelo, Galileo, and many others of world-wide fame.

FLOWERS, ARTIFICIAL, are by no means a modern Parisian invention. The Romans made beautiful ones of wax, and the Egyptians were equally famous for their horn and metal ones. The art was reintroduced into Europe in modern times by the Italians. The French manufacturers use all sorts of material, cotton, silk, feathers, india-rubber, glass, metal, etc.

FLY has its feet covered with minute hairs, at the end of which there is a sucker, so that the insect can walk upside down with ease and impunity.

FLYING DUTCHMAN is an imaginary ship supposed to be seen by sailors in bad weather off the Cape of Good Hope.

FLYING FISH begin their flight or 'jump' under water, and have fins so shaped that it can be continued out of the water for as far as 200 yards.

FLYING MACHINES. (See AERIAL NAVIGATION.)

FOCUS is the point where the rays of light reflected or refracted by a mirror or lens meet.

FOG is caused by the condensation of the atmospheric vapour by the presence of cold, and therefore occurs most often at the seasons when there is the greatest variation of temperature during the day. In low places fogs lie about for a long time, and in cities they become pungent with smoke, but in high open country they are very rare.

FOG SIGNALS are of all sorts, one of the strongest being the siren horn. Its sound is produced by two perforated discs, one of which rotates in front of the other very rapidly (*e.g.* 2800 times a minute), and steam or compressed air is driven from a long 'trumpet' through the two in 30 or 40 thousand puffs a minute.

FOLK-LORE is the scientific study of popular beliefs and customs, and throws great light on the early history of the human race.

FOOLSCAP PAPER is the smallest 'size' but one, being about 12½ in. by 16½ in. per sheet, and it got its name from the fact that the water-mark on it in early times was a fool's cap. Now the water-mark is Britannia.

FOOT, in metre, is the combination of 'long' or 'accented,' and 'short' or 'unaccented' syllables. It is the *unit* of metre, and verse consists of a definite number of feet. Coleridge says that "Trochee trips from long to short; from long to long in solemn sort slow Spondee stalks, strong foot yet ill able ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable. Iambics march from short to long; with a leap and a bound the swift Anapaests throng; one syllable long with one short at each side, Amphibrachys hastes with a stately stride."

FOOTBALL seems to become more popular every year, especially the Association game. In the latter, England in 1896 beat Ireland by 2 goals to 0, and Wales by 9 goals to 1; Scotland drew with Ireland, and beat England by 2 goals to 1, and Wales by 4 to 0. In the International League match England beat Scotland by 5 to 1. The Association Cup was won by the *Sheffield Wednesday*, who beat the *Wolverhampton Wanderers* by 2 to 1. Oxford beat Cambridge by 1 to 0. The Amateurs drew with the Professionals. The Amateur Cup was won by *Bishop Auckland*, who beat the *Royal Artillery* (Portsmouth) by 1 to 0. The champion club in Division I. was *Aston Villa* with 45 points, *Derby County* having 41; and in Division II. *Liverpool* and *Manchester City* drew with 46 points each. In the Rugby game, Scotland beat England by 11 to 0, and drew with Ireland. Ireland beat England by 10 to 4, and Wales by 8 to 4. England beat Wales by 25, and Wales beat Scotland by 8 to 0. North beat South by 13 to 4, and Cambridge beat Oxford by 5 to 0. It is estimated that £1,000,000 is spent every year on professionals in the country.

FOREIGN MONEY. The following are rough values in English money:—The *franc* of Belgium and France, like the *lira* of Italy, = 9½d; the German *mark* and the Austrian *crown* = 11¾d.; the North American *dollar* and the Japanese *yen* = 4s. 1¼d.; the *rupee* at present is 1s. 5d.

FOREIGN NAVIES compare very poorly with the British navy (see FLEET above) in every point except three—Unprotected cruisers, torpedo boats, and coast defence vessels. Of course, a mere test of numbers is no safe guide, as the classification is quite relative in each case. Many British *Cruisers*, for instance, would be far more formidable foes than some foreign *Battleships*. As far as numbers go, there are 45 British battleships to 29 French, 21 German, 13 Italian, 10 Russian, and 5 U.S.A.; there are 18 British armoured cruisers, 9 French, 9 Russian, 2 U.S.A., and 1 Italian; there are 87 British protected cruisers, 23 French, 15 Italian, 13 U.S.A., 7 German, and 2 Russian; there are 16 British unprotected cruisers, 22 German, 20 French, 10 U.S.A., 3 Russian, and 1 Italian; there are 15 British coast defence vessels, 19 U.S.A., 14 French, 12 Russian, and 11 German; there are 35 British torpedo vessels, 16 Russian, 15 Italian, 13 French, 5 German, and 2

U.S.A.; there are 42 British torpedo destroyers and 5 Russian; there are 101 British torpedo boats, 211 French, 152 Russian, 140 Italian, 105 German, and 3 U.S.A.

With regard to the unprotected cruisers, it must be remembered that a number of magnificent "ocean greyhounds" belonging to the mercantile marine are 'reserved' by the British Government and subsidized, especially for possible emergencies. The Cunard Company has six boats on the Admiralty Reserve List, including the *Campania* and the *Lucania*; the White Star Company has four, including the *Majestic* and the *Teutonic*; the P. and O. Company has twelve, including the *Australia* and the *Himalaya*.

FORLORN HOPE had nothing originally to do with *hope*, but was F. *Hoop*, *hoop* being the Dutch for 'a company.'

FORMOSA passed into possession of the victors at the close of the China-Japanese War in 1895; and its wealth in tea, sugar, rice, camphor, and coal make it a most desirable acquisition for an energetic people like the Japanese.

FORSTER, RIGHT HON. W. E., who passed the famous Education Act of 1870 and the Ballot Act of 1872, was M.P. for Bradford, and married a daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He died in 1886.

FORTH BRIDGE crosses the Forth at Queensferry, using the little island of Inchgarvie as the central support of its two huge 1710 ft. spans. Including piers there is about one mile of main span and more than half a mile of viaduct approach on the south side; and there is a clear 150 ft. under the bridge at high water, the ordinary spring tide being about 18 ft. It was begun soon after New Year 1883, and was finished before Xmas 1889.

FORTIFICATION, SCIENTIFIC, practically commenced in the 17th century, when Louis XIV.'s great engineer, Vauban, invented or developed the 'bastion' system, which is still the real type of F. in Western Europe.

FORTUNES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. Fortunes like Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's £60,000,000 are unknown in this country; but, on the other hand, there is a higher standard of comfort than in any other country, the average expenditure per head of population being about 1s. 8½d. a day. About 100 persons in this country have a yearly income of more than £50,000.

FOURIER, the French Socialist, was born in 1772, and died in 1837. His most important work, *Traite de l'Association Domestique Agricola*, was published in 1822.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, the statesman, was born in 1749, and educated at Eton and Oxford. A quarrel with Lord North threw him into the arms of the Whigs, where he supported Burke in his violent opposition to the American policy of the Government; and he became Foreign Secretary in 1782. Except on the subject of the French Revolution, he was a warm friend of Burke, and a great rival of Pitt. The two rivals died in the same year, 1806.

FOX, GEORGE, the Quaker, was born in 1624, and practically founded his sect in 1648 at Manchester. They were called *Quakers* first at Derby, because of their hesitating mode of speech. They were formally inaugurated as a society in 1666, and in 1669 Fox married the widow of Judge Fell.

FOYERS, FALLS OF, the lower of which is one of the most magnificent in Great Britain, are being prostituted to Mammon in the shape of mechanical power for manufacturing aluminium. They are in Inverness-shire, and the lower one is 90 ft. high.

FRANC (see FOREIGN MONEY). F. used to be coined both of gold and silver, the gold F. representing 10s. 6d.; but the modern F. is only silver. It is the unit of the French currency, and took its name from the *Francorum Rex*, 'king of the French,' which the first F. bore—in 1360.

FRANCHISE in Britain is limited to adult males who are not 'on the rates' nor aliens. For country F.—Freeholders, Copyholders, and Leaseholders are eligible; for County and Borough F. Occupiers also. The most satisfactory F. can only be found where both male and female adults are qualified, and where illiterates and receivers of charity are disqualified. The percentage of illiterates in Ireland is enormous, as in most Romish countries; that in Scotland is very small.

FRANCIS I. of France was the great rival of Charles V. and Henry VIII.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia, was born in 1830, and succeeded his uncle in 1849. During his reign Austria has lost Lombardy, Venetia, and her influence in Germany.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI, the founder of the Franciscan Order, was born in 1182, and spent a riotous youth; but in 1208 he gave himself up to a life of rigid poverty. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. in 1228. His Order was mendicant and preaching, and the monks—from the colour of their cloaks—were often called "Grey Friars."

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP, the probable author of the famous *Letters of Junius*, was born in 1740, and was a determined opponent of Warren Hastings on the Bengal Council.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870-71 was caused directly by the offer of the Spanish Crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern; but the efficiency and organization of the German army proved that the first cause of war would have been seized upon, though the actual declaration of war came from the French. Napoleon III. led the French, and King William of Prussia led the Germans. The latter were in three armies, and the victories of the Third Army at Weissenburg and Wörth drove the French back on Nancy; and the fatal battle of Gravelotte made Marshal Bazaine withdraw inside Metz. In attempting to relieve him, Marshal MacMahon was surrounded at Sedan on September 1; and on the following day both the fortress and the army surrendered, Napoleon himself, 50 generals, 5000 subordinate officers, and 84,000 soldiers of the line becoming prisoners. The immediate result was a revolution in Paris, and Gambetta's proclamation of a Republic; the ultimate result was the capitulation of Metz by Bazaine and of Strasburg. This set free enough German troops to closely blockade Paris, which surrendered after a siege of several months. The terms of peace were the cession of nearly all Alsace and nearly a quarter of Lorraine, an indemnity of £200,000,000 and temporary occupation of part of France till the indemnity was paid—which was on September 3, 1873, an extraordinarily short time for such a huge sum.

FRANKINCENSE is the gum of various kinds of cone-bearing trees, the F. used in religious ceremonies coming from India.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, the American author and statesman, was born in 1706. He was a clever man and made some important discoveries in electricity, but was not a man of high morality.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, the Arctic explorer, was born in 1786, and died near Lancaster Sound in 1847. He was in the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and accompanied Captain Flinders on his Australian voyage. He began his Arctic work in 1819, and was knighted in 1827 after his second voyage. He was governor of Tasmania from 1836 to 1843, and then in 1845 started with the *Erebus* and the *Terror* for a third polar voyage. From the end of 1845 till 1859 no news was ever heard of the expedition, but in the latter year M'Lintock discovered a paper detailing the fate of the expedition and its leader.

FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, or 'RED-BEARD,' was born in 1121, and became Emperor on the death of his uncle in 1152. His principal aim was to extend the German power in Italy, and between 1154 and 1166 Italy was practically at his mercy, and he was even crowned at Rome; but in 1166 a terrible plague decimated his whole army, and he had to hastily retreat out of the country. Eventually he lost practically all that he had ever won in Italy, by the Battle of Legnano. He died in Syria in 1190 at the head of 150,000 Crusaders.

FREDERICK THE GREAT was born in 1712, and succeeded to the throne of Prussia in 1740. He conquered Silesia, and then set to work to develop

his country and improve her defences. He died in 1785, leaving to his nephew a kingdom increased by 29,000 square miles, a full treasury, a most efficient army of 200,000 men, and a people distinguished for industry, honesty, and wealth. He had the good fortune to have his life written by Thomas Carlyle.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, the 'Great Elector,' who was born in 1620, was the founder of the Prussian military monarchy. He freed Prussia from feudal subjection to Poland, and obtained possession of Pomerania. He paid great attention to the development of agriculture and welcomed French industrial refugees, to whom the rise of manufactories in North Germany was largely due.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND split off from the Established Church, and was formed into a separate body in 1843, the real cause of the schism being the Patronage Act of 1712, by which unwelcome clergy had often been presented to livings. The great protest was read by Dr. Welsh in the General Assembly, and the protesters withdrew from the Assembly and constituted themselves the Free Church under Dr. Chalmers as Moderator. In 1876 the United Presbyterian Church became affiliated with the Free Church.

FREEMAN, PROFESSOR, the historian, was born in 1823, and became Professor of Modern History at Oxford in 1884. His works are very numerous, and have had great influence on the interpretation of many vexed questions, especially in connection with the Norman or Plantagenet times.

FREEMASONRY took its rise in the great building days of the Middle Ages, when there was a constant demand for skilled *Masons* in connection with the magnificent abbeys and cathedrals that were built all over Western and Southern Europe. These practical masons were itinerant, and it was absolutely essential that there should be some special sign by which good or real masons could be distinguished from poor ones or imposters. This led to the foundation of a Masonic Brotherhood, with three grades —apprentice, fellow-craft, and master mason. Since the 17th century the original idea has been greatly modified, the modern ritual being partly Rosicrucian and Knight-templar. It was introduced into France in 1725, and into U.S.A. in 1733. The English lodges recognize only two species of F.—the *Craft* and the *Royal Arch*, but non-English lodges acknowledge the *Mark* and various other degrees. The two fundamental ideas of modern F. are conviviality and charity; and the masonry is only speculative, not practical. The *Free* records the freedom given in the Middle Ages (by Papal Bulls) from many of the vexatious restrictions which were placed on ordinary labourers.

FREETHINKERS was a name applied to the Deists of the 17th and 18th centuries, who argued in favour of natural as opposed to revealed religion. Collins, Tindal, Bolingbroke, and Hume were the chief in England, and Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and Helvetius in France.

FREE-TRADE is the fetish of the modern quibbler with words. No trade can be free as long as the hours and the incidence of labour are restricted, as they are in the United Kingdom, not to mention the restrictions on British goods entering foreign markets. Therefore, to talk as if we enjoyed *Free*-Trade is simply stupid. On the other hand, we have more or less Free *Imports*, which is a very different thing; and the progress made since they were first instituted in 1846, encourages the belief that such a system is beneficial. Real *Free-Trade* embodies a scientific principle about which there can be no question—that every place and person ought to produce that for which they are *naturally* suited, and that no attempt ought to be made to foster an *unnatural* product or industry. That is to say, Division of Labour is a solid and scientific principle. It remains to be seen how far one-sided 'Free-Trade,' *i.e.* Free Importation of goods and labourers, is really beneficial in the long run; but it is quite certain that taxes will never again be allowed on the importation of real necessaries like bread and meat.

FREE-WILL is the doctrine, in Theology and Metaphysics, that we are really free to direct our own actions without any interference of 'Fate,' *i.e.* to *choose* between moral right and wrong. If there is no choice, the word *moral* ceases to exist. What is done right by accident or by compulsion, is no more moral than it is miraculous.

FREEZING POINT of fresh water is 32° F.; that of mercury is −39° F., *i.e.* 39° F. below *zero*, or 0° F.; that of alcohol is −203° F. Water and many other substances expand in freezing—hence 'burst pipes' —but paraffin and a few others contract. Artificial freezing is caused by the liquefaction of solids or the evaporation of liquids.

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES are roughly divided into two—Republicans on 'the Left,' and Reactionists on 'the Right.' 'The Left' includes Opportunists, Radicals, and Socialists, as well as ordinary Republicans, and 'the Right' includes Monarchists and the various sections of Bonapartists.

FRERE, SIR H. BARTLE, was born in 1815, and died in 1884. His success as a civil servant in the East India Company led to his being sent to South Africa to settle the native affairs; but the mission was a dead failure, mainly owing to the stupidity and cowardice of the Home Government.

FRESCO PAINTING is painting in water colours on a wall covered with wet or fresh lime or gypsum. Only those colours can be used which are not affected by the lime, *i.e.* mineral colours, etc., and the painting is done from a paper cartoon the exact size of the fresco. It has to be done in sections, and each section has to be finished right off, as it cannot be retouched after the plaster is once dry. It is a very ancient art, being well known to the Egyptians, Romans, Mexicans, etc., and was reintroduced into Italy in the 15th century.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES of all sorts, including ordinary F. S. or Industrial, Provident, Building, Trade Union, Loan S., etc., number in the United Kingdom about 11½ million members, with nearly £100,000,000 of funds. The Ancient Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) are far the most important, the former being the largest and the latter the richest F. S. in the world. In 14 years the Manchester Unity has distributed for sickness, etc., *more than seven million pounds sterling!* The Order of Shepherds is the strongest in Scotland. Amongst the other F. S. are the Druids and the Rechabites, the latter being a very flourishing temperance movement. Amongst the societies connected directly with particular trades, the most important are those connected with engineering and mining. Registration under the F. S. Acts of 1875-76 is a great benefit, but does not quite guarantee financial security.

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF, or QUAKERS, was founded in the 17th century by George Fox. They lay great stress on the direct *individual* guidance of the Holy Spirit, and therefore can hold silent meetings. The total number in the United Kingdom is about 20,000.

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, the old Elizabethan "Sea Dog," was born in 1535, and died in 1594 as he wished to die—fighting the Papists. He made three expeditions to the Arctic regions, was with Sir Francis Drake in the famous cruise to the West Indies, and was knighted for his gallant seamanship against the Armada.

FROEBEL, the famous educationist, was born in 1782, and started the first real *Kindergarten* in 1840. The one danger of the system is tendency to teach, by implication, that the maximum results can be obtained with the minimum effort—a most pestilential heresy.

FROISSART, the historian, was born in 1337 in the 'Crecy and Agincourt corner' of France, and became Queen Philippa's secretary, so that he had abundance of opportunities for collecting reliable material for his delightful *Chronicles*.

FRONDE was a French party in the time of Louis XIV., headed by Cardinal de Retz, and bitterly hostile to Cardinal Mazarin for his heavy taxation.

FROST, like *Liberty*, is a negative term and condition—the absence of heat, not the presence of some mysterious element dropped from the sky; and, therefore,

it is checked by anything which impedes the radiation of heat from the earth, *e.g.* trees or clouds. (See FREEZING above.)

FROUDE, the author, was born in 1818, and was ordained while he was at Oxford, but withdrew from his clerical orders on the publication of his *Nemesis of Faith*. His English style is delightful, especially in his *Short Studies on Great Subjects*; and he wrote a number of historical works, the history of which is greatly inferior to the style. Carlyle, unfortunately, made him his literary executor.

FRY, ELIZABETH, the philanthropist, was born in 1780, and was 'converted' by a sermon preached by the American Quaker, William Savery. She married Joseph Fry, who was also a Quaker, in 1800, and ten years later became herself a preacher. She devoted a great deal of her life to the improvement of prisons.

FUEL is made of all sorts of materials, from dried dung to hydrogen gas, and its heating power is measured by the 'unit' or amount required to raise 1 lb. of water 1° F. The 'calorific' power of fuel therefore represents the number of lbs. of water which can be raised 1° F. in temperature by the combustion of 1 lb. of the particular F.; and it varies very greatly, dry wood having only 7353 units, alcohol 12,330, coke 12,800, ordinary gas 21,344, and hydrogen 62,031. Consequently, wood is only used in countries which have little or no coal, *e.g.* Sweden.

FULLER, the historian and divine, was born in 1608. His books are remarkable both for style and for matter. The most important are his *Church History of Britain* and his *Worthies of England*.

FULTON, the American engineer, was born in 1765. He began life as an artist, but on a visit to England made the acquaintance of James Watt and the Duke of Bridgewater, and his attention was turned at once to invention. In 1797 he exhibited in Paris a boat propelled by steam on the model of the *Charlotte Dundas*, which he had seen plying on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and, on his return to America, he built a steamboat which plied on the Hudson River at the rate of five miles an hour in 1807. In Paris he had invented several torpedoes, and in 1814 he built in America the first war-steamer.

FUNDS, PUBLIC. (See DEBT.)

FUNERAL RITES have usually been celebrated either by prolonged fasting, as amongst the ancient Egyptians; magnificent orations, as amongst the ancient Greeks; or heavy drinking, as amongst the Irish poor. In Queen Anne's age the practice of having midnight funerals became common. The Queen herself was buried by torchlight, as also were Addison, Prior, and Gay. Macaulay has described the midnight funeral in Westminster Abbey at the end of his essay on *Addison*. As lately as 1891 there was a midnight funeral in Lichfield Cathedral.

FUR in the natural protection against extreme cold, and therefore most of the furs of commerce come from the 'Frozen North' of Canada or Russia. The F. chiefly in demand are those of the beaver, raccoon, seal, sable, marten, ermine, lynx, chincilla, bear, etc. The great F. company of the world is the Hudson's Bay Company, which was founded in 1670. The great F. markets of the world are London, Leipzig, Nijni-Novgorod, and New York. Leipzig itself is not a real fur centre; but as the centre of the old road system of the Great European Plain, it became the natural market between Russia and France.

FURIES, in Greek mythology, were savage deities who were the avengers of murder, false swearing, and filial ingratitude. They were regarded with such dread that to propitiate them they were spoken of, euphemistically, as the *Eumenides*, 'The kindly-disposed,'—much as to-day there are several euphemisms for *Satan* in Scotland, which are "more friendly-like."

## G

GABELLE was originally the name of every indirect tax in France, but was afterwards applied specially to the salt-tax. Some parts of the country purchased perpetual exemption from it, but it was terribly heavy on the rest, especially from the time of Charles V., mainly because of the scandalous way in which it was collected, about five-sixths of the amount collected being 'intercepted' on its way to the treasury. It was finally abolished in 1790.

GAELS were a branch of Kelts who inhabited the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man; but the word has been specially appropriated by the Scottish sect, and Gaelic is now distinguished from Erse and Manx.

GAINSBOROUGH, the English painter, was born in 1727. He was one of the original thirty-six Academicians.

GALATEA, in classical mythology, was wooed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom she rejected for a shepherd. The monster retaliated by crushing him to death with a piece of rock.

GALATIANS, THE EPISTLE TO, was written about 56 A.D., and was specially directed against the sanitary Hebrew custom of circumcision.

GALAXY is another name for the myriads of stars generally known as the Milky Way.

GALEN, the famous Greek doctor, was born in 130 A.D., and studied in Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt. He was the first doctor who is known to have 'felt the pulse.'

GALILEO, the great Italian scientist, was born in 1564. He discovered a number of valuable mathematical and scientific principles and greatly developed their application, *e.g.* in regard to the hydrostatic balance, thermometer, magnet, telescope, etc. He detected the satellites of *Jupiter*, the ring of *Saturn*, and the spots on the sun. He proved the superiority of the Copernican over the Ptolemaic theory, and was imprisoned for doing so. He died in 1642, the year of Newton's birth.

GALL, the German phrenologist, was born in 1758. He was the founder of the science of phrenology.

GALLEYS were very common in the Mediterranean, and required from 100 to 300 rowers, all of whom were, as a rule, slaves prior to the year 1748.

GALLICAN CHURCH simply means the Romish Church in France, which till 1870 was always remarkably independent of the Papal See, asserting its independence most pointedly in 1682.

GALVANI, the Italian scientist, was born in 1737. He was a scientific anatomist, but made his reputation mainly by his theory of animal electricity, published in 1791.

GALVANIC BATTERY was called after Galvani, because his experiments had suggested it to the real inventor, Professor Volta.

GALVANIZED IRON is simply iron coated with zinc by a process which is not strictly galvanic.

GAMA, VASCO DA, the great navigator, was born in 1450. He was the first European known to have made the voyage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope—in 1497.

GAMBETTA, the French statesman, was born in 1838. He became leader of the Republican Party in 1868. After Sedan he became minister of the interior; and, having escaped from Paris in a balloon, he tried to carry on a fierce resistance to the Germans. In 1881 he became President of the Republic, but was accidentally shot in 1882.

GAME, in the United Kingdom, includes hares, pheasants, partridges, black-game, bustards, grouse, and other heath or moor game. There is no legal close-time for rabbits or foxes, or (except in Ireland) for deer or hares, but there is a 'customary law' amongst sportsmen. For instance, fox-hunting begins on November 1 and lasts till April; stag-hunting begins August 12 and ends October 12; otter-hunting lasts from middle of April to middle of September. In the same way, there is no fixed close-time for shooting woodcock, snipe, hares, rabbits, quails, etc., but they are protected by the Game Laws. No black-game may be shot anywhere in the United Kingdom between December 11 and August 19; no pheasants between February 2 and September 30; no partridges between February 2 and August 31; no grouse between December 11 and August 11. No game may ever be killed on a Sunday or on Christmas Day, and a number of 'wild-birds,' not including, however, any of the ordinary 'garden' birds, are protected from

March 2 to July 31. The following are the correct names for collections of the various kinds of 'game': a covey of partridges, brood of grouse, plump of wild-fowl, stand of plover, wisp of snipe, nide of pheasant, bevy of quails, flight of pigeons, etc. The penalty for killing game on a Sunday or on Christmas Day is £5.

GAMES. (See ATHLETIC SPORTS.)

GAMING TABLES, PUBLIC, were suppressed in France in 1837, and in Germany in 1872. In the Italian principality of Monaco is the only Government that still supports them.

GAMUT is the entire series of notes in the natural ascent or descent of the scale.

GANGES is navigable for 1200 out of its total 1500 miles of length, and is a sacred river of the Hindus, who believe that any one that dies on its banks after drinking its waters is freed from the necessity of returning into the world to live a second life.

GANNET, or SOLAN GOOSE, is a bird of passage, coming to or leaving the shores of Britain along with the herring, on which they feed, in spring and autumn. They breed in the Hebrides, Orkneys, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, Bass Rock, etc., and they lay only one egg.

GANYMEDE was the great-grandson of Dardanus, the founder of Troy. He was so beautiful that Jove sent an eagle to carry him off to Heaven, where he became cup-bearer in succession to Hebe.

GARDE ECOSSAISE, or SCOTTISH ARCHERS OF THE GUARD, was instituted in 1453, in recognition of the great services rendered to France by the Scottish soldiers in the Hundred Years' War. (See Scott's *Quentin Durward.*) In later times there was also a Swiss Guard.

GARDENING. The important points are—(1) Situation, which should be sloping gently to south; (2) soil, which should be a loam just rich enough not to prevent water filtering through properly; (3) watering, which must be done regularly with water that has been exposed to the air for some time after being pumped; (4) digging, which must be done deep with a spade; (5) weeding, which should be done by hand as well as with the hoe as soon as the weeds appear; (6) raking, which should be done very lightly, but constantly, to allow dew, etc., to sink easily into the soil; (7) paths, which should be made of gravel. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew cost £20,000 a year, extend over nearly 250 acres altogether, and are visited by about 2,000,000 persons every year.

GARDINER, BISHOP, was born in 1483, and became secretary to Wolsey. He supported the king against the Pope, but would not leave the Romish creed. Under Edward VI. he was even imprisoned for his Romish tendencies, but under Mary he became an active persecutor.

GARFIELD, the American statesman, was the twentieth President of the U.S.A. He began life as a farm-boy, and then turned lawyer, but in 1861 he entered the army, and became chief of staff to Rosecranz. He was elected President mainly because of his sterling honesty—an unusual claim to political advancement anywhere, and least of all in America.

GARGANTUA is the hero of Rabelais' satire.

GARIBALDI, the Italian hero, was born in 1807. He was the son of a poor fisherman, but in 1834 became a member of Mazzini's "Young Italy" party. Having to flee, he served with his famous 'Italian legion' so brilliantly in South America as to earn the title of "the hero of Monte Video." In 1848 he returned to Italy, and did great harm to the Austrians in Lombardy, but had again to flee. In 1859-60, with his Alpine Chasseurs, he performed prodigies of valour in Lombardy and Sicily, and was eventually proclaimed Dictator of the two Sicilies; but he was true to his motto of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel," and at once withdrew to his island of Caprera. He served against the Austrians in 1866, and against the Germans in 1870, when Rome became the capital of a united Italy. He died in 1882.

GARLIC is a kind of onion, and is a native of southern Europe.

GARNET is a beautiful kind of mineral or gem and generally red, but found also brown, green, yellow, and even black. The names for them—Syrian, Bohemian, and Cingalese—like *Cognac* brandy, *Patna* rice, *Havana* cigars—are distinctions of quality rather than of geographical distribution.

GARRICK, DAVID, the actor, was born in 1716, and became acquainted with Samuel Johnson, who took him up to London. In 1748 he joined the famous Giffard's company under the name of *Lyddal*, and made his name as *Richard III.* In 1745 he joined Sheridan in the management of a Dublin theatre, and in 1747 he bought Drury Lane Theatre, and opened it with *The Merchant of Venice*—an epoch-making event, resulting in a 'revival' of Shakespeare and a complete reform in the conduct and license of the drama in England. He died in 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was one of the greatest actors that the world has ever seen.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, the American journalist, was born in 1805, and became editor of the *National Philanthropist* (the first U.S.A. Temperance paper) in 1827. In 1829 he started his denunciations of slave traders in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and in 1832 he established the American Anti-Slavery Society. He died in 1879, having seen his life's work so completely successful that the society was dissolved in 1865.

GARTER, ORDER OF, was instituted by Edward III. in 1349. As reconstructed in 1831, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, such other descendants of George I. as may be elected, and twenty-five knight companions; but foreigners of great distinction, especially if of royal blood, are admitted. As it is the highest order of knighthood, its insignia are most gorgeous. The motto is *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, 'Evil be to him who evil thinks.'

GAS is elastic fluid, and the particular kind which is used for lighting is carburetted and bicarburetted hydrogen gas, *i.e.* 'olefiant' gas. (See FUEL above.) It was first used by Mr. Murdoch, an Ayrshire man, who used it in his own house in 1792, and applied to the Soho Foundry in Birmingham in 1798. The Lyceum Theatre in London was lit by it in 1803. The chief inventor in connection with coal-gas was Mr. Gleg, who invented the hydraulic main, the wet lime purifier, and the wet gas meter. The best coal for gas is the bituminous kind, and the burner is a matter of supreme importance.

GAS ENGINE was invented by a French workman called Labon in 1799, whose invention was modified and improved by Lenoir and by Siemens.

GASKELL, MRS., the novelist, was born in 1810, and her first important work was *Mary Barton*. Amongst her other novels are—*The Moorland Cottage, Ruth, North and South*, and *Silvia's Lovers*. She also wrote an admirable life of Charlotte Brontë.

GASSENDI, the French philosopher, was born in 1592, and became professor of philosophy at Aix when he was only nineteen. He was a great opponent of the Aristotelians, and a warm admirer of Epicurus.

GAUGE, RAILWAY, varies very much with the gradient and with the supply of materials and other causes. Of course, there can be no through transport of goods unless all the lines in a country or on a continent are of the same gauge; but in some places this is, or might be, politically dangerous, because troops might suddenly be run through from one country to another. This accounts for the difference of gauge which used to exist all over Europe, and which still exists on the Franco-Spanish frontier. Sometimes, however, the difference of gauge is due to the character of the ground, and sometimes to motives of economy. Up very steep inclines, *e.g.* the W. Ghats near Poona, or the Himalayas near Darjiling, the line must be either on a very narrow gauge or on a zigzag to enable the engine to climb. Across a desert, *e.g.* from Karachi to Lahore, there is a great scarcity of wood. The gauge up to Darjiling is 2 ft., the Norwegian lines are 3 ft. 6 in., the British is 4 ft. 8½ in., the Indian is 5 ft. 6 in., and the old Great Western Railway had a 7 foot gauge. The gradient practically decides the gauge, and the gauge decides the amount of materials, and the latter decides the cost + the price of land.

GAUL was the old name for France, the Gauls being the chief branch of the original Keltic family in W.

Europe. They were conquered by Julius Caesar, 58-50 B.C.

GAUSS, the great German mathematician, was born in 1777. He was said to be the greatest mathematician in Europe.

GAUTIER, the French critic, was born in 1811, and the success of his romance, *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, led to his being made Balzac's secretary. He died in 1872.

GAVELKIND was an old English land-tenure, which preceded the primogeniture of the Norman feudal system (*q.v.*). By it the land was divided equally amongst all the sons of any land-owner, or amongst all the daughters. It still prevails in Kent.

GAY, the English poet, was born in 1688, and became a great friend of Pope. His famous *Fables* were published in 1726, and his *Beggar's Opera* was produced in 1727.

GAY-LUSSAC, the French chemist, was born in 1778, and made his famous balloon ascents for scientific observations in 1804. He was professor at the Sorbonne for twenty-four years, and was widely celebrated for his researches into the properties of gases.

GAZETTE was a small Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and which thus gave its name to papers. *The London Gazette* was originally published at Oxford in 1665, and is now the official organ of the court.

GEBER, the Father of Chemistry, lived in Arabia during the 8th century, and seems to have anticipated almost all the chemical discoveries down to the 18th century.

GED, the inventor of stereotying, was born in Edinburgh, and first used his invention in 1725

GEDDES, JENNY, was the woman, according to tradition, who threw her stool at the head of the Dean of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, in 1637, when he was attempting to introduce the episcopal prayer-book.

GEHENNA, which is translated in the English Bible by 'hell,' or 'hell-fire,' is a form of the Hebrew *Ge-hinnom*, or 'the vale of Hinnom,' in which was the Tophet where the Israelites sometimes made their children pass through the fire in honour of Moloch (cf. 2 Kings xxiii. 10). It was afterwards the scavenging centre, where the refuse of the city was burnt in fires which were kept constantly burning. Hence came the idea of 'hell-fire.'

GEIKIE, PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD, the geologist, was born in 1835, and was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He was professor in Edinburgh University from 1870 to 1881, when he was succeeded by his younger brother, James. Both have written numerous books.

GEISSLER'S TUBES are made of very hard glass, and contain highly rarefied gas, with a platinum wire sealed into each end of the tube. The instrument is called after its inventor, an instrument-maker in Bonn.

GELATINE is a concrete animal substance, which is soluble in water, but which is not contained in any healthy animal fluid. It exists nearly pure in skin, and also is extracted from tendons, bones, etc., by the action of boiling water. The coarsest forms, from hoof and hides, make glue; the second quality, from skins, etc., makes size; and the finest quality, from the air-bladders of fish, etc., makes isinglass.

GELDER-ROSE, or GUELDER-ROSE, is a variety of water elder.

GELON, the Greek tyrant, conquered Syracuse about 485 B.C., and defeated the Carthaginians in the famous battle of Himera (480 B.C.), which was celebrated by Pindar.

GEMINI. (See CASTOR.)

GEMS. Tropical countries, where volcanic action is most frequent or most violent, produce most gems; and the material of which they are made is very common, and is sometimes almost the same for gems of very different value. The diamond is exactly the same material as carbonate, emerald as beryl, amethyst as rock-crystal, the ruby as the oriental topaz + some minute subtle difference of colouring or refracting matter. Almost all G. conceal their beauty in their natural state, and require extremely skilful cutting to bring them out properly. The comparative value of perfect stones is—*Diamonds* (see above); *Emeralds* of 5 grains £5, of 10 grains £20, of 24 grains £100; *Sapphires* from £20 to £30 per carat of 3¼ grains; *Rubies* under ½ carat £20; *Opals* from £3 to £8 per carat; etc. Artificial G. are generally of *paste*, *i.e.* ordinary glass with 50 per cent. of oxide of lead in it, or *doublets*, *i.e.* a thin slice of real stone on a foundation of paste, or a real reproduction of nature, *e.g.* gems like rubies. The latter are now produced so perfectly that they can be detected only by a most powerful microscope. Artificial pearls were invented as far back as 1680—of thin glass coated with an essence made from the 'pearly' scales of live fish and filled with wax. Gems with designs raised above the general surface are called *cameos*; those with designs sunk beneath the general surface are called *intaglios*.

GEMS, POETRY OF. Special stones are supposed to have 'affinity' for special months, and to have special virtues. The jacinth or the garnet gives constancy, for January; the amethyst gives sincerity, for February; the bloodstone gives courage, for March; the sapphire or the diamond repentance, for April; the emerald successful love, for May; the agate health, for June; the cornelian content, for July; the sardonyx happy marriage, for August; the chrysolite antidote to madness, for September; the opal that experience of misfortunes which engenders hope, for October; the topaz faithful friendship, for November; the turquoise or the malachite prosperity, for December.

GENDER is the form given to a noun or pronoun to show a distinction in grammar (*i.e.* between words) corresponding to the distinction of sex (*i.e.* between animals). It is marked in English by prefixes, suffixes, and different words; and these prefixes and suffixes are either separable and Teutonic, or inseparable and Romance. Cf. '*he*-goat,' 'pea-*hen*,' 'count-*ess*,' etc. When we talk of one noun being the feminine of another we mean that it is either derived from it, as *lad* and *la(de)ss*, or used with it, as *uncle* and *aunt*

GENEALOGY. Systematized lines of descent, and lines are direct or collateral, the latter uniting only in some common ancestor, but having nothing to do with one another.

GENERAL LIEN is the right to retain possession of a chattel until payment be made for that or for some other similar chattel or chattels.

GENERALIZATION is the comprehension, under a single unity, of a number of objects agreeing in some point or points which are abstracted from each.

GENERATION is estimated at about 30 years. About 20 lives the length of Mr. Gladstone's would take one back to the time of Christ!

GENERATION, SPONTANEOUS, is the extraordinary doctrine that under certain circumstances dead matter may build itself up into living forms. This was the prevalent belief in the 17th century, and was even accepted to a certain degree by Buffon. It seems to have arisen from the confusing of minute organisms of a low type with inorganic matter.

GENEVA BIBLE was a copy of the Bible in English printed in Geneva about 1560, and was the version used in England prior to the Hampton Court Conference, at which the authorized version was decided on.

GENEVA CONVENTION was an International Conference, held at Geneva in 1864, for the succour of the sick and wounded in time of war. It was decided that all vehicles and persons employed in such succour should be held neutral, and that they must be distinguished by a badge of a red cross on a white ground.

GENGHIS KHAN, the Mongol warrior, was born about 1160, and succeeded his father, a chief of 40 clans, when he was only 14. He married the daughter of the great Khan Ung, and became Khan of the united Mongol and Tartar tribes. After conquering the Nigurs and other peoples of central Tartary, he invaded China in 1209, and took Peking in 1215. In 1218 he conquered Turkestan, and advanced even to the Dnieper. Before his death he had also completely subdued south-western China, and left an enormous empire to be divided among his four sons.

GENIUS was a spirit, good or bad, which was supposed to be attached to persons or places, and to influence actions and events. G. was a Latin word, the Greek equivalent being *demon*.

GENTILE, in the Bible, means any one who was neither a Jew nor a Christian.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH was a clerical historian of the 12th century. He was the Norman Bishop of St. Asaph, and he published his famous translation of the old Welsh or Breton legends in 1128. It was the source of endless material for the romance-writers of subsequent ages.

GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE was the name of two famous French naturalists, father and son, who flourished in the early half of this century.

GEOGRAPHY is a study of the earth from the standpoint of the ordinary merchant as the source of the products which are needed in human life, and the scene of their transport and preparation for use. When properly taught it is one of the most valuable of all educational subjects, as it involves close observation, constant argument by cause and effect, constant application of known conditions to new cases, and constant verification of facts. The only logical method of teaching it is to give up the stereotyped plan of dealing with the earth piece-meal by continent and country, and to adopt an arrangement by which the great phenomena of geographical science are dealt with in separate masses. This involves a general study of climate, mountains, rivers, natural products and their distribution, transport, growth of cities, etc. The other important divisions of the subject are commercial, political, and historical G. Commercial G. is physical G. discussed from the point of view of human wants and their satisfaction; political G. considers the physical surface of the earth as occupied by different peoples and political communities that have national frontiers and international wars; and historical G. considers how man's relation to that physical surface have moulded his individual or national history.

GEOGRAPHY, PROGRESS OF, began with river civilization, which sprang up in tropical and semi-tropical latitudes where there was abundance of food and where the winter day was never very short, *e.g.* Egypt, Mesopotamia; but such civilizations were isolated and despotic. Sea civilizations sprang up on small hilly isolated promontories, such as Greece, from which the inhabitants were driven on to the sea in search of fresh homes, partly by the pressure of population from within and partly by the pressure of foes from without. This led to ocean civilization, which involved a complete change in the nominal centre of the world—a change from Phoenicia to Great Britain, from Tyre and Sidon to London and Liverpool. Phoenicia was the centre of the caravan routes of the Old World, Italy was the centre of the Mediterranean civilization, Spain came to the front when sea civilization was merging in ocean civilization, and Britain has been the practical centre of the world since the defeat of the Spanish Armada. France has always sacrificed commercial and imperial interests to lust for military glory, and Holland has never had a large enough population to found colonies of settlement. The 16th century was the era of romantic discovery by individuals—limited, disconnected, and hap-hazard; the 17th century was the era of commercial settlement by means of merchant companies—localized, thorough, and permanent; the 18th century was the era of organized exploration by geographical societies — all over the world, and scientific. The great names in G. are those of Strabo, Ptolemy, Marco Polo, Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, John Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, Hudson, Tasman, Cook, Bruce, Park, Burton, Speke, Livingstone, Stanley, Nansen, etc.

GEOLOGY took its rise as a science in the observation by William Smith, a Bath surveyor, that the same strata always produced the same fossils. The geological survey was started by Sir H. de la Beche in 1830, and was very soon recognized officially as a branch of the Ordnance Survey. 'Geological Time' is based upon the formation of various strata and the appearance among them of various forms of life. The human period is called the Psychozoic era, the mammal period is Cenozoic, the reptile period is Mesozoic, the fish period is Paleozoic, etc.

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION is a series of numbers which increase or decrease by equal ratios, as 3, 9, 27, or 27, 9, 3.

GEOMETRY treats of the properties and relations of definite portions of space. It practically commenced with Thales about 600 B.C., and was greatly developed by his pupil Pythagoras, and by Plato. Euclid flourished in Alexandria about 285 B.C., and his work was carried on by Archimedes and Apollonius later in the same century. The work of Archimedes was resurrected in Kepler (1571-1631 A.D.), and the branch of analytical G. was created by Descartes at the same time. Newton's discoveries were made about 1700 A.D. Modern G. is founded on the inventions of Carnot (1753-1823 A.D.).

GEORGE, ST., the patron saint of England, was canonized about 495 A.D. His history is very uncertain, but Gibbon's suggestion that he was the turbulent Arian heretic who was killed in a riot in 361 A.D. is highly improbable. He was adopted as the patron saint of the Genoese before the Council of Oxford in 1222 ordered his day, April 23, to be kept as a national holiday. Shakespeare, the great national poet, is said to have been born and to have died on St. George's day; and Alfred the Great, the national hero, came to the throne on the same day.

GEORGE I.'S claim to the throne was as the Protestant great-grandson of James I.

GEORGE II.'S reign was remarkable for the number of prominent men who were really great in art, letters, war, and statesmanship. Both the Canadian and the Indian sections of the Empire date from his reign.

GEORGE III. had the distinction of reigning for sixty years, of losing the American Colonies in 1775-83, of being a contemporary of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, and of going mad several times during his long reign.

GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES are a heterogeneous collection of Centre (96 members), Conservatives (75), National Liberals (53), Social Democrats (44), Radical Popularists, Imperialists, Poles, Anti-Semites, Radical Unionists, South German Populists, Guelphs, Danes, Alsatians, and Christian Socialists.

GERMAN SILVER is an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, and is used for spoons, forks, etc. It is affected by vinegar.

GERMANICUS, the Roman general, was born B.C. 15, and adopted by Tiberius. When Augustus died, the legions on the Rhine invited him to assume the sovereignty, but he refused.

GERMANY is an Imperial confederation of States under the presidency of the Emperor William II. of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of 1871, all the States have formed an 'eternal union.' The direction of political and military affairs is in the hands of the Emperor, who may declare war; but, if it is not merely a defensive war, he must first obtain the consent of the Federal Council. Legislation is entrusted to the Reichstag and the Bundesrath—the former representing the German nation and the latter the individual States. The Bundesrath consists of 58 delegates, and confirms or rejects measures passed by Reichstag, which is composed of 397 members, elected by ballot under universal suffrage. Education is universal and compulsory.

GERVAISE OF TILBURY was a chronicler who flourished in England about 1200 A.D.

GERVINUS, the German critic, was born in 1805, and began life in commerce. He published his *History of German National Poetry* in 1835-42, and became editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung* about 1845. Amongst his greatest works are his *Shakespeare* and his *History of the 19th Century*. He died in 1871.

GESENIUS, the Biblical critic, was born in 1786, and had a very wide knowledge of oriental languages, especially Hebrew and Chaldee. He died in 1842.

GESNER, the founder of the science of Zoology, was born in 1516. Besides his great *Historia Animalium*, he invented the method of classifying vegetation according to the character of seeds and flowers. He died of the plague in 1565.

GESTA ROMANORUM, 'Deeds of the Romans,' is the title of a collection of short tales in Latin that was very popular in the Middle Ages. It was probably written by an English or German monk called Elinandus at the end of the 13th century.

GESTATION, PERIODS OF, vary from 25 days for a mouse and 8 weeks for a cat to 12 months for a camel and 21 months for an elephant. Pigeons 'sit' for 14 days, geese for 30, swans for 42, and turkeys for 58.

GETHSEMANE means 'the oil-press,' and was near the base of the Mount of Olives.

GEYSERS OF ICELAND are about 100 in number, and lie to the N.W. of Mt. Hekla. The two chief ones are the Great G. and the New G., the basin of the former being 70 feet in diameter, and the column of boiling water rising sometimes to 200 feet. They are not the only G. in the world, nor even the finest. Those of the Yellowstone Region are larger, and those of the 'Terrace' Region of Auckland, N.Z., are more beautiful.

GHETTO is the name applied to the quarter of a city set apart for Jews.

GHIBELLINES were a political party in Italy during the 13th and 14th centuries, who generally favoured the Emperor and opposed the Pope.

GIANTS are constantly mentioned in the Bible as well as in old mythology, the latter merely representing friendly or hostile forces of nature. Amongst authentic instances of gigantic stature are—the Roman Emperor, Maximus, and the Swede, Cajanus, who were about 9 feet high; Munster, the Hanoverian yeoman-of-the-guard, and Frederick William I.'s famous Swedish grenadier, who were 8 ft. 6 in.; Marie Wedde, who was 8 ft. 2 in.; and Anna Swan, who was 8 ft. As a rule, gigantic stature is accompanied by weakness of body or of mind.

GIAUR is a Persian word meaning 'infidel,' and is used by the Turks to denote any one who is not a Mahommedan.

GIBBON, the historian, was born in 1737. While he was at Oxford he declared himself a Romanist, so his father sent him to a celebrated Calvinistic divine in Lausanne, where he was re-converted and formed a valuable habit of regular study. It was during a visit to Italy in 1764 that the idea of his great *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* occurred to him, and the first volume was published in 1776. The other three volumes, which were written at Lausanne, were published in 1788, and he died in 1794.

GIBRALTAR was first fortified by the Saracen General Tarik in 711 A.D., and its name is a corruption of *Gebel-el-Tarik*, or 'Rock of Tarik.' It was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1462, and from the Spaniards by the English, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704; and it was secured to Britain by the Peace of Utrecht. Since that time it has been attacked several times, and in 1779 a tremendous effort was made by Spain to recover it; but it was magnificently defended for nearly four years by General Elliot. The Straits are about 15 miles wide at the narrowest point, and have rather dangerous currents.

GIBSON, JOHN, the famous sculptor, was born in 1790, the son of a landscape gardener, and was apprenticed to a wood-carver at Liverpool. He was eventually assisted to go to Rome, and studied under Canova, and afterwards under Thorwaldsen. He was made R.A. in 1836, but continued to live in Rome. Nearly all his subjects were taken from classical mythology, and he had a curious habit of colouring his statues.

GIBSON, MILNER, the politician, was born in 1807, and began his career as a Conservative, but afterwards joined the Anti-Corn-Law League. He died in 1884.

GIFFORD LECTURES were founded by Lord Gifford, who left £80,000 to form lectureships on Natural Religion in the four Scottish Universities. No test of any religious or ecclesiastical kind is demanded of the lecturers.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, the poet, idealist, and navigator of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was, like his relation, Sir Walter Raleigh, a Devonshire man. He was drowned at sea, having taken the post of danger in a tiny sloop, and his last words to his friends in the larger and safer vessel were, "We are as near to God by sea as ever we were on land."

GILBERT, SIR JOHN, the painter, was born in 1817, and exhibited his first picture when he was only 19. He was one of the chief artists on the *Illustrated London News* for many years, and was knighted as President of the Society of Water Colours in 1871. He became R.A. in 1876.

GILBERT, W. S., the popular librettist, is a barrister of the Inner Temple. He was born in 1836, and has written nearly all the librettos of Sir Arthur Sullivan's charming comic operas. He made his name originally by his "Bab Ballads."

GILDAS, THE WISE, was an old historian of the 6th century.

GIN is distilled from grain, generally rye, and flavoured with juniper, and the name is a corruption of *genievre*, the French for 'juniper.' It is called 'Hollands,' because the best and largest quantities come from Schiedam. The coarse gin of British public-houses is a vile imitation flavoured with oil of turpentine.

GIOTTO, the celebrated Italian painter, was born about 1276, and was a shepherd-boy; and he owed his subsequent success largely to the fact that Cimabue saw him drawing some of his sheep on a piece of slate.

GIRAFFE is the tallest animal in the world. A full-grown male reaches a height of 20 feet, most of which is neck; and its great height is probably due to ages of evolution in an animal which feeds on the leaves of trees.

GIRADUS CAMBRENSIS, the historian, was born about 1146, and was as vain a man and as untrustworthy a historian as his friendship with Prince (afterwards King) John would lead one to expect.

GIRONDISTS formed one of the great political parties in the French Revolution. They were visionary Republicans, and took their name from the fact that three of their leaders came from the wine district of the Gironde.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge, was opened in 1869, at Hitchin, whence it was removed to Cambridge in 1873; and in 1875 a second college for women, Newnham Hall, was connected with it.

GIULIO ROMANO, or PIPPI, the Italian painter and architect, was the most famous of Raphael's pupils.

GLACIAL PERIOD, or ICE AGE, is the name applied to part of the Cenozoic or Tertiary period (see GEOLOGY above), during which the Earth north of latitude 50°—40° N. was covered with glaciers.

GLACIERS are generally masses of consolidated snow, which by their own weight move slowly down the mountain where they have been accumulated. Their pace is seldom more than one inch per hour. Along their sides or over their surface are scattered accumulations of stone and detritus, which are called moraines. The Alpine G. give birth to the five great rivers of Central Europe—the Rhine, Rhone, Po, Inn, and Adige. G. move like rivers—faster in the middle and above than at the sides and along the bottom. The torrent of icy water that issues from the lower end of them is simply the result of melting. The largest glacier in the world is the Muir, in Alaska; the largest in Europe is the Justeldals Brae, in Norway.

GLADIATORS were the professional fighters who entertained the Romans in their public games. They were first exhibited in B.C. 264 at a funeral, and were drawn from the ranks of prisoners, slaves, and condemned criminals; but later, freemen, even of high rank, and even women fought for pay or for notoriety. The fate of a defeated gladiator, who was not mortally wounded, was decided by the spectators, who turned *down* their thumbs if they wished the opponent's dagger to be thrust *down* into the heart of the fallen man. The prize was nominally a wreath, but large sums of money were won also. The G. were classified according to their weapons—trident and net, buckler and short sword, etc. (See Byron's *Childe Harold* iv. 140, etc., and W. Melville's *Gladiators*.)

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. W. E., was born in 1809, and educated at Eton and Oxford, and at both showed

strong High Church and Tory principles. He made his first speech in Parliament on May 17, 1833, on the Slavery question, and his last on March 1, 1894, on the Parish Council Bill. He took an active part in the Corn-Law debates, but left the Conservative party after his visit to Cavour and Garibaldi in 1850. He became Premier for the first time in 1869, disestablished the Irish Church, and helped to pass the Elementary Education Act and the Ballot Act. Being turned out of office in 1874, he went on his famous "Bulgarian Atrocities" campaign, and became Premier again in 1880. He was Premier a third time in 1886, and irrevocably split the Liberal party by his Home Rule 'conversion,' and was turned out of office. In 1892 he became Premier for the fourth time, but resigned from failing sight. He has written a number of books, *e.g. The State in its Relations with the Church*, *Studies in Homer*, and *The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture*.

GLASGOW is one of the three great cities (Buenos Ayres and Rouen are the other two) that have held good their position against a harbour lower down on the same river, in spite of the increased size and draught of modern steamers, by making enormous efforts to accommodate themselves to new conditions. Within the memory of men living, the Clyde at Glasgow was *fordable on foot*!—where ocean liners now load and unload.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY was founded by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450 and was remodelled by the Acts of 1858 and 1889. It has about 1900 students, about 250 of whom are women. It has the most complete accommodation in the world for female medical students, under Mr. T. H. Bryce, the anatomist.

GLASS was known to the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians, from one of whom it was probably borrowed by the Greeks and Etruscans. St. Jerome speaks of G. being used in windows (422 A.D.), and the Venetians have been famous for it since the 6th century A.D. Bohemia owes its reputation for coloured G. to the potash of the Bohemia forest and mineral wealth of the Eger basin. G. is now made on nearly all large coal fields, *e.g.* at St. Etienne, Liege, Newcastle, St. Helens, etc.

GLENCOE MASSACRE was perpetrated in 1692 by the foulest treachery on the part of the Master of Stair and Captain Campbell of Glenlyon.

GLENDOWN, OWEN, the ally of the Percies against Henry Bolingbroke, was outlawed unjustifiably through the treachery of his enemy, Lord Grey de Ruthyn. He arrived too late to save the day at Shrewsbury, but was never himself conquered; and Henry V. even agreed to treat with him, but he died in 1415.

GLOSS is an explanation of some difficulty written in the margin of a manuscript by the person who found the passage difficult, and this often led to the gloss being afterwards accidentally incorporated in the text. Hence the dictum with regard to duplicate readings in a manuscript—*Stet durior lectio*, 'Let the harder reading stand.'

GLOVES are a very old article of dress, and were used regularly as a token of challenge. Judges were not allowed to wear gloves on the English bench for fear of bribes being dropped into them; but, if there were no cases to be tried, there was no opportunity for bribing and the sheriffs might give the judge a pair of gloves! About 37,000,000 pairs are used in the United Kingdom every year, about 20 million pairs being imported, at a cost of about £1,750,000. Worcester is the centre of the British leather or 'kid'-glove industry, but large numbers of cotton G. are made at Nottingham and Leicester, and of woollen G. in Wales and Scotland. The largest firm of glove manufacturers in Britain is that of Messrs. Dent, who employ more than 15,000 hands. The chief leathers used are doe, buck, and calf; and most of the so-called 'kid' G. are made of lambskin. The chief centre in U.S.A. is Gloversville, and in France is Paris, though Grenoble has the best opportunity of specializing in real *kid* G.—up amongst the goat-pastures of the Alps. The leather has to be dressed much more lightly than for boots and shoes.

GLOW-WORM can only strictly be applied to the *female* caterpillar, which can 'light up' its tail, apparently to attract the male, who is winged.

GLUCK, the German composer, was born in 1714, and died in 1787. He maintained himself as a young man at Prague University by his skill in playing the organ and harpsichord, and attracted the attention of several Bohemian noblemen. In 1740 he was commissioned to write an opera for the Milan court theatre, and this was the commencement of his 'operatic period.' In 1745 he visited London, where he was very much impressed by the music of Handel and Arne, and this led to his *Orpheus and Euridice* in 1762, which marked a new era in operatic music and the commencement of his 'lyric period.' In a preface to his *Alcestis* in 1766, he explained his principles—that an opera was a musical drama, not a concert in fancy dress. Later he wrote for the Royal Opera in Paris; and the works of Cherubini in France, and of Mozart and Beethoven in Germany, may be said to owe much of their inspiration and direction to him.

GLUE. (See GELATINE.)

GNAT is as wide-spread geographically as it is universally anathematized, but only the *females* deserve the anathema, as the males do not sting. (Cf. GLOW-WORM above.)

GNOSTICS is the general name given to the early speculators in theology, who combined Oriental mysticism and Greek philosophy with Hebrew Christianity. Simon Magus, of the *Acts*, is said to have been the first of them; and they all agreed pretty much that God is incomprehensible, that matter is eternal and hostile to God, and that the human nature of Christ was an illusion.

GOAT-SUCKER is the ordinary night-jar, and the idea that it sucks goats is quite erroneous.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY gets its name from a clever dyer in the reign of Francis I., whose factory was afterwards rebuilt by Colbert in 1667.

GOD must, in the nature of things, be self-existent and eternal. The arguments for the existence of God are: ontological—the very idea of God implies His existence; psychological—we could not have got that idea otherwise; cosmological—that must have been a cause of the universe; physico-teleological—evidences of design in nature; moral—men have intuitive knowledge of right and wrong. It is curious that the name of God should be spelled with four letters in so many languages—*e.g.* Latin *Deus*, Greek *Zeus*, French *Dieu*, Scandinavian *Odin*, Arabian *Alla*, German *Gott*, Japanese *Zain*, etc.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN (or king) was probably written and composed by Henry Carey during the dangerous crisis of 'the Forty-Five,' but it was brought into popularity by Dr. Arne, the composer of *Rule Britannia*.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, the leader of the First Crusade, died at Jerusalem in 1100 A.D., which he had taken after a five-weeks' siege at the head of 80,000 men.

GODIVA, the heroine of the famous tradition, was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry. Her ride was said to have taken place in 1040 A.D.

GODOLPHIN, the politician, came into notice in the reign of Charles II. by voting for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne. During the reign of Anne he was Lord High Treasurer, and immensely improved public credit, and checked corruption in public administration.

GODWIN, EARL, the father of Harold, was created Earl of Wessex by Canute, whose niece he had married. He had to flee from England during the reign of Edward the Confessor, though the king had married his daughter, but returned in triumph to carry out his anti-Norman policy. He and his sons controlled a very large proportion of the country, and thus—as Dunstan, the originator of the Earl system had intended—greatly checked the power of the king.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, the writer, was born in 1756, and married the notorious Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797. He wrote novels, dramas, histories, and political works of great merit, and had a deep influence on Shelley, who married his daughter.

GOETHE, the greatest German, was born in 1749, and died in 1831. He was poet, novelist, artist, philosopher, and scientist. Among his great works are—*Dr. Faust*, *Wilhelm Meister*, *The Sorrows of Werther*, etc. As director of the court theatre at Weimar, he produced a number of Schiller's dramas.

GOLD is found in reef or in alluvium, the former requiring very expensive machinery and the latter being very unreliable. During the last five years the output of G. has increased all over the world, but specially in the Transvaal and West Australia. The most important centre in the Transvaal is Johannesburg, and in West Australia is Coolgardie; but political trouble in the one and want of water in the other have greatly hampered trade. The annual output in the world is about 8,000,000 oz. and G. is priced at about 78s. an oz. British gold coin is 11 parts G. and 1 part copper; and that 8,000,000 oz. in sovereigns placed side by side would stretch from Glasgow to London. The annual loss to the British Government from the wear of the gold coins in circulation is nearly £50,000! Pure gold can be beaten out into leaves, of which there are nearly 300,000 in 1 inch deep, and it can be drawn out into wire so fine that nearly 200 yards of it will weigh only 1 grain (Troy). The old Hall Mark was practically invented in the year 1300—as a Leopard's Head, which has always been the crest of the Company of Goldsmiths. Pure gold (24 carats) is worth £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. Troy, standard (22 carats) is £3 17s. 10½d., 18 carats is £3 3s. 8½d., 15 carats is £2 13s. 1d., 12 carats is £2 2s. 5½d., and 9 carats is £1 11s. 10½d

GOLDEN AGE in England was the "spacious days of great Elizabeth." (See AGE above.)

GOLDEN BULL was an edict issued by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356, fixing the procedure for election and coronation of the German Emperors.

GOLDEN FLEECE. (See JASON.) The Order of the G. F. was founded by Philip the Good in 1429, and belongs to both Austria and Spain.

GOLDEN HORN, the harbour of Constantinople, gets its name from its shape and its beauty.

GOLDEN LEGEND was a collection of legends about saints, made by an Archbishop of Genoa in the 13th century. Caxton printed a translation of it.

GOLDEN NUMBER shows the year of the moon's cycle. Add 1 to the year, and divide by 19; the remainder is the G. N. For instance, 1897+1=1898÷19=99+17. If there is no remainder the G. N. is 19 itself.

GOLDFISH are really a species of Chinese carp, which in its original state is greenish rather than golden.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, was born in 1728, and died in 1774. At different times he studied theology, law, and medicine. In 1761 he was introduced to Dr. Johnson; and in 1764 he published *The Traveller*, and in 1766 *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Amongst his other successful works were *The Deserted Village* (1770) and the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

GOLF is said to be an evolution of the shepherd's crook and the rabbit hole, characteristic of the old sheep pastures over the sandy downs. There are G. Links now all over the world, *e.g.* at Bagdad. In 1896 the Amateur Championship was won by F. G. Tait; the Open by H. Vardon; the Ladies' by Miss Rascoe; the Irish by J. S. Moore; the St. Andrew's Gold Cross was won by H. H. Hilton; the St. George's Vase by F. G. Tait. The best small book on the game is probably one published by Park the professional.

GOLIATH, according to 1 Sam. xvii., was about 11 ft. high. Josephus, however, says four, not six, cubits, *i.e.* about 7 ft. (See GIANTS above.)

GONDOLAS, which are characteristic of Venice, are of all sizes, but the average is about 30 ft. long by 4 broad.

GONFALON is an ensign having 200 streamers, and turns on a pivot like a weather-cock.

GONG is a Chinese instrument.

GOOD TEMPLARS form a fraternity for total abstinence, but have adopted also certain mystic rites in imitation of Freemasons (*q.v.*). The order originated in New York in 1851, but was extended to England in 1868 by Joseph Malins. It has a membership of over half a million, of whom 200,000 are in the United Kingdom.

GOODALL, the self-taught line-engraver, was born in 1795, and did some of his best work in engraving Turner's pictures. He also engraved some of his son's—Frederick G., the R.A.

GOODWIN SANDS, off the coast of Kent, are about 10 miles long from N. to S., and from 1½ to 3 miles wide from E. to W.

GOORKHAS are mountaineers of Nepaul and Hindus in religion. They are very brave and very loyal, having proved both during the Mutiny, and are very friendly with our Highland Regiments.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES deteriorate after they are four years old.

GORDON, GENERAL, often called "Chinese Gordon," was born in 1833, and left to die in Khartoum in 1885. It was during the Taeping Rebellion that he gained his nickname for his wonderful success in training Chinese troops. Mr. Gladstone sent him to withdraw the garrisons shut up in the Soudan by the Madhi in 1882, and then, from cowardice or procrastination, failed to relieve him.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, the 'hero' of the Anti-Papist riots, was born in 1750, and died in Newgate in 1793.

GORGONS, of Greek myth, were three hideous goddesses, only two of whom were immortal. The third, Medusa, was killed by Perseus. They were decorated with serpents in their hair, brass hands, teeth, scaly bodies, etc.

GORILLA is largest kind of ape, standing about 5 ft. 6 in. Its home is among the equatorial forests of Africa.

GORST, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, the Vice-President of the Council, 'took silk' in 1875, and in 1885 became Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's first government. He was a member of the famous "Fourth Party," and afterwards a delegate to the Berlin Labour Conference in 1890.

GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian diplomatist, was born in 1798, and began his career in London. He won his reputation by his skill in securing the neutrality of Austria during the Crimean War, and he was a prominent member of the Berlin Congress in 1878.

GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. GEORGE, was at Rugby under Dr. Tait, and took a First-Class in Classics at Oxford. He became a director of the Bank of England in 1856, and was afterwards Vice-President of the Board of Trade (1865), First Lord of the Admiralty (1871), Chancellor of the Exchequer (1886), etc. He was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Bill of 1880, and left him altogether on the Home Rule question. He has written several books and pamphlets, *e.g. Theory of Foreign Exchange*.

GOSPELS, THE, were all written in the latter half of the first century A.D., and there is better evidences for their genuineness than for that of any other ancient writings. Those of St. Matthew and St. Mark were written first—before the fall of Jerusalem; that of St. Luke was written about 64 A.D., and that of St. John about 30 years later. They have different points of view. That of St. Matthew is mainly Hebrew; its Oriental style is stately and symmetrical, it is a narrative of events in their accomplishment, full of impressions, antithetical, collective, and presents Jesus as the Messiah. St. Mark is mainly Gentile; its Roman style is terse and precise, it is a memoir of events in detail, graphic and circumstantial, presenting Jesus as the God-man. St. Luke is universal; its Greek style is full and balanced, it is a real history of events in their order and connection, dealing with motives, reflective, and presenting Jesus as the Redeemer. St. John is mainly Christian; its spiritual style is artless and colloquial, it is a dramatic portraiture of events as significant of spiritual truths, it emphasizes definite words spoken, actions done, and presents Jesus as the Son of God.

GOSSE, EDMUND, was born in 1849, and published his *From Shakespeare to Pope* in 1885. His best work is in his *Histories of the Literature of the 18th and 19th Centuries*.

GOSSIP SPOONS is another name for *Apostle Spoons*, *i.e.* gilt spoons given by sponsors or 'gossips' (*God-sib*, 'related in God') to a child at christening. Rich peo-

ple gave the twelve apostles, poorer people gave the four evangelists, and the poorest gave one of the child's patron saints.

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM regulates the trade in intoxicating liquors, and has been warmly advocated in this country by the Bishop of Chester. The essential feature of the system is that the sale of these liquors is in the hands of state-controlled and chartered companies, who are allowed only a fixed rate of interest on their capital, and must expend any further profits on objects of general utility. It has been very fairly successful in Norway and Sweden, and certainly takes away a great motive for pushing trade.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is the name of the various styles of pointed arches in Western Europe from the middle of the 12th to the 16th century. It was first used in England for Canterbury Cathedral in 1174, and in England it has been divided into Early English (13th century), Decorated (14), Perpendicular (15th and part of 16th), Tudor (most of 16th). There has been a revival of G. A. in England during the last sixty years.

GOTHS were an old Teutonic nation who lived in the basin of the Dneister. They began to encroach on the Roman Empire in the 3rd century A.D., but made no great progress till after 369, when they split up into two kingdoms, the Ostrogoths or Eastern, and Visigoths or Western. In 396 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastated Greece, and in 409 Italy, sacking Rome twice. Eventually the Visigoths spread to France and Spain, and their last king, Roderick, fell in battle against the Moors in 711 A.D. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, also conquered Italy in 489 A.D., and became king.

GOULD, CARRUTHERS, the great cartoonist, was born in 1845, and began life in a stockbroker's office. In 1879 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, and afterwards joined the staff of the *Pall Mall*, from which he transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette*, when the *Pall Mall* was bought by Mr. Astor. He is one of the cleverest of modern political cartoonists.

GOUNOD, the French composer, was born in 1817, and brought out his first great work, *Faust*, in 1859.

GOVERNMENT in civilized countries is usually divided between two distinct classes of persons—professional and political. The professional persons spend their lives in some definite department of the public service, and generally understand their own business excellently, but are narrow and obstinate—hence 'Red-tapeism.' The political persons hold office in dependence on public opinion and the strength of their party, which, at the longest, cannot remain in power for more than seven years. The relations between the two classes vary according to the ideas and customs of different countries. In Germany the permanent officials are supreme, in England the political. In any case, there must be three divisions of G.—legislative, to make laws; judicial, to interpret them; and executive, to carry them out; and the curse of the Stuart period was that the judicial element was at the mercy of the king. Now judges are appointed by the people, and hold office for life on 'good behaviour.' The executive includes the whole machinery from Her Majesty the Queen down to Policeman X., both political and professional. And the political members have both to carry out their administrative work and also to explain publicly the principles on which they are conducting the G. The legislative ought to consist of two houses, the one of which is expected to give a considerable amount of expert help, and to exercise a limited measure of contradiction and wholesome check on rapid legislation. The use of party G. is to bring questions into a manageable compass by eliminating minor points of difference and individual opinion. The evil of it is that it draws to itself the allegiance which citizens owe to the State, it banishes courtesy from political life, it neutralizes very much the right of free speech, and it encourages a spirit of plausible lying even amongst otherwise moral and impartial persons.

GOWER, the early English poet, was born about 1320, and was a friend of Chaucer. His chief works were *Speculum Meditantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*; and the fact that they were written respectively in French, Latin, and English shows the condition of the language at the beginning of Chaucer's life.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY was in 1601, and very nearly resulted in the death of James VI.

GRACCHUS was the name of a famous Roman family which produced two brothers, Tiberius and Caius, who were murdered in the middle of the 2nd century B.C. for their brave efforts on behalf of the poor.

GRACE, as a theological dogma, was unknown before the 5th century, when it was raised by Pelagius; and the rival schools of Free-will and Predestination have practically existed ever since, though the position was restated by Calvin.

GRACE, DR. W. G., was born in 1848. Between 1864 and 1879 he made 20,842 runs in 415 innings, and was spontaneously dubbed 'The Champion.' On July 2, 1879, he was presented with a testimonial of £1400 at Lords' ground. In 1895 he scored his hundredth 100 in first-class cricket, and came out second in the list of batting averages; and in 1896, though he was only fifth, he made the largest individual score of the season.

GRACES, THE THREE, of Greek myth, were Aglaia (brilliance), Thalia (bloom), and Euphrosyne (mirth).

GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE was born about 1650, and distinguished himself by his relentless hostility to the Covenanters. He was killed at the battle of Killiecrankie, 1689.

GRAIN is simply a cultivated grass, and in the nature of things is often top-heavy by the time that it is ripe.

GRAMMAR is the science of the forms of speech and the art of using these forms correctly. As a science, it is Accidence; as an art, it is Syntax.

GRAND MOGUL was the English name of the Mogul emperors, from the founding of the empire by Baber in the 15th century to the death of the last emperor in 1806.

GRANITE is a fire-formed rock which has been subjected to intense heat and enormous pressure deep down beneath the surface of the earth. Aberdeen G. is grey, and Peterhead G.—like the Oriental kind, of which Cleopatra's Needle is composed—is red. A block of G., weighing 1217 *tons*, was used as the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg. Cleopatra's Needle weighs 186 tons.

GRANT, JAMES, the novelist, was born in 1822, and in 1839 was gazetted ensign to the 62nd Foot. He published the *Romance of War* in 1846, and followed it up by a constant stream of similar books. He died in 1887.

GRANT, PRESIDENT, was also born in 1822, and served in every battle of the Mexican War, except Buena Vista. In the Civil War he soon became Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His successes at Belmont, Fort Henry, Shiloh, Juka, Vicksburg, etc., secured him a Major-Generalship in the Regulars, and in 1866 he became Commander-in-chief. He was elected President of U.S.A. in 1868, reducing the national debt and settling the Alabama dispute (*q.v.*). He died of cancer in 1885.

GRAPE-SHOT consisted of 3 tiers of iron balls, arranged 3 in each tier, between 4 metal plates united by an iron pin.

GRAPHIC NEWSPAPER was founded in 1869 by its present manager, Mr. W. L. Thomas.

GRAPHITE is simply Black-lead, and is used to black grates with or for pencils.

GRASS-HOPPERS are a kind of locust.

GRATTAN, the Irish orator, was born in 1746, and elected to the Irish Parliament in 1775. He led the 'Independence' movement in 1782, and got £50,000 from the Irish Parliament for his services, as well as a house and lands. He was opposed to the United Irishmen movement, and to the Union with Britain; but he sat in the Imperial Parliament for Dublin, and was very zealous for Romanist emancipation. He died in 1820.

GRAVITATION, LAW OF, was discovered by Newton from observations made by Kepler.

GRAY, THOMAS, the poet, was born in 1716, and in

1747 published his *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College* (where he had been educated along with Horace Walpole). The *Elegy* appeared in 1751, and in 1760 he was made Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. He died in 1771. He wrote extremely brilliant Latin verse.

GREAT BRITAIN. (See UNITED KINGDOM.)

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING is navigating a vessel so as to keep her as nearly as possible on a diameter of the earth.

GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP was built in 1854-58 on the Thames, by Mr. Scott Russell, from plans by Mr. I. K. Brunel. She was 680 feet long, 118 feet broad (across her paddle-boxes), and 70 feet high (to top of bulwarks). She had 6 masts, 5 of them being iron, and 8 engines. Her launching lasted 3 *months*, and cost £60,000; and she was never of any use except in laying the Atlantic Cable (*q.v.*). She was broken up in 1888.

GREEK CHURCH owed its separate existence mainly to the removal of the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople, and the rivalry between the Eastern and Western Churches had become so intense that in 484 A.D. the Bishop of Rome and the Bishop of Constantinople excommunicated each other—a proceeding in which their respective successors followed their example more than once. The G. C. is the only one that holds that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone. Like the Church of Rome, it has seven sacraments, and prays for the dead; but it rejects purgatory, infallibility, carven images, etc. The total number of its adherents is about, 80,000,000, of whom at least 50,000,000 are in Russia.

GREEK FIRE was a compound of naphtha, sulphur, nitre, etc., used by the Byzantine Greeks in the Middle Ages; it was poured from ladles or flung in small barrels.

GREELEY, HORACE, the journalist, was born in 1811, and was a compositor for some time. In 1834 he commenced the *Weekly New Yorker*, in 1840 *The Log Cabin*, and in 1841 *The Daily Tribune*. He was nominated for Presidency in opposition to General Grant.

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD, the historian, was born in 1837, and died in 1883. He made his fame by his *Short History of the English People* in 1874.

GREENBACKS was the name given to the first paper currency issued by U.S.A. Government in 1862.

GREENE, ROBERT, the great dramatist, was born about 1560, and died in poverty, after a wild life, in 1592.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR is the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. The Julian Calendar, established by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., had replaced the old Roman year of 10 months counting from March 1, by a new one of 12 months counting from January 1, and had reckoned for a leap year *every* fourth year, without excepting the centuries. Consequently, in the course of centuries the equinoxes got behind the nominal date; and to correct this, Pope Gregory XIII. suppressed 10 days, restoring the Spring equinox to March 21. The G. C. was not adopted by Germany till 1700, and not by Britain till 1752, when the British Government decreed that the day after Sept. 2 should be called Sept. 14. This was called the New Style, or N.S., and it caused some serious riots, as ignorant people thought that they were being deprived of 11 days of life.

GREGORIAN TONES were introduced by Pope Gregory the Great (*q.v.*).

GREGORY was the name of 13 popes between the middle of the 5th and the end of the 16th centuries. Only three of them were really important. Gregory I., the Great, succeeded Pelagius as pope in 590, and was a famous 'missionary' pope. Gregory VII., Hildebrand, succeeded Alexander II. in 1073. He deprived the clergy and people of Rome of any share in the election of popes by giving the power of nomination only to cardinals; and he had a famous quarrel with the Emperor Henry IV., based on his successful assertion of the temporal power on his spiritual office. Gregory XIII. succeeded Pius V. in 1572. It was he who allowed a thanksgiving for the massacre of St. Bartholomew (*q.v.*), and who reformed the calendar. (See GREGORIAN CALENDAR above.)

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, was the notorious minister who, in 1763 introduced the scheme of colonial taxation which ended in the American War of Independence.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, the builder of the Royal Exchange, was a financier of Henry VIII.'s reign. He built the Exchange in 1556, and left large sums for charitable and educational purposes, one of which survives in Gresham College.

GRETNA GREEN MARRIAGES were stopped in 1856.

GREY, EARL, was born in 1764, and succeeded the Duke of Wellington as premier on the accession of William IV. His term of office was made famous by the Reform Bill of 1832.

GREY, LADY JANE, was beheaded by "Bloody" Mary on February 12, 1554. She had been a mere puppet in the hands of her father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland.

GRIMM'S LAW was called after its discoverer, Jakob Grimm. It formulates the principles of interchange between mute consonants in Aryan languages. The exceptions to it, which are important, were explained by Verner's Law.

GRINDSTONES used always to be made of sandstone or sandstone grit, but are now made artificially too. The best stones come from Newcastle.

GROATS were coined by Henry III. in 1249 and by Edward III. in 1351, and were revived again as the *fourpenny-piece* by William IV. in 1835, but none have been struck since 1856.

GROSSETESTE, the great scholar, was born about 1175, and studied at Oxford and Paris. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, and made himself famous by refusing to give English benefices to foreigners, even when relations of the Pope.

GROSVENOR GALLERY was built in 1877, and preference has always been given in it to aesthetic schools; *e.g.* Burne Jones, Rossetti, etc.

GROTE, GEORGE, the historian, was born in 1794, and died in 1871. He began to collect materials for his great *History of Greece* in 1823, and published the first two volumes in 1846, and the remaining ten were out before 1857. It is a wonderful monument of scholarly research.

GUDRUN was the heroine of a famous Teutonic epic which dates from the end of the 12th century.

GUELFS were the Italian patriots of the 13th and 14th centuries. The bitter feud between them and the Ghibellines (*q.v.*) lasted for 300 years.

GUIDO RENI, the Italian painter, was born in 1575. Among his most famous pictures are his "Aurora," "Magdalene," "Michael Vanquishing Satan," etc.

GUILDS seem to have existed as early as the 10th century, but did not become important till the 13th, when their political influence was becoming so great that the Emperor Frederick II. nominally abolished them. The decree, however, like many subsequent ones, was ineffectual. The oldest of the London G. are those of the Weavers (1164 A.D.), Saddlers (1280 A.D.), Fishmongers (1284 A.D.), etc., and they were all required to have a charter from the Crown. G. were abolished in France at the time of the Revolution of 1789, and were made absolutely legal in Britain in 1835.

GUILDHALL, LONDON, was originally built in 1411 A.D., but was burned to the ground in the great fire of 1666, and had to be rebuilt. The hall, in which the City Fathers have their sumptuous feasts at the expense of the ratepayers, is 153 ft. long, 48 wide, and 55 high.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC was established by the Corporation of London in 1880, and students have to be nominated by a member of the Corporation.

GUILLOTINE beheads persons at a single stroke, and takes its name from its inventor. It is a steel blade loaded with lead, and falls along the surface of two planks by which the head of the condemned is imprisoned.

GUINEAS were first coined in the reign of Charles II., and took their name from the fact that they were made of gold from the Guinea Coast of Africa. Their value varied greatly—from 20s. up to 30s.—but in 1717 it was fixed at 21s. The coin itself was with-

drawn from circulation in 1817, being too near the sovereign in value to be of any real use.

GUINEA-PIGS resemble pigs only in their grunting and their stupidity.

GUISE, HOUSE OF, was founded in 1528 by Claude of Lorraine, the grandfather of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the father of Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine. It acquired its importance through the marriage of Mary to Francis II. The direct line became extinct in 1675, and thirty years later the title was revived for the house of Condé.

GUITAR was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, who copied it from the Moors.

GUIZOT, the French historian, was born in 1787, and died in 1874. He was brought up in Geneva, but eventually became Professor at the Sorbonne in 1812. Among his chief works are his *History of Civilization in France, General History of Civilization in Europe,* and *History of the English Revolution.*

GULF STREAM is the best-known of the great ocean currents, taking its name from the *Gulf* of Mexico, where it practically starts. Like the other *warm* ocean currents, it comes from the Equator, and owes its existence to the unequal density of different parts of the ocean that have different temperatures and different degrees of saltness. The expansion of heat causes the surface water of the Equator to gravitate towards the Poles, and the pressure of this gravitated water over the deep Polar water causes the latter to move towards the Equator. The vapour taken up by the trade-winds is precipitated when they begin to rise under the heat of the Equator, and thus the Equatorial water is made fresh and therefore lighter; and this increases the gravitation Polewards. The precise direction is, however, modified by the rotation of the earth, the configuration of the land both above and below sea level, the counterforce of other currents, and the power and direction of the prevailing winds. Consequently, the general tendency of the surface water is (1) *westward* along the Equator till (2) land turns it *northward*, and (3) then *circular*, as it returns to the Equator before N.E. trade-winds. Its pace is from 70 to 100 miles a day, and it has a very marked effect upon the climate of Western Europe.

GUN-COTTON is made by the action of nitric acid on cotton. It is quite safe while it is wet, unless it is exploded by a detonator in some dry G. C.

GUNPOWDER is made of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. It was used in China before A.D. 10, and Roger Bacon referred to it in England in 1267. In 1342 the Moors used it at the siege of Algesiras. It is said to have been used by the English at Crecy (1346).

GUNPOWDER PLOT was originated by Robert Catesby, and was fixed for November 5, 1605, the fixing of the powder being entrusted to a zealous Papist, Guido Fawkes. It was discovered by a letter sent to Lord Mounteagle.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, the King of Sweden, was born in 1594, and commanded his army against Denmark when he was only seventeen with complete success. He then defeated the Russians in battle after battle, conquered Poland, and launched into the Thirty Years War, in which he won imperishable renown for his extraordinary series of victories at Leipzig, Würzburg, the Leck, etc. He was eventually killed in the battle of Lutzen, 1632.

GUTENBERG, the reputed inventor of movable type, was born in the 14th century, and joined Johann Fust in a printing enterprise at Mainz about 1448.

GUTTA-PERCHA is very like caoutchouc, but is stronger, more soluble, and less elastic.

GUY'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1725 by Thomas Guy, a London bookseller, who amassed a large fortune, partly by importing Bibles from Holland and partly in the South Sea Company. It is one of the largest in London, having over 700 beds.

GUYON, MADAME, the mystic who 'converted' for a time Madame de Maintenon, and who had an immense influence over Fénelon, was born in 1648. She introduced Quietism into France.

GWYNN, NELL, was an orange girl, from whom—thanks to Charles II.—the Dukes of St. Albans are descended. She was a great patroness of literature, especially in the genius of Dryden, Otway, and Butler.

GYMNASTIC RULES. The two great rules are (1) that the strength of any machine, human or otherwise, is the strength of the weakest part, and (2) muscles are developed by exercise *within* their extreme power, but injured by exercise beyond their power.

GYPSIES are a distinct race, called Bohemians by the French, and Zingari by the Italians, and Rommany by themselves. They are gradually dying out, as civilization checks their power of wandering; and of the possible half-million remaining many no longer keep up the old customs and language. They probably came from India; they have no religion of their own, and their one merit seems to be their love of and talent for music. They first appeared in Germany and Italy at the beginning of the 15th century, and reached England about 100 years later.

## H

HABEAS CORPUS, a writ addressed to one who has any person in custody, commanding him to produce the body of that person at a certain time and place. The Act, the principle of which was involved in Magna Charta, was first passed in 1679, but in times of political excitement it has been suspended.

HADRIAN, Emperor of Rome, was born in 76 A.D. His policy was peace. He constructed the famous wall in Britain, as a protection from the barbarous northern tribes.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, founder of the homœopathic system, was born in 1755. In 1810 he published his *System of Rational Treatment*, which explained his system. He also wrote a *Dictionary of Materia Medica*, essays on *Poisoning by Arsenic* and on the *Effects of Coffee*. He died in 1843.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, the English judge, was born in 1609, became Chief Baron of the Exchequer and then Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. He wrote a *History of the Pleas of the Crown, History of the Common Law of England*, etc.

HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGUE, EARL OF, the English statesman and poet, was born in 1661. He wrote *The Town and Country Mouse* in conjunction with Matthew Prior. In 1694 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He adopted the funded debt system, and established the Bank of England. He died in 1715.

HALLAM, HENRY, the historian, was born in 1777. His *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages* established his reputation. His *Constitutional History of England* (1827) and *Introduction to the Literature of Europe* (1839) are also famous.

HALLEY, EDMUND, the English mathematician and astronomer, was born in 1656. In 1682 he discovered the comet which bears his name; and his prediction of its return in 1759 was the first of its kind that proved correct. He died in 1742.

HALO, the name given to coloured circles of light sometimes seen round the sun or moon, and also to other connected luminous appearances. They are the result of modifications which light undergoes by reflection, refraction, dispersion, diffraction, and interference when it falls on the crystals of ice, raindrops, or minute particles that constitute clouds.

HAMERTON, PHILIP GILBERT, the English art critic, was born in 1834. He has written *Thoughts about Art, Etching and Etchers, Contemporary French Painters*, etc.

HAMILCAR, the name of several Carthaginian generals, of whom the most famous was Hannibal's father, Hamilcar, surnamed Barca. He commanded the Carthaginian forces during the first Punic War (B.C. 247) in Sicily, and kept the Romans out for two years. He entered on a series of campaigns in Spain, where he founded a new empire for Carthage.

HAMILTON, LADY EMMA, was born about 1761, and married Sir William Hamilton, British Ambassador at Naples, where she met Lord Nelson, and exerted an undesirable influence over him. Her *Memoirs* have been published.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, the metaphysician and most acute logician and philospoher of the Scottish

School, was born at Glasgow, in 1788. He studied at Glasgow, and then entered Baliol College, Oxford. In 1829 the publication of his critique of Cousin's system of philosophy gave him a place among the best philosophical writers of his time; and, in 1836, being appointed to the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh, he began to re-establish the Scottish School of metaphysicians most successfully. His lectures have been collected and edited by Dean Mansel and Professor Veitch. He died in 1856.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, celebrated for his opposition to taxation by prerogative, was born in 1594. He made himself known by refusing the demand of Charles I. for ship-money, and the next year, 1637, would have sailed for America, but was detained by an order in Council. He was one of the five members whom the king, in person, tried to seize in the House of Commons. He was fatally wounded on Chalgrove Field, 1643.

HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE took place in 1604, between the representatives of the Episcopalian and Puritan parties of the Church. A few slight alterations were made in the Common Prayer Book, and it was decided that a new version of the Bible should be undertaken. It appeared in 1611.

HANDEL (more correctly 'Haendel'), GEORGE FREDERICK, the composer, was born in 1685. At the age of seven he was placed under the organist of Halle Cathedral, and was soon able to officiate occasionally. He went to Berlin in 1696. In 1706 he visited Italy, and, on his return to Germany, was appointed musical director to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. Handel's chief work, *The Messiah*, was brought out in 1741. He died in 1759. He also wrote *Israel in Egypt*, *Samson*, *Judas Maccabaeus*, etc.

HANNIBAL, the greatest general of antiquity, was born in B.C. 247. At the age of twenty-five he became Commander-in-Chief of the Carthaginian forces, and undertook his great march across the Pyrenees, the Rhône, and the Alps to Rome. He fought a battle on the banks of the Ticino, one at Thrasymenus, and one at Cannae, when 40,000 to 50,000 Romans were slain. When the second Punic War ended (202 B.C.), he became a civil magistrate in Carthage, and died in B.C. 183.

HANSE TOWNS, certain German, and other commercial cities of Northern Europe, associated for the protection of commerce, and united by the *Hanseatic League*. The Baltic ports made an alliance in the 13th century, and in 1247 were joined by Brunswick, which resulted in the *Hansa* or league. It was most important about the end of the 14th century, having armies and navies of its own. In 1813 Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main were included in these towns, though the last separated in 1866.

HARCOURT, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE GRANVILLE VENABLES VERNON, the lawyer and politician, was born in 1827, and became Queen's Counsel in 1866. Mr. Gladstone made him Solicitor-General in 1873, and he was Home Secretary in 1880 and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1886. He is still a prominent Gladstonian leader.

HARDINGE, HENRY, VISCOUNT, the English commander, was born in 1785, gazetted ensign in 1798, and took part in the battles and sieges of the Peninsular War. In 1844 he became Governor-General of India, and, in 1852, succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief. He died in 1856.

HARDY, THOMAS, the novelist, was born in 1840. He has written *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *The Trumpet Major*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, etc.

HARGREAVES, JAMES, the author of two important improvements in cotton-spinning, was born about 1720. He invented a machine for carding and the spinning-jenny. He died in 1778.

HARLAW, BATTLE OF, was fought in 1411, and delivered the Lowlands of Scotland from a Highland invasion and the fear of Highland supremacy. Donald, Lord of the Isles, was defeated by the Earl of Mar.

HARLEY, ROBERT, EARL OF OXFORD, the English minister, was born in 1661. After Anne's accession, he and St. John (afterwards Lord Bolingbroke) became leaders of the Tories. They secured the *Treaty of Utrecht*, 1713. He extended his patronage to Swift, Pope, and other literary men, and his collection of MSS. has been preserved in the British Museum. He died in 1724.

HAROLD FAIRHAIR, King of Norway, succeeded to the throne in 863. He allowed his hair to remain uncut for 20 years, until he had completely subjected his country. He succeeded in this, and died in 933.

HAROLD II., King of England, was born about 1022, and succeeded to the throne in 1066. He defeated his brother Tostig's army at Stamford Bridge, but was slain near Hastings in the battle at Senlac.

HARRY THE MINSTREL, commonly called *Blind Harry*, was a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century, to whom is attributed a narrative of the achievements of Sir William Wallace.

HARTE, BRET, the American novelist and poet, was born in 1839. In 1868 he became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, in which appeared the humorous poem of *The Heathen Chinee*. In 1878 he became U.S. Consul at Crefeld, was transferred to Glasgow in 1880, and remained there till 1885. *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, *The Outcasts of Poker Flat*, *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, *East and West Poems* are all well known, besides many other works.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, the oldest university in the United States, is in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The chief college buildings number 25, and the course of study extends to four years. There are about 60 professors and 1500 students, and the latter have an entrance examination.

HARVEY, WILLIAM (the English physician who discovered the true theory of the circulation of the blood), was born in 1578. In 1599 he went to Padua, which was then the most celebrated European school of medicine. His views were published in his book *On the Movement of the Heart and Blood in Animals*. In 1620 he became physician extraordinary to James I., and in 1632 physician in ordinary to Charles I., being present at the battle of Edgehill. He was elected Master of Merton College, but lost the post when Oxford surrendered to the Parliament. He died in 1657.

HASTINGS, WARREN, the first Governor-General of India, was born in 1732. In 1750 he went to Bengal as a writer in the service of the East India Company. He served under Clive in 1757, and then represented the Company at Moorshedabad. He returned to England in 1764, but having lost his money in bad investments he re-entered the Company's service in 1769. He received the title of Governor-General in 1773. His treatment of the rulers of Benares and Oude gave grounds for censure, though he showed great resource in dealing with the Mahrattas. He left India in 1785, and was impeached by Burke, who, with Fox and Sheridan, was strongly against him. The trial lasted seven years, but he was acquitted—rightly, as has been shown by Sir James Stephen.

HAVELOCK, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., Major-General in the British army, was born in 1795. He served in the Burmese War (1824-26), became Captain in 1838, took part in the Afghan War, the Mahratta War, and Sikh War of 1845. In 1851 he was made Adjutant-General of the Queen's forces in India, and commanded a division in the Persian War (1856-57). He was sent to Allahabad to support Sir H. Lawrence at Lucknow and the force at Cawnpore, when the Mutiny broke out. On arriving at Cawnpore, he found the prisoners had been massacred. Having captured Lucknow, he and Outram were shut up there till 17th Nov., 1857, when Sir Colin Campbell relieved them. Sir Henry died on the 24th Nov.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, the Elizabethan sea-dog, was born in 1520. In 1562 and 1564 he went to Africa in order to procure negroes for the West Indies; and in 1588 was appointed Vice-Admiral in the expedition against the Armada. In 1590 he and Frobisher tried to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet, but failed, and in 1595 he died in the West Indies.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, the American author, was born in 1804. In 1837 he published *Twice-told Tales*, and in 1846 his *Mosses from an Old Manse*. In 1853 he became American Consul at Liverpool, which

post he held for four years. He also wrote *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of the Seven Gables*, etc. He died in 1864.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, the composer, was born in 1732. He was a chorister at St. Stephens, Vienna, and when his voice broke, he obtained a post as organist and took pupils. In 1791 he visited England, and wrote his *Orpheus and Eurydice*, and in 1798 the *Creation*. His chief merit consists in his having opened up a new development of instrumental composition.

HAYMARKET THEATRE was built in 1702, opened in 1720, made a theatre royal, and then rebuilt twice over in 1767 and 1821 since.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, the English critic and essayist, was born in 1778. Among his chief works are—*Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*, *A View of the English Stage*, *Lectures on the English Poets*, etc. He wrote some essays in conjunction with Leigh Hunt, under the title of the *Round Table*.

HEAT. The extreme summer heat, of course, varies in different places with latitude, altitude, etc. Roughly, the extreme varies from about 150° F. in Bengal to 34° F. in Nova Zembla. In Britain it is about 85°. Ice melts at 32°; blood heat is 98°; alcohol boils at 174°, and water at 212°; lead melts at 594°, brass at 2233°, and iron at 3479°.

HEBER, REGINALD, D.D., the English poet and bishop, was born in 1783. In 1800 he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1803 wrote his celebrated prize poem of *Palestine*. In 1823 he became Bishop of Calcutta, but died in 1826. His hymns, edition of Jeremy Taylor's works, with his Life, and his Poems and Translations are well known.

HECATOMB, in ancient Greek worship, was literally a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, but applied generally to the sacrifice of any large number. It was necessary that the victims should be without blemish, and only such parts as the thighs, legs, or hide were burned.

HECTOR, the son of Priam and Hecuba, was the bravest of the Trojans, and commanded their forces. His wife was Andromache. His exploits are celebrated in the *Iliad*. Achilles slew him in revenge for the murder of Patroclus.

HECUBA of Phrygia was, in Greek legend, the second wife of Priam, King of Troy, and the mother of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, Troilus, and other children. After the fall of Troy she became slave to Odysseus, and was supposed to have leaped into the Hellespont, in despair.

HEEP, URIAH, of that ilk, is the malignant sneak in *David Copperfield*.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILHELM FRIEDRICH, the celebrated German metaphysician, was born in 1770. He wrote *Phanomenologie des Geistes*, *Wissenschaft der Logik*, etc. His philosophy followed that of Schelling partly, but he seems to revert to Kant's Transcendental Logic. Hegelianism has been most influential in the philosophy of religion.

HEGIRA is an Arabic word meaning 'emigration.' The Muhammedans imply by it 'the flight of their prophet' from Mecca to Medina, from which they begin their computation of time, *i.e.* from July 16th, 622 A.D., though the actual flight took place on September 13th of that year.

HEIGHT, NORMAL, in Britain, is 5 ft. 8½ ins. for men, and 5 ft. 3½ ins. for women. A child of 4 years should be 3 ft. high, and should weigh at least 28 lbs.; one of 6 should be 3½ ft., and weigh 42 lbs.; one of 12 should be 5 ft., and weigh 70 lbs. Men obtain their maximum height about their 40th year, and women about their 50th. The Scotch average is both higher and heavier than Irish, English, or Welsh; a Scotsman weighs about 2·406 lbs. for every inch of height, a Welshman 2·375 lbs., an Englishman 2·301 lbs., and an Irishman 2·270—another injustice to Ireland.

HEINE, HEINRICH, the German poet and author, was born in 1799. He studied law at Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen, where he gave up his Jewish religion and embraced Christianity. His *Gedichte*, *Reisebilder*, and *Buch der Lieder* are amongst his numerous works.

HELEN, or HELENA, in Greek legend, was the daughter of Zeus and Leda. She married Menelaus, but was carried off to Troy by Paris, which caused the Trojan War. When Troy fell, she returned to Sparta with Menelaus, but at his death was driven from the country and murdered by the Queen of Rhodes.

HELL (A.-Saxon, *hel*, from *helan*, 'to cover') means originally 'the covered place.' The eastern and western churches both consider the punishment of hell as partly 'a pain of loss,' partly 'a pain of sense,' otherwise both mental and physical suffering; but all ideas about it must be vague.

HELPS, ARTHUR, the English essayist and historian, was born in 1817. He graduated at Cambridge, and then became clerk of the privy-council. He wrote *Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd*, *Essays written during the Intervals of Business*, *Claims of Labour*, etc. He also edited the *Prince Consort's Speeches* and the Queen's *Leaves from a Journal*. He was knighted before his death.

HELTER SKELTER is said to be a corruption of *Helder-Skelder*, a Dutch reference to the scattering of the Spanish Armada northwards to the *Helder* and southwards to the *Skelder* (Dutch for *Scheldt*).

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, the English poetess, was born in 1794. Her maiden name was Brown. *The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy*, *The Sceptic*, *Modern Greece*, and *Dartmoor* won her popularity, the last poem gaining the prize of the Royal Society of Literature in 1821. One of her most popular volumes is *The Songs of the Affections*. She died in 1835.

HENGIST, a prince of the Jutes, founded the Kingdom of Kent, in Great Britain, in conjunction with his brother Horsa. Together they defeated the northern tribes near Stamford in 450 A.D. He died about the year 488.

HENRI IV. of France was the son of the Duke of Vendome (a Bourbon) and the Queen of Navarre. He served under Admiral Coligny. Being a Calvinist, he put himself at the head of the Huguenots; but when he came to the throne, he thought it necessary to profess the Roman faith. In 1598 the Edict of Nantes secured religious liberty to the Protestants. With the aid of his Prime Minister, Sully, he restored the internal prosperity of France and her wasted finances; and he deserved the title he took at Rouen, in 1596, of the *Regenerator of France*.

HENRIETTA MARIA (queen of Charles I. of England, and daughter of Henri IV. of France and Maria de Medici) was born in 1609. When civil war broke out, she proceeded to Holland, procured money and troops, and joined Charles at Oxford, but went to the Continent in 1644, and remained there till the Restoration, when she paid a short visit to England. She died in 1669.

HENRY II., King of England, was the first of the Plantagenet line. He reigned prosperously till the contest with Thomas Becket about the *Constitution of Clarendon*. He had large French possessions, and in 1171 completed the conquest of Ireland, while in 1173 he captured William of Scotland. He was a great soldier and statesman. He partitioned England into four judiciary districts, and appointed *Itinerant Justices* to make excursions through them, and he revived trial by jury. He had a keen sense of justice, which he exercised for the permanent good of his country.

HENRY VII., King of England, was the first sovereign of the Tudor line. He united the claims of the York and Lancaster houses, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., but his reign was troubled by insurrections. His policy of depressing the feudal nobility and exalting the middle ranks was excellent, but at first gave undue preponderance to the power of the crown. His reign was, on the whole, beneficent, as the freedom from wars permitted the development of the country's internal resources.

HENRY VIII. of England, soon after his coronation, joined the league against Louis XII. of France, with not much result. In 1535 he declared himself supreme head of the church, because the Pope refused to divorce Catharine; but he adhered to the theological tenets of the Romish Church, and burned

some reformers. Still the Reformation spread rapidly, and with it learning spread too. He was very popular as a musician and an athlete, in spite of his tyranny.

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, son of John I. of Portugal, was born in 1394. He erected an observatory and school of navigation at Sagres, and sent vessels on voyages of discovery to Barbary and Guinea, and eventually he developed a commerce with the natives of West Africa. He died in 1458.

HEPTARCHY, the seven kingdoms into which England was divided in Anglo-Saxon times. They were founded at different times, and were never all independent together.—King Egbert of Wessex united them into one in 827.

HERACLES, called *Hercules* by the Romans, the most celebrated hero of Greek mythology, was the son of Zeus and Alcmena. At the bidding of his teacher, Eurystheus, he performed the tasks known as the *Twelve Labours of Hercules*, and so became a god. He was poisoned accidentally by his first wife, Dejanira. The principal ancient statue of him is the *Farnese Hercules* at Rome, a work of the Athenian Glycon.

HERACLITUS, the Greek philosopher, lived about 513 B.C. He wrote a work on Nature, in which he also treats of religion and politics.

HERBERT, GEORGE, the poet and divine, was born in 1593, educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, and eventually became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. His collection of religious poems, *The Temple*, was published in 1631, and his collection of proverbs in 1640. His chief prose work was *The Country Parson*.

HERETIC is one who holds a theological doctrine which is opposed to the beliefs of the 'Catholic' Church, and who, nevertheless, calls himself a Christian. The Romish Church considered the Waldenses, Wicliffites, Hussites, Lutherans, and all Protestants as heretics. As early as 385 a heretic was condemned to death at the Council of Trèves, and from the 13th to the 16th century the heretics suffered much persecution. Heresy is now left entirely to the ecclesiastical courts.

HERMES (called by the Romans *Mercury*), in Greek mythology, the son of Jupiter and Maia. Soon after his birth he left his cradle and invented the lyre by stringing the shell of a tortoise with three or seven strings. He resigned it to Apollo afterwards, and invented the Pandean pipe. The ancients represent him as the herald and messenger of the gods. Among his symbols are the cock, tortoise, a purse, and his winged rod, the 'caduceus.'

HERO, a Greek priestess of Aphrodite, at Sestos, for love of whom Leander swam every night across the Hellespont, guided by a torch from her tower. He was at last drowned in the attempt, and so she threw herself from the tower on to her lover's body.

HEROD THE GREAT, King of the Jews, was born about 74 B.C. He sided at first with Brutus and Cassius, but after their death reconciled himself to Antony, by whose interest he became king. He was an able commander and clever politician, but his passions were ungovernable. He put his wife and sons and some of his wife's relations to death. He rebuilt the Temple at Jerusalem, and erected a theatre and amphitheatre there. He was the first to shake the foundation of the Jewish Government by dissolving the national council, and appointing and removing the high priests at his own pleasure, instead of by the laws of succession.

HERODOTUS, the oldest Greek historian, was born about 484 B.C. He travelled extensively before writing his history, and after his return was obliged to withdraw to Italy from Asia Minor on account of conspiracies and other troubles. The history is divided into nine books, each bearing the name of a nurse, and it gives the conflict between the Greeks and Persians. Rawlinson's translation of it is accompanied by notes.

HERRING is widely distributed in the North Atlantic. It probably feeds in the deeper parts of the sea, in mud deposits, as it does not feed much apparently in the shallower water, where it comes for the purpose of spawning. In Scotland the herring fishery is important, beginning in May at the Hebrides, in July on the northern coasts, and in the autumnal months on the east coasts of both England and Scotland. The annual value of herrings cured in Scotland is over £1,000,000.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN, the astronomer, was born in 1792. In 1813 he graduated as B.A. at Cambridge, and was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. After his father, Sir William Herschel, died, he reviewed the nebulae and clusters of stars the former discovered, adding much information of his own. The catalogue was given to the Royal Society. He also wrote *Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy*, *Results of Astronomical Observations made during* 1834-38 *at the Cape of Good Hope*, *Outlines of Astronomy*, etc. He established an observatory near Cape Town at his own expense; in 1848 he became President of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1850 Master of the Mint. He was one of the earliest pioneers in photography. He died 1871.

HERSCHEL, SIR WILLIAM, astronomer, was born in 1738. He came to England from Hanover in 1757, and was made organist at Bath, conducting concerts, oratorios, etc., but, though devoted to music, he also studied mathematics and astronomy, and in 1777 made a survey of the heavens, discovering in 1781 a new planet, now known as Uranus. At Slough, near Windsor, he erected a telescope of 40 feet in length, and, with his sister Caroline's help, made and recorded observations. In 1802 he gave the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulae and clusters of stars he had discovered. He died in 1822, having received the title of D.C.L. from Oxford University.

HESIOD, one of the oldest poets of Greece, belongs to the 8th century B.C. Of numerous works attributed to him there remain only the *Theogony* (a collection of the oldest fables about the birth and achievements of the gods), the *Shield of Heracles*, and a poem called *Works and Days*.

HIAWATHA was a mythical spirit, believed by the Red Men of North America to have been sent among them to teach them the arts of peace.

HIERO I., an old Greek ruler of Syracuse in Sicily, succeeded his brother, Gelon, in 478 B.C. He was very enlightened, and a patron of art and learning, his court being the rendezvous of Pindar, Aeschylus, and other distinguished men. Pindar has celebrated his victories in the Grecian games in several odes. Hiero died in 467 B.C.

HIEROGLYPHICS originally applied only to inscriptions sculptured on Egyptian buildings, in the belief that the writings were sacred and legible only to priests; but now it applies to picture-writing in general. It was only in 1799 that M. Bouchard, a French captain of engineers, discovered at Rosetta the famous stone which supplied the key to the language and writing of the Egyptians; and the characters were read in 1822 by both Champollion and Dr. Thomas Young, independently of each other.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS originated in certain companies of Highlanders, armed by the Government about 1725-30 and called the *Black Watch*. These were embodied as a regiment in the regular army in 1739, the first regiment being called the 43rd and afterwards the 42nd. Other seven regiments were raised at various times.

HITTITES are first mentioned in connection with Abraham, who bought the cave of Machpelah from them. There are also notices of them in Palestine during, and after, the captivity. They seem to have consisted of a confederacy ruled by a number of chiefs, and at one time there was a Hittite empire in Asia Minor and Syria.

HOBBES, THOMAS, the English moral and political philosopher, was born in 1588. He was intimate with Lord Bacon and Ben Jonson. His *Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth*, is his best work. He was one of the first great English writers on Government.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. Toby Hobson was the first person in England who is known to have let out hackney horses for hire. His clients had always to take the horse that was nearest to the door, which meant that they had *no choice*.

HOFER, ANDREAS, the Tyrolese patriot, was born in 1767. After the Peace of Lunéville he took a prominent part in organizing the Tyrol militia. In 1809 he led an insurrection against Bavaria, and with Austria's help liberated nearly all the country. He was betrayed to the French, and shot in 1810, after being concealed for some time.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, the painter and satirical artist, was born in London in 1697, and apprenticed to a silversmith, but in 1720 he began painting portraits. His celebrated series of pictures called *The Harlot's Progress* brought his powers before the public. Several portraits, notably those of himself, Garrick, Lovat, and Wilkes, are masterpieces in their way. For originality of imagination and dramatic power, he stands in the highest rank.

HOGG, JAMES, better known as the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' was born in 1770. His early rhymes were noticed by Sir Walter Scott, by whose advice he published *The Mountain Bard*; but the *Queen's Wake*, with its charming ballad of *Kilmeny*, established his reputation in 1813. He also wrote *Pilgrims of the Sun*, *Mador of the Moor*, *Poetic Mirror*, etc.

HOLBEIN, HANS, the German painter, was born in 1497. He studied under his father (Hans Holbein the elder, a painter of merit), and then settled in Basel until 1526 when he came to England, and his illustrations of the *Panegyric on Folly* (by Erasmus) procured for him the patronage of Sir Thomas More. Henry VIII. made him court-painter, so he painted many eminent Englishmen of his time. *The Madonna* at Darmstadt, the *Solothurn Madonna*, and his *Dance of Death* (only preserved in an engraving) are famous.

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS, proprietor of the popular pills and founder of the 'Royal Holloway College,' was born in 1800. The college was opened by the Queen in 1886, to supply a suitable education for women of the middle classes. He also founded an asylum for the insane, and hospitals for incurables and convalescents at Egham in Surrey in 1873. He died in 1883.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., LL.D., the American writer, was born in 1809. In 1847 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy at Harvard University. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, *The Professor at the Breakfast Table*, *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*, *A Moral Antipathy*, and *Memoirs of Motley and Emerson* are among his chief works.

HOLY COAT OF TREVES is in the Cathedral at Trèves, and is said to be the identical coat worn by our Saviour at His Crucifixion. It was the gift of the Empress Helena, who discovered it in Palestine in the 4th century.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE is a title which the German Empire received in 962, when Pope John XII. crowned Otho I. at Rome. It ceased to be used in 1804, when Francis II. became Emperor of Austria.

HOMER, the Greek epic poet, probably lived between 950 and 850 B.C., though some even doubt his existence. He is supposed to have written the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." The common statement that he was blind is almost certainly incorrect.

HONEYMOON. The northern nations of Europe had an old custom of drinking 'mead' (which is made of 'honey') for a month after a wedding—hence the modern term 'honeymoon.'

HOOD, ROBIN, the celebrated outlaw, is said to have been born in 1160. He and his followers inhabited Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire and Barnsdale in the adjoining West Riding. Little John, Friar Tuck, George-a-Greene, Much, the miller's son, and Maid Marian are all well-known followers of his. He is supposed to have been either a rebel yeomen in the reign of Edward II., or a Saxon chief, or a follower of Sir Simon de Montford.

HOOD, SAMUEL, VISCOUNT, the British admiral, was born in 1724. In 1793 he commanded against the French, and took Toulon and Corsica, having previously distinguished himself by preserving the Isle of St. Christopher.

HOOD, THOMAS, the poet and humorist, was of Scotch extraction, though born in London in 1798. His "Comic Annual," "The Epping Hunt" (a comic poem), and "Eugene Aram's Dream" were among his earlier works. His later periodical, "Hood's Magazine," was begun in 1844, and during his last illness he wrote "The Song of a Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," and "The Lay of a Labourer." He had a singular power of combining humour with pathos.

HOOK, THEODORE, the novelist and journalist, was born in 1788. He was notorious for jokes and escapades in his life. He edited "John Bull" and the "New Monthly Magazine" at different times, and wrote "Life of Sir David Baird," "Love and Pride," "Jack Brag," and other novels. He died in 1841.

HOOKER, the celebrated English divine, was born in 1553. His "Ecclesiastical Polity" is so remarkable for excellent style and extent of research that it must be regarded as one of the classics of the Elizabethan age.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, the longest railway tunnel in America, is on the line from Boston to Troy, N.Y., in the west of Massachusetts. It is 4¾ miles long, and has a double line of rails. It pierces the Hoosac Mountain.

HORACE, the greatest of Latin lȳric poets, was born in Italy in B.C. 65. After the death of Julius Caesar, Brutus came to Athens, and Horace joined his army. On his return to Rome he won Virgil's friendship, and through him the patronage of Maecenas. He wrote four books of odes, a book of poems, two books of satires, and two books of epistles, and in these last two respects he shows the greatest power and originality.

HORIZON is the circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface which is visible to a spectator from any given point—where earth and sky meet.

HORSE-POWER is ascertained by finding what weight the animal can raise, and to what height in a given time, it being supposed to pull horizontally. At an average, a horse can raise 160 lbs. weight at a speed of 2½ miles per hour. Horse-power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine. The estimate given is based on the work of London dray-horses, and it is considered too high, 17,400 foot-pounds per minute being the general estimate. One horse-power of machinery is equal to 4·4 horses, as they vary when tired.

HORSE RACING. (See BETTING.)

HOWE, ELIAS, the American inventor, was born in 1819. Immense numbers of his sewing machines are manufactured. He died in 1867.

HUDSON, HENRY, the English navigator, sailed from London in 1607 in a small vessel to discover the North-East Passage. In a second voyage he landed at Nova Zembla, and in 1609 discovered the Hudson River in N. America, and again in 1610 Hudson's Strait and Bay; but his crew mutinied after suffering many hardships, and they sent him, his son, and seven others adrift. He published "Divers Voyages and Northern Discoveries" and "A Second Voyage."

HUGHES, THOMAS, the English barrister, author, and philanthropist, was born in 1823. In 1869 he became a Queen's Counsel. He is widely known by his "Tom Brown's Schooldays." He also wrote "Tom Brown at Oxford," "Alfred the Great," "The Manliness of Christ," etc. He made an excellent judge, and was a warm supporter of Christian socialism.

HUGO, VICTOR, the French poet and novelist, was born in 1802. He wrote several dramas—"Cromwell," "Hernani," "Le Roi S'Amuse," etc., and also novels and poems, and critical essays on Mirabeau and Voltaire. His "Napoléon le Petit" and "Les Châtiments" are famous satires. It was in the quiet of the Channel Islands, as an exile, that he wrote "Les Contemplations," "La Légende des Siècles," and his celebrated social novels—"Les Misérables," "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," etc. In 1870 he returned to Paris, continuing his writing till he died in 1885.

HUGUENOTS were the Protestants of France during the 16th and 17th centuries. Prince Louis of Condé headed the conspiracy to compel the king, Henri II., to dismiss the Guises, and accept him; but the plot was betrayed. Catharine de Medici favoured them, but in 1562 a series of religious wars began—and lasted to the end of the century—during which the

Massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, in 1572. Louis XIV. renewed the persecution, and in 1685 the Edict of Nantes was revoked, causing 500,000 Protestants to emigrate. The Revolution first put them on an equality with the Romanists.

HUMBOLDT, BARON VON, the German traveller and naturalist, was born in 1769. He studied at the Commercial Academy in Hanover and at the Mining School in Freiberg, after his university career; and eventually he became overseer of the mines in Franconia. Then he travelled in the tropical zones, with a friend, arriving at Bordeaux in 1804. In 1807 he published the first of the thirty volumes of his great work "Voyage aux Régions équinoxiales du Nouveau Continent." His chief work, the "Cosmos," appeared in 1845. He died in 1849.

HUME, DAVID, the historian and philosopher, was born in 1711. The first volume of his "History of England" appeared in 1754, and the last in 1761, when it was recognized as a standard work. He brought Rousseau to England in 1766, but the latter's morbid sensitiveness led to disagreement. In 1767 Hume became Secretary-of-State, and in 1769 he retired to Edinburgh. He died in 1776. Adam Smith was his pupil in Glasgow, and owed many of his most brilliant ideas to him.

HUNS were a Mongolian race who entered Europe probably in the 4th century after Christ, and they extended their dominion along the Danube till the time of Attila, 434 A.D., who united them all together.

HUNT, HOLMAN, the English painter, was born in 1827, and trained at the Royal Academy School. His "Claudio and Isabella" first attracted the public, and then "Light of the World." "The Scapegoat," "Shadow of the Cross," and "Plains of Esdraelon," etc., show much strength of realization.

HUNT, LEIGH, the English poet and essayist, was born in 1784, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1808 he and his brother edited the "Examiner" newspaper, in which public affairs were fearlessly discussed; but the "Indicator" contained his best essays. He wrote "Feast of the Poets," "Descent of Liberty," "Story of Rimini," "Foliage," "Recollections of Lord Byron," "Table Talk," etc.

HURRAH is a corruption of *Tur Aie*='Thor, help!'—a battle-cry of the ancient Norsemen. (See HUZZA below.)

HUSS, JOHN, the Bohemian reformer, was born about 1373. In 1409 he became rector of Leipzig University. In 1410 he was excommunicated for denouncing papal indulgences, etc., and refusing to appear at Rome. At Hussinatz he wrote "On the Six Errors" and "On the Church," a further attack on papal doctrines. His followers were called *Hussites*, and after his death were led by Johann Ziska in a war against the Emperor Sigismund, King of Bohemia. John Huss was burnt alive in 1415, and his followers eventually became merged, as a political party, in the Bohemian Brethren.

HUXLEY, THOMAS, the English naturalist, was born in 1825, and in 1846 entered the Royal Navy as assistant-surgeon. He has been Professor of Natural History in the School of Mines, Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution, Hunterian Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons, etc., but he resigned most of his public offices in 1885, on account of ill health. He has written "The Oceanic Hydrozoa," "On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull," "Elements of Comparative Anatomy," "Lay Sermons," "Addresses and Reviews," etc.

HUZZA is probably a corruption of *Hosannah*, used as a battle-cry by the Crusaders. (See HURRAH above.)

HYDER ALI, the Indian Prince, was born in 1728, and by his military talents became the ruler of Mysore. He encouraged agriculture and commerce, reorganized the army, and greatly extended his dominions. He formed an alliance with the Mahrattas against the English, but was defeated. He died in 1792, and was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib.

HYPATIA, the Greek female philosopher of the eclectic school, was born towards the close of the 4th century after Christ. Her father was Theon, the celebrated astronomer and mathematician of Alexandria, and he taught her all the ordinary branches of learning, and finally philosophy. She was a preceptress in the school of Plotinus. She was as good and beautiful as she was learned, but the clergy were jealous of her, and excited the populace into murdering her, in 415. The story of her life is graphically told by Charles Kingsley.

I

IAMBIC VERSE, which is said to have been invented by Archilochus, consists of feet made up of 2 syllables, the first short and the second long. English runs more naturally in this than in any other metre, blank verse consisting of 5 iambic feet.

IBIS, a kind of Spoonbill, was the sacred bird of the ancient Egyptians, who called it Hab. From its colour it was supposed to symbolize the moon.

IBSEN, HENRIK, the Norwegian dramatist, was born in 1828, and the childhood of his "Peer Gynt" is said to be largely autobiographical. After being apprenticed to a chemist, he went to Christiania to study medicine; but he soon tired of that, and took up journalism. He produced his first play, "Catalina," in 1850, and in 1851 was made Director of the National Theatre in Bergen. He managed the Norske Theatre in Christiania from 1857 to 1862. His "Doll's House" was produced in London in 1889, followed by "Rosmersholm," "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler." The "Pillars of Society" gives his social philosophy best, "Ghosts" his opinions about heredity, and "Brand" is a magnificent lyrical drama. "The Master-Builder," which was produced in English in 1893, has given rise to very violent criticism.

ICE is specifically lighter than water which is just going to freeze, and therefore does not sink in it. Water in freezing expands about one-eleventh in bulk, which accounts for so many burst pipes, etc. Freezing takes place usually at 32° F., but if the water is kept perfectly still, it can be cooled to 22° F. without freezing. The least shake, however, will make it freeze instantly, and resume the 32° temperature. Sea water does not freeze till 29° F. The colour of pure ice is deep blue, but it can only be detected when the ice is in large masses. In the severe winter of 1740 a whole house was built of ice on the Neva. The trade in ice is as old as Nero's time, but it has been important in Britain only within recent times—for preserving provisions, for brewing, for surgical operations, etc. America exports enormous quantities, especially from the Wenham Lake *via* Boston, to all parts of the world; but Britain is supplied almost entirely from Norway, where a lake near Christiania has been christened 'Lake Wenham.'

ICELANDIC LITERATURE had its golden age in the 12th and 13th centuries, the father of it being Ari the Learned (1067-1148 A.D.). It consists mainly of sagas, which are generally in the form of biographies. In modern times there has been a revival of literary activity, and the people are remarkably well educated, and constant readers in the long 6-months' winter of their Arctic latitude.

ICH DIEN, 'I serve,' was the motto of Edward the Black Prince, which—along with the badge of 3 ostrich feathers—he is said to have adopted from the blind King of Bohemia, whom he took prisoner at Crecy.

ICONOCLASTS, or IMAGE-BREAKERS, was the name applied from the 8th century to opponents of religious ritual and external symbolism.

IDDESLEIGH, EARL OF, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote. He was born in 1818, and died in 1887.

IDEA in philosophy had the Platonic meaning—an eternal form existing in the Divine mind—down to the 17th century. Since then the word has been variously used, and its obvious meaning is 'any object of thought.'

IDOLATRY forms an essential part of almost all primitive religions, being absent only in the least civilized, *e.g.* amongst Hottentots, Bushmen, Eskimo. It is usually preceded by fetichism, a human head being added to the bit of wood or stone. Birmingham is the chief manufactory of idols. The oldest idol in the world is the 'Black Stone' of Mecca, which the Angel Gabriel gave to Abraham to keep and hand down to Mahomet!

IDYLL is literally a picture, often, but not always, pastoral. Even Theocritus is more than half *non*-pastoral, and Tennyson's Idylls are almost epic.

IGNATIEFF, the great Russian diplomatist, was born in 1832, and made his reputation by the treaties by which he got the Amur provinces from China, and by which he secured the commercial friendship of Khiva and Bokhara. The treaty of San Stefano was also largely his work.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA. (See LOYOLA.)

IGNEOUS ROCKS have been ejected from the molten interior of the earth, and are either crystalline or fragmental. If they were ejected at the surface, and at the same time as the surrounding strata, they are called *Volcanic* or *Contemporaneous*, *e.g.* lava, tuffs, etc. If they have only been laid bare in the course of time, and are of later date than their surrounding strata, they are called *Plutonic* or *Intrusive*.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was started by Mr. Ingram, a Nottingham printer, in 1842.

IMPEACHMENT is prosecution of a criminal by the Commons before the Lords. The last case of it was that of Lord Melville in 1805.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE was formed in 1884, under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who was succeeded by Lord Rosebery. It presented a scheme for I.F. in 1892, and then dissolved itself. The points of importance are—(1) How any Imperial Council should be constituted, and (2) how the resources of the Empire can be most effectively combined. The work is being carried on by the United Empire Trade League, the British Empire League, etc.; and the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State has given a direct impulse to it. The great authority and speaker on the subject is Mr. J. R. Parkin.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE was built as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, and has had increased interest added to it by the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. The building was partially opened in 1892, and formally inaugurated by the Queen in 1893. It contains collections of products and industries, etc., characteristic of all parts of the empire, and publishes a most valuable "I. I. Year-Book" dealing with the history, geography, resources, etc., of India and the Colonies.

INA OF WESSEX was one of the greatest Saxon legislators, and his laws were the foundation of Alfred's Code. He resigned his crown about 728 A.D.

INCOME TAX was really originated by 'Morton's Fool' in the reign of Henry VIII., but it was not imposed by name until 1799, by Mr. Pitt. It is the fairest of all taxes when it is graduated so that every one pays according to the ability to pay, and luxury becomes too expensive. It has been regularly imposed ever since 1842, and has varied from 1½d. to 16d.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS is the list of books which Romanists are forbidden to read. It was first drawn up in 494 A.D., and was officially published in 1564. It usually is held to cover both books which are absolutely prohibited, and books which may be read after being 'expurgated.'

INDIA RUBBER is composed of carbon and hydrogen, and requires the condition of soil and climate characteristic of the Selvas of Brazil. Para is the great market for it. *Mackintosh* patented his invention in 1823.

INDO-EUROPEAN is another name for the Aryan [languages.

INDUCTION is reasoning from the particular instance to the general principle, *i.e.* the opposite of deduction.

INDULGENCE, in the Romish Church, is the remission of the temporal punishment of a sin, in purgatory or on earth, and is subtly distinguished from remission of the sin itself. It is held that many persons have done more good works and suffered more than was really needed for the remission of their sin; and these works of supererogation belong to the Pope, and can be distributed by him to make up for the deficiencies of other persons. The system began in the 11th century, and was the main point of Luther's attack in 1521.

INFINITIVE is really an abstract common noun, and had originally the usual cases, though now it retains only the dative. It is sometimes called a 'mood,' in which case it is regarded as the form of the verb which asserts without any reference to person, number, or time.

INFLEXION is any change in the form of a word to show a change in its meaning.

INGELOW, JEAN, the poetess, was born in 1833, and published her first volume of poems in 1863. In prose her best works are—"Mopsa the Fairy," "Off the Skelligs," etc.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS were written by Rev. R. H. Durham in 1837.

INK is a compound of iron, salt, gall-nuts, and gum, which has been exposed to the air for some time.

INNOCENT was the name of thirteen popes, of whom the most important was I. III., who humiliated King John and was really instrumental in extorting Magna Charta, and I. XI., whose quarrel with Louis XIV. resulted in the Four Propositions of the Gallic Church (*q.v.*).

INNS OF COURT are four in number, Inner and Middle Temple, and Lincoln's and Gray's Inn. They have the exclusive right of calling to the English Bar.

INQUISITION was instituted in the 12th century by Pope Innocent III. (see above), mainly against the Albigenses, and was developed by Pope Gregory IX. in 1233. It never obtained any real hold on England, but was terribly powerful in Spain, especially under Ferdinand and Isabella, who used it to crush the nobles—appointing Torquemada to be the first Grand Inquisitor in 1478. The probable number of victims between 1478 and the first abolition of I. in Spain in 1820 is about 350,000.

INSPIRATION is very variously interpreted. The advocates of plenary or verbal I. believe that every letter in the Bible was directed by the Holy Spirit, and their belief is not shaken by the different readings of various manuscripts, or by their own ignorance of Hebrew and Greek. Others believe in the I. of the 'religious part' of the Bible, or of the 'spirit' as opposed to the letter.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE was founded in 1795, and has five divisions or 'academies,'—French Language and Literature, Belles Lettres, Science, Fine Arts, Ethics and Politics.

INSURANCE, in its commercial aspect, began in Flanders, but was introduced into England by the Lombards early in the 16th century, and originally was only marine. Now, besides Marine I., the main branches are Fire, Life, Accident, and Fidelity Guarantee.

INVESTITURE. (See FEUDAL SYSTEM.)

I.O.U., which, of course, stands for 'I owe you,' is not negotiable, and is not legally a receipt for or an acknowledgment of money, so that it does not require a stamp.

IRETON, the Parliamentary general, was Cromwell's son-in-law.

IRON is the most useful and the most ubiquitous metal, is either meteoric or telluric. The richest kind is magnetic oxide, such as is found at Dannemora in Sweden; and haematite comes next. Till the 17th century smelting was done entirely by charcoal, as it still is in some places where forests are very abundant and coal is very scarce, *e.g.* in Sweden. As the weight of the metal is so great, it has little commercial value unless it is found in close connection with both fuel (coal or oil) and flux (limestone). On the other hand, the possession of these three in proximity to one another forms the basis of manufactures and of transport both by land and by sea. Thus the three great coal-producing countries—Britain, U.S.A., and Germany—are also the chief producers of iron, and have the largest transport and manufacturing industries in the world. Shipbuilding has made most progress in the British Isles, railway construction in U.S.A., and manufactures in Germany. All these countries have to import large quantities of iron to enable them to keep pace with the demands of their respective trades; and, in the case of Britain and Germany, the trade is largely a foreign one, in which little Belgium is their greatest rival. The largest amounts of iron in Europe are mined in Britain, Germany, and France, but the richest ores are found in Sweden, Spain, and East Russia.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS were first introduced into the British Navy in 1859, the idea originating apparently in the use—by the French in the Crimean War—of some floating batteries. The first French ironclad, 'La Gloire,' was launched in 1858, and the first British, 'The Warrior,' in 1860. (See FLEET and ARMOUR above.)

IRON CROWN is made of gold, set with gems, but it has a small iron ring in it which is said to have been made out of one of the nails from the Cross. It was used to crown the old Kings of Italy, and afterwards the German Emperors, as Kings of Lombardy, but it was given up to Italy by Austria in 1866.

IRON GATES were a great obstruction to the navigation of the Danube near Orsova, but they have been practically removed by the cutting of a ship-canal right through the solid rock.

IRON MASK was an unknown prisoner whose identity has never been established. He was carried off to the castle of Pignerole by St. Mars in 1679, and in 1698 to the Bastile, of which St. Mars had been made governor. He died there on November 19, 1703, and was buried at once. He was probably an Italian, Count Girolamo Matthioli.

IRONY. (See FIGURES OF SPEECH.)

IRVING, EDWARD, the founder of the sect of the Irvingites, was born in 1792, and died in 1834. His followers are known as 'The Catholic Apostolic Church.' He was an assistant to Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow. His biography has been written by Mrs. Oliphant.

IRVING, SIR HENRY, was born in 1838, and his real name is Brodribb. His first appearance on the stage was at Sunderland in 1856, but his first success was in 1870 as Digby Grant in the "Two Roses." In 1871 he appeared at the Lyceum as Matthias in "The Bells," and established his reputation by his Hamlet in 1874. He took over the management of the Lyceum in 1878, and opened it with "Hamlet," and produced—along with Miss Ellen Terry—"The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," etc. He was knighted in 1895.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, the American writer, was born in 1783, and died in 1859. He was of Scottish extraction, and was educated for the legal profession. His "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle" appeared in 1802, "Knickerbocker's History of New York" in 1809, the "Sketch Book" in 1818. Among his other famous works are "Life of Columbus," "Tales of a Traveller," "Oliver Goldsmith," etc.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE married Ferdinand V. in 1469, and it was to her that most of the famous events of his reign were due—*e.g.* the introduction of the Inquisition, the discovery of America, and the conquest of Granada.

ISINGLASS. (See GELATINE.)

ISIS, the principal goddess of the Egyptians, represented the Moon, her husband, Osiris, representing the Sun. She wore the lotus on her head, and carried the sistrum in her hand. The centre of her worship was at Memphis.

ISLAM is the Arabic name for the 'complete resignation to Allah,' which is the fundamental characteristic of the Muhammedan religion.

ISOTHERMAL LINES are drawn on a map through the places which have the same average annual temperature. (See CLIMATE.)

ISTHMIAN GAMES, like the other Greek Games—Olympian, Nemean, and Pythian—included boxing, wrestling, racing, and quoits. (See ATHLETICS.) They took their name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were held.

ITALIAN LITERATURE, as distinct from Latin or Roman, dates from about the 13th century, the first name in it being that of Cavalcanti. It is always associated, however, with the great trio of contemporaries, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, and later with Machiavelli and Tasso. It owed much to the patronage of families like the Medici at Florence and the Este in Ferrara. In modern times there is no name in I. L. of outstanding importance.

IVAN is the name of several famous Russian sovereigns. Ivan I. (sometimes called Iv. III.) was the first who bore the title of Czar of Great Russia, and it was he who, by marrying the Byzantine princess Sophia, introduced the Byzantine double-headed eagle into the Russian coat-of-arms. Ivan II. (or IV.), better known as 'Ivan the Terrible,' was grandson of the above, and did an immense deal towards civilizing his people in many ways; but in fits of rage, such as the one in which he killed his eldest son, he did deeds which gained him his title of 'The Terrible.' He came to the throne in 1534—at the age of four years, was crowned in 1547, and died in 1584.

IVORY comes mainly from the African elephant, though the tusks of other elephants and of the hippopotamus and the walrus are also used. The average weight of a tusk is about 60 lbs., but they are found weighing three times as much. The trade in ivory is the chief cause of slavery in Central Africa.

IVY BUSHES used to be hung over the doors of taverns as sign-boards, because the plant was sacred to Bacchus, the Roman god of wine.

## J

JACKSON, PRESIDENT, was born in 1767, and joined a regiment of volunteers in the American Revolution when he was only fourteen. He served with distinction both against the British and against the Indians, but sullied his fair fame by his cruelty. He became President in 1828 and again in 1832.

JACKSON, 'STONEWALL,' was born in 1824, and entered the U.S.A. army in 1842. He was made a captain for his gallant conduct in the Mexican War. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he became a Brigadier-General in the Southern army, and commanded the reserve at Bull's Run. It was for his conduct in that battle that he got his title of 'Stonewall.' He was equally conspicuous in several other famous battles, but was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville in 1863.

JACOBINS are sometimes confused with Jacobites. The former was a famous society instituted at Versailles in 1789, and acquired its name from the fact that it met in the hall of an old Jacobin convent in Paris. It practically controlled the Revolution, and originated the Commune of Paris; its most prominent member was Robespierre.

JACOBITES were the adherents of James (Latin, *Jacobus*) after he had fled from his kingdom in 1688, and eventually made the great efforts of 'The Fifteen' and 'The Forty-Five' to restore the House of Stuart.

JACQUARD, the inventor of the machine for figured weaving, was born in the centre of the silk-weaving district of France, and his parents were silk weavers in Lyons. He was mobbed for his invention at the time, 1801 A.D., but since his death a statue has been erected to him on the very spot where his loom was smashed to pieces.

JAGANNATHA, or JUGGERNAUT, is the Indian god Krishna, and the temple near which so many deluded enthusiasts have thrown themselves under the wheel of his car is at Orissa.

JAMES I. OF ENGLAND was called 'the Wisest Fool in Christendom' for his combination of pedantic learning with consummate ignorance of men. As is usual with ignorant people, especially if they have weak wills, he was intensely obstinate.

JAMES IV. OF SCOTLAND fell at Flodden Field in 1513, for which Henry VIII. of England was really responsible.

JAMES, G. P. R., the English novelist, was born in 1801, and published his first novel, "Richelieu," in 1829, and the success of it encouraged him to pour out a constant stream of similar historical novels, most of which may be commended to young students of history.

JANIZARIES were the old body-guard of the Sultan, and were organized about 1330, but they eventually became far too numerous and correspondingly dangerous politically. They were abolished, not without bloodshed, in 1826.

JANSENISTS owed their doctrines to the Dutch theologian Jansen, a man of great piety in the first quarter of the 17th century. They were not looked upon at all favourably by the popes, though Pascal and other eminent divines defended them, and eventually their

own excesses led to their utter failure and dispersion about 1740.

JANUS was a two-headed god who was held in great reverence by the Romans, and after whom January was fittingly called, as looking both back and forward in time. His temple was never closed except in time of absolute peace, and in the whole history of ancient Rome (700 years) this only occurred three times, one of the times coinciding, curiously, with the birth of Christ.

JAPANESE DIET is composed of a House of 300 Peers elected for life or for 7 years, and a House of 300 paid Representatives elected by male citizens over 25 years of age who pay 15 yens (? £3) a year in taxes.

JAPANNING is varnishing articles of wood, leather, papier-maché, etc., in imitation of the lacquered work of Japan.

JASON, in Greek myth, was the leader of the Argonauts to Colchis in search of the Golden Fleece, which was guarded by a sleepless dragon. He succeeded by the help of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis, and brought back both the Fleece and Medea.

JEBB, PROFESSOR, was born in 1841, and was Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1862. In 1875 he was made Professor of Greek in Glasgow University, and in 1889 he was elected to a similar post at Cambridge. His best-known works are "Attic Orators," "Sophocles," etc.

JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT, was born in 1743, and drew up the draft of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected President in 1800, and one of his actions was the purchase of Louisiana from France. He was the third president of U.S.A., succeeding Adams; and both Adams and he died on Independence Day, July 4, 1826.

JEFFREY, LORD, the critic, was born in 1773, and took part in founding the "Edinburgh Review" in his native city in 1802. After the first two numbers he was made editor, and held the post for 26 years.

JEFFREYS, JUDGE, the scoundrel who held the 'bloody circuit' in Devon and Cornwall, was born in 1648, and died—where he ought to have lived—in the Tower of London in 1689. His name is still mentioned with loathing in the counties which supplied most of his victims.

JENNER, the introducer of vaccination, was born in 1749, and studied under the great anatomist, John Hunter. The belief among the peasants of Gloucestershire that milk-maids were exempt from small-pox, because they got cow-pox from milking, led him to study the subject in 1776.

JEREMY DIDDLER is a seedy individual in Kenny's farce of "Raising the Wind."

JEROME, ST., was born in 340 A.D., and died at Bethlehem about 420. His Latin version of the Old Testament was the basis of the Vulgate.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, the martyr, was a friend of John Huss, and was burned alive in 1416 for his faith in the doctrines of Wickliffe.

JERROLD, DOUGLAS, the humorist, was born in 1803. His first success was "Black-Eyed Susan" in 1822, but he is most famous for his "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," which originally appeared in "Punch."

JESUITS are the most prominent of the Romish religious orders. They were founded in the 16th century by Ignatius Loyola (*q.v.*), and were bound to the Pope directly by oath as well as to the Church. Their foreign missions, which have been extremely important, were begun by Francis Xavier in 1541. The clever exposure of their character as an order by Pascal, led to a movement against them, and in 1759 they were expelled from Portugal, in 1764 from France, and in 1767 from Spain. Finally the order was abolished by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. It was re-established, however, by Pius VII. in 1814, and was subsequently readmitted into all European countries, though they were expelled from Germany in 1872.

JESUS CHRIST. The actual sentence passed upon Jesus is said to have run as follows:—"Sentence pronounced by PONTIUS PILATE, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the EMPEROR TIBERIUS, and on the 25th of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of *Annas* and *Caiaphas*, PONTIUS PILATE, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetors, sentences Jesus Christ of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove:—(1) Jesus is a misleader, (2) He has excited the people to sedition, (3) He is an enemy to the laws, (4) He calls himself the *Son of God*, (5) He calls himself falsely the KING OF ISRAEL, (6) He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders:—The first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are:—(1) Daniel Robani, Pharisee; (2) John Zorobabel; (3) Raphael Robani; (4) Capet. Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournea."

This sentence, engraved in Hebrew on a brass plate, was discovered near Naples in 1280 A.D., and is kept in the Carthusian Chapel at Caserta.

JEVONS, PROFESSOR, the economist, was born in 1835, and drowned while bathing in 1882. He published his "Theory of Political Economy" in 1871.

JEW, THE WANDERING, is a legendary person, whose story has been used often in literature, *e.g.* by Shelley, Schubert, and Schlegel. He is said to have been a cobbler in Jerusalem, and to have been called Ahasuerus.

JEWISH MONEY. An ordinary shekel was worth about 2s. 3½d., a gold shekel £1 11s. 6d., and a talent about £342. Consequently—though, of course, the purchasing power of money has greatly deteriorated in the meantime—Joseph was sold by his brethren for about £2 7s. od.; Judas sold his Master for £3 10s. 8d.; Naaman offered Elisha more than £10,000; and the debtor who refused to forgive his fellow-servant the 100 pence (£3 10s. 10d.), had himself been forgiven a debt of £3,422,625.

JEWS were carried captive in two divisions—the Israelites in 722 B.C. by Sargon, and the kingdom of Judah in 588 B.C. by Nebuchadnezzar. The first return, under Zerubbabel, was about 538 B.C., and the second, under Ezra, about 458 B.C. The eventual dispersion practically dates from the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70. The first nation in modern times to put them on an equality with other citizens was the French after the Revolution. Their admission into the British Parliament dates from 1858. In modern times, too, they have produced some of the greatest men in the arts and literature, *e.g.* Spinoza, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelsshon, Heine, Meyerbeer; and the individual vitality is proved by the almost entire absence of stillborn children. They number probably about 10,000,000 throughout the world.

JOACHIM, the violinist, was born in Hungary in 1831, and was much helped by Mendelssohn.

JOAN OF ARC relieved Orleans on April 29, 1429, was taken prisoner by the Burgundians on May 25, 1430, and sold to the English, and burned alive at Rouen on May 30, 1431. She is the subject of a great drama by Schiller.

JOHN, KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST., was an order founded at Jerusalem in 1048 A.D. for 'hospital' work, but reorganized as a military order in 1118. After Palestine had been lost to the Saracens, the Knights of St. John took refuge in Rhodes, but were driven from there to Malta in 1522. The order was practically dissolved by Bonaparte's capture of Malta in 1798, though it still exists nominally.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE stood about 1½ miles west of Duncansby Head, and formed the northern extremity of Great Britain, as Land's End formed the southern—'from Dan to Beersheba.'

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, in Baltimore, was founded in 1876, and has done some excellent work in the last 20 years.

JOHNSON, DR., was born in 1709, and died in 1784. His poverty compelled him to leave Oxford without taking a degree, and after a very chequered career as usher, bookseller, etc., he removed to London in 1737. "Rasselas" was written in one week (1759), to

pay for his mother's funeral. "The Rambler" essays appeared in 1750-52, and "The Idler" in 1758-60. He was engaged on the Dictionary from 1747 to 1755. He met Boswell in 1763, and made his tour to the Hebrides in 1773. His last work was his "Lives of the Poets."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES in the United Kingdom had, in 1895, a paid-up capital of £1,145,402,993.

JONES, PAUL, the famous seaman, was born in 1747, and was a Scotsman by birth. On the outbreak of the American War he joined the Americans, and commanded various ships, *e.g.* "The Ranger," the "Bon Homme Richard," etc.; did great damage to the English coast and marine. He eventually entered the Russian navy, but was forced to retire owing to the jealousy of the Russian commanders. He died in poverty at Paris in 1792.

JOHNSON, BEN, the poet, and the friend of Shakespeare, was born in 1574, and brought out his first drama, "Every Man in his Humour," in 1598.

JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS, was a widow before Napoleon married her in 1796. She was immensely popular, and was crowned along with Napoleon in 1804; but the fact that she was childless made him divorce her in 1809. She died a year before Waterloo.

JOSEPHUS, the Jewish historian, was born at Jerusalem in 37 A.D., and was present in the Roman army at the fall of the city in 70 A.D. He wrote his "History" and "Antiquities" in Greek at Rome, where he had gone with Titus.

JOWETT, BENJAMIN, the famous master of Balliol College, was born in 1817, and became Professor of Greek at Oxford in 1855. The famous trial for heresy in connection with his essay on "The Interpretation of Scripture" took place in 1860, and ended in his acquittal; and he became Master of Balliol in 1870. He published splendid translations of Plato, Thucydides, and Aristotle

JUBILEE was originally a Hebrew festival, but was adopted in 1300 A.D. by the Romish Church, with the result that the Jubilee pilgrims to Rome were so profitable to the Church that the festival was made a permanent one, and even shortened to every 33 years in 1389, and to every 25 years in 1470. The Reformation materially diminished the attendance and the profits, but the J. has lingered on. The last one, in 1875, was the 22nd. Queen Victoria's Diamond J. in 1897 was one of the most striking events and scenes of the last 1000 years.

JUGURTHA, the Numidian general, was led in triumph to Rome by Marius in 106 B.C., and starved to death in a dungeon.

JULIAN, the Roman Emperor, 'the Apostate,' was the nephew of Constantine the Great, and was brought up as a Christian, but perverted to Paganism, and did his utmost to restore the old heathen worship. He was an excellent soldier and an able statesman.

JUNIUS was a signature attached to the famous Letters which appeared in "The Public Advertiser" between January 21, 1769, and January 21, 1772. They have been attributed to Viscount Sackville, Lord Temple, and Sir Philip Francis—to the last most often, but with least probability.

JUNO. (See JUPITER below.)

JUNOT, MARSHAL, was born in 1771, and became Napoleon's secretary at the siege of Toulon. In Egypt he won his Generalship of Brigade, and served with great distinction at Austerlitz, but he was badly defeated by the British at Vimeira, and humiliated at Cintra. Failing to retrieve his reputation, he became insane and committed suicide.

JUPITER was the supreme diety of the Romans, and corresponds to the great 'Zeus.' The word means 'sky,' and he presided specially over all climatic changes, as well as generally over property, oaths, etc. He was said to have deposed Saturn, but married his daughter, Juno, who, by her marriage with him, became Queen of Heaven.

JUSTINIAN THE GREAT was born in 483 A.D. He married the actress Theodora. He was so admirably served by his generals, notably by Belisarius, that he was able to materially extend his empire, and he had the 'body of civil law' drawn up in a code, *Corpus Juris Civilis*. His reign formed a real epoch in the history of Rome, but he was not a really great man himself, and he grossly overtaxed his people.

K

KALEIDOSCOPE was invented by Sir D. Brewster (*q.v.*).

KALMUCKS are a nomadic Mongol race that spread to Russia. They are short of stature, but fearless soldiers and magnificent horsemen.

KANARIS, CONSTANTINE, the Greek sailor, was born in 1790, and his name became a synonym in 1822 for daring deeds. He inflicted tremendous losses on the Turks, especially in the Straits of Chios and Tenedos.

KANT, IMMANUEL, the German philosopher, was born in 1724, and became Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Königsberg University in 1770. According to him, part of our knowledge is *a priori*, independent of experience, and belongs to 'Pure Reason'; the rest is *a posteriori*, based on experience. His "Critique of Pure Reason" was published in 1781, and his "Critique of Practical Reason" in 1788.

KAOLIN is the Chinese name for porcelain clay, *i.e.* decomposed granite. Deposits of it in Saxony and Limousin gave rise to the China industries of Dresden and Limoges. The 'Potteries' district of England draws its clay from the decayed granite of Devon and Cornwall, especially from St. Austell.

KAULBACH, the great German painter, was born in 1805, and died of cholera in 1874. He represents the transition from the idealism of Cornelius, under whom he studied, to the realism of the modern historical school. He owed his opportunities to the desire of King Ludwig of Bavaria to make Munich the centre of German art.

KEAN, EDMUND, the great tragedian, was born about 1788, and began his theatrical career at the age of *two* in a pantomine. He had made his fame in the Provinces as *Hamlet*, *Cato*, etc., before he was 13. In 1808 he married Miss Chambers, an actress in his company; in 1814 he appeared at Drury Lane as *Shylock*, and for the next 10 years had an unparalleled series of successes, as *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Iago*, *Lear*, etc. In 1825 he made a very discreditable appearance in a divorce case, which lost him public favour; and his dissolute habits brought him to the grave in 1833.

KEATS, the poet, was born in 1795, the son of a livery-stable proprietor, and was trained for a medical career, but in 1817, encouraged by Leigh Hunt and Shelley and other friends, he began to devote himself entirely to literature. "Endymion" appeared in 1818, and was attacked with savage and senseless brutality by "The Quarterly Review"; "The Eve of St. Agnes" appeared in 1820; and he died of consumption in the following year. He was the most Greek in spirit of all English poets, though he knew no Greek; see his "Ode to a Grecian Inn" and "Sonnet on looking into Chapman's Homer." Shelley mourned his untimely death in "Adonais."

KEBLE, JOHN, the divine and poet, was born in 1792, and became Professor of Poetry at Oxford. He was a zealous High Churchman, and was associated with Newman and Pusey in the "Tracts for the Times." He is best known, however, by his "Christian Year."

KEMBLE, FANNY, the famous actress, was born in 1809, and was a niece of Mrs. Siddons and of J. P. Kemble, the tragedian. She appeared at Covent Garden Theatre as Juliet in 1829, and had very great success, completely relieving the financial difficulties of her family. She was equally successful in America, but had the misfortune to make a most unwise marriage there, which was annulled by divorce four years later. In 1835 she left the stage to devote herself to literature.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILLIP, the great tragedian, was born in 1757, and appeared at Drury Lane Theatre in 1783. From 1788 to 1802 he was manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, in 1801-3 he toured most successfully in France and Spain, and then purchased a share in Covent Garden Theatre, where he made his world-wide reputation. He was the cause of the famous 'O.P. (old price) Riots' by raising the

price of seats. He died in 1823. He was a brother of Mrs. Siddons.

KENSINGTON MUSEUM was practically founded by Prince Albert in 1852, and was opened in 1857.

KENT, HOLY MAID OF, was a Romish miracle-monger called Elizabeth Barton, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. for treason in 1534. She had foretold all sorts of dire calamities if he divorced Catharine of Aragon.

KENT SNOOKS, or, as it is generally pronounced, 'Cock Snooks,' originally referred to the vulgar habits of the Kentish street boys in Sevenoaks, which is pronounced *k'nooks*.

KEPLER, the great astronomer, was born in 1571, and was invited to Prague by Tycho Brahe (*q.v.*) in 1599 to help in preparing the Rodolphin astronomical tables. Brahe died in 1601, and Kepler continued the work alone, publishing the tables eventually in 1627. It was partly the possession of Brahe's papers and precise observations that enabled Kepler to establish his three great laws, from which Newton determined the laws of the attraction of gravitation. K.'s three laws are—(1) Every planet describes an ellipse. (2) The line joining the centre of the sun with the centre of each planet passes over equal areas in equal times. (3) The squares of the periods taken by two planets for complete revolution round the sun are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

KEW GARDENS were first opened as a Botanic Garden in 1760.

KIDD, CAPTAIN, the pirate, was born about 1650 in America, and was appointed in 1696 to the "Adventure Galley" by William III. for the suppression of piracy. This enabled him to conduct a gigantic piratic expedition to the Indian Ocean under the English flag. He was arrested and tried for it in England, but the charge could not be proved. He was then tried for the murder of one of his crew, and hanged.

KIEPERT, the geographer, was born in 1818, and studied under Ritter. He became Director of the Weimar Geographical Institute in 1845, and Professor of Geography in Berlin in 1859.

KINDERGARTEN. (See FROEBEL.)

KINGLAKE, the historian, was born in 1811, and published "Eothen" in 1844. His fame rests on his magnificent history of the "Invasion of the Crimea," the first volume of which appeared in 1863.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, was established by Royal Charter in 1829, and opened in 1831. It was reorganized in 1882.

KINGSLEY, REV. CHARLES, the poet and novelist, was born in 1819, and died in 1875. He published his "Saints' Tragedy" in 1848, "Alton Locke" in 1849, "Yeast" in 1851, "Hypatia" in 1853, and "Westward Ho" in 1855. Amongst his other popular works are "Two Years Ago," "Hereward the Wake," and the "Water Babies." He was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge in 1859, and did a very noble work for the poor as 'Parson Lot.' He was the best type of 'Muscular Christianity.'

KIPLING, RUDYARD, who is a nephew of Sir Edward Burne Jones, was born in 1865, and lived at Southport as a boy. Most of his earlier tales were written for the Indian Press (see THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING), and he stands alone for his ability to depict the military side of Anglo-Indian life. He is probably the most brilliant writer of short stories that the world has ever seen, and his patriotic verse is in its way as good as his prose.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, the editor of Shakespeare, was born in 1791, and died in 1873. He did a great deal of valuable work in the cause of good cheap literature.

KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF, are either independent associations with property and privileges of their own, or honorary distinctions conferred by sovereigns. To the former class belong the various Orders of Crusading Knights, and to the latter the numerous titular Orders of modern Europe.

KNOWLES, SHERIDAN, the dramatist, was born in 1784, and took to the stage in 1798. His first success was with "Caius Gracchus" in 1815. Among his other successes were "Virginius," "William Tell," and "The Hunchback."

KNOX, JOHN, the great reformer, was born in 1505. As a Protestant preacher he was sent to the galleys in France, but was released, after nineteen months, in 1549. On his return to England he was offered advancement in the English Church by Edward VI., but objected to the English liturgy. On the accession of "Bloody" Mary he fled to Geneva, where he formed a close friendship with Calvin, and on the accession of Elizabeth returned to Scotland. Two years later, 1561, Mary Stuart returned to her kingdom, and her Romish proclivities stirred him to vehement public denunciation of her and her creed. From the nature of things, therefore, the Reformation in Scotland was a successful rebellion of subjects against their sovereign. Knox was a narrow-minded bigot in religion, but broad-minded and deep-hearted as an educationalist. By his "Book of Discipline" he provided for the Protestant clergy, school teachers, and the poor; but, as the nobles would not refund the Church wealth which they had appropriated, the scheme was lost. He died in 1572. Commencing life as a Romish priest, he ended it as the most zealous of all Protestants; as a friend of Calvin in Geneva he had imbibed the principles which he afterwards embodied in the "Confession of Faith," adopted by the Scottish Parliament in 1560; and he lived to see the Reformed Church recognized as the National Church of Scotland in 1567. He was obstinate and passionate, but unselfish and patriotic.

KORAN, AL, 'The Book,' contains the whole religious and ethical code of Muhammedanism. It was written by golden rays on a huge slate in the upper Heaven, and dictated in portions by Gabriel to Muhammed. The joys of Heaven as described in it range from music and many wives to beholding the face of the One.

KOSCUISKO, THADDAEUS, the Polish patriot, was born in 1746, and died in 1817. He was educated in the military school at Warsaw, and served with honour under Washington in the American War. In 1794 he was made commander-in-chief of the insurgent Poles, and defeated the Russians near Cracow, but was eventually defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. He was liberated on the accession of Paul I. A huge mound was raised to his memory near Cracow, made of earth taken from all the chief battlefields of Poland.

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, was born in 1802, and founded the National League against the Hapsburg Government in Vienna in 1844. He was dictator during the Hungarian War for liberty, but all his efforts were rendered unavailing by the intervention of Russia. He became reconciled to the emperor in 1884.

KOUMISS is an intoxicating drink made of milk, generally that of mares, and is drunk in large quantities by the inhabitants of the Russian steppes.

KRAHATOA, ERUPTION OF, took place on August 27, 1883, and was seen by a number of scientific observers, mostly Dutch, who had been sent out to observe the intimations of seismic and volcanic action that had been becoming more and more frequent during the previous six months. At one point, 10,000 persons were engulfed in half a minute right in front of one of the Dutch steamers.

KRIEGSPIEL, or WAR-GAME, was originated in Germany.

KRISHNA, in Hindu myth, is the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, and the most popular of the Hindu gods.

KRUGER, PRESIDENT, was born in 1825, and became member of the Transvaal Executive Council in 1872. He became President in 1882, and was re-elected for five years in 1883, and a third time in 1888.

KRUPP, the German engineer, was born at Essen in 1812, and died In 1887. About 1850 he discovered a new method of casting steel in large masses, and this led to his specializing in heavy breech-loading guns, the first of which he produced in 1864.

KUYP, the Dutch painter, was born in 1605, and his landscapes now bring enormous prices.

KYRIE ELEISON means 'Lord, have mercy!'

KYRLE SOCIETY was founded by Miss Miranda Hill

in 1877; it looks after decoration of workmen's clubs, etc., preservation of open spaces, providing literature and music for the poor.

L

LABORATORY. The finest ones in Europe are the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge and that of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. The Royal Laboratory is the ammunition manufacturing department in Woolwich Arsenal.

LABOURERS, THE STATUTES OF, were first enacted in 1349 after the ravage caused by the Black Death, when they compelled labourers to remain with their employers at the same rate of wage they had before the plague. The discontent they bred led to Wat Tyler's rebellion.

LABYRINTH. The legendary labyrinth at Crete, out of which no one could find a way, was said to have been constructed by Daedalus. The Egyptian one was a building situated in Central Egypt, in the district now called the Fayoum, and it contained 3000 rooms, half above, half below ground. The one at Clusium, in Italy, was erected by the Etruscans, and there were others elsewhere whose sites are unknown.

LAC is a resinous substance produced upon many Indian trees, by the exudations from the body of the female lac insect. When the young break from their eggs they swarm on to the bark and begin to secrete lac. Mixed with turpentine, etc., it is used in making coloured sealing-wax, and when dissolved in alcohol it makes varnish.

LACE is called 'point' when made by hand with the needle, and 'cushion' or 'bobbin' or 'bone' lace when made on a pillow. Honiton, Mechlin, and Valenciennes, etc., are pillow laces; and Brussels, Alençon, Maltese, etc., are point laces. At Nottingham and elsewhere the imitation machine lace is made. The point lace originated in Italy, spreading to Spain and Flanders, and the pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries.

LACHAISE, FRANÇOIS DE, was the confessor of Louis XIV., born in 1624, died 1709.

LADY-DAY is the 25th of March, and commemorates the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. It is an immovable feast in the Romish and Anglican churches, and is a quarter-day in England and Ireland.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE, was born in 1757, and in 1777 he left France for America, being gladly received by Washington. On his return home he was elected a member of the 'National Assembly,' and two days after the attack on the Bastille was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris. In 1792 he became a major-general, and in 1818 member of the Chamber of Deputies. It was chiefly owing to him that Louis Philippe gained his throne in 1830. He died in 1834.

LAFONTAINE, the French writer, was born in 1621. He was intimate with Molière, Boileau, and Racine, and all the first Parisian wits. His "Tales" appeared first in 1664, and a second volume in 1671. He also wrote "Les Amours de Psyché."

LAGRANGE, the celebrated French mathematician, was born in 1736. When barely nineteen he became Mathematical Professor in the Artillery School at Turin; and in 1764 and 1766 he won prizes at the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His great work is "La Mécanique Analytique." He wrote also "Theories des Fonctions Analytiques."

LAKE DWELLINGS are habitations built on small artificial, or partly artificial islands, in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near their shores. Remains of lake-dwellings have been found in Ireland and Switzerland, and they are still used in Russia, Borneo, and New Guinea, the Caroline Islands, in Venezuela, New Zealand, and parts of Central Africa.

LAKE SCHOOL, or LAKE POETS, is the name the "Edinburgh Review" gave to Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Wilson, etc., because they resided in the English Lake District, although they had little in common except their non-classicism.

LALANDE, DE, the French astronomer, was born in 1732, and in 1751 went to Berlin to determine the parallax of the moon. In 1753 he became a member of the Parisian Academy of Science, and contributed regularly to the volume of their transactions, and in 1762 he became Professor in the Collége de France. His chief works are "Treatise on Astronomy" and "History, Theory, and Practice of Navigation."

LAMAISM is a variety of Buddhism, dating from the 7th century after Christ, and prevailing mostly in Thibet and Mongolia. It is so called because the priests have the title of 'lamas.' The Lamaists worship Buddha and the other saints recognized in Buddhism, but they also worship many inferior gods or spirits. In Thibet the priests wear scarlet, and the soldiers grey.

LAMARCK, CHEVALIER DE, the French naturalist, was born in 1744. He entered the army and served in the Seven Years' War, but being disabled by an accident, he went to Paris and studied medicine and physical science. He wrote "Philosophie Zoologique," "Flore Française," etc. He died in 1829.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE, the French poet and statesman, was born in 1790. By his first production, "Méditations Poétiques," he obtained a high place among the poets of his day; and his "Nouvelles Méditation Poétiques," and "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses," established his fame. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and his career was as much political as literary after that until he retired from public life in 1851. He died in 1869.

LAMB, CHARLES, the English essayist, was born in 1755. The whole course of his domestic life was devoted to his sister Mary, who in a fit of mania had stabbed their mother. His "Tales from Shakespeare" and "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets" who lived about the time of Shakespeare are well known, and his tale of "Rosamund Gray." His "Essays of Elia" won him his literary distinction. He died in 1834.

LAMBERT, the Parliamentary General in the English Civil War, was born in 1619. He entered the parliamentary army under Fairfax, and was one of the officers who gave Cromwell the Protectorate. He died in 1692.

LAMMAS DAY should be 'Loaf-mass.' Christianity adopted and modified the old British custom of offering to the Giver of all Good a loaf made of the new corn every August 1st.

LA MOTTE, COMTESSE DE, was notorious for her participation in the 'diamond necklace' fraud. She persuaded Prince-Cardinal de Rohan to stand surety for the payment of the necklace which Louis XV. had ordered for Mme. du Barry, but which was at the jeweller's still. The necklace disappeared, was broken up, and sold. Probably Queen Marie Antoinette was in the plot.

LANCE was one of the weapons used by the Greeks and Romans. The Macedonian phalanx was armed with it, and the Roman infantry. It was the chief weapon in the Middle Ages. There are five regiments of Lancers in the British army.

LANCELOT OF THE LAKE was the Paladin and Knight of the Round Table, who loved Guinevere, Arthur's wife. He was called the son of Ban, King of Brucic.

LAND is a source of natural wealth, capable of appropriation, and as the supply is limited it ought not to be in the hands of a chosen few. One half of the land of the United Kingdom belongs to 7,400 individuals, the other half being owned by 312,500 individuals. Barely one in a hundred of the population owns more than an acre of soil.

LAND LEAGUE was projected by Mr. Parnell in 1879, ostensibly to purchase the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland. The 'National League' has replaced it.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, the English poet and prose-writer, was born in 1775. He published a volume of poems in 1795, and a long poem, "Gebir," in 1798. His fame rests chiefly on his "Imaginary Conversations," which is a model of pure style.

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, the painter, was born in 1802. In 1830 he was made R.A., and in 1865 declined the Presidency of the Royal Academy. "The Cat's

Paw," "The Return from Deer Stalking," "High Life and Low Life," etc., are well known. He died in 1873. The lions at the base of Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square, London, were his work.

LANFRANC, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1005. He did much to purify the Church, and also preserved its independence. He was the confidant of William I. and William II.

LANG, ANDREW, the writer, was born in 1844, and distinguished himself at Balliol College, Oxford. He has written poems (ballades, etc.), "Custom and Myth," "Mythology" in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," translations of Homer, etc. His books of fairy tales are very popular now.

LANGUAGES. There are more than 6000 known languages and dialects. English is spoken by about 120 million persons, German and Russian by about 75 million apiece, French by 50 million, Spanish by about 45 million, and Italian by 33 million. More than 2 million persons in the United Kingdom still speak a Keltic language, half of them being Welsh, about 300,000 being Scottish, about 12,500 Manx, and the rest Irish. The language used by Christ on earth was Aramaic.

LANGHORNE, JOHN, D.D., the English poet and writer, was born 1735 and died 1779. He is noted for his translation of "Plutarch's Lives."

LANGLANDE, WILLIAM (the supposed author of the poem, "The Vision of William Concerning Piers Plowman), was born about 1332. The poem is valuable for its pictures of old English life and for study of English in its earlier forms.

LANGTON, STEPHEN, English cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, was born about 1150. He helped to force King John into signing Magna Charta, and in 1223 demanded of Henry III. (whom he had crowned) the full execution of it. He died in 1228.

LANGUE D'OC was the independent Romance dialect spoken in Provence in the Middle Ages. It was the language of the 'Troubadours.'

LAOCOON, in Greek legend, was a priest of Neptune among the Trojans, who was killed, with his two sons, by two serpents sent by Apollo. The tale served as the subject of a most beautiful group of sculpture found in the ruins of the palace of Titus, at Rome, in 1506, and now placed in the Vatican. Lessing's "Laocoon" is a fine piece of criticism.

LAOTZE, the celebrated Chinese philosopher (and founder of the religious sect Tao), was born about 600 B.C. He recorded his doctrines in "The Path to Virtue." His moral code is pure, charitable, and benevolent. He disappeared into the wilderness after writing his book, and is supposed to have ascended to heaven. The Tao sect extends over China, Japan, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and the Indo-Chinese nations.

LAPLACE, MARQUIS DE, the celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, was born in 1749. He discovered several important astronomical laws, and wrote "Mécanique Céleste," "Système du Monde," etc. He died in 1827.

LARES were a class of domestic and public spirits or deities among the ancient Romans. The *lar familiaris* was revered as the founder of the family, and in rich houses the images of the lares had a separate room.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, DUC DE, Prince de Marsillac, courtier and man of letters under Louis XIV., was born in 1613. After the civil war he abandoned his military career, and cultivated the society of Boileau, Racine, Madame de Sévigné, etc. His "Réflexions ou Sentences et Maximes Morales" is still considered a French classic. He died in 1680.

LATENT HEAT is that portion of a body's heat which exists without producing any effect on another body or on the thermometer.

LATERAN COUNCILS of the Romish Church were so called because they were held in the Lateran Church in Rome. There were eleven of them, the most important being that convened by Alexander III. in 1179 (which established rules for the election of a Pope) and that called by Innocent III. in 1215, to order the Crusade, etc.

LATIMER, HUGH, D.D., English prelate, reformer, and martyr, was born about 1490. In 1538 he was imprisoned for not accepting the Six Articles, but was released at the accession of Edward VI. He was burned at the stake in Mary's reign.

LATITUDE is the angle of diversion from the equatorial plain.

LA TRAPPE, a Cistercian abbey of Northern France, 30 miles from Alençon, became, in the 16th century, a haunt of licentious monks called the bandits of La Trappe.' In the 17th century the Trappists were reformed, but, at the Revolution, had to leave the country till the Restoration. There is also a female order of Trappists.

LAUD, WILLIAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1573. He enriched Oxford University with a valuable collection of MSS. when he was its Chancellor. In 1634 he instituted proceedings against all who did not conform to the Church of England, hunting out Puritans and others. In 1644 he was beheaded for high treason.

LAUDERDALE, JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF, was born in 1616. He was at first a zealous Presbyterian. In 1650 he accompanied Charles II. to Scotland, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester and liberated in 1660, when he rigorously used the power given him to force Episcopacy upon his Presbyterian friends. On account of his tyrannous conduct he died, disgraced, in 1682.

LAUGHING JACKASS is not an *ass*, but a bird. Its other name is the 'Giant Kingfisher.' It inhabits the south-east of Australia.

LAUGHTER is caused by the movements of the same facial muscles which produce crying.

LAUNDRY 'TIPS.' A spoonful of ox-gall in one gallon of water will set the colours of almost any goods soaked in it before washing. A teacupful of lye in a pail of water will improve the colour of any black goods. Vinegar in the rinsing water will brighten pink or green calico, and soda will do the same for purple or blue calicoes.

LAVATER, the celebrated physiognomist, was born in 1741. He originated physiognomy in 1769, and published his "Physiognomical Fragments." He died in 1799.

LAW, NINE POINTS OF THE, are (1) a good deal of cash, (2) a good deal of patience, (3) a good cause, (4) a good solicitor, (5) a good barrister, (6) good witnesses, (7) a good jury, (8) a good judge, and (9) good luck.

LAWRENCE, SIR HENRY (who organized the defence of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny), was born in 1806, served in the Afghan campaign of 1843, and was subsequently made chief administrator in the Punjaub. He was killed in 1857.

LAWRENCE, JOHN, LORD, Governor-General of India, was born in 1811. He became chief commissioner of the Punjaub in 1853, and, by his influence with the Sikhs, sent native forces to Delhi during the Mutiny in 1857. He died in 1879.

LAYAMON, author of the "Brut," lived soon after 1200 A.D. His work is a metrical chronicle of Britain from the arrival of Brutus to the death of King Cadwalader in A.D. 689. It appears to have been completed about the beginning of the 13th century, and its value is chiefly linguistic.

LAYARD, SIR AUSTIN, the English traveller, archaeologist, and diplomatist, was born in 1817. He is best known by his books, "Nineveh and its Remains" and "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," but he accomplished the annexation of Cyprus in 1877 under Lord Beaconsfield's Government, being ambassador to the Porte.

LEAGUE, THE, was headed by Henri, Duke of Guise, against Henri III. of France in 1576, ostensibly to support the Romish religion, but really to gain the throne for the Duke himself. The League was dissolved in 1595.

LEAP-YEAR is every year which is divisible by four without remainder, except the concluding years of centuries, of which only every fourth is a leap-year.

LECKY, W. H., the English historian, was born in 1838. His chief work is his "History of European Morals" from Augustus to Charlemagne.

LEE, ROBERT, the American general (Commander-in-

Chief of the Confederate Army), was born in 1808. He served in the Mexican campaign in 1847, and in 1863 he gained a splendid victory over Hooker at Chancellorsville. He died in 1870.

LEECH, the English artist and humorist, was born in 1817. His first important work was the illustrating of the "Ingoldsby Legends." He joined the staff of "Punch" in 1841, and his "Pictures of Life and Character" and "Pencillings from Punch" are famous. He died in 1864.

LE GALIENNE, RICHARD, was born in 1866, and became literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett in 1889. He has written for the "Star," "Daily Chronicle," "Speaker," etc., and published several books.

LEGAL TENDER of farthings is limited at 6d., of pence and halfpence at 1s., of silver at £2.

LEGION OF HONOUR was instituted by Napoleon as consul in 1802 and inaugurated in 1804. The order has been several times remodelled, notably by Napoleon III. in 1852. The number of chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand-officers, and grand-crosses is now limited.

LEIBNITZ, BARON VON, the German scholar and philosopher, was born in 1646. He published a remarkable philosophico-mathematical treatise called "De Arte Combinatoria" in 1666, and about 1672 he discovered the differential calculus. In 1700 he was made a privy councillor by Peter the Great of Russia, and in 1710 he published his celebrated "Essai de Théodicée." He died in 1716.

LEICESTER, DUDLEY, EARL OF, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1532. He was appointed lieutenant-general when the Armada threatened England. His marriage with the Countess of Essex annoyed the Queen. He died in 1588.

LEIGHTON, LORD, the painter, President of the Royal Academy, was born in 1830. In 1855 he sent from Rome his picture of "Cimabue's Madonna," which was much admired, and which the Queen bought. Some of his other works are "Hercules Wrestling with Death," "Cymon and Iphigenia," and his "Athlete Strangling a Python," by which he achieved fame as a sculptor.

LEITCH, WILLIAM, the landscape painter, was born in 1804. Among his pupils were Queen Victoria and her family. His works, mostly in water-colour, are not numerous, but of great merit. He was a member of the Royal Institute of Water-Colour Painters, and contributed to the Society's exhibitions. He died in 1883.

LELY, SIR PETER, the painter, was born in 1617 in Westphalia. He studied at Haarlem, coming to England in 1641. He painted Charles I. and Cromwell, and the Hampton Court collection of portraits of ladies of the court of Charles II. are well known. His best historical work is "Susannah and the Elders," which is at Burleigh House. He died in 1680.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, D.D., published his "Classical Dictionary" in 1792 and a "Universal Biography" in 1808. He was headmaster of Abingdon Grammar School for a time. He died in 1824.

LEO was the name of numerous popes, two of whom were Leo I. (called 'the Great') and Leo X. (Giovanni de Medici). Leo I. was born about 390, and became pope in 440. He was a great persecutor. He was also the first pope whose writings have been preserved. Leo X. was made a cardinal at the age of thirteen, and a member of the Holy College at Rome four years later. He greatly encouraged literature, restoring the University at Rome, etc. He encouraged the sale of indulgences, chiefly to complete St. Peter's. He died in 1521.

LEONIDAS, the King of Sparta, ascended the throne in 491 B.C., and when Xerxes invaded Greece, he commanded the Greek forces that defended the Pass of Thermopylae. A Greek betrayed the path by which Leonidas was assailed, and he fell fighting.

LE SAGE, the French novelist and dramatic writer, was born in 1668. His first success was "Crispin Rival de son Maître," but he is famous for his romance of "Gil Blas," one of the best romances in the French language. He died in 1747.

LESLIE, CHARLES, the painter, was born in 1794. From 1848 to 1851 he was Professor of Painting at the Academy. Some of his most successful paintings are "Anne Page and Slender," "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church," "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," "The Queen receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation," "Reading the Will," and "The Christening of the Princess Royal." The last three are well known from engravings. Leslie died in 1859.

LESLIE, DAVID, the Scotch general, was born in the early part of the 17th century. He served under the King of Sweden, but returned to Scotland when the civil wars began. His Scottish horse supported Cromwell's charge at Marston Moor, and when the Scotch Parliament took up arms on behalf of Charles II., he was appointed commander-in-chief. After the battle of Worcester, he was imprisoned till the Restoration, but in 1661 received the title of Lord Newark for his services. He died in 1682.

LESSEPS, VICOMTE DE, the French diplomatist and engineer, was born in 1805. After holding several diplomatic posts he retired from Government service, and in 1854 went to Egypt, where he succeeded in cutting the Suez Canal, completed in 1869. He proposed cutting the Panama Canal also.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD, the German critic, dramatist, and scholar, was born in 1729. In his early days he wrote for magazines and booksellers, and published some poems under the title of "Trifles"; and about 1765 he published his "Laocoon, or the Limits of Painting and Poetry." He wrote his "Dramaturgie" while he was director of the National Theatre at Hamburg, but he had to leave the place, his criticisms having made him enemies. He died in 1781.

LETHE (Greek *lethe*, 'forgetfulness'), the River of Oblivion, one of the streams of the lower regions, so celebrated in ancient mythology. Those who drank of it forgot their former existence, whether painful or pleasant.

LEVELLERS were the party in the Long Parliament, about 1647, who aimed at the establishing of an equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom.

LEVER, CHARLES, the Irish novelist, was born in 1806. He graduated in medicine in 1831, taking his doctor's degree later, in Göttingen. In 1842 he became editor of the "Dublin University Magazine." His "Charles O'Malley," "Tom Burke," and "Jack Hinton" are written in a style peculiarly his own, but his later novels were more thoughtful and artistic. He died in 1872.

LEWES, GEORGE, philosophical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1817. His first important work was his "Biographical History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte"; but his "Life of Goethe" won him his European reputation. The chief work of his life-time was his "Problems of Life and Mind," in which he developed his philosophical views. He also wrote a Spanish drama, two novels, and some plays. His relations with George Eliot are known.

LEYDEN-JAR is so called, not after the Scottish poet and Orientalist, John Leyden, but because the name of the town where it was made is Leyden. It is an early form of electric accumulator; and when a number of jars are placed in a box lined with tin-foil connected with the earth they form a 'battery.'

LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY was formed in 1886 (under the leadership of the Marquis of Hartington) by those who objected to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government and Land Purchase Bills. They defeated the Gladstonian ministry by joining with the Conservatives, and in the next election returned about 80 members to Parliament.

LIBRARY. The most celebrated one of antiquity was the Alexandrian. Pisistratus is supposed to have introduced a public one at Athens about B.C. 337; and Charlemagne encouraged the founding of libraries in the West during the 8th century. In France there was the Abbey St. Germain des Prés, and in Germany the Fulda, Corvey, and Hirschan Libraries. The principal modern ones are the British Museum Library, the National Library at Paris, the Court Library at Munich, and Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, etc. The Vatican Library at Rome and

the Bodleian, Oxford, are valuable in rare books and MSS.

LIEBIG, BARON VON, the eminent modern chemist, was born in 1803. He first secured attention by the paper on fulminic acid and the fulminates (which he read before the French Academy of Sciences), and in which he revealed their true composition. He is regarded as the founder of organic chemistry. His "Chemistry of Food" has been most useful. He died in 1873.

LIFE-BOAT was first patented in Great Britain by Lukin, in 1785, and Henry Greathead introduced an improved one in 1789, used till 1851. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution was founded in 1824, and by 1888 had saved 33,243 lives.

LIFE-ROCKETS are most reliable when discharged from a mortar or gun, by gunpowder, having a line attached to them. The *life-mortar* invented by Captain Manby in 1807 is still used. Rogers' life-anchor is also an ingenious rocket apparatus.

LIGHT enables animals to 'feel' beyond the extent of their limbs by exciting the medium in which the eye and the optic nerves are situated.

LIGHT, ARTIFICIAL, must have been used from earliest times. Antioch was probably lighted by lamps in the 4th century after Christ. Paris was lighted in 1524, and Londoners hung out candles in 1668; and in 1690 every housekeeper was ordered to hang a light daily, after dark, between Michaelmas and Lady Day.

LIGHTFOOT, the English divine and Hebrew scholar, was born in 1602. His editions of St. Paul's Epistles are famous.

LIGHTHOUSE. The Pharos of Alexandria, founded about 300 B.C., is the first building erected as a lighthouse of which we have an authentic record. The Tour de Cordouan, at the mouth of the Garonne, founded in 1584, surpasses all others in its architecture. The first sea-light on the British coast was at Dungeness, erected shortly after the accession of James I. The adoption of lenses in lighthouses was carried into effect in 1788 by M. Fresnel. The Eddystone and Bell Rock are the two most celebrated British lighthouses, and the Skerryvore in Scotland.

LI HUNG CHANG was born in 1823, and served under General Gordon in 1863. In 1872 he was appointed Governor-General of Chihli, the metropolitan province, and he is also Senior Grand Secretary, the highest official distinction in China. He is friendly to Europeans.

LILBURNE, JOHN, the English sectary, was born in 1618. He was imprisoned in 1637 for tracts against the Anglican hierarchy. He was one of the 'Levellers' and latterly a member of the Society of Friends. He died in 1657.

LINACRE, THOMAS, the physician (who founded the College of Physicians in 1518), was born about 1460. He educated Prince Arthur, and finally entered the church.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in 1809. In 1846 he was elected a representative in Congress for a district of Illinois, and he voted with the anti-slavery party. He was shot in a theatre in 1865 by an assassin.

LINDSAY, SIR DAVID ('of the Mount'), the Scottish poet, was born about 1490. He wrote a "Satyre of the Three Estatis," "Answer to the King's Flyting," "The Monarchie," etc.

LINEN was used by the Egyptians as wrapping for their embalmed dead. The Jews also manufactured it in Canaan, and at an early period the Greeks and Romans used it. As soon as the 7th century Anglo-Saxon women wove it; and in the 17th century the Irish began to weave it. Leeds is the chief centre of the manufacture in England, Belfast in Ireland, and Dundee in Scotland now.

LINNÉ KARL VON (commonly called 'Linnaeus'), the great botanist, was born in 1717. He wrote "Flora Lapponica," "Systema Naturae and Fundamenta Botanica," "Genera Plantarum," etc. He was also a Professor of Medicine at Upsala. He died in 1778.

LISBON, THE EARTHQUAKE AT, took place in 1755, destroying 30,000 people.

LISZT, ABBE FRANZ, the pianist and composer, was born in 1811. He studied in Vienna and Paris, and in 1849 became director of the Court Theatre at Weimar, where he introduced the music of Wagner, Berlioz, Schumann, etc. His chief works are the "Faust and Dante" symphonies, "St. Elizabeth" and "Christus," two oratorios.

LITHOGRAPHY, the art of drawing upon and printing from stone, was invented by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, in the 18th century. In 1850 steam-power began to supersede manual labour in driving the lithographic press, and afterwards a cylinder machine was introduced, which has been perfected.

LITURGY seems to have been first used in the 5th century. The chief liturgical books in the Romish Church are the 'Missal' and the 'Breviary,' both in Latin. In 1523 Luther drew up a liturgy for his followers, which they were not obliged, however, to use. The followers of Calvin drew up the Genevan and the French liturgies. The English Book of Common Prayer, dating from Edward VI., was based on the Roman Breviary, and the Scotch Episcopal Church uses the same, with sometimes a different communion office. The Kirk of Scotland has no liturgy. The English Book of Common Prayer has been used in the United States since 1789 with minor deviations.

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, the missionary and traveller, was born in 1813. At the age of ten he was a 'piecer' in the Blantyre Cotton Mills in Lanarkshire. He attended Glasgow University, and became a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. In 1840 he went to South Africa, joining Robert Moffat. In 1857 he published his "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." He died in 1873 of dysentery near Lake Bangweolo, which he discovered previously.

LIZARD POINT is a corruption of 'Lazar Point,' so called from the 'Lazaretto' or 'leper-house' on it. It is twenty-four miles from Land's End, and was therefore a convenient place for ships to land their sick on.

LLOYD'S have daily reports from all foreign ports, and their 'List' is published daily. Their members are admitted by subscription, and their rooms in the Royal Exchange include those for ship-auctions, underwriters, library, and restaurant. They are connected with shipping generally, as well as marine insurance.

LOBSTERS are sometimes caught weighing more than 'a stone and a half,' and in Canada 18 lbs. is by no means uncommon. The largest caught in the United Kingdom do not exceed 10 lbs., but the number is very considerable. Altogether, about 80,000 lobsters (home or foreign) are eaten 'every day' in Great Britain, most of which come from Norway and Nova Scotia; and the average wholesale price is probably just under 11d. a piece.

LOCAL OPTION is the principle by which a majority of the ratepayers of any locality decide upon the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drink which shall be allowed to exist. This principle operates in some of the American States.

LOCKE, JOHN, the English philosopher, was born in 1632. At Christ Church, Oxford, he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and studied medicine. In 1682 he accompanied his patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Holland, only returning to England at the Revolution. In 1690 he published his famous "Essay on the Human Understanding," in which he arrived at the conclusion that 'sensation' and 'reflection' are the two sources of our ideas. He also wrote three "Letters on Toleration," "Thoughts concerning Education," etc. He died in 1704.

LOCKHART, JOHN, the author, and the editor of the "Quarterly Review," was born in 1794. He began his literary career in 1817 as a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine"; but it is as the author of the "Life of Sir Walter Scott" (his father-in-law) that he is remembered.

LOCUST is a kind of grasshopper. Their hind legs are large and powerful, which gives them great power of leaping. The migratory locusts are the most celebrated kind, and are found in Asia and Africa, where

they devastate the country in their journeys. The Arabs eat them. When dried in the sun, pounded up, and baked into bread, or fried in oil, they are considered a delicacy.

LOMBARDS (probably so called from the 'long barte,' or 'spear,' that they carried) lived on the banks of the Lower Elbe, at the beginning of the Christian era. In the 6th century they entered Italy, and with the help of Saxons and others conquered the northern part now called Lombardy. Autharis and Rothari were the only two kings of any early importance who reigned over the Lombards. Both instituted good laws. In 713 King Lieutprant extended his sway over the whole of Italy, but Charlemagne captured Pavia and put an end to the Lombard kingdom.

LAND in the City of London is so valuable that over £30 apiece was paid for 'every inch' of the land between King William Statue and Trinity Square, E.C. The ground round Lombard Street is valued at £2,000,000 an acre.

LONDON is much the largest city in the world, with a population of practically 6,000,000. It has two defects as a port: the channels up the estuary are not very good, and it has no coal or iron. The latter want is ruining its shipbuilding industry in these days of steel steamers. It has, on the other hand, many merits. It commands the great international trade route through the Dover Straits; it is just opposite the important Continental harbours of Antwerp and Rotterdam; it has double tide, which goes 80 miles up the river, and the largest vessels afloat can reach the heart of the city. It is also the centre of the land of the world; it is far enough from the west coast to have a dry, healthy climate (see DEATH-RATE above), and it has supremely good communication inland in all directions by a canal. (Cf. the names of the railways — North Western, Midland, Great Northern, Great Eastern, South Eastern, Great Western, South Western, etc.) The hops of Kent and the barley of the eastern counties feed its breweries, as the fruit of Kent and Surrey feeds its jam factories. There are about ¼ million foreigners in the city, most of whom live in Soho or about Ratcliff Highway, except the Italian ice-cream and organ-grinding people, who have a colony of their own near Hatton Garden.

LONDONDERRY, THE SIEGE OF, lasted from 21st April to the 1st August, in 1689, when the Protestants of Ulster were besieged by the troops of James II.

LONGEVITY is the term used both for average duration of life in a community and for great length of life reached by particular individuals. The figures given in the British life table exhibit the combined experience of seventeen assurance offices. A person at the age of 10 may expect to live 48·36 years longer; at 20 years 41·49 years; at 40 years 27·28; at 60 years 13·77; at 80 years 4·78 years longer, but the average duration of life is higher in women than men.

LONGFELLOW, the American poet, was born in 1807. While at college he distinguished himself in modern languages, and published some short poems, *e.g.* "Hymn to the Moravian Nuns." In 1835 he was elected to the Chair of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University. In 1839 he published "Hyperion" and "Voices of The Night," "The Spanish Student," "The Belfry of Bruges," and "Evangeline" being written later. His volume "The Poets and Poetry of Europe" (containing translations, by himself and others, from about 360 authors) has some valuable information in it respecting the writers. "The Golden Legend," "Hiawatha," "Courtship of Miles Standish," and "Tales of a Wayside Inn" are all well known.

LORRAINE is now divided between Germany and France. It was so named as being originally the kingdom of Lothaire II.; and then, later, it was divided into Upper and Lower Lorraine. The former (between the Rhine, Saône, and Meuse) was ceded to France in 1736, and the latter (between the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt) became part of Belgium. At the close of the war of 1870-71 a large portion of Lorraine was annexed to Germany, and now forms part of Alsace-Lorraine.

LOST BOOKS OF THE BIBLE are—Prophecy of Enoch, the Book of the Wars of the Lord, the Gospel of Eve, the Book of Jasher, that of Iddo, that of Nathan, that of Shemaiah, that of Jehu, the five books of Solomon on Natural History, and the Prophecies of Ahijah the Shilonite. These are referred to respectively in such passages as Numbers xxi. 14, Joshua x. 13, 2 Samuel i. 18, 1 Kings iv. 33, 2 Chronicles ix. 29 and xii. 15, Jude 14, etc.

LOTZE, RUDOLF, the German philosopher and physiologist, was born in 1817. He wrote "Metaphysik," "Universal Pathology," "Logik," "On the Idea of Beauty," etc.

LOUIS is the name of many of the French kings, of whom the most important are Louis IX. ('the saint'), Louis XIV. (by no means a saint), and Louis XVI. Louis IX. was born in 1215, and came to the throne in 1226. In 1248 he and his family sailed with 80,000 men on a crusade to Egypt. He took Damietta and twice defeated the Sultan. He returned to France in 1254 and employed himself in making wise laws, but in 1270 he undertook another crusade, and died at Tunis. He was canonized in 1297. Louis XIV. was born in 1638, and came to the throne in 1643. During his minority there was the war with Austria and Condé's revolt. When Mazarin died Louis resolved to rule without a ministration. He created reforms and made Colbert superintendent of the administration. The Grande Alliance and the League of Augsburg were formed at different times by the other European nations against Louis, and they checked his ambition, and the War of the Spanish Succession brought him into conflict with united Europe. He impoverished the country by his extravagance. He died in 1715. Louis XVI. was born in 1754, and ascended the throne in 1774, having married Marie Antoinette in 1770. He was far too weak to wield the sceptre of a great country, and the queen gave herself up to gaiety, so that it is not surprising to find him arrested and tried before the convention, and guillotined in 1792, on January 17th.

LOURDES is the town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées where a peasant girl declared she had been favoured with visions of the Virgin, in a cave near at hand. Since then (1858) pilgrims have flocked there, and a convent, church, and other buildings have been erected in connection with the cave.

LOUVRE, the old royal palace at Paris, is said to have been a royal residence as early as 628, in the reign of Dagobert. Francis I. erected the part now called the 'old Louvre,' and other kings (notably Louis XIV.) have enlarged and adorned it. The 'new Louvre,' begun by Napoleon I., was finished by Napoleon III. in 1857. The group of buildings contains museums of paintings, drawings, engravings, bronze antiques, etc. It was greatly injured, however, by the Communists in 1871.

LOWELL, JAMES, the American author, was born in 1819. From 1857 to 1862 he wrote essays for the "Atlantic Monthly," founded by Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, and himself. In 1877 he became American minister at Madrid, and in 1880 was transferred to London, when he was made rector of St. Andrews University. He has written "A Year's Life" (poems), the "Biglow Papers," "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," etc.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born in 1491. He belonged to a noble Biscayan family, and was page to Ferdinand and Isabella in his youth. He was severely wounded in 1521 whilst fighting the French, and during his convalescence he read himself into a state of mystical devotion, in which he renounced the world. In 1528 he went to Paris, and, after seven years' theological training, formed the first nucleus of the Jesuit Society. He died in 1556, and was canonized in 1622.

LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, was born in 1834, joined his father's bank in 1848, and entered Parliament in 1870. Since 1880 he has represented London University, and he is an authority on financial and educational questions. He is also a man of science, having written "Prehistoric Times," "Origin of Civilization," "British Wild Flowers in their Relation to Insects," etc. He is an authority on bees also.

LUCAN, GEORGE, EARL OF (who is associated with the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava), was born in 1800. He was commander of a cavalry division in the Crimea, and was wounded before Sebastopol. He was made field-marshal in 1887, and died the following year.

LUCKNOW, THE SIEGE OF, took place in 1857. It was partly relieved by Havelock and Outram, but it was not till October (the siege having started in July) that Sir Colin Campbell took possession of the place. The city presents a picturesque view from a distance, having some fine buildings.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS, the Roman philosophic poet, was born about 98 B.C. He wrote "On the Nature of Things," a didactic poem in six books on Epicurean philosophy. His writings are noted for their descriptive beauty.

LUDDITES were rioters in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottingham in 1811-16. They attributed the prevailing distress to the introduction of machinery. They took their name from Ned Ludd, a half-witted boy who destroyed stocking-frames.

LUPERCALIA, a Roman festival celebrated in honour of Lupercus, an ancient pastoral god, afterwards identified with the Arcadian Pan. It took place on February 15th, at the Lupercal (a grotto in the Palatine Hill), when goats were sacrificed and two youths were arrayed in the skins. With thongs in their hands they paraded the streets, striking everyone they met, especially women, who believed that the blow prevented sterility.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the great reformer, was born in 1483. In 1501 he entered the University of Erfurt, and in 1505 received the degree of master. About this time he found a Latin Bible in the university library which contained more than the excerpts in common use, and this made him turn to the study of divinity, so he entered the monastery of the Augustines. In 1510 he visited Pope Leo X., and on his return was made Doctor of Theology in Wittenberg. The arrival there of John Tetzel in 1517 caused him to draw up his famous protest in ninety-five propositions, which he nailed to the church door. In 1520 a Papal bull of anathema was written against him, which he burnt publicly, and the following year he appeared at the Diet of Worms, before Charles V., to defend his writings. He was kept in the castle of Wartburg for a year, when he translated the New Testament into German. In 1525 he laid aside his cowl and married Catharina von Bora, a nun who renounced her vows under his teaching. He completed his translation of the Bible in 1534, and died in 1546.

LYCURGUS, the great legislator of the Lacedaemonians, son of a Spartan king, lived about 898 B.C. The laws he gave to Sparta have made his name immortal.

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, the geologist, was born in 1797. He wrote "Principles of Geology," "Elements of Geology," and "Antiquity of Man."

LYNCH-LAW, the practice of punishing men by private persons without trial originated in America, where the phrase is chiefly used.

LYTTON, BULWER, the novelist, was born in 1805. He entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and gained the Chancellor's prize medal for his English poem on sculpture. He first gained a reputation by his novels, "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," and "Paul Clifford." These were followed by "Eugene Aram," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," etc. His "Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money" were successes at Covent Garden. Then he returned to novel-writing, and published "The Last of the Barons," "The Caxtons," "What will he do with it?" etc. He entered Parliament in 1831, was colonial secretary under Lord Derby's ministry, and in 1866 entered the House of Lords. He had been elected rector of Glasgow University in 1856. His later works were "The Coming Race," "The Parisians," and "Kenelm Chillingly." He died in 1873.

## M

MACADAM, the great improver of roads, was born in 1756. In 1815 he was appointed surveyor of the Bristol roads. His method is still called Macadamization.

MACARONI is a preparation of wheaten flour. It is made best round about Naples, and is a national dish in Italy.

MACAULAY, LORD, the historian, essayist, and politician, was born in 1800. In 1818 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, obtaining the Chancellor's medal for a poem on "Pompeii" and one on "Evening." In 1825 he won reputation by his article on "Milton" in the "Edinburgh Review," and he was called to the bar in 1826. In 1830 he entered Parliament (speaking for the Anti-Slavery legislation), and in 1839 became Secretary of War. In 1842 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome," and, in 1848, part of his "History of England," which is considered an English classic. He died in 1859.

MACBETH, King of Scotland, reigned from 1040 to 1057. He slew Duncan, and so became king, and the latter's sons fought against Macbeth at Dunsinane, but it was in 1057 that he was slain. The legends about him were reproduced by Hollinshed in his "Chronicle," and there, it is supposed, Shakespeare found them and made use of them.

MACCABEES, a dynasty of ruling Jewish priests, of whom the first important one was Mattathias, who resisted the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes. When he died, his sons, Judas and Jonathan, led the people. Simon, the last member of the family, reduced 'the tower' of Jerusalem, and established the new state, but he was murdered in 135 B.C. by Ptolemy.

M'CARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., novelist, historian, and politician, was born in 1830. He edited the "Morning Star" in 1864, and was connected with the "Daily News." He wrote "History of Our Times," etc., and has represented Longford since 1879 in Parliament as a Home Ruler.

MACCLINTOCK, Vice-Admiral, was born in 1819. In 1848 he joined the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, and he also went on three other Arctic expeditions, the third time obtaining evidence of Franklin's death. He also surveyed the North Atlantic for a telegraph route, was made Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and finally Commander-in-Chief on the West Indian station. He published his "Voyage of the Fox" in 1859.

MACCLURE, Vice-Admiral, was born in 1807, joined an Arctic expedition in 1836, and accompanied Sir John Ross there in 1848, going alone in command in 1850. He discovered the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific called Prince of Wales Strait. He was rescued by MacClintock. From his journals was published "The Discovery of the North-West Passage." He died in 1873.

MACCULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., the distinguished Scottish landscape-painter, was born in 1806. He painted the "Cuchulin Mountains," "A Dream of the Highlands," "Highland Loch," etc. His works are little known south of the Tweed. He died in 1867.

MACDONALD, FLORA, was born in 1720 on South Uist, from which she conveyed Prince Charlie to Skye. She married and settled in America, but returned to die in Skye.

MACE is the symbol of authority in Parliament, and without it the Speaker cannot take the chair. When a new Speaker is being elected, the M. is hidden under the table, but otherwise it lies on the table during the session, and is never out of the Speaker's possession while he is in office. When the M. is away, or is on the Sergeant's shoulder, no one except the Speaker is allowed to speak. When the House goes into Committee, the M. is placed under the table. The Lord Chancellor has also a mace.

MACFARREN, SIR GEORGE, the composer and Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, was born in 1813. His chief operas are "The Devil's Opera," "Don Quixote," etc., and his oratorios "St. John the Baptist," "The Resurrection," "King David," etc. He died in 1887.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO, the Italian statesman and historian, was born in 1469. For more than 14 years he guided the destiny of the Florentine Republic, but was deposed in 1512 and imprisoned, when the

Medici returned to power. He wrote "The Prince," "History of Florence," etc., and two comedies. He died in 1527.

MACHINERY is most important in connection with transport and textiles, and in both it displaces human labour. A good deal of plausible nonsense has been written and spoken in the attempt to prove that M. does not displace human labour; but the motive for introducing it at all is the desire to reduce the expense of production, and therefore, if a new machine pays, it *must* always displace a certain amount of human labour. The making and managing of the new machine, of course, employ some labour; but there must be some lessening of labour, or there would be no economy. In textiles also, though not in transport, the introduction of M. has caused a large amount of male labour to be supplanted by cheaper female labour, for muscular strength has become practically of no importance.

Again, this use of M. has tended to make employment so irregular, that a number of Trades Unions and other Labour combinations have been called into existence in the effort to keep employment regular. For the largest industries are obviously those which are mainly concerned with the production of *necessaries*, the demand for which is naturally regular; the small industries are mainly concerned with the production of luxuries, the demand for which is naturally irregular. It is only in the large industries, as a rule, that M. pays; and therefore human labour is being driven from the large regular industries into the small irregular ones.

At the same time, the benefits of machinery are quite incalculable. Not only does it perform tasks which human labour could never have performed, *e.g.* moving an express train; but it also applies small quantities of force, such as human labour could supply, with much greater accuracy both in time and in place, *e.g.* in printing. And one bright hope for the future of the race is in the wide development of M.—accompanied by a distribution of labour amongst more labourers, with shorter hours—which will eventually free human labour from all unhealthy, disagreeable, and degrading forms of work.

MACKENZIE, SIR MORELL, the great physician, was born in 1837. He specialized in diseases of the throat, attending the larynx disease of the late German Emperor. He wrote "Diseases of the Throat and Nose," etc.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, the Scottish historian and philosopher, was born in 1765. He won his fame by his lectures on "The Law of Nature and Nations," and by defending Peltier, who was prosecuted for libel on Napoleon Bonaparte. He was Recorder of Bombay, then entered Parliament for Nairn, became Professor of Law at Haileybury College, and, in 1830, Commissioner of Indian affairs. He wrote "History of England," "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," etc.

M'KINLEY, PRESIDENT, was born in 1844, and served through the Civil War. He entered the House of Representatives in 1877, and made his mark as a zealous Protectionist, ultimately being responsible for the Tariff Act of 1890. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1893, and President in 1896.

MACLAREN, IAN, or REV. J. WATSON, the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "Days of Auld Lang Syne," was born in 1850, and was appointed to the very important Presbyterian Church at Sefton Park, Liverpool, in 1880. At least 80,000 copies of the former book and 60,000 of the latter have been sold within 3 years.

MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D., minister of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1812. In 1851 he was appointed to the Barony Parish, Glasgow, and, in 1854, one of the Queen's chaplains for Scotland. He edited "Good Words" and wrote some tales.

MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, and Marshal of France, was born in 1808. He served in the Crimean War, assisting in storming the Malakoff, and he won the battle of Magenta against Austria in 1859. In 1870 he commanded the 1st Army Corps against the Germans; and in 1873 was elected President of the republic.

MACREADY, the English tragedian, was born in 1793. He appeared at Covent Garden in 1816, becoming manager of that theatre in 1837. His "Reminiscences" came out in 1875.

MAD AS A HATTER is simply a corruption of 'mad as an adder.'

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN, the Portuguese navigator who first sailed round the world, was born about 1470. He distinguished himself at Malacca in 1511, and in 1519 received command of an expedition westward, when he discovered the Pacific.

MAGNA CHARTA was extorted from King John in 1215, and helped largely to form the English constitution. It provided that no freeman should be unlawfully imprisoned or proceeded against, and that no scutage or aid should be imposed (except certain feudal dues to the sovereign) without consent of the Common Council of the Kingdom. The most accurate copy of it is preserved in Lincoln Cathedral.

MAGNA GRAECIA was the name given in Italy to the Greek cities and settlements founded in the 8th century B.C. by Greek peoples. In the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. they were powerful and rich, but discords ruined them, and they died out in the 3rd century.

MAHRATTAS, a native Hindu race, are said to have emigrated from Northern India to Central and Western India. They became prominent in the 17th century, when their chief established the Mahratta Empire and had himself crowned King Sevaji in 1674. The Confederacy held together till 1795, and then the 'Peishwa' (prime minister and head) became a British dependent.

MAID OF ORLEANS. (See JOAN OF ARC.)

MAID OF SARAGOSSA was the Spanish girl who, when her lover had fallen in the siege of Saragossa in 1808-9, continued to work his gun. Byron refers to her in "Childe Harold," Canto I.

MAINE, SIR HENRY, the English jurist, was born in 1822. In 1847 he became Regius Professor of Civil Law in Cambridge University, and in 1862-69 was Law Member of the Supreme Council of India. In 1877 he became Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He wrote "Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas," "Early History of Institutions," etc.

MAINTENON, MARCHIONESS DE, wife of Louis XIV., was born in 1635 in a Poiton prison. She nominally married the old wit Scarron, and when he died she was intrusted with the children of Louis and Madame de Montespan. Eventually the king married her privately, about 1685. She was virtuous, a devout Romanist, and charitable, but very ambitious. Her letters are literary compositions.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM (commonly called 'Secretary Lethington'), the Scottish statesman, was born about 1525. He early adopted the reformed doctrines, renouncing the mass; and, in 1560, was Speaker of the Parliament which abolished Papal authority. On Queen Mary's arrival in Scotland he became one of her chief ministers, and the Regent Moray suspecting him of intrigues, arrested him in 1569 as accessory to Darnley's murder. In 1571 he was hanged as a traitor.

MALCOLM was the name of numerous kings of Scotland, of whom the most important was Malcolm III., surnamed 'Canmore' (Great Head). After Macbeth murdered his father, Duncan, he got help from Seward of Northumbria and Edward the Confessor, defeated and killed Macbeth, and had himself crowned at Scone in 1058. His reign was much occupied with wars against England, but it had an important bearing on the civilization of Scotland. He married Margaret, Edgar Atheling's sister.

MALIBRAN, MARIA, the great singer, was born in 1808, and made her début in 1825 at the opera in London. In 1826 she went to New York, married M. Malibran, separated from him soon, and returned to Europe, where her splendid powers won her a European reputation. In 1836 she married De Bériot, being divorced from her first husband, but she died the same year.

MALLOCK, W. H., the novelist, was born in 1849, and went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained

the Newdigate for a poem on the Isthmus of Suez. He has written "The New Republic," "The New Paul and Virginia," etc.

MALORY, SIR THOMAS, wrote "The Most Ancient and Famous History of the Renowned Prince Arthur," which was printed first by Caxton in 1485.

MALTHUS, REV. THOMAS, the English political economist, was born in 1766. In 1805 he became Professor of History and Political Economy in the East India Company's College at Haileybury; and in 1798 he published his "Essay on the Principles of Population as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society." He died in 1834.

MAMELUKES (Arabic 'slaves') were the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, consisting originally of Circassian slaves. In 1254 they became powerful enough to make one of their number Sultan, but their dynasty was overthrown in 1517 by Selim I. They suffered much in opposing the French at the end of the 18th century, and, in 1811, Mehemet Ali caused a massacre of them in Egypt.

MAMMOTH, a species of elephant now extinct, of which the fossil remains are found in European, Asiatic, and North American formations. It survived the glacial period, and lived into the earlier portions of the human period, its remains having been found associated with human remains. It seems to have been widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. An entire carcase was discovered, preserved by the ice, on the banks of the river Lena in Siberia during the last century.

MAMMOTH CAVE is in Kentucky, and is one of a series of vast caverns formed in the limestone rock which cover an area of 6000 miles. It has been penetrated for 14 miles, and it is remarkable for the size of its halls and height of its domes.

MAN, AVERAGE. (See HEIGHT.) The average man weighs about 140 lbs., and his skeleton will weigh about 14 lbs. He has 240 bones, and the skeleton will measure about 1 inch less than the living man does. His brain weighs about 3½ lbs., which is about ½ lb. more than the average woman's, and twice as much as that of any other animal. He has 32 teeth, breathes about 20 times a minute, and uses about 7 hogsheads of air a day. (See MEN below.)

MANCHESTER PARTY, the name given to an English political party whose exertions were directed to the development of the principles of free trade. Their chief seat was in Manchester, and Cobden and Bright were the leaders.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN DE, was the name adopted by the compiler of an extraordinary book of travels originally written in French between 1357 and 1371. The first English version of it appeared in 1499, and the best one in 1839. Mandeville had the reputation, for long, of being the 'father of English prose.'

MANICHAEANS were an Oriental religious sect, founded by Manichaeus, a Persian of the 3rd century after Christ, who was educated in Zoroaster's religion. He appeared as a religious teacher under Sapor I., and being a man of many accomplishments he attracted attention; but the hostility of the Magi forced him into exile. He wished to incorporate Zoroastrian dualism with Christianity, and his system spread considerably.

MANNA is the sweet concrete juice obtained from the stem of a species of ash, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of southern Europe. It is collected in Sicily for commerce. It is employed as a gentle laxative for children, generally as an adjunct to more active medicines.

MANNING, CARDINAL, was born in 1808, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. He eventually became Archdeacon of Chichester, and took an active part in the Tractarian movement. In 1851 he joined the Church of Rome, becoming, in 1865, Archbishop of Westminster. He was a supporter of total abstinence, and was a member of the commissions on the housing of the poor, and on education. He wrote "The Temporal Power of the Pope," "The Four Great Evils of the Day," etc.

MANNS, AUGUST, the famous conductor, was born in 1825, and was conductor in Berlin and in Cologne before coming to the Crystal Palace in 1855. In 1883 he succeeded Sir Michael Costa as conductor of the Handel Festival.

MANSEL, HENRY, the logician and theologian, was born in 1820. He was at St. John's College, Oxford, and took his degree with double first-class honours in 1843. In 1859 he became Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Oxford, and in 1868 he was made Dean of St. Paul's, London. He wrote "The Philosophy of Kant," "The Limits of Religious Thought," etc. He died in 1871.

MANUSCRIPTS are, if ancient, all written on Egyptian, cotton, or silk paper. Red ink was used for the initial letters, first lines, and titles, which were thence called 'rubrics.' On rare occasions gold and silver were the mediums, but chiefly for initial letters, as they cost much. Old and New Testaments of the 2nd and 3rd centuries exist, a 4th century MS. of Virgil at Florence, and a Livy (5th century) in the Imperial Library of Vienna. The Egyptian papyri were ornamented with miniatures attached to the chapters. The oldest Greek and Roman ornamented manuscripts are the Dioscorides of Vienna and the Virgil of the Vatican, both of the 4th century, and having pictures in the Byzantine style of art. From the 8th to 11th century initial letters were composed of figures of men, quadrupeds, fishes, etc., and in the 12th century of foliage interspersed with the figures. In the 16th century the art of illumination died out.

MANUTIUS, ALDUS, the Italian printer, was born about 1447. In 1488 he set up as a printer in Venice, but his first work was not published till 1494. He printed works of most of the Greek and Latin authors extant, and also productions of his contemporaries. He invented the italic character, hence called 'Aldine.'

MAP must be a projection, *i.e.* a plan on a plane surface, because of the earth being a spheroid. There are five chief projections—the orthographic, stereographic, globular, conical, and cylindrical or Mercator's, which vary from each other in the different position of the point of projection. Mercator's projection gives an erroneous idea of the relative size of different portions of the earth's surface, but it is useful to mariners in enabling them to lay off a course that can be steered by compass on straight lines. We find traces of maps among the Egyptians in B.C. 1618, but the first attempt to draw a map of the whole world was made by Anaximander of Miletus (B.C. 611-547).

MARAT, JEAN, the infamous leader of the French Revolution, was born in 1744. When Danton instituted the club of the Cordeliers, he edited the "Publiciste Parisien," afterwards known as the "Journal de la République Francaise." He was also a member of that terrible committee of public safety, and took part in the assassinations of September, 1792. He suggested the establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, and, as President of the Jacobin Club, signed an address inciting the people to an insurrection.

MARGARET OF ANJOU (daughter of the King of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI. of England) was born in 1425. The king's imbecility made her practically regent, and the Duke of York contested her power, which led to the Wars of the Roses. She was alternately successful and unsuccessful, and finally was made prisoner after the battle of Tewkesbury. Louis XI. ransomed her, and she died in 1482.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, Queen of Navarre, was born in 1492, and brought up at the court of Louis XII. Many Protestants took refuge in her kingdom, her name being connected with those of Rabelais, Dolet, Marot, and others. She knew several languages, and wrote "Le Miroir de l'Ame Pécheresse," etc., and a collection of poems.

MARIA THERESA, Empress of Germany, was born in 1717. In 1740 she ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, but though her claims were in accordance with the Pragmatic Sanction, they were contested. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 peace was restored, and she then began her great financial reforms, aided by her husband and her minister, Kaunitz. The Seven Years' War destroyed Austria's prosperity, but at its close she again tried

to promote the welfare of her kingdom. She died in 1760.

MARIUS, CAIUS, the Roman general, was born in 157 B.C., and was made tribune of the people in 119 and praetor in 115, and propraetor of Spain a year later. He married Julius Caesar's aunt. He was six times consul after being victorious in two wars. He accompanied Cinna to Rome, and was joint consul with him for seventeen days, when he died.

MARKHAM, CLEMENTS, the English geographer and traveller, was born in 1830. He was in the navy in 1844-51, and then travelled in South America and India, and in 1867 accompanied the Abyssinian expedition, of which he wrote an account. He wrote also "Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," "Sketch of the History of Persia,' etc.

MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF, the English general and statesman, was born in 1650. In 1672 he accompanied the Duke of Monmouth to assist Turenne against the Dutch, and did brilliantly at the siege of Maestricht. In 1702 he was created Captain-General of all the forces at home and abroad, and in succeeding years he won his great victories in the Netherlands. His wife was a great nuisance to him. She was arrogant and avaricious. He died in 1725.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, the English poet and dramatist, was born in 1564. He wrote "Tamburlaine the Great," "Edward II.," "Dr. Faustus," and other tragedies, and also translated the "Rape of Helen," some of Ovid's "Elegies,' etc. He was the greatest dramatic writer before Shakespeare. He died in 1593.

MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa and Marshal of France, was born in 1774. In 1792 he became Bonaparte's aide-de-camp, and was present at both Marengo and Wagram; and, in conjunction with Soult, raised the siege of Bajahoz. He had command of an army corps in the campaign of 1814, and his surrender to the allies at Paris caused Napoleon's abdication, and brought him into favour with the Bourbons. He wrote "Esprit des Institutions Militaires," etc.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, a licence granted by a sovereign or supreme power of a state to the people of that state to engage in privateering, *i.e.* making reprisals at sea on the subjects of another state, under pretence of being indemnified for injuries received. Such letters were abolished by European nations in 1856.

MARRIAGES. About 15 persons out of every 1000 marry every year in England. Of each 1000 men who do marry, 139 have been married before, while out of each 1000 women who marry, only 98 are widows. The average age for men to marry is 27·7, and for women 25 5 years. More than half the total number of women between the ages of 15 and 45 are unmarried; the betting on a woman getting married is 52 to 100 between the ages of 20 and 25, 18 to 100 between 25 and 30, 15½ to 100 between 30 and 35, 3⅜ to 100 between 35 and 40, and 2½ to 100 between 40 and 45. After 60 it is ¼d. to £1. Married women, on the average, live two years longer than unmarried, and they average 4 children apiece, most being born in February and fewest in June. About 5 per cent. have no children at all. Marriage anniversaries are —1st, iron; 5th, wooden; 10th, tin; 15th, crystal; 20th, china; 25th, silver; 30th, cotton; 35th, linen; 40th, woollen; 45th, silk; 50th, gold; 75th, diamond. Among the aristocracy 4½ per cent. are selfish enough and ignorant enough to marry their cousins, which—scientifically—is a crime, and brings its own reward "to the 3rd and 4th generation." In London such criminal folly is discountenanced, the per cent. being only 1½. (See DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER above.) Men who marry before they are 20 generally marry women of 23; men of 25 generally marry women of 24; men of immense age generally marry mere children, as they are themselves in second childhood. The mortality among bachelors between 30 and 45 is very heavy, 27 per cent.; amongst married men of those ages it is only 18. The word 'spinster' owes its use to the fact that in olden days the law wisely did not allow any woman to marry until she had 'spun' a complete set of bed-linen. Morganatic marriages are a German institution, by which a person of magnificent birth can condescend to marry an inferior without loss of dignity to himself, or of honour to her, but from which he can subsequently free himself if he wishes to marry some one in his own exalted position. Marriage myrtle for members of the Royal Family comes from the Queen's private garden at Osborne.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK, the English novelist and naval officer, was born in 1792. In 1806 he was appointed midshipman on the "Impérieuse" (commanded by the celebrated Cochrane, afterwards Lord Dundonald). In 1830 he retired, having begun his literary career by publishing "Frank Mildmay" in 1829. Some of his works are "Peter Simple," "Midshipman Easy," "Masterman Ready," "Poor Jack," etc. He was the author also of a code of signals for the Merchant Service. He died in 1848. His daughter, Florence Marryat, is a well-known writer.

MARSEILLAISE, THE, war-song of the French Republic, is generally believed to have been composed in 1792 (certainly the words were) by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer in a garrison at Strasburg, when some volunteers left for the war against Austria and Prussia. It was then called "War-Song of the Army of the Rhine," but is called the Marseillaise because Marseilles volunteers first sang it in Paris.

MARSTON MOOR was fought in 1644 between the royal forces under Prince Rupert and the parliamentary forces under Fairfax and Cromwell, who won the day.

MARTIAL, the Roman writer of epigrams, was born in Spain in A.D. 43. He went to Rome in Nero's reign, and Domitian made him a tribune. He died in Spain in 104 A.D. His celebrity is founded on his 14 books of epigrams depicting life at Rome.

MARTIN, SIR THEODORE, the man of letters, was born in 1816. He has written translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," dramas by H. Hertz and Oehlenschläger, "The Odes of Horace," "Dante's Vita Nuova," etc., and wrote the "Life of The Prince Consort," for which the Queen supplied the materials. He became rector of St. Andrews University in 1880, the year he was knighted.

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, the English authoress (of French Huguenot descent), was born in 1802. She wrote "Illustrations of Taxation and Poor Laws and Paupers," "Society in America," "Deerbrook" (a novel), "Eastern Life, Past and Present," a condensation of "Comte's Positive Philosophy," and "History of England," etc. She died in 1876.

MARTINEAU, DR. JAMES, the great moralist and theologian, was born in 1805, a brother of 'Harriet Martineau.' He was Principal of Manchester New College from 1869 to 1885, during which time he wrote most of his lucid, graceful, and spiritual works.

MARX, KARL, the German socialist, was born in 1818, and studied law and philosophy at Berlin. He edited the "Rheinische Zeitung," and then in Paris, the "German-French Annual," and a newspaper, "Forward." He fled to Brussels in 1848, becoming head of the Central Committee of Socialists. He wrote "Das Kapital," and died in 1883.

MARY STUART, Queen of Scots, was born in 1542 at Linlithgow Palace, and in 1548 was sent to a French convent. In 1558 she married the Dauphin, and after his death in 1561 she returned to Scotland, allowed her half-brother, the Earl of Moray (a Protestant) to be first minister, dismissing most of her French courtiers, who were Romanists, as she was. All that was wise, she was popular, and her court a brilliant one, but she was very foolish to marry either Lord Darnley, who was weak, or the Earl of Bothwell, who was a scoundrel. In 1568 she had to put herself under Elizabeth's protection, and the latter showed her little sympathy. She managed her love affairs capitally, and Mary managed most of hers very foolishly. She was beheaded in 1597. She wrote some poems.

MASCAGNI, PIETRO, the composer of the popular "Cavalleria Rusticana," or "Rustic Chivalry," was born in 1863. The opera was written for a prize competition, and has been performed in almost every language in Europe.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE is the southern boundary between the 'free' state of Pennsylvania and the old 'slave' states of Virginia and Maryland. It was drawn by two English surveyors between 1763 and 1767, and was often quoted by John Randolph during the slavery debate in Congress in 1820.

MASS, that part of the service in which the Eucharist is offered, consists of four chief parts—(1) Introduction; (2) the *offertorium* or sacrifice; (3) the consecration; (4) the communion. There are different masses according to the different rites—the Greek, Latin, Roman, and Gregorian masses, besides the Low mass, High mass, *missa pro defunctis* (mass for the dead), etc.

MASSENA, ANDRE, Marshal of France, was born in 1758. In 1793 he was made General of Brigade during the Revolution, and, in 1794, General of Division, taking command of part of the French army in Italy. In 1800 his defence of Genoa for three months gave Bonaparte time to strike at Marengo; and, in 1809, his firmness at Esslingen (against the Austrians) saved the French army from destruction. In 1810 he commanded the army in Portugal against Wellington. He died in 1817.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, the distinguished English dramatist, was born in 1584. He is more natural in his character, and more poetic in his diction than Jonson, and some critics rank him next to Shakespeare, but he is defective in humour. He wrote the "Duke of Milan," "A City Madam," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," etc. He died in 1639.

MATCHES, SAFETY, were invented in Sweden in 1855. Their composition is divided between the matches and the friction paper, so that, in ordinary circumstances, they can only be lighted on that paper.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, the eminent English comedian, was born in 1776. After playing successfully at Drury Lane, the Lyceum, Haymarket, and Covent Garden, he instituted his monologue entertainments, under the title of "Mathews at Home," which drew crowds to the English Opera House. In 1823 he produced his "Trip to America," also successful. He died in 1835. His powers of mimicry have perhaps never been surpassed, and his personal qualities won him the friendship of Coleridge, Lamb, and others.

MATTEI, COUNT, the famous doctor *or* quack, was born in 1810, and died in 1896. There seems to be no doubt that his remedies did effect extraordinary cures of several diseases, but Dr. Theobald of Glasgow was struck off the register by the General Medical Council in 1895 for recommending them.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY is really 'Mandate Thursday,' the day before Good Friday, being the day on which Christ washed the disciples' feet and gave them His 'Mandate'—to love one another. The English kings, after 1362, kept up for a long time the custom of washing the feet of a number of their poor contemporaries, and the Emperor of Austria still does so.

MAURICE, F. D., the Anglican divine and leader of the Broad Church party, was born in 1805. He declined a Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, on the ground that he could not sign the Thirty-nine Articles, but his religious sentiments changed, and in 1835 he was ordained, and soon after became Professor of Modern History and English Literature and of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London; but in 1853 an essay he wrote on future punishment forced him to resign both chairs. In 1854 he founded the first working-man's college in London. He wrote the "History of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," the "Religions of the World," etc., a "History of the First and Second Centuries," and "Eustace Conyers," a novel. He was a very great power in social politics. He died in 1872.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, or ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, was founded in 1795 for the education of Romish priests in Ireland by an Act of the Irish Parliament. The full curriculum is seven years—one for classics, two for philosophy, and the rest for theology and cognate subjects.

MAZARIN, CARDINAL, first minister of Louis XIV., was born in 1602, educated at Rome (by Jesuits) and the University of Alcala in Spain. He entered the Pope's military service, and was eventually made nuncio to the Court of France, where he won Richelieu's favour, and succeeded him in 1642. His heavy taxation and increasing supremacy resulted in the civil war of the Fronde, but his foreign policy was as successful as his home policy was disastrous. He died in 1661.

MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE, the patriot, was born at Genoa in 1805. In 1826 he graduated in law, and while an advocate turned to literature, his first significant essay being "Dante's Love of Country." He was imprisoned in Savona for a while, and then went in turn to Marseilles, Switzerland, and London. In 1848 he went back to Italy and served under Garibaldi, becoming President of the short-lived Republic, when the Pope fled. Garibaldi's successful Sicilian expedition in 1860 was due largely to him. He died in 1872.

MEDALS in the army and navy date from the middle of the 17th century. Charles I. struck both gold and silver medals in 1643, a gold one specially for Robert Welch for gallantry at Edgehill; and the Parliamentary officers at Naseby were certainly 'decorated,' as were both officers and men who served at Dunbar. The 'Victoria Cross' (*q.v.*) was instituted in 1856.

MEDICI, the famous Florentine family who combined the career of merchants and bankers with the exercise of political power and liberal patronage of art. Cosmo de Medici (1389-1464) was, for thirty-four years, sole arbitrator of the republic and the adviser of the sovereign houses of Italy. He was wealthy, liberal, and a consummate statesman. His grandson, Lorenzo The Magnificent (1449-1492), governed the state at first with his brother, and then alone, in great munificence. His grandson, Lorenzo, was the father of Catharine de Medici, Queen of France. Then the family had some reverses, until Cosmo 'the Great' (1537-1574) became Duke of Florence and then Grand-Duke of Tuscany, which title the Medicis held until 1737.

MEDUSA was one of the 3 Gorgons in classical myth. She was the only one subject to mortality, but was compensated by her beauty; and Minerva was so jealous of her lovely hair that she turned it into serpents.

MEHEMET, ALI, Viceroy of Egypt, was born in 1769. He entered the Turkish army, and served in Egypt against the French, becoming Pasha of Cairo, then of Alexandria, and finally of all Egypt. In 1811 he massacred the Mamelukes, and then commenced a war of six years' duration against the Wahabees of Arabia. By a vigorous domestic policy he reduced the finances to order, organized an army, and stimulated agriculture and manufactures. In 1824-27 he assisted the Sultan's endeavours to reduce the Morea, thereby losing his fleet at Navarino in 1827. He died in 1847, having obtained the hereditary pashalic of Egypt in 1839.

MEISSONIER, JEAN, the French painter, was born in 1815. He first became known as an illustrator of books. His pictures are nearly all small, and are characterized by minuteness of execution and high finish, though not less remarkable for their breadth of treatment. "The Smoker," "La Partie des Boules," "Napoleon III. at Salferino," "Cavalry Charge," the picture entitled "1807" (representing Napoleon I. in the battle of Friedland), "Le Guide," and "Jena" are all famous, and some of them have an astonishing market value.

MELANCTHON, PHILIP, the German reformer, was born in 1497. His original name was Schwarzerd, which he Grecized into Melancthon. In 1518 he filled the chair of Greek in the lately-founded University of Wittenberg; in 1519 he accompanied Luther to Leipzig, to dispute with Dr. Eck, and in 1521 he published his famous "Loci Communes," an exposition of Protestant dogmatisms. His Greek scholarship was useful to Luther in translating the Bible, and his suggestions, generally, to the reformers were wise. He drew up the "Augsburg Confession" (presented to the Emperor) and the "Apology" for it.

MELPOMINE. (See MUSES.)

MEN, RACES OF. There are three great divisions of the human race—the White, the Black, and the

Yellow. The Mediterranean was the original home of the White Man, as tropical Africa was of the Black Man and continental Asia was of the Yellow Man. For racial colour is the result of the condition of the blood. Heat and moisture dilate the blood-vessels, and, as it were, normally congest the liver, which has to dispose of the extra supply of blood with its extra supply of colouring matter. Consequently, in the tropics almost all life—man or beast or bird—shows strong development of colour. On the contrary, the air of Europe contracts the blood-vessels, and thus diminishes the amount of blood to be distributed. Between these two extremes there is the dry, hot air of continental climates, which produces the olive or copper hue found in the natives of Eastern Asia or North America. The White Man was separated from the Black Man by the Mediterranean, and from the Yellow Man by the impassable obstacles of the Pamirs. In the tropical 'islands'—as they were originally—of India and Arabia, and in the semi-tropical 'peninsula' of Egypt, the White Man became 'sun-burnt' compared with his brother in Europe, but he never lost his wavy hair or his narrow nose.

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX, the composer, was born in 1809. His father was a wealthy Jew, who had him well trained, and, at the age of nine, he appeared publicly in Berlin as a musician. At sixteen he wrote the "Overture to the Midsummer Night's Dream"; and in 1829 he travelled, becoming, on his return home, musical director in Düsseldorf. In 1835 he became conductor of the famous concerts of Leipzig; and eventually was summoned to Berlin, by the king of Prussia, to become director of music at the Academy of Arts. His "Elijah," "St. Paul," "Songs without Words," and "Overture to Ruy Blas" are famous. He left the Opera of "Lorlei" unfinished.

MERCANTILE MARINE of the world, according to Lloyd's Register for 1896-7, was 29,880 vessels, with a tonnage of 25,614,089, of which 11,329 vessels with a tonnage of 13,359,026 were British. No other country approaches these huge figures, the second on the list being U.S.A. with 3215 vessels of 2,234,725. The records for passenger liners all lie with British vessels, though the "St. Paul" and "St. Louis" have done an average of over 21 knots an hour between the Needles and Sandy Hook, and the "Furst Bismarck," the "Normannia," and the "La Touraine" have done excellent work on their own runs. Letters are regularly delivered from New York in London by the "Lucania" in 157 hours, and by the "Campania" in 158. The P. and O. boats have made somewhat similar records for the eastern runs, the "Caledonia" having delivered letters from Bombay so as to reach London in 12¼ days. The speed of the various small packet-boats, which ply from the British coasts, is also very great.

MERCATOR, GERARD, the Flemish geographer, was born in 1512. He entered the service of Charles V., for whom he made a celestial and a terrestrial globe; and in 1569 he retired to Duisburg as cosmographer to the Duke of Juliers. He was the author of "Tabulae Geographicae," as well as the "Projection."

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION is the method in which meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, being both represented by straight lines. By this means seamen can steer by compass in straight lines. The principles of the projection were first practically applied by Edward Wright in 1599.

MEREDITH, GEORGE, the novelist, was born in 1828, and began his literary career with a volume of verse in 1851. The "Ordeal of Richard Feveril" appeared in 1859, the "Egoist" in 1879, "Diana of the Crossways" in 1891, and the "Amazing Marriage" in 1895. His difficult style is unnecessarily irritating, and has deservedly prevented him from ever being popular.

MERINO SHEEP is probably the original species, and is better fitted by nature than any other species to produce wool, and to protect its wool from the weather. Another advantage is that they are very long-lived. Their home was Spain, but they have been acclimatized all over the world.

MERLIN, the legendary Welsh prophet and magician, said to have lived in the 5th century, and to have been the offspring of a demon and a Welsh princess. He was regarded as the adviser of the English kings Vortigern, Ambrosius, Utherpendragon, and Arthur. There was also a prophet connected with the kingdom of Strathclyde called 'Merlin the Wild,' who is said to have lived in the 6th century. His prophecies were published in 1615 at Edinburgh.

MESMER, FRIEDRICH, the German physician (and founder of the doctrine of mesmerism), was born in 1733. In 1776 he renounced the use of magnets, and, going to Paris in 1777, he achieved considerable success and fame, though the medical faculty regarded him as a charlatan. He died in 1815, having retired after the investigations made about his system. He professed by mesmerism (or animal magnetism) to cure nervous diseases by an occult force in himself, and which he said pervaded the universe. Many of the phenomena of mesmerism are genuine, but modern scientific investigation, while not fully explaining them, has shown that they are due to peculiar nervous conditions, not necessarily to an occult force. James Baird, a Manchester surgeon, investigated the theories of spiritualism and clairvoyance, and attempted to explain them in a paper in 1842 and in a book, "Neurypnology," in 1843. To him we owe the term hypnotism. Dr. Heidenhain also has written "Animal Magnetism."

METHODISTS were so called because Wesley and his companions received that name from their fellow-students at Oxford on account of their regular lives and the strictness of their observance of religious duties. The sect was formed there in 1729 (John Wesley, his brother Charles, and George Whitfield being the leaders), and it was constituted a legally corporate body in 1784. There are several different bodies now, who, nevertheless, agree on points of doctrine though not on points of church government. There are 'Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists,' the 'United Methodist Free Churches,' etc. The 'Methodist Episcopal Church' is the oldest and leading Methodist body in America.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS, Prince von, Metternich, the Austrian statesman, was born in 1773. He represented Austria as ambassador at various European courts between 1801 and 1809, when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. During Austria's war with France he shaped her policy and that of the leading continental powers also. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris, and he presided at the Congress of Vienna in 1814. He also formed the Holy Alliance to check revolutionary principles. He was driven from power by the revolution of 1848, and died in 1859.

METZ, THE BATTLE OF, was fought in 1870, between the Germans and French, and the Germans invested the city. The French were starved out in two months, and capitulated under command of Marshal Bazaine. It was ceded to Germany in 1871, and is now an important fortress of Alsace-Lorraine.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, the composer, was born in 1791. He studied at Berlin and at Darmstadt, where he began his life-long friendship with Karl von Weber. Some of his operas (on which his fame rests) are "Romilda e Costanza" (the first of a series in the Italian style), "Robert le Diable," "Le Prophète," "L'Africaine," etc. He also wrote an oratorio, songs, cantatas, etc.

MICAWBER, MR. WILKINS, the sentimental bore and improvident glutton, is in "David Copperfield."

MICHELET, JULES, the French historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1798. In 1821 he occupied the Chair of History, and was Professor of Ancient Languages and of Philosophy at the Collége Rollin; and in 1838 became Professor of History at the Collége de France. He wrote "Histoire de France." "Histoire de la Révolution Francaise," "Histoire Romaine," "Du Prêtre de la Femme, et de la Famille," "Du Peuple"; and, after 1856, "L'Oiseau," "L'Amour," "La Femme," etc.

MIDDLE AGES, the term loosely applied to that period in European history between the ancient and modern civilizations. With some writers it began in 476 (when the Western Roman Empire was over-

thrown); with others in 800 (when Charlemagne became Emperor of the West); and with others, again, in 843 (when the Frankish Empire ended). The close of the period is considered to have come either with the German Reformation, the discovery of America, the invention of printing, or the end of the Thirty Years' War, in 1648. The two most characteristic institutions which grew up in the Middle Ages were (1) the feudal system; (2) the monastic institutions, and the power of the Papal hierarchy.

MIGRATION has generally proceeded from east to west. In the earliest times this seems to have had some connection with the superstitions about "A Land of Eternal Sunshine far in the Golden West"; but, scientifically, it was due to the fact that the mountains of the Old World run from east to west, which encourages movement eastward or westward, while discouragingmovement northward or southward. Moreover, climate, with its accompanying conditions of vegetable and animal life, varies less along parallels than up and down meridians. This general principle of migration westward brought the emigrants to the west shore of the Old World, and eventually to the east shore of the New World. There have been two remarkable exceptions to this rule—the Galatians migrated from 'Gaul' to Asia Minor, and the Cossacks migrated from the Don to the Obi, and then on from the Obi to the Amur.

Modern M. is due to excess of population or defect of work and food, and is attracted towards new countries or to coal-fields in old countries. This explains how towns like Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield have supplanted towns like Canterbury, Salisbury, and Exeter. There is a good deal of M. even of native population inside a particular country, *e.g.* England. About ¼ of the population of England are not living in the counties where they were born. The number of 'strangers' is highest in Surrey, Middlesex, Essex (which are really London), and Glamorganshire, the greatest coal-mining centre in the world. The number of 'strangers' is lowest in the corners and out-of-the-way parts of the country, *e.g.* Cardigan, Cornwall, Anglesey. With regard to individual towns, the 'local' element is very strong in Huddersfield, Norwich, Blackburn, and Preston, being at least 86 per cent., and very weak in sea-ports such as Birkenhead, Cardiff, and Middlesbrough. With regard to counties, very few natives leave Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Yorkshire, or Durham, for they can get plenty of work at home; but the exodus from Rutland, Radnor, Hants, and Brecknock is very large.

MILES, measured in English yards, vary from 11,703 in Sweden and 11,559 in Hanover to 1165 in Russia and 629 in China.

MILITIA is a very old force, and has frequently been embodied for service, *e.g.* against Napoleon and during the Indian Mutiny. During the Crimean War it drafted at least 30,000 men to the army. The enrolled number in the United Kingdom is 117,789, of whom about 35,000 are agricultural labourers, and about 22,000 are mechanical labourers.

MILK will not travel, even when frozen; and, therefore, foreign competition is more or less eliminated from the fresh-milk trade, though foreign cheese and butter are very formidable rivals of home products. The increasing use of Machinery (*q.v.*), cheapness of foreign flour, social and educational advantages, and other causes are drawing the mass of population into the large towns to such an extent that twenty-five towns now contain about one-third of the total population of the United Kingdom. For this huge city-population the M. supply is miserably deficient—a tiny country like Holland, only one-tenth the size of the United Kingdom, having at least 4,000,000 more milch kine than we have. At the same time, gallons of M. go bad, unused, every week because the price is beyond the mass of the poor. If private enterprise cannot supply sweet, good milk cheap enough for every poor family in the country to have a little every day, the State will have to step in; and, if it does, less water will be used in the dairy industry, and some 'old M. + a little carbonate of magnesia' will cease to be sold as new M.

MILL, JOHN STUART, the logician and political economist, was born in 1806. He entered on a course of political economy at the age of fourteen, having previously studied Greek, Latin, Euclid, and Algebra since he was eight. From 1835 to 1840 he principally conducted the "Westminster Review," and in 1843 he published "A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive," and in 1848 "Principles of Political Economy," his two chief works. He also wrote "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," "Utilitarianism," "The Subjection of Women," etc. When M.P. for Westminster he advocated a measure to admit women to the suffrage. He died in 1873.

MILLAIS, SIR JOHN, the painter, was born in 1829. He exhibited his first picture in 1846, "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," and received a gold medal in 1848 for "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." Others of his works are "Mariana at the Moated Grange," "The Huguenot Lovers," "Ophelia," "Effie Deans," "St. Bartholomew's Day," etc. He succeeded Lord Leighton as President of the Royal Academy.

MILLER, HUGH, the Scotch geologist, was born in 1802. His first publication came out in 1829, entitled "Poems Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason"; and in 1835 he published a prose volume, "Scenes and Legends of Cromarty"; but it was "The Old Red Sandstone," which established his reputation. He also wrote "Footsteps of the Creator," "My Schools and Schoolmasters," "Essays Historical and Critical," "Rambles of a Geologist," and "The Testimony of the Rocks," in which he tried to reconcile the Mosaic account of the creation with the teachings of geology. Having just finished this work, he shot himself in 1856.

MILMAN, HENRY, D.D., was born in 1791. In 1812 he received the Newdegate prize for an English poem on the Apollo Belvidere; he published "Fazio," a tragedy performed at Covent Garden Theatre, and in 1815 became Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He delivered the Bampton lectures in 1827, being Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1821-31, and was made Dean of St. Paul's in 1849. He wrote "Samor" (a legendary poem), "The Fall of Jerusalem," "The Martyr of Antioch," "History of the Jews," etc., and "Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral."

MILTON, JOHN, the English poet, was born in 1608. At Cambridge he excelled in Latin verse and English composition, and while there he wrote "On the Death of a Fair Infant," "On Shakespeare," etc. Then he spent six years in retirement, studying classical literature, philosophy, mathematics, and music, when he wrote "Arcades," "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso," the beautiful monody of "Lycidas" (in memory of his college friend, Edward King), and the masque of "Comus." In 1641-42 he wrote some polemical treatises, and sketched his "Paradise Lost." In connection with his divorce pamphlets, written while his wife was separated from him, he was prosecuted for publishing them without a license, and defended himself in the famous "Areopagitica," addressed to Parliament. In 1649 he wrote "Eikonoklastes" (Image-Breaker), an answer to the "Eikon Basilike"; and in 1642 he became totally blind. In 1667 he published "Paradise Lost"; in 1670 his "History of Britain to the Norman Conquest," and in 1671 "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes." He died in 1674.

MIND YOUR P'S AND Q'S was the regular caution of the French dancing masters in the days of formal bows and long 'pigtails'—P. being *pieds*, 'feet,' and Q. being *queues*, 'pigtails.'

MINNESINGERS were a class of German lyric poets of the 12th and 13th centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their verse, *minne* being Old German for 'love.' They were nearly all men of aristocratic birth, the chief names being Wolfram von Eschenbach, Gottfried von Strassburg, Hartmann von der Aue, and Walther von der Vogelweide. They sang to the accompaniment of the viol, generally in honour of well-born dames, and their songs were chiefly in the Swabian dialect and seldom written down, the MSS. containing their verse being mostly the result of oral traditions. The largest

collection of their songs was compiled by Rudiger von Manesse, of Zurich in the 14th century. This poetical movement gradually merged into that of the Meistersingers.

MINT, ROYAL, has practically existed since before the Norman Conquest; but the present building dates only from the beginning of this century.

MIRABEAU, COMTE DE, the French statesman, was born in 1749. It was during an imprisonment for riotous behaviour that he wrote his "Lettres à Sophie," "Lettres de Cachet," and "L'Espion Dévalisé." On the assembling of the states-general, he soon became prominent, though he, being practical, found the other members difficult to deal with, for they were impracticable, inexperienced men. He might or might not have been able to guide the revolution into peaceful ways, but his death in 1791 (regarded then as a national calamity) prevented this being known.

MIRAGE is an optical illusion caused by the refraction of light through contiguous masses of air of different thicknesses. Such refraction often produces the effect of a direct reflection. It consists in an apparent elevation or nearness of coasts, mountains, ships, and other objects, accompanied by inverted images. In deserts where the surface is level, a plain looks like a lake, reflecting the objects within and around it. The phenomenon called "Fata Morgana," seen sometimes on the Calabrian coast (showing men and animals of immense size in the air), is a mirage.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES were first instituted by the Jesuits in Japan, China, and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was established in 1647, for work amongst the Red Men of North America. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London M.S. in 1795, the Church M.S. about 1800, and the Wesleyan-Methodist M.S. about 1814. The most fatal mission-field is the "White Man's Grave" of Sierra Leone. In other parts of the world men have served for over 50 years, *e.g.* Mr. Thomas for 58, Mr. Birt for 56, and Mr. Burrows for 55.

MISTLETOE is a European plant, growing parasitically on various trees, and celebrated because of the religious purposes to which it was consecrated by the old Keltic nations of Europe. The Druids venerated it, especially when found on the oak. It is common enough on apple, pear, hawthorn, maple, and lime trees. Traces of the old superstition regarding it are found in Germany and England, as kissing under it at Christmas.

MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus, surnamed the 'Great,' ascended the throne at the age of thirteen, and when he attained his majority began his career of conquest, which made him master of nearly all Asia Minor, besides Greece, and which brought him into conflict with Rome. He had, finally, to take refuge in Armenia, and, raising a third great army, recovered most of his dominions which he had lost; but Pompey routed his forces near the Euphrates, and in B.C. 63, when his troops mutinied, he killed himself.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, the Scottish missionary traveller, was born in 1795. He began his work in South Africa in 1813, and in 1819 married Mary Smith of Cape Town, the companion thenceforward of his labours. During a visit to Britain in 1842, he published an account of his travels and a translation of the New Testament and Psalms in the Bechuana language. He returned to England in 1870, received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University, and died in 1883.

MOHAMMED (more correctly 'Muhammed'), the founder of Islamism, was born in 571 A.D. His wife and several important citizens of Mecca soon believed in him when he announced his apostleship, but in A.D. 622 he had to flee to Medina, where he assumed sacerdotal and regal dignity. In 630, after much fighting, he proclaimed himself Prince and Prophet of Mecca, and died 632.

MOLIÈRE (the assumed name of Jean Poquelin), the French comic dramatist, was born in 1622. His "Précieuses Ridicules" produced a reform in Paris, being a satire on the affectation of the character of *bel esprit*. He wrote "L'Etourdi," "Le Dépit Amoureux," "Don Juan," etc. He died in 1673. As comic actor he was unsurpassed, and in the literature of comedy comes next to Shakespeare.

MOLTKE, COUNT VON, the German Field-Marshal, was born in 1800. In 1835 he superintended Turkish military reforms, and in 1855 became Equerry to the Crown Prince; and in 1858 acted with Von Roon and Bismarck in the plans of military re-organization. The success of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was largely due to him. He resigned his position of Chief of the General Staff in 1888.

MONARCHY begins in submission to a captain in time of war, and reverence for the chief who represents the common ancestor. Its principle is that discipline is best secured by all orders being issued in the name of a single person. For some purposes it is best that this person should be the ablest, but there are advantages in having a single head, whether able or not. There are three chief types of monarchy. Despotic monarchs assume that their power comes from God, and that therefore they are responsible only to God; a bad despot crushes his subjects into slaves, and a good despot degrades them into babes. A constitutional monarch has to consider a powerful aristocracy or a prosperous middle class or both, and his duties are more difficult than those of a despot, for he has to avoid both despotism and impotence. Presidential Republicanism gives a better guarantee of ability than the hereditary principle does, and a better guarantee against tyranny; but it has the great disadvantage that the head of the state is also a party leader. Probably the best system of all is the old English one, in which the head was chosen for his ability, but out of the definite limits of the royal family.

MONASTICISM existed long before the Christian era, and had no great hold on Christianity itself before the end of the 3rd century, when doctrines about the antagonism of body and soul had gained strength. The first Christian monasteries were in Egypt, and the Egyptian system was introduced into Italy by St. Athanasius. Monastic vows were instituted by St. Benedict. The chief Orders were the Benedictines, Carthusians, Cistercians, Templars, Hospitallers, Franciscans, and Dominicans, etc. Since the middle of the 18th century Monasticism has been abolished or greatly diminished all over the world, except in North America. All Orders were abolished in France at the time of the Revolution, though some have been readmitted in this century. In Germany all except Nursing Orders were abolished in 1875.

MONEY is a standard of value and a medium of exchange. The substance selected as money should be of uniform value, great durability, and intrinsic worth; and it should possess great value in small bulk, should be capable of being divided into minute portions without loss of value, and should be malleable. Gold and silver are precious in themselves, divisible without any loss of value, impervious to time, fire, and water, easily coined, and contain great value in small bulk. Consequently, they are the best material to use for coinage. Many other materials have been used, but possess great disadvantages. For instance, a diamond worth 1d. would need a microscope; a pennyworth of shells would be a cumbrous burden; tea and salt can be spoilt by time, fire, or water; a single gem is much more valuable than its two halves would be, if it were divided; an ox is a difficult standard of value for a pair of boots, and cannot be conveniently put in one's pocket. In fact, all these things—salt, tea, cattle, shells, etc.—are means only of barter, not a scientific medium of exchange.

MONEY, UNCLAIMED. There is a considerable amount of money in possession of the Court of Chancery waiting to be claimed, but *nothing approaching* what one would infer from the glowing accounts of ingenious advisers for the "next of kin." Even if there were, to *prove* 'kinship' is an extremely difficult, long, and expensive process.

MONGOLS are natives of North-East Asia, and their first great advance was due to Genghis Khan, who in 1206 conceived the idea of conquering the whole world.

Their invasion of Russia was in 1237, and was accompanied by great cruelty. It would have included the devastation of Hungary too if they had not been recalled on the death of Ogdai, the successor of Genghis Khan, in 1241. The succeeding fifty years saw the acme of M. power, under Kublai Khan, the patron of Marco Polo; the empire was so huge that he had to divide it up under subordinate Khans, and several of these became independent. At the same time, there was a religious division, the eastern half becoming Buddhist and the western half Muhammedan. The most powerful section in the west was that consolidated by Timurlenk (Tamerlane) round Samarcand; but, after his death in 1405, his empire gradually split up. One of his descendants, Baber, founded the Mogul Empire in India in 1519.

The word 'Mongolian' is often used to denote that division of the human family of which the Mongols proper are most typical; and, in this sense, it includes Tartars, Turks, Chinese, etc.

MONICA, ST., was the mother of St. Augustine, 'the child of many tears.'

MONK, GENERAL, was most famous for the part which he played in the restoration of Charles II. He was a Royalist to start with, but was taken prisoner and subsequently 'converted' by the Roundheads. He was a good soldier, and inflicted some very severe naval defeats on the Dutch, even against such admirals as De Ruyter.

MONKEYS are dear little things, and so like men. They are mainly of two great classes—Catarhine, or ones with 'human' noses, found in the Old World, and Platyrhine, or ones with 'inhuman' noses, found in the New World. The former are tailless, or, at all events, their tails are not prehensile; the latter have tails, and their tails are prehensile.

MONMOUTH, DUKE OF, was the natural son of Lucy Walters, one of the numerous women ruined by Charles II. In 1679 he defeated the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge, but afterwards became the centre of Protestant intrigue against the Duke of York. When the latter had come to the throne as James II., M. attempted an invasion, in which his cowardice led to an awful massacre of devoted but undisciplined troops at Sedgmoor in 1685. (See Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke.")

MONOPOLY is the least justifiable of the various rights enjoyed by the owner of a commodity which is in general demand, and of which the supply is limited. It has always been opposed to the spirit of English law, but has been very common, especially in the time of the Stuarts. In modern times speculation is largely devoted to creating monopolies, which leave the consumer at the mercy of the producer. The least injurious form of M. is a Government one, *e.g.* tobacco in France. Municipal control of water, or gas, or tramways leads to a 'natural monopoly,' because, as no profits are desired, private companies are undersold and crushed out; but in this case there is technically no M., as all consumers benefit.

MONOTHEISM, or belief in a single personal God, is the highest form of religion, and has had historically great effect on the character of monotheistic races, simplifying and concentrating all the religious emotions. The three great monotheistic religions of the world all come from the desert—Sinai, Arabia, Judaea—and all are Semitic in origin. All, too, teach the great lesson of the desert—renunciation, "Thou shalt not."

MONROE DOCTRINE formulates the U.S.A. idea of the balance of power in America. It was first stated by President Monroe in 1823, and has been reasserted several times, specially in connection with Napoleon III. and Mexico, the Panama Canal, and the British claims against Venezuela.

MONSOONS are ordinary trade-winds which, instead of blowing from the north tropic to the equator, are dragged round by the intense summer heat of some large area of land to the north of them, and blow as S.W. anti-trades. The most regular M. are caused by the heating of Tibet in summer, and carry the main supplies of rain to India; but they occur also off the Californian coast. There are none south of the equator because the area of land to water is proportionately very small. The so-called 'N.E. Monsoon,' which blows from Bengal to the Madras coast is the ordinary N.E. trade-wind.

MONTAGU, LADY MARY, the famous letter-writer, was born in 1689, and died of cancer in 1762. She made a runaway marriage with Mr. Wortley Montagu, and was the friend of Addison, Congreve, Pope, etc. Her famous "Turkish Letters" were written while her husband was ambassador in Constantinople. She adopted the Turkish custom of inoculating her children for small-pox.

MONTAIGNE, the great essayist, was born in 1533, and 'spoke' Latin before he could speak French. He published the first two books of "Essays" in 1580, and the third in 1588.

MONTESPAN, MARCHIONESS DE, was born in 1641, and shared Louis XIV.'s contaminating favour with Mdlle. de la Vallière from 1668 to 1674, and monopolized it more or less from 1674 to 1679, when Madame de Maintenon—the nurse of four of her children by Louis—usurped her position with his majesty.

MONTESQUIEU, the French writer, was born in 1689, and published his "Lettres Persanes" in 1721. The famous "L'Esprit des Lois" was published in 1748. M. was a warm admirer of British social and political institutions.

MONTEZUMA was the Astec Emperor of Mexico when Cortes invaded the country in 1509; Macaulay assumed that 'any schoolboy' would be familiar with his name and history.

MONTFORD, SIMON DE, was the brother-in-law of Henry III., the best swordsman in Europe, and a really good man. These three advantages put him in a position to extort from Henry the First Parliament (1265). He was ruined eventually by the jealousy of the other Barons, and was killed at the battle of Evesham, but all his most cherished plans were completely carried out by his old pupil, Edward I.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, better known as 'Satan Montgomery,' thanks to Macaulay's merciless exposure in the "Edinburgh Review," published his "Omnipresence of the Deity" in 1828 and his "Satan" in 1830.

MONTROSE, MARQUIS OF, was born in 1612, and joined the Covenanters in 1637, but went over to the Royalists in 1640. He won a number of battles in 1644 and 1645, but eventually had to flee to Norway. On his return in 1650 he was captured and taken to Edinburgh, where he was hanged and quartered on May 21.

MONUMENTS, HEIGHT OF. The Washington M. is 555 feet, the Pyramid of Cheops 543, Delhi Column 262, Bunker Hill M. 220, the London M. and the Leaning Tower of Pisa 202 each, the Place Vendome M. at Paris 152, and Trojan's Pillar at Rome 151. For comparison with these heights it may be mentioned that the Eiffel Tower is 1000 feet, St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome 448, St. Paul's in London 404, Canterbury Cathedral 235, and Notre Dame in Paris 232.

MOON is only about 240,000 miles from the earth, which makes it look proportionately much larger than the sun. The extremes of heat and cold must be terrific, and the 'day' is a fortnight long. The surface is covered with mountains, most of them dead volcanoes, and some nearly as high as Mount Everest. It can have no life on it of any kind—no trees, no birds, no grass, not even water or wind—only a changeless burning glare, with inky shadows and deathlike silence. The heat reflected by it from the sun is about equal to that of an ordinary tallow candle at a distance of 25 to 30 feet. (For its effect on the ocean, see TIDES).

MOORE, SIR JOHN, the great general, was born at Glasgow in 1761, and fell at Corunna in 1809. He was gazetted to the 51st Foot, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Portugal in 1808.

MOORE, THOMAS, the Irish national poet, was born in 1779, and died in 1852. He published his "Translation of the Odes of Anacreon" in 1800, and began the "Irish Melodies"—for Sir John Stevenson's music—in 1807. "Lalla Rookh" appeared in 1817, and brought him £3000; and in 1828 he got nearly £5000 for his "Life of Byron."

MOORS are a people of mixed descent, a union of the native Berbers of Barbary with their Arab conquerors of the 7th century A.D. There are three important dates in their history. In 732 Charles Martel completely defeated them at Tours, and stopped their advance into Europe. In 1492 Ferdinand conquered the Moorish population of Spain, where the Moors had kept the lamp of learning alight during the Cimmerian midnight of the rest of Europe from the 8th to the 15th century. In 1610 Philip III. banished them from Spain, thus signing the death-warrant of Spanish industrial prosperity. The expelled Moors turned into the Barbary pirates.

MORAVIAN BRETHREN are practically the religious legacy of John Huss.

MORAY, EARL OF, the reformer and half-brother of Mary Stuart, was born about 1533, and joined the Lords of Congregation in 1558. After Mary's deposition he became "The Good Regent." He was murdered by a Hamilton in 1570.

MORE, HANNAH, the religious writer, was born in 1745, and died in 1833. She was a friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, etc. The profits of her writings even during her life-time exceeded £30,000.

MORE, SIR THOMAS, the idealist and martyr, was born in 1480, and beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1535. He was a close friend of Erasmus, and succeeded Wolsey as Chancellor. His "Utopia" was two or three centuries ahead of his age.

MORLEY, HENRY, Professor of English Language and Literature, was born in 1822, and was made Professor at University College, London, in 1865. In 1882 he became Principal of University Hall.

MORLEY, JOHN, the politician, was born in 1838, and became editor of the "Fortnightly Review" in 1867, and of the "Pall Mall" in 1880. He was elected M.P. for Newcastle in 1883, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland for a short time in 1886.

MORMON SECT was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. They believe in a continual divine revelation through the inspired head of their Church, and they practise polygamy. They accept the Bible as well as the "Book of Mormon," but both are 'interpreted' by their head. They settled at Salt Lake City in 1848, after Joseph Smith had been—deservedly—shot by a mob; and they owed most of their progress to Brigham Young, who organized them most skilfully between 1850 and 1877, when he died.

MORNING POST, the oldest London daily paper, was started in 1772.

MORPHEUS, in Greek myth, was the son of Sleep and the god of dreams.

MORRIS, SIR LEWIS, the author of the "Epic of Hades," was born in 1834. His "Jubilee Ode" of 1887 received a silver medal from Her Majesty, and he was knighted in 1895. Among his other popular works are—"Songs of Two Worlds," "Songs Unsung," "Gwen," etc.

MORRIS, RICHARD, the English scholar, was born in 1833, and became Lecturer on English at King's College School in 1869. He has done a great deal for the study of English, and has edited a number of old books, *e.g.* "Early English Alliterative Poems," "Legends of the Holy Rood," etc.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, the poet, artist, and socialist, was born in 1834, and became intimate with Rossetti, which turned his attention to design and house-decorating. His "Earthly Paradise" appeared in 1868-70, and "Sigurd the Volsung" in 1877. He was a dreamer of beautiful dreams—most of which were scarcely practicable.

MORSE, SAMUEL, the inventor of the electro-magnet telegraph, was born in 1791 and died in 1872. As a young man, he studied chemistry, natural philosophy, painting, and designing. He invented his telegraphy system in 1832, and exhibited it in 1835. In 1857 the representatives of ten countries met at Paris, and voted him £16,000.

MOSCOW, THE BURNING OF, which was really the final death-blow to Napoleon's ambition, was in 1812.

MOSES lived about 1600 B.C.

MOTLEY, the author of the "Dutch Republic," was born in 1814, and his first literary efforts were two feeble novels. His great "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" was published in 1856, and his "History of the United Netherlands" in 1860-65. He died in 1877.

MOZART, the great composer, was born in 1756, and began his musical career when he was only four, and wrote a concerto for the harpsichord when he was five. He published his first sonatas in 1763, and in the following year performed before the English court. He composed his first opera, "Mithridates," when he was thirteen, and finally settled in Vienna, where he composed till his untimely death. His greatest work was operatic, *e.g.* "Don Giovanni," "Magic Flute," and "Figaro."

MULE, THE SPINNING, which combined the drawing-rollers of Arkwright with the jenny of Hargreaves, was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775.

MUMMIES have been found belonging to the old Persian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Peruvian, Mexican, and other peoples; and even 'natural' M., *i.e.* bodies preserved only by the action of dry air, have been found. The process of embalming was carried on by different ranks of operators. The brains were extracted through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the stomach; and then the body was washed, salted, and finally wrapped in a number of balsam-steeped linen bandages, over which was spread glue or plaster.

MUNCHHAUSEN, BARON VON, was a German officer of the 18th century, who had a more than Trans-Atlantic power of exaggeration. Hence, 'a veritable M.' means 'a notorious liar.'

MUNGO, ST., or KENTIGERN, the patron saint of Glasgow, was born about 514. During political troubles he fled to St. David of Wales, and one of his followers, called Asaph, founded the Welsh bishopric of St. Asaph.

MUNGOOSE is a species of ichneumon, and looks like a ferret. (For its habits, see Rudyard Kipling's delicious story of "Rikkitikkitavi.")

MURAT, the French marshal, was born in 1771, and died the year of Waterloo. Under Napoleon in Egypt he became a general of division in 1799, and married Napoleon's youngest sister in 1800. In 1804 he was made a prince of the imperial house, and in 1808 King of Naples under the title of 'Joachim Napoleon.' He was through the Russian campaign with Napoleon, but deserted him after the battle of Leipzig.

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK, the great geologist, was born in 1792, and died in 1871. He served in the Peninsular War, and after the peace of 1815 travelled over various parts of Europe and Australia. He was one of the founders of the British Association, and for many years the President of the Royal Geographical Society.

MURDOCH, WILLIAM, the inventor, was born in 1754, and in 1777 got employment in Birmingham with the great engineers, Boulton & Watt. In superintending the erection of 'Watt' engines in the Cornish mines, he made many discoveries for economizing and simplifying them, and was admitted a partner about 1800. His greatest invention was that of gas-lighting; he lit his own house in Cornwall with gas in 1792, and introduced it into Birmingham in 1798.

MURILLO, the Spanish painter, was born in 1618, and owed some of his early success to Velasquez, and some of his later success to having married an heiress.

MURRAY, JOHN, the publisher, was born in 1778, and became both friend and publisher to many of the chief Post-Revolution writers, *e.g.* Byron, Moore, Rogers, Crabbe, Campbell, Irving; but he is probably best known as the inventor of the Guide-Book system.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, the grammarian, was born in 1745, and left America for England after the Declaration of Independence. He wrote several other educational and ethical works, but his greatest work was his "English Grammar."

MUSES, THE NINE, in Greek myth, were the daughters of Memory, and presided over various arts and sciences. They were—Clio, the Muse of History; Euterpe, Lyric Poetry; Thalia, Comedy; Melpomene,

Tragedy; Terpsichore, Dancing; Erato, Love Poetry; Polyhymnia, Psalmody; Urania, Astronomy; and Calliope, Epic Poetry.

MUSIC (see SOUND). The two 'Fathers of Church Music' were St. Ambrose and Gregory the Great (*q.v.*). Teutonic M. shows the characteristic Teutonic genius for combination, compromise, and co-operation; Keltic M. has beautiful melodies, but shows the characteristic Keltic incapacity for any effective social combination; Slav M. is characteristically sensuous. Notes appear to have been used first in the 12th century; in the 13th century, Adam the Hunchback composed trios and comic operas; in the 14th century Jean de Muris and Dufay developed counterpoint; in the 15th century Schools of M. began to be founded by Ockenheim and his Belgian followers, and Palestrina and his Italian followers began to make the music bring out the meaning of the words. Modern M. may be said to commence with Scarlatti, the founder of the Neapolitan School of M. in the 16th century. Arne and Handel dominated the 17th century; Bach, Gluck, Haydn, and Mozart, the 18th; and Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Liszt, Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin, the 19th. Recently the most famous names are those of Gounod, Rubinstein, Brahms, Dvorak, and Grieg.

MUSSET, LOUIS DE, the link between the classical and romantic schools in modern French literature, was born in 1810, and made his first 'hit' in 1829. He was a friend of George Sand. He died in 1857.

MYSTERIES, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, were secret religious assemblies. The most famous were the Eleusinian and the Dionysian, but the latter were rather infamous than famous.

MYSTICISM is really ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of our own imaginations. It is characteristic of the chief Eastern religions, Brahmanism and Buddhism.

MYTHOLOGY is the name of all the old legends which usher in historic times, and which embody the conviction of all primitive peoples about the world around them. The interpretation of them is threefold. First, ethical—that wise men invented stories about gods and punishments as a means of governing; second, physical or allegorical—that the stories contain primitive explanations of natural phenomena, *e.g.* sunrise, earthquakes, etc.; thirdly, historical—that the old gods were men of bye-gone ages.

## N

NADIR SHAH, the famous Persian conqueror, was born in 1688, and became King of Persia in 1736. He completely subjugated the Great Mogul, and carried off £112,000,000 worth of treasure from Delhi in 1739. He was eventually assassinated by his nephew in 1747.

NAIADS, in Greek myth, are nymphs of fountains and [streams.

NAILS OF ANIMALS, like hair, are really modifications of the skin.

NAMES, PERSONAL, whether of individuals or of families, seem originally to have had a definite meaning, and to have been given because of that meaning, *e.g.* *Jacob*, 'a supplanter.' The Romans were the first to employ surnames, and usually had three names altogether—the praenomen or Christian, the nomen or Clan, and the cognomen or Family. Great conquerors had often a fourth—agnomen, to commemorate conquests, etc., *e.g.* Cato of *Utica*. Most surnames denote personal characteristics or occupations, *e.g.* Black, Long, Miller, Smith.

NANA SAHIB, the Sepoy leader in the Mutiny, was about 30 years old when the Mutiny broke out. He was responsible for the massacre of Cawnpore.

NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, was born near Christiania on October 10, 1861. In 1882 he went on his voyage into the seas round Iceland and Spitzbergen, to increase his zoological knowledge; and it was this that led him to cross Greenland, which he accomplished in 1888—from which time he has been recognized as one of the great scientific explorers of modern times. He first thought of his Polar journey in 1884, and he matured his plans with scientific caution and deliberation, based on the theory of Polar currents, which is now established. The "Fram" was specially built to resist ice pressure, and provisioned and equipped with the most minute care; and on June 24, 1893, he left Christiania. (See ARCTIC EXPLORATION above.)

NANTES, EDICT OF, was signed by Henri IV. at Nantes on April 30, 1598, and was revoked by Louis XIV. on October 20, 1685, on which about 400,000 Huguenots took refuge in Britain or Holland. The prosperity of the textile industries in England really dates from this influx of skilled and industrious workers.

NAPHTHA is a sort of general name for inflammable liquids which are produced by the dry distillation of organic matter. The largest supplies of native N. or petroleum come from Pennsylvania and Russia.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES. There were two cousins of this name. One was the General who gained the splendid victories of Meanee and Hyderabad; and the other was the Admiral who captured Acre.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, LORD, was born in 1810, and saw heavy service in India between 1845 and 1849, and afterwards at the time of the Mutiny. In 1867 he was entrusted with the Abyssinian expedition and took *Magdala* on April 13, 1868.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, was founded by Robert Guiscard in 1130, but soon passed from the Norman to the Swabian race. After a most chequered career under Aragon, Spain, Austria, and France, it was united to the Kingdom of Italy in 1860.

NAPOLEON I., the Man of Destiny, was born on August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio, and was sent to the Military School of Brienne when he was nine years old. He was gazetted as lieutenant of artillery in 1785, and became captain in 1792. His first real success was the capture of Toulon in 1793. In 1795 he saved the Convention from the Paris mob, and in 1796 married Joséphine Beauharnais. He commanded the army of Italy against the Austrians and Sardinians, and won a series of victories, culminating at Lodi. He landed in Egypt in 1798, and took Cairo, but his fleet was annihilated in Aboukir Bay by Nelson. Having himself escaped to France, he abolished the Directory, and was made First Consul. In 1800 he won Marengo and Hohenlinden, and in 1804 he was crowned as Emperor and issued his Code of Laws. In 1805 he won Ulm and Austerlitz, but lost his fleet at Trafalgar. In 1806 he made his brother Joseph King of Naples, and his brother Louis King of Holland, and won Jena and issued the Berlin Decrees against Britain. In 1807 he won Friedland, arranged the Peace of Tilsit, and made Jérôme, his youngest brother, King of Westphalia. In 1808 he lost another fleet at Cadiz, Dupont was defeated at Baylen, and Junot at Vimeira. In 1809 Corunna was lost and Wagram won, and Joséphine was divorced. The years 1810 and 1811 were the period of his greatest power. The Moscow Expedition of 1812 cost 475,000 men, and the 'Battle of Nations' at Leipzig in 1813 practically sealed his fate. Wellington took Paris in 1814, and Napoleon abdicated. After ten months on Elba, he escaped and was joined by Ney; Ligney and Quatre-Bras were fought on June 16, and Waterloo on June 18. He died in May, 1821, in St. Helena, and was buried there, but in 1840 his remains were transferred to Paris.

NAPOLEON III., his nephew, was elected President after the Revolution of 1848, and took the oath of allegiance to the Republic; but in 1852 he revived the National Guard, and a few months later was proclaimed Emperor. He joined the Crimean War against Russia, and helped Italy against Austria in 1859, but surrendered ignominiously to the Prussians at Sedan in 1870. He died in England in 1873, and his only child, the Prince Imperial, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

NARES, SIR GEORGE, the commander of the "Challenger," was born in 1831, and took part in the Arctic expeditions of 1852-54 and 1875. He commanded the "Challenger" during her scientific expedition of 1872-74.

NATAL owes its name to the fact that it was discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, 1497—Christ's '*Natal* Day.'

NATIONAL DEBT in 1896 was about £589,146,000. It was instituted by William III. in 1694, by a loan of £1,200,000. At the accession of Anne it had grown to £13,000,000, and at that of George III. to more than £100,000,000. At the end of the American War in 1784 it was £249,851,000, and after Waterloo in 1815 it was £885,000,000. In 1887 it was about 736¼ millions, and in 1896—thanks mainly to Mr. Goschen—it had been reduced to about 648½ millions. Consols in 1804 were 56¼ with interest of £5 6s. 8d., and in 1895 were 106¼ with interest of £2 11s. 9d.

NATIONAL GALLERY originated in a collection formed by Mr. Augustein, and purchased in 1824 for £57,000. Since that time it has been increased by purchases and by gifts. Mr. Vernon in 1847 gave a valuable collection of English pictures, and in 1851 Turner left a number of his own pictures and drawings. In 1871 Sir Robert Peel's collection was bought for £75,000, and in 1885 another large purchase was made.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION held its first meeting in 1860 at Wimbledon, which continued to be the place of meeting for 30 years. In 1890 it was changed to Bisley.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS was founded in 1870, to promote the spread of education, to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation, and to unite elementary teachers in a strong organization.

NATURAL SELECTION, according to Darwin, is the process by which the plants and animals best fitted to survive, do survive, and the least fit die.

NAVY. (See FLEET.)

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, the conqueror of Judah, reigned from about 605 B.C. to 562 B.C.

NECKER, JACQUES, the French financier, was born in 1732, and died in 1804. He was a clerk in a Paris bank, and afterwards accumulated a large fortune as a banker. He was appointed to the Treasury in 1776. His exposure of abuses made him so many enemies that he had to retire to Switzerland, but he was recalled in 1788. His removal in the following year led to the storming of the Bastile, and he was again recalled, but he was not equal to the crisis and resigned. His daughter was Madame de Staël.

NEEDLES used to be made of bone, ivory, wood, and bronze. Steel N. were first introduced into England in Queen Elizabeth's time.

NEGROES. (See MEN, RACES OF, above.) There are at least seven million negroes in U.S.A., and their numbers have caused a very serious 'colour' question.

NELSON, HORATIO, was born on September 29, 1758, and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was 12. He became lieutenant in 1777, and post-captain in 1779. On the commencement of the 'Napoleonic' Wars he was made commander of the "Agamemnon" (64 guns), and lost his eye at the siege of Calvi. For his gallantry at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent he was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1797, and lost his arm at Teneriffe. In 1798 he annihilated Napoleon's fleet in Aboukir Bay on August 1, for which he was made "Baron Nelson of the Nile." In 1801 he destroyed the whole Danish fleet at Copenhagen; and on October 21, 1805, he gave his life for his country at Trafalgar.

NEMESIS, in Greek myth, was the daughter of Night, and directed the righteous anger and retributive justice of the gods on the insolent favourites of Fortune.

NEPTUNE, the Roman god of the sea, was identified with the Greek Poseidon.

NEREIDS, in classical myth, were the nymphs of salt water, as the Naiads (*q.v.*) were of fresh water. They were the constant personal attendants of Neptune.

NERO, the bestial Emperor of Rome, was born in 37 A.D., and came to the throne when he was only 17. He murdered the heir to the throne, and subsequently his vile mother, and then set fire to Rome. A successful revolt against his debaucheries and cruelties led to his suicide.

NETS, FISHING, used always to be made by hand till about 1820, when James Paterson invented a net machine at Musselburgh.

NETTLE STINGS are caused by the extremely fine hairs with which nettles are covered. These hairs grow upon tiny reservoirs of a sour caustic fluid, which is injected by pressure into wounds made by the hairs in the skin of the hand.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, THE BATTLE OF, was fought on October 17, 1346. The Scots were completely defeated, and King David (Bruce) was taken prisoner. The English army was led by the Archbishop of York.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, or Swedenborgian sect, believe that Christ has already effected His Second Coming by the revelation of His Divine Word.

NEWMAN, CARDINAL, was born in 1801, and was incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, from 1828 to 1843. During this time he was associated with Pusey and Keble in the so-called 'Oxford Movement,' and wrote a number of the "Tracts for the Times." It was the last of these that drew down on him the censure of the University, and led to his resignation of St. Mary's. Two years later, 1845, he became a pervert to Romanism, and was made a cardinal in 1879.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE FOR WOMEN was founded in 1871, and incorporated in 1880.

NEWSPAPERS of an official kind existed in ancient Rome; but the first modern newspaper was started at Frankfort in 1615, and a similar one was introduced into England in 1622. The oldest paper in the country is the official "London Gazette," which dates from 1665, and has been published twice a week without a single omission ever since. The oldest daily paper is "The Morning Post," which was started in 1772, but "The Daily Courant" had been started in 1709, "The Public Advertiser" (See JUNIUS above) in 1726, and "The Morning Chronicle" in 1769. "The Times" was started under the name of "The London Daily Universal Register" in 1785, but that cumbrous title was replaced by its present one in 1788. The leading daily N. now are all, except "The Times" and "The Morning Post," of comparatively recent date—"The Daily News," 1846; "Daily Telegraph," 1855; "Standard," 1857. Evening daily papers began with "The Globe" in 1803. The earliest provincial paper was "The Norwich Postman" in 1706; "The Newcastle Courant" started in 1711; "The Kentish Gazette" in 1717; "The Leeds Mercury" in 1718. The first paper in Scotland was "The Mercurius Politicus" in 1653; "The Glasgow Herald" started in 1782; and "The Scotsman" in 1817. The first paper in Ireland was "The Dublin News-Letter" in 1685; "The Belfast News-Letter" started in 1737, and "Freeman's Journal" in 1763. There are altogether now about 2355 N. being published in the United Kingdom, of which about 200 are 'dailies.' Nearly 500 are published in London, and about 230 in Scotland.

Telegraphic news-agencies were started by Reuter in 1849, and the repeal of the stamp duty in 1855 and of the paper duty in 1861 gave a tremendous impulse to N.

The first American paper was "The Boston News-Letter" in 1704; "The New York Herald" was started in 1835; "The Tribune" in 1841; and "The Times" in 1850. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" was started in 1798, and the "Journal des Débats" in 1848.

The editors of the London morning papers receive from £1000 to £2500 a year, and of the evening papers from £600 to £1000. For single articles "The Times," "Spectator," "Saturday Review," and "Pall Mall" pay five guineas, "The Times" sometimes doubling the fee; but the average scale is two guineas. Specially retained leader-writers get a retaining fee of £1000 to £2000 + the ordinary fee for the leaders, and special correspondents get about the same. "The Times" was the first paper printed by steam—in 1814. The "Petit Journal" has the largest circulation of any foreign paper in England. George Borrow was the first war correspondent—to the "Morning Herald" in 1839; and W. H. Russell was the first 'Special'—to "The Times" in the Crimean War.

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, the greatest mathematician of modern times, was born in 1642. He discovered his Binomial Theorem before he was 22, and established

his doctrine of fluxions before he was 23. He published his "Treatise on Optics" in 1704, and his "Principia" in 1687. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, and died in 1727.

NEY, MARSHAL, was born in 1769, and entered a hussar regiment as a private in 1788; he was a captain by 1794, and a general of division by 1798. Napoleon made him a marshal in 1805. He won the Battle of Lutzen, and had five horses shot under him at Waterloo. He was executed for treason, having taken the oath of allegiance to the Bourbon dynasty after the abdication of Napoleon.

NIAGARA FALLS, which are now being utilized for 'electricity' (*q.v.*), are 162 feet high and 1125 feet wide on the American side, and 149 feet high and 2100 feet wide on the Canadian. The suspension bridge is about 200 yards below the Falls, and the railway bridge is about 2 miles below.

NIBELUNGENLIED is the German epic of the 12th century. It contains about 6000 lines in the Middle High German dialect.

NICARAGUA CANAL is to be about 170 miles long, and to cost about 135 million dollars. It will probably never be finished, or, if it ever is finished, will be destroyed by an earthquake within a month or two. Considerably more than half of the distance is already provided with transport by Lake Nicaragua (56 miles) and the San Juan River (65 miles).

NICENE CREED was adopted by the Council of Nice in 325 A.D., as a protest against Arianism, and was confirmed by the Council of Constantinople in 381.

NICHOLAS I. OF RUSSIA was born in 1796, and came to the throne in 1825. His fleet took part in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino; he signed the Peace of Adrianople in 1829, suppressed the Polish revolt of 1830 with great cruelty, and died during the Crimean War.

NICKEL is becoming of great importance owing to the impenetrability of nickel-steel armour, the superior toughness and elasticity of nickel-steel over the best mild steel, and the freedom of nickel-plated hulls from corrosion and fouling. By far the most valuable deposits in the world are at Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

NICKNAMES, REGIMENTAL. The Life Guards are 'Cheeses,' Royal Horse Guards are 'Blues,' 2nd Dragoon Guards are 'Bags,' 6th Dragoon Guards are 'Carabiniers,' 2nd Dragoons are 'Scots Greys,' 6th Dragoons are 'Inniskillings,' 11th Hussars are 'Cherry-Pickers,' Grenadier Guards are 'Sand-bags,' 1st Foot are 'Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard,' 2nd Foot are 'Kirke's Lamb,' 3rd Foot are 'Old Buffs,' 42nd are 'Black Watch,' etc.

NIEBUHR, the Danish historian, was born in 1776, and died in 1831. In 1796 he became Private Secretary to the Danish Minister of Finance, and then sub-librarian in the Royal Library of Copenhagen. He was appointed Professor of History in Berlin, and his lectures on "Roman History" were published in two volumes in 1811, to which he afterwards added a third.

NIGHTINGALES sing much more in the 'between lights' than at night, as owls hunt; and only the males sing at all, and they sing only while the females are hatching their broods.

NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, was born at Florence in 1823, and studied the chief nursing systems in Europe before she took her devoted band of volunteers out to the Crimean War. She was consulted by the Americans during the Civil War, and by the French during the Franco-Prussian War.

NIHILIST was the name given originally only to the Russian followers of Bakunin and Herzen, but it is now applied to all Russian revolutionists. Their policy is all destructive, and lacks the vitality of a constructive one. Till 1874 they committed little or no violence, but in that year the police began to interfere with them, with the result that in 1877 about 100 persons were exiled to Siberia; and ever since Nihilism has been synonymous with violence. Amongst the immediate victims were Generals Trepoff, Mezentzoff, and Drenteln, Prince Kropotkin, and Commander Hezking; and in 1881 they murdered the Czar, Alexander II., by a bomb thrown beneath his carriage.

NILE begins to rise in June, and is at its highest in September, owing its flood to the melting of snow among the Abyssinian mountains. The whole fertility of Egypt depends on the annual inundation.

NILSSON, CHRISTINA, was born in 1843, and in 1857 attracted the attention of a wealthy patron, who sent her to Stockholm and then to Paris. She appeared as 'Violetta' in "La Traviata" in 1864, and visited London in 1867. Her fame rests most on her 'Ophelia' in Thomas's "Hamlet," and her 'Margaret' in Gounod's "Faust."

NINETEENTH CENTURY LANDMARKS, in British political history, are—Slave Trade abolished in 1807; Reform Bill in 1832, Repeal of Corn-Laws in 1846; Jews admitted to Parliament in 1858, Repeal of Paper Duty in 1861, Public Execution stopped in 1868; Elementary Education Act in 1870, Ballot Act in 1872; Factory and Workshop Act in 1878, Primrose League founded in 1881, Franchise Act in 1884, Conversion of Consols in 1888.

NIOBE, in Greek myth, was so proud of her numerous children that she provoked Apollo and Artemis to kill them all, and she herself was turned into a stone which shed tears in summer.

NITROGEN constitutes about four-fifths of the atmosphere, the rest being mainly oxygen.

NITRO-GLYCERINE is made of glycerine, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid; and its explosive force is thirteen times that of an equal volume of gunpowder. It explodes from concussion or from heat, and is exceedingly dangerous to keep.

NOAILLES, DUKE OF, was born in 1678, and married a niece of Madame de Maintenant in 1698. In 1735 he commanded the French army in Italy, and served with distinction under Berwick and Saxe.

NOBILITY. (See ARISTOCRACY above.)

NOMINALISM is the philosophic belief of the disciples of Roscellin, that general notions, *e.g.* such as the notion of 'pig,' or 'sugar,' have no realities corresponding to them, but are merely 'names.'

NONCONFORMISTS. (See DISSENTERS above.)

NORDENFELT, the inventor of the machine-gun, torpedoes, and the submarine boat, is a Swede. He was born in 1844.

NORDENSKIOLD, the Swedish naturalist, was born in 1832. He made a number of expeditions to Spitzbergen, Siberia, and elsewhere, and finally in 1878 he doubled Cape Tchelzuskin, and accomplished the North-East Passage through Behring's Straits to Japan.

NONES, in the Roman calendar, were the 5th or the 7th day of the month.

"March, May, July, October, these are they
Make Nones the seventh, Ides the fifteenth day."

NORFOLK ISLANDERS settled on Norfolk Island in 1856, being a detachment of 194 persons from "Pitcairn Island" (*q.v.*).

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE is a round-arched variety of Romanesque. It is generally plain and massive; and the chief examples of it in England are parts of Durham, Peterborough, Norwich, and Canterbury Cathedrals.

NORTH, CHRISTOPHER. (See JOHN WILSON below.)

NORTH, LORD, has the unenviable notoriety of having been the minister who, by his retention of the tea-duty in 1770, drove the Americans into revolt and so into independence.

NORTHMEN began their piratical expeditions as early as the 8th century. In 795 they established themselves in the Faroe Isles and in Orkney, about 840 they founded the Governments of Novgorod and Kiev in Russia, in 870 they settled in Iceland, in 912 under Rolf they conquered Normandy, and at the same time became nominally Christians. The N. attacked England in two sets of invasions—first, as pagans, from the time of Egbert to that of Alfred the Great; and, secondly, as Christians under Sweyn and Canute.

NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES are having a severe constitutional crisis, very similar to the Home Rule crisis in Ireland. The demand for greater independence for Norway is being energetically pressed by M. Steen and the Liberals, but King Oscar of Sweden has refused to sanction it.

NOUNS are only of two kinds, common and uncommon or proper, but common N. are subdivided into class-names, abstract-names, and collective-names. A proper N. is merely a label, and has no meaning of its own.

NOVELS, *i.e.* prose fiction, are of considerable antiquity, having existed in a primitive form among the Greeks; but the novel, in a modern sense, practically dates from the "Decameron" of Boccaccio (*q.v.*) in 1358. The next step is marked by Rabelais and then Cervantes, and the novel is full born in "Robinson Crusoe." The art was immensely developed by Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett; Goldsmith introduced a higher moral tone, which was intensified in "Jane Austen." Wieland, Jean Paul, Richter, and Goethe prepared the way for the modern historical or problem novels. The great names of the century are Scott, Thackeray, Meredith, Hawthorne, Hugo, Dumas, Zola, Ebers, Jokai, Tourguenieff, Tolstoi, etc.

NOVUM ORGANUM, or NEW INSTRUMENT, is the second part of Bacon's projected "Instauratio Magna." It was published in 1620; and, along with the "Advancement of Learning," it forms the basis of his inductive philosophy.

NUMA, KING, the second King of Rome, was a philosophic legislator, and was regarded as the founder of the chief religious institutions. He is supposed to have reigned from 714 B.C. to 672 B.C.

NUMBERS, LUCKY. The idea of even numbers being unlucky is a very old one, and seems to have arisen from the fact that they can be divided, and division is personified in death. The luckiest odd number is three, because it is the smallest. In classical mythology, Hecate had 3-fold power, Jove a triple thunderbolt, Neptune a trident, Pluto a 3-headed dog; there were 3 Fates, 3 Graces, 3 Furies. The number 13, of course, owes its unluckiness to the fact that Christ and his disciples sat down 13 to that Last Supper, and Judas was the first to rise.

NUMISMATICS is the science of coins and medals. Coins are usually arranged in three classes—Classical, European (mediaeval and modern), and Oriental. 'Classical' includes Greek and Roman; the most interesting Greek coins are civic or regal (bearing portraits), while Roman coins are Republican and Imperial.

NUNCIO is a papal ambassador of the first rank, not being a cardinal. A papal ambassador of the first rank who is a cardinal is called a Legate. An "Internuncio" is a papal ambassador at a minor court.

NUNNERY. The first N. is said to have been founded by a sister of St. Anthony about 270 B.C. The first in England was founded at Folkestone by King Eadbald of Kent about 630 A.D.

NURSING is generally done better by women than by men; but if a man does it well at all, he is almost certainly better than any woman. The five important qualifications are—Temperance, cleanliness, firmness, gentleness, and patience.

O

OATES, TITUS, the pensioned liar of Charles II.'s reign, had a 'record' history. He began as an English Church clergyman, and then became a chaplain in the Navy, but was discharged for misconduct. He then turned Papist, and went into the Jesuit College of St. Omar, but was discharged for misconduct. He then returned to England, and concocted 'the Popish Plot,' which led to several eminent Papists being executed, and to his being pensioned with £900 a year and rooms in Whitehall. He was eventually convicted of perjury, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, with the pillory five times a year, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate. On the accession of William and Mary, he was, however, unfortunately liberated, and given a pension of £300 a year.

OBELISKS were about nine or ten times as high as they were thick at the base, and the thickness at the top was not less than half nor more than three-quarters of that at the base. They were cut out of a single block of stone, and the two largest were erected in Heliopolis by Sesostris at a height of about 180 feet. The Luxor obelisk in Paris is 76 feet 6 inches high, and Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment is about 68 feet 6 inches.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY is performed every ten years, on a Sunday, and lasts about eight hours. It used to be a real religious ceremony, but it has been degraded into a social function.

OBSERVATORIES are a very ancient invention, the Egyptian pyramids—if really O.—being probably the oldest still existing. The first historical observatory was founded in Alexandria about 300 B.C., and Europe did not follow suit till 1472 A.D., when Bernhard Walther built one at Nuremberg. Tycho Brahe (*q.v.*) built his famous one on Hveer island, near Copenhagen, and another was built at Cassel in 1561. The first University O. were the result of Brahe's work—at Copenhagen and Leyden; the Royal O. at Paris dates from 1667, that at Greenwich from 1675, that at the Cape of Good Hope from 1820, and the Lick O. in California from 1888.

OCCUPATION OF SUICIDES. The occupation which furnishes the most suicides in the United Kingdom is that of soldier. Out of every million soldiers over 500 commit suicide between the ages of 25 and 45, and *over* 2300 between the ages of 45 and 65. No other figures approach these—those for butchers, who come second for the ages 45 to 65, only being 700. Publicans are second for the ages 25 to 45, with 400. The smallest percentage for the 25 to 45 period is found amongst fishermen—only 43 per million; but that, owing to the number of accidental deaths, is perhaps not quite a fair test. Millers are only 68 per million. The smallest percentage for the 45 to 65 period is amongst gardeners—274 per million.

OCEAN. Five-eighths of the surface of the earth is covered with sea to an average depth of 2½ miles, and there is continuous communication over almost the entire area. Thus there is easy access to and from the great inland seas of the Atlantic basin and the great border seas of the Pacific basin. The temperature of the sea varies greatly, but gradually, according to depth; and the density of it varies also, according to the amount of evaporation and precipitation. In the Trade-Wind regions, and over inland seas like the Caspian and the Mediterranean, the evaporation is enormously in excess of the precipitation; under the constant rainfall at the Equator, and among the melting ice of the sub-Polar seas, the increase of fresh water decreases the density of the surface. The surface waters at the Equator are, however, much warmer than those in the Polar seas, owing to the greater heat; but the temperature at the bottom of the sea is about the same in both places.

There is another great difference between surface water and deep water. The former is often agitated by wind into the undulating motion which we call 'Waves,' and which are very slightly progressive; deep water is subject to the very important periodical motion which we call 'Tides,' and which travel at a rate of from 500 *miles an hour* downwards, according to the depth of the water. In the open sea the rise and fall of tides is less than 2 feet, but, as the water is narrowed and shallowed by land, the rise and fall increases greatly. For instance, a tide of 30 feet is common in the Bristol Channel, and of 40 feet in the Bay of Funday, where spring tides rise to 70 and even to 90 feet. The ocean is also subject to currents, which are due to several causes. The principal cause is the unequal density of the sea, owing to difference of temperature and of saltness. The direction of these currents is generally from the Equator, where the surface water is fresh and expanded by heat, towards the Poles; but this causes a return flow from the Poles toward the Equator. The former currents are warm, *e.g.* Japan Stream and Gulf Stream (*q.v.*); the latter are cold, *e.g.* Labrador Stream. The greatest depth of the ocean is about 4655 fathoms, north-east of Japan; and the deepest blue in colour is where the greatest degree of saltness is found.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, the Irish agitator, was born in 1775, and was mainly responsible for the Roman

Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. He began his great agitation for Repeal of the Union in 1841, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of £2000, but the House of Lords quashed the sentence. He died in 1847.

OCTAVE is the most perfect chord, consisting of six full tones and two semi-tones. It contains the whole diatonic scale.

OCTROIS is an old French word for the grant of a monopoly by Government to some private person or company, but afterwards came to be used of the foolish and troublesome tax on produce entering the gates of a French town.

ODDFELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF, Manchester Unity, was originally a convivial association modelled on Freemasonry, but it assumed its present form in Manchester about 1813, and spread to U.S.A. about 1819. (See FRIENDLY SOCIETIES above.) It has now in Great Britain an adult membership of 750,000, a juvenile membership of 100,000, a total capital of £9,000,000, and an annual expenditure of £860,000—which, however, is nearly £300,000 less than its annual receipts. In 1893 it was agreed to admit females as well as males to the Lodges. The Grand Master is Mr. Samuel Turner of Bury.

ODE is a lyrical poem or song, composed under strong emotion which gives it an irregular form, but it is not intended to be sung as a psalm or hymn is. The great Ode writers of antiquity were Pindar, Anacreon, and Horace; those of modern times are Dryden, Keats, and Shelley.

ODIN, or WODEN, was the god of battle rage, after whom 'Wednesday' is named. He held his court in Valhalla.

ODOACER, the first 'barbarian' king of Italy after the fall of the Western Empire, reigned from 476 A.D. to 493. He was defeated several times by the Ostrogoths under Theodoric.

ODYSSEY describes the adventures of 'Ulysses' (*q.v.*), and is supposed to have been written by Homer (*q.v.*).

OECUMENICAL is the epithet applied, by an impertinent appropriation, to the General Councils of the Eastern Church, and dates from the Council of Chalcedon in 451 A.D. It corresponds to the Romish appropriation of the word 'Catholic'; of course, a 'Roman Catholic' is simply a gross contradiction in terms, for a person cannot be both Roman, *i.e.* a particular sect, and Catholic, *i.e.* universal.

OEDIPUS, the ill-fated king of Thebes, has been used by ancient and modern poets as the symbol of man's helplessness before fate.

OFFA'S DYKE was a rampart, the remains of which can still be traced from Flintshire to Monmouthshire, built by Offa, the famous king of Mercia, in the 8th century A.D. He became a patron of the Church, and founded the Abbey of St. Albans, probably to atone for his murder of King Ethelbert of East Anglia.

OFFENBACH, the French composer, was born in 1819, and died in 1880. He became conductor of the Théâtre Francais in 1847, and subsequently opened the 'Bouffes Parisiens.'

OLAF, ST., the great Norwegian king, was friendly both to the Normans and to Ethelred the Saxon. He was a strong supporter of Christianity, but was killed by Canute the Great. Since 1164 he has been the patron saint of Norway.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, Lord Cobham, was burned in 1417 for his zealous adherence to the doctrines of Wickliffe. The power of the Church had been greatly increased by the fact that Henry IV. was a usurper, and owed his throne largely to the Church.

OLD CATHOLICS are the portion of the Romish Church in Central Europe which accepted the position of Dr. Döllinger against the decree of the Vatican Council in 1870 about the infallibility of the Pope.

OLIPHANT, LAURENCE, the spiritualist, was born in 1829. He travelled a great deal in Russia, Canada, China, and Japan, and eventually took up his abode near Mount Carmel. He died in 1888.

OLIPHANT, MRS., the authoress, was born in 1828, and died in 1897. She published an immense number of books—of history, biography, fiction, etc.—from her "Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland" in 1848 to "The Two Maries" in 1896.

OLIVAREZ, the great Spanish minister, was born in 1587, and from 1621 to 1643 his power was almost unlimited. His cruelty was the main cause of the successful Portuguese revolt.

OLYMPIAN GAMES. (See ATHLETICS above.)

OLYMPUS was thought by the ancient Greeks to be the highest mountain in the world (though it is only 9700 feet), and they made it the 'Heaven' of their gods.

OMAR I., the Muhammedan conqueror of Syria and Persia, was the second caliph from Muhammed, and succeeded Abu-bekr about 634 A.D.

OMAR KHAYYAM, the Persian poet, lived about 1100 A.D. His famous "Rubaiyat" is a collection of about 500 epigrams in praise of pleasure. A portion of it was excellently translated by Edward Fitzgerald.

OMEGA, or 'GREAT O,' was the last letter in the Greek alphabet, as 'Alpha' was the first. Hence—"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending."

OMNIBUSES were invented in Paris as far back as 1662, but did not come into use till 1827. They were introduced into London in 1829, and into New York in 1830.

ONOMATOPOEIC denotes words formed to imitate sounds; *e.g.* 'spank,' 'buzz,' 'bow-wow.'

OPALS come mainly from Hungary, and the ideal of their being unlucky seems to have arisen from their brittleness. The stone was formerly believed to possess magic virtues, and even to make its possessor invisible at will. It is supposed to be peculiarly related to the month of October, and to signify that 'experience of misfortune which engenders hope.' The Emperor of Austria has an opal weighing 17 oz. and measuring 5 in. by 2½.

OPERA really dates from the 'Daphne' of Rinuccini and Peri at the end of the 16th century, for which the orchestra was a harp, harpsichord, viol, and lute. The first real 'airs' appeared in the "Jason" of Cavalli and Cicognini in 1649, contemporaneously with the erection of the first stage for operas. It was introduced into France by Cardinal Mazarin, and it owes most of its progress to the Germans, especially to Handel, Gluck, and Mozart in last century.

OPHIR, the land of 'King Solomon's mines,' was probably part of British Zambesia.

OPIE, the painter, was born in 1761, and became R.A. in 1788. He died in 1807.

OPIUM COMMISSION sat from 1893 to 1895, when it presented a report that the common use of opium in India is moderate, and that excess is rare, and that the use of the drug in such moderation is not harmful. It is either eaten or smoked. It is a Government monopoly in India, and brings in about £9,000,000 a year.

ORACLES were of immense importance in ancient Greece and Rome. The two chief centres were the O. of Zeus at Dodona and those of Apollo at Delphi.

ORANGE FREE STATE was founded in 1835 by Dutch 'discontents' from Cape Colony, when the slaves in the latter were emancipated by Britain.

ORANGEMEN formed their society in 1795 to uphold Protestant religion and political power. They were dissolved in 1835, but revived in 1845. Their great demonstration is on July 12, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

ORATORIO is said to have started in the Oratory of St. Filippo de Neri in 1540. It was introduced into England in Handel's "Esther," 1720. Amongst the famous oratorios are Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," Haydn's "Creation," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Spohr's "Last Judgment," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "St. Paul."

ORCHARDSON, W. Q., the painter, was born in 1835. He became A.R.A. in 1868, and R.A. in 1879. Among his notable pictures are "The Challenge," "Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon," and "The Young Duke."

ORDEAL was the primitive test of innocence. In England it was generally by fire—for persons of high rank; or by water—for persons of low rank. It was abolished by Henry III. The Chinese have both methods still.

ORDERS, HOLY. Protestant Episcopal churches recognize only 3 Orders—those of bishop, priest,

and deacon; but the Roman Church recognizes 7—4 minor: doorkeeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyte; and 3 major: deacon, priest, and bishop. The Greek Church also has major and minor O., but the minor functions are all united in the single office of reader.

ORDERS, RELIGIOUS. (See MONASTICISM above.)

ORDNANCE SURVEY was made first of Scotland privately by Generals Watson and Roy in 1755, and in 1784 the public survey of the whole kingdom was entrusted to General Roy. Subsequently, a trigonometrical survey was begun, on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, and completed in 1852. In 1863 it was decided to have the following scales: for all towns of 4000 inhabitants and upwards, except London, 126·72 inches to the mile, for London 60 inches, for parishes in cultivated districts 25·344 inches, for counties 6 inches. The whole of Scotland and Ireland have now been published on the 6-inch scale.

ORESTES, in Greek myth, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, avenged his father by murdering his mother, for which the Furies declared eternal enmity against him.

ORGANS, of a very primitive kind, have existed for centuries. Even in the 11th and 12th centuries the keys were 4 or 5 inches broad and an ell long. In the 16th century the bellows were much improved, and the pipes were divided into different stops. In the 17th century the wind-chest was invented. The largest organs of the present day have 5 rows of keys for the great organ, the choir, the swell, the pedal, and the solo organ, respectively; and the keys are less than 1 inch broad. The keys of these large organs have a weight of 20 or 30 lbs. on them, so that it would be impossible to play them without the pneumatic (or some other) lever, which is set in action by a light touch. Amongst the largest organs in the world are those of St. Peter's, Rome; Seville Cathedral; Notre Dame, Paris; and the Albert Hall, London. The latter was built in 1870, and has 5 rows of keys, 138 stops, and about 10,000 pipes.

ORIGEN, the 'Father' of the Early Church, was born in 185 A.D., and died in 254. His father suffered martyrdom when O. was seventeen, and he had to support his mother and her six children. He lived the most rigidly ascetic life, and was so looked up to amongst all Christian communities that his bishop became very jealous of him, deprived him of his office, and charged him with heresy. He was eventually thrown into prison, and tortured to death.

ORPHEUS, the famous singer of Greek mythology, is said to have introduced music into religious worship. With a lyre given to him by Apollo, he moved beasts and stones, and even charmed the infernal deities, Pluto and Proserpine, into allowing his wife (Eurydice) to leave Hell—on condition that he did not look back to see whether she was following. He did look, and she was snatched away from him back to Hell.

ORTOLAN, the delight of epicures, is a bird of the Bunting family, and is a native of the Mediterranean basin. Numbers are caught and fattened 'for the table' in the Riviera.

OSIRIS, the great Egyptian god, was called 'The Lord of Lords.' He was said to be the husband of Isis, and personified the sum total of kindly agencies, as Set did of unkindly ones. His soul was supposed to be continually present among men in the Sacred Bull, Apis.

OSMAN PASHA fought with distinction in the Crimean War, but his fame really rests on his magnificent defence of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877.

OSSIAN was the mythical Keltic poet to whom James Macpherson attributed the two epics "Fingal" and "Temora," which he published in 1762-63. Macpherson alleged that his version was a literal translation of works transmitted orally in the Gaelic tongue till the introduction of writing, but he never produced any original manuscripts, and in 1800 Malcolm Laing, in his "History of Scotland," exposed mercilessly the whole imposture. After Macpherson's death in 1807, Gaelic versions of the poems were found—in his handwriting—among his papers, so that he must have translated the English versions into Gaelic after Laing's attack on him.

OSTRACISM, in ancient Athens, was a system of voting (on 'shells'—*ostraca*) for the banishment of any one thought dangerous to the state.

OSTRICHES are very fierce, and can kick with terrific force for a short distance, but their eyes are very tender. Consequently, they can easily be kept off by a piece of prickly bush, or their kicks can be avoided by lying down. As the demand for their feathers depends on fashion, only rich farmers can afford to keep them.

OTTAWA was chosen as the capital of Canada, partly because it is fairly central, but mainly because it was so small that the large cities were not jealous, as they would have been of one of their own number. When Australia is federated, the little town of Wentworth will probably be made the capital for the same reason.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE was founded by Othman in 1300 A.D. on the ruins of the old Saracen, Seljuh, and Mongol powers. Osman's son, Orkhan, conquered all Asia Minor, and Orkhan's son, Soliman, invaded Europe. Muhammed I. and his grand-vizier, Ibrahim created the Turkish navy about 1420, and Muhammed II. took Constantinople in 1453. The consequent dispersion of learned Jews and Greeks over central and western Europe was one of the main causes of the Reformation, as they took with them the New Learning, with its canons of evidence, etc. The O. E. was at its highest under Soliman II. between 1519 and 1566. The first great defeat by sea was at Lepanto in 1571, by the combined Spanish and Venetian fleets; the first great defeat by land was at St. Gothard in 1664. With the 18th century Russia, under Peter the Great and Catharine II., was extended to the Black Sea, and became, naturally, the permanent enemy of the Turk. The 19th century has seen the gradual curtailing of the Ottoman territory in Europe, and a glorious prospect of the Sublime Porte disappearing from European politics.

OUDENARDE, THE BATTLE OF, was won by Marlborough on July 11, 1708.

OUDINOT, MARSHAL, has never had the credit due to him. Massena made him chief of the general staff, and it was he, not Massena, that decided the battle of Mincio. In 1804 Napoleon gave him 10,000 grenadiers, with whom he performed prodigies of valour. He won the battle of Ostrolenka, and it was he that really decided the battles of Austerlitz, Friedland, and Wagram. (See NAPOLEON above.) He died at the age of 80, full of honours, having faithfully served the Bourbons from the time of Napoleon's abdication.

OUSELEY, SIR FREDERICK, the composer, was born in 1825, and died in 1889. He wrote a great deal of Church music and some useful books on the 'grammar' of music.

OUTRAM, SIR JAMES, the great soldier, was born in 1803, and gained his first distinction amongst the hill tribes of Bombay. He took part in the capture of Khelat, was chief commissioner of Oudh in 1856, and was commanding the British forces in Persia when he was summoned to aid in suppressing the Mutiny. He joined Havelock at Cawnpore, and—though of higher military rank—fought under him till Lucknow was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. He died in 1863.

OVID, the Roman poet, was born in 43 B.C., and exiled by Augustus in A.D. 8 to Tomi, on the inhospitable western shore of the Black Sea. Among his famous works are his "Ars Amatoria," "Metamorphoses," and "Fasti."

OWEN, SIR RICHARD, was born in 1804, and became Professor of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1834. He was said to be the greatest palaeontologist since Cuvier, and to have rivalled Hunter as a comparative anatomist. He was a voluminous writer, and a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe and North America.

OWEN, ROBERT, the philanthropist, was born in 1771, and died in 1858. He published his "New Views of Society" in 1812. He made three unsuccessful attempts to carry out his economic theory of Socialism—one in America, another in Lanarkshire, and the third in Hampshire.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester, was founded in

1846, and re-opened in new buildings in 1873, and made part of the Victoria University in 1880. Several additions have since been made, and women have been admitted. There are two halls of residence, the Hulme and the Dalton, only for men, the former being conducted on Church lines. There are about 1150 students, of whom about 100 are women.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY seems to have grown up in the 12th century, though University College is *said* to have been founded by Alfred the Great. Originally the students lived in private houses, and met only for study, as in the Scottish Universities to-day. It consists of twenty-one distinct college corporations, of which the most important are Balliol, founded in 1268, Queen's (1340), New (1379), Magdalen (1458), Corpus (1516), Christ Church (1546), Trinity (1554), and Wadham (1612). Women were admitted to examinations in 1884, but do not receive degrees. The total number of students is rather more than 2000, the professors about 50, and the annual revenue about £400,000. The Bodleian Library is one of the most important in the world. Candidates for M.A. degrees in olden times had to show proficiency in grammar and in birching a boy, for which the boy got 4d.

OXYGEN was first isolated by Priestley in 1774.

OYSTERS require a percentage of fresh water, alluvial mud in which to burrow for food, and protection from rough waves. The best in the world come from Whitstable, Colchester, Arcachon, Brittany, Ostend, Texel, and Chesapeake Bay.

P

PACIFIC CABLE PROJECTS were discussed at the Colonial Conference in Ottawa in 1894, when it was pointed out that a direct cable quite free from foreign control would give a great impetus to Australasian trade and be very valuable for imperial purposes. The two rival routes are from Vancouver *via* Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to Tweedmouth, a distance of 6730 miles, and *via* Hawaii and the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen, a distance of 6300 miles; but the entire absence of foreign control on the former route more than compensates for the extra 430 miles. The cost is estimated at £2,000,000, and price per word would be 2s. from Canada to Australia, and 3s. 3d. from Britain (the present price being 4s. 9d.).

PACIFIC OCEAN exceeds in compass all the four continents put together, occupying ¼ of the earth's area, and ½ its water surface. Its average depth appears to be greater than that of the Atlantic, and its bed more uniform. Recent soundings to the south of the Friendly Islands give a depth of 4295 to 4430 fathoms (about 5 miles), but the deepest soundings known are 4475 fathoms S. of the Ladrone Islands, and 4655 fathoms N.E. of Japan. On the west coast of America the tide rises usually less than 10 feet, and only in the Bay of Panamá does it vary from 13 to 15 feet. Balboa, a Portuguese, discovered the ocean in 1513 from the mountains on the Isthmus of Darien, and Magellan crossed it from east to west in 1520-21.

PADEREWSKI, IGNACE, the pianist, was born in 1860 in Poland, and began to play the piano when he was 3. In 1872 he went to Warsaw, and studied under Roguski and Kiel, and in 1878 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire. From 1884 to 1887 he studied under Teschitzki in Vienna, and made his début in 1887.

PAEAN, in Greek, a hymn to Apollo, or other deities, or song in praise of heroes, which was sung before battle in honour of Ares (Mars), and after victory to Apollo.

PAGANINI, NICCOLO, the great violinist, was born in 1784. In 1805 Princess Eliza, Bonaparte's sister, became his patroness, at Lucca, and when he visited Vienna in 1828 his fame became world-wide. He died in 1840.

PAINE, THOMAS, the political writer, was born in 1767. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," and periodical, "The Crisis," gave him a title to be considered one of the founders of American independence. In 1787 he was prosecuted in England for his "Rights of Man" (an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution"), but he escaped to France. He lost his popularity there by defending Louis XVI., and was imprisoned in 1793. He remained in France till 1802, and died in America in 1809, where his work against revelation, the "Age of Reason," had lost him most of his friends.

PAINTING, HISTORY OF, extends back to the 19th century B.C., the most flourishing period in Egypt and Greece being between 1400 B.C. and 525 B.C. in the former, and the 5th century B.C. in the latter. In both, painting was the handmaiden, with sculpture, of architecture. The celebrated Greek schools were at Aegina, Sicyon, Corinth, and Athens, the chief masters being Cimon, Polygnotus, and Panaenus. Apelles (350 B.C.) was the greatest Greek portrait-painter, and Protogenes a great animal-painter. Rome never produced a famous painter in ancient times, though the ancients there seem to have had a wonderful knowledge of anatomy, judging from paintings found in tombs and baths at Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. With the founding of Byzantium in 330 A.D. the Byzantine School of Art grew up. It was the parent of the Italian and Rhenish schools. Siena, Pisa, and Florence shared the honours of the Renaissance in the 13th century, led by Guido of Siena, Guinta of Pisa, and Giovanni Cimabue of Florence, with his pupil Giotto. In the 15th century oil-painting was introduced when the masters of religious art, Fra Angelico (of Florence), Andrea Mantegna (of Padua), and Bellini (of Venice), lived, and also Perugina of the Umbrian school. In the 16th century lived Leonardo da Vinci of the Florence school, with Michael Angelo of no school, Raphael Sanzio (school of Rome), Correggio (school of Padua), and Giorgione, Titian, and Paolo Veronese (school of Venice). In Germany there was Albert Durer (147-154). The Spanish school was at its best in the 17th century, when Velasquez and Murillo lived, Salvator Rosa worked in the Naturalists' school at Naples, and Rubens and Vandyke in Flanders. Jean Cousin (1501-89) founded the French school, which soon became Italian in method. Rousseau, Millet, and Meissonier are well-known artists. Russian art has made advances since 1850, and Uhde and Edelfeldt are Scandinavian painters of the 19th century.

PALATINATE, consisting of the two portions 'Upper and 'Lower,' together formed a division of the old German Empire. In 1648 the 'Lower' was separated from the 'Upper' Palatinate, Bavaria getting the latter, while the former became a separate electorate of the Empire, known as 'the' Palatinate. In 1814 the Palatinate was split up, Bavaria getting most of it, and Hesse-Darmstadt and Prussia the rest. The name now belongs to the detached part of Bavaria west of the Rhine; and the 'Upper' Palatinate forms another part of the monarchy.

PALISSY, BERNARD, the French artist and philosopher, was born about 1510. After sixteen years of labour he obtained a pure white enamel in 1554, affording a perfect ground for decorative art, which, used on pottery, forms "Palissy-Ware." He left philosophical works too.

PALLADIUM, a wooden image of Minerva, said to have fallen from heaven, and to have been preserved in Troy. The Romans pretended that Aeneas brought it to Italy and preserved it in the Temple of Vesta at Rome, but some Greek cities claimed it.

PALLISER, SIR WILLIAM, inventor of the projectiles and guns which bear his name, was born in 1830; and he is the author of improvements in fortifications, etc.

PALL-MALL, THE GAME OF, was practised in St. James's Park, and gave its name to the street of Pall Mall in London.

PALMERSTON, VISCOUNT, the English statesman, was born in 1784. In 1807 he was Junior Lord of the Admiralty, in 1809 Secretary of War, and in 1830 Foreign Secretary. He supported Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Corn Laws. While Foreign Secretary under Lord Melbourne, he gained his reputation in conducting affairs. He died in 1865.

PAMIRS, THE, or 'The Roof of the World,' consist of a number of rough plateaux about 13,000 feet high, and are inhabited by Khirghiz nomads. The meeting

point of the three Empires—Chinese, Russian, and British—is north of Chitral.

PAN, a rural divinity of ancient Greece, represented as half man, half goat, who invented the 'Pandean' pipes. From him comes the expression 'panic fear,' as he inspired terror. His festivals were called "Lycaea" in Greece, "Lupercalia" at Rome.

PANAMA CANAL, begun by M. Lesseps in 1881, has proved a failure owing to misuse of funds, etc. The length from ocean to ocean is 54 miles, the minimum width 72 feet, and the average depth 28 feet. Cutting the Cordilleras and controlling the flood waters of the river Chagres are the chief obstacles to encounter.

PANDORA, in Greek mythology, the first woman on earth, sent by Jupiter to mankind in revenge for Prometheus's theft of heavenly fire. Each god gave her a gift fatal to man. Epimetheus married her. Other accounts say she had a box full of blessings for man, but when opened they all flew away except hope.

PANTHEISM, in Philosophy, the doctrine of the identity of God with the universe, which stands midway between atheism and dogmatic theism. It assumes the identity of cause and effect, and insists that matter, not less than mind, is the necessary emanation of the Deity. The Persian, Greek, and Egyptian religious systems were pantheistic. Spinoza is the most representative pantheist of modern times.

PAPER was first manufactured in Egypt, China, and Japan. The Chinese say they invented it in the 2nd century B.C. out of cotton and vegetable fibre. Linen rags were probably first added to the cotton ones by the Spaniards in the 12th century. The first paper manufactory was set up in England in 1475, and in Scotland in 1695. Blotting, like ordinary, paper is made of rags, fibres, wood (reduced to pulp), and sometimes straw, the sizing being omitted. Copying paper is writing paper smeared with lard and black lead, which is scraped smooth and wiped with a soft cloth.

PARACELSUS, empiric and alchemist, was born in Switzerland in 1493. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with remedies not commonly used by physicians, by which he performed wonderful cures. In 1526 he took the Chair of Medicine offered him at Basel, lecturing there till 1528. He died in 1541, having enriched chemistry and medicine with valuable discoveries. He is sometimes regarded as the founder of modern therapeutics.

PARCHMENT is the skins of sheep, she-goats, or other animals, stretched on a frame, separating the flesh and hair from the skin, the thickness reduced by a sharp instrument, and the surface smoothed and dried for use. The name means 'paper of Pergamos' (Asia Minor), where parchment was first used in 200 B.C. 'Vellum' is prepared from the skins both of kids and of calves.

PARIAH is the name loosely applied to any of the lowest class of Hindustan who have, strictly speaking, no caste; but properly applied it is a Tamil name for the members of a widely-spread race in Southern India of the Hindu religion, though despised by Hindus. Some are servants to Europeans.

PARIS, in Greek mythology, also called Alexander, was the son of Priam, King of Troy, and Hecuba. He was brought up by a shepherd on Mount Ida and married Oenone, a nymph of Ida. He decided that Aphrodite was more beautiful than Hera or Athena, and so she promised him the fairest woman in the world for his wife. His elopement with Helena, the fairest woman of her age, led to the siege of Troy, where he was killed.

PARIS, UNIVERSITY OF, founded in the 13th century, was for long the centre of learning in Europe. It was suppressed for a time in 1793, having much declined in power.

PARK, MUNGO, the African traveller, was born in 1771, and educated for the medical profession at Edinburgh. After tracing the course of the Gambia (1793-95), he published his "Travels in the Interior of Africa." In 1805 he accepted command of the government expedition to the Niger, from which he never returned.

PARKER, MATTHEW, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1504. After his Cambridge course he was appointed eventually King's Chaplain and Canon of Ely, and then, in 1544, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of that University. On Queen Mary's accession he was deprived of his offices, but Elizabeth made him Archbishop of Canterbury. He founded the Antiquarian Society, was a collector of MSS., and edited "Chronicles of Walsingham," etc.

PARLIAMENT, as a representative assembly, dates from 1265, when Simon de Montford forced Henry III. to issue a writ summoning representatives of counties and some towns. At first the only real business was to vote supplies, but the practice grew up of attaching complaints to the money bills, and gradually the money was kept back until the complaint had been attended to. The officers of P. are the Lord High Chancellor, the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Clerk, and Black Rod. The 'Committees' are either of the whole house, *i.e.* an ordinary sitting only with the Chairman of Ways and Means instead of the Speaker in the chair, or 'Of Supply,' 'Select,' 'Standing,' etc. Bills are either public or private, and can be carried by a majority even of 1. Two enormously important bills were carried by 1 vote—the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Reform Bill of 1832; and, in matters of such gigantic importance, a majority ought to be large enough to make the opinion of the country quite clear. The Public Education Act was carried by 2, and the Liberals were turned out in 1873 by 3 votes. There have also been 'glorious minorities of 1.' Mr. Fawcett walked into the lobby alone to protest against the grant of £30,000 as the dowry of Princess Louise in 1871—"350 to 1"; and in 1875 Dr. Kenealy was "1 to 433" on a motion about 'the Claimant.' The same decade saw a number of very long sittings—26 hours on July 31 to August 1, 1877; 21 hours on August 26 and 27, 1880; 22 hours on January 25 and 26, 1881; 28 hours on June 30 to July 1, 1882 (at which 25 Irish members were suspended); 41½ *hours* on January 31 to February 1 and 2, 1881. Every member must preface his remarks with—"Mr. Speaker, Sir." Hats may be worn by members while sitting, but any one who rises to speak or get a paper, etc., must take his hat off. They are also used to keep seats. Any member can clear the House at once by saying that "there are strangers in the gallery."

PARNELL, CHARLES, the Irish politician, was born in 1846. As member for Meath, he organized the 'Home Rule Party,' and became president of the Land League in 1879. In 1881 he opposed the Crimes Act and Land Act, was arrested under the terms of the former and imprisoned till May, 1882. In 1883 he formed the National League, and in 1887 he was accused, with others of his party, of complicity with the outrages committed by the extreme Irish Nationalist party, but in 1890 he was acquitted of the graver charges against him.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM, the Arctic explorer, was born in 1790, and took part in the successful Connecticut River expedition in 1813. In 1818 he commanded the 'Alexander' in an expedition to the Arctic regions under Sir John Ross; and in the next nine years commanded other expeditions on his own account, to find a north-west passage and reach the north pole. He eventually became rear-admiral of the white, and lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and died 1855.

PARSEES are the fire-worshipping followers of Zoroaster, settled, as successful merchants, in Bombay, Surat, etc. Their deity is Ahurâ-Mazda (Ormuzd).

PARTHENON is the celebrated Grecian temple of Athena, on the Acropolis of Athens. It is built of marble, and served as a Christian Church and then a mosque, but was made useless by an explosion of gunpowder which the Turks placed in it in 1687. The best bits of sculpture are now in different European collections.

PASCAL, BLAISE, the French philosopher and mathematician, was born in 1623. At the age of sixteen he wrote a treatise on conic sections which astonished

Descartes, and, by the time he was eighteen, his health was ruined. In 1647 he invented a calculating machine and made discoveries about the equilibrium of fluids, etc. Then he came under the influence of the Jansenists, Arnauld, and others, and lived from 1654 much at the Monastery of Port Royal. His famous "Provincial Letters" were written in Arnauld's defence. His "Pensées" were published after his death in 1662.

PASTEUR, LOUIS, the French chemist and physicist, was born in 1822. While Professor of Physics at Strasburg he devoted much time to the subject of fermentation; and in 1863 became Professor of Geology, Chemistry, and Physics, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He has achieved success in checking hydrophobia by inoculation, and opened a "Pasteur Institute" in Paris, where his patients could be received.

PASTORAL POETRY has generally flourished in highly corrupted, artificial states of society. Theocritus, the first pastoral poet, protested against the licentiousness of Syracuse; and Virgil wrote his "Bucolics" and "Eclogues" in the corrupt Roman court. In the 16th century Sannazaro wrote "Arcadia," Tasso his "Aminta," and Guarini his "Pastor Fido"; and, soon after, were written Spencer's "Shepherd's Calendar," Sidney's "Arcadia," Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," Shakespeare's "As You Like It," and Milton's "Comus." Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" (1725) was the last good dramatic pastoral.

PATERSON, WILLIAM, financier and founder of the Bank of England, was born in 1665. In 1694 he proposed and founded the Bank, and next year constituted the Darien Scheme. He warmly advocated the Union of England and Scotland (1707). He died in 1719.

PATMORE, COVENTRY, the English poet, was born in 1823. His reputation was established by the publication of "The Angel in the House," in four parts, 1854-63.

PATON, SIR NOEL, R.S.A., the historical painter, was born in 1821. He attracted attention by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley, exhibited his first picture, "Ruth Gleaning," in 1844, gained a premium at the Westminster competition for his fresco "Spirit of Religion," and a prize for "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," and "Christ Bearing the Cross." "The Pursuit of Pleasure," "Home," "Mors Janua Vitae," "The Man with the Muck-Rake," etc., are known by engravings.

PATRICK, ST., was born about 396, probably at Nemthur on the Clyde. He was sold as a slave to the Irish Picts, escaped home, prepared himself for the priesthood, was ordained bishop, and went back to convert Ireland. He wrote his confessions and a letter to a Welsh chief named Corotic. He died probably about 469.

PATTI, ADELINA, the singer, was born in 1843, and in 1861 made a brilliant debut at Covent Garden in the parts of 'Amina,' 'Violetta,' 'Zerlina,' and 'Martha.' In 1868 she married the Marquis de Caux, but was divorced from him, and married Signor Nicolini.

PATTISON, MARK, the English writer, was born in 1813. He won the Denyer Theological prize at Oxford in 1853; became Tutor of his College (Oriel), and in 1861 rector of Lincoln College. He contributed to the famous "Essays and Reviews," edited "Pope's Epistles and Satires," a memoir of Milton in the "Men of Letters," etc. He died in 1884.

PAUL'S, ST., CATHEDRAL occupies the site of a church which Ethelbert built in 610, and which was burned down in 1087. The next building was also burned in 1137, 1444, 1561, and utterly destroyed in 1666. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt it by order of the Government of Charles II., between 1675 and 1710.

PAYN, JAMES, the novelist, was born in 1830. He edited "Chambers's Journal" in 1858, and the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1882, and he has written "Lost Sir Massingbird," "By Proxy," "The Talk of the Town," and "The Luck of the Darrells," etc.

PEABODY, GEORGE, the American philanthropist, was born in 1795. He gave £100,000 to establish a free library in his native town of Danvers (Massachusetts), £200,000 to found a library and an institute of art and science at Baltimore, and £500,000 to the poor of London, for which he received the freedom of the city, and declined a baronetcy.

PEARL. The chief pearl-oyster fisheries are those of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf together. These of Ceylon are a Government monopoly, but they sometimes fail. The best pearls are found about Ceylon, Persia, and other eastern coasts, in the Sulu Archipelago, off Borneo, in Australian seas, the Gulf of Mexico, and California. Scotch pearls were famed in the Middle Ages, and have been revived. The pearl fisheries of Britain are practically neglected, though pearls were got from the fresh-water mussels, but river pearls are sought in Germany, China, and United States. Excellent artificial pearls are made by the Parisian Diamond Co. in London.

PEASANTS' WAR was an insurrection which spread over Germany in 1525, caused by religious fanaticism, and the long oppression of the feudal customs and priestly tyranny.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, the statesman, was born in 1788, went to Oxford, and took his degree with double first-class honours, and in 1817 he became member of Parliament for the University. He passed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill and New Metropolitan Police Act. In 1842 he reduced the corn-laws, imposed income-tax, and revised the tariff, while in 1844 and 1845 he passed his famous English and Scotch Banking Acts.

PEERS are created by the Sovereign, and the titles are hereditary except in the case of bishops and lords of appeal. At the union with Scotland it was arranged that the Scottish peerages should rank after the then existing English ones, according to degree, and that the Scottish peers should be represented in Parliament by only a portion of their number, and a very similar arrangement was made at the time of the union with Ireland. The Lords Spiritual include the 2 archbishops and 24 bishops. The Lords Temporal include hereditary peers of Great Britain, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and Lords of Appeal in ordinary. The Scottish representatives number 16, and the Irish 26; and there are 4 Lords of Appeal. A new peer, or one taking new rank, must be introduced by two peers of his own degree, accompanied by the Earl Marshall, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Garter King of Arms and Black Rod.

PELAGIANISM, the doctrine of Pelagius (who came to Rome in the 5th century), includes a denial of original sin, the maintenance of free-will, and the merit of good works, and the power in man to receive or reject the gospel. In 417 and 418 A.D. the Council of Carthage condemned the doctrine, as did the Council of Ephesus in 431 A.D. Though Augustine and Jerome condemned Pelagius and his doctrines, the latter lived a life of sanctity and purity. His views minimize the effect of the Fall, and unduly exalt man's natural ability, according to present day criticisms.

PELISSIER, JEAN, Marshal of France, and Duc de Malakoff, was born in 1794. He served in Spain, the Morea, and Algeria, and in 1855 was Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea. At the fall of Sebastopol he received his Marshal's baton. He died in 1864.

PEN has been used since early times, first as a metallic stilus for incising letters. Both Romans and Greeks used a hollow reed, as is used in Eastern countries now. Quills were possibly used in the 5th century until, in 1803, Mr. Wise made steel ones, costing half-a-crown at first, but sixpence later. Fountain pens were invented by Joseph Bramah, the Stylograph, patented by Cross, being the best.

PENINSULAR WAR was caused by Napoleon's proposal of the partition of Portugal, in order to place his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne. Sir John Moore's retreat to Coruna, and death there, and the formation of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras by Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), and his battles at Salamanca and Vittoria were the chief features of the war from 1808 to 1813, and it was ended by the victory of Toulouse in 1814.

PENITENTIAL PSALMS are the 6th, 32nd, 38th, 51st, 102nd, 130th, and 143rd.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in 1644. He became a Quaker while at Oxford, and in 1668 he appeared as preacher and author of an essay called "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," and being imprisoned for it, wrote his celebrated "No Cross, No Crown" and "Innocency with her Open Face." In 1682 he laid the foundations of his colony, and in 1685 he attended the Court of James II., procuring a general pardon for Quakers and repeal of religious penalties.

PENTATEUCH. The evidence that Moses wrote it is considerable. One element in it is partly historical and mainly legal, another (the Jehovistic) is almost all narrative and historical, and a third element is purely legal, the giving of the Law.

PEOPLE'S PALACE was opened by Her Majesty, May, 1887. It is in Mile-End Road, London; and it provides amusement and instruction for the population of the East End. It began in the Beaumont Institute, founded by Mr. J. T. Beaumont, and Besant's novel—"All Sorts and Conditions of Men"—raised the funds considerably. It provides a large concert-hall, library, reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, refreshment rooms, trade shops, technical schools, etc. The evening classes have an average attendance of nearly 1000. A great deal has been done for the Institution by the Drapers' Company.

PEPIN was the name of two Frank rulers of the 8th century. 1. Pepin of Heristal, after the death of Dagobert II., ruled with a despotic sway. 2. Pepin le Bref, son of Charles Martel, was crowned in 752, and defeated the Longobards in Italy, giving the lands he conquered to the Holy See, and so originating the temporal power of the Popes. His son, Charlemagne, started the Carlovingian dynasty.

PEPYS, SAMUEL, born in 1632, is famous for his "Diary" (1659-69), which gives an excellent picture of contemporary life and history of the Court of Charles II. He was Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

PERCY is the name of the family who came to England with William I. Richard de Percy helped to extort Magna Charta from King John in 1215; and Henry, Lord Percy, was Marshal of England at the coronation of Richard II., but he fought against him and Henry IV., and he and his son 'Hotspur' were killed while fighting against Henry. His grandson Henry fell at St. Albans (1453), and the latter's son fell at Towton. Josceline, the eleventh Earl, died without a son, so the present Duke represents the female line of the house.

PERFECTIONISTS, popularly called 'Free-Lovers,' were an American sect founded in 1838 by John Noyes, who took upon himself the restoration of the primitive Christian ideal. All property was thrown into a common stock, all prayer and religious service stopped, and family ties broken up, at first; but in 1879 the public demanded that it should all be stopped. Marriage and family life were introduced, and the society was incorporated as the Oneida Community, Limited.

PERFUMES were much used by the Egyptians, Hebrews, Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Persians, and, in the Middle Ages, by the French and Italians. Nowadays they are made chiefly in London and Paris, and the south of France, at Cannes (rose, tuberose, etc.), Nimes (thyme, rosemary, and lavender), and Nice (violet and mignonette). English lavender is cultivated at Mitcham, in Surrey.

PERICLES, the statesman, and the finest of the ancient Greeks, was born about 494 B.C., and in 449 B.C. became virtual ruler of Athens, after Cimon's death. He was Commander-in-Chief during the Peloponnesian War, begun in B.C. 431. He died in B.C. 429. His character was distinguished by freedom from prejudices, high moral tone, and intellectual breadth.

PERIODICALS were first published in France, the "Journal des Savants" being issued in 1665. The most famous French literary periodical is the "Revue de Deux Mondes," begun in 1829. The first English one was apparently "Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious," 1681. In 1802 a new era in criticism began with the "Edinburgh Review." The "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Gentleman's Magazine" were all successful magazines. It is impossible to enumerate those of the present day. There are legions of them—good, bad, and indifferent.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY, the philosophy of Aristotle and his followers was so called, it is believed, because he walked up and down while expounding his doctrines (Greek *peri*, about; *patein*, to walk). He said the idea of a thing is not a separate existence from the thing itself, but is related to it only as form to matter, *i.e.* as actuality to potentiality. And as there is formless matter, so there is pure form, which is the eternal Being, or, as Aristotle says, the first or prime mover.

PERPETUAL MOTION is a problem which must be solved by the invention of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself. It has yet to be done, because an object being kept constantly moving by outward power is not the same as an object which moves perpetually of its own accord.

PERSECUTIONS. The first was carried on by Nero (64-68), the second by the Emperor Domitian (95-96), the third by Trajan (begun 100), the fourth under Marcus Aurelius (161-180), the fifth under Severus (begun 197), the sixth under Maximian (235-238), the seventh (begun 249), under Decius (the first general one), the eighth under Valerian (259), the ninth under Aurelian (274), the tenth under Diocletian (303). They continued off and on till 313.

PERSEPHONE, in Greek mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. She was worshipped in Attica and Sicily. Pluto carried her to the infernal regions as his wife, giving her every spring and summer in the world.

PESSIMISM is the doctrine that maintains the most unfavourable, morbid view of everything in nature, and asserts the necessity of abnegation and self-sacrifice as the only good.

PESTALOZZI, JOHANN, the Swiss philanthropist and educational reformer, was born in 1746. He devoted his time and substance to the children of paupers until want of means necessitated his having pupils who paid him. The grand principle he followed was that of drawing out the thinking and feeling powers of a child, instead of making it a passive recipient of facts. His novel "Lienhardt and Gertrud" exerted much influence.

PETER THE HERMIT, the monk of Amiens, lived at the end of the 11th century. He distinguished himself by his personal courage at the storming of Jerusalem. He founded the Abbey of Noirmontier, and died its first Superior in 1115.

PETER I. ('The Great'), Emperor of Russia, was born in 1672. At first, his sister Sophia, acting as regent for his brother Ivan and him, did her best to ruin Peter, but in 1689 he had her shut up in a convent. He created a navy, and wrested the Baltic provinces from Charles XII. of Sweden. He founded schools of navigation and mathematics, and encouraged agriculture and foreign commerce. He died in 1725.

PETER'S, SAINT, the Cathedral of Rome, the largest church in Christendom, was begun in 1506, built by Bramante, Michael Angelo, and other architects, finished in 1626, and dedicated to Pope Urban VIII. The colonnade was begun 1667, and the sacristy in 1780.

PETITION OF RIGHT was assented to by Charles I. in 1628, and is only second in importance to Magna Charta. It demanded that—(1) No freeman should be forced to pay a tax, loan, or benevolence, but by Act of Parliament; (2) no freeman should be illegally imprisoned; (3) that soldiers and sailors should not be billeted on private persons; (4) commissions to punish soldiers and sailors, by martial law, should be abolished.

PETRARCH, FRANCESCO, the Italian poet and scholar, was born in 1304. It was at Avignon, in 1327, that he first saw the Laura who exercised so great an influence on his life and lyrics. It is believed that she was the wife of Hughes de Sade, when Petrarch saw her, and that she died faithful to her husband in 1348. In 1341 the poet was called to Rome to receive the laureate crown, awarded for his Latin poem of Africa, an epic on the Punic Wars. He recorded Laura's death on his copy of "Virgil," and in his "Triumphs,"

upon which his fame now rests, with his other poems, "Sonetti e Canzoni in Vita e in Morte di Laura."

PHAROS, a lighthouse, the name being derived from the island of Pharos, now part of Alexandria, where the lighthouse of Alexandria was built 300 years B.C. It was considered one of the wonders of the world in olden times.

PHIDIAS OF ATHENS, the famous Greek sculptor, was born about 490 B.C., and lived in the time of Pericles. Among his works were three statues of Athena (in the Acropolis of Athens when Pausanius lived), one of which was in bronze, another (more famous) in ivory and gold, and a third in bronze, called the 'beautiful,' on account of its perfect proportions. One colossal statue by Phidias, of Jupiter at Olympia, ranked for its beauty as a wonder of the world. It was destroyed by fire, at Constantinople, in 475 A.D.

PHILIP II., King of Macedon (the most famous of the Macedonian kings of that name), was born in B.C. 382 and came to the throne in 360. He was a man of few scruples, and of the highest talents for war and diplomacy, so he soon reorganized the army, and extended his kingdom. By 352 he had made himself master of Thessaly, and he then equipped a navy to harass the Athenian commerce; and by 346 he was crowned Protector of the Grecian faith. He defeated Demosthenes at the battle of Chaeroneia in 338 B.C., and was then acknowledged chief of the Hellenic world. He was murdered in 336 B.C.

PHILIP II. OF SPAIN was born in 1527, and married Mary of England in 1554, and her troops helped to win the battle of St. Quentin, against the French, in 1557. In 1566 the revolt of the Netherlands led to their separation from the Spanish crown and the formation of the Dutch Republic; but in 1580 his troops, under Alva, subdued Portugal, of which Philip became sovereign. In 1586 he declared war with England, and in 1588 his "Armada" was destroyed. He died in 1598.

PHILIPPICS, the name given to the three famous orations of the Greek orator, Demosthenes, against Philip II. of Macedon (352-342 B.C.). It also applied to Cicero's fourteen speeches against Antony, and has, therefore, come to signify a general invective.

PHILLIP, JOHN (one of the greatest colourists of the British school of painting), was born in 1817. His early pictures consist mainly of portraits and subjects from Scottish life, *e.g.* "The Catechism," "Drawing for the Militia," "The Scotch Washing," etc.; but after residing in Spain for a time he painted the pictures to which he owes his fame, such as "Life among the Gipsies at Seville," "The Letter-Writer of Seville," "Death of the Contrabandista," etc., and, in 1860, "The Marriage of the Princess Royal."

PHILOLOGY, COMPARATIVE, treats of the relationships between words of various languages; and a comparison of the chief languages of Europe and Western Asia has led to the conclusion that they all spring from a common source. The proofs of kinship amongst languages may be gathered either from the languages themselves or from the history of the people who speak them; and those gathered from the languages themselves are common vocabulary, common inflexions, and common syntax.

PHILOSOPHY is the science that deals with the general principles which form the basis of the other sciences. For practical purposes its history may be treated as beginning with the Greeks, Socrates having first brought the term into general use. Thales (about 600 B.C.) was at the head of the Ionian school, the other school being the Eleatic, which was founded by Xenophanes, Parmenides and Zeno being the two other important members of it. Heraclitus (520 B.C.) and Empedocles (440 B.C.), both advanced the science. After the Socratic school (including Cynics, Cyrenaics, and Megarians), came the system of Plato and Aristotle, and, in the declining days of Greece, those of the Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics. In the 15th century Modern Philosophy began with the two systems, empiricism (Bacon and Locke), and idealism (Descartes and Spinoza). Then followed the materialism of Helvetius, d'Holbach, La Mettrie, etc.; opposed by the idealism of Leibnitz and Berkeley, with, shortly after, Wolff. The Scottish or 'common sense' school of philosophy was headed by Reid (1710-96) who was followed by Dugald Stewart. Kant (1724-1804) may be regarded as the father of the 19th century philosophy, for he sought to unite the realistic and idealistic schools. His opponent was Jacobi. Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel were respectively subjective, objective, and absolute idealists. Schleiermacher (1768-1834) followed in the steps of Plato, Spinoza, and Kant; and Schopenhauer (1788-1860) developed a doctrine between Kant's idealism and the realism of the present day. Royer-Collard, Reid's disciple, founded an eclectic and spiritualistic school which Cousin built up, when Materialism (Cabanis, Broursais, etc.) and Positivism (Auguste Comte) came to the front. In Great Britain Sir James Macintosh (1765-1832) and Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856) represented the Scottish school. The associational psychology of Priestley and Darwin found representatives in the 19th century in James Mill and John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer tried to widen their principles into the doctrine of evolution. Among the chief leaders of philosophy opposed to the English school of empiricism are the late T. H. Green, Hutchison Stirling, Edward Caird, Jonathan Edwards, Thomas Uppan, and Francis Wayland, the last three transatlantic philosophers.

PHONOGRAPH, PRINCIPLE OF, is very simple. All sound is produced by vibrations of air, and therefore any sound can be reproduced by reproducing its vibrations. The phonograph was invented by Mr. Edison (*q.v.*) in 1877.

PHOTOGRAPHY (Greek, *phos, photos*, 'light,' and *grapho*, 'I write'), was first discovered in 1814, when M. Niepce, in France, discovered a method of producing permanent pictures on metal plates by means of the camera obscura; while in 1839 Daguerre produced the Daguerrotype. In 1841 Henry Talbot patented his process of obtaining pictures in the camera by the agency of light on paper coated with chloride and nitrate of silver, and he could 'fix' them also. Mr. Scott Archer substituted collodion for paper, and in 1856 collodion dry plates were introduced by Dr. Norris. In 1871 Dr. Maddox discovered the gelatine dry-plate process, which Bennet perfected in 1878, and which has been generally used since 1880. 'Photo-Lithography' (reproducing copies of a photo from a lithographic stone), was invented in 1859 by Asser.

PHRENOLOGY is a development, partly scientific, partly empirical, of the idea that a correspondence exists between the physical structure and the psychical and mental traits of men and animals. Lavater, Dr. Gall, and Dr. Spurzheim in turns, gradually developed the science. Gall definitely started it, Spurzheim arranged it systematically, and Dr. Combe of Edinburgh advocated it. At Paris the theories of the two former were investigated, and the famous Cuvier reported unfavourably upon them. Spurzheim died in 1832, having gained Dr. Combe as a disciple in 1814, when he lectured in Britain.

PHYLLOXERA, a plant-lice, of which one kind lives upon oak trees, and another upon the vine. Of the latter there are two types, one gall-inhabiting and one root-inhabiting. The proper home of the grape-phylloxera is North America, but in 1863 it was found in England and France, from where it spread to all the grape-growing countries of Europe; and in 1885 it appeared in Australia and Algeria; and it does much damage also in Cape Colony nowadays. The vine, when attacked, shows external signs in the second year by the sickly, yellow appearance of the foliage and by stunted growth.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (London), owes its origin to the exertions of Thomas Linacre, one of the physicians of Henry VIII., who, through Cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent from the King in 1518 incorporating himself and other physicians as one body. Their chief privilege was the prohibition of any one from practising as a physician in London, or within seven miles round it, except by a license obtained from this corporation. Various charters were subsequently granted to the body. The college is now represented by one member in the General Medical Council established in 1858. The Royal

College of Physicians, Edinburgh, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1861.

PHYSIOGNOMY was first attempted by Aristotle. He observed that each animal had a special predominant instinct (*e.g.* the cunning of the fox); and he concluded that men whose features resemble those of certain animals will have similar qualities to those animals. Baptista della Porta, in his work "De Humana Physiognomia" (1586), revived this theory, and the French painter Lebrun adopted and illustrated it in the next century, while the German painter Tischbein followed his example in the 18th century. The physiologist Camper compared the heads of different types of humanity, and tried to deduce the degree of intelligence belonging to each type from the size of the facial angle; but Lavater was the first to develop an elaborate system of physiognomy which included the relations between man's physical and moral nature. It is an interesting subject, but one in which general rules are almost useless.

PHYSIOLOGY as a science may be said to have begun under Aristotle (384-322 B.C.). The Alexandrian school, flourishing about 280 B.C. under the Ptolemies, obtained opportunities for acquiring physiological knowledge through the investigation of the bodies of executed criminals. Erasistratus thus threw much light on the physiology of the nervous system; and Herophilus made important observations on the pulse, and discovered the absorbent vessels. There was a period of decline before Galen, who lived in the 2nd century after Christ, and another after his death (though he advanced the science), until in 1543 Vesalius investigated the anatomy and structure of the human body; and in 1619 Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.

PILGRIMAGES were made in olden times to certain Egyptian and Syrian temples, and the chief temples of Greece and Asia Minor swarmed with strangers; but it is in Christianity and Muhammedanism that the practice attained its greatest development. The first Christian pilgrimages were made to the graves of the martyrs, and by the beginning of the 5th century the custom had become so general as to be abused. Throughout the Middle Ages many pilgrimages were made, especially to Jerusalem, and the Crusades (to which they led indirectly) were only armed pilgrimages. The shrine of Our Lady of Loretto near Rome, that of St. James of Compostella in Spain, of St. Martin of Tours in France, and of St. Thomas Becket in England were at different times sacred spots, to which innumerable pilgrims resorted. After the Reformation, the practice fell gradually into abeyance, but Romanists still make pilgrimages to the Holy Coat of Trèves, to Lourdes, Iona, and Holy Island. In the Greek Church Mount Athos is the shrine of pilgrimage, and Mecca is the resort of Muhammedan pilgrims.

PINDAR, greatest of the Grecian lyric poets, was born about 522 B.C. He was the pupil of Lasus (founder of the Athenian school of dithyrambic poetry). He composed songs for many princes of the Greek states, and practised all kinds of lyric poetry and odes in honour of the victors in Grecian games, which are the only works extant of his. They are the "Epinicia."

PINERO, A. W., the dramatist, was born in 1855, and his first piece was "Two can play at that game." "The Magistrate" appeared in 1885, followed by "Sweet Lavender," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," besides several less popular productions.

PINS. It is calculated that from *50 to 60 million* pins are made every day in England alone. One sometimes sees a bent pin, but never a broken or worn-out pin. Where do they all go to? Probably several millions are 'lost' every day.

PIPES, TOBACCO, are made of clay (found in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, and at Newton Abbot, Devonshire), of meerschaum (a plastic magnesian stone), and of briar-root, a kind of heath. Vienna is the centre of the meerschaum pipe manufacture. Sometimes the stem is made of wood, the Mahaleb cherry, and mock orange of Hungary, and the Jessamine sticks of Turkey being the best. Indian pipes of carved soapstone and wood, or entirely of clay, have been found in the ancient mounds of the wild west of America.

PISA, THE LEANING TOWER OF, is of white marble, cylindrical in shape, and ornamented on the exterior by a succession of arcades from base to summit. Its height is 179 feet, and it deviates 13 feet from the perpendicular, owing to the sinking of the foundation soon after it was begun to be built. Another building is the Baptistery, in which there is a most wonderful echo, and the Camp Santo or cemetery is the most remarkable structure of the kind in existence, consisting of a court surrounded by arcades of white marble, sculptured and frescoed, and it is full of beautiful monuments.

PISISTRATUS, 'tyrant' of Athens, was born about 612 B.C. He was the patron and benefactor of the poor, advocating civil equality and a democratic constitution, and by virtue of that position was able to make himself master of the Citadel in 560 B.C. Though the Greeks called him 'tyrant,' he was wise in his rule, and though twice driven away, he erected public buildings and established a public library in Athens. He died in 527 B.C.

PISTOL was so named from being first made at Pistoja, and was first introduced into England in 1521. The 'dag' mentioned by Elizabethan writers was a pistol.

PITCAIRN ISLAND in the South Pacific, is fertile, yielding good pasture, potatoes, yams, plantain, and bread fruit, pine apples, and other tropical fruit. Whalers and trading vessels call there. In 1884 the population was 130.

PITMAN, SIR ISAAC, the shorthand inventor, was born in 1813, and began life as a schoolmaster. In 1839 he began his phonetic and stenographic work at Bath, and established the Phonetic Society in 1843. He was knighted in 1894.

PITT, WILLIAM, was born in 1759, and he became Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of twenty-three, and Prime Minister at twenty-four. The war between Great Britain and France, in 1793, brought heavy responsibility upon him. In 1801 he resigned his post at the Treasury, but resumed it in 1804, and in 1806 he died. Biographers differ about his merits as a statesman, but he was an orator and strictly honourable.

PIUS was the name of several Popes. Pius II. (1405-1464) who became Pontiff in 1458, was one of the most learned men of his age, and left valuable historical works, orations, and letters. Pius V. (1504-1572) was the Pope who distinguished himself by persecuting Protestants and Jews, and by excommunicating Queen Elizabeth of England. He was canonized by Clement XI. Pius IX. (1792-1878) acquired much popularity by his liberal tendencies. He also showed benevolence in selling his plate, furniture, and equipage, during a cholera epidemic, to relieve the sufferers at Naples. He became Pontiff in 1846, and at his accession 2000 political prisoners were released and pardoned. In 1849 a Roman Republic was proclaimed, under Mazzini, and Pio Nono had to fly. In 1870 the dogma of papal infallibility was established, but the temporal power of the pontificate was much reduced; and eventually it ended, the Vatican being left to Pius, and his independence secured.

PLAGUE first visited Europe in 430 B.C. at Athens, and Josephus records that of Jerusalem in A.D. 72. The one at Rome in 262, and at Constantinople in 544, are among the most disastrous plagues of antiquity, and the 'Black Death' which traversed Europe from 1347-1350, brought to England in 1593, was the worst in more modern times. The plague raged in Marseilles in 1720, in Messina in 1743, and in Moscow in 1771. Its last appearance in Europe was in the neighbourhood of Astrakhan in 1878-79.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN was a sort of slang name for a system adopted in Ireland in 1887, for forcing rent reductions. Tenants deposited what they considered a fair rental, with the officials of the National League, instead of with the landlords or their agents, and if the sum was not accepted, nothing was paid at all. The plan was proclaimed illegal by Government.

PLANET. The known 'major' planets are, in order of their proximity to the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Uranus was discovered accidentally by Herschel in 1781, and Neptune was discovered, after much calculation, by Leverrier and Adams, in 1845. Jupiter is the largest planet.

PLANTAGENET was first adopted as a name by Geoffrey of Anjou, probably originating in his habit of wearing *plante de genet* (broom) in his cap.

PLASSEY, THE BATTLE OF, was fought by Lord Clive with 900 Europeans and 2100 Sepoys against Suraja Dowlah with an army of 50,000 foot and 18,000 horse. Clive, by winning it, laid the foundation of the British Empire in 1757.

PLATE-MARKS include hall-mark, sovereign's mark, name mark, and date mark, which are an index to quality, name of maker, date and place of manufacture. The duty of assaying and stamping plate is done by the Goldsmith's Company of London. Their marks are a leopard's head crowned, and a lion passant as the sovereign's mark. Affiliated with Goldsmiths' Hall are the following assay-offices:—Birmingham (mark, an anchor), Chester (3 sheaves and a dagger), Exeter (castle with 3 towers), Newcastle (3 castles), Sheffield (a crown), Edinburgh (a thistle), Glasgow (tree, fish, and bell), Dublin (a harp, crowned). There is no hall-mark for English silver plate now.

PLATO, the Greek philosopher, was born in B.C. 429. After the death of Socrates, whose pupil he was, he travelled for a while, returning to Athens about B.C. 388, when he began to teach his system in a gymnasium called the Academy. He died in B.C. 347. Among his reputed works are the "Letters," but the latter are now regarded as not genuine. Like Socrates, he held the great end of philosophic teaching to be to lead the mind of the inquirer to a discovery of truth, rather than to impart it dogmatically, and so he considered oral teaching superior to writing. He originated the distinction of philosophy into ethics, physics, and dialectics, though the names were first used by his follower Xenocrates. The cardinal principle of his dialectical system is the doctrine of ideas; and, having created the realm of ideas, he defined its most excellent forms as beauty, justice, and virtue, and determined that the dominant principle of the whole must be the idea of The Good. The harmony of intelligence with goodness is the highest attainment of his philosophy.

PLAUTUS, TITUS, one of the oldest and best Roman comic writers, was born about B.C. 254. The purity of his language, his genuine humour, and his faithful portrayal of middle and lower class Roman life, made his plays successful for centuries. About 20 of them have been preserved.

PLEBIANS, or PLEBS, one of the great orders of the Roman people, were, at first, excluded from nearly all rights of citizenship, and their struggles to assert their claim to a place in the Commonwealth formed much of the civil history of Rome. In B.C. 286, the *plebiscita* (enactments passed at plebeian assemblies) received the force of law. *Plebiscite* was a form of voting (named after the *plebiscita*) introduced in France under the Napoleonic regime. It was the nation's vote, obtained by universal suffrage.

PLEVNA is noted for the gallant resistance of its garrison, under Osman Nubia Pasha, during the last Russo-Turkish War. It is in Bulgaria.

PLINY THE ELDER, the Roman writer, was born in A.D. 23. He served with distinction in the field, and, having been made one of the augurs of Rome, became Governor of Spain. His leisure was devoted to literature and science. His only work now extant is his "Natural History," containing miscellaneous information outside natural history proper. He perished in an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, who was adopted by his uncle, Pliny the Elder, was born in A.D. 61. He became consul in A.D. 100, and governor of the province of Pontica in 103. He was most energetic in his literary pursuits; but only a collection of letters, in ten books, and a panegyric on Trajan, remain.

PLOTINUS, the systematic founder of Neo-Platonism, was born in 205 A.D. He eventually lived and taught at Rome, and wrote twenty-one books. About 262-264 Porphyry became his pupil, and, during his six years' stay in Rome, Plotinus wrote twenty-four books, which he corrected. The teaching of Plotinus secured him great respect and popularity, but his system depends less upon its truth than upon its historical value.

PLUMPTRE, DEAN, was born in 1821, graduated B.A. (double first-class) at Oxford in 1844, and became Chaplain at King's College, London. He held many livings before he was appointed Dean of Wells in 1881. He was a member of the Old and New Testament Revision Committees, in England, Boyle Lecturer, 1866-67, and Grinfield Lecturer, 1872-74. Besides his religious works, he has written translations, including "Sophocles," "Æschylus," and "Dante." His latest important work is a "Life of Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells."

PLURALITY, in ecclesiastical law, means the holding by one person of two or more benefices. They are forbidden in England (except in particular cases), as is only just; but plurality applies to other professions (outside the Church) where it is unfortunately not considered illegal.

PLUTARCH, the Greek writer, probably lived from the reign of Nero to that of Adrian (54-117 A.D.). His "Parallel Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans" is the book to which he owes his fame; but he wrote sixty other works.

PLUTO, in classical mythology, the god of the infernal regions, was ruler of the dead. The Greeks called him "Hades." He was a nephew of Jupiter and of Neptune, and he married Persephone. The cypress, the box, the narcissus, and maiden-hair were sacred to him, and oxen and goats were sacrificed to him, at night. He is represented holding a two-forked sceptre, a staff, or a key.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN first appeared in 1830 at Plymouth, but they have spread over Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, etc., since then. They are the only body of Christians who utterly refuse to worship with other bodies.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH is propulsion by means of compressed air, or by forming a vacuum. Parcels are thus conveyed, and internal communication in hotels and warehouses is carried on by this means. The most developed application of it as a motive force is in the telegraph service of large cities. It was first introduced into London by Latimer Clark, 1853, improved by Varley 1858, and Siemens in 1863. Pneumatic tubes are used in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, etc.

POCAHONTAS was the only Red woman in the early days of colonization who ever married a Briton. She married a Mr. Rolfe in 1616, came to England, and was baptized. She had one son. She had always been friendly to the English, who colonized Virginia.

PODIEBRAD, King of Bohemia, was born in 1420. He succeeded Ladislas, son of Albert V. of Austria, in 1459. He passed wise laws and administered justice, conciliating the Catholics, for which Paul II. denounced him as a heretic in 1463. A German crusade was formed in 1466, and was defeated at first, but Podiebrad's generalship conquered in 1469, and he won the Poles to his side by declaring that their sovereign should succeed him; and the Emperor Frederick became friendly, and soon after he died Ladislas, son of Casimir IV. of Poland, succeeded him.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, the American poet and writer, was born in 1809. He wrote for periodicals at first, from 1835, before which he had an unsettled life. The great event in his career was the publication of his poem, "The Raven," in 1845. He died from the effects of drink, but his first biographer Griswold maligned him.

POET LAUREATE was appointed first by Edward IV., and it was his duty to write an ode for each birthday of the sovereign, but this custom was dropped at the end of George III.'s reign. The office has occasionally been held by great writers, such as Dryden, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, but has generally fallen

to mere verse-mongers. The youngest on record was Shelton, who was appointed in 1489 at the age of 29. The salary is £300 a year.

POETRY is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language, and its two cardinal points are the power of exciting sympathy by a faithful adherence to nature and the power of interesting by novelties of the imagination. The chief kinds are Epic (*q.v.*), Dramatic, Narrative, and Lyrical; and in each case the form must be suitable to and significant of the matter.

POITIERS, THE BATTLE OF, was fought between the French under their King, John II., and the English under the Black Prince, who won the day. It took place in 1356.

POLE, REGINALD, cardinal and statesman, was born in 1500. He lost the favour of Henry VIII. by opposing the divorce of Queen Catherine. In 1553 he became Papal legate, and succeeded Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. His views were moderate.

POLICE. The present system in England dates from 1829, when Sir Robert Peel got an Act passed "for improving the police in and near the metropolis." In 1839 and 1840 Acts were passed providing for the appointment of a county constabulary, but it was left as optional until 1856. The total number of police in England and Wales is about 37,000, and of these the metropolitan police number fully 14,000. They are magnificently trained, as was seen on June 22nd, the day when Queen Victoria commemorated the sixtieth year of her reign. They owe their nicknames of "Bobby" and "Peeler" to Sir Robert Peel.

POLO, MARCO, the Venetian explorer, was born about 1256. He joined his father and uncle on their second journey to the east in 1271, and reached the court of the Mongol grand khan, Kubilai. He was made governor of part of Eastern China, and after the death of Kubilai returned to Venice.

POLYBIUS, the Greek historian, was born about 204 B.C. He was summoned to Rome, and formed a close friendship with Scipio Aemilianus, in whose suite he saw the destruction of Carthage in 146. His chief work was his "History of Rome" (from 220 to 140 B.C.).

POLYCARP, the Christian 'Father,' is said to have been a disciple of St. John the Divine. During the persecution by Marcus Aurelius he was burnt alive.

POLYGLOT is the name generally used of work which contains the same matter in several languages side by side. The first great work of the kind was a version of the Bible, prepared under the direction of Cardinal Ximenes (1514-17 A.D.), in which there are the Hebrew, Vulgate, and Septuagint versions, a literal Latin Translation, and a Chaldee Paraphrase. Other notable Polyglots are the Royal or Antwerp, the Paris, the London or Walton, and Bagster's. Eno's fruit salt has a well-known P. advertisement.

POLYPHEMUS, in Greek myth, is the one-eyed Cyclops, who was tricked by Ulysses.

POLYTHEISM is the worship of many gods, opposed to Monotheism (*q.v.*). If P. was a primary form of religion—which is doubtful—it arose from man attributing to all visible things the same sort of conscious existence as he had himself.

POMPADOUR, MARQUISE DE, the millionaire mistress of Louis XV., was born in 1721. She is said to have brought on the war with Frederick II. She died in 1764, amidst the rejoicings of a down-trodden nation at a deliverance which anticipated their most ardent hopes.

POMPEII was overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., and remained forgotten—20 feet below the 'new' surface of the ground—till 1748, when a peasant, in sinking a well, accidentally broke into one of the covered houses. Excavations were begun in 1755, and a good deal was done during the reign of Murat (*q.v.*). Recently, £2500 a year has been assigned for carrying on the work.

POMPEY THE GREAT was born in 106 B.C., and first made his name in fighting for Sulla against Marius. After Sulla's death P. put down the revolt of Sertorius in Spain, cleared the pirates out of the Mediterranean, and conquered Syria. On his return to Rome he married Caesar's daughter, but afterwards got Caesar proclaimed a public foe. Caesar (*q.v.*) 'crossed the Rubicon' in 49 B.C. and completely defeated P. on the plains of Pharsalia.

POOR RATE STATISTICS. The total receipts from and in aid of the 'Poor' Rate in 1894-5 were about £21,547,000, of which nearly £11,000,000 were spent on purposes *altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor!* The total rateable value was about £161,140,000, which was an increase of about £55,000,000 on that of the year 1870. The value per head was about £5 11s. 0d. over a population of 29,000,000, as compared with £4 12s. 0d. in 1870 over a population of 22,710,000. Since 1870 the rateable value of land has fallen from nearly 40 millions to less than 34; that of buildings has risen from 55 to about 103, and that of railways from 5 to nearly 14.

POPE LEO XIII. is the 258th Roman pontiff. He was born in 1810, was a distinguished scholar of the Collegio Romano, took Orders in 1837, was made a Cardinal in 1853, and Pope in 1878.

POPE, ALEXANDER, the poet, was born in 1688. He was a delicate deformed boy, and before he was 15 had attempted an epic. In 1711 he published his "Essay on Criticism," followed by his "Rape of the Lock." From 1713 to 1726 he was busy with his translation of Homer, by which he made £9000. The "Essay on Man" was published anonymously in 1733. Among his friends were Swift and Gay. He died in 1744.

POPULATION, THEORY OF. P. is limited by the means of existence, and increases in a geometrical, while the means of existence increase only in an arithmetical ratio. The checks on this increase of P. are preventive and positive—the former including all causes which prevent births, and the latter including all those which cut off the extra lives. Moral restraint is a very small factor, vice and misery are very large factors in thus checking P.; but the former becomes more and more important and influential as the standard of comfort is raised.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD is estimated at 1,500,000,000, scattered over an area of about 52,300,000 square miles. It is calculated that nearly 2,000,000 square miles of the land-surface are uninhabited, and that 5,000,000 more are not definitely occupied. The 75 definite states return their definitely occupied areas at an aggregate of 45,000,000 miles, of which 40 million are monopolized by 20 states. Asia is much the most populous as well as the largest, having 854 million persons and 17 million square miles. Africa comes next in size—11½ million miles, but Europe is next in population—381 million. America is about 8 million miles, and has 133 million people. Australia is only 3½ million miles, and has only 4¾ million people. Africa, in spite of its huge size, has only 127 million people; and Europe, in spite of its large population, is only 3¾ million miles. Out of the 1,560,000,000 total population 1,000,000,000 are not Christian, 812 million being absolute heathen, 180 million being Muhammedans, and 8 million being Jews. Protestants number 200 million, Papists 195, and the Greek Church 102.

PORSON, RICHARD, the great critic, was born in 1759, and became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1782. His best work was done on Euripides. He was one of the best Greek scholars of his age, but a drunkard.

PORTER, JANE, the novelist, was born in 1776, and published "Thaddeus of Warsaw" in 1803. "The Scottish Chiefs" appeared six years later, but its history is less accurate than that of her previous romance.

PORTE, SUBLIME, is really the French translation of *Babi Ali*, 'The High Gate' (of the palace)—where justice was administered, and from which the Turkish Government came to be called the 'Sublime Porte.'

PORTLAND CEMENT is so called from its resemblance in 'colour' to Portland stone.

PORT-ROYAL, the Cistercian convent which was so famous in connection with the Jansenist controversy in France, was founded in 1204 under the rule of St. Bernard, and was reorganized in 1609, and a second house was procured in 1625. Near the original house,

P. R. des Champs, a group of eminent men—Pascal among them—took up their abode in 1636, and came to be regarded as a joint community with the nuns. The hostility of the Jesuits worked the ruin and dissolution of the community who were Jansenists.

POSEIDON was the Greek god of the sea, whom the Romans identified with 'Neptune.' The horse was one of the symbols of his worship.

POSITIVISM is the philosophical and religious system of Comte (*q.v.*). The philosophy has two main principles—(1) The classification of the sciences in a definite order, from simple (*e.g.* mathematics) to complex (*e.g.* morals); and (2) the classification of mental processes in a definite order, from the theological or personifying attitude through the metaphysical or abstract to the 'positive' or scientific. The religion is the 'cult' of Humanity, as a corporate unity having a past, a present, and a future. Amongst leading adherents of Comte were J. S. Mill, G. H. Lewes, Congreve, and Harriet Martineau, and Frederick Harrison still preaches his gospel; but Herbert Spencer, Huxley, John Fiske, and M'Cosh have dissipated much of the glamour spread abroad by Comte's own originality and striking personality.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS for 1895-96 show an increase in every kind of postal packet except newspapers, which has been continuous since 1839, the year before the institution of the uniform penny postage. In 1840 the number of letters was 169 million, in 1850 about 410 million, in 1870 about 927 million, in 1880 about 1310 million, in 1890 about 1785 million, and last year **1,834,200,000**, averaging about 47 per head of population. There were also 314½ million postcards sent last year, 672¼ million 'book' packets, 149 million newspapers, and 60½ million parcels. The revenue of the Post Office in 1839 was about 2½ million pounds; after the introduction of postcards and telegraph it rose in 1871-72 to 6 millions, and last year it was over 14½ millions. The Parcel Post was started in 1883. Considerably over 6 million letters, 1 million postcards, 9 million 'book' packets, and nearly 150 parcels, were 'not delivered.' The Post Office employs about 140,000 persons, issues 9¼ million money and postal orders, valued at £25,582,236; sends 64½ million telegrams (not counting 6½ million foreign ones), and has charge of about £98,000,000 of savings.

The chief events in Postal History during the reign of Queen Victoria are:

1838: Money Order Department established.
1840: Inland Penny Postage.
1848: Book Post instituted.
1861: Post Office Savings Banks created.
1863: Inland Pattern Post established.
1870: Telegraph transferred to the State.
1870: Postcards introduced.
1870: Extensive employment of Women.
1877: Half-ounce limit raised to one ounce.
1880: Postal Orders introduced.
1880: Telephoning decided to be a postal monopoly.
1880: Sixpenny telegrams introduced.
1883: Parcel Post established.

*Miscellaneous Reforms during the past Twelve Years.*

Penny Postcards to the Colonies.
Parcel Post to France.
Postage to the Colonies reduced to 2½d.
Reduction of trans-Continental subsidies from £100,000 to about £37,500 a year.
Open Envelopes allowed for Book Post.
Telegraphic Money Orders.
'Private' Postcards transmitted.
Free re-direction conceded.
Reduction of Cable Rates to India and Australia.
State purchase of Cables to the Continent.
The Express Post established.
Hour of collection, etc., stamped on letters.

POTATO is a native of the Chilian or Peruvian Andes, but has been enormously improved by cultivation. The Spaniards brought it to Europe in the 16th century, and Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have grown it first in England. It became a favourite article of food among the German peasants in the 18th century

POTEMKIN, the notorious favourite of Catharine II., was an excellent soldier. From 1776 till his death in 1791 he exercised uncurbed sway over the policy of Russia.

POTTERY is a very ancient form of art, and, by the time of the Greeks, had attained to great perfection in the matter of form. Glazed ware has been found in the Egyptian and Babylonian ruins, but the Arabs were the first to introduce it into Europe *via* Spain, and from there the Italians carried it to Majorca, which gave its name to 'Majolica' ware. The Dutch began to manufacture heavier ware at Delft, at the end of the 16th century, and they also introduced porcelain from the East about the same time. In modern times, porcelain comes naturally from countries in which there are old granites that have 'weathered' into white clay. Thus, Stoke and Derby owe their porcelain trade to the ease with which the decayed granite of Devon and Cornwall can be brought to the Staffordshire coal-field. Karlsbad owes a similar trade to the white clay found round it and to its nearness to the Prague and Pilsen coal-fields. Meissen, the centre of 'Dresden' china, is on the Zwickan coal-field, just across the Erzgebirge from Karlsbad.

POTTINGER, ELDRED, the soldier, was born in 1811, and his famous defence of Herat against the Persians was in 1837.

POULTRY FARMING demands perfect cleanliness, personal supervision, and a dry climate. Now, cleanliness and attention to details are eminently characteristic of the French peasants, and the climate of France has the required dryness. Consequently, there is a huge export of eggs from Normandy to London. Amongst other large exporters of eggs are Denmark, which sends 150 *million* a year to Britain alone; Italy, which has a very dry climate and abundance of grain; and Austria-Hungary, which exports *two billions* every year.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, the French painter, was born in 1594, and studied in Italy. He was invited to paint the great gallery of the Louvre, and his success was rewarded with a pension of 3000 livres. He has been called "the Raphael of France."

POYNING'S LAW, by which all general statutes previously made in England were declared operative in Ireland, was passed in 1495.

PRAED, W. M., the writer of the best *vers de societe* ever written in England, was born in 1802, and died when he was only thirty-seven.

PREFECT was the title of various officials in ancient Rome, *e.g.* the heads of the water-works, the treasury, and the life-guards, etc.

PRAETOR was the name of the chief judicial officials in ancient Rome, and Roman Law is practically the total development of their edicts.

PRAETORIAN GUARDS were first established as a 'standing' life-guard regiment by Augustus, but only a few were kept in Rome. Tiberius collected the whole body, and kept it in a fortified camp in the capital, where they became so strong that on several occasions they decided the succession to the throne, and once even put it up to auction. They were finally abolished by Constantine the Great.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION was the legal instrument by which the German Emperor, Charles VI., tried to secure the succession to his female descendants, as he had no son, and settled his dominions on his daughter, Maria Theresa.

PRAXITELES, the Greek sculptor, was a citizen of Athens about 364 B.C., and became the head of the Later Attic School, as Phidias was of the Earlier. He excelled in his modelling of the human form.

PRECEPTORS, COLLEGE OF, was established in 1846 for the advancement of education, especially amongst the middle classes, by examination and by teaching. Three grades of Diploma are granted to teachers after examination by examiners specially appointed by the College—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and certificates are given to pupils also after examination. In 1873 the College founded a Professorship of the Science and Art of Education, and in 1895 opened a non-residential Training School for male teachers in Secondary Schools.

PREDESTINATION forms one of the peculiar tenets of Calvinistic theology, but is as old as St. Augustine. It has two great dangers of opposite kinds; it has led many men into gross presumption, and more into utter despair.

PRESBYTERIAN STANDARDS OF FAITH are the Westminster Confession (with or without an 'explanation') and the Longer and Shorter Catechisms.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE, rests on same principle as Liberty of Speech. The Press became practically free with the accession of William and Mary, but the Newspaper Stamp Duty was not abolished till 1856. It is right that there should be, as there are, restrictions still enforced against indecency, libel, and plagiarism.

PRESTER JOHN was a mythical Christian prince of Central Asia in the Middle Ages, or—according to the Portuguese—of Central Africa. The story was known to the Crusaders, and probably arose out of the tales of some early traveller.

PRIAM, in Greek legend, was the last king of Troy, the husband of Hecuba, and the father by her of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra.

PRIESTLY, JOSEPH, the divine and philosopher, was born in 1733. His first book was "The Scripture Doctrine of Remission," which was followed by a "History of Electricity," for which Edinburgh University made him LL.D. His "Institutes of Religion" appeared in 1772, and in 1774 he discovered oxygen. He was a very clever man who dissipated his powers over too varied a sphere.

PRIM, MARSHAL, was born in 1814, and in 1833 joined the volunteers who had taken up arms in the cause of the baby Queen Isabella of Spain. He was so successful that in 1837 he was made a colonel of regulars. He was assassinated in 1870.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE was founded by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1881 in memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, and took as its badge his favourite flower, which is worn by all members of the League on April 19th, which is the anniversary both of his death and of Luther's famous Protest in 1529.

PRIMOGENITURE is as old as the time of Esau, but it was introduced into England by the Normans.

PRINCE OF WALES, FIRST, was Edward II., who was born at Carnarvon, and since the time of the Black Prince the title has been 'conferred' on all the male heirs-apparent to the English throne, who also 'inherit' the Duchy of Cornwall.

PRINTING is done from engraved metal plates or from a level surface, *e.g.* polished stone, or from a surface in relief; and the latter is the method usually denoted by the word. The elements of the process were known to the ancients, for stamping articles of commerce or branding cattle, as well as for reproducing writing. Block-printing from single pieces of wood existed in Europe as early as the 13th century, and the first movable types were invented by Laurens Coster of Haarlem about 1420, though Johan Gutenberg was head of the firm in Mainz which first invented matrices for 'casting' type. The first important book printed by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffe was the Latin Bible, known as the 'Forty-two-lined' or 'Mazarin Bible.' After the sacking of Mainz by Adolphus of Nassau in 1462, the employees in the printing house were scattered over Western Europe, carrying with them their valuable art. The 'Roman' type replaced the old Gothic almost immediately—first at 'Rome,' and the 'Italic' was introduced in Northern 'Italy' about 1500. (See ALDINE above). Caxton (*q.v.*) introduced Printing into England in 1476, but he had printed two books—"The Collection of the Histories of Troy," and "The Game and Playe of the Chesse"—in English before he migrated from the Netherlands to England. The first book printed in England was "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." In modern times, especially since the days of Ruddiman, Scotland has been very famous for typographical productions of all kinds. The Typotheter was invented by a Swedish engineer, Lagerman, and the Linotype by Ottman Mergentheler. The first printing by machinery was done by Nicholson in 1790, and the "Times" of November 28, 1814, was actually printed by steam machinery. A great improvement was made by Applegarth in 1848, but never became popular because of the first 'Hoe' machine which came out about the same time. Finally, the Walter Press solved the difficulty of printing from the continuous roll or web in which the paper is supplied.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, the poet, was born in 1644, and sent by the Earl of Dorset to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed a friendship with Charles Montague (afterwards Earl of Halifax); and the two together in 1687 composed the "Country Mouse and City Mouse." In connection with the secret negotiations about the Peace of Utrecht, he was imprisoned for two years, during which he wrote "Alma." His most ambitious work was "Solomon." He died 1721.

PRISONERS AND PUNISHMENTS. (See CRIME above).

PRISON-MADE GOODS, FOREIGN, in spite of the learned decision of the Board of Trade Committee in January, 1896—seriously affect the brush and the mat industries in Great Britain, and affect more or less several other industries.

PRISON REFORM is making progress in this country; unproductive labour is being abolished, books are provided, 'silence' rules are modified, weak-minded prisoners are under special treatment, offenders are more carefully graded and separated, etc. The average prison population is about 14,400, of whom 12,000 are males.

PRIVATEERS must be licensed by Government and under a letter of marque, or they are simply pirates. They were first instituted by Henry V. to enable aggrieved subjects to avenge their wrongs and compensate themselves for their losses by preying upon France. Since 1856 the Great Powers of Europe have nominally abandoned them, and in 1870 they were definitely made illegal in the United Kingdom.

PRIVY COUNCIL has lost all its old political importance, mainly owing to the development of Party Government, but it still retains administrative and judicial functions. It is the final Court of Appeal from India, the Colonies, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man; and it has committees such as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Council for Education, etc.

PROCTER, "BARRY CORNWALL," was born in 1789, and was at Harrow with Peel and Byron. He published his "Dramatic Scenes" under his pseudonym in 1819, and "Mirandola" in 1821. He was a great friend of Charles Lamb.

PROMETHEUS, in Greek myth, was a Titan, whose name means 'Forethought.' He incurred the hatred of Zeus by the benefits he conferred on men, especially by teaching them the use of fire. His punishment was to be chained on a rock and have a vulture to feed on his liver; but he was rescued by Hercules.

PROSE is opposite of 'Verse,' not of 'Poetry,' as it refers directly to the external form, not to the internal spirit, of language. Passages of fine poetry abound in Carlyle—in spite of his advice to Tennyson—"Alfred, me mon, if ye hev onything to say, say it i' prose."

PROSELYTE is one who changes his religion, and is called by old fellow-believers a 'pervert.'

PROTAGORAS, the Greek philosopher, was born about 480 B.C., and was the first to assume the title of Sophist.

PROTECTION, in economics, attempts to encourage weak or 'unnatural' industries by means of bounties or privileges on home productions, and duties or disabilities on similar articles from abroad; and, therefore, it has got into ill-repute. But it is on an absolutely sound political basis when it simply protects 'natural' home industries, especially those concerned with the production of 'luxuries,' from unfair foreign competition. A great deal of nonsense is talked against this fundamental political truth by cowards who regard "Free *Importation*" as "Free *Trade*" (*q.v.*), and make a fetish of the phrase.

PROTESTANTS take their name from the 'protest' made by the Lutheran party against the 'Diet of Spires' in 1529. Amongst the original 'Protesters' were the representatives of Saxony, Brandenburg,

Brunswick, Hesse, Anhalt, Strasburg, Nürnberg, Ulm, etc.

PROTOCOL, in diplomatic parlance, is used either generally of the preliminary papers of any diplomatic transaction, or specially of the minutes of a friendly conference for the peaceful solution of some political problem.

PROTOPLASM is the most elementary organic matter. It consists of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, and, in its simplest form, is found in the lowest types of animal life—'Protozoa,' usually aquatic in habit and microscopic in size.

PROUDHON, the French economist, was born in 1809, and died in 1865. He published his famous "What is Property?" in 1840, and was a leader in the Revolution of 1848.

PROVENCAL is the name applied to the language and literature of the Provence corner of France, which practically spread across the south of France and into Spain. It was the first Romance language, Provence being the first Roman 'province' outside Italy. It is also known as *Langue d'oc*, as the kindred tongue of Northern France is called *Langue d'oui*. It was the medium for the love lyrics of the troubadours (*q.v.*) from the 11th to the 15th century.

PROVERBS are short summaries of long experience, but often contain only half a truth, which is more dangerous than a whole lie. "History repeats itself"—with minute differences, which are the significant and really important points.

PSALMS OF DAVID are so called because David wrote most of them—about 80. In structure they have the strophe and antistrophe of Hebrew poetry, the lead probably being sung by the priest alone and the answer by the people. The collection, as we have it, was made as the Hymn-book of the second Temple, in which the services were conducted on the lines prescribed by David.

PSYCHE, in Greek myth, was a kind of allegorical personification of the human soul.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY was founded in 1882 to investigate various phenomena of a mysterious kind, *e.g.* ghosts, telepathy, dreams, etc.

PTOLEMY was the name of a line of sovereigns who succeeded to the Egyptian portion of Alexander the Great's empire. The first of them was P. Soter, who founded the famous Alexandrian Library; the second, P. Philodelphus, built the lighthouse of Pharos and the Alexandrian Museum; the last of them was Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, the geographer, invented the astronomical system called after him about 140 A.D., and it lasted until it was superseded by that of Copernicus (*q.v.*).

PUBLICANS, in ancient Rome, were tax-gatherers, and the word has this meaning in the Bible.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, GREAT, in the restricted sense, include Winchester (founded in 1387), Eton (1441), Rugby (1567), Harrow (1571), Cheltenham (1841), Marlborough (1845), and Clifton (1862); but the phrase ought certainly to include such schools as St. Paul's (1509), Shrewsbury (1551), Repton (1556), Westminster (1560), Merchant Taylors' (1561), Uppingham (1584), Charter House (1611), Rossall (1844), Wellington (1857), Haileybury (1862), and Malvern (1863).

PUCK. (See FAIRY-LORE above.)

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, the great lawyer, was born in 1632, and studied at Leipzig and Jena. His "Elements of Universal Jurisprudence" appeared in 1660, and his great work on the "Law of Nature and Nations" in 1670.

PUMICE is found wherever the escape of gases has rendered lava light and scoriaceous, but the only kind that enters into commerce comes from the Island of Lipari.

"PUNCH, THE LONDON CHARIVARI," was started in 1841 by Mark Lemon; and Thackeray, Hood, and Leech were among its earliest contributors.

PUNCH, RUM, consists of rum, brandy, sugar, water, and lemon, and takes its name from its *panch*, 'five' (Hindu word) ingredients.

PUNISHMENT. (See CRIME above).

PURCELL, HENRY, the composer, was born in 1658, and became organist of Westminster Abbey in 1679. His famous "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" were written for St. Cecilia's Day in 1694.

PURGATORY, according to the Roman Church, is an intermediate state in which the souls of the righteous expiate after death sins not fully atoned for during life.

PURITANS were a separate sect before the accession of Edward VI., but did not become prominent till the reign of Elizabeth. Afterwards they split up into Independents and Presbyterians, and the influence of Oliver Cromwell made the former supreme. Since the Revolution the word has been replaced by 'Nonconformist' or 'Dissenter'; but, of course, Romanists in England and Protestant Episcopalians in Scotland are just as much Nonconformists or Dissenters as Baptists or Methodists are.

PUSEY, THE TRACTARIAN, was born in 1800, and became a Fellow of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1824. The "Tracts for the Times" began to appear in 1833; but, though the movement subsequently was given the name of Puseyism, Dr. Pusey was not prominently connected with it until he wrote the famous tract on Baptism in 1835-6. In 1843 he was suspended from preaching for three years, which brought his name very prominently before the public; and, when Newman became a pervert to Rome, Pusey became the head of the Tractarian movement. He died in 1882.

PUSHKIN, the Russian poet, was born in 1799, and killed in a duel with his brother-in-law in 1837. He was much influenced by the poems of Byron.

PYGMALION, in Greek myth, was a king of Cyprus, who fell in love with an ivory statue of a girl that he had carved, and entreated Venus to endow it with life.

PYM, JOHN, the patriot, impeached Buckingham and Strafford, and drew up "The Grand Remonstrance." It was mainly his financial skill which made the Parliamentary forces successful against Charles in 1642 and 1643.

PYRAMIDS are along the west bank of the Nile, on the edge of the Libyan Desert. They are built mainly of limestone from the neighbourhood, but contain also huge blocks of granite from Assouan; and the centres of the four sides face the four cardinal points of the compass. The main group, near Cairo, consists of nine, including the three famous ones—the Great Pyramid of Cheops, that of Cephren, and that of Mycerinus. Herodotus says that the Great Pyramid took 300,000 men thirty years to build—100,000 of them being occupied for ten years in making the causeway along which the stone was carried from the quarries. It occupies about 13 acres, and is about 450 feet high. The interior contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The Mycerinus Pyramid is the best built, but it is only 354 feet square—compared with 750 feet for the Great P. and 690 for Cephren's, and only 203 feet high. The variation in size is supposed to mark the varying lengths of the reigns of the respective kings who built them—as tombs.

PYRRHO, the Greek sceptic, flourished about 350 B.C. His two great doctrines were that human knowledge can never be certain, and that virtue is the only good.

PYRRHUS, the King of Epirus, made his fame as a soldier at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C.

PYTHAGORAS, the aristocratic vegetarian and imaginative theorist, was born about 586 B.C. His influence was immense, his disciples had to live in the greatest simplicity, and his doctrine of transmigration of souls led to his being paid divine honours after his death.

PYTHIAN GAMES. (See ATHLETICS.)

## Q

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. One was concluded in 1718 by Britain, France, Austria, and Holland, to maintain the Peace of Utrecht. Another was concluded by Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in 1814 against Napoleon.

QUAKERS. (See FRIENDS.) The most famous Q. was William Penn, who founded the colony of Pennsylvania among the forests along the eastern seaboard of North America. In modern times Hicks, the New York schismatic, Gurney, the higher educationist, and Wilbur, the Yankee reactionist, have been most prominent.

QUARANTINE took its name from the Italian *quaran-*

*tina*, 'a space of forty days,' and was originally introduced into Italy by the Venetians as a protection against the contagion of Levantine sailors.

QUARTERLY REVIEW was started in 1809 in opposition to the "Edinburgh Review," and was supported by Canning, Scott, and other Tories.

QUARTER-STAFF, the fine old English weapon, was about 6½ feet long, and generally loaded with iron at both ends. It was held in the middle, and was a most excellent weapon both for defence and for attack.

QUARTRE-BRAS was won by Wellington two days before Waterloo.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY was instituted to increase the incomes of poor (under £50 a year) clergy in the English Church, and to aid in rebuilding parsonages. All gifts from this fund are conditional upon an equal or larger sum being privately raised for the same purpose.

QUEEN-BEE is the only completely developed female [in the hive.

QUIETISM was a mystic movement in the Romish Church about 1700, directed against the formalism and worldliness of the age. The most famous apostle of Q. was Madame Guyon (*q.v.*) in France, who numbered Fénelon among her disciples.

QUOTATIONS WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE BIBLE. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comes from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey"; "In the midst of life we are in death" is from a hymn of Luther's; "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," which is no doubt a version, however, of Proverbs 12, 10; "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is from a speech of Mr. Whitfield's; "Money is the root of all evil," which is some pauper's perversion of St. Paul's malediction on misers (I. Timothy, 6, 10).

R

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, the French satirist, was born about 1495, and entered the Franciscan Order of Monks, where his secular studies offended his brethren. He afterwards entered the Benedictine Order, and studied medicine. His "Gargantua," in its present form, appeared in 1535.

RACHEL, the great Jewish tragedienne, was born in 1821, and gained her living for a time by singing in the streets of Lyons. She appeared at the "Théâtre Français" in 1838, and visited England in 1841.

RACINE, JEAN BAPTISTE, the French dramatist, was born in 1639, and was educated at Port Royal (*q.v.*). He made the acquaintance of Boileau and Molière, and this led to his writing for the stage, his first two tragedies being brought out by Molière's company at the "Palais Royal" in 1664 and 1665. His first great success was "Andromaque" in 1667. He is considered the model of the French classical tragic drama.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY at Oxford was founded by Dr. John Radcliffe in 1749.

RADETZKY, COUNT, the Austrian soldier, was born in 1766, and served in almost every campaign in which Austria was concerned, from 1784 to 1858, doing brilliant service at Hohenlinden, Wagram, and Leipzig; but his most heroic deeds were done in Italy, at Milan, Custozza, Novara, etc.

RADICAL, as a parliamentary badge, was invented in 1819, by the 'Radical Reformers' who were being repressed by Lord Liverpool's Government, and who found that the old name of *Whig*—which means 'sour milk'—meant 'milk and water.'

RAGGED SCHOOLS were practically started by John Pounds, a Portsmouth cobbler, in 1819.

RAGLAN, LORD, was born in 1788, and entered the army in 1804. He was attached to Sir Arthur Wellesley's staff on the Copenhagen expedition, and afterwards in the Peninsula. He greatly distinguished himself at Badajoz, and lost his arm at Waterloo. On the out-break of the Crimean War, he was made commander of the British forces, but he died in 1855. He was very brave, but was not fitted for the Crimean command.

RAILWAYS first became important in England. In the middle of the 17th century wooden rails were used at Newcastle for coal transport, and in 1801 Parliament sanctioned an iron rail-road from Wandsworth to Croydon, and in 1802 Richard Trevithick, a Cornish miner, invented the first locomotive used in England. The first railway for ordinary traffic was opened between Stockton and Darlington in 1825. The Manchester and Liverpool line was opened in 1830, the London and Birmingham in 1838, the Great Eastern in 1839, the London and South Western in 1840, the Great Western in 1841, and the Great Northern in 1842. Austria and France adopted the invention in 1828, but in both countries the progress was very slow; U.S.A. adopted it in 1829, Belgium and Germany in 1835. The amount of railway mileage in the world is over 427,000—about 200,000 in North America, 150,000 in Europe, 26,000 in Asia, 24,000 in South America, 14,000 in Australasia, and 8000 in Africa. Belgium has much the largest proportion of railway to 'area,' the United Kingdom coming second, followed by the Netherlands, Switzerland, Prussia, and France. Canada has the largest proportion to 'population,' the U.S.A. coming second, followed by the Argentine, Cape Colony, and Sweden. The amount of capital per mile varies from about £45,000 in the United Kingdom down to about £4400 in West Australia, France and Belgium coming next to Britain with about £26,000. Parts of the underground railway in London cost '£1000 a yard!'

The advantages of railways are their speed and their reliability; their disadvantages are their cost and their danger, though the latter is really very small. They are naturally of more use in the middle of a continent than along the shore of an island; but they are becoming absolutely indispensable everywhere, and their value in developing new countries or new industries is enormous. They are intended to neutralize natural geographical advantages, and this rightly affects the charges for transport, for the charge ought to be in proportion to the value of the service to the public, not in proportion to the cost of the service to the company. For instance, bread and beef are more important than silk and champagne, and therefore must be carried relatively much cheaper.

The two most important railways in the world are the 'Canadian Pacific' and the 'Trans-Siberian.' The C.P.R. gives through communication across North America on British territory, and much the shortest route to Australia or Hong Kong: it has valuable coal-fields at both ends of it, and these are close to the magnificent harbours of Halifax and Esquimalt. In time of war, *e.g.* with France or Russia, the Suez route to India would be too dangerous, and the Cape route would be too long; but the C.P.R. would provide one that is both safe and quick. The T.S.R. traverses some of the richest metal and grain regions in the world; it will greatly encourage industries and colonization, and its military importance is enormous; but its total cost (£100,000,000) will be too great for the line ever to pay.

RAINBOW IN THE MORNING is a shepherd's warning because it indicates the advance of a rain-cloud from the west when the east is clear, and when the temperature ought to be rising. A rainbow at night indicates the passing of a rain-cloud to the east when the west is clearing, and when the temperature is naturally falling.

RAINFALL over the mountainous western edge of Great Britain varies from about 80 to 120 inches a year, and over the low eastern plains from 25 to 30. At Cherrapungi it has been as much as '22 yards.' The amount varies with the height, the heat, the winds, and the distance from the ocean.

RAINIEST DAY is the 9th of the moon's 28, and 4 p.m. is the rainiest hour of it.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, was born in Devonshire in 1552, and joined a body of volunteers in aid of the Huguenots in 1569. He distinguished himself in the Irish rebellion of 1580, and attracted the Queen's attention by throwing his cloak in a puddle for her to walk over. He began the colonization of Virginia in 1584, and introduced the potato into Ireland in the same year. He served with honour in the Armada and at Cadiz, and lost favour at court on the accession of James I. In fact, he was sentenced to death for treason, but the sentence was commuted for imprisonment, from which he was released on condition

of finding a gold mine on the Orinoco. He failed, and, having injured the Spaniards in his attempt, was put to death by James on his return to England simply to conciliate the Spanish court. His "History of the World" is a splendid specimen of Elizabethan language and statesmanship.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, the Scottish poet, was born in 1686, and began life as an apprentice to a wigmaker. He published his first volume of poems in 1720, and "The Gentle Shepherd" appeared in 1725. He was the first to start a circulating library in Scotland.

RANJITSINHJI, KUMAR SHRI, the Royal cricketer, was born on September 10, 1872, and played cricket as a boy in India; but he did not become famous till his last year (1893) at Cambridge, when he got his place in the University XI. In 1895 he qualified for Sussex, and had the third best average in England, and in 1896 he was champion with an average of nearly 58 runs over 55 innings, and a total of 2780 runs.

RANKE, LEOPOLD, the German historian, was born in 1795, and died in 1886. He became Professor of History in Berlin in 1825, and published his famous "History of the Popes" in 1834-37. He wrote a great number of books, and at the age of eighty began to write—and completed eleven volumes—of a history of the world.

RAPHAEL, SANZIO, the great painter, was born in 1483, and at the age of twelve entered the studio of Perugino. He went to Florence in 1504, where he learned simplicity and strength of outline from Michael Angelo, grace from Leonardo da Vinci, colouring from Fra Bartolommeo, and draping from Masaccio. He died at the early age of 37, leaving behind him a great number of notable pictures. Seven of his cartoons for the Vatican tapestry are in South Kensington Museum.

RATIONALISM affirms the right of reason to decide all matters of faith and morals, without any regard to 'Authority' or 'Tradition.' It had its rise in the English Deism of the 17th and 18th centuries, but has had most influence in Germany, especially after the writings of Voltaire had spread in the country. In 1799 Schleiermacher in his "Discourses on Religion" distinguished between the hard rationalism of the understanding and the spiritual rationalism of the 'religious consciousness'; and in 1835 R. may be said to have merged in materialism, agnosticism, etc., after the publication of Strauss' "Life of Jesus." R. did good service in drawing attention to the pestilential heresy that an 'uneducated' conscience has a 'Divine Right' to govern conduct.

RAUCH, the famous German sculptor, was born in 1777, and made his name by his monument of Queen Louisa of Prussia. He was a friend of Thorwaldsen and Canova.

RAWLINSON, PROFESSOR, was born in 1815, and became Professor of Ancient History at Cambridge in 1861. He published a translation of Herodotus in 1858-60, and many subsequent works.

RAY, JOHN, the naturalist, was born in 1628, and was a voluminous writer on Natural History and Divinity.

READE, CHARLES, the novelist, was born in 1814, and made his name by "Peg Woffington," but his most important works are his attack on the vile English prison system in "Never too Late to Mend" and "The Cloister and the Hearth." He died in 1884.

RECORDS, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND have been regularly kept since 1100 A.D.

RED CROSS SOCIETIES. (See GENEVA CONVENTION above.)

REEVES, SIMS, the great tenor, was born in 1822, and appeared on the stage at Newcastle in 1839. Two years later he joined Macready at "Drury Lane" as second tenor, but subsequently devoted himself specially to oratorio and ballad singing.

REFORMATION, PROTESTANT, was not the first effort at religious reform. The Albigenses had made a premature effort in the 13th century in France, and Wickcliffe had made another in the 14th. century in England; but the times were not ripe before the Renaissance, because Reformers could do nothing without the scholarship which exposed and annihilated the foundations of Papal superstitions and authority. The Reformers asserted that the standard of truth was not the Bible as misinterpreted by 'Authority,' but the Bible as interpreted by the conscience of the individual; but, as they were in a minority in most countries, they had to argue in favour of toleration. The Reformation was the beginning of modern social life, for it was a protest against the corruption of Romish society, and against excessive centralization; it purified morals, multiplied the centres of spiritual life, and made men think for themselves. The great dates are—1517 A.D., when Luther condemned indulgences; 1519 A.D., when in the great book city of Leipzig he claimed that the Bible was the only standard of authority; 1521 A.D., when at Worms, half way between lowland and highland Germany, he appealed to national feeling against the Italian Pope; and 1529, when the great Protest was made. (See PRIMROSE DAY above.) The R. in England came five years later, and was much more political than religious in its character; and in Scotland it was a successful revolt against the sovereign. (See KNOX above.)

REGALIA OF ENGLAND include the crown, the sceptre, the staff of Edward the Confessor (?), the ampulla for sacred oil, swords, spurs, etc. They are all to be seen in the Tower of London.

REGENT'S PARK was a royal hunting-ground in the time of Elizabeth, and was planned out as a public park by George IV. while he was 'Regent.' The Zoological Gardens are on the north side.

REGISTRATION ACT for births, deaths, and marriages was passed in 1836.

REHAN, ADA, the famous actress, was born at Limerick, but went to America when she was six, and came out at Albany, N.Y., when she was sixteen. She was engaged by Augustin Daly in 1879, and came to London in 1884. Her first great success was as 'Katherine' in "Taming of the Shrew" in 1888, and she was also an excellent 'Rosalind' in "As You Like It."

REID, MAYNE, the novelist, was born in 1819, and joined the U.S.A. Army in 1845. His experiences in serving against the Mexicans supplied him with most of the material for his stories—"Rifle Rangers," "Scalp Hunters," etc.

REID, THOMAS, the philosopher, was born in 1710; he became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen in 1752, and succeeded Adam Smith in the similar post at Glasgow in 1764. He attacked Berkeley and Hume, and was the master of Dugald Stewart and Sir William Hamilton.

RELICS were declared, by the Romish Council of Trent in 1563, to be worthy of veneration, and the declaration elicited a curious phenomenon in Economics—that things of which the supply was naturally 'limited' could be increased to meet demand. The number of crucifixes made of 'the true Cross' was large enough to have paved every street in London.

RELIGION is quite distinct from Morality, dealing with man's relations to God, not with his relations to his fellow-man. It is also distinct from Theology, dealing with subjective feelings, not with objective articles of creed. Religions are of two kinds, monotheistic and polytheistic; and it is curious that all the monotheistic religions are of Semitic origin—Moses, Christ, Muhammed. The various creeds now number—Christians, 480 million; Confucians, 250 million; Hindus, 190 million; Muhammedans, 177 million; and of the Christians about 230 million are Papists, 140 million are Protestants, and 100 million are 'Greek.' The growth of Religious Liberty in the United Kingdom is marked by six important dates—the Toleration Act in 1688, the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, the Admission of Jews to Parliament in 1858, the Opening of the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland to Papists in 1867, the Abolition of University Tests in 1871. The 'British and Foreign Bible Society' was founded in 1803, and has issued more than 110 million Bibles; and the 'Religious Tract Society,' which was founded in 1799, circulates about 60 *million* of its various publications a year—including the "Leisure Hour," the "Sunday at Home," the "Boy's Own Paper," and the "Girl's Own Paper."

RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE. "In Architecture," according to old Sir Henry Wotton, "the end is to build well. Well building hath three conditions—commodity, firmness, and delight." This is of Architecture confined to human and secular uses, but the highest use of Architecture is religious, and this raises it into an art by making it the expression of a sentiment. Therefore, to Sir Henry's three conditions we must add a fourth—symbolism.

Christianity is a development of Judaism, which is peculiarly barren in religious architecture. One building represents the whole of Jewish ideas on the subject, and that was designed according to a divine model and not according to the rules of an art. The Tabernacle was the model which was made concrete, stable, and ornamental, in the Temple, and its chief characteristic was symbolism.

Congregational worship is more or less peculiar to those religions which are derived from Judaism, and this aspect of worship has given a new force to the element of 'commodity' as a condition of a well-built church. The early Christians had to worship wherever they could, and persecution drove many of them into caves and catacombs, as well as into upper rooms and workmen's shops; but after the conversion of the Roman emperors they took possession of many unused pagan buildings, and modified them to their own use, so that the 'Basilica' is the earliest recognized form of Christian architecture. As Christianity spread over Europe, rough attempts were made by the converted barbarians to copy this style in their own churches, and 'Saxon' architecture was probably one of the results.

The pointed-arch style, however, displaced everything else, and was appropriated by the Christian Church before the close of the 11th century. Whether it was borrowed from the East, or originated in a study of forest scenes, or was a natural evolution from the intersection of two ordinary round arches, is not clear; but the style was adopted and developed by Christian art as expressive of Christian doctrine and enthusiasm.

Pointed architecture is distinguished from classical by the fact that its lines are vertical instead of horizontal, and the upward tendency of these vertical lines is symbolical of the spiritual aspirations of real Christians. The set horizontal lines of a classical temple tell of dogma, conciseness, and even stability; it is dogma without faith, conciseness which has nothing mystic about it, and stability which weighs us down to earth. It was, therefore, peculiarly appropriate to the depraved Italian Church of the Renaissance.

On the other hand, vertical lines do not suggest instability, for the cathedrals of Europe impress one as being above all things stable, but the effect is produced by grouping instead of by weight and size, and the fundamental design of the grouping is the symbolic cruciform, while such accessories as buttresses give light and shade.

This design had to be modified to suit various phases of development. The two great elements of Christian worship are the sacrificial ideal ot the Jewish temple and the congregational ideal of the Jewish synagogue, but in the Middle Ages the latter was entirely neglected—the mass, with magnificent processions, costly robes, and processional music, was everything. There was no 'common' prayer and very little preaching. Consequently, the design of the church had to be adapted to this—pillared aisles, a raised choir, and the 'perpendicular' lines which spoilt the pointed arch, and introduced the horizontal lines emblematic of spiritual deadness. With the Reformation the idea of congregational worship was magnified, while that of 'sacrifice' was in its turn entirely neglected; and this led to the Protestant 'barns' of the Reformed Churches, most wonderful specimens of which are still to be found in Scotland.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN, the great painter and etcher, was born in 1606. His artistic life is generally divided into three periods. The first is the least important, but is well known from the numerous portraits of his first wife; to the second belong "The Woman taken in Adultery" and various other small groups, in which he began to show his unique power of painting groups; and the last period produced pictures like "John the Baptist preaching," "The Adoration of the Magi," "The Syndics of Amsterdam." Of his etchings, "Jesus Healing the Sick" and "Jesus before Pilate" are very famous, and were sold at the Buccleuch sale for 1300 and 1150 guineas respectively.

RENAISSANCE is the name applied to the awakening of Europe from the moral, mental, and and material slumber of the Middle Ages, in which the creed of Rome, the prevalence of Latin, and the bonds of Feudalism had kept men's souls and minds and bodies stagnant. (See REFORMATION above.) The Crusades, in spite of the benediction of various Popes, had been a dead failure; and in retaliation the Turks invaded Europe, and took Constantinople in 1453. This involved the dispersion of the various learned Greek and Hebrew 'schools,' the members of which carried science and literature into Western Europe.

RENAN, ERNEST, was born in 1823, and read for Holy Orders, but relinquished the idea of that and took up the study of Oriental languages, which led to his being sent on two missions to the East. In 1862 he became Professor of Oriental Languages in the Collége de France, but the sceptical tone of his "Life of Jesus" led to his being removed from his Chair—which he recovered in 1871. He has written a number of remarkable books on Christianity and kindred subjects.

RENNIE, JOHN, the civil engineer, was born in 1761, and joined the firm of Boulton and Walt in Birmingham in 1780. He became the most famous builder of his age, and among his chief works were 'Southwark,' 'Waterloo,' and 'London' bridges across the Thames; the 'Crinan,' the 'Lancaster,' and the 'Avon and Kennet' canals; the 'London,' 'East India,' and 'West India' docks; the harbours at Queensferry, Holyhead, and Kingstown; and the Government dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth.

RENT is fixed by custom, by law, or by competition, instead of by equity and science. The same persons who pay exorbitant rents for filthy dens in city slums pay outrageous prices for alumed bread (*q.v.*) and watered milk; and the reason is that their poverty puts them at a disadvantage in making a bargain. Two centuries ago the English nation was paying £10,000,000 a year in R., now we are paying £60,000,000; then R. made one-quarter of the whole national income, now it makes less than one-twentieth. The community gets little benefit from the rent which individuals are allowed to charge, but of course it is taxed. The rent of agricultural land is regulated by two circumstances: the fertility of the soil, and the convenience of situation. When either of these conditions is altogether absent land can command no rent. Thus no one will pay rent for land which is so barren that the produce yielded by it is insufficient to remunerate the capital and labour expended in its cultivation. On the other hand, the most fertile land sometimes yields no rent, on account of the inconvenience of the situation in which it is placed. Large tracts of land in America and in Australia are in this condition.

RENT, RICARDO'S THEORY OF. The rent of the less productive farm is determined by the pecuniary value of the excess of its productiveness over that of the worst land in cultivation whch pays only a nominal rent. In every country there is some land so barren or so inconveniently situated that the produce yielded by it is only sufficient to pay the wages of the labourers who till it, and to yield the ordinary rate of profit to the farmer. This land can obviously pay no rent, for if it did pay rent the cultivator would not receive the ordinary rate of profit upon his capital. The land would therefore cease to be cultivated if rent were exacted, for men will not continue to employ their capital in an occupation which yields less than the ordinary rate of profit.

The rent of any particular land is therefore determined by the excess of its produce over that yielded by the least productive land in cultivation

which pays no rent. This land is described by Ricardo as being upon the margin of cultivation, because land of still inferior productiveness, though free from rent, would not yield the ordinary rate of profit to the cultivator if agricultural prices remained unchanged.

It is evident that the productiveness of the land on the margin of cultivation varies greatly at different times and in different countries.

REPUBLICS in modern times have usually been founded by subjects in rebellion against their nominal sovereign, who have found it necessary to have some central depositary of power: and therefore they elect a President for a term of years. (See MONARCHY above.)

RESPIRATION purifies the blood by removing carbonic acid and other waste products, and revivifies it by introducing oxygen. In men it is abdominal, *i.e.* below the breasts; in women it is pectoral, *i.e.* above the womb. This relieves the pressure on the woman's womb, but increases it on the man's bladder.

RETZ, CARDINAL DE, was born in 1614, and led a most scandalous life, but was brilliant, eloquent, and audacious. He was an implacable foe of Mazarin, and in 1648 became the chief of the Fronde. He was made a cardinal in 1651.

REUTER, BARON, was born in 1821, and was connected with the telegraphic system from the very first. He established his News Agency in 1849 at Aix-la-Chapelle, but transferred it to London after the laying of the Calais-Dover cable in 1851.

REVISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE was begun in 1870, and took 14 years. The committee consisted originally of 16, but was afterwards increased to 79 members; and the most notable members were the Bishop of Winchester (Harold Brown), the Bishop of Gloucester (Ellicott), Professor Green, U.S.A., and Ex-President Woolsey, U.S.A. The Old Testament, under the care of the Bishop of Winchester and Professor Green, was done much better that the New Testament, which, however, came out four years before the Old Testament. Any student of the New Testament version should read Burgan's "Revision Revised."

REVIVALS, RELIGIOUS, are a kind of Reformation on a small scale within a church or community. The first was the Puritan Revival of the 17th century, which was disfigured by creatures of the Captain Hew-Agag-in-pieces-before-the-Lord type. In the 18th century the second was caused by the preaching of Whitfield, the Wesleys, and other earnest Christians, which also was the origin of missions to the heathen. The third was the American Revival of 1858, which spread to Wales and the Presbyterians of Ireland and Scotland. The fourth was the Sankey and Moody 'sermon and song' of 1873. The last is the Salvation Army (*q.v.*).

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, was born in 1723, and owed much of his early success to the patronage of Admiral Keppel and Lord Edgcumbe. He painted most of the beautiful and famous women of his age, *e.g.* Duchess of Hamilton, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Siddons, etc.; and he was an intimate friend of Goldsmith, Garrick, and Dr. Johnson. He died 1792.

RHODES, CECIL, amassed his fortune in the Kimberley mines. He became Premier of Cape Colony in 1890, and first attracted much notice in Britain by his gift of £10,000 in 1891 to the cause of Home Rule. He was the chief mover in obtaining mining rights in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and was chairman of the British South Africa Company till 1896. His aim is to unite South Africa in matters of tariff, railways, law, and coinage, but with local governments. Rhodesia is called after him. He resigned his premiership in 1896 after the Jameson Raid. The coolness and the tact which ensured the success of those negotiations with the natives, won for Mr. Rhodes the more flattering than pronounceable surname of Umlamulanmkunzi—the bull that separates the two fighting bulls, otherwise the Peacemaker.

RIBBON-WEAVING was established at St. Etienne as early as the 11th century, and St. Etienne still turns out the best ribbons, though Coventry and Elberfeld-Barmen are serious rivals.

RICARDO, DAVID, the economist, was born in 1772, and published his first essay—on Currency—in 1810, followed by one on Rent. His "Treatise on Political Economy and Taxation" appeared in 1817.

RICE is thrown at a wedding because it is the emblem of great fertility.

RICHARD, COEUR DE LION, owes his fair fame to his personal courage on the Third Crusade (see "The Talisman"). His wife, Berengaria, was a Cyprian princess.

RICHARD III. was *not* 'hunch-backed,' but he was a liar and a murderer.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, the novelist, was born in 1689, and became an apprentice to a London painter. He was over 50 when "Pamela" was published, and 60 when "Clarissa Harlowe" appeared.

RICHTER, JEAN PAUL, the German writer, was born in 1763, and published his "Selections from the Devil's Papers" in 1789. His great "Life of Quintus Fixlein" was published in 1796, and he died in 1825.

RIDLEY, BISHOP, the martyr, was bishop of London in the reigns of Edward VI. and 'Bloody' Mary. He was burnt alive on Oct. 16, 1555, near the site of the Martyrs' Memorial in Oxford.

RIENZI, THE TRIBUNE, was born in 1312, and summoned the famous secret assembly on Mt. Aventine in 1347, after which the people conferred on him the title of Tribune. He was at first rigidly just and patriotic, but afterwards became ambitious. (See Lytton's novel "Rienzi.")

RIFLES were invented in Germany at the end of the 15th century, and were used as military weapons as early as 1631, but were not introduced into the British Army till a century later, and then only for 'rifle' regiments, all the others using the smooth-bore musket up to 1851. In that year also the first rifle firing an elongated bullet came into use—the 'Menié,' a cumbrous 'blunderbuss' which was used by some regiments in the Crimean War. It was succeeded by the 'Enfield' in 1853, and the latter gave place to the 'Snider' breech-loaders in 1866, and the 'Snider' to the 'Martini-Henry' in 1871. The German needle-rifle and the French chassepot-rifle had both been invented earlier, but were displaced for the 'Manser' and 'Lebel.' In the latest inventions, *e.g.* 'Enfield-Lee,' 'Mannlicher, 'Hebler,' the bore is being made continually smaller, which gives increased speed, range, and accuracy; and, as the 'magazine' principle is adopted almost universally, the shooting power is enormously increased.

RIGHT FOOT FOREMOST was an old Roman order about entering a house, because the 'left' was thought unlucky. A boy was kept at the door to see that no one entered the house 'left foot first.'

RIME is single, or strong, or masculine, when the riming syllable is the last in the verse; double, or weak, or feminine, when it is the last but one. Rime seems to have been used from time immemorial by Oriental nations, but did not spread to Western Europe till the 4th century A.D. The early Teutonic verses are alliterated, not rimed. It must not be confused with 'Rhythm' or 'Cadence'—with which it has been confused both in spelling and in meaning.

RINDERPEST has been a periodical pestilence in Europe for the last 1000 years, the worst visitation of it being in 1865-67.

RITTER, KARL, the German geographer, was born in 1779, and in 1819 succeeded Schlosser as Professor of History at Frankfort. In 1820 he was made also Professor of Geography at Berlin. His great work is "Geography in its Relations to Nature and History."

RITUALISM, or Pharisaical observation of external rites and forms, was the less worthy side of the Tractarian Movement. It was restrained by Act of Parliament in 1875. Nothing is more contemptible or more treacherous than to voluntarily join any service—Army, Church, or otherwise—and then to deliberately violate the rules of the service.

RIVERS have a variety of uses. They are the chief agents in removing 'weathered' soil from mountain-sides down to the sea, they drive machinery, they guide travellers, they attract population, they form convenient political boundaries, they water, drain, and transport, etc. For instance, the Brahmaputra

provides soil, manure, water, and transport for the vegetable wealth of Bengal and Assam. The longest river in the world is the Mississippi-Missouri, 4200 miles, the Amazon being second with 3750 miles, and the Yenisei and the Yangtsekiang third with 3300 miles each. The Congo is 2900, the Hoang-Ho and the Nile are 2600, the Volga is 2400, the Niger 2300, the St. Lawrence, the Brahmaputra, and the Indus are about 2000 each, the Danube is about 1800, the Zambesi 1400, the Ganges 1300, the Rhine 760, the Elbe 550, the Seine 470, the Severn 220, the Shannon 215, the Thames 200, the Tweed 115, and the Tay 110.

RIVERS OF EUROPE flow from two great centres—the Alps and the Valdai Hills. The Alps are very high; they have seas near them on every side except one; and therefore they have a very heavy rainfall. The Valdai Hills are very low; they are very far from the sea except on one side; and therefore they have a very light rainfall. The rivers which flow from the Valdai area are very long and very slow; the rivers which flow from the Alpine area are—except the Danube—shorter and much more rapid.

The river system of Europe is exceptionally useful for several reasons. The rivers generally run parallel with the mountains, and do not try to break across them. There are two important exceptions to this—the Elbe in the north-west corner of Austria, and the Danube in the south-east corner. Consequently, they are generally navigable for the greater part of their course—the Seine for 350 out of 470 miles, the Loire for 400 out of 540, the Rhine for 560 out of 760, etc. They radiate in all directions from common centres, and the character of the surface allows their lower courses to be interconnected by canals. For instance, the Rhine, Rhone, Ticino (= Po), and Inn (= Danube), all rise within 40 miles of each other, and empty hundreds of miles apart. Both the Black Sea and the Caspian are connected thus—by river and canal—with the Baltic; both the Black Sea and the Baltic with the North Sea; both the North Sea and the Caspian with the Mediterranean.

There are, however, a few drawbacks to this general excellence. The rivers in the south get very little rain in summer, and those in the east get very hard frost in winter. The increase in the size of modern ships necessitates constant dredging, even in rivers that enjoy the 'scouring' advantage of a tide. Many of the short rivers, and some even of the long ones, especially in the Alpine area, are too quick for navigation. In the latter case they may still be useful—(1) for irrigation, as in Spain; (2) for mechanical power, as in Switzerland; (3) for timber-floating, as in Sweden.

The most important rivers of Europe are the Seine, the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube. The Seine is so useful that Rouen has the best position for trade of any single city in continental Europe. The reasons for this are—(1) the river rises at a low level, and therefore is slow; (2) it flows through porous soil, which is able to moderate its flood and regulate its volume; (3) it is connected by canal with the waterways of neighbouring countries at more than a dozen separate points.

The Rhine rises in Switzerland, and empties through Holland; but it is essentially a German river. It is, however, really an international highway of commerce, and it has along its banks probably a greater number of important cities than any other river in the world. The reasons for this are—(1) it is valuable for navigation; (2) its upper and middle course is so beautiful; (3) its basin is so fertile. The older cities, such as Coblenz and Cologne, are all on the left bank, which had the protection of the river itself against the Teutonic hordes of Central Europe.

The Elbe has several points of resemblance to the Rhine. It is extremely valuable for commerce, being navigable up to Prague *via* the Moldau. It does not rise in Germany, but is essentially a German river. Its upper and middle course is beautiful, while its lower course is dull and uninteresting.

The Danube is the longest river in Europe, except the Volga, being four times as long as the Seine. It rises in the Black Forest, and empties into the Black Sea. Though it rises in Germany, and empties through Roumania, it is essentially an Austrian river. It does for the trade of south-eastern Europe what the Rhine does for the trade of north-western Europe. Like the Rhine, it has deposited a large, damp delta; but, unlike the Rhine, it has no tide to help in keeping its mouth free from mud. Like the Rhine, it has a very fertile basin—famous at different places for timber, wine, grain, and pigs. Austria-Hungary is so closely shut in by mountains, except where the Danube enters and leaves the country—at Passau and Orsova—that almost the entire foreign trade is done *via* the Danube. The old obstruction of the 'Iron Gates' at Orsova has been largely removed by the cutting of a ship-canal through the solid rock.

RIZZIO, DAVID, Mary Stuart's Italian secretary, came to Scotland in 1564 in the suite of the ambassador from Savoy, and was murdered in 1566.

ROADS, CIVILIZED, are smooth, properly bridged, and not too steep. If the road is paved, its slope ought not to be more than 1 foot in 63; if macadamized, the slope may be twice as steep; or, if gravelled, a horse can trot down even 1 in 15 with safety. France has the best roads in the world. Tolls in Scotland were abolished in 1883. The two most famous road-makers in Britain have been Telford and Macadam.

ROBERT THE DEVIL was the father of William the [Conqueror.

ROBERT THE STEWARD, or the Stye-Warden, was the first 'Stuart' king, and married Marjory Bruce.

ROBERTS, LORD, OF KANDAHAR, was born in 1832, and appointed lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1851. He got the V.C. during the Indian Mutiny, and was made C.B. for his conduct in the Looshai expedition. In the Afghan War of 1878 he commanded the Kuram Valley column, and made a fine march to Kabul, winning the great battle of Charasial on the way, and then made one of the most brilliant marches of modern times from Kabul to Kandahar. He was created a baronet in 1881, and a peer in 1892.

ROBERTSON, TOM, the dramatist, was born in 1829, and his first success was "David Garrick," produced by Sothern in 1864. The great series of "Ours," "Caste," "Play," "School," and "M.P.," were produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre in 1866-70. He died in 1871.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, the historian, was born in 1721, and published his "History of Scotland" in 1759. Among his other works are histories of Charles V. and of America.

ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIEN, was born in 1758, and was elected deputy in 1789. He planned the massacres of September, 1792, but left the execution of them to Marat and Danton. His 'Reign of Terror' was at its height in the spring of 1794, and he was guillotined on July 27, 1794.

ROB ROY, or ROBERT THE RED, was born about 1660, a younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle. He joined the rebellion of 1715, and thenceforward levied blackmail till his death in 1734.

ROCHDALE PIONEERS. Many forms of workmen's associations could reasonably claim to be applying the co-operative principle to some particular sphere of human energy, but English co-operators generally look to Robert Owen as their founder, though he has had but little influence on modern co-operation. His work created dissatisfaction with competitive industry as he saw it, and made men look out for a more humane and more scientific system; but he did not really organize the workers themselves co-operatively. The Rochdale Pioneers, however, was essentially an effort made by workmen to improve their industrial condition by co-operative methods; and, though they had been influenced by Owen's teaching, they started the movement themselves.

The society was registered in 1844, for the following objects:—

"The establishment of a store for the sale of provisions, clothing, etc.

"The building, purchasing, or erecting a number of houses, in which those members, desiring to assist each other in improving their domestic and social conditions, may reside.

"To commence the manufacture of such articles as the society may determine upon, for the employment of such members as may be without employment, or who may be suffering in consequence of repeated reductions in their wages.

"As a further benefit and security to the members of this society, the society shall purchase or rent an estate or estates of land which shall be cultivated by the members, who may be out of employment, or whose labour may be badly remunerated.

"That, as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government; or, in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies.

"That, for the promotion of sobriety, a temperance hotel be opened in one of the society's houses as soon as convenient."

In December, 1844, a store was opened with a membership of 38, and a capital of £28; and, after paying expenses and a fixed interest on capital, and a percentage for education, the profits were divided amongst the purchasers in proportion to their purchases. The idea was a success, and success brought imitators, so that now there are very nearly 1700 societies, with a membership of about 1,350,000, a capital of £20,000,000, a trade of £52,000,000, and a profit in 1896 of £5,344,000.

The progress of Co-operative Production has not been so great as that of Co-operative Distribution, owing to the greater difficulties to be overcome and the different opinions as to the best method of organizing Production; but there is now a vigorous extension of Co-operative workshops going on.

Two grand results of Co-operative work have been (1) That pawnbrokers—according to the statement of their own association president—have entirely lost their 'rent-day' business in co-operative circles. (2) That working men have been tried and not found wanting in the difficult work of organizing and administrating.

RODNEY, LORD, the naval hero, was born in 1718, and bombarded Havre in the face of the French fleet in 1759. He won the battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1780.

ROLAND, or ORLANDO, the hero of the old romances, was said to be the nephew of Charlemagne. His exploits of love and rage are related in the famous epics of Boiardo and Ariosto.

ROMAN CHURCH. (See RELIGION and REFORMATION above.) Papal Infallibility was defined as an article of faith in 1870.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES are those which are based on the 'Roman' tongue, *i.e.* Italian, French, Spanish, etc.

ROMANCES are tales of wild adventure in love and war. In olden times there were three cycles of romance, connected respectively with Charlemagne, King Arthur, and Alexander the Great, and they were written in verse. As soon as printing obviated the advantage of verse as being easier to remember than prose, romances ceased to be metrical.

ROMAN ROADS. The four great R. R. in England were Watling Street, from the Thames to the Dee; the Foss, from the Exe to the Wash; Icknield Street, from the Severn to the East Coast; and Ermine Street, from the Thames to the Humber.

ROMAN WALLS. Agricola's was built from the Clyde to the Forth about 83 A.D., and Hadrian's from the Tyne to the Solway in 120 A.D. Antonine had Agricola's Wall repaired in 139 A.D., and it is therefore often called after him.

ROME was founded in 753 B.C., and expelled its kings in 509. The empire may be said to date from Antony's defeat by Augustus in 31 B.C., and to end with Odoacer's conquest of Italy in 476 A.D. The great literature of Rome was in its prime from 80 B.C. to 14 A.D. The chief poets during that period were—in order of time—Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. The chief prose writers were Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, and Livy.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, the painter, was born in 1734, the son of a carpenter. At his best, 1775-1785, he was a worthy rival of Reynolds and Gainsborough.

ROMULUS, the mythical founder of Rome, was the son of Mars and Sylvia.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, the English Admiral, was born in 1650. He was knighted for his gallantry in the night attack on the French fleet off Cape La Hogue in 1692. He commanded the expedition against Cadiz in 1702, annihilated the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo Bay during the same year, and helped to take Gibraltar in 1704.

ROSA, SALVATOR, the Italian artist and poet, was born in 1615. His greatest pictures were studies of nature, especially along the Neapolitan coast, and his poems were biting satires.

ROSAMOND, FAIR, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford. She died about 1176.

ROSARIES were probably introduced into the Romish Church by the Crusaders, who borrowed them from the Muhammedans. The complete or Dominican Rosary consists of 150 small beads for *Aves*, divided into tens by 15 large beads for *Paternosters*. The ordinary rosary has only 50 small beads and 5 large, which have to be counted three times to make the full rosary.

ROSCOE, SIR HENRY, the great chemist, was born in 1833, and was professor at Owen's College in 1858-86. In 1896 he was made Vice-Chancellor of London University. His "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry" has been translated into many languages. He is a grandson of William Roscoe, the author of the excellent lives of Lorenzo de Medici and of Leo X.

ROSEBERY, LORD, was born in 1847, and succeeded his grandfather in 1868. He was Under-Secretary in the Home Office from 1881 to 1883, Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works in 1885, and Foreign Secretary in 1886, 1892-94. In 1880 he was elected Rector of Edinburgh University, and in 1889 was elected to the London County Council, of which he was Chairman in 1889 and again in 1892. He was Prime Minister in 1894-95. He is a strong advocate for Imperial Federation. He resigned his leadership of the Liberal Party in 1896 owing to Mr. Gladstone's letters on the Armenian question.

ROSES, WARS OF, lasted from the battle of St. Albans in 1455 to that of Bosworth in 1485. The Lancastrians wore red, and the Yorkists wore white, roses.

ROSETTA STONE, which is now in the British Museum, was discovered in 1799. It is of black basalt, and bears an inscription in three different languages—hieroglyphic, enchorial, and Greek. It thus furnished Greek scholars with a key to hieroglyphics.

ROSICRUCIAN SECRET SOCIETY was first described by a Lutheran clergyman early in the 17th century, and Cagliostro said that he was a member of the society, but it is generally regarded as mythical. It was said to be a sort of Freemasonry.

ROSS, SIR JAMES, the explorer, was born in 1800, and went on voyages both with his uncle (see below) and with Captain Parry. He commanded the "Erebus" and "Terror" expedition in 1839-43, but made his name chiefly by discovering the north magnetic pole in 1831.

ROSS, SIR JOHN, was born in 1777, and commanded the "Isabella" and "Alexander," with Lieutenant Parry in charge of the latter, in 1818. In 1829 he went out in the "Victory," but had to abandon his ship in 1832, and would have perished if he had not been picked up by his old ship the "Isabella." In 1850 he made his last voyage in the "Felix," in search of Franklin.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL, was born in 1828, and became a pupil of Ford Madox Brown. In 1848 he joined Holman Hunt, Thomas Woolner, Millais, and others in founding the 'Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.' Like his sister, Christina, he wrote poems of great merit and mystic beauty. His most famous poems are "House of Life," "King's Tragedy," "Blessed Damozel." Her chief works are "Goblin Market," "Prince's Progress," "The Pageant," etc.

ROSSINI, the Italian composer, was born in 1792, and made his first hit with "Tancredi" in 1813. He carried out in Italy the improvements in operatic music carried out by Mozart in Germany. His most popular opera is "William Tell" (1829).

ROTHSCHILD BANKING-HOUSE was founded by Mayer Anselm Bauer in Frankfort-on-Main, at the sign of the 'Red Shield' (Roth Schild), and his first government loan was 10 million thalers for Denmark in 1802. At his death, in 1812, he left five sons to face the political troubles of Europe. Anselm Mayer von Rothschild, the eldest of them, became head of the Frankfort centre, and branches were opened in Vienna by Solomon, in London by Nathan, in Paris by Jacob, and in Naples by Karl. The latter branch was discontinued in 1869, and Karl's sons succeeded their uncle Anselm in Frankfort. Nathan was the most enterprising of the five brothers, and by means of carrier pigeons was continually in possession of news (*e.g.* the result of Waterloo) long before the British Government. His son, Lionel Nathan, was the first Jew who sat in the British Parliament. All the five brothers had been made Austrian barons in 1822, and in 1885 Nathan's grandson was raised to the English peerage.

ROUND-ARM BOWLING was introduced either by Mr. Knight of Alton, or by Mr. Willes of Sutton Valence. On the tombstone of the latter there is an inscription which says—"He was a patron of all the manly sports. First to introduce round-arm bowling in cricket." The M.C.C. had adopted it about the beginning of the century, but discarded it; it was re-adopted about 1825.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, was born in 1712, and led a wandering precarious existence till 1750, when he attracted notice by a prize essay on civilization. His "Social Contract" was published in 1762. In it he disregarded history and induction, and imagined that man was by nature good until he was depraved by governments, and that, therefore, what he needs to make him perfect is liberty, not law. The work did good by exposing the barbarous foolishness of some laws which priests and politicians maintained were beneficial and essential to human society; but it did harm by leading people to think that there need be no struggle for right. Consequently, French humanitarians began their 'return to nature' by destroying everything—creeds, institutions, customs, lives; and on their ruins Napoleon constructed his own positive ambition.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was founded in 1822, and reconstructed in 1868. It gives a number of scholarships and prizes.

ROYAL ACADEMY, THE, was founded by George III. in 1768 in Somerset House, and was removed to Trafalgar Square in 1834, and to its present site, Burlington House, in 1869. Its two objects are to establish a school of design, and to hold an annual exhibition. It consists of 42 Royal Academicians (R.A.), and at least 30 Associates of the Royal Academy (A.R.A.). The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was founded in 1840. It holds annual shows, and maintains a large staff of experts to make chemical, botanical, zoological, and other scientific experiments. Its experimental farm is at Woburn.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE was founded in 1868, and diffuses an immense amount of valuable information—by its library, museum, and lectures—about the geography, history, and commerce of the British Empire.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY was built at Greenwich by Charles II. on the site of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester's castle, because the great increase in British commerce had made the determination of longitude at sea an absolute necessity. The official chronometers for the Navy are bought and generally tested at the R. O., and about 400 are tested every day.

ROYAL SOCIETY was also founded practically by Charles II., and has numbered among its presidents—who are the semi-official advisers of the Government—Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Humphrey Davy, etc.

RUBENS, the greatest of Flemish painters, was born in 1577, and in 1598 was admitted as a master of the Antwerp guild of painters. His most famous picture is the "Descent from the Cross."

RUBENSTEIN, the Russian pianist, was born in 1829, and made a triumphal tour in Europe when he was 10.

RUBRICS get their name from the fact that titles, rules, etc., in old legal and liturgical books used to be printed in *red*.

RUSKIN, JOHN, was born in 1819. His "Modern Painters" began to appear in 1843, "Unto this Last" in 1862, "Fors Clavigera" in 1871, "Sesame and Lilies" in 1865, and "Praeterita" in 1885. He writes most beautiful English, and has had immense influence both as an art critic and as an economist.

RUSSELL, LORD JOHN, was born in 1792, and in 1819 moved the first motion in favour of his life's aim—Parliamentary Reform.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLARK, the novelist, was born in 1844, and abandoned the sea for literature in 1865. Among his most popular books are "John Holdsworth," "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," "Marooned," etc.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, the war correspondent, was born in 1821, and joined the staff of "The Times" in 1843. He has been through the Danish War of 1848, the Crimean, the Mutiny, the Franco-Prussian, etc., and was present at many of the great battles of modern times, *e.g.* Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, etc.

RUSSIA is the largest of the European powers, and the strongest, and has for centuries been the guardian of Europe against the infidel. Upon its border the full horrors of Asiatic conquest have burst again and again, and there was a time when every Tartar considered the Muscovite as his slave. But the storm of Tartar savagery spent itself on Russia, and thus Europe was saved. When the Russians had once thrown off the Tartar yoke, they entered on another mission against the Turk. And it is fairly true to say that there is not a freeman between the Pruth and the Adriatic to-day who does not owe his freedom mainly to Russia. Her great writers, such as Turgenieff, delight the civilized world as much as her painters, Gay and Verestchagin, and her musicians, Rubenstein and Paderewski; and in Count Tolstoi (*q.v.*) she possesses the only real prophet of the present age.

European Russia has *some* sea on every side—the White Sea on the north, the Baltic on the west, the Black on the south, and the Caspian on the east. They are all inland seas, and have the usual disadvantages of inland seas in respect of climate and commerce. The White Sea is merely an arm of the Arctic Ocean; but the latter is of very little value for commerce, and is practically an inland sea between Nordkyn and Novaya Zemlya. The Baltic and the Black, though independent seas, are terribly shut in; and the Caspian is simply a huge lake. Therefore, Russia *must* get a port on the Mediterranean!

RUSSIA LEATHER owes its pleasant scent to the birch-bark oil with which it is prepared.

RUSSIAN COAL. A very erroneous idea has become very widely spread—that Russia has no coal. This is a very great error, for the coal area is larger than that of any other European country, and is well distributed. The largest field is in the basin of the Donetz, near Kharkov, and this has made the city one of the great seats of general manufacture, and given it a population as large as that of Salford. The second field is in the basin of the Vistula, near Lodz; and the nearness to the Silesian sheep-pastures, and the facilities for importing cotton and flax up the Vistula to Warsaw, have made Lodz the most important textile centre in Russia, and drawn to it a population as large as that of Oldham or Dundee. The third field is in the very heart of the country, round Tula; it has made Moscow the great railway centre of the country, with a population twice as large as that of Leeds or Dublin, and has also drawn to it a large trade in raw cotton and silk *via* the Caspian Sea. There is also a small field in the basin of the Kama, near Perm, which has been of very great value in developing the mineral wealth of the Urals On the Caucasian coast of the Caspian Sea there are also extremely rich oil wells. The quality is inferior to that of the American oil, but it is beginning to be

very widely used for locomotives and steamers, and it has drawn to Baku a population as large as that of Bolton or Brighton.

S

SABBATH (meaning 'rest') was formerly instituted as a holy day when the Israelites gathered manna in the wilderness, but it was not rigidly kept till after the captivity. In the 'Sabbatical year' it was unlawful for the Jews to plough, sow, or prune vines, and it was the year when Jewish debtors were released. Sunday was instituted in order to distinguish between the Jewish and Christian observances of the holy day. At the Council of Laodicea (366) it was declared that no Christian need observe the Jewish Sabbath.

SACCHARIN was first introduced to commerce in 1887 by its discoverer Dr. Fahlberg. It is a preparation of coal-tar and is not fermentable. It is used in treating diabetes, etc.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, D.D., the English divine of the Establishment, was born in 1674. In 1709 he was impeached for preaching against dissent and the Whig ministry; and was suspended for three years, which caused him to be considered a martyr. He was the hero of the hour when the Whig ministry was overthrown, and Parliament thanked him for his defence of the church, Queen Anne presenting him, at the same time, with a rich living in Holborn. He died in 1724.

SACK (French, *sec*, 'dry') was formerly the name for all kinds of dry wine, especially the Spanish, which were much used in the 16th century.

SACRAMENT. In early times the church had numerous sacraments, as many as thirty being enumerated in the 12th century. The Roman and Greek churches recognize seven, whereas the Protestant recognizes two; Socinians regard them as divine rites having no efficacy and therefore not binding on Christians; and Quakers regard them as acts of the mind only, and have no outward ceremonies for them.

SACRIFICES. Their symbolic character is represented as (1) propitiatory, (2) eucharistic, (3) expiatory, or to conciliate, show gratitude to, and atonement to the Deity. Deprecatory sacrifices, offered to appease the wrath of gods, are different.

SADI, the most celebrated didactic poet of Persia, was born about the end of the 12th century. In his youth he travelled much, and whilst in Syria, being taken by the Crusaders, was made to labour as a slave. He returned to Shiraz, his native city, after fifty years. He wrote "Gulistan" (Garden of Roses), "Bostan" (The Orchard), etc.

SAFETY-LAMP was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1816. One of the newest makes is the 'Thornbury,' which is said to be self-extinguishing in an explosive mixture of fire-damp and air. There are also electric miners' lamps in the market.

SAGAS are a class of prose epics, among the Icelanders, of a mixed character, and blending fiction with authentic narrative. Some detail political or religious events, others the history of a family, and others again the lives of kings and eminent individuals. They were first written down between the 12th and 15th centuries. The "Saga of Gisli," the outlaw; the "Saga of Egile," the hero and poet; the "Eyrbyggia Saga" (of mixed contents); the "Laxdoela Saga" of the heroine Gudrun; and the "Saga of Nial," a complex saga of great legal and historical value, are all important.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES, the French writer and critic, was born in 1804. His first important work was on the French literature of the 16th century. In 1837 he delivered lectures at the School of Port Royal, Lausanne, which formed the basis of his work, "Histoire du Port Royal." In 1840 he became conservator of the Mazarin Library, and in 1852 Professor of Latin Poetry in the College de France. He contributed critiques to the Monday numbers of "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Constitutionnel," and the "Moniteur."

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE, COMTE DE, founder of the sect of philosophico-religious socialists, was born in 1760. He was made a prisoner at the naval combat in which Rodney defeated the French during the American War; and he remained a prisoner till 1783. In 1803-13 he wrote on scientific and political subjects, developing the socialistic theories he expressed definitely in "L'Industrie ou Discussions Politiques," "Morales et Philosophiques," and "Parabole," in which Thierry, Aubin, and Comte, his disciples, collaborated. St. Simonism was suppressed in 1832 by government, but became temporarily active in 1848 and 1871; and there are still members of it in Paris.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, the journalist and author, was born in 1828. Under Charles Dickens he contributed to "Household Words," and afterwards edited "Temple Bar," in which appeared his novels, "The Seven Sons of Mammon" and "Captain Dangerous." He was a great traveller, and described his travels in a keen, humorous way of his own. He contributed to the "London Daily Telegraph," "All the Year Round," "Cornhill Magazine," etc.

SALADIN (properly 'Salah-Ed-Din'), Sultan of Egypt and Syria, was born in 1137. He became vizier to the last of the Fatimite Caliphs, and, at the latter's death, usurped his wealth and authority. In 1173 he succeeded the Sultan of Damascus, and extending his conquests over Syria, he came in contact with the Crusaders in the Third Crusade. In 1187 he gained the famous victory of Tiberias, when Jerusalem surrendered to him; but the conquests of Richard I. compelled him to make a truce. He died about 1192. He was a skilful general and an astute ruler.

SALAMANDER is entirely harmless, though it is supposed to be venomous; and it does not live in the midst of fire as the legend says, though the watery secretion of the skin might enable it to resist great heat with impunity. The 'land' salamander is like a lizard, and the 'water' salamander is a newt.

SALISBURY, ROBERT, THIRD MARQUIS OF, the English statesman, was born in 1830. He entered Parliament in 1853, and became Secretary of State for India in 1866, which he resumed again in 1874, having retired for a while before entering the House of Lords in 1868. In 1878 he accompanied Disraeli to the Congress at Berlin, and at the latter's death became the leader of the Conservative party. He became Premier as well as Foreign Secretary in 1885. In his early days he contributed regularly to the "Saturday Review" and "Quarterly Review."

SALLUST, CAIUS, the Roman historian, was born in B.C. 86. In B.C. 47 he was praetor elect, and accompanied Caesar to the African war, where he was left as Governor of Numidia. He wrote "Bellum Catilinarium" (history of the Catiline Conspiracy) and "Jugurtha" or "Bellum Jugurthinum" (history of the war against Jugurtha).

SALT, common, is found either dissolved in sea-water or the water of salt-springs, or in solid deposits, sometimes on the surface, sometimes deeper, in geological series. 'Rock-salt' is found in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Worcestershire, and in nearly every European country, besides other Continents. There are salt-plains in India, salt-wells in China, and supplies in the Sahara and Central and South Africa. Most salt is produced from rock-salt or brine springs, but 'bay-salt' (from sea water) is also used. The salt-mines of Wielicza, in Galicia, were worked in the 12th century, and are the most famous in the world. Salt is made in Scotland at Preston- (salt) -pans, round the coast, to which fact we owe the word 'bay-salt,' and which developed the trade in connection with fish. It was important in Saxon times because all meat was salted for winter use. The important rock-salt centres have therefore Saxon names, *e.g.* Northwich. The salt of Cheshire has attracted chemical works to Widnes and St. Helens, though the industry itself depends on the coal-fields of Cheshire and South Lancashire.

SALVATION ARMY was originated in East London in 1865 by General Booth. It received its present name in 1876, and with the name *army* came military phraseology, such as *knee-drill* for prayer, *officers* for the evangelists, etc. The weekly journal of the army is the "War Cry."

SANCTUARY, RIGHT OF, can still be obtained in Holyrood. During the middle ages the custom of

sanctuary was much abused, so it was abolished in England in 1697. The abbey and Palace of Holyrood with their precincts (including Arthur Seat and the Queen's Park) can give sanctuary to civil debtors.

SANHEDRIM was the supreme judicial tribunal of the Jews, existing in the time of the Maccabees, and in New Testament times. According to the Talmud, Moses founded it when he elected 70 elders to assist him in judging in the wilderness; but this idea is now rejected. The Council became extinct in 425.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Sanskrit was the classical language of the Hindus, in which most of their vast literature was written; but it has not been a living spoken language since the 2nd century before Christ. It is the oldest of the Aryan languages, and is therefore related to the Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonic, and Keltic tongues. It was not until Sanskrit became known to Europeans that *philology* became a science. Its great value is due to the transparency of its structure, and its freedom from the corrupting effect of phonetic change, and from obliteration of the original meaning of the vocables. The literature covers a period extending from at least 1500 B.C. to the present time. The oldest literary monuments are the "Vedas," regarded as the source of all the sacred writings of the Hindus (see VEDAS); but the "Purānas," though later, form an important department in the religious literature. The oldest law-book is the "Dharma-Shastra," while in epic poetry the chief productions are the "Rāmāyana" and the "Mahābhārata." The latter forms quite a cyclopaedia of Hindu mythology, legendary history, and philosophy. The "Meghaduta (Cloud Messenger) of "Kālidāsa" is a fine lyric poem. Hindu poetic tales and fables have exercised much influence on Eastern literature, and on that of our middle ages.

SAPPHO, the distinguished Greek poetess, lived about 600 B.C. There are various legends about her, one being of her love for Phaon, which was unrequited, and so caused her to leap from the Leucadian Rock. At Mitylene (her birth-place), she seems to have been the centre of a female coterie of which the members were her pupils in poetry and fashion. Her odes, elegies, and epigrams show feeling and imagination.

SARTO, ANDREA DEL, the famous painter of the Florentine School, was born in 1486. He painted many frescoes in Florence, and, after visiting France, returned to Italy and painted the "Sacrifice of Abraham," the "Marriage of St. Catharine" (both in Dresden Gallery), the "Madonna di San Francesco," the "Annunciation," and the "Assumption of the Virgin" (in Florence), and the "Virgin and Child, with St. Joseph" (in Madrid). He is best known in galleries by his "Holy Families."

SATURN, an ancient Italian deity, believed to have first appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, to instruct the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., and to elevate them generally. He was elected to share the government with Janus, and his reign came to be sung by the poets as 'the golden age.' His festival, the "Saturnalia" was a season of unrestrained mirth and freedom for both Roman citizens and their slaves. Under the Caesars it came to last seven days, and during that time no work was done, and masters even waited at table on their slaves! In the last days people exchanged presents with each other.

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, the Italian ecclesiastical reformer, was born in 1452. He was educated for the medical profession, but secretly entered the Order of Dominicans at Bologna in 1475; and in 1482 began preaching in St. Mark's Convent at Florence. Being unsuccessful he retired to Lombardy, but in 1490 his increasing fame caused Lorenzo de Medici to invite him back there. He eventually became so powerful in his influence that, after Lorenzo's death, he organized the city into a republic, and then wrote to the Christian princes declaring that the Church was corrupt, for which the Pope excommunicated him. The other Florentine monks became jealous of him at this time, and in 1498 he was burnt. He wrote a treatise on the "Government of Florence," and also several sermons.

SAVOY, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest royal houses of Europe, is now represented by the King of Italy. Humbert White Hand (the reputed descendant of Wittekind, the last old Saxon king) was the first prominent member of the family, and Victor Amadeus II. (1675-1730) was the last. In 1720 his kingdom, with Piedmont, and his other dominions became the kingdom of Sardinia.

SAYCE, ARCHIBALD, D.D. (the English comparative philologist and orientalist), was born in 1846. He became a fellow and tutor at Queen's College, Oxford, and, in 1878, was appointed deputy Professor of Comparative Philology under Max Müller. He was also a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, and was Hibbert Lecturer in 1887. He wrote "Principles of Comparative Philology," "Ancient Empires of the East," "Assyrian Grammar," etc.

SCALE has been considered natural or normal when it has C for its key-note or tonic. The diatonic scale is that which ascends by five tones and two semitones, and the chromatic that which ascends only by semitones. In the Tonic Sol-Fa system, so much used, the notes of any scale are called do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do, which forms the complete octave, from key-note to key-note. It is a most useful method in sight-reading.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH, the celebrated *litterateur*, was born in 1540 at Agen. He went to Paris in 1559 to study Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and most modern European languages. Having become a Protestant he retired to Geneva after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but returned in 1574. In 1593 he was appointed to the Chair of Polite Literature in the University of Leyden. His most important work was "De Emendatione Temporum."

SCARRON, PAUL, the French comic author, was born in 1610. He became an invalid at the age of thirty, and was pensioned by the Queen and Mazarin, but his hostility to the latter and his writings in favour of the 'Fronde,' lost him both patrons. In 1652 he married Francoise d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon. He wrote "Roman Comique," "Jodelet" (a play), etc.

SCEPTICISM has been specifically applied to the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists, Greek philosophers who denied the possibility of knowing anything with certainty. The founders of the Middle Academy, Arcesilaus (315-241 B.C.) and Carneades (213-129 B.C.) employed this philosophy of doubt against the dogmatism of the Stoics. In later times Al-Ghazzali (1059-1111) taught, at Baghdad, a philosophical scepticism to enforce the truth of his Muhammedan doctrine, and among modern sceptics may be mentioned Montaigne, D'Alembert, and Hume.

SCHELLING, FRIEDRICH VON, the German philosopher, was born in 1775. His studies were guided mainly by Fichte. In 1803 he became Professor of Philosophy at Würzburg; he lectured at Erlangen in 1820-26, and in 1827 became a professor at Munich, whence he was called to Berlin in 1841. He defined positive philosophy as being not to prove the existence of God from the idea of God; but, from the facts of existence, to prove the divinity of the existent. He wrote "Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature," "The Soul of the World," "System of Transcendental Idealism," etc.

SCHILLER, FRIEDRICH VON, the great German poet, was born in 1759. He first attended the military-monastic school founded by Charles, Duke of Wurtemberg, then he studied medicine, being eventually appointed physician to a regiment in Stuttgart. In 1781 he published "Die Räuber" (The Robbers), which excited much attention. In 1783 he settled at Mannheim, as poet to the theatre, and he wrote "Fiesco," "Cabale," and "Liebe." In 1787 "Don Carlos" appeared, and in 1788 a "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands." Wieland, Herder, and Goethe then procured for him a Professorship of Philosophy at Jena, where he lectured, and published historical "Memoirs from the Twelfth Century to the Most Recent Times"; and in 1790-3 his "History of the Thirty Years' War." From 1799 he published

successively "Wallenstein," "Maria Stuart," "William Tell," etc. His correspondence with Goethe, William von Humboldt, and Körner has been published, and Carlyle wrote his life.

SCHLIEMANN, HEINRICH, the German archaeologist, was born in 1822. He travelled much, and in 1875 began excavations at Athens and Mycenae, and in 1877 discovered the five royal tombs said to be those of Agamemnon and his companions. Schliemann published "Recherches Archaeologiques" in Paris, an account of his travels in the East. He also wrote "Mycenae," "Troja," and "Tiryns." He received valuable help from his wife (a Greek) in his investigations.

SCHOLASTICISM was the system of philosophy taught by the philosophers of the Middle Ages, who were called 'scholastics' or 'schoolmen' because their philosophy originated in the schools instituted by, and after, Charlemagne, for the clergy. The first period (from the 9th to the 13th century) was represented by Berengarius of Tours and his opponent Lanfranc, by Anselm, Abelard, Peter of Lombardy, etc. The zenith of Scholasticism was constituted by Thomas Aquinas, the Dominican, and Duns Scotus, the Franciscan, of the 13th and 14th centuries respectively, who founded the two schools into which the movement divided.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE varies from about 190 per 1000 in U.S.A. and 180 in Switzerland to 70 in Greece and 15 in Russia. In the United Kingdom it is about 150.

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR, the German philosopher, was born in 1788. He graduated at Jena in 1813, with an essay on "The Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason." His most important work was "The World as Will and Idea"; but he also wrote "The Two Fundamental Problems of Ethics" and "Parerga und Paralipomena." His final teaching is of a philosophic pessimism, drawn partly from the Platonic system, partly from the Buddhistic doctrine of Nirvana.

SCHUMANN, ROBERT, the great composer and the critic, was born in 1810. He studied law, but finally devoted himself to music. In 1834 he started his musical journal, which exercised an important influence upon the development of music, not incomparable with Lessing's "Hamburg Dramaturgy" in drama. Before 1840 he composed his "Fantasias," "Etudes Symphoniques," the "Kreisleriana," etc.; and in 1841 he published nearly 150 songs. Then he began his orchestral works, some of which are the B Flat Symphony, D Minor and C Major Symphonies, "Genevieve," "Manfred," the "Faust" music, the E Flat Symphony, besides his quartets, etc. He died in 1856.

SCIENCE AND ART. Science is knowledge put into a system to devise *means*. Art is knowledge put into practice to attain an *end*.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS, the Elder, one of the most illustrious of Roman warriors, was born about 235 B.C. He was one of the few who escaped from the battle of Cannae in 216 B.C., when he succeeded in collecting the remnant of the Roman army, and saving Rome. He became proconsul in Spain, and took New Carthage, the stronghold of the Carthaginians; and the next year he totally defeated Hannibal's brother; and after a second defeat at Zama, in 202 B.C., the Carthaginians sought for peace. On his return to Rome, Scipio received the surname of 'Africanus,' and was made censor. Eventually he fell into disgrace, though the populace were in his favour, and he left Rome, and died probably in B.C. 183.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS, the Younger, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and adopted son of Cornelius Scipio, who was Scipio Africanus the Elder's son, was born about 187 B.C. In B.C. 152 he went to Spain as military tribune, and, on the outbreak of the third Punic War, commanded in Africa under Consul Manlius Nepos. His services were so important that although he was not legally of age, he was unanimously chosen consul and leader of the forces against the Carthaginians. In B.C. 146 he burned Carthage by order of the Senate, for which he received the surname 'Africanus.' In B.C. 142 he became censor, and twelve years later entered on his second consulship to put down the war with Numantia in Spain. For his conquest of this powerful city a triumph was decreed to him and the surname of Numantinus. In the last years of his life he made enemies by opposing popular measures, and he was found dead in his bed in B.C. 129.

SCORPION seldom, if ever, gives a fatal sting to a human being, though it is very painful. It has four pairs of limbs, and the organs of touch are largely developed, constituting a pair of formidable nipping claws. It has six, eight, or twelve eyes. They exist in Southern Europe, Africa, East Indies, and South America. Book scorpions (found among old books) are not genuine scorpions.

SCOTCH RAILWAY SPEEDS. The Caledonian early morning train from Carlisle to Aberdeen is described as the fastest train in the world by an expert who has made special trips in it with timing apparatus, and gives the results in one of the technical journals. For 20 miles the average was 72·8 miles an hour, and for two miles 81·6 miles. The whole performance is described as the ordinary work now on the Caledonian, and far in excess of English times. The engine was the 'Dunalastair,' which, in addition to large cylinders—6 feet 6 inches—has the largest boiler—4 feet 8½ inches in diameter—of any locomotive in this country. From Carlisle to Stirling, 117 miles 69 chains, the speed was 59·3 miles an hour, notwithstanding the long climb of 49¾ miles to Beattock summit, the speed towards the top dropping from 67·2 miles between Wamphray and Beattock to 43·4 miles from Beattock to the summit. On the down line run there were fine speeds. From Elvanfoot to Crawford the rate was 73·8 miles, to Abington 71·1 miles, from Abington to Lamington 77½ miles, the down gradient being 1 in 300. This, however, was not the highest speed made on the whole run, for the 2 miles 7 chains between Crieff Junction and Auchterarder were traversed at the rate of 81·6 miles an hour, the down gradient being 1 in 100; while the next 4 miles, to Dunning, were made at 78·1 miles, to Forteviot at 74 miles, and to Forgandenny at 73·9 miles. From Woodside to Coupar-Angus, again, the speed was 76·9 miles. But to take the records over the longer distances, that from Stirling to Perth, for the first part of which there is an up gradient and then a down gradient, the mean speed was 58·1 miles an hour, which is over heavy roads. From Perth to Forfar the speed was 60·8 miles, and from Forfar to Aberdeen, 53·7 miles; but the engine was slowed down, as the train was much before time. Between Cargill and Kirriemuir Junction, a distance of nearly 18 miles, the average was 70·1 miles. But the best 20 miles' run was from Elvanfoot to Strawfrank Junction, the average being 72·8 miles. In ten years the Caledonian have reduced the time from Carlisle to Aberdeen from 7 hours 22 minutes to 4 hours 31 minutes; and it is pointed out that if the English lines made the same speed, 2 hours 17 minutes would be saved in the journey from London to Holyhead, 53 minutes to Manchester, 52 to Liverpool, 18½ to Birmingham, 41 minutes to Exeter, and 64 minutes in the Midland Company's run to Carlisle.

SCOTT, SIR GEORGE, R.A., the architect, was born in 1811, near Buckingham. To him, in a large measure, is due the revival of Gothic architecture in Great Britain. He was employed in the erection of new churches, colleges, and secular public buildings, some of them being St. Nicholas Church (Hamburg), the first important specimen of Gothic revival in Germany; the Foreign Office, India Office, Home and Colonial Offices, London; Glasgow University; the Memorial to the Prince Consort, in London; and St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh. He also 'restored' the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, Salisbury, etc. He wrote a book on 'restoration.'

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, the poet and novelist, was born in 1771. He matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, without showing much brilliance of intellect; but he began to read ballad literature at an early age, and history and romance, and he knew

modern languages. He translated poems of Burger and of Goethe. In 1805 the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" won him fame as a poet; and in 1808 he published "Marmion," followed by "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810. His other poems, "The Vision of Don Roderick," "Rokeby," "The Lord of the Isles," were less successful. The appearance of "Waverley" in 1814 formed an epoch in modern literature. Others that followed—"Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Old Mortality," "Rob Roy," "The Heart of Midlothian," "Ivanhoe," etc.—together formed the series known as "The Waverley Novels." They were published anonymously, and Scott remained the "Great Unknown" until 1827. His Life, written by Lockhart, has taken the position of a classic. He died in 1832.

SCULPTURE, the simplest form of Art, gave place to painting in the same way that painting has given place to photography. The earliest records exhibit the art in bondage to religion, but Egypt cut the bonds. The symbolism of Egyptian sculpture, linked with regularity of workmanship, gave it the distinction and dignity of a style. Greek sculpture developed rapidly after the 6th century B.C., aided much by Pericles and Phidias, the latter's statues of "Athene" (at Athens) and of "Zeus" (at Olympia) marking its highest style. Praxiteles was a later representative, and to his period belongs the famous group of "Niobe and her Children," followed (about B.C. 146) by the celebrated group of the "Laocoön," the "Dying Gladiator," and "Apollo Belvedere." Italian sculpture was a continuation of Grecian sculpture. The best-known statues are the "Borghese Gladiator" (in the Louvre), the "Venus de Medici" (at Florence), and the "Farnese Hercules" (at Naples); and a more modern one is Donatello's "St. George." Luca della Robbia, Andrea Verrochio, and Leonardo da Vinci were leaders in Italian sculpture in the 15th century; but Michael Angelo was the greatest master Italy ever produced. The sculptures of the French cathedrals show Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic influences. Bouteillur, Colombe, Goujon, and Cousin were among the earlier sculptors; and in the present day St. Marceaux, Frémiet, Mercié, Dalon, and others form a school which is the foremost in Europe. Albert Dürer and Rauch were great German sculptors, and Schilling is now the most noted living sculptor in Germany. Grinling Gibbons, Banks, Flaxman, and later Alfred Stevens, were leading English sculptors, and Boehm, Thornycroft, Gilbert, Brock, and Leighton have helped to give English sculpture a high place in more recent times.

SEAL. The use of seals is of the highest antiquity, and one of the earliest forms was the signet ring. In Egypt impressions of seals were made in fireclay and attached to documents by slips of papyrus; and the Romans made them in clay, bees'-wax, and (in the time of the empire) in lead. In the days of Constantine flat metal seals, called *bullæ*, were used. The metals employed were gold, silver, and lead, and the *bullæ* were attached to documents by silk or woollen bands. The leaden seal was adopted by the popes. The western monarchs used *bullæ* up to the 16th century; the use of bees'-wax was introduced by the Normans; and sealing-wax was invented in the 17th century. English documents are still legally sealed, but the true voucher to which alone importance attaches is the signature. There are three seals used officially in England, by, or in the name of, the sovereign—the great seal, privy seal, and signet. There is a similar set for Scotland.

SEAS, IMPORTANT INLAND. The North Sea, or German Ocean, is really a portion of the Atlantic Ocean, to which it is joined by the Straits of Dover and the English Channel. It is very shallow, and contains a number of sandbanks and sand-choked harbours. These sandbanks have been formed by the meeting of the two tides which flow round Great Britain, one round the north of Scotland, and the other up the English Channel, and which meet off the Thames. Some of them are very dangerous, especially the Goodwins; and some are very useful for fishing, especially the Dogger. These banks have the three great qualifications for a good fishing centre—(1) They are very prolific, being covered with the particular kinds of sea-weed amongst which the fish find their food and lay their eggs. (2) The sea is so small—only about twice as large as the British Isles—that the fishermen have not to go very far from their homes. (3) For the same reason, markets are very near. One of the markets, Billingsgate, supplies London—the largest city in the world. The North Sea never freezes, even up the coast of Norway This is due to the Gulf Stream and the warm south-west winds, which keep the coast-line of Europe free from ice even within the Arctic circle.

The Baltic Sea is only three-quarters the size of the North Sea, and is landlocked, so that it has no perceptible tide. It is also so shallow that it has very few good harbours. The only really good one is Copenhagen, which stands on the Sound—the shortest and the straightest of the three channels into the Baltic from the Kattegat. The Scandinavian Mountains to the west of it intercept all the warm wet south-west winds, but send down into it a very large number of rivers; and the huge plain of Russia to the east of it exposes it to the cold, dry, north-east winds from Siberia. The Baltic is more or less ice-bound for four months in the year, during which mails and passengers are sometimes sent across in sledges. Even in Riga, which is in the latitude of Dundee, the harbour has been blocked for nearly three months in the year with a line of icebergs more than thirty feet high, and nearly a mile long.

The Mediterranean presents some strong contrasts to the Baltic Sea, in size, depth, drainage, latitude, and water. It is six times as large, and at least one hundred times as deep. Between Malta and Crete it is about as deep as the Matterhorn mountain is high, whereas the Baltic is very seldom more than fifty feet. Like the Baltic, it is too small and too much landlocked to have a real tide; but, while the Baltic has a current out through the Kattegat, the Mediterranean has a current in through the Straits of Gibraltar; and while the Baltic is very fresh, the Mediterranean is very salt. The reasons for this current in are—(1) The sea gets comparatively little fresh water from rivers. (2) It loses a great deal by the rapid evaporation in such a southern latitude. In the old days, under the Tyrians and Carthaginians, the Greeks and the Romans, the Mediterranean was the great centre of trade in the known world; but its prosperity disappeared for three centuries owing to —(1) The Turkish invasion of Europe from the east. (2) The diversion of trade westward to America, and round the Cape of Good Hope to the east. (3) Improvements in *ocean*, opposed to *sea*, navigation. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the old prosperity has returned.

The Black Sea is nearly as large as the Baltic, and its average depth is nearly as great as that of the Mediterranean. Like the Baltic, it receives a very large amount of river water; but, like the Mediterranean, it is in a southern latitude. Consequently it is more salt than the Baltic, but less salt than the Mediterranean. Its great depth keeps its water very cold; and the huge plains round it expose it to great extremes of temperature, and especially to dry, hot winds in summer. Consequently, like the great lakes of Canada, it is subject to sudden storms and dense fogs.

The Caspian Sea is about the same size as the Black Sea, but it has no outlet at all. Consequently, all its surplus water has to be got rid of by evaporation, and this causes it to be extremely salt. It is also being gradually filled up by the mud brought down by the Volga, as the Sea of Azov is by the mud brought down by the Don. It is nearly 7000 miles smaller than it was 100 years ago, and this is affecting both its climate and its commercial value. It is probably, like the Sea of Aral, a remnant of a huge sea which connected the Black Sea with the Arctic Ocean, and which separated Europe from Asia.

SECOND SIGHT (in Gaelic *Taisch*) was formerly quite common, but the world is too prosaic and matter-of-fact now to contain many souls pure enough and exalted enough in mind to be endowed with that power of seeing future or distant events as if they

were present. It was quite characteristic of the Highland mystics of former times. The subject is treated at length in Martin's "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," published in 1703; and in Macleod of Hamer's "Treatise on the Second Sight," published in 1763; and it is discussed in Dr. Johnson's "Journey to the Hebrides." In George Macdonald's book, "What's Mine's Mine," 'Ian Macruadh' is a wonderful revelation of the influence of pure mysticism in a character.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN U.S.A. are used for getting their members posts of honour and titles of office. According to Mr. W. S. Harwood, the membership of the secret fraternal orders of the United States in the month of December, 1896, was, in round numbers, 5,400,000. Taking the adult male population of the nation at the present time to be nineteen millions, and allowing that some men belong to more than one order, it will be seen that, broadly speaking, every fifth, or possibly every eighth, man you meet is identified with some fraternal organization, for the preservation of whose secrets he has given a solemn oath, a pledge more binding in its nature than perhaps any other known among men. In this vast number have not been included the many thousands who are members of the various labour organizations, though they, to a greater or lesser extent, are knit together by secret threads; nor about 500,000 members of the secret military orders, as the G. A. R.; nor has any account been taken of the many other thousands who are identified with the fraternities of the colleges. Auxiliary to and a part of these orders are military branches, having at the present time about two hundred and fifty thousand members in the prime of life, who are trained in military tactics. It is perhaps quite within bounds to say that these orders are increasing in membership in the United States at the rate of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand members annually.

SECULARISM is a philosophy of life, the gist of which consists in the advocacy of free thought. Secularists believe that the best means of arriving at the truth is to place perfect confidence in the operations of human reason. They do not consider that faculty to be infallible, but they think that reason should only be corrected by reason, and that no restraint, penal, moral, or social, should be placed upon holding, expressing, or acting up to an opinion intelligently formed, and sincerely held, however contrary that opinion may be to those generally held. They regard scepticism (the questioning of traditional beliefs) as a moral duty, but their creed cannot be called sceptical, since they are not content to doubt, but when they find it impossible to feel absolute conviction on any point, they confess their ignorance, and leave it unproved. They believe in the doctrine of Utilitarianism. Secularism in England was the offshoot of Robert Owen's socialism, but its direct founder was George Holyoake of Birmingham, born in 1817. It was through him that affirmations were legalized in place of oaths, and his successor, Charles Bradlaugh, refused to take the parliamentary oath, and brought in an Oaths Bill in 1888.

SEDAN is in the department of the Ardennes on the Meuse, and there, on September 2nd, 1870, Napoleon III. and his whole army surrendered to the Germans in the Franco-German War.

SEDGWICK, ADAM, the English geologist, was born in 1785, educated at Sedbergh and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1818 became Woodwardian Professor of Geology in his own university. He determined the geological relations of the palaeozoic strata of Devon and Cornwall, and of the strata (afterwards called Permian) in the north-east and north-west of England. He also explained the geological character of North Wales, and enlarged the geological museum at Cambridge. His only considerable work was his "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge." He died in 1873.

SEELEY, SIR ROBERT, the English scholar and writer, was born in 1834, and educated at the City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he eventually became a fellow. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, and in 1869 succeeded Charles Kingsley in the Chair of Modern History at Cambridge. In 1865 appeared a work, "Ecce Homo, or the Life and Work of Jesus Christ," which he was supposed to have written, and it created a great sensation; but "Natural Religion, by the Author of 'Ecce Homo,'" attracted much less attention. Among his avowed works are "Life and Times of Stein, or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age," "The Expansion of England," "A Short Life of Napoleon the First," etc.

SELAH, THE WORD, occurs about seventy times in the Psalms, and seems to be either a musical or elocutionary sign or an invocation to Jehovah.

SELDEN, JOHN, the jurist, legal antiquary, and Oriental scholar, was born in 1584, educated at the Free Grammar School, Chichester, and at Hart Hall, Oxford, from which he went to Clement's Inn and the Inner Temple. When called to the Bar he practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and studied constitutional history in his leisure time. In 1621 he was imprisoned for a short period, having advised the House of Commons against King James; in 1628 he helped to draw up the Petition of Rights, and in 1629 was committed to the Tower. After his liberation he wrote his famous work "Mare Clausum," and in 1640 he sat in the Long Parliament, espousing the popular cause moderately. In 1646 he subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1654 he died. He wrote "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon," "Janus Anglorum," "Facies Altera" (on the progress of English law down to Henry II.), "Titles of Honour," "De Diis Syriis" (on Syrian mythology), and "History of Tithes." His "Table Talk" was published by his amanuensis, Richard Milward, in 1689.

SELECTION is a necessary part of the art of intellectual living so as to escape the worse evils of hurry. All depends upon the rejection of unessentials, and the selection of essentials—to skip what does not concern us, to recognize limitations, to be independent of other people's advice, and of custom.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, the prototype of 'Robinson Crusoe,' was born in 1676. He took part in buccaneering expeditions in the South Seas, and, having quarrelled with his captain, was put ashore, at his own request, on the island of Juan Fernandez. He lived there alone for four years and four months, and was then taken off by the captain of a privateer. He returned home in 1712, and his adventures became known to the public. In 1719 appeared Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," but his experiences are not those of Selkirk. Selkirk rose to be Lieutenant in the Navy before he died in 1723.

SEMIRAMIS, whose history is enveloped in fable, was a queen of Assyria. Being exposed, as a baby, by her mother, she was miraculously fed by doves until found, and adopted by the chief of the royal shepherds. Onnes, the governor of Nineveh, married her, and she accompanied him to the siege of Bactra, assisting his operations by her advice. She became endeared to Ninus, the founder of Nineveh (about B.C. 2182), who threatened Onnes if he did not give her up, and so Onnes hanged himself. Ninus then resigned the crown to Semiramis and proclaimed her queen of Assyria. She built Babylon, making it the mightiest city in the world; she was renowned as a warrior, and she conquered many adjacent countries, but being defeated on the Indus she was either killed or compelled to abdicate by her son Ninyas. According to the legend she disappeared or became a dove, and was worshipped as a divinity. She was most likely a mythological being, like Astarte or the Greek Aphroditē.

SEMITIC LANGUAGES are generally divided into a northern and southern section. To the northern belong the ancient dialects of Assyria and Babylon (recovered by means of the cuneiform inscriptions), the Hebrew (with the Samaritan and Moabitic), the Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Aramaic (including the Chaldee and Syriac). The only one of the southern section now used extensively is the Arabic, which is divided into the dialects of Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Barbary, and which also includes the Himyaritic (formerly spoken in Arabia), the Ethiopic

spoken in Abyssinia, and the Amharic and other modern dialects of the same country. The peculiarities of these languages are that their roots always consist of three consonants, into which the vowels are introduced to form words, and that they have no compound words.

SENECA, LUCIUS, called 'Seneca the philosopher,' was born in A.D. 3. He was taught by his father, and he pursued the Stoic philosophy most studiously. Being banished to Corsica in A.D. 41, because Messalina was jealous of his intimacy with Julia (niece of the Emperor Claudius), he wrote two treatises, "Consolatio ad Helviam" (a consolatory letter to his mother), and "Consolatio ad Polybium" (a letter consoling Polybius for the loss of a brother). He was recalled in 49, made praetor, and appointed joint-tutor, with Burrhus, of Domitius, afterwards the Emperor Nero; and the good government in the early years of Nero's reign was due to him. He lost his influence and committed suicide in A.D. 66. He also wrote treatises "On Anger," "On Providence," "On Tranquillity of Mind," "On Clemency" (addressed to Nero), etc. The tragedies which bear the name Seneca are inferior, and may have been his father's work.

SENSATION is primarily received by the organs of the senses—eye, ear, nose, and tongue, besides the sensation of touch which makes us aware of heat, cold, roughness, smoothness, etc.; but, according to Professor Bain, "the feelings connected with movements of the body or actions of the muscles have come to be recognized as a distinct class, and, by some metaphysicians, as proceeding from a sixth or muscular sense."

SENT TO COVENTRY is an expression derived from the severe measures taken in olden times by the town of Coventry against interlopers in the trades of the town.

SEPTUAGINT, the Version of the Seventy, the Alexandrine Version, etc., is the oldest Greek version of the Old Testament, and was so called because it met with the approval of the Sanhedrim, the Supreme Council of the Jewish nation, or, according to tradition, because seventy men were employed on the translation. It is reported to have been made in the reign, and by order, of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 B.C., but modern critics think it was written at different times and that only the Pentateuch was at first translated. The Septuagint was used up to the time of Christ, and most of the citations from the Old Testament in the New Testament were out of it. The chief extant MSS. known are the Codex Alexandrinus in the British Museum, the Codex Vaticanus at Rome, and Codex Sinaiticus (imperfect) at St. Petersburg, and the printed editions are the Aldine, Complutensian, Roman, and Grabian (Oxford, 1707).

SERAPIS, the Egyptian deity, was first worshipped in Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy I. Plutarch and Tacitus wrote that the king saw the image of a god in a dream, and had a huge statue brought from Sinope and set up in Alexandria. It was supposed to represent Serapis, and the temple called the Serapium was built for it. It was the last hold of the pagans after the introduction of Christianity into Alexandria. The Egyptians themselves did not acknowledge him, but he was worshipped in the Greek and Roman towns of Egypt. It was said that forty-two temples were erected to him under the Ptolemies and Romans, and his worship extended to Asia Minor, and in 146 A.D. to Rome. His temple and image at Alexandria were destroyed in 389.

SERFS existed under the feudal system, and their condition was not far removed from slavery. There were two classes of labourers, the villeins and serfs proper; but, according to Hallam, from the reign of Henry II. only the latter existed. They could not be sold, but could be transferred with the property to which they were attached; but they could buy their freedom (after the revival of the custom of manumission) either by purchase, by residing for a year and a day in a borough, or by military service. They disappeared in most parts of the Continent by the 15th century, but, even in the 18th century, a kind of serfdom existed among Scottish miners.

SERPENT-CHARMING is an art of great antiquity, confined, in practice, exclusively to the East. Allusions are made to it in the Bible (Ps. lviii., Eccles. x., etc.) and in classical writers. The instrument usually employed is a kind of pipe, which is varied by whistling and the use of the voice. This medley of sounds entices the serpents out of their holes, and then the 'charmer' pins them to the ground with a forked stick.

SERPENTS have sometimes more than 300 pairs of ribs, which serve to give form to the body, aid in respiration, and are organs of locomotion. Their teeth are useless for mastication, but serve to hold their prey. Typical non-poisonous snakes have continuous rows of solid, conical teeth in both jaws and palate; but in venomous ones there are no teeth in the upper jaw, except the two poison fangs. They have no eyelids, but an anterior layer of transparent skin instead; neither have they external ears.

SEVEN was one of the mystic numbers, and might have either its strict numerical meaning of '7,' or its metaphorical meaning of 'perfect.' Of course the Jubilee year was reckoned by $7 \times 7$. The following instances illustrate the more or less 'mystic' use of the word *seven*. Cf. also 'Seventh Heaven,' 'Seven Golden Candlesticks,' etc.

SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM were St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. Anthony of Italy, and St. James of Spain.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Alexandria, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Olympia, the Mausoleum of Artimisia at Halicarnassus, and the Colossus of Rhodes.

SEVEN SLEEPERS. The famous story of the seven Christian youths of Ephesus, who being imprisoned by the Emperor Decius in a cave, slept for 200 years, until the reign of Theodosius II. They related their story to the multitude, blessed them, and expired. The 27th of June was consecrated by the Church to their memory. The story was probably based on the fact that seven dead bodies were found in a cave, and the habit of Christian writers always describing death as falling asleep, would contribute to the miraculous character of the tale.

SEVEN SORROWS OF THE VIRGIN, FEAST OF, a Romish festival, was instituted by Pope Benedict XIII., in 1725, and celebrated on the Friday before Palm Sunday. The seven sorrows are—(1) The prediction of Simeon, (2) the flight into Egypt, (3) the loss of Jesus in Jerusalem, (4) the sight of Jesus bearing the Cross, (5) the sight of Jesus on the Cross, (6) the piercing of the side of Jesus, (7) the burial of Jesus.

SEVEN STARS. (See PLEIADES.)

SEVEN WISE MEN, or Seven Sages of Greece, were generally set down as Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priēnē, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobūlus of Lindus. Maxims of prudence and elementary morality are regarded as embodying a summary of their wisdom.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR lasted from 1756 to 1763. As a result of the war with Prussia, Maria Theresa of Austria had to cede Silesia to Frederick the Great, and, with the view of recovering it, she concluded an alliance with Russia, secured the support of Poland and Saxony, and tried to form a closer union with France; but France and England were at war, so George II. concluded an alliance with Prussia, while France helped Austria. In 1757, Austria, Russia, France, Sweden, and the German Empire were against Frederick, England, and a few German States. In 1763 peace was signed between Britain and France at Paris, and Frederick concluded a peace with Austria and Saxony by which he retained Silesia.

SÉVIGNÉ, MARIE, MARQUISE DE (distinguished for her letter-writing talents), was born in 1626. In 1644 she married the Marquis de Sévigné, who was killed

in a duel in 1651, leaving her with a son and daughter. She then devoted herself to her children's education and the culture of her own mind. In 1669 her daughter married the Comte de Grignan, and accompanied him to Provence, and, during a seven years' separation from her daughter, Madame de Sévigné wrote most of her famous "Letters," some of which abound with Court anecdotes, remarks on men and books, and topics of the day. They are models of the epistolary style.

SEWING-MACHINES, as contrivances for imitating the movements of the hand in sewing, were made in 1804, consisting of two pairs of pincers, one seizing the needle above, the other below, and so pulling it through the cloth. In 1834 a machine for embroidery work was invented by Heilmann, Thimmonier & Ferrand having contrived a chain-stitch machine in 1830 for plain work. In 1854, Singer, the American, invented his machine; but in 1841, a poor American mechanic, Elias Howe, had patented the first really satisfactory machine, on the lock-stitch system of single-thread machines. One of the best is that of Willcox & Gibbs. The manufacture of sewing-machines is carried on extensively in America, and also near Glasgow.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN EUROPE. Females are 6 per cent. shorter than males, and have 7 per cent. less bulk, 16 per cent. less weight, 12 per cent. less skull, 9 per cent. less brain, and 33 per cent. less strength.

SHAKERS, or SHAKING QUAKERS, are a sect which arose in Manchester (England) about 1747, founded by Ann Lee, an expelled Quaker, who went to America in 1774, with seven friends, and formed the first settlement of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. Like the Quakers they object to taking oaths, they neglect the common courtesies of society, and reject the Sacraments. Celibacy is enjoined upon all, and those who enter the community as married persons must live together as brother and sister. In America there are about 20 communities with 2000 to 3000 members in each, chiefly living in the New England States.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM, the greatest English poet and dramatist, was born in 1564. Very little is actually known of his earlier life, except his marriage with Anne Hathaway in 1582, by whom he had three children, Suzanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Having settled in London he published "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece," in 1593; and from this time he grew in fame and fortune, playing before Queen Elizabeth in 1594. In 1598 twelve of his plays were mentioned in a publication, but he still continued to act, taking part that year in Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," and, in 1603, in his "Sejanus." He probably retired to Stratford about 1610 or 1612. He died in 1616. It is impossible to enumerate more than a few of his best-known works, which are "The Comedy of Errors" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," etc. (in the first period); "King John," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "As You Like it," etc. (second period); "Julius Caesar," "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," etc. (third period); "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," and "Henry VIII.," etc. (fourth period); which are partly by another writer. Critical editions of his plays have been published by Nicholas Rowe (1709), Bishop Warburton (1747), Samuel Johnson (1765), Capell (1767), Boswell (1821), F. A. Marshall, "Henry Irving Edition" (1888-90), and others; and C. Knight published his "Shakespeare, a Biography," in 1843.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, DATE OF. The date of a play is important for two reasons, and may be calculated from two kinds of evidence. Its importance lies in the fact that it enables us to compare the particular play with other plays written by the same author, and to appreciate the conditions under which it was produced. The difficulty involved is that most old plays were 'written' long before they were 'printed'; and this was specially the case with the work of an actor author. For, if his plays were once printed, other theatrical companies might perform them without either getting his permission or giving him any share of the proceeds; and, of course, the public could buy the book instead of going to see the actor in his own play. The evidence from which we may calculate the date is either external or internal. The External Evidence is gathered from—(*a*) Contemporary records of the actual existence of the play—especially in the case of Shakespeare, in Francis Meres' "Palladis Tamia." (*b*) Allusions to, or quotations from, the play by other authors. (*c*) Prominent historical events which have very close parallels in the play. The Internal Evidence is gathered from—(*a*) Direct allusions in the play to past or contemporary events. (*b*) A critical examination of the matter and the language of the play.

SHAMROCK, the national emblem of Ireland, is a trefoil plant generally called 'white clover,' though some think it is the 'wood-sorrel.' The plant sold in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day is the small yellow trefoil.

SHARP, JAMES, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in 1613. He studied at the Aberdeen University, visited Oxford in 1639, and on his return home was appointed to the parish of Crail. He soon became a leader of the moderate church party, and visited London as one of their deputies to Cromwell. He also went on a mission to Monk, in favour of the Restoration, and the latter sent him to Charles II. In 1660 he became Professor of Theology at St. Andrews and the King's chaplain for Scotland; and soon afterwards he became Archbishop of St. Andrews. He was murdered by the Covenanters in 1679.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, the famous poet, was born in 1792, and educated at Sion House School, Brentford, at Eton, and University College, Oxford. He was expelled from Oxford for writing "A Defence of Atheism," and soon after he finished "Queen Mab." His first great poem, "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude," was published in 1816, and "The Revolt of Islam" in 1817. He married Harriet Westbrook in 1811, who died in 1816, and he soon after married Mary Goodwin, living abroad the rest of his life. He was drowned in 1821. His minor poems, "The Cloud" and "The Skylark," are his most popular works; but he also wrote "Rosalind and Helen," "The Cenci," "Prometheus Unbound," "The Witch of Atlas," "Adonais," etc. Professor Dowden has written his memoirs.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD, the dramatist and orator, was born in 1751. In 1762 he was sent to Harrow, and in 1772 he eloped with the young singer, Miss Linley. In 1775 he brought out "The Rivals" and "The Duenna," which ran for seventy-five nights. In 1776 he became a proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre, and in 1777 he brought out his most famous comedy, "The School for Scandal," and in 1779 "The Critic," a farce, which was a model of its kind. His dramatic reputation got him into Parliament, and in 1783 he became Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1806 Treasurer of the Navy and Privy Councillor. He was an orator, but not a statesman. His "Begum" speech, on Warren Hastings' impeachment, was famous. His Parliamentary career ended in 1812, and he died in 1816.

SHIP. The primitive types of shipbuilding were the raft and the canoe. Evidently the progress in the art under the Roman Empire, not to mention the Phoenicians and earlier navigators, was much greater than in mediaeval Europe, where little was done until the discovery of the compass in the 12th century, and the beginning of trade with India and discovery of America again increased the progress. When Henry VII. built the "Henry Grace de Dieu," the parent of the British Navy, the Spaniards and French had far better ships, though the English fleet soon out-rivalled the former in Elizabeth's reign. In 1637 the first three-decker was built, called the "Sovereign of the Seas"; and since the early part of the 19th century it has been a race of improvement between Britain and America. The first steamer built for regular voyages between the two countries was the "Great Western," launched in 1837. She was propelled by paddles, but very soon after Ericsson invented his screw-propeller, and in 1842 the British Admiralty had a screw vessel. Iron vessels were first built in 1838, and the first ocean-

going steamship of the present kind was the "Great Britain," launched in 1842. Compound engines (introduced by Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., of Glasgow) were first used in 1867 in the "Sirius." The Clyde, Tyne, and Wear are the chief ship-building centres.

SHIP'S TIME is marked by 'Watches.' Afternoon watch is from mid-day to 4 p.m., first dog watch from 4 to 6 p.m., second dog watch from 6 to 8 p.m., first watch from 8 to midnight, middle watch from midnight to 4 a.m., morning watch from 4 to 8 a.m., and forenoon watch from 8 a.m. to mid-day. The morning watch is the coldest; the dog watches are divided to give a crew alternate nights of duty on deck. The 'Watches' are announced by 'Bells.' Mid-day or midnight, 8 o'clock, and 4 o'clock are marked by '8 bells,' and half an hour past any of the four is '1 bell'; 1 o'clock, 5 o'clock, and 9 o'clock are '2 bells,' and half an hour past any of these is '3 bells'; 2 o'clock, 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock are '4 bells,' and half an hour past any of the three is '5 bells'; 3 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and 11 o'clock are '6 bells,' and half an hour past any of them is '7 bells.'

SHOES seem to have been used by the Jews as well as sandals, and the Romans wore various kinds: the 'solea,' or sandal, the 'calceus,' which covered the whole foot, and was tied with a latchet or lace, and the 'caliga,' a strong shoe, sometimes shod with nails, worn by soldiers. The long-pointed shoes, curling upwards, were fashionable in the reign of Henry I. and Stephen, and by the time of Richard II. were so long as to be chained to the knee! In the 18th century absurdly high-heeled shoes were the fashion for ladies, and among ultra-fashionable people they are still worn higher than is desirable or graceful. The present shape of shoe was adopted early in the 17th century, buckles going out of fashion, but quite lately the latter have come into fashion again, especially for out-door shoes. It was not until the 19th century that shoes were made right and left for each foot.

SHORTEST TITLE OF NOVEL in Great Britain is "B," a novel in three volumes, by E. Dyne Denton. Many well-known novels have monosyllabic titles, *e.g.* "She," "Eve," "May," etc.; and a novel has been published in U.S.A. under the title "?."

SHORTHAND was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, on account of its brevity and its secrecy; but all knowledge of the art was lost from the 10th to the 16th century, when Dr. Timothy Bright published his "Characterie" (in 1587), and Peter Bales his "Art of Brachygraphie" (in 1590), but the earliest system of any importance was that of John Willis, whose "Arte of Stenographie" (1602) became very popular. William Mason was the best shorthand writer of the 17th century, and in 1767 appeared the "Universal English Shorthand" of John Byrom, followed in 1786 by Samuel Taylor's "Stenography," the best of the A, B, C systems, used almost universally until Isaac Pitman gave his "Phonography" to the world in 1827, which has never been surpassed.

SHOVEL, SIR CLOUDESLEY, the British admiral, was born in 1650, entered the navy as cabin-boy, and eventually commanded the "Edgar" at the first fight of Bantry Bay. He also distinguished himself at Beachy Head (1690), La Hogue (1692), and Malaga (1704), and in 1705 became rear-admiral of England, succeeding Sir George Rooke as Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleets. The same year he took part in the capture of Barcelona, and in the unsuccessful attempt on Toulon in 1707, after which he was wrecked off Scilly with all his men; but his body was washed ashore and buried in Westminster Abbey.

SHROVE TUESDAY was the day on which Papists had to confess their sins and be 'shriven,' after which they amused themselves—and, we may hope, began their new list of sins—by throwing sticks or stones at cocks. S. T. can fall as early as February 3, and as late as March 9.

SIAMESE TWINS were born in 1811 in Siam of a Chinese father and Chino-Siamese mother. They were named Eng ('right') and Chang ('left,') and were brought to the United States in 1829. They married two sisters, and their children shewed no malformation whatever. Chang received a paralytic stroke in 1870 and died in 1874, his brother dying 2½ hours afterwards. They were joined by a thick fleshy ligament from the lower end of the breast-bone of each, which could probably have been cut with impunity.

SIBYL was the name of certain women, mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. It is generally supposed that there were ten of them, the most celebrated being the Cumaean sibyl (from Cumae in Campania). She is said to have written the famous collection of prophecies in Greek verses, called the Sibylline books, which she offered for sale to Tarquin the Proud. When the king, on account of the high price asked, refused to buy, she threw three into the fire, and on a second refusal threw three more in, so he bought the remaining three for the price originally asked for the nine books. These books were kept in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and consulted on occasions of national danger, but they were destroyed in 83 B.C. with the temple. About 1000 Sibylline verses were, however, collected from Italian and Greek cities and preserved till 400 A.D. The so-called Sibylline oracles preserved to modern times are of Jewish or Christian origin.

SIDDONS, MRS. SARAH, the first great tragic actress of the English stage, was born in 1755. She began her theatrical career when a child, and at the age of nineteen married William Siddons, an actor in her father, Roger Kemble's, company. In 1774 she won recognition by her representation of 'Belvidera' (in "Venice Preserved") at Cheltenham, yet her first appearance at Drury Lane was a failure; but in 1782 she appeared a second time, as 'Isabella' in "The Fatal Marriage," and won complete success. She was best as 'Queen Catharine' (in "Henry VIII.") and 'Lady Macbeth.' She left the stage in 1812, and died in 1831.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, one of Chief Justice Jeffrey's victims, was born in 1622. He was the second son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, and he accompanied the latter in his embassies to Denmark and France. After serving with some distinction as a soldier in Ireland, he joined the Parliamentary forces, and in 1644 was lieutenant-colonel in Manchester's army at Marston Moor. In 1645 he was given command of a cavalry regiment in Cromwell's division of Fairfax's army, and was returned to Parliament. He was nominated one of the commissioners to try Charles I., but took no part in the trial, though he approved of the sentence. He refused to concur in Cromwell's Government, and retired till 1659; and at the Restoration he went abroad. In 1677 he was allowed to return, but was arrested as a conspirator in the Rye-House Plot, was most unjustly tried by Jeffreys, and executed in 1678.

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, the writer, soldier, and statesman, was born in 1554; and he became a great favourite of the queen. He was knighted the year of his marriage in 1583. In 1585 he went to the Netherlands with his uncle, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and was appointed Governor of Flushing and General of horse; but he was mortally wounded at Zutphen in 1586. He wrote "Arcadia," "Astrophel and Stella" (the first important body of sonnets in the language), and "Defence of Poesy."

SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR by the French and Spaniards lasted three years, during which it was desperately defended by General Elliot (*q.v.*) against the foes and against starvation. The siege was raised on February 2, 1783.

SIEGE OF KHARTOUM by the Madhi began on April 16, 1884, just a month after General Gordon had reached the city, and lasted five months. Lord Wolseley's relief force arrived—too late—on September 10.

SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY lasted from April 20 to August 1, 1689. The Protestant garrison lost 3000 out of a total of 7000 men.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL by the British and French in the Crimean War lasted a year, and the Russians evacuated the city during the night of September 8, 1855.

SIEMENS, SIR CHARLES, the engineer, was born at Hanover in 1823, educated at the gymnasium at Lubeck, the polytechnic school at Magdeburg, and the University of Göttingen. He came to London in 1843, and, with his brother, established in 1858 the great works of Siemens Brothers at Charlton, West Woolwich, for the manufacture of submarine electric telegraph cables, and in 1868 the steel works at Landon, Swansea. He won reputation for his applications both of heat and of electricity. He was knighted in April, 1883, and died the November following.

SIGISMUND, German Emperor from 1411 to 1437, was born in 1368, and at his father's death became Margrave of Brandenburg. He was crowned King of Hungary in 1387, and, becoming involved in a war with Turkey, he fled to Greece in 1396. On his return home in 1401 he was imprisoned, and the throne given to Ladishaus of Naples; but he escaped and reduced Hungary to submission. In 1411 he was crowned Emperor of Germany, and in 1414 took a leading part in the Council of Constance, but disgraced himself by allowing John Huss to be put to death after granting him letters of safe-conduct; so in 1419, when their king died, the Hussites refused to accept him as King of Bohemia till he signed a compact at Basle in 1431. He was then crowned Emperor at Milan, and again at Rome in 1433. He died in 1437.

SIGNATURE 'X.' The origin of the X used by illiterates to denote their signature was the practice of all Christians to mark their signatures with the sign of the Cross, to distinguish them from Pagans and infidels. Afterwards the X became a guarantee of the Christian's word that the written statement was correct.

SIGNS OF INNS have often been grossly perverted from their original form. Thus, "God encompasses" has become "Goat and Compasses," "Belle Sauvage" has become "Bell and Savage," "Pige Washael" (=the Virgin's greeting) has become "Pig and Whistle."

SIGURD, in modern mythology, was the hero of the Volsunga Saga, on which the "Nibelungenlied" is based. According to the Volsungs' legend Sigurd (the Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied) was a descendant of Odin, who obtained the golden treasure by slaying the dragon Fafius with his good sword Gram, after which he ate the monster's heart, and so acquired the power of understanding birds' songs. Then he rode through a volume of flame to Brenhyldr's house, plighted his troth to her, and rode off to the palace of Giuki the Niflung, where he was given a potion that made him forget Brenhyldr and marry Giuki's daughter. Giuki's son, wishing to marry Brenhyldr, his mother made Sigurd rescue her through the flames, and then she was married to Gunnar. When she discovered the truth she tried to kill Sigurd, but her husband, Gunnar's half-brother, killed him, and she died of a broken heart.

SIKHS (from a Sanskrit word meaning 'disciple') were originally a religious sect in North-Western Hindustan, founded by Nanak Shah (1469-1540) who taught them a pure religion of love to God and man. His successor, Arjun-mal, published his writings in the Adi-granth, the first sacred book of the Sikhs. They then roused the enmity of Muhammedans and Brahmans by rejecting the Koran and the Vedas, and from peaceful believers the Sikhs became gradually valiant warriors under Har Govind, but Govind Singh really founded the Sikh State, abolished the system of castes, and gave all men equal rights. He wrote a book of his exploits, which also treated of religious subjects, and which is much venerated by the Sikhs. He died in 1768, and the Sikhs gradually yielded to their enemies, but after Nadir Shah's return to Persia they formed into a number of communities. In 1792 Runjat Singh established himself as ruler over them, but after his death anarchy followed, and in 1845 the first Sikh war began, followed by a general revolt in 1848; but at Gujerat, in 1849, their power was broken, and the Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in India. During the Mutiny the Sikhs displayed great loyalty to the British. They are full of courage and power of endurance.

SILVER HALL-MARKS were instituted as far back as 1300 A.D. in England, when a law was passed compelling sterling articles to be stamped with a leopard's head. Further 'marks' were added, until eventually an ordinary piece of plate came to bear—(1) The maker's mark, *i.e.* the first letters of his Christian name and surname; (2) the leopard's head, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company; (3) the sovereign's mark, a lion; (4) a letter denoting the year; and (5) the sovereign's head—on articles subject to duty.

SIMON, JULES, the French philosopher and statesman, was born in 1814, and was educated in the Ecole Normale, Paris. He succeeded Cousin as Professor of Philosophy in the Sorbonne, but lost the post in 1852 by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon III. In 1855-56 he lectured in Belgium, but, in 1863, he was returned for the Chamber of Deputies. He opposed the war with Prussia, and, after 1870, became a member of the provisional government, and minister of education under Thiers from 1871 to 1873. In 1876 he became a leader of the Republicans, and was minister of the interior till 1877, when Mac-Mahon dismissed him. He wrote "Histoire de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," "Le Devoir," "La Liberté de Conscience," "L'Ecole," "Le Travail," "La Peme de Mort," "Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers," etc.

SIMPSON, SIR JAMES YOUNG (the most eminent medical practitioner of his day, famous as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform) was born in 1811. At the age of fifteen he went to Edinburgh University, and in 1830 he was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1832 he became assistant to Professor John Thomson, and soon after was elected a President of the Royal Medical Society. In 1835 he published a paper on "Diseases of the Placenta," and in 1839 was appointed to the Chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh. His first paper on chloroform was read in 1847 before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and the gas soon came into general use. In 1856 he received the laureateship and gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences, with the Monthyon prize of 2000 francs, awarded for 'most important services done to humanity.' In 1864 he published his treatise on "Acupressure." For the last 20 years of his life he was occupied with the subject of hospital reform. He died in 1870.

SIMS, GEORGE, the journalist and dramatic writer, was born in 1847. He contributed to "Fun" under the name of 'Dagonet,' and he wrote much on the London slums. His best dramas are "The Lights of London," "The Romany Rye," and (in collaboration with Henry Pettitt) "The Harbour Lights," and "London Day by Day."

SINKING FUND was a scheme first projected in 1716 by Sir Robert Walpole, but not developed till 1786, when Pitt proposed that the sum of £1,000,000 sterling should be set apart from the country's income for the extinction of the National Debt. This scheme was not strictly adhered to, for instead of paying out of the surplus revenue, sums were borrowed for the purpose to such an extent as to increase the debt after a quarter of a century. In 1828 that plan was abandoned, but later sinking funds have proved more successful.

SISYPHUS was a mythical King of Corinth who promoted navigation and commerce, but was fraudulent, avaricious, and deceitful; so, in the nether world, he was obliged to roll a heavy stone to the top of a hill, on reaching which it would always roll back again.

SIVA, the name of the third deity in the Hindu triad (Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva), in which he is represented both as the destroyer and creator or regenerator. His worshippers are called Saivas, and they place him first in the trinity and clothe him with attributes which belong to the other deities. He is often represented riding on a white bull, with serpents hanging about him.

SIZAR was the term used at Cambridge University and Trinity College, Dublin, denoting the students of limited means who receive their 'commons' free, and are otherwise pecuniarily assisted. They used to

perform menial duties, but that practice has been long disused. The corresponding class of students at Oxford are the servitors.

SIZE OF EUROPEAN STATES. The three North-Western States are France, Belgium, and Holland. (1) Holland is rather more, and Belgium rather less, than twice the size of Yorkshire; (2) France is thirty-four times the size of Yorkshire—*i.e.* exactly four times the size of England (without Wales).

The Baltic States are Scandinavia, Denmark, Germany, and Russia. (1) Denmark is exactly twice the size of Wales; (2) Germany is about four times, and Norway and Sweden together are six times, the size of England (without Wales), (3) Russia contains half the land of Europe—*i.e.* it is about ten times as large as France or Germany. This accounts for the large number of its domestic animals.

The Southern Peninsulas include Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania. (1) Portugal is rather more than four times as large as Wales, and Spain is rather less than four times as large as England; (2) Italy is about twice as large as England; (3) Roumania is the same size as England, and Greece is exactly half the size of Roumania; (4) Servia is three times, and Bulgaria is six times, the size of Yorkshire; (5) Turkey is rather larger than England and Wales together, and Montenegro is half the size of Wales.

The two central countries are Switzerland and Austria-Hungary. Switzerland is rather more than twice the size of Wales, and Austria-Hungary is rather more than five times the size of England.

SKEAT, REV. WALTER, was born in 1835, and educated at King's College School, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858 as 14th Wrangler, and became a Fellow in 1860. In 1866-67 he was Mathematical Lecturer, and in 1867-76 English Lecturer at his College, while in 1878 he was elected to the Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge. He has edited early English literature most successfully. His chief works include a "Moeso-Gothic Glossary," "The Gospels in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions," editions of "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman,' "Piers the Plowman's Crede," "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," etc.; and for the Clarendon Press he has edited "Specimens of Early English Literature" and portions of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." His "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" (1879-82) marked an epoch in this branch of knowledge. It was republished in an abridged form. He has also written some poems, and translated Uhland's songs and ballads.

SKELTON, JOHN, the English poet, was born about 1460. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, receiving the laureateship from the former, which was then a degree in grammar. He was tutor to the Duke of York (afterwards Henry VIII.). His satirical attacks made Wolsey his enemy, and he had to take refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, remaining there till his death in 1529. He wrote the drama or morality of "Magnyfycence," a satire on Wolsey entitled "Why come ye not to Courte?" "The Tunning (*i.e.* brewing) of Elynor Dummyng," a picture of low life, and the "Book of Phylyp Sparrow."

SKOBELOFF, MIKHAIL, the Russian general, was born in 1843, and entered the army in 1861. He distinguished himself against the Poles in 1866, and in 1876 was appointed military governor of the province of Ferghana. In the Russo-Turkish War he distinguished himself, also at Plevna (second battle), and at Loftscha. In 1878 he became adjutant-general to the Emperor; in 1880 he led a successful expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, capturing Geok Tepe in 1881; and he died in 1882. He was a brilliant officer, and much loved by the troops.

SLANG is not necessarily vulgar, and is generally very expressive, *e.g.* 'the briny,' 'a choker,' 'fishy,' 'gig-lamps,' 'to put an oar in,' 'a pigeon,' 'to spout,' 'a tile,' 'up a tree,' 'a wrinkle.' A great deal of American slang is really Old English, carried to Pennsylvania by the Quakers, who were extremely conservative.

SLAVERY. Among the Hebrews native slaves were released every seventh year, and they were always kindly treated, and at Athens they were well treated, but not at Sparta. Slavery was a rooted institution with Greeks and Romans. The slaves of the ancient Romans were captives, or debtors unable to pay, and they had originally no rights. Slave revolts occurred in 134 and 102 B.C. in Sicily, and in 73 B.C. in Italy, where the rebellion was led by Spartacus, the gladiator. Augustus first granted the slaves a legal status, and Antoninus took away the power of life and death from their masters over them. The early Christian Church did nothing to suppress slavery, and it was not till the 13th century that its severity relaxed in Europe. The Koran permits Moslems to acquire slaves by conquest, but, until the Crusades, they were imported from among the African negroes. Early in the 18th century some Quakers in England and North America were the first to liberate their slaves, and try to put down the trade; and later Wilberforce, Pitt, and Fox presented petitions against it to Parliament, and Clarkson was most energetic about it. The famous Abolition Act was passed in 1807; in 1831 the British Government emancipated the slaves of the Crown, and in 1833 all slaves in the British Colonies; but, in spite of vigorous efforts, they still exist in East Africa.

SLEEP affords the interval during which the nervous energy expended in waking hours is renewed. Habit, age, temperament, and occupation have much effect upon the induction and maintenance of sleep in different people. The phenomena of dreams and somnambulism are examples of differing degrees of sleep in different parts of the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

SLOANE, SIR HANS (the distinguished naturalist and founder of the British Museum), was born in 1660. In 1684 he began to practise as a medical man in London, became a Fellow in 1685, and President in 1727, of the Royal Society, having been elected Physician-General to the Forces in 1716. His book, "Natural History of Jamaica," was the result of a visit there in 1687-89. On the accession of George II. he became Physician-in-Ordinary to his Majesty. He died in 1753.

SLOYD, or SLÖJD (a Scandinavian word equivalent to the English *sleight*), is a system in which the pupils are accustomed to using tools in a handicraft which is not necessarily intended to form their future occupation. It is much in vogue in elementary and higher schools on the Continent, and in some English educational establishments. It is applied to any useful handiwork, such as carpentry, metal-work, basket-work, fret-work, book-binding, etc., but it is usually confined to 'wood-sloyd' (the use of the knife and carpenter's tools). There is a training school for sloyd near Gothenburg.

SMEATON, JOHN, the civil engineer, was born in 1724. In 1751 he invented a machine for measuring a ship's way at sea, and also a new compass; in 1753 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, was awarded the Copley medal in 1759; and in 1755-59 rebuilt the Eddystone Lighthouse. He was employed on the Forth and Clyde Canal, Ramsgate Harbour, and other public works. He died in 1792.

SMEDLEY, FRANCIS, the novelist, was born in 1819, and died in 1864. He was a hopeless cripple. He wrote "Frank Fairleigh," "Lewis Arundel," "Harry Coverdale's Courtship," etc.

SMELL is one of the special senses, because the nerves exercised are affected only by odours, and none of the other nerves are capable of receiving the impressions of odours. The sense is derived exclusively through the olfactory nerves, which form the first pair of cranial nerves, or those given directly from the brain as a centre. Carnivorous animals are most susceptible to the odours of other animals, and herbivorous animals are most susceptible to the scent of plants; while man's sense of smell, though less acute, is more extended.

SMILES, SAMUEL, LL.D., was born in 1816, and educated for the medical profession. He practised as a surgeon at Leeds, and edited the "Leeds Mercury"; in 1845 he became Secretary to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and in 1852 to the South-

Eastern Railway. Most of his works are on industrial enterprise, the chief of them being: "Life of George Stephenson," "Self-Help," "Workmen's Earnings," "Strikes and Wages," "Lives of the Engineers," "Industrial Biography," "The Huguenots, their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," "Thrift," "Life and Labour," "Character," etc.

SMITH, ADAM, the writer on political economy and on morals, was born in 1723. He was educated at the Kirkcaldy School, Edinburgh University, and Baliol College, Oxford. In 1751 he became Professor of Logic in Glasgow, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1752. In 1764-66 he travelled with the Duke of Buccleuch; in 1778 became Commissioner of Customs in Scotland, and in 1787 was chosen Rector of Glasgow University. He wrote "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," "Essay on the Origin of Languages," "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (his most celebrated work, deemed the precursor of the modern science of economics). The best edition of this last work is that with a life of the author, by John Ramsay Macculloch.

SMITH, GOLDWIN, LL.D., the English historical writer, was born in 1823, and educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated first-class in Classics in 1845, and became Fellow of University College in 1847. He was also Regius Professor of History in the University in 1858-68. Having defended the cause of the North, in the American Civil War, he was invited to deliver a course of lectures in the States, and he eventually became Professor of History at Cornell University, New York. In 1871 he was appointed member of the senate of Toronto University. Among his chief works are: "Lectures on Modern History," "The Empire" (a series of letters), "Speeches and Letters on the Rebellion," "Three English Statesmen" (Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt), etc.

SMITH, HORACE and JAMES, joint-authors of the famous "Rejected Addresses," were born in 1775 and 1779 respectively. In 1812 the competition was started for the best poetical address to be read at the opening of Drury Lane Theatre after the fire; and this suggested to the Smiths the idea of producing a collection of parodies of the most noted writers of the day, under the title of "Rejected Addresses."

SMITH, SIR SIDNEY, the admiral, was born in 1765, and at the age of nineteen was created post-captain. He served with distinction as a volunteer in the Swedish navy against Russia, then under Lord Hood against France, and returning to England was made commander of the "Diamond." After being imprisoned at Havre for two years, he escaped, and did good service in Syria and in Egypt against Bonaparte. In 1802 he entered Parliament; was created rear-admiral of the blue in 1805, and in 1806, as commander of a small squadron, inflicted injuries among the French off the coast of Naples. In 1807 he destroyed a Turkish squadron, was made vice-admiral in 1810 and admiral in 1821, while in 1830 he succeeded William IV. as lieutenant-general of marines.

SMITH, SYDNEY, the English clergyman so noted for his wit and humour, was born in 1771, educated at Winchester School, Sydney, and New College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1802, and contributed largely to it; and in 1804 he moved to London and married. His celebrated "Letters of Peter Plymley" appeared, anonymously, in 1807, and they advocated Catholic emancipation. In 1831 he became a canon of St. Paul's, London, where he resided till his death in 1845. He published a collection of his writings, including papers contributed to the "Review," "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," etc.

SMITH, WILLIAM, the 'father of English geology,' was born in 1769. Acting as land surveyor, mining surveyor, and canal engineer, led him to indulge in geological speculations, and in 1815 he submitted to the Society of Arts a complete coloured map of the strata of England and Wales. He died in 1839.

SMITH, WILLIAM H. (father of the present Hon. W. F. Smith), the bookseller and librarian, was born in 1825. He became a member of his father's firm, and in 1868 entered Parliament as Conservative member for Westminster, continuing to sit for Westminster till 1885, and then for the Strand. He was a member of the London School Board in 1870-74, was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1877-80, and Secretary of War in 1885; and, when Lord Randolph Churchill resigned, he became leader of the House of Commons, as First Lord of the Treasury.

SMITH, W. ROBERTSON, the biblical scholar, was born in 1844, and educated at Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh, and the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen. In 1878 he became Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, but was removed in 1881 for his critical views on the Old Testament. He then helped to edit the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and, when Professor Baynes died, became editor-in-chief. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee in 1879-80; in 1883, after travelling in Arabia, he became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and in 1886 Librarian of that University. He wrote "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," "The Prophets of Israel and their Place in History to the close of the 8th century B.C.," "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia, etc.

SMITHFIELD is the square in London (north of Newgate and west of Aldersgate) where, till lately, the only market for live stock was held in that city. It was outside the old city walls, and was therefore the place of public execution, and was only too well-known in the days of religious intolerance as the place where the victims of that persecution were burnt. Bartholomew Fair (often mentioned in literature) was held there, and the cattle market dated from 1150; but now a fine meat and poultry market has been erected there.

SMOKE, BLUE OR GREY. The smoke from the bowl of one's pipe is blue, because, coming direct from the red-hot tobacco, it is very highly oxydized; but the smoke from one's mouth is grey, because it is highly watered and hydrocarbonized.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, the novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1721, in Dumbartonshire, and he was educated at Glasgow University. In 1740 he became surgeon's mate in one of the ships that formed the unfortunate expedition to Carthagena, under Admiral Vernon, in 1741. He gave an account of the affair in his "Compendium of Voyages and Travels." He left the navy, stayed in Jamaica till 1746, and then, returning to London to hear of the Duke of Cumberland's barbarities, he wrote the well-known ode, "The Tears of Scotland," and also "Advice: a Satire," with a second part in 1747, entitled "Reproof: a Satire." In 1748 he published his "Adventures of Roderick Random," which brought him fame and fortune; and, while he was in Paris in 1750, he wrote "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," followed by a new translation of "Don Quixote" in 1755. Soon afterwards he took the management of that Tory organ the "Critical Review." In 1757 he produced "The Reprisal," a successful comedy, followed by his "History of England from Julius Caesar to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748." While in prison for libel, he wrote his "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," and in 1761, 1762, and 1765 appeared his "Continuation of the History of England down to 1765." In 1766, after two years' residence abroad, he published his "Travels through France and Italy," and in 1767 his "History and Adventures of an Atom." In 1770, while at Leghorn, he wrote "Humphry Clinker," the best of all his works. Though his writing was often coarse, it has influenced English fiction.

SNEEZING is preceded by a deep inspiration which fills the lungs and then forces the air violently through the nose. It is, ordinarily, a healthy action, throwing off automatically whatever irritates the delicate membrane of the nostrils, but if violent an application of warm milk and water, or a decoction of poppies, should be applied. The disagreeable complaint "hay-fever" shows itself in that way. The custom of blessing people when they sneeze is an ancient and widely spread one. Germans say the

word "Gesundheit" (health), and Italians "Felicita" (happiness).

SNOW answers many valuable purposes in the economy of nature, by feeding streams gradually, by tempering the burning heat of hot countries, and the cold in very cold countries, where it protects vegetation and gives shelter to animals. Each snow-flake is composed of minute crystals of ice, which usually adhere together, and therefore all the rays of light refracted or reflected so as to present individually the prismatic colours are scattered after reflection, and give to the eye the colour sensation of "white."

SNUFF is a powdered preparation of tobacco, made by grinding the leaves and stalks after they have been fermented by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried, first of all, and this is carried so far sometimes as to give to the snuff the peculiar flavour of the high-dried snuffs of Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pear-ash, etc.

SOAP is a composition resulting from the action of caustic alkali on animal or vegetable fats or oils, with or without the addition of rosin. For hard or washing soaps a mineral alkali (soda) is used with fats rich in stearine, whilst for soft soaps a vegetable alkali (potash) is used with fluid oils, or the oleic acids extracted from solid fats. The addition of rosin to hard soaps is made to improve the lathering qualities, and when the process is properly carried out is by far the best material for the purpose. Soap should be perfectly neutral, *i.e.* contain neither excess of alkali nor grease—an excess of the former means destruction to the fabric washed, and of the latter, loss of detergent powers. The fats in general use for making soap are:

| FOR HARD SOAPS: | FOR SOFT SOAPS: |
|---|---|
| Tallow, Palm Oil, | Olive Oil and |
| Cocoa-Nut Oil, and | Oleic Acid. |
| Cotton-Seed Oil. | And for Low Qualities: |
| And for Low Qualities of | Fish Oil, |
| Scouring Soap: | Cotton-Seed Oil, |
| Any Refuse Grease. | Or any thin, poor Oil. |

All fats are capable of being made into soap, even castor oil, but those given above are most in use, and their respective qualities are understood by their position in the list. Glycerine is a "bye product" in the manufacture of soap. (See page 673.) Among the most famous soap-makers are Messrs. Pears. Dr. Redwood, Ph.D., F.C.S., etc., said of their soap: "The proportion of alkalies to fats is absolutely chemically correct. In a perfect soap neither preponderates. It is also free from any admixture of artificial colouring substances. The perfumes introduced are pure and perfectly harmless." Stevenson M'Adam, Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, said: "I can certify to its being a pure and genuine soap . . . practically devoid of causticity. It combines detergent with emollient properties, and may therefore be used with great advantage for toilet and bath purposes, especially in the case of children and others whose skin is soft and delicate." The late Sir Erasmus Wilson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Charles Tichbourne, L.L.D., F.C.S., and others also have recommended it.

SOCIALISM is primarily an economic doctrine, though it involves political, religious, and social changes. It proclaims the equal right of all subjects of a State to share the material wealth of that State, and the equal duty of all to share the labour necessary to develop that wealth, so as to maintain the necessaries and comforts of life. There are two great classes of Socialists, however, who have very different opinions of the causes of poverty, the great evil, and different remedies for it. One class consists of the Anarchists, who hold that society is utterly bad, and must be destroyed, so that some new form of it may rise 'naturally' on the ruins of the old. They are the disciples of Rousseau, and are best represented by Bakunin and other Nihilists, who have demanded even the abolition of science—in order that all men might live together, sympathetically, in a state of 'holy and wholesome ignorance.'

Scientific Socialists have nothing in common with such illegitimate and absurd extravagances and inanities, though ignorant people think and assert the opposite. Scientific Socialists seem to really know what their ideal is, how they got it, and how they want to carry it out. They define it as a state of things in which every soul in the nation shall have an equal chance of realizing such perfection as it is naturally capable of realizing—as a pot-boy or a premier—without any reference to the lot into which, by fortune or by misfortune, it has been born; and they assert, often with too little regard for the feelings of the rich middle-class, that at present society does not give the mass of men the 'chance' of realizing such perfection; education does not give them the 'will,' and natural inheritance of brain and body—due mainly to bad food—does not give them the power. Further, they consider that this feverish scramble for material wealth is both unseemly and unscientific, because what one man gets another has to go without.

The cure lies in their scheme of 'Education' (*q.v.*), so as to bring out the power of each individual character, and in the strengthening of existing authorities, so that they may be used vigorously for the benefit of the poor and needy. The chief demands on the latter are for (1) Taxation graduated so as to correct fully gross inequalities of fortune; (2) loans of public money at a very low rate to persons too poor to borrow in the open market; (3) strict enforcement of the moral and social duties attaching to wealth, especially in land. Such proposals may be inexpedient, but they are perfectly legitimate.

The English Societies representative of Socialism are the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society, and the Independent Labour Party. In Germany they form the strongest political party in the whole empire, and polled 25 per cent. of the total number of votes at the last election; and the Social Democrats are deadly foes to State Socialism, which they consider as a system of half-measures dictated by fear and intended to undermine real Socialism by petty concessions. The leaders are Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. In Austria, too, they are strong, but split into two parties—one following Karl Marx under the leadership of Dr. Adler, and the other led by Herr Hanser. Both in Germany and in Austria the political discontent is very much in favour of a wide spread of Socialism.

SOCINUS, the Latinized name of the two celebrated theologians (uncle and nephew), who gave their name to the religious sect of the Socinians, whose modified doctrines are now called Utilitarianism. Laelius Socinus (Lelio Sozzini) was born in 1525, in Tuscany. In 1546 he became a member of a secret society at Vicenza, which arrived at the conclusion that the doctrine of the Trinity was untenable, and that many of the Romish dogmas were quite unreasonable. Soon after the society was broken up several members were put to death, and others (among whom was Socinus) fled the country. He visited France, England, Holland, and Poland, where he resided for a time. He died in 1592. He wrote "Diologus inter Calvinum et Vaticanum," "De Sacramentis," etc. Faustus Socinus (Fausto Sozzini) was born in 1539. On the death of his uncle he came into possession of the latter's manuscripts, which confirmed him in his former religious opinions. He lived twelve years at the Court of the Grand Duke Francesco de Medici, and began to publish his views in Florence in anonymous writings, but he fled to Basle to escape the Inquisition, and died in 1604.

SOCIOLOGY is the science which investigates the laws of those forces that regulate human society, existing and historical, savage and civilized. It treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of actual civilization. Comte was the first scientific sociologist, and he was followed by Quetelet and Herbert Spencer. Comte wrote the "Traité de Sociologie," and Spencer "The Study of Sociology" and "Principles of Sociology."

SOCRATES, the famous Greek philosopher, was born about 469 B.C. His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and the son followed in his footsteps for a

time. He served as a common soldier in the campaign of Potidaea (432-429 B.C.), fought in the battle of Delium (424), and marched with Cleon against Amphipolis in 422 B.C. His bravery and endurance were conspicuous, and he was the means of saving the lives of Alcibiades and Xenophon. After the naval battle of Arginusae (406) against the Spartans, ten Athenian officers were arraigned for neglecting to bury the dead, and the court wished to condemn them unheard, but Socrates, the judge, refused to allow that. Soon after he declined to share further in public affairs, and, following the promptings of a warning voice within him, he began to lead an ascetic and pure life, though perfectly natural in his behaviour. Aristophanes attacked him in his "Comedy of the Clouds," but Plato, Xenophon, Euclid of Megara, Aristippus, Alcibiades, and others defended him. In 399 B.C. he was tried publicly for disbelief in the gods, introducing new divinities, and corrupting youth. Plato preserved his defence in his "Apology of Socrates." He was condemned to death, refused help to escape, and thirty days later drank the hemlock cup with composure. Socrates wrote nothing, but studied mankind. Plato and Xenophon are the two chief authorities on his life.

SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY are alike necessary, for each has its own uses. In solitude we learn to know ourselves; in society to know one another.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. (See COST above.)

SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece and great legislators of Athens, was born about B.C. 640. He acquired wide knowledge of the world in commerce and travel. He stirred the Athenians to recover Salamis, after which he was chosen chief archon (B.C. 594), and invested with unlimited powers. He established a new constitution, divided the citizens according to their wealth, added to the powers of the popular assembly, and abolished the law which gave a creditor power to make a slave of his debtor. When his laws were completed he bound the Athenians by an oath not to change his code for ten years, and then left the country. He found the old dissensions on his return, but Pisistratus soon succeeded him. Still his laws were effective.

SOMERSET, ROBERT, EARL OF, the favourite of James I., was born in 1589. He was first page to James, and then followed him to England when Elizabeth died. He was made Treasurer of Scotland, and entered the House of Lords as Viscount Rochester. He married the divorced wife of the Earl of Essex, and she found out that her husband's secretary had tried to persuade him against the marriage, so she had him sent to the Tower for a trivial offence; and soon after he died of poison. The murder was discovered, and Somerset and his wife were confined in the Tower, spending their latter days of liberty in disgrace.

SOMNAMBULISM is a peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep. While the organs of sense are torpid and the intellectual powers blunted, an instinctive excitation takes place, producing various impulses, such as walking, talking, and even riding. Artificial somnambulism is produced by hypnotism.

SONNET (Italian *sonnetto*) consists of fourteen rhymed verses, divided into two stanzas of four verses each, called the 'octave,' and two stanzas of three verses each, called the 'sestette.' The 'octave' of the proper sonnet consists of two quatrains, which is the Petrarchan or Italian form; but the verses may also be arranged in three quatrains of alternate rhymes clinched by a couplet, which is the Shakespearian form, or it may be in the irregular form used by Coleridge and others. The Sonnet generally consists of one principal idea, pursued through the various antitheses of the different strophes. The lightness of the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages enables their poets to express every feeling and fancy in their sonnets; but, in English, grave, dignified, and contemplative subjects are most suitable. Among the best writers of English sonnets are Shakespeare, Milton, Drummond of Hawthorneden, Bowles, Wordsworth, Rossetti and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

SOPHISTS were philosophical teachers or 'thinkers' who appeared in Greece in the period immediately preceding Socrates, and contemporary with him, *i.e.* the latter part of the 5th century B.C. Their philosophy (if it can be so called) was one of criticism of those that had gone before; there was nothing creative or formative in it, and its tendency was chiefly sceptical about previous philosophies, while their ethical teaching was quite undesirable. But they rendered considerable service to science and literature, and, indirectly, to philosophy. They belonged to the liberal professions, and some of them were distinguished as rhetoricians and grammarians, and they supplied the earliest models of Greek prose.

SOPHOCLES, one of the three great tragic dramatists, was born in B.C. 495. He received an excellent education, and, appearing as a dramatist in B.C. 468, he took the first prize in competition with Aeschylus, who soon retired to Sicily, and left Sophocles in undisputed possession of the field, until Euripides appeared in 441, and took the first prize. The former, however, excelled both his rivals in the number of his triumphs. In B.C. 440 he was one of the ten generals chosen for the war against the aristocratic party of Samos. When he was old, his son, Iophon, being jealous of his father's attention to the latter's grandson, summoned him before judges and declared he was incompetent to manage his own affairs. In reply Sophocles read part of the chorus in his "Oedipus at Colonos," which he had just composed, and so proved that his faculties were unimpaired. He was said to have written 130 plays, but 17 are probably spurious; but 81 of his dramas, including the 7 now extant, were written after he reached the age of eighty. Besides the one mentioned above, he wrote: "Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniae," "Oedipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," and "Philoctetes." He made the Greek drama as perfect as drama can be, his versification stands alone in dignity and elegance, and his iambics are the purest. The tendency of his plays is ethical. He introduced scenic illustration and a third actor.

SORBONNE was a theological institution founded in 1252 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. It was in connection, and still is, with the University of Paris. It exercised a high influence in theological and ecclesiastical affairs from the 14th to the 17th century, but was suppressed during the first revolution. At the reconstruction of the University in 1808, the building erected for it by Richelieu was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles lettres.

SOUL is the immaterial, immortal part of man's being. It is sometimes used as synonymous with 'mind,' but it is generally considered as a whole of which the faculties that constitute 'mind' are a part. Nearly all philosophies agree in regarding the soul as that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government, though they differ on the points of origin and detail. The truth is, psychology furnishes the conditions of the problem of immortality, but does not answer it; it refers that to the higher science of theology. The end of philosophy, therefore, is (or should be) religion; and it is to the views of God, supplied either by natural or revealed religion, that we must look for light upon the question of the soul and of its immortality. It was from such a source, *i.e.* a divine one, that men like Socrates and Plato drew their surest and best arguments.

SOULT, NICOLAS, Marshal of France and Duke of Dalmatia, was born of humble parentage in 1769, and in 1785 entered the army as a common soldier. He became at length captain in his regiment, and served on the Upper Rhine, distinguishing himself at Kaiserslautern, Weissenburg, and other places, and eventually Masséna (to whose army he was attached) named him general of division. In the Italian campaign he was taken prisoner, but obtained his liberty after the victory of Marengo in 1800, and in 1804 was created marshal. In 1805 he distinguished himself at Ulm and Austerlitz in the Austrian war, and in the Prussian war he won fame at the battle of Friedland and in the taking of Konigsberg. In 1808-12 he fought in Spain, but was over-matched by Wellington; and in 1813 he was recalled on account

of Napoleon's disasters, and put in command of the infantry of the guard at Lützen. At the news of Wellington's victory of Vittoria, he was sent back to Spain, and fought hard till Napoleon abdicated. In 1814 Louis XVIII. made him Minister of War; and then, when Napoleon returned, Soult joined him, and was major-general in the campaign of Waterloo. After the second Restoration he resided at Düsseldorf till 1819, and in 1827 was raised to the peerage. He held ministerial office in the Revolution of 1830, and on two other occasions; and in 1846, on retiring from public life, he was made Grand Marshal of France.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLE was the financial speculation which arose in England in the beginning of the 18th century. It originated with the directors of a joint-stock company, which, in consideration of certain exclusive trading privileges in the South Seas, offered Government easier terms for the advance or negotiation of loans than could be obtained from the general public. In 1720 the company took over the National Debt (£31,000,000), receiving 5 per cent., and promising, in return for this so-called privilege, a premium in their own stock of £7,500,000. Then the directors held out promises to the public of paying 60 per cent. on their shares; but, of course, in a few months the crash came, and thousands were ruined. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and others in high positions were implicated.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, the English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1774. He was sent to Westminster School in 1788, but was dismissed in 1792 for writing a satirical paper on flogging, published in "The Flagellant," a school journal. Soon after he entered Balliol College, Oxford, which he left in 1794; and he and Coleridge were married on the same day, in 1795, to two sisters. Having sold his "Joan of Arc," he went, not long afterwards, to Portugal, and returning in 1798, entered Gray's Inn, but made no progress there; and in 1801 again visited the Peninsula. He had already published a violent, democratic piece, entitled "Wat Tyler," but he now renounced those opinions on democracy, and his poem, "Thalaba the Destroyer," published in 1802, attracted much notice. In 1804 he settled near Keswick, and in 1839, having lost his first wife, he married the writer, Catharine Bowles (1786-1854); but he soon became imbecile, and died in 1843. Besides the poems mentioned, he wrote "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," "A Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo," and "Vision of Judgment." His prose works are in excellent style, his "Life of Nelson" being a model of its kind.

SOVEREIGN consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of copper. It weighs about 5 dwts. 3$\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and a million sovereigns weigh about 8 tons, and will stretch edge to edge for about 14 miles.

SPACE, in Philosophy, is extension considered in its own nature, independently of anything it may contain. Aristotle defined it as the possibility of motion, and therefore possessing the quality of being, potentially, divisible *ad infinitum*. Space and Time are two of the so-called innate ideas. Locke maintained that we acquire the idea of 'space' by the senses of sight and touch; and Kant maintained that space and time are the ultimate forms of external and internal sense, and that these forms are innate in the human mind. Herbert Spencer said: "It will be sufficient for present purposes to say that we know 'space' as an ability to contain bodies"; and though that is not a definition, it may be admitted that the antithesis between bodies, and an ability to contain bodies, represents the contrast between our conceptions of the sensible non-ego (matter) and the insensible non-ego (*space*).

SPANISH COAST has a most unenviable reputation for shipwrecks, which it owes to five great defects. (1) It has dangerous currents, such as helped to wreck H.M.S. "Serpent," the "Roumania," the "Trinacria," the "Utopia," and many other vessels; and on the Atlantic side there are also very strong tides. (2) On the north and north-west it is very rugged, and yet very badly supplied with lighthouses —some of them being practically behind hills, "to shelter them from the violence of the "Atlantic"! (3) It is very badly supplied with harbours, partly because the currents close the openings on the north and north-west, and partly because elsewhere there are scarcely any openings at all to make into harbours. (4) The enormous masses of magnetic iron in the Galician mountains are said to affect the compass of passing ships. (5) Very few of the harbours have good communication inland.

SPARTACUS, the Thracian gladiator, instigated and led the Servile War, or revolt of the slaves in Italy, in 73-71 B.C. He had been compelled to serve, like other barbarians, in the Roman army, from which he had deserted. Being made prisoner, he was sold as a slave, and placed in the gladiatorial school at Capua with 200 other Thracian, German, and Gaulish slaves; and they formed a conspiracy, effected their escape, and before long Spartacus was the leader of 60,000 men. Two armies were sent in succession against him, but he defeated them both, and led his forces towards Rome. In this crisis, Licinius Crassus (afterwards a triumvir) hemmed in the revolted slaves near Rhegium. Spartacus broke through the enemy at night, and retreated; but eventually had to encounter the army of Crassus, and he fell fighting.

SPEAKING, FAULTS IN, are generally of five kinds. (1) Inexperience often makes a speaker either too loud or too low. (2) Negligence or nervousness makes him indistinct. (3) The formation of the mouth helps to make him too slow or too rapid. (4) An unmusical ear makes him too uniform or too irregular. (5) Affectation makes him adopt a peculiar intonation, *e.g.* the drawling lisp of sentimental curates.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY is the relative weight of any body or substance considered with regard to an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of liquids and solids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, which is reckoned unity. By comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, the specific gravity of cast-iron is 7·21, that means that any particular mass of cast-iron will weigh 7·21 times as much as an equal bulk of water. The practical rule is to weigh the body in the air, and then in pure distilled water, and the former weight divided by the latter will give the specific gravity of the body. In gases the standard of unity (for designating the specific gravities) is atmospheric air.

SPECIFIC HEAT is the term applied to the quantity of heat required to raise equal weights of different substances through equal intervals of temperature. Water is taken as the standard substance in measuring quantities of heat. The 'specific heat' (or thermal capacity) of unit mass of a substance is identical with the ratio of the thermal capacity of any mass of the substance to that of an equal mass of water, because the thermal capacity of unit mass of cold water is unity, and the number denoting the thermal capacity of a body expresses also the mass of water which has an equivalent thermal capacity to that of the body.

SPECTACLES are supposed to have been invented by Roger Bacon in the 13th century. In long-sighted persons the defect of the eye must be counteracted by convex lenses, and in short-sighted ones by concave lenses. 'Periscopic' spectacles have been invented also, in order to allow considerable latitude of motion to the eyes without fatigue.

SPECTRUM is the oblong figure, or stripe, formed on a wall by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a narrow slit, passed through a prism, and thus separated into its constituent rays. It is coloured from red at one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other; the colours being due, of course, to the different constituents of which solar light is made up, and the stripe itself is formed by an indefinite number of images of the slit ranged in order and partially overlapping. Besides the coloured rays the spectrum contains thermal (or heating) rays, and chemical rays which are invisible

to the eye. The 'heating' effect of the spectrum increases in going from the violet to the red, and also for a certain distance beyond the visible part at the red end; while the 'chemical' action is very faint in the red, strong in the blue and violet, and sensible to a distance beyond the violet end.

SPEED OF BIRDS has been estimated at 150 miles an hour for a hawk, 120 for a swift, 100 for a crow, 90 for an eider duck, 80 for a swallow, 60 for a rook, 40 for a pigeon. The pigeon is not nearly so fast as is generally supposed, but is very strong on the wing and has immense powers of endurance.

SPEKE, JOHN HANNING, the English traveller, was born in 1827. In 1844 he took part in the war of the Punjab; in 1854 he accompanied Burton's expedition to Somali Land, where he was wounded; and in 1857 he and Burton again set out (directed by the Royal Geographical Society) and discovered lake Tanganyika. Burton fell sick then, but Speke went on and discovered the south end of the Victoria Nyanza. In 1862, accompanied by Captain Grant, he explored the western and northern margin of the lake, and discovered the White Nile. He described his discoveries and adventures in his "Journal of the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile," and "What led to the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile."

SPELLING, PHONETIC, is impossible until we have a perfect alphabet and a uniform pronunciation, and the stupid Yankee habit of dropping the *u* in words like *honour* only disguises their Latin origin without aiding the adoption of phonetic spelling. The craze for 'dialect novels,' on the other hand, is a real step towards phonetic spelling. (See ALPHABET above.)

SPENCER, HERBERT, the English philosopher, was born in 1820. He was apprenticed as a civil engineer, worked several years on railways, and contributed professional papers to the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," besides a series of letters in 1842 on the "Proper Sphere of Government" to the "Nonconformist." In 1848 he became sub-editor of the "Economist," published "Social Statics" in 1851, and "Principles of Psychology" in 1855. About the year 1859 he projected his Scheme of Philosophy, based on the principle of evolution in its relation to life, mind, society, and morals, which included "First Principles," "Principles of Biology," "Principles of Psychology," "Principles of Sociology," "Ceremonial Institutions," "Political Institutions," "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (which were part of his "Principles of Sociology"), "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative," "Classification of the Sciences," "The Study of Sociology," "Data of Ethics," "Man versus the State," and "Principles of Morality."

SPENSER, EDMUND, the well-known English poet, was born about 1553; was admitted as a sizar to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1569; graduated as B.A. in 1573, and as M.A. in 1576. It is thought that he then went to live in the north of England, and celebrated a lady, whom he wooed unsuccessfully, as Rosalind in his poem the "Shepherd's Calendar," published in 1579. In 1580 he became Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, in conjunction with the Earl of Leicester and Sir Philip Sidney, obtained for him a grant of land in Cork. In 1589 Sir Walter Raleigh visited him while he was engaged in writing the "Faerie Queene." In 1590, having accompanied Raleigh to England, he published his first three books, with a dedication to Queen Elizabeth. In 1594 he married, and he celebrated his courtship in 88 sonnets, and his marriage in the "Epithalamium." In 1595 he published "Colin Clout's Come Home Again," "Astrophel," "The Morning Muse of Thestylis," his sonnets and the "Epithalamium," with three more books of the "Faerie Queene," his "Prothalamium" on the marriages of the Ladies Elizabeth and Catharine Somerset, and "Four Hymns in Honour of Love, of Beauty, of Heavenly Love, and of Heavenly Beauty." In 1598 he became Sheriff of the County of Cork, but his house being burnt, and his infant child in it, during the Tyrone Rebellion, he came to England, and died in 1599. He also wrote a "View of the State of Ireland

SPHINX was a fabulous monster that figured in Grecian and Egyptian mythology. The Grecian sphinx was represented with a body like that of a lion with wings, and the upper parts like a woman. The Egyptian sphinx was represented with a human head (male or female) and with a lion's body (not winged, which was always in a recumbent posture. The fable about the Grecian sphinx was that Hera, provoked with the Thebans, sent the sphinx to punish them. She proposed the riddle—'What animal walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening?' Oedipus explained that man did, and, when her riddle was read, the sphinx destroyed herself. The Grecian sphinx was used for artistic and decorative purposes, and seems to have been partly symbolical, and the Egyptian sphinx was purely symbolical (having no connection with the Greek fable). The largest is that at Gizeh.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW referred to the stretching of a new piece of cloth on spikes (hooks) and spans (stretchers) in order to stretch it evenly.

SPIKENARD, or NARD, is a highly aromatic plant, growing in the East Indies. The root has a strong smell and a sharp, acid taste. This is the true spikenard of the ancients, which was famous from earliest times, because of the perfume obtained from its roots, and which was used in the baths and at feasts. It is now used in the East to scent oil and unguents and as a perfume.

SPINNING-JENNY was the name given to the first spinning-machine by means of which a number of threads could be spun together. It was invented by James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver, about 1767, and consisted of several spindles turned by a common wheel or cylinder worked by hand.

SPINOZA, BARUCH (who afterwards called himself Benedict de Spinoza), was born in 1632, of Portuguese Jewish parents, at Amsterdam. He was trained in Talmudic and other Hebrew lore; acquired a knowledge of Latin from the free-thinking physician Van den Ende, and came under the influence of the philosophic teaching of Descartes, after which he was expelled from the Jewish community. He ultimately settled in the Hague in 1671, where he died. He refused both a pension from the French king and a professorship in Heidelberg, lest their acceptance should hazard his freedom of thought and conduct; but a legacy received from De Vries enabled him to devote himself to philosophy. In 1670 he published, anonymously, "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus," which was placed on the Index by the Romanists, and was condemned by the authorities in Holland, because it pleaded for liberty of speech in philosophy. After his death all his writings were collected and published as "Opera Posthuma," including the "Ethics," in which his system of philosophy was developed.

SPINSTER, ORIGIN OF. (See MARRIAGE above.)

SPIRES, DIET OF, was held in 1529, at which the reformers adopted the protest which conferred on them the name of Protestants.

SPIRITUALISM, in Philosophy, is the term used to indicate the opposite of 'Materialism,' but it is now specifically applied to the belief in and methods of communication with departed spirits. This form of spiritualism was first heard of in 1848 in the house of a Mr. and Mrs. Fox, inhabitants of New York; but the first professional medium who came to Europe was a Mrs. Hayden, followed in 1855 by Daniel Home, who visited most European courts. He was exposed in America by Judge Edmonds and Professor Hare, but they had to admit that some of his evidence was genuine, while, in England, A. R. Wallace, W. Crookes, F.R.S., and Professor De Morgan believed in him. In 1871 the London Dialectical Society investigated the subject, but could not explain the phenomena; and the more recent investigations of the Psychical Society seem to show that there are hypnotic forces which could explain the occult occurrences in spiritualism, by natural though hitherto unknown laws. Florence Marryat and others have written on the subject.

SPOHR, LUDWIG, the famous German violinist and musical composer, was born in 1784. In 1805 he conducted the court concerts at Gotha, was then attached

to the theatre in Vienna, and finally, from 1823, was musical director to the electoral court of Hesse-Cassell. His studies for the violin ("Violin School") are excellent, and his oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and symphony, "The Consecration of Sound," are widely known. He died in 1859.

SPRING-TIDE happens at or soon after the new moon and the full moon; and it rises much higher than ordinary tides. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence being greatest, the tides are highest then.

SPURGEON, REV. CHARLES (who built the well-known 'Metropolitan Tabernacle'), was born in 1834, was educated at Colchester, appointed usher in a school at Newmarket, and then engaged in church work at Cambridge, where he became known as the 'boy-preacher.' In 1853 he went to a chapel in Southwark, but had soon to engage the Surrey Music Hall in which to preach, and ultimately he built the 'Tabernacle' in 1861. From 1855 he published a weekly sermon, and he also wrote "The Saint and his Saviour," "John Ploughman's Talk," "The Treasury of David," "Types and Emblems," "Farm Sermons," "The Present Truth," "Storm Signals," "Salt Cellars," etc. He founded the Pastors' College, Stockwell Orphanage, Colportage Association, a Book Fund, Supplementary Pastors' Aid Fund, almshouses, schools, etc. He severed from the Baptist Union in 1887.

STADIUM in Greek measure was 125 paces, in Roman measure 625, which equals 606¾ feet in English measure. The Greek stadium was a little less than our furlong, and was the chief measure of length; but the term also applied to the course for foot-races at Olympia, which was one stadium in length; so the name was given to all places in Greece where games were held.

STADTHOLDER was a title given in the Netherlands to a governor of a province, who was also Commander-in-Chief of the Forces; but the title received its special significance in 1580 when the provinces of Holland and Zealand revolted against Spain's authority, and accepted William, Prince of Orange, as their stadtholder. He was assassinated before he was invested with the office, but his son, Prince Maurice, received the title, which continued to be the hereditary title of the chief of the state until Holland was annexed by France in 1802; and the title was finally dropped in 1814, when the Prince of Orange was recalled from England and proclaimed King of the Netherlands by an assembly of notables.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNE, BARONESS DE (the only child of Necker, Swiss banker and minister of finance to Louis XVI.), was born in 1766. Her mother was very severe with her, but her father encouraged her to converse with the eminent philosophers who frequented his house. In 1786 she published "Sophia" (a comedy), and "Lady Jane Grey" and "Montmorency" (two tragedies); and the same year she married Baron de Stael-Holstein, Swedish ambassador at the French court. In 1788 she published her "Lettres sur les Ecrits et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau." At the outbreak of the revolution in 1789, she exercised considerable power, through her father's high position at court and her own wit and charm; but in the Reign of Terror she fled to Switzerland, after vainly endeavouring to save her friends and the royal family. She came to England in 1793, and published her "Reflections on the Trial of the Queen" and "Reflections on the Peace." During the Directory she returned to Paris, becoming again influential; and she published her essay on "The Passions." Napoleon banished her, and she described her wanderings in "Ten Years of Exile." She also wrote "Literature considered in its Relations to Social Institutions," "Delphine," "Corine ou l'Italie" (her most popular work, showing knowledge of Italian life and scenery), and also "De l'Allemagne" (showing want of knowledge of the German character), and also "Principal Events of the French Revolution." She died in 1817, having secretly married M. de Rocca in 1812, ten years after her first husband's death.

STAINER, SIR JOHN, the musician and organist, was born in 1840; was a chorister in St. Paul's from his seventh to his sixteenth year, and was appointed as organist, first at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1859, and finally to St. Paul's, in 1872. While at Oxford he graduated in arts and music, and he was Inspector of Music to the Educational Department. He has composed the oratorio "Gideon," and the cantatas, "The Daughter of Jairus," "Mary Magdalene," and "The Crucifixion," and has written "The Theory of Harmony" and "Music of the Bible," and later he collaborated with W. A. Barett in the "Dictionary of Musical Terms." His "Music Primers" are famous.

STALACTITES are masses of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, hanging from the roofs of caverns. They are produced by the filtration of water (containing particles of carbonate of lime) through fissures and pores of rocks. The water, having evaporated, leaves a deposit of lime behind it which gradually increases; and, simultaneously with the growth of the stalactite, a similar growth, but upward, takes place at the spot immediately below where the drops of water fall, and that upward growth is the stalagmite. It sometimes forms sheets over the surface, sometimes rises to meet the stalactites.

"STANDARD, THE," London daily newspaper, was founded in 1827, and has always been Conservative in politics. There is an evening edition called the "Evening Standard." It has a very large circulation.

STANDISH, MILES, was born in 1584. He served as a Captain in the Netherlands, and then joined the Puritans who sailed for New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. He took an active part in the early struggles of the colony. Longfellow has celebrated a tradition regarding his courtship in the poem so well known.

STANFORD, VILLIERS, Mus. Doc., the composer, was born at Dublin in 1852, and he became organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society, and, in 1887, Professor of Music in Cambridge. His operas include—"The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," "Savonarola," and the "Canterbury Pilgrims." He has also written "The Three Holy Children" (an oratorio), an Irish symphony, a choral ode, "The Revenge," and a setting of Whitman's poem on the "Death of Abraham Lincoln."

STANHOPE, LADY HESTER, the traveller, was born in 1776. She lived for many years with her uncle, William Pitt, and at his death received a Government pension of £1200. In 1810 she left England, visited various places in the East, and then settled in Syria. She established herself in the deserted Convent of Mar Elias in the Lebanon, adopted the style and dress of an Arab chief, and by her kindness and energy exercised great influence over the Bedouins. She died in 1839, and her "Memoirs" were published in 1845-6.

STANLEY, REV. ARTHUR, D.D., was born in 1815, educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, took a first class in classics, won the Newdigate prize, obtained a Fellowship, and was tutor for twelve years. In 1845 he was appointed preacher to Oxford University, was presented to the canonry of Canterbury in 1851, and then travelled extensively in Palestine, accompanying the Prince of Wales to the East in 1862. In 1863 he married Lady Augusta Bruce, to whom he owed much of his popularity. He was a leader of the Broad Church party, and amongst his works were—"Life of Arnold," "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," "Commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians," "Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral," "Lectures on the Eastern Church," "Lectures on the Jewish Church," "Essays on Church and State," "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," etc. He died in 1881.

STANLEY, H. M., the explorer, was born in 1840. He crossed from Wales to America in 1855, and soon after enlisted in the Confederate Army, was taken prisoner, released, and entered the U.S. Navy. At the close of the war he went to Turkey, and, as war correspondent for the "New York Herald," joined the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8. He afterwards travelled in Spain, and in 1869 was asked to go and

find Livingstone. After visiting the Crimea, Palestine, Persia, and India, he crossed Africa and found the traveller at Lake Tanganyika, and then returned to England. He again acted as the "Herald's" correspondent in the Ashantee War, and then in 1874 again explored Africa, tracing the Congo River from the interior to the mouth in 1877. In 1879 he returned there, planted stations, and established steam navigation under the direction of the International African Association, and so he founded the Congo Free State in 1885. In 1887 he organized the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, meeting him, after many adventures, near the Albert Nyanza, and returning in 1890. He has written "How I Found Livingstone," "Through the Dark Continent," "The Congo and the Founding of its Free State," and "In Darkest Africa." He has lectured successfully in England and America.

STAR-CHAMBER was an English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction in Westminster, and it originally consisted of the Privy Council, but was remodelled in the reign of Henry VII., and consisted then of four high officers of state, who could add to their number a bishop, a temporal lord of the Council, and two justices of the courts of Westminster. It had jurisdiction of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and could inflict any punishment but death. Its process was summary, and, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., often iniquitous, but the latter king abolished it in 1640. It was called the 'Star-Chamber' from the design on the table at which the Council sat.

STATE, THE MODERN, arose out of the combination of tribal communities into cities and kingdoms. In it the force of the community is vested in certain persons for the purpose of defence and government; and laws are simply general rules laid down by the State for its subjects, the rights of the subjects being any claims which are recognized and enforced by the State. Such general rules must be reasonable and just, and the State must have force to carry them out. This force it derives from its own subjects, and therefore a State is really strong in proportion to the number of its subjects who believe in it. To carry out the force, it needs wealth; and this too it derives from its subjects—in return for the protection which it gives to person and property.

As the State is practically exempt from competition—which, in righteous moderation, is always healthy—it is generally the most expensive of social agencies; and therefore it is important to limit its functions.

Social agencies are of three kinds—(1) Voluntary agencies worked for a profit; (2) voluntary agencies worked from public spirit; and (3) the State, which acts by compulsion. The State must do all the rough work, such as national defence and repression of crime, which involves the use of force on a large scale; and there are other things in which the State can give assistance to check abuses or to introduce discipline. But in all its work the State needs to be carefully watched, because exercise of power generally brings temptations to tyranny and to waste of money.

STAUNTON, HOWARD, the champion chess-player and the Shakespearian scholar, was born in 1810, educated at Oxford, and settled in London as editor of the "Chess-player's Chronicle." In this game he defeated M. Amant (in 1843), who was the champion of Europe. He published some treatises on chess, as the "Handbook," the "Companion," "Chess Tournament," and "Chess Praxis." He also published an edition of the plays and poems of Shakespeare, a facsimile of the first folio, and also "Memorials of Shakespeare"; and he wrote "Great Schools of England." He died in 1874.

STEAM-ENGINE. The power of steam was known to the ancients, a mechanical contrivance in which it was used being noted by Hero of Alexandria about 130 B.C., but nothing came of it; and it was not till the 17th century that its power was again recognized—Giovanni Battista della Porta (1601), Solomon de Caus (1615), Giovanni Branca (1629), and the Marquis of Worcester (1663). The principle of their inventions was put into practical use by Captain Thomas Savery in 1698, in a steam-engine constructed to raise water out of mines; but the same principle had been improved by Denis Papin in 1690, who first used a piston working in a cylinder; and James Watt developed the principle considerably in 1759. He obtained the 'double-acting' engine; and in 1781 Jonathan Hornblower adopted the 'compound' engine, which was used in the Cornish mines in 1814, and in 1854 adapted by Elder to marine engines. The 'road locomotive' was first suggested by William Symington in Scotland, and used about 1800 in America and Wales. It is now called a 'traction engine.' 'Railway locomotives' were attempted by Blenkinsop (1811), Blackett (1812), Hedley (1813), Dods and Stephenson (1815), and others; but it was not till 1829, when the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened, that the modern high-speed locomotive was used. On that occasion Stephenson's was used. The 'marine locomotive' was probably first devised by Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, and constructed in Edinburgh by Symington; and in 1801 the latter constructed an engine on Watt's principle, which was used on a canal in Scotland in the steamboat "Charlotte Dundas." In Great Britain the first 'passenger steam-vessel' was the "Comet," built at Port-Glasgow by John Wood, who plied it between Glasgow and Greenock. The first three-crank triple-expansion engine was designed in 1874 by Mr. A. C. Kirk, and it has been found to save a considerable amount of fuel; and the principle of expanding the steam has even been used successfully in a four-cylinder quadruple-expansion engine.

STEAM-HAMMER (the machine employed in making large iron and steel forgings) was invented by James Nasmyth about 1839 and patented in 1842. From the increased size of gun forgings it has attained enormous proportions, one erected by Krupp at Essen in 1888 being 150 tons; but hydraulic or pneumatic power has succeeded the use of steam in the largest hammers.

STEAM NAVIGATION. In 1736 Jonathan Hulls patented a method in England by which steam propelled a vessel; and in 1786 James Rumsey and John Fitch each constructed a vessel in America that was actually driven by steam; but the real percursor of the paddle-wheel steamer was constructed in 1788 by Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, the mechanical part being made in Edinburgh under Symington's superintendence. In 1801 the latter constructed a steamboat for use on the Forth and Clyde Canal by order of Lord Dundas. In 1807 Robert Fulton, the American engineer, employed the English firm of Boulton & Watt to construct an engine on the same principle as Symington's, and it was fitted into the "Clermont," which plied on the Hudson River. The first passenger-steamer employed in Great Britain was the "Comet," built by John Wood of Port-Glasgow in 1812, and fitted with an engine by John Robertson of Glasgow. It plied between Glasgow and Greenock; and in 1818 the "Rob Roy" sailed between Greenock and Belfast, and the "Talbot" in 1819 between Holyhead and Dublin. The first steam-vessel used in the British Navy was the "Comet," built in 1822 at Woolwich dockyard. In 1819 the "Savannah" sailed from America to Liverpool in 26 days. It was both sailing vessel and steamboat in one. It was not till 1838, however, that regular communication was established between America and England. The first 'screw-steamer' in Great Britain was the "Archimedes," built in 1839 on the Thames, and the first 'iron screw-steamer' was the "Fire-Queen," built in 1845 at Glasgow. The modern type of ocean steamer is built of steel.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, the English essayist, was born in 1672, and educated at Charter-house and Oxford, and in 1694 he enlisted as a private in the Royal Horse Guards, and, gaining the patronage of Lord Cutts, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, became his secretary and aide-de-camp, and ensign in his regiment. In 1701 he published a prose treatise, "The Christian Hero," but its severe morality was ridiculed; and, to establish his character as a wit, he wrote the comedies of "The Funeral," "The Lying

Lover," "The Tender Husband," and later, "The Conscious Lovers." In 1707 he became editor of the "Gazette," and two years later of the "Tatler," through, and with the help of, his friend Addison. These were followed by "The Spectator" and "The Guardian," which established the fame of the two friends as the first of English essayists. Steele entered Parliament, but was expelled in 1714 for the alleged sedition of his pamphlet "The Crisis"; but in 1715, when the Hanoverian Party came into power, he became Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex. He started various journals, such as "The Reader," "The Englishman," "Town Talk," etc.; and he wrote an "Apology for myself and my writings," a pamphlet, published in 1714. He died in 1729.

STEPHEN, SIR JAMES FITZ-JAMES, the judge, was born in 1829; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar in 1854; became legal adviser to the Indian Council in 1869; Professor of Common Law at the Inns of Court in 1875; and Judge of the High Court of Justice in 1879. He wrote "Essays of a Barrister," "General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," "A Digest of the Law of Evidence," "A Digest of the Criminal Law," and "History of the Criminal Law of England," published in 1883.

STEPHEN, LESLIE, brother of the foregoing, was born in 1832; educated at Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow and Tutor. He edited the "Cornhill Magazine" (1871-82), and wrote "Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking," "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," "The Science of Ethics"; lives of "Pope," "Swift," and "Johnson," in the "English Men of Letters" series, and "Life of Henry Fawcett."

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, the engineer, was born in 1781, and in 1812 he was appointed to manage the engine at Killingworth Colliery; and he constructed a travelling engine for the colliery tramway in 1814; and in 1815 he introduced a great improvement by his steam-blast. In 1822 he induced the projectors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to adopt an improved locomotive; and then he constructed the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, on which his locomotive the "Rocket" ran. He was employed in numerous railway undertakings, and he invented a miner's safety lamp. He died in 1848.

STERNE, LAURENCE, the English humorist, was born in 1713. He lived as a boy in Ireland, and then came to England, and went to Jesus College, Cambridge. He eventually obtained the living of Stillington by the interest of his wife. In 1759 he published part of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," and other parts in 1761, 1762, 1764, and 1766. He also wrote "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy," and printed some sermons.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, the engineer, was born in Glasgow in 1772. In 1791 he constructed a lighthouse on the island of Little Cumbrae, and eventually erected 23 lighthouses round the coast of Scotland, the most notable of which was the Bell Rock Lighthouse. He wrote some articles in the "Edinburgh Encyclopaedia." He died in 1850.

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS, the well-known author, was born in 1845, educated at Edinburgh University, and called to the Scottish Bar, but he devoted himself to literature. His writings include "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," "New Arabian Nights," "Treasure Island," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "Kidnapped," etc. He died out in Samoa, where he had resided for some time.

STEWART, DUGALD, the Scottish philosopher, was born in 1753, educated in Edinburgh, and attended Dr. Reid's lectures in Glasgow. In 1775 he became Joint-Professor (with his father) of Mathematics in Edinburgh University, and in 1785 succeeded Adam Ferguson in the Chair of Moral Philosophy. He wrote "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," and accounts of the "Life and Writings of Adam Smith," of "Dr. Robertson," and of "Dr. Reid." He died in 1828.

STOCK EXCHANGE. During the 18th century the business was done in and about the Royal Exchange; but in 1773 the stockbrokers formed an association and moved to Sweeting Alley, and then to Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, where a new building was erected in 1801, which has been gradually extended. The business of the London Stock Exchange is managed by a committee of thirty, appointed annually by ballot. There are about 2500 members who are 'jobbers' or 'brokers.'

STOICS were the sect of philosophers which flourished first in Greece, then in Rome, and were so-called from the porch or 'Stoa' at Athens, where Zeno, its founder, taught. He founded the school about B.C. 308, and his two chief disciples, Cleanthes and Chrysippus, developed and systematized the Stoic doctrines. They were carried to Rome by Panaetius of Rhodes, whose disciple, Posidonius, instructed Cicero. Cato and Brutus were also Stoics, and the chief teachers among the Romans were Cicero, Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. The Greeks appear to have tried to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which sought the foundations of knowledge in the perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claimed as its first principle the freedom of the human will. The Romans made that philosophy a practical rule of life. Later Roman Stoics thought the supreme end of life was virtue; and that all emotion, being productive only of evil, must be subdued.

STONEHENGE, the group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, forms two circles and two ovals. The outer circle is about 300 feet in circumference, and when entire consisted of 60 stones (30 uprights and 30 imposts), of which only 32 stones remain (17 standing); and at the grand entrance 16 stones remain. The inner circle now consists of 19 stones, 6 feet in height, of which 11 are standing. The circles were probably formed in connection with the Druidical or other old religion. The first oval consists of 5 'trilithons' (or groups of 3 stones), and 3 smaller stones stood before each; but now only 6 stones remain. In the inner oval is one large slab, supposed to have been an altar.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET (sister to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher), the authoress, was born in 1812 in Connecticut. She contributed to the "National Era" the serial story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was issued in book form in 1852, and achieved an enormous success. She also wrote "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," "The Minister's Wooing," and "Lady Byron Vindicated."

STRADIVARI, ANTONIO, the celebrated maker of Stradivarius violins, was born about 1649 at Cremona. He was Nicolo Amati's pupil, remaining with him till 1700, when he set up for himself. He settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments have never been equalled. He died in 1737.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS, EARL OF, the English statesman, was born in 1593, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered Parliament, and opposed the tyranny of Charles I. In 1628 he became Privy-Councillor and President of the North; and in 1632 Archbishop Laud selected him as Lord-Deputy of Ireland, where he did much good. In 1640 he was impeached of high treason, but, thanks to Pym's defence of him, the original bill was deserted for one of attainder; but at Strafford's own request the King, for his own safety, ratified the bill, and Strafford was beheaded in 1641. He invented the "Thorough" system of government.

STRAUSS, FRIEDRICH, the pupil of Schleiermacher and Hegel, was born in 1808, studied in Tübingen University; assisted a country clergyman in 1830; became temporary Professor in the Seminary at Maulbronn; and in 1831 went to Berlin to study under the two famous philosophers mentioned. In 1835 he published his famous "Life of Jesus," and he afterwards wrote "Christliche Glaubenslehre," "Life of Schubert," "Life of Jesus for the German People," "The Christ of Faith and the Christ of History," "The Old and the New Faith," etc. He died in 1874, hostile to the Christian faith.

STRAUSS, JOHANN, the composer of the famous waltzes, was born in 1825. He toured through Europe, and

in 1863 became conductor of the court balls at St. Petersburg. Besides his 400 waltzes he wrote several successful operas.

STUART, ARABELLA (for whom the conspiracy was formed), was born in 1575, and, being the great-great-grand-daughter of Henry VII., she was in the line of succession to the throne. When Queen Elizabeth died a conspiracy was formed for setting up Arabella in opposition to her cousin James. Her private marriage with William Seymour (grandson of the Earl of Hertford) alarmed the court, and they were both confined, but she escaped, only to be re-captured and placed in the Tower till she died in 1615.

STUBBS, WILLIAM, D.D., the English historian and divine, was born in 1825, educated at Ripon Grammar School and at Oxford, and eventually became a Fellow of Trinity College. In 1848 he was ordained, and in 1862 became Librarian of Lambeth Palace; Professor of Modern History at Oxford in 1866; Curator of the Bodleian Library in 1869; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's in 1879; Bishop of Chester in 1884, and Bishop of Oxford in 1888. He edited some valuable historical works in the Rolls Series (including "Memorials of the Reign of Richard I.," "Gesta Regis Henrici II.," "Memorials of St. Dunstan," etc.), but his chief work was the "Constitutional History of England" (1874-78).

STUDDING-SAILS (formerly called 'scudding-sails') are fine-weather sails set outside the square sails. The top-mast and top-gallant studding-sails are those set outside the top-sails and top-gallant-sails. They have yards at the head, and are spread at the foot by booms which slide out on the extremities of the lower and top-sail yards, and their heads are hoisted to the top-sail and top-gallant-sail yard-arms.

STURT, CHARLES, the Australian explorer, was born in England early in this 19th century. He entered the army, and in 1825 was stationed, with the rank of captain, at Sydney. In 1828 he led an expedition to explore the interior of Australia, and discovered the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Darling rivers; and he explored the Murrumbidgee, and in 1830 discovered the Murray. In 1844 he penetrated nearly to the centre of the continent. He was subsequently made Colonial Secretary of South Australia; but exposure having ruined his health, he returned to England totally blind, and died in 1869. He wrote "Two Expeditions into the Interior of South Australia" and "Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia."

STYLITES, or Pillar Saints, were a class of Christian saints who passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns, by way of penance. This method of self-torture was introduced by Simeon the Stylite (St. Simon Stylites), a Syrian monk who lived near Antioch on the top of a column 40 cubits high, and only 3 feet in diameter at the top. It appears that he must have descended at times, because he cured the sick by his touch and worked other miracles, and he wrote epistles, and took part in political quarrels. He died in 459 or 460. His example was imitated in Syria and Palestine, and the mania continued till the 12th century. It was a form of conceited asceticism.

SUBMARINE CABLE was first attempted in 1850, between Dover and Calais, but it only lasted a few hours, owing to the friction of the rocks; but electric communication was re-established across the channel soon after. The first Atlantic cable, from Ireland to Newfoundland, was successfully laid by the "Great Eastern" in 1866, after three previous unsuccessful attempts. Long submarine cables connect most parts of the world now. A rope of wires and insulating materials are laid on the bed of the sea, and the conducting part of the cable consists of a number of pure copper wires twisted into a strand, and covered with alternate coatings of a pitchy mixture and gutta-percha. This core is then covered with Manilla yarn and twisted iron wires. Signals through the cables are recorded by Thomson's mirror galvanometer and his syphon recorder, which enables the messages to be transmitted with great rapidity.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, the wit, courtier, and dramatist, was born in 1609, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1631-2 he served as a volunteer under Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1639 equipped a troop of horse for Charles I. against the Scotch. Being concerned in a plot to rescue the Earl of Strafford from the Tower, he fled to France, and is said to have killed himself about 1651. He wrote letters, poems, ballads, songs, and a treatise, "An Account of Religion by Reason," besides the plays "Aglaura," the "Goblins," "Brennoralt," etc.

SUEZ CANAL, which connects the Mediterranean (from Port Said) and the Red Sea (from Suez), is nearly 100 miles long. According to Herodotus, a canal was constructed from the Red Sea to the Nile about 600 B.C., but it seems to have been unused, and was blocked up about 767 A.D. Napoleon I. conceived the idea of making a ship-canal across the isthmus of Suez, and M. Ferdinand de Lesseps executed it in 1858-69. A canal was also constructed for bringing fresh water from the Nile, near Cairo. In 1875 the British Government bought from the Viceroy of Egypt his interest in the Canal, and now four-fifths of the tonnage passing through it is British. The voyage to India by it is nearly 5,000 miles shorter than the old route round the Cape. The Canal was opened in November, 1869. It starts at Port Said and ends at Suez, Ismailia being between the two. Its total length is 92 miles, and the tide is felt as far north as the Bitter Lakes. It cost £19,000,000, and about 200,000 out of the original 400,000 shares were bought by Lord Beaconsfield for the United Kingdom—a brilliant investment.

SUGAR is generally of vegetable origin and crystallizable. The 'sugar-cane' and 'beet' are the best. It was probably first cultivated in India, but a knowledge of the sugar-cane and its cultivation was brought from Persia, by the Arabs, to Europe. The Spaniards planted it in Madeira in 1490, from whence it spread to the West Indies and South America; and in the Middle Ages, Venice was the emporium of the sugar trade. It was probably shipped from there to London in 1319, but it was used chiefly as medicine till the beginning of this century. The greatest producers of cane-sugar are the East and West Indies nowadays, though it has deteriorated in the West Indies, through the 'beet' competition of Germany and France and the laziness of the negroes; but Cuba produces twice as much cane-sugar as any other country in the world, while Batavia exports to Great Britain only, and Havana to the United States. The maple tree in Canada gives a large amount of sugar during March. There are many sugar refineries in Germany, *e.g.* at Brunswick, Magdeburg, and Halle.

SUICIDE IN THE ARMY is far more destructive than war is. About 80,000 British soldiers have committed suicide in the last fifty years, while only about 60,000 have been killed in war—the Crimean War being responsible for nearly half. (See DEATH-RATE and OCCUPATION above.)

SULLA, LUCIUS, the Roman dictator, was born in 138 B.C. He served in the Jugurthine and Cimbrian Wars, and for his services in the Social War (90-88) was appointed consul, and the province of Asia fell to his lot. He was obliged to flee to Rome, however, to avoid Marius, who was violently jealous of him. At length he drove the latter to Africa, expelled the armies of Mithridates from Europe, and compelled him to make peace. He then went to Rome with a large army, and after much bloodshed was proclaimed dictator in B.C. 81. He died in 78 B.C.

SULLIVAN, SIR ARTHUR, the popular composer, was born in 1842. He was choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, and in 1856 gained the Mendelssohn Scholarship of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1858 he went to Leipzig, and, returning in 1862, attracted attention by his music to Shakespeare's "Tempest." He has written oratorios ("Prodigal Son," "Light of the World"), anthems, and songs; but his operettas are most popular, and written in conjunction with W. Gilbert. Some are "H.M.S. Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Mikado," "Yeomen of the Guard," "Gondoliers," "Utopia, Limited," etc. His music to Longfellow's "Golden Legend" is very fine.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN, DUC DE, Marshal of France

and first Minister of Henri IV., was born in 1560, and educated in the Protestant (Calvinistic) faith. He won distinction at the battle of Ivri (1590), and afterwards helped the King to resist the intrigues of the League. In 1597 he became Controller of Finance, and received many other offices in succession, being unwearied in his industry. After the murder of Henri IV. he retired in 1611, was made Marshal in 1634 by Richelieu, and died in 1641. He left memoirs, which have been published in English.

SUMMER HEAT is said to be about 150° F. in the Sahara, 120° at Calcutta, 105° at New York, 90° at Buenos Aires, 75° in Scotland, and 45° in Iceland.

SUMNER, CHARLES, the American jurist and statesman, was born in 1811, and educated at Harvard University. In 1834 he was called to the Bar, and soon became reporter of the United States Circuit Court. In 1836 he published three volumes of Judge Story's decisions, which are now known as "Sumner's Reports." He visited Europe in 1737-40; and in 1844-46 he published "Vesey's Reports." In 1851 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and distinguished himself by his antipathy to slavery; and in 1861 he became Chairman of the Senate Committee on foreign relations. He died in 1874.

SUMPTUARY LAWS (intended to repress extravagance in eating, drinking, and dress) were common in ancient times, and appear in the old statute books of most modern nations. After the Twelve Tables, the first Roman sumptuary law was the Lex Oppia, directed only against female extravagance in dress, jewelry, etc. The Lex Julia, the last one, was passed in the reign of Augustus. These laws were revived by Charlemagne, and were kept in force until the reign of Louis XV. In England they were passed from the time of Edward III. to the Reformation, but were not all expunged from the statute book until 1856. They were passed by the ancient Scottish legislature, but were all repealed, evaded, or neglected.

SUN, WORSHIP OF THE, prevailed in the earliest times among all nations, and the chief deities of the Polytheisms of ancient India, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Germany, etc., are, according to a popular theory, all identified as sun-gods. But the followers of Zoroaster, the ancient Celts, etc., worshipped the sun itself, as a physical object associated with fire. Peru seems to have had the most complete system of sun worship. Indra, Zeus, Jupiter, and Odin, etc., were sun-gods.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS show that U.S.A. have about eight million scholars, and more than one million teachers; the United Kingdom has about six million scholars, and 650,000 teachers; and British North America comes third with about 450,000 scholars, and 55,000 teachers.

SUN'S SPOTS cross the sun apparently from east to west, and show that its axis, like the earth's, is not quite perpendicular. A spot 'revolves' in about 27 days.

SURAJAH DOWLAH (notorious for his perpetration of the massacre in the Black Hole) was the last independent nawaub of Bengal. He was routed by Clive and Admiral Watson at Plassey (1757), fled up the Ganges, and was murdered. His reign lasted 15 months, and he was only 20 years of age when he djed.

SURFACE OF ITALY is naturally divided into three areas—continental, peninsular, and insular. Therefore the country is, like Egypt, too long to be easily governed from a single centre; and the different character of the surface gives the different areas different interests and habits.

SURFACE OF GREECE has had great historical and political importance. Both the coast and the surface are remarkable. The coast is at least twice as long, in proportion to the size of the country, as that of Great Britain. The surface is covered with masses of mountains, most of which run out into the sea as bold peninsulas. The sea round is comparatively so small that the climate is thoroughly continental, *i.e.* the air is dry and the sky is generally cloudless. The sea surroundings developed a race of sailors and colonists. It is easiest to conduct even the 'domestic' trade by sea; and the winding bays and wooded islands afforded every chance to those whom their trade tempted into piracy. The belt of mountains along the north so isolated the people that they naturally expanded into Asia—by the bridge of islands across the Ægean. The surface and climate made them independent and patriotic. The valleys are so small that they could easily be governed from a single centre, which strongly developed 'clan' spirit. They are so near to one another that intercourse could not be avoided, which encouraged commerce. They are so numerous that the rivalry between valley and valley was very strong. The climate encouraged an open-air athletic fife, in which this rivalry found scope for itself. Common sports—aided by common religion, a common language, and a common isolation from the rest of Europe—developed very strong patriotism.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, descended from the Company of Barber-Surgeons, was incorporated by royal charter in 1461. A separate association of surgeons was formed later, but Henry VIII. united the two companies in 1540, under the title of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons in London. In 1745 the latter were raised to a separate corporation; and in 1800 the title of the company became the Royal College of Surgeons of London, which was changed in 1843 to that of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The College is governed by twenty-four members (including president and vice-president), who must be fellows of fourteen years' standing. The buildings are on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and contain a museum, library, and theatre for lectures.

SURGERY was early separated from medicine, and came to embrace the science pertaining to surgical operations and the art required for conducting them; but the progress of science has both extended the domain of surgery and made its relations with medicine more intimate. The Greeks made considerable progress in it, and Celsus (called the Latin Hippocrates), who lived about the beginning of the Christian era, was a famous surgeon. In 1163 the Council of Tours prohibited the clergy from performing any operation, and surgery then was incorporated with the trade of barber, and reduced to the operation of letting blood. In the 11th century, Salerno (Italy) was famous for its school of medicine. Guy de Chauliac, who lived in the 14th century, was the first great French surgeon, while Vesalius, a Belgian physician, is regarded as the father of modern anatomy; and Ambrose Paré did for surgery what he had done for anatomy. Paracelsus, Guillemeau, Pineau, Démarque (who first wrote on bandages), and Fabricius of Hilden (in Germany), were all famous on the continent, and Harvey in England, with Wiseman, who founded a school of surgery. Astley Cooper, Brodie, Simpson, Annandale, Macewan, Horsley, Dupuytren, Dubois, Gräfe, and Langenbeck may be mentioned as eminent surgeons of the 19th century in England, France, and Germany.

SUTTEE was the term applied by the English to the self-immolation of Indian widows on the funeral pile of their dead husbands. The origin of the practice was ancient, but not based on the "Vedas." It was abolished in 1829 by Lord Bentinck, but cases are still heard of.

SWEATING SYSTEM, by which sub-contractors undertake to do work in their own premises, and employ others to do it, is a selfish and scandalous way of making profit between the price of a contract and the wages paid to the unfortunate person who actually is employed to fulfil it. A report was made to the Board of Trade in 1887 by Mr. John Burnett on the Sweating System in East London, which led to investigations in all large towns.

SWEDENBORG, EMMANUEL, founder of the New Jerusalem sect, was born in 1688 at Stockholm. In 1710-14 he went on scientific travels, and in 1716 he became assessor extraordinary in the Royal College of Mines. His "Opera Philosophica et Miner lia" (1734) attracted much attention, and in 1740 he published "Economy of the Soul Kingdom." In 1747 he resigned his office in the College, and gave himself

up to religion. He wrote "Arcana Caelestia," "New Jerusalem," the "Apocalypse Explained," etc. The 'Swedenborgians' are his followers. John Flaxman, the sculptor, was one of the earliest members of the sect; but the Rev. John Clowes, Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, was their great apostle. They believe that Jesus is God, in whom is a 'trinity of essentials,' not of persons.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, the greatest English satirist, was born in 1667, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1688 he crossed to England, and in 1692 graduated as M.A. at Oxford. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and three years later published his "Tale of a Tub," to which was appended the "Battle of the Books." His "Project for the Advancement of Religion" (1709) was the only work to which he put his name. His political tracts, "The Conduct of the Allies" and "The Barrier Treaty," were famous; and his "Proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufactures," and his "Drapier's Letters," made the Irish people worship him. His famous "Gulliver's Travels" appeared in 1726, and he died in 1745.

SWIMMING ON DRY LAND. The Life Saving Society, under the direction of Mr. William Henry, the amateur champion swimmer of England, is giving great attention to this subject, and has published full information for the guidance of parents and teachers. It is perfectly easy to teach children to swim without ever being in the water at all, and of course it is enormously important.

First the children are drawn up in ranks as in ordinary drill, and when the command 'Position' is given, they place their hands on their hips. The first movement in this swimming drill is the leg movement. When 'One' is called, the children raise the left knee (directing it sideways), the heel of the left foot touching the inside of the right knee, with the toes pointing downwards. When 'Two' is called, the left leg is straightened and lowered by a backward and rounded movement until the point of the big toe touches the ground one pace to the left. Then, when 'Three' is called, the left foot is drawn along the ground, and the leg is closed smartly. The right leg is put through similar movements.

Next comes the arm movement. When the command 'Position' is given, the children raise their arms by bending them upwards from the elbows, and shoot the hands forward, with arms extended and directed slightly upwards, thumbs touching, with the palms turned downward, and the head inclined slightly backward.

Then they sweep the arms round in a quarter curve right and left, until they are in line with each other, with the backs of the hands turned slightly towards the front.

Then the elbows are closed to the sides of the body, and the hands are brought to the sides of the chest slightly to the front; the fingers are closed, pointing to the front with palms downward, the thumbs about six inches apart.

Then the hands are shot forward to the full extent of the arms and slightly upward, thumbs touching, the palms turned down, and the head inclined backward. The third movement in this drill is a combined arm and leg movement, when the two movements just described are combined.

These movements if gone through continually become automatic, and when the children are taken to the water little explanation is required as to what they have to do. They are taught to trust themselves to the water, and to put into action the movements they have practised on land.

Instruction is also given on the management of the breath, which is, of course, of the greatest importance, for when the lungs are properly filled the body is much more buoyant when in the water.

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON, the poet and essayist, was born in 1837, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. His tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and his "Poems and Ballads," excited criticism, and since then he has been well known. He has written "William Blake" (a critical essay), "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic," "Songs of Sunrise," "Bothwell," "Notes on Charlotte Brontë," "A Century of Roundels," poem on the "Armada, etc.

SWITHIN, ST., Bishop of Winchester from 852 to 862, was the patron saint of Winchester Cathedral from the 10th to the 16th century. He is popularly known because if rain falls on the 15th of July (St. Swithin's Day) it is supposed to rain for six weeks after.

## T

TABARD was a 'tippet' (probably the same word) or loose cloak worn by poor people originally, and afterwards by knights over their armour. It survives in heralds' coats.

TABBY CAT ought to be really 'atabe,' and is derived from *atab*, the name of a famous street in Bagdad which used to be the great market for 'silks'; and the cat's coat was like the wavy markings of the watered silk.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS are said to have been invented by Madame de Genlis for the children of the Duke of Orleans.

TACITUS, the Roman historian, was born about 53 A.D., and rose to great eminence as a pleader at the Roman Bar. He was an eye-witness of Domitian's reign of terror. Among his most famous works are his "Agricola," "Germania," "Historiae," and "Annales." His aim was always a noble one—to perpetuate virtue for praise and vice for blame.

TAGLIONI, MARIA, the celebrated *danseuse*, was born in 1804, the daughter of a ballet master. She made her first appearance with the greatest success at Paris in 1827, and in 1832 she married the Count de Voisins. She died in 1884.

TAINE, HENRI, the French critic, was born in 1828, and conquered fortune and religious prejudices by the strength and originality of his literary work. He established the critical method of making a searching investigation into the race, social conditions, and environment of a writer in order to see the special bearing on him of the tendencies of his age. His greatest work is his "Origins of the French Revolution," but his "History of English Literature" and his various books on Art are splendid productions, though imperfect.

TAI-PINGS was the name given by foreigners to the followers of Hung in the Chinese rebellion of 1851. Hung was a village schoolmaster, who preached a 'Grand Peace' (Tai-Ping) by the subversion of the Manchau dynasty. He was finally defeated by Colonel Gordon in 1864, and committed suicide.

TAIT, ARCHBISHOP, was born in 1811, and died in 1882. He was educated at Glasgow University, and became fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. He was one of the four tutors who protested against Newman's "Tract 90." In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Arnold as Headmaster of Rugby, and became Dean of Carlisle in 1849 and Bishop of London in 1856, where he encouraged open-air preaching. He was made Primate of England by Mr. Disraeli in 1868.

TALENT was the heaviest unit of weight among the Greeks, and especially as a definite weight of some monetary currency. It may be estimated roughly as worth £300, though it was sometimes as low as £203 and as high as £400.

"TALISMAN," SIR WALTER SCOTT'S. The virtues of the all-potent Talisman used by the Hakim were suggested to Scott by the famous Lee Penny, which has been in possession of the family of Lockhart of Lee, in Lanarkshire, since the first half of the 14th century, and the therapeutic powers of which were formerly very famous. Sir Simon Lockhart of Lee, one of the chief of the band of Scottish chivalry that set sail for the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert Bruce, took command of the expedition after the unfortunate death of the 'good' Lord James Douglas in Spain, and after his arrival in Palestine, took part in the wars against the Saracens. It was while so employed that he gained possession of the invaluable heirloom, and the traditionary account of its acquisition is thus given by Scott. Sir Simon having captured in battle an Emir of considerable wealth and consequence, the aged mother of the prisoner came to the Christian camp and proceeded to tell out from an embroidered purse the sum fixed

as ransom, as if she cared little for mere money in comparison with her son's liberty. In the process, however, a pebble inserted in a coin fell out of the purse, and such haste did she show in picking it up and such care in returning it to its place, that the Scottish knight, conceiving she must put a high value on it compared with gold or silver, refused to set the Emir free unless the amulet were added to the ransom. To this the lady not only consented, but explained the mode in which the Talisman was to be used, and the purposes for which it might be employed. Water in which it had been dipped had numerous medicinal properties, but was of special value as a styptic or as a febrifuge.

In early times the charm was held in high esteem, and even as late as the first half of the 17th century such was the value placed on it that the inhabitants of Newcastle, who borrowed it to enable them to combat a visitation of plague, granted a bond for £6000 for its safe return, and so much good did it do that they 'offered to forfeit the money and keep the stone.' About the same time the ecclesiastical authorities, who were most anxious to put down everything that savoured of heathen necromancy and divination, made a special exception in favour of this stone, on the ground that no use was made in connection with it of 'words such as charmers and sorcerers use in their unlawful practices; and considering that in nature there are many things seen to work strange effects whereof no human wit can give a reason, it having pleased God to give to stones and herbs special virtues for the healing of many infirmities.' They seem, however, to have been a little doubtful whether its properties were not due to some league with the powers of darkness, for they enjoined the laird to use it 'with the least scandal that possibly may be.' The healing properties of the little red stone—it is triangular in shape, measures about half an inch along each side, and is set in a silver groat of Edward IV.—were believed in till well into the present century, especially in connection with the cure of hydrophobia, and of all the diseases to which cattle are subject. For the latter purpose it was considered quite sufficient that a bottle of water in which the stone had been dipped should be hung from one of the rafters in the byre.

TALLEYRAND DE PERIGORD, the famous politician, was born in 1754, and an accident, by which he was lamed for life, deprived him of his right of primogeniture and transferred his career from the army to the church. In spite of notorious immorality he was promoted so quickly that in 1780 he was made agent-general to the French clergy, and in 1789 Bishop of Autun. In the latter year he became one of the chief authorities on constitutional, financial, and educational questions, and used his influence for the destruction of the profession to which he nominally still belonged. He so won the hearts of the extreme revolutionists in the Assembly by proposing the confiscation of church property that they made him their president. Under the Robespierre tyranny he left France and lived in London for three years, but returned in 1795 and became Foreign Minister under the Directory. He was afterwards of immense use to Napoleon, for whom he did many dirty tricks, until on the occasion of the invasion of Russia he deserted him. He was a wonderful judge of men, and amazingly clever, immoral, and mendacious. He died in 1838. His report on education has moulded French policy since.

TALLIEN, the revolutionist, was conspicuous in the attack on the Tuileries, and so was made secretary to the Commune. After a career of shameless profligacy and vile cruelty, he came under the suspicion of Robespierre, but realized his danger, and headed a successful attack on the great tyrant.

TALLIS, 'the father of Cathedral music in England,' lived in the Tudor period, when he was organist of Waltham Abbey.

TALMUD is the fundamental code of the Jewish civil and canonical law, by which—in addition to the Old Testament—the conduct of the people is regulated. It is practically the interpretation of the Mosaic Law by the ancient rabbins. After the second destruction of Jerusalem, the dispersion of the Jews raised fears lest the oral traditions should be entirely lost, and hence arose the necessity of committing them to writing. The original text of them, or Mishna, was drawn up in 190 A.D., but subsequently two commentaries were added—the Babylonian Gemara about 430 A.D., to which the Jews always refer, and the Jerusalem Gemara, which was earlier and shorter.

TAMERLANE, or TIMUR THE LAME, the great conqueror, was born near Samarcand in 1336, and he raised himself to the throne of Samarcand in 1369. He first organized his kingdom, and then started on his raids. He conquered nearly all Persia, India, Syria, Asia-Minor, etc., and would probably have conquered China if he had lived. He died in 1405.

TAMMANY was an Indian Chief, of the Delaware tribe, who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century. He is said to have had a motto, "Unite in peace for happiness, and in war for defence." This seems to have been the reason why the New York democracy adopted him as their patron saint.

TANCRED, THE CRUSADER, was born in 1078. He is the beau ideal of crusading chivalry, and the hero of Tasso's great epic.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, the weaver-poet, was born in 1774, and owed much of his early inspiration to the poems of Burns, Fergusson, and Ramsay. He published his "Poems and Songs" in 1807.

TANNHÄUSER, the hero of the German legend, personifies the regret of the people for the old paganism and the stern treatment of it by the Church of Rome. There was a real Tannhäuser, who was a knight and minnesinger of the 13th century.

TAPESTRY was known to the Greeks, and had been carried to a high state of perfection at Athens, but it is usually associated with the Flemish weavers of Arras during the 15th and 16th centuries. It was introduced into England by William Sheldon in Henry VIII.'s reign, and into Paris by Henri IV. about 1606, the Gobelins Tapestry being due to Louis XIV. The 'Bayeux Tapestry' is simply a roll of linen cloth worked with coloured thread.

TARGUM is a Chaldee paraphrase or version of the Old Testament. There are eleven of them altogether, but by far the best is that of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, the author having been a disciple of Hillel about 65 B.C.

TARIFF takes its name from the town and cape of 'Tarifa,' where, during the Moorish dominion in Spain, dues were collected from ships using the Straits of Gibraltar.

TARTARS ought to be called 'Tatars,' but the name was changed apparently because they were looked upon as 'fiends from hell' (Tartarus).

TASSO, TORQUATO, was born in 1544, the son of a poet highly esteemed in his own day, and whose wanderings in exile he shared. He published his first poem 'Rinaldo' in 1560. In 1565 he entered the service of Cardinal Luigi d'Este, who took him to the court of his brother Alfonso II. d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, where, under the encouragement of the Duke's two beautiful sisters, Lucrezia and Leonora, he began his great epic "La Gerusalemme Liberata," which was completed in 1575. He wrote the sweet pastoral play of "Aminta" in 1573, and died in 1595. For several years he was kept confined, as he had shown signs of homicidal mania.

TASTE, AESTHETIC, is the mental faculty by which we recognize and distinguish the beautiful and the proper. It is generally looked upon as the result of caprice or fashion, and it is so very often, especially in reference to women's dress; but it is really a habit of mind, and there are uniform and permanent principles on which to ground its decisions. (See EDUCATION above.)

TATTERSALL'S HORSE MART takes its name from Dick Tattersall, an auctioneer of last century. In 1766 he took a 99 years' lease of premises at Hyde Park Corner, on the expiration of which the mart was removed to Knightsbridge Green.

TAUCHNITZ, the famous printer, was born in 1761, and set up a small printing business of his own in Leipzig in 1796. In 1809 he began to issue his famous editions of the Classics, and in 1816 he introduced stereotyping

into Germany. His nephew also started a house in Leipzig in 1837, and in 1841 began the well-known series of "British Authors."

TAX ON INCOMES is not levied on incomes less than £160, and a relief of £160 is allowed on incomes less than £400 a year, and of £100 on incomes from £400 to £500. The joint incomes of husband and wife not exceeding £500 get relief on each income separately only if the wife's income is derived from trade or profession.

TAXATION is necessary under every form of Government, but a good Government will try to make the taxes as light as possible. Adam Smith's four maxims of taxation are—(1) That the subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of their Government in proportion to the respective abilities as judged by their respective revenues; (2) that the tax should be certain—the time and manner of payment and the quantity to be paid being perfectly clear and fixed; (3) that it should be levied at the time most convenient to the payer; (4) that it should take from the payer as little as possible above the amount which eventually goes into the public treasury.

Taxes are either direct or indirect. Direct taxes, *e.g.* income tax, are paid by a person who cannot shift the burden of payment to another or indemnify himself at the expense of another. Indirect taxes, *e.g.* excise, are paid by one person, but the burden ultimately falls on another. The latter are the most popular, because, as the tax is generally paid in the first instance by the producer, the purchaser confuses it and identifies it with the price of the article. Another reason for their popularity is that they are paid in small quantities, *e.g.* with every 1 lb. of tea and tobacco, and therefore are less felt.

Taxes on raw materials are unwise, and taxes on such raw materials as are necessaries of life are iniquitous.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, 'the glory of the English pulpit,' was born in 1613, the son of a Cambridge barber. He took his degree at Cambridge about 1633, and through the influence of Archbishop Laud was made a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Rector of Uppingham. The "Liberty of Prophesying" appeared in 1647, "Holy Living" in 1650, and "Ductor Dubitantium" in 1660. He died in 1667; he was above all things a preacher.

TEACHERS' GUILD, THE, was established in 1885, and now includes well over 4000 members, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild, and the rest in the 30 local branches. The Guild is specially engaged in the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession — through (1) registration, (2) efficient tests of teaching power, and (3) organization of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of practical teachers. It has also started a Pension Fund, which promises to be of extreme value, especially to poor female teachers.

TEA DRINKERS, THE GREATEST, are the Australians, who consume about 8 lbs. per head of population every year—generally cold and always abominably strong. Great Britain comes second, with an average of about 2 lbs. The U.S.A. average is only about 1½ lbs., and on the Continent of Europe the average is even less than 1 lb.

TEA PLANT is a native of Assam, and therefore it ought to grow better in the Brahmaputra Valley than anywhere else in the world. Indeed, it must have originally been taken from there into China, but the variety grown in China now differs from that grown in Assam. The main difference is illustrated by the different height at which the gardens are situated. In China, as along the Himalaya Mountains, they are at a height of several thousand feet; and, in the case of India, this is a great attraction to European planters. The best-known Himalayan gardens are in the Punjab and Bengal, round such famous summer-stations as Palumpore, Simla, and Darjiling.

In all these places the soil and the climate are alike suited to the plant. For instance, the rainfall is heavy and regular, but the slope prevents the moisture from settling round the roots of the plant; the soil is light and friable, but plentifully supplied with vegetable refuse from the great Himalayan forests; the heat is great, and there is abundance of iron in the ground. The main drawback is that the climate tends to extremes, and the weather is apt to be stormy. Consequently the seed-beds require to be protected by a hedge of some quick-growing tree, and this is generally supplied by the cinchona, which is valuable also for its 'Peruvian bark.'

This protection is quite unnecessary in the natural hot-bed of the sheltered Brahmaputra Valley, where there is also the additional advantage of teak forests, for teak or some other wood which contains no resin or aromatic oil must be used for the tea chests. The chief centres along the Brahmaputra itself are at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, but the valley of the Barak, *i.e.* practically Cachar, is rapidly becoming more important. There are some gardens near Sylhet, but the great centre in Silchar.

The best Chinese gardens are along the Bohea Mountains, to which the necessary moisture is brought by south-east monsoons in summer, and the product naturally gravitates for export to the inland river-port of Hankow.

TEARS usually consist of pure water with saline traces; but in cases of poisoning, they may show traces of the poison. They serve to prevent the friction of the eyelids on the eyes, to keep the cornea moist, and to wash away any extraneous bodies—generally flies—that may have found their way by accident or by diabolical deliberation into the eyes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION is a modern institution, adopted first in Germany; but it is the logical outcome of the modern use of machinery (*q.v.*) and the highly developed division of labour, to replace the old apprentice system by which workmen used to learn the complete practical details of their crafts. The Livery Companies of London opened the Cowper Street Schools in 1879, the City and Guilds of London Institute was registered in 1880, and the Central Institute at South Kensington was started in 1884. Parliament took up the matter in 1887, and passed a Technical Instruction Act for Scotland, and two years later a similar Act was applied to England, by which local authorities can levy a rate of 1d. per pound to further technical instruction.

TECHNOLOGY is the science of the mechanical arts, most of which are the result of our being born without clothes and without weapons and tools.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS are the first three words of a Latin hymn written by Nicetus, Bishop of Tiers, in the 6th century.

TEL-EL-KEBIR was won by the British troops on September 13, 1882, and was a serious blow to the prestige of Arabi Pasha.

TELEGRAPH, ELECTRIC, consists essentially of (1) a battery or source of electric power; (2) a line-wire or conductor for the electric current; (3) an indicator or signalling instrument. As early as 1747 signals were sent through a wire stretched across the Thames by discharging a Leyden jar through it, and in 1774 Lesage actually erected at Geneva a telegraph line of twenty-four wires, each for a separate letter. But the first great impulse to the invention was due to Volta's discovery of the galvanic pile in 1800, and Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism, by which the electricity was more easily retained on the conducting wires. Baron Schilling was the first to use a single needle, in 1832; and the idea was practically perfected by Professor Steinheil, who invented a telegraph alphabet and superseded return wires by earth-connections. The first 'modern' telegraph was laid by Messrs. Cooke & Wheatstone along the London and Blackwall Railway in 1837. (See ELECTRICITY above.)

TELEGRAPH WIRES APPARENTLY RISE AND FALL because the weight of the wire makes it dip between the posts, no wire being strong enough to bear the strain of being stretched quite level. Consequently, the course of the wires is a succession of curves, with the convex downwards. The optical illusion is, therefore, due to the fact that the eye passes them so quickly that they appear to be moving when it is really the train that moves. A similar illusion may be found when a field in furrows or with a crop in lines is at right angles to the railway, when the furrows

or lines of crop will appear to be revolving like the spokes of a wheel.

TELEPHONE was invented by Reis of Frankfort about 1860, but was made practical by Graham Bell in 1876. It consists of a wooden box, within which is an iron vibrating plate fixed in front of a steel magnet, round which there is a coil of insulated copper wire. The two ends of the wire are connected by two united wires to the corresponding instrument, and the vibrating plate is covered with a mouth-piece. The microphone and the phonograph are simply modifications of the same principle.

TELESCOPE was invented by accident, though Roger Bacon had had a very definite idea of the principle involved. The children of a spectacle-maker in Holland, called Jansen, were playing one day with two powerful magnifying glasses and happened to place one below the other in such a position that a church tower in view seemed suddenly to come much nearer to them. They told their father, and he made up several 'telescopes' as toys. Galileo heard of this and had soon perfected it into the modern telescope, though his first instrument only magnified three times. He soon made another which magnified nine times, and with it he discovered Jupiter's moons. Nowadays, instead of rough instruments constructed and worked under great difficulties, like the telescopes of Galileo and Herschel, we have magnificent refracting ones, with large achromatic lenses, and they are self-registering, recording in a permanent form phenomena which had formerly to be recorded at intervals by human observers who were liable to error. Now clockwork regulates the movements of the telescope itself, the microscope enables the observer to read off the most delicate measurements, and photography gives permanent records of passing phenomena.

TELFORD, THOMAS, the engineer, was born in 1757 in Dumfriesshire, and was eventually appointed a surveyor of public works in Shropshire, and entrusted with the construction of the Ellesmere Canal. In 1803 and 1804 he was appointed engineer for the Caledonian Canal, and for the roads of the Scottish Highlands. He also constructed several other canals, a number of large bridges, five across the Severn, and more than 30 harbours. He is best known in Britain for the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Broomielaw Bridge at Glasgow, and on the continent for the Swedish canal system.

TELL, WILLIAM, the peasant hero of Switzerland, is probably a mythical personage. The stories about him belong to the end of the 14th century.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS. The first seems to have been founded in 1517 A.D., under the title of the Order of St. Christopher, in Germany; and at the end of the same century the Landgrave of Hesse formed an Order of Temperance. Both these orders were literally 'Temperance,' and not merely an impertinent appropriation of an honourable title by 'Total-Abstainers.' Their idea of 'Temperance' was—the Order of St. Christopher were pledged not to drink 'toasts,' and the others were pledged not to drink more than seven glasses of liquor at a time, and not to drink seven at a time more than twice a day. The modern T. movement originated in U.S.A. by the formation of the New Jersey 'Sober Society' in 1805. The first society definitely founded to promote temperance was also in U.S.A. about 1826. The first temperance hall founded in England was the Bradford one in 1837, where the first temperance society had been started seven years earlier. The year 1830 may be called the starting-point of the movement in England.

TEMPERATURE AND COLOUR. A faint red is probably about 950° F., a dull red 1300° F., bright cherry red about 1800° F., orange 2000° F., bright white heat 2550° F., and the greatest heat of an iron-blast furnace 33,000° F. Compared with these heats ether boils at 104°, alcohol at 173°, nitric acid at 210°, oil of turpentine at 304°, sulphur at 570°, and mercury at 656°. The usual temperature of tea or coffee 'at table' is about 110°, and a bath scalds at 150°. Metals taken from a bath at 150° feel much hotter than wood taken from it; and metals from boiling water cannot be handled though wood can. The heat-conducting power of metals varies very much, gold coming first (1000°) and plantinum second (981?); iron is about 374° and lead 180?.

TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS, were a Crusading Order, established about 1118 A.D. for the protection of pilgrims in Palestine, and afterwards for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre. The knights wore a white cloak with a red eight-pointed (Maltese) cross on the left shoulder. Philip IV. of France massacred the 54 chief knights in 1310, and his accomplice, Pope Clement V., abolished the order in 1312.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, the great statesman, was born in 1628. He is best known in connection with the Triple Alliance of 1668 (England, Holland, and Sweden), and with the marriage of the Prince of Orange to Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, in 1677. He was a friend of Swift's.

TEMPLE BAR originally stood between Fleet Street and the Strand, and divided 'the City' from Westminster. It was such an obstacle to commerce that in 1878 it was taken down and re-erected at Theobald's Park, Cheshunt, in 1888.

TENANT RIGHT, 'ULSTER.' According to this custom the in-coming tenant pays to the out-going tenant a certain sum, partly as a consideration for the goodwill of the farm, and partly as compensation for unexhausted improvements. The sum paid for goodwill is really a part of the economic rent. If the in-coming tenant had not to pay this sum, he would be obliged to pay more rent. The custom therefore divides the economic rent into two parts, one of which is capitalized and paid by the in-coming tenant to the out-going tenant; the other part is paid in the usual manner annually to the landlord. The economic advantage of this custom is that it gives practical security of tenure to the tenant, by recognizing that he has a proprietary right in the soil. On the other hand, the custom is economically pernicious because it reduces the capital of the in-coming tenant just at the time when he wants it most to stock his new farm. The Ulster custom, although very prevalent, had formerly no legal sanction. Prior to 1870 there were really two laws in Ireland, one the law of the land, and one sanctioned by the customs and habits of the people. The Irish Land Act of 1870 reconciled these two conflicting systems by legalizing the Ulster custom of tenant right.

TENIERS was the name of two famous painters of the Flemish school, father and son. The father was born in 1582, and studied under Rubens; the son was born in 1610, and was the tutor of Don John of Austria. Like his father, he specialized in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, taverns, etc.

TENNIEL, SIR JOHN, the artist, was born in 1820, and has been entirely self-taught. He made his name by his illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland," and joined the staff of "Punch" in 1851. He was knighted in 1893.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, LORD, was born on 6th August, 1809, at Somersby Rectory in Lincolnshire. He was the third son of the rector of the parish, Rev. George Clayton Tennyson. He received his early education at the village school, and afterwards at the Grammar School at Louth. In 1828 he went to Cambridge, and left in 1831, in consequence of his father's death, without taking a degree. He lived for some years in or about London, and in 1842 his third volume of poems, containing "Morte d'Arthur," "Ulysses," and "Locksley Hall," established his poetical fame. In 1845 he was pensioned by Sir Robert Peel, and two years later published "The Princess." In 1850 three important events in his life took place—the publication of "In Memoriam," his marriage to Emily Sellwood, and his appointment as Poet Laureate in succession to Wordsworth. He spent the rest of his retired and uneventful life at Twickenham, at Aldworth in Surrey, or at Farringford in the Isle of Wight; and there is little else to record except productions of new poems or dramas. In 1855 appeared "Maud"; between 1859 and 1872 "The Idylls of the King." In 1884 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Tennyson D'Eynecourt. His other important works are "Teiresias," "Locksley

Hall Sixty Years After," etc. He died of old age, after a short and painless illness, on 6th October, 1892, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Tennyson's surroundings in early life were of a kind to encourage the poet in him. His father firmly believed that his childish attempts at verse would develop into something great. His school days gave ample opportunity for the accurate study of nature, for which his poetry is remarkable. Lincolnshire scenery—the flats and ridges of the fen country—are worked into all his early poetical attempts, which are not mere imitations of other authors. His precocious genius was shown by the share he took in "Poems by Two Brothers," published in 1826, the other author being his brother Charles.

His life at Cambridge added rather to his friendships than to his attainments. Upon a receptive mind like his, the effect of living among men such as Trench, Alford, Milnes, Merivale, and Hallam, must have been great. He carried off the Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse with a poem on "Timbuctoo," and it is to be noted that he used blank verse in this performance, although the custom of the University demanded the heroic couplet. In 1830 appeared his first volume of poems; his second in 1832, shortly after he had left Cambridge. They were praised by Coleridge, and blamed by the "Quarterly Review." Though Tennyson had a morbid dislike to adverse criticism, he never failed to profit by it when revising his work.

The shock caused by the death of his friend Harry Hallam in 1833 silenced the poet's voice for many years. This time he spent mostly in London, enjoying the friendship of Carlyle, Rogers, Thackeray, and Landor. It was his period of concentration and the most important epoch of his life. He read, he thought, he smoked 'infinite tobacco' with Carlyle far into the night. The result was seen in the 1842 volumes.

TERAPHIM were the household images of the Hebrews, and seem to have been of human form, though small in size. In fact, they were sacred dolls.

TERENCE, the Roman comic poet, was born in 195 B.C. His comedies have been translated into English by the elder Coleman and several others.

TERMITES is the scientific name for white ants. They are magnificent architects, but terribly destructive to wood.

TERRA COTTA means 'baked earth.' It is usually made of potter's clay and fine powdered silica.

TERROR, REIGN OF, is the period of the French Revolution between the appointment of the revolutionary tribunal and the committee of public safety on April 6th, 1792, and the fall of the butcher Robespierre on July 27th, 1794.

TERRY, MISS ELLEN, was born on February 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance at the age of ten as 'Mamillius' in "The Winter's Tale," and as 'Prince Arthur' in "King John" during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revival. At the age of fourteen she joined Chute's Bristol Company, which included the present Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Labouchere; and she made her début in London in 1863. In 1864 she married and left the stage, but returned to it in 1867. She joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and played 'Portia'; and on Dec. 30th, 1878, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum. She has played in 'record' runs of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing."

TERTULLIAN is the earliest Latin 'father of the church' whose works are extant. He flourished about 200 A.D. His most famous book is the "Apologia."

TESTUDO, in the old Roman army, was a roof of shields lapped over one another like the scales of a tortoise (Latin, *testudo*), from which it got its name. It was a great protection against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged town.

TETZEL, the scoundrel whose sale of Indulgences so roused Luther's indignation, was a Dominican monk who had been sentenced to death by drowning for adultery. Pope Leo X. absolved him from the adultery, and recommended the vigorous sale of the Indulgences. (See REFORMATION above.) Tetzel died of the plague in 1519.

TEUTONIC KNIGHTS were established as a Military Order at the end of the 12th century, in imitation of the Templars (*q.v.*) and Hospitallers. In the 13th century they acquired Poland and Prussia, and long held sway over Central Europe. They declined in the 15th century; but lingered on as an Order till Napoleon abolished them in 1809.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, known to all the world as a novelist, would still have taken high rank amongst writers of English prose, if he had never written a line of fiction. Some obscurity hangs over the events of his life, for it was his characteristic desire that no biography should be published, and the wish has been respected by his family. He was born at Calcutta 18th July, 1811. His father and grandfather were in the Indian Civil Service. Coming from India in childhood he was sent to Charterhouse School, the 'Grey Friars' of "The Newcomes." In 1829 he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, but only remained there for a year.

In 1832 he came of age and inherited his fortune, which all passed through his hands in a year or two—part of it lost at cards, part in an Indian bank, part in two unsuccessful newspapers. He had intended to become an artist, but never learnt to draw accurately. Meeting Dickens in 1835, he proposed to illustrate that novelist's earliest book; the offer was rejected, and Thackeray set about writing books and illustrating them himself. In 1837-38 "The Great Hoggarty Diamond" appeared in "Fraser's Magazine." In 1840 he brought out the "Paris Sketch Book." About this time he began to write for "Punch," to which he contributed the "Snob" papers and many other things. His first great novel was "Vanity Fair," 1848; "Pendennis" was published in 1849-50; his great historical novel, "Esmond," in 1852; "The Newcomes" appeared in 1854-55; "The Virginians," a sequel to "Esmond," in 1857-59. He also wrote two brilliant sets of lectures, one on "English Humourists" (1851), and the other on the "Four Georges" (1856), delivering them with great success both in America and England.

In 1837 he had married Isabella, daughter of Colonel Matthew Shawe; by her he had three daughters, of whom the eldest is Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, known herself as a novelist and as the writer of delightful reminiscences. In 1859 he was invited by Messrs. Smith & Elder to edit their new monthly magazine, "The Cornhill," which was a success from the first, and has since had a distinguished history. The best known of subsequent editors has been his son-in-law, Mr. Leslie Stephen.

Thackeray was still writing novels and editing "Cornhill" when his career was abruptly terminated. He died suddenly on 24th December, 1863, in a house which he had lately built for himself at Palace Green.

Widely as he was and is read and admired, the superficial stricture upon him, that he was 'a cynic,' is often repeated. So far as it rests on any basis, the criticism is due to his intense and even morbid sensitiveness to 'snobbishness,' against which he is always raising his protest. But he did not really think meanly of human nature, and he was himself a man of most tender heart, one of the most lovable of English writers.

THALES OF MILETUS was the earliest philosopher of Greece, and was born about 640 B.C. He is said to have studied in Egypt, and his learning was so great that he was reckoned among 'the Seven Wise Men.' He held that 'fluid' was the elemental principle of everything.

THANE was a title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons. In England any freeman who got five hides of land, or who made three sea voyages, or who took Holy Orders, became a Thane; and every Thane had the right of voting both in the shire and the national Witanagemot or 'Meeting of Wise Men,' which elected the king and helped him to make or alter the laws and to appoint or remove state officials.

THEATRE CAPACITY. The Stadt Theatre in New York holds 3000; Covent Garden Theatre in London,

2684; the Alexander in St. Petersburg, 2332; the Opera House in Munich, 2307; La Scala in Milan, 2113; and the Opera House in Berlin, 1636. Compared with these St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome holds 54,000, and even St. Paul's Cathedral in London holds 25,600.

THEATRES were among the chief public buildings in Classical times, but disappeared with the decline of the ancient drama. The first modern theatres were in Italy, at Florence and Parma, built about the end of the 16th century. The London Theatre was built about the same time, and the old theatres in Shoreditch, Blackfriars, and Whitefriars were very little later. Shakespeare's dramas were brought out at the Blackfriars Theatre or at the Globe. The latter was a six-sided wooden building, partly open at the top and partly thatched, and the scenery was all 'fixed.' Movable scenery was introduced by Davenant in 1662. (See ACTOR above.)

THEMIS, in Greek myth, was the goddess of law and justice—the daughter of Heaven and Earth.

THEMISTOCLES, the great Athenian admiral, was born in 514 B.C. On the second invasion of Greece by Xerxes, he obtained the command of the Athenian fleet by bribery, and tricked Xerxes into the battle of 'immortal Salamis,' 480 B.C. Jealous rivals afterwards accused him of treachery, and he fled to the Persian court, where he died.

THEOCRITUS, the great pastoral poet, flourished about 280 B.C. About 30 idyls attributed to him still survive.

THEODOLITE is a surveying instrument specially constructed for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope, the movements of which can be graduated and marked very accurately.

THEODORA, the wife of the Byzantine emperor Justinian, was a licentious ballet-girl, who in later years assumed the role of a pious benefactress of the Church.

THEODORIC, King of the Ostrogoths, was born in 455 A.D., and died in 526. As a youth he lived in Constantinople as a hostage. In 493 A.D. he induced Odoacer, King of the Visigoths, to share his authority with him, and then by the murder of Odoacer he became sole ruler. He was a 'Christian.'

THEOLOGY treats of the existence and attributes of God and His relations to man. With regard to its origin it is classified into Natural or Philosophical where the knowledge of God is derived from His works by the light of reason, and Supernatural, Positive, or Revealed where the dogmas are systematized from the Bible. With regard to its contents it is classified into Theoretical or Dogmatic and Practical or Ethical. Historical T. explains itself, Exegetical T. interprets the Bible, and Apologetic T. defends and attacks.

THEOPHRASTUS, the peripatetic philosopher, was born early in the 4th century, and studied under Plato and Aristotle, whose favourite pupil and successor he was. His most famous book was a work on "Characters," and we are indebted to him for the preservation of Aristotle's writings.

THEOSOPHY is said to be the ancient knowledge of the deeper mysteries about man and nature handed down from master to disciple for centuries. It is said to include all the fundamental truths of all religions, sciences, and philosophies—a modest claim! The chief agents in founding the present 'boom' were Madame H. P. Blavatsky, Colonel H. S. Olcott, and Mr. W. Q. Judge—with such initials it was impossible to fail! It had its headquarters in New York from 1875 to 1879, when they were transferred to the greater ease and less responsibility of Madras. And Madame H. P. B. visited London in 1887. Mr. Judge separated from the original society in 1894 in consequence of some charges brought against him by Mrs. Annie Besant in connection with some 'Mahatmas'; and in consequence of the revelations at the time Mr. Herbert Burrows resigned his connection with the society.

THERESA, ST., was a religious enthusiast of the 16th century, who became a Carmelite nun in Spain. She died in 1582, and was canonized by Pope Gregory XV. She was the author of several works, all of them more or less of a devotional character, including a very curious autobiograph.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY is produced at the junction of two metals or at a point where a mollecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal.

THERMOMETER is graded by being placed first in snow and then in the steam of boiling water. In each case a mark is made opposite the end of the column of mercury, and the one mark denotes freezing-point, while the other denotes boiling-point. The space between is then divided into a number of equal parts, which vary according to the description of thermometer. In a Fahrenheit T. the number is 180; and as the freezing-point is 32°, the boiling-point becomes 212°. In the Centigrade, which is used for scientific purposes, freezing-point is marked 0°, and boiling-point 100°.

THESEUS, the mythical king of Athens, is said to have governed with mildness, instituted new laws, and made the government more democratic; but his fame rests on his slaying the Minotaur, and thus freeing Athens from the annual tribute of seven youths and seven girls to that monster. He is best known to English readers by the delightful portraiture in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," where he appears on the scene as a conqueror whose hand and head have been directing the world; but his days of heroic action are for the time past, as the days of his idle trifling with Perigenia and her kind are also—for ever. The heroic action and the trifling have alike come to a common end, in the conquest of the Amazon Queen.

To him in his hour of rest and relaxation come all the world with their troubles, and all obey his word without question or delay—even Egeus, when that word is to leave his daughter alone with the hated Lysander.

He condescends to argue with Hermia, taking up the position of the lawgiver who defends all laws, parental or national; he condescends to plead for the players in their absence, and to thank them face to face.

The only thing for which he has small tolerance is poetry, that imagination of which

"The lunatic, the lover, and the poet"

are all compact; he prefers fact to fiction.

While all the others, fairies included, are quarrelling and breaking law, he rules serenely and loves abidingly. The importance of the character is most emphasized by the fact that the whole play turns on the Duke and his marriage.

THESPIS, the Athenian, was said to have invented the Tragic Drama in the 6th century B.C.

THIERRY, JACQUES, the French historian, was born in 1795, and died in 1856. He was secretary to St. Simon, from whom he learned his socialistic creed. The great work on the Norman Conquest of England was published in 1825.

THIERS, LOUIS, the French statesman, was born in 1797, and died in 1877. He took up political literature in 1821, and assisted Carrel and Mignet in founding "The National"; and during the Revolution of 1830 his office was the headquarters of the Revolutionists. In 1840 he was head of the ministry for a few months, and after the Revolution of 1848 voted for the presidency of Louis Napoleon, but was banished in 1851. During the crisis of 1870-71 he showed himself to be the one really great man in France, and after the fall of Paris was made President. He had to draw up the treaty of peace, to suppress the Communist insurrection at the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and to pay the indemnity.

THIRLWALL, BISHOP, the historian, was born in 1797, and brought out his great "History of Greece" between 1835 and 1840. In the latter year he was made Bishop of St. David's, and was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee. He died in 1875.

THIRTEEN AT TABLE. (See NUMBERS, LUCKY, above.) This superstition is grossly illogical, though, of course, logic is powerless against nerves. If the average age of the company is 72½ years, then there is a scientific probability that one of them will die within a year; if the average age is less than 72½,

there is no scientific probability at all. If the average age is 20 years, there must be 129 people at dinner before there is any scientific probability of one of them dying within a year. At 30 years there must be 119, at 40 years 103, at 50 years 73, at 60 yeaars 35, and at 70 years 17.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR lasted from 1618 to 1648. It was at first a religious war, Austria and the Romanist princes of Germany being on one side and the Protestant powers and France being on the other. Subsequently it lost its religious aspect, and became simply a struggle for ascendancy in Europe. The cause of it was that the Bohemian Protestants refused to be ruled by the Papist Ferdinand II., and chose as their king Frederick, the Elector of the Palatinate. The chief actors were Maximilian of Bavaria, Wallenstein of Friedland, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and later Turenne and Condé. The war was concluded by the Peace of Westphalia.

THISTLE, THE SCOTTISH, has really no botanical type, but the "Cnicus Acantis" or stemless thistle is generally considered the national emblem in Scotland.

THOMAS A KEMPIS, or THOMAS OF KEMPEN, was born about 1380, and retired to an Augustine monastery near Zwolle when he was twenty. The celebrated work, "The Imitation of Christ," is probably his, but is sometimes attributed to Gerson, his contemporary.

THOMSON, JAMES, the Scottish poet, was born in 1700, and published his "Winter" in 1726, followed by "Summer" in 1727, "Spring" in 1728, and "Autumn" in 1730. Among his other works the most popular is the "Castle of Indolence." He, or his collaborator, Mallet, was the author of "Rule Britannia."

THOMSON, JOSEPH, the explorer, was born in 1858, and in 1878 accompanied Keith Johnson to Central Africa. In 1882 he visited East Africa, and in 1884 Masai Land. Among his most graphic books are "Through Masai Land," "To the Central African Lakes," "Travels in the Atlas," etc.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, LORD KELVIN, was born in 1824, and was second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman at Cambridge in 1845. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He has made most important contributions to our knowledge of electricity, magnetism, and heat. He was knighted in 1866 for his services in connection with the Atlantic cable, and made a peer in 1892.

THOR, or THUNOR, the Scandinavian god of war, is still commemorated in 'Thursday' (Thor's-day).

THOREAU, HENRY DAVID, the American philosopher, was born in 1817, and was for several years a schoolmaster. In 1845 he built his hut near Walden Pond, Concord, and lived there as a hermit for two years. Besides his delightful "Walden" he also wrote "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac," and several other books which were not published till after his death. He was a friend of Emerson.

THORWALDSEN, BERTEL, the sculptor, was born in 1770, and as a boy helped his father to cut figure-heads in the royal dockyard at Copenhagen. He went to Rome in 1797, and studied the work of Canova and Carstens, and in 1803 he was commissioned by Sir Thomas Hope to execute a marble statue of Jason. His success was immediate and permanent. He was most successful in subjects from Greek mythology.

THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM, as in France before the Revolution, are the Lords, the Clergy, and the Commons. The higher clergy entered the House of Lords, and so the lower clergy obtained the right to vote for members of the House of Commons. There is a theory that the two Houses are equal in authority, that the House of Lords, as a permanent and hereditary body, can check hasty or revolutionary impulses in the House of Commons; and this was so practically before 1832, because the Peers controlled the great majority of elections to the Lower House. But since 1832 it has been obvious that the latter is the governing House, and that the Lords are neither able to resist, nor justified in resisting, a majority of the Commons when that majority represents a majority of the nation. And it is precisely when the Commons are bent on making some great and sudden changes that the Lords have really least power.

THUCYDIDES, the great Greek historian, was born near Athens in 471 B.C. He was a prominent commander in the Peloponnesian War, but was exiled for alleged remissness in duty. As a historian he was indefatigable in collecting facts, severe in sifting them, and very terse in recording them; and in the power of analyzing character and actions he has probably never been surpassed.

THUGS were religious robbers, who way-laid and assassinated any one who did not belong to their own caste and the sect of the goddess Kali. The Indian Government took active measures against them in 1831 and 1835, and they are practically extinct now.

THUNDER is simply the crackle of the lightning-spark, and corresponds exactly to the noise made in lighting a match; but, as sound travels so much slower than light, the flash and the crack only come together when the storm is immediately overhead. The crack from the end of a flash 6 miles long will be heard half a minute later than that from the beginning of it.

THYRSUS, among the ancient Greeks, was an ivy-wreathed wand, with a pine-cone at the top. It was sacred to Bacchus.

TIARA was originally the cap of the Persian kings, from whom it was borrowed by the Popes.

TIBERIUS CAESAR, the Roman emperor, was born in 42 B.C., and was adopted by Augustus as his heir. He was excellently served by his two royal generals, Germanicus and Drusus, but fell under the execrable influence of the incarnate fiend, Sejanus. He spent his last years in gluttony and solitude on the island of Capreoe.

TIDES. The surface of the ocean rises and falls twice in every 'lunar' day, *i.e.* about 25 hours, and this rise and fall appears along a coast to be a 'horizontal' motion—ebbing and flowing. The movement of a tide-wave is quite different from that of a wind-wave (see WAVES below), for it affects the whole depth of the ocean equally, while even the most violent wind-waves do not trouble the water at all at a depth of 50 feet. Every fortnight, *i.e.* after a new or a full moon, the tides rise much higher than in the alternate weeks after the first and last quarters of the moon; and these high tides are called Spring T., the low ones being called Neap. This shows that the moon's influence is much greater than the sun's. Of course, the whole attraction of the sun on the earth is enormously greater than that of the moon; but the moon is so much nearer to the earth that the difference between her attraction at its centre and on its surface is nearly three times as great as the difference of the sun's. And it is 'this difference' that causes the tides. Spring Tides are the result of both sun and moon pulling in the same direction, and Neap tides are the result of their pulling at right angles to each other.

TIECK, LUDWIG, the great writer, was born in 1773, and along with the Schlegels, Novalis, and Brentano, founded 'The Romantic School of Germany' in 1799. He was a deep student of Shakespeare.

TIGHT ROPE ACROSS NIAGARA was 400 yards long, and Blondin made his first crossing on June 30, 1859. The rope was only three inches thick, but cost over £1000, being made entirely of hemp. In 1860 Blondin crossed it 'on stilts' in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and was photographed standing still in the middle. He also walked across in a sack, wheeled a barrow across, turned somersaults, cooked his dinner, and carried a man over on his back.

TILLOTSON, ARCHBISHOP, was born in 1630, and was for many years a Presbyterian preacher, but in 1662 he submitted to the Act of Uniformity, and was subsequently Dean of Canterbury and then of St. Paul's. During the suspension of Archbishop Sancroft he exercised the primate's jurisdiction, and became primate himself in 1691.

TILLY, COUNT OF, was one of the most famous generals of the 17th century, and served through the Thirty Years' War till his death in 1632. His most celebrated exploit is the sack of Magdeburg.

TILSIT, PEACE OF, was concluded between Russia and Prussia and Napoleon in July, 1807.

TIMBER is either 'ornamental' or 'commercial.' Almost all the ornamental woods, except walnut and maple, come from 'tropical' climates — mahogany from Hayti and Honduras, ebony from East Africa, and rosewood from Brazil. Some of the commercial woods come also from tropical climates—teak from Farther India, kauri from New Zealand, eucalyptus from Australia, etc. But most of the ordinary timber of commerce comes from North America, Russia, and Scandinavia, Russia and Canada being most important. The forests in Russia are of pine in more northerly, and of oak and beech in the more central latitudes, and the clearings of the latter have been so richly manured for centuries with the fibre-mould of the fallen leaves that they raise immense quantities of such fibres as flax and hemp.

Canada owes most of her present prosperity to the timber of her eastern area, for the 'lumberers' were the best possible pioneers—making roads, bridging rivers, and clearing the land of 'lumber' for the farmers who were to follow them. The suitability of Eastern Canada for timber is due to its position between three large areas of water—the Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, and Gulf of St. Lawrence—from which there is great evaporation. There is, however, practically no good condensing medium for rain, and therefore most of the moisture evaporated is precipitated, by the cold winds from the north, in the form of snow. This is a very great advantage to the timber trade, for the snow can be beaten into excellent temporary roads, and of course in the unsettled parts of the country—where the supplies of timber are naturally largest—there are no other roads or means of transport at all. Nor is this all. For when the snow melts in the spring, the resulting floods carry the 'logs' down to the saw-mills.

The chief timber provinces are Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, and the timber is of four chief kinds. Where the surface is flat and marshy cedar flourishes best, and the conditions under which it is grown make it very suitable for purposes involving constant exposure. The hemlock spruce gives very useful bark for tanning, and the combination of hemlock forests and pasture round Quebec and Fredericton has given rise to a large leather industry in both towns. Pine and maple are, however, the most valuable of all Canadian trees. The former is strong, light, and easy to work; the latter gives a large amount of sugar in March, has a very beautiful wood, and makes excellent fuel, even when apparently quite drained of its sugar. Ottawa, which stands in the middle of a huge region of white and red pine forests, is the centre of the whole timber trade of the Dominion; and it derives its mechanical power for the saw-mills from the famous Chaudière Falls. In British Columbia the Douglas fir grows to an enormous height, and grows slow enough to have a good grain.

"TIMES, THE," is—in every thing except its price, 3d.—the representative English political daily paper. It was first published in 1785 as "The Daily Universal Register," but was renamed in 1788. The five editors down to the present time have been Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Professor Cheney, and G. E. Buckle. The "Times Weekly Edition" (2d.) contains a summary of the whole week's news, on the lines of "Public Opinion" (2d.), which, however, draws from all sources and not merely from "The Times" itself. Palmer's "Index to 'The Times'" is very convenient.

TINDALL, WILLIAM, the martyr, was born in 1484, and began the translation of the New Testament in London, finishing it after a visit to Luther. He got it partly printed at Cologne, but had to flee from the town, and the complete work was printed at Worms. Practically all the copies that ever reached England were, with a few exceptions, seized and burned, but one perfect copy exists in the Baptist Museum in Bristol. In 1535 he was strangled for heresy near Brussels.

TINTORETTO, the painter, was born in 1518, and made it his aim to unite the colouring of Titian with the drawing of Michael Angelo.

TIPPOO SAIB, the Sultan of Mysore, was born in 1749, and succeeded his father, Hyder Ali, in 1782. He abandoned the Carnatic in order to concentrate his forces against the British on the Malabar Coast, and completely defeated and murdered General Mathews at Bednore. Eventually he was shut up in Seringapatum, and compelled to make peace in 1792; but, to escape paying the indemnity and giving up his forfeited territory, he began to intrigue with the French, and the East India Company at once declared war again, in which he was killed.

TIPS IN COUNTRY HOUSES. According to Mr. G. W. Smalley, in the possibly prejudiced pages of "Harper," no question gives rise to more searching of hearts than that of tips. To whom are you to give, and how much are you to give? Well, Americans have done something to spoil the market. They almost always give more than the English. I have known a sovereign given for a Saturday to Monday visit. An Englishman would give half a crown or five shillings. A young guardsman who, unlike most guardsmen, is not rich, once told me that he gave two shillings for the first night, and at the rate of a shilling a night after the first, but never more than half a sovereign. "I don't mind giving them odd sums," he added. Another friend of much experience laid down the general rule that you give in proportion to your means, and that servants understand this. Whether they understand it or not is hardly to the point. If you try to adjust your gifts to the expectation of those who are to receive them, you will find it extremely expensive, and you will nevertheless fail in the end. It used to be, and to some extent still is, the custom to give to the butler or to the groom of the chambers—possibly to both. "I long since set my face against it," was the answer of an Englishman who visits constantly, and knows his way about as well as anybody. If you give, it will be accepted—you need have no fear on that point. Almost anything would be accepted. I have seen a man of rank hand a butler, at the end of a long stay, half a crown, and the half-crown remained in the butler's hand. Something depends on the frequency of your visits at the same house, and on whether a particular servant has done anything for you out of the nature of his service. If you have given trouble with telegrams and letters, you would naturally give a tip, and this would be to the groom of the chambers if there was one; if not, to the butler.

There is no hard-and-fast rule. A guest in this, as in other things, must keep his eyes open. He may always ask—not, of course, his host, who is supposed to be unaware of these things, but of his fellow-guests. You may hear it discussed with freedom in the smoking-room, and all sorts of opinions expressed. There is, or was, in some houses a box in which guests are invited to deposit such largess as they choose to bestow on the domestics of the household. The contents of the box are divided among them according to some rule agreed on among themselves. But this I relate on hearsay evidence. It is unusual, and it involves the host in the matter in a way which few hosts like.

If you are not alone, the complications become more numerous, but the matter of gifts to housemaids and women servants in general is one with which only the feminine mind is competent to grapple. Here again, however, it is safe to say that English ladies, who seldom visit without a maid, give little; and that American ladies, whether they take a maid with them or not, give too much. An American lady has been heard to declare that a Saturday to Monday visit in the country at a great house cost her a five-pound note in fees. What she did with her five-pound note passes conjecture. Nor does it signify whether the house be great or small, except that the more servants the more numerous may be the opportunities of giving. No claims are made.

TITHES were established by Charlemagne in those parts of the Roman Empire which were under his sway in 778 A.D., dividing them into four parts—(1) To maintain the edifice of the church; (2) for the poor; (3) for the bishop: (4) for the parochial clergy. Their payment was first decreed in England in 786,

but the first mention of them that can be found in statute law dates only from 1285. The difficulty of collecting tithes from Dissenters led to the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, which has been further developed.

TITIAN, the great painter, was born in 1477, and studied under Giovanni Bellini at Venice, whose unfinished pictures he completed. His "Assumption of the Virgin," painted at Venice in 1516, is said to be one of the finest pictures in the world. "The death of St. Peter," which was little, if at all, inferior to it, was unfortunately burnt in 1867. He died of the plague at the age of 99, having painted up to the last. For general mastery of his art he has never been surpassed.

TITUS, the Roman Emperor, was born in 40 A.D. He served under his father, Vespasin, before the latter became Emperor in 69. He took Jerusalem in 70, and became Emperor nine years later. He was an enlightened and benevolent ruler.

TOADS are often thought to be poisonous, probably from Shakespeare's reference in "As You Like It" to

"The toad, ugly and venomous."

They have a very unpleasant odour, but they are not venomous. The word 'Jewel' in the passage of Shakespeare referred to, might be their eyes, which are of remarkable beauty; but more probably Shakespeare held the superstitious belief that 'toad-stones' were antidotes against poison. These 'toad-stones' are really formed of a bony substitute for teeth, of which the true toad is destitute.

TOBACCO was in use among the red men at the time when America was discovered, and the practice of smoking was a kind of religious ceremony. It was first used in Europe in the form of snuff, but Drake and his companions introduced into England the practice of smoking it on their return from Virginia in 1585. Pope Urban VIII. and Pope Innocent IX. issued Bulls excommunicating any one who used snuff in Church, and in Turkey smoking was made a capital crime, while in Bern a prohibition of the use of tobacco was added to the commandment about adultery.

The best cigar tobacco comes from Cuba. There in the famous Vuelta-abajo district, west of Havana, the soil is a light sandy loam, very rich in lime, potash, and forest refuse; and as both the heat and the humidity are great, it is an ideal site for the tobacco plant. As the area is, however, strictly limited, it is physically impossible for half the 'Havana' cigars which are in the European market to have been grown in this district. So, too, gallons of wine are distilled into 'Cognac' which never came from Charente, millions of oranges are labelled 'Jaffa' and 'St. Michael' which never grew in Palestine or the Azores; tons of 'Patna' rice hail from Bangkok or Rangoon, and hundreds of 'Kashmir' shawls are woven in Paisley, though some do still come from Srinagar.

At present the only important rival of Havana in the production of cigars is Manilla, though Borneo is coming into the market; but in regard to the total quantity of tobacco grown, the U.S.A. rival Cuba and the Philippine Islands combined, and British India is not very far behind the States. While the Indian tobacco is, however, of inferior quality and largely converted into Trichinopoli cheroots, the Virginian and Kentucky product is of excellent quality, and largely converted into pipe and cigarette tobacco. Louisville, the Kentucky centre, though not so well known as Richmond, the Virginian centre, is the largest tobacco market 'on earth.'

TOBIT, BOOK OF, is rejected from the Old Testament by Jews and Protestants, but accepted by the Church of Rome.

TODDY ought really to be applied only to the juice of certain palms, which is very cool and sweet when fresh, but becomes very intoxicating if allowed to stand for 10 or 12 hours.

TODHUNTER, ISAAC, the mathematician, was born in 1820, and was Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. He wrote a whole series of good and popular text books, which, however, have now been superseded.

TOGA was the chief outer garment of the Roman citizen, and was originally worn by both sexes, though afterwards matrons adopted the *stola*. The *toga virilis* was assumed by boys when they reached the age of fourteen. The toga was made of wool, and was generally white in colour, but different shades of colour, different fineness of wool, and ornaments were adopted to indicate differences of rank.

TOLERATION, RELIGIOUS, is a doctrine more preached than practised by individual Christians, though the country and all scientific thinkers practise it without any preaching. It had its rise in the 16th century, when Protestants were in a minority in Europe, and were therefore reduced to argue in favour of toleration. In early times no one disputed the right of the State to impose its religion, *i.e.* the religion of its ruler, on all subjects. No one now imagines that the State can compel its subjects to be religious, or even to belong nominally to any particular religious body, though in England and Scotland it does still acknowledge a particular body as the National Church of the particular country. This can be defended on grounds of expediency, and has a certain historic interest and value, and the attacks on the Established Churches are mainly dictated by envy of their social position and lust for their wealth. It is entirely a matter of political and social equality, and nothing to do with creeds. And it is a very great pity that the creeds of the non-established and rival churches were often drawn up during times of passionate controversy.

TOLSTOI, COUNT LYOF NIKOLAIVITCH, the great novelist, was born in 1828. He entered the army and served through the Crimean War, and it was his vivid descriptions of the siege of Sebastopol that first started his literary reputation. His "War and Peace" is regarded in Russia as his greatest work, and it is certainly a wonderful picture of the year 1812; but his most popular work in England is his "Anna Karenina." His smaller books are concerned almost entirely with education and religion, and it is on them that his influence mainly rests—*e.g.* "Christ's Christianity," "My Religion," "Kingdom of God within Us," etc.

TOMATO is a native of South America, and is the Love-Apple.

TONE is the sound produced by the vibration of a string or some other sonorous body, and nearly every 'musical sound' consists of several simultaneous tones of different rates of vibration.

TONE, WOLFE, was born in 1763, and was called to the English Bar in 1798. He was a warm sympathizer with the doctrines, if not with the practices, of the French Revolutionists, and founded the Society of United Irishmen in 1791. He was detected in treasonable intrigue with France, and had to flee to U.S.A., from which he went to France, and became brigadier in Hoche's projected invasion of Ireland. He was eventually captured on board a French ship, and sentenced to death, but committed suicide.

TONGUE is much more sensitive at the top and along the edges than in the centre. The necessary conditions for 'taste' are—(1) The solution of the substance to be tasted, (2) the presence of a gustatory nerve, and (3) a moist surface to the tongue.

TONIC SOL-FAH SYSTEM was popularized by the Rev. John Curwen, who obtained the leading features of the system from Miss Glover of Norwich. The principle is that, as key is much more important than pitch, it should be greatly emphasized by always naming the 'tone' or key-note 'Doh,' no matter what the absolute pitch is. The whole scale runs—Doh, Ray, Me, Fah, Sol, Lah, Te, Doh.

TONNAGE used to signify the number of tons weight which a ship could carry safely, but it is now used of the vessel's dimensions for the standard of tolls, etc. It is estimated roughly that 40 cubic feet constitute one ton, and allowance is made on steamers for engine-room, boilers, coal-bunkers, etc.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE were duties formerly imposed in England on every 'tun' of wine imported, and on every 'pound' of merchandise imported or exported. The poundage was an *ad valorem* duty

of a shilling in the pound. They were abolished in 1787.

TONSURE is the shaved patch on the heads of Greek and Romish priests, and is a relic of the early custom of dedication to religion by external symbol.

TONTINE SYSTEM took its name from its inventor, Tonti, an Italian of the 17th century.

TOOKE, HORNE, was born in 1736. He was for a time a close friend of Wilkes, and a vigorous opponent of Junius.

TOOLE, J. L., the comedian, was born in 1833, and made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre in 1852. In 1888 he published his "Reminiscences." He is one of the most popular actors on the stage, and is really successful as 'Caleb Plummer.'

TOP-SPINNING, UPRIGHT, is kept in that position by the combination of two forces—(1) Gravitation, which pulls it downwards to the earth; and (2) centrifugal force, which pulls it horizontally in all directions at once. As soon as the speed becomes too slow to resist the gravitation, the vertical position is lost; but while the speed is great enough to resist the gravitation, the pace is about 'a mile a minute.' The motions of the planets are controlled by precisely the same laws.

TORNADOES are violent cyclonic storms which occur in the West Indies, the Indian Ocean, and the South Atlantic. They are short and quite local, but very severe while they last, being accompanied by terrific thunderstorms.

TORPEDOES are either offensive, *i.e.* movable, or defensive, *i.e.* fixed in submarine mines. Of the offensive there are several kinds. The best-known is the Whitehead 'locomotive' or 'fish' torpedo, which is from 14 to 19 feet long, and from 14 to 16 inches in diameter. It is made of steel, and carries the charge in its head, the engines to propel it in the centre, and the compressed air to work the engines in the tail. Numerous modifications of this general plan have been adopted by different nations. (See FLEET above.)

TORQUE was the stiff gold collar worn as a symbol of [rank by the ancient Britons.

TORRES VEDRAS, LINES OF, were about 24 miles north-west of Lisbon, and consisted of two lines of fortifications, the outer being 29 and the inner being 24 miles in length. They were constructed by Wellington in 1810.

TORSO is an Italian art term for the trunk of a statue of which the head and extremities are lacking. The most famous is the Torso of Hercules in the Belvidere at Rome.

TORTOISES, though excellent swimmers, are really land animals, and are strict vegetarians. They live to a very great age, and hibernate through the cold season. (See TURTLE below.)

TORTURE used to be common in all the European countries, and was carried to a fine pitch of perfection by the Holy Order of Jesus in the Romish Church. It was employed as late as the earlier part of the 17th century in England, and the latter half of the 17th century in Scotland, but has never been recognized by the common law of the land.

TORY is an Irish word for a 'bog-runner,' and was originally applied to the Romish outlaws in Ireland, and then to all Jacobites. The word came to be used as a political badge in the 18th century, and has been revived in connection with the Tory-Democracy of recent times. Toryism, in its strict meaning, is now a sentiment rather than a belief; but in its new meaning it is a synonym for Imperialism. Tories proper believed that the Monarchy, the Aristocracy, and the Church were divinely appointed; they took a very high view of the moral responsibilities of authority, but relied more on the loyalty than on the judgment of the people. The transition from Toryism to Conservatism was guided by Sir Robert Peel.

TOTEMS are rude pictures of natural objects used by the Red Men as symbols of tribes and families.

TOUCH, SENSE OF, is in the skin, and is most sensitive in the tip of the tongue and the tips of the fingers.

TOUCHWOOD is simply ordinary wood converted by the action of fungi into a soft, white pulp, which will smoulder for a long time when once lit.

TOURGUENIEFF, IVAN, the Russian novelist, was born in 1818, and died in France in 1883. In 1842 he was banished from an official post to his paternal estate in consequence of an article which he had written. His first important book was "The Experiences of a Sportsman," which was followed by a number of tales and dramas. His earliest novels were "Liza" (1859) and "On the Eve" (1859), and "Fathers and Sons" appeared in 1861.

TOURISTS KILLED IN THE ALPS number about 24 a year, out of a total of about one million visitors, for whom 1000 inns have been built, about 300 of them being at least 3400 feet above the sea.

TOURNAMENTS reached their full perfection in France in the 9th and 10th centuries, and were introduced into England by the Normans. 'Jousts' were single combats between two knights at a tournament, and the 'Lists' were only the place of combat. They died out during the 16th century.

TOUSSAINT-L'OUVERTURE. Toussaint, 'the maker of the breach,' the negro statesman, began life as a slave in Hayti; but he showed such military skill after the insurrection of 1791, that the French appointed him to be Commander-in-Chief of the Troops in San Domingo. He eventually became President of the Hayti Republic, and governed so well that commerce and agriculture began to make great progress. Napoleon became jealous of him, and sent an expedition which took him prisoner, and he died in a French prison in 1803.

TOWNSHEND, VISCOUNT, the statesman, was born in 1674, and entered public life as a Tory, but soon after became a disciple of Lord Somers. He was joint-plenipotentiary with the Duke of Marlborough at the Hague, and was Secretary of State to George I., and for a time the real leader of the Whigs, with his brother-in-law, Walpole, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter, however, soon overshadowed him, and he withdrew into private life. He introduced the turnip into Norfolk, and greatly improved the system of agriculture, especially in reference to the rotation of crops. His grandson, Charles, was the wit and orator of the Chatham ministry of 1766.

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD, was born in 1852, and intended to enter the army, but changed his mind, and went to Oxford, where he became a prominent figure amongst a devoted circle of students of economics and social questions generally. In 1875 he took up his residence in Commercial Road, Whitechapel, and devoted the rest of his short life to helping the poor by living amongst them. His health gave way under the strain of the moral and social surroundings, and he died in 1883, but the inspiration of his example led to the founding of Toynbee Hall. A number of his lectures and addresses were published in 1884 under the title of "The Industrial Revolution"; and in 1885 the Toynbee Hall House was organized under the direction of his former colleague, Rev. S. A. Barnett. It partakes of the nature of both a college and a club, and is carried on by University men from Oxford and Cambridge.

TOYS, WOODEN, are manufactured in the greatest numbers at Nürnberg, a town about the size of Cardiff or Oldham. It commands the southern part of the Maine Valley, as Frankfort does the northern part, and it utilizes the surrounding forests and the graphite of Passau in its famous toy and pencil factories. It was led to specialize in this kind of trade because it is too far from water-transport to make 'heavy' goods.

TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT was the movement at Oxford, headed by Dr. Pusey (*q.v.*), Newman, and Keble, which produced the "Ninety Oxford Tracts."

TRADE, BOARD OF, consists of numerous distinguished nonentities *ex-officio*, but the real work is done by the President (Mr. Richie), a Parliamentary Secretary (Earl Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (Sir Courtenay Boyle), and six Assistant Secretaries. It controls, by its six departments, harbours, mercantile marine, finance, commerce, railways, and fisheries.

TRADE MARKS, by the Act of 1883, require to be registered for 'exclusive use,' and remain then in force for fourteen years, when they can be renewed

on payment of certain fees. In 1887 the Merchandise Mark Act was passed, and further developed by Acts in 1891 and 1894. They were intended to protect home-made goods from cheap imitations, and since the German Emperor sent his foolish telegram to President Kruger they have further been a means of identifying—for rejection—German goods.

TRADE STATISTICS cannot be given for home industries with very few exceptions, as firms naturally do not care to publish their own secrets. Our imports in 1895-96 were valued at about 432½ million pounds, October being the busiest month, and August the slackest. The exports for the same time were valued at about 240 millions, January being the busiest month, and April the slackest. Some of the items are very significant. For instance, the supply of foreign and colonial 'butter' is increasing enormously, owing to its uniform excellence and low price, while the supply of home butter has positively decreased; in 1888 we consumed, per head of population, about 5 1-5th lbs. of home and 5 lbs. of foreign, while in 1895 it was 4½ lbs. of home, 1 lb. of colonial, and 7 lbs. of foreign. For 'coal' France is our best customer, and with Germany and Italy takes half our total export. For 'cotton' Germany is much our best customer, Holland being second, and Japan third, except for piece goods, for which India and China are much our best customers. We take about one-third of the total American crop. The 'iron' and 'steel' output for the first six months of 1896 was a 'record,' most advance being made in South Africa, Australasia, and India—and Japan for railway material. Our 'tea' comes now almost entirely from India and Ceylon, the China product having gone completely out of favour, mainly owing to these facts—(1) It costs more, having to bear a very heavy land-tax; (2) it is more adulterated; (3) it has a longer sea-voyage, which affects its quality.

TRADE UNIONS are the lineal descendants of the old craft guilds, which were practically suppressed in the time of Henry VIII., but the ordinances of which were preserved here and there by special charters, *e.g.* in Exeter and Norwich, or by special conditions, *e.g.* Berwick-on-Tweed. In the earlier history of Trade Unions, they were regarded as supporters of industrial monopoly, and therefore 'Combination Laws' were passed to suppress or repress them. This policy was dropped about 1825, and they were recognized but not protected by law; and in 1871 they obtained permanent legal protection.

They are essentially voluntary associations of workmen for mutual protection and help in improving the conditions of their labour. This means specially the raising of wages, the reducing of hours, and the general regulation of work. The constitution of the Unions is democratic, the contribution varies from 2d. to 1s. a week, and the benefits vary from strike pay and funeral allowances up to extremely valuable 'provident benefits.' The latter are not very widespread as yet, but in the last forty years 13 societies have paid *seven and a half million pounds sterling* in PROVIDENT BENEFIT, while the total STRIKE PAY by the same 13 societies during the same forty years was *less than five hundred thousand pounds.* These figures are enormously significant, and should be carefully noted by the numerous rash ignoramuses who babble across dinner tables about strikes and Trade Unions, for it is these very 13 societies who have secured and maintained the highest rate of wages, the shortest hours, and the best conditions of work.

The economic and moral effect of these huge 'benefit clubs' is enormous; 'sweating' is made impossible, old age is provided for, strikes are replaced by arbitration—just because the Unions are strong. The Miners' Federation has 155,000 members, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Northern Counties Association of Weavers have about 84,000 apiece, and there are half-a-dozen other societies with a membership of over 40,000.

TRADES INJURIOUS TO TEETH are specially those connected with mercury, chloride of lime (for bleaching, etc.), phosphorus (for matches, etc.), soda, etc.

TRAFALGAR, BATTLE OF, was fought on October 21, 1805, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the French admiral Villeneuve. The British Fleet consisted of 27 sail of the line, 4 frigates, 1 schooner, and 1 cutter, while the combined Franco-Spanish Fleet consisted of 33 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 2 brigs. Villeneuve formed his fleet in a double line in close order, and Nelson attacked in two lines, Collingwood leading the first. He ran his own vessel, the famous "Victory," on the "Redoubtable" with the intention of breaking the line, and soon forced her to strike her colours, but not before Nelson had been mortally wounded by the musket fire from her tops. He lived long enough to know that 20 of the enemy's ships had struck, while he had only lost 1587 men.

TRAJAN, the Roman emperor, was born about 56 A.D., and gained such distinction in the Parthian and German wars that he was adopted by Nerva as his colleague and successor. He became sole emperor in 98, and in 101 led forth his legions to battle in person—the first emperor who had ever done so—and converted Dacia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia into Roman provinces. He died in 117.

TRAMWAYS were used in quarries and collieries at a very early date, but always of wood till 1738, when an iron 'plateway' was laid down at Whitehaven, but for some time the flange was put on to the rail instead of on the wheel. In 1789 the flange was changed to the wheel, and the track assumed its present form more or less. In 1801 a tramway 28 miles long was constructed in South Wales, but the spread of railways drew public attention away from the tramways. The Fourth Avenue Tramway in New York was started in 1831, and Philadelphia and Boston soon followed suit. There are now at least 12,000 miles of tramways in U.S.A., a great deal of it worked by electricity.

The reintroduction of tramways in Britain was in 1858, but was a failure because of the obstacles to commerce and ordinary traffic owing to the absurd shape and construction of the rails. The removal of toll-bars, however, gave a fresh impulse to tramway construction in London, and about 1870 the leading tramway companies were incorporated. The relative cost of the three great methods of traction are shown below, but the superior speed of the cable and electric systems must be taken into account. Taking the horse-car as the unit, the relative results of expenses per car-mile are about 11 for electric, 15 for cable, and 24 for horse; and the investments per mile of street are 1 for horse, 1⅓ for electric, and 10½ for cable.

TRANCE is distinguished from normal sleep in (1) duration, (2) insensibility to external impressions, (3) following excitement rather than fatigue. It is a species of hysteria.

TRANSCENDENTALISM, in ordinary phraseology, is whatever is abstruse, speculative, and fantastic in philosophy; but it has a scientific application of its own to conceptions of transcendent universality, *e.g.* 'Being.'

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS, otherwise known as Metempsychosis, was belief deeply rooted in primitive and ancient philosophy, and is widely spread still amongst Brahmans and Buddhists, and is practically involved in the Christian doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body.

TRANSMISSION OF POWER exists, of course, in all sorts of belting, but the phrase is generally used of electric power over long distances. The city of Frankfort was lit from the Falls of the Neckar during the exhibition of 1891—over a distance of 108 miles, which established the possibility of transmitting electricity over a long distance without a great waste of power. Niagara is already being used to supply Buffalo with sufficient power to run more than half the machinery in the town, including mills and street-cars, and yet only about 1-8ooth of the possible power is being used. Probably before long all the cities within a radius of 100 miles will be supplied from Niagara, and the barges on all the canals for a much greater distance.

TRANSPORT. One reason for the collection of people in towns is to obtain easy transport for their goods, because there is nearly always direct communication

between towns, which saves the expensive transshipment of goods. This communication is either by water or by land, and, as the former is much the cheaper, every effort is made to obtain it. If this is done by canals, as in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal, there are dues to pay; but, as the water bears the great proportion of the weight, haulage is much cheapened. A horse that can draw only one ton on a road can draw forty tons in a barge.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION is the Romish doctrine that the bread and the wine in Holy Communion do actually become the body and the blood of Christ, and is a very old doctrine, but the term itself is of much later invention—probably about 1215 A.D. The Greek Church holds the same belief.

TRANSVAAL is about the same size as the United Kingdom, and has a population of about 800,000, of whom about 120,000 are whites. The relations of the Republic to Britain were laid down by the Convention of London in 1884—to the effect that, while independent with regard to its internal administration, the State could conclude no treaty or political engagement of any kind with any other nation or tribe except the Orange Free State without the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The Witwatersrand gold was discovered in 1886, and Johannesburg has now a population of over 70,000. The Republic is ruled by a president elected for five years, with a council of five members; and legislation is carried out by a Parliament of two chambers, each of twenty-four members, called the first and second Volksraad. Bills passed by the second chamber must be approved by the first before they can become law. The members of the first chamber are elected by all male whites who were resident in the Transvaal before 1876, or who fought in the war of 1881; and the privilege of voting has been extended to the children of such. The members of the second chamber are elected by naturalized aliens, and naturalization can be obtained after two years' residence in the country. The humiliation of Majuba Hill was due to the stupid exaction of a petty tax by military martinets. The Convention of 1880 gave the Boers republican rights under certain restrictions, which were further modified by the Convention of 1884.

TRAPPISTS, the religious order, took its name from the narrow valley of La Trappe, in which it was founded in the middle of the 12th century. It was reorganized in 1662 under rules of extraordinary severity.

TREAD-WHEEL was practically invented by Sir W. Cubitt in 1818, and every male adult prisoner who has been sentenced to 'hard labour' has to be employed on the T.W. or other similar bodily labour for at least one month of his imprisonment. The steps are about 7½ inches apart, and 32 are taken a minute for 15 minutes, and the power is now utilized for grinding corn, pumping water, etc. The total time of the labour is six hours a day, in two periods of three hours each, and five minutes' rest is allowed at the end of every fifteen minutes.

TREASURE-TROVE, according to Roman law, belonged to the finder if he found it in his own land; if he found it in some one else's land, half went to the finder and half to the landowner. In English law, wherever found, it belongs to the Crown, and to conceal it is punishable by fine and imprisonment. In 1886 the Home Office decided to allow finders to retain anything not wanted for a national institution, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. If the article is wanted it will be paid for at 20 per cent. less than its antiquarian value.

TREBELLI, ZELIA, the opera-singer, was born in 1838, and made her début in 1859. Her first appearance in London was in 1862, and she became the greatest mezzo-soprano of her day. She was equally great in the concert-room and on the stage. She died in 1892.

TREE'S HEIGHT FROM ITS SHADOW. Set a stick quite upright in the ground so that its shadow falls beside the shadow of the tree; then, as the length of the stick's shadow to the stick's height, so is the length of the tree's shadow to the tree's height. That is to say, multiply the length of the tree's shadow by the height of the stick, and divide the result by the length of the stick's shadow.

TRELAWNEY, EDWARD, the adventurous Cornishman, whose name is linked with the names of Shelley and Byron, was born in 1792, and entered the navy when he was 11. Harsh treatment made him desert, and he lived a life of desperation in the Indian and Malay seas. He eventually died in England in 1881, and his body was cremated, and the ashes were carried to Italy and buried beside the ashes of Shelley and Keats. He was the original of the old Arctic voyager in Millais's "The North-West Passage."

TRENCH, ARCHBISHOP, was born in 1807, and died in 1886. He became Professor of Theology at King's College, London, in 1846, and Dean of Westminster in 1856, and finally Archbishop of Dublin in 1864. He was a very popular writer both on theological and on philological subjects. His "Notes on the Parables" appeared in 1841, "Notes on the Miracles" in 1846, and the "Study of Words" in 1851. He resigned his archbishopric in 1884 from ill health.

TRENT, COUNCIL OF, met in 1545 at Trent, in the Austrian Tyrol; but the wars in Germany caused it to be adjourned to Bologna in 1546. It was convoked again at Trent in 1551, but dispersed on the approach of the Lutherans. It was convoked a third time in 1560, and finished its labours in 1563. Its decrees are embodied in what is known as the Creed of Pius IV.

TREPANG is an unsightly sea slug or 'sea cucumber,' otherwise known as *bêche-de-mer*. It is caught in the tropical waters off the Indian and Australian coasts—by wading over mud banks at low water and groping in the sand with your bare toes! It is considered such a delicacy in the Celestial soup-kitchen that it brings the Macassar importers as much as £100 a ton.

TREVELYAN, SIR GEORGE, was born in 1838, a nephew of Lord Macaulay, and entered Parliament in 1865, becoming Lord of the Admiralty in 1869, and Secretary to the Admiralty in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1885 Secretary for Scotland. He published the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" in 1876.

TRÈVES, THE HOLY COAT OF, is kept in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena, and is said to have been taken to Trèves by the Empress Helena. It is first referred to, as far as we know, in 1106 by an anonymous monk, and did not become a profitable investment till 1512. It is said to be a 'seamless coat, consisting of connected fragmentary particles of material.' It was visited by nearly 2,000,000 pilgrims in the year of grace 1891; and we may hope that the pilgrims examined the really historic relics of the Roman occupation of the Moselle Valley which abound in and near the town.

TREVITHICK, RICHARD, the engineer, was born in 1771, the son of a Cornish mining engineer. Among his inventions were an improved pump, a high-pressure steam-engine, and a road locomotive. The idea of the latter was afterwards adopted and developed by Stephenson.

TRIBE. Tribal sentiment is the main origin of all customs, for primitive communities regard their members as one family. For instance, the Jews were all 'children of Israel,' though many of them were not descendants of Jacob. The existence of a primitive tribe depends on their ability to form a body of customs strong enough (1) to keep the community together, and (2) to protect it. As life became more settled, society passed from a tribal to a local character, and the common home became more important than the common blood.

TRICOLOR is the three-coloured flag of France—blue, white, and red in equal vertical sections, the blue being next to the flag-staff.

TRICYCLES were invented about 1878, and therefore they were merely an adaptation of the bicycle for nervous performers or persons who wished to carry luggage.

TRILOGY is a Greek term for a series of three dramas in a connected story, but each complete in itself.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, was founded by Henry VIII. in 1546, and has a wonderful list of

famous alumni, from Bacon and Newton down to Macaulay and Tennyson.

TRINITY, DOCTRINE OF THE, is not found in the Old Testament, and the word 'Trinity' does not occur in the New Testament.

TRINITY HOUSE, or the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, was founded in 1518 by Sir Thomas Spert to promote commerce and navigation. They examine naval pupils in Christ's Hospital and the masters of Queen's ships, appoint Thames pilots, erect lighthouses, etc.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE has been the name of several political combinations in Europe. The most important were the alliance of Britain, Sweden, and Holland against Louis XIV. in 1668, and that of Britain, France, and Holland against Spain in 1771, the year of Cardinal Alberoni's greatest influence.

TRIREME was the common war-ship in the Mediterranean during classical times, and took its name from its triple row of oars, though it had a large square sail.

TRITONS, in Greek myth, were sea-gods with bodies half fish and half man. They are always represented with shell-trumpets.

TRIUMPH AT ROME was a magnificent procession granted by the senate to a victorious general, who entered the city in a four-horsed chariot, crowned with laurel, and preceded by his captives and spoil, and drove along the Sacred Road up to the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed.

TRIUMVIRATE, or 'union of three men,' was a private league between Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar, in 59 B.C., to carry out their own plans; and the term was also applied to a similar league between Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, in 43 B.C. The word has been used of similar combinations in modern history.

TROGLODYTES, or 'CAVE-DWELLERS,' was the name given by the ancient Greeks to uncivilized tribes who lived in natural or artificial caves; and it is practically certain that in prehistoric days the primitive peoples of Europe did live in caves.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, the novelist, was born in 1815, and died in 1882. In 1841 he was appointed clerk to a Post Office surveyor, and thus acquired material for his early novels—"The Macdermots of Ballycloran" and "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," both of which were dead failures. His first success was "The Warden" in 1855, and "Barchester Towers" appeared in 1857, and "The Last Chronicle of Basset" in 1867.

TROUBADOURS were early poets in Provence, and were the inventors or adaptors of a species of lyric poetry which was devoted to stories of romantic gallantry, and which was very intricate in metre. They flourished from the 11th to the 13th century, and spread from the south of France to the north of Italy, and to Catalonia and Aragon. Many of them were knights, and some of them seem to have been women. (See TROUVÈRE below.)

TROUT FISHING is productive of some very strange yarns, but there is perfectly trustworthy evidence that a trout of 25 lbs. weight was caught at Salisbury, and that one of 29 lbs. weight was caught in Loch Stenness. North American lake trout reach as much as 60 lbs., but they are generally remarkably poor sport and worse eating. The trout is really simply a species of salmon.

TROUVÈRE was the name given in the north of France to correspond more or less to the southern 'Troubadour' (*q.v.*), but there was considerable difference between the two, for the Trouvères produced work more of the epic and narrative character, while the softer southerns wrote amatory lyrics.

TROY was the home of Priam and Paris, to which the latter carried off Helen from Sparta. In 1870 Dr. Schliemann brought to light the actual stone walls of Troy, or at all events of a very ancient city which stood on the site of Troy as described by Homer in the "Iliad."

TRUCK SYSTEM was the abominable practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of in money. The goods were generally either very bad or priced at absurdly exorbitant rates. These evils were largely abolished by an Act of 1831, which was amended in 1887, and again in 1896.

TRUFFLES are a species of subterraneous fungus, and vary in size considerably, being sometimes found as large as a cricket ball. They are hunted for by dogs or pigs trained to find them by scent and to scratch them up. They grow abundantly in parts of England, Italy, France, etc., but cannot be cultivated. The best English T. come from the chalk downs of Wiltshire and Hampshire.

TSETSE FLY is about half an inch long, and affects horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals in tropical countries, but mainly in Central Africa. It has disappeared in other places with the disappearance of big game, from which it seems to carry the poison in the shape of a tiny parasite; and, as the big game is shot off in Africa, the T. F. will probably disappear too.

TUILERIES, PALACE OF THE, was begun by Catharine de Medici in 1564. It was burned by the Communists in 1871, and the remnants of it were removed in 1883. Gardens now occupy the site.

TULIP MANIA was in the 17th century, when the price of tulips in Holland was above that of gold and silver, £460 having been paid for a single bulb.

TULLOCH, PRINCIPAL, was born in 1823, and died in 1886, after holding the principalship of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, for 32 years. He was an influential leader in the Scotch Church, and a voluminous writer.

TUMULI are artificial mounds of earth or stone raised over a grave.

TUNDRAS are the frozen marshes that extend over the north of Russia and Siberia. They produce enough moss and lichen to support reindeer.

TUNNELS, THE LONGEST, in the world are those through the Alps. The St. Gothard is 9¼ miles, and the Mt. Cenis is 7½ miles. The Hoosac Tunnel, U.S.A., is only 4¾ miles.

TUPPER, MARTIN, the verse-monger, was born in 1810, and began to publish his "Proverbial Philosophy" in 1838, and such is the obtuseness and gullibility of a section of the British public, that his production brought him and his publisher about £10,000 apiece.

TURBANS consist of two parts—a cap which fits tight to the head, and a shawl of cotton or linen wound round the cap and draped on to the neck.

TURBINE is a kind of horizontal water-wheel which is made to revolve by the escape below it of water falling from above.

TURENNE, MARSHAL, was born in 1611 at Sedan, and learned the art of war under his uncles, Maurice and Henri of Nassau. He commanded the army of the Rhine from 1643 to the end of the Thirty Years' War, his greatest victory being at Nördlingen. His victories during the disturbances of the Fronde led to the termination of the Civil War, and in 1674-75 he conducted a brilliant campaign against Austria, winning the great battles of Mühlhausen and Türkheim, but he was killed the same year.

TURGOT, the great statesman and financier, was born in 1727, and in 1761 was made Intendant of Limoges, where he made a conscientious and brilliant effort to improve the country, and to rule with justice. Louis XVI. appointed him Comptroller-General of Finance, and he at once entered on a great scheme of reform, especially trying to distribute more fairly the burden of taxation, from which the privileged classes were practically exempt. He also established free trade in grain throughout the kingdom. But all those whose selfish interests were thus imperilled combined against him, and Louis was too weak to resist such pressure. Turgot was dismissed in 1776, and France drifted rapidly into the cataclysm of 1789.

TURKEY, SULTAN OF. (See ABD-UL-HAMID 'THE DAMNED' above.)

TURKEYS were originally natives, not of Turkey or any country belonging to Turks, but of North America. They were introduced into Europe by a lieutenant of Sebastian Cabot's in the 16th century.

TURNER, J. M. W., the great painter, was born in 1775, and died in 1851. His father was a hair-dresser, and wanted his son to enter the same trade. In 1789

the boy entered the Royal Academy as a student, and in 1797 he was elected an associate, and in 1802 an academician. For half a century, from 1790 to 1840, he produced an extraordinary succession of great pictures, which won him the reputation of being the greatest painter of landscapes that has ever been known. He worked in three styles. His early pictures, such as the "Garden of the Hesperides" and the "Sun Rising in Mist," resemble the work of Wilson and the Poussins. His second period produced pictures on the model of Claude's, such as the "Morning of the Chase," and "Crossing the Brook." His third period was characterized only by minute and patient study of nature, and produced such immortal pictures as the "Bay of Baiae," and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." After painting the "Fighting Temeraire" in 1839, his skill quite declined. By his will he left all his pictures to the nation, on condition of a suitable building being erected for them within ten years, and they have been hung in part of National Gallery.

TURQUOISE. The real or Oriental turquoise is only found in mountainous parts of Persia, and owes its name to the fact that it was introduced into Europe *via* 'Turkey.'

TURTLE is a species of tortoise, and is found in all the seas of tropical or semi-tropical latitudes, but the 'soup' is made of the 'green' turtle, which is from six to seven feet long and weighs from fifty to sixty stone. It is most abundant round the Island of Ascension. The 'tortoise-shell' of commerce is from the 'hawk's-bill' turtle.

TWEED is really 'twilled' cloth, and has nothing to do with the river 'Tweed,' though a great deal of Scotch 'tweed' is made in the basin of that river.

TWELFTH-NIGHT is the night of the twelfth day after Christmas, which corresponds to the Protestant festival of the Epiphany.

TWILIGHT is the 'reflection' of sunlight from the higher levels of the atmosphere which are still lit by the sun after it has become invisible from ordinary levels. Even when the sun is in the zenith of a cloudless sky, 'one-fifth' of the light on any given area of the earth's surface is reflected from other parts of the sky than that through which the beams reach directly to that area. When the sun is just above the horizon, more than two-thirds of the total light is thus reflected; and when the sun has sunk below the horizon, *all* the light comes in this way. The duration of twilight, however, varies greatly—from practically nothing at the Equator to continuous 'light' in the land of the 'Midnight Sun.'

TYLER, WAT, the leader of the rebellion of 1381 against the poll-tax, was an old soldier who had served in the French wars.

TYPEWRITERS were invented about 1866, the first important one being the Remington, invented by C. L. Sholes of Milwaukee, U.S.A. In some kinds, *e.g.* the Remington, Hammond, English, etc., there is not a key for every character, unusual characters having special knobs; but in others, *e.g.* the Yost, Smith Premier, and Caligraph, there is a separate key for every character that the machine can write. The important points are—(1) Bringing the type into position, the Remington, Yost, Caligraph, etc., having it at the end of bars arranged circularly, and the Hammond, etc., having it on a wheel; (2) inking it, by pad, as in the Yost, or by ribbon, as in the Smith Premier; (3) impressing it; and (4) spacing the lines and letters.

There have been many curious and beautiful machines constructed from time to time to the order of various people, or for presentation. Perhaps the most elaborate typewriter ever produced was that made for the Czarina of Russia, by the Remington people. All parts of the machine ordinarily black were enamelled blue, and those portions of the framework usually outlined in gold were inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The keys were of African ivory, and the bright parts of solid gold. A similar machine was presented on her wedding-day to the Duchess of York; and another was recently made to order for the Khedive of Egypt. The Queen also possesses an extremely elaborate typewriter. It is a 'bar-lock,' ivory-keyed, gold-plated throughout, and very beautifully engraved.

An extraordinarily curious machine was that made by the 'Hammond' Company for Li Hung Chang. It was fitted with twenty sets of characters—eighteen hundred in all—each of which, as no dies were available, had to be engraved by hand. *Apropos* of this remarkable machine, its introduction into Pekin was promptly followed by the appearance in London of an enterprising Celestial bent upon forming a company for placing typewriters on the Chinese ma ket. According to this gentleman, it is quite possib e to write the Chinese language, or at all events a sort of modified phonographic version of it, with as few as 250 characters. The machines he proposed to manufacture, and for which he asserted there would be a ready sale in the Flowery Kingdom, were to have been about five times the width of an ordinary typewriter, and the sale price was to have been one thousand pounds apiece. The English capitalists, however, failed to 'bite,' and China still does its writing in the old-fashioned way.

TYPHOONS can only rise in hot, damp, still air, and therefore are not found outside the tropics; but as they always work from the Equator owing to the motion of the earth, they are most destructive about latitude 20°.

TYRE AND SIDON. The Phoenicians almost always built their cities either on some rocky island near to the coast or on some headland joined to the mainland only by a long and narrow isthmus. This secured safe anchorage for their vessels, and a barrier against the barbarous inhabitants of the mainland. Thus, the word *Tyre* means 'a rock,' and the place was a rocky island; the word *Sidon* means 'a fishery,' and the place was an island close to the shore. The same characteristic features are found in the great Phoenician colonies, *e.g.* Cadiz and Carthagena. The old town of Tyre was destroyed by the Moslems about 1100 A.D., and a similar fate befell Sidon about a century later. The sites of both are still inhabited, but neither is any longer of the least importance in commerce.

## U

UGANDA was first visited by Speke and Grant in 1860, but under King Mtesa and his successor, Mwanga, the Christians were persecuted, Mwanga putting Bishop Hannington to death.

UHLAND, JOHANN, the German poet, was born in 1787. He practised law in Stuttgart, and in 1819 was elected a member of the Würtemberg Assembly. He was Professor of German Literature at Tübingen, living latterly in studious retirement there. His European fame rests on his lyrics and ballads, though he wrote dramas, etc.

UKASE is a Prussian edict or order, legislative for administrative, emanating from the Government. Ukases have the force of law till annulled by subsequent decisions.

ULRICI, HERMANN, the German philosopher, was born in 1806. In 1834 he became Professor of Philosophy at Halle University. His chief works are—"A History of Greek Poetry," "Shakespeare's Dramatic Art," "The Fundamental Principle of Philosophy," "God and Nature," "Body and Soul," etc.

ULTRAMONTANISM, the views of that party in the Romish Church who place an absolute authority, in matters of faith and discipline, in the Pope's hands, as opposed to the party who place the national churches (*e.g.* the Gallican) in partial independence of the Roman curia, making the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an Oecumenical Council. According to Ultramontanism, the Pope is to be considered the source of all jurisdiction in the Church. The Vatican Council of 1870 established the views of Ultramontanism as virtually dogmas of the Church.

ULYSSES (in Greek ODYSSEUS), King of Ithaca, was one of the heroes of the Trojan War. In returning home, after the siege of Troy, he visited North Africa, Sicily, and the island Ææa, and after adventures there passed the coast of the Sirens and the dangers of Scylla and Charybdis, and, having stayed seven years with the nymph Calypso, arrived at Ithaca to find his substance wasted by suitors for his

wife's hand. His adventures are written fully in Homer's "Odyssey." Penelope was his wife and Telemachus his son.

UNCIAL LETTERS are of large size, and are used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts. They were compounded between the capital and small letters, and were employed between the 3rd or 4th and the 10th centuries.

UNDINE was a water-spirit of the feminine sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an Undine married a mortal, and bore a child, she received a soul. An Undine is the heroine of a famous romance by De la Motte Fouqué.

UNDULATORY THEORY, in Physics, is the theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, and propagated by undulations in the ether, presumed to pervade all space, occupying the intervals which separate the molecules. When these undulations act on the nerves of our retina, they produce in us the sensation of light. The only other theory of light which can be opposed to this is called the "Material Theory," and supposes that light consists of material particles, emitted from the source, and projected in straight lines in every direction with a velocity which is uniform at all distances, and is the same for all intensities of light. The former theory is now generally accepted by physicists.

UNION FLAG. (See JACK.)

UNITARIANS are distinguished as a religious sect, by the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. They may be divided into two classes—(1) Orthodox Unitarians, who accept the general articles of the Christian creed (except the doctrine just mentioned), such as the miracles and resurrection of Christ, and the plenary inspiration of Scripture; (2) the progressive Unitarians, whose creed is purely rationalistic. They consider Christ a mere man, and reject generally the whole supernatural element in Christianity. This class forms the majority. Unitarian views have been more or less held in all ages of the Church, but they came prominently forward at the Reformation period, being first tolerated in Poland under the younger Socinus, and in Transylvania under his friend Blandatra. But in 1658 Unitarians were banished from Poland, and dispersed in Germany and England, but even in England full toleration was not granted till 1813. There are many Unitarians in America.

UNITED KINGDOM in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria presents some extraordinary contrasts with itself in 1837, in such matters as extent of empire, trade, population, etc. The area of the empire is roughly 11,000,000 square miles, which is nearly three times as large as Europe. The population of it is about 400,000,000, which means that one person out of every four that are alive upon the face of the earth is a subject of Queen Victoria. Of every 100 square miles in Europe she rules over 3, of every 100 in Asia 10, of every 100 in Africa 19, of every 100 in America 24, and of every 100 in Australasia 60. The proportion of her subjects is 6 per cent. in America, 11 per cent. in Europe, 18 per cent. in Africa, 35 per cent. in Asia, and 40 per cent. in Australasia. In the latter area 1 person in every 3 is a native of the United Kingdom, but the proportion is much less elsewhere—*e.g.* 1 in 14 in British America, 1 in 523 in British Africa, and 1 in 2548 in British Asia. Compared with other empires of the earth it is 40 times as large as the Italian, 10 times as large as the German, 4 times as large as the French, 3 times as large as the U.S.A., and about one-third larger than the Russian. The United Kingdom has colonies nearly 100 times its own area, while the French colonies are only a dozen times as large as France, the German only 5 times the size of Germany, the Russian only 3½ times the size of Russia, and the Italian only 2½ times the size of Italy; and during Queen Victoria's reign the increase of empire has been a 'Scotland+Ireland' every year.

For this extraordinary result the geography of the country is mainly responsible.

The British Isles lie on the eastern edge of the Atlantic between 50° N. and 60° N. This latitude guarantees a temperate climate, and the presence of water on every side further protects them from extremes and from sudden changes of temperature. The eastern edge is the one towards which the south-west Anti-Trades blow from off the warm Gulf Stream, which ensures abundance of rain, especially along the west coast.

This position is also the centre of the land of the world. More than 40 out of the 55 million square miles of land are north of the Equator, and England is practically the centre of them. This gives unique advantage for commerce.

Proximity to Europe is better than contact would have been. The islands are near enough to Europe to make full use of it, and far enough away from it to be free from its wars and pestilences.

The coast is extremely long in proportion to the area, and is well supplied with good harbours. The average proportion of coast to area in Europe is 1 mile to 200 square miles; in Great Britain it is 1 to 20. No place in the islands is more than 70 miles from sea. Great Britain has a series of harbours most conveniently near together *vis-a-vis*—the Clyde and the Forth, the Solway and the Tyne, the Mersey and the Humber, the Severn and the Thames.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION is a direct method of culture, extending means of higher education to persons of all classes, and of both sexes engaged in regular occupations. Courses of lectures are given by specialist graduates of the universities, and each lecture is preceded or followed by a class in which the students are orally examined by the lecturer, who also corrects written papers done at home. The movement began in 1872 at Cambridge, and was definitely established at Oxford in 1885. Dublin University is associated with Cambridge in the work, and the Scotch Universities are trying it too.

URANUS, in Astronomy, one of the primary planets, the seventh from the sun, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. It is admitted to have four satellites which differ from the other planets, primary and secondary (except Neptune's satellite), in the direction of their motion, this being east to west; and they move in planes nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic.

URBAN, the name of eight Popes, of whom the most notable, Urban II. (1088-99), in a council at Rome, excommunicated his rival Clement III. and his supporter, the Emperor Henry IV. By his energy he extended the power of popedom, and he instigated the first crusade, when Jerusalem was taken. Urban VI. (1378-89) so exasperated the Cardinals by his reforming zeal, that they caused a schism in the Church by electing Clement VII. The two Popes continued to excommunicate each other until Urban died, under circumstances which suggested poisoning. Urban VIII. (1623-44) was more of a temporal prince than a spiritual one, for he extended the power of the Church by raising armies, building fortresses, and entering into an alliance with France against Austria and Germany. He condemned Galileo and Jansen, though he had a reputation for learning.

UTILITARIANISM, the general name for those schools of morals which define virtue as utility; but it is specially applied to Jeremy Bentham's school, of which the most recent exponent is Stuart Mill, but there are other developments of the same principle in ancient and modern schools of morals.

UTOPIA was the name invented by Sir Thomas More, from the Greek *ou topos* (no place), and applied to his imaginary island described in his work of "Utopia," published in 1516. The Utopians had attained great perfection in laws, politics, etc. He represents the place as having been discovered by a companion of Amerigo Vespucci.

UTRECHT, PEACE OF, included a series of separate treaties agreed upon by the powers which had been engaged in the war of the Spanish Succession. On April 11th, 1713, the States-General, Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy, signed separate treaties with France, which the Emperor refused, and his differences with France were settled the next year by the treaties of Rastadt and Baden. By the treaty with England,

France recognized the Hanoverian succession, engaged never to unite the crowns of France and Spain, and ceded Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Kitt's, and Hudson's Bay and Straits, while Gibraltar and Minorca were ceded on behalf of Spain. Louis XIV. recognized the title of the King of Prussia, who received part of Spanish Guelderland and the sovereignty of Neufchâtel, and renounced the principality of Orange. Savoy and Nice were restored to the Duke of Savoy, who was recognized as the presumptive heir to the Spanish Monarchy; and Philip V. was recognized at the conclusion of the treaties.

V

VALENTINE, ST., a saint of the Roman calendar, said to have been martyred in 306 A.D. The custom of choosing valentines on his day (Feb. 14th) has been only accidentally associated with his name. On St. Valentine's Eve young people of both sexes met and drew, by lot, one of a number of names of the opposite sex, whereby each gentleman got a lady, and each lady a gentleman, as a valentine. The gentlemen were bound to the service of their valentine for a year. A similar custom prevailed in the Roman Lupercalia, to which the more modern custom has been, with probability, traced. St. Valentine's Day is very little regarded now.

VALHALLA, in Northern mythology, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. The name is applied figuratively to any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation, and specifically to an edifice built by Ludwig I. of Bavaria, near Ratisbon.

VALKYRIAS, in Northern mythology, the 'choosers of the slain,' or fatal sisters of Odin, who, mounted on swift horses and holding drawn swords in their hands, presided over a battle-field, selecting those destined to death and conducting them to Valhalla, where they ministered at the feasts held there, serving mead and ale in skulls.

VALUE AND PRICE. The value of anything is what can be got in exchange for it; and the price of it is the amount of 'money' that can be got in exchange for it—money being both a standard of value and a medium of exchange. Some articles have a monopoly value, because their supply cannot be increased, *e.g.* the pictures of a dead artist. Others can be increased, but not without increasing the cost of production, *e.g.* agricultural produce, when poorer land has to be worked to supply the demand. Others, again, can be increased to any amount, not only without a raising, but actually with a lowering, of price, *e.g.* textiles. The value of money itself is really regulated by exactly the same laws as regulate the value of other mineral produce, but governments have practically put an artificial value on it by ignoring the effect of the discoveries of gold—in Australia, South Africa, and North America—on the economic value of a gold coinage.

VAMBERY, HERMANN, the Hungarian traveller and scholar, was born in 1832. After studying in his own country he went to Constantinople, and lived by teaching French. In 1858 he published a Turkish-German dictionary. In 1861-64, disguised as a dervish, he explored Persia and Turkestan, and visited Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand. In 1865 he became Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Budapest; and he has written some valuable linguistic works. His writings include "Travels in Central Asia," "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," "History of Bokhara," "Islam in the Nineteenth Century," "The Origin of the Magyars," "Story of Hungary," etc.

VAMPIRE, a superstition of Eastern origin, existing among the Slavonic and other races on the Lower Danube. It is a ghost possessing a human body, which leaves its grave at night and sucks the blood of living persons, especially the young and healthy. Dead wizards, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as does any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave the corpse must be disinterred, thrust through with a white-thorn stake and burned.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, the English architect and dramatist, was born about 1666. He entered the army, and became known as a man of fashion. His first play, "The Relapse," was produced at Drury Lane, and was followed by "The Provoked Wife" and "Aesop." How he obtained his knowledge of architecture is not known, but in 1702 he designed Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's seat; and in 1706 he was occupied with the erection of Blenheim Palace; and he built mansions for many of the nobility. His plays are admirable in dramatic conception and wit, and Sir Joshua Reynolds praised his architectural work.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, the English navigator, was born about 1758. He accompanied Cook in his second and third voyages (1772-74 and 1776-79); was made first lieutenant in 1780, and served in the West Indies till 1789. He was in command of the expedition to take over Nortka from the Spaniards in 1791, when he also visited the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand. He spent the three summers of 1792-94 in surveying the coast up to Cook's Inlet, wintering at the Sandwich Islands; and on his return home visited the west coast of South America. He reached England in 1795, and published a narrative of his travels. Vancouver Island was named after him. He died in 1798.

VANDALS were a German confederation, probably allied to the Goths, who occupied the country south of the Baltic, between the Oder and Vistula. Afterwards they descended to Silesia, and subsequently occupied Pannonia, Moravia, and Dacia. In 406, in conjunction with a German host, they ravaged Gaul, and from there went to Spain. They seized Seville and Carthagena, and led by Genseric, crossed to Africa, founded a kingdom, and revived the maritime glories of Carthage. Genseric also conquered Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and sacked Rome in 455. He concluded his long reign in peace in 477, and Hunneric, his son, succeeded him; but the kingdom of the Vandals was overthrown in 534, by Belisarius, the general of the Eastern Emperor Justinian.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, the American capitalist, was born in 1794, and died in 1877. He amassed his wealth in shipping and railroads, and his eldest son, William (1821-1885), was supposed when he died to be the wealthiest man in the world. The Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal) was founded by Cornelius.

VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY, was probably, with the exception of Titian, the greatest of all portrait-painters. He was born in 1599 at Antwerp, and studied under Van Balen and Rubens, after which he went to Genoa, Venice, and Rome. Charles I. invited him to England, and showered benefits upon him, for which the painter, in return, executed many portraits and some mythological and historical paintings. He married Mary Ruthven, the Earl of Gowrie's daughter. Vandyck excelled in the knowledge of 'chiaroscuro,' but he sometimes amused himself by engraving and etching.

VANE, SIR HENRY, the English statesman and writer, was born in 1612. He completed his education at Geneva, where he became a puritan and a republican, and as his opinions were unfavourably received in England, he emigrated to Boston in 1635, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1636. In 1637 he returned to England, was knighted, entered Parliament, and became Treasurer of the Navy. He took the side of Parliament in the Civil War, and was a leader of the Long Parliament. He also supported the Solemn League and Covenant. He opposed the King's execution, and in 1656 was imprisoned by Cromwell for a pamphlet he wrote. On his release he opposed both Cromwell and his son. After the Restoration he was imprisoned, and finally, after the rising of the Fifth Monarchy Party in 1661, was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1662. His theological works were characterized by excessive mysticism. His followers were called Vanists.

VASE is an ancient ornament. The most numerous which have come down to us are the Etruscan vases, found in Greek cities as well as in Etruria. The oldest style of Greek vases came from Corinth and the islands of Thera and Melos, and those of the late

style were discovered mostly in Lower Italy (Apulia and Lucania), being probably made there in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. The Greeks and Romans used chased metal vases, and cameo (glass) vases were very popular in Rome. The famous Portland vase is of this kind. Since the 15th century the Venetian glass art has been wonderfully perfected, and porcelain vases of great beauty have been made in India, China, and Japan.

VATICAN received its name from the hill on which it stands. It is the largest palace in modern Rome. The present building was begun by Pope Eugenius III. (1145-53), and was enlarged by many of his successors, up to the time of the last, Pope Pius IX. The frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, painted by Michael Angelo, are of world-wide fame, and also those painted by Raphael in the apartments known as Raphael's 'stanze.' The 'Library' was first constituted by Pope Nicholas V. (1447-55), and was added to by Leo X., Pius IV., Pius V., and other popes. The manuscript collection is the best part.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIEN, Marshal of France (the greatest military engineer of that country), was born in 1633, became Governor of Lille in 1668, Commissioner-General of Fortifications in 1677, and Marshal of France in 1703. He erected 33 citadels, and directed 53 sieges.

VEDAS (from the Sanskrit root *vid*, meaning 'know') are the oldest of the 'Shastras' or sacred writings of the Brahmans, and the oldest compositions in the Sanskrit language. Their date is unknown, but it has been fixed between 1400 and 1600 B.C. There are four of them—The Rig, Yajur, Sama, and Atharva Veda, and all are believed to be inspired. The religious system of the Vedas is at bottom monotheistic, though it derives a polytheistic appearance from the various names by which the deity is called, according to his different attributes and manifestations. Each Veda is divided into three parts—(1) The "Sanhita," a collection of hymns and prayers; (2) "Brāhmana," relating chiefly to ritual; (3) the "Jnāna" or "Upanishado," the philosophical part of the work.

VEGETATION OF EUROPE depends on soil and climate, and it may be roughly classified under three heads—(1) The Arctic Region, (2) the Mediterranean, and (3) the Intermediate.

The Arctic Region is practically the Tundras, and produces only mosses and lichens. (1) These produce sufficient food for reindeer, (2) height has the same effect on the upper slopes of the Alps as latitude has on these low Tundras.

The Mediterranean is the region of dry, sunny peninsulas and islands. (1) The characteristic plants of the peninsulas have leaves or roots specially suited to drought. Laurels and other evergreens have thick leaves in which to store water, and vines have long roots with which to draw up water from great depths. (2) The characteristic plants of the islands and of the coast-lands of the peninsulas are fruits, *e.g.* Malrese oranges, Sicilian lemons, Corfu citrons, Barcelona nuts, Greek currants, Almerian grapes, 'Sultana' raisins, Turkish figs, Servian plums, Tuscan olives.

Between the Arctic mosses and the Mediterranean evergreens there is the Intermediate region, which is more or less a region of deciduous trees and the ordinary grains and the vine. (1) The chief trees are the oak, beech, and ash; the chief grains are wheat, oats, and rye; (2) the vine is grown very largely—for wine—on the sunny slopes throughout Central Europe, *e.g.* at Tokay, Epernay, Reims, etc.; (3) fibres, such as flax and hemp, flourish on the sites of old forests throughout this region, which have been manured for centuries with the fibrous mould of the fallen leaves, *e.g.* in Russia and the Low Countries.

VENDETTA is a blood-feud, the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative. In Corsica, it is considered a duty, and when the murderer is not forthcoming, his relatives are even made to suffer. The practice also exists in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, as well as among the Druses, Circassians, Arabs, etc.

VENDÔME, LOUIS, DUKE OF, the famous general of Louis XIV., was born in 1654, and in 1702 commanded the French army in the War of the Spanish Succession. Having distinguished himself in Italy, Tyrol, and Belgium, the Duke of Burgundy was placed over him, and their disagreement caused the defeat of the French at Oudenarde (1708). He died in 1712.

VENICE. The Crusades (1096-1271) greatly increased the wealth and power of the Venetians by giving employment to their shipping. In 1204 the Doge Enrico Dandolo conquered Constantinople; and at the Division of the Byzantine Empire, Venice received much territory, but they lost mainland possessions soon after. In 1405 their General, Malatesta, won Verona, Padua, etc., and the Venetian fleet defeated the Turkish fleet, subjugating all the towns on the Dalmatian Coast in 1421. At the close of the 15th century Venice was the centre of the commerce of Europe; but its power was gradually superseded by that of the Portuguese.

VENTRILOQUISM was so called from the erroneous idea that the sounds proceeded from the abdomen, whereas they are formed by the ordinary vocal organs—the larynx, palate, tongue, and lips. The art consists in drawing a long breath and then slowly and gradually breathing it out, dexterously modifying and diminishing the sound of the voice, moving the lips as little as possible, and by various contrivances diverting the attention of the audience. Therefore practice alone is necessary to carry the art of illusion to perfection.

VENUS, the goddess of love, called Aphrodite by the Greeks. In the "Iliad" she is described as the daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Dionē, but Hesiod represents her as the offspring of Urānus, born amidst the foam of the sea. She received the apple from Paris, as being the most beautiful goddess. The myrtle, rose, poppy, apple, and other fruits; the dove, sparrow, swan, swallow, ram, hare, and tortoise were sacred to her. The Venus de Medici (supposed to be a copy of a statue of her by Praxiteles) was the most celebrated statue of her in ancient times, and later, the one by Canova.

VERDI, GUISEPPE, the operatic composer, was born in 1814. He brought out "Oberto, Conte di San Bonifazio" in 1839, and later, with great success, his "Nabuco," followed by "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Montezuma," etc., and "Otello" in 1886.

VERNE, JULES, the popular romancer, was born in 1828. He studied law for a time, and then started to write short pieces for the stage. In 1863 he published "Five Weeks in a Balloon," which he has since worked with success. His popular books are—"Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," "Round the World in Eighty Days," etc.

VERNET, JEAN, the French painter (grandson of Claude Vernet, and son of Antoine Vernet, who were both painters too), was born in 1789. His father was his first master, and his battle pieces soon won favour at the Imperial Court, and from 1828-1834 he was director of the French Academy in Rome. Louis Philippe then commissioned him to paint galleries of the Museum at Versailles; then from 1840 to 1845 he travelled. In 1853 he followed the French army to Varna, and on his return to Paris produced his last great picture, "The Battle of the Alma." He died in 1863.

VERONESE, PAUL (the popular name of Paolo Cagliara), the Italian artist, was born in 1528. He was a contemporary of Titian and Tintoretto, and was noted as a colourist, and as having a rich, fertile imagination. Among his masterpieces are—"The Marriage at Cana" (now in the Louvre), "The Rape of Europa," "Adoration of the Magi," "Consecration of St. Nicholas and St. Helena," and "The Vision of the Invention of the Cross."

VERONICA, SAINT, according to legend, met Christ bending under the Cross, and offered him her veil to wipe the sweat from his brow, when the divine features were miraculously impressed on the cloth. The veil is said to be preserved in St. Peter's, Rome.

VESPASIAN, TITUS, Emperor of Rome, was born in

the country of the Sabines in A.D. 9. After serving in Germany and Britain, as commander of a legion, he became consul, and then pro-consul, of Africa. In A.D. 66 he reduced nearly all Galilee, when the rebellion of the Jews arose; and he was preparing to attack Jerusalem when Nero died. In A.D. 69 the army elected him Emperor, and he at once reformed its discipline and purified the senatorial and equestrian orders. He favoured arts, letters, and learned men, particularly Pliny and Josephus, and he erected the huge amphitheatre still celebrated under the name of the 'Coliseum.' He died A.D. 79.

VESUVIUS has had many violent eruptions, the worst being when Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried in A.D. 79, and one in 1631 when 18,000 lives were lost. There have been violent eruptions also in 1867-68, 1872, 1878, 1879, and 1885. A wire-rope railway, opened in 1880, traversed by one carriage, takes visitors near the crater.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II. (King of Sardinia from 1849-1861, and King of Italy from 1861-1878) was born in 1820, and married the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He distinguished himself as commander of the Savoy brigades against Austria. In spite of his difficulties with Austria, he kept up the principle of representative government in Sardinia, and, with his minister Cavour's help, he did much good to his kingdom. He took part in the Crimean War; and renewing the contest with Austria, was present at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. He won Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, and Garibaldi won Southern Italy; so that he took the title King of Italy in 1861. In 1866 Austria ceded Venetia too; and on the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome (1870), the city annexed itself to Italy. The King died in 1878.

VICTORIA CROSS was instituted at the close of the Crimean War in 1856. It is granted to soldiers and sailors of any rank, and very occasionally to women. It is a Maltese Cross, with a royal crown in the centre, surmounted by a lion, and the words "For Valour" indented on a scroll below the crown. According to Rudyard Kipling, the V. C. is prized because, when all is said and done, courage of mind is the finest thing any one can hope to attain to. A weak or undisciplined soul is apt to become reckless under strain (and this is being afraid the wrong way about), or to act for its own immediate advantage. For this reason the Victoria Cross is jealously guarded; and if there is any suspicion that a man is playing to the gallery or out pot-hunting for medals, as they call it, he must head his charges and rescue his wounded all over again as a guarantee of good faith.

Men are taught to volunteer for anything and everything, going out quietly after, not before, the authorities have filled their place. They are also instructed that it is cowardly, it is childish, and it is cheating to neglect or scamp the plain work immediately in front of them, the duties they are trusted and paid to do, for the sake of stepping aside to snatch at what to an outsider may resemble fame or distinction.

The Order itself is a personal decoration, and the honour and glory of it belongs to the wearer; but he can only win it by forgetting himself, his own honour and glory, and by working for something beyond and outside and apart. And that is the only way you ever get anything in this world worth the keeping.

VICTORIA I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born in 1819, and crowned in 1838, though she ascended the throne in 1837. Her first Jubilee was celebrated in 1887, and her second in 1897, when there was the gorgeous procession on 22nd June and the uniquely magnificent Review of the British Fleet at Spithead afterwards. Her Majesty is an authoress, having written "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands" (1868), publishing a second volume, "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," in 1884. A remarkable feature of her reign has been the development of the Colonies.

VIGFUSSON, GUDBRAND, the Scandinavian scholar, was born in 1827 in Iceland. He was educated at the Reikiavik High School and Copenhagen University. His first work, "Timatel," on the chronology of the Sagas, was published in 1855, followed by "Biskupa Sögur" (Lives of the Icelandic Bishops) and "Eyrbyggja Saga." In 1866, at Oxford, he started his dictionary based on ancient Icelandic poetry. He died in 1889, before completing "Origines Islandiae," his last work.

VILLARS, CLAUDE, DUC DE, one of the greatest generals of Louis XIV., was born in 1653. He fought under Turenne, Condé, and Luxembourg, and in the War of the Spanish Succession. In 1709 he fought against Marlborough and Eugene at Malplaquet, and in 1714 negotiated the Peace of Rastadt. In 1733, as Marshal-General of France, he fought against Austria in Italy. He died in 1734.

VINCENT, JOHN, EARL OF ST., the naval commander, was born in 1734. In 1794 he commanded a squadron in the West Indies, reducing Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia; and in 1797 he defeated twenty-seven Spanish ships off Cape St. Vincent, with a squadron of fifteen sail. He died in 1823 Admiral of the Fleet.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, the great painter, was born in 1452. He was also a sculptor, architect, civil and military engineer, and scientific inventor. His greatest painting, "The Last Supper," was finished 1499. In 1502 he became chief engineer and architect of the Pope's army. Some of his other pictures are the famous "La Gioconda" (in the Louvre), "Madonna and Child," "The Adoration of the Magi," "The Virgin of the Rocks," etc.

VINE needs a dry climate, because rain spoils the bloom on the fruit, and its roots are long and therefore adapted to dry soil. It is a native of Central Asia, but is cultivated from about 55° N. latitude to the Equator, and in S. latitude to about 40°. France is probably the greatest vine-growing country in the world. The vine was introduced into Europe by the Phoenicians.

VIOLATION OF TOMBS. Shakespeare's curse on the man who moved his bones has saved him from the fate which befell both Dante and Milton. Milton's coffin was opened by a publican, a pawnbroker, a surgeon, and a coffin maker in 1790, when the publican knocked out one of the poet's teeth with a stone. The others tore out some of the hair and stole some of the bones. Edward the Confessor's tomb has twice been opened since his death, so has William Rufus's. The dust of Henry II. and of Richard I. was scattered at the French Revolution. Edward I.'s tomb was opened in 1771. Richard II.'s body was dug up by Henry IV. Henry IV.'s own tomb was opened in 1832. Charles I.'s coffin was opened by George IV. when Prince Regent.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLF, the German pathologist and anthropologist, was born in 1821. He made discoveries about inflammation, ulceration, tuberculosis, etc., and has written some well-known books, *e.g.* "Cellular Pathology," etc.

VIRGIL, the epic, didactic, and pastoral poet of Rome, was born in 70 B.C. His "Eclogues" (pastoral poems), "Georgics," and the "Aeneid" (on the fortunes of Aeneas) are well known.

VISHNU is the second god of the Hindu triad, the others being Brahma and Siva. In the early Vedas he appears as a manifestation of the sun, and it was not till later that he was considered the supreme deity. He cured moral and physical disorders.

VOLAPUK (meaning 'world-speech') was the name of a universal language invented by Johann Schleyer of Constance. The orthography is phonetic, and several of the vocables are modified English words. A number of periodicals are written in it.

VOLCANOES. The volcanoes of Europe are mostly extinct, but there is a group of active ones in Italy, and Iceland is in a very disturbed state.

The chief Icelandic cone is Hekla, which is rather higher than Ben Nevis; and the ashes are sometimes carried by the wind over the seven or eight hundred miles that separate it from Ben Nevis. Iceland is also covered with hot springs.

Italy has three active cones—Etna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli. Etna—which is twice as high as Ben

Nevis—is much the largest and highest volcano in Europe. Vesuvius, which is not half the height of Etna, is the only active volcano on the mainland of Europe. Its first eruption was also its worst; Herculaneum and Pompeii, with 200,000 inhabitants, were buried in it, and remained undiscovered for 1500 years. Stromboli is a cone in the Lipari Islands, about the height of Skiddaw.

There are extinct volcanoes in many parts of Europe, and the districts are always important, because volcanic soil is very fertile. The Auvergne district of France and the Cyclades, especially Milos and Santorin, are typical volcanic areas.

VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, the Italian natural philosopher (1745-1827), made his fame by two treatises in which he described a new electrical machine. He invented the electrophorus and electroscope.

VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS DE, the philosophical writer and satirist, was born in 1694. His fame rests chiefly on his novels, "Zadig," "L'Ingénu," etc., and his histories, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," etc.

VOLUNTEERS first received a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. under the title Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London. About 1857 the Victoria Rifles and some other corps were formed, and in 1860 the National Rifle Association was formed in connection with them. In 1895 the number of volunteers was 231,704.

VULCAN, in Roman mythology, was the god who presided over fire and the working of metals, and who patronized handicraftsmen.

VULGATE, the Latin translation of the Bible still used in the Romish Church, is the edition published by Clement VIII. in 1593. It existed in the early period of the Church, but St. Jerome made a new one between 385 and 405 A.D. Finally both the new and old translations were combined.

W

WACE, the Norman poet, was a native of the Channel Islands, and his long romances are among the best examples of Norman language and literature.

WADDINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY, the French statesman, was born in 1826, the son of a naturalized English cotton merchant. He was educated at Rugby, where he played in the School Football XV., and at Cambridge, where he rowed in the University boat. He travelled in Western Asia, and was returned to the National Assembly in 1871. He was Minister of Public Instruction in 1873, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1877, and Ambassador in London from 1883 to 1892.

WADE, GENERAL, the military engineer, was born in 1668, and got his first commission in the Engineers in 1690, rising eventually to be Lieutenant-General of Ordnance and a Member of the Privy Council. After the Rebellion of 1715 he commanded the forces in Scotland, and to him is due the construction of the great military roads through the Highlands, which have ever since been the basis of communication. In the Rebellion of 1745 he was in command of the forces in Yorkshire, and he was the first general who was evaded by the Pretender on his famous march south. He died on Valentine's Day, 1748.

WADY is an Arabic word for a 'river' or 'river-valley.' In Spain it survives in the form *Guad-*, which is found in so many of the names of Spanish rivers, *e.g. Guadalquivir.*

WAFERS for fastening papers together, or for sealing letters, are made generally of fine wheat flour.

WAGES depend theoretically on custom or competition, but the introduction of 'sliding-scales' and the spread of co-operative production are bringing them into lines of practical justice in the matter of division of profits. The difference in the rate of wages in different trades is due to several causes—such as (1) the pleasantness or unpleasantness of the work, (2) the ease or difficulty of learning it, (3) the constancy or inconstancy of employment, (4) the amount of responsibility, etc. For instance, mining is an 'unpleasant' trade, because it is both unhealthy and dangerous; cooking is more difficult than chopping sticks; making artificial flowers is a 'season' trade; driving an express train and making up a medicine are tasks of great responsibility. (See MACHINERY above.)

WAGNER, WILHELM, the celebrated composer, was born in 1813, and educated at Leipzig and Dresden. From 1834 he fulfilled musical engagements at Magdeburg, Riga, and Königsberg; and in 1839-41 he went to Paris and London, and wrote his operas, "Rienzi" and "The Flying Dutchman." Their success got him the conductorship of the Royal Opera at Dresden in 1843; but having joined the insurrection in 1848 he left Germany until 1864. His "Tannhäuser" appeared in 1845, and "Lohengrin" in 1850. At Baireuth in 1876 his famous tetralogy "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was first performed. It consists of "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdammerung." "Parsifal" was his last work. He died in 1883. He wrote a book on his musical views, called "Oper und Drama."

WAGRAM, BATTLE OF, was fought on July 5th-6th, 1809, when Napoleon inflicted a very severe defeat on the Austrians within sight of the towers of Vienna.

WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS GRIFFITHS, litterateur, forger, and poisoner, was born in 1794, and left an orphan at a very early age. He got a commission in the Guards, and began to write miscellaneous articles for the "London Magazine" and other periodicals of the day. He married on £200 a year, and, being unable to live on that amount, he first committed a forgery in 1824, and then commenced his poisoning experiments, aided by his wife. His favourite poison was strychnine, and his victims included his uncle, his mother-in-law, his sister-in-law, etc., the latter's life having been insured for £18,000. He was transported for the forgery to Tasmania, where he died in 1852. He was the original of 'Varney' in Lord Lytton's "Lucretia."

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, the famous divine, was born in 1756, and died in 1801. He took Anglican Orders as a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, but resigned them because he had become a Unitarian. He was a bitter controversialist. His correspondence with Mr. Fox was published in 1813.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION was one of the most disastrous failures in modern warfare. It was planned in 1807, when Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria were all in arms against France; but it was not carried out till Napoleon had overwhelmed Prussia, reduced Russia to neutrality, and was crushing Austria. The idea was excellent—to sail up the Scheldt and surprise Antwerp, which was at the time the chief naval station and arsenal of the French. Its fortifications were greatly in need of repair, and the garrison had been reduced to about 2000 invalids and coastguards. The commander of the expedition, however, though a brother of Pitt's, was a consummate fool, and wasted a month—in spite of precise orders from Lord Castlereagh—at Flushing. In the meantime 30,000 men under Bernadotte had been collected for the defence of Antwerp; and to attack it under such circumstances would have been simply gross waste of human lives. Consequently, Lord Chatham retired, leaving a garrison of 15,000 men on Walcheren Island, where 7000 died—most of them from malaria—and 3500 were permanently disabled.

WALDENSES were a Christian sect, originated by Peter Waldo, a citizen of Lyons. About 1170 he collected followers (by preaching), who were often confounded with the Albigenses, and shared their fate. Their chief stronghold was, and still is, in the Cottian Alps, where, since 1848, they have enjoyed the same religious rights as the Romanists. Waldo's design was to reform the clergy and preach to everyone in his native tongue; but his followers gradually separated themselves altogether from the Romish Church. The spiritual teachers of the Waldenses now come from the academies of Calvinistic Churches.

WALKER, FREDERICK, the English painter, was born in 1840. In 1858 he became a student at the Royal Academy, and began designing for wood engravers; and from 1860 to 1864 he supplied the "Cornhill Magazine" with illustrations. His best oil pictures are "The Bathers" and "By the Plough," and his first was "The Lost Path." He reproduced

some exquisite water-colours from his drawings. He died in 1875.

WALKER, REV. GEORGE, who took part in the famous Siege of Londonderry (1689), was born in Ireland of English parents. He studied theology at Glasgow University. After the Siege he went to London, and was made Bishop of Derry; but he accompanied William III. in his Irish campaign, and was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

WALKER, WILLIAM, the filibuster, was born in 1824, in the State of Tennessee, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, after which he became a journalist in U.S.A. In 1853 he tried to found a new republic in Lower California, but failed. He helped the Democrats against the Legitimists in Nicaragua, and eventually became President of Nicaragua, and his government was recognized by the United States, though his aim was to extend the slave area southward. In 1860 he was tried by court-martial, and shot at Trujillo.

WALKING-STICKS are of very ancient use, even as ornaments, and obviously must have been used as a help to walking for ages previous to their use for ornament. The pastoral staff, the monarch's sceptre, the magician's wand, and the constable's baton are all evolutions of the Walking-Stick. Those used by pilgrims in the Middle Ages were generally hollow, and relics and other valuables—especially seeds, the eggs of silkworms, and other things, the export of which was forbidden by the Chinese, Turks, Greeks, etc.—were thus safely carried. Doctors of later times frequently carried snuff or other supposed disinfectants in similar hollow walking-sticks, and less useful personages carried swords, etc.

WALLACE, ALFRED, the naturalist, was born in 1822, and spent many years travelling in South America and the Asiatic Islands. His books, "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro" and "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," etc., were written on his travels. Before Darwin published his book, Wallace's "Speculations on the Origin of Species" came out, and later his "Darwinism: an Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection, with some of its Applications." He differs from Darwin in contending that man's higher faculties have been developed under a higher law, which has come in imperceptibly, and that the Darwinian theory does not oppose, but supports, the belief in man's spiritual nature. Wallace wrote on social questions also, and against compulsory vaccination.

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, the Scottish hero, was probably born about 1270. Blind Harry (or 'Harry the Minstrel') wrote the most detailed account of him. In 1297 he won the victory at Stirling, and was proclaimed Guardian of the Kingdom; but in 1298 Edward I. utterly defeated him, excluding him also from the peace granted to the Scottish Council of Regency in 1304. Wallace was executed in 1305, and the memorial to him on Abbey Craig serves as a Scottish Valhalla.

WALLENSTEIN, ALBRECHT VON, Duke of Friedland, and leader in the Thirty Years' War, was born in 1583, and assassinated in 1634. He raised an army to assist the Emperor against the Lower Saxon League, and he conquered Silesia; but he soon began to consider his own interests first, and, having treated unsuccessfully for himself with the Swedish King, he had secret negotiations with France and the German princes. This led to his death. "Wallenstein" is one of Schiller's best dramatic poems.

WALLER, EDMUND, the poet, was born in 1605, and was connected by blood with the Cromwells. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. He married a famous heiress, Ann Banks, but she died very soon, leaving him free to devote his attentions—unsuccessfully—to Lady Dorothy Sidney and Lady Sophia Murray. The former lady he sang of as "Sacharissa" and the latter as "Amoret." He was not quite as bad as Clarendon paints him, but he was certainly a coward, and cowards did not shine in the age of Cromwell. His poems were published in 1645, and he died in 1687. He was a water-drinker, even at the court of Charles II.

WALLOONS is the name given to the mixed Kelto-Romanic inhabitants of the Ardennes region, where they held their own when the rest of Gaul was overrun by the Teuton conquerors. The word *Walloon* is connected with the word *Welsh*, which means 'foreigner.' They were famous mercenaries in the Thirty Years' War.

WALL-PAPERS of the common kind are printed by roller machines very similar to those used in calico-printing, but the better kinds are printed by hand from blocks made of wood. The pattern is either cut into the wood or cut out in felt and then fixed to the wood. The modern system of paper-hanging only came into use, with the invention of the paper-making machine, at the beginning of the 19th century.

WALNUTS for pickle or ketchup must be picked unripe, and only old trees are of any value as timber.

WALPOLE, HORACE, Earl of Oxford, was born in 1717. In 1741 he entered the House of Commons, and sat for various constituencies till 1768. Besides his antiquarian taste, he was an author. His works were numerous, but his fame rests upon his "Letters" and "Memoirs." Both are valuable, as showing in detail the evanescent traits of contemporary history. He also wrote the romance of "The Castle of Otranto." He died in 1797.

WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, the great Whig statesman, was born in 1676. He entered Parliament in 1700, and by 1702 was an active member of the Whig party. He was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, both in 1715 and 1721. During his administration from 1721 to 1742, the Hanoverian succession was firmly established. He was the least corrupted of the leaders of both factions, in an age famous for venality and lax morals. He died in 1745.

WALPURGA, ST., was a famous abbess of the 8th century. Her day is May 1st, and that was how she came to be connected with all the strange popular superstitions about witches on broom-sticks (not a comfortable position!), and sacrifices of billy-goats on hill tops. The best known of the 'witch-hills' is, of course, the Brocken, the scene of the Witches' Sabbath in Goethe's "Faust."

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, was born in 1536, and, after taking his degree at Cambridge, travelled on the continent till the accession of Elizabeth. Lord Burghley discovered his abilities, and took him into diplomatic service, where he became one of the most insidious of Mary Stuart's foes. Babington's conspiracy was 'got up' by spies in the pay of Walsingham. W.'s daughter, Frances, was the wife successively of Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and Richard de Burgh (Earl of Clanricarde).

WALTON, IZAAK, author of the famous book, "The Complete Angler," was born in 1593. He was in the drapery trade until he was fifty. In 1626 he married a relative of Archbishop Cranmer, and through that connection became intimate with some distinguished ecclesiastics, whose biographical memoirs he wrote. He died in 1683.

WALTZ is a dance of Bohemian origin. The *valse à deux temps* is much danced on the continent, but the *trois temps* is more popular in England.

'WANDERING JEW' LEGEND is neither ancient nor very widespread, being mainly confined to the north-western countries of Europe, and not found in them till the end of the Middle Ages. Of course, Cain was a 'Wandering Jew' in one sense, and the Arabs make Samiri, the mechanic of the Golden Calf, a wanderer; but the modern legend is entirely connected with the Crucifixion, the insult having been offered to Jesus on his way to the Cross. The original story is found in Matthew Paris's "Historia Major" (dated about 1260 A.D.), where he is called Cartaphilus. Three hundred years later the story was revived, and the 'Wandering Jew' himself was said to have been seen by the Bishop of Sleswick in Hamburg. He had been a shoemaker, and his name was Ahasuerus. He had struck Jesus and said, "Go on, go on faster!" To which Jesus had answered, "I go, but thou shalt wait till I return." He appears again at Brussels in 1640 as Isaac Laquedom, and has various other names in different places; *e.g.* Butta-

deus. He was not popular in England, but visited Hull once—in 1769. The good Yorkshiremen at once put him under lock and key, but he disappeared. The visit was authenticated by no less than four clergymen.

WAPENSHAW was a periodical gathering of the people of any given area of Scotland. It was originally a sort of review of troops, every man having to produce his arms in a proper condition; but in later times it became simply a meeting for athletic sports.

WAPENTAKE is the local Yorkshire name for the divisions of the country, and corresponds to the word *ward* in other northern counties, and to the word *hundreds* in other parts of England; *e.g.* 'Chiltern Hundreds.'

WAR is a great evil from the commercial point of view. In the first place, it utterly disorganizes commerce while it lasts; it causes immense waste of human life as well as of property, which reacts on commerce afterwards; it generally involves even in time of peace a conscription, which withdraws for a time all able-bodied men from their work; it always involves very heavy taxes, which are a grievous burden on the labour of the country; it leads to all sorts of absurdities, such as difference of railway gauge in different countries and the artificial check of walls and fortifications on the natural expansion of cities. From the moral point of view, war is often a beneficent scourge.

If we compare the wars of modern times with the wars of the past, the characteristic which strikes us first and most forcibly is the difference in their length and duration. The time spent by the Greeks before Troy, the prolonged campaigns of the Crusades, and, coming to later times, the "Wars of the Roses," the "Seven Years' War," and even the Peninsular War, were measured by years and not by months or weeks, as is the case in wars of modern times. The Franco-Prussian, the Russo-Turk, the Japan-China wars were all over and decided in a space of time which would hardly have sufficed for the preliminary skirmishes of a war in the Middle Ages. And the most recent war—that on which our eyes and minds have been fixed during the last few weeks—is only another instance of this characteristic of modern warfare.

Science will tell us that we owe this relief from a continuous state of warfare to its inventive power, but the question we should like to ask of Science (or of anybody who will answer it) is this—What have we gained by the change?

We owe a great deal to Science. It has obliterated distance, facilitated locomotion, rendered a hundred services to the spread of comfort and luxury, but is it not true that the price has been "the pound of flesh"? The enormous armaments, or huge fleets which are maintained by all civilized nations at immense expense, which are maintained on a war basis for years together, this burden alone is, from an economic point of view, as bad or worse than a prolonged war fought out in the good old-fashioned style of "summer campaigns and winter feasting." But it is the nervous strain which is the heaviest debt that humanity pays to modern Science. The war-cloud hangs like a nightmare upon the life of nations, and communicates itself in strange feelings of terror to individual citizens. We feel it less in our sea-girt islands than men do on the continent of Europe, but we feel the strain sufficiently to sympathize with our Continental neighbours. Is it not more terrible to live under the constant dread of an impending shock which may destroy an empire it has taken centuries to build, or ruin a prosperity it has taken decades of thrift and industry to secure—more terrible *this* than to face the possibilities of even a prolonged combat in which there was much to excite the imagination and much to satisfy the natural fighting instincts of humanity, in which there were chivalrous deeds to be done and knightly honours to be gained under the eye of some feudal chieftain or of some heroic king?

War is no longer the growth of the dominion of the strong; it is a cataclysm which threatens strong and weak together, and the nervous strain which scientific warfare creates even in times of peace, is the bitterest tax which we have to pay for our civilization.

WARBECK, PERKIN, a Flemish Jew's son, was the 'pretender' whom Margaret, Dowager-Duchess of Burgundy, recognized as her nephew, Richard of York, who had been murdered in the Tower. Warbeck made many attempts to gain the English throne, but he was executed in 1499.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, D.D., the English prelate, was born in 1698. He was brought up to the law, but took deacon's orders in 1723. In 1727 he wrote the "Causes of Prodigies and Miracles"; but his first important work, the "Alliance between Church and State" was published in 1736. His great work, "The Divine Legation of Moses" was assailed in many quarters. In 1746 he became preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759.

WARD, GENEVIÈVE, the actress, was born in New York, but was trained in Paris. She appeared under the name of 'Madame Guenabella' at Covent Garden Theatre as a singer, but changed from the lyric to the tragic stage in 1872. Her first great success in London was in "Forget-Me-Not."

WARD, MRS. HUMPHREY, the authoress of the tedious homily of 'Robert Elsmere," is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, who was the son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and the brother of Matthew Arnold. She is Secretary of "University Hall Settlement." She published "David Grieve" in 1892, "Marcella" in 1894, and its sequel, "Sir George Tressady," in 1896.

WARMING. Warm-blooded animals require for health a certain temperature of body which varies very slightly. If the external temperature becomes too high, that of the body can be regulated by perspiration, etc.; if the external temperature becomes too low, that of the body can be raised by exercise. As, however, men are too busy to be always taking such exercise, and as the various pursuits of business men keep them more or less stationary, artificial aids to warmth have to be adopted—clothing, houses, and fires.

WARNER, SUSAN, the American authoress, was born in 1819, and published her first novel, "The Wide, Wide World," in 1851, under the *nom de plume* of "Elizabeth Wetherell." It proved the most successful of all American stories except the immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She published "Queechy" in 1852, and died in 1885.

WARRANT-OFFICERS are of three classes—gunners, boatswains, and carpenters, and under ordinary circumstances the rank of gunner is the highest to which ordinary seamen can rise. The pay varies from 5s. 6d. to 9s. a day, and there may be extras for performing special duties. Most of the warrant-officers of the present day are highly educated and very efficient, and their numbers have been raised from one of each class for each ship to four or five, and a certain proportion of them are appointed to command torpedo boats. They are occasionally raised to the rank of lieutenant, and are more often allowed to assume that rank on their retirement. In the Navy they rank with, but before, midshipmen; they can rise to a pension of £150 a year, and their widows are also entitled to a pension.

WARTON, JOSEPH, the headmaster of Winchester College from 1766 to 1793, was a friend of Dr. Johnson and a member of the famous Literary Club. His "Odes" marked the reaction against Pope's poetical school, and his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" marked an important departure in literary criticism. In it there is the distinction between the poetry of reason and that of fancy.

WARTON, THOMAS, the brother of the above, was also a member of the Literary Club. His great work was the "History of English Poetry," which appeared between 1774 and 1781, and which procured him the doubtful honour of the Poet Laureateship on the death of Whitehead.

WARWICK CASTLE was one of the castles that were built by Alfred the Great's famous daughter, Ethelfleda, the Lady of the Mercians, to protect her

possessions against the Danes; but nothing remains of her original building. The oldest existing portions are the Caesar's Tower and Guy's tower, the latter being as late as 1394. Its great hall was destroyed by fire in 1871. It is one of the very few feudal residences which are still inhabited.

WARWICK 'THE KING-MAKER' was born in 1428, the eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury. He gained his name by the enormous influence which he had on the fortunes of the rival parties during the Wars of the Roses. It was he who gave the order to 'spare the people, but slay their leaders'—which had such tremendous effect on the social politics of Henry VII.'s reign. He was killed on Barnet field in 1471, partly through the treachery of his son-in-law Clarence —'perjured Clarence.' Lord Lytton's "Last of the Barons" is not serious history, but does give some idea of the spirit of the age.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, the hero of American Independence, and father of the Republic, was born in 1732. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated from England in 1657. In 1751 Washington became Adjutant-General of Virginia Militia, and though he was forced to capitulate to a superior French army in 1754, he made a splendid Commander-in-Chief during the War of Independence. When the peace was signed in 1783, he retired, refusing all reward except the payment of his personal expenses. In 1789 he was elected the first President of the Republic, and again in 1793, resigning in 1797; but when further trouble with France threatened, he became Lieutenant-General of the Forces. He died in 1799.

WASP-STINGS are inflicted by the ovi-positor organ, which is not possessed by the males at all.

WASTE LANDS, *i.e.* uncultivated lands which cannot be cultivated profitably, are of very great extent, even in the British Isles. Of the total area—about 78,000,000 acres—only 48,000,000 acres are arable or improved pasture. The waste lands are generally mountains in Scotland, and bogs in Ireland, and chalk downs in England. A large area of waste land has been reclaimed in recent times, especially by the Duke of Sutherland, who between 1870 and 1880 spent nearly £200,000 in reclaiming land in Sutherlandshire alone; but at present agricultural science has not been taken to such a pitch of perfection as to make reclamation a financial success. Drainage, irrigation, cultivation, etc., must all make great strides before success can be even hoped for; but progress has certainly been made, especially in the choosing of appropriate seed.

WASTE PRODUCTS are products for which *at present* we have no use. Many of the large fortunes of to-day are being made by the utilization of 'waste products,' and this will be more and more the case as scientific knowledge is increased. For instance, 'waste silk' is now a really valuable material; rags make paper, coal dust makes briquettes, slag is made into bricks, etc. Besides these obvious instances, there are innumerable others less well known, and the number is increasing daily. Thus waste-silk becomes the raw material of the spun-silk industry; and imperfect cocoons become the raw material of the artificial flower industry in Venice, Italy being now the largest producer of cocoons in the world after China. So, the parings of horns and hoofs and other 'waste' animal products make prussiate of potash.

WATCH, THE, was first invented at Nurnberg in the end of the 15th century, and Dr. Hooke invented the spiral hair-spring for it about 1658. Cheap watches are now made by machinery in Switzerland, France, Germany, England, and the United States.

WATER IN WOODS varies from a percentage of 26 in willow and 28 in mountain ash to 45 in red pine and 48½ in larch. This, of course, causes a great difference of weight between green and seasoned wood. For instance, a cubic foot of ash weighs about 58 lbs. green and 50 lbs. seasoned; pine weighs about 45 lbs. green and 31 lbs. seasoned.

WATER IN FOODS varies from a percentage of 5 in sugar, 13 in rice, and 15 in oatmeal or butter, to 74 in poultry, 78 in eggs, and 91 in cabbage, etc.

WATER-COLOURS are a mixture of colouring substances (in the form of a fine powder) with gum arabic or some other soluble gum. When they are 'moist' there is also honey or glycerine in them. Of course all water-colours dry quickly, which makes them adapted to rapid work; and, even when the colour is opaque (*i.e.* Chinese white is mixed with light colours to give them body), the result is more transparent than any oil-painting. It was in England that water-colour painting was first really developed into an art—in the hands of Girtin and Turner. In the illumination of the old missals the water-colours were all opaque.

WATERFALLS are of two great kinds—Highland and Lowland. The Highland falls are only found in valleys composed of hard rock, for wherever the rock is soft, the water soon wears out a ravine; and they are generally pretty and picturesque, but the volume of water is generally very small, though the height of the fall may be considerable. Moreover, these 'mountain' or 'Highland' falls change in vol me very greatly, almost running dry in summer and becoming a muddy torrent in winter. Lowland alls are not nearly so common, and not often very high, but their volume of water is sometimes enormous. They occur generally where a large river 'drops' from a high rocky plateau to a lower—and perhaps softer—one. If the rocks are the same hardness from top to bottom of the fall, the fall will become really a succession of falls. But where the lower strata are softer than the higher—as at Niagara—they will get worn away, and the fall will be perpendicular or even overhanging. By degrees the overhanging portion gets too heavy, and drops into the whirlpool below. Among the great falls of the world are the Grand Falls of Labrador (2000 feet), the Kukenam Fall in Guiana (1500 feet), the Victoria falls on the Zambesi (400 feet), and Niagara (169 feet). Besides these there are several well-known falls of very great 'aggregate' height, but they take more than one plunge. For instance, the Yosemité Fall takes three plunges in 2660 feet; the Rosario Fall in Guiana takes two plunges in 2000 feet; the Sutherland Falls in New Zealand take three in 1904 feet; and Foyers, the highest in the United Kingdom, takes two in 205 feet.

WATERFORD, LOUISA, MARCHIONESS OF, was born in 1818, and died in 1891. She was ranked by so great an authority as Mr. G. F. Watts as one of the real artists of the century—on the strength of her pictures "Spring" and "Christmas" and her book illustrations. A large number of her drawings were exhibited in London in 1892.

WATERLOO, THE BATTLE OF, was fought on June 18th, 1815. Wellington had collected 50,000 infantry, 12,400 horse, and about 150 guns on the low ridge which crosses the Charleroi Road, 11 miles south of Brussels. Of this collection only one-third were British, and of that one-third many were raw levies; the other two-thirds were mainly Dutch-Belgians, and sympathized more or less with the French. About 15,000 men were deployed along the main ridge, which was not entrenched, and as many more formed a second line. About 14,000 were kept in reserve in two groups, and 6000 held the important advanced posts of Hougomont, La Haye Sainte, Papelotte, etc. About 4000 horse were held in reserve, and the rest were posted on the left flank and behind the centre and right. One-third of the guns were kept in reserve, one-third were in action in the very front, and the remaining third supported the rear of the centre and right. The right was strong as long as, but only as long as, the Hougomont post was held, but the left was weak; but that was the side towards which the Prussians were approaching from Wavre.

The French were about 61,000 strong altogether, and occupied a similar ridge opposite. In front were 31,000 foot, in two lines, with 1700 horse on each flank. In the rear of the centre was a reserve of 10,000 (horse, foot, and guns), and behind that was another reserve of 11,000, composed of the Imperial Guard. About 5200 horse were massed, in two bodies, behind the main line of foot. Of the guns—

about 250 in number altogether—84 were placed in front of the main line of foot, about 100 were held in reserve, and the rest were with the cavalry behind the right and left centre. The men were all veterans, and all French.

Heavy rain had been falling for hours, but ceased about 4 o'clock in the morning, and Wellington expected the battle to begin every minute. Napoleon waited till nearly mid-day, however, because he was told that the guns could not be moved till the ground had dried a little; and the delay sealed his fate, though it also delayed the arrival of the Prussians by several hours.

The hottest fighting took place for the possession of Hougomont and La Haye Sainte. The former was held by the British throughout the whole day, but the latter was captured by Ney about 6 p.m.

The Imperial Guard charged in two columns about 7.30 p.m. One column was shattered by the English guards, and the other by Adam's light brigade, supported by the guards.

The allies lost about 22,500 men, of whom 7000 were Prussians; the French lost 32,000, including prisoners.

The most critical moment of the day was about two o'clock, when the flight of a Belgian brigade left Picton's weak division to bear unsupported the attack of the heavy French columns, but the Household Brigade and Ponsonby's came to the rescue.

WATER-POWER is a very convenient, though an inaccurate, name for the transmission power of water, *i.e.* the utilization of falling water by mechanical appliances for industrial purposes. This is one of the most ancient of all engineering contrivances, having been in use on the Nile and on the Euphrates for irrigation centuries before the birth of Christ; but the first real hydraulic machinery was made in Alexandria about 120 B.C., when Ctesibius and Hero invented siphons, force-pumps, etc.

WATER-SUPPLY is a matter of vital importance in these days of huge cities like London and Glasgow. The sun converts the sea-water into vapour, and the winds carry this vapour inland, where it is condensed again into water—but *fresh* water. The quality of this 'fresh' water depends upon the soil into which it falls, and from which it dissolves all sorts of elements. Whatever the ordinary quality, it ought to be filtered, in case of occasional or accidental impurity. Further, if the water contains hard properties, such as magnesia or carbonate of lime, it requires to be softened. On the score of health, there is little to choose between hard and soft water; but hard water is the pleasanter to drink, and soft is the better for ordinary use, especially in manufactures. Soft water is also more liable to cause lead-poisoning.

The distribution of the water is done in one of two systems—the intermittent and the constant. The former requires that every house shall have a reservoir large enough to collect during the time of flow—say three hours out of the twenty-four—enough to supply the house for the rest of the day. Its advantages are—(1) that a more uniform pressure can be maintained, and (2) that a low district cannot 'rob' water from a higher district. Its disadvantages are—(1) the number of turncocks and attendants that are needed, (2) the chance of delay in turning on the water in case of fire, and (3) the fouling of the cisterns.

On the 'constant' system cisterns can be entirely dispensed with, but the disadvantages are great—for instance (1) careless people *will* leave taps running, (2) the bursting of a main may leave whole streets without a drop of water, (3) the heavy drain of the mains at certain hours causes high-lying districts to be sacrificed to low-lying. In the best regulated cities there are, however, 'zones of level,' so that one level cannot be sacrificed to another; and the domestic supply is provided both from a service-pipe (for drinking and cooking) and from cisterns (for other purposes).

The distribution should be carefully regulated under the three heads of domestic, municipal, and industrial purposes. For domestic and ordinary municipal purposes (such as road-watering, drain-flushing, fires, etc.), an average of twenty-five gallons a day ought to be ample; and the only difficulty is to guarantee the supply. But in industrial centres the average may be twice as great. In nearly all cases there is a considerable amount of waste—amounting in Philadelphia in 1890 to about *sixty gallons* per head of population—an appalling amount; and some very ingenious instruments have been invented—one by Mr. G. F. Deacon of Liverpool—for detecting waste.

The charge is either by meter, according to the quantity consumed—which is the only fair way of charging for industrial purposes—or by rate on the value of the houses. The London water-supply is probably unique for cost and badness.

WATKIN, SIR EDWARD, the faddist, was born in 1819, and was brought up in his father's counting-house in Salford. In 1845 he became secretary to the Trent Valley Railway Company, and since then has been director or manager of several important railways, including the South-Eastern, one of the worst railways in England. He was made a baronet in 1880. He is a supporter of the Channel Tunnel and numerous other fads, including the erection of an English Eiffel Tower on the Wembly Park Estate, near Harrow.

WATLING STREET was the great Roman road from Dover through Canterbury and London to Chester, with branches to York and Carlisle. It was the line of division between the Danes and the Saxons in Alfred the Great's famous treaty with Guthrum, and it is still the boundary between the counties of Warwick and Leicester. Numerous traces still remain of it, including portions of highway and a street in London.

WATT, JAMES, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine, was born in 1736. In 1757 he was appointed mathematical instrument maker to Glasgow University, living within its walls till 1763, when he moved into the town, and acted as civil engineer till 1774. Then he joined the firm of Boulton & Watt at Soho, Birmingham, till 1800, in order to give his inventions practical form. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He invented or improved other mechanical appliances besides the steam-engine, including a letter copying press.

WATTEAU, JEAN, the French painter, was born in 1684. In 1702 he went to Paris and earned his bread as a decorative painter, but he gradually won fame, and in 1717 was received at the Academy, and enrolled as a painter of *fetes galantes*, or pleasure parties, balls, etc., subjects in which he excelled.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, R.A., the democratic English artist, was born in 1820. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837. In 1842 he won prizes from the Commissioners for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, for his cartoon of "Caractacus," and or "Alfred Inciting the Saxons to Maritime Enterprise." Some of his best pictures are "Sir Galahad," "Love and Death," "Happy Warrior," "Hope," "The Angel of Death," etc. He has also painted portraits of Tennyson, Millais, Lord Leighton, Cardinal Manning, Browning, etc. He is probably the greatest idealist in contemporary British Art, having specialized in ideal subjects. He has presented some of his most celebrated pictures to the nation; *e.g.* "The Court of Death," which he gave to a pauper cemetery. He has refused three offers of a baronetcy.

WATTS, DR. ISAAC, the hymn-writer, was born in 1674, the son of a Southampton schoolmaster. For thirty-six years he lived in Sir Thomas Abney's house at Theobalds. He was practically a dwarf and an invalid, but his sermons were very famous. Amongst the yards of bald metrical 'prose' and irritating platitudes that he wrote are some really magnificent hymns, such as "There is a Land of Pure Delight," "Jesus shall Reign where'er the Sun," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "O God, our Help in Ages Past," etc. He was given his D.D. degree by the University of Edinburgh in 1728, and died in 1748.

WATTS, THEODORE, the poet and critic, was born in 1836. He was an intimate friend of Tennyson, Browning, and Rossetti, and has written some beau-

tiful sonnets and other poems; *e.g.* "The Burden of the Armada"; but unfortunately his devotion to periodical literature seems to have monopolized his powers so entirely that his fame will never be equal to his deserts. His prose is as good as his poetry, and he has an immense range of subjects.

WAUGH, EDWIN, the Lancashire poet, was born in 1817, and died in 1890. He was apprenticed as a boy to a bookseller, and afterwards devoted himself to literature, becoming president of the Manchester Literary Club. His first sketches of Lancashire life appeared in the "Manchester Examiner," and among his best prose works are the "Besom Ben Stories," "The Chimney Corner," and "Tufts of Heather." His poetry, however, is better than his prose. His "Lancashire Songs" were first collected in 1859.

WAVES are agitations of surface water owing to wind, and are very slightly progressive as a rule. During heavy gales the waves of the Atlantic are from 24 to 36 feet high, half being above and half below the ordinary sea level. In a terrific storm they may increase to 45 feet, in which case they will measure about 200 yards from crest to crest, and may be driven along at a rate of nearly thirty miles an hour.

WAX is the name given to certain substances of very different origin—animal, vegetable, and mineral; *e.g.* bees'-wax, palm-wax, and ozokerite. The bees'-wax is of an impure yellowish colour in the natural state after it has been collected from the boiled honey-comb, and therefore for many purposes it has to be bleached. Only solar bleaching will suit wax that is going to be made into candles, but wax can be bleached for other purposes by chemicals. Wax was very important in 'classical' times for facing the writing tablets and for modelling, and the latter use has been perpetuated by establishments like Madame Tussaud's, and in tailor's 'dummies.' So-called 'wax' candles are very generally made of such cheap substitutes as stearin and cerosin on the continent, but in Great Britain most are made of paraffin.

WAYLAND THE SMITH, the hero of the Teutonic sagas, was a mythical demi-god corresponding to the great Hephaestus and Daedalus. He was apprenticed to the famous smith Mimir, and married a Valkyrie. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized 'Wayland Smith's Cave' in "Kenilworth" as the old monument near the White Horse in Berkshire. The smith was said to have manufactured a feather robe, in which he could fly. The various old legends about him have been collected and woven into an artistic unity in Simrock's "Wieland der Schmied," which appeared in 1835.

WAYS AND MEANS, COMMITTEE OF, considers any proposal about old or new taxes and duties, and votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund to maintain the annual services.

WAZIRIS are an Afghan hill tribe that inhabit the highlands along the western frontier of the Punjab.

WEALTH is really anything which has an exchange value, and is in the form, the amount, and the place in which it is wanted. But wealth in ordinary parlance is used in the sense of income, and the distribution of it in Great Britain is interesting. The number of incomes from £150 to £500 a year is about 350,000, from £500 to £1000 about 32,000, from £1000 to £5000 about 20,000, and over £5000 about 3000. That is to say, the enormous fortunes are in the hands of a very few, and the spread of municipal socialism has been greatly speeded by the operations of private concerns of a huge size. It seems curious that so many people should make material wealth their ideal and goal in life, when they must know that it is limited in supply, and that, if they get it to excess, some one else must go without it. On the other hand, all the wealth which is 'not made with hands,' is not limited; and the more each of us has—*e.g.* of knowledge, leisure, health, etc.—the more we can give to or share with our neighbours.

According to the list which Mr. H. S. MacLaughlan prepared for the "Contemporary Review," thirty-two millionaires died in the ten years 1887-1896, leaving an aggregate personalty of £51,670,000. The following list gives their names, the source of their wealth, and the amount 'in thousands.' The list only includes two landowners because of the delicate distinctions between realty and personalty in the United Kingdom. Territorial magnates like the Duke of Devonshire or the Duke of Bedford have comparatively small personalty:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Baron Hermann de Stern, financier, | £3,544 |
| Hugh M'Calmont, stockbroker, | 3,191 |
| Sir A. B. Walker, Bt., brewer, | 2,876 |
| John Ryland, Manchester trader, | 2,574 |
| Sir Robert Loder, Bt., Russian merchant, | 2,500 |
| Junius S. Morgan, banker, | 2,022 |
| And. Montague, landowner, | 1,992 |
| Fk. Clarke Hills, chemical, | 1,942 |
| Sir Ch. Booth, Bt., distiller, | 1,907 |
| Lord Wolverton, Glyn's Bank, | 1,820 |
| Earl of Derby, ground landlord, | 1,802 |
| W. H. Smith, newsagent, | 1,764 |
| G. H. Strutt, cottonspinner, | 1,621 |
| Duke of Cleveland, mineral royalties, | 1,440 |
| C. R. M. Talbot, mineral royalties, | 1,399 |
| Baron Hirsch, financier, | 1,372 |
| Nathaniel Clayton, engine-builder, | 1,364 |
| Duke of Sutherland, mineral royalties, | 1,275 |
| Roger Cunliffe, bill discounter, | 1,184 |
| Samuel Fielden, cottonspinner, | 1,170 |
| Algernon Peckover, banker, | 1,163 |
| S. H. Thompson, banker, | 1,133 |
| Christian Allhusen, chemical, | 1,128 |
| John Bullough, machinist, | 1,091 |
| Henry Page, maltster, | 1,078 |
| Sir Arch. Orr-Ewing, Bt., dyer, | 1,077 |
| Sir William Pearce, Bt., shipbuilder, | 1,069 |
| Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., landowner, | 1,055 |
| H. A. Brassey, contractor, | 1,042 |
| Sir John Hardy, Bt., ironmaster, | 1,023 |
| Sir William Miller, Bt., merchant, | 1,023 |
| Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., brewer, | 1,018 |

WEATHER WISDOM. (See RAINBOW above.) A rosy sky at sunset means fine weather, in the morning strong wind. A high dawn also indicates wind, a low dawn fine weather. Hard-edged, oily-looking clouds also indicate wind, and generally the softer the clouds look the less wind there will be. Soft clouds, however, are generally forerunners of rain. Light, delicate-tinted clouds at great heights mean always fine weather; gaudy, strong-coloured clouds at low heights mean wind and rain. Owls and other night-birds are 'noisy' before fine weather, and sea-birds fly out early and far; parrots are 'noisy' before rain, and long-flighted birds, *e.g.* rooks and swallows, hang about home and fly up and down near the ground. Sugar hardens before frost or fine weather, and gets soft before rain or snow.

WEBER, KARL, BARON VON, the German composer, was born in 1786. In 1800 he wrote his opera "Waldmädchen" (Wood-Maiden), which was performed at Chemnitz and Freiberg; and in 1803 he went to Vienna, and met Haydn and the Abbé Vogler. In 1813-16 he was director of the opera at Prague, and he then settled in Dresden, where he founded and directed the German opera. In 1820 he brought out his best work, "Der Freischütz," at Berlin, and in 1822 "Euryanthe" was performed at Vienna. In 1826 "Oberon" was performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, and was enthusiastically received; but Weber died that year.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, the American statesman, was born in 1782. In 1813 he was returned to Congress by the Federal Party in New Hampshire, and from that time hè distinguished himself as statesman and orator. He was Senator in 1828, and in 1841 Secretary of State, when he helped to arrange the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. He was opposed to the admission of Texas as a slave State and to the Mexican War. In 1850 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and died in 1852. His speeches, State papers, and correspondence have been published. He was the greatest American orator.

WEBSTER, NOAH, the lexicographer, was born in 1758, and served under his father in the War of Independence. After graduating at Yale College in 1778, he took to teaching, and between 1783 and 1785 published his famous "Grammatical Institute of the

English Language," the spelling-book part of which was an immediate and immense success. In fact, he and his family lived for twenty years on the royalties off that one book—though he got less than one cent. per copy. He published his "Philosophical and Practical English Grammar" in 1807, and his famous Dictionary about 20 years later.

WEDDING CEREMONIES are of very various kinds in different grades of national civilization and in different climates, and most of them contain relics of very old customs. Originally marriage was a capture, then a matter of purchase; it is always a matter of sexual intercourse or of living together. Religious rites did not exist in connection with marriage amongst the ancient Jews, but were gradually added to give sanction, as the early Church regarded marriage simply as a concession to human weakness. The modern ceremonies usually contain some symbols of these old customs. For instance, the bridegroom 'captures' the bride by taking her hand, for which he needs the help of a best man; he 'buys' her with a ring; rice is thrown as a symbol of fertility; knots and favours are symbolical of indissoluble unity; presents are the survival of the setting up of a new establishment when payments were made 'in kind'; broken glass is strewn in front of the bride to warn her against thinking that her life is to be all a bed of roses; the little figures on the wedding cake represent Jupiter, the pontifex, the flamen Dialis, and the ten witnesses; Friday is the luckiest day of the week for a wedding because it is the day of 'Frija,' the goddess of 'friendship' and love.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, the celebrated potter, was born in 1730. He was in his brother's factory, but having to submit to the amputation of a leg (the result of small-pox), he left it, and went to Stoke, where he won a reputation for ornamental pottery. In 1759 he set up a manufactory of his own at Burslem, and began to make the cream-coloured ware for which he is famous. His reproduction of the Portland Vase is famous. He practically created the Staffordshire Potteries' trade.

WEDMORE, PEACE OF, was the famous treaty made by Alfred the Great with the Danes, by which he gave up to them the eastern portion of his kingdom, on condition that they should become Christians and vassals to him. It was apparently an act of weakness, but really a most wise one, as it gave him time to consolidate his own part of the kingdom, and to develop both his army and his navy. The wisdom of the policy was shown by his son's complete conquest of England, and the submission to him even of Scotland and Wales as 'their father and lord.'

WEDNESDAY is Woden's-day, the day of the god of battle-rage. The Romans called it the day of Mercury.

WEEDS do harm to a garden in two ways; they exhaust the soil and they choke the plants. The most fertile source of a weed plague is a dirty hedge, and the easiest way of getting rid of most weeds is to have them up *before* they seed. Perennial weeds, such as couch grass, are more difficult, and really require careful digging up by hand so as to extract the root.

WEEK was probably to start with simply a convenient 'quarter' of a lunar month, and had nothing ceremonial or religious about it. Indeed, the Creation as recorded in the Book of Genesis was completed in 'six' days, but the number 'seven' was symbolical. The seven-days' week was imported from Alexandria into Greece, along with the names of the days, and into Italy about the time of Christ. The Greeks had previously divided the month into three sets of ten days, and the Romans into sets of eight days—three-and-a-half sets making the lunar month. The Jews, Arabs, and early Christians did not name the days, but numbered them from the Sabbath, as the Greeks, Slavs, and Finns still do. Most Quakers do the same, as they disapprove of the heathen names in ordinary use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES were originally derived from the common objects in use—*e.g.* the palm, the foot, the cubit (or lower arm); so too a 'yard' was literally 'any walking-stick,' and a 'gallon' was 'any ordinary pot-bellied jug,' a 'furlong' was 'any ordinary furrow long,' etc. Henry VII. made a standard yard of 36 inches, but the standard kept in the Houses of Parliament was lost in the fire of 1834, and had to be replaced. A cubic 'foot' of water weighed a talent, and as the 'foot' varied a little in size, the talent varied also. The Alexandrine silver talent was divided into sixty parts, and each part weighed 1 lb., and 1 lb. weight of silver was the original form of what we now call £1.

WEISMAN, AUGUST, the famous biologist, was born in 1834, and studied medicine at Gottingen. In 1860 he was appointed physician to the Arch-Duke Stephen of Austria, and this appointment gave him time for zoological study, the first result of which was his treatise on "The Development of the Diptera." He so injured his sight by his close microscopical work that he had to abandon it, and turned his attention to the variability of organism, studying specially caterpillars and other insects which exhibit metamorphosis. The results appeared (in English) in 1882 under the title of "Studies in the Theory of Descent." But his famous work is his "Essays on Heredity and Kindred Biological Problems," in which he answers the question: "How is it that a single cell of the body can contain within itself all the hereditary tendencies of the whole organism?" He denies that characteristics acquired by the individual are transmitted to offspring, and that death is a primary attribute of living matter. The Protozoon, or one-celled organism, multiplies *ad infinitum* by sub-division, in which there is no process analogous to death. There is unlimited persistence of the individual. Death is the penalty paid for complexity of structure. Heredity is secured by the transference from one generation to another of a definite chemical and molecular substance; and variations are due to sexual conjugation, not to environment nor to use or disuse of organs.

WELBECK ABBEY, the seat of the Dukes of Portland, is in Nottinghamshire, and it was to the fifth Duke that it owed the construction in 1864 of the semi-underground picture-gallery, ball-room, and riding-school.

WELDING cannot be done until the iron or steel has been raised to a 'white' heat. (See TEMPERATURE AND COLOUR above.)

WELLESLEY, RICHARD, MARQUIS, the brother of the great Duke of Wellington, was an excellent classical scholar, and showed great skill in governing India, the foundations of British India being securely laid during his administration. He cleared out the French from the Peninsula, and crushed Tippoo Saib, and—with the aid of his brother—quelled the great Mahratta rebellion. He became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1821.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR, DUKE OF, was born in 1759. In 1794-95 he served in Flanders, and then in 1796 went to Bengal just as war was declared against Tippoo Saib. In 1799 he was appointed to the administration of Mysore, and, becoming major-general in 1802, commanded to help the Mahrattas, and afterwards to subdue them. After being in England from 1805 to 1809, he took chief command in the Peninsula, opening the campaign with the famous passage of the Douro and the victory at Talavera. In 1810 the battle of Busaco was followed by the well-known defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, and in 1811 he won the battle of Salamanca. In 1813 he became field-marshal, and in 1814 routed Soult's best troops at Toulouse; and soon after Napoleon abdicated. In 1815 he won Waterloo, and, returning to England, became Premier in 1828, having entered Lord Liverpool's cabinet in 1829. In 1832 his life was endangered because of his opposition to reform; but he was in office, under Sir Robert Peel, in 1834-41, and again in 1846. He died in 1852. Napier wrote a history of his Peninsular campaigns, and Gleiga a history of his life. (See WATERLOO above.)

WELLINGTON COLLEGE was founded in 1853 in memory of 'the great Duke,' and offers ninety scholarships to the sons of deceased officers. Successful competitors are educated for £10 a year.

WELLS, CHARLES JEREMIAH, the strangely neg-

lected poet, was born in 1800, and was a schoolfellow of Keats. In 1824 he produced the almost unread, but magnificent, dramatic poem of "Joseph and his Brethren." According to no less a critic than Mr. Swinburne, the heroine, Phraxanor, is second only to Shakespeare's "Cleopatra." He died in 1879.

WELSH LANGUAGE is written phonetically, and therefore practically every one who can speak it can also read it. The oldest piece of connected Welsh writing is the "Black Book of Carmarthen," a manuscript dating from the end of the 12th century, but the oldest Welsh literature dates from a much earlier period. The most important of these very ancient works is the "Gododin," which was probably composed about the 6th century, though the manuscript of it only dates from the 13th century. The great literary revival of the "Mabinogion" and the "Arthurian Legends" came in the same century with Geoffrey of Monmouth (about 1145 A.D.), and the 14th century introduced an age of amatory lyrics—known as the Golden Age of Welsh Literature—the greatest poet being Dafydd ap Gwilym.

WENER, LAKE, the famous Swedish 'inland-sea,' has an area of 2400 square miles, being nearly 100 miles in length and 50 miles wide in the broadest part. That is to say, it is ten times as large as Lake Constance, and about eighty times as large as Loch Lomond. It is, however, too shallow for any navigation in a great many places, and its lowest depth is only 300 feet.

WENHAM LAKE. (See ICE above.)

WENLOCH ABBEY, in Shropshire, is a ruined Cluniac convent, originally founded as a nunnery at the end of the seventh century by St. Milbarga, a granddaughter of the fine old pagan warrior, Penda of Mercia. It was refounded after the Norman Conquest by an Earl of Shrewsbury.

WERE-WOLF was a man transformed into a wolf according to ancient superstition. It was thought that such a being was a man by day and a wolf by night.

WERNER, FRIEDRICH, the German poet, was born in 1768, and died in 1823. He was the founder of the branch of the Romantic School of Poets that dealt with the extravagant mysteries of 'fate-tragedies.' His own fate was tragic enough, as he married three times, and was three times divorced, and then entered the Romish Church as a priest.

WESLEY, JOHN, the founder of Wesleyan Methodism, was born in 1703. He became a Fellow of Lincoln College and Lecturer and Moderator in Classics in 1726. Among his followers were Hervey, Whitefield, and Law. In 1735 he went to America, and, returning in 1737, was converted, after which he visited Herrnhut, the Moravian settlement. In 1739 he began open-air preaching, and henceforth devoted his life to that work. He died in 1791. His collected works were published.

WEST, BENJAMIN, the well-known painter, was born in 1738. At the age of eighteen he established himself as a portrait painter at Philadelphia. In 1760 he visited Italy, and in 1763 England, where he remained. He painted "Hector and Andromache," "The Return of the Prodigal Son," "Agrippina," etc., and a series of historical works for Windsor. In 1792 he became President of the Royal Academy, after which he painted "Christ Healing the Sick," "The Crucifixion," "Ascension," "Death on the Pale Horse," "Death of General Wolfe at Quebec," and "The Battle of La Hogue," the two last being his best historical pieces. He died in 1820.

WESTCOTT, PROFESSOR, was born in 1825, and educated—like Hatch, Lightfoot, and Benson—by Prince Lee at King Edward's School, Birmingham. After a very distinguished academic career, he graduated Senior Classic in 1848, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1849. He was an assistant master at Harrow from 1852 to 1869, when he was made a canon of Peterborough. He became Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1870, Canon of Westminster in 1883, and in 1890 succeeded his old friend Lightfoot as Bishop of Durham. He was one of the committee for the revision of the New Testament, and his views had more weight than they deserved, as his knowledge of manuscripts was inferior to that of either Scrivener or Burgon. His edition of the New Testament in Greek was published jointly by him and Dr. Hort in 1881. He is a voluminous writer.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA owes its phenomenal advance in quite recent times to the very rich deposits of gold found in and round Coolgardie. Like the rest of Australia, it is a land of oddities. For instance, amongst its characteristic vegetation, flowers have no scent, ferns grow as tall as telegraph posts, trees throw no shadow, and cherries have their pips outside. Among its characteristic animals, the platypus lays eggs and the kangaroo walks on two legs. Among its characteristic birds, the emu runs instead of flying, eagles are white and swans are black, and small birds do not sing. The country contains, naturally, no milk-giving animal and no flour-giving grasses, which helps to account for the very backward 'civilization' of the natives—the savagest in the world.

WEST INDIES were discovered by Columbus in 1492, and called 'Indies' because he thought he had got to India. Negro slaves were introduced in 1525 to take the place of the Carib natives, who had been decimated by the villainous cruelty of the Spanish planters. The intrusion of other European nations, especially the English, French, and Dutch, began in the 17th century, the English superiority being decided by the famous battle off Dominica in 1782, when Admiral Rodney almost annihilated the French fleet.

WESTMACOTT, SIR RICHARD, the sculptor, was born in 1775, and became a pupil of Canova's in Rome in 1793, where he carried off a gold medal given by the Pope. In 1816 he was elected an R.A., and in 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as Professor of Sculpture in the Academy. He died in 1856. He is best known by his public statues, including those of Pitt, Fox, Perceval, and Addison in Westminster Abbey.

WESTMINSTER consists, geographically, of an island in the Thames, which is called 'Thorney' in some old records, and it stands on the old Roman road of Watling Street.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY was built on the site of a church erected in 1065 in the Norman style by Edward the Confessor. Part of the latter structure remains in the pyx-house and south side of the cloisters, but the main building as it now stands was begun in 1220 by Henry III., and practically completed by Edward I. Additions were made down to the time of Henry VII., who built the chapel called after him, and Sir C. Wren designed the upper parts and two western towers. The Abbey was the burial-place of numerous English kings, from Edward the Confessor to George II., and the north transept contains monuments to warriors and statesmen, while the Poet's Corner (the burial-place of most famous English writers, from Chaucer downwards) is in the south transept.

WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY was the celebrated convocation appointed by the Long Parliament to settle the doctrine, liturgy, and government of the Church of England. One of the first things which it did was to express approval of 'the Solemn League and Covenant'—a piece of impertinence entirely outside of its powers. The members were fairly unanimous on points of doctrine, but split into a dozen bitterly hostile camps over the question of Church government.

WESTMINSTER CLOCK is regulated by electric machinery from Greenwich, and seldom varies more than one second in about 10,000 minutes. It has a special contrivance for making the first blow of the hour strike exactly at the right time.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY stands on the site of an old fortress on the right bank of the Hudson river, which was taken by the British in 1777, but abandoned after Burgoyne's surrender. The Academy was established in 1802, and the education is gratuitous. The average number of cadets is about 275, who are allowed 540 dollars a year apiece by the Government. The discipline is exceedingly strict, and the standard of education is very high, the entrance examination being especially difficult.

WEYMAN, STANLEY, the novelist, was born in 1855, and took his degree at Oxford in 1877. His first work was "The House of the Wolf," which appeared in 1889. "The New Rector" appeared in 1890, followed by "The Story of Francis Cludde"; and then in 1893 appeared "A Gentleman of France." In 1894 he wrote "The Man in Black," "Under the Red Robe," and "My Lady Rotha"; in 1895 "Memoirs of a Minister of France"; and in 1896 "The Red Cockade." He is one of the very best of modern writers of romance.

WHALE FISHING, as it is called, is one of the oldest marine 'fisheries,' having been followed by the Norsemen, and it was a common occupation of the Basque fishermen from the 10th to the 16th century. Then whales became scarce in Central European latitudes, and the more northerly fishery fell into the hands of the Dutch and the English. At the end of the 17th century the Dutch had more than 250 vessels and 14,000 men employed in the industry, and Holland was the chief oil market in the world. But the competition of the British was so severe, that by the end of the 18th century the Dutch industry was more or less defunct. Even at the height of their prosperity, however, the English had never much more than 150 vessels in the trade. At present there is practically no whale fishing industry left, though Dundee and Peterhead have between them 20 to 30 vessels employed.

The crew of a whaler are usually shipped on a profit-sharing system, which is very precarious, as ships sometimes come home 'clean,' *i.e.* without a single fish.

The oil is really the only thing of much economic value, and gas and various mineral and vegetable oils have supplanted it; but sperm oil does still find a ready market. The whalebone, spermaceti, and ambergris are quite subsidiary products, and are no longer necessary to civilization.

Whalebone is the baleen plate of the Arctic and similar species of whale, but it is not really 'bone' at all, being more akin to *hair* than to bone. Its valuable qualities are flexibility, lightness, strength, toughness, cleavability, and indifference to heat. It used to be employed in the umbrella trade, but was replaced by steel wire about the middle of this century. An average whale yields about half a ton of whalebone, valued at from £2500 to £3000 per ton.

WHARTON, PHILIP, DUKE OF, was born in 1698, and was educated by his father to be a great orator, a Whig in politics, and a Presbyterian by religion. He made a 'Fleet' marriage, but soon left his wife, and went to Geneva with a French Huguenot tutor. When he returned he took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, and supported the English Government with so much zeal and ability that he was raised to the English peerage. He opposed the Government on the South Sea Bill, fell deeply in debt, went to Rome, there joined the Pretender, assumed from him the title of Duke of Northumberland, and fought for the Spaniards against the English in the siege of Gibraltar. He died in 1731.

WHATELY, RICHARD, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1787. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1810 won the English Essay Prize. In 1819 he published his famous "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," and in 1822 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. In 1825 he became Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and published "Essays on Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," and a second series, "On Some Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul and Other Parts of the New Testament," was published in 1828, followed by "The Errors of Romanism Traced to their Origin in Human Nature" in 1830. His books, "The Elements of Logic" and "Elements of Rhetoric," were most successful. He died in 1863.

WHEAT is simply a cultivated grass, and, from the nature of the plant, it is top-heavy by the time that it is ripe. In the first place, then, its roots need to be in a fairly stiff soil, and it can be easily injured by a wet wind. As a grass, however, it needs a considerable amount of moisture and abundance of sunlight; and the necessary tillage can be conducted properly only in the absence of mountains or of rocky soil. Consequently, it grows best on a warm, dry plain which has a soil stiff enough to support the plant and to retain moisture. All extremes of climate are therefore unsuitable; and within suitable latitudes the best place is a plain far enough from the sea to be dry, but with enough vegetable matter in the soil to retain moisture; and amongst such plains the preference must be given to the one which has the richest soil and the easiest access.

A glance at a physical map will direct attention at once to the great European plain, the prairies of North America, the pampas of South America, and the plains which stretch north and south of the huge watershed of Central Asia. And the question of water for irrigation or transport draws special attention to the Volga, the Danube, the St Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Plate, the Indus, and the Obi.

The least populated of these regions ought to have the largest surplus for export, and the different latitudes with their different times of harvest ought to lessen competition. The Argentine harvest is in January, the Canadian in September, the Austrian in July, and the Siberian in October.

No doubt, wheat grows well elsewhere, especially with the scientific tillage which it receives in Britain and Denmark; but these great river-plains offer the largest supplies for export at the least cost. Denmark produces 42 bushels to the acre, while Russia and India only produce 9 apiece; but it cannot compete with either of the latter as an exporter.

As a matter of fact, the three great exporting regions are North America, South Russia, and Western India. The Hungarian plain is comparatively small, and Siberia and the Argentine have scarcely come into the field *yet* as serious competitors.

'WHEATEN' STANDARD OF COMFORT. The standard of national comfort is gauged by the material of which the mass of the people make their bread. Nearly all Central Europe uses rye, South Europe uses maize, India uses rice or millet, Ireland substitutes potatoes, Egypt substitutes beans, and Uganda substitutes the banana. A 'rice' civilization is the lowest, and a 'wheat' one is the highest.

WHEATFIELD, LARGEST, 'on Earth' is not in U.S.A., but in the Argentine, where Guazone's field near Buenos Ayres is about 67,000 acres (100 square miles). The Elk Valley field, U.S.A., is 10,000 acres; and the Bell field, Canada, is 4000 acres.

WHEATSTONE, SIR CHARLES, the scientific investigator and discoverer, was born in 1802. In 1823 he attracted the attention of scientific men by his paper, "New Experiments on Sound," published in Thomson's "Annals of Philosophy." In 1834 he became Professor of Experimental Philosophy in King's College, London; and in 1836 he exhibited experiments there, showing the velocity of electricity, which resulted in his taking out the first patent for the electric telegraph in 1837, in conjunction with W. F. Cooke. He wrote for the "Philosophical Magazine," etc.

WHEEL-BREAKING was formerly a common method of inflicting the death-punishment in France and Germany, the criminal being stretched on a wheel with his arms and legs along the spokes. The executioner smashed each limb by successive blows with an iron bar until death relieved the victim of the awful torture. The last executions of the kind were inflicted in Germany during the present century for treason and parricide. In France the victim was often allowed to be strangled after the first or second blow. The most famous instance of wheel-breaking on record is probably the murder of Patkul, the envoy of Peter the Great, by Charles XII. of Sweden; and the officer in command at the time was cashiered by the Swedish ruffian because he had allowed the victim's head to be cut off before life was quite extinct.

WHETSTONES have to be of coarse grain for scythes and other large blades, but of fine grain for razors, chisels, pen-knives, etc. Any hardish slate of smooth uniform texture will make a fine whetstone or 'hone,' several good kinds being found in Wales.

WHEWELL, WILLIAM, the English philosopher, was born in 1794. He graduated at Trinity College,

Cambridge, as second Wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman; and in due course became Fellow and Tutor of his College. In 1828 he became Professor of Mineralogy; in 1832 took the Chair of Moral Philosophy, and in 1855 became Vice-Chancellor of the University, having been Master of Trinity from 1841. He wrote the "Bridgewater Treatise," "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," "On Liberal Education in General," "Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England," etc.

WHIG was the name which, from the time of Charles II. to the 18th century inclusive, was applied to the party which advocated democracy. The word is of Scottish origin, and was first applied to the Covenanters of the south-west of Scotland.

WHIPPING is much the best cure for blackguards of the wife-beating or child-beating type, and it is the only thing which this worst type of bully really dreads. In these effeminate days outcries against it are often heard, and much nonsense is talked about the dignity of the human body; but that is all the more reason for sturdy patriots and rational thinkers supporting vigorously a plentiful supply of the 'Cat' for all crimes of violence. The worst part of the United Kingdom for such crimes is the country round Swansea, Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Newport.

WHIRLPOOLS are really circular currents of water produced by winds or other currents. They are very seldom found on a large scale, but they can be studied in miniature as eddies in a shallow stream. The two celebrated whirlpools of the world are the Maelström and Scylla-and-Charybdis. The latter is merely a choppy sea caused by the wind acting obliquely on a current which 'seems' rapid in the almost tideless Mediterranean, and the Roman terror of it proves what bad sailors the old Romans were. The Maelström is much more dangerous, mainly because the meeting of the cold Arctic air and water with the warm surface water of the Gulf Stream and with the persistent warm S.W. winds causes dense fogs and severe storms. There is no 'vertical' action in either case! Any stories of ships being 'sucked down' are pure fabrications.

WHIRLWINDS are very short and very local except in the case of a simoom, which is really a succession of whirlwinds, and—unlike a storm—the eddies may turn any way. They generally rise in tropical deserts, where the sand becomes unequally heated, causing ascending currents of hot air and descending currents of cooler air in close proximity to each other; and the whole disturbance may be carried some distance from its source by the ordinary wind that is prevailing at the time. Extensive fires—*e.g.* of bush or prairie—are also fertile causes of whirlwinds. When they occur at sea they carry up the spray of broken waves and thus form a water-spout.

WHISKY is a corruption of the Gaelic "usquebaugh," which means 'the water of life.' It is made by the distillation of the fermented extract of any starch-yielding substance, but barley is much the best—malted. Large quantities of maize and rice are also used, however, and on the Continent even potatoes and beetroot are used. Pure malt whisky is made almost exclusively in Scotland, Irish whisky containing a lot of maize, oats, etc.; and in England a good deal is made from raw cereals with some malt and sugar. This makes excellent methylated spirits and—British brandy!

Nearly 4,000,000 gallons are exported a year, mainly to Australia, and it can be exported free of duty. Proof-spirit is allowed a drawback of 2d. per gallon—proof-spirit being practically equal portions by weight of water and of absolute alcohol.

Distilling was practised in England, by monks, as early as the eleventh century for medical purposes, and it commenced as a trade in the Tudor period. Scotch distilleries began to be taxed in 1579, and private distilleries began to be interfered with. The excise tax on spirits began during the great rebellion, and has varied from 1d. to £1 per gallon. The latter price was resorted to in 1736 with the object of suppressing drunkenness. There was a hot feud in the eighteenth century between the Highland and the Lowland distillers in Scotland, the former getting an immense advantage in a small licence rate, and the latter being much the more skilful. Smuggling was very common, Glenlivet being a veritable nest of smugglers, and illicit distilling is still quite common in Ireland. About thirty million gallons of proof-spirit are consumed annually in the United Kingdom, and practically all of it contains a small proportion of impurity or by-products known as fusel oil. It is quite erroneous to think that this disappears with age, but in less quantities than ·3 per cent. per gallon of proof-spirit it is harmless. In the pot stills so common in Ireland it rises to ·21.

Whisky in its natural state is quite colourless, and colour is produced by storage in wine casks, caramel syrup, etc.

WHIST is said to be a game of English origin, and the earliest extant reference to it is in the poems of Taylor, the water poet, in 1621. Colton, in his "Compleat Gamester," says that it derived its name from the fact that it was played in silence. It was formerly played 9-up, but was changed to 10-up in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Short whist was introduced about 1785.

The first writer of any importance on the game was Edmund Hoyle, in 1742.

WHISTLER, JAMES, the painter and etcher, was born in U.S.A. in 1834, and studied under Gleyre in Paris before settling in London. In 1884 he became a member of the Society of British Artists, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in France in 1891. He began to exhibit in the Royal Academy when he was only twenty-five years old, with "Two Etchings from Nature." Amongst his first oil paintings are, "The Artist's Mother," "Portrait of Thomas Carlyle," and "Portrait of Miss Alexander"; and amongst his finest etchings are, "The French Set," "The Thames Set," and two "Venice Sets." He was attacked most intemperately by Ruskin in "Fors Clavigera" for July, 1877, and raised a libel action against him, the verdict of which was 'one farthing damages without costs.' Whistler, however, had his revenge in the pamphlet, "Whistler *v.* Ruskin: Art and Art Critics," which was reprinted along with his "Ten o'Clock Lecture," in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

WHISTON, WILLIAM, the divine and mathematician, was born in 1667, and became a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, in 1693. His "Theory of the Earth" brought him so much reputation that he was appointed successor to Newton as Lucasian Professor at Cambridge, but he was expelled for Arianism (*q.v.*). Amongst the loud-mouthed hypocrites who raged against him, Dr. Sacheverell was prominent. His famous heretical essay on the Apostolic Constitutions will be found in his "Primitive Christianity Revived." His translation of "Josephus" is published—revised by Shilleto—in Bohn's Library.

WHITBY ABBEY was founded by St. Hilda in 657 A.D. for both sexes, and is hallowed by memories of Caedmon and St. John of Beverley. The old Abbey was burned by the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great, and refounded—for monks only—after the Norman Conquest. Sir Walter Scott's reference to nuns there, in "Marmion," is a poetic licence.

WHITE, REV. GILBERT, the naturalist, was born in 1720, and became a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1744. He declined Church preferment, but in his latter years was curate in his native village. His "Natural History of Selborne," published in 1789, is an English classic. He was also the author of letters on the antiquities of Selborne.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, the poet, was born in 1785, the son of a Nottingham butcher, and was apprenticed to an attorney. He worked at his duties and at literature with such zeal that his weak constitution gave way, and he died of consumption at the age of 21. Southey edited his literary remains.

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, made his name famous by a single sonnet, on "Night and Death," dedicated to Coleridge; but he might with equal justice be remembered for his autobiography, which is a profound revelation of a deeply religious soul in search of that

certainty which, in the very nature of things, religion can never guarantee.

WHITE HORSES are found in several counties, *e.g.* Aberdeenshire, Yorkshire, etc.; but by far the most numerous and most famous are those cut on the chalk downs of Wiltshire and Berkshire. The great 'White Horse' is at Uffington in Berkshire, and measures 355 feet from nose to tail, and 120 feet from ear to heel. Like its fellow near Westbury, it is said to commemorate one of Alfred the Great's victories over the Danes; and it is certainly of very ancient date, as it was mentioned about the time of Henry II. as having been in existence about the time of the Norman Conquest. It has been 'scoured,' and probably enlarged, from time to time. Nearly all the other 'White Horses' are of modern date.

WHITE LADY, of German legends, whose name is generally Bertha, is a survival of the old goddess of nature in Teutonic mythology. She appears under various names, amongst them being *Berhta*, 'the bright.' Her snow-white garb is appropriate to her festival, which was held on 'Twelfth Night.' Sir Walter Scott has used the legends—weakly—in "The Monastery."

WHITE LEAD is the basis of nearly all oil colours, to which it is added to give them body. Commercial white lead is generally mixed with barium sulphate, but the manufacturers object to the mixture being called 'adulterated,' on the ground that it is sold as such. It is an extremely unhealthy paint to work with.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born in 1714. He met the Wesleys at Pembroke College, Oxford, and joined their society. He was ordained deacon in 1736, and became a popular preacher, going in 1738 to America. Returning to England in 1739, he went to London and preached to crowded congregations both indoors and out. He went backwards and forwards again between England and America, and then remained four years in the latter country, after which he was in Ireland. He died in 1770, having gone on his seventh visit to America.

WHITEWASH is simply slaked quicklime reduced to the consistency of milk by means of water, and when intended for sanitary purposes it is used in that form. But when intended merely for colouring, size is added.

WHITGIFT, ARCHBISHOP, was born about 1530. He was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and protected by the Master during the Marian persecution. In 1563 he was made Professor of Divinity, and then Master of Trinity College, Dean of Lincoln, Bishop of Worcester, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583. He attended Queen Elizabeth on her death-bed, and crowned James I. He was a notorious pluralist.

WHITING is chalk ground into a powder and washed. It is often mixed with white lead as an adulterant.

WHITMAN, WALT, the American poet, was born in 1819. During the Civil War he tended the sick in the hospitals of Virginia and Washington, and at the end of the war his constitution was broken. He subsequently entered government service till 1874. His best-known poems are, "Leaves of Grass," "Drum Taps," and "Democratic Vistas." "Specimen Days and Collect" and "November Boughs" contain his prose writings.

WHITNEY, ELI, the American inventor, made his fame and his fortune by the manufacture of firearms, being the first to apply the principle of the division of labour; but by far his most useful invention was that of the cotton gin.

WHITSUNDAY in Scotland is one of the usual terms for the letting of houses, and has no connection with any 'Sunday.' It used to be a movable date, but was fixed in 1690 to mean May 15th.

WHITTIER, JOHN, the American poet, was born in 1807. He worked on his father's farm and learnt the shoemaking trade at first, but in 1831 he published his "Legends of New England," in prose and verse, and in 1835-36 became a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Some of his volumes of poetry are, "Moll Pitcher," "Lays of My Home," "The Voices of Freedom," "The Chapel of the Hermits," "Home Ballads and Poems," "National Lyrics," "The King's Missive," etc.

WHITTINGTON, DICK, was born about 1358, and set out at the age of 13 to make his fortune in London. He apprenticed himself to a prosperous mercer, whose daughter he afterwards married, and was eventually three times Mayor of London—in 1397, 1406, and 1418. He was knighted by Henry V. Rev. S. Lysons in his "Model Merchant of the Middle Ages" defends the story of the 'cat' sold to the Moorish king, and denies the explanation that 'cat' means a 3-masted vessel of about 500 tons that traded in coal; but similar 'cat' stories are familiar in the folklore of almost all the nations of Europe. Bow Bells could certainly have been heard on Highgate Hill, where Whittington's runaway steps are said to have been arrested by their peal.

WHITWORTH, SIR JOSEPH, the English engineer, was born in 1803. He started business in London in 1833 as a manufacturer of engineers' tools, and subsequently turned his attention to a uniform system of screw threads. In 1854-55 he began his experiments with fire-arms, which led to the production of the Whitworth rifle, and his manufacture of rifled ordnance. He also originated the fluid-pressed steel used in making cannons and ship-plates. He published his book, "Guns and Steel," in 1873, and died in 1887. He founded some scholarships.

WHYTE-MELVILLE, the sportsman novelist, was born in 1821, and educated at Eton. In 1839 he entered the Coldstream Guards, and retired in 1849 with the rank of major, but joined the Turkish contingent during the Crimean War. He began his literary career in 1850, and most of his novels were devoted to fox-hunting, steeple-chasing, etc. His most popular books are the "Gladiators," "Queen's Maries," "Sarchedon," and "Satanella." He was killed in the hunting-field in 1878.

WICKETS WITH SUCCESSIVE BALLS. In a match near Perth on June 28th, 1893, the Murthly bowler took 8 wickets in 10 balls for no runs—the last ball of one over, all 5 balls of the next, and the 3rd and 4th balls of the following over; seven were clean bowled and the eighth was caught. For Knowle Park *v.* Dartmouth Park 2nd XI., W. Park took 7 wickets in 7 balls on June 14, 1890.

WICKLIFFE, JOHN, was born about 1320. He was educated at Oxford, elected Master of Balliol College, and in 1361 became Rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire. He afterwards became Doctor of Theology and teacher of Divinity in the University. In 1374 he was one of the commissioners sent to confer with the nuncio of Gregory XI., at Bruges, respecting the statutes of provisors and praemunire. He preached and spoke against the Pope, and was summoned to appear before a convocation at St. Paul's, and later the Pope rose against him, but the queen-mother defended him. In 1381 his heresies were condemned by Oxford theologians, his works were burnt, and some of his followers imprisoned. He died at Lutterworth in 1384. He translated the Bible from the Vulgate. The influence of his doctrines may be traced in the history of the Reformation. He ranks as the father of English prose.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER, was born in 1733, and conceived a violent admiration for Klopstock. He began his literary career with poetry of a religious, mystical, and sentimental type, but eventually became the most popular author of his day. His most popular work was his heroic poem "Oberon," and his most useful was his translation into German of Shakespeare's plays—the first of the kind. He was a friend of Goethe and Schiller.

WIELICZKA SALT MINES are near Cracow, and are the most wonderful in the world. The bed is 300 miles long, 4000 feet deep, and has been worked for 600 years. Whole villages exist under-ground cut out of the salt.

WIG is simply a contracted form of 'periwig,' which is connected with the Latin word *pilus*, 'hair.' Wigs were evidently used from the earliest times, both to conceal baldness and for dignity or ornament, for they are found on Egyptian mummies, and indicated

in Assyrian sculptures; but the modern wig started in France, and had its day in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th. It had its death-blow also in France—at the time of the Revolution, though professional wigs have lingered on. The judge's wig is the full-dress wig of Queen Anne's reign, while the barrister's is the undress wig of the same period. Such wigs are made of carefully prepared white horse-hair; wigs for baldness are made, of course, of human hair; and theatrical wigs are generally made of jute.

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL, the English prelate (son of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist), was born in 1805, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford. He became Canon of Windsor in 1840, Bampton Lecturer in 1841, and Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Oxford in 1845. He led the High Church Party, and wrote "Eucharistica," "Note-book of a Country Clergyman," "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," a volume of "University Sermons," etc. He died in 1873.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, the philanthropist, was born in 1759. He entered Parliament in 1780, as member for his native town, Hull. In 1786 he met Clarkson, who gained his sympathies on behalf of the agitation against slave-trade, and in 1791 he brought in a bill to prevent further importation of African negroes into the British colonies. The bill was not passed till 1807. He then devoted his energies to the abolition of the trade, and three days before his death the House of Commons passed a bill, abolishing it altogether. He died in 1833.

WILKES, JOHN, was born in 1727. He entered Parliament in 1757, and attained notoriety by publishing a paper called the "North Briton," in one number of which he commented severely on the King's speech to Parliament in 1763. He and others were committed to the Tower, but were released, as the prosecution was declared illegal; and in 1764 a special law was passed by which he was expelled from Parliament. As he remained in France instead of coming to receive sentence, he was outlawed. He made several attempts aftewards to get back into Parliament, but he failed, and was imprisoned, and that gave rise to agitations in favour of 'Wilkes and liberty.' He was released from prison in 1770, and eventually become Lord-Mayor of London. He published many speeches and pamphlets; and he died in 1797.

WILD-FOWL PROTECTION ACT was passed in 1880, and forbids the shooting of the protected birds between February 1st and August 1st.

WILD HUNTSMAN is found in the folklore of almost all Teutonic nations. He and his hunt come along generally between Christmas and Epiphany, his train being filled with the ghosts of drunkards, suicides, malefactors, etc. When he comes to a cross-road, he falls and gets up on the other side of his horse. The 'noise' of the hunt is probably due to the flight of geese or redwings. The original huntsman was Woden.

WILFRID, SAINT, the famous Bishop of York, was born about 635 A.D., and was brought up in the old monastery of Lindisfarne. As a young man he visited Rome, and thus became a strong supporter of the Roman Party in England. At the Synod of Whitby he won over the King to the Roman side by the argument that, as the keys of Heaven had been given to St. Peter, he would probably lock out any one who had opposed him on earth.

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, the famous painter of the British School, was born near Cupar in 1785. He received his early art training at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and entered the schools of the Royal Academy, London, in 1805. His first picture, "The Village Politicians," exhibited there in 1806, won him his reputation, and in 1811 he became an academician. He travelled on the Continent in 1825, and while in Spain was much influenced in his art by Velasquez and Murillo. In 1830, having returned to England, he became painter in ordinary to the King. Some of his pictures are, "Blind Fiddler," "Rent Day," "Cut Finger," "Penny Wedding," "Cottar's Saturday Night," "Blind Man's Buff," "Chelsea Pensioners," "John Knox Preaching before the Lords of the Congregation," etc. His latest pictures were all historical. He died in 1841.

WILKINS, BISHOP, was born in 1614, and was instrumental in bringing about the formation of the Royal Society. He became warden of Wodham College, Oxford, and married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was subsequently made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

WILKINSON, SIR JOHN, the Egyptologist, was born in 1797, and educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford. In 1821 he set out for Alexandria to devote himself to exploration. With Cairo as his headquarters he explored almost every part of Egypt and Lower Nubia, twice ascended the Nile up to the second cataract, spent a whole year at Thebes, and visited the deserts on both sides of the river. He published a number of books on the subject.

WILL refers to the active side of the mind, and in voluntary actions there is practically an 'end' in view, towards which the volition must be turned. If this end is attained, the result gives satisfaction. The disputed points in connection with voluntary action are generally summarized under the head of the 'Free Will Controversy,' though that is more an ethical and theological than a psychological question. The controversy began with Aristotle, but Christianity introduced into it a new conception of the relations between God and man. The ablest treatise against the ordinary idea of the freedom of will was probably that by Jonathan Edwards, though Hobbes, Hume, Priestley, the Mills, and Bain have all contributed materially to the subject. The cleverest view of the whole question was probably to be found in J. S. Mill's "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy." The arguments for necessity, or fatalism, or determinism are—(1) The universality of the connection between cause and effect, and (2) the constant presence of motive in volition. The arguments for free will are—(1) The consciousness of freedom, and (2) the moral argument about responsibility. For a quite modern statement of the whole subject, see Sully's "Human Mind."

WILL O' THE WISP, or JACK O' LANTERN. Why Will or Jack? Only because these were the commonest names in England and France (Bill and Jacques), and came to be used as general 'labels' for anything and everything—Jackanapes and Jack-a-lantern, or Union Jack and roasting Jack.

And what, after all, is Will-o'-the-Wisp? Only $PH_3$—phosphuretted hydrogen gas.

In grave-yards, where the gas escapes from the soil without having to pass through a layer of water, it comes in a long continuous stream; and this, when spontaneously ignited by coming in contact with the dry air above, makes the tall blue ghost.

In marshes, where the gas has to force its way through a layer of water, it gets scattered, and reaches the surface in innumerable successive bubbles. Each of these, as it comes in contact with the upper air, ignites; but they may come up in a variety of places. Thus they are never 'caught,' and lure the traveller on and on, as of diabolic deliberate purpose, into the middle of the swamp.

The 'faithful witness' will give most circumstantial details as to the movement of the 'spirit,' its flowing garments, and the waving its bloodless fingers. Here is the close observation of the genuine scientific mind, only befuddled by a superstitious imagination.

The malicious small boy or practical joker can have a Will-o'-the-Wisp, with flowing robes and waving hands, on his own back-green—if he will bury some calcium phosphide in the soil, and throw a bucket of water over the spot. Presently, up will come the gases; at the first touch of the upper air they will ignite; and the white rings of phosphoric smoke will wave theatrically in the air.

If there is not enough water, you will only have a ghost, not a Will-o'-the-Wisp. For the wreaths are due to the smoke breaking through the circular opening made by the bubble of gas in escaping from the water. All smoke, even that of a cigarette, in escaping through a circular hole, makes similar rings; and, as with the cigarette-smoker, 'Will' has no wreathing garments or waving hands when the air

round him is agitated. He is then only a malignant spark—no longer a 'ghost,' but a 'light in a cottage window.'

WILLIAM I., THE CONQUEROR, was born in 1027, and after ruling in Normandy took the English crown in 1066. He introduced the feudal system into England, with one or two improvements in the administration of it; *e.g.* all serfs and vassals owed allegiance to *him* as well as to their feudal superior. He also instituted the Doomsday Book, which still exists. His reign was full of revolts and bloodshed, but he ruled well, if sternly. He died in 1087.

WILLIAM III., Stadtholder of Holland and King of England, was born in 1650. His parents were William II., Prince of Orange, and Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Charles I. of England. At first John de Witt had all the power, but when France and England declared war against the Netherlands in 1672, there was a popular revolt, in which De Witt was killed, and William was declared Captain-General, Grand-Admiral, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces. In the campaign that followed he forced the French to retire by opening the dykes round Amsterdam. In 1688 he was invited to England, James II. fled, the throne was declared vacant, and in 1689 he and Mary were proclaimed king and queen. Scotland acknowledged them, but Louis XIV. sent James to Ireland, and the battle of the Boyne and of Aughrim were fought, James being defeated. Louis XIV. had also to acknowledge William in 1697. The war of the Spanish Succession was beginning when William died in 1702.

WILLIAM I., first German Emperor and seventh King of Prussia, was born in 1797. In the campaign of 1813-14 he took part, under Blücher, and was Commander of the Forces in Baden in 1849. In 1861 he became King of Prussia, and during his reign Prussia defeated Denmark, quarrelled with Austria, and in 1870 went with the rest of Germany to war with France, in which war the Prussian generals were directly under his supervision. He was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871, at the siege of Versailles.

WILLIAM THE LION was the Scottish king with whom Henry II. made the famous Treaty of Falaise—afterwards revolved by Richard I. in consideration of the payment of 10,000 marks for his Crusade expedition.

WILLIAM THE SAILOR was William IV. of England. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1779, and was the first English prince who ever visited the New World. His professional career ended in 1789, but he was formally promoted through the various ranks up to that of Admiral of the Fleet. He came to the throne in 1830, and did all that he could to hinder the passing of the first Reform Bill. He was succeeded by his niece, Queen Victoria, in 1837.

WILLIAM THE SILENT was the Prince of Orange who freed the Netherlands from the Spanish yoke in the sixteenth century.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, the martyr-missionary, was born in 1796, and joined the London Missionary Society before he was twenty years of age. He was sent first to Erinco and then to Raiatea, and his zeal and wonderful power of organization produced a marvellous result. In 1823 he Christianized the group of the Hervey Islands, and then extended his labours to Samoa. Eventually, he was killed and eaten by the cannibals of the New Hebrides in 1839.

WILLIAMS, SIR MONIER, the great Sanskrit scholar, was born at Bombay in 1819, and educated at Oxford University, where he became Professor of Sanskrit in 1858. He was knighted in 1886 on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Institute, which was established very largely owing to his energy. His books are very numerous.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, and one of the early apostles of Toleration, was born in 1600, and attracted the attention of Sir Edward Coke by his shorthand notes of sermons and of speeches in the Star-Chamber. He emigrated to America in 1631, and founded the first Baptist Church there in his new city of Providence. He was spoken of by Milton, who knew him personally, as a 'noble confessor of religious liberty.' He died in 1683.

WILLOW WOOD is used for cricket-bats because it is remarkably tough and durable and at the same time soft and light. In olden days it was used for shields, and is still used for making steamboat paddles.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, the American ornithologist, was a Scotsman by blood and birth, and the droll verses "Watty and Meg"—by which he is best known—are written in Scottish dialect. He was prosecuted for a lampoon on a Paisley 'body,' and emigrated in 1794. Under the influence of William Bertram he developed his study of nature and specially his drawings of birds. Eventually he determined to make a collection of all the birds that were to be found in North America, and set out on his first excursion in 1804. The result appeared in the first volume of an "American Ornithology" in 1808. The seventh volume was published just before his death in 1813, but an eighth and a ninth were published afterwards, edited by his assistant Ord, and the work was continued by Charles Lucien Bonaparte in 1828.

WILSON, SIR DANIEL, the archaeologist, was born in 1816, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. In 1853 he was made Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, of which in 1881 he became President. He was made a knight in 1888, and died in 1892.

WILSON, SIR ERASMUS, besides being a specialist on skin diseases, was also a well-known Egyptologist and an enthusiastic philanthropist. He made his reputation as an operator at the College of Surgeons in London, where he founded a Chair of Dermatology; but he is best known to most people for having brought to England 'Cleopatra's Needle'—at a cost of £10,000. He was made a knight in 1881, the year in which he was elected President of the College of Surgeons.

WILSON, GEORGE, the great chemist, was a younger brother of Sir Daniel (see above). He lectured on chemistry in the Edinburgh College of Surgeons and elsewhere, and in 1855 was appointed Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. He died quite a young man in 1859.

WILSON, JOHN, better known in literature as Christopher North, was born in 1785, educated at Glasgow University, and gained the Newdigate prize at Oxford for an English poem. He was a good athlete too. He settled down at Elleray, near Windermere, made friends with Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, and in 1812 published his poem, "The Isle of Palms," and in 1806 another called "The City of the Plague." He was one of the original contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," and in 1820 took the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University. He wrote the "Noctes Ambrosianae," "Recreations of Christopher North" (both from magazine articles), and "The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay," "The Foresters," and "An Essay on the Genius and Character of Burns." He died in 1854.

WILSON'S "TALES OF THE BORDERS" were originated by John Mackay Wilson, the editor of the "Berwick Advertiser." They were issued from Berwick in weekly numbers, beginning on 8th November, 1834, and in six months had reached a circulation of 30,000. Wilson himself died in October, 1835, mainly of drink; but the series was carried on by Sutherland, the Edinburgh bookseller. Amongst the writers were Leighton (who edited for Sutherland), Sir Theodore Martin, Hugh Miller, and Professor Gillespie.

WINCHESTER was the cradle of English prose as Whitby was of English poetry.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, the oldest of the English 'Public Schools,' was founded in 1387 by William of Wykeham as a nursery for New College, Oxford.

WINCKELMAN, JOHANN, the first appreciative critic of Greek art, was born in 1717; and after studying theology, medicine, and mathematics at various German Universities, he became librarian to Count von Bunau near Dresden. Subsequently he became a Romanist on the promise of a librarianship in Rome, and eventually became librarian to Cardinal Albani. His great "History of Ancient Art" was published at Dresden in 1764, and may be said to

have guided all subsequent progress in aesthetics. He was murdered in 1768 by a fellow-traveller to whom he had shown some valuable old gold coins.

WINDERMERE, though called 'the Queen of English Lakes,' is very small, being only one quarter of the size of Loch Lomond. It is nearly eleven miles long, and its extreme breadth is about one mile. Its soft, rich beauty, however, has made it very popular; and, of course, it has immemorial associations with Wordsworth and Christopher North and their various friends.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, the brilliant talker of last century, first attracted attention by his telling speeches against Lord North's administration, and eventually, in 1794, became Secretary for War under Pitt. His great powers were neutralized by intellectual cowardice, the result of a morbid self-consciousness. He was very fond of a paradox, and was nicknamed 'the weather-cock.' He had also a passion for prize-fighting, and spoke vehemently against the abolition of bear-baiting. He died in 1810.

WINDMILLS are said to have been introduced into Europe by the Crusaders, who had seen them in use among the Saracens; and though not so valuable as some other inventions borrowed in the same way—*e.g.* gunpowder, printing, and the compass—are of very great use in new countries where fuel is scarce and work may be intermittent. A good windmill, under ordinary circumstances, averages about one hour's work in every three hours. They are used very largely in Holland for draining purposes, and Lord Kelvin strongly recommends their being used as an auxiliary to steam.

WINDOW means literally 'Wind-eye,' but modern sanitary science insists on windows being only intended to *light*, and not to ventilate. Very many economical, but ignorant, housewives pull down their blinds so as to save their carpets—not understanding that the sanitary value of the sunlight far more than compensates for the damage done to the carpet. In the East windows have always looked, not into the streets, but into an interior court, round which the houses are built. Amongst the Romans mica was used instead of glass, horn coming into vogue instead of the mica in the 2nd century after Christ. The first distinct mention of glass is made by Gregory of Tours in the 4th century, and St. Wilfrid (*q.v.*) filled the windows of York Minster with glass about 670 A.D. Glass began to be used in the windows of private houses in England at the end of the 12th century.

The window is one of the important characteristics of Gothic architecture, as the pillar was of Classical architecture. In Early Gothic the windows were small and narrow, with round tops. In Early English they were lengthened and made pointed at the top. In the Decorated Period they were filled up with mullions in the lower half and tracery in the upper half, and in the late Tudor Period they were flattened and made rectangular. Between the Decorated and the Tudor Period came the Perpendicular, the architects of which sometimes had the impertinence to alter beautiful windows of the older style into the lanky models of their own style.

WINDS. All regular winds on the face of the earth start at the Tropics, and blow either towards the equator or towards the nearer pole. Anything which changes the density of the atmosphere, and thus makes the pressure in one place greater than in another, causes the movement of the atmosphere—which we call wind—from the area of higher pressure to that of lower pressure. The chief causes are heat and vapour, which are in excess at the equator or in defect round the two poles. Trade-winds, therefore, start where the pressure is greatest, *i.e.* the Tropics, and try to blow to the equator, where the heat is greatest; but the earth is spinning so much faster as they approach the equator that they get left behind, *i.e.* deflected to the left—the west. The anti-trade winds, blowing from the Tropics towards the poles, get ahead of the earth, and are thus deflected to the right—the east. This accounts for the constant S.W. 'anti-trade' winds which blow upon the west coast of Britain on 260 out of the 365 days in the year. The corresponding N.W. 'anti-trade' winds are, of course, south of the equator, and are "the Brave West Winds" so often referred to in sea stories. They are more regular than the S.W. ones, because there is so much more water and so much less land south of the equator.

WINDSOR CASTLE was the site of a hunting-box of the Saxon kings, and Harold built the first castle there. Among the interesting events that are connected with it may be mentioned—the marriage of Henry 'the Good Scholar' to his Saxon love, the birth of Edward III., the institution of the Knights of the Garter, the marriage of the Black Prince to the 'fair *maid* of Kent' (who had had *two* husbands previously), the birth of Henry VI., and the deaths of George IV., William IV., and the Prince Consort (all in the same room).

WINE, or the fermented juice of the vine, consists mainly of *water*—a fact which might be noted by ardent water-drinkers; and the character of it depends far more on the soil and climate than on the vine itself, for the same species of vine will produce an entirely different wine in different places.

'Dry' wines are wines which have been allowed to go on fermenting until every portion of the natural sugar has been converted into alcohol. In 'sweet' wines the fermentation is stopped before all the sugar has been converted, 'Still' wines are those which have been bottled while not fermenting, and effervescent wines are those which have been bottled while fermenting. Extraneous sugar is often added to the grape-juice to produce 'a rich, fruity wine'; and, if a cheap and fermentable kind of sugar is used, the 'doctoring' cannot afterwards be detected, even by chemical analysis.

When wines are matured naturally—*i.e.* without any 'doctoring' to hasten the process—the age at which they attain their perfection varies very greatly. For instance, Rhine wines, which contain very little alcohol, and all those wines which contain either much sugar or little tannic acid will not keep.

Wine improves by being kept in casks, because the watery element is lessened by evaporation and the other elements are *relatively* strengthened. Bottling does not, as most people think, increase the percentage of alcohol in a wine, but it does affect the colour. For instance, red wines which contain little tannic acid become darker, while red wines which are rich in tannic acid, *e.g.* port, deposit a sediment, and therefore become lighter.

WINIFRED, SAINT, was the noble British maid whose head was cut off by the scoundrel Prince Caradog because she repelled his unwelcome advances. The head rolled down the hill in Flintshire where the two were standing, and when it stopped the spring of Holywell suddenly gushed out. The head was kindly picked up by St. Beuno, and replaced on the maiden's neck, where it had the sense to remain, and St. Winifred survived the miracle for 15 years. No wonder that the Romish pilgrims thought so highly of the place!

WINTHROP, JOHN, the founder of the famous Winthrop family, was born in the year of the Armada, and was bred to the Law, becoming a Justice of the Peace at the early age of 18. In 1629, owing to his reputation for legal ability and moral worth, he was elected by the Massachusetts Bay Company to govern their colony, and he landed at Salem with the charter, mid-summer 1630. He had more influence than any other man in the formation and development of the political institutions of the New England States.

WIRE is a very ancient invention, a piece exhibited in the Kensington Museum being said to have been made by the Ninevites about eight hundred years before Christ, and certainly Homer mentions a similar product—made of beaten metal cut into strips and hammered together. The art of wire-drawing, however, does not seem to have been practised anywhere till the fourteenth century, and was not introduced into England till the seventeenth. The property which enables metals to be thus 'drawn' is ductility, and the ductility of different metals varies enormously, which helps to account for the

fact that iron has now been almost entirely superseded by steel in the wire industry.

WIRE ROPES were invented in Germany about 1821, and were first used on a large scale for the suspension bridge at Geneva in 1822. Besides their permanent use in suspension bridges, they are very largely used for temporary purposes in bridge-building, no less than 'sixty miles' of wire rope having been used temporarily in the erection of the Forth Bridge.

WISEMAN, NICHOLAS, CARDINAL, was born in 1802, was educated at Waterford and the Roman Catholic College, Ushaw, near Durham, and then joined the new English College at Rome in 1818, of which he became Rector. He was also Professor of Oriental Languages. He returned to England in 1835, and in 1850 became Romanist Archbishop of Westminster. He wrote "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," "Letters on Catholic Unity," "Papal Supremacy," etc., and was joint-editor of the "Dublin Review."

WISHART, GEORGE, one of the first martyrs to the Protestant religion in Scotland, was born early in the sixteenth century. He travelled in France and Germany, where he accepted the reformed doctrines, returned to Scotland, and preached. He was prosecuted for heresy and fled to England in 1538, but having gone back to Scotland in 1543 to preach, Cardinal Beaton had him burnt in 1546.

WITCHCRAFT is one of the most foolish, and has been one of the most injurious, of superstitions. It flourished amazingly from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, but then began to decay owing to the spread of scientific knowledge.

All the sorcery of the heathen world was admitted into Christianity, and used in the popular ideas about the devil; and as the knowledge of natural causes was very slight and very inaccurate, gaps were filled up by guesses—and *post hoc* came to be translated as if it had been *propter hoc*. And, as it was very difficult to realize what was not concrete and obvious, all unknown causes were massed together under the one word 'witchcraft,' and were made concrete in some poor and unoffending 'witch.'

The Christian conception of witchcraft in early times was, therefore, a combination of scientific ignorance and heathen magic, with misinterpretation of incidents and phrases from the Bible—'the witch of Endor,' the 'Prince of the power of the air,' the 'possessed pigs,' etc. It was raised into a fine art of destruction by the fiends of the Inquisition; and as the monkish system implied the inherent vileness of women, the victims were generally witches, though real discoverers in the sphere of physical science—like Roger Bacon—laid themselves open to attack. The Archbishop of Trèves avenged the bad weather of the spring of 1586 upon 118 witches and 2 wizards. And the Inquisitors boasted at the end of their 150th year of existence that they had burned at least 30,000 witches.

The last formal trial for witchcraft in England seems to have been that of Jane Wenham, who was convicted at Hereford in 1712, but she was not put to death. The superstition still lingers on, however, in a few country places; and in the country at large its place is adequately filled up by Theosophy (*q.v.*).

WITENAGEMOT, or 'the meeting of wise men,' was the great national council in Saxon times. It was composed of the chief clergy and chief nobility, who were in no real sense 'representative.' It elected the king out of the members of the Royal Family, and helped him to govern both at home and in his foreign relations. Each kingdom under the Heptarchy had its own Witenagemot; but, on the union of the whole of England under Egbert in 827, the separate ones were merged in the central one.

WITHER, GEORGE, the fiery puritan, wrote his pastoral "Shepherd's Hunting" in prison, where he had been sent as a punishment for his satire, "Abuses Stript and Whipt." He was then taken prisoner by the king's troops during the Civil War, and is said to have owed his life to Sir John Denham, who begged that he might be spared, because, as long as Wither lived, he himself could not be called the worst poet in England. This passed into popular belief, and it was not till Charles Lamb wrote his famous essay on him that the world began to wake up to the fact that Wither's "Juvenilia" contained some very beautiful poetry—marred, however, by frequent bathos.

WITTENBERG, 'the cradle of the Reformation,' fitly contains the graves of Luther and Melancthon. It was to the old wooden door of the Schlosskirche that Luther nailed his theses, but it was burned by the Austrians during the Seven Years' War.

WITWATERSRANDT GOLDFIELDS were discovered in 1886, and in the subsequent ten years Johannesburg has become a city of 70,000 people. Their prosperity, however, will probably be materially affected by the recent discovery of the Klondike Goldfields in the extreme north-west of Canada.

WOBURN ABBEY, the seat of the Dukes of Bedford, stands on the site of the old Cistercian Abbey, which was founded there in 1145 A.D.

WODROW, ROBERT, the historian of the Church of Scotland, was born at Glasgow in 1679, where he studied theology under his father, who was professor of that subject in the University. His "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution" was published in 1721.

WOFFINGTON, PEG, the famous actress, was born in 1720—the daughter of a Dublin bricklayer. She appeared on the Dublin stage in 1737, and played all kinds of parts. In 1740 she appeared at Covent Garden as Sylvia in the "Recruiting Officer," and scored an immense success. Her only drawback was a rather harsh voice, but her beauty, grace, and vivacity far more than compensated for that. She was immoral, but most intensely kind-hearted and charitable, of which the Teddington Almshouses are a standing memorial. Her sister married Horace Walpole's nephew, and she herself would probably have married Garrick if he had asked her. In 1757 she broke down while she was playing 'Rosalind' in "As you Like it," and at once left the stage. She died at Teddington, where she had spent so much in charity and good works, on March 28th, 1760.

WOLCOT, DR. JOHN, the audacious writer of squibs under the pseudonym of 'Peter Pindar,' was born in 1738. He was absolutely fearless in his attacks on all sorts of people and things, from George III. himself, and the Royal Academy exhibitions downwards. And his work was so popular that in 1795 his London booksellers gave him an annuity of £250 for his copyrights, which he continued to enjoy for 24 years. The ministry are said to have endeavoured more than once to bribe him to silence, but in vain.

WOLF is a species of dog, and is a native of the frozen north—to suit which its milk is remarkably rich in fat. The story of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus is simply a relic of an age when the milk of the dog or wolf was as regularly used by man as the milk of the sheep was a few years ago in Wales and Scotland. The damage done by wolves in Russia includes about 200 human lives, a loss of from £700,000 to £1,500,000 worth of farm stock, and an incalculable loss of *useful* wild animals. Ten roubles is paid for every wolf killed in Russia, and a hundred francs in France—that is, for a full-grown animal, only forty francs being paid for a cub. There is no mention of wolves in England after the reign of Henry VII., but they probably lingered on in Sutherlandshire till 1743.

WOLF, FRIEDRICH, the greatest classical scholar and critic of his age, was born in 1759. As a boy he had mastered Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, and English. He established his fame by his edition of Plato's "Symposium" in 1779, and in 1783 he became Professor of Philology and Education in the University of Halle. His famous "Prolegomena ad Homerum" appeared in 1795, in which he unfolded his theory that "Homer" was a collection of many ballads by various minstrels, strung into unity by years of unconscious editing, and begun by Homer. He was a wonderful scholar, but greatly lacking in tact.

WOLFE, JAMES, the famous English general, was born in 1727. He entered the Army, and, proceeding

with his regiment to the Low Countries, took part in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, and Laffeldt. After distinguished service in America, against the French, he went in 1759 to assault Quebec, scaled the Heights of Abraham, and was mortally wounded in the battle which he won the next day. His opponent, Montcalm, was also mortally wounded.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, the great chemist, was born in 1766, and became a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. Being defeated in his application for the post of physician to St. George's Hospital, he gave up medicine and began to devote himself entirely to scientific research, with the most beneficial results to his own fame and pocket and to the world. He died in 1828. His greatest discoveries were in chemistry and optics.

WOLSELEY, GARNET, LORD, the British general, was born in 1833, took part in the second Burmese War of 1852-53, when he was wounded, and served with distinction in the Crimea, being also wounded at the siege of Sebastopol. He was engaged in the siege and capture of Lucknow, in the Mutiny of 1857-58, and was employed in the Chinese War in 1860. In 1867 he received command of the Red River Expedition, and in 1870 of an expedition to punish the King of Ashantee. In 1882 he stormed the lines of Tel-el-Kebir, and captured Arabi Pasha, in Egypt; and in 1884 he was despatched with the Relief Expedition to General Gordon at Khartoum. He is the author of "The Soldier's Pocket-Book," "Field-Book for the Auxiliary Forces," and "Narrative of the War in China."

WOLSEY, THOMAS, CARDINAL, was born in 1471, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He eventually became a private chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the governors of Calais, chaplain to Henry VII., then Dean of Lincoln, Canon of Windsor, Dean of York, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York; and his nomination as Cardinal in 1515, and Pope's Legate in 1518, completed his ecclesiastical dignities. He was twice a candidate for the Papacy, and actually became Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom. He projected Christ Church College, Oxford, founded lectures, and built Hampton Court Palace. He was wise in his counsel to Henry, enabling him to hold the balance of power between Francis I. and the Emperor Charles V.; and at the same time he succeeded in making his own power very great. His success terminated in 1520, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and his failure in obtaining a divorce between Henry and Catherine of Aragon hastened his downfall. He was arrested, and died in 1530 at Leicester Abbey. Shakespeare's account of his death is famous.

WOOD, ANTHONY, the antiquary, was born at Oxford in 1632. He was led to the labour of his life by Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire." His various works on Oxford are monuments of erudition and research.

WOOD, MRS. HENRY, the novelist, was born in 1814, and published her first novel, "Danesbury House," in 1860, "East Lynne" following in 1861. Her work is rather vulgar and essentially common-place melodrama, except in "Johnny Ludlow"; but she was very popular, and "East Lynne" has had a very large sale. She died in 1887.

WOOD, SIR EVELYN, was born in 1838, and began life in the Navy. He served in the Crimean War, and was badly wounded in the assault on the Redan. In 1855 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons, and won the V. C. in 1859 while commanding a regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse in India. He was called to the Bar in 1874!

WOODBINE is really honeysuckle, but the name is given to other climbing and creeping plants.

WOOD-ENGRAVINGS are easy to print along with 'text,' because they are in relief like type, and all the Chinese books have been printed for ages from them. The application of the same principle to wood-stamps was certainly known to the Egyptians and Romans, and was used by them for stamping bricks, etc.; but modern wood-engraving began in the 15th century—probably for printing playing-cards—and was made a real art by Thomas Bewick at the beginning of this century. The wood used is box, which has the closest grain, and only the Turkish box is usually large enough.

WOOD'S HALFPENCE was a copper coinage for Ireland patented by William Wood for the English Government in 1722. The excellent Wood was to share his profits—or the difference between the real and the nominal value of the coins—with the king's mistress, the Duchess of Kendal. But Swift's "Drapier's Letters" roused such public indignation against the job that it was abandoned—and Wood was compensated with a pension.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE. The use of wool as an article of clothing dates from the earliest times, and, doubtless, it was woven before flax or cotton. Among ancient Jews it was the staple material of clothing, and in Greece and Rome it was made into fabric of special excellence. The Romans seem to have introduced it into England, though for some time it was only made into coarse material, finer ones being imported from Brabant and elsewhere. In the beginning of the 18th century Yorkshire began to assume an important position in woollen manufactures. Now Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia all raise it, but for local use, and they import additional supplies. Saxon and Silesian wools and the long-staple wool of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire are all in great demand. The three chief 'wool-exporting regions' of the world are Australasia, the Plate basin, and South Africa. Amongst the Australasian Colonies New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria monopolize the export trade, and the best Australasian wool comes from Victoria under the title of "Port Philip." On the Great 'Karoo' in South Africa, Angora goats and even Merino sheep thrive wonderfully, and wool and mohair are therefore shipped from Port Elizabeth. In Yorkshire Hull, Goole, and Grimsby export the manufactured goods, and Leeds and Bradford are the centres of the industry. The 'Plate' trade is essentially wool, animals, and grain; but most of the wool goes to Havre, Dunkirk, and Antwerp.

WOOLSACK, on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the House of Lords, is a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth. It was first used in the time of Edward III. to remind the peers of the great importance of the wool trade to England, and the consequent necessity of keeping friendly with Flanders.

WOOLWICH MILITARY ACADEMY was founded in 1741 for cadets to the Engineers and the Artillery.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE is in itself a logical and just arrangement in any country where men have suffrage, but has been thwarted persistently in Britain by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It was actually conferred in New Zealand in 1893, and in South Australia in 1894. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 women, whether married or single, are eligible—under the same conditions as men—for election as parish councillors, guardians, rural or urban district councillors, or as members of London vestries and district boards, but are still disqualified for borough or county councils.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, the famous poet, was born in 1770, and in 1787 he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, crossing to France in 1791. In 1793, on his return to England, he published his "Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches." In 1795 he received a legacy from his friend Raisley Calvert, and he then settled at Racedown, in Dorset, and wrote "The Borderers." In 1797 he was visited by Coleridge, who persuaded him to go and live near him in Somerset, when they wrote and published, together, "Lyrical Ballads." In 1799 he settled at Grasmere; in 1802 he married his cousin, Mary Hutchison; in 1813 he removed to Rydal Mount, went several journeys to Scotland later, and then to the Continent, and in 1843 became Poet-Laureate at Southey's death. His great poem, which was to be the 'Gothic cathedral of his labour,' received only a fragmentary accomplishment in "The Prelude," "The Excursion," and "The Recluse,' but his "Ode to Immortality" and "Laodamia," with other short poems, justified his conception of himself as a 'dedicated spirit.' He

died in 1850. Professor Knight has published a complete edition of his poems, and Dr. Grosart his prose writings, and his sister Dorothy's "Diary of a Tour in the Highlands" gives an interesting account of them both.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. Are the Germans beating us in many of the world's markets not merely by reason of their superior technical education, but because they take better care of their workmen? This is the question with which Mr. C. B. Roylance-Kent opens his paper in "Gentleman's" for July, 1897, on 'Working Men's Insurance in Germany.' Improved vitality and greater productivity may be expected to result from this insurance system. Here are some of the figures for the labouring population of eleven millions:—

*Sick Insurance*, 1893.—The sick clubs number 21,226; the insured number 7,106,804; the cases of sickness number 2,794,027; the income reaches 132,137,396 marks; the expenditure reaches 126,018,810 marks.

*Accident Insurance*, 1894.—The number of corporate trade unions number 497; the insured number 18,660,000; the cases of compensation number 266,400; the income reaches 78,000,000 marks; the expenditure reaches 64,200,000 marks.

*Old Age and Invalid Insurance*, 1894.—The insurance institutions number 40; the insured number 11,510,000; the pensioners number 295,200; the income reaches 109,580,000 marks; the expenditure reaches 25,560,000 marks; the Imperial subsidy reaches 13,920,000 marks.

Employers alone compensate for accidents. Employers and employed share sick payments. The State joins employers and employed in paying old age and invalid pensions. The rates are relieved, the number of accidents nominally increases, but the severe and fatal accidents are diminishing, and Socialism is not curtailed, but spreading.

WORMS, DIET OF, at which Luther defended himself before Charles V. and the princes of the empire, was held in 1521.

WORTH, CHARLES FREDERICK, the great ladies' tailor, was born in Lincolnshire, but went to Paris in 1846, and started his business in the Rue de la Paix. It employs nearly a thousand workwomen, more than half of them on the premises—the only sanitary and economic system—for outside work lends itself to sweating and to the spread of disease.

WOTTEN, SIR HENRY, the Elizabethan traveller, scholar, poet, and diplomatist, was born in 1568, and educated at Winchester and Queen's College, Oxford. After spending a number of years on the continent, employed for most of the time in diplomatic business, he settled down in England, and was made Provost of Eton. He died in 1639. He was the author of the 'tip' to young diplomatists, "Always speak the truth, for it will never be believed, and you have saved your conscience."

WRANGLER, the name given in the University of Cambridge to those candidates who get first-class honours in mathematics, had originally its literal meaning, as the candidates had to 'wrangle' or publicly discuss the questions asked them. The best candidate for the year is the 'senior wrangler'; and the worst that gets honours at all is the 'wooden spoon,' and with the eleven immediately above him forms the band of the 'apostles.'

WRECKING, or showing false lights along a dangerous coast with the deliberate intention of wrecking ships, used to be a very common custom in the United Kingdom, especially in the Cornish peninsula, and as the object was plunder, little or no effort was made to save life. In fact, in some cases the unfortunate survivors were thrown back into the sea in order that there might be no tales told.

WRECKS account for an annual average loss of about 260,000 tons of British shipping, and 130,000 tons of U.S.A. shipping, compared with about 45,000 of German and 30,000 of French and of Italian. Formerly sunken wrecks which could be reached were simply blown up, now wreck-raising has been carried to the perfection of a science. A dozen or so wire cables, each capable of bearing a tension of 150 tons, are passed under the wreck and fastened at 'dead low water' to a number of large lighters, and, as the tide rises, the lighters raise the wreck. Between 1880 and 1892 the Thames Conservancy Board raised about 400 vessels in this way, but none of them weighed under water more than 1800 tons.

Amongst the famous wrecks of the 18th century were those of Sir Cloudsley Shovel's 'fleet' off the Scilly Isles in 1707, when 2000 lives were lost, and of the "Royal George" in Portsmouth Dock when 900 lives were lost.

During the present century there have been one or two horrible cases of fire at sea, the worst being that of the "Queen Charlotte" in 1800, when 700 lives were lost; but of course the wrecks have been far more numerous. In 1805 about 300 lives were lost in the "Abergavenny" off Portland Bill, and 300 more in the "Amora" on the Goodwin Sands. In 1810-11 about 1800 lives were lost in the North Sea by the wrecking of the three frigates, "St. George," "Minotaur," and "Defence." In 1849 about 400 lives were lost in the "Royal Adelaide" off Margate; in 1852 about 450 were lost in the "Birkenhead" off the Cape of Good Hope; in 1859 about the same number were lost in the "Royal Charter" off Anglesey; in 1860 about 360 were lost in the "Lima," and in 1865 about 220 were lost in the "London," both off the French coast.

Between 1870 and 1880 there was a terrible list—472 lives in "H.M.S. Captain" off Cape Finisterre in 1870; 300 in the "Northfleet" off Dungeness in 1873, and 560 in the "Atlantic" off Nova Scotia during the same year; 45 in the "Strathmore" in the Indian Ocean, 331 in the "Schiller" off the Scilly Islands, and 70 in the "Deutschland" off the Thames—all three in 1875. In 1878 about 300 were lost in "H.M.S. Eurydice" off Ventnor, 650 in the "Princess Alice" in the Thames, and 300 in the "Grosser Kurfurst" man-of-war. In 1881 about 700 were lost in the "Victoria" on the Canadian Thames, Ontario. In 1883 more than 120 were lost when the "Daphne" capsized during her launching on the Clyde. In 1884 nearly 100 were lost in the "City of Columbia" off Massachusetts. In 1891, off Gibraltar, 574 were lost in the "Utopia." In 1892, off the Pescadores Islands, 125 were lost in the "Bokhara," and 113 were lost in the "Roumania" off the Portuguese coast. But the most appalling calamity was the loss of "H.M.S. Victoria" in the Mediterranean in 1893—on a beautiful, calm day in full sight of land—when 360 lives were sacrificed, including that of Admiral Sir George Tryon, who was responsible for the disaster.

WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, the English architect, was born in 1631, educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and became Fellow of All Souls in 1653. He became Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College in 1657, and in 1660 Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral after the fire of 1666. It was begun in 1675, and his son laid the last stone in 1705. He also designed the modern part of Hampton Court Palace, the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, the churches of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Michael, Cornhill, St. Bride, Fleet Street, etc., and the campanile of Christ Church, Oxford.

WREN, HUNTING OF THE, is a very old custom, especially popular in the south of Ireland on St. Stephen's or Christmas Day, though it was very common elsewhere and on other days. When driven out of bushes or hedge-row protection, the wren is quite easy to run down owing to its short flight; and in mid-winter a number of wrens will often take refuge together in the hole of a wall, especially of a byre, where the warmth from the cattle is a great protection. Once driven out into the cold air, with no leafage to shelter them from pursuit, they soon succumb.

WRESTLING was one of the favourite forms of athletic exercise in Greece (see SURFACE above), and was one of the items of the Olympian Games (*q.v.*). Plutarch says that it was the hardest of all to win, because the laws were very intricate, and grace of movement was an essential. The old classical wrestlers would probably have shone in the contests

which still survive at the Grasmere and other sports in Cumberland and Westmoreland, but they would certainly have despised the stupid and brutal caricature of a grand old sport which is adopted in U.S.A., France, Lancashire, and elsewhere, generally under the pretentious and misleading title of 'the Graeco-Roman Style,' more accurately termed 'ground-worrying.' Tripping—which is the very essence of wrestling, and which is carried to a fine pitch of perfection by the Cumberland and Westmoreland wrestlers, and by the Cornish and Devonshire men—is forbidden entirely. One of the best all-round wrestlers of modern times is Steadman of Brough, Westmoreland, who for some time held the championship belt. The great international match between Karl Abs and Tom Cannon took place at Berlin in 1891, when the German won.

WRITING is usually divided into 'ideographic writing,' and 'phonetic writing,' the former being an attempt to convey ideas by copying objects direct from nature, the latter being signs representing sounds, otherwise picture-writing and syllabic or alphabetic writing (according to whether the signs represent a whole syllable or only a single sound). The Chinese signs are read in columns from top to bottom, the Mexican from bottom to top, Hebrew writing from right to left, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and all European languages from left to right. In the Chinese system there is no alphabet, the characters being ideographic. Writing was introduced to the western nations by the Phoenicians, who based their system on the Egyptian one. The 'cuneiform' writing was invented by the inhabitants of Chaldea, and adapted to several languages; and the Chinese system is of independent origin. The Egyptians had the hieroglyphic, hieratic (which the Phoenicians copied), and the enchorial or demotic kind of writing. Writing was introduced into Greece between the 10th and 7th century B.C., and it spread as Christianity spread westward. The Saxon style prevailed in England in the early Middle Ages, then a combination of Roman, Lombardic, and Saxon—then the Norman style, and English court hand. Systems of shorthand are generally phonetic.

WYATT, SIR THOMAS, courtier and poet, was born in 1503, and at the age of twelve went to St. John's College, Cambridge. Besides being a poet of no mean merit, he had the distinction of being one of the very few statesmen in Henry VIII.'s reign who combined real diplomatic ability with moral integrity. His son was a supporter of Lady Jane Grey.

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, the dramatist, was born about 1640, and was converted to Romanism by the beautiful Duchess de Montausier during an early visit to France, but on his return to England he became a Fellow-Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, and returned to the Protestant fold. He wrote "Love in a Wood" when he was nineteen, and "The Gentleman Dancing-Master" two years later, but both must have been written up to date afterwards, as they contain allusions to events subsequent to the years 1659 and 1661. He became a great favourite with the infamous Duchess of Cleveland and her friend the king; but neither his natural ability nor his favour in high places could keep him out of debt, for which he spent many years in prison. His strongest—but also his coarsest—play was "The Country Wife," and amongst the rest, "The Way of the World" and "The Plain Dealer" are conspicuously excellent. For the latter James II. paid all the author's debts at the time, thus freeing him from the Fleet prison, and gave him a pension of £200 a year. Wycherley was much the cleverest playwright of the Restoration.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, the great ecclesiastic, was born in the reign of Edward III., and was employed in the construction of the Round Tower of Windsor Castle. He gave such satisfaction in this that he was made Surveyor of Royal Castles, and afterwards Keeper of the Privy Seal and Secretary to the King, and in 1367 he was made Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England. He began New College, Oxford, in 1380, and Winchester School—as a feeder to the College—seven years later; and the rest of his life and his large fortune were devoted to the rebuilding and decoration of Winchester Cathedral, in which he was buried. He was a great architect and a good man, but not a deep theologian—his creed being practically summed up in his favourite motto "Manners (*i.e.* morality) maketh man." He is best known as 'the Father of the English public-school system,' in which he aimed first at conduct and then at scholarship; and he was the earliest and best of the 'Perpendicular' style of architects in England. (See RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE above.)

WYNDHAM, CHARLES, the actor, was born in 1841, and educated for the medical profession. He made his first appearance on the stage with J. W. Booth in U.S.A., and afterwards fought in the Civil War. His first appearance in London was in 1868, and he took over the management of the Criterion Theatre in 1876. His most popular presentation is of "David Garrick."

## X

XAVIER, ST. FRANCIS, the 'apostle of the Indies,' was born in 1506. He came under the influence of Ignatius Loyola, and was one of the first members of Loyola's Society of Jesus. In 1542 he was appointed papal nuncio in the Indies, where he worked as a missionary. He proselytized at Ceylon, Malacca, and the Moluccas, and visited Japan. He died in 1552 as he was starting for China; and he was canonized in 1621.

XENOPHON, the Greek historian and essayist, was born about 430 B.C., and he became an early disciple of Socrates. In 401 B.C. he joined (in no military capacity) the Greek mercenaries under Cyrus the younger, and after the latter's death, the chief Greek officers having been assassinated, Xenophon led the famous retreat of the 10,000 through mountainous regions for five months till they reached Trebizond. This expedition forms the subject of his best-known work, the "Anabasis." He also fought in the war between Sparta and Persia, and, having sided against his countrymen at Coroncia, was banished to Scyllus, where he probably wrote most of his works. Besides the "Anabasis," he wrote "Cyropaedia" (a political romance), the "Hellenica," and "Memorabilia."

XERXES, the great Persian monarch of the fifth century B.C., was the son of Darius. In his famous invasion of Greece he crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats a mile long; and when the bridge was destroyed by a storm, he ordered 300 lashes to be given to the sea as a punishment! His huge army of 2½ million men took a week to cross the bridge, and marched on unopposed as far as Thermopylae, where Leonidas and his 300 heroes kept it in check long enough to enable the Athenians to safely embark in their fleet and make all preparations for the battle of 'immortal Salamis' (B.C. 480). His 1200 men-of-war could not manoeuvre in the narrow straits, and the Athenians inflicted an overwhelming defeat on them, which saved Europe from Asiatic conquest. The remnant of the great host was annihilated in the following year at Plataea, and Xerxes himself was murdered in 465 B.C.

XIMENES, FRANCISCO, the Spanish cardinal, was born in 1437. In 1492 he became Confessor to Queen Isabella of Castile, and in 1495 Archbishop of Toledo, when he distinguished himself as a reformer of ecclesiastical and monastic abuse. In 1516, at King Ferdinand's death, he became regent, during the absence of the former's grandson, Charles; but in 1517 Charles returned and dismissed Ximenes, out of jealousy. Ximenes founded the University of Alcalá de Henares, and spent much money on the famous Complutensian Polyglot.

## Y

YACHT. The word was first used in Elizabeth's time, and James I. had one built for his son Henry; but the first yachting club was not established until 1720 in the United Kingdom. It was the Cork Harbour Water Club (now Royal Cork Yacht Club). In 1812 the Royal Yacht Squadron was established at Cowes, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club in 1823. The Royal Northern Yacht Club was founded in the

Clyde in 1824, and the Royal Eastern Yacht Club in 1836. In the international contests between America and Britain the former country has been most successful.

YALE COLLEGE is one of the oldest and largest of American universities. It was established in Connecticut in 1701, but was removed to New Haven in 1716 and christened Yale College after Elihu Yale, a benefactor of the institution. It has four faculties, philosophy and arts (including a scientific and engineering school), theology, law, and medicine. Bishop Berkeley presented 1000 books to the library in 1730; and George Peabody endowed its museum of natural history with 150,000 dollars.

YANKEE (a corrupt pronunciation of the French *Anglais* formerly current among American Indians) was the name applied by the British to all insurgents during the American Revolution; and during the Civil War was applied by the Confederates to the Federal soldiers. It is now sometimes misapplied by the British to natives of the United States, instead of to those of the New England States.

YAMS are the 'potatoes of the Tropics,' though the root looks much more like a carrot or a parsnip than a potato. All the species are very full of starch, and most of them have a pleasant taste when boiled, though some are very unpleasant and even poisonous. In the U.S.A. the name 'Yam' is often given to the sweet potato, which is really a convolvulus.

YARROW, the much-sung stream, rises at the meeting-point of the three counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Selkirk, and joins the Ettrick, which is almost equally famous in ballad-poetry. It flows through St. Mary's Loch, and just above the loch stands 'Tibbie Shiel's hostelry.' The poets who have sung the beauties of the swirling stream, include Hogg, Scott, and Wordsworth.

YATES, EDMUND, the journalist, was born in 1831, and for 25 years was in the Post Office service, being employed for 10 years in the 'missing-letter' department. He founded, with Grenville Murray, "The World" weekly newspaper in 1874, and became sole proprietor of it in 1875. He published his entertaining "Recollections" in 1884, during which year he was imprisoned for two months for a libel on Lord Lonsdale, and he has written a number of novels.

YAWNING is merely a modification of ordinary breathing, and, in moderation, is by no means an unhealthy exercise for the lungs. It is, however, sometimes a sign of indigestion, and it is very infectious.

YEAR. The tropical or civil year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.7 seconds, and should not be called the solar year, though it is measured from the sun's appearance over one tropic to its return to the same tropic. The sidereal year, which is the period required for the sun to move from any given star round to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds. (See CALENDAR above.)

YEAST is a vegetable growth to which fermentation is due.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, is in the State of Wyoming, and is between 5000 and 6000 square miles in area. It is famous for its geysers and its scenery, including the Grand Canon and the Devil's Den. A number of wild animals, *e.g.* elk and buffalo, are preserved in it from extinction, and its forests are carefully preserved for the sake of the rainfall on the Great Divide.

YEOMAN, or 'villager,' was originally applied to any ordinary servant, but after the fifteenth century came to be applied to small freeholders of one grade below the rank of Franklin or 'Gentleman.' Their best representatives now are the small 'statesmen' of Westmoreland—a class of sturdy, narrow-minded, astute farmers, who are fast dying out.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY was instituted during the wars of the French Revolution, when it included infantry, but all the infantry were disbanded after the peace of 1814—to reappear in after years as volunteers. Unlike the volunteers, the yeomanry can be called out at any time to aid the civil magistrates; and when serving, they are treated as regulars.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD were originally a royal body-guard of old soldiers, chosen for their fine appearance. They were constituted a corps by Henry VII., and their corps still wears the Tudor uniform. The officers are a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, a clerk of the cheque, four exons or 'police,' and a number of quaintly named non-commissioned officers (messengers, bed-goers, bed-hangers, etc.). They have nothing to do with the 'Beef-eater' Guards of the Tower, though the latter are allowed to wear the Yeoman of the Guard uniform without its shoulder-belt.

YEW-TREES live to an age of 400 or 500 years, but the 'thousands of years' claimed for the 'Darley Dale' and the 'Fortingal' yews is absurd. Yew wood was the favourite material for the grand old English bow, which won Crecy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, mainly because it could easily be kept dry in a case like an umbrella-case, while the French 'fiddle' or 'cross' bow could not. The idea that the red berries of the yew are poisonous is incorrect; but the error is a useful one, as the 'seeds' are very poisonous.

YGGDRASIL is a Scandinavian corruption of the Christian Cross.

YOKOHAMA, previous to the opening of Japan in 1854, was a tiny fishing-village, and has now a population as large as that of Oldham, or Sunderland, or Cardiff.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE, the English authoress, was born in 1823. Her writings are well known, especially "The Heir of Redclyffe," "The Little Duke," "The "Daisy Chain," etc. Her other works are one on Christian names, "Life of Bishop Pattison," "Cameos from English History," etc.

YORK, H.R.H., GEORGE, DUKE OF, was born at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1877, spending two years on board the "Britannia" training-ship. In 1879 he started in the "Bacchante" on a tour round the world, which lasted for three years. In 1883 he was made midshipman to the "Canada" on the North-American station, and in 1885 was promoted to be lieutenant. In 1890 he was promoted to the command of the gun-boat "Thrush" on the West Indian station, and in that capacity presided at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition of that year in Jamaica. In 1891 he was made commander, and in 1892—by the lamented death of his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence (always an unlucky title!)—became heir to the throne. In 1893 on July 6th, he was married to Princess Victoria Mary ('May') of Teck, by whom he has two sons; and the elder of them is conciliating petty national jealousies by a caravan of names that includes the names of all the patron saints of the various nationalities of the United Kingdom—George, Andrew, Patrick, and David.

YORK, HOUSE OF, was united to the House of Lancaster when Henry VII. married the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The emblem of the Yorkists was a white rose.

YORK MINSTER is specially interesting because the Rolls in connection with its building have been so carefully preserved that we know the exact dates of the various parts. The first church on the site was built by Edwin of Northumbria when he embraced Christianity, and was burned in 741 A.D. It was rebuilt, but all except the central wall of the present crypt was again destroyed by fire during the Norman Conquest. The Early English transepts were built (by Archbishop Grey) about the time of 'Magna Charta,' and the nave about the time of Bannockburn. The Minster has been especially unfortunate in the matter of fire, the worst fires having occurred in 1829 (an incendiary one) and in 1840. The Minster is 524 feet long, the nave is 140 feet broad, and the central tower is 216 feet high. Its greatest beauty is its wonderful stained-glass of the 'Decorated' period.

YOSEMITE FALLS is only one out of a wonderful series of cataracts in the famous Yosemitë or 'Grizzly-bear' Valley. The whole valley is 6 miles long and from ½ mile to 1¾ miles wide, and the granite crags rise almost perpendicular on each side from 3000 to 6000 feet. The Yosemite Falls consist of one direct plunge of 1500 feet, a broken cascade of 626 feet, and

then another direct plunge of 400 feet. The 'Virgin's Tears' Fall is 1000 feet, the 'Bridal Veil' is 900, and the 'Nevada' is 600. All these are wonderfully grand and beautiful, but need to be seen during or just after the rainy season to be really appreciated. In August and September they look comparatively insignificant.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, President of the Mormon Church, was born in 1801 in the United States. He became a Mormon in 1831, and preached the doctrine actively. He was elected President when the Mormons settled in Utah, and his rule was successful. He died in 1877. (See MORMONS.)

YOUNG, EDWARD, the author of 'Night Thoughts,' was born in 1681, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he did not shine, though he was then, as always, a shameless toady. His first poem was the "Epistle," in 1712; the "Love of Fame" appeared about 1725, and the "Night Thoughts" about 1742—after the death of his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lee. In 1731 he made a partially successful claim to the estates of his friend the Duke of Wharton, and he had a pension from Sir Robert Walpole. Among his other friends was the notorious Bubb Dodington, at whose house he saw a good deal of Voltaire.

YOUNG, JAMES, the chemist, was born at Glasgow in 1811, and he studied at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and University College, London. While at chemical works in St. Helens and Manchester, he discovered a method of distilling oil from shale, by which he founded the mineral oil industry of Scotland, and led to the development of the petroleum industry in America and elsewhere. He endowed a Chair of Technical Chemistry in Anderson's College, and died in 1883.

YOUNG ENGLAND PARTY, THE, was formed about 1844 by Disraeli, after he had begun to oppose Sir Robert Peel's policy. Other members of it were Lord John Manners (now Duke of Rutland), Mr. George Smythe (afterwards Viscount Strangford), and Mr. Bailie-Cochrane (afterwards Lord Lamington). Its programme was the reconciliation of the aristocracy and the Church on one hand, and the people on the other. Its principles were expounded in Disraeli's "Coningsby" and "Sybil."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS seem to have existed as early as the 17th century, for in 1632 some London apprentices had meetings at five o'clock on Sunday mornings for prayer and praise, and in 1678 a band of young men belonging to the Church of England was formed for common worship and for evangelistic work, and before the end of the century there were fully thirty similar societies.

The London Y.M.C.A. was founded in 1844, mainly by Mr. George Williams, and in 1845 the 'Exeter Hall' Lectures were instituted. And the work spread so fast that in 1855 a general conference of European and American associations was held in Paris. Eventually, in 1881, 'Exeter Hall' was bought for £25,000, and became the headquarters of the movement.

In 1892 there were 846 centres in the United Kingdom, with an aggregate membership of nearly 84,000; and at the same time there were 3361 centres in Europe, 1440 in America, 124 in Asia, 29 in Oceania, and 28 in Africa, with an aggregate membership of nearly 350,000. Amongst the most famous members is Mr. D. L. Moody.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION is a kindred society to the above, but quite a modern institution, having been founded as an entirely new movement in 1857. It has a membership now of over 100,000.

YUKON RIVER, along which the new Klondike goldfields have been discovered, is formed by the junction of the Pelly and the Lewis rivers; and the gold deposits are about 100 miles inside the Canadian boundary.

In this modern El Dorado one shovelful of 'dirt' has brought as much as 16 shillings worth of gold with it, and though such extraordinary returns are few, the richness of the field is quite beyond doubt. The gold is found not only in the bed of the river, but in great veins of quartz, from 10 to 30 feet wide, which seem to be scattered all over the Klondike district.

The difficulty of reaching the gold-field is, however, very great, and the necessities of life are frightfully expensive. The two routes usually adopted are by the river itself, and by the Chilkoot Pass. Ocean steamers ply to the mouth of the river, where a stern-wheel steamer is waiting twice in the season to carry passengers up to the gold centres—which are about three weeks' journey up the river. The Chilkoot Pass is reached from Juneau City, which is on the Lynn Canal, and is being neglected now in favour of its neighbour, the White, which is easier, though a little longer. Whichever pass is chosen, the destination desired is a tributary of the Yukon, on which there is boat or canoe traffic for 700 miles down to the gold-field.

The mistaken idea that Klondike was in Alaska, U.S.A., has been successfully contradicted; but the equally incorrect idea that Klondike is in British Columbia is still very prevalent. It is really in the Yukon district of the North-West Territory.

The region was explored ten years ago by Dr. Dawson of the Dominion Geological Survey, and was found to be giving from 3 to 100 dollars a day to the few scattered miners, the latter sum being got along the Stewart River and along the Forty-Mile Creek.

The discoverer of the Klondike (or Trondec) field was a miner called George Carmack, the original find being on Bonanza Creek, which gave 3 dollars to the pan. Since then much better returns have been got, one actually exceeding 14 dollars, and 5 to 7 dollars is quite common.

At present the whole of the outlying region is practically deserted for the Klondike centre, but there is very little doubt that the whole country is richly auriferous; and the enterprising few who are buying up claims dirt-cheap, especially along the Stewart and the Cassiar, will assuredly not come out of the business worst off.

YULE, SIR HENRY, the Oriental scholar, was born in 1820, and entered the Bengal Engineers in 1840. He was a member of the Ava Mission in 1855, and was employed during the Mutiny in maintaining railway communications up the Ganges Valley. He was on the Indian Council from 1875 to 1889, and was a President both of the Hakluyt Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society. He wrote and edited a number of books, including an "Anglo-Indian Glossary."

## Z

ZABISM was a name—said to be derived from one Zabi, a supposed contemporary of Abraham—given to a variety of religions in the early centuries after Christ. Its members were not Jews or Christians or Muhammedans, but held some of the Neo-Platonist doctrines; and the name was adopted mainly in order to avoid persecution. Many Zabians were very famous in all branches of early knowledge.

ZADKIEL was the name assumed by Richard James Morrison when he started his "Astrological Annual" in 1830. He had been in the Royal Navy, and was a Hebrew and astronomical scholar. He died in 1874.

ZAHN, THEODOR, the great Biblical scholar, was born in 1838, and has written some very famous books, mainly devoted to Biblical criticism. Amongst the most important are, "Forschungen zur Geschichte des Neutestamentlichen Kanons" and "Geschichte des Neutestamentlichen Kanons."

ZAMA, BATTLE OF, was the final blow to Carthage in the second Punic War. The Roman general Publius Cornelius Scipio, who had been so successful in Spain, invaded Africa, and thus obliged Hannibal to evacuate Italy in order to hurry home for the defence of Carthage, with the result that Scipio completely defeated him at Zama in 202 B.C. Peace was made forthwith, and Carthage gave up all her possessions outside Africa, and pledged herself not to engage in any war without the consent of the Roman Senate. That is to say, the Semitic race had failed to wrest the Mediterranean from the Aryan.

ZAMELLA, GIACOMO, the Italian poet, was born in 1820, and entered the priesthood; but his genius was literary, and in 1866 he was elected to the Professor-

ship of Italian Literature in the University of Padua. He was one of the very few real lyric poets of modern Italy, and yet was thoroughly in touch with the scientific spirit of the age, as may be seen in his famous poem, "La Conchiglia Fossile." He died in 1888.

ZANGWILL, ISRAEL, the novelist, was born in 1864, and at the age of nine went to the Jews' Free School at Spitalfields, where he had a brilliant career, both as pupil and as teacher. Eventually he devoted himself to literature, publishing "The Premier and the Painter" in 1888, and founding "Ariel" in 1890. Among his most popular novels are, "The Children of the Ghetto," which appeared in 1892, and "The Master," which was three years later. He has also made a considerable success of his "Without Prejudice" *causerie* in the "Pall Mall Magazine."

ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE, about which so much virtuous, but rather misguided, indignation has been passed on that prince of colonizing villains, John Bull, is extinct; but, of course, slaves are still to be found both in Zanzibar and in the Island of Pemba. The revenues of both the islands are practically derived from a single crop—cloves; and this is a crop which is unusually risky to cultivate, and which is rather a luxury than a necessary. The labour on the plantations at present is done entirely by domestic slaves; and, as these die off, the Arab proprietors cannot procure fresh supplies from the mainland without the greatest difficulty and danger—owing to the British cruisers, and they have no ready money with which to hire labour elsewhere. The result is that labour is becoming very scarce, though the existing slaves are passed on, by mutual agreement between the proprietors, from plantation to plantation. As a matter of fact many plantations which might yield a most profitable crop are being allowed to run to seed, others are only half picked, and much valuable land has already gone actually out of cultivation.

ZEBRA is really a striped ass, though the Quagga species has some points of closer resemblance to a horse. The true zebra is a highland animal, and can climb like a goat. It has been tamed and driven in harness, *e.g.* by the Boers, but its temper is very uncertain; and as its senses of sight, smell, and hearing are marvellously acute, it is an extremely difficult animal to catch, even on lowland plains. The stripes are black and a silvery white.

ZEBU is a kind of ox very similar to the ordinary ox, except for the hump between its shoulders, and is often called 'the Brahmin ox.' The size of the hump varies very much, being as much as 50 lbs. weight in well-fed animals that do no work, and the flesh of it is considered a great delicacy by Europeans in India. The animals are used for draught and for burden, and can travel, on the average, about 25 miles a day. In the recent French campaign in Madagascar it was found that neither horses nor mules could be used for the field-guns, because of a small insect—called 'carapetes'—which inserted itself between their skin and their flesh, and then tortured them into a state of complete exhaustion. In the emergency it was found advisable to import herds of the zebu, which were trained to the gun-work within four or five weeks, and which proved extremely satisfactory, as they are very quiet and teachable, and—like the Irish donkey—seem to have no nerves.

ZECHARIAH, the Jewish priest, was born in Babylonia during the Captivity, and accompanied the first band of exiles who were allowed to return to Palestine. It was his prophetic zeal that stirred up the Jews to complete the restoration of the temple. The book of the Bible which bears his name is only partly by him, all after chapter eight being by different and probably later hands. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh chapters are much older than the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, and may even be older than the first eight chapters.

ZELLER, EDWARD, the theologian and philosopher, was born in 1814, and eventually became Professor of Theology in the University of Berne in 1847, but was transferred in 1862 to the Professorship of Philosophy in the University of Heidelberg. He was the son-in-law and philosophic disciple of Baur, and is best known in the United Kingdom for his great work on Greek Philosophy, which has been translated into English in various parts. He also held professorships at Marburg and Berlin.

ZENANA is that part of a house reserved exclusively for the women in a family of good caste in India.

ZEND-AVESTA is the collective name for the sacred writings of the Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a Bible, prayer book, and sole rule of faith and practice. The oldest part of the book is written in the Zend language, consisting partly of gâthâs, or songs, which may contain Zoroaster's own words, and do contain his doctrines. An English translation of the Zend-Avesta has been published.

ZENITH is the vertical point of the heavens at any place, or the point right above a spectator's head, and from which a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the horizon would eventually pass through the earth's centre, supposing the earth to be a perfect sphere. Therefore, each point on the earth's surface has its corresponding zenith.

ZENO, founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, was born in Cyprus about the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. He settled and taught in Athens, in the *Stoa*, a porch adorned with the pictures of Polygnotus, whence his followers were called Stoics or 'disciples of the Porch.' His writings are all lost; but in his ethical system the nature of moral obligation was recognized as unconditional, virtue the only good, and vice, not pain, the only evil. Developed by Zeno's successors, Stoicism became the creed of the noblest of the Romans, until Christianity was generally accepted.

ZENOBIA, Queen of Palmyra, was the wife of King Odenathus, and accompanied him both in war and in the chase. Galienus, in return for his services, acknowledged Odenathus as Emperor; so, when her husband was murdered in 267 A.D., Zenobia conquered Egypt, and called herself Queen of the East. Her ambition roused the Emperor Aurelian against her, and after a stubborn resistance, she fell into his power (273 A.D.), and was made to grace his triumph. She passed the rest of her life as a Roman matron. She was courageous, beautiful, and a good linguist.

ZERO, in Physics, is any convenient point, with reference to which phenomena of the same kind (quantitatively estimable) are compared, *e.g.* the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale begins, or the neutral point between an ascending and descending scale, generally marked 0. In thermometers the zero of the Centigrade and Réaumur scales is the freezing-point of water, and in Fahrenheit's scale 32° below the freezing-point of water.

ZEUS, in Mythology, the supreme divinity among the Greeks, and the ruler of the other gods, treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter. He was the son of Cronos and Rhea, brother of Poseidon (Neptune) and Hera (Juno), who was also his wife. He expelled his father and the dynasty of the Titans, defeated the attacks of the giants and the conspiracies of other gods, and became chief power in heaven and earth.

ZEUXIS, the celebrated Greek painter, lived about 420-400 B.C. in Ephesus. He belonged to the Asiatic school, of which the distinguishing points were accurate imitation and the representation of physical beauty. One of his most famous works was his picture of Helen of Troy.

ZIETEN, HANS JOACHIM VON, the great Prussian general, was born in 1699, and entered the service at the age of fifteen. He retired from it for two years, in 1724, and was dismissed from it for another two years—owing to a quarrel with his captain—in 1728, but from 1730 onwards his career was unchequered. When he became colonel of a hussar regiment in 1741, he began to introduce a number of great improvements, which were adopted throughout the light cavalry. His first great exploit was a splendid 'raid' into Bohemia in 1744, ending with his victory at Moldau-Tein, and this was far surpassed by his conduct at Hohenfriedeberg in the following year. This was the beginning of a series of brilliant actions, including the battles of Prague, Collin, Leuthen,

Liegnitz, and Torgau. He was made General of Cavalry on the battlefield of Liegnitz. He seemed to have a charmed life, and lived to the good old age of 87 in Berlin, where 'old Father Zieten' was a great favourite with every one, from the king onwards.

ZIMBABYE RUINS in Mashonaland are the chief of a series of similar ruins along the Sabi river. They are 3000 feet above the sea, and consist of a large building in the form of an ellipse—280 feet long, with walls 35 feet high and 16 feet thick—with outworks extending down into the valley and up on to a neighbouring hill, where there stood an almost impregnable fortress, constructed somewhat on the lines of a maze. The place seems to have been a depôt for troops engaged in the protection of the gold miners, of whose work there are still innumerable traces. There have also been found on the spot objects of art and religion, both quite foreign to Africa, so that Mr. Theodore Bent, who explored the place thoroughly in 1891, considers that the ruins belong to a very early Arabian settlement. An ingenious and plausible attempt has been made to identify the place with the Ophir of King Solomon's time.

ZIMMERMAN, RITTER VON, the philosopher, was born in 1728, and first attracted attention by his treatise, "On Irritability." He eventually became town doctor at Brugg, when he published his most popular work, "On Solitude." It was an immensely overrated book, but was so popular that it was translated into nearly every European language. He attended George III. of England and Frederick the Great of Prussia.

ZINC was originally used for little else than making brass (an alloy of copper and zinc), and though the ore was used with copper by the Romans under the form of calamine, the metal was not differentiated till the time of Paracelsus. Early in the present century it was discovered that zinc could be made quite fit for manipulation by machinery, simply by being heated to a temperature of about 300° F.; and since then the metal has been used by itself, as well as in alloys, for all sorts of purposes—roofing, baths, statuettes of 'imitation bronze,' etc.; but its use in all these connections is mainly as a 'cover' for iron —*i.e.* galvanizing.

ZISKA, JOHN, leader of the Hussites, was born about 1360 in Bohemia. He joined the Knights of the Teutonic Order as a volunteer, and fought against the Poles, and with the Hungarians against the Turks. He is also said to have fought on the English side at Agincourt. He threw in his lot with the militant reformers who took up arms after the martyrdom of Huss and Jerome, and he became their leader, establishing himself at Mount Tabor, which he fortified, and where his followers grew up, thereby winning the name of Taborites. He had been blind in one eye from boyhood, and lost the other at the siege of Raby, but he directed operations, and his forces defeated a powerful imperialist army at Deutschbrod. He died from the plague in 1424.

ZITHER is the corrupted form of the word 'cithara,' and is really the old cithara. It is still common in the Tyrol. The player's thumb is often 'armed' with a metal plectrum to bring out the melody. Its sound is very clear and yet sweet, and is heard to great advantage over water.

ZODIAC is an imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 9° on each side of the ecliptic, and it is divided into twelve equal parts, which are the 'signs.' The ancients marked it as distinct from the rest of the heavens, because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and known planets were within it. This is not true, however, of all the planets.

ZOLA, EMILE, the French novelist, was born in 1840, and was the son of an Italian engineer. He first became known in 1871, when he started his famous series of novels, entitled "Les Rougon Macquart, Histoire Naturelle d'une Famille sous le Second Empire." English translations of several of these novels are forbidden to be sold, they are so coarsely realistic; but one, "L Assommoir" (portraying the evil results of drink), was dramatized by Charles Reade under the title of "Drink." Other novels of Zola's are, "La Terre," "La Bête Humaine," etc., all written in the same style.

ZOLLVEREIN, the German customs union and precursor of the present German Empire, was founded in 1827. Its chief object was the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the states joining the union. The territories of the Zollverein coincide with those of the German Empire now, and include Luxembourg also.

The German princes had been deposed by Napoleon, but were set up at the Peace of Vienna, and promised to institute constitutional government. This promise was universally ignored or forgotten, but the national spirit tended towards union, and this tendency was very much strengthened by the progress of Prussia. From 1818 Prussia began to become a definite commercial centre for the various German states, and thus the centre of a commerclai union between these states. This union was called the Zollverein; the members of it undertook to levy no duties on any kind of merchandise passing from one to another, though they all levied duties on the common frontier; and by degrees most of the states joined it.

ZONES OF THE EARTH are divisions corresponding to the distribution of the sun's heat over the surface of the earth; for the warmth of the sun's rays varies with their direction. A vertical ray is hotter than a sloping one—for two reasons: it is more concentrated, and it passes through less atmosphere. Thus, the only part of the earth that ever gets the rays of the sun quite vertical lies between the parallels of 23½° N. and 23½° S., and the space thus enclosed is the Torrid Zone. Again, owing to the inclination of the earth's axis, one or other of the earth's poles is in shadow the whole of the twenty-four hours of rotation up to 23½° from the pole. Between the Polar Zones and the Torrid Zone come the two Temperate Zones.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN in Regent Park, London, was founded in 1828, and is probably the finest of the kind in the world. It belongs to the Zoological Society of London, of which Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles were promoters, and which was founded in 1826. The Jardin des Plantes in Paris is the oldest zoological garden. It was founded in 1794.

ZOOLOGY is the science of animal life, and is the sister science to botany, the science of vegetable life, the two together forming biology. It first took definite shape with Aristotle, who studied both the morphological and the physiological sides—*i.e.* both the forms and the habits of animals, of which he seems to have known some 500 species. With the Renaissance the study was taken up again, especially by Edward Wotten in England, and from the time of Buffon it has been a real science. The great names in its development are Linné, Cuvier, Huxley, Haller, Hunter, etc.

ZOROASTER, one of the great religious teachers of the East, founded what was for centuries the national religion of Persia, and which is still adhered to by the Parsees. He was probably a native of Iran, if he actually lived, which some people do not believe; but it is not known when he lived, though he probably did exist. His doctrines are found in the Parsee scriptures, called the Zend-Avesta (which see) and the 'Gâthâs' (songs) are said to contain his real utterances. The fundamental idea of his doctrine was the existence, from the first, of a spirit of good, Ahurô Mazdaô (Ormuzd) and a spirit of evil, Angrô Mainyush (Ahriman). These two are in perpetual conflict over the soul of man; but Ormuzd will ultimately triumph. The religion of Zoroaster, when it became that of Iran, was expounded by a priesthood, and a ritual and ceremonial was laid down by the priests. Marion Crawford's book "Zoroaster" gives a description of the service.

ZOUAVES were originally mercenaries belonging to a Kabyle tribe. When Algeria became a French possession, the Zouaves in the pay of the Dey of Algiers were incorporated with the French army there, preserving their Arab dress; but ultimately the native element was eliminated, and they became merely French soldiers in the Arab costume. As

such they distinguished themselves in the Crimea and the Franco-Italian War of 1859.

ZULUS are a branch of the Bantu family, of which they are the finest and the bravest, physically and mentally. They are very free from all kinds of immorality, and very seldom harbour revenge against one another. Their constitution is definitely democratic, and their legal code—though unwritten—is very complete and universally known. They were practically consolidated into a nation at the beginning of this century by their great chief Tshaka, who conquered the whole of Africa from the Zambesi to Cape Colony. Cetewayo succeeded to the chieftainship in 1874, and annihilated a column of the British army at Isandula on January 22, 1879, but—after Rorke's Drift—was himself beaten at Ulundi. He died in 1884, and Zululand was annexed by the British in 1887.

ZUMPT, KARL, the philologist, was born in 1792, and died in 1849. He wrote and edited a number of books, mainly on classical subjects, the most important being his "Lateinische Grammatik."

ZUTPHEN, BATTLE OF, at which Sir Philip Sidney was killed, was fought on October 2, 1586.

ZWINGLI, ULRICH, the Swiss reformer, was born in the canton of St. Gall. He learned the evangelical doctrines, which he afterwards preached so successfully, from his teacher and friend, Thomas Wyttenbach, a reformer before the Reformation. His first overt revolt against the Romanist system was when he was a priest at Einsiedeln (1516), whither pilgrims resorted to a miracle-working image of the Virgin. He denounced the superstition of pilgrimages so effectively that his sermons were discussed in Rome, and, it is said, that he was offered promotion as a bribe for his silence. In 1518 he became preacher in Zürich Cathedral, and eventually made the place thoroughly Protestant. In 1528 he had a resultless conference with Luther and Melanchthon on the doctrine of Transubstantiation, which he repudiated. In 1531 the Forest Cantons (having adhered to the Romish faith) made war upon him, and he was mortally wounded in an engagement near Zürich, having accompanied his troops as chaplain.

ZUYDER ZEE RECLAMATION SCHEME is a scheme for reclaiming from the sea an area of about 450,000 acres at present included in the Zuyder Zee. The estimated value of the area is between twenty-five and thirty million pounds sterling, and the estimated cost —including compensation to the fishermen and the necessary defences—is very nearly as large. It is calculated that the work will take about thirty years to complete; and the main item in it is a large dyke from the Helder to the nearest point on the Friesland coast. This dyke will measure about 30 miles in length, about 115 feet in breadth at the base, and nearly 20 feet high; and it will probably take nine or ten years to build.

The Zuyder Zee is so shallow that it is practically of no use for navigation, and there is a canal direct from Amsterdam to the Helder for vessels going to the Baltic. In fact, the Zuyder Zee is simply an encroachment of the sea, dating only from the 11th century, when some very high tides seem to have broken through the little isthmus of sand which separated the fresh water of Lake Flevo from the salt water of the North Sea. The Dollart Zee was formed in exactly the same way in 1277, and is also being reclaimed. Indeed, it is estimated that since the 13th century considerably more than 2000 square miles of Holland have been submerged in various ways, but at least 1500 square miles have been reclaimed. The motto of one of the provinces is

"I strive, and keep my head above water."

# Pears'

# Dictionary of

# Synonyms & Antonyms

or

Words of same Meaning and their Opposites

LET me press upon you the many advantages to be derived from the habit of distinguishing Synonyms. The great masters of style in every tongue, pause to discriminate between the words they are using. How much care and labour, how much subtlety of thought they have counted well bestowed on the operation; how much importance do they avowedly attach to it; not to say that their works, even where they do not intend it, will be a continual lesson in this respect. A great writer merely in the accuracy with which he employs words will always be exercising us in synonymous discrimination.—*Archbishop Trench.*

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# Synonyms and Antonyms

## Or Words of same meaning and their Opposites.

*It contains all words of importance likely to be consulted by scholars, students, literary men and the general public.*

### A

**ABACK**, *Syn.* Back, astern, rearwards, backwards. *Ant.* Afore, beyond, before, forwards.

**ABANDON**, *Syn.* Surrender, vacate, forswear, forego, quit, cast off, relinquish, desert, forsake, leave. *Ant.* Keep, vindicate, hold, haunt, retain, defend, protect, cherish, seek, prosecute, pursue.

**ABANDONED**, *Syn.* Corrupt, depraved, dissolute, reprobate, wicked, profligate. *Ant.* Good, upright, correct, virtuous.

**ABASE**, *Syn.* Sink, lower, depress, bring low, degrade. *Ant.* Elevate, raise, exalt, promote.

**ABASH**, *Syn.* Humiliate, mortify, disconcert, humble, confuse. *Ant.* Embolden, inspirit, encourage.

**ABATE**, *Syn.* Decrease, subside, lessen, mitigate, reduce, lower. *Ant.* Amplify, ferment, brew, develop, revive, continue, prolong.

**ABBREVIATE**, *Syn.* Compress, condense, contract, abridge. *Ant.* Expand, amplify, elongate, enlarge.

**ABDERITE**, *Syn.* Sportive, nonchalant, flippant, jocular, cynic. *Ant.* Lugubrious, lackadaisical, dolesome.

**ABDICATE**, *Syn.* Surrender, resign, relinquish, abandon. *Ant.* Usurp, assert, occupy, retain.

**ABDOMEN**, *Syn.* Paunch, belly.

**ABDUCTION**, *Syn.* Seizure, deprivation, abstraction. *Ant.* Restoration, restitution, replacement.

**ABERRANT**, *Syn.* Exceptional, abnormal, inconsistent, idiotic, wandering, desultory, divergent, erratic. *Ant.* Regular, normal, consecutive, uniform.

**ABERRATION**, *Syn.* Exception, insanity, idiocy, hallucination, deviation, divergence. *Ant.* Regularity, progression, tenor, line, type, order, law, principle, continuity, consecutiveness.

**ABET**, *Syn.* Embolden, incite, encourage, assist, uphold, promote. *Ant.* Expose, frustrate, deter, disconcert, discourage, confound, baffle, oppose.

**ABEYANCE**, *Syn.* Dormancy, suspension. *Ant.* Force, resuscitation, operation, renewal.

**ABHOR**, *Syn.* Dislike, despise, loathe, detest, hate. *Ant.* Desire, crave, relish, love.

**ABIDE**, *Syn.* Bear, await, tolerate, endure, expect, remain, sojourn, wait, rest, continue, inhabit, stay, dwell. *Ant.* Shun, avoid, journey, move, deport.

**ABILITY**, *Syn.* Qualification, competency, talent, skill, faculty, power. *Ant.* Maladroitness, inability, incapacity, weakness.

**ABJECT**, *Syn.* Sordid, wretched, low, servile, squalid, worthless, miserable, degraded. *Ant.* Arrogant, princely, noble, esteemed, exalted, dignified.

**ABJURE**, *Syn.* Disown, disavow, discard, deny, renounce. *Ant.* Acknowledge, cherish, vindicate.

**ABLE**, *Syn.* Vigorous, gifted, capable, talented, clever, powerful. *Ant.* Unqualified, inefficient, weak.

**ABLUTION**, *Syn.* Cleansing, purification, washing. *Ant.* Stain, defilement, pollution.

**ABNEGATION**, *Syn.* Abjuration, renunciation, denial. *Ant.* License, indulgence, assertion.

**ABNORMAL**, *Syn.* Eccentric, divergent, exceptional, unusual, erratic. *Ant.* Natural, regular, normal.

**ABOARD**, *Syn.* Afloat. *Ant.* On land, ashore.

**ABODE**, *Syn.* Quarters, berth, residence, place, stay, home. *Ant.* Bivouac, tent, perch, halt.

**ABOLISH**, *Syn.* Expunge, suppress, annihilate, cancel subvert, annul, extirpate, make void, destroy. *Ant.* Revive, repair, restore, confirm, promote, cherish.

**ABOMINABLE**, *Syn.* Impure, odious, horrible, hateful, foul. *Ant.* Pure, charming, lovable, delectable.

**ABOMINATE**, *Syn.* Detest, loathe, abhor. *Ant.* Love, like, desire.

**ABORIGINAL**, *Syn.* Original, native, indigenous, pristine, primeval. *Ant.* Late, modern, recent, immigrant, imported.

**ABORTION**, *Syn.* Mess, blunder, defect, mishap, miscarriage, failure. *Ant.* Perfection, achievement, completion, success.

**ABOUND**, *Syn.* Multiply, revel, wanton, be plentiful, flourish, swarm, teem, luxuriate. *Ant.* Lessen, vanish, decay, die, drain, evaporate, waste.

**ABOUT**, *Syn.* Generally, roughly, approximately, concerning, touching, nearly, near, almost. *Ant.* Exactly, precisely, away or afar from, afar.

**ABOVE**, *Syn.* Beyond, over. *Ant.* Within, below.

**ABOVE-NAMED**, *Syn.* Aforesaid, named above, abovementioned. *Ant.* Described below, named below.

**ABREAST**, *Syn.* Alongside, beside. *Ant.* Astern, ahead.

**ABRIDGE**, *Syn.* Condense, curtail, lessen, shorten, abbreviate. *Ant.* Spread out, expand, amplify.

**ABRIDGMENT**, *Syn.* Epitome, synopsis, summary, abstract. *Ant.* Exposition, annotation, dilution.

**ABROACH**, *Syn.* Revealed, abroad. *Ant.* Reserved, secret.

**ABROAD**, *Syn.* Dispersed, apart, away, far. *Ant.* Housed, close, near.

**ABROGATE**, *Syn.* Annul, set aside, cancel, abolish. *Ant.* Confirm, re-enact, enact.

**ABROGATION**, *Syn.* Discontinuance, repeal, abolition. *Ant.* Enactment, establishment, institution.

**ABRUPT**, *Syn.* Rough, harsh, blunt, curt, coarse, precipitous, sudden. *Ant.* Courteous, smooth, gliding.

**ABSCOND**, *Syn.* Hide, disappear, depart, decamp. *Ant.* Appear, emerge, show.

**ABSENCE**, *Syn.* Lack, separation, failure, inattention, want. *Ant.* Attention, existence, appearance.

**ABSENT**, a. *Syn.* Pre-occupied, inattentive, elsewhere, not present *Ant.* Attentive, here, present.—v. *Syn* |Depart, keep away. *Ant.* Remain, stay, be present.

**ABSOLUTE**, *Syn.* Arbitrary, unqualified, certain, autocratic, despotic, unconditional, perfect. *Ant.* Responsible, conditioned, conditional, imperfect.

**ABSOLVE**, *Syn.* Clear, free, forgive, pardon, acquit. *Ant.* Convict, obligate, bind, compel, charge.

**ABSORB**, *Syn.* Exhaust, suck up, drink in, engross, consume, drown, swallow. *Ant.* Distract, dissipate, exude, emit, eject.

**ABSTAIN**, *Syn.* Desist, keep back, stop, cease, forbear, refrain. *Ant.* Wanton, exceed, indulge.

ABSTEMIOUS, *Syn.* Frugal, sober, moderate. *Ant.* Intemperate, greedy, gluttonous.
ABSTERGE, *Syn.* Cleanse, wipe. *Ant.* Begrime, pollute, soil.
ABSTERSIVE, *Syn.* Detergent, purifying. *Ant.* Offensive, contaminative.
ABSTINENT, *Syn.* Sober, continent, temperate. *Ant.* Debauched, epicurean, intemperate.
ABSTRACT, v. *Syn.* Steal, purloin, take away, remove, part, detach, separate. *Ant.* Return, restore, conjoin, unite, add.—n. (see ABRIDGMENT).
ABSTRACTION, *Syn.* Absence, absorption, reverie, removal, purloining, separation. *Ant.* Attention, analysis, restitution, restoration, importation, abduction, union, conjunction, addition.
ABSTRUSE, *Syn.* Dark, occult, obscure, curious, deep, profound, hidden. *Ant.* Easy, plain, lucid, simple, popular, patent.
ABSURD, *Syn.* Foolish, silly, preposterous, stupid, ridiculous, irrational. *Ant.* Wise, logical, sound, consistent, rational, sensible.
ABUNDANCE, *Syn.* Wealth, profusion, exuberance, plentitude, largeness, plenty. *Ant.* Poverty, dearth, scarcity, rarity.
ABUNDANT, *Syn.* Rich, bountiful, full, teeming, ample, copious, plentiful. *Ant.* Impoverished, drained, dry, sparing, scant, scarce, rare.
ABUSE, v. *Syn.* Misuse, pervert, defame, vituperate, slander, reproach, maltreat, spoil, damage, injure. *Ant.* Respect, laud, extol, praise, cherish, shield, tend.—n. *Syn.* Insolence, reproach, obloquy, scurrility, invective. *Ant.* Deference, praise, kindness.
ABUSIVE, *Syn.* Scurrilous, rude, opprobrious, offensive, insolent. *Ant.* Attentive, kind, respectful.
ABUT, *Syn.* Project, extend. *Ant.* Recede, retreat.
ABYSS, *Syn.* Chasm, pit, deep, gulf. *Ant.* Cavity, surface.
ACADEMICAL, *Syn.* Learned, collegiate. *Ant.* Uncollegiate, illiterate.
ACADEMY, *Syn.* University, college, seminary, school.
ACCEDE, *Syn.* Concur, accept, comply with, consent. *Ant.* Protest, refuse, decline, dissent.
ACCELERATE, *Syn.* Hurry, press forward, urge on, speed. *Ant.* Hinder, retard, clog, obstruct, delay.
ACCENT, *Syn.* Emphasis, rhythm, stress. *Ant.* Flow, monotony, smoothness.
ACCEPT, *Syn.* Receive, take, acknowledge, avow, recognize, admit. *Ant.* Disavow, disown, decline, refuse.
ACCEPTABLE, *Syn.* Gratifying, welcome, pleasant, grateful. *Ant.* Unpleasant, disagreeable.
ACCEPTATION, *Syn.* Signification, meaning.
ACCESS, *Syn.* Road, passage, admittance, entrance, approach. *Ant.* Repulse, egress, exit.
ACCESSIBLE, *Syn.* Conversible, easy, affable. *Ant.* Difficult, cold, distant.
ACCESSION, *Syn.* Extension, addition, arrival. *Ant.* Subsidence, drain, ebb, efflux, departure.
ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY, a. *Syn.* Supplementary, auxiliary, additional, assistant. *Ant.* Obstructive, incorporate, inherent, essential.
ACCESSORY, n. *Syn.* Colleague, associate, accomplice. *Ant.* Rival, adversary, antagonist, foe.
ACCIDENT, *Syn.* Contingency, calamity, hazard, casualty, adventure, disaster, chance. *Ant.* Preparation, provision, purpose.
ACCLAMATION, *Syn.* Exultation, cheer, plaudit, commendation, joy, applause. *Ant.* Outcry, contumely, execration, censure.
ACCLIVITY, *Syn.* Incline, rise, ascent. *Ant.* Descent, declivity.
ACCOMMODATE, *Syn.* Adjust, fit, reconcile, supply, adapt, oblige. *Ant.* Deprive, misfit, disturb.
ACCOMMODATING, *Syn.* Conciliatory, yielding, polite, obliging. *Ant.* Imperious, rude, disobliging.
ACCOMPANY, *Syn.* Escort, join, attend, consort. *Ant.* Discard, leave, abandon.
ACCOMPLISH, *Syn.* Complete, finish, attain, fulfil, perform, execute. *Ant.* Spoil, mar, baffle, destroy.
ACCOMPLICE, *Syn.* Assistant, partner, associate, ally, accessory. *Ant.* Antagonist, adversary, rival.
ACCORD, *Syn.* Allow, grant, conform, answer, harmonize, consent, agree. *Ant.* Refuse, deny, withhold, differ, disagree.
ACCORDINGLY, *Syn.* Consequently, hence. *Ant.* (see AGREEABLY).
ACCOST, *Syn.* Stop, greet, hail, invoke, salute, address. *Ant.* Ignore, avoid, shun.
ACCOUNT, n. *Syn.* Description, relation, recital, narrative, statement, story, report. *Ant.* Of no account, project, suppression, silence.—v. *Syn.* Value, rate, judge, hold, regard, consider, esteem. *Ant.* Perplex, under-rate, misestimate, disesteem.
ACCOUNTABLE, *Syn.* Delegated, amenable, liable, responsible. *Ant.* Despotic, supreme, absolute, autocratic.
ACCOUTRE, *Syn.* Furnish with arms, equip, fit out, adorn. *Ant.* (see ADORN).
ACCREDIT, *Syn.* Depute, delegate, entrust, trust. *Ant.* Dismiss, recall, suspect, distrust.
ACCREDITED, *Syn.* Trusted, confidential, acknowledged. *Ant.* Distrusted, unacknowledged.
ACCUMULATE, *Syn.* Gather, hoard, store, heap, mass, grow, collect. *Ant.* Waste, scatter, disperse.
ACCUMULATION, *Syn.* Pile, mass, store, collection. *Ant.* Individual, unit, separation.
ACCURACY, *Syn.* Precision, strictness, correctness. *Ant.* Incorrectness, slovenliness, looseness.
ACCURATE, *Syn.* Nice, actual, correct, precise, exact, careful. *Ant.* Incorrect, faulty, inexact.
ACCUSATION, *Syn.* Imputation, indictment, charge. *Ant.* Discharge, acquittal.
ACCUSE, *Syn.* Criminate, summons, cite, impeach, charge. *Ant.* Release, acquit, discharge, vindicate, defend.
ACCUSTOM, *Syn.* Reconcile, familiarize, habituate. *Ant.* Wean, estrange, dishabituate.
ACE, *Syn.* Item, point, atom, unit. *Ant.* Sum, bulk, quantity, numbers.
ACERBITY, *Syn.* Roughness, sourness, acrimony, bitterness, harshness. *Ant.* Gentleness, softness, mildness, sweetness.
ACHE, n. *Syn.* Pang, anguish, suffering, pain. *Ant.* (see PAIN).
ACHIEVE, *Syn.* Effect, execute, perform, gain, do, accomplish. *Ant.* (see DO).
ACHIEVEMENT, *Syn.* Performance, accomplishment, attainment, feat, exploit. *Ant.* (see ATTAIN and ATTAINMENT).
ACID, *Syn.* Sour, vinegarish, acetous, acidulous, sharp. *Ant.* Rich, sweet, luscious, mellow.
ACKNOWLEDGE, *Syn.* Profess, accept, own, recognize, admit, avow. *Ant.* Deny, disown, disclaim, disavow.
ACKNOWLEDGED, *Syn.* Decided, understood, settled. *Ant.* Unsettled, undecided.
ACME, *Syn.* Meridian, apex, zenith, summit. *Ant.* Depth, nadir, foundation, floor, base.
ACQUAINT, *Syn.* Tell, make known, impart, inform, advertise. *Ant.* Mislead, delude, deceive.
ACQUAINTANCE, *Syn.* Familiarity, intimacy, knowledge. *Ant.* Inexperience, unfamiliarity, ignorance.
ACQUIESCE, *Syn.* Comply, agree, repose, assent. *Ant.* Object, demur, dissent.
ACQUIRE, *Syn.* Reap, get, procure, earn, gain. *Ant.* Miss, surrender, lose.
ACQUIREMENT, *Syn.* Erudition, learning, attainment, knowledge. *Ant.* Genius, inspiration, intuition.
ACQUIT, *Syn.* Dismiss, absolve, discharge. *Ant.* Sentence, impeach, accuse, charge.
ACQUITTANCE, *Syn.* Discharge, receipt, release. *Ant.* Charge, claim, bond.
ACRID, *Syn.* Sour, harsh. *Ant.* Luscious, sweet, mellow.
ACRIMONIOUS, *Syn.* Sarcastic, ill-natured, acrid, biting, sharp. *Ant.* Pleasant, sweet, smooth.
ACRIMONY, *Syn.* Animosity, acerbity, sourness, bitterness, sharpness. *Ant.* Friendship, mildness, courtesy, smoothness.
ACROSS, *Syn.* Transversely, against, athwart. *Ant.* Parallel, along, lengthwise.
ACT, v. (see DO).—n. *Syn.* Action, performance, deed. *Ant.* Repose, rest, inaction.
ACTIVE, *Syn.* Supple, quick, brisk, sprightly, lively, agile, nimble. *Ant.* Heavy, sluggish, indolent, inactive, slow.
ACTIVITY, *Syn.* Alertness, vivacity, briskness, energy, agility. *Ant.* Lassitude, sloth, slowness, indolence.

ACTOR, *Syn.* Comedian, tragedian, player, worker, doer. *Ant.* (see AGENT).
ACTUAL, *Syn.* Authentic, real, certain, demonstrable. *Ant.* Unreal, fabulous, virtual, possible.
ACTUALLY, *Syn.* Assuredly, decidedly, truly. *Ant.* Theoretically, hypothetically.
ACTUATE, *Syn.* Impel, incite, dispose, incline, influence, induce, instigate. *Ant.* Prevent, hinder, retard, discourage, deter.
ACUMEN, *Syn.* Sagacity, talent, discernment, sharpness, point. *Ant.* Indiscernment, dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.
ACUTE, *Syn.* Distressing, severe, shrewd, sharp, piercing, astute, keen, pointed. *Ant.* Stolid, heavy, undiscerning, obtuse, blunt, dull.
ACUTELY, *Syn.* Painfully, deeply, sharply. *Ant.* Stolidly, obtusely, bluntly.
ADAGE, *Syn.* Proverb, by-word, aphorism, saw, motto, saying, maxim. *Ant.* Harangue, yarn, disquisition, discourse.
ADAPT, *Syn.* Conform, suit, accommodate, fit. *Ant.* Misapply, misconform, misfit.
ADAPTATION, *Syn.* Conformity, adjustment, accommodation. *Ant.* Misfit, incompatibility, incongruity.
ADD, *Syn.* Annex, cast up, sum up, enlarge, extend, increase. *Ant.* Abstract, dissever, subtract, deduct.
ADDENDUM, *Syn.* Appendage, desideratum, complement, supplement. *Ant.* Drawback, detriment, surplusage.
ADDICTED, *Syn.* Inclined, prone, given. *Ant.* Indisposed, disinclined, unaddicted.
ADDITAMENT, *Syn.* Increase, supplement, annexation, adjunct. *Ant.* Drawback, detraction, deduction.
ADDITION, *Syn.* Extension, increase, enlargement, accession. *Ant.* (see ADDITAMENT).
ADDRESS, n. *Syn.* Manners, tact. *Ant.* Unmannerliness, awkwardness.—v. *Syn.* Woo, hail, salute, greet, accost. *Ant.* Pass, ignore, shun, avoid.
ADDUCE, *Syn.* Import, add, offer, advance, cite, apply, allege. *Ant.* Deduce, deduct, withdraw, except.
ADEPT, *Syn.* Master, handy, adroit, expert. *Ant.* Tyro, inexpert, clumsy, awkward.
ADEQUATE, *Syn.* Able, capable, fit, sufficient, equal. *Ant.* Incompetent, insufficient, unequal.
ADHERE, *Syn.* Cling, join, fix, unite, attach, hold, cleave, cohere, stick. *Ant.* Sever, secede, divide, part, disunite.
ADHERENCE, *Syn.* Constancy, fidelity, devotion, adhesion. *Ant.* Desertion, unfaithfulness, separation.
ADHERENT, *Syn.* Partisan, ally, supporter, follower. *Ant.* Antagonist, adversary, deserter, opponent.
ADHESIVE, *Syn.* Glutinous, viscous, sticky. *Ant.* Inadhesive.
ADIEU, *Syn.* Parting salutation, leave-taking, farewell, good-bye. *Ant.* Salutation, welcome, greeting.
ADIPOSE, *Syn.* Oleaginous, corpulent, obese. *Ant.* Thin, bony, skinny.
ADIT, *Syn.* Approach, access, ingress, entrance. *Ant.* Outlet, mouth, egress, exit.
ADJACENT, *Syn.* Bordering, nigh, close, neighbouring, near. *Ant.* Separate, distant, remote.
ADJOIN, *Syn.* v. t. Connect, add, annex; v. i. Touch, neighbour, border. *Ant.* v. t. Disconnect, dismember, disjoin; v. i. Incontiguous, diverge, turn, separate, part.
ADJOURN, *Syn.* Delay, defer, suspend, postpone. *Ant.* Complete, conclude, hasten, urge, expedite.
ADJUDGE, ADJUDICATE, *Syn.* Decide, present, assign, award, confer. *Ant.* Dismiss, retain, reserve, withhold.
ADJUNCT, *Syn.* Advantage, acquisition, aid, auxiliary, appendage, addition. *Ant.* Hindrance, drawback, detriment, clog, body.
ADJURE, *Syn.* Command, urge, enjoin, entreat, conjure. *Ant.* Defy, prohibit, dissuade, warn, dare, deprecate.
ADJUST, *Syn.* Classify, suit, right, affix, arrange, collocate, harmonize. *Ant.* Confuse, disorder, confound, disturb, disarrange, dislocate.
ADMEASUREMENT, *Syn.* Adaptation, dimensions, adjustment, size. *Ant.* Mismatch, misshapement.
ADMINISTER, *Syn.* Perform, execute, dispense, discharge, afford, give, accord, award, distribute. *Ant.* Divert, deny, resign, resume, assume, retain, refuse.
ADMIRABLE, *Syn.* Pleasing, excellent, wonderful. *Ant.* Displeasing, mediocre, commonplace.
ADMIRATION, *Syn.* Appreciation, approval, wonder. *Ant.* Dislike, contempt, contumely, disapproval.
ADMIRE, *Syn.* Affect, applaud, love, esteem, extol, approve. *Ant.* Slight, despise, mislike, contemn, execrate, abhor.
ADMISSIBLE, *Syn.* Right, fair, probable, permissible, allowable. *Ant.* Wrong, unfair, absurd, improper, inadmissible, unallowable.
ADMISSION, *Syn.* Acknowledgment, allowance. *Ant.* Contradiction, denial.
ADMIT, *Syn.* Avow, own, confess, allow, grant, permit, pass, receive. *Ant.* Disavow, repudiate, eject, deny, disallow, debar, exclude.
ADMITTANCE, *Syn.* Reception, welcome, privilege, passport, permit, pass, introduction. *Ant.* Rejection, bar, prohibition, denial, exclusion.
ADMONISH, *Syn.* Rebuke, censure, caution, forewarn, remind. *Ant.* Urge, incite, abet, encourage.
ADMONITION, *Syn.* Caution, counsel, warning. *Ant.* Urging, inciting, applauding.
ADO, *Syn.* Excitement, fuss. *Ant.* Quiet, composure, calm.
ADOPT, *Syn.* Avow, elect, take, affiliate, select, assume. *Ant.* Disown, disavow, repudiate, decline, reject.
ADORE, *Syn.* Worship, venerate, praise, glorify, admire. *Ant.* Abominate, despise, abhor.
ADORN, *Syn.* Decorate, ornament, bedeck, beautify. *Ant.* Bare, strip, despoil, impoverish, deform, spoil.
ADRIFT, *Syn.* Abroad, agog, afloat, loose. *Ant.* Secure, moored, right, tight, fast.
ADROIT, *Syn.* Clever, dexterous, skilful, handy. *Ant.* Unskilful, clumsy, awkward.
ADULATION, *Syn.* Cringing, fawning, praise, incense, sycophancy, compliment, flattery. *Ant.* Satire, sarcasm, defamation, obloquy, detraction.
ADULT, *Syn.* Woman, man. *Ant.* Infant, child, boy, stripling, youth.
ADULTERATE, *Syn.* Vitiate, corrupt, debase. *Ant.* Genuine, make pure.
ADULTERATED, *Syn.* Vitiated, garbled, falsified, mixed, concocted, spurious, impure. *Ant.* Sound, unadulterated, unmixed, original, genuine, pure.
ADUMBRATION, *Syn.* Suggestion, hint, premonition, prognostic, presage, shadow. *Ant.* Antitype, realization, fulfilment, substance, body.
ADVANCE, v. *Syn.* Rise, prosper, lend, further, promote, elevate, propel. *Ant.* Degrade, depress, recall, withdraw, withhold, hinder, retard.
ADVANTAGE, *Syn.* Interest, avail, good, superiority, success, gain. *Ant.* Disadvantage, obstruction, obstacle, inferiority, frustration, defeat, loss.
ADVENT, *Syn.* Coming, arrival, approach. *Ant.* Exodus, exit, departure.
ADVENTITIOUS, *Syn.* Irregular, superfluous, redundant, extrinsic. *Ant.* Intrinsic, pertinent, proper, regular.
ADVENTURE, *Syn.* Romance, trial, enterprise, event, hazard, chance, crisis, incident. *Ant.* Matter-of-course, matter-of-fact.
ADVENTUROUS, *Syn.* Hazardous, chivalrous, rash, fearless, gallant, enterprising, daring, brave, bold. *Ant.* Cautious, nervous, cowardly, unenterprising, timid.
ADVERSARY, *Syn.* Rival, enemy, foe, antagonist. *Ant.* Ally, assistant, helper, friend.
ADVERSE, *Syn.* Unfavourable, contrary, conflicting, opposite, opposed to. *Ant.* Fortunate, amicable, friendly, favourable.
ADVERSITY, *Syn.* Affliction, trouble, ruin, unsuccess, distress, misfortune, ill-luck. *Ant.* Success, happiness, prosperity, good-luck.
ADVERT TO, *Syn.* Glance at, remark, notice, allude to, refer to. *Ant.* Drop, pass, ignore.
ADVERTENT, *Syn.* Thoughtful, watchful, mindful, regardful, attentive. *Ant.* Heedless, thoughtless, casual, inadvertent, inattentive.
ADVERTISE, *Syn.* Circulate, advise, inform, publish, *Ant.* Ignore, conceal, hush, suppress.
ADVISE, *Syn.* Inform, acquaint, incite, urge, persuade, counsel, warn, admonish. *Ant.* Misadvise, mislead, curb, restrain, remonstrate, expostulate, deter.

ADVISABLE, *Syn.* Beneficial, desirable, expedient, judicious, politic. *Ant.* Undesirable, inexpedient, injudicious, impolitic, unadvisable.
ADVOCATE, n. *Syn.* Supporter, promoter, upholder, counsellor, pleader. *Ant.* Impugner, accuser, adversary, opponent.
AFAR, *Syn.* Aloof, away, abroad. *Ant.* Close, at home, near.
AFFABLE, *Syn.* Easy, urbane, complaisant, gentle, sociable, gracious, conversible, accessible, courteous. *Ant.* Haughty, inconversible, distant, discourteous, exclusive.
AFFAIR, *Syn.* Transaction, topic, subject, concern, business, matter. *Ant.* Point, item, detail.
AFFECT, *Syn.* Pretend, feign, influence, move, assume, favour, like. *Ant.* Repel, shun, dislike.
AFFECTATION, *Syn.* Airs, assumption, hypocrisy, pretence. *Ant.* Artlessness, simplicity, naturalness.
AFFECTIBILITY, *Syn.* Susceptibility, sensitiveness, sensibility. *Ant.* Insensateness, insensibility.
AFFECTION, *Syn.* Desire, love, feeling, bent, condition. *Ant.* Repulsion, indifference, insensibility.
AFFIANCE, *Syn.* Plighting, faith, fealty, betrothal. *Ant.* falseness, suspicion, treason.
AFFILIATE, *Syn.* Adopt, incorporate, graft, annex. *Ant.* Disjoin, sever, disaffiliate, disannex.
AFFINITY, *Syn.* Harmony, analogy, similarity, connection. *Ant.* Discordance, dissimilarity.
AFFIRM, *Syn.* Maintain, declare, testify, swear, assert. *Ant.* Oppose, doubt, dispute, deny.
AFFIX, *Syn.* Subjoin, annex, attach. *Ant.* Separate, disunite, detach.
AFFLICTION, *Syn.* Pain, grief, trial, trouble. *Ant.* Pleasure, boon, alleviation, relief, consolation.
AFFLUENCE, *Syn.* Riches, wealth, plenty. *Ant.* Indigence, penury, scarcity, want.
AFFLUX, *Syn.* Increase, importation, accession. *Ant.* Exhaustion, detraction, decrease.
AFFORD, *Syn.* Extend, confer, grant, yield, give, supply. *Ant.* Retain, deny, withhold,
AFFRANCHISE, *Syn.* Open, qualify, liberate, free. *Ant.* Close, subjugate, enslave, enthral.
AFFRAY, *Syn.* Wrangle, strife, quarrel, uproar, fracas, brawl, tumult, broil. *Ant.* Tranquillity, order.
AFFRIGHT, *Syn.* Scare, terrify, astonish, startle. *Ant.* Reassure, embolden, encourage.
AFFRONT, *Syn.* Indignity, wrong, abuse, insult, outrage. *Ant.* Apology, courtesy, homage.
AFIRE, *Syn.* Alight, ablaze. *Ant.* Quenched, extinguished.
AFLOAT, *Syn.* At sea, abroad, adrift. *Ant.* Fast, close, ashore.
AFOOT, *Syn.* Instituted, started, agoing. *Ant.* Proposed, projected, uncommenced.
AFORE, *Syn.* Before, a-front, precedent. *Ant.* After, following, behind.
AFORESAID, *Syn.* Foregoing, stated, above-mentioned. *Ant.* Subjoined, following.
AFRAID, *Syn.* Careful, faint-hearted, timid, apprehensive, fearful. *Ant.* Secure, easy, inapprehensive, fearless.
AFRESH, *Syn.* Repeatedly, again, anew. *Ant.* Uniformly, continuously.
AFTER, *Syn.* Succeeding, following, behind. *Ant.* Preceding, before, afore.
AGAIN, *Syn.* Repeatedly, afresh, anew. *Ant.* Uniformly, continuously.
AGAINST, *Syn.* Counter, across, opposing, opposite, over. *Ant.* Suiting, aiding, for, with.
AGAPE, *Syn.* Eager, amused, entertained, astonished. *Ant.* Absent, lukewarm, listless.
AGE, *Syn.* Antiquity, date, epoch, era, generation, period. *Ant.* Boyhood, infancy, youth.
AGED, *Syn.* Primeval, senile, elderly, ancient, old. *Ant.* Fresh, recent, young, youthful, juvenile.
AGENCY (see AGENT).
AGENT, *Syn.* Promoter, cause, influence, force, actor, doer. *Ant.* Counteractor, counteragent.
AGGLOMERATE, *Syn.* Heap, lump, conglomerate. *Ant.* Separate, sift, dissipate, scatter.
AGGRANDIZE, *Syn.* Enrich, ennoble, promote. *Ant.* Debase, enfeeble, depress.
AGGRAVATE, *Syn.* Wound, provoke, exasperate. *Ant.* Diminish, assuage, soothe.
AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, *Syn.* Whole, mass, sum. *Ant.* Unit, disunion, division, dispersion, dissipation.
AGGRESSION, *Syn.* Incursion, assault, offence, attack, invasion. *Ant.* Retreat, repulsion, retaliation, resistance.
AGGRIEVE, *Syn.* Molest, vex, hurt, trouble, wound. *Ant.* Satisfy, console, assuage, soothe.
AGHAST, *Syn.* Astare, astonished, affrighted. *Ant.* Unalarmed, unmoved, fearless, cool.
AGILE, *Syn.* Sprightly, swift, quick, ready, brisk, fleet, active, nimble. *Ant.* Inert, awkward, heavy, slow.
AGITATE, *Syn.* Shake, ruffle, excite, trouble, disturb. *Ant.* Smooth, pacify, allay, compose, calm.
AGO, *Syn.* Since, gone, past. *Ant.* Hereafter, hence, future, coming.
AGONY, *Syn.* Pang, torment, torture, pain. *Ant.* Relief, ease, peace, comfort, assuagement.
AGREE, *Syn.* Assent, combine, harmonize, fit, accord, suit. *Ant.* Demur, decline, disagree, differ.
AGREEABLE, *Syn.* Pleasing, amiable, grateful, pleasant, obliging. *Ant.* Offensive, disagreeable, unpleasant, disobliging.
AGREEABLY, *Syn.* Consistently, conformably, suitably. *Ant.* Impertinently, inconsistently, unsuitably.
AGREEMENT, *Syn.* Treaty, concord, bond, compact, contract. *Ant.* Parole, promise.
AGRICULTURE, *Syn.* Tillage, farming, husbandry. *Ant.* Fallowness, waste, sterility.
AGROUND, *Syn.* Ashore, stranded. *Ant.* Off, afloat.
AHEAD, *Syn.* Onwards, afront, afore, forward. *Ant.* Aft, behind, astern, abaft.
AID, *Syn.* Abet, protect, befriend, assist, help. *Ant.* Baffle, discourage, resist, oppose.
AILMENT, *Syn.* Disease, illness, sickness, complaint. *Ant.* Vigour, health, sanity, recovery.
AIM, n. *Syn.* Design, end, mark, purpose, drift, bent. *Ant.* Overlooking, shunning.—v. *Syn.* Mean, intend, design, level, seek. *Ant.* Ignore, disregard, shun.
AIRY, *Syn.* Joyous, spiritual, ethereal, light. *Ant.* Leaden, heavy, slow, ponderous, inert, dull.
AKIN, *Syn.* Allied, congenial, similar, cognate, related. *Ant.* Hostile, uncongenial, alien, unrelated.
ALACRITY, *Syn.* Compliance, activity, quickness. *Ant.* Repugnance, slowness.
ALARM, n. *Syn.* Affright, dread, war-note, war-cry, fear, fright, apprehension, *Ant.* Quiet, security, confidence.—v. *Syn.* Terrify, wake, warn. *Ant.* Rally, reassure, compose.
ALARMING, *Syn.* Ominous, frightful, fearful, terrible, *Ant.* Enticing, alluring, encouraging. assuring, soothing.
ALERT, *Syn.* Vigilant, prompt, prepared, nimble, brisk, active. *Ant.* Oblivious, unready, absent, lazy, sleepy, slow.
ALIEN, *Syn.* Undomesticated, strange, foreign. *Ant.* Appropriate, proper, essential.
ALIENATE, *Syn.* Wean, estrange. *Ant.* Bind, entail, endear, retain.
ALIENATION, *Syn.* Imbecility, aberration, insanity. *Ant.* Soundness, sanity.
ALIGHT, *Syn.* Dismount, descend, drop, perch. *Ant.* Start, soar, ascend, mount.
ALIKE, *Syn.* Akin, same, equal, identical, similar, resembling. *Ant.* Differently, dissimilar, apart, unlike.
ALIMENT, *Syn.* Meat, provision, nutriment, food. *Ant.* Exhaustion, starvation, poison.
ALIVE, *Syn.* Safe, alert, vivacious, lively, breathing, living. *Ant.* Defunct, lifeless, cold, dead.
ALL, *Syn.* Total, entire, complete, whole. *Ant.* Part, some.
ALLAY, *Syn.* Calm, pacify, soften, appease, quiet, soothe. *Ant.* Stir, aggravate, rouse, excite.
ALLEGE, *Syn.* Say, asseverate, assert, affirm, declare. *Ant.* Repel, quash, gainsay, contradict.
ALLEGIANCE, *Syn.* Homage, fealty, loyalty, obedience. *Ant.* Treason, resistance, rebellion, disloyalty.
ALLEGORY, *Syn.* Fable, metaphor, parable. *Ant.* Narrative, fact, history.
ALLEVIATE, *Syn.* Soothe, assuage, lessen, lighten. *Ant.* Augment, enhance, aggravate.
ALLIANCE, *Syn.* Partnership, union, co-operation, treaty, compact. *Ant.* Discord, divorce, enmity.

ALLOT, *Syn.* Parcel, deal, give, award, grant, assign. *Ant.* Misdeal, retain, withhold, refuse.
ALLOTMENT, *Syn.* Award, parcel, piece. *Ant.* Encroachment, seizure.
ALLOW, *Syn.* Suffer, acknowledge, tolerate, afford, assign, allot, concede. *Ant.* Reject, resist, deny, refuse, withdraw, withhold.
ALLOY, *Syn.* Depreciation, impairment, admixture. *Ant.* Integrity, enhancement, purity.
ALLOYED, *Syn.* Adulterated, impaired, mixed. *Ant.* Enhanced, unmixed, genuine, complete, perfect, absolute, pure.
ALLUDE, *Syn.* Intimate, hint, suggest, indicate, point. *Ant.* State, mention, declare, specify.
ALLURE, *Syn.* Decoy, tempt, attract, seduce, entice. *Ant.* Warn, scare, terrify, deter, alarm.
ALLUSION, *Syn.* Insinuation, reference. *Ant.* Mention, specification.
ALLY, *Syn.* Assistant, supporter, companion, friend. *Ant.* Baffler, adversary, opponent, enemy, foe.
ALOOF, *Syn.* Away, apart. *Ant.* Together, near, close.
ALOUD, *Syn.* Clamorously, loudly, audibly. *Ant.* silently, softly.
ALTER, *Syn.* Vary, change, substitute. *Ant.* Arrest, perpetuate, retain.
ALTERABLE, *Syn.* Mutable, variable. *Ant.* Unchangeable, immutable, invariable.
ALTERATION, *Syn.* Change, difference, variation. *Ant.* Conservation, retention.
ALTERCATION, *Syn.* Brawl, affray, contentious, wrangle, dispute. *Ant.* Harmony, agreement, concord, unanimity.
ALTERNATIVE, *Syn.* Opinion, resource, choice. *Ant.* Fix, necessity, quandary, compulsion.
ALTITUDE, *Syn.* Loftiness, ascent, tallness, height. *Ant.* Depth, descent, lowness.
ALTOGETHER, *Syn.* Fully, wholly, entirely, in one, collectively. *Ant.* Partially, individually, separately.
AMALGAMATE, *Syn.* Unite, compound, mix, fuse. *Ant.* Disperse, disunite, decompose, separate.
AMALGAMATION (see AMALGAMATE).
AMASS, *Syn.* Store up, gather, collect. *Ant.* Spend, scatter, waste, dissipate, divide.
AMAZEMENT, *Syn.* Surprise, wonder, awe, astonishment. *Ant.* Composure, preparation, expectation.
AMAZING, *Syn.* Surprising, wonderful, striking, vast, marvellous, bewildering, astounding. *Ant.* Usual, frequent, customary, trivial, familiar, ordinary.
AMBIGUOUS, *Syn.* Uncertain, doubtful, vague, equivocal. *Ant.* Lucid, unequivocal, necessary, clear, plain, obvious.
AMBITION, *Syn.* Emulation, aspiration. *Ant.* Moderation, inappetency, indifference.
AMELIORATE, *Syn.* Advance, advantage, better, raise, improve. *Ant.* Spoil, impair, depress, debase.
AMENABLE, *Syn.* Docile, subject, responsible, dependent, liable. *Ant.* Obstinate, unamenable, autocratic, independent.
AMEND, *Syn.* Reform, better, rectify, correct, repair. *Ant.* Mar, corrupt, spoil, blemish, tarnish, neglect.
AMENDS, *Syn.* Restitution, apology, indemnity, satisfaction. *Ant.* Injury, offence, fault, insult.
AMENITY, *Syn.* Geniality blandness, mildness, pleasantness. *Ant.* Rigour, bearishness, harshness, unpleasantness.
AMERCE, *Syn.* Condemn, mulct, bind, find. *Ant.* Release, absolve, acquit, remit.
AMIABLE, *Syn.* Lovely, engaging, benevolent, kind, good. *Ant.* Ill-natured, hateful, disagreeable.
AMICABLE, *Syn.* Sociable, kind, favourable, propitious, friendly. *Ant.* Adverse, unkind, unfavourable, unfriendly.
AMIDST, *Syn.* Betwixt, among, between. *Ant.* Beyond, without, outside.
AMISS, *Syn.* Untimely, injudicious, short, false, bad, wide, untrue, wrong. *Ant.* Expedient, consummate, satisfactory, successful, complete, good, true, right.
AMITY, *Syn.* Good-will, sociableness, peace, friendliness. *Ant.* Hatred, asperity, acrimony, hostility, indifference, distance, coolness.
AMNESTY, *Syn.* Absolution, dispensation, oblivion, remission, acquittal, pardon. *Ant.* Account, infliction, punishment, penalty.
AMONG (see AMIDST).
AMORPHOUS, *Syn.* Floating, unformed, unarranged, shapeless. *Ant.* Moulded, shapely, finished, compact, arranged, systematized.
AMOUNT, v. *Syn.* Extend, attain, come, rise, reach. *Ant.* Fail, decline, relapse, recede, fall.—n. *Syn.* Quantity, whole, sum, aggregate, total. *Ant.* Insufficiency, deficit, portion, deficiency.
AMPLE, *Syn.* Full, diffusive, roomy, spacious, copious, liberal, large. *Ant.* Bare, stint, mean, scant, stingy, narrow.
AMPLIFY, *Syn.* Extend, swell, augment, increase, enlarge, enrich. *Ant.* Sum, gather, condense, curtail, retrench.
AMPLITUDE (see AMPLE).
AMPUTATE, *Syn.* Clip, curtail, lop, prune. *Ant.* Produce, augment, enlarge, extend.
ANALOGY, *Syn.* Parity, affinity, relation. *Ant.* Disharmony, dissimilarity, disproportion.
ANALYSIS, *Syn.* Partition, separation, dissection. *Ant.* Coalition, aggregation, composition.
ANARCHY, *Syn.* Misgovernment, riot, tumult, disorder. *Ant.* Law, control, government, subjection, order.
ANATOMY, *Syn.* Analysis, division, dissection. *Ant.* Body, form, structure, union, collocation, synthesis.
ANCIENT, *Syn.* Primeval, aged, old-time, antique, antiquated, old. *Ant.* Juvenile, modern, young, new.
ANCILLARY, *Syn.* Applicable, useful, auxiliary, subservient, assistant. *Ant.* Inoperative, alien, inappropriate, insubservient.
ANEW, *Syn.* Repeatedly, again, afresh. *Ant.* Uninterruptedly, of old.
ANGELIC, *Syn.* Seraphic, heavenly, lovely, spiritual, ethereal, pure. *Ant.* Fiendish, hellish, hideous, foul.
ANGER, n. *Syn.* Wrath, fury, rage, choler, passion, displeasure, indignation, pique, grudge, vexation, ire. *Ant.* Mildness, patience, goodwill, forgiveness, peaceableness, peacefulness, peace.—v. *Syn.* Inflame, wound, chafe, ruffle, fret, kindle, vex, enrage. *Ant.* Heal, calm, soothe, allay, forbear, compose, appease.
ANGRY, *Syn.* Hot, hasty, nettled, moody, furious, wrathful. *Ant.* Calm, forgiving, peaceful.
ANGUISH, *Syn.* Agony, excruciation, torture, grief, pang, pain. *Ant.* Ecstasy, enjoyment, pleasure, ease.
ANIMADVERSION, *Syn.* Blame, censure, disapproval. *Ant.* Encouragement, approval.
ANIMATE, *Syn.* Stir, cheer, rouse, quicken, inspirit, enliven. *Ant.* Damp, depress, deter, dishearten.
ANIMATED, *Syn.* Brisk, lively, inspirited, excited, roused. *Ant.* Tame, flat, indolent, sluggish.
ANIMATION, *Syn.* Activity, alertness, vivacity, life. *Ant.* Stolidity, deadness, dolefulness, dulness.
ANIMOSITY, *Syn.* Ill-will, anger, malice, enmity, bitterness, strife, feud, aversion, hatred. *Ant.* Concord, harmony, fellow-feeling, sympathy, friendship.
ANNALS, *Syn.* Records, chronicles. *Ant.* Lays, romance, legend, tradition.
ANNEX, *Syn.* Append, attach, add. *Ant.* Disunite, detach, withdraw.
ANNIHILATE, *Syn.* Efface, extinguish, end, nullify, destroy, abolish. *Ant.* Perpetuate, cultivate, augment, tend, foster, preserve, conserve, keep.
ANNOTATION, *Syn.* Note, criticism, remark, explanation. *Ant.* Text, narrative, proposition.
ANNOUNCE, *Syn.* Proclaim, herald, reveal, give out, notify, report, publish, advertise. *Ant.* Burke, bury, withhold, hush, suppress, conceal.
ANNOY, *Syn.* Trouble, chafe, harass, weary, disquiet, pain, molest, disturb, irritate, vex, tease. *Ant.* Foster, tend, study, quiet, regard, appease, soothe.
ANNOYANCE, *Syn.* Bother, nuisance, worry, vexation. *Ant.* Pleasure, ease, gladness. joy.
ANNUL, *Syn.* Repeal, abolish, revoke, nullify, quash, cancel. *Ant.* Re-enact, enact, maintain, confirm.
ANOMALOUS, *Syn.* Unusual, abnormal, irregular. *Ant.* Wonted, common, ordinary, normal, regular.
ANOMALY, *Syn.* Eccentricity, exception, irregularity. *Ant.* Illustration, regularity, conformity.
ANON, *Syn.* Presently, shortly, soon. *Ant.* Hereafter.
ANONYMOUS, *Syn.* Authorless, unattested, nameless. *Ant.* Signed, identified, attested, authenticated.
ANSWER, *Syn.* Retort, repartee, apology, solution,

confutation, response, reply. *Ant.* Query, interrogation, summons, defiance, question.

ANSWERABLE, *Syn.* Responsible, accountable, amenable, liable. *Ant.* Unsuitable, different, independent.

ANTAGONISM, *Syn.* Animosity, opposition, hostility. *Ant.* Alliance, amity.

ANTAGONIST, *Syn.* Enemy, foe, competitor, rival, opponent, adversary. *Ant.* Ally, accessory, accomplice, abettor, aider.

ANTAGONISTIC, *Syn.* Hostile, inimical, opposing, adverse. *Ant.* Friendly, harmonious, aiding.

ANTECEDENCE, *Syn.* Pre-existence, introduction, priority. *Ant.* Sequel, succession, subsequence.

ANTERIOR, *Syn.* Former, earlier, precedent, previous, antecedent, foregoing, prior. *Ant.* Succeeding, consequent, later, posterior.

ANTICIPATE, *Syn.* Forecast, intercept, meet, foretaste, expect, prejudge, forestall. *Ant.* Cure, undo, recall, recollect, remember.

ANTICIPATION, *Syn.* Provision, forecast, foretaste, foresight, awaiting, expectation, prevention. *Ant.* Actual enjoyment, unpreparedness, surprise.

ANTIPATHY, *Syn.* Abhorrence, aversion, bitterness, hatred, dislike, repugnance. *Ant.* Harmony, congeniality, kindliness, sympathy.

ANTIQUATED, *Syn.* Obsolete, old-fashioned, quaint, by-gone. *Ant.* Modern, stylish, modish, fashionable.

ANTIQUE, *Syn.* Ancestral, ancient, archaic. *Ant.* New-fangled, recent, modern.

ANTITHESIS, *Syn.* Antagonism, opposition, contrast. *Ant.* Sameness, identify.

ANXIETY, *Syn.* Diffidence, disquiet, eagerness, trouble, care. *Ant.* Contentment, confidence, ease, carelessness.

ANXIOUS, *Syn.* Watchful, restless, concerned, uneasy, careful. *Ant.* Unconcerned, ease, careless.

APACE, *Syn.* Speedily, ahead, astride, fast, rapidly, *Ant.* Creepingly, leisurely, imperceptibly, slowly.

APART, *Syn.* Aside, asunder, secret, away, aloof. *Ant.* Along with, united, close.

APARTMENT, *Syn.* Berth, lodging, hall, chamber, room. *Ant.* House, inmate, lodger, dweller.

APATHETIC, *Syn.* Impassive, frigid, cold, stoical, unfeeling. *Ant.* Sensitive, careful, anxious.

APATHY, *Syn.* Unconcerned, insensibility, indifference. *Ant.* Curiosity, sensibility, eagerness, care.

APE, v. *Syn.* Represent, imitate, mimic. *Ant.* Change, modify, vary.

APERTURE, *Syn.* Cleft, fissure, chasm, gap. *Ant.* Blank wall, seclusion, blocking up, closure.

APHORISM, *Syn.* Proverb, rule, maxim, adage. *Ant.* Disquisition, lecture.

APIECE, *Syn.* Severally, separately, individually. *Ant.* Accumulatively, together, collectively.

APOCALYPSE, *Syn.* Exposure, divestment, unveiling, revelation. *Ant.* Eclipse, veiling, concealment.

APOCRYPHAL, *Syn.* Uncertain, spurious, doubtful, obscure. *Ant.* Undisputed, current, authentic, authorized, accepted, palpable.

APOLOGUE, *Syn.* Parable, fiction, fable. *Ant.* Narrative, history, precept.

APOLOGY, *Syn.* Excuse, exculpation, plea, justification. *Ant.* Insult, wrong, injury, offence, charge.

APOSTATE (see RENEGADE).

APOTHEGM, *Syn.* Saying, saw, maxim, dictum, adage, proverb. *Ant.* Discourse, sermon.

APPAL, *Syn.* Daunt, scare, terrify, alarm, affright. *Ant.* Reassure, assure, rally, encourage.

APPAREL, *Syn.* Habit, raiment, robes, clothes. *Ant.* Rags, tatters, deshabille, disinvestiture, nudity.

APPARENT, *Syn.* Clear, unmistakable, plain, obvious. *Ant.* Real, hidden, minute, inapparent, dubious.

APPEAL, *Syn.* Call upon, refer, cite, invite, accost. *Ant.* Abjure, defy, disavow, protest.

APPEARANCE, *Syn.* Look, show, air, manner, mien, exhibition, likeness, aspect, arrival, coming, advent. *Ant.* Evanition, concealment, unlikelihood, disappearance, departure.

APPEASE, *Syn.* Quiet, stay, satisfy, mitigate, assuage, pacify. *Ant.* Inflame, provoke, excite.

APPELLATION, *Syn.* Term, title, designation, style, name. *Ant.* Non-description, namelessness.

APPEND, *Syn.* Attach, subjoin, supplement, affix. *Ant.* Detach, disconnect, disengage, separate.

APPENDAGE, APPENDIX, n. *Syn.* Supplement, adjunct, addition. *Ant.* Division, disjunction, amalgamation, separation, subtraction.

APPENDED, *Syn.* Attached, subjoined, affixed, joined, added. *Ant.* Separated, disconnected, detracted.

APPETITE, *Syn.* Proneness, tendency, disposition, craving, want, proclivity, propensity, desire, passion. *Ant.* Apathy, indifference, loathing, aversion.

APPLAUD, *Syn.* Cheer, encourage, magnify, extol, praise, laud. *Ant.* Execrate, censure, decry.

APPLAUSE, *Syn.* Eulogy, approval, encomium, laudation, plaudit, praise. *Ant.* Blame, contempt, dissatisfaction, denunciation.

APPLIANCE, *Syn.* Agency, means, mechanism, contrivance. *Ant.* Evolution, production, growth.

APPLICABLE, *Syn.* Conducive, pertinent, useful, available. *Ant.* Inapplicable, inconducive, unavailable, useless.

APPLICATION (see DILIGENCE).

APPLY, *Syn.* Devote, dedicate, allot, employ, use, adduce. *Ant.* Misemploy, divert, direct, alienate, discard, divorce, disuse.

APPOINT, *Syn.* Employ, order, allot, instal, determine, fix. *Ant.* Suspend, withdraw, recall, cancel, reverse.

APPORTION, *Syn.* Appoint, administer, divide, share, grant, allot, deal. *Ant.* Cancel, resume, withhold, refuse, retain, reserve.

APPOSITE, *Syn.* Meet, fit, consistent, timely, fitting, suitable. *Ant.* Unfitting, impertinent, untimely.

APPRAISE, *Syn.* Price, estimate, survey, value. *Ant.* Brand, condemn, discard, undervalue.

APPRECIATE, *Syn.* Regard, prize, value, respect, esteem. *Ant.* Ignore, misjudge, misconceive.

APPREHEND, *Syn.* Fear, dread, fancy, conceive, seize, expect, take, understand. *Ant.* Misconceive, misconjecture, lose, miss, ignore.

APPRISE or APPRIZE, *Syn.* Advertise, advise, publish, disclose, inform, tell. *Ant.* Mislead, deceive, mystify, hoodwink.

APPROACH, *Syn.* Way, path, advent, arrival, adit, entrance, access. *Ant.* Distance, egress, exit.

APPROBATION, *Syn.* Consent, assent, praise, approval. *Ant.* Refusal, blame, censure, disapproval.

APPROVE, *Syn.* Promote, second, support, praise, like. *Ant.* Disown, blame, censure, dislike.

APPROXIMATE, *Syn.* Abut, border, resemble. *Ant.* Diverge, recede, vary, differ.

APPURTENANT, *Syn.* Appended, appropriate, connected. *Ant.* Independent, unallied, detached, disconnected, unconnected.

APT, *Syn.* Fitting, ready, liable, meet, clever, apposite, fit. *Ant.* Inapt, unlikely, ill-timed, unfitted.

APTITUDE, *Syn.* Cleverness, quickness, liability, fitness. *Ant.* Unreadiness, stupidity, slowness, unfitness.

ARBITER, *Syn.* Moderator, umpire, judge, arbitrator. *Ant.* Litigant, disputant, appellant.

ARBITRARY, *Syn.* Absolute, selfish, imperious, dictatorial, harsh, despotic. *Ant.* Limited, obliging, lenient, modest, mild.

ARBITRATE, *Syn.* Decide, compose, adjust, settle. *Ant.* Appeal, claim, dispute.

ARCHAIC (see ANCIENT).

ARCHITECT, *Syn.* Builder, designer, constructor. *Ant.* Destroyer, extinguisher.

ARDENT, *Syn.* Hot, keen, zealous, fiery, fervent, warm. *Ant.* Unimpassioned, indifferent, cold, cool.

ARDUOUS, *Syn.* Precipitous, steep, lofty, hard, difficult. *Ant.* Trivial, light, easy.

ARGUE, *Syn.* Reason, imply, debate, discuss. *Ant.* Command, assert, dictate.

ARGUMENT, *Syn.* Dispute, topic, evidence, controversy, reasoning. *Ant.* Without proof or evidence, assertion.

ARID, *Syn.* Sterile, parched, dry. *Ant.* Fertile, dewy, moist.

ARIGHT, *Syn.* Justly, truly, well, right. *Ant.* Improperly, awry, wrongly.

ARM, *Syn.* Array, accoutre, gird, equip. *Ant.* Disarray, divest, ungird, disarm.

ARMY, *Syn.* Soldiers, legion, soldiery, troops. *Ant.* A small number, fewness.

AROUND, *Syn.* Encircling, environing, about. *Ant.* Among, amid, within.

AROUSE, *Syn.* Cheer, provoke, disturb, excite, stir. *Ant.* Quiet, still, compose, pacify, allay.

ARRAIGN, *Syn.* Charge, indict, censure, accuse, summon. *Ant.* Release, discharge, acquit.
ARRANGE, *Syn.* Sort, deal, place, array, group, order. *Ant.* Disperse, disturb, confuse, derange.
ARRANT, *Syn.* Utter, flagrant, vile, atrocious, notorious. *Ant.* Likely, mitigated, slight, suspicious.
ARRAY, v. *Syn.* Marshal, draw up, place, attire, dress, adorn, rank, equip, deck, vest. *Ant.* Divest, jumble, disarrange, disarray.—n. *Syn.* Parade, show, order. *Ant.* Jumble, disorder, disarray.
ARREST, v. *Syn.* Detain, hold, stop, take, seize. *Ant.* Discharge, free, liberate, dismiss, release.
ARRIVE, *Syn.* Land, get to, enter, come to, attain, reach. *Ant.* Start, depart, embark.
ARROGANCE, *Syn.* Vainglory, self-conceit, loftiness, hauteur, haughtiness. *Ant.* Shyness, modesty, deference, servility. [*Ant.* Resign, waive, forego.
ARROGATE, *Syn.* Demand, assert, assume, claim.
ART, *Syn.* Artifice, tactics, deceit, cunning, dexterity, skill, aptitude, literature, science. *Ant.* Openness, candour, maladroitness, inaptitude.
ARTFUL, *Syn.* Wily, crafty, sharp, manœuvring, designing, cunning. *Ant.* Unsophisticated, innocent, open, artless, undesigning, simple.
ARTICULAR, *Syn.* Bristly, sharp-pointed, thorny, prickly. *Ant.* Abrupt, blunt, obtuse.
ARTIFICE, *Syn.* Fraud, trick, craft, wile, cheat. *Ant.* Openness, simplicity, candour, fairness.
ARTIFICIAL, *Syn.* Unnatural, affected, artful, false, assumed, pretended, constructed, fictitious, invented. *Ant.* Spontaneous, genuine, natural.
ASCEND, *Syn.* Scale, tower, go up, surmount, soar, mount, rise. *Ant.* Fall, [advantage.
ASCENDENCY, *Syn.* Sway, influence, control, mastery,
ASCERTAIN, *Syn.* Learn, detect, confirm, find out, prove. *Ant.* Suppose, surmise, conjecture, guess.
ASCRIBE, *Syn.* Charge, allege, render, refer, impute, assign. *Ant.* Disconnect, exclude, refuse.
ASKANT, *Syn.* Aslant, obliquely, asquint, askew, awry. *Ant.* Ahead, rectilinearly, forwards.
ASPECT, *Syn.* Air, view, exposure, appearance, side, phase, face, front. *Ant.* Rear, obverse, back.
ASPERITY, *Syn.* Severity, tartness, sharpness, bitterness, acrimony, harshness. *Ant.* Sweetness, softness, mildness.
ASPERSE, *Syn.* Detract from, malign, traduce, attack, defy, befoul, slander. *Ant.* Extol, laud, praise, shelter, vindicate, defend, clear.
ASPIRATION, *Syn.* Hope, endeavour, wish, aim, desire. *Ant.* Aversion, aimlessness, apathy.
ASSAULT, *Syn.* Attack, onset. *Ant.* Stratagem, resistance, defence.
ASSAY, *Syn.* Try, prove, endeavour, test. *Ant.* Scan, guess, survey.
ASSEMBLE, *Syn.* Call, muster, amass, collect, gather. *Ant.* Dismiss, go away, scatter.
ASSEMBLY, *Syn.* Crowd, collection, company, conclave, synod, group, multitude, concourse, meeting. *Ant.* Disruption, disunion, dissipation, dispersion.
ASSENT, n. *Syn.* Approbation, approval, acquiescence, consent, acknowledgment, agreement. *Ant.* Disclaimer, disavowal, difference, disagreement, dissent.
ASSERT, *Syn.* Claim, allege, affirm, state, maintain, declare. *Ant.* Abandon, waive, contradict, deny.
ASSETS, *Syn.* Property, effects, possessions, proceeds, goods. *Ant.* Liabilities, debts.
ASSEVERATE (see ASSERT).
ASSIDUITY, *Syn.* Application, exertion, pains, perseverance. *Ant.* Inconstancy, inattention, remissness, indolence.
ASSIGN, *Syn.* Advance, entrust, consign, specify, refer, allege. *Ant.* Refuse, retain, resume, withdraw.
ASSIMILATE, *Syn.* Absorb, engross, match. *Ant.* Reject, contrast, part, separate.
ASSIST, *Syn.* Benefit, back, second, relieve, support, aid, help. *Ant.* Antagonize, oppose, resist, hinder.
ASSISTANCE, *Syn.* Protection, support, aid, help. *Ant.* Clog, opposition, resistance.
ASSISTANT, *Syn.* Ally, auxiliary, attendant, aider, helper. *Ant.* Foe, rival, opposer, hinderer.
ASSOCIATE, *Syn.* Helpmate, consort, ally, friend, companion. *Ant.* Antagonist, foe, alien, rival.
ASSOCIATION, *Syn.* Fellowship, company, society, community, alliance, connection, union. *Ant.* Solitude, disruption, avoidance, severance, disunion.
ASSORTED, *Syn.* Classified, selected, chosen, separated. *Ant.* Unclassified, confused, mixed, mingled.
ASSORTMENT, *Syn.* Variety, lot, stock, selection, quantity. *Ant.* Misplacement.
ASSUAGE, *Syn.* Calm, compose, lessen, abate, pacify, moderate, soften, mitigate. *Ant.* Provoke, incite, excite, exasperate.
ASSUME, *Syn.* Feign, claim, usurp, presume, take. *Ant.* Prove, grant, concede, surrender, allow, waive.
ASSUMPTION, *Syn.* Self-assertion, certainty, impudence, boldness, arrogance. *Ant.* Dismay, timidity, distrust.
ASSURANCE, *Syn.* Promise, self-reliance, boldness, arrogance. *Ant.* Consternation, timidity, distrust.
ASSURE, *Syn.* Certify, uphold, convince, encourage, inform, promise, advise. *Ant.* Unsettle, warn, discourage, deter, discomfit, deceive, mislead.
ASTONISH, *Syn.* Terrify, alarm, amaze, confound, startle. *Ant.* Embolden, assure, encourage, rally.
ASTONISHED, *Syn.* Overwhelmed, astounded, amazed. *Ant.* Undisturbed, bold, assured, tranquil, calm.
ASTONISHING, *Syn.* Striking, surprising, wondrous. *Ant.* Trite, ordinary, common, foreseen.
ASTONISHMENT, *Syn.* Awe, amazement, marvel, surprise, wonder. *Ant.* Foreseeing, anticipation, expectation, expectance.
ASTRAY, *Syn.* Wandering, wrong, missing, loose. *Ant.* Safe, at home, close, right.
ASTUTE, *Syn.* Acute, sharp, knowing, shrewd, crafty. *Ant.* Stolid, undiscriminating, unobserving, dull.
ASUNDER, *Syn.* In twain, divided, disunited, apart, separate. *Ant.* Together, united, close, in one.
ATHLETIC, *Syn.* Robust, brawny, powerful, vigorous, strong. *Ant.* Unbraced, nerveless, puny, weak.
ATOM, *Syn.* Bit, speck, mote, particle, molecule. *Ant.* Lump, aggregate, whole, mass.
ATONEMENT, *Syn.* Recompense, explation. *Ant.* Estrangement, enmity, separation, alienation.
ATROCIOUS, *Syn.* Flagrant, cruel, outrageous, wicked, monstrous. *Ant.* Humane, generous, noble, laudable.
ATTACH, *Syn.* Bind, win, connect, tie, conciliate, unite, fix, add, append, apply, fasten. *Ant.* Repel, detach, untie, loose.
ATTACK, v. *Syn.* Charge, encounter, invade, assault, assail. *Ant.* Shield, aid, support, protest, repel, resist, defend.—n. *Syn.* Onslaught, onset, assault, invasion. *Ant.* Aid, protection, repulse, defence.
ATTAIN, *Syn.* Grasp, secure, gain, get, win, earn, arrive at, master, extend, reach. *Ant.* Resign, abandon, miss, forfeit, fail, lose.
ATTAINMENT, *Syn.* Acquirements, information. *Ant.* Genius, inspiration, intuition.
ATTEMPER, *Syn.* Work, blend, modify, adjust, adapt, compound, subdue, moderate. *Ant.* Mar, aggravate, spoil, confuse.
ATTEMPT, *Syn.* Force, attack, seek, strive, endeavour, try. *Ant.* Drop, shun, abandon, disregard.—n. (see EFFORT).
ATTEND, *Syn.* Follow, consort, serve, wait on, observe, notice, heed, listen. *Ant.* Desert, forsake, leave, disregard, wander.
ATTENTION, *Syn.* Care, study, heed, watchfulness, regard, notice, observation. *Ant.* Absence, distraction, remission, disregard.
ATTENTIVE (see OBSERVANT).
ATTENUATE, *Syn.* Contract, narrow, reduce. *Ant.* Swell, dilate, expand, increase, broaden.
ATTEST, *Syn.* Involve, prove, support, affirm, vouch for, witness, certify, assert, aver, vouch. *Ant.* Upset, exclude, disprove, contradict, deny.
ATTESTATION (see EVIDENCE).
ATTIRE, *Syn.* Costume, livery, apparel, vestments, clothing, garments, robes. *Ant.* Patches, rags, tatters, dishabille, exposure, nudity.
ATTITUDE, *Syn.* Pose, collocation, standing, situation, posture. *Ant.* Gesture, bearing, exercise, evolution.
ATTRACT, *Syn.* Invite, charm, tempt, incline, dispose, induce. *Ant.* Indispose, deter, repel.
ATTRACTION, *Syn.* Influence, inducement. *Ant.* Deformity, aversion, repulsion.
ATTRACTIVE, *Syn.* Beautiful, charming, inviting,

tempting. *Ant.* Forbidding, ugly, unpleasant, repulsive, repugnant, unattractive.
ATTRIBUTE, v. *Syn.* Impute, charge, ascribe, apply. *Ant.* Dissever, dissociate, disconnect.
ATTRITION, *Syn.* Remorse, penitence, contrition, sorrow. *Ant.* Reprobation, obduracy, impenitence.
ATTUNE, *Syn.* Adjust, harmonize, temper. *Ant.* Dislocate, disarrange, unstring.
AUDACIOUS, *Syn.* Reckless, bold, rash, presumptuous, insolent. *Ant.* Cautious, cowardly, timid.
AUDACITY, *Syn.* Temerity, rashness, boldness. *Ant.* Timidity, caution.
AUDIENCE, *Syn.* Interview, reception, assembly. *Ant.* Apostrophe, monologue, soliloquy.
AUGMENT (see ENLARGE).
AUGMENTATION, *Syn.* Improvement, acquisition, addition, supply, amplification, increase. *Ant.* Curtailment, reduction, impoverishment, diminution.
AUGURY, *Syn.* Divination, prediction, prophecy. *Ant.* Observation, science, experience.
AUGUST, a. *Syn.* Exalted, grand, stately, dignified, majestic. *Ant.* Vulgar, common, undignified.
AUSPICIOUS, *Syn.* Opportune, fortunate, encouraging, favourable, lucky, propitious. *Ant.* Inauspicious, discouraging, unfavourable, unpropitious.
AUSTERE, *Syn.* Sour, harsh, strict, morose, severe, stern, hard. *Ant.* Tender, kindly, affable, mild.
AUTHENTIC, *Syn.* True, original, real, genuine. *Ant.* Disputed, false, spurious, unreliable.
AUTHENTICATE, *Syn.* Verify, establish, settle, confirm. *Ant.* Disestablish, disprove.
AUTHOR, *Syn.* Doer, maker, cause, parent, creator. *Ant.* Undoer, spoiler, demolisher, destroyer.
AUTHORITATIVE, *Syn.* Arbitrary, imperious, potent, authentic, sure, decisive. *Ant.* Persuasive, lenient, bland, indefinite, vague, inconclusive, weak.
AUTHORITY, *Syn.* Sway, rule, right, power, control, ground. *Ant.* Wrong, usurpation, weakness.
AUTOCRATIC, *Syn.* Absolute, despotic, independent. *Ant.* Limited, constitutional, dependent.
AUXILIARY, *Syn.* Helping, assisting, assistant, conducive, promotive, accessory, helpful. *Ant.* Obstructive, superfluous, unassisting.
AVAIL, *Syn.* Use, help, answer, endure, stand, hold, suffice. *Ant.* Betray, disappoint, fail, fail.
AVAILABLE, *Syn.* Suitable, helpful, convertible, useful. *Ant.* Unavailable, inapplicable, useless.
AVARICE, *Syn.* Griping, stinginess, rapacity, greed, cupidity. *Ant.* Extravagance, squander, liberality, unselfishness, large-heartedness.
AVENGE, *Syn.* Retaliate, right, vindicate. *Ant.* Forgive, remit, condone, forego, pardon.
AVENUE, *Syn.* Entrance, access, approach. *Ant.* Egress, exit.
AVER, *Syn.* Declare, depose, affirm, assert. *Ant.* Repudiate, disclaim, disavow, deny.
AVERAGE, *Syn.* Middle, medium, mean. *Ant.* Defect, excess, extreme.
AVERSE, *Syn.* Loath, backward, indisposed, hostile. *Ant.* Desirous, prone, eager, ready.
AVERSION, *Syn.* Antipathy, distaste, hatred. *Ant.* Sympathy, liking, affection, desire, love.
AVIDITY, *Syn.* Longing, greed, desire, avarice. *Ant.* Repugnance, nausea, insensibility, apathy, coldness.
AVOCATION, *Syn.* Pursuit, vocation, employment, lot, calling, profession. *Ant.* Idleness, leisure, holiday.
AVOID, *Syn.* Shirk, escape, elude, forsake, desert, abandon, shun. *Ant.* Affect, address, court, seek.
AVOUCH, *Syn.* Profess, propound, declare, aver. *Ant.* Gainsay, contravene, oppose, deny.
AWARD, *Syn.* Give, allot, divide, grant, accord, assign. *Ant.* Misapportion, retain, withdraw, refuse.
AWARE, *Syn.* Cognizant, informed, sensible, conscious. *Ant.* Ignorant, insensible.
AWAY, *Syn.* Detached, separate, afar, far. *Ant.* Near, close.
AWE, *Syn.* Reverence, veneration, dread, fear. *Ant.* Irreverence, disrespect, contempt, fearlessness.
AWFUL, *Syn.* Portentous, dreadful, terrible, appalling, direful, fearful. *Ant.* Alluring, commonplace, unastonishing, unimposing, Innocuous.
AWHILE, *Syn.* A little, briefly. *Ant.* Forever, always, ever.
AWKWARD, *Syn.* Boorish, uncouth, unhandy, clumsy, ungainly. *Ant.* Handy, adroit, skilful, clever.
AWRY, *Syn.* Wrong, curved, crooked. *Ant.* Direct, true, straight, right.
AXIOM, *Syn.* Maxim, truism, aphorism, truth. *Ant.* Absurdity, nonsense.
AZURE, *Syn.* Bluish, sky-blue, cerulean, blue. *Ant.* Orange-flame, orange.

B

BABBLE, v. *Syn.* Gabble, chatter, prattle, prate. *Ant.* Suppress, hush, enunciate.
BABBLER, *Syn.* Tell-tale, gossip, chatterbox. *Ant.* Confessor, confident.
BABBLING, *Syn.* Gossip, tattling, blabbing, prating, *Ant.* Taciturnity, refrain, reserve, reticence.
BABEL, *Syn.* Clang, discord, din, confusion. *Ant.* Enunciation, distinctness, elocution.
BACKBITER, *Syn.* Defamer, cynic, slanderer, calumniator, detractor. *Ant.* Befriender, defender, advocate, upholder, vindicator.
BACKSLIDER, *Syn.* Apostate, recreant, renegade, *Ant.* Bigot, zealot, adherent, professor.
BACKWARDNESS, *Syn.* Unwillingness, hesitation, shyness. *Ant.* Alacrity, willingness, readiness.
BAD (see GOOD).
BAFFLE, *Syn.* Counterfoil, mar, foil, perplex, defeat, confound, thwart, elude, frustrate. *Ant.* Advance, assist, promote, enforce, abet, aid, point.
BAIT, *Syn.* Enticement, decoy, snare, morsel. *Ant.* Threat, dissuasive, scarecrow, warning.
BALANCE, *Syn.* Adjust, equalize, pit, poise, weigh. *Ant.* Overbalance, mispoise, cant, tilt, upset.
BALDERDASH, *Syn.* Froth, bombast, gasconade, *Ant.* Sobriety, reason, logic, wisdom, sense.
BALK, *Syn.* Baffle, defeat, hinder, stop, foil, frustrate, thwart, bar. *Ant.* Instigate, encourage, advance, promote, abet, aid.
BALMY (see AROMATIC).
BANDY, *Syn.* Pass, cross, exchange, interchange. *Ant.* Stifle, close, drop, silence, quash.
BANEFUL (see PERNICIOUS).
BANISH, *Syn.* Expatriate, relegate, exclude, eject, dispel, abandon, expel. *Ant.* Harbour, consider, protect, foster, cherish.
BANISHMENT, *Syn.* Persecution, expulsion, ostracism, outlawry. *Ant.* Retaining, fostering, cherishing.
BANQUET, *Syn.* Cheer, carouse, carousal, festival, treat, feast. *Ant.* Starvation, abstinence, fast.
BANTER, *Syn.* Raillery, jeering, mockery, chaff, badinage. *Ant.* Argument, discourse, discussion.
BARBAROUS, *Syn.* Gross, atrocious, uncouth, cruel, brutal, uncivilized, strange, rude. *Ant.* Urbane, humane, refined, civilized, polite.
BARELY (see HARDLY).
BARGAIN, *Syn.* Haggling, chaffer, higgling, profit, business. *Ant.* Misprofit, loss.
BARREN (see STERILE).
BASE, a. *Syn.* Corrupt, shameful, mean, sordid, low, dishonourable, vile. *Ant.* Shrill, correct, pure, honoured, esteemed, noble, exalted, lofty.
BASELESS (see GROUNDLESS).
BASHFUL, *Syn.* Reserved, retiring, shy, diffident, modest. *Ant.* Pert, forward, impudent, bold.
BASK, *Syn.* Dally, lounge, repose, luxuriate. *Ant.* Drudge, slave, toil, work.
BASTE, *Syn.* Beat, pound, cudgel, buffet. *Ant.* Stroke, caress, tickle, soothe.
BATTLE, *Syn.* Action, combat, contest, conflict, flight. *Ant.* Mediation, council, truce, peace.
BAUBLE, *Syn.* Knicknack, plaything, trifle, toy. *Ant.* Jewel, ornament, gem, valuable.
BAWL, *Syn.* Bellow, roar, halloo, vociferate, shout. *Ant.* Mumble, mutter, whisper.
BAYS, *Syn.* Victory, prize, success, trophy, laurels. *Ant.* Brand, disgrace, defeat, failure.
BEACH, *Syn.* Seacoast, strand, coast, shore. *Ant.* Main, deep, ocean, sea.
BEAMING, *Syn.* Beautiful, radiant, bright, shining. *Ant.* Wan, dingy, opaque, dull.
BEAR, *Syn.* Produce, endure, fill, entertain, waft, undergo, suffer, maintain, lift, carry. *Ant.* Resign, decline, refuse, drop.
BEARING, *Syn.* Course, direction, position, conduct,

port, mien, carriage, aspect, manner, behaviour. *Ant.* Misobservation, misdirection, misbehaviour.
BEASTLY (see BRUTAL).
BEAT, *Syn.* Whack, worst, conquer, cudgel, thrash, surpass, strike. *Ant.* Pat, caress, stroke, shelter, fall, protect, defend.
BEATITUDE, *Syn.* Beatification, bliss, blessedness. *Ant.* Punishment, pain, misery.
BEAUTIFUL (see BEAUTY and HANDSOME).
BEAUTIFY, *Syn.* Deck, ornament, adorn, decorate. *Ant.* Disfigure, deface, stain, mar, spoil.
BEAUTY, *Syn.* Embellishment, fairness, grace, loveliness. *Ant.* Bareness, ugliness.
BECAUSE, *Syn.* Accordingly, consequently, owing. *Ant.* Unconnectedly, independently, irrespectively.
BECK, *Syn.* Call, influence, signal, sign, nod. *Ant.* Insubservience, independence.
BECOME, *Syn.* Behove, beseem, grace, befit. *Ant.* Disgrace, misfit.
BECOMING, *Syn.* Seemly, comely, decorous, proper, fit, neat. *Ant.* Unsuitable, indecent, ungraceful, uncomely, unbeseeming.
BEDAUB, *Syn.* Stain, soil, spoil, besmear, mar, befoul, bespatter. *Ant.* Decorate, whiten, embellish, purify, cleanse.
BEDECK (see DECK).
BEDIZEN, *Syn.* Flashy, gaudy, tawdry. *Ant.* Beautified, robed, adorned.
BEFALL, *Syn.* Betide, occur, happen. *Ant.* Spare, [pass, miss.
BEFITTING, *Syn.* Proper, suitable, becoming, fitting. *Ant.* Unsuitable, unbefitting, compulsory.
BEFOOL, *Syn.* Mystify, cheat, deceive. *Ant.* Lead, undeceive, advise, guide.
BEFORE, *Syn.* Antecedently, precedently. *Ant.* Behind, later, subsequently, afterwards, after.
BEFRIEND, *Syn.* Defend, protect, advocate, support, countenance. *Ant.* Annoy, decry, thwart, discountenanced, oppose.
BEG, *Syn.* Pray, implore, entreat, request, ask. *Ant.* Require, extort, exact, insist.
BEGGAR, *Syn.* Applicant, petitioner, mendicant. *Ant.* Extortioner, exactor.
BEGGARLY, *Syn.* Scant, stingy, wretched, stinted, poor. *Ant.* Liberal, prodigal, stately, princely, noble.
BEGGARY, *Syn.* Indigence, penury, want. *Ant.* Plenty, riches, affluence.
BEGIN, *Syn.* Arise, start, prepare, commence, initiate. *Ant.* End, close, conclude, terminate, achieve.
BEGINNER, *Syn.* Pupil, learner, novice, tyro. *Ant.* Master, expert, adept.
BEGINNING, *Syn.* Outset, source, prelude, preface, rise, origin, start. *Ant.* Completion, conclusion, termination, close, end.
BEHALF, *Syn.* Bestead, aid, interest, side. *Ant.* (see [BESTEAD).
BEHAVIOUR, *Syn.* Deportment, action, proceeding, demeanour, bearing, conduct. *Ant.* Misbehaviour, misdemeanour.
BEHEST, *Syn.* Trust, mandate, instruction, injunction. *Ant.* Discretion, non-interference, liberty, option.
BEHIND (see BEFORE).
BEHOLD, *Syn.* Descry, view, discern, look. *Ant.* Blink, miss, ignore, overlook.
BEHOLDEN, *Syn.* Indebted, obliged, bound. *Ant.* Unbound, unobliged, unindebted.
BEHOLDER, *Syn.* Witness, observer, spectator. *Ant.* (see BEHOLD).
BELIEF, *Syn.* Reliance, creed, opinion, avowal, trust, faith, assent. *Ant.* Rejection, denial, distrust, unbelief, dissent.
BELLICOSE, *Syn.* Irascible, pugnacious. *Ant.* Pacific, [peaceful.
BELLIGERENT, *Syn.* Rival, adverse, opposed, fighting, contending. *Ant.* Appeased, peaceful, pacific, neutral.
BELLOW (see BAWL).
BELONG TO, *Syn.* Relate to, appertain to, pertain to, *Ant.* Not to relate to, not to belong to.
BELONGING, *Syn.* Obligatory, cognate, related. *Ant.* Unimplied, alien, irrelevant, unrelated.
BELOVED, *Syn.* Loved, cherished, cared for. *Ant.* Loathed, hated.
BELOW, *Syn.* Beneath, under. *Ant.* Aloft, over, above.
BEND, *Syn.* Submit, stoop, yield, condescend, bow, deflect, lean, bias, tend, incline, deviate, curve. *Ant.* Crush, break, stiffen, stand, advance.
BENEATH, *Syn.* Under, underneath, below. *Ant.* Aloft, overhead, over, above.
BENEDICTION, *Syn.* Benison, approval, blessing. *Ant.* Disapproval, malediction, curse.
BENEFACTION, *Syn.* Bequest, gift, boon, gratuity, grant. *Ant.* Disfavour, reservation, deprivation.
BENEFACTOR, *Syn.* Patron, favourer, upholder, supporter, friend. *Ant.* Oppressor, rival, disfavourer, opponent, foe.
BENEFICIAL, *Syn.* Salubrious, salutary, profitable. *Ant.* Hurtful, noxious, prejudicial.
BENEFICENT, *Syn.* Bountiful, benevolent, benignant. *Ant.* Oppressive, griping, hard.
BENEFIT, *Syn.* Profit, good, use, avail, service, boon. *Ant.* Injury, calamity, damage, loss, evil.
BENEVOLENCE, *Syn.* Liberality, benignity, charity, goodwill, kindness. *Ant.* Ill-will, barbarity, harshness, unkindness.
BENEVOLENT (see BENEFICENT).
BENIGNANT (see BENEFICENT).
BENISON (see BENEDICTION).
BENT, *Syn.* Leaning, turn, intention, bias, direction, inclination. *Ant.* Aversion, indisposition.
BEQUEATH, *Syn.* Leave, will, devise, leave by will, grant, give. *Ant.* Alienate, withhold.
BEREAVE, *Syn.* Strip, spoil, reduce, deprive, rob. *Ant.* Benefit, enrich, satisfy, replenish.
BEREAVEMENT, *Syn.* Loss, affliction, destitution. *Ant.* Benefaction, donation, blessing, gift.
BEREFT, *Syn.* Spoiled, deprived, robbed. *Ant.* Compensated, enriched, endowed.
BESEECH, *Syn.* Beg, crave, ask, pray, entreat. *Ant.* Coerce, command, exact, insist.
BESEEM, *Syn.* Belong, suit, befit. *Ant.* Disgrace, unbeseem.
BESEEMING, *Syn.* Decent, suitable, belonging, befitting. *Ant.* Improper, unsuitable, unseemly, unbefitting.
BESET, *Syn.* Besiege, encircle, environ, hem. *Ant.* Abandon, liberate.
BESIDE, *Syn.* Moreover, near, close. *Ant.* Inclusively, apart, separate.
BESIEGE, *Syn.* Sit, beleaguer, beset. *Ant.* Abandon. "Raise the siege."
BESMEAR (see BEDAUB).
BESOTTED, *Syn.* Gross, doltish, drunk, stupefied, intoxicated. *Ant.* Unbiassed, clear, temperate, sober.
BESPATTER, *Syn.* Villify, bedaub, besprinkle. *Ant.* Clear, defend, cleanse, sponge.
BESPEAK, *Syn.* Indicate, provide, forestall, betoken. *Ant.* Countermand, resign, belie.
BESTEAD, v. *Syn.* Benefit, assist, uphold, serve. *Ant.* Injure, oppose, damage.—n. *Syn.* Side, benefit, interest. *Ant.* Detriment, opposition, injury.
BESTIR, n. (see STIR).
BESTOW, *Syn.* Grant, award, give, confer. *Ant.* Seize, transfer, reserve, withdraw, withhold.
BETIDE, *Syn.* Happen, occur, befall. *Ant.* (see BEFALL).
BETIMES, *Syn.* Readily, preparedly, early. *Ant.* Belatedly, sluggishly, slowly.
BETOKEN, *Syn.* Imply, proclaim, teach. *Ant.* Hide, mask, belie, mislead.
BETRAY, *Syn.* Reveal, ensnare, dupe, deceive. *Ant.* Fence, cherish, foster, guard, protect.
BETTER, *Syn.* Rectify, amend, improve, meliorate. *Ant.* Make worse.
BETWEEN, BETWIXT (see AMIDST).
BEVY, *Syn.* Flock, galaxy, parterre, assembly. *Ant.* Mob, herd, crew, gang.
BEWAIL, *Syn.* Mourn for, rue, deplore, lament. *Ant.* [Rejoice, hail, exult.
BEWARE, *Syn.* Avoid, fear, look, consider, care. *Ant.* Dare, brave, incur, neglect, overlook.
BEWILDER, *Syn.* Confuse, perplex, puzzle, dazzle, daze. *Ant.* Enlighten, instruct, inform, guide.
BEWILDERED (see CONFUSED).
BEWITCH, *Syn.* Captivate, charm, enchant. *Ant.* Disenchant, disillusionize.
BEYOND, *Syn.* More, further, over. *Ant.* Less, near, [close, here.
BIAS (see BENT).
BICKER, *Syn.* Dispute, jar, quarrel, wrangle. *Ant.* Converse, gossip, chat.
BICKERING, *Syn.* Dispute, strife, disputing. *Ant.* Agreeing, chatting, conversing.

BID, *Syn.* Offer, order, direct, instruct, request, tell. *Ant.* Restrain, deter, forbid.
BIDE, *Syn.* Bear, expect, await, stay, tarry, wait. *Ant.* Rebel, protest, abjure, resist, depart, quit.
BIG, *Syn.* Gross, fat, huge, wide, great, large. *Ant.* Lean, slight, minute, narrow, small, little.
BIGOTED, *Syn.* One-sided, narrow-minded, prejudiced. *Ant.* Liberal, broad, large-minded, open-minded.
BIGOTRY, *Syn.* Obstinacy, prejudice. *Ant.* Enlightenment, charity, liberality.
BILL, *Syn.* Beak, jaw, score, account.
BIND, *Syn.* Restrict, oblige, twine, lace, fasten, tie, fetter. *Ant.* Liberate, free, acquit, loose, untie.
BINDING, *Syn.* Costive, styptic, obligatory. *Ant.* Enlarging, opening, loosening.
BIRTH, *Syn.* Nobility, rise, race, family, parentage. *Ant.* Plebeianism, extinction, death.
BIT, *Syn.* Part, piece, morsel. *Ant.* Whole, mass.
BITING, *Syn.* Sarcastic, piercing, pungent. *Ant.* Flattering, genial, pleasant.
BITTER, *Syn.* Acrid, intense, sad, severe, tart, sour, harsh. *Ant.* Light, genial, kindly, pleasant, sweet.
BITTERNESS (see ANTIPATHY).
BLACKEN, *Syn.* Villify, asperse, decry, bedaub. *Ant.* Eulogize, clear, vindicate.
BLACKGUARD, *Syn.* Villain, rascal, scoundrel. *Ant.* Gentleman.
BLAME, *Syn.* Reprove, condemn, reproach, chide, censure. *Ant.* Approve, praise, exonerate, acquit.
BLAMELESS, *Syn.* Irresponsible, innocent, pure. *Ant.* Guilty, faulty, answerable, criminated.
BLANCH, *Syn.* Whiten, bleach. *Ant.* Colour, darken.
BLAND, *Syn.* Benign, gentle, mild, soft. *Ant.* Rough, abrupt, harsh.
BLANDILOQUENCE, *Syn.* Flattery, humbug, blarney. *Ant.* Abruptness, roughness, bluntness.
BLANDISHMENT, *Syn.* Cajolery, flattery, coaxing. *Ant.* Bluntness, roughness. [modified.
BLANK, *Syn.* Broad, bare, bleak. *Ant.* Qualified,
BLASPHEMY, *Syn.* Impiety, swearing. *Ant.* Godliness, veneration, reverence.
BLAST, v. *Syn.* Wither, shrivel, blight. *Ant.* Swell, expand, restore.—n. *Syn.* Gale, squall, blaze, burst, blight, breeze. *Ant.* Gentle breeze, zephyr.
BLATANT, *Syn.* Braying, clamorous, bellowing. *Ant.* Gentle, low-toned, quiet.
BLAZE (see BLAST).
BLAZON, *Syn.* Disseminate, circulate, signalize, notify. *Ant.* Bury, shroud, hush, suppress, hide, cover.
BLEACH, *Syn.* Blanch, whiten. *Ant.* Soil, darken.
BLEAK, *Syn.* Nipping, exposed, cold, blank. *Ant.* Balmy, verdant, sheltered, warm.
BLEMISH, *Syn.* Defect, dishonour, disgrace, daub, stain, fault, speck, flaw, blot, blur, spot. *Ant.* Intactness, honour, purity. [face, dare.
BLENCH, *Syn.* Shrink, recoil, shy, start. *Ant.* Stand,
BLEND, *Syn.* Mingle, merge, fuse, combine, mix. *Ant.* Divide, separate, run. [ignore, deprive.
BLESS, *Syn.* Thank, cheer, endow. *Ant.* Curse,
BLESSING, *Syn.* Thanks, endowment, felicitation. *Ant.* Damage, curse, thanklessness, malediction.
BLIGHT (see BLAST).
BLIND, *Syn.* Prejudiced, ignorant, unseeing, sightless. *Ant.* Aware, pure-minded, keen, sensitive.
BLINK, *Syn.* Overlook, ignore, wink. *Ant.* Note, visit, notice. [suffering, condemnation.
BLISS, *Syn.* Rapture, ecstasy, joy. *Ant.* Misery,
BLITHE, *Syn.* Gay, bright, happy, joyous, merry, light. *Ant.* Sullen, dejected, dull, heavy.
BLOCK, *Syn.* Fill, arrest, stop. *Ant.* Pave, open, free.
BLOCKHEAD, *Syn.* Booby, dunce, dunderhead, dolt. *Ant.* Schoolman, luminary, adept, sage.
BLOODSHED, *Syn.* Carnage, massacre, slaughter.
BLOODTHIRSTY, *Syn.* Savage, cruel, inhuman, gory, bloody. *Ant.* Merciful, kind, humane.
BLOOM *Syn.* Sprout, flower, bud, blossom. *Ant.* Blast, blight, decadence, decay.
BLOOMING, *Syn.* Young, blossoming, fair, flourishing. *Ant.* Old, waning, fading.
BLOT, *Syn.* Stain, blur, erase, spot, spoil, obscure. *Ant.* Manifest, cleanse, clear, elucidate.
BLOT OUT, *Syn.* Wipe out, efface, erase. *Ant.* Replace, restore.
BLOTCH (see BLOT).
BLOW, *Syn.* Shock, stroke, breath, blast, puff. *Ant.* Sparing, blessing, comfort.
BLUFF, *Syn.* Rough, coarse, rude, surly, blunt, frank, abrupt, bold, open, bare. *Ant.* Reserved, polished, courteous, inclined, undulating.
BLUNDER, *Syn.* Slip, oversight, fault, error. *Ant.* Correction, hit, foresight, ratification, truthfulness.
BLUNT, a. *Syn.* Rude, uncivil, impolite, coarse, bluff, obtuse, dull. *Ant.* Polished, keen, sharp.—v. *Syn.* Tranquilize, repress, to subdue. *Ant.* Vitalize, excite, suscitate, sharpen, quicken.
BLUR (see BLEMISH).
BLUSH, *Syn.* Guiltiness, shame, aspect, bloom. *Ant.* Effrontery, boldness, purity, innocence.
BLUSTER, *Syn.* Brag, fume, blow, insult, rage, storm. *Ant.* (see BRAG).
BLUSTERING (see BLUFF).
BOAST, v. *Syn.* Swell, swagger, brag, vaunt. *Ant.* (see BRAG).
BOASTING (see OSTENTATION).
BODE, *Syn.* Augur, herald, forebode, prophesy, predict, foretell. *Ant.* Remember, record, relate.
BODILY, *Syn.* Fleshy, together, unitedly, wholly, *Ant.* Spiritual, gradually, ghostly, partially.
BODY, *Syn.* Assemblage, whole, mass, substance. *Ant.* Individual, soul, spirit.
BOGGLE, *Syn.* Mar, spoil, botch, blunder, halt. *Ant.* Work, clear, refine, advance, face. [recover, calm.
BOIL, *Syn.* Fume, explode, rage, bubble. *Ant.* Cool,
BOISTEROUS, *Syn.* Stormy, violent, loud. *Ant.* Serene, calm, peaceful.
BOLD, *Syn.* Daring, valiant, dauntless, forward, brave, fearless. *Ant.* Retiring, bashful, shy, fearful, timid.
BOLSTER, *Syn.* Tinker, sustain, aid, help, prop, support. *Ant.* Relax, dispirit, depress.
BOMBAST, *Syn.* Fustian, pomposity, inflatedness, bluster. *Ant.* Humility, refrain, moderation.
BOND, *Syn.* Compact, association, chain, fastening, tie. *Ant.* Discretion, option, freedom.
BONDAGE, *Syn.* Slavery, thraldom, serfdom, subjection, servitude. *Ant.* Liberation, independence, liberty, freedom.
BONDSMAN, *Syn.* Captive, serf, slave. *Ant.* Master, lord, yeoman, freeman.
BONNY, *Syn.* Buxom, lively, pretty, fair. *Ant.* Ill-favoured, unseemly, dull.
BONUS, *Syn.* Benefit, boon, premium. *Ant.* Discount, penalty, fine. [solon, wiseacre.
BOOBY, *Syn.* Numskull, dunce, idiot. *Ant.* Oracle,
BOOKISH, *Syn.* Learned, pedantic, studious. *Ant.* Uneducated, ignorant, unlearned.
BOORISH (see CLOWNISH). [useful.
BOOTLESS, *Syn.* Profitless, useless. *Ant.* Profitable,
BOOTY, *Syn.* Pillage, loot, plunder. *Ant.* Penalty, confiscation, fine, restitution.
BORDER, *Syn.* Hem, band, edge, brim, verge, brink. *Ant.* Centre, space, tract, land.
BORDER ON, *Syn.* Adjacent to, adjoin, be contiguous to. *Ant.* Away from, remote from.
BORE, *Syn.* Weary, pierce, perforate. *Ant.* Delight, gratify, please.
BOSOM, *Syn.* Will, soul, bed, deep, breast. *Ant.* Manner, exterior, surface.
BOTCH, *Syn.* Mar, spoil, clump, cobble, patch. *Ant.* Handle, mend, trim, fine-draw.
BOTH, *Syn.* Twain. *Ant.* Neither.
BOTHER, *Syn.* Trouble, tease, annoy, vex, stir, pester, worry, fuss. *Ant.* Quiet, peace, composure, calm.
BOTTOM, *Syn.* Foot, ground, floor, deep. *Ant.* Surface, brow, crown, apex, summit, top.
BOUND, n. *Syn.* Border, confine, inclosure, limit. *Ant.* (see BORDER).—v. *Syn.* Restrict, limit, confine. *Ant.* Spread out, extend, open, enlarge.—v. *Syn.* Skip, spring, frisk, jump, leap. *Ant.* Creep, crawl, limp, hobble.
BOUNDARY (see BOUND).
BOUNDLESS, *Syn.* Unlimited, infinite, unbounded. *Ant.* Confined, limited, restricted, narrow.
BOUNTIFUL (see LIBERAL).
BOUNTY, *Syn.* Charity, generosity, gift, liberality. *Ant.* Stinginess, hardness, closeness, illiberality.
BOWER, *Syn.* Alcove, arbour, shady recess. *Ant.* Open place. [Whimper, whine, cringe.
BRAG, *Syn.* Bully, swagger, vaunt, boast. *Ant.*

BRAID, *Syn.* Plait, weave, bind. *Ant.* Dishevel, unbind.
BRANCH, *Syn.* Scion, twig, sprig, spray, shoot, limb, bough, member. *Ant.* House, race, stem, stock, trunk.
BRAND, v. *Syn.* Mark, disgrace, denounce. *Ant.* Decorate, honour, distinguish.—adj. *Syn.* Mark, infamy, stigma, disgrace. *Ant.* Honour, badge, decoration.
BRANDISH *Syn.* Wave, whisk, wield, fence, flourish. *Ant.* Suspend, arrest, stay.
BRAVADO, *Syn.* Bluster, bragging, boasting. *Ant.* (see OSTENTATION).
BRAVE, (see GALLANT).
BRAWL, *Syn.* Shout, roar, scold, wrangle. *Ant.* Soft[ness, whisper.
BRAWNY, *Syn.* Stout, robust, strong, muscular. *Ant.* Feeble, delicate, fragile, weak, lean.
BRAY, *Syn.* Beat, bruise, pound. *Ant.* Amalgamate, compound, compact.
BREACH, *Syn.* Violation, quarrel, gap, rupture. *Ant.* Healing, conservation, integrity.
BREAK, *Syn.* Infringe, violate, subdue, split, smash, sever, burst, rend, shiver, shatter, rupture, fracture. *Ant.* Obey, observe, rally, conserve, protect, piece,
BREAST (see BOSOM). [heal.
BREATH, *Syn.* Exhalation, inhalation, expiration, inspiration, respiration. *Ant.* Dying, perishing, passing, cessation.
BREATHE (see BREATH).
BREATHLESS, *Syn.* Absorbed, eager, exhausted. *Ant.* Fresh, unexcited, collected, calm, cool.
BREED, v. *Syn.* Cause, train, hatch, beget, propagate, procreate, generate. *Ant.* Stifle, extirpate, eradicate, destroy.—n. (see LINEAGE).
BREEDING *Syn.* Air, manners, training, nurture. *Ant.* Ignorance, ill-training, ill-manners.
BREVITY *Syn.* Terseness, succinctness, conciseness, closeness, shortness. *Ant.* Prolixity, extension, length.
BREW, *Syn.* Form, season, hatch, mix, concoct. *Ant.* Mar, spoil, break, disperse, pass.
BRIDLE, *Syn.* Master, control, govern, curb. *Ant.* Discharge, vent, relax, liberate, loosen.
BRIGHT, *Syn.* Witty, happy, lucid, burnished, shining. *Ant.* Cheerless, slow, dead, dull, opaque.
BRILLIANT, *Syn.* Lustrous, shining, radiant, flashing. *Ant.* (see BRIGHT).
BRING, *Syn.* Import, bear, carry, convey, procure, fetch. *Ant.* Transport, abstract, remove, export.
BRISK, *Syn.* Nimble, alert, active, lively, quick. *Ant.* Sluggish, dull, heavy, slow.
BRISTLING, *Syn.* Swarming, crowded, stocked, full. *Ant.* Vacant, devoid, scant, nude, bare.
BRITTLE (see FRAGILE).
BROACH, *Syn.* Suggest, launch, start, moot. *Ant.* Bottle, cork, seal; reserve.
BROAD, *Syn.* Generic, liberal, ample, wide. *Ant.* Refined, bigoted, limited, confined, narrow.
BROADCAST, *Syn.* Extensively, profusely, dispersed, scattered abroad. *Ant.* Discreetly, partially, locally, sparingly, collectedly.
BROIL, n. (see AFFRAY). [ject, resent, resist.
BROOK, v. *Syn.* Undergo, tolerate, bear. *Ant.* Re-
BROTHERHOOD, *Syn.* Society, fraternity.
BROTHERLY, *Syn.* Tender, kind, fraternal. *Ant.* Unfraternal, harsh, unkind.
BROWBEAT, *Syn.* Boycott, cow, overbear, bully. *Ant.* Support, rally, encourage.
BRUNT, *Syn.* Shock, assault, onset, attack, impulse. *Ant.* Repulsion, resistance.
BRUTAL, *Syn.* Vindictive, violent, cruel, dense, stolid, beastly, brutish, ruthless, rude, savage. *Ant.* Polished, generous, humane.
BUBBLE, *Syn.* Trash, froth, dream, fancy, toy, trifle. *Ant.* Good, jewel, reality, treasure, prize, acquisition.
BUD, v. *Syn.* Bloom, blossom, sprout.
BUFFOON, *Syn.* Jester, clown, wag. *Ant.* Prig, visionary, pedant, genius, wit.
BUGBEAR, *Syn.* Ogre, spook, spirit, gorgon, goblin, hobgoblin. *Ant.* (see SPECTRE).
BUILD (see CONSTRUCT).
BUILDING, *Syn.* Fabric, erection, construction, edifice. *Ant.* Demolition, dilapidation, ruin.
BULK, *Syn.* Body, size, whole, mass. *Ant.* Particle, atom, section, portion, minority, tenuity.
BULKY, *Syn.* Ample, large, heavy, unwieldy, huge. *Ant.* Thin, airy, slight, light, small.
BULLY, *Syn.* Braggadocio, swaggerer, swash-buckler. *Ant.* whimperer, cringer.
BULWARK, *Syn.* Citadel, fortification, fortress, rampart. *Ant.* Bombardment, siege, storming.
BUNGLER, *Syn.* Novice, lubber, clown, botcher. *Ant.* Artist, master, adroit, adept.
BUOY, *Syn.* Inspire, cheer, assure, elate, sustain, float. *Ant.* Betray, fail, crush, drown, sink.
BUOYANT, *Syn.* Cheerful, hopeful, light, lively, spirited. *Ant.* Desponding, dejected, joyless, cheerless, heavy.
BURDEN, n. *Syn.* Difficulty, grief, obstruction, load, weight. *Ant.* Abjugation, expedition, airiness, ease.
BURDENSOME (see TROUBLESOME and PONDEROUS).
BURIAL, *Syn.* Sepulture, interment. *Ant.* Disinterment, exhumation.
BURKE, *Syn.* Strangle, shelve, stifle. *Ant.* Ventilate, eliminate, foster, propound.
BURLESQUE, *Syn.* Comic, caricature, satire, travesty, parody. *Ant.* Grave, tragic, severe, pure, classic.
BURLY (see BULKY).
BURN, *Syn.* Flash, glow, rage, brand, kindle, ignite. *Ant.* Pale, lower, wane, cool, stifle.
BURNING (see ARDENT).
BURNISH, *Syn.* Gloss, polish, glaze, brighten. *Ant.* Frost, bedim, abrade, dull, scratch.
BURST, *Syn.* Disrupt, shatter, shiver, explode. *Ant.* Stand, hold, cohere.
BURY, *Syn.* Entomb, repress, conceal, inter. *Ant.* Aggravate, expose, bruit, exhume, disinter.
BUSINESS, *Syn.* Concern, affair, duty, interest, office, calling, trade, vocation, occupation. *Ant.* Inactivity, leisure, stagnation.
BUSTLE, *Syn.* Flurry, hurry, haste, energy, stir, business. *Ant.* Indolence, vacation, idleness.
BUSY, *Syn.* Occupied, diligent, industrious. *Ant.* Unoccupied indolent, lazy, idle.
BUT, *Syn.* Still, beside, yet, barring, except, save. *Ant.* However, inclusive, with. [slender, lean.
BUXOM, *Syn.* Shapely, bonny. *Ant.* Ill-shaped,
BUY, *Syn.* Suborn, bribe, purchase. *Ant.* Retail, hawk, vend, sell.

C

CABAL, *Syn.* League, plot, faction, gang, confederacy. *Ant.* Synod, empire, council, legislation, parliament.
CABALISTIC, *Syn.* Occult, symbolical, mystic. *Ant.* Simple, lucid, practical, patent.
CABBAGE, *Syn.* Abstract, pillage, crib, steal, rob. *Ant.* (see PURLOIN).
CACHINNATION, *Syn.* Cackle, titter, giggle, grin. *Ant.* Whimper, whine.
CACKLE (see CACHINNATION).
CADAVEROUS, *Syn.* Ashy, pallid, bloodless, pale. *Ant.* Chubby, sanguine, rosy.
CADUCITY, *Syn.* Delicacy, transience, senility, decline. *Ant.* Vitality, freshness, youth, vigour.
CAGE, *Syn.* Crib, cabin, imprison. *Ant.* Unbar, dismiss, free, liberate.
CAITIFF, *Syn.* Villain, churl, rogue, rascal. *Ant.* Patriot, gentleman, worthy.
CAJOLE, *Syn.* Dupe, cheat, delude, coax, lure, tempt. *Ant.* Warn, scold, rate, chide
CALAMITOUS, *Syn.* Unfortunate, unlucky, fatal, ill-fated. *Ant.* Advantageous, propitious, auspicious, fortunate, felicitous.
CALAMITY, *Syn.* Blight, mishap, misfortune, disaster. *Ant.* Boon, blessing, god-send.
CALCULATE, *Syn.* Rate, count, weigh, consider, estimate. *Ant.* Stake, risk, chance, hit, guess.
CALCULATED, *Syn.* Conducive, adapted, congenial, fitted. *Ant.* Ill-adapted, unsuited, adverse.
CALCULATING, *Syn.* Guarded, far-sighted, careful, cautious, wary. *Ant.* Careless, rash, obtuse, dull.
CALCULATION, *Syn.* Care, caution, regard, reckoning, investigation, balance, estimation. *Ant.* Omission, exception, exclusion, indiscretion, incaution.
CALIBRE, *Syn.* Power, force, capacity, ability, diameter, gauge. *Ant.* Its correlative, as character, mind, etc.
CALLED, *Syn.* Termed, yclept, designated, named. *Ant.* Misdesignated, misnamed, unnamed.

CALLING (see BUSINESS).
CALLOUS (see HARD).
CALM, *Syn.* Appease, still, allay, pacify, smooth. *Ant.* Heat, lash, ruffle, excite, stir.
CALUMNIATE (see SLANDER).
CALUMNIOUS, *Syn.* Abusive, scurrilous, slanderous. *Ant.* (see ABUSIVE).
CALUMNY, *Syn.* Backbiting, libel, slander. *Ant.* Panegyric, eulogy, vindication.
CAMP, *Syn.* Bivouac, encamp.
CANCEL, *Syn.* Erase, discharge, repeal, quash. *Ant.* Contract, confirm, enact, enforce.
CANDID, *Syn.* Ingenious, plain, artless, frank, sincere, open, honest, fair. *Ant.* Shuffling, reserved, close.
CANDIDATE, *Syn.* Applicant, canvasser, petitioner, aspirant. *Ant.* Resigner, decliner, waiver.
CANON, *Syn.* Law, test, rule. *Ant.* Misrule, irregularity, misguidance.
CANVASS, *Syn.* Request, discuss, sift, solicit, test, question. *Ant.* Pass, admit, disregard, ignore, allow.
CAPABILITY, *Syn.* Facility, capacity, talent, aptitude. *Ant.* Difficulty, awkwardness, dulness.
CAPABLE (see ABLE).
CAPACIOUS, *Syn.* Wide, comprehensive, spacious. *Ant.* Petty, confined, limited, narrow.
CAPACITY, *Syn.* Parts, capability, faculty, ability, calibre, tonnage, volume, size, space. *Ant.* Incapacity, restriction, narrowness.
CAPITAL, *Syn.* Principal, important, chief. *Ant.* Mean, minor, subordinate.
CAPITULATE, *Syn.* Submit, surrender, yield. *Ant.* Contend, struggle, resist.
CAPRICE (see VAGARY).
CAPRICIOUS, *Syn.* Crotchety, whimsical, fickle, fitful, uncertain, wayward. *Ant.* Constant, decided, inflexible, unchanging, firm.
CAPTIOUS, *Syn.* Fretful, touchy, critical, cross, carping. *Ant.* Laudatory, approving, complimentary.
CAPTIVATED, *Syn.* Fascinated, charmed, taken. *Ant.* Insensible, unscathed, unaffected, free.
CAPTIVATING, *Syn.* Bewitching, charming. *Ant.* Uncaptivating, loathsome, hideous.
CAPTIVITY (see THRALDOM).
CAPTURE, v. (see SEIZE).—n. (see PRIZE).
CARE, *Syn.* Prudence, economy, wariness, heed, thrift, custody, caution, regard, trouble, pains, attention. *Ant.* Incaution, remissness, temerity, neglect.
CAREER, *Syn.* Race, way of life, progress, walk, course. *Ant.* Miscarriage, misproceeding.
CAREFUL (see THOUGHTFUL).
CARELESS (see THOUGHTFUL, *Ant.*).
CARESS, v. (see FONDLE).—n. *Syn.* Fondling, blandishment. *Ant.* Teasing, annoyance, irritation.
CARGO, *Syn.* Goods, lading, load, burden, freight. *Ant.* Carrier, bearer, conveyance.
CARICATURE, *Syn.* Travesty, parody, mimicry. *Ant.* Fidelity, justice, portraiture.
CARNAGE, *Syn.* Butchery, slaughter, massacre. *Ant.* Quarter, deliverance, ransom.
CARNAL, *Syn.* Impure, base, animal, sensual, fleshly. *Ant.* Exalted, pure, ethereal, spiritual.
CARNIVAL, *Syn.* Masquerade, rout, revel. *Ant.* Retirement, lent, fast.
CAROL, *Syn.* Hum, chant, whistle, trill, chirp, sing. *Ant.* Dirge, cry, croak, whine.
CAROUSAL, *Syn.* Orgies, banquet, revel. *Ant.* (see BANQUET).
CAROUSE, *Syn.* Revel, banquet, feast, festivity. *Ant.* Abstinence, starvation, fast.
CARP, *Syn.* Catch, object, canvass, censure, cavil. *Ant.* Assent, endorse, compliment, admit, allow.
CARRIAGE, *Syn.* Vehicle, mien, gait, walk, conduct, bearing. *Ant.* Misconduct, miscarriage, misconveyance.
CARRY (see BEAR).
CARRY ON (see TRANSACT).
CASE, *Syn.* Subject, fact, plight, event. *Ant.* Conjecture, theory, fancy, hypothesis.
CASH, *Syn.* Capital, currency, coin, specie, money.
CAST, v. *Syn.* Frame, project, impel, pitch, fling, throw, hurl. *Ant.* Break, ignore, carry, retain, erect, raise.—n. *Syn.* Manner, style, air, form, stamp, mould. *Ant.* Abnormity, deformity, malformation.
CAST AWAY (see REJECT).
CAST DOWN (see MELANCHOLY).
CAST OUT (see EJECT).
CASTE, *Syn.* Respect, race, rank, class, order. *Ant.* Disrepute, taboo, degradation.
CASTIGATE, *Syn.* Cane, whip. *Ant.* Caress, decorate, reward.
CASUAL, *Syn.* Incidental, accidental. *Ant.* Fixed, certain, regular. (See CASUALTY.)
CASUALTY, *Syn.* Misfortune, hap, chance, accident. (See ACCIDENT.) *Ant.* Enactment, provision, appointment.
CASUISTRY, *Syn.* Straw-splitting, quibble, fallacy, jesuitry. *Ant.* Common-sense, conscience, reason.
CATALOGUE, n. (see RECORD).
CATASTROPHE, *Syn.* Blow, reverse, calamity, disaster, revolution. *Ant.* Godsend, success, triumph, victory, blessing.
CATCH, *Syn.* Overtake, arrest, hit, clutch, grip, seize, take. *Ant.* Escape, misapprehend, miss, lose.
CATCHING (see PESTIFEROUS).
CATECHISM, *Syn.* System, interrogation, socratics. *Ant.* Elaboration, excogitation, reading.
CATECHUMEN, *Syn.* Novice, pupil, learner, tyro. *Ant.* Savant, teacher, doctor, master.
CATEGORICAL, *Syn.* Distinct, absolute, affirmative, positive, plain. *Ant.* Mystical, hazy, uncertain.
CATEGORY, *Syn.* Class, sort, order, kind, state. *Ant.* Being, truth, essence.
CAUSALITY, *Syn.* Operativeness, eventuality. *Ant.* Inoperativeness, obstructiveness, preventiveness.
CAUSATION (see CAUSALITY).
CAUSE, v. (see PRODUCE).—n. *Syn.* Action, suit, motive, reason, agent, origin, source. *Ant.* Preventive, issue, production, end, effect, result.
CAUSTIC, *Syn.* Sarcastic, biting, irritating, pungent, burning. *Ant.* Tame, flat, soothing, mild, pointless.
CAUTION, *Syn.* (see CARE and CALCULATION).
CAUTIOUS (see CIRCUMSPECT).
CAVIL (see CARP).
CAVILLER (see CAVIL).
CAVITY (see OPENING).
CEASE, *Syn.* Pause, end, quit, abstain, desist, stop, intermit. *Ant.* Everlasting, ceaseless. (See ETERNAL.)
CEDE (see RELINQUISH).
CELEBRATE (see HONOUR).
CELEBRATED, *Syn.* Notable, noted, famous, glorious, eminent, famed. *Ant.* Mean, unknown, obscure.
CELEBRATION, *Syn.* Solemnization, commemoration. *Ant.* Obsolescence, inobservance, oblivion.
CELEBRITY, *Syn.* Renown, distinction, reputation, star, glory, fame. *Ant.* Cipher, disgrace, obscurity.
CELERITY, *Syn.* Fleetness, quickness, velocity, haste, speed. *Ant.* Sluggishness, inertness, slowness.
CELESTIAL, *Syn.* Divine, eternal, radiant, angelic, heavenly. *Ant.* Infernal, mortal, human, earthly.
CEMENT, *Syn.* Perpetuate, unite, bond, bind. *Ant.* Disintegrate, dissociate, dissolve, detach.
CENSORIOUS (see CAPTIOUS).
CENSURE, v. (see BLAME.)—*Syn.* Dispraise, rebuke, upbraid, scold, chide, reprove, stricture, blame. *Ant.* Commendation, approbation, eulogy, praise.
CENTRAL, *Syn.* Convenient, accessible, mediate. *Ant.* Inconvenient, inaccessible, remote.
CENTRALIZE, *Syn.* Collect, fix, concentrate. *Ant.* Divide, distribute, disseminate, disperse.
CEREMONIAL, *Syn.* Scenic, imposing, pompous, official. *Ant.* Unostentatious, unimposing, private.
CEREMONIOUS, *Syn.* Prim, formal, punctilious. *Ant.* Bluff, blunt, brusque. [*Ant.* (see FASHION).
CEREMONY, *Syn.* Rite, solemnity, pageant, display.
CERTAIN, *Syn.* Assured, positive, actual, real, sure, infallible, established, regular, fixed, true. *Ant.* Doubtful, irregular, exceptional, uncertain.
CERTAINLY, *Syn.* Unquestionably, positively, surely. *Ant.* Doubtfully, perhaps, probably, possibly.
CERTAINTY, *Syn.* Conviction, confidence, positiveness. *Ant.* Indecision, irregularity, casualty.
CERTIFY, *Syn.* Evidence, prove, declare, testify, attest, aver. *Ant.* Misadvise, disavow, disprove.
CESSATION, *Syn.* Pause, rest, stop, respite, lull, halt, stopping. *Ant.* Incessancy, continuance.
CESSION, *Syn.* Grant, surrender, yielding, concession. *Ant.* Vindication, usurpation, retention.
CHAFE, *Syn.* Fret, worry, annoy, harass, tease, irritate, chagrin, gall. *Ant.* Calm, coax, smooth, soothe.

CHAFF, *Syn.* Chaffer, trash, frivolity, nonsense, banter. *Ant.* Gist, pith, reason, substance, sense.
CHAFFER, *Syn.* Boggle, stickle, higgle, bargain, haggle. *Ant.* Negotiate, agree, close.
CHALLENGE, v. *Syn.* Canvass, brave, dare, summon, defy. *Ant.* Concede, grant, allow, pass.
CHAMPION, n. *Syn.* Protector, defender, combatant, warrior, hero. *Ant.* Coward, traitor, deserter.
CHANCE, n. *Syn.* Luck, fortune, hazard, accident. *Ant.* Design, causation, sequence, rule, law.
CHANGE, v. *Syn.* Veer, shift, diversify, modify, alter, vary. *Ant.* Hold, last, stand, clinch, fix, retain.—n. (see VARIATION). [CHANGELESS).
CHANGEABLE, CHANGEFUL (see CAPRICIOUS and
CHANGELESS, *Syn.* Reliable, firm, steady, settled, regular, *Ant.* Irresolute, unsteady, irregular.
CHAPLET, *Syn.* Coronal, wreath, garland.
CHARACTER, *Syn.* Record, figure, mark, tone, sign, quality, order, class, part, type, nature, letter, symbol. *Ant.* Disrepute, nondescription, vagueness.
CHARACTERISTIC, *Syn.* Singularity, speciality, distinction. *Ant.* Miscellany, generality, nondescription.
CHARACTERIZE, *Syn.* Identify, specify, style, describe, mark. *Ant.* Suggest, sketch, insinuate.
CHARGE, *Syn.* Carry, accuse, load, enjoin, direct. *Ant.* Liberate, acquit, free, clear.
CHARGEABLE, *Syn.* Imputable, ascribable, attributable. *Ant.* Not imputable, not attributable.
CHARITABLE, *Syn.* Liberal, beneficent, benign, kind. *Ant.* Extreme, selfish, harsh, unkind, uncharitable.
CHARM, v. *Syn.* Entrance, delight, lay, enchant, bewitch. *Ant.* Repel, annoy, disturb, rouse, excite.—n. *Syn.* Fascination, enchantment, spell. *Ant.* Fear, repulsion, disenchantment.
CHARY, *Syn.* Wary, shy, cautious, careful. *Ant.* Eager, profuse, lavish, liberal.
CHASE, v. *Syn.* Drive, hunt, pursue. *Ant.* Elude, avoid, discard, abandon.
CHASTE, *Syn.* Nice, simple, spotless, modest, pure. *Ant.* Flashy, gaudy, corrupt, impure.
CHASTEN, *Syn.* Afflict, correct, discipline, purify. *Ant.* Spoil, pamper, corrupt, indulge.
CHATTELS, *Syn.* Furniture, wares, goods, effects. *Ant.* Freehold. [Conversation, sense, reason.
CHATTER, *Syn.* Prattle, cackle, jabber, rattle. *Ant.*
CHEAP, *Syn.* Low-priced, uncostly, inexpensive, common. *Ant.* High, noble, worthy, costly, rare.
CHEAT, v. *Syn.* Deceive, dupe, swindle, defraud, gull, trick, fleece. *Ant.* Disabuse, undeceive, guide, enlighten.—n. *Syn.* Lie, deceit, trick, fraud, deception. *Ant.* Fact, verity, truth.
CHECK, n. *Syn.* Rebuff, set back, repulse. *Ant.* Liberty, freedom, encouragement.—v. *Syn.* Control, hinder, stay, stop, curb. *Ant.* Abet, allow, license.
CHEER, v. (see ENCOURAGE).—n. *Syn.* Comfort, happiness, hope. *Ant.* Dearth, starvation, gloom.
CHEERFUL, *Syn.* Joyous, blithe, sunny, merry, happy, bright, gay, lively. *Ant.* Sullen, unhappy, gloomy.
CHERISH, *Syn.* Value, nourish, promote, nurse. *Ant.* Check, discard, abandon, stifle. [bolt, gorge.
CHEW, *Syn.* Eat, munch, masticate. *Ant.* Whole,
CHICANERY, *Syn.* Trickery, shift, subtlety, artifice. *Ant.* Fairness, candour, openness.
CHIDE, *Syn.* Admonish, blame, rebuke, reprove, scold. *Ant.* Compliment, flatter, applaud.
CHIEFTAIN, *Syn.* Leader, head man, chief, captain. *Ant.* Minion, vassal, retainer, follower.
CHILDISH, *Syn.* Paltry, trifling, silly, weak. *Ant.* Politic, wise, manly, resolute, strong.
CHIMERICAL (see VISIONARY)
CHIVALROUS, *Syn.* High-minded, spirited, valiant, gallant. *Ant.* Ungentlemanly, dastardly, unhandsome.
CHOICE, n. *Syn.* Election, selection, adoption, option. *Ant.* Refusal, rejection, compulsion.—a. *Syn.* Rare, dainty, precious, exquisite, select. *Ant.* Cheap, inferior, ordinary, common.
CHOKE, *Syn.* Stifle, burke, gag, strangle, throttle. *Ant.* Ventilate, bruit, moot, discuss, promote.
CHOLER (see ANGER).
CHOLERIC, *Syn.* Impetuous, testy, hasty. *Ant.* Stoical, placid, serene, cool.
CHOOSE, *Syn.* Pick out, adopt, prefer, elect, select. *Ant.* Ignore, repudiate, refuse, reject, dismiss, leave.
CHRONICLE, v. *Syn.* Register, record.
CHUCKLE, *Syn.* Cackle, crow, grin. *Ant.* Whine, whimper, wail, cry.
CHURCHYARD, *Syn.* Graveyard, God's acre, cemetery.
CHURLISH, *Syn.* Unneighbourly, unsociable, niggardly. *Ant.* Sociable, neighbourly, hospitable.
CIPHER, *Syn.* Mole-hill, rush, pin, straw, trifle, nothing. *Ant.* Star, colossus, celebrity, something, big-wig.
CIRCUIT, *Syn.* Circumference, tour. *Ant.* Directness, straightness, line.
CIRCUITOUS, *Syn.* Winding, round about, devious, indirect. *Ant.* Straight, direct, linear.
CIRCULAR, *Syn.* Spherical, round. *Ant.* Direct, lineal.
CIRCULATE, *Syn.* Travel, spread, publish, diffuse. *Ant.* Cease, hush, avert, suppress.
CIRCUMFERENCE, *Syn.* Outline, circuit, enclosure. *Ant.* Transversion, bi-section, crossing, diameter.
CIRCUMLOCUTION, *Syn.* Ambiguousness, verbosity, periphrasis. *Ant.* Simplicity, directness, point.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, *Syn.* Restrict, confine, enclose, limit, define. *Ant.* Distend, disenclose, expand.
CIRCUMSPECT, *Syn.* Vigilant, heedful, careful, wary, cautious. *Ant.* Reckless, careless, incautious.
CIRCUMSTANCE, *Syn.* Topic, fact, situation, event, point, detail. *Ant.* Transaction, case, deed.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *Syn.* Specific, elaborate, detailed, minute. *Ant.* General, loose, positive, jocular.
CIRCUMVENT, *Syn.* Outwit, entrap, ensnare. *Ant.* Compel, reduce, subjugate, force.
CITADEL, *Syn.* Acropolis, stronghold, castle, fortress.
CITE, *Syn.* Refer to, name, mention, quote, summon, call. *Ant.* Discredit, reject, canvass, dismiss, discard.
CITIZEN, *Syn.* Subject, burgess, inhabitant, townsman. *Ant.* Exile, visitor, foreigner, alien.
CIVIC, *Syn.* Urbane, municipal. *Ant.* Rural, suburban.
CIVIL, *Syn.* Respectful, polite, affable, well-bred, courteous. *Ant.* Uncivil, churlish, clownish, boorish.
CIVILIZATION, *Syn.* Refinement, cultivation, culture, amelioration. *Ant.* Brutality, rudeness, savagery.
CLAIM, v. *Syn.* Title, right, insist, require, ask. *Ant.* Surrender, abjure, disclaim, forego.—n. *Syn.* Demand, arrogation, right, title, pretention, vindication. *Ant.* Disclaimer, adjuration, waiving.
CLAIMANT, *Syn.* Appellant, vindicator, assertor. *Ant.* Abjurer, waiver, conceder, resigner.
CLAMOUR, *Syn.* Outcry, uproar, noise, hubbub, tumult, squabble, contention. *Ant.* Reticence, silence.
CLANDESTINE, *Syn.* Private, stealthy, sly, secret.
CLASP, *Syn.* Unite, connect, grasp. *Ant.* Detach, unclasp, sever, relax.
CLASSICAL, *Syn.* Chaste, elegant, refined, pure. *Ant.* Uncouth, unclassical, harsh, debased, corrupt.
CLASSIFICATION, *Syn.* Sect, stamp, cast, nature, species, order. *Ant.* Exclusion, distinction, division, isolation, speciality.
CLASSIFY, *Syn.* Assort, dispose, tabulate, class, rank, adjust. *Ant.* Intermix, disorder, confound, derange.
CLAUSE, *Syn.* Passage, section, chapter, article, provision, portion. *Ant.* Muniment, document.
CLEAN, v. *Syn.* Clarify, purify. *Ant.* Defile, befoul, pollute.—adj. *Syn.* Upright, spotless, clear, cleanly, neat, pure. *Ant.* Unclean, dirty, untidy, impure.
CLEAR, v. *Syn.* Acquit, justify, release, set free, vindicate. *Ant.* Implicate, involve, encumber, clog, pollute.—adj. *Syn.* Lucid, obvious, plain, manifest, distinct, apparent, evident, unclouded, serene, free, transparent, bright, pure, open. *Ant.* Indistinct, dubious, turbid, entangled, foul, muddy, thick.
CLEARLY, *Syn.* Explicitly, evidently, distinctly. *Ant.* Imperfectly, indistinctly, opaquely.
CLEAVE, *Syn.* Stick, rend, adhere, split, sunder. *Ant.* Desert, depart, cement, bond, splice, unite.
CLEMENCY (see MERCY).
CLERGYMAN, *Syn.* Curate, priest, rector, parson, divine, pastor. *Ant.* Flock, laity, laic, layman.
CLEVER, *Syn.* Gifted, expert, quick, talented, ready, able. *Ant.* Clumsy, slow, stupid, dull, weak.
CLIMATE, *Syn.* Sky, cline, weather, air. *Ant.* Sphere, world, globe, earth.
CLIMAX, *Syn.* Head, point, acme, height, summit. *Ant.* Gulf, depth, bathos, floor, base.
CLIMB, *Syn.* Rise, creep up, scale, swarm, mount, ascend. *Ant.* Swoop, slip, fall, drop.
CLING, *Syn.* Hug, twine, hang, cleave, stick, adhere, hold. *Ant.* Surrender, forego, relax, secede, recede.

CLIP, *Syn.* Contract, prune, curtail. *Ant.* Grow cherish, elongate.
CLOAK, *Syn.* Screen, cover, hide, veil, mask, conceal. *Ant.* Reveal, expose, propound, exhibit.
CLOSE, adj. *Syn.* Dense, fast, shut, solid, secret, packed. *Ant.* Frank, public, subtle, airy, ample, open, wide.—v. *Syn.* Complete, stop, conclude, shut, *Ant.* Conduct, initiate, open.
CLOTHE, v. *Syn.* Cover, attire, array, dress, drape, robe, invest. *Ant.* Divest, strip, denude.
CLOWNISH, *Syn.* Rude, awkward, boorish, rustic. *Ant.* High-bred, refined, urbane, civil, polite.
CLUMSY, *Syn.* Ill-shaped, unhandy, uncouth, awkward. *Ant.* Dexterous, expert, clever, skilful, handy.
CLUSTER, *Syn.* Throng, muster, group, bunch. *Ant.* Sprinkling, scattering.
CLUTCH, v. *Syn.* Grip, catch, seize, grab, grasp. *Ant.* Emancipate, release, liberate.
COADJUTOR, *Syn.* Co-operator, ally, assistant. *Ant.* Baffler, antagonist, opponent.
COAGULATE, *Syn.* Condense, fuse, blend, mix. *Ant.* Dissipate, expand, rarefy.
COALESCE, *Syn.* Cohere, unite, join, mix, blend. *Ant.* [Discomport, disagree.
COALITION, *Syn.* Compact, union, compromise, combination. *Ant.* Disagreement, disruption, dissociation.
COARSE, *Syn.* Rude, rough, gross, vulgar, common. *Ant.* Choice, gentle, refined, fine.
COAX, *Syn.* Allure, overcome, persuade, flatter, wheedle. *Ant.* Drive, impel, coerce.
COBBLE, *Syn.* Clout, botch, patch. *Ant.* Manipulate, [repair.
COBWEB, *Syn.* Caprice, prejudice, cipher, trifle. *Ant.* Reality, axiom, verity, substance.
COCKNEY, *Syn.* Citizen, Londoner. *Ant.* Bumpkin, [clodhopper.
CODDLE, *Syn.* Caress, nurse, humour, spoil.
CODGER, *Syn.* Curmudgeon, churl, gaffer. *Ant.* Scapegrace, fop, swell.
CODIFY, *Syn.* Condense, embody, digest. *Ant.* Annul, abrogate, expunge.
COERCE, *Syn.* Check, drive, compel, impel, inhibit, *Ant.* Tempt, induce, instigate, urge, permit.
COETANEOUS, *Syn.* Contemporary, coeval. *Ant.* Anachronistic, incoincident.
COEXIST, *Syn.* Coincide, coalesce, comport, concur. *Ant.* Discomport, disconcur.
COEXISTENT, *Syn.* Compatible, coincident, concurrent. *Ant.* Repugnant, adverse, incompatible.
COEXTENSION, *Syn.* Conterminousness, equality. *Ant.* Inequality, inadequacy.
COGENT, *Syn.* Strong, potent, powerful, forcible. *Ant.* Feeble, powerless, ineffectual, weak.
COGITATE, *Syn.* Muse, ponder, brood, reflect, ruminate, think. *Ant.* Dream, maunder, idle.
COGNIZANCE, *Syn.* Knowledge, observation, notice. *Ant.* Oversight, ignorance, neglect, inadvertence.
COGNIZANT, *Syn.* Informed, aware. *Ant.* Ignorant, unaware.
COHERE, *Syn.* Coalesce, unite, conform, adhere, stick. *Ant.* Disintegrate, separate, sever.
COHERENT, *Syn.* Close, sensible, complete, consistent, consecutive. *Ant.* Silly, loose, discursive, disunited.
COHIBIT, *Syn.* Restrain, curb, hinder, prevent. *Ant.* Urge, encourage, incite, permit, indulge.
COIN, *Syn.* Invent, fabricate. *Ant.* Miscontrive, mis-
COINCIDE (see AGREE). [form.
COINCIDENCE, *Syn.* Consent, harmony, concurrence, casualty, fortuity, chance. *Ant.* Difference, variation, discordance, disharmony, purpose, design.
COLD (see FRIGID).
COLLATE, *Syn.* Extract, gather, compare, collect. *Ant.* Recognize, identify, verify.
COLLATERAL, *Syn.* Connected, related, indirect. *Ant.* Integral, linear, direct.
COLLEAGUE, *Syn.* Assistant, partner, ally, companion, helper. *Ant.* Counter-agent, co-rival, co-opponent.
COLLECT, *Syn.* Garner, amass, muster, convoke, learn, infer, sum. *Ant.* Deal, sort, divide, arrange, classify.
COLLECTED, *Syn.* Serene, placid, firm, cool, composed, calm. *Ant.* Scared, dazed, excited.
COLLECTION, *Syn.* Store, assembly. *Ant.* Disposal, division, distribution, dispersion.
COLLISION, *Syn.* Clash, crash, conflict, encounter. *Ant.* Shave, interdivergence, interswerving.
COLLOCATE, *Syn.* Allocate, classify, locate, place. *Ant.* Misplace, displace, disturb, dispense, move.
COLLOQUY, *Syn.* Council, consultation, conference. *Ant.* Babel, outcry, clamour.
COLLUSION, *Syn.* Confederacy, accompliceship. *Ant.* Exposure, betrayal, defeat, frustration, baffling.
COLOSSAL (see GIGANTIC).
COLOUR, *Syn.* Distortion, garbling, tinge, tint, hue. *Ant.* Truthfulness, openness, nakedness, paleness.
COLOURABLE, *Syn.* Warped, tinged, deceptive, ostensible, specious. *Ant.* Open, candid, genuine.
COMBAT, v. (see RESIST).—n. *Syn.* Battle, contest conflict. *Ant.* Arbitration, truce, submission.
COMBINATION, *Syn.* Coalition, league, concert, association, union. *Ant.* Resistance, opposition, dispersion, disruption, disunion, division.
COMELY, *Syn.* Decent, fitting, suitable, elegant, graceful, seemly. *Ant.* Unshapely, inelegant, unseemly.
COMFORTABLE, *Syn.* Cosy, agreeable, pleasant, satisfied, snug. *Ant.* Unhappy, miserable, dissatisfied.
COMIC (see LUDICROUS).
COMITY, *Syn.* Affability, pleasantness, urbanity. *Ant.* Churlishness, roughness, rudeness.
COMMAND, v. *Syn.* Charge, order. *Ant.* Suggest, beg, persuade, entreat, supplicate.—n. (see MANDATE).
COMMEMORATE, *Syn.* Keep, celebrate, perpetuate. *Ant.* Obliviate, forget, abolish, drop, ignore.
COMMENCE, *Syn.* Set about, enter upon, open, start, *Ant.* Complete, conclude, finish.
COMMEND, *Syn.* Encourage, approve, extol, laud, praise. *Ant.* Condemn, censure, blame.
COMMENSURATE, *Syn.* Sufficient, adequate, equal. *Ant.* Inadequate, scant, short, unequal.
COMMENT, v. *Syn.* Explain, dilate, expound, observe. *Ant.* Misapprehend, mystify, confuse, confound.
COMMENTATOR, *Syn.* Expositor, explainer, interpreter. *Ant.* Puzzler, misinterpreter, mystifier.
COMMERCE, *Syn.* Dealing, barter, merchandise, trade, traffic. *Ant.* Embargo, interdict, inactivity.
COMMISERATE, *Syn.* Sympathize, pity, despise. *Ant.* Condemn, ignore, envy, admire.
COMMISERATION (see PITY).
COMMIT, *Syn.* Assign, relegate, do, execute, perpetrate. *Ant.* Omit, misintrust, miscommit.
COMMODIOUS, *Syn.* Suitable, convenient, easy, ample. *Ant.* Ill-contrived, narrow, incommodious.
COMMODITY, *Syn.* Stock, article, ware, staple. *Ant.* Garbage, refuse, offal, drug.
COMMON, *Syn.* Mean, low, every-day, familiar, ordinary. *Ant.* Excellent, refined, rare, scarce, unusual.
COMMOTION, *Syn.* Turmoil, tumult, disturbance. *Ant.* Soothing, pacification, subsidence, calm, quiescence.
COMMUNICATE, *Syn.* Declare, unite, divulge, disclose, reveal, touch, join. *Ant.* Reserve, conceal, withhold, stop, recede, disjoin, separate.
COMMUNION, *Syn.* Intercourse, fellowship, converse. *Ant.* Alienation, disconnection, exclusion.
COMMUNITY, *Syn.* Similarity, unity, fraternity, class. *Ant.* Dissimilarity, estrangement, animosity, rivalry.
COMMUTE, *Syn.* Modify, compensate, exchange. *Ant.* Perpetuate, disallow, misconvert, misappropriate.
COMPACT, adj. *Syn.* Concrete, convenient, firm, dense. *Ant.* Broadcast, sparse, unshapely, friable, brittle.
COMPANION, *Syn.* Partner, ally, colleague, comrade, mate. *Ant.* Adversary, antagonist, foe, rival.
COMPANIONABLE, *Syn.* Agreeable, social, pleasant. *Ant.* Reserved, distant, unsociable, disagreeable.
COMPANIONSHIP, *Syn.* Association, intimacy, acquaintance. *Ant.* Solitude, avoidance, distance.
COMPANY, *Syn.* Concourse, audience, troop, gang, crew, assembly, guild, fraternity, order, union. *Ant* Antagonism, opposition, rivalry.
COMPARABLE, *Syn.* Similar, approximate, resembling. *Ant.* Inferior, remote, unlike, dissimilar.
COMPARATIVE, *Syn.* Proportionately, relatively. *Ant.* Superlatively, positively, actually, absolutely.
COMPARE, *Syn.* Parallel, collate, assimilate. *Ant.* Distinguish, disconnect, oppose, contrast.
COMPARTMENT, *Syn.* Space, partition, division.
COMPASS, n. *Syn.* Horizon, circuit, enclosure, area. *Ant.* Limitlessness, boundlessness, expanse, space. —v. *Syn.* Complete, effect, enclose, surround, encompass. *Ant.* Mismanage, fail, discard, dismiss.
COMPASSION, *Syn.* Pardon, condolence, sympathy. *Ant.* Condemnation, denunciation, cruelty.
COMPASSIONATE (see KIND).

COMPATIBLE, *Syn.* Congenial, agreeable, harmonious. *Ant.* Destructive, incongruous, adverse, hostile.
COMPEER *Syn.* Comrade, mate, fellow, peer, equal. *Ant.* Solitary, superior, inferior.
COMPEL, *Syn.* Bind, coerce, make, drive, oblige. *Ant.* Release, cozen, acquit, induce, allure, convince.
COMPENDIOUS, *Syn.* Handy, concise, succinct, short, brief. *Ant.* Cumbrous, prolix, vague, diffuse.
COMPENSATE, *Syn.* Reward, requite, pay, satisfy. *Ant.* Damage, injure, dissatisfy, defraud.
COMPENSATION, *Syn.* Damages, expiation, allowance, pay, wages, remuneration. *Ant.* Donation, gratuity, non-payment, injury, deprivation.
COMPETE, *Syn.* Emulate, cope, rival, contend. *Ant.* Share, participate.
COMPETENCE, *Syn.* Ability, wealth, sufficiency, power. *Ant.* Poverty, want, weakness, incompetence.
COMPETITION, *Syn.* Race, emulation, rivalry. *Ant.* Joint-stock, alliance, colleagueship, association.
COMPETITOR, *Syn.* Adversary, opponent, rival. *Ant.* Colleague, auxiliary, partner, participator.
COMPILATION, *Syn.* Patchwork, composition, collation. *Ant.* Creation, effusion.
COMPLACENT, *Syn.* Amiable kind, content, satisfied, pleased. *Ant.* Austere, churlish, irritated, dissatisfied.
COMPLAINT, *Syn.* Disease, sickness, discontent, murmur. *Ant.* Sanity, health, benefit, boon, rejoicing.
COMPLEMENT, *Syn.* Counterpart, fulfilment, completion. *Ant.* Drawback, abatement, deficit, deficiency.
COMPLETE, v. (see ACCOMPLISH).—adj. *Syn.* Total, entire, adequate, finished, perfect, full. *Ant.* Unfinished, imperfect, partial, incomplete.
COMPLETELY, *Syn.* Entirely, wholly, totally, fully. *Ant.* Imperfectly, incompletely, partially.
COMPLETION (see TERMINATION).
COMPLEX, *Syn.* Abstruse, many-sided, deep, intricate, compound. *Ant.* Loose, vague, direct, simple.
COMPLEXION, *Syn.* Hue, character, feature, aspect, look, face. *Ant.* Core, heart, concealment.
COMPLIANCE, *Syn.* Obedience, submission, yielding. *Ant.* Refusal, repulsion, resistance.
COMPLIANT (see SUBMISSIVE).
COMPLICATED, *Syn.* Involved, intricate, confused. *Ant.* Lucid, simple, clear.
COMPLIMENT, v. (see PRAISE).—n. *Syn.* Praise, homage, courtesy. *Ant.* Contempt, discourtesy, insult.
COMPLIMENTARY, *Syn.* Lavish of praise, eulogistic. *Ant.* Defamatory, abusive, reproachful, disparaging.
COMPLY (see YIELD).
COMPONENT, *Syn.* Content, factor, element, ingredient. *Ant.* Compound, entirety, sum, aggregate.
COMPORT, *Syn.* Suit, agree, match, consist, conduct. *Ant.* Contrast, vary, forget, misconduct, misdemean.
COMPOSE, *Syn.* Write, pacify, form, constitute, calm, allay. *Ant.* Excite, irritate, criticise, dissect, stir.
COMPOSITION, *Syn.* Combination, mixture, structure. *Ant.* Discussion, criticism, examination, analysis.
COMPOSURE, *Syn.* Repose, self-possession, tranquillity. *Ant.* Disturbance, restlessness, perturbation.
COMPOUND, v. *Syn.* Fuse, amalgamate, mix, concert. *Ant.* Analyze, resolve.—n. *Syn.* Junction, combination, mixture. *Ant.* Resolution, dissection, decomposition.
COMPREHEND, *Syn.* Embrace, involve, apprehend, comprise. *Ant.* Misunderstand, except, exclude.
COMPREHENSION, *Syn.* Capacity, conception, understanding. *Ant.* Misconception, misunderstanding.
COMPREHENSIVE, *Syn.* Inclusive, all, broad, general. *Ant.* Exceptive, exclusive, shallow, restricted, narrow.
COMPRESS, *Syn.* Abridge, contract, crowd, compact, condense. *Ant.* Diffuse, dilate, expand.
COMPRISE, v. *Syn.* Contain, involve, include, embrace. *Ant.* Reject, omit, except, exclude.
COMPROBATION, *Syn.* Co-evidence, induction. *Ant.* Refutation, counter-evidence, disproof.
COMPROMISE, *Syn.* Involve, implicate, settle, arbitrate. *Ant.* Exonerate, disengage, exempt.
COMPULSION, n. *Syn.* Control, restraint, force. *Ant.* Inducing, alluring, coaxing, persuasion.
COMPUNCTION, *Syn.* Sorrow, regret, penitence, contrition. *Ant.* Assurance, satisfaction.
COMPUTE, *Syn.* Rate, value, number, count, reckon, calculate. *Ant.* Guess, conjecture.
COMRADE (see COMPEER).
CONCATENATION, *Syn.* Continuity, stringing, connection. *Ant.* Disconnection, severance, unchanging.
CONCAVE, *Syn.* Excavated, pitted, scooped, hollow. *Ant.* Embossed, protuberant, convex.
CONCEAL, *Syn.* Suppress, screen, disguise, secrete, hide. *Ant.* Publish, expose, confess, avow, manifest.
CONCEDE, *Syn.* Resign, admit, yield, surrender. *Ant.* Claim, contest, deny, withhold, refuse.
CONCEIT, *Syn.* Vagary, whim, vanity, thought, idea, notion. *Ant.* Humility, fact, body, verity, reality.
CONCEITED, *Syn.* Vain, self-conceited, egotistical. *Ant.* Unaffected, unassuming, simple.
CONCEIVE, *Syn.* Understand, think, design. *Ant.* Declare, propound, express, produce.
CONCENTRATE, *Syn.* Localize, condense, draw, muster. *Ant.* Decentralize, dismiss, scatter, disperse.
CONCEPTION (see CONCEIVE).
CONCERN, *Syn.* Sorrow, regret, affair, matter, regard, interest. *Ant.* Carelessness, disregard, indifference.
CONCERNING, *Syn.* Relative to, with regard to, relating, of, about. *Ant.* Disregarding, omitting.
CONCERT, v. (see CONTRIVE).—n. *Syn.* Harmony, concord. *Ant.* Opposition, counteraction, dissociation.
CONCESSION (see CONCEDE).
CONCILIATE, *Syn.* Propitiate, reconcile, gain, win. *Ant.* Displease, eject, estrange, lose.
CONCISE, *Syn.* Short, neat, expressive, terse, condensed. *Ant.* Verbose, prolix, diffuse.
CONCLAVE, *Syn.* Cabinet, synod, assembly, council. *Ant.* Mob, throng, multitude, crowd.
CONCLUDE, *Syn.* Infer, finish, decide, end, close. *Ant.* Dispute, doubt, prolong, open, start.
CONCLUSIVE, *Syn.* Decisive, final, definitive. *Ant.* Vague, questionable, dubious, uncertain.
CONCOCT, *Syn.* Brew, mix, prepare, compound. *Ant.* Disconcert, disconcoct, upset, spoil.
CONCOCTION, *Syn.* Compound, mixture, brew. *Ant.* Ingredient, rawness, crudity.
CONCOMITANT, *Syn.* Attendant, attending, accompanying. *Ant.* Diverse, subsequent, precedent.
CONCORD, *Syn.* Amity, union, peace, accordance. *Ant.* Animosity, variance, disagreement, discord.
CONCOURSE, *Syn.* Crowd, assemblage, assembly. *Ant.* Desertion, dispersion, cabinet.
CONCRETE, *Syn.* Consolidated, compact, firm. *Ant.* Boggy, shifting, luteous, sloppy, loose.
CONCUR, *Syn.* Agree, meet, assent, approve. *Ant.* Differ, part, dissent, disagree, radiate, diverge.
CONCUSSION (see COLLISION and COMMOTION).
CONDEMN, *Syn.* Sentence, denounce, reprove, blame. *Ant.* Justify, pardon, exonerate, acquit, absolve.
CONDENSE (see ABRIDGE).
CONDESCEND, *Syn.* Vouchsafe, deign, descend, stoop. *Ant.* Spurn, scorn, disdain.
CONDESCENSION n. (see CONDESCEND), *Syn.* Stooping, favour, affability. *Ant.* Scorn, disdain, pride, superciliousness, arrogance, haughtiness.
CONDIGN, *Syn.* Just, meet, merited, deserved. *Ant.* Excessive, scant, unmerited, undeserved.
CONDIMENT, *Syn.* Seasoning, preserve, pickle, sauce. *Ant.* Aloes, ashes, wormwood, gall.
CONDITION, *Syn.* Plight, mode, term, case, state. *Ant.* Circumstance, situation, dependence, relation.
CONDITIONALLY, *Syn.* Provided, relatively, provisionally. *Ant.* Positively, unconditionally, absolutely.
CONDOLE, *Syn.* Commiserate, console, sympathize. *Ant.* Rally, disregard, exhilarate, congratulate.
CONDONATION, *Syn.* Forgiveness, pardon, excuse. *Ant.* Atonement, satisfaction, expiation.
CONDUCE, *Syn.* Lead, help, assist, tend, aid, avail. *Ant.* Neutralize, defeat, counteract, indispose.
CONDUCIVE, *Syn.* Productive, promotive, contributive. *Ant.* Destructive, repugnant, preventive.
CONDUCT, v. *Syn.* Guide, direct, carry, bring, lead. *Ant.* Misconduct, mismanage, miscarry, mislead.—n. (see BEHAVIOUR).
CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, *Syn.* Alliance, union, treaty. *Ant.* Disunion, secession, disruption.
CONFEDERATE, *Syn.* Combined, united, allied, leagued. *Ant.* Dissolved, disunited.
CONFER, *Syn.* Present, give, consult, discuss, collate, compare. *Ant.* Withdraw, withhold, dissociate.
CONFERENCE, *Syn.* Meeting, convention, discourse, discussion. *Ant.* Silence, monologue.

CONFESS, *Syn.* Acknowledge, reveal, own, aver, avow. *Ant.* Deny, suppress, disavow, disaver.
CONFESSION, *Syn.* Profession, tenets, articles, creed, doctrines. *Ant.* Index, protest, apostacy, heresy.
CONFIDANT, *Syn.* Confederate, adviser, confessor. *Ant.* Rival, betrayer, traitor.
CONFIDE, *Syn.* Rely, depend, believe, hope, lean, trust. *Syn.* Disbelieve, distrust, doubt.
CONFIDENCE, *Syn.* Dependence, belief, faith, trust. *Ant.* Misgiving, doubt, mistrust, distrust.
CONFIDENT, *Syn.* Bold, certain, sure, assured, positive. *Ant.* Uncertain, doubtful, dubious.
CONFIDENTIAL, *Syn.* Intimate, secret, private. *Ant.* Treacherous, official, patent, open, public.
CONFIGURATION, *Syn.* Contour, figure, form, outline, shape. *Ant.* Distortion, contortion, shapelessness, formlessness, amorphousness.
CONFINE, *Syn.* Bind, narrow, bound, limit, immure. *Ant.* Loosen, widen, extend, expand, dilate.
CONFINED (see CIRCUMSCRIBE).
CONFIRM, *Syn.* Fix, prove, settle, establish, strengthen. *Ant.* Refute, repeal, cancel, upset, shake, weaken.
CONFIRMATION (see CONFIRM).
CONFISCATE, *Syn.* Distrain, sequestrate, dispossess, seize. *Ant.* Refund, release, restore.
CONFLAGRATION, *Syn.* Arson, combustion, ignition, fire. *Ant.* Quenching, smoulder, extinction.
CONFLICT, *Syn.* Combat, fight, battle, contest. *Ant.* Arbitration, amity, pacification, reconciliation.
CONFLICTING, *Syn.* Discordant, opposing, opposed, adverse. *Ant.* Congruous, consistent, harmonizing.
CONFLUENCE, *Syn.* Concourse, meeting, conflux. *Ant.* Overflow, dispersion, refluence, reflux.
CONFORM, *Syn.* Unite, comply, obey, suit, tally, adapt, consent, agree. *Ant.* Misfit, vary, dissent, disagree.
CONFOUND, *Syn.* Blend, mix, astound, abash, trouble. *Ant.* Rally, unravel, order, classify, arrange.
CONFRATERNITY (see COMPANY).
CONFRONT, *Syn.* Menace, resist, encounter, oppose, face. *Ant.* Countenance, abet, rally.
CONFUSED, *Syn.* Disordered, involved, bewildered. *Ant.* Arranged, organized, systematic, unabashed.
CONGEAL, *Syn.* Congelate, benumb, freeze. *Ant.* Dissolve, chafe, melt, relax, thaw.
CONGENIAL, *Syn.* Kindred, sympathetic, natural. *Ant.* Uncongenial, ungrateful, disagreeable, abhorrent.
CONGENITAL, *Syn.* Ingenerate, innate, inherent, natural. *Ant.* Assumed, habitual, acquired, unnatural.
CONGESTION, *Syn.* Redundance, accumulation, congeries. *Ant.* Evacuation, diffusion, dissipation.
CONGLOMERATE (see AGGLOMERATE).
CONGRATULATE, *Syn.* Felicitate. *Ant.* Sympathize, commiserate.
CONGREGATE (see AGGREGATE).
CONGRESS, *Syn.* Synod, assembly, council, parliament, legislature. *Ant.* Mob, conclave, cabal.
CONGRUOUS, *Syn.* Accordant, coherent, harmonious, agreeing. *Ant.* Incongruous, dissonant, discordant.
CONJECTURE, v. *Syn.* Surmise, notion, theory, guess, divination. *Ant.* Proof, reckoning, inference, calculation, computation.—n. (see SUPPOSE).
CONJUNCTURE, *Syn.* Emergency, exigency, occasion, crisis. *Ant.* Course, provision, arrangement.
CONJURE, *Syn.* Beseech, entreat, crave, implore. *Ant.* Remonstrate, protest, deprecate.
CONNECT (see UNITE).
CONNECTION, *Syn.* Kindred, affinity, relation, conjunction. *Ant.* Disunion, disjunction, disconnection.
CONNIVE, *Syn.* Overlook, pass, pretermit, wink. *Ant.* Investigate, censure, visit, notice.
CONNUBIAL, *Syn.* Nuptial, matrimonial, conjugal. *Ant.* Adulterous, illicit, celibate, single.
CONQUER, *Syn.* Crush, defeat, surmount, subdue. *Ant.* Lose, surrender, fly, retreat, fall, fail.
CONQUEST, *Syn.* Overthrow, triumph, victory. *Ant.* Forfeiture, surrender, retreat, defeat, failure.
CONSANGUINITY, *Syn.* Lineage, blood, kindred. *Ant.* Dissociation, disconnection.
CONSCIENCE, *Syn.* Principle, integrity, intuition, sense. *Ant.* License, irresponsibility.
CONSCIENTIOUS, *Syn.* High-principled, upright, strict. *Ant.* Unconscientious, lax, unscrupulous.
CONSCIOUS, *Syn.* Sensible, cognizant, aware. *Ant.* Insensible, unconscious, unaware.
CONSCIOUSNESS, *Syn.* Perception, intelligence, sensation, sense. *Ant.* Unconsciousness, insensibility.
CONSCRIPTION, *Syn.* Drafting, impressment. *Ant.* Volunteering, enlistment.
CONSECRATE, *Syn.* Sanctify, hallow, enshrine, dedicate. *Ant.* Profane, secularize, desecrate.
CONSECUTIVE, *Syn.* Coherent, arranged, orderly. *Ant.* Discursive, incoherent, undigested, disordered.
CONSENT, *Syn.* Acquiesce, agree, submit. *Ant.* Refuse, decline, dissent, disagree, resist.
CONSEQUENCE, *Syn.* Moment, note, outcome, result, issue, effect. *Ant.* Axiom, origin, premise, cause.
CONSEQUENT, *Syn.* Attendant, accruing, resultant, deduced. *Ant.* Inconsequent, conducive, assumed
CONSEQUENTIAL, *Syn.* Arrogant, pompous, logical *Ant.* Easy, accessible, affable, illogical, invalid.
CONSEQUENTLY, *Syn.* Therefore, consequently (see ACCORDING). *Ant.* Inconsequently, irrelevantly.
CONSERVATION, *Syn.* Protection, keeping, preservation. *Ant.* Destruction, exposure, neglect.
CONSERVATIVE, *Syn.* Unrepealed, unsuppressed, un destroyed. *Ant.* Progressive, radical, changed.
CONSIDER, *Syn.* Ponder, deduce, infer, judge, reflec, think, attend. *Ant.* Hazard, guess, despise, ignore
CONSIDERABLE, *Syn.* Extensive, large, importan. *Ant.* Inconsiderable, trifling, unimportant.
CONSIDERATE, *Syn.* Careful, reflective, unselfish, attentive. *Ant.* Careless, rude, inattentive, thoughtless.
CONSIDERATION, *Syn.* Subsidy, motive, importance *Ant.* Unimportance, insignificance, meanness.
CONSIDERING, *Syn.* Regarding, because. *Ant.* In dependently, irrespectively.
CONSIGNMENT, *Syn.* Delegation, commission, custody *Ant.* Misconsignment, miscommitment.
CONSISTENCY, *Syn.* Proportion, harmony, solidity *Ant.* Contradiction, disproportion, subtilty, volatility
CONSISTENT, *Syn.* Agreeing, accordant, congruous. *Ant.* Not agreeing with, incongruous.
CONSOLE, *Syn.* Assuage, encourage, solace, soothe. *Ant.* Annoy, disturb, aggravate, congratulate.
CONSOLIDATE, *Syn.* Weld, bond, solder, cement, condense. *Ant.* Vaporize, melt, disunite, weaken.
CONSORT, *Syn.* Fraternize, company, herd, associate. *Ant.* Banish, black-ball, abandon, avoid.
CONSPICUOUS, *Syn.* Salient, noted, easily seen, visible. *Ant.* Inconspicuous, inobservable, invisible.
CONSPIRACY, *Syn.* Treason, plot, cabal, intrigue. *Ant.* Synod, congress, parliament, legislation.
CONSPIRE, *Syn.* Band, pull together, unite, agree, conduce. *Ant.* Withstand, counteract, oppose.
CONSTANT, *Syn.* True, steady, fixed, firm, perpetual, *Ant.* False, broken, accidental, variable, irregular.
CONSTERNATION, *Syn.* Dismay, horror, astonishment. *Ant.* Greeting, welcome, assurance, boldness.
CONSTITUENT, *Syn.* Element, ingredient, patron, sender. *Ant.* Whole, system, committee, nominee.
CONSTITUTE, *Syn.* Institute, depute, make, form, *Ant.* Annul, decompose, destroy, dissolve.
CONSTITUTION, *Syn.* Law, composition, consistence. *Ant.* Dissipation, tyranny, despotism, modification.
CONSTRUCT, *Syn.* Frame, erect, form, build, compose. *Ant.* Overthrow, demolish, destroy, derange.
CONSTRUE, *Syn.* Render, analyze, resolve, parse. *Ant.* Misconceive, falsify, distort, mystify, nullify.
CONSULT, *Syn.* Consider, advise with, canvass, interrogate, question. *Ant.* Direct, expound, explain.
CONSUME, *Syn.* Decay, pine, waste, devour, burn, use. *Ant.* Discard, disuse, supersede, reject.
CONSUMMATE, v. *Syn.* End, conclude, finish, execute, perfect. *Ant.* Mar, baffle, undo, nullify, neglect, drop.—a. *Syn.* Complete, excellent, egregious, perfect. *Ant.* Defective, faulty, common, imperfect.
CONSUMPTION, *Syn.* Decrease, expenditure, decline, decay. *Ant.* Enlargement, development, growth.
CONTACT, *Syn.* Apposition, continuity, touch. *Ant.* Separation, interruption, adjacence, proximity.
CONTAGIOUS, *Syn.* Communicated, infectious, catching. *Ant.* Preventive, endemic, sporadic.
CONTAIN, *Syn.* Inclose, comprise, include, hold. *Ant.* Produce, yield, discharge, emit, exclude, drop.
CONTAMINATE, *Syn.* Soil, corrupt, taint, defile. *Ant.* Chasten, sanctify, clarify, lave, cleanse, purify.
CONTEMN, *Syn.* Scorn, vilify, deride, disdain, despite. *Ant.* Regard, venerate, revere, respect.

CONTEMPLATE, *Syn.* Intend, design, study, behold, ponder. *Ant.* Abandon, overlook, ignore.
CONTEMPTIBLE, *Syn.* Paltry, pitiful, vile, despicable. *Ant.* Respectable, weighty, grave, important.
CONTEND, *Syn.* Wrangle, argue, contest, vie, dispute, strive. *Ant.* Forego, relinquish, allow, resign.
CONTENT, *Syn.* Gratified, satisfied, full. *Ant.* Discontented, unwilling, dissatisfied, unsatisfied.
CONTENTIOUS (see CONTEND and QUARRELSOME). *Syn.* Wayward, perverse. *Ant.* Easy, accommodating, obsequious, considerate, obliging, pacific.
CONTERMINOUS, *Syn.* Contiguous, adjoining. *Ant.* Remote, proximate, adjacent, unequal.
CONTEXT, *Syn.* Matter, composition, tenor. *Ant.* Extract, passage, citation, quotation, text.
CONTINENCE, *Syn.* Self-control, abstinence. (n.) Sobriety, chastity. *Ant.* Dissoluteness, incontinence, self-indulgence, licentiousness.
CONTINGENT, a. *Syn* Conditional, resultant, incidental, dependent. *Ant.* Unaffected, absolute, positive.—n. *Syn.* Subscription, supply, subsidy, contribution. *Ant.* Capital, fund, campaign, host, sum, army.
CONTINUALLY, *Syn.* Perpetually, ever, constantly. *Ant.* Rarely, sometimes, contingently, casually.
CONTINUATION, *Syn.* Connection, succession, duration, sequence. *Ant.* Gap, cessation, interruption.
CONTINUE, *Syn.* Proceed, stay, abide, endure, persist, last. *Ant.* Break, pause, stop, fail, cease.
CONTORTION, *Syn.* Distortion, writhing, twisting. *Ant.* Contour, shapeliness, uniformity, symmetry.
CONTOUR (see CONFIGURATION).
CONTRABAND, *Syn.* Smuggled, interdicted, illicit. *Ant.* Free, uninterdicted, licit.
CONTRACT, v. *Syn.* Agree, form, decrease, abridge, narrow, reduce. *Ant.* Cancel, reverse, dilate, expand.—n. *Syn.* Bargain, bond, agreement, covenant. *Ant.* Parole, assurance, promise.
CONTRADICT, *Syn.* Deny, negative, dissent, oppose. *Ant.* Endorse, affirm, argue, propound, state.
CONTRADICTION, *Syn.* Inconsistency, repugnance. *Ant.* Statement, proof, coincidence, harmony.
CONTRAPOSITION, *Syn.* Facing, oppositeness. *Ant.* Collateralness, flank, side.
CONTRARY, *Syn.* Incompatible, adverse, opposite. opposed. *Ant.* Coincident, kindred, compatible.
CONTRAST, *Syn.* Contrariety, opposition. *Ant.* Similitude, comparison, similarity, harmony.
CONTRIBUTE, *Syn.* Tend, give, subscribe, add, conduce. *Ant.* Misapply, withhold, refuse.
CONTRIBUTION, *Syn.* Subsidy, gift, offering, donation. *Ant.* Misapplication, retention, withholding.
CONTRIVE, *Syn.* Concert, devise, adapt, arrange, plan. *Ant.* Over-do, venture, chance, run, hazard, hit.
CONTROL, v. *Syn.* Coerce, guide, repress, curb, check. *Ant.* Mismanage, free, liberate, abandon, neglect.
CONTROVERSY, *Syn.* Question, strife, quarrel, disagreement. *Ant.* Coincidence, unanimity, agreement.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *Syn.* Dubious, questionable. *Ant.* Incontrovertible, unquestionable.
CONTUMACY, *Syn.* Self-will, waywardness, stubbornness. *Ant.* Fawning, servility, docility.
CONTUMELY, *Syn.* Obloquy, contemptuousness, arrogance. *Ant.* Adulation, flattery, regard, respect.
CONTUSION, *Syn.* Blow, knock, bruise. *Ant.* Caress, pat, stroking, smoothing, soothing.
CONVENE, *Syn.* Levy, summon, meet, gather, collect, assemble. *Ant.* Disband, dismiss, disperse.
CONVENIENT, *Syn.* Opportune, timely, useful, handy. *Ant.* Inopportune, untimely, useless, awkward.
CONVENTION, *Syn.* Treaty, session, cabinet, meeting. *Ant.* Parole, word, promise, dissolution, recess.
CONVENTIONAL, *Syn.* Social, stipulated, customary, ordinary. *Ant.* Invariable, natural, legal, unusual.
CONVENTUAL, *Syn.* Monastic, regular, cœnobitual. *Ant.* Laic, secular, social.
CONVERGE, *Syn.* Concentrate, meet, conduce, lead, tend. *Ant.* Foul, mix, radiate, deviate, diverge.
CONVERSANT, *Syn.* Proficient, acquainted, familiar. *Ant.* Strange, unversed, ignorant, unfamiliar.
CONVERSATION, *Syn.* Colloquy, dialogue, converse *Ant.* Silence, mutter, prattle, babble, babel, speech.
CONVERSE, v. *Syn.* Chat, speak, talk. *Ant.* Keep silent.—a. *Syn.* Counter, opposed, contrary, reverse, opposite. *Ant.* Direct, uniform, inseparable, same.
CONVERSION, *Syn.* Transmutation, alteration, change. *Ant.* Retention, permanence, persistence.
CONVERT, v. *Syn.* Turn, transform, transmute, alter, change. *Ant.* Misapply, divert, perpetuate, conserve.
CONVERTIBLE, *Syn.* Equivalent, commensurate, identical. *Ant.* Contradictory, contrary, variant.
CONVEY, *Syn.* Transport, transmit, bear, carry, take, transfer. *Ant.* Stow, house, drop, fetch, bring.
CONVEYANCE (see CONVEY). [acquit.
CONVICT, *Syn.* Condemn, sentence. *Ant.* Discharge,
CONVICTION, *Syn.* Belief, persuasion, assurance. *Ant.* Disbelief, misgiving, doubt.
CONVINCE, *Syn.* Inoculate, enlighten, persuade. *Ant.* Perplex, puzzle, misadvise, mislead, misguide.
CONVIVIAL, *Syn.* Jolly, jovial, gay, festive, social. *Ant.* Ascetic, churlish, unneighbourly, unsociable.
CONVOLUTION, *Syn.* Twist, spiral, involution, coil. *Ant.* Evolution, explication, unravelling.
CONVOY, *Syn.* Conduct, protection, guard, escort. *Ant.* Interception, capture, betrayal, loss.
CONVULSE, *Syn.* Disturb, perturb, shake, agitate. *Ant.* Assuage, compose, collocate, soothe.
COOL, v. *Syn.* Temper, damp, allay, ventilate. *Ant.* Excite, chafe, heat, warm.—a. *Syn.* Collected, calm, frigid, cold. *Ant.* Eager, ardent, hot, warm.
COOLNESS, *Syn.* Calmness, distance, coldness. *Ant.* Warmth, excitement, passion, eagerness, heat.
CO-OPERATE, *Syn.* Help, work together, concur, abet, assist. *Ant.* Rival, counteract, oppose, thwart.
CO-ORDINATE, *Syn.* Coequal, equal, coincident. *Ant.* Disparate, unequal, alien, diverse, extraneous.
COPE, *Syn.* Strive, compete, struggle, vie. *Ant.* Surrender, compromise, arbitrate, negotiate.
COPIOUS (see ABUNDANT).
COPY, n. *Syn.* Likeness, fac-simile, imitation. *Ant.* Example, model, original.
CORDIAL, *Syn.* Hearty, reviving, sincere, earnest, warm. *Ant.* Ceremonious, formal, distant, cold.
CORE, *Syn.* Centre, nucleus, kernel, heart. *Ant.* Appearance, aspect, exterior, face.
CORNER, *Syn.* Retreat, recess, nook, cavity. *Ant.* Elbow, angle, salience, prominence.
CORNICE, *Syn.* Moulding, beading, projection. *Ant.* Groove, cavity, corrugation, fluting.
COROLLARY, *Syn.* Superaddition, deduction, inference. *Ant.* Proposition, problem.
CORPORAL, *Syn.* Material, physical, fleshly, bodily. *Ant.* Spiritual, moral, mental.
CORPS, *Syn.* Company, squadron, band, regiment, body. *Ant.* Organization, force, host, army.
CORPSE, *Syn.* Clay, dust, remains, carcass. *Ant.* Individual, person, soul.
CORPULENT, *Syn.* Fleshy, lusty, gross, fat, burly, stout. *Ant.* Slight, attenuated, thin, lean.
CORPUSCLE, *Syn.* Molecule, jot, particle, atom. *Ant.* Matter, organization, aggregate, body, mass.
CORRECT, adj. *Syn.* Right, faultless, exact, true. *Ant.* Wrong, incorrect, untrue, false.—v. *Syn.* Improve, set right, redress, rectify, punish, chasten. *Ant.* Corrupt, falsify, spare.
CORRECTION, *Syn.* Emendation, discipline, amendment. *Ant.* Recompense, reward, debasement.
CORRECTIVE, *Syn.* Restorative, alterative, regulative. *Ant.* Provocative, conducive, confirmative.
CORRELATION, *Syn.* Apposition, mutuality, correspondence. *Ant.* Independence, contradiction.
CORRESPOND, *Syn.* Suit, agree, answer, fit, match, tally. *Ant.* Clash, jar, disagree, differ, vary.
CORRESPONDENCE, *Syn.* Writing, match, congruity, agreement. *Ant.* Difference, withholding, colloquy.
CORRIGIBLE, *Syn.* Tractable, docile, amenable. *Ant.* Incorrigible, stubborn, intractable.
CORROBORATE, *Syn.* Support, fortify, strengthen, confirm. *Ant.* Enfeeble, rebut, shake, weaken.
CORROBORATION, *Syn.* Strengthening, fortification, confirmation. *Ant.* Invalidation, contradiction.
CORRODE, *Syn.* Crumble, wear, gnaw, rust, eat. *Ant.* Consolidate, furbish, renew, repair.
CORRUGATE, *Syn.* Crease, ruffle, wrinkle, crumple, groove, furrow. *Ant.* Roll, flatten, plane.
CORRUPT, v. *Syn.* Pollute, defile, putrefy, impair, spoil. *Ant.* Cleanse, purify, repair, mend.—a. *Syn.*

Infected, putrid, decayed, vitiated, polluted, defiled. *Ant.* Undefiled, uncorrupt, pure.

CORUSCATE, *Syn.* Glisten, flash, flame, blaze. *Ant.* Glare, gleam, lower, loom, darken, smoulder, pale.

COSMICAL, *Syn.* General, universal. *Ant.* Personal, national, topical, local.

COST, v. *Syn.* Absorb, consume, require. *Ant.* Afford, yield, produce, bring.—n. *Syn.* Charge, worth, price, payment, outlay. *Ant.* Return, income, receipt.

COSTLY, *Syn.* Rich, high-priced, valuable. *Ant.* Low-priced, beggarly, paltry, mean, cheap, valueless.

COSTUME, *Syn.* Robes, livery, uniform. *Ant.* Incognito, transformation, disguise.

COSY, *Syn.* Comfortable, snug. *Ant.* Cross, bare.

COUNCIL, n. *Syn.* Assembly, congress, chamber, bureau, cabinet. *Ant.* Multitude, crowd, intrigue, mob, conspiracy, league.

COUNSEL, n. *Syn.* Warning, monition, instruction, advice. *Ant.* Betrayal, misinstruction, misguidance. —v. *Syn.* Admonish, guide, warn, instruct, advise. *Ant.* Betray, misinstruct, misguide.

COUNT, *Syn.* Sum, number, estimate, reckon, compute. *Ant.* Confound, guess, conjecture, hazard.

COUNTENANCE, v. *Syn.* Sanction, favour, abet, aid, help. *Ant.* Browbeat, discourage, confront, oppose. —n. *Syn.* Support, encourage, abet, aid. *Ant.* Discountenance.

COUNTER, *Syn.* Against, contrary, opposed. *Ant.* Coincident, according.

COUNTERACT, *Syn.* Hinder, rival, oppose, baffle, foil. *Ant.* Subserve, conserve, abet, help, aid.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, *Syn.* Confliction, contradiction. *Ant.* Confirmation, corroboration.

COUNTERFEIT, v. *Syn.* Misrepresent, simulate. *Ant.* Detect, unmask, expose.—n. *Syn.* Sham, pretence, artifice, fraud, juggle, trick, cheat. *Ant.* Truth, fact, verity, reality, unveiling, unmasking, exposure.

COUNTERPART, *Syn.* Copy, tally, fellow, match. *Ant.* Contrast, opposite, obverse, reverse, correlative.

COUNTERPOISE, v. *Syn.* Equalize, balance. *Ant.* Aggravate, overbalance.—n. *Syn.* Equilibrium, make-weight. *Ant.* Preponderance.

COUNTERPRESSURE, *Syn.* Renitency, stubbornness, resistance. *Ant.* Resilience, giving, yielding.

COUNTLESS, a. *Syn.* Unnumbered, numberless, innumerable. *Ant.* Sparse, scant, few.

COUNTRYMAN, *Syn.* Native, citizen, subject, fellow-citizen, peasant, farmer, yeoman, swain, clown, rustic. *Ant.* Stranger, alien, cockney, townsman.

COUPLE, v. *Syn.* Brace, tie, pair, splice, unite, link, conjoin. *Ant.* Untie, separate, isolate, part, loose.

COURAGE, *Syn.* Fortitude, pluck, valour, boldness, bravery. *Ant.* Cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity.

COURSE, *Syn.* Method, plan, manner, round, series, route, road, career, race, mode, way, line, sequence. *Ant.* Caprice, error, hindrance, deviation, discursion.

COURT, v. *Syn.* Pursue, flatter, affect, seek, woo. *Ant.* Shun, avoid, insult, disaffect, abjure, repel.

COURTESY, *Syn.* Affability, civility, urbanity, politeness. *Ant.* Incivility, arrogance, rudeness.

COURTLY, *Syn.* High-bred, aristocratic, refined, dignified. *Ant.* Awkward, unrefined, coarse, rough.

COVENANT, n. *Syn.* Bargain, contract, bond, agreement. *Ant.* Assurance, intimation, promise.

COVER, v. *Syn.* Shield, screen, cloak, conceal, hide. *Ant.* Produce, exhibit, betray, reveal, expose.

COVERTURE, *Syn.* Wedlock, matrimony, marriage. *Ant.* Virginity, celibacy.

COVET, *Syn.* Yearn for, wish for, long for. *Ant.* Mislike, dislike, despise.

COVETOUS, *Syn.* Grasping, greedy, avaricious, acquisitive. *Ant.* Profuse, self-sacrificing, liberal.

COW, v. *Syn.* Oppress, intimidate, abash, frighten. *Ant.* Inspirit, encourage, rally, countenance.

COWARD, *Syn.* Renegade, recreant, dastard, craven. *Ant.* Desperado, daredevil, hero, champion.

COWER, *Syn.* Crouch, stoop, shrink. *Ant.* Confront, face, dare, stand, rise.

COXCOMB, *Syn.* Pedant, prig, puppy, dandy, fop. *Ant.* Sage, philosopher, celebrity, savant, genius.

COY, *Syn.* Modest, shrinking, bashful, reserved, shy. *Ant.* Hoydenish, rompish, forward, bold.

COZEN, *Syn.* Coax, dupe, cheat, swindle, circumvent, wheedle. *Ant.* Disabuse, undeceive, enlighten.

CRABBED, *Syn.* Crusty, irritable, morose, sour. *Ant.* Cordial, warm, genial, easy, open, pleasant.

CRACK, v. *Syn.* Snap, chip, splinter, break, split. *Ant.* Splice, piece, unite, repair, mend.

CRAFT, *Syn.* Intrigue, wiliness, guile, cunning, artifice, art. *Ant.* Sincerity, honesty, candour, fairness.

CRAM, *Syn.* Gorge, pack, ram, squeeze, choke, stuff. *Ant.* Empty, unpack, unload, discharge, disgorge.

CRAMP, v. *Syn.* Fetter, hamper, confine, restrict, bind. *Ant.* Expand, widen, relieve, loose, liberate, free.

CRASH, n. *Syn.* Resonance, clash, clang, jar. *Ant.* Din, rumbling, babble, whisper, murmur.

CRASSITUDE, *Syn.* Burliness, corpulence, thickness. *Ant.* Agility, slightness, spareness, tenuity.

CRAVE, *Syn.* Cry, beseech, ask, beg, implore, intreat. *Ant.* Seize, require, insist, demand.

CRAZY, *Syn.* Insane, daft, lunatic, crazed, mad, idiotic, broken-down. *Ant.* Vigorous, robust, sound.

CREAM, *Syn.* Acme, gist, pith, marrow. *Ant.* Garbage, dross, dregs, offal, refuse.

CREATE, *Syn.* Invent, originate, fashion, beget, make, form. *Ant.* Demolish, destroy, annihilate.

CREATURE, *Syn.* Brute, body, thing, animal, being. *Ant.* Bugbear, ghost, chimera.

CREDENCE, *Syn.* Confidence, credit, trust, faith, belief. *Ant.* Denial, distrust, disbelief.

CREDENTIAL, or CREDENTIALS, *Syn.* Certificates, letter, warrant, seal, title, diploma, missive. *Ant.* Autocracy, self-constitution, self-license.

CREDIBLE, *Syn.* Trustworthy, likely, probable. *Ant.* Untrustworthy, unlikely, incredible, improbable.

CREDIT, n. *Syn.* Faith, merit, praise, honour, belief. *Ant.* Censure, disgrace, shame, distrust, disbelief.

CREDITOR, *Syn.* Mortgagee, lender, claimant. *Ant.* Mortgagor, borrower, debtor.

CREED, *Syn.* Confession, articles, catechism, belief. *Ant.* Disbelief, recantation, abduration, protest.

CREST, *Syn.* Crown, head, apex, summit, top. *Ant.* Sole, bottom, foot.

CRESTFALLEN, *Syn.* Abashed, humiliated, cast down. [*Ant.* Confident, elated, inspirited.

CREW, *Syn.* Band, swarm, horde, set, herd, gang. *Ant.* Elite, cream, picking, galaxy, bevy.

CRIME, *Syn.* Enormity, felony, wrong, misdeed. *Ant.* Achievement, duty, well-doing, good deed.

CRIMINATE, *Syn.* Arraign, accuse, implicate, charge. *Ant.* Absolve, extricate, acquit.

CRIMP, a. *Syn.* Crisp, friable. *Ant.* Pasty, stubborn, tough.

CRINGE, *Syn.* Grub, grabble, fawn, bow, bend, crouch. *Ant.* Dare, defy, confront, face.

CRIPPLE, *Syn.* Disable, cramp, curtail, impair, weaken. *Ant.* Ease, free, augment, renovate, strengthen.

CRITIC, *Syn.* Savant, arbiter, censor, judge. *Ant.* Artist, performer, writer, author.

CRITICAL, *Syn.* Important, exact, delicate, nice. *Ant.* Safe, easy, loose, popular, inexact.

CRITICISE, *Syn.* Discuss, analyze, perpend, examine, scan. *Ant.* Skim, overlook, survey, slur.

CROKE, *Syn.* Grumble, murmur, complain. *Ant.* Rejoice, chuckle, chirp, sing, whistle, crow.

CRONE, *Syn.* Beldame, witch, hag. *Ant.* Maiden, belle, damsel, lass.

CRONY, *Syn.* Mate, chum, ally. *Ant.* Rival, foe.

CROOKED, *Syn.* Awry, curved, bowed, angular, bent. *Ant.* Honest, direct, linear, straight.

CROP, v. *Syn.* Shorten, shave, reap, mow. *Ant.* Train, raise, foster, grow.—n. *Syn.* Ingathering, harvest, reaping. *Ant.* Abundance, yield, produce.

CROSS, *Syn.* Peevish, crusty, fretful, ill-tempered. *Ant.* Genial, blithesome, good-tempered, amiable.

CROSS-GRAINED, *Syn.* Morose, peevish, wayward, perverse. *Ant.* Obliging, jolly, pleasant, agreeable.

CROW, v. Used metaphorically. To make a noise like a cock. *Syn.* Boast, chuckle, cackle, rejoice, exult. *Ant.* Whimper, cry, croak, grumble, howl, whine.

CROWD, *Syn.* Herd, pack, swarm, mob, throng. *Ant.* Cabinet, galaxy, bevy, elite, cream.

CROWN, n. *Syn.* Apex, brow, head, summit, crest, top. *Ant.* Pedestal, floor, bottom, base.—v. *Syn.* Conclude, seal, consummate, complete. *Ant.* Mar, spoil, frustrate.

CRUCIAL, *Syn.* Piercing, critical, sharp, severe, probing, searching. *Ant.* Lax, lenient, mild, indifferent.

CRUDE, *Syn.* Ill-prepared, unshaped, half-studied,

harsh, raw. *Ant.* Refined, finished, well-expressed, ripe, well-studied, well-digested.

CRUEL, *Syn.* Brutal, harsh, ruthless, inexorable, pitiless. *Ant.* Forgiving, merciful, generous.

CRUMBLE, *Syn.* Triturate, pulverize, disintegrate. *Ant.* Amalgamate, bond, consolidate.

CRUSH, v. *Syn.* Overpower, bray, pound, pulverize. *Ant.* Upraise, solidify, cake, compact.

CRUSTY (see CROSS).

CUDGEL, v. *Syn.* Batter, buffet, bruise, pound. *Ant.* [Tickle, clap, pat, stroke.

CUFF, v. *Syn.* Buffet, pummel, punch, smack, slap, box. *Ant.* Lash, strap, cane, thrash, cudgel.

CULL, *Syn.* Collect, pick, gather, bunch. *Ant.* Disseminate, throw, drop, scatter.

CULMINATION, *Syn.* Success, apex, meridian, zenith. *Ant.* Defeat, failure, decline, descent, fall.

CULPABLE, *Syn.* Guilty, blame-worthy, blamable. *Ant.* Laudable, excusable, innocent.

CULPRIT, *Syn.* Delinquent, criminal, offender. *Ant.* Saint, hero, model, pattern, example.

CULTIVATE, *Syn.* Cherish, refine, improve, promote, till, foster. *Ant.* Blast, blight, prevent, desert.

CUMBER, *Syn.* Load, oppress, impede, clog. *Ant.* Rid, free, relieve, lighten, liberate.

CUPIDITY n. *Syn.* Stinginess, covetousness, avarice. *Ant.* Liberality, extravagance, prodigality.

CURB, v. *Syn.* Moderate, check, repress, hold, cohibit, restrain. *Ant.* Free, loose, release, indulge.

CURDLE, *Syn.* Thicken, condense, coagulate. *Ant.* Circulate, diffuse, colliquify.

CURE, n. *Syn.* Restoration, restorative, remedy. *Ant.* Disease, complaint, aggravation.—v. (see HEAL).

CURIOSITY, *Syn.* Lion, oddity, rarity, marvel, wonder, interest. *Ant.* Absence, disregard, indifference.

CURIOUS, *Syn.* Odd, unique, rare, prying, inquisitive, inquiring. *Ant.* Trite, uninterested, indifferent.

CURMUDGEON, *Syn.* Fellow, churl, rascal, wretch, miscreant. *Ant.* Brick, good fellow, trump.

CURRENCY, *Syn.* Publicity, vogue, circulation. *Ant.* Disbelief, rejection, recall, suppression.

CURRENT, *Syn.* Popular, present, ordinary, prevalent. *Ant.* Secret, private, confined, rejected.

CURSE, n. *Syn.* Blight, bane, execration, malediction. *Ant.* Glory, crown, benediction, joy, blessing.—v. *Syn.* Execrate. *Ant.* Bless.

CURSORY, *Syn.* Summary, slight, careless, hasty, rapid. *Ant.* Profound, elaborate, minute, searching.

CURVE, v. *Syn.* Inflex, bend, incurve. *Ant.* Unbend, straighten.—n. *Syn.* Deflexion, flexion, incurvation. *Ant.* Inflexibility, inelasticity, rigidity.

CUSTODY, *Syn.* Care, guardianship, keeping. *Ant.* Liberation, desertion, exposure, neglect.

CUSTOM, *Syn.* Fashion, usage, use, habit, manner, *Ant.* Disuse, rule, command, dictate, law.

CUT, v. *Syn.* Gash, carve, shear, sunder, slice, sever. *Ant.* Court, approach, accost, splice, unite.

CUTTING, *Syn.* Severe, stinging, bitter, biting, sharp. *Ant.* Flattering, soothing, complimentary, mild.

CYNICAL, *Syn.* Carping, sneering, snarling, sarcastic. *Ant.* Urbane, complaisant, lenient, genial.

## D

DABBLE, *Syn.* Skim, trifle, mix, meddle. *Ant.* Gauge, fathom, dig, delve, investigate, study.

DAFT, *Syn.* Cracked, lunatic, idiotic, innocent, silly. *Ant.* Deft, sensible, sound, sane.

DAINTY, *Syn.* Exquisite, tasty, refined, rare, choice. *Ant.* Greedy, dirty, nasty, coarse, common.

DALLY, *Syn.* Delay, fondle, sport, wanton, play, trifle. *Ant.* Stir, fag, study, work, toil.

DAMAGE, *Syn.* Detriment, mischief, loss, hurt, injury. *Ant.* Blessing, benefit, advantage.

DAMNABLE (see EXECRABLE).

DAMP, *Syn.* Moist, wet, slack, quench, cool. *Ant.* Excite, fan, incite, inflame, urge.

DANGER, *Syn.* Venture, jeopardy, risk, hazard, peril. *Ant.* Safety, defence, custody, security.

DAPPER, *Syn.* Smart, natty, neat, spruce. *Ant.* Untidy, unwieldly, awkward, slovenly.

DARE, *Syn.* Defy, risk, brave, face, venture. *Ant.* Cower, dread, shun, shrink.

DARING, *Syn.* Brave, fearless, dashing, adventurous, bold. *Ant.* Inadventurous, timid, cautious.

DARK, *Syn.* Mournful, joyless, sombre, gloomy, dim, dismal, cheerless, murky, hidden, secret, shadowy, benighted, blind, abstruse, obscure, swarthy, sable, dusky, black. *Ant.* Festive, illumined, dazzling, glaring, plain, brilliant, transparent, lucid, bright, radiant, light, fair, white.

DARLING, *Syn.* Favourite, dear, pretty, sweet, love, pet. *Ant.* Horror, abomination, antipathy.

DASH, *Syn.* Strike, dart, speed, rush, throw, cast, hurl. *Ant.* Lag, crawl, creep, erect, raise.

DASHING, *Syn.* Brave, showy, adventurous. *Ant.* Timid, dowdy, shrinking.

DATA, *Syn.* Postulates, axioms, grounds, facts. *Ant.* Inference, problem, conjecture.

DAUNT, *Syn.* Confront, appall, cow, frighten, terrify, scare. *Ant.* Rally, encourage, countenance.

DAWDLE, *Syn.* Idle, dally, lag. *Ant.* Work, rush, dash, speed, haste.

DAWN, *Syn.* Break, open, rise, appear, begin, gleam. *Ant.* Depart, close, sink, set, wane. [lighten, illumine.

DAZZLE, *Syn.* Confuse, bewilder, daze. *Ant.* En-

DEAD, *Syn.* Still, torpid, cheerless, heavy, departed, lifeless, deceased, defunct. *Ant.* Bustling, thronged, stirring, joyous, alive, animate, living, vital.

DEADEN, *Syn.* Subdue, damp, blunt, paralyze, benumb. *Ant.* Enliven, quicken, sharpen.

DEADLY, *Syn.* Noxious, baleful, fatal, mortal. *Ant.* Nutritious, healthful, life-giving, vital.

DEAF, *Syn.* Inexorable, averse, disinclined, hard of hearing. *Ant.* Willing, disposed, listening, acute.

DEAL, *Syn.* Traffic, market, trade, chaffer, bargain. *Ant.* Fail, stop, close, hold.

DEALING, *Syn.* Practice, traffic, trade, intercourse. *Ant.* Bankruptcy, closing, failure, lack.

DEAR, *Syn.* Loved, beloved, expensive, costly, high-priced. *Ant.* Vile, misliked, inexpensive, cheap.

DEARTH (see ABUNDANCE).

DEATH, *Syn.* Exit, failure, dissolution, decease, demise. *Ant.* Commencement, life, rise, birth.

DEATHLESS, *Syn.* Everlasting, unfading, immortal, undying. *Ant.* Fleeting, fragile, ephemeral, mortal.

DEBAR, *Syn.* Preclude, deprive, deter, prevent, stop, exclude. *Ant.* Entitle, allow, permit, admit, inclose.

DEBASE, *Syn.* Humble, alloy, deprave, lower, degrade. *Ant.* Improve, purify, honour, exalt, raise.

DEBATE, *Syn.* Contest, argue, dispute, contend. *Ant.* Admit, surrender, concede, yield.

DEBATABLE, *Syn.* Unsettled, uncertain, doubtful. *Ant.* Self-evident, indisputable, sure, certain.

DEBAUCH, DEBAUCHERY, n. *Syn.* Gluttony, excess, revel, riot. *Ant.* Fast, frugality, moderation, meal. —v. *Syn.* Defile, pollute, violate, corrupt, seduce. *Ant.* Make better, elevate, purify.

DEBILITY, *Syn.* Languor, lassitude, infirmity, weakness. *Ant.* Nerve, tone, vigour, strength.

DEBT, *Syn.* Score, claim, obligation, default, liability. *Ant.* Gift, grace, trust, credit, assets.

DECADENCE (see DECAY).

DECAMP, *Syn.* Abscond, bolt, fly, start. *Ant.* Show, answer, appear.

DECAY, v. *Syn.* Waste, perish, wither, dwindle, sink, wane. *Ant.* Expand, flourish, increase, grow, rise. —n. *Syn.* Decline, decadence, corruption, wasting, sinking. *Ant.* Fertility, birth, growth, rise.

DECAYED, *Syn.* Sunk, decomposed, corrupt, rotten. *Ant.* Wealthy, fresh, healthful, wholesome.

DECEASE (see DEATH).

DECEIT, *Syn.* Sham, guile, double dealing, fraud, trick, cheat. *Ant.* Openness, honesty, fair dealing, reality, instruction, enlightenment.

DECEITFUL, *Syn.* Fraudulent, delusive, deceptive. *Ant.* Truthful, honest, fair, open.

DECEIVE, *Syn.* Entrap, betray, dupe, cheat, trick. *Ant.* Deliver, guide, advise, enlighten.

DECENCY, *Syn.* Propriety, modesty. (See DECORUM.)

DECIDE, *Syn.* Resolve, settle, fix, determine. *Ant.* Waive, doubt, drop, moot, raise, waver.

DECIDED, *Syn.* Unwavering, firm, resolute, determined. *Ant.* Vacillating, irresolute, undecided.

DECIPHER, *Syn.* Unfold, explain, solve, interpret, read. *Ant.* Mystify, symbolize, cipher.

DECISION, *Syn.* Firmness, judgment, sentence. *Ant.* Uncertainty, indecision, vagueness.

DECK (see ADORN).

DECLAIM, *Syn.* Speak, recite, harangue. *Ant.* Study, [read.

DECLAMATION, *Syn.* Debate, effusion, elocution, oratory. *Ant.* Hesitation, stammering.
DECLAMATORY, *Syn.* High-sounding, loose, noisy *Ant.* Consecutive, quiet, exact, connected, close.
DECLARATION, *Syn.* Assertion, ordinance, statement, avowal. *Ant.* Suppression, concealment, denial.
DECLENSION, *Syn.* Degeneration, decadence, decay. *Ant.* Advancement, improvement, rise.
DECLIVITY, *Syn.* Devexity, incline, slope, fall, descent. *Ant.* Verticality, rise, ascent.
DECOCTION, *Syn.* Mess, plate, compound, dish, concoction. *Ant.* Rawness, infusion, crudity.
DECOMPOSE, *Syn.* Dissolve, resolve, analyze. *Ant.* Compose, mix, concoct, compound.
DECORUM, *Syn.* Modesty, good, decency, order, dignity. *Ant.* Disorder, impropriety, unseemliness.
DECOY, *Syn.* Tempt, lure, mislead, entrap, ensnare. *Ant.* Conduct, warn, instruct, guide.
DECREASE, v. *Syn.* Reduce, lower, subside, diminish, *Ant.* Extend, expand, amplify, grow, increase.
DECREE, *Syn.* Order, verdict, rule, law, decision. *Ant.* Request, suggestion, hint, cue.
DECREPIT, *Syn.* Aged, broken down, crippled, weak, infirm. *Ant.* Active, agile, robust, strong.
DECRY, *Syn.* Abase, detract, vilify, defame, traduce. *Ant.* Panegyrize, praise, laud, extol.
DEDICATE, *Syn.* Hallow, apply, assign, set, devote. *Ant.* Misuse, misappropriate, misapply, alienate.
DEDUCE, *Syn.* Gather, conclude, infer, draw. *Ant.* Induct, predict, guess, premise, state.
DEDUCT, *Syn.* Remove, bate, subtract. *Ant.* Subjoin, annex, add.
DEDUCTION, *Syn.* Abatement, inference, conclusion. *Ant.* (see CONCLUSION).
DEED, *Syn.* Feat, exploit, instrument, commission, action. *Ant.* Undoing, recall, failure, omission.
DEEM, *Syn.* Suppose, think, believe, judge. *Ant.* Misconsider, misestimate, misjudge.
DEEP, *Syn.* Occult, obscure, thick, sagacious, abstruse, profound. *Ant.* Familiar, artless, shallow.
DEFACE, *Syn.* Mutilate, damage, disfigure, injure, spoil, mar. *Ant.* Embellish, adorn, decorate.
DEFALCATION, *Syn.* Deficit, non-payment, failure. *Ant.* Assets, balance, acquittal, payment.
DEFAULT, *Syn.* Failure, want, absence, defect, omission, forfeit, lapse. *Ant.* Supply, maintenance.
DEFAULTER, *Syn.* Bankrupt, insolvent, debtor. *Ant.* Liquidator, defrayer.
DEFEAT, n. *Syn.* Discomfiture, overthrow, frustration. *Ant.* Success, triumph, victory.—v. *Syn.* Foil, overthrow, rout, baffle, beat, overcome, conquer. *Ant.* Advance, speed, insure, promote, secure.
DEFECT, *Syn.* Want, blemish, flaw, fault. *Ant.* Complement, virtue, emendation, sufficiency, supply.
DEFECTION, *Syn.* Desertion, dereliction, failure. *Ant.* Adherence, supply, substitution.
DEFECTIVE, *Syn.* Short, wanting, deficient, faulty. *Ant.* Ample, full, sufficient, correct.
DEFENCE, *Syn.* Guard, shelter, excuse, resistance, plea. *Ant.* Exposure, betrayal, abandonment.
DEFENCELESS, *Syn.* Unarmed, unguarded, exposed. *Ant.* Armed, defended, fortified, guarded.
DEFENDANT, *Syn.* Prisoner, accused. *Ant.* Plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor.
DEFENSIBLE, *Syn.* Tenable, justifiable, vindicable. *Ant.* Indefensible, unwarrantable, unjustifiable.
DEFER, *Syn.* Prolong, hinder, retard, put off, delay. *Ant.* Hurry, urge, press, quicken, hasten.
DEFERENCE, *Syn.* Homage, submission, veneration, regard, respect. *Ant.* Attention, slight, disrespect.
DEFICIENCY, *Syn.* Short-coming, lack, want. *Ant.* Abundance, fulness.
DEFINE, *Syn.* Bound, fix, specify, limit, mark out. *Ant.* Mystify, obscure, confuse.
DEFINITE, *Syn.* Fixed, exact, certain, specific, definitive, clear. *Ant.* Indefinite, unspecified, vague.
DEFINITION, *Syn.* Restriction, limitation, determination. *Ant.* Description, vagueness, confusion.
DEFLECT, *Syn.* Swerve, diverge, deviate, turn. *Ant.* Straighten, proceed, continue.
DEFLECTION, *Syn.* Alienation, divergence, deviation. *Ant.* Directness, straightness.
DEFORMITY, *Syn.* Monstrosity, disfigurement, ugliness. *Ant.* Ornament, beauty, grace.
DEFRAUD (see CHEAT).
DEFRAY, *Syn.* Quit, discharge, bear, settle, pay. *Ant.* [Dissatisfy, repudiate.
DEFRAYMENT, *Syn.* Discharge, liquidation, payment. *Ant.* Repudiation, insolvency, failure, non-payment.
DEFY, *Syn.* Brave, provoke, challenge. (See DARE.)
DEGENERATE, *Syn.* Grow worse, decline. *Ant.* Advance, mend, improve, recover.
DEGLUTITION, *Syn.* Absorption, gluttony, gorging, swallowing. *Ant.* Vomit, disgorgement.
DEGRADE (see DEBASE).
DEGREE, *Syn.* Order, class, mark, extent, step, stage, rank. *Ant.* Numbers, size, mass, space.
DEIGN (see CONDESCEND).
DEJECTED, *Syn.* Low-spirited, downcast, dispirited, gloomy. *Ant.* Cheerful, gay, blithe, elated.
DELECTABLE *Syn.* Enjoyable, agreeable, pleasant, amiable. *Ant.* Unenjoyable, disagreeable, unpleasant.
DELEGATE, *Syn.* Commission, depute, appoint. *Ant.* Discommission, relegate, supersede, recall.
DELETERIOUS, *Syn.* Poisonous, injurious, noxious. *Ant.* Beneficial, esculent, nutritious, wholesome.
DELIBERATE, v. *Syn.* Ponder, reflect, weigh. *Ant.* Risk, chance, shelve.—a. *Syn.* Earnest, purposed, grave. *Ant.* Suggested, dubious, irresolute, playful.
DELICACY, *Syn.* Modesty, luxury, softness, dainty morsel, nicety. *Ant.* Fare, necessaries, coarseness.
DELICIOUS, *Syn.* Choice, dainty, delightful, exquisite. *Ant.* Nauseous, unpalatable, unsavoury, common.
DELIGHT, *Syn.* Bliss, gladness, joy, pleasure, enjoyment. *Ant.* Misery, sorrow, suffering, pain.
DELINEATE, *Syn.* Paint, draw, depict, sketch, describe. *Ant.* Misportray, exaggerate, caricature.
DELINQUENCY, *Syn.* Culpability, guilt, crime. *Ant.* blamelessness, innocence.
DELINQUENT, *Syn.* Offender, culprit, criminal. *Ant.* Pattern, paragon, worthy.
DELIVER, *Syn.* Give, yield, set free, save, free, liberate. *Ant.* Betray, retain, suppress, capture, confine.
DELUGE, *Syn.* Flood, deluge, inundation. *Ant.* Subsidence, drought, dearth, moisture, mist.
DELVE, *Syn.* Search, dive, dig. *Ant.* Skim, dally, rake, [scratch.
DEMAND, *Syn.* Insist, ask for. *Ant.* Waive.
DEMARCATION, *Syn.* Bounding, sketch, outline, definition. *Ant.* Void, plain, waste, space, openness.
DEMESNE (see DOMAIN).
DEMOCRATIC, *Syn.* Subversive, radical, levelling, popular. *Ant.* Autocratic, despotic, imperial, regal.
DEMONIACAL, *Syn.* Diabolical, hellish, fiendish. *Ant.* Heavenly, seraphic, angelical.
DEMONSTRATE, *Syn.* Illustrate, show, prove. *Ant.* Misexemplify, conceal, disprove.
DEMULCENT, *Syn.* Allaying, softening, soothing. *Ant.* Blistering, chafing, irritating.
DEMUR, *Syn.* Object, halt, hesitate. *Ant.* Consent, agree, approve.
DEMURE, *Syn.* Sober, grave. *Ant.* Noisy, wild.
DENIZEN, *Syn.* Dweller, inhabitant, subject, citizen. *Ant.* Traveller, exile, stranger, foreigner.
DENOMINATE, *Syn.* Call, name. *Ant.* Misname.
DENOUNCE, *Syn.* Defame, vituperate, brand, decry, reprobate. *Ant.* Uphold, eulogize, applaud.
DENSE, *Syn.* Close, solid, stolid, stupid, thick. *Ant.* Sparse, rare, intelligent, clever, quick.
DENT, *Syn.* Cavity, notch, indentation. *Ant.* Knob, button, protuberance.
DENTICULATED, *Syn.* Indented, crenelated, notched. *Ant.* Serrated, toothed.
DENUDE, *Syn.* Spoil, bare, strip. *Ant.* Decorate, [drape, invest.
DENUNCIATION (see DENOUNCE).
DENY, *Syn.* Disown, disclaim, negative, withhold. *Ant.* Yield, afford, confirm, affirm, admit, accept, grant.
DEPART, *Syn.* Vanish, retire, sally, start, go, quit, leave. *Ant.* Come, remain, cling, stay.
DEPARTMENT, *Syn.* Line, branch, office, division. *Ant.* Community, whole, state, art, establishment.
DEPENDENT, *Syn.* Relying, trusting, resting, hanging. *Ant.* Free, absolute, irrespective, independent.
DEPICT, *Syn.* Delineate, draw, paint, colour, portray. *Ant.* Deform, exaggerate, misrepresent.
DEPLORABLE, *Syn.* Sad, pitiable, miserable. *Ant.* Acceptable, glad, welcome.
DEPLORE, *Syn.* Bewail, mourn, lament. *Ant.* Hail, [welcome.
DEPOPULATE, *Syn.* Unpeople, abandon, desert, waste. *Ant.* Fill, stock, settle, inhabit, tenant, occupy.

DEPORTATION, *Syn.* Placement, importation, arrival. *Ant.* Displacement, emigration, exportation.
DEPORTMENT, *Syn.* Conduct, movement, carriage, behaviour. *Ant.* Misdeportment, misbehaviour.
DEPRECATE, *Syn.* Expostulate, disclaim, disavow. *Ant.* Invoke, request, entreat, ask, supplicate, beg.
DEPREDATION, *Syn.* Invasion, trespass, plunder, havoc. *Ant.* Abstraction, perquisite, pilfering.
DEPRESSION, *Syn.* Dip, valley, hollow, dejection, degradation, lowering. *Ant.* Mound, eminence, rising, rallying, exaltation, elevation, raising.
DEPRIVE, *Syn.* Hinder, depose, abridge, divest, rob. *Ant.* Indemnify, present supply, endow, invest.
DEPUTE, *Syn.* Delegate, entrust, charge, commission, appoint. *Ant.* Dismiss, discard, recall.
DEPUTY, *Syn.* Delegate, envoy, legate, lieutenant, agent. *Ant.* Head, ruler, sovereign, governor, chief, master, principal.
DERANGE (see ARRANGE).
DERELICTION, *Syn.* Neglect, desertion, short-coming, abandonment. *Ant.* Attention, observance, performance.
DERIDE (see DERISION).
DERISION, *Syn.* Sarcasm, mockery, contempt, scorn. *Ant.* Reverence, admiration, regard, respect.
DERISIVE, *Syn.* Disrespectful, contemptuous, scornful. *Ant.* Reverential, deferential, respectful.
DERIVATION, *Syn.* Spring, root, cause, source, origin. *Ant.* Use, application, formation, issue, result.
DERIVE, *Syn.* Track, trace, deduce. *Ant.* Mistrace, misattribute, misdeduce.
DEROGATE, *Syn.* Decry, disparage, detract. *Ant.* Exaggerate, extol, enhance, laud, value, esteem.
DESCANT, *Syn.* Dwell, talk, enlarge, discuss, dissert. *Ant.* Confine, curtail, abbreviate, abridge, condense.
DESCENDANT, *Syn.* Family, issue, branch, offspring, seed. *Ant.* Origin, source, root, parent, founder.
DESCRIBE, *Syn.* Depict, picture, define, explain, draw, illustrate. *Ant.* Distort, caricature, mystify, confuse.
DESCRY, *Syn.* Mark, detect, espy, discover, discern. *Ant.* Misobserve, overlook, miss.
DESECRATE, *Syn.* Abuse, misuse, secularize, profane. *Ant.* Purify, dedicate, devote, employ, use.
DESERT, n. *Syn.* Wilderness, waste, wild. *Ant.* Garden, oasis, pasture.—v. (see ABANDON).
DESERTER, *Syn.* Forsaker, apostate, runaway, renegade. *Ant.* Slave, disciple, supporter, adherent.
DESERVE, *Syn.* Win, justify, earn, merit. *Ant.* Lose, misdeserve, forfeit.
DESIDERATE, *Syn.* Need, want, desire. *Ant.* Supersede, forget, disregard.
DESIDERATUM, *Syn.* Want, essential, requisite. *Ant.* Incumbrance, superfluity, surplusage.
DESIGN, v. *Syn.* Prepare, plan, intend, purpose. *Ant.* Chance, guess, risk, hit.—n. *Syn.* Scheme, sketch, draft, plan, intention. *Ant.* Issue, result, execution.
DESIGNED (see DESIGN), *Syn.* Intentional, planned, contrived, prepared, intended. *Ant.* Unintended, miscontrived, accidental, casual.
DESIGNING (see DESIGN and ARTFUL).
DESINENCE, *Syn.* Period, cessation, conclusion. *Ant.* Commencement, progression, initiation, origination.
DESIRABLE, *Syn.* Enviable, good, profitable, proper, judicious, valuable, advisable, expedient. *Ant.* Evil, unprofitable, injudicious, improper, objectionable, inexpedient, unadvisable, undesirable.
DESIRE, n. *Syn.* Craving, affection, longing. *Ant.* Horror, repugnance, loathing.
DESIST, *Syn.* Leave off, abstain, drop, stop, cease. *Ant.* Persist, proceed, continue.
DESOLATE, a. *Syn.* Waste, wild, deserted, forsaken, forlorn. *Ant.* Gay, lively, cheerful, cheered.—v. *Syn.* Ravage, sack, spoil, waste. *Ant.* Enrich, develop, plant, colonize, people.
DESPAIR, n. *Syn.* Desperation, despondency, hopelessness. *Ant.* Confidence, elation, hopefulness.—v. *Syn.* Faint, despond. *Ant.* Rally, presume, rely, trust, hope.
DESPERATE, *Syn.* Rash, reckless, daring, wild. *Ant.* Shy, timid, calm, cool.
DESPITE, prep. *Syn.* Resisting, opposing, notwithstanding. *Ant.* Abetting, aiding, concurrently.
DESPOIL, *Syn.* Spoliate, havoc, rob, ravage, denude, strip. *Ant.* Enrich, embellish, adorn, decorate.
DESPOT, *Syn.* Autocrat, tyrant. *Ant.* Subject, slave.
DESPOTIC, *Syn.* Cruel, absolute, arrogant, arbitrary. *Ant.* Humane, constitutional, limited.
DESTINATION, *Syn.* Scope, use, end, object, design, purpose. *Ant.* Effort, action, tendency.
DESTINE, *Syn.* Devote, ordain, doom, design, intend. *Ant.* Divert, misapply, divorce, alienate.
DESTINY, *Syn.* End, doom, fortune, lot, fate. *Ant.* Freewill, freedom, choice, will.
DESTROY, *Syn.* Waste, ruin, annihilate, demolish. *Ant.* Make, repair, reinstate, restore.
DESTRUCTIVE, *Syn.* Ruinous, baleful, injurious, hurtful. *Ant.* Restorative, preservative, conservative.
DESUETUDE, *Syn.* Obsoleteness, disuse. *Ant.* Perpetuation, exercise, practice, custom, use.
DESULTORY, *Syn.* Inexact, erratic, superficial, loose, rambling. *Ant.* Exact, continuous, earnest, settled.
DETAIL, v. *Syn.* Specify, sift, enumerate, particularize, *Ant.* Classify, sketch, condense, generalize.—n. *Syn.* Point, specialty, particular, component. *Ant.* Representation, totality, recital, statement, account.
DETAIN, *Syn.* Stop, restrain, check, arrest, keep. *Ant.* Loose, dismiss, expedite, liberate.
DETECT, *Syn.* Expose, unmask, descry, discover. *Ant.* Connive, ignore, lose, miss.
DETENTION, *Syn.* Hindrance, retaining, retention. *Ant.* Letting go, abandonment.
DETER, *Syn.* Scare, terrify, hinder, stop, warn. *Ant.* Tempt, prompt, allure, move, incite.
DETHRONE, *Syn.* Depose, uncrown. *Ant.* Crown, enthrone, anoint.
DETONATE, *Syn.* Pop, explode. *Ant.* Puff, hang, smoulder.
DETORTION, *Syn.* Perversion, distortion, twisting, wrestling. *Ant.* Rectification, aim, direction.
DETRACT, *Syn.* Decry, defame, depreciate, lessen. *Ant.* Increase, raise, enhance, augment.
DETRACTION, *Syn.* Slander, depreciation, diminution. *Ant.* Flattery, compliment, eulogy, improvement.
DETRACTOR, *Syn.* Backbiter, cynic, slanderer. *Ant.* Eulogist, sycophant, flatterer.
DETRIMENT, *Syn.* Damage, injury, hurt, harm, loss. *Ant.* Repair, remedy, improvement.
DETRIMENTAL, *Syn.* Pernicious, hurtful, injurious. *Ant.* Augmentative, profitable, beneficial.
DEVELOP, *Syn.* Expand, clear, unfold, disclose, lay open. *Ant.* Conceal, obscure, wrap, envelop.
DEVELOPMENT, *Syn.* Bud, product, crop, outgrowth. *Ant.* Principal, source, origin, cause.
DEVIATE, *Syn.* Depart, sway, err, swerve, wander, diverge, digress. *Ant.* Advance, continue.
DEVICE, *Syn.* Show, symbol, plan, design, artifice. *Ant.* Hit, hazard, luck, fortune, abortion.
DEVIL, *Syn.* Demon, arch-fiend, fiend, lucifer, Satan. *Ant.* Cherub, seraph, angel, arch-angel.
DEVIOUS, *Syn.* Pathless, trackless, circuitous, tortuous. *Ant.* Trodden, plain, direct.
DEVISE, *Syn.* Manage, concert, manœuvre, plan, contrive. *Ant.* Mismanage, miscontrive.
DEVOID, *Syn.* Unprovided, destitute, wanting, void. *Ant.* Gifted, provided, supplied, furnished.
DEVOLVE UPON, *Syn.* Fall, depute, charge, place, impose. *Ant.* Lapse, pass, miss, cancel, deprive.
DEVOTED, *Syn.* Loving, ardent, fond, attached. *Ant.* Averse, estranged, alienated.
DEVOTION, *Syn.* Attachment, love, self-sacrifice, religiousness. *Ant.* Aversion, profanity, impiety.
DEVOUR, *Syn.* Absorb, bolt, gobble, gorge, swallow, consume, eat. *Ant.* Vomit, disgorge.
DIADEM, *Syn.* Circlet, tiara, wreath, coronet, crown. *Ant.* Daisy-chain, fool's-cap, liberty-cap.
DIAGNOSTIC, *Syn.* Cue, sign, feature, symptom. *Ant.* Illusion, head, formation, crisis.
DIALECT, *Syn.* Tongue, idiom, accent, provincialism.
DIALECTIC, *Syn.* Argumentative, logical, rhetorical. *Ant.* Common-place, colloquial, conversational.
DIALOGUE, *Syn.* Colloquy, discourse, conversation. *Ant.* Apostrophe, soliloquy, oration, monologue.
DICTATE, *Syn.* Command, propose, decree, direct, order. *Ant.* Echo, obey, repeat, follow.
DICTION, *Syn.* Grammar, language, rhetoric, expression, style. *Ant.* Provincialism, solecism.
DICTIONARY, *Syn.* Glossary, vocabulary, word-book, lexicon.
DIDACTIC, *Syn.* Moral, directive, instructive. *Ant.* Misleading, pernicious, erroneous, unsound.
DIE, *Syn.* Cease, wither, decease, perish, depart, expire. *Ant.* Develop, live, rise, begin.

DIET, *Syn.* Cheer, fare, nutriment, victuals, food. *Ant.* Abstinence, fasting, starvation.
DIFFER, *Syn.* Contend, dispute, disagree, dissent, vary. *Ant.* Assent, agree. (See ASSENT.)
DIFFERENCE, *Syn.* Variety, distinction, discord, unlikeness, separation. *Ant.* Identity, uniformity, agreement, likeness, similarity.
DIFFICULT, *Syn.* Perplexing, involved, intricate, hard. *Ant.* Lucid, simple, straight, plain, easy.
DIFFIDENT (see MODEST).
DIFFUSE, *Syn.* Copious, verbose, prolix, discursive. *Ant.* Condensed, terse, epigrammatic, laconic.
DIGEST, v. *Syn.* Convert, assimilate, classify, arrange. *Ant.* Reject, refuse, derange, confound, displace.
DIGNIFIED, *Syn.* Pompous, lofty, august, exalted, grand, noble. *Ant.* (see LOFTY).
DILAPIDATION, *Syn.* Demolition, crumbling, decay, ruin. *Ant.* Structure, fabric, soundness, reparation.
DILATE, *Syn.* Enlarge, distend, swell, expand, widen. *Ant.* Condense, concentrate, contract, narrow.
DILATORY, *Syn.* Lagging, loitering, slow, tardy. *Ant.* Rash, hasty, alert, eager, prompt, quick.
DILEMMA, *Syn.* Scrape, difficulty, doubt, quandary, fix. *Ant.* Escape, advantage, freedom, extrication.
DILIGENCE, *Syn.* Industry, heed, attention, assiduity, care. *Ant.* Idleness, inattention, carelessness.
DIMENSION, *Syn.* Extent, bulk, mass, size, measurement. *Ant.* Segment, mismeasurement.
DIMINISH, *Syn.* Decrease, dwarf, curtail, contract, reduce. *Ant.* Extend, expand, enlarge, increase.
DIN, *Syn.* Clangour, resonance, rattle, clamour, racket. *Ant.* Bang, explosion, burst, report, crash.
DINGY, *Syn.* Obscure, dim, soiled, rusty, dusky, dull. *Ant.* Lustrous, radiant, glossy, bright.
DINT, *Syn.* Efficacy, power, force, agency. *Ant.* Opposition, uselessness, inefficacy, weakness.
DIP, v. (see IMMERSE).—n. *Syn.* Slope, declination. *Ant.* Gradient, acclivity, ascent, elevation.
DIPLOMACY, *Syn.* Negotiation, contrivance, ministry, tact. *Ant.* Mismanagement, miscontrivance, recall.
DIPLOMATIC, *Syn.* Discreet, politic, clever, prudent, judicious. *Ant.* Ill-managed, bungling, injudicious.
DIRECTION, *Syn.* Address, order, command, course, line, tendency. *Ant.* Aberration, deviation.
DIRECTLY, *Syn.* Instantly, quickly, at once, straightway, immediately. *Ant.* By-and-by, indirectly.
DIRECTOR, *Syn.* Guide, leader, master, manager, ruler. *Ant.* Follower, concern, company, body.
DIRGE, *Syn.* Wake, elegy, lament, requiem. *Ant.* Jubilate, Te Deum, anthem.
DIRT, *Syn.* Uncleanness, filth, dung, foulness. *Ant.* Integrity, ablution, purity, cleanness.
DISABILITY, *Syn.* Forfeiture, incapacity, unfitness, disqualification. *Ant.* Merit, deserving, fitness.
DISABUSE, *Syn.* Enlighten, correct, inform, undeceive. *Ant.* Prepossess, prejudice, mislead, deceive.
DISAPPOINT, *Syn.* Foil, defeat, vex, baffle, deceive, betray. *Ant.* Gratify, satisfy, fulfil, justify.
DISCERN, *Syn.* Perceive, behold, recognize, observe, see. *Ant.* Misdiscern, confound, overlook.
DISCHARGE, *Syn.* Send away, perform, execute, free, dismiss, empty. *Ant.* Detain, charge, confine.
DISCIPLE, *Syn.* Votary, believer, student, follower, *Ant.* Professor, leader, teacher, master.
DISCIPLINE, *Syn.* Control, government, training, order. *Ant.* Reward, rebellion, confusion, disorder.
DISCLOSE, *Syn.* Make known, detect, reveal, discover. *Ant.* Suppress, lock, conceal, cover.
DISCOLOUR, *Syn.* Disfigure, taint, stain, daub. *Ant.* Illuminate, decorate, tint, embellish, colour, paint.
DISCOMFORT, *Syn.* Trouble, annoyance, vexation. *Ant.* Agreeableness, pleasantness, ease, comfort.
DISCONCERT, *Syn.* Disturb, baffle, upset, confuse, abash. *Ant.* Design, order, arrange, aid, rally.
DISCONSOLATE, *Syn.* Woful, desolate, unhappy, sad *Ant.* Jovial, gay, happy, merry, joyous.
DISCOVER, *Syn.* Indicate, betray, detect, invent, find, make known. *Ant.* Cover, mask, lose, conceal.
DISCREET, *Syn.* Sensible, wary, cautious, prudent wise. *Ant.* Reckless, imprudent, foolish, blind.
DISCREPANCY, *Syn.* Variation, difference, disagreement. *Ant.* Accordance, harmony, consonance.
DISCRIMINATION, *Syn.* Insight, judgment, sagacity. *Ant.* Indiscernment, confusedness, dulness.
DISCUSS, *Syn.* Examine, canvass, sift, argue, debate. *Ant.* Obscure, confound, mystify.
DISDAIN, *Syn.* Disregard, haughtiness, contempt. *Ant.* Respectfulness, admiration, reverence, respect.
DISEASE, *Syn.* Malady, ailment, illness, complaint, disorder. *Ant.* Salubrity, convalescence, health.
DISGUST, *Syn.* Distaste, dislike, aversion, loathing, nausea. *Ant.* Avidity, relish, liking, desire.
DISHEVEL, *Syn.* Disarrange, entangle, disorder. *Ant.* Braid, weave, bind, plait, dress, tire.
DISMAL, *Syn.* Sorrowful, sad, gloomy, dreary, cheerless. *Ant.* Comic, elated, lively, cheerful, gay.
DISMANTLE, *Syn.* Strip, despoil, divest, disrobe. *Ant.* Arrange, adorn, drape, invest, robe.
DISMAY, *Syn.* Frighten, scare, dishearten, terrify, affright. *Ant.* Assure, inspirit, rally, encourage.
DISMEMBER, *Syn.* Detruncate, disincorporate, disintegrate. *Ant.* Engraft, incorporate, integrate.
DISMISS, *Syn.* Discharge, divest, abandon, banish. *Ant.* Maintain, keep, detain, retain.
DISMOUNT, *Syn.* Descend, alight. *Ant.* Start, mount.
DISPARAGE, *Syn.* Detract, lower, derogate, decry. *Ant.* Exaggerate, over-estimate, laud, extol.
DISPARATE, *Syn.* Ill-matched, ill-assorted, different, unequal. *Ant.* Well-matched, co-ordinate, equal.
DISPATCH, *Syn.* Execute, hasten, send, expedite. *Ant.* Impede, obstruct, detain, retard.
DISPEL, *Syn.* Dismiss, dissipate, scatter, disperse. *Ant.* Mass, convene, summon, recall, collect.
DISPENSATION, *Syn.* Indulgence, disuse, dismissal, privilege, exemption, visitation. *Ant.* Restriction, retention, prohibition, reservation.
DISPERSE, *Syn.* Spread abroad, break up, scatter, dispel. *Ant.* Meet, gather, recall, collect.
DISPLAY, *Syn.* Parade, spread out, unfold, exhibit, show. *Ant.* Wrap, dissemble, conceal, hide.
DISPUTANT, *Syn.* Claimant, competitor, litigant. *Ant.* Advocate, auxiliary, partner.
DISPUTATIOUS, *Syn.* Quarrelsome, argumentative. *Ant.* Inquerulous, unquarrelsome, conciliatory.
DISPUTE, *Syn.* Quarrel, debate, contend, contest, argue. *Ant.* Forego, allow, concede, waive.
DISQUIETUDE, *Syn.* commotion, agitation, uneasiness. *Ant.* Contentment, confidence, calmness, peace.
DISQUISITION, *Syn.* Discussion, treatise, essay. *Ant.* Blarney, diatribe, tirade, effusion.
DISRUPTION, *Syn.* Separation, a breaking up, dissension. *Ant.* Reconciliation, amalgamation, union.
DISSECT, *Syn.* Scrutinize, anatomize, take to pieces. *Ant.* Confound, organize, unite, grasp.
DISSEMBLE, *Syn.* Restrain, smother, repress, conceal. *Ant.* Profess, expose, simulate, pretend, exhibit.
DISSEMINATE, *Syn.* Circulate, scatter, publish, proclaim. *Ant.* Eradicate, stifle, suppress, repress.
DISSOLUTE, *Syn.* Vicious, wanton, loose, profligate. *Ant.* Correct, self-controlled, strict, upright.
DISTANCE, *Syn.* Length, space, absence, remoteness. *Ant.* Presence, contact, nearness, proximity.
DISTANT, *Syn.* Asunder, apart, aloof, remote, far. *Ant.* Contiguous, adjacent, near, close.
DISTEMPER, *Syn.* Ailment, disease, disorder. *Ant.* Convalescence, vigour, sanity, health.
DISTIL, *Syn.* Percolate, drip, emanate, drop. *Ant.* Hold, suck, retain, condense, absorb.
DISTINCT, *Syn.* Plain, clear, obvious, definite, detached, separate. *Ant.* Dim, obscure, one, united.
DISTINCTION, *Syn.* Eminence, dignity, separation. *Ant.* Degradation, insignificance, identity.
DISTINCTNESS, *Syn.* Conspicuousness, plainness, clearness. *Ant.* Haziness, indistinctness, confusion.
DISTINGUISH, *Syn.* Divide, discover, see, discriminate, know. *Ant.* Confuse, confound, overlook, miss.
DISTINGUISHED, *Syn.* Famous, eminent, celebrated. *Ant.* Not famous, hidden, inconspicuous, obscure.
DISTRACT, *Syn.* Disturb, bewilder, perplex, disconcert, divide. *Ant.* Compose, collect, fix, unite.
DISTRESS, v. *Syn.* Afflict, pain, vex, annoy, grieve, harass. *Ant.* Console, gratify, please, soothe.—n. (see AFFLICTION and TROUBLE).
DISTURB, *Syn.* Vex, worry, trouble, rouse, confuse, derange. *Ant.* Leave, quiet, soothe, order.
DIVARICATION, *Syn.* Digression, divergence, deviation. *Ant.* Prolongation, directness, continuity.

DIVERSIFY, *Syn.* Variegate, modify, alter, vary. *Ant.* Stereotype, fix, settle, prosecute, conserve.
DIVERSION, *Syn.* Enjoyment, sport, recreation, deviation. *Ant.* Labour, study, work, task, directness.
DIVERT, *Syn.* Amuse, please, delight, change, alter. *Ant.* Annoy, pain, confine, continue.
DIVEST, *Syn.* Unclothe, disrobe, strip, denude, dismantle. *Ant.* Envelop, shroud, invest, robe, clothe.
DIVIDE, *Syn.* Allot, deal out, sunder, sever, separate. *Ant.* Co-ordinate, join, convene, classify, unite.
DIVINATION, *Syn.* Omens, witchcraft, magic, prediction. *Ant.* Learning, study, instruction.
DIVORCE, v. *Syn.* Alienate, divert, dissever, separate. *Ant.* Reunite, apply, connect, unite, conjoin.
DO, *Syn.* Complete, perform, achieve, execute, act, work. *Ant.* Omit, neglect, mar, undo.
DOCILE, *Syn.* Tame, quiet, gentle, yielding, compliant. *Ant.* Dogged, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn.
DOCK, *Syn.* Prune, abbreviate, lop, curtail. *Ant.* Coax, train, prolong, nourish, elongate, grow.
DOCTRINAL, *Syn.* Theological, catechetical, didactic. *Ant.* Operative, practical.
DOCTRINE, *Syn.* Dogma, creed, belief, article, tenet. *Ant.* Action, conduct, duty, practice.
DOER, *Syn.* Maker, originator, performer, actor, agent. *Ant.* Marrer, baffler, preventer, undoer.
DOGGED, *Syn.* Prejudiced, sullen, morose, obstinate. *Ant.* Complaisant, liberal, easy, genial, docile.
DOGMATIC, *Syn.* Positive, arrogant, imperious, theological. *Ant.* Diffident, moderate, active, practical.
DOLEFUL, *Syn.* Dismal, woebegone, sorrowful, rueful, dolorous. *Ant.* Beaming, blithe, gay, joyful, merry.
DOLT, *Syn.* Ass, dullard, ignoramus, numskull. *Ant.* Luminary, scholar, philosopher, genius, savant.
DOMAIN, *Syn.* Inclosure, territory, lordship, estate. *Ant.* Wild, wilderness, waste.
DOMESTIC, *Syn.* Private, domiciliary. *Ant.* Public, foreign.
DOMESTICATION, *Syn.* Taming, localization, settlement. *Ant.* Dispeoplement, exile, dissettlement.
DOMICILE, *Syn.* Home, settlement, abode, residence. *Ant.* World, wilderness, houselessness, migration.
DOMINANCE, *Syn.* Prevalence, superiority, lordship. *Ant.* Minority, servitude, subjection, inferiority.
DOMINEER, *Syn.* Usurp, assume, tyrannize, lord. *Ant.* Bow, yield, defer, succumb, submit.
DOMINION, *Syn.* Sway, empire, control, government. *Ant.* Servitude, inferiority, submission, weakness.
DON, *Syn.* Wear, assume. *Ant.* Cast, doff.
DOOM, *Syn.* Lot, verdict, sentence, fate, judgment. *Ant.* Pardon, escape, respite, liberation.
DORMANT, *Syn.* Inert, quiescent, latent, slumbering, sleeping. *Ant.* Developed, active, wakeful, vigilant.
DOTAGE, *Syn.* Dementedness, fatuity, imbecility. *Ant.* Vigour, penetration, judgment, acuteness.
DOUBT, n. *Syn.* Difficulty, perplexity, suspicion, hesitation, scruple, dubiousness. *Ant.* Satisfaction, decision, precision, clearness.—v. *Syn.* Demur, waver, vacillate, hesitate. *Ant.* Assent, determine, decide, resolve.
DOUGHTY, *Syn.* Redoubtable, redoubted. *Ant.* Puny, craven.
DOWDY, *Syn.* Homely, plain, common, shabby, dull. *Ant.* Tawdry, modish, gay, dressy, stylish.
DOWNWARDS, *Syn.* Adown, beneath, below. *Ant.* Aloft, upwards.
DRAFT, n. *Syn.* Check, order, abstract, sketch, copy. *Ant.* Cash, deed, original.—v. *Syn.* Exhaust, drain, draw. *Ant.* Import, replenish, supply.
DRAG, *Syn.* Bring, haul, pull, draw. *Ant.* Propel, raise, push, convey, carry.
DRAIN, v. *Syn.* Dry, exhaust, drip, strain, draw. *Ant.* Swill, drown, pour, supply, fill.
DRAUGHT, *Syn.* Check, breeze, traction, drink. *Ant.* Deposit, non-ventilation, burden, drought.
DRAW, *Syn.* Sketch, inhale, entice, haul, attract, drag. *Ant.* Compel, drive, repel, carry, push.
DRAWL, *Syn.* Drone, lag, drag. *Ant.* Prattle, rattle, gabble.
DREAD, n. *Syn.* Intimidation, horror, terror, fear. *Ant.* Assurance, welcome, confidence, courage.
DREADFUL, *Syn.* Awful, horrible, terrific, fearful. *Ant.* Hopeful, promising, assuring, encouraging.
DREAM, n. *Syn.* Reverie, fancy, vision, trance. *Ant.* Realization, verify, reality, fact.
DREARY (see DISMAL).
DREGS, *Syn.* Trash, dross, offscouring, lees, sediment. *Ant.* Sample, pink, flower, cream.
DRENCH, *Syn.* Drown, shower, steep, soak, wash. *Ant.* Dry, mop, sponge, strain, drain.
DRESS, *Syn.* Garb, clothes, attire, apparel, clothing, raiment. *Ant.* Deshabille, undress, disorder, nudity.
DRIBLET, *Syn.* Particle, bit, morsel, scrap, dole, drop. *Ant.* Mass, aggregate, whole, total.
DRIFT, *Syn.* Result, purpose, intention, purport, tendency. *Ant.* Vagueness, pointlessness, aimlessness.
DRILL, *Syn.* Discipline, train, instruct, exercise, teach. *Ant.* Misinstruct, disorder, disarrange, confuse.
DRINK, *Syn.* Drain, absorb, quaff, swallow, imbibe. *Ant.* Moisten, water, exude, pour, replenish.
DRIP, *Syn.* Percolate, ooze, drop. *Ant.* Hold, retain, dry, suck, absorb, swallow, imbibe.
DRIVEL, *Syn.* Babble, snivel, trifling, nonsense. *Ant.* Solidity, substance, coherence, soundness.
DRIVELLER, *Syn.* Dotard, babbler, idiot. *Ant.* Orator, logician, debater, speaker.
DROLL, *Syn.* Comic, funny, amusing, comical, whimsical. *Ant.* Funereal, lugubrious, tragic, sad.
DROOP, *Syn.* Bend, drop, pine, decline, flag, sink. *Ant.* Raise, rally, prosper, revive.
DROP, *Syn.* Droop, faint, decline, fall, distil. *Ant.* Recover, ascend, soar, rise, rally.
DROUGHT, *Syn.* Thirst, parching, aridity, dryness. *Ant.* Watering, quenching, deluge, dew, moisture.
DROWN, *Syn.* Submerge, deluge, engulf, overwhelm, swamp. *Ant.* Air, expose, drain, dry.
DROWSY, *Syn.* Stupid, dozy, sleepy, drooping, heavy. *Ant.* Awake, alert, vigilant, light.
DRUDGE, v. *Syn.* Plod, labour, slave. *Ant.* Dally, play, hit off, luxuriate, bask.
DRY, v. *Syn.* Parch, drain. *Ant.* Wet, moisten, drench.—*Syn.* Tedious, dull, lifeless, tame, barren, parched, arid. *Ant.* Entertaining, lively, fresh, moist.
DUCTILE, *Syn.* Irresolute, docile, tractile, malleable. *Ant.* Obstinate, firm, resolute, tough, inelastic.
DUDGEON, *Syn.* Umbrage, resentment, spleen, indignation. *Ant.* Serenity, contentment, complacency.
DUE, *Syn.* Obligatory, fit, becoming, fair, just, owing. *Ant.* Improper, unfair, undue, irrelative.
DULCET, *Syn.* Warbling, soft, melodious, soothing, sweet. *Ant.* Clamorous, noisy, grating, harsh.
DULL, *Syn.* Sad, opaque, cloudy, dismal, heavy, stolid. *Ant.* Burnished, brilliant, bright, lively, clever.
DUMB, *Syn.* Still, silent, mute, inarticulate. *Ant.* Uproar, tumult, clatter.
DURABLE, *Syn.* Constant, abiding, stable, lasting. *Ant.* Unstable, impermanent, transient.
DURANCE, *Syn.* Imprisonment, incarceration, confinement. *Ant.* Largeness, liberty.
DURATION, *Syn.* Space, term, continuance, period. *Ant.* Eternity, instantaneousness, momentariness.
DUTY, *Syn.* Service, trust, calling, office, allegiance, function. *Ant.* Desertion, exemption, freedom.
DWARF, v. *Syn.* Depress, stunt, lower. *Ant.* Raise, elevate, heighten.—n. *Syn.* Puck, abortion, pigmy, imp. *Ant.* Hercules, monster, giant.
DWELL, *Syn.* Reside, tarry, linger, rest, stay, stop. *Ant.* Roam, flit, depart, wander, speed, travel, move.
DWINDLE, *Syn.* Fall off, decrease, diminish, waste, pine. *Ant.* Grow, increase, enlarge, expand.

## E

EARLY, *Syn.* Beforehand, anon, shortly, betimes, soon. *Ant.* Belated, tardily, late.
EARN, *Syn.* Gain, win, achieve, acquire, merit. *Ant.* Spend, lose, waste, forego, forfeit.
EARNEST, *Syn.* Ardent, intense, warm, grave, intent, serious, eager. *Ant.* Jesting, sportive, playful, idle.
EASE, *Syn.* Quiet, relief, repose, rest, comfort. *Ant.* Difficulty, disquiet, vexation, annoyance, trouble.
EBB, *Syn.* Wane, decay, decline, sink, decrease, recede, retire. *Ant.* Swell, abound, increase, flow.
EBRIETY, *Syn.* Temperance, freshness, soberness. *Ant.* Crapulence, intoxication, inebriety.
EBULLITION, *Syn.* Eruption, outburst, effervescent, boiling. *Ant.* Composure, subsidence, cooling.
ECCENTRIC, *Syn.* Erratic, odd, strange, wayward, flighty. *Ant.* Usual, common, customary, ordinary.

ECHO, *Syn.* Imitation, repetition, reverberation. *Ant.* Opinion, original, voice, sound.
ECLECTIC, *Syn.* Broad, selective, exceptive. *Ant.* Dogmatic, biassed, partial, petty, narrow.
ECLIPSE, n. *Syn.* Outdoing, overshadowing, failure. *Ant.* Re-effulgence, renown, brightness, effulgence.
ECONOMY, *Syn.* Distribution, arrangement, dispensation, rule. *Ant.* Prodigality, disorder, misrule, waste.
ECSTASY, *Syn.* Delight, joy, emotion, transport, frenzy, rapture. *Ant.* Fidget, bore, tedium, coolness.
ECUMENICAL, *Syn.* Catholic, universal. *Ant.* Domestic, local, private, national, partial.
EDIBLE, *Syn.* Eatable, culinary, wholesome, esculent. *Ant.* Uneatable, poisonous, noxious.
EDIFICE, *Syn.* Fabric, tenement, building, structure. *Ant.* Dismantlement, demolition, heap, ruin.
EDIFY, *Syn.* Improve, instruct, enlighten. *Ant.* Misinform, mislead, misguide.
EDUCATE, *Syn.* School, develop, teach, train, discipline, instruct. *Ant.* Misnurture, misinstruct, miseducate.
EDUCE, *Syn.* Elicit, produce, eliminate, draw. *Ant.* [Bestow, deposit, insert, apply, adduce.
EFFACE, *Syn.* Cancel, blot out, destroy, erase. *Ant.* Portray, imprint, delineate, revive, restore.
EFFECT, v. *Syn.* Consummate, execute, fulfil, achieve, cause, produce. *Ant.* Mar, frustrate, obviate, prevent.—n, *Syn.* Issue, consequence, result; pl. movables, property, chattels, goods. *Ant.* Cause, origin.
EFFECTIVE, *Syn.* Efficient, potent, able, telling, cogent. *Ant.* Nugatory, futile, ineffective, weak.
EFFEMINATE, *Syn.* Weak, soft, feeble, timorous, womanish. *Ant.* Hardy, virile, robust, manly.
EFFERVESCE, *Syn.* Sparkle, froth, foam, bubble, boil. *Ant.* Digest, brook, bear, subside.
EFFETE, *Syn.* Decrepit, barren, worn. *Ant.* Exuberant, prolific, fertile, vigorous, productive.
EFFICACY, *Syn.* Energy, agency, virtue, efficiency. *Ant.* Ineffectiveness, inutility, inefficiency.
EFFIGY, *Syn.* Image, representation, figure, statue. *Ant.* Daub, distortion, misrepresentation, caricature.
EFFLORESCENCE, *Syn.* Outburst, luxuriance, budding. *Ant.* Deflorescence, bareness, nudity.
EFFLUENCE, *Syn.* Overflow, discharge, outpouring, emission. *Ant.* Infusion, refluence.
EFFLUVIUM, *Syn.*, Miasma, malaria, exhalation. *Ant.* Balm, zephyr, scent, ventilation.
EFFORT, *Syn.* Exertion, attempt, trial. *Ant.* Facility, ease, futility, unsuccess, misadventure, failure.
EFFRONTERY, *Syn.* Brass, impudence, barefacedness. *Ant.* Coyness, bashfulness, timidity, modesty.
EFFULGENCE, *Syn.* Luminosity, brilliancy, splendour, lustre. *Ant.* Tenebrosity, obscuration, darkness.
EFFUSE, *Syn.* Abundant, effluent, copious. *Ant.* Jejune, sparing, scanty, dry.
EFFUSION, *Syn.* Address, speech, oration, emission, pouring. *Ant.* Reading, essay, infusion.
EGOTISM, *Syn.* Self-conceit, self-assertion, conceit. *Ant.* Self-abnegation, deference, considerateness.
EGREGIOUS, *Syn.* Consummate, excellent, peculiar. *Ant.* Mediocre, every-day, ordinary.
EGRESS, *Syn.* Outlet, sally, departure, exit. *Ant.* Entrance, avenue, approach, inlet, adit.
EJACULATION, *Syn.* Cry, utterance, exclamation. *Ant.* Drawl, speech, oration, speechlessness, silence.
EJECT, *Syn.* Expel, cast out, emit, dislodge, throw, cast. *Ant.* Introduce, admit, accommodate, lodge, store, house, retain, receive, accept.
EKE, *Syn.* Raise, augment, increase, help. *Ant.* Exhaust, drain, withhold, stint, stop.
ELABORATE, *Syn.* Concoct, prepare, forge, execute. *Ant.* Chance, guess, conjecture, hit, misconceive.
ELAPSE, *Syn.* Glide away, lapse, slip, pass. *Ant.* Endure, halt, continue, abide, wait.
ELASTIC, *Syn.* Springy, buoyant, alterable, ductile. *Ant.* Inert, dull, inelastic, rigid, tough.
ELATED, *Syn.* Inflated, proud, overjoyed, cheered. *Ant.* Dejected, abashed, dispirited, depressed.
ELECT, a. *Syn.* Chosen, accepted, choice, elite. *Ant.* Reprobate, rejected.
ELECTION, *Syn.* Preference, selection, acceptance, choice. *Ant.* Reprobation, rejection, postponement.
ELECTRIFY, *Syn.* Amaze, thrill, appall, astonish. *Ant.* Mesmerize, calm, compose, soothe.
ELEGANCE, *Syn.* Symmetry, refinement, grace, beauty. *Ant.* Rudeness, coarseness, inelegance, deformity.
ELEGANT, *Syn.* Handsome, refined, lovely, graceful. *Ant.* Coarse, ungraceful, deformed, inelegant.
ELEGY, *Syn.* Jeremiad, lament, threnody, dirge. *Ant.* Jubilee, pæan.
ELEMENTARY, *Syn.* Simple, rudimental, primary. *Ant.* Organized, developed, collective, compound.
ELEVATION, *Syn.* Eminence, tallness, loftiness, height. *Ant.* Inferiority, depression, decline, fall, depth.
ELICIT, *Syn.* Evolve, worm, express, evoke, draw. *Ant.* Extort, suggest, instil, infuse, implant.
ELIGIBLE, *Syn.* Choice, desirable, suitable, capable. *Ant.* Ordinary, worthless, undesirable.
ELIMINATE, *Syn.* Explain, reject, eject, exclude, cast out. *Ant.* Import, foist, smuggle, involve.
ELOCUTION, *Syn.* Eloquence, declamation, oratory. *Ant.* Balbutiation, lection, reading.
ELUCIDATE, *Syn.* Make plain, illustrate, clear. *Ant.* Confuse, obscure, mystify.
ELUDE, *Syn.* Parry, evade, shun, baffle, avoid, escape. *Ant.* Defy, dare, court, meet, encounter.
EMACIATION, *Syn.* Wasting, attenuation, leanness. *Ant.* Corpulence, obesity, fatness.
EMANATE, *Syn.* Issue, proceed, rise, spring, flow. *Ant.* Arrive, issue, evene, end, culminate.
EMANCIPATE, *Syn.* Rescue, enfranchise, liberate. *Ant.* Disqualify, bind, enslave, enthrall.
EMBALM, *Syn.* Enshrine, store, treasure, preserve. *Ant.* Vulgarize, abandon, desecrate, expose.
EMBARGO, *Syn.* Stoppage, detention, restraint. *Ant.* Conge, dismissal, discharge, permission, permit.
EMBARK, *Syn.* Start, enter, launch. *Ant.* Land, anchor, arrive.
EMBARRASS, *Syn.* Distress, hamper, confuse, perplex, entangle. *Ant.* Assist, facilitate, expedite, liberate.
EMBEZZLE, *Syn.* Peculate, falsify, confuse, appropriate. *Ant.* Clear, balance, square.
EMBITTER, *Syn.* Molest, aggravate. *Ant.* Sweeten, soothe, alleviate.
EMBLEM, *Syn.* Mark, badge, symbol, sign, device. *Ant.* Ruse, blind, domino, decoy, disguise.
EMBODY, *Syn.* Enlist, compact, integrate, codify, express. *Ant.* Disembody, dissipate, analyze, eliminate.
EMBOSOMED, *Syn.* Surrounded, wrapt, enfolded, concealed. *Ant.* Open, unfolded, exposed.
EMBRACE, *Syn.* Close, contain, hug, include, clasp. *Ant.* Except, reject, exclude.
EMBROIDER, *Syn.* Embellish, emblazon, enrich, emboss. *Ant.* Darn, cobble, patch, botch.
EMBROIL, *Syn.* Trouble, distract, disturb, commingle. *Ant.* Pacify, compose, arrange, remove, separate.
EMBRYO, *Syn.* Origin, nucleus, germ. *Ant.* Maturity, completion, shape, development.
EMENDATION, *Syn.* Reformation, rectification, correction. *Ant.* Corruption, fault, defect, error.
EMERGE, *Syn.* Appear, evene, issue, escape. *Ant.* Abscond, recede, retreat, incur, enter.
EMERGENCY, *Syn.* Difficulty, casualty, strait, necessity. *Ant.* Provision, subsidence, solution, rescue.
EMIGRATION, *Syn.* Flit, colonization, exodus. *Ant.* Immigration, settlement, sojourn, abode.
EMOLLIENT, *Syn.* Balsamic, laxative, softening. *Ant.* Galling, irritant, astringent.
EMOTION, *Syn.* Tremor, agitation, feeling, passion. *Ant.* Stoicism, insensibility, indifference.
EMPHATIC, *Syn.* Special, positive, strong, forcible. *Ant.* Ordinary, unimportant, cool, unemphatic, mild.
EMPIRE, *Syn.* Realm, kingdom, sway, rule, dominion. *Ant.* Anarchy, insurrection, independence.
EMPIRICAL, *Syn.* Quackish, tentative, experimental. *Ant.* Constant, uniform, regular, scientific.
EMPLOY, *Syn.* Engross, engage, occupy, apply, use. *Ant.* Misemploy, misuse, dismiss, discard.
EMPOWER, *Syn.* Authorize, direct, warrant, qualify, enable. *Ant.* Disable, discourage, prevent, hinder.
EMPTY, *Syn.* Idle, silly, weak, waste, clear, void. *Ant.* Important, forcible, sensible, well-instructed, full.
EMULATE, *Syn.* Aspire, compete, vie, rival. *Ant.* Despise, abandon, forego, shun, disaffect.
ENABLE, *Syn.* Qualify, strengthen, empower. *Ant.* Disable, hinder, disqualify.
ENAMOUR, *Syn.* Enchain, endear, charm, fascinate, captivate. *Ant.* Horrify, disenchant, disgust, repel.

ENCHAIN, *Syn.* Enslave, manacle, fetter, bind. *Ant.* Manumit, disenthral, extricate, liberate, loose.
ENCLOSE, *Syn.* Wrap, include, environ, encircle, shut. *Ant.* Disenclose, disencircle, bare, disclose, open.
ENCOMIUM, *Syn.* Eulogy, compliment, praise, laudation. *Ant.* Invective, taunt, obloquy, vilification.
ENCOUNTER, *Syn.* Combat, assault, attack, face, meet. *Ant.* Shun, miss, escape, avoid, elude.
ENCOURAGE, *Syn.* Animate, reassure, urge, incite, cheer. *Ant.* Dispirit, dissuade, discourage, deter.
ENCROACH, *Syn.* Infringe, transgress, trespass, invade. *Ant.* Observe, recognize, respect.
ENCRUST, *Syn.* Face, plaster, line, coat. *Ant.* Scrape, abrade, expose.
ENCUMBER, *Syn.* Impede, clog, obstruct, oppress. *Ant.* Disburden, free, disencumber.
ENDANGER, *Syn.* Hazard, jeopardize, peril, expose, imperil. *Ant.* Screen, shield, protect, defend, cover.
ENDEAR, *Syn.* Gain, conciliate, attach. *Ant.* Embitter, alienate, estrange.
ENDLESS, *Syn.* Infinite, eternal, boundless, unceasing. *Ant.* Finite, fugitive, brief, temporary, limited.
ENDOW, *Syn.* Endue, clothe, supply, invest, enrich, present. *Ant.* Divest, strip, spoliate, denude.
ENERVATE, *Syn.* Unhinge, unstring, relax, unnerve, weaken. *Ant.* Nerve, harden, brace, strengthen.
ENGAGE, *Syn.* Agree, pledge, stipulate, undertake, promise. *Ant.* Extricate, discard, refuse, decline.
ENGAGED, *Syn.* Betrothed, affianced, chosen, occupied. *Ant.* Unaffianced, disengaged, free.
ENGAGEMENT (for military sense, see BATTLE), *Syn.* Agreement, pledge, promise. *Ant.* Liberation, release, release from engagement.
ENGAGING, *Syn.* Winning, interesting, attractive. *Ant.* Repulsive, uninteresting, unattractive.
ENGENDER, *Syn.* Breed, create. *Ant.* Destroy, stifle.
ENGRAVE, *Syn.* Imprint, print. *Ant.* Erase, obliterate.
ENIGMATICAL, *Syn.* Mystic, obscure. *Ant.* Plain, lucid.
ENJOIN, *Syn.* Ordain, order, direct. *Ant.* Release, absolve.
ENJOY, *Syn.* Possess, relish, like. *Ant.* Endure, lose, suffer.
ENLARGE, *Syn.* Stretch, expand, amplify. *Ant.* Restrict, contract.
ENLIGHTEN, *Syn.* Teach, instruct, edify. *Ant.* Mystify, obscure.
ENLIST, *Syn.* Enroll, enter. *Ant.* Disband, dismiss.
ENLIVEN, *Syn.* Rouse, quicken, cheer. *Ant.* Tire, weary.
ENMITY, *Syn.* Hate, discord. *Ant.* Esteem, affection, love.
ENNOBLE, *Syn.* Dignify, exalt. *Ant.* Degrade, debase.
ENORMITY, *Syn.* Sin, atrocity. *Ant.* Clear conscience.
ENORMOUS, *Syn.* Gigantic, huge. *Ant.* Ordinary, average.
ENOUGH, *Syn.* Plenty, ample. *Ant.* Short, scant, bare.
ENRAGE, *Syn.* Madden, incite. *Ant.* Pacify, soothe.
ENRAPTURE, *Syn.* Attract, charm, captivate. *Ant.* Torment, horrify, disgust.
ENRICH, *Syn.* Store, endow. *Ant.* Rob, reduce.
ENSHRINE, *Syn.* Cherish, embalm. *Ant.* Forget, expose.
ENSLAVE, *Syn.* Charm. *Ant.* Disgust, repel.
ENSUE, *Syn.* Befall, follow. *Ant.* Threaten, precede.
ENSURE, *Syn.* Seal, secure, fix. *Ant.* Hazard.
ENTAIL, *Syn.* Devolve, leave. *Ant.* Alienate.
ENTANGLE, *Syn.* Ravel, mat. *Ant.* Unravel.
ENTER, *Syn.* Penetrate, invade. *Ant.* Leave, depart.
ENTERPRISING, *Syn.* Daring, bold, active. *Ant.* Cautious, inadventurous, timid, inactive.
ENTERTAIN, *Syn.* Amuse, foster. *Ant.* Tire, deny.
ENTHRONE, *Syn.* Install, crown. *Ant.* Degrade, debase, dethrone, depose.
ENTHUSIASM, *Syn.* Zeal, fervency, fervour, warmth, rapture. *Ant.* Disaffection, indifference, callousness, coldness.
ENTICE, *Syn.* Lure, allure. *Ant.* Hinder, warn, deter.
ENTIRE, *Syn.* Total, whole. *Ant.* Broken, partial.
ENTITLE, *Syn.* Style, name, enable, empower, qualify. *Ant.* Disable, disentitle, disqualify.
ENTOMB, *Syn.* Inter, bury. *Ant.* Exhume, disinter.
ENTRAMMEL, *Syn.* Decoy, hamper, obstruct, impede. *Ant.* Disenthrall, expedite, extricate, liberate.
ENTRANCE, n. *Syn.* Portal, porch, inlet, entry, opening. *Ant.* Debouchure, departure, egress, exit.
ENTREAT, *Syn.* Ask, pray, supplicate, beg. *Ant.* Enjoin, bid, insist, command.
ENTRY, *Syn.* Note, record. *Ant.* Blank, disposal.
ENTWINE, *Syn.* Weave, lace. *Ant.* Disentwine.
ENUMERATE, *Syn.* Name, specify. *Ant.* Miscount.
ENUNCIATE, *Syn.* Syllable, pronounce, propound, state. *Ant.* Stammer, babble, mutter.
ENVELOP, v. (see DEVELOP) *Syn.* Cover, enclose, encase, enfold, wrap. *Ant.* Unfold, expose, reveal, develop, unwrap.
ENVIRON, *Syn.* Inclose, hem. *Ant.* Disinclose.
EPHEMERAL, *Syn.* Fleeting, evanescent, transient. *Ant.* Immortal, eternal, perpetual, abiding.
EPIGRAMMATIC, *Syn.* Concise, terse, pointed. *Ant.* Pointless, circumlocutory, diffuse.
EQUABLE, *Syn.* Easy, even. *Ant.* Uneasy, fitful.
EQUAL, *Syn.* Even, alike. *Ant.* Variable, unequal.
EQUANIMITY, *Syn.* Tranquillity, composure, calmness. *Ant.* Impatience, perturbation, disquiet.
EQUIP, *Syn.* Prepare, invest. *Ant.* Denude, divest.
EQUITABLE, *Syn.* Just, fair. *Ant.* Unjust, unfair.
EQUIVOCAL, *Syn.* Doubtful, ambiguous, dubious. *Ant.* Clear, direct, plain, univocal.
ERADICATE, *Syn.* Destroy, uproot, excise, abolish, extirpate. *Ant.* Foster, instil, import, implant.
ERASE, *Syn.* Blot, efface. *Ant.* Delineate, mark.
ERECT, *Syn.* Build, raise. *Ant.* Destroy, remove.
ERR, *Syn.* Stray, mistake. *Ant.* Rectify, prosper.
ERRAND, *Syn.* Charge, mission, commission, message. *Ant.* Misannouncement, misdelivery.
ERRATIC, *Syn.* Capricious, changeful, flighty, desultory. *Ant.* Steady, normal, regular.
ERROR, *Syn.* Untruth, fault. *Ant.* Accuracy, truth.
ERUDITION, *Syn.* Scholarship, letters, lore, learning. *Ant.* Sciolism, duncedom, illiterateness.
ERUPTION, *Syn.* Discharge, explosion, outburst. *Ant.* Inburst, irruption, swallowing, engulfing, absorption.
ESCAPE, *Syn.* Avoid, elude. *Ant.* Suffer, incur.
ESOTERIC, *Syn.* Advanced, exacter, special, private. *Ant.* Exoteric, rudimentary, popular, public.
ESSENCE, *Syn.* Nature, entity, life, being. *Ant.* Clothing, garb, property, accident.
ESSENTIAL, *Syn.* Leading, vital, requisite, inherent. *Ant.* Imported, induced, regulative, qualitative.
ESTABLISH, *Syn.* Fix, plant. *Ant.* Subvert, upset.
ESTATE, *Syn.* Domain, rank, order, demesne, fortune, lands. *Ant.* Chattels, waste, country, state.
ESTEEM, *Syn.* Love, prize, admire, honour, value, price. *Ant.* Dislike, affect, disregard.
ESTIMABLE, *Syn.* Lovable, good, worthy, delectable, amiable. *Ant.* Bad, unworthy, unamiable.
ETERNAL, *Syn.* Perpetual, ceaseless, deathless, endless, infinite. *Ant.* Sublunary, fleeting, temporal.
ETIQUETTE, *Syn.* Fashion, breeding, manners. *Ant.* Singularity, misobservance, rudeness.
EUPHONIOUS, *Syn.* Sweet-toned, silvery, musical. *Ant.* Discordant, dissonant, harsh.
EVACUATE, *Syn.* Desert, void. *Ant.* Hold, seize.
EVAPORATE, *Syn.* Distil, dissolve, liquefy, melt. *Ant.* Indurate, solidify, compact, consolidate.
EVASION, *Syn.* Quibble, subterfuge, shift, fencing, shuffle. *Ant.* Grappling, answer.
EVEN, *Syn.* Plain, smooth, level. *Ant.* Uneven, abrupt.
EVENT, *Syn.* Fact, result, issue. *Ant.* Cause.
EVER, *Syn.* Forever, always. *Ant.* Never.
EVERLASTING, *Syn.* Endless, infinite. (See ETERNAL.)
EVERSION, *Syn.* Explication, evolution. *Ant.* Implication, involution, inversion.
EVERY, *Syn.* All. *Ant.* None.
EVICT, *Syn.* Eject, dispossess. *Ant.* Locate, admit.
EVIDENCE, *Syn.* Proof, token, sign, declaration, deposition. *Ant.* Suppression, disproof, surmise.
EVIDENT, *Syn.* Palpable, clear, manifest, visible, plain. *Ant.* Dubious, uncertain, obscure, doubtful.
EVIL, *Syn.* Bad, wrong, ill. *Ant.* Good, pure, holy.
EVINCE, *Syn.* Prove, show. *Ant.* Conceal.
EVISCERATE, *Syn.* Draw, disembowel. *Ant.* Pad, cram, stuff.
EVOKE, *Syn.* Elicit, excite. *Ant.* Stop, allay.
EXACTLY, *Syn.* Accurately, precisely. *Ant.* Otherwise, incorrectly, inadequately, loosely.
EXAGGERATE, *Syn.* Strain, magnify, heighten, enlarge, amplify, overstate. *Ant.* Modify, qualify, soften, mitigate, understate, attenuate.
EXAMINE, *Syn.* Inspect, search, study, prove, test, ponder. *Ant.* Slur, guess, conjecture, discard.

EXAMPLE, *Syn.* Issue, instance, copy, model, sample. *Ant.* Case, system, rule, law, stock.
EXCAVATE, *Syn.* Trench, dig. *Ant.* Level, fill, bury.
EXCEPT, v. *Syn.* Negative, bar, save, exclude. *Ant.* Admit, affirm, classify, state, count.
EXCEPTION, *Syn.* Qualification. *Ant.* Class, rule.
EXCEPTIONABLE, *Syn.* Undesirable, objectionable. *Ant.* Unobjectionable, desirable. [failure.
EXCESS, *Syn.* Surplus, increase. *Ant.* Sobriety,
EXCESSIVE, *Syn.* Extravagant, undue, enormous. *Ant.* Inadequate, scant, insufficient.
EXCITABILITY, *Syn.* Irritability, irascibility, sensitiveness. *Ant.* Hebetude, composure, immobility.
EXCOMMUNICATE, *Syn.* Black-ball, eject, bar, banish, exclude. *Ant.* Enroll, readmit, admit.
EXCRUCIATE, *Syn.* Rack, torment, torture, agonize. *Ant.* Tranquillize, please, soothe.
EXCULPATE, *Syn.* Release, acquit, exonerate, defend. *Ant.* Implicate, inculpate, charge.
EXCURSION, *Syn.* Jaunt, tour, ramble, trip.
EXCUSE, *Syn.* Acquit, remit, absolve, exculpate. *Ant.* Exact, inculpate, charge.
EXECRABLE, *Syn.* Hateful, cursed, accursed, detestable. *Ant.* Laudable, respectable, desirable.
EXEMPLARY, *Syn.* Excellent, worthy, honourable. *Ant.* Exceptionable, objectionable. [betray.
EXEMPLIFY, *Syn.* Exhibit, embody. *Ant.* Falsify,
EXEMPT, *Syn.* Clear, free. *Ant.* Liable, subject.
EXEMPTION, *Syn.* License, privilege, dispensation, freedom. *Ant.* Responsibility, subjection, liability.
EXERCISE, v. *Syn.* Train, practise. *Ant.* Ease, rest. —n. *Syn.* Drill, use. *Ant.* Ease rest.
EXERTION, *Syn.* Toil, labour. *Ant.* Rest.
EXHALATION, *Syn.* Damp, mist. *Ant.* Absorption.
EXHALE, *Syn.* Give out, emit. *Ant.* Inspire, inhale.
EXHAUST, *Syn.* Spend, empty. *Ant.* Refresh, fill.
EXHIBIT, *Syn.* Betray, show. *Ant.* Hide, mask.
EXHILARATE, *Syn.* Elate, rejoice. *Ant.* Depress.
EXHORT, *Syn.* Advise, urge. *Ant.* Warn, dissuade.
EXIGENCY, *Syn.* Crisis, emergency, urgency, pressure. *Ant.* Course, rule, supply, provision.
EXILE, v. *Syn.* Banish. *Ant.* Reinstate, welcome.
EXISTENCE, *Syn.* Entity, being. *Ant.* Non-existence.
EXOTIC (see FOREIGN).
EXPAND, *Syn.* Open, swell. *Ant.* Curtail, contract.
EXPANSE, *Syn.* Space, vast. *Ant.* Bound, limit.
EXPATIATE, *Syn.* Dilate, enlarge, amplify. *Ant.* Summarize, epitomize, condense, contract.
EXPECT, *Syn.* Rely on, await. *Ant.* Greet, hail.
EXPEDIENCY, *Syn.* Interest, utility. *Ant.* Disadvantage.
EXPEDITION, *Syn.* Speed, despatch, haste. *Ant.* Procrastination, tardiness, delay.
EXPEND, *Syn.* Use, spend. *Ant.* Husband, save.
EXPENSE, *Syn.* Cost, price. *Ant.* Profit, income.
EXPERIENCE, v. *Syn.* Feel, try. *Ant.* Lose, miss, evade.—n. *Syn.* Knowledge, habit, proof, test, trial, experiment. *Ant.* (see TRIAL).
EXPERIMENT, *Syn.* Exemplification, test, illustration, trial. *Ant.* Hypothesis, assumption, conjecture.
EXPLAIN, *Syn.* Elucidate, interpret, clear up, teach. *Ant.* Misinterpret, obscure, mystify.
EXPLANATION, *Syn.* Description, sense, explication. *Ant.* Misinterpretation, confusion, obscuration.
EXPLICIT, *Syn.* Stated, plain *Ant.* Obscure, hinted.
EXPONENT, *Syn.* Advocate, propounder, interpreter. *Ant.* Principal, creed, opinion, system.
EXPORT, *Syn.* Produce, ship. *Ant.* Consume, import.
EXPOSED, *Syn.* Endangered, unguarded, unprotected. *Ant.* Protected, defended, guarded.
EXPOSTULATE, *Syn.* Object. *Ant.* Abet, coincide.
EXPRESS, *Syn.* Direct, specific. *Ant.* General.
EXPRESSION, *Syn.* Term, phrase, look, countenance. *Ant.* Enigma, lineament, features, face.
EXPUNGE, *Syn.* Cancel, erase. *Ant.* Mark, write.
EXQUISITE, *Syn.* Rare, choice. *Ant.* Coarse, common.
EXTANT, *Syn.* Present, existent. *Ant.* Past, lost.
EXTEMPORE, *Syn.* Unpremeditated, offhand. *Ant.* Premeditated, prepared, studied.
EXTEND, *Syn.* Avail, spread, reach, enlarge, expand, prolong. *Ant.* Fail, miss, recur, limit, contract.
EXTENT, *Syn.* Size, space, quantity, distance, degree. *Ant.* Limitation, restriction, diminution.
EXTENUATE, *Syn.* Palliate, qualify, mitigate. *Ant.* Enhance, heighten, aggravate.
EXTERIOR, *Syn.* Face, surface. *Ant.* Core, heart.
EXTERMINATION, *Syn.* Destruction, abolition, extirpation. *Ant.* Increase, population, settlement.
EXTERNAL, *Syn.* Palpable, visible, manifest, apparent, outer. *Ant.* Inmost, hidden, internal, inner.
EXTINCTION, *Syn.* Annihilation, death, destruction. *Ant.* Survival, prosperity, exercise, action, operation.
EXTINGUISH, *Syn.* Put out, kill, destroy, abolish. *Ant.* Secure, confirm, cherish, replenish, implant.
EXTORT, *Syn.* Extract, wrest. *Ant.* Cheat, coax.
EXTORTIONATE, *Syn.* Exacting, rigorous, severe, hard. *Ant.* Moderate, fair, indulgent, liberal.
EXTRACT, *Syn.* Collect, quote, take out, select, draw. *Ant.* Incorporate, restore, insert.
EXTRANEOUS, *Syn.* Unrelated, unconnected, outside, foreign. *Ant.* Essential, connected, vital, internal.
EXTRAORDINARY, *Syn.* Strange, remarkable, wonderful. *Ant.* Unremarkable, frequent, ordinary.
EXTRAVAGANCE, *Syn.* Waste. *Ant.* Carefulness.
EXTRAVAGANT, *Syn.* Profuse, lavish, prodigal, wild, *Ant.* Usual, careful, frugal, fair, sober, sound.
EXTREME, *Syn.* Ultimate, most violent, immoderate, utmost, final. *Ant.* Judicious, primal, initial.
EXUDATION, *Syn.* Percolation, drip, ooze. *Ant.* Parching, aridity, absorption.
EXULTATION, *Syn.* Ecstasy, joy, delight, transport. *Ant.* Depression, mourning.

F

FABLE, *Syn.* Novel, invention, allegory, parable, fiction. *Ant.* Fact, narrative, history.
FABRIC, *Syn.* Tissue, work. *Ant.* Shreds, rags.
FABRICATE, *Syn.* Devise, frame, produce, falsify, invent. *Ant.* Represent, copy, narrate, destroy.
FABULOUS, *Syn.* False, imaginary, feigned, incredible, fictitious. *Ant.* True, fair, historic, real, actual.
FACETIOUS, *Syn.* Droll, jocular, humorous, funny, witty. *Ant.* Grave, dull, matter-of-fact, heavy.
FACILE, *Syn.* Pliable, easy, irresolute, weak, docile. *Ant.* Self-reliant, self-willed, inflexible, resolute.
FACILITY, *Syn.* Pliancy, ease. *Ant.* Effort, labour.
FACT, *Syn.* Event, deed, truth. *Ant.* Lie, fiction.
FACTIOUS, *Syn.* Adversative, malcontent, litigious, crusty. *Ant.* Loyal, complacent, genial, agreeable.
FADE, *Syn.* Set, pale, sink, fail, fall. *Ant.* Last, rise, grow. [idle, bask.
FAG, *Syn.* Slave, toil, work. *Ant.* Strike, dawdle,
FAIL, *Syn.* Trip, miss, fall. *Ant.* Surpass, exceed.
FAINT, *Syn.* Pale, dim, weak. *Ant.* Fresh, strong.
FAIR, *Syn.* Just, clear, open. *Ant.* Ugly, foul, dull.
FAITHFUL, *Syn.* Firm, true. *Ant.* Untrue, false.
FALL, *Syn.* Sink, drop. *Ant.* Climb, mount, soar, rise.
FALLACY, *Syn.* Blunder, error. *Ant.* Fact, truth.
FALLIBLE, *Syn.* Weak, erring. *Ant.* Unerring, certain.
FALLOW, *Syn.* Untilled, idle. *Ant.* Tilled, worked.
FALSE, *Syn.* Sham, untrue. *Ant.* Real, correct, true.
FALSIFY, *Syn.* Cook, belie, misrepresent, mistake. *Ant.* Check, rectify, correct, verify.
FALTER, *Syn.* Waver, halt. *Ant.* Flow, speed, run.
FAME, *Syn.* Credit, honour, glory. *Ant.* Dishonour, disgrace, hush. [rare.
FAMILIAR, *Syn.* Frank, free. *Ant.* New, strange,
FAMOUS, *Syn.* Celebrated. *Ant.* Obscure, unknown.
FANATIC, *Syn.* Zealot, bigot. *Syn.* Cynic, sceptic.
FANCIFUL, *Syn.* Erratic, freakish, quaint, unreal, grotesque. *Ant.* Orderly, truthful, ordinary, regular, literal, natural.
FANCY, *Syn.* Desire, notion, caprice, idea, belief. *Ant.* System, truth, law, order, fact, subject, object.
FARCICAL, *Syn.* Droll, funny, comic, ludicrous. *Ant.* Ghastly, dismal, solemn, serious, grave.
FARE, v. *Syn.* Speed, feed, live, do. *Ant.* Halt, faint, drop, fail, fast, toil.—n. Passage-money, provision. *Ant.* Mendicity, abstinence, famine.
FASHION, *Syn.* Custom, mould, style, guise, form. *Ant.* Speech, dress, work, person.
FAST, *Syn.* Gay, wild, firm. *Ant.* Sober, slow, loose.
FASTEN, *Syn.* Fix, join, bind. *Ant.* Loose, undo.
FASTIDIOUS, *Syn.* Dainty, critical. *Ant.* Coarse, easy.
FAT, *Syn.* Stout, fleshy. *Ant.* Poor, lean.
FATAL, *Syn.* Mortal, deadly. *Ant.* Harmless, slight.
FATE, *Syn.* End, lot, destiny. *Ant.* Choice, will.
FATHOM, *Syn.* Probe, sound. *Ant.* Skim, graze.

FATIGUE, n. *Syn.* Lassitude, enervation, languor. *Ant.* Indefatigability, activity, vigour, freshness.
FATUITY, *Syn.* Idiotcy, folly. *Ant.* Sense, wisdom.
FAULT, *Syn.* Flaw, error, defect. *Ant.* Perfection.
FAULTLESS, *Syn.* Accurate, correct, perfect, complete. *Ant.* Inaccurate, imperfect, incomplete.
FAVOUR, *Syn.* Boon, gift, grace. *Ant.* Denial, refusal, prohibition, disfavour.
FAVOURITISM, *Syn.* Invidiousness, partiality. *Ant.* Antipathy, prejudice, odium.
FAWN UPON, *Syn.* Slaver, palaver, cringe, cajole, flatter. *Ant.* Dare, defy, rebuke, deride, insult.
FEAR, *Syn.* Terror, dread. *Ant.* Trust, courage.
FEARFUL, *Syn.* Awful, timid. *Ant.* Hopeful, bold.
FEASIBLE, *Syn.* Practicable, permissible, contrivable, possible. *Ant.* Unallowable, impossible.
FEATURE, *Syn.* Sign, mark. *Ant.* System, whole.
FEEBLE, *Syn.* Frail, poor, weak. *Ant.* Effective, robust, strong. [sensibility.
FEELING, *Syn.* Pathos, touch. *Ant.* Coldness, in-
FELICITOUS, *Syn.* Joyous, happy. *Ant.* Sad, unhappy.
FELL, *Syn.* Fierce, cruel. *Ant.* Humane, generous. —*Syn.* Bare, waste, cut. *Ant.* Rear, erect, plant.
FELLOW, *Syn.* Equal, mate. *Ant.* Stranger, foe.
FELLOWSHIP, *Syn.* Society, intimacy, sociality. *Ant.* Dismemberment, disconnection, severance.
FEMININE, *Syn.* Soft, modest. *Ant.* Rough, rude.
FENCE, *Syn.* Stave, elude. *Ant.* Suffer, catch, open.
FERMENT, *Syn.* Warm, brew. *Ant.* Heal, cool.
FERTILE, *Syn.* Fraught, rich. *Ant.* Sterile, poor.
FESTIVE, *Syn.* Merry, jovial. *Ant.* Gloomy, ascetic.
FETID, *Syn.* Foul, corrupt. *Ant.* Balmy, fresh.
FETTER, *Syn.* Clog, restrain, hinder. *Ant.* Liberate, free. [clanship.
FEUD, *Syn.* Hostility, strife, fray. *Ant.* Sociality,
FEVER, *Syn.* Flush, broil, heat. *Ant.* Iciness, coolness.
FEW, *Syn.* Rare, scant. *Ant.* Abundant, many.
FIBRE, *Syn.* Sinews, strength. *Ant.* Debility, laxity.
FICKLE, *Syn.* Mutable, fitful. *Ant.* Steady, sober.
FICTION, *Syn.* Fable, invention. *Ant.* Truth, fact.
FIDELITY, *Syn.* Loyalty, faithfulness, fealty. *Ant.* Infidelity, untruthfulness, treachery.
FIELD, *Syn.* Room, scope. *Ant.* Constraint.
FIERCE, *Syn.* Fiery, wild. *Ant.* Tame, mild.
FIERY, *Syn.* Excited, passionate, fierce, ardent, hot. *Ant.* Tame, passionless, icy, cold. [pacification.
FIGHT, *Syn.* Conflict, battle. *Ant.* Reconciliation,
FIGURATIVE, *Syn.* Typical, rhetorical, tropical, poetical. *Ant.* Unpoetical, prosaic, literal.
FIGURE, *Syn.* Form, type, shape, aspect. *Ant.* Disfigurement, deformity, misrepresentation.
FILE, *Syn.* Perfect, finish, smooth, polish, rasp. *Ant.* Notch, cusp, barb, jag, roughen.
FILL, *Syn.* Rise, glut, gorge. *Ant.* Ebb, stint, drain.
FILTER, *Syn.* Clarify, leak, distil, percolate, strain. *Ant.* Thicken, disturb, muddle, befoul.
FILTHY, *Syn.* Foul, nasty, dirty. *Ant.* Clean, pure.
FINAL, *Syn.* Latest, last. *Ant.* Current, open.
FIND, *Syn.* Invent, meet. *Ant.* Lose, elude, miss.
FINE, *Syn.* Showy, gauzy, thin. *Ant.* Large, coarse.
FINERY, *Syn.* Dressiness, trash, trinkets, tinsel. *Ant.* Chastity, decoration, dress, ornament.
FINICAL, *Syn.* Spruce, dandyish, over nice, affected. *Ant.* Rude, coarse, blunt, outspoken, unaffected.
FINISH, *Syn.* Shape, end, conclude, perfect, complete. *Ant.* Mar, botch, fail, start, begin. [rude.
FINISHED, *Syn.* High, perfect. *Ant.* Coarse, poor,
FINITE, *Syn.* Limited. *Ant.* Infinite, unlimited.
FIRM, *Syn.* Strong, secure, fast. *Ant.* Weak, loose.
FIRST, *Syn.* Chief, highest, original. *Ant.* Last, lowest.
FIT, *Syn.* Proper, decent. *Ant.* Unseemly, ungainly.
FIX, *Syn.* Secure, root, attach, fasten, settle, place. *Ant.* Unfix, transfer, unsettle, displace.
FLACCID, *Syn.* Lax, flabby. *Ant.* Plump, firm.
FLAG, *Syn.* Faint, give in, tire, weary, pine. *Ant.* Recover, persist, struggle, freshen, hold.
FLAGITIOUS, *Syn.* Scandalous, monstrous, enormous. *Ant.* Excusable, meritorious, creditable, noble.
FLARING, *Syn.* Tawdry, showy, flashy, bright, gaudy. *Ant.* Neutral, dingy, dowdy, dim, dull.
FLAT, *Syn.* Tame, dull. *Ant.* Interesting, animated.
FLAUNT, v. *Syn.* Display, flutter, flout, vaunt, boast. *Ant.* Shrivel, hide, retire, conceal.
FLAVOUR, *Syn.* Zest, smack, taste. *Ant.* Insipidity.
FLEECE, *Syn.* Shear, strip. *Ant.* Endow, invest.
FLEXIBLE, *Syn.* Easy, lithe, pliant. *Ant.* Hard, rigid.
FLICKER, *Syn.* Waver, quiver. *Ant.* Gleam, blaze.
FLIGHT, *Syn.* Evasion, escape. *Ant.* Repose, return.
FLIMSY, *Syn.* Thin, poor, gauzy. *Ant.* Sound, solid.
FLINCH, *Syn.* Recoil, swerve. *Ant.* Bear, face, dare.
FLING, *Syn.* Throw, cast. *Ant.* Grasp, snatch.
FLIPPANT, *Syn.* Saucy, thoughtless, forward, pert. *Ant.* Considerate, accurate, servile.
FLOAT, *Syn.* Spread, swim. *Ant.* Drown, sink.
FLOCK, v. *Syn.* Crowd, herd. *Ant.* Scatter, disperse.
FLOOD, *Syn.* Inundation, deluge. *Ant.* Ebb, drain.
FLORID, *Syn.* Ornate, flowery. *Ant.* Bare, palid.
FLOUNDER, *Syn.* Blunder, roll. *Ant.* Career, flow.
FLOURISH, *Syn.* Thrive, prosper. *Ant.* Decline, fail.
FLOW, *Syn.* Glide, stream. *Ant.* Recoil, stop.
FLOWER, *Syn.* Bloom, blossom. *Ant.* Dregs, blot.
FLOWING, *Syn.* Easy, copious. *Ant.* Meagre, dry.
FLUCTUATE, *Syn.* Veer, waver. *Ant.* Stick, abide.
FLURRY, v. *Syn.* Worry, excite. *Ant.* Calm, soothe.
FLUTTER, *Syn.* Quiver, vibrate. *Ant.* Rest, settle.
FLUX, *Syn.* Motion, flow. *Ant.* Identity, stillness.
FOCUS, *Syn.* Nucleus, centre. *Ant.* Dissipation, dispersion, circle. [clear.
FOGGY, *Syn.* Hazy, absent, dazed. *Ant.* Alert, alive,
FOIBLE, *Syn.* Weakness, fault. *Ant.* Sin, crime.
FOIL, n. *Syn.* Setting, set-off. *Ant.* Extinction, eclipse.
FOIST, *Syn.* Pass, palm. *Ant.* Verify, detect, expose.
FOLD, *Syn.* Wrap, double. *Ant.* Expose, unfold.
FOLLOW, *Syn.* Obey, chase. *Ant.* Cause, elude.
FOLLOWER, *Syn.* Retainer, partisan. *Ant.* Teacher, leader. [Judgment, sanity, wisdom, sense.
FOLLY, *Syn.* Weakness, imprudence, madness. *Ant.*
FOMENT, *Syn.* Propagate, fan, cherish, excite. *Ant.* Quench, extirpate, extinguish, allay.
FOND, *Syn.* Empty, weak, silly, attached, loving. *Ant.* Sensible, austere, strong-minded, averse.
FONDLE, *Syn.* Pet, dandle. *Ant.* Worry, tease.
FOOLISH, *Syn.* Brainless, witless, absurd, weak, senseless. *Ant.* Advisable, judicious, sound, sensible.
FOOTING, *Syn.* Foothold, condition, status, standing. *Ant.* Ousting, dislodgement.
FOPPISH, *Syn.* Dressy, finical. *Ant.* Dowdy, modest.
FORAY, *Syn.* Inroad, sally. *Ant.* Recall, flight.
FORBEAR, *Syn.* Avoid, abstain. *Ant.* Indulge, seek.
FORBIDDING, *Syn.* Offensive, deterrent, repulsive. *Ant.* Permissive, seductive, alluring, attractive.
FORCE, *Syn.* Violence, army, might, strength, power. *Ant.* Debility, inefficiency, weakness, feebleness.
FOREGO, *Syn.* Resign, yield, give up, drop, waive. *Ant.* Retain, grasp, seize, assume, claim.
FOREIGN, *Syn.* Alien, strange. *Ant.* Pertinent, native.
FORERUNNER, *Syn.* Omen, herald. *Ant.* Follower, successor. [reflect.
FORESEE, *Syn.* Forecast, predict. *Ant.* Recall,
FORETELL, *Syn.* Forewarn, presage, predict. *Ant.*
FOREWARN (see WARN). [Detail, narrate, recite.
FORFEIT, *Syn.* Loss, mulct, penalty, fine. *Ant.* Reward, gratuity, compensation, bribe, premium.
FORGE, *Syn.* Form, work. *Ant.* Misshape, shatter.
FORGERY, *Syn.* Counterfeit, falsification. *Ant.* Attestation, verification, signature.
FORGET, *Syn.* Unlearn, lose. *Ant.* Learn, acquire.
FORGOTTEN, *Syn.* Neglected, obsolete, slighted, bygone. *Ant.* Regarded, guarded, treasured, present.
FORLORN, *Syn.* Wretched, lone, helpless, hapless, solitary. *Ant.* Cheered, cherished, supported.
FORM, *Syn.* Frame, shape. *Ant.* Derange, deform.
FORMAL, *Syn.* Exact, correct. *Ant.* Easy, incorrect.
FORMATION, *Syn.* Structure, shape. *Ant.* Distortion, dislocation, deformity.
FORMER, *Syn.* Earlier, prior. *Ant.* Modern, latter.
FORMIDABLE, *Syn.* Fearful, awful. *Ant.* Trivial, weak.
FORTHWITH, *Syn.* Directly, instantly. *Ant.* Soon, presently. [weaken;
FORTIFY, *Syn.* Brace, garrison. *Ant.* Dismantle,
FORTITUDE, *Syn.* Calmness, courage. *Ant.* Faintness, irritation. [designed.
FORTUITOUS, *Syn.* Accidental. *Ant.* Purposed,
FORTUNATE, *Syn.* Happy, lucky. *Ant.* Unlucky.
FORWARD, *Syn.* Bold, onward, eager. *Ant.* Slow, reluctant, tardy. [supplant, subvert.
FOUND, *Syn.* Endow, base build, fix. *Ant.* Uproot,
FOUNDATION, *Syn.* Basis, base. *Ant.* Disestablishment,

FOUNDER, n. *Syn.* Planter, author. *Ant.* Destroyer.
FRACTIOUS, *Syn.* Cross, peevish. *Ant.* Agreeable, genial, blithesome.
FRAGILE, *Syn.* Weak, frail. *Ant.* Strong, hardy.
FRAGMENT, *Syn.* Chip, bit, piece. *Ant.* Mass, body
FRAGRANT, *Syn.* Balmy, odorous. *Ant.* Scentless inodorous. [obligation.
FRANCHISE, *Syn.* Right, freedom. *Ant.* Disability,
FRANK, *Syn.* Open, candid. *Ant.* Reserved, close.
FRANTIC, *Syn.* Raving, mad. *Ant.* Sober, sane.
FRATERNIZE, *Syn.* Consort. *Ant.* Forswear, abjure.
FRAUGHT, *Syn.* Full, loaded. *Ant.* Scant, poor.
FREAKISH, *Syn.* Frisky, sportful. *Ant.* Sober, steady.
FREE, *Syn.* Frank, easy, loose, careless, clear, open. *Ant.* Qualified, liable, compulsory, clogged, bound.
FRENZY, *Syn.* Fury, raving. *Ant.* Coolness, calm.
FREQUENT, *Syn.* Usual, many. *Ant.* Rare, few.
FRESH, *Syn.* Recent, cool, young, new. *Ant.* Former weary, jaded, stale, old.
FRICTION, *Syn.* Contact, abrasion, attrition, rubbing. *Ant.* Non-contact, isolation, detachment.
FRIEND, *Syn.* Confident, ally, familiar, companion, associate. *Ant.* Enemy, adversary, foe, opponent.
FRIGHTFUL, *Syn.* Horrid, awful, dreadful, hideous, ugly. *Ant.* Fair, beautiful, attractive, pleasing.
FRIGID, *Syn.* Distant, cold. *Ant.* Ardent, warm.
FRIPPERY, *Syn.* Finery, trumpery. *Ant.* Dress, costume, apparel. [pose, rest, lie.
FRISK, *Syn.* Play, jump, leap, sport. *Ant.* Sulk, re-
FRITTER, *Syn.* Idle, waste. *Ant.* Husband, economize.
FRIVOLOUS, *Syn.* Petty, trivial. *Ant.* Grave, serious.
FROLIC, *Syn.* Sport, game, play. *Ant.* Purpose, study.
FROLICSOME, *Syn.* Festive, wanton, sportive, gamesome. *Ant.* Studious, grave, serious.
FROWARD, *Syn.* Disobedient, perverse, contrary. *Ant.* Docile, favourable. [fuse.
FRUGAL, *Syn.* Thrifty, sparing. *Ant.* Prodigal, pro-
FRUIT, *Syn.* Produce, result. *Ant.* Origin, seed.
FRUITFUL, *Syn.* Fertile, prolific. *Ant.* Useless, barren.
FULFIL, *Syn.* Effect, execute, achieve, accomplish *Ant.* Falsify, disappoint, ignore, neglect. [laud.
FULMINATE, *Syn.* Roar, clamour. *Ant.* Eulogize,
FULSOME, *Syn.* Offensive, gross. *Ant.* Nice, sober.
FUME, *Syn.* Frown, chafe. *Ant.* Smile, acquiesce.
FUNCTION, *Syn.* Duty, part, office, *Ant.* Misconduct, maladministration, usurpation.
FUND, *Syn.* Capital, stock. *Ant.* Outlay, expenditure.
FUNDAMENTAL, *Syn.* Essential, important, primary. *Ant.* Non-essential, unimportant, secondary. [ous.
FUNEREAL, *Syn.* Solemn, dismal. *Ant.* Festive, joy-
FUNNY, *Syn.* Humorous, sportive. *Ant.* Grave, dull.
FURNISH, *Syn.* Purvey, bestow, provide, supply. *Ant.* Dismantle, withdraw, withhold.
FURTIVE, *Syn.* Sly, secret. *Ant.* Public, open.
FUSE, *Syn.* Smelt, melt. *Ant.* Diffuse, disunite.
FUSS, *Syn.* Ado, worry, stir. *Ant.* Calm, peace, quiet.
FUTILE, *Syn.* Trifling, vain, unavailing, weak. *Ant.* Solid, useful, powerful.
FUTURE, *Syn.* Coming. *Ant.* Past, bygone, gone.

G

GAG, *Syn.* Hush, stifle, silence. *Ant.* Animate, evoke
GAGE, *Syn.* Pawn, pledge, bind. *Ant.* Redeem, release, acquit, promise. [lose.
GAIN, v. *Syn.* Earn, win, get. *Ant.* Suffer, forfeit,
GAINFUL, *Syn.* Winning, profitable. *Ant.* Losing, disadvantageous, unprofitable.
GALLANT, *Syn.* Bold, brave. *Ant.* Churlish, cowardly.
GAMBOL, v. *Syn.* Frisk, sport, frolic. *Ant.* Weary, tire
GAME, *Syn.* Frolic, sport. *Ant.* Labour, toil.
GARB, *Syn.* Uniform, dress. *Ant.* Rags, undress.
GARBLE, *Syn.* Distort, falsify. *Ant.* Cite, quote.
GARNISH, *Syn.* Adorn, deck. *Ant.* Strip, denude.
GARRULITY, *Syn.* Chatter, verbosity. *Ant.* Reticence.
GAUD, *Syn.* Bauble, trinket. *Ant.* Gem, ornament.
GAUDY, *Syn.* Showy, tawdry. *Ant.* Simple, rich.
GAUGE, *Syn.* Fathom, measure. *Ant.* Guess, scan.
GAUNT, *Syn.* Lank, lean, grim. *Ant.* Sleek, tame.
GAWKY, *Syn.* Clumsy, awkward. *Ant.* Neat, handy.
GAY, *Syn.* Blithe, merry. *Ant.* Sad, grave, heavy.
GAZE, *Syn.* View, scan, stare. *Ant.* Glance, ignore.
GELID, *Syn.* Icy, cold, frigid. *Ant.* Genial, warm.
GENERALITY, *Syn.* Bulk, mass. *Ant.* Minority, section.
GENERATE, *Syn.* Breed, produce. *Ant.* Terminate.
GENERATION, *Syn.* Era, period, age. *Ant.* Eternity.
GENERIC, *Syn.* Common, general. *Ant.* Particular.
GENEROUS, *Syn.* Liberal, noble. *Ant.* Churlish, ignoble, mean. [harsh, cold.
GENIAL, *Syn.* Hearty, merry, warm. *Ant.* Noxious,
GENIUS, *Syn.* Skill, talent. *Ant.* Inanity, stupidity.
GENTEEL, *Syn.* Well-bred, polite. *Ant.* Ill-bred, rude.
GENTLE, *Syn.* Docile, polite. *Ant.* Rude, rough.
GENUINE, *Syn.* Pure, real. *Ant.* Fictitious, spurious.
GERM, *Syn.* Bud, origin, seed. *Ant.* Result, fruit.
GERMANE, *Syn.* Related, allied. *Ant.* Alien, foreign.
GERMINATE, *Syn.* Shoot, sprout. *Ant.* Decay, rot.
GET, *Syn.* Earn, procure, gain. *Ant.* Forfeit, lose.
GHASTLY, *Syn.* Pallid, grim, wan. *Ant.* Buxom, fresh.
GHOST, *Syn.* Vision, spectre. *Ant.* Animal, body.
GIBE, *Syn.* Scoff, sneer. *Ant.* Compliment, salute.
GIDDY, *Syn.* Unsteady, inconstant. *Ant.* Wary, low, steady, earnest, thoughtful, slow. [wages.
GIFT, *Syn.* Boon, grant, present. *Ant.* Purchase,
GIGANTIC, *Syn.* Huge, colossal. *Ant.* Feeble, puny.
GIRD, *Syn.* Enclose, belt, hem. *Ant.* Expand, open.
GIST, *Syn.* Point, force, pith. *Ant.* Redundancy.
GIVE, *Syn.* Yield, grant, bestow. *Ant.* Fail, grasp.
GLAD, *Syn.* Joyful, happy. *Ant.* Sorrowful, unhappy.
GLARE, *Syn.* Glow, gleam. *Ant.* Flicker, flash.
GLASSY, *Syn.* Brittle, smooth. *Ant.* Uneven, rough.
GLIB, *Syn.* Ready, fluent. *Ant.* Hesitating. [tiny.
GLIMPSE, *Syn.* Glance, sight. *Ant.* Exposure, scru-
GLOAT, *Syn.* Feast, glut, revel. *Ant.* Shun, avoid.
GLOOM, *Syn.* Cloud, shadow. *Ant.* Clearness, light.
GLORIFY, *Syn.* Extol, exalt. *Ant.* Abuse, depress.
GLOSS, n. *Syn.* Luster, polish. *Ant.* Truth, haze.
GLOWING, *Syn.* Hot, shining. *Ant.* Cool, dull.
GLUT, v. *Syn.* Stuff, fill, gorge. *Ant.* Empty, disgorge.—n. *Syn.* Overstock, superfluity, surplus. *Ant.* Scantiness, dearth, scarcity. [abstinence.
GLUTTONY, *Syn.* Voracity, greed. *Ant.* Frugality,
GO, *Syn.* Pass, depart, move. *Ant.* Come, stay, stand.
GOOD, adj. *Syn.* Excellent, just, upright, true, proper, valid, right. *Ant.* Evil, bad, mean, vicious, unsound, wrong.—n. *Syn.* Interest, profit, weal, gain, boon. *Ant.* Curse, evil, loss, injury, hurt.
GOODLY, *Syn.* Fair, pleasant. *Ant.* Uncomely, unpleasant. [bare, poor.
GORGEOUS, *Syn.* Superb, rich, costly. *Ant.* Cheap,
GOVERN, *Syn.* Sway, direct, rule. *Ant.* Misrule.
GRACE, *Syn.* Charm, beauty. *Ant.* Inelegance.
GRACIOUS, *Syn.* Civil, kind, courteous, affable. *Ant.* Ungracious, discourteous, haughty.
GRADATION, *Syn.* Rank, stage. *Ant.* Uniformity, equality. [den.
GRADUAL, *Syn.* Regular, slow. *Ant.* Broken, sud-
GRAND, *Syn.* Lofty, large. *Ant.* Mean, paltry, little.
GRANDEUR, *Syn.* Pomp, magnificence, dignity. *Ant.* Paltriness, meanness.
GRANDILOQUENCE, *Syn.* Bombast, euphuism, pomposity, verbosity. *Ant.* Unaffectedness, simplicity.
GRANT, *Syn.* Allow, give. *Ant.* Reserve, withhold.
GRAPHIC, *Syn.* Vivid, forcible. *Ant.* Unpicturesque.
GRASP, *Syn.* Hold, sieze. *Ant.* Lose, loose.
GRATE, *Syn.* Jar, scrape, rub. *Ant.* Slip, glide.
GRATEFUL, *Syn.* Obliged, thankful. *Ant.* Ungrateful, unpleasant. [like, pain.
GRATIFICATION, *Syn.* Reward, delight. *Ant.* Dis-
GRATIFY, *Syn.* Satisfy, please. *Ant.* Deny, stint.
GRATITUDE, *Syn.* Thankfulness. *Ant.* Ingratitude.
GRATUITOUS, *Syn.* Wanton, voluntary, free. *Ant.* Obligatory, involuntary, compulsory.
GRAVE, *Syn.* Sober, serious, sad. *Ant.* Merry, joyous.
GRAZE, *Syn.* Shear, shave. *Ant.* Collide, strike.
GREAT, *Syn.* Large, huge, big. *Ant.* Puny, little.
GREEDY, *Syn.* Hungry, voracious. *Ant.* Contented.
GRIEF, *Syn.* Regret, woe, trouble. *Ant.* Delight, joy.
GRIEVANCE, *Syn.* Injustice, burden. *Ant.* Privilege, benefit, boon. [please, ease.
GRIEVE, *Syn.* Sorrow, pain, distress. *Ant.* Rejoice,
GRIM, *Syn.* Stern, fierce. *Ant.* Placid, docile, mild.
GRIPE, *Syn.* Pain, grasp. *Ant.* Ease, soothe.
GROAN, *Syn.* Growl, whine, moan. *Ant.* Laugh, giggle.
GROPE, *Syn.* Fumble, search, feel. *Ant.* Seize, grasp.
GROSS, *Syn.* Sensual, coarse. *Ant.* Refined, pure.
GROTESQUE, *Syn.* Archaic, quaint, whimsical. *Ant.* Graceful, chaste, classic. [statement.
GROUND, *Syn.* Plea, cause, reason. *Ant.* Inference,

GROUNDED, *Syn.* Prepared, rooted. *Ant.* Unfounded baseless, ungrounded.
GROUP, *Syn.* Order, cluster. *Ant.* Medley, crowd.
GROVEL, *Syn.* Creep, cringe, crawl. *Ant.* Rise, soar.
GROW, *Syn.* Expand, increase. *Ant.* Wane, stop, fail.
GROWL, *Syn.* Murmur, snarl. *Ant.* Grin, chuckle.
GRUDGE, v. *Syn.* Covet, retain, spare. *Ant.* Impart, spend.—n. *Syn.* Discontent, hatred, rancour, spite. *Ant.* Contentment, approval.
GRUFF, *Syn.* Harsh, surly, rough. *Ant.* Mild, smooth.
GUARDIAN, *Syn.* Warder, keeper. *Ant.* Ward, pupil.
GUESS, *Syn.* Fancy, surmise. *Ant.* Prove, examine.
GUEST, *Syn.* Visitor. *Ant.* Host, entertainer.
GUIDE, *Syn.* Pilot, direct, lead. *Ant.* Betray, mislead.
GUILE, *Syn.* Deceit, craft. *Ant.* Candour, honesty.
GUISE, *Syn.* Dress, garb, aspect. *Ant.* Mind, person.
GUSH, *Syn.* Rush, spout, burst. *Ant.* Drop, drip.
GUST, n. *Syn.* Gale, fit, blast. *Ant.* Zephyr, calm.

H

HABILIMENT, HABILIMENTS, *Syn.* Clothes, apparel, robes, dress. *Ant.* Undress, deshabille.
HABIT, *Syn.* Way, usage, custom. *Ant.* Inexperience.
HABITUAL, *Syn.* Usual, customary, ordinary, regular. *Ant.* Rare, extraordinary, irregular.
HAGGARD, *Syn.* Ghastly, wild. *Ant.* Plump, sleek.
HAGGLE, *Syn.* Bargain, higgle. *Ant.* Abate, yield.
HAIL, *Syn.* Address, accost. *Ant.* Pass, ignore.
HALCYON, *Syn.* Serene, calm. *Ant.* Troublous, stormy.
HALF, *Syn.* Bisection, moiety. *Ant.* Whole, entirety.
HALLOW, *Syn.* Venerate, consecrate. *Ant.* Desecrate.
HALT, *Syn.* Pause, falter, stop. *Ant.* Decide, advance.
HAND, *Syn.* Operative, workman. *Ant.* Employer.
HANDLE, *Syn.* Wield, touch, feel. *Ant.* Bungle, drop.
HANDMAID, *Syn.* Supporter, auxiliary, servant. *Ant.* Opponent, antagonist.
HANDSOME, *Syn.* Elegant, generous. *Ant.* Ungenerous, uncomely.
HANDY, *Syn.* Useful, near. *Ant.* Useless, remote.
HANG, *Syn.* Poise, lean, rest. *Ant.* Stand.
HAPPY, *Syn.* Blissful, glad, merry, joyous. *Ant.* Unhappy, dull, sorry.
HARANGUE, *Syn.* Rant, oration, speech. *Ant.* Drawl, mumble.
HARASS, *Syn.* Pester, annoy. *Ant.* Soothe, comfort.
HARBINGER, *Syn.* Herald, announcer. *Ant.* Historian.
HARBOUR, n. *Syn.* Port, shelter. *Ant.* Peril, toil.
HARD, *Syn.* Solid, dense, firm. *Ant.* Fluid, soft.
HARDEN, *Syn.* Compact, train. *Ant.* Soften, relax.
HARDLY, *Syn.* Just, barely. *Ant.* Amply, fully.
HARDSHIP, *Syn.* Annoyance, burden, trouble. *Ant.* Treat, amusement, pleasure.
HARDY, *Syn.* Strong, robust. *Ant.* Fragile, weak.
HARM, *Syn.* Wrong, evil, damage, detriment, injury, hurt. *Ant.* Improvement, boon, benefit.
HARMLESS, *Syn.* Gentle, innocent. *Ant.* Deadly, cruel.
HARMONIOUS, *Syn.* Uniform, musical. *Ant.* Sharp, harsh. [*Ant.* kindly, genial, gentle, smooth.
HARSH, *Syn.* Gruff, abusive, sharp, severe, rough.
HASTE, *Syn.* Hurry, speed. *Ant.* Delay, tardiness.
HASTEN, *Syn.* Hurry, speed, urge. *Ant.* Halt, retard.
HASTY, *Syn.* Rapid, speedy. *Ant.* Careful, slow.
HATCH, *Syn.* Incubate, concoct. *Ant.* Spoil, baffle.
HATEFUL, *Syn.* Odious, vile. *Ant.* Desirable, lovely.
HAVE, *Syn.* Keep, possess, own. *Ant.* Need, want.
HAVOC, *Syn.* Devastation, wreck, waste, ruin. *Ant.* Prosperity, conservation.
HAWK, *Syn.* Peddle, sell. *Ant.* Bond, store.
HAZARD, *Syn.* Dare, risk, peril. *Ant.* Law, safety.
HAZY, *Syn.* Misty, foggy. *Ant.* Transparent, clear.
HEAD, *Syn.* Chief, crown, top. *Ant.* Body, tail.
HEAL, *Syn.* Repair, cure. *Ant.* Hurt, harm.
HEALTHY, *Syn.* Robust, sound. *Ant.* Weak, unsound.
HEARSAY, *Syn.* Gossip, report. *Ant.* Knowledge, personal.
HEART, *Syn.* Feeling, nature, courage, centre, core. *Ant.* Timidity, conduct, aspect, exterior.
HEART-BROKEN, *Syn.* Disconsolate. *Ant.* Hopeful, cheerful.
HEARTY, *Syn.* Warm, sound, robust, healthy. *Ant.* [Delicate, unhealthy.
HEAT, *Syn.* Passion, warmth. *Ant.* Calmness, coolness.
HEATHENISH, *Syn.* Pagan. *Ant.* Civilized, Christian.
HEAVE, *Syn.* Hoist, raise, life. *Ant.* Sink, dash.
HEAVY, *Syn.* Depressed, sluggish, grievous, stupid, dull, weighty. *Ant.* Animating, joyous, active, light.
HECTOR, v. *Syn.* Bluster, bully. *Ant.* Shrink, cower.
HEED, v. *Syn.* Notice, mind. *Ant.* Slight, disregard.
HEEDFUL, *Syn.* Wary, cheerful. *Ant.* Heedless, careless, unmindful.
HEIGHT, *Syn.* Crisis, summit. *Ant.* Base, depth.
HEIGHTEN, *Syn.* Raise, exalt. *Ant.* Depress, lower.
HEINOUS, *Syn.* Enormous, odious, atrocious, hateful. *Ant.* Excusable, laudable, excellent.
HELP, v. *Syn.* Assist, aid. *Ant.* Obstruct, oppose.
HEREDITARY, *Syn.* Lineal, ancestral, inherited. *Ant.* Won, acquired, conferred.
HERESY, *Syn.* Unorthodoxy, schism. *Ant.* Orthodoxy.
HERITAGE, *Syn.* Bequest, legacy. *Ant.* Wages, merit.
HERMETICALLY, *Syn.* Closely, air-tight. *Ant.* Loosely
HEROIC, *Syn.* Daring, brave. *Ant.* Cowardly.
HESITATE, *Syn.* Falter, waver. *Ant.* Run, decide.
HETERODOX, *Syn.* Heretical. *Ant.* Orthodox, sound.
HEW, *Syn.* Chop, hack, cut. *Ant.* Carve, form, mould.
HIBERNAL, *Syn.* Arctic, wintry. *Ant.* Balmy.
HIDE, *Syn.* Cover, store, conceal. *Ant.* Strip, expose.
HIDEOUS, *Syn.* Grim, ugly, horrid. *Ant.* Beautiful.
HIE, *Syn.* Speed, haste, fly. *Ant.* Lag, stay, stop.
HIGH, *Syn.* Noble, tall, lofty. *Ant.* Base, mean, low.
HIGHLY, *Syn.* Very much, greatly. *Ant.* Scarcely.
HINDER, *Syn.* Embarrass, debar, retard, obstruct. *Ant.* Promote, enable, expedite, accelerate.
HINGE, *Syn.* Hang, turn, move. *Ant.* Jar, halt.
HIRE, *Syn.* Rent, employ, engage. *Ant.* Purchase.
HIT, *Syn.* Touch, chance, strike. *Ant.* Miss, err, fail.
HITCH, *Syn.* Jam, bar, stick. *Ant.* Glide, run.
HOARD, *Syn.* Amass, store up. *Ant.* Squander, waste.
HOARSE, *Syn.* Gruff, harsh. *Ant.* Sweet, rich.
HOARY, *Syn.* Gray, white. *Ant.* Jet, dark.
HOAX, *Syn.* Trick, dupe, befool. *Ant.* Direct, guide.
HOLD, *Syn.* Cohere, regard, defend, grasp, keep. *Ant.* Break, desert, fail, abandon, drop.
HOLLOW, adj. (Metaphor) *Syn.* Weak, empty. *Ant.* Strong, full.
HOLY, *Syn.* Divine, pious, pure. *Ant.* Evil, profane.
HOMAGE, *Syn.* Worship, fealty. *Ant.* Treason.
HOMELY, *Syn.* Uncomely, coarse, plain. *Ant.* Refined, courtly, beautiful, handsome.
HONEST, *Syn.* Proper, upright. *Ant.* Wrong, vicious.
HONESTY, *Syn.* Rectitude, honour, sincerity, integrity. *Ant.* Fraud, deception, trickery.
HONORARY, *Syn.* Nominal, gratuitous. *Ant.* Official.
HONOUR, *Syn.* Esteem, celebrate, respect. *Ant.* Infamy, dishonour, disgrace, slight, disrespect.
HOOT, *Syn.* Denounce, hiss. *Ant.* Honour, cheer.
HOPE, *Syn.* Trust, desire. *Ant.* Distrust, despair.
HORRIBLE, *Syn.* Hideous, fearful. *Ant.* Fair, lovely.
HORROR, *Syn.* Dread, fear. *Ant.* Attraction, love.
HORSE, *Syn.* Charger, steed.
HOSPITABLE, *Syn.* Sociable. *Ant.* Retired, unsociable.
HOST, *Syn.* Army, number. *Ant.* Corps, group.
HOSTAGE, *Syn.* Surety, bail. *Ant.* Conqueror, dictator.
HOT, *Syn.* Violent, fiery. (See ARDENT.)
HOUND, *Syn.* Hunt, pursue. *Ant.* Spare, discard.
HOYDEN, *Syn.* Tomboy, romp. *Ant.* Prude.
HUDDLE, *Syn.* Confuse, mix. *Ant.* Arrange, assort.
HUGE, *Syn.* Large, bulky, vast. *Ant.* Puny, petty.
HUMAN, *Syn.* Civilized, rational, anthropological. *Ant.* Irrational, beastly, inhuman.
HUMANE, *Syn.* Tender, kind. *Ant.* Cruel, unkind.
HUMBLE, *Syn.* Modest, lowly. *Ant.* Proud, lofty.
HUMID, *Syn.* Wet, moist. *Ant.* Parched, dry.
HUMOROUS, *Syn.* Funny, witty. *Ant.* Serious, grave.
HUMOUR, *Syn.* Mood, temper. *Ant.* Purpose, mind.
HURT, v. *Syn.* Grieve, pain. *Ant.* Repair, heal.
HYBRID, *Syn.* Mongrel, mixed. *Ant.* Unmixed, pure.
HYPOCRITE, *Syn.* Cheat, imposter. *Ant.* Believer, saint. [*Ant.* Genuine, sincere, plain-spoken.
HYPOCRITICAL, *Syn.* Sanctimonious, pharisaical.

I

IDEA, *Syn.* Opinion, thought, fancy, notion. *Ant.* Thing, subject, form, object.
IDEAL, *Syn.* Fanciful, unreal, poetical, mental. *Ant.* Actual, real, visible, physical.
IDENTICAL, *Syn.* Particular, same. *Ant.* Different.
IDENTIFY, *Syn.* Verify, unite. *Ant.* Disunite, divide.
IDENTITY, *Syn.* Sameness, unity. *Ant.* Difference.
IDIOCY, *Syn.* fatuity, insanity. *Ant.* Sense, sanity.
IDIOM, *Syn.* Turn, phrase. *Ant.* Barbarism, solecism.
IDIOT, *Syn.* Fool, Imbecile. *Ant.* Sage, luminary.

IDLE, *Syn.* Useless, waste. *Ant.* Occupied, tilled.
IDOLIZE, *Syn.* Adore, worship. *Ant.* Execrate, loathe.
IGNOBLE, *Syn.* Base, mean. *Ant.* Grand, noble.
IGNOMINIOUS, *Syn.* Shameful. *Ant.* Creditable.
IGNOMINY, *Syn.* Shame, Disgrace. *Ant.* Distinction.
IGNORAMUS, *Syn.* Dullard, dunce. *Ant.* Savant.
IGNORANT, *Syn.* Uninformed. *Ant.* Learned, wise.
IGNORE, *Syn.* Overlook, disown. *Ant.* Notice, own.
ILL, *Syn.* Unwell, sick, bad. *Ant.* Strong, well.
ILL-BRED, *Syn.* Rude, impolite. *Ant.* Civil, polite.
ILL-TREAT, *Syn.* Ill-use, abuse. *Ant.* Treat well.
ILLUSION, *Syn.* Myth, vision. *Ant.* Body, form.
ILLUSIVE, *Syn.* False, unreal. *Ant.* True, real.
ILLUSTRATE, *Syn.* Paint, embody, demonstrate. *Ant.* Misrepresent, confuse, obscure.
ILLUSTRIOUS, *Syn.* Noble, brilliant. *Ant.* Inglorious.
ILL-WILL, *Syn.* Dislike, hatred.
IMAGE, *Syn.* Picture, copy. *Ant.* Truth, person.
IMAGERY, *Syn.* Fancy, poetry. *Ant.* Fact, prose.
IMAGINE, *Syn.* Fancy, conceive. *Ant.* Verify, prove.
IMBECILE, *Syn.* Idiotic, foolish. *Ant.* Clever, shrewd.
IMBECILITY, *Syn.* Dotage, weakness. *Ant.* Vigour.
IMBIBE, *Syn.* Drink, learn. *Ant.* Reject, discard.
IMBRUE, *Syn.* Soak, wet. *Ant.* Drain, wipe, dry.
IMBUE, *Syn.* Stain, dye. *Ant.* Purge, clear.
IMITATE, *Syn.* Depict, copy. *Ant.* Vary, misrepresent.
IMMACULATE, *Syn.* Virgin, pure. *Ant.* Sinful, impure.
IMMANENT, *Syn.* Internal, innate. *Ant.* Transitive.
IMMATERIAL, *Syn.* Insignificant, unimportant. *Ant.* Important, essential, material.
IMMATURE, *Syn.* Crude, unripe. *Ant.* Mature, ripe.
IMMEASURABLE, *Syn.* Infinite, boundless, vast. *Ant.* Shallow, bounded, finite.
IMMEDIATE, *Syn.* Next, direct. *Ant.* Future, remote.
IMMEDIATELY, *Syn.* Directly, forthwith, without delay. *Ant.* After a while, with delay.
IMMEMORIAL, *Syn.* Ancient. *Ant.* Fresh, recent.
IMMERSE, *Syn.* Sink, dip. *Ant.* Parch, drain, dry.
IMMIGRATION, *Syn.* Colonization. *Ant.* Exodus.
IMMINENT, *Syn.* Impending. *Ant.* Escaped, staved.
IMMODEST, *Syn.* Indecorous. *Ant.* Decorous, modest.
IMMOLATE, *Syn.* Sacrifice. *Ant.* Pamper, feed, spoil.
IMMUNITY, *Syn.* Freedom, exemption. *Ant.* Impost.
IMP, *Syn.* Demon, devil, brat. *Ant.* Angel, cherub.
IMPACT, *Syn.* Collision, contact. *Ant.* Shave, removal.
IMPAIR, *Syn.* Enfeeble, injure. *Ant.* Improve.
IMPASSABLE, *Syn.* Immortal, immaterial. *Ant.* Mortal, passable.
IMPASSIONED, *Syn.* Glowing. *Ant.* Impassive.
IMPEACH, *Syn.* Indict, accuse. *Ant.* abet, acquit.
IMPEDIMENT, *Syn.* Stumbling block. *Ant.* Help, aid.
IMPEND, *Syn.* Threaten, hover, *Ant.* Spare, pass.
IMPERATIVE, *Syn.* Urgent. *Ant.* Mild, lenient.
IMPERFECTION, *Syn.* Fault, deficiency.
IMPERIAL, *Syn.* Royal, majestic. *Ant.* Mean, slavish.
IMPERIOUS, *Syn.* Lordly, arrogant. *Ant.* Mild, gentle.
IMPERSONATE, *Syn.* Enact, act. *Ant.* Expose, detect.
IMPIOUS, *Syn.* Wicked, profane. *Ant.* Godly, pious.
IMPLEMENT, *Syn.* Instrument. *Ant.* Art, work.
IMPLICATE, *Syn.* Compromise, connect. *Ant.* Acquit.
IMPLICIT, *Syn.* Indicated. *Ant.* Expressed.
IMPLY, *Syn.* Hint, mean. *Ant.* State, declare.
IMPORT, v. *Syn.* Bring, introduce. *Ant.* Banish, export.—n. *Syn.* Tenour, drift. *Ant.* Statement.
IMPORTANCE, *Syn.* Consequence. *Ant.* Insignificance.
IMPORTANT, *Syn.* Grave, dignified, great, leading, main. *Ant.* Minor, mean, petty, trivial.
IMPORTUNATE, *Syn.* Pressing. *Ant.* Diffident.
IMPORTUNE, *Syn.* Press, solicit. *Ant.* Surrender.
IMPOSE, *Syn.* Set, fix, lay. *Ant.* Disburden, remove.
IMPOSE ON, *Syn.* Dupe, delude.—v. (see CHEAT).
IMPOSING, *Syn.* Grand, striking. *Ant.* Undignified.
IMPOST, *Syn.* Duty, toll, tax. *Ant.* Exemption.
IMPOSTER, Knave, cheat. *Ant.* Undeceiver.
IMPOTENCE, *Syn.* Incapacity. *Ant.* Ability, vigour.
IMPOTENT, *Syn.* Feeble, weak *Ant.* Vigorous, strong.
IMPRESS, n. *Syn.* Stamp, device, print.
IMPRESSIVE, *Syn.* Forcible. *Ant.* Dry, feeble, weak.
IMPRISON, *Syn.* Confine, shut up. *Ant.* Open, free.
IMPROVE, *Syn.* Reform, mend, correct, amend, better.
IMPROVIDENT, *Syn.* Prodigal. *Ant.* Saving, careful.
IMPUDENCE, *Syn.* Assurance. *Ant.* Abasement.
IMPUDENT, *Syn.* Impertinent. *Ant.* Bashful, servile.
IMPUGN, *Syn.* Attack, deny, *Ant.* State, declare.
IMPULSE, *Syn.* Force, push. *Ant.* Repulse, rebuff.
IMPUTE, *Syn.* Charge, refer. *Ant.* Retract, withdraw.
INACTIVE, *Syn.* Inert, lazy, idle. *Ant.* Active.
INADVERTENT, *Syn.* Heedless, careless, inobservant. *Ant.* Accurate, observant, careful.
INALIENABLE, *Syn.* Entailed, alien. *Ant.* Unentailed.
INANE, *Syn.* Feeble, vapid, empty. *Ant.* Powerful.
INANITION, *Syn.* Exhaustion. *Ant.* Fulness.
INANITY, *Syn.* Vacuity. *Ant.* Significance.
INAPPRECIABLE, *Syn.* Imperceptible, infinitesimal. *Ant.* Calculable, appreciable, perceptible.
INARTICULATE, *Syn.* Mute, dumb. *Ant.* Articulated.
INAUDIBLE, *Syn.* Muffled, low. *Ant.* Loud, clear.
INAUGURATE, *Syn.* Install, initiate. *Ant.* Divert.
INCANDESCENCE, *Syn.* Glow. *Ant.* Iciness.
INCANTATION, *Syn.* Charm, spell. *Ant.* Exorcism.
INCAPABLE, *Syn.* Feeble, weak. *Ant.* Qualified.
INCARCERATE, *Syn.* Imprison. *Ant.* Release, liberate.
INCARNATION, *Syn.* Impersonation, embodiment. *Ant.* Abstraction, spiritualization.
INCENDIARISM, *Syn.* Conflagration. *Ant.* Extinction.
INCENSE, *Syn.* Provoke, inflame. *Ant.* Conciliate.
INCENTIVE, *Syn.* Spur, motive. *Ant.* Discouragement.
INCESSANT, *Syn.* Perpetual. *Ant.* Intermittent.
INCIDENCE, *Syn.* Stroke, impact. *Ant.* Rebound.
INCIDENTAL, *Syn.* Occasional. *Ant.* Systematic.
INCIVILITY, *Syn.* Discourtesy. *Ant.* Good manners.
INCLEMENT, *Syn.* Rough, stormy. *Ant.* Genial, mild.
INCLINE, v. *Syn.* Dispose, lean. *Ant.* Indispose, rise.
INCLUSIVE, *Syn.* Comprehensive. *Ant.* Exclusive.
INCOHERENCE, *Syn.* Disruption. *Ant.* Continuity.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *Syn.* Aphlogistic, uninflammable. *Ant.* Combustible, inflammable.
INCOME, *Syn.* Pay, proceeds. *Ant.* Expenditure.
INCOMMUNICABLE, *Syn.* Intransferable, inalienable. *Ant.* Communicable, alienable, transferable.
INCOMPARABLE, *Syn.* Matchless. *Ant.* Average.
INCOMPASSIONATE, *Syn.* Unmerciful, hard-hearted. *Ant.* Merciful, compassionate.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *Syn.* Mysterious. *Ant.* Plain.
INCONSOLABLE, *Syn.* Comfortless. *Ant.* Hopeful.
INCONSTANT, *Syn.* Variable. *Ant.* Changeless.
INCONTESTABLE, *Syn.* Unquestionable, indisputable. *Ant.* Problematical, questionable.
INCONVENIENCE, v. *Syn.* Disturb. *Ant.* Aid, suit.
INCREASE, v. *Syn.* Raise, pile up, aggregate, enhance, advance. (See DECREASE.)
INCRUST, *Syn.* Plaster, coat. *Ant.* Abrade, scrape.
INCULCATE, *Syn.* Instil, urge. *Ant.* Abjure, suggest.
INCUMBENT, *Syn.* Urgent, pressing. *Ant.* discretional.
INCUR, *Syn.* Run, meet. *Ant.* Shun, avoid.
INCURABLE, *Syn.* Irremediable. *Ant.* Removable.
INCURSION, *Syn.* Raid, foray. *Ant.* Settlement.
INDEBTED, *Syn.* Obliged. *Ant.* Unbeholden.
INDECORUM, *Syn.* Impropriety. *Ant.* Correctness.
INDEED, *Syn.* Really, truly. *Ant.* False, untrue.
INDEFATIGABLE, *Syn.* Unwearied. *Ant.* Indifferent.
INDEFEASIBLE, *Syn.* Unalterable. *Ant.* Reversible.
INDELIBLE, *Syn.* Ineffaceable. *Ant.* Transient.
INDELICATE, *Syn.* Coarse. *Ant.* Modest, nice.
INDEMNIFY, *Syn.* Compensate. *Ant.* Mulct, fine.
INDESCRIBABLE, *Syn.* Inexpressible. *Ant.* Ordinary.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, *Syn.* Indiscerptible, imperishable. *Ant.* Destructible, perishable.
INDICATE, *Syn.* Mark, show. *Ant.* Contradict.
INDIFFERENCE, *Syn.* Carelessness. *Ant.* Eagerness.
INDIGENT, *Syn.* Needy, poor. *Ant.* Wealthy.
INDIGESTIBLE, *Syn.* Heavy. *Ant.* Nutritive, light.
INDIGNATION, *Syn.* Ire, anger. *Ant.* Gratification.
INDIGNITY, *Syn.* Slight, insult. *Ant.* Respect.
INDISCOVERABLE, *Syn.* Incognizable, untraceable. *Ant.* Discoverable, traceable, cognizable.
INDISCRETION, *Syn.* Slip, lapse. *Ant.* Guiltlessness.
INDISCRIMINATE, *Syn.* Confused, mixed. *Ant.* Sorted, arranged.
INDISPENSABLE, *Syn.* Necessary. *Ant.* Unessential.
INDISPOSED, *Syn.* Ailing, sick. *Ant.* Healthful.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, *Syn.* Minute, indiscernible. *Ant.* Conspicuous, distinguishable.
INDITE, *Syn.* Compose, dictate. *Ant.* Transcribe.
INDIVIDUAL, *Syn.* Particular. *Ant.* Common, general.
INDIVISIBLE, *Syn.* Atomic, minute. *Ant.* Separable.
INDOMITABLE, *Syn.* Invincible. *Ant.* Languid.
INDORSE, *Syn.* Approve, sanction. *Ant.* Repudiate.

INDUCE, v. *Syn.* Move, urge, impel, persuade, cause. *Ant.* Dissuade, disincline, prevent.
INDULGE, *Syn.* Pamper, spoil. *Ant.* Abjure, deny.
INDULGENT, *Syn.* Forbearing. *Ant.* Rough, harsh.
INDUSTRIOUS, *Syn.* Diligent. *Ant.* Idle, lazy.
INDUSTRY, *Syn.* Toil, activity. *Ant.* Ease.
INEFFABLE, *Syn.* Exquisite. *Ant.* Common.
INEFFECTUAL, *Syn.* Idle, vain. *Ant.* Successful.
INERT, *Syn.* Sluggish, lazy. *Ant.* Brisk, alert.
INEVITABLE, *Syn.* Unavoidable. *Ant.* Uncertain.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, *Syn.* Unwearied. *Ant.* Limited.
INEXORABLE, *Syn.* Unrelenting. *Ant.* Clement.
INEXPEDIENT, *Syn.* Undesirable. *Ant.* Advisable.
INEXPERIENCE, *Syn.* Ignorance. *Ant.* Familiarity.
INEXPLICABLE, *Syn.* Mysterious. *Ant.* Easy, plain.
INFAMOUS, *Syn.* Disgraceful. *Ant.* Honourable.
INFAMY, *Syn.* Degradation. *Ant.* Glory, honour.
INFANTILE, *Syn.* Imbecile. *Ant.* Mature, manly.
INFATUATION, *Syn.* Madness. *Ant.* Sagacity.
INFECTION, *Syn.* Poison, taint. *Ant.* Purification.
INFELICITY, *Syn.* Unhappiness. *Ant.* Joyousness.
INFER, *Syn.* Conclude, gather. *Ant.* Guess, state.
INFERENCE, *Syn.* Deduction. *Ant.* Proposition.
INFERIORITY, *Syn.* Minority, subordination. *Ant.* Independence, eminence, excellence.
INFEST, *Syn.* Disturb, molest, annoy, tease, trouble. *Ant.* Refresh, regale, gratify, comfort.
INFIDEL, *Syn.* Freethinker, heretic. *Ant.* Believer.
INFINITESIMAL, *Syn.* Microscopic, inappreciable. *Ant.* Immeasurable, enormous.
INFIRM, *Syn.* Failing, unsound, weak. *Ant.* Sound, strong, firm.
INFLAME, *Syn.* Enrage, exasperate, rouse, excite, fire. *Ant.* Quiet, cool, quench.
INFLATE, *Syn.* Expand, distend. *Ant.* Squeeze.
INFLATED, *Syn.* Bombastic. *Ant.* Simple, plain.
INFLECTION, *Syn.* Flexion, bend. *Ant.* Straightness.
INFLICT, *Syn.* Put, impose. *Ant.* Spare, remove.
INFLICTION, *Syn.* Nuisance, trouble. *Ant.* Pleasure.
INFLUENCE, n. *Syn.* Weight, sway, control, effect. *Ant.* Neutrality, ineffectiveness.
INFLUENTIAL, *Syn.* Powerful, potent. *Ant.* Weak.
INFORM, *Syn* Tell, enlighten. *Ant.* Mislead.
INFORMATION, *Syn.* Notice, counsel. *Ant.* Ignorance.
INFRINGE, *Syn.* Transgress, violate, break. *Ant.* Preserve, conserve, observe.
INFUSE, *Syn.* Impart, inspire, instil, steep. *Ant.* Divert, drain, dry, strain.
INGENIOUS, *Syn.* Ready, clever. *Ant.* Unskilful.
INGENUOUS, *Syn.* Open, honourable, sincere, frank. *Ant.* Insincere, sly, reserved, mean.
INGLORIOUS, *Syn.* Unrenowned. *Ant.* Illustrious.
INGRATIATE, *Syn.* Insinuate. *Ant.* Estrange.
INGREDIENT, *Syn.* Element. *Ant.* Residuum, refuse.
INHABIT, *Syn.* Occupy, live in. *Ant.* Migrate.
INHABITANT, *Syn.* Native, resident, tenant, occupant. *Ant.* Intruder, visitor, foreigner, stranger.
INHALE, *Syn.* Absorb, inspire. *Ant.* Exhale.
INHERENT, *Syn.* Inborn, innate. *Ant.* Extraneous.
INHERIT, *Syn.* Possess, occupy. *Ant.* Gain, earn.
INHERITANCE, *Syn.* Legacy, bequest. *Ant.* Purchase.
INHIBIT, *Syn.* Debar, hinder. *Ant.* Incite, urge.
INIMITABLE, *Syn.* Matchless. *Ant.* Mediocre, ordinary.
INIQUITY, *Syn.* Crime, sin. *Ant.* Integrity.
INITIATIVE, *Syn.* Example, start. *Ant.* Rear, wake.
INJUNCTION, *Syn.* Command, order, mandate. *Ant.* Insubordination, disobedience.
INJURE, *Syn.* Spoil, hurt. *Ant.* Repair, profit.
INJURIOUS, *Syn.* prejudicial. *Ant.* Helpful.
INLET, *Syn.* Ingress, opening. *Ant.* Egress.
INN, *Syn.* Tavern, hotel.
INNOCENCE, *Syn.* Guiltlessness. *Ant.* Offensiveness.
INNOCENT, *Syn.* Blameless, harmless.
INNOVATION, *Syn.* Alteration. *Ant.* Conservation.
INOCULATE, *Syn.* Instil, imbue, insert, tinge. *Ant.* Divest, prune, unteach, disabuse.
INORDINATE, *Syn.* Extravagant. *Ant.* Just, regular.
INORGANIC, *Syn.* Inanimate. *Ant.* Organized.
INQUIRY, *Syn.* Investigation. *Ant.* Guess, conjecture.
INROAD, *Syn.* Raid, invasion. *Ant.* Evacuation.
INSANITY, *Syn.* Mental unsoundness.
INSATIABLE, *Syn.* Greedy, voracious. *Ant.* Delicate.
INSCRIBE, *Syn.* Mark, label. *Ant.* Cancel, erase.
INSCRUTABLE, *Syn.* Insolvable. *Ant.* Self-evident.
INSENSATE, *Syn.* Stolid, brute. *Ant.* Impressible.
INSIDE, *Syn.* Within. *Ant.* Outside, without.
INSIDIOUS, *Syn.* Sly, wily. *Ant.* Undesigning.
INSINUATE, *Syn.* Ingratiate, introduce. *Ant.* Retract.
INSIPID, *Syn.* Stupid, flat. *Ant.* Racy, tasty.
INSIST, *Syn.* Urge, stand. *Ant.* Forego, yield.
INSOLENCE, *Syn.* Assumption. *Ant.* consideration.
INSOLENT, *Syn.* Rude, scurrilous, offensive, abusive.
INSOLVENT, *Syn.* Bankrupt. *Ant.* Thriving, flush.
INSPECT, *Syn.* Search, examine. *Ant.* Overlook.
INSPIRATION, *Syn.* Impulse. *Ant.* Elaboration.
INSPIRE, *Syn.* Cheer, animate. *Ant.* Discourage.
INSTABILITY, *Syn.* Inconstancy, fickleness, wavering, mutability. *Ant.* Constancy, firmness, stability.
INSTALL, *Syn.* Invest, establish. *Ant.* Strip, deprive.
INSTALMENT, *Syn.* Part-payment, first-fruits. *Ant.* Acquittal.
INSTANCE, *Syn.* Case, example, prompting, request. *Ant.* Principle, rule, warning.
INSTANT, *Syn.* Second, moment. *Ant.* Time, period.
INSTANTANEOUS, *Syn.* Momentary, instant, immediate.
INSTIL, *Syn.* Introduce, infuse, pour. *Ant.* Remove, extract, strain, drain.
INSTINCT, *Syn.* Inclination, intuition, impulse. *Ant.* Judgment, experience, reason.
INSTITUTE, *Syn.* Begin, erect, found. *Ant.* Subvert, disestablish.
INSTRUCT, *Syn.* Command, direct, teach, educate. *Ant.* Neglect, deceive, mislead, misguide.
INSTRUMENT, *Syn.* Agent, means, deed. *Ant.* Stop, bar, opponent.
INSUBORDINATE, *Syn.* Rebellious. *Ant.* Submissive.
INSUFFERABLE, *Syn.* Intolerable. *Ant.* Endurable.
INSULT, v. *Syn.* Outrage, affront. *Ant.* Compliment.
INSUPPORTABLE, *Syn.* Unbearable. *Ant.* Endurable.
INSURE, *Syn.* Secure, provide. *Ant.* Imperil.
INSURGENT, n. *Syn.* Rebel. *Ant.* Adherent, patriot.
INSURRECTION, *Syn.* Revolt, mutiny, rising, riot. *Ant.* Order, peace, law.
INTACT, *Syn.* Sacred, unhurt, safe, pure. *Ant.* Hurt, corrupt, foul.
INTEGRATE, *Syn.* Incorporate. *Ant.* Disintegrate.
INTEGRITY, *Syn.* Probity, honesty. *Ant.* Unfairness.
INTEGUMENT, *Syn.* Crust, covering. *Ant.* Exposure, bareness, nudity.
INTELLECT, *Syn.* Ability, brains, reason, mind. *Ant.* Growth, force, matter.
INTELLECTUAL, *Syn.* Cultured, learned, mental. *Ant.* Unlearned, unintellectual.
INTELLIGENCE, Mind, news, tidings, understanding. *Ant.* Misreport, silence, ignorance, stupidity.
INTENSITY, *Syn.* Strain, force. *Ant.* Coolness.
INTENT, n. *Syn.* Aim, design. *Ant.* Fate, lot.—adj. *Syn.* Fixed, eager. *Ant.* Indifferent.
INTENTIONAL, *Syn.* Studied, deliberate, purposed. *Ant.* Unintentional, casual, undesigned.
INTER, *Syn.* Entomb, bury. *Ant.* Disinter, exhume.
INTERCEDE, *Syn.* Plead, mediate. *Ant.* Abandon.
INTERCEPT, *Syn.* Stop, arrest. *Ant.* Forward, send.
INTERCHANGE, n. *Syn.* Intercourse. *Ant.* Intercept.
INTERCOURSE, *Syn.* Commerce. *Ant.* Suspension.
INTERDICT, *Syn.* Forbid, debar, prohibit. *Ant.* Grant, concede, yield.
INTEREST, n. *Syn.* Share, profit, business, concern. *Ant.* Indifference, loss, disadvantage, unconcern.
INTERIOR, *Syn.* Inland, inside. *Ant.* Outside, exterior.
INTERLACE, *Syn.* Interweave. *Ant.* Unravel, diverge.
INTERLOPER, *Syn.* Intruder. *Ant.* Member.
INTERMEDIATE, *Syn.* Intervening. *Ant.* Surrounding.
INTERMINABLE, *Syn.* Unending. *Ant.* Momentary.
INTERMISSION, *Syn.* Interruption. *Ant.* Continuance.
INTERMIT, *Syn.* Break, relax. *Ant.* Urge, continue.
INTERNAL, *Syn.* Inside, inner. *Ant.* Outside, outer.
INTERNATIONAL, *Syn.* Interdiplomatic, interpolitical. *Ant.* Non-interventive, independent.
INTERNECINE, *Syn.* Deadly. *Ant.* Desultory.
INTERPOLATE, *Syn.* Introduce. *Ant.* Authenticate.
INTERPOSE, *Syn.* Interfere. *Ant.* Remove, retire.
INTERPRET, *Syn.* Solve, explain. *Ant.* Misinterpret.
INTERRUPT, *Syn.* Stop, break. *Ant.* Prosecute.
INTERSPERSE, *Syn.* Interlard. *Ant.* Expunge.
INTERSTICE, *Syn.* Crack, cleft. *Ant.* Stop-gap, seam.
INTERVAL, *Syn.* Season, period. *Ant.* Continuity.
INTERVENTION, *Syn.* Interposition, interference. *Ant.* Non-interference, non-intervention.
INTERVIEW, *Syn.* Consultation. *Ant.* Avoidance.
INTESTATE, *Syn.* Unwilled. *Ant.* Bequeathed.
INTESTINE, *Syn.* Civil, interior. *Ant.* Foreign.
INTHRALL, *Syn.* Cage, confine. *Ant.* Unfetter, free.

INTIMATE, v. *Syn.* Tell, impart. *Ant.* Withhold.—adj. *Syn.* Near, close. *Ant.* Unfamiliar.
INTIMIDATE, *Syn.* Scare, deter. *Ant.* Encourage.
INTOMB, *Syn.* Bury, inter. *Ant.* Disinter, exhume.
INTOXICATION, *Syn.* Inebriety, ecstasy, delirium, venom. *Ant.* Ebriety, sanity, antidote.
INTRENCHMENT, *Syn.* Dyke, ditch. *Ant.* Mound, [wall.
INTREPID, *Syn.* Doughty, brave, fearless.
INTRICACY, *Syn.* Entanglement. *Ant.* Obviousness.
INTRICATE, *Syn.* Complicated. *Ant.* Plain, uninvolved.
INTRIGUE, *Syn.* Plot, cabal. *Ant.* Openness, force.
INTRINSIC, *Syn.* Real, true. *Ant.* Assumed, pretended.
INTRODUCE, *Syn.* Begin, present. *Ant.* End, succeed.
INTRODUCTION, *Syn.* Prelude, initiative, preface, leading. *Ant.* End, completion, conclusion.
INTUITION, *Syn.* Insight, instinct. *Ant.* Experience, learning, information.
INUNDATE, *Syn.* Flood, deluge, overflow. *Ant.* Dry, [reclaim, drain.
INVADE, *Syn.* Trench upon, violate, assail, occupy, attack. *Ant.* Relinquish, abandon, vacate.
INVALID, *Syn.* Feeble, sick. *Ant.* Well, strong.
INVECTIVE, *Syn.* Reproach, railing, abuse, obloquy. *Ant.* Eulogy, commendation.
INVEIGH, *Syn.* Abuse, attack, denounce. *Ant.* Laud, [defend, advocate.
INVENT, *Syn.* Feign, forge, find out, devise, discover. *Ant.* Reproduce, execute, copy, imitate.
INVENTOR, *Syn.* Author, creator. *Ant.* Destroyer.
INVERSION, *Syn.* Transposition, alteration, reversal. *Ant.* State, fixity, permanence, stability.
INVESTIGATION, *Syn.* Study, search. *Ant.* Clue, discovery.
INVETERATE, *Syn.* Habitual, chronic, confirmed. *Ant.* Unformed, incipient.
INVIDIOUS, *Syn.* Offensive, hateful, unfair. *Ant.* [Just, due, fair.
INVINCIBLE, *Syn.* Irresistible. *Ant.* Powerless, weak.
INVIOLABLE, *Syn.* Unalterable. *Ant.* Frail, weak.
INVIOLATE, *Syn.* Treasured. *Ant.* Surrendered.
INVITE, *Syn.* Tempt, call, ask. *Ant.* Repel, forbid.
INVITING, *Syn.* Attracting. *Ant.* Repelling.
INVOKE, *Syn.* Call, summon. *Ant.* Defy, deprecate.
INVOLVE, *Syn.* Compromise. *Ant.* Disconnect.
INVOLVED, *Syn.* Complicated. *Ant.* Unconcerned.
INWARD, *Syn.* Interior, internal. *Ant.* External.
IOTA, *Syn.* Atom, tittle, jot. *Ant.* Mass, whole.
IRK, *Syn.* Jade, bore, tire. *Ant.* Refresh, rivet.
IRONY, *Syn.* Rally, quiz. *Ant.* Seriousness.
IRRECOVERABLE, *Syn.* Hopeless. *Ant.* Saved.
IRRELIGIOUS, *Syn.* Ungodly. *Ant.* Reverent.
IRREMOVABLE, *Syn.* Firm, rooted, fixed. *Ant.* Unfixed, unsettled, unstable, unsteady, inconstant.
IRREPRESSIBLE, *Syn.* Ungovernable. *Ant.* Bound down, governable.
IRRESPONSIBLE, *Syn.* Unaccountable. *Ant.* Responsible, binding
IRRIGATE, *Syn.* Wet, water. *Ant.* Drain, dry.
IRRITATE, *Syn.* Provoke, tease. *Ant.* Caress, soothe.
IRRUPTION, *Syn.* Inundation. *Ant.* Sally, excursion.
ISOLATE, *Syn.* Separate, insulate. *Ant.* Associate.
ISOLATION, *Syn.* Disconnection. *Ant.* Community.
ISSUE, *Syn.* End, effect. *Ant.* Law, cause.
ITERATION, *Syn.* Recurrence. *Ant.* Single statement.
ITINERANT, *Syn.* Wandering. *Ant.* Local, fixed.

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JABBER, *Syn.* Mumble, prate.
JADE, *Syn.* Wear, weary, tire. *Ant.* Bait, recruit
JANGLE, n. *Syn.* Quarrel, wrangle, babel, jargon. *Ant.* Discourse, debate, argument.
JARGON, *Syn.* Lingo, cant, slang, jangle, gibberish. *Ant.* Oration, discourse, literature, speech.
JAUNDICED, *Syn.* Prejudiced. *Ant.* Unbiassed.
JEALOUS, *Syn.* Covetous, envious. *Ant.* Unenvious.
JEALOUSY, *Syn.* Suspicion. *Ant.* Generousness.
JEER, *Syn.* Scoff, taunt, sneer. *Ant.* Cringe, fawn.
JEOPARDY, *Syn.* Risk, peril. *Ant.* Security.
JEST, *Syn.* Sport, fun, joke. *Ant.* Seriousness.
JILT, *Syn.* Coquette, flirt.
JINGLE, *Syn.* Tingle, rhyme. *Ant.* Euphony.
JOCOSE, *Syn.* Merry, funny. *Ant.* Melancholy.
JOCUND, *Syn.* Joyful, sportive, gay, jovial, merry. *Ant.* Doleful, rueful, woful, grave, dull.
JOIN, *Syn.* Link, combine, connect, adhere, unite. *Ant.* Disconnect, Disjoin, separate.
JOINT, *Syn.* Knee elbow. *Ant.* Disconnection.
JOLLIFICATION, *Syn.* Fun, festivity. *Ant.* Soberness.
JOLLY, *Syn.* Jovial, gay. *Ant.* Joyless, sad.
JOSTLE, *Syn.* Jolt, jog, push. *Ant.* Lead, clear.
JOT, *Syn.* Whit, fraction, bit, atom, trifle, cipher, tittle. *Ant.* Load, light, power, deal.
JOURNEY, *Syn.* Trip, voyage, travel.
JOVIAL, *Syn.* Genial, jolly. *Ant.* Gloomy, ungenial.
JOVIALITY, *Syn.* Merriment. *Ant.* Seriousness.
JOY, *Syn.* Charm, mirth, gaiety, bliss, transport, pleasure. *Ant.* Despair, tears, grief, trouble, pain.
JUBILANT, *Syn.* Triumphant. *Ant.* Penitential.
JUBILEE, *Syn.* Feast, holiday. *Ant.* Humiliation.
JUDGE, *Syn.* Umpire, justice. *Ant.* Criminal.
JUDGMENT, *Syn.* Award, opinion, sense, sagacity, decision. *Ant.* Evidence, pleading, argument.
JUDICIOUS, *Syn.* Thoughtful, polite, prudent, wise. *Ant.* Blind, rash, silly, unwise, foolish.
JUGGLE, *Syn.* Mystify, beguile, trick, shuffle, cheat. *Ant.* Lead, guide, enlighten.
JUGGLERY, *Syn.* Cheating, trickery. (See DECEIT.)
JUMP, *Syn.* Bounce, skip, leap. *Ant.* Walk.
JUNCTION, *Syn.* Alliance, combination, joining. *Ant.* Dispersion, division, separation.
JUNGLE, *Syn.* Brake, thicket. *Ant.* Arrangement.
JUNIOR, *Syn.* Younger. *Ant.* Elder, senior.
JURISDICTION, *Syn.* Administration. *Ant.* Independence.
JUST, *Syn.* Fair, true. *Ant.* Disproportioned, inexact.
JUSTICE, *Syn.* Desert, right, fairness, equity. *Ant.* Unfairness, partiality, wrong, injustice.
JUSTIFY, *Syn.* Absolve, defend, clear. *Ant.* Condemn.
JUVENILE, *Syn.* Childish, young. *Ant.* Mature, aged.

K

KEEN, *Syn.* Acute, eager. *Ant.* Dull, indifferent.
KEEP, *Syn.* Hinder, obey, guard, hold. *Ant.* Betray, neglect, dismiss, liberate, acquit, release.
KEEPING, *Syn.* Guardianship, care, custody.
KEEPSAKE, *Syn.* Remembrancer, souvenir.
KEN, *Syn.* Cognizance, survey, view. *Ant.* Oversight.
KEY, *Syn.* Solution, explanation, guide, clew.
KICK, *Syn.* Spurn, resist, rebel. *Ant.* Yield, caress.
KILL, *Syn.* Deaden, slay. *Ant.* Reanimate, vivify.
KIN, *Syn.* Class, ilk, sort, kind, race. *Ant.* Disconnection, strangership, inaffinity, irrelation.
KIND, n. *Syn.* Breed, class, sort, species, genus, style. *Ant.* (see DISSIMILARITY, KIN).—a. *Syn.* Gentle, tender, benevolent. *Ant.* Cruel, severe, harsh, unkind.
KINDLE, *Syn.* Ignite, light. *Ant.* Extinguish.
KINDRED, a. *Syn.* Related, akin. *Ant.* Uncongenial.
KINGDOM, *Syn.* Dominion, realm, empire.
KINGLY, *Syn.* Regal, royal. *Ant.* (see MAGNIFICENT).
KNAVE, *Syn.* Cheat, rogue. *Ant.* Gull, dupe.
KNAVISH, *Syn.* Dishonest, villainous, fraudulent.
KNOT, *Syn.* Group, band, bond, tie. *Ant.* Cavity, smoothness, crowd, multitude, solution.
KNOTTY, *Syn.* Hard, tough. *Ant.* Easy, simple, plain.
KNOW, *Syn.* Understand, perceive.
KNOWING, *Syn.* Proficient, acute, sharp, shrewd. *Ant.* Silly, stolid, gullible, innocent, dull, simple.
KNOWLEDGE, *Syn.* Notice, understanding, apprehension. *Ant.* Misunderstanding, misapprehension.

L

LABORIOUS, *Syn.* Diligent, assiduous. *Ant.* Lazy, idle.
LABOUR, *Syn.* Effort, work. *Ant.* Rest, ease.
LABYRINTH, *Syn.* Maze. *Ant.* Explication, clue.
LACK, n. *Syn.* Need, want. *Ant.* Sufficiency.—v. *Syn.* Need, want. *Ant.* Have abundance of, supply.
LACONIC, *Syn.* Curt, terse. *Ant.* Wordy, prolix.
LAG, *Syn.* Idle, loiter. *Ant.* Speed, press.
LAME, *Syn.* Halt, weak. *Ant.* Agile, robust.
LAMENT, *Syn.* Regret, deplore. *Ant.* Welcome.
LAND, *Syn.* Fix, plant. *Ant.* Upset, remove.
LANGUAGE, *Syn.* Talk, speech. *Ant.* Howl, bark, cry.
LANGUID, *Syn.* Weary, faint. *Ant.* Active, strong.
LANGUISH, *Syn.* Sink, pine. *Ant.* Thrive, luxuriate.
LANGUOR, *Syn.* Lassitude. *Ant.* Vigour, strength.
LANK, *Syn.* Loose, lean. *Ant.* Full, short.
LAPSE, *Syn.* Progress, flow. *Ant.* Uprightness.
LARGE, *Syn.* Vast, great, liberal, ample, bulky, big. *Ant.* Sordid, scanty, mean, small.
LASCIVIOUS, *Syn.* Lewd, lustful. *Ant.* Chaste, pure.
LASH, *Syn.* Strike, tie, beat. *Ant.* Compliment, extol.
LAST, v. *Syn.* Live, hold. *Ant.* Fail, cease.—a. *Syn.* Remotest, final. *Ant.* Next, first.
LASTING, *Syn.* Durable, perpetual, enduring.

LATE, *Syn.* Tardy, slow. *Ant.* Future, early.
LATELY, *Syn.* Recently. *Ant.* Formerly.
LATENT, *Syn.* Occult, secret, implicit, hidden. *Ant.* Manifest, apparent, visible.
LATERAL, *Syn.* Incidental, resultant, oblique. *Ant.* [Direct, lineal.
LAUGH AT, *Syn.* Deride, ridicule. (See MOCK.)
LAUGHTER, *Syn.* Merriment. *Ant.* Tears, weeping.
LAUNCH, *Syn.* Hurl, propel. *Ant.* Repress.
LAVISH, *Syn.* Prodigal, profuse. *Ant.* Niggardly.—v. *Syn.* Waste, heap, pour. *Ant.* Keep, store.
LAW, *Syn.* Method, order, rule. *Ant.* Chance, disorder, misrule.
LAWFUL, *Syn.* Rightful, fair, right, legal. *Ant.* Unlawful, lawless, wrong, illegal.
LAWLESS, *Syn.* Violent, savage, disorderly, wild. *Ant.* Honest, orderly, loyal, peaceful.
LAWYER, *Syn.* Advocate, counsellor. *Ant.* Client.
LAX, *Syn.* Vague, loose. *Ant.* Rigid, concise.
LAY, *Syn.* Dispose, place. *Ant.* Lift, erect.
LEAD, v. *Syn.* Pass, guide. *Ant.* Misconduct.—n. *Syn.* Control, guidance. *Ant.* Subordination.
LEADER, *Syn.* Guide, chief. *Ant.* Follower.
LEAGUE, *Syn.* Coalition, union, alliance, bond. *Ant.* Divorce, disunion, dissolution.
LEAN, v. *Syn.* Hang, rest. *Ant.* Rise, erect.—a. *Syn.* Tabid, lank, meagre. *Ant.* Brawny, fat.
LEAP, *Syn.* Spring, jump. *Ant.* Dive, dip.
LEARN, *Syn.* Attain, acquire. *Ant.* Forget, lose.
LEAST, *Syn.* Last, lowest. *Ant.* First, greatest.
LEAVE, n. *Syn.* Concession, liberty. *Ant.* Restriction.
LEGAL, *Syn.* Allowable, lawful. *Ant.* Illegal.
LEGEND, *Syn.* Fable, myth. *Ant.* Fact, history.
LEGIBLE, *Syn.* Caligraphic, decipherable, plain. *Ant.* Illegible, undecipherable, obscure.
LEGITIMATE, *Syn.* Real, fair. *Ant.* Illegitimate.
LEISURE, *Syn.* Spare time, freedom. *Ant.* Labour.
LEISURELY, *Syn.* Easy. *Ant.* Hurried, eager.
LEND, *Syn.* Loan, advance. *Ant.* Retract, resume.
LENGTHY, *Syn.* Tedious, diffuse. *Ant.* Curt, concise.
LESSON, *Syn.* Lecture, warning. *Ant.* Misinstruction.
LET, *Syn.* Suffer, allow. *Ant.* Hinder, prevent.
LETHAL, *Syn.* Fatal, mortal. *Ant.* Invigorative.
LETHARGY, *Syn.* Swoon, stupor. *Ant.* Vigilance.
LETTER, *Syn.* Missive, message, note, epistle.
LEVEL, n. *Syn.* Floor, plane. *Ant.* Inequality.—v. *Syn.* Raze, roll, plane. *Ant.* Roughen.—a. *Syn.* Even, flat, plain. *Ant.* Broken, uneven, rough.
LEVY, *Syn.* Impose, raise. *Ant.* Surrender, forego.
LIBEL, *Syn.* Lampoon, slander, calumny. *Ant.* Puff, eulogy, apology, vindication, retraction.
LIBELLOUS, *Syn.* Calumnious, defamatory. *Ant.* Laudatory.
LIBERAL, *Syn.* Plentiful, tolerant, profuse, free. *Ant.* [Scanty, grasping, mean, low.
LIBERTINE, *Syn.* Debauchee. *Ant.* Saint, ascetic.
LIBERTY, *Syn.* Exemption, insult, privilege, freedom. *Ant.* Necessity, compulsion, constraint, slavery.
LICENSE, v. *Syn.* Allow, permit. *Ant.* Disallow, restraint.
LICENTIOUS, *Syn.* Profligate, lax, rakish, voluptuous. [*Ant.* Rigid, ascetic, sober, strict.
LICIT, *Syn.* Legal, lawful. *Ant.* Unfair, illegal.
LIE, n. *Syn.* Fib, fabrication, untruth. *Ant.* Fact, truth.—v. *Syn.* Remain, repose, rest. *Ant.* Stir, rise.
LIFE, *Syn.* Activity, spirit, society, conduct, vitality. *Ant.* Lifelessness, torpor, death, decease.
LIFT, *Syn.* Erect, elate, hoist, exalt, raise. *Ant.* Crush, depress, sink, lower.
LIGAMENT, *Syn.* Strap, brace, band. *Ant.* Breach, [splinter, dislocation.
LIGHT, n. *Syn.* Life, day, interpretation, lantern, lamp, splendour, brightness, flash, gleam. *Ant.* Death, night, ignorance, gloom, shade, obscurity.—a. *Syn.* Trifling, bright, inadequate, vain, gentle, slight, active. *Ant.* Dark, earnest, sensible, steady, serious, grave, loaded, lazy, heavy.
LIKE, a. *Syn.* Similar, equal. *Ant.* Dissimilar.—v. *Syn.* Enjoy, approve. *Ant.* Abhor, detest, dislike, hate.
LIKENESS, *Syn.* Picture, effigy, image, portrait, copy, similarity. *Ant.* Original, dissimilarity.
LIKEWISE, *Syn.* Also, so. *Ant.* Otherwise, not.
LIKING, *Syn.* Taste, love. *Ant.* Dislike, hatred.
LIMPID, *Syn.* Clear, pure. *Ant.* Muddy, opaque.
LINE, *Syn.* Sequence, course, direction, thread, cord. *Ant.* Solution, divergency, breadth.
LINEAGE, *Syn.* Race, descent. *Ant.* Source, ancestor.
LINEAMENT, *Syn.* Feature, line. *Ant.* Visage, face.
LINEAR, *Syn.* Straight, direct. *Ant.* Zigzag, divergent.
LINGER, *Syn.* Loiter, tarry. *Ant.* Speed, haste.
LIQUID, *Syn.* Smooth, clear, limpid, soft, fluid. *Ant.* Harsh, dry, hard, congealed, solid.
LIST, *Syn.* Inventory, register, roll.
LISTEN, *Syn.* Heed, hear. *Ant.* Refuse, ignore.
LISTLESS, *Syn.* Supine, vacant. *Ant.* Active, eager.
LITERAL, *Syn.* Real, exact. *Ant.* Substantial.
LITERARY, *Syn.* Scholarly. *Ant.* Unscholarly.
LITERATURE, *Syn.* Study, lore. *Ant.* Inspiration.
LITHE, *Syn.* Agile, pliant. *Ant.* Inflexible.
LITIGIOUS, *Syn.* Quarrelsome. *Ant.* Acquiescent.
LITTER, *Syn.* Mislay, scatter. *Ant.* Clean, clear.
LITTLE, *Syn.* Petty, mean, trivial, weak, slight, brief, small. *Ant.* Noble, much, full, huge, large, big.
LIVE, v. *Syn.* Exist, last, dwell, survive, grow. *Ant.* Drop, languish, fail, perish, die.—n. *Syn.* Animate. *Ant.* Defunct, inanimate.
LIVELIHOOD, *Syn.* Living, support. *Ant.* Beggary, [want, privation.
LIVELY, *Syn.* Quick, vivid, eager, keen, brisk. *Ant.* Listless, dull, torpid, lifeless.
LIVERY, *Syn.* Badge, garb. *Ant.* Immunity, freedom.
LOAD, n. *Syn.* Drag, weight. *Ant.* Solace, support.—v. *Syn.* Oppress, cargo, lade, charge, burden. *Ant.* Believe, lighten, unload, disburden.
LOAN, *Syn.* Mortgage, advance. *Ant.* Resumption, [recall.
LOCATE, *Syn.* Fix, settle, establish, place. *Ant.* Remove, dislodge.
LOCOMOTION, *Syn.* Passage, travel. *Ant.* Abode, [rest.
LODGE (see LOCATE).
LOFTY, *Syn.* Tall, majestic, haughty, eminent, dignified, high. *Ant.* Affable, unimposing, mean, stunted, low.
LOGICAL, *Syn.* Sound, close. *Ant.* Illogical.
LOLL, *Syn.* Recline, lounge. *Ant.* Stir, rise.
LONESOME, *Syn.* Wild, dreary. *Ant.* Gay, festive.
LONG, *Syn.* Diffuse, tedious. *Ant.* Curt, short.
LONGING, *Syn.* Craving, desire. *Ant.* Indifference.
LOOK, v. *Syn.* Face, seem, behold. *Ant.* Lurk, miss.
LOOK AT, *Syn.* Gaze, eye, see. *Ant.* (see LOOK).
LOOM, *Syn.* Gloam, lower. *Ant.* Fade, pale.
LOOSE, v. *Syn.* Let go, untie. *Ant.* Retain, hold, tie.—a. *Syn.* Vague, sparse, detached, unbound. *Ant.* Strict, exact, close, secured, tight, tied, bound.
LOP, *Syn.* Curtail, prune. *Ant.* Trail, grow.
LORDLY, *Syn.* Proud, lofty. *Ant.* Servile, mean.
LORDSHIP, *Syn.* Jurisdiction. *Ant.* Subjection.
LOSE, *Syn.* Drop, miss. *Ant.* Find, retain, keep.
LOSS, *Syn.* Waste, mislaying. *Ant.* Gain, recovery.
LOT, *Syn.* Doom, fate, chance. *Ant.* Plan, law.
LOTH, *Syn.* Unwilling. *Ant.* Willing, ready.
LOUD, *Syn.* Audible, noisy. *Ant.* Gentle, soft.
LOUT, *Syn.* Clod, clown. *Ant.* Prig, fop, dandy.
LOVE, *Syn.* Devotion, affection. *Ant.* Dislike, hatred
LOVELY, *Syn.* Charming, beautiful. *Ant.* Hateful.
LOVER, *Syn.* Wooer, suitor. *Ant.* Wife, husband.
LOW, *Syn.* Deep, sunk. *Ant.* Rising, tall, lofty.
LOWER, v. *Syn.* Humble, drop. *Ant.* Exalt, raise.—a. *Syn.* Inferior. *Ant.* Superior, higher.
LOWERING, *Syn.* Overcast, dark. *Ant.* (see MUGGY).
LOWLY, *Syn.* Meek, low, mean. *Ant.* Proud, lofty.
LOYAL, *Syn.* Constant, true. *Ant.* Inconstant, untrue.
LOYALTY, *Syn.* Fealty, fidelity. *Ant.* Unfaithfulness.
LUBRICATE, *Syn.* Ease, oil. *Ant.* Clog, rust.
LUCID, *Syn.* Rational, distinct, clear, bright. *Ant* Confused, obscure, opaque, dark.
LUCKY, *Syn.* Auspicious. *Ant.* Unprosperous.
LUCRE, *Syn.* Greed, profit, gain. *Ant.* Refuse, loss.
LUDICROUS, *Syn.* Droll, comic. *Ant.* Sad, grave.
LULL, v. *Syn.* Still, hush, quiet, call.—n. *Syn.* Subsidence. *Ant.* Tempest, storm, tumult.
LUMBER, n. *Syn.* Rubbish, trash. *Ant.* Valuables.
LUMINARY, *Syn.* Light, sage. *Ant.* Dunce, fool.
LUMPISH, *Syn.* Clumsy, heavy. *Ant.* Airy, light.
LUNACY, *Syn.* Insanity, madness. *Ant.* Intelligence.
LUNATIC, *Syn.* Maniac. *Ant.* Genius, philosopher.
LURID, *Syn.* Wan, murky. *Ant.* Luminous, bright.
LURK, *Syn.* Skulk, lie, hide. *Ant.* Show, rise.
LUSCIOUS, *Syn.* Delicious, sweet. *Ant.* Sharp, sour.
LUSTRE, *Syn.* Glory, splendour, brightness.
LUSTY, *Syn.* Strong, robust. *Ant.* Weak, infirm.
LUXURIOUS, *Syn.* Pampered, sensual, voluptuous. *Ant.* Ascetic, painful, hard.
LUXURY, *Syn.* Dainty, softness, effeminacy. *Ant.* Hardship, self-denial, asceticism.
LYING, *Syn.* Untrue, false. *Ant.* Veracious, true.

M

MACERATE, *Syn.* Steep, rot. *Ant.* Swell, repair.
MACHINATION, *Syn.* Artful, conspiracy, intrigue. *Ant.* Exposure, defeat, detection.
MAD, *Syn.* Crazy, insane. *Ant.* Sound, sane.
MAGISTERIAL, *Syn.* Authoritative, dictatorial. *Ant.* Undignified, docile, submissive.
MAGNANIMOUS, *Syn.* Lofty, high-minded, noble. *Ant.* Little-souled, mean.
MAGNIFICENT, *Syn.* Stately, august, superb, splendid, noble, grand. *Ant.* Paltry, little, mean, petty.
MAGNIFY, *Syn.* Laud, enlarge. *Ant.* Decry, curtail.
MAGNILOQUENT, *Syn.* Turgid, bombastic, high-flown. *Ant.* Unaffected, simple.
MAID, *Syn.* Virgin, girl. *Ant.* Married woman.
MAIM, *Syn.* Lame, mar. *Ant.* Mend, restore.
MAIN, *Syn.* Body, bulk. *Ant.* Section, portion.
MAINLY, *Syn.* Principally. *Ant.* Slightly, partially.
MAINTENANCE, *Syn.* Subsistence, defence, livelihood.
MAJESTY, *Syn.* Stateliness, grandeur, dignity.
MAJORITY, *Syn.* Bulk, priority. *Ant.* Inferiority.
MAKE, *Syn.* Shape, compel, gain, effect, construct, create. *Ant.* Lose, miss, destroy, undo, unmake.
MAKER, *Syn.* Creator. *Ant.* Destroyer.
MALADY, *Syn.* Disease, disorder. *Ant.* Sanity, health.
MANACLE, *Syn.* Chain, fetter. *Ant.* Unchain, unbind.
MANAGE, *Syn.* Conduct, handle. *Ant.* Misconduct.
MANAGEABLE, *Syn.* Docile, easy. *Ant.* Impracticable.
MANAGEMENT, *Syn.* Skill, address, conduct, treatment. *Ant.* Misgovernment, misconduct.
MANDATE, *Syn.* Order, edict. *Ant.* Suggestion.
MANHOOD, *Syn.* Maturity. *Ant.* Childhood.
MANIFEST, a. *Syn.* Open, plain. *Ant.* Indistinct.
MANIFOLD, *Syn.* Various, numerous. *Ant.* Scant, few.
MANLY, *Syn.* Brave, fine, noble, open, bold. *Ant.* Ungrown, weak, unmanly, timid, childish.
MANNER, *Syn.* Sort, style, mode. *Ant.* Project, work.
MANNERISM, *Syn.* Affectation. *Ant.* Naturalness.
MANNERLY, *Syn.* Civil, polite. *Ant.* Unmannerly.
MANŒUVRE, *Syn.* Tactics, operation. *Ant.* Defeat.
MANUFACTURE, *Syn.* Production. *Ant.* Wear, use.
MAR, *Syn.* Hurt, spoil. *Ant.* Mend, restore, make.
MARAUDER, *Syn.* Rover, invader. *Ant.* Sentry, guard.
MARGIN, *Syn.* Room, lip, edge. *Ant.* Centre, space.
MARINE, *Syn.* Naval, sea. *Ant.* Terrestrial.
MARITAL, *Syn.* Matrimonial. *Ant.* Celibate, single.
MARK, n. *Syn.* Note, trace. *Ant.* Plainness, erasure. —v. *Syn.* Label, stamp. *Ant.* Omit, ignore. [ABLE).
MARKED, *Syn.* Conspicuous. *Ant.* (see REMARK-
MARRIAGE, *Syn.* Wedding, nuptials. *Ant.* Celibacy.
MARROW, *Syn.* Life, gist, pith. *Ant.* Redundance.
MARSH, *Syn.* Morass, bog, fen. *Ant.* Solid ground.
MARTIAL, *Syn.* Warlike, brave. *Ant.* Peaceful.
MARTYRDOM, *Syn.* Confession. *Ant.* Renegation.
MARVEL, *Syn.* Miracle, wonder. *Ant.* Unconcern.
MASCULINE, *Syn,* Courageous. *Ant.* Effeminate.
MASH, *Syn.* Knead, mix. *Ant.* Discompounded.
MASK, *Syn.* Cover, ruse. *Ant.* Unmasking.—v. *Syn.* Disguise, screen, hide. *Ant.* Detect, unmask.
MASS, *Syn.* Bulk, body, lump. *Ant.* Fragment.
MASSIVE, *Syn.* Huge, solid. *Ant.* Airy, frail, petty.
MASTER, n. *Syn.* Owner, ruler. *Ant.* Pupil, servant. —v. *Syn.* Overpower. *Ant.* Fail, yield.
MASTERLY, *Syn.* Skilful, clear. *Ant.* Rude, clumsy.
MASTICATE, *Syn.* Chew. *Ant.* Gobble, bolt.
MATCH, n. *Syn.* Mate, equal. *Ant.* Inequality.
MATCHLESS, *Syn.* Incomparable. *Ant.* Ordinary.
MATERIAL, n. *Syn.* Substance. *Ant.* Production, work.
MATRON, *Syn.* Dame, woman. *Ant.* Lass, girl.
MATTER, *Syn.* Body, subject, stuff, substance. *Ant.* Mental, spirit, intellect, mind.
MATUTINAL, *Syn.* Morning, early. *Ant.* Evening.
MAUDLIN, *Syn.* Sentimental, tomulent, intoxicated. *Ant.* Sober, dry, unromantic, sensible.
MAXIM, *Syn.* Saying, adage. *Ant.* Quibble, sophism.
MAXIMUM, *Syn.* Utmost, climax. *Ant.* Minimum.
MEAGRE, *Syn.* Lank, lean, thin. *Ant.* Fat, stout.
MEAN, a. *Syn.* Vile, base, low. *Ant.* Exalted.—n. *Syn.* Average, intermediate. *Ant.* Extreme.—v. *Syn.* Denote, intend. *Ant.* State, say. [ness.
MEANNESS, *Syn.* Ungenerousness. *Ant.* Unselfish-
MEANS, *Syn.* Resources. *Ant.* Object, end.
MEASURE, v. *Syn.* Value, gauge, mete. *Ant.* Misapportion, misdeal, misconform.
MECHANIC, *Syn.* Artificer, workman, craftsman.
MECHANICAL, *Syn.* Unreflective. *Ant.* Spirited.
MEDDLESOME, *Syn.* Intrusive, obtrusive, officious. *Ant.* Unobtrusive, unofficious. [Neutrality.
MEDIATION, *Syn.* Arbitration, atonement. *Ant.*
MEDICATE, *Syn.* Drug, treat. *Ant.* Purify, analyze.
MEDICINE, *Syn.* Cure, salve, antidote, physic, remedy. *Ant.* Bane, virus, poison, aggravation.
MEDIOCRITY, *Syn.* Average, medium. *Ant.* Excellence.
MEDITATE, *Syn.* Plan, think. *Ant.* Enact, execute.
MEDLEY, *Syn.* Mixture, jumble. *Ant.* Arrangement.
MEEK, *Syn.* Gentle, mild. *Ant.* Proud, bold.
MEET, *Syn.* Unite, engage. *Ant.* Avoid, pass.
MELANCHOLY, a. *Syn.* Cast down, sad, gloomy. *Ant.* Sprightly. [ripe.
MELLOW, *Syn.* Mature, rich, ripe. *Ant.* Harsh, un-
MELODY, *Syn.* Tune, song, music. *Ant.* Discord.
MELT, *Syn.* Run, dissolve. *Ant.* Consolidate.
MEMBER, *Syn.* Portion, part. *Ant.* Whole, body.
MEMOIR, *Syn.* Life, record, biographical sketch.
MEMORABLE, *Syn.* Prominent, remarkable, great. *Ant.* Ordinary, trifling, petty.
MEMORIAL, *Syn.* Relic, record. *Ant.* Obliviation.
MEMORY, *Syn,* Remembrance. *Ant.* Forgetfulness.
MENACE, n. *Syn.* Threatening, threat. *Ant.* Blessing.
MEND, *Syn.* Reform, rectify, improve, promote, repair. *Ant.* Spoil, falsify, impair, damage. [dour.
MENDACITY, *Syn.* Deception, falsehood. *Ant.* Can-
MENDICITY, *Syn.* Beggary. *Ant.* Labour, industry.
MENIAL, *Syn.* Drudge, servile. *Ant.* Lordly, supreme.
MENTAL, *Syn.* Intellectual. *Ant.* Bodily, corporal.
MENTION, n. *Syn.* Hint, remark, notice, declaration. *Ant.* Omission, forgetfulness, silence. [balmy.
MEPHITIC, *Syn.* Miasmatic, malarious. *Ant.* Genial,
MERCANTILE, *Syn.* Retail, wholesale. *Ant.* Stagnant.
MERCENARY, *Syn.* Selfish, sordid. *Ant.* Disinterested.
MERCHANDISE, *Syn.* Wares, commodities, goods.
MERCHANT, *Syn.* Dealer, trader. *Ant.* Huckster,
MERCIFUL, *Syn.* Kind, gracious. [hawker.
MERCY, *Syn.* Benefit, grace. *Ant.* Harshness.
MERE, *Syn.* Unmixed, pure. *Ant.* Impure, mixed.
MERIDIAN, *Syn.* Culmination. *Ant.* Base, depth.
MERIT, *Syn.* Desert, worth. *Ant.* Fault, error.
MESH, *Syn.* Snare, intricacy. *Ant.* Deliverance.
MESSAGE, *Syn.* Notice, missive. *Ant.* Interception.
MESSENGER, *Syn.* Herald, carrier, courier.
METAPHOR, *Syn.* Image. *Ant.* Literalness, letter.
METAPHORICAL, *Syn.* Typical, figurative. *Ant.* Literal.
METAPHYSICAL, *Syn.* Ideal, mental. *Ant.* Physical.
METE, *Syn.* Measure. *Ant.* Misapportion, misdeal.
METEORIC, *Syn.* Flashing. *Ant.* Permanent.
METHOD, *Syn.* Rule, order. *Ant.* Conjecture.
METHODICAL, *Syn.* Systematic. *Ant.* Unmethodical.
METTLE, *Syn.* Life, spirit. *Ant.* Insensibility.
MIASMATIC, *Syn.* Noxious, polluted. *Ant.* Untainted.
MIDDLING, *Syn.* Pretty well, average, ordinary.
MIDST, *Syn.* Thick, centre. *Ant.* Limit, edge.
MIEN, *Syn.* Air, aspect, look. *Ant.* Being, disposition.
MIGHT, *Syn.* Power, force. *Ant.* Weakness.
MIGRATORY, *Syn.* Wandering. *Ant.* Fixed, settled.
MILD, *Syn.* Meek, soft, calm. *Ant.* Fierce, wild.
MILKY, *Syn.* Chalky, white. *Ant.* Irritant, inky.
MIMIC, *Syn.* Mock, ape. *Ant.* Lead, praise.
MINCING, *Syn.* Pedantic, affected, slow. *Ant.* Bluff, unaffected, voluble, rapid. [conduct, body.
MIND, *Syn.* Spirit, belief, soul. *Ant.* Aversion, object,
MINGLE, *Syn.* Blend, mix. *Ant.* Sort, sift.
MINION, *Syn.* Pet, darling. *Ant.* Antipathy.
MINISTER, *Syn.* Curate, pastor, clergyman, official, servant. *Ant.*, Head, master, monarch.
MINOR, *Syn.* Junior, less. *Ant.* Senior, superior.
MINSTREL, *Syn.* Bard, musician, singer.
MINUTE, *Syn.* Exact, tiny. *Ant.* Broad, huge.
MIRACULOUS, *Syn.* Supernatural. *Ant.* Natural.
MISANTHROPY, *Syn.* Cynicism, man-hating, egotism. *Ant.* Universal benevolence, humanitarianism, philanthropy, humanity. [cation.
MISCELLANY, *Syn.* Variety, mixture. *Ant.* Classifi-
MISCHIEF, *Syn.* Harm, hurt. *Ant.* Compensation.
MISCHIEVOUS, *Syn.* Wanton, spiteful. *Ant.* Advantageous, beneficial. [thrift, prodigal.
MISER, *Syn.* Screw, niggard. *Ant.* Rake, spend-
MISERABLE, *Syn.* Forlorn, abject. *Ant.* Comfortable.
MISERY, *Syn.* Woe, heart-ache, wretchedness.

MISSILE, *Syn.* Projectile. *Ant.* Hand-arms, artillery.
MISSION, *Syn.* Message, errand. *Ant.* Usurpation.
MIST, *Syn.* Haze, obscurity, fog. *Ant.* Brightness.
MOB, *Syn.* Multitude, rabble, crowd, disorderly.
MOBILE, *Syn.* Variable, sensitive. *Ant.* Immovable.
MOCK, *Syn.* Imitate, insult, flout, jeer. *Ant.* Admire, respect, welcome, salute.
MODEL, *Syn.* Copy, mould. *Ant.* Work, execution.
MODERATE, *Syn.* Regulate, control. *Ant.* Disorganize.
MODERATOR, *Syn.* President, regulator, chairman. *Ant.* Agitator, disturber.
MODERN, *Syn.* New, present. *Ant.* Bygone, past.
MODESTY, *Syn.* Humility, diffidence. *Ant.* Conceit.
MODIFICATION, *Syn.* Varification, revision, alteration. *Ant.* Stabilitation, retention.
MODISH, *Syn.* Modern, stylish. *Ant.* Dowdy, quaint.
MOIL, *Syn.* Soil, stain, daub. *Ant.* Clean, cleanse.
MOIST, *Syn.* Wet, dank, damp. *Ant.* Dry, arid.
MOLECULE, *Syn.* Monad, atom. *Ant.* Bulk, body.
MOLEST, *Syn.* Worry, disturb. *Ant.* Caress, soothe.
MOMENT, *Syn.* Weight, instant. *Ant.* Period, age.
MONARCH, *Syn.* Sovereign, king. *Ant.* Subject, peer.
MONASTIC, *Syn.* Monkish, regular, conventual. *Ant.* Secular, social, unconventual.
MONITOR, *Syn.* Warner, adviser. *Ant.* Deceiver.
MONOPOLY, *Syn.* Exclusiveness, appropriation, privilege. *Ant.* Competition, participation.
MONOTHEISM, *Syn.* Deism. *Ant.* Polytheism.
MONOTONOUS, *Syn.* Dull, unvaried, uniform. *Ant.* Changing, varying.
MONOTONY, *Syn.* Tedium, sameness. *Ant.* Variation.
MONSTER, *Syn.* Deformity, prodigy. *Ant.* Gem, beauty.
MOOD, *Syn.* Vein, state. *Ant.* Character, mind.
MOODY, *Syn.* Gloomy, sullen. *Ant.* Genial, blithe.
MOOT, *Syn.* Argue, agitate. *Ant.* Hush, burke, stifle.
MORAL, *Syn.* Ideal, mental. *Ant.* Material, physical.
MORALS, *Syn.* Habits, morality, behaviour, conduct.
MORBID, *Syn.* Unsound, diseased. *Ant.* Sound, healthy, wholesome.
MOREOVER, *Syn.* Furthermore, also, besides.
MOROSE, *Syn.* Moody, sullen. *Ant.* Genial, kindly.
MORTAL, *Syn.* Fatal, human. *Ant.* Celestial.
MORTIFY, *Syn.* Annoy, deaden. *Ant.* Heal, please.
MOTIVE, *Syn.* Reason, purpose. *Ant.* Deed, action.
MOTLEY, *Syn.* Medley, mixed. *Ant.* Alike, uniform.
MOULD, *Syn.* Form, fashion. *Ant.* Strain, distort.
MOULDY, *Syn.* Musty, rusty. *Ant.* Pure, fresh.
MOURNFUL, *Syn.* Doleful, sad. *Ant.* Mirthful.
MOVE, *Syn.* Advance, propose. *Ant.* Withdraw, stand.
MOVEMENT, *Syn.* Move, motion. *Ant.* Rest, stop.
MUCH, *Syn.* Plenteous, abundant. *Ant.* Scant, little.
MUDDLE, *Syn.* Waste, fail. *Ant.* Manage, clarify.
MUDDY, *Syn.* Turbid, swampy. *Ant.* Rocky, dry.
MUFFLE, *Syn.* Enfold, shroud. *Ant.* Unfold, unmuffle.
MUGGY, *Syn.* Misty, foggy. *Ant.* Bright, clear.
MULCT, n. *Syn.* Penalty, forfeiture, damages. *Ant.* Premium, reward, bonus. [unity.
MULTIPLICATION, *Syn.* Plurality. *Ant.* Singularity,
MULTITUDE, *Syn.* Swarm, crowd. *Ant.* Sprinkling.
MUMMERY, *Syn.* Vagary, antics. *Ant.* Procession, pageant. [dane, ethereal, spiritual, unworldly.
MUNDANE, *Syn.* Earthly, secular. *Ant.* Supramun-
MUNIFICENT, *Syn.* Generous, liberal. *Ant.* Niggardly.
MURMUR, *Syn.* Mutter, whisper. *Ant.* Outcry, clamour.
MUSCULAR, *Syn.* Stalwart, robust, brawny, powerful. *Ant.* Lanky, feeble, flabby, debile.
MUSE, *Syn.* Think, ponder. *Ant.* Move, stir. [ious.
MUSICAL, *Syn.* Tuneful, melodious. *Ant.* Inharmon-
MUSTER, v. *Syn.* Rally, marshal. *Ant.* Dismiss.
MUSTY, *Syn.* Fetid, fusty. *Ant.* Balmy, fresh.
MUTABLE, *Syn.* Fickle, mobile. *Ant.* Unchanging.
MUTE, *Syn.* Dumb, silent. *Ant.* Loud, vocal.
MUTINOUS, *Syn.* Refractory, riotous. *Ant.* Submissive.
MUTTER, *Syn.* Mumble, murmur. *Ant.* Exclaim.
MUTUAL, *Syn.* Common. *Ant.* One-sided.
MUZZLE, *Syn.* Gag, silence. *Ant.* Free, open.
MYSTERIOUS, *Syn.* Secret, dim. *Ant.* Plain, clear.
MYSTIC, *Syn.* Mysterious. *Ant.* Matter-of-fact, plain.
MYTH, *Syn.* Parable, legend. *Ant.* History, fact.

N

NAKED, *Syn.* Simple, bare. *Ant.* Draped, robed.
NAME, n. *Syn.* Fame, title. *Ant.* Obscurity.—v. *Syn.* Call, specify. *Ant.* Hint, miscall, misname.
NARRATE, *Syn.* Report, tell. *Ant.* Blink, conceal.
NARROW, *Syn.* Thin, slender. *Ant.* Ample, wide.
NASTY, *Syn.* Impure, foul. *Ant.* Sweet, nice.
NATION, *Syn.* State, community, realm, people, race.
NATIVE, *Syn.* Proper, home. *Ant.* Alien, foreign.
NATURAL, *Syn.* Artless, true. *Ant.* Artful, forced.
NATURE, *Syn.* Kind, truth. *Ant.* Object, thing.
NAUGHTY, *Syn.* Bad, corrupt, vile. *Ant.* Pure, good.
NEAR, *Syn.* Close, nigh. *Ant.* Remote, distant, far.
NEARLY, *Syn.* Closely, almost. *Ant.* Entirely, quite.
NECESSARY, *Syn.* Needful, requisite, certain. *Ant.* Optional, casual, contingent. [ness.
NECESSITY, *Syn.* Fate, want, need. *Ant.* Useless-
NEEDLESS, *Syn.* Unnecessary. *Ant.* Useful, needful.
NEGATIVE, *Syn.* Denying. *Ant.* Direct, assertive.
NEGLECT, v. *Syn.* Omit, slight. *Ant.* Respect, notice. —n. *Syn.* Slight, failure. *Ant.* Esteem, regard.
NEGOTIATE, *Syn.* Pass, effect. *Ant.* Stop, misconduct.
NERVE, *Syn.* Firmness, strength. *Ant.* Weak, feeble.
NEUTRAL, *Syn.* Unavowed, negative, indifferent. *Ant.* Positive, active, partial.
NEUTRALITY, *Syn.* Indifference, impartiality. *Ant.* Interference, activity.
NEUTRALIZE, *Syn.* Counteract. *Ant.* Aggravate.
NEW, *Syn.* Recent, novel. *Ant.* Ancient, old.
NICE, *Syn.* Fine, dainty, neat. *Ant.* Disagreeable. nauseous, nasty, undiscriminating, coarse.
NICETY, *Syn.* Accuracy. *Ant.* Roughness, rude.
NIMBLE, *Syn.* Sprightly, lively, quick, agile.
NOBLE, *Syn.* Exalted, grand. *Ant.* Ignoble, mean.
NOCTURNAL, *Syn.* Gloomy, dark. *Ant.* Solar, light.
NOISE, *Syn.* Clamour, sound. *Ant.* Voice, note.
NOISOME, *Syn.* Harmful, hurtful. *Ant.* Wholesome.
NOISY, *Syn.* Stunning, loud. *Ant.* Soft, still.
NOMAD, *Syn.* Roving, pastoral. *Ant.* Agricultural.
NOMINAL, *Syn.* Formal, trifling. *Ant.* Deep, real.
NOMINATE, *Syn.* Define, name. *Ant.* Cancel, recall.
NONSENSE, *Syn.* Folly, trash. *Ant.* Truth, sense.
NORMAL, *Syn.* Natural, usual. *Ant.* Unnatural.
NOTICE, n. *Syn.* Note, mark. *Ant.* Slight, neglect.
NOTION, *Syn.* Belief, idea. *Ant.* Misapprehension.
NOTORIETY, *Syn.* Publicity. *Ant.* Rumour, privacy.
NOURISH, *Syn.* Nurse, cherish, foster, feed. *Ant.* Destroy, blight, starve. [Dress, clothing
NUDITY, *Syn.* Exposure, bareness, nakedness. *Ant.*
NUGATORY, *Syn.* Vain, trifling. *Ant.* Serious, grave.
NUISANCE, *Syn.* Trouble, offence. *Ant.* Benefit, delight, pleasure, blessing. [firm.
NULLIFY, *Syn.* Annul, abolish. *Ant.* Re-enact, con-
NUMBERLESS, *Syn.* Infinite, countless. *Ant.* Rare, scarce, few. [acuteness.
NUMBNESS, *Syn.* Callousness. *Ant.* Sensibility,
NUPTIALS, *Syn.* Espousal, marriage, wedding.
NURSERY, *Syn.* School, seed-plot. *Ant.* Life, world.
NUTRIMENT, *Syn.* Food, aliment. *Ant.* Starvation.

O

OBDURATE, *Syn.* Callous, stubborn. *Ant.* Docile, yielding, tender. [Resistance.
OBEDIENCE, *Syn.* Compliance, submission. *Ant.*
OBESITY, *Syn.* Plumpness, fatness. *Ant.* Leanness.
OBEY, *Syn.* Yield, submit. *Ant.* Refuse, resist.
OBJECT, n. *Syn.* Aim, end, sight. *Ant.* Notion, idea.
OBJECT TO, v. *Syn.* Obstruct, oppose. *Ant.* Approve of.
OBJECTIVE, *Syn.* External, concrete. *Ant.* Abstract, intrinsic. [sumption, sacrilege.
OBLATION, *Syn.* Gift, offering. *Ant.* Refusal, re-
OBLIGATION, *Syn.* Bond, duty. *Ant.* Word, promise.
OBLIGE, *Syn.* Favour, compel. *Ant.* Disoblige, acquit.
OBLIQUE, *Syn.* Angular, divergent. *Ant.* Forward, straight. [brance.
OBLIVION, n. *Syn.* Forgetfulness. *Ant.* Remem-
OBLOQUY, *Syn.* Blame, censure. *Ant.* Panegyric, praise. [pleasant.
OBNOXIOUS, *Syn.* Offensive, odious. *Ant.* Grateful,
OBSCENE, *Syn.* Indecent, impure. *Ant.* Decent, pure.
OBSCURE, a. *Syn.* Mean, dim, dark. *Ant.* Plain, bright.—v. *Syn.* Darken, conceal. *Ant.* Discover, reveal. [missive, independent.
OBSEQUIOUS, *Syn.* Cringing, servile. *Ant.* Insub-
OBSERVANCE, *Syn.* Form, custom. *Ant.* Disuse, breach.
OBSERVANT, *Syn.* Watchful, mindful. *Ant.* Heedless, disobedient, unmindful.
OBSERVE, *Syn.* Keep, behold, note, watch, mark.

OBSOLETE, *Syn.* Archaic, past. *Ant.* Extant, modern.
OBSTACLE, *Syn.* Difficulty, bar. *Ant.* Career, course.
OBSTINATE, *Syn.* Refractory, stubborn, headstrong. *Ant.* Wavering, yielding. [subdued.
OBSTREPEROUS, *Syn.* Rattling, noisy. *Ant.* Quiet,
OBSTRUCT, *Syn.* Block, bar. *Ant.* Clear, open.
OBTRUDE, *Syn.* Thrust, force. *Ant.* Retire, suggest.
OBTUSE, *Syn.* Stupid, dull. *Ant.* Clever, acute.
OBVERSE, *Syn.* facing, opposite. *Ant.* Reverse, hinder.
OBVIOUS, *Syn.* Explicit, plain. *Ant.* Obscure, remote.
OCCASION, n. *Syn.* Need, cause. *Ant.* Untimeliness. —v. *Syn.* Create, cause. [larly.
OCCASIONALLY, *Syn.* Rarely, casually. *Ant.* Regu-
OCCULT, *Syn.* Dark, secret. *Ant.* Open, plain.
OCCUPANCY, *Syn.* Tenure, possession. *Ant.* Eviction.
OCCUPANT, *Syn.* Tenant, proprietor, resident, owner. *Ant.* Visitor, stranger, foreigner.
OCCUR, *Syn.* Happen, befall. *Ant.* Impend, pass.
OCCURRENCE, *Syn.* Transaction, affair, event.
OCULAR, *Syn.* Palpable, visible. *Ant.* Deductive.
ODD, *Syn.* Queer, uneven. *Ant.* Usual, matched.
ODIOUS, *Syn.* Offensive, hateful. *Ant.* Pleasant.
ODIUM, *Syn.* Grudge, hatred. *Ant.* Welcome, love,
ODOUR, *Syn.* Scent, smell. *Ant.* Want of smell.
OFFENCE, *Syn.* Injury, crime. *Ant.* Defence.
OFFEND, *Syn.* Pain, shock. *Ant.* Please, gratify.
OFFER, *Syn.* Tender, propose. *Ant.* Divert, retain.
OFF-HAND, *Syn.* Unstudied. *Ant.* Elaborate, studied.
OFFICE, *Syn.* Station, duty. *Ant.* Sinecure, leisure.
OFFICER, *Syn.* Director, conductor, functionary. *Ant.* Private, servant, member.
OFTEN, *Syn.* Frequently. *Ant.* Seldom, infrequently.
OLD, *Syn.* Antique, aged. *Ant.* Modern, young.
OMEN, *Syn.* Foreboding, sign, augury. [cious.
OMINOUS, *Syn.* Suggestive, portentous. *Ant.* Auspi-
OMISSION, *Syn.* Exclusion, oversight. *Ant.* Notice,
OMIT, *Syn.* Leave out, miss, fail, neglect. [insertion.
OMNIPOTENT, *Syn.* Irresistible. *Ant.* Powerless.
OMNISCIENT, *Syn.* Infallible, all-wise. *Ant.* Ignorant.
ONE, *Syn.* Individual, single. *Ant.* Many.
ONEROUS, *Syn.* Difficult, heavy. *Ant.* Easy, light.
ONLY, *Syn.* Sole, single. *Ant.* Together, many.
ONWARD, *Syn.* Ahead, forward. *Ant.* Aback, astern.
OOZE, *Syn.* Leap, drip, drop. *Ant.* Rush, pour.
OPEN, v. *Syn.* Expose, unclose. *Ant.* Shut up, close. —a. *Syn.* Liberal, free, public. *Ant.* Close, closed.
OPENING, *Syn.* Cavity, hole, space, gap, aperture. *Ant.* Conclusion, end, close, termination.
OPERATE, *Syn.* Work, act. *Ant.* Cease, rest.
OPERATIVE, *Syn.* Binding, active. *Ant.* Inoperative.
OPINION, *Syn.* Theory, impression, notion, view.
OPPORTUNITY, *Syn.* Convenience, turn, occasion. *Ant.* Omission, lapse, unseasonableness.
OPPOSE, *Syn.* Obstruct, resist. *Ant.* Back, abet, aid.
OPPOSITE, *Syn.* Contrary, adverse. *Ant.* Agreeing.
OPPRESS, *Syn.* Overbear, burden. *Ant.* Support.
OPPRESSION, *Syn.* Hardship, cruelty. *Ant.* Leniency.
OPPRESSIVE, *Syn.* Unjust, heavy. *Ant.* Just, light.
OPTION, *Syn.* Wish, choice. *Ant.* Burden, necessity.
OPULENCE, *Syn.* Fortune, wealth. *Ant.* Indigence.
ORAL, *Syn.* Verbal, unwritten. *Ant.* Documentary.
ORATORY, *Syn.* Rhetoric, eloquence. *Ant.* Hesitation.
ORBIT, *Syn.* Circuit, path. *Ant.* Deviation, eccentricity.
ORDAIN, *Syn.* Direct, appoint, set. *Ant.* Cancel, revoke.
ORDEAL, *Syn.* Trial, test. *Ant.* Plea, argument.
ORDER, n. *Syn.* Command, method, sequence.
ORDINARY, *Syn.* Inferior, plain, wonted, settled. *Ant.* Superior, uncommon, unusual, extraordinary.
ORGANIC, *Syn.* Radical, constitutional, fundamental. *Ant.* Provisional, contingent, circumstantial.
ORGANIZATION, *Syn.* Construction, form, structure. *Ant.* Disorganization.
ORIGIN, *Syn.* Rise, cause, source. *Ant.* Conclusion.
ORIGINAL, *Syn.* First, primary. *Ant.* Terminal.
ORNAMENT, n. *Syn.* Embellishment, decoration. *Ant.* Disfigurement, brand, disgrace. [unorthodox.
ORTHODOX, *Syn.* Sound, correct. *Ant.* Heretical,
OSTENSIBLE, *Syn.* Visible, avowed. *Ant.* Actual, real.
OSTENTATION, *Syn.* Pomp, show. *Ant.* Quiet, reserve.
OSTENTATIOUS, *Syn.* Boastful, vain, showy. *Ant.* Retired, quiet, modest.
OUST, *Syn.* Remove, eject. *Ant.* Restore, install.
OUTBREAK, *Syn.* Insurrection, commotion, tumult, outburst. *Ant.* Order, quiet, subsidence.
OUTCAST, *Syn.* Exile, vagabond, castaway.
OUTCRY, *Syn.* Noise, clamour. *Ant.* Silence, quiet.
OUTER, *Syn.* Exterior, outside. *Ant.* Internal, inside.
OUTLANDISH, *Syn.* Rude, strange. *Ant.* Native,
OUTLAW, *Syn.* Freebooter, robber, brigand. [modish.
OUTLET, *Syn.* Exit, egress. *Ant.* Entrance, ingress.
OUTLINE, *Syn.* Plan, draft, sketch. *Ant.* Figure, form.
OUTLOOK, *Syn.* Sight, view, prospect.
OUTRAGE, *Syn.* Indignity, offence. *Ant.* Moderation.
OUTSET, *Syn.* Start, opening. *Ant.* Conclusion, close.
OUTSHINE, *Syn.* Eclipse, surpass. *Ant.* Back, foil.
OUTSKIRTS, *Syn.* Outpost, order. *Ant.* Heart, body.
OUTSPOKEN, *Syn.* Frank, plain. *Ant.* Enigmatical.
OUTSTEP, *Syn.* Outstrip, exceed. *Ant.* Regard.
OUTSTRIP, *Syn.* Beat, surpass. *Ant.* Succeed, follow.
OUTWARD, *Syn.* Superficial, apparent, external. *Ant.* Inward, intrinsic, internal. [position.
OUTWORK, *Syn.* Fortification, screen. *Ant.* Ground,
OVERCAST, *Syn.* Murky, cloudy. *Ant.* Clear.
OVERFLOW, *Syn.* Inundation, deluge, redundancy. *Ant.* Subsidence, exhaustion. [dened.
OVERJOYED, *Syn.* Delighted, transported. *Ant.* Sad-
OVERLOOK, *Syn.* Excuse, condone. *Ant.* Visit.
OVERPLUS, *Syn.* Excess, residue, surplus. [ferior.
OVERRULING, *Syn.* Superior, governing. *Ant.* In-
OVERSIGHT, *Syn.* Slip, error. *Ant.* Notice, mark.
OVERT, *Syn.* Open, public. *Ant.* Secret, covert.
OVERTHROW, *Syn.* Defeat. *Ant.* Revive, restore.
OVERTURE, *Syn.* Offer, advance. *Ant.* Inaction.
OVERWHELM, *Syn.* Swamp, crush. *Ant.* Reinstate.
OWE, *Syn.* Attribute, borrow. *Ant.* Repay, requite.
OWING, *Syn.* Imputable, due. *Ant.* Perchance, casually.
OWN, *Syn.* Hold, possess. *Ant.* Lose, forfeit.

P

PACE, *Syn.* Gait, stride, step. *Ant.* Standing still.
PACIFIC, *Syn.* Peaceful, calm, mild, conciliatory. *Ant.* Warlike, noisy, quarrelsome, harsh.
PACIFY, *Syn.* Quiet, still, calm. *Ant.* provoke, excite.
PACK, v. *Syn.* Cook, stow. *Ant.* Jumble, unpack.
PAGAN, n. *Syn.* Idolater, heathen. *Ant.* Christian.
PAGEANT, *Syn.* Display, pomp. *Ant.* Illusion, dream.
PAIN, n. *Syn.* Anguish, grief. *Ant.* Joy, ease.
PAINSTAKING, a. *Syn.* Diligent, attentive, careful.
PAINT, v. *Syn.* Depict, colour. *Ant.* Caricature, daub.
PAIR, *Syn.* Couple, two. *Ant.* Several, one.
PALATABLE, *Syn.* Toothsome, delicious, tasteful.
PALE, *Syn.* Sallow, faint. *Ant.* Deep, ruddy.
PALL, *Syn.* Dispirit, blunt. *Ant.* Sharpen, quicken.
PALM, *Syn.* Crown, prize. *Ant.* Blot, stigma.
PALMY, *Syn.* Glorious, prosperous. *Ant.* Depressed.
PALPABLE, *Syn.* Gross, obvious. *Ant.* Incorporal.
PALPITATE, *Syn.* Beat, throb. *Ant.* Cease, pause.
PALTER, *Syn.* Dodge, shift, prevaricate, shuffle. *Ant.* Decide, determine, act.
PALTRY, *Syn.* Trashy, mean. *Ant.* Worthy, noble.
PAMPER, *Syn.* Glut, feed. *Ant.* Starve, harden.
PANG, *Syn.* Twinge, pain, anguish, smart, agony. *Ant.* Delight, gratification, enjoyment, pleasure.
PANT, *Syn.* Yearn, long, puff, gasp, throb.
PARABLE, *Syn.* Allegory, fable. *Ant.* Fact, history.
PARADE, v. *Syn.* Flaunt, vaunt. *Ant.* Conceal, veil.— n. *Syn.* Spectacle, procession, show, pomp. *Ant.* Retirement, plainness, humility, modesty.
PARADISE, *Syn.* Bliss, heaven. *Ant.* Misery, hell.
PARADOX, *Syn.* Mystery, enigma, contradiction. *Ant.* Postulate, truism, axiom, proposition, precept.
PARALLEL. *Syn.* Analogous. *Ant.* Opposed, different.
PARALYZE, *Syn.* Benumb, deaden. *Ant.* Restore, lift up, nerve, strengthen, life.
PARAMOUNT, *Syn.* Supreme, chief. *Ant.* Minor.
PARASITE, *Syn.* Courtier, toady. *Ant.* Traducer, de-
PARCEL, *Syn.* Bundle, package. [tractor.
PARDON, *Syn.* Acquit, forgive. *Ant.* Visit, punish.
PARDONABLE, *Syn.* Excusable, venial. *Ant.* Inexcusable, unpardonable.
PARE, *Syn.* Skin, shave off, peel.
PARENTAGE, *Syn.* Pedigree, birth, descent.
PART, n. *Syn.* Side, concern, share, portion. *Ant.* Affair, bulk, mass, completeness, whole.
PARTAKE, *Syn.* Derive, accept, participate, share. *Ant.* Forego, relinquish, forfeit.
PARTIAL, *Syn.* Biassed, local. *Ant.* Just, total.
PARTICLE, *Syn.* Mite, jot, grain, bit.

PARTICULAR, a. *Syn.* Exact, local. *Ant.* Rough, general.—n. *Syn.* Point, detail. *Ant.* Case, whole.
PARTING, *Syn.* Division. *Ant.* Attachment.
PARTISAN, *Syn.* Disciple, follower, adherent.
PARTITION, *Syn.* Division, barrier. *Ant.* Inclusion.
PARTNER, *Syn.* Companion, associate. *Ant.* Alien, rival.
PASS, *Syn.* Eclipse, glide, proceed, go.
PASSAGE, *Syn.* Phrase, journey. *Ant.* Course, book.
PASSION, *Syn.* Anger, desire. *Ant.* Indifference.
PASSIVE, *Syn.* Patient, inert. *Ant.* Alert, active.
PAST, *Syn.* Gone by, spent. *Ant.* Unspent, present.
PASTIME, *Syn.* Play, recreation. *Ant.* Task, labour.
PATENT, *Syn.* Plain, obvious. *Ant.* Questionable, dubious. [careless.
PATERNAL, *Syn.* Careful, fatherly. *Ant.* Rough,
PATH, *Syn.* Route, course, track, road, pathway.
PATHETIC, *Syn.* Tender, moving. *Ant.* Unaffecting, farcical, ludicrous. [sistance.
PATIENCE, *Syn.* Endurance. *Ant.* Rebellion, re-
PATRICIAN, *Syn.* Aristocratic, noble. *Ant.* Plebeian.
PATRONIZE, v. *Syn.* Help, befriend. *Ant.* Oppose, depress, oppress.
PATTERN, *Syn.* Plan, design, mould, precedent, shape, specimen, exemplar, archetype, sample, model. *Ant.* Perversion, caricature.
PAUSE, n. *Syn.* Rest, halt, stop. *Ant.* Continuance.
PAVE, *Syn.* Fit, smooth, prepare. *Ant.* Obstruct.
PAWN, *Syn.* Pledge. *Ant.* Redeem, ransom.
PAY, n. *Syn.* Stipend, salary, wages.
PEACE, *Syn.* Calm, quiet. *Ant.* War, noise,
PEASANT, *Syn.* Rustic, hind. *Ant.* Townsman, citizen.
PECULIAR, *Syn.* Strange, unusual. *Ant.* Ordinary, universal, general, common. [shod, unaffected.
PEDANTIC, *Syn.* Priggish, pedagogical. *Ant.* Slip-
PEDIGREE, *Syn.* Lineage, genealogy, descent.
PEDLAR, *Syn.* Trader, shopman, hawker, huckster.
PEER, n. *Syn.* Equal, mate. *Ant.* State or condition. —v. *Syn.* Look narrowly, pry, peep.
PEEVISH, *Syn.* Testy, fretful. *Ant.* Easy, genial.
PELF, *Syn.* Mammon, lucre. *Ant.* Wage, reward.
PENAL, *Syn.* Punitive, coercive. *Ant.* Reparatory.
PENALTY, *Syn.* Price, pain. *Ant.* Bribe, wages.
PENETRATE, *Syn.* Fathom, reach, enter, pierce.
PENETRATION, *Syn.* Insight, sagacity. *Ant.* Stolidity.
PENITENCE, *Syn.* Sorrow, remorse. *Ant.* Obduracy.
PENSIVE, *Syn.* Musing, thoughtful. *Ant.* Joyous, vacant.
PENURY, *Syn.* Poverty, want. *Ant.* Affluence, wealth.
PEOPLE, *Syn.* Race, tribe, persons, nation. *Ant.* Ruler, government, nobility.
PERCEIVE, *Syn.* Feel, discern. *Ant.* Overlook, miss.
PERCEPTION, *Syn.* Discernment, sight. *Ant.* Imperception, ignorance.
PERCOLATE, *Syn.* Filter, strain. *Ant.* Retain, absorb.
PERCUSSION, *Syn.* Crash, shock. *Ant.* Touch, graze.
PERDITION, *Syn.* Loss, ruin. *Ant.* Salvation, rescue.
PEREGRINATION, *Syn.* Travel, wandering. *Ant.* Residence, domiciliation. [*Ant.* Suggestive.
PEREMPTORY, *Syn.* Absolute, express, decisive.
PERENNIAL, *Syn.* Constant, ceaseless. *Ant.* Uncertain, deficient, periodical.
PERFECT, *Syn.* Faultless, full. *Ant.* Scant, faulty.
PERFIDIOUS, *Syn.* Deceptive, false. *Ant.* Staunch, faithful, true.
PERFORATE, *Syn.* Drilled, bored. *Ant.* Unpierced.
PERFORM, *Syn.* Effect, fulfil. *Ant.* Mar, miss.
PERFUME, *Syn.* Smell, scent. *Ant.* Stink, stench.
PERFUNCTORY, *Syn.* Slovenly, careless, mechanical. *Ant.* Careful, animated, spirited, zealous.
PERHAPS, *Syn.* May be, possibly. *Ant.* Certainly.
PERIL, *Syn.* Risk, danger. *Ant.* Safety, security.
PERIOD, *Syn.* Era, date, time. *Ant.* Infinity.
PERIODICAL, *Syn.* Regular, stated. *Ant.* Irregular.
PERISH, *Syn.* Fade away, expire, die, decay.
PERMISSIBLE, *Syn.* Allowable. *Ant.* Insufferable.
PERMISSION, *Syn.* Liberty. *Ant.* Denial, refusal.
PERNICIOUS, *Syn.* Baneful, hurtful. *Ant.* Wholesome.
PERPENDICULAR, *Syn.* Vertical. *Ant.* Horizontal.
PERPETRATE, *Syn.* Commit. *Ant.* Perfect, achieve.
PERPETUAL, *Syn.* Endless, constant. *Ant.* Periodic.
PERPETUITY, *Syn.* Permanence. *Ant.* Casualty, discontinuance. [clear.
PERPLEX, *Syn.* Confuse, puzzle. *Ant.* Enlighten,
PERPLEXITY, *Syn.* Uncertainty, difficulty. *Ant.* Sureness, certitude, certainty.
PERSECUTE, *Syn.* Vex, worry. *Ant.* Abet, encourage.
PERSEVERANCE, *Syn.* Steadfastness, persistence. *Ant.* Levity, wavering, caprice, inconstancy.
PERSEVERE, *Syn.* Keep on, continue, insist, persist.
PERSON, *Syn.* Peculiar, special, individual. *Ant* Common, generic.
PERSPICUITY, *Syn.* Transparency, lucidity, clearnes *Ant.* Unintelligibility, turbidity, obscurity.
PERSUADE, *Syn.* Urge, induce. *Ant.* Coerce, dete
PERT, a. *Syn.* Forward, saucy. *Ant.* Retiring, modes.
PERTAIN TO, *Syn.* Belong to. *Ant.* Be foreign to.
PERTINACITY, *Syn.* Adherence, obstinacy. *Ant.* Vacillation, hesitancy, indecision, irresolution.
PERTINENT, *Syn.* Proper, fit. *Ant.* Alien, unrelated.
PERVADE, *Syn.* Diffuse, fill. *Ant.* Affect, touch.
PERVERSE, *Syn.* Forward. *Ant.* Ductile, Docile.
PERVERSION, *Syn.* Abuse. *Ant.* Truth, right, use.
PERVIOUS, *Syn.* Explorable. *Ant.* Impenetrable.
PEST, *Syn.* Blight, curse, plague. *Ant.* Blessing.
PESTER, *Syn.* Tease, worry. *Ant.* Amuse.
PESTILENTIAL, *Syn.* Mischievous, deadly, noxious.
PET, n. *Syn.* Idol, darling. *Ant.* Aversion, horror.
PETITION, *Syn.* Request, appeal. *Ant.* Claim, protest.
PETRIFY, *Syn.* Appal, astound. *Ant.* Reassure.
PETTY, *Syn.* Mean, small. *Ant.* Noble, large.
PHANTASM, *Syn.* Shadow, dream. *Ant.* Fact, reality.
PHARISAICAL, *Syn.* Formal. *Ant.* Genuine, sincere.
PHILANTHROPIC, *Syn.* Charitable. *Ant.* Morose.
PHILOSOPHER, *Syn.* Master, teacher, savant, doctor. *Ant.* Dunce, fool, greenhorn, sciolist.
PHILOSOPHICAL, *Syn.* Conclusive, sound, wise. *Ant.* Loose, vague, crude, unsound.
PHYSICAL, *Syn.* Tangible, visible, material, natural. *Ant.* Spiritual, intellectual, moral, mental.
PICK, *Syn.* Gather, choose. *Ant.* Discard, reject.
PICTORIAL, *Syn.* Graphic, artistic. *Ant.* Unadorned.
PICTURE, n. *Syn.* Image, painting, likeness. *Ant.* Original.—v. *Syn.* Represent, draw.
PICTURESQUE, *Syn.* Comely. *Ant.* Tame, flat.
PIERCE, *Syn.* Stab, bore. *Ant.* Allay, blunt.
PIETY, *Syn.* Grace, religion. *Ant.* Ungodliness.
PILE, *Syn.* Gather, heap. *Ant.* Deal, scatter.
PILFER, *Syn.* Thieve, steal, filch. *Ant.* Rifle, plunder.
PILLAR, *Syn.* Support, post, shaft, column.
PILOT, v. *Syn.* Lead, direct, guide, steer.
PINE, v. *Syn.* Sink, decay, fade, droop.
PIOUS, *Syn.* Religious, holy, saintly, devout.
PIQUANT, *Syn.* Tart, sharp. *Ant.* Insipid, tame.
PIRATE, *Syn.* Sea rover, buccaneer, sea robber.
PIT, *Syn.* Trench, gulf, hollow.
PITCH, *Syn.* Hurl, cast, fling, throw.
PITEOUS, *Syn.* Mournful, sad. *Ant.* Pleasant, joyous.
PITH, *Syn.* Cream, kernel. *Ant.* Surroundings.
PITHY, *Syn.* Laconic, terse. *Ant.* Vapid, weak.
PITILESS, *Syn.* Cruel, merciless. *Ant.* Tender, pitiful.
PITTANCE, *Syn.* Drop, dole. *Ant.* Abundance.
PITY, *Syn.* Compassion, mercy. *Ant.* Pitilessness.
PLACARD, *Syn.* Bill, poster, handbill.
PLACE, *Syn.* Fix, locate. *Ant.* Uproot, disturb.
PLACID, *Syn.* Quiet, calm. *Ant.* Stormy, rough.
PLAIN, *Syn.* Flat, even, level. *Ant.* Rough, uneven.
PLAINTIVE, *Syn.* Doleful, sad. *Ant.* Glad, joyous.
PLAN, n. *Syn.* Project, draft, sketch, design.
PLANT, *Syn.* Place, fix, set. *Ant.* Extract, remove.
PLASTIC, *Syn.* Pliant, ductile. *Ant.* Inert, stubborn.
PLATITUDE, *Syn.* Commonplace. *Ant.* Oracle.
PLATONIC, *Syn.* Unsensual. *Ant.* Sexual, ardent.
PLAUSIBLE, *Syn.* Fair-spoken, passable. *Ant.* Genuine.
PLAY, n. *Syn.* Room, scope, pastime, sport.
PLEA, *Syn.* Apology, excuse. *Ant.* Action, charge.
PLEASANT, *Syn.* Merry, grateful. *Ant.* Unpleasant.
PLEASURE, *Syn.* Choice, enjoyment. *Ant.* Denial, pain.
PLEBEIAN, *Syn.* Ignoble, coarse, low-bred, vulgar. *Ant.* High-bred, aristocratic, noble.
PLEDGE, n. *Syn.* Surety, hostage, warrant. *Ant.* Parole, assurance, promise, word.
PLENTY, *Syn.* Full supply, sufficiency, enough.
PLIABLE, *Syn.* Facile, ductile. *Ant.* Brittle, stiff.
PLIGHT, n. *Syn.* Dilemma, difficulty, situation.
PLODDING, *Syn.* Persevering. *Ant.* Fitful, flighty.
PLOT, n. *Syn.* Conspiracy, plan, scheme.—v. *Syn.* Hatch, frame, concoct, devise.
PLUMP, *Syn.* Round, fat, full. *Ant.* Scraggy, lean.
PLUNGE, *Syn.* Duck, dive, dip. *Ant.* Raise, emerge.

PLURALITY, *Syn.* Number, multitude. *Ant.* Singula-
PLY, *Syn.* Exercise, practice, urge, work. [rity.
POET, *Syn.* Rhymster, rhymer, singer, bard.
POETICAL, *Syn.* Lyric, metrical. *Ant.* Commonplace.
POIGNANT, *Syn.* Intense, severe, keen, sharp.
POINT, v. *Syn.* Indicate, show, direct, level, aim.
POINTLESS, a. *Syn.* Feeble, vague. *Ant.* Forcible, telling, sharp.
ISON, *Syn.* Infect, taint. *Ant.* Disinfect, purify.
ISONOUS, *Syn.* Vicious, venomous. *Ant.* Wholesome.
LICY, *Syn.* Cunning, prudence, device, plan.
OLISH, *Syn.* Refine, brighten. *Ant.* Scratch, abrade.
POLITE, *Syn.* Genteel, civil. *Ant.* Uncouth, rude.
POLITIC, *Syn.* Discreet, wise. *Ant.* Unwise, imprudent.
POLLUTE, *Syn.* Deprave, taint. *Ant.* Filter, purify.
POLTROON, *Syn.* Skulk, coward. *Ant.* Model, hero.
POMP, *Syn.* Show, parade. *Ant.* Simplicity, quiet.
PONDER, *Syn.* Resolve, study, reflect, consider.
PONDEROUS, *Syn.* Heavy, bulky. *Ant.* Airy, light.
POOR, *Syn.* Thin, faulty, meagre, weak, indigent. *Ant.* Ample, abundant, wealthy, rich.
POPULAR, *Syn.* General, public. *Ant.* Detested, odious.
POPULOUS, *Syn.* Dense, crowded. *Ant.* Deserted,
PORT, *Syn.* Air, carriage, harbour, haven. [thin.
PORTABLE, *Syn.* Light, handy. *Ant.* Ponderous.
PORTEND, *Syn.* Forbode, indicate. *Ant.* Avert, nullify.
PORTENTOUS, *Syn.* Ominous, threatening. *Ant.* Encouraging, animating, cheering.
PORTLY, *Syn.* Stout, stately, burly. *Ant.* Undignified.
PORTRAY, *Syn.* Depict, draw. *Ant.* Misrepresent.
POSE, *Syn.* Mystify, puzzle. *Ant.* Enlighten.
POSITIVE, *Syn.* Actual, real. *Ant.* Uncertain, dubious.
POSSESS, *Syn.* Enjoy, occupy. *Ant.* Resign, lose.
POSSIBLE, *Syn.* Potential, likely, feasible, practicable. *Ant.* Impossible, impracticable.
POSTERIOR, *Syn.* Subsequent, later. *Ant.* Earlier.
POSTERITY, *Syn.* Futurity. *Ant.* Ancestry.
POSTPONE, *Syn.* Procrastinate, prorogue, delay, defer. *Ant.* Accelerate, despatch, expedite.
POSTULATE, *Syn.* Assume. *Ant.* Exemplify, prove.
POTENT, *Syn.* Strong, active. *Ant.* Inactive, weak.
POTENTIAL, *Syn.* Undeveloped. *Ant.* Real, actual.
POUND, *Syn.* Bruise. beat. *Ant.* Stroke, soothe.
POVERTY, *Syn.* Destitution, indigence, need, want.
POWER, *Syn.* Rule, force. *Ant.* Incapacity.
PRACTICABLE, *Syn.* Usable, feasible, possible. *Ant.* Unusable, impracticable, impossible.
PRACTICAL, *Syn.* Skilled, serviceable, useful.
PRACTICE, n. *Syn.* Habit, usage. *Ant.* Theory, disuse.
PRACTISED, *Syn.* Proficient, experienced, trained.
PRAGMATICAL, *Syn.* Officious, fussy. *Ant.* Reserved.
PRAISE, v. *Syn.* Extol, laud. *Ant.* Censure, blame.
PRANK, *Syn.* Gambol, trick, frolic, antic, freak.
PRATE, *Syn.* Gossip, chat, prattle, babble.
PRAY, *Syn.* Crave, implore, beseech, beg.
PREAMBLE, *Syn.* Opening, preface. *Ant.* Finale, close.
PRECARIOUS, *Syn.* Riskful, uncertain. *Ant.* Assured.
PRECEDE, *Syn.* Usher, lead. *Ant.* Follow, succeed.
PRECEDENCE, *Syn.* Supremacy, preference, priority. *Ant.* Posteriority, subordination, inferiority.
PRECEPT, *Syn.* Maxim, rule. *Ant.* Suggestion.
PRECEPTOR, *Syn.* Tutor, master. *Ant.* Learner, pupil.
PRECIOUS, *Syn.* Valuable, dear. *Ant.* Worthless,
PRECIPICE, *Syn.* Steep descent, crag, cliff. [cheap.
PRECISE, *Syn.* Nice, exact. *Ant.* Loose, vague.
PRECLUDE, *Syn.* Hinder, impede, debar, prevent. *Ant.* Further, promote, admit.
PRECOCIOUS, *Syn.* Premature. *Ant.* Crude, tardy.
PRECURSOR, *Syn.* Pioneer, herald. *Ant.* Follower.
PREDECESSOR, *Syn.* Elder, ancestor. *Ant.* Posterity.
PREDESTINATION, *Syn.* Necessity. *Ant.* Free-will.
PREDICAMENT, *Syn.* Position, trying, difficulty.
PREDICT, *Syn.* Forecast, foretell, prophesy.
PREDILECTION, *Syn.* Preference. *Ant.* Antipathy.
PREDOMINANCE, *Syn.* Prevalence. *Ant.* Subjection.
PRE-EMINENT, *Syn.* Prevailing. *Ant.* Subordinate.
PREFACE, *Syn.* Premiss, prelude, introduction. *Ant.* Postscript, epilogue, appendix.
PREFER, *Syn.* Elect, choose. *Ant.* Defer, reject.
PREFERMENT, *Syn.* Benefice, dignity. *Ant.* Suspen-
PREFIX, *Syn.* Preface. *Ant.* Add, supplement. [sion.
PREGNANT, *Syn.* Replete, fruitful. *Ant.* Barren.
PREJUDICE, *Syn.* Damage, unfairness, bias. *Ant.*
PREJUDICIAL, *Syn.* Injurious, hurtful. [Judgment.
PRELIMINARY, *Syn.* Preparatory. *Ant.* Subsequent.
PRELUDE, *Syn.* Prelusion, proem, preface. *Ant.* Conclusion, sequel.
PREMATURE, *Syn.* Rash, hasty. *Ant.* Timely, ripe.
PREMEDITATE, *Syn.* Plot, plan. *Ant.* Extemporize.
PREMISE, *Syn.* Preface, announce. *Ant.* Infer, add.
PREMISES, *Syn.* Antecedent. *Ant.* Conclusion.
PREMIUM, *Syn.* Bonus, prize. *Ant.* Fine, penalty.
PREPARE, *Syn.* Plan, fit. *Ant.* Disarrange.
PREPONDERATE, *Syn.* Predominate. *Ant.* Sink, fail.
PREPOSSESSING, *Syn.* Attractive. *Ant.* Repulsive.
PREPOSTEROUS, *Syn.* Monstrous. *Ant.* Fair, just.
PREROGATIVE, *Syn.* Privilege. *Ant.* Disqualification.
PRESAGE, n. *Syn.* Indication, omen. *Ant.* Fulfilment.
PRESCRIBE, *Syn.* Order, enjoin. *Ant.* Prohibit.
PRESENCE, *Syn.* Nearness. *Ant.* Absence, remote-
PRESENT, n. *Syn.* Benefaction, grant, gift. [ness.
PRESENTMENT, *Syn.* Foreboding. *Ant.* Surprise.
PRESENTLY, *Syn.* Directly, soon, shortly.
PRESERVATION, *Syn.* Care, safety. *Ant.* Peril.
PRESERVE, *Syn.* Protect, uphold, save, guard.
PRESIDE, *Syn.* Govern, control, direct, manage.
PRESIDENT, *Syn.* Principal. *Ant.* Society, member.
PRESS, v. *Syn.* Crush, force, urge. *Ant.* Skim, touch.
PRESSING, *Syn.* Urgent. *Ant.* Trivial, slight.
PRESUME, *Syn.* Believe, suppose. *Ant.* Deduce, infer.
PRESUMPTION, *Syn.* Supposition. *Ant.* Fact, proof.
PRETENCE, *Syn.* Plea, excuse. *Ant.* Fact, truth.
PRETEND, *Syn.* Affect, offer, feign. *Ant.* Test, detect.
PRETTY, a. *Syn.* Beautiful, tasteful, trim, neat.
PREVAIL, *Syn.* Succeed, persuade, obtain, overcome.
PREVAILING, *Syn.* Rife, ruling. *Ant.* Diminishing.
PREVALENCE, *Syn.* Power, custom. *Ant.* Disuse.
PREVARICATE, *Syn.* Evade, shuffle. *Ant.* Maintain.
PREVENT, *Syn.* Thwart, bar. *Ant.* Cause, aid.
PREVIOUS, *Syn.* Earlier, foregoing. *Ant.* Subsequent.
PREY, *Syn.* Booty, spoil. *Ant.* Rights, dues.
PRICE, *Syn.* Value, cost. *Ant.* Donation.
PRIDE, *Syn.* Conceit, arrogance, haughtiness. *Ant.* Self-distrust, modesty, meekness, loftiness.
PRIGGISH, *Syn.* Prim, foppish. *Ant.* Sensible, plain.
PRIM, *Syn.* Stiff, precise. *Ant.* Free, easy.
PRIMARY, *Syn.* Chief, first. *Ant.* Subordinate.
PRIME, n. *Syn.* Perfection. *Ant.* Decay, wane.—a. *Syn.* Mate, excellent. *Ant.* Impaired, inferior.
PRIMEVAL, *Syn.* Aboriginal, archaic. *Ant.* Modern.
PRIMITIVE, *Syn.* Simple, old-fashioned. *Ant.* Modish.
PRINCELY, *Syn.* Royal, superb. *Ant.* Beggarly.
PRINCIPAL, *Syn.* Main, first. *Ant.* Secondary.
PRINCIPLE, *Syn.* Rule, motive. *Ant.* Action, issue.
PRIOR, *Syn.* Earlier, former, previous, preceding.
PRISMATIC, *Syn.* Iridescent. *Ant.* Colourless.
PRIVACY, *Syn.* Retreat, secrecy. *Ant.* Publicity.
PRIVATE, *Syn.* Secret, special. *Ant.* General.
PRIVATION, *Syn.* Want, loss. *Ant.* Restoration.
PRIVILEGE, *Syn.* Claim, right. *Ant.* Exclusion.
PRIVY, *Syn.* Clandestine, secret. *Ant.* Open.
PRIZE, n. *Syn.* Spoil, booty. *Ant.* Fine, loss.
PROBABILITY, *Syn.* Likelihood. *Ant.* Improbability.
PROBABLE, *Syn.* Reasonable. *Ant.* Incredible.
PROBATION, *Syn.* Trial, test. *Ant.* License.
PROBE, *Syn.* Search, test. *Ant.* Miss, skim.
PROBITY, *Syn.* Honesty, virtue. *Ant.* Rascality.
PROBLEMATICAL, *Syn.* Uncertain. *Ant.* Obvious.
PROCEED, *Syn.* Pass, move. *Ant.* Stay, stop.
PROCEEDS, *Syn.* Income, profits, returns.
PROCESSION, *Syn.* File, march. *Ant.* Mob, rabble.
PROCLAIM, *Syn.* Utter, report. *Ant.* Conceal.
PROCLIVITY, *Syn.* Bias, tendency. *Ant.* Aversion.
PROCRASTINATION, *Syn.* Delay. *Ant.* Punctuality.
PROCURE, *Syn.* Earn, win, gain. *Ant.* Lose, miss.
PRODIGAL, *Syn.* Reckless, lavish. *Ant.* Frugal.
PRODIGIOUS, *Syn.* Wonderful. *Ant.* Commonplace.
PRODIGY, *Syn.* Miracle, marvel, wonder.
PRODUCE, v. *Syn.* Create, cause. *Ant.* Reduce.—n. *Syn.* Profit, fruit, yield.
PRODUCT, *Syn.* Work, fruit, *Ant.* Law, cause.
PROFANE, a. *Syn.* Unholy, temporal. *Ant.* Reverent.
PROFESS, *Syn.* Confess, avow. *Ant.* Disavow.
PROFESSION, *Syn.* Vocation, business, avowal.
PROFFER, *Syn.* Tender, offer. *Ant.* Detain, withhold.
PROFICIENCY, *Syn.* Dexterity. *Ant.* Failure.
PROFICIENT, a. *Syn.* Clever, expert. *Ant.* Unskilled.
PROFIT, *Syn.* Avail, gain. *Ant.* Waste, loss.

PROFLIGACY, *Syn.* Dissoluteness. *Ant.* Virtue.
PROFLIGATE, *Syn.* Shameless, vicious, depraved.
PROFOUND, *Syn.* Strong, deep. *Ant.* Superficial.
PROFUSE, *Syn.* Lavish, copious. *Ant.* Niggardly.
PROGENY, *Syn.* Race, young. *Ant.* Ancestry, stock.
PROGRAMME, *Syn.* Plan, notice. *Ant.* Rehearsal.
PROGRESS, n. *Syn.* Speed, way. *Ant.* Stay, delay.
PROGRESSION, *Syn.* Rate, series. *Ant.* Inversion.
PROHIBIT, *Syn.* Check, forbid. *Ant.* Allow, grant.
PROJECT, v. *Syn.* Cast, throw. *Ant.* Pull, recall.—n. *Syn.* Device, plan. *Ant.* Venture, chance.
PROLIX, *Syn.* Wordy, diffuse. *Ant.* Brief, curt.
PROLONG, *Syn.* Delay, extend. *Ant.* Discontinue.
PROMINENT, *Syn.* Important, main, eminent. *Ant.* Unimportant, secondary.
PROMISCUOUS, *Syn.* Unselected. *Ant.* Orderly, select.
PROMISE, v. *Syn.* Assure, engage. *Ant.* Stipulate.
PROMONTORY, *Syn.* Cape, headland. *Ant.* Cove, bay.
PROMOTE, *Syn.* Raise, aid. *Ant.* Allay, check.
PROMPT, *Syn.* Alert, ready. *Ant.* Inactive.
PROMULGATE, *Syn.* Spread, publish. *Ant.* Suppress.
PRONOUNCE, *Syn.* Assert, propound, declare, utter. *Ant.* Mumble, gabble, swallow, choke, silence.
PROOF, *Syn.* Trial, test. *Ant.* Failure, disproof.
PROP, n. *Syn.* Stay, support. *Ant.* Superstructure.
PROPAGATE, *Syn.* Diffuse, spread, produce, breed. *Ant.* Fail, suppress, contract, reduce, stifle.
PROPEL, *Syn.* Urge, hurl. *Ant.* Detain, retard.
PROPER, *Syn.* Fit, becoming, fair, just, appropriate. *Ant.* Improper, unbecoming, wrong, unsuited.
PROPERTY, *Syn.* Resources, wealth, goods, quality.
PROPHETIC, *Syn.* Predictive. *Ant.* Narrative, historic.
PROPITIATE, *Syn.* Pacify, appease. *Ant.* Alienate.
PROPORTION, *Syn.* Distribution, rate, relation. *Ant.* Disorder, disparity, incongruity, misadjustment.
PROPOSAL, *Syn.* Design, offer. *Ant.* Withdrawal.
PROPOSE, *Syn.* Mean, move, intend, purpose, offer.
PROPOSITION, *Syn.* Statement. *Ant.* Misstatement.
PROPOUND, *Syn.* Promulgate. *Ant.* Contradict.
PROPRIETY, *Syn.* Decorum, justness, fitness.
PROROGUE, *Syn.* Adjourn, defer. *Ant.* Continue.
PROSAIC, *Syn.* Prolix, dull. *Ant.* Fervid, poetic.
PROSCRIBE, *Syn.* Forbid, reject. *Ant.* Permit.
PROSECUTE, *Syn.* Sue, arraign. *Ant.* Acquit, miss.
PROSELYTE, *Syn.* Neophyte, convert. *Ant.* Infidel.
PROSPECT, *Syn.* Field, view. *Ant.* Veiling, cloud.
PROSPECTUS, *Syn.* Bill, plan. *Ant.* Proceeding.
PROSPERITY, *Syn.* Weal, success. *Ant.* Failure, woe.
PROSPEROUS, *Syn.* Lucky, happy, thriving.
PROSTRATE, *Syn.* Flat, fallen. *Ant.* Erect, risen.
PROTECT, *Syn.* Save, cover. *Ant.* Expose, betray.
PROTEST, *Syn.* Aver, affirm. *Ant.* Agree, endorse.
PROTRACT, *Syn.* Extend, defer. *Ant.* Reduce, curtail.
PROTRUDE, *Syn.* Jut, abut. *Ant.* Retract, recede.
PROTRUSION, *Syn.* Projection. *Ant.* Mouth, cavity,
PROUD, *Syn.* Vain, arrogant. *Ant.* Meek. [hollow.
PROVE, *Syn.* Verify, test. *Ant.* Refute, pass.
PROVERB, *Syn.* Saw, maxim. *Ant.* Yarn, essay.
PROVERBIAL, *Syn.* Notorious. *Ant.* Unfounded.
PROVIDE, *Syn.* Agree, get, cater, supply, afford, procure. *Ant.* Deny, retain, withhold.
PROVIDENCE, *Syn.* Divine government, forecast. *Ant.* Recklessness, improvidence.
PROVINCE, *Syn.* Sphere, tract. *Ant.* Metropolis.
PROVINCIAL, *Syn.* Rural, outlying. *Ant.* Central.
PROVISION, PROVISIONS, *Syn.* Food, arrangement. *Ant.* Starvation, want, neglect.
PROVISIONAL, *Syn.* Contingent. *Ant.* Unconditional.
PROVOCATION, *Syn.* Insult, indignity, stimulant.
PROVOKE, *Syn.* Anger, vex. *Ant.* Pacify, allay.
PROWESS, *Syn.* Might, valour. *Ant.* Weakness.
PROWL, *Syn.* Prey, roam, rove. *Ant.* Scour, chase.
PROXIMITY, *Syn.* Vicinity, neighbourhood.
PROXY, *Syn.* Deputy, agent. *Ant.* Person, principal.
PRUDENT, *Syn.* Wary, wise, *Ant.* Rash, foolish.
PRUDISH, *Syn.* Demure, reserved, over nice, coy.
PRUNE, *Syn.* Dress, trim. *Ant.* Train, pamper.
PRURIENT, *Syn.* Lustful, craving. *Ant.* Disliking.
PRY, *Syn.* Inquire, peer. *Ant.* Disregard, overlook.
PUBLIC, *Syn.* Common, open. *Ant.* Secret, close.
PUERILE, *Syn.* Silly, weak. *Ant.* Cogent, manly.
PUFF, *Syn.* Advertise, flatter. *Ant.* Squash.
PULL, *Syn.* Tug, drag, draw. *Ant.* Eject, push.
PUNCH, *Syn.* Bore, pierce. *Ant.* Seal, plug, stop.
PUNCTUAL, *Syn.* Prompt, exact. *Ant* Dilatory.
PUNISH, *Syn.* Whip, correct. *Ant.* Recompanse.
PUNY, *Syn.* Tiny, small. *Ant.* Robust, fine, great.
PUPIL, *Syn.* Ward, scholar. *Ant.* Master, teacher.
PUPPY, *Syn.* Prig, fop. *Ant.* Lout, clown, boor.
PURBLIND, *Syn.* Short-sighted. *Ant.* Far-sighted.
PURE, *Syn.* Simple, clear. *Ant.* Impure, foul.
PURITANICAL, *Syn.* Prudish. *Ant.* Rakish, genial.
PURLIEU, *Syn.* Suburb, environ. *Ant.* Heart, centre.
PURLOIN, *Syn.* Plunder, steal. *Ant.* Restore.
PURPORT, *Syn.* Tenor, drift. *Ant.* Statement.
PURPOSE, v. *Syn.* Mean, design. *Ant* Stake.—n. *Syn.* Resolve, object. *Ant.* Fate, chance.
PURSUE, *Syn.* Hunt, track, follow, chase.
PURULENT, *Syn.* Corrupt, festering. *Ant.* Healthy.
PUSH, *Syn.* Urge, drive, press. *Ant.* Draw, pull.
PUSILLANIMITY, *Syn.* Timidity. *Ant.* Fortitude.
PUT, *Syn.* Set, lay, place. *Ant.* Raise, remove.
PUTREFY, *Syn.* Decay, rot. *Syn.* Purify, preserve.
PUZZLE, v. *Syn.* Perplex, pose. *Ant.* Instruct.—n. *Syn.* Enigma. *Ant.* Disentanglement.

Q

QUACK, *Syn.* Imposter, empiric. *Ant.* Gull, dupe.
QUAFF, *Syn.* Imbibe, drink. *Ant.* Disgorge.
QUAIL, *Syn.* Cower, shrink. *Ant.* Defy, stand.
QUAINT, *Syn.* Antique, curious. *Ant.* Commonplace.
QUAKE, *Syn.* Vibrate, shake. *Ant.* Rest, stand.
QUALIFICATION, *Syn.* Capability. *Ant.* Unfitness.
QUALIFIED, *Syn.* Suitable, adapted, fitted.
QUALIFY, *Syn.* Adapt, fit. *Ant.* Free, unfit.
QUALITY, *Syn.* Kind, sort. *Ant.* Nondescript.
QUALM, *Syn.* Scruple, remorse. *Ant.* Ease, comfort.
QUANTITY, *Syn.* Part, sum, amount, measure. *Ant.* Scantiness, want. [Good-will, amity, peace.
QUARREL, n. *Syn.* Broil, dispute, feud, brawl. *Ant.*
QUARRELSOME, *Syn.* Litigious, petulant, choleric. *Ant.* Mild, genial, peaceable.
QUASH, *Syn.* Cancel, crush. *Ant.* Undermine, sap.
QUEER, *Syn.* Strange, quaint. *Ant.* Usual, common.
QUELL, *Syn.* Stifle, allay. *Ant.* Fan, excite.
QUERY, *Syn.* Inquiry, question. *Ant.* Answer.
QUESTION, v. *Syn.* Inquire, ask. *Ant.* Assert, state.
QUIBBLE, v. *Syn.* Trifle, evade. *Ant.* Argue, reason.
QUICK, *Syn.* Sharp, hasty, swift, speedy, rapid, fast. *Ant.* Dull, inactive, inert, sluggish, tardy, slow.
QUICKNESS, *Syn.* Liveliness. *Ant.* Slowness.
QUIESCENCE, *Syn.* Silence, quiet, rest, repose.
QUIET, n. *Syn.* Peace. *Ant.* Noise, unrest.
QUIT, *Syn.* Resign, leave. *Ant.* Occupy, seek.
QUITE, *Syn.* Truly, wholly. *Ant.* Hardly, barely.
QUIVER, *Syn.* Quake, vibrate, shiver, shake.
QUOTE, *Syn.* Note, name, cite. *Ant.* Retort, refute.

R

RABBLE, *Syn.* Mob, crowd. *Ant.* Galaxy, elite.
RABID, *Syn.* Mad, raging. *Ant.* Sober, sane.
RACY, *Syn.* Smart, rich, fresh. *Ant.* Stupid, dull.
RADIANCE, *Syn.* Glare, lustre. *Ant.* Opaque, dulness.
RADIANT, *Syn.* Shining, splendid. *Ant.* Dull.
RADIATE, *Syn.* Emanate, gleam, sparkle, shine.
RADICAL, *Syn.* Entire, extreme. *Ant.* Partial, derived.
RAGE, n. *Syn.* Ire, anger. *Ant.* Softness, reason.—v. *Syn.* Storm, rave. *Ant.* Be composed, be calm.
RAGING, *Syn.* Furious, impetuous, violent.
RAIL, v. *Syn.* Chide, bluster, scold, censure.
RAIMENT, *Syn.* Dress, garb. *Ant.* Nudity, rags.
RAISE, *Syn.* Rear, lift. *Ant.* Cast, lay.
RALLY, v. t. and i. *Syn.* Recover, inspirit, recall. *Ant.* Disperse.—v, *Syn.* Mock, taunt. *Ant.* Flatter.
RAMBLE, v. *Syn.* Roam, rove. *Ant.* Drive, speed.—n. *Syn.* Excursion, strolling, wandering, tour, jaunt.
RAMIFICATION, *Syn.* Division. *Ant.* Stem, line.
RAMPANT, *Syn.* Rank, furious. *Ant.* Restrained.
RAMPART, *Syn.* Defence, wall. *Ant.* Exposure.
RANCID, *Syn.* Rank, sour. *Ant.* Pure, sweet.
RANCOUR, *Syn.* Malice, spite. *Ant.* Good-feeling.
RANDOM, *Syn.* Wild, stray. *Ant.* Aimed, steady.
RANGE, v. *Syn.* Dispose, rank. *Ant.* Disorder.
RANK, n. *Syn.* Order, line, row. *Ant.* Disorder.
RANKLE, *Syn.* Gall, fester. *Ant.* Close, heal.
RANSACK, *Syn.* Overhaul, pillage. *Ant.* Survey.
RANSOM, *Syn.* Redeem, free. *Ant.* Fine, indict.
RANT, *Syn.* Boasting, declamation. *Ant.* Rhetoric.

RAPACIOUS, *Syn.* Ravenous. *Ant.* Frugal, liberal.
RAPID, *Syn.* Swift, quick. *Ant.* Tardy, slow.
RAPIDITY, *Syn.* Dispatch, speed. *Ant.* Delay, slowness.
RAPTURE, *Syn.* Delight, bliss. *Ant.* Pain, agony.
RARE, *Syn.* Thin, precious, excellent, choice, scarce. *Ant.* Dense, usual, mean, common.
RAREFY, *Syn.* Lighten, expand. *Ant.* Solidify.
RASCAL, *Syn.* Knave, rogue. *Ant.* Gentleman.
RASH, *Syn.* Unwary, reckless. *Ant.* Cautious, wary.
RATE, n. *Syn.* Value, price, worth, duty, tax.
RATIFICATION, *Syn.* Substantiation. *Ant.* Abrogation, disaffirmation, negation.
RATIFY, *Syn.* Secure, seal. *Ant.* Annul, reject.
RATIONAL, *Syn.* Sound, sane. *Ant.* Silly, weak.
RAVAGE, n. *Syn.* Ruin, waste. *Ant.* Preserving.
RAVE, *Syn.* Rant, drivel. *Ant.* Reason, converse.
RAVEL, *Syn.* Untwist, undo. *Ant.* Entangle.
RAVENOUS, *Syn.* Hungry. *Ant.* Nice, dainty.
RAVING, *Syn.* Mad, furious. *Ant.* Sensible, calm.
RAVISH, *Syn.* Outrage, violate, charm, enchant.
RAW, *Syn.* Chill, fresh, unfinished, uncooked. *Ant.* Genial, mature, ripe, prepared, dressed.
RAZE, *Syn.* Ruin, level. *Ant.* Restore, rear, build.
REACH, *Syn.* Gain, stretch. *Ant.* Miss, stop, fail.
REACT, *Syn.* Result, recoil. *Ant.* Impress, strike.
READ, *Syn.* Learn, peruse. *Ant.* Misinterpret.
READY, *Syn.* Quick, free, apt, speedy, alert. *Ant.* Unfitted, clumsy, awkward, slow.
REAL, *Syn.* True, actual. *Ant.* False, untrue.
REALITY, *Syn.* Truth, verity. *Ant.* Fancy, fiction.
REALIZE, *Syn.* Reap, gain. *Ant.* Miss, lose.
REALLY, *Syn.* Indeed, truly. *Ant.* Falsely, perhaps.
REALM, *Syn.* Country, empire, state, kingdom.
REAP, *Syn.* Gain, gather. *Ant.* Waste, lose.
REAR, n. *Syn.* Tail, end, back. *Ant.* Front, van.—v. *Syn.* Train, raise. *Ant.* Kill, stifle.
REASON, n. *Syn.* Proof, motive. *Ant.* Disproof.
REASSURE, *Syn.* Restore, rally. *Ant.* Discourage.
REBEL, n. *Syn.* Traitor, revolter. *Ant.* Adherent.
REBOUND, n. *Syn.* Recoil, reaction. *Ant.* Collision.
REBUKE, v. *Syn.* Rebuff, chide. *Ant.* Incite, applaud.
REBUT, *Syn.* Retort, meet. *Ant.* Sanction, accept.
RECALL, *Syn.* Cancel, restore. *Ant.* Forget, dismiss.
RECANT, *Syn.* Recall, unsay. *Ant.* Retain, hold.
RECAPITULATE, *Syn.* Summarize. *Ant.* Propound.
RECEDE, *Syn.* Ebb, retire. *Ant.* Proceed, flow.
RECEIPT, n. *Syn.* Voucher.
RECEIVE, *Syn.* Hold, take. *Ant.* Reject, give.
RECENT, *Syn.* Fresh, new, late. *Ant.* Ancient.
RECEPTACLE, *Syn.* Berth, store. *Ant.* Carrier.
RECEPTION, *Syn.* Admission. *Ant.* Protest, denial.
RECESS, *Syn.* Nook, cavity. *Ant.* Promontory.
RECIPROCAL, *Syn.* Mutual, alternate. *Ant.* One-sided.
RECITAL, *Syn.* Narrative, account, repetition.
RECKLESS, *Syn.* Heedless, careless. *Ant.* Careful.
RECKON, *Syn.* Value, count. *Ant.* Miscompute.
RECLAIM, *Syn.* Recall, reform. *Ant.* Corrupt.
RECLINE, *Syn.* Lie, lean. *Ant.* Stand, rise.
RECLUSE, *Syn.* Apart, retired. *Ant.* Social, public.
RECOGNIZE, *Syn.* Own, identify. *Ant.* Disown, ignore.
RECOLLECT, *Syn.* Remember. *Ant.* Lose, forget.
RECOMMEND, *Syn.* Advise, praise. *Ant.* Dissuade.
RECOMPENSE, v. *Syn.* Reward. *Ant.* Injure.
RECONCILABLE, *Syn.* Consistent. *Ant.* Antagonistic.
RECONCILE, *Syn.* Adjust, unite. *Ant.* Separate.
RECONDITE, *Syn.* Profound, deep. *Ant.* Obvious.
RECORD, v. *Syn.* Note, enter. *Ant.* Suppress, obliviate.—n. *Syn.* Inventory, roll, list, entry. *Ant.* Non-registration, oblivion.
RECOUNT, *Syn.* Detail, recite. *Ant.* Falsify.
RECOURSE, *Syn.* Refuge, aid. *Ant.* Avoidance.
RECOVER, *Syn.* Save, cure, regain. *Ant.* Miss, lose.
RECREANT, *Syn.* Base, false. *Ant.* True, staunch.
RECREATION, *Syn.* Sport, holiday. *Ant.* Work, toil.
RECRUIT, *Syn.* Revive, restore. *Ant.* Lose, waste.
RECTIFY, *Syn.* Better, correct. *Ant.* Distort, pervert.
RECUR, *Syn.* Resort, revert, come back, return.
RECURRENT, *Syn.* Returning. *Ant.* Continuous.
REDEEM, *Syn.* Fulfil, ransom. *Ant.* Lose, pledge.
REDEMPTION, *Syn.* Recovery, rescue. *Ant.* Sacrifice.
REDOLENCE, *Syn.* Scent, odour. *Ant.* Ill-savour.
REDOUBLE, *Syn.* Intensify. *Ant.* Abate, diminish.
REDRESS, *Syn.* Order, right. *Ant.* Wrong, impair.
REDUCE, *Syn.* Impair, curtail. *Ant.* Extend, enlarge
REDUNDANT, *Syn.* Superfluous. *Ant.* Defective.
RE-ECHO, *Syn.* Repeat, reverberate, resound.
REEL, *Syn.* Falter, totter. *Ant.* Stand firm.
REFER, *Syn.* Allude, advert. *Ant.* Disconnect.
REFEREE, *Syn.* Umpire, arbitrator. *Ant.* Opponent.
REFINEMENT, *Syn.* Elegance, polish. *Ant.* Bluntness.
REFLECT, *Syn.* Think, consider, mirror, image. *Ant.* Disregard, rove, wander, dream, idle, dissipate.
REFLUX, *Syn.* Ebb, return. *Ant.* Stream, flow.
REFORM, *Syn.* Better, amend. *Ant.* Impair, worsen.
REFRACTORY, *Syn.* Unruly, perverse. *Ant.* Obedient.
REFRAIN, *Syn.* Keep, hold. *Ant.* Venture, indulge.
REFRESH, *Syn.* Brace, cheer, revive, invigorate, cool. *Ant.* Tire, annoy, burden, weary, oppress, heat.
REFUGE, *Syn.* Retreat, shelter. *Ant.* Exposure.
REFUND, *Syn.* Return, repay. *Ant.* Expend, divert.
REFUSE, v. *Syn.* Reject, deny. *Ant.* Afford, grant.—n. *Syn.* Dross, dregs. *Ant.* Prime, cream.
REFUTE, *Syn.* Disprove. *Ant.* Confirm, prove.
REGAIN, *Syn.* React, recover. *Ant.* Lose, miss.
REGAL, a. *Syn.* Royal, kingly. *Ant.* Shabby, mean.
REGALE, *Syn.* Refresh, feast. *Ant.* Stint, starve.
REGARD, v. *Syn.* Deem, consider, view, behold. *Ant.* Misjudge, loathe, hate, dislike, overlook, miss.
REGARDS, *Syn.* Respects, compliments.
REGENERATE, *Syn.* Revive, renovate. *Ant.* Waste.
REGION, *Syn.* District, clime, country.
REGRET, v. *Syn.* Lament, grieve. *Ant.* Forget, hail.
REGULAR, *Syn.* Ordinary, normal. *Ant.* Unusual.
REGULATE, *Syn.* Rule, organize, methodize.
REGULATION, *Syn.* Law, rule. *Ant.* Disorder.
REHEARSAL, n. *Syn.* Narrative, recital, repetition.
REHEARSE, *Syn.* Tell, relate. *Ant.* Misrepeat.
REIGN, *Syn.* Govern, rule. *Ant.* Submit, obey.
REIMBURSE, *Syn.* Repay, refund. *Ant.* Embezzle.
REIN, *Syn.* Check, curb. *Ant.* Vent, loose.
REINSTATE, *Syn.* Reinvest, replace. *Ant.* Degrade.
REITERATE, *Syn.* Renew, repeat. *Ant.* Cancel.
REJECT, *Syn.* Decline, repel. *Ant.* Choose, hail.
REJOICE, *Syn.* Joy, delight. *Ant.* Grieve, mourn.
REJOINDER, *Syn.* Reply, retort. *Ant.* Banter.
REKINDLE, *Syn.* Reinforce. *Ant.* Extinguish.
RELAPSE, v. *Syn.* Retrogress. *Ant.* Recover.
RELATE, *Syn.* Recite, tell. *Ant.* Pervert, falsify.
RELATED, *Syn.* Connected. *Ant.* Unrelated.
RELATION, *Syn.* Kindred, affinity, connection, aspect. *Ant.* Alien, unfitness, disconnection.
RELAX, *Syn.* Rest, slacken. *Ant.* Brace, bend.
RELAY, *Syn.* Relief, supply. *Ant.* Exhaustion.
RELEASE, v. *Syn.* Loose, free. *Ant.* Confine.
RELEGATE, *Syn.* Transfer, remove. *Ant.* Locate, recall.
RELENT, *Syn.* Soften, yield. *Ant.* Persist.
RELENTLESS, *Syn.* Unmerciful. *Ant.* Humane.
RELEVANT, *Syn.* Appropriate. *Ant.* Inappropriate.
RELIANCE, *Syn.* Trust, confidence. *Ant.* Suspicion.
RELIEF, *Syn.* Help, aid. *Ant.* Oppression.
RELIGION, *Syn.* Creed, faith. *Ant.* Unbelief.
RELIGIOUS, *Syn.* Godly, pious. *Ant.* Sacrilegious.
RELINQUISH, *Syn.* Quit, resign. *Ant.* Seize.
RELISH, v. *Syn.* Enjoy, like. *Ant.* Loathe, reject.—n. *Syn.* Flavour, zest. *Ant.* Disflavour.
RELUCTANCE, *Syn.* Regret, dislike. *Ant.* Desire.
REMAIN, *Syn.* Stop, wait. *Ant.* Vanish, fly.
REMAINDER, *Syn.* Surplus, rest. *Ant.* Waste, loss.
REMARK, *Syn.* Notice, heed. *Ant.* Disregard.
REMARKABLE, *Syn.* Unusual. *Ant.* Commonplace.
REMEDIABLE, *Syn.* Removable. *Ant.* Incurable.
REMEDY, *Syn.* Redress, cure. *Ant.* Hurt, evil.
REMEMBER, *Syn.* Recollect. *Ant.* Disregard, forget.
REMINISCENCE, *Syn.* Trace, relic. *Ant.* Warning.
REMISS, *Syn.* Careless, slack. *Ant.* Careful.
REMIT, *Syn.* Pardon, relax. *Ant.* Enforce.
REMONSTRATE, *Syn.* Object, protest. *Ant.* Submit.
REMORSE, *Syn.* Penitence. *Ant.* Self-approval.
REMOTE, *Syn.* Indirect, distant. *Ant.* Close, near.
REMOVE, *Syn.* Carry, displace. *Ant.* Restore.
REMUNERATE, *Syn.* Repay, reward. *Ant.* Defraud.
REND, *Syn.* Split, tear. *Ant.* Unite, repair.
RENDER, *Syn.* Restore, give. *Ant.* Retain, keep.
RENEGADE, *Syn.* Traitor, apostate. *Ant.* Adherent.
RENEW, *Syn.* Refresh, restore. *Ant.* Wear, impair.
RENOUNCE, *Syn.* Forego, reject. *Ant.* Assert, claim.
RENOWN, *Syn.* Glory, fame. *Ant.* Disgrace.
RENT, *Syn.* Schism, fissure. *Ant.* Union, suture.

RENUNCIATION, *Syn.* Repudiation, rejection.
REORGANIZE, *Syn.* Rearrange. *Ant.* Dissolve.
REPAIR, *Syn.* Recover, restore. *Ant.* Wear, waste.
REPAY, *Syn.* Refund, reward. *Ant.* Extort, waste.
REPEAL, n. *Syn.* Abrogation. *Ant.* Continuance.
REPEAT, *Syn.* Quote, cite. *Ant.* Ignore, drop.
REPEATEDLY, *Syn.* Often, frequently. *Ant.* Seldom.
REPEL, *Syn.* Check, reject. *Ant.* Welcome, propel.
REPENT, *Syn.* Regret, grieve. *Ant.* Persist, rejoice.
REPENTANCE, *Syn.* Penitence. *Ant.* Impenitence.
REPINE, *Syn.* Grumble, murmur. *Ant.* Submit.
REPLACE, *Syn.* Supply, restore. *Ant.* Move.
REPLENISH, *Syn.* Stock, fill. *Ant.* Exhaust, waste.
REPLETION, *Syn.* Abundance. *Ant.* Exhaustion.
REPLY, v. *Syn.* Respond, answer. *Ant.* Ignore.
REPORT, v. *Syn.* Relate, announce. *Ant.* Suppress. —n. *Syn.* Fame, tidings. *Ant.* Suppression, silence.
REPOSE, n. *Syn.* Peace, tranquillity, quiet, rest. *Ant.* Uneasiness, tumult, disturbance, agitation, unrest.
REPREHEND, *Syn.* Chide, blame. *Ant.* Laud, praise.
REPRESENT, *Syn.* Portray. *Ant.* Falsify, distort.
REPRESS, *Syn.* Quell, crush. *Ant.* Rouse, raise.
REPRIEVE, n. *Syn.* Pardon, delay. *Ant.* Conviction.
REPRISAL, *Syn.* Retaliation. *Ant.* Condonation.
REPROACH, v. *Syn.* Censure, blame. *Ant.* Approve.
REPROBATE, a. *Syn.* Abandoned. *Ant.* Hopeful.
REPRODUCE, *Syn.* Copy, imitate. *Ant.* Extinguish.
REPUDIATE, *Syn.* Disown, disavow. *Ant.* Assert.
REPUGNANT, *Syn.* Averse, hostile. *Ant.* Willing.
REPULSIVE, *Syn.* Forbidding. *Ant.* Attractive.
REPUTABLE, *Syn.* Respectable. *Ant.* Discreditable
REQUEST, v. *Syn.* Desire, ask. *Ant.* Insist, order.
REQUITE, *Syn.* Reward, repay. *Ant.* Defraud.
RESCIND, *Syn.* Reverse, cancel. *Ant.* Maintain.
RESCUE, n. *Syn.* Save, recover. *Ant.* Surrender.
RESEARCH, *Syn.* Investigation. *Ant.* Ignorance.
RESEMBLANCE, *Syn.* Likeness. *Ant* Dissimilarity
RESENT, *Syn.* Resist, repel. *Ant.* Pardon, submit.
RESENTFUL, *Syn.* Vindictive. *Ant.* Mild, meek.
RESENTMENT, *Syn.* Ire, anger. *Ant.* Calmness.
RESERVE, *Syn.* Constraint, shyness, retention. *Ant.* Frankness, openness, surrender.
RESERVED, *Syn.* Unsociable, silent, cold.
RESIDENCE, *Syn.* Abode, stay. *Ant.* Travel.
RESIGN, *Syn.* Forego, submit. *Ant.* Claim.
RESIST, *Syn.* Thwart, hinder. *Ant.* Succour, help.
RESOLUTE, *Syn.* Steady, fixed, decided. *Ant.* Weak, dubious, irresolute, fitful.
RESONANT, *Syn.* Loud, musical. *Ant.* Dumb, silent.
RESORT, v. *Syn.* Retire, fly. *Ant.* Avoid, shun.—n. *Syn.* Haunt, assembly. *Ant.* Avoidance.
RESOUND, *Syn.* Echo, ring. *Ant.* Hum, whisper.
RESPECT, v. *Syn.* Esteem, regard. *Ant.* Contemn.
RESPECTABLE, a. *Syn.* Good, worthy. *Ant.* Bad, mean.
RESPECTIVE, *Syn.* Relative. *Ant.* Absolute.
RESPLENDENT, *Syn.* Brilliant. *Ant.* Dull, dead.
RESPOND, *Syn.* Reply, answer. *Ant.* Disagree.
REST, n. *Syn.* Repose, quiet. *Ant.* Unrest, tumult.
RESTITUTION, *Syn.* Reparation. *Ant.* Deprivation.
RESTIVE, *Syn.* Uneasy, stubborn. *Ant.* Docile.
RESTLESS, *Syn.* Roving, uneasy. *Ant.* Quiet, calm.
RESTORATION, *Syn.* Recovery. *Ant.* Lapse, loss.
RESTORE, *Syn.* Repay, return. *Ant.* Wound, remove.
RESTRAIN, *Syn.* Limit, check. *Ant.* Loose, urge.
RESULT, v. *Syn.* End, terminate. *Ant.* Begin, arise.—n. *Syn.* Upshot, effect. *Ant.* Operation, origin.
RESUME, *Syn.* Return, renew. *Ant.* Discontinue.
RESURRECTION, *Syn.* Renovation. *Ant.* Burial, death.
RESUSCITATE, *Syn.* Reanimate. *Ant.* Prostrate.
RETAIN, *Syn.* Hold, keep. *Ant.* Abandon.
RETALIATE, *Syn.* Retort, avenge. *Ant.* Forgive.
RETARD, *Syn.* Hinder, clog. *Ant.* Accelerate.
RETENTIVE, *Syn.* Tenacious, close. *Ant.* Oblivious.
RETICENCE, *Syn.* Silentness, reserve. *Ant.* Abandon.
RETINUE, *Syn.* Escort, suite. *Ant.* Non-attendance.
RETIRE, *Syn.* Shrink, withdraw. *Ant.* Advance.
RETORT, n. *Syn.* Reply, repartee. *Ant.* Confession.
RETRACT, *Syn.* Recall, unsay. *Ant.* Reiterate.
RETRENCH, *Syn.* Curtail, limit. *Ant.* Increase.
RETRIBUTION, *Syn.* Visitation, compensation, penalty. *Ant.* Remission, condonation.
RETRIEVE, *Syn.* Restore, repair. *Ant.* Forfeit, lose.
RETROSPECT, *Syn.* Survey. *Ant.* Anticipation.
RETURN, *Syn.* Revert, recur, *Ant.* Vanish, depart.
REVEAL, *Syn.* Disclose, unveil. *Ant.* Cover, hide.
REVEL, *Syn.* Feast, carouse. *Ant.* Abstain.
REVELATION, *Syn.* Discovery. *Ant.* Concealing.
REVENGE, n. *Syn.* Retaliation. *Ant.* Condonation.
REVENUE, *Syn.* Return, income. *Ant.* Expense.
REVERBERATE, *Syn.* Resound, echo. *Ant.* Strike.
REVERENCE, *Syn.* Respect, honour. *Ant.* Dishonour.
REVERIE, *Syn.* Vision, dream. *Ant.* Diligence.
REVERSE, v. *Syn.* Upset, invert. *Ant.* Place, order. —n. *Syn.* Back, change. *Ant.* Front, order.
REVERT, *Syn.* Recur, return. *Ant.* Drop, ignore.
REVIEW, v. *Syn.* Inspect, survey. *Ant.* Disregard.
REVILE, *Syn.* Abuse, slander. *Ant.* Compliment.
REVIVE, *Syn.* Live, refresh. *Ant.* Depress, kill.
REVOKE, *Syn.* Repeal, recall. *Ant.* Renew, enact.
REVOLT, v. lit. *Syn.* Resist, rebel. *Ant.* Acquiesce.
REVOLUTION, *Syn.* Revolt, change. *Ant.* Allegiance.
REVULSION, n. *Syn.* Abhorrence. *Ant.* Familiarity.
REWARD, v. *Syn.* Pay, honour. *Ant.* Misrequite.
RHETORICAL, *Syn.* Lively. *Ant.* Cool, calm.
RICH, *Syn.* Bright, fertile, productive, wealthy. *Ant.* Cold, pale, barren, reduced, poor.
RIDDLE, *Syn.* Enigma, puzzle. *Ant.* Explanation.
RIDICULE, n. *Syn.* Jeer, satire. *Ant.* Respect.
RIGHT, n. *Syn.* Truth, justice. *Ant.* Wrong.—a. *Syn.* Fit, fair, just, exact. *Ant.* Unfair, unjust, wrong.
RIGHTEOUS, *Syn.* Just, upright. *Ant.* Vicious, evil.
RIGID, *Syn.* Exact, stiff. *Ant.* Mild, docile.
RILL, *Syn.* Rivulet, brook. *Ant.* Large stream, river.
RIND, *Syn.* Peel, skin. *Ant.* Pulp, kernel.
RIOT, *Syn.* Fray, tumult. *Ant.* Sobriety, peace.
RIPE, *Syn.* Mature, full. *Ant.* Unfit, raw.
RISE, v. *Syn.* Prosper, expand, soar, mount. *Ant.* Fail, end, vanish, subside, sink.
RISK, n. *Syn.* Peril, danger. *Ant.* Security, safety.
RITE, *Syn.* Custom, form. *Ant.* Obsoleteness.
RIVAL, n. *Syn.* Competitor. *Ant.* Supporter.
ROAD, *Syn.* Path, route, highway, public way.
ROAM, *Syn.* Stroll, rove. *Ant.* Fly, hurry.
ROAR, *Syn.* Boom, yell, peal, vociferate, howl.
ROB, *Syn.* Cheat, plunder. *Ant.* Enrich, endow.
ROBBER, *Syn.* Footpad, thief. *Ant.* Escort, guard.
ROBE, *Syn.* Drape, deck. *Ant.* Strip, divest.
ROBUST, *Syn.* Sound, strong. *Ant.* Frail, weak.
ROGUE, *Syn.* Cheat, scamp. *Ant.* Gentleman.
ROLL, v. *Syn.* Rock, rotate, wheel, revolve.
ROMANCE, *Syn.* Fiction, fable. *Ant.* Fact, truth.
ROMANTIC, *Syn.* Fanciful, wild. *Ant.* Literal, historical.
ROOM, *Syn.* Extent, space. *Ant.* Restriction.
ROOT, *Syn.* Source, origin. *Ant.* Issue, branch.
ROOTED, *Syn.* Based, fixed. *Ant.* Insecure.
ROT, *Syn.* Decay, mildew. *Ant.* Purity, vigour.
ROTATION, *Syn.* Order, turn. *Ant.* Constancy.
ROTUNDITY, *Syn.* Roundness. *Ant.* Concavity.
ROUGH, *Syn.* Severe, stormy, rugged, harsh, uneven. *Ant.* Calm, glossy, smooth, even.
ROUND, *Syn.* Smooth, circular. *Ant.* Concave, flat.
ROUSE, *Syn.* Excite, wake. *Ant.* Calm, allay.
ROUTE, *Syn.* Track, path, march, course, way.
ROUTINE, *Syn.* Rule, order, succession, round. *Ant* Merit, impulse, chance, casualty..
ROW, n. *Syn.* Order, series. *Ant.* Gap, hiatus.
RUBICUND, *Syn.* Red, ruddy. *Ant.* Wan, pale.
RUDE, *Syn.* Vulgar, coarse. *Ant.* Calm, refined.
RUDIMENT, *Syn.* Seed, germ. *Ant.* Perfection.
RUFFIAN, *Syn.* Bully, cut-throat, villain.
RUFFLE, *Syn.* Excite, disturb. *Ant.* Compose.
RUGGED, *Syn.* Harsh, rough. *Ant.* Mild, even.
RUIN, *Syn.* Defeat, fall. *Ant.* Success, rise.
RULE, n. *Syn.* Order, maxim, law. *Ant.* Exception.
RUMINATE, *Syn.* Reflect, muse. *Ant.* Relax, unbend.
RUMOUR, *Syn.* Repute, report. *Ant.* Evidence.
RUN, *Syn.* Rush, fly, hurry, go. *Ant.* Stop, stay, walk.
RUPTURE, *Syn.* Fracture, breach. *Ant.* Union.
RURAL, *Syn.* Sylvan, rustic. *Ant.* Civic, urban.
RUSH, *Syn.* Dash, speed. *Ant.* Lag, march.
RUST, n. *Syn.* Decay, crust. *Ant.* Action, use.
RUSTIC, a. *Syn.* Simple, rural. *Ant.* Elegant.
RUSTLE, *Syn.* Whisper, quiver. *Ant.* Din, blast.
RUTHLESS, *Syn.* Unpitying. *Ant.* Lenient, tender.

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SABLE, *Syn.* Black, dark. *Ant.* White, bright.
SACERDOTAL, *Syn.* Priestly, clerical. *Ant.* Laic.

SACK, *Syn.* Spoil, plunder. *Ant.* Protect, spare.
SACRED, *Syn.* Divine, holy. *Ant.* Profane, unholy.
SACRIFICE, v. *Syn.* Forego, offer. *Ant.* Withhold.
SAD, *Syn.* Dull, grave. *Ant.* Glad, gay, joyous.
SADDLE, *Syn.* Charge, load. *Ant.* Relieve, rid.
SAFE, *Syn.* Sure, secure. *Ant.* Dangerous, insecure.
SAGE, *Syn.* Savant, philosopher. *Ant.* Dolt, fool.
SAILOR, *Syn.* Tar, mariner, seaman. *Ant.* Landsman.
SAINTLY, *Syn.* Holy, pure. *Ant.* Worldly, impure.
SALUTE, *Syn.* Greet, hail. *Ant.* Pass, ignore.
SALVATION, *Syn.* Redemption. *Ant.* Destruction.
SALVE, *Syn.* Cure, heal. *Ant.* Hurt, wound.
SAME, *Syn.* Identical. *Ant.* Different, other.
SAMPLE, *Syn.* Case, specimen. *Ant.* Exception.
SANCTIFY, *Syn.* Justify, purify. *Ant.* Pollute.
SANCTUARY, *Syn.* Asylum, shrine. *Ant.* Pitfall.
SANGUINARY, *Syn.* Bloody. *Ant.* Sparing, lenient.
SANGUINE, *Syn.* Ardent, warm. *Ant.* Frigid, cold.
SANITY, *Syn.* Rationality. *Ant.* Lunacy, insanity.
SARCASM, *Syn.* Taunt, satire. *Ant.* Eulogy.
SATIRE, *Syn.* Irony, sarcasm. *Ant.* Laudation.
SATISFACTION, *Syn.* Contentment. *Ant.* Grievance.
SATISFY, *Syn.* Please, content. *Ant.* Starve, stint.
SATURATE, *Syn.* Steep, soak. *Ant.* Dry, drain.
SAUNTER, *Syn.* Stroll, loiter. *Ant.* Push, drive.
SAVAGE, *Syn.* Fierce, brutal. *Ant.* Docile, mild.
SAVE, *Syn.* Spare, rescue. *Ant.* Risk, miss, lose.
SAVIOUR, *Syn.* Messiah, Mediator, Jesus Christ, Redeemer.
SAY, *Syn.* Speak, tell. *Ant.* Suppress.
SAYING, *Syn.* Saw, maxim. *Ant.* Dissertation.
SCANDAL, *Syn.* Libel, offence. *Ant.* Respect, honour.
SCANT, *Syn.* Sparing, short. *Ant.* Ample, full.
SCAR, n. *Syn.* Seam, mark. *Ant.* Obliteration.
SCARCE, *Syn.* Unique, rare. *Ant.* Thick, abundant.
SCARE, *Syn.* Deter, terrify. *Ant.* Encourage.
SCATTER, *Syn.* Spread, strew. *Ant.* Save, heap.
SCENE, *Syn.* Exhibition, show, spectacle.
SCEPTICISM, *Syn.* Unbelief, doubt. *Ant.* Faith.
SCHEME, *Syn.* Device, plan. *Ant.* Blunder.
SCHISM, *Syn.* Dissent, division. *Ant.* Unity.
SCHOLAR, *Syn.* Learner, pupil. *Ant.* Teacher.
SCIENCE, *Syn.* Skill, knowledge. *Ant.* Ignorance.
SCOFF, *Syn.* Mock, sneer. *Ant.* Honour, respect.
SCOLD, *Syn.* Abuse, rail. *Ant.* Laud, praise.
SCOPE, *Syn.* Purpose, aim. *Ant.* Accident.
SCORN, v. *Syn.* Spurn, slight. *Ant.* Regard, honour.
SCOUNDREL, *Syn.* Knave, villain. *Ant.* Gentleman.
SCOUR, *Syn.* Scrub, purge. *Ant.* Foul, soil.
SCOURGE, *Syn.* Curse, bane. *Ant.* Blessing.
SCOURINGS, *Syn.* Scum, dross. *Ant.* Flower.
SCOWL, *Syn.* Lower, frown. *Ant.* Encourage.
SCRAGGY, *Syn.* Bony, lean. *Ant.* Fat, plump.
SCRAMBLE, v. *Syn.* Hurry, struggle. *Ant.* Dawdle.
SCRAP, *Syn.* Bit, piece. *Ant.* Mass, whole.
SCRAPE, v. *Syn.* Mark, grate. *Ant.* Lubricate.
SCREAM, *Syn.* Yell, shriek, screech.
SCREEN, v. *Syn.* Defend, hide. *Ant.* Expose, open.
SCRIPTURAL, *Syn.* Inspired, revealed, biblical. *Ant.* Unscriptural, unrevealed.
SCRUPLE, n. *Syn.* Misgiving. *Ant.* Recklessness.
SCRUPULOUS, *Syn.* Nice, exact. *Ant.* Reckless.
SCRUTINIZE, *Syn.* Sift, probe, examine.
SCULPTURE, *Syn.* Carved art, carving, statuary.
SCURRILITY, *Syn.* Mockery, derision. *Ant.* Flattery.
SEA, *Syn.* Main, deep, ocean. *Ant.* Land, shore.
SEAL, *Syn.* Fasten, close. *Ant.* Cancel, open.
SEARCH, v. *Syn.* Seek, inspect. *Ant.* Disregard.
SEASON, *Syn.* Occasion, time. *Ant.* Untimeliness.
SECEDE, *Syn.* Dissent, retire. *Ant.* Unite, adhere.
SECLUDED, *Syn.* Shaded, secret. *Ant.* Exposed.
SECONDARY, *Syn.* Minor, inferior. *Ant.* Important.
SECRET, *Syn.* Obscure, hidden. *Ant.* Public, open.
SECRETE, *Syn.* Conceal, hide. *Ant.* Disclose, expose.
SECTARIAN, *Syn.* Narrow, party. *Ant.* Tolerant.
SECULAR, *Syn.* Civil, worldly. *Ant.* Religious.
SECURE, a. *Syn.* Certain, fixed. *Ant.* Distrustful.—v. *Syn.* Close, guard. *Ant.* Free, open, expose.
SECURITY, *Syn.* Safety, bond, protection, pledge. *Ant.* Peril, danger, understanding, parole.
SEDATE, *Syn.* Calm, sober. *Ant.* Indiscreet, flighty.
SEDATIVE, *Syn.* Soothing. *Ant.* Disturbing.
SEDENTARY, *Syn.* Studious. *Ant.* Free, active.
SEDIMENT, *Syn.* Dross, refuse. *Ant.* Filtration.
SEDITION, *Syn.* Mutiny, riot. *Ant.* Allegiance.
SEDUCE, *Syn.* Deprave, allure. *Ant.* Compel, force.
SEDULOUS, *Syn.* Painstaking. *Ant.* Inattentive.
SEE, *Syn.* Look, behold. *Ant.* Ignore, miss.
SEED, *Syn.* Germ, origin. *Ant.* Fruit, birth.
SEEK, *Syn.* Trace, strive, search. *Ant.* Shun, avoid.
SEEM, *Syn.* Appear, look. *Ant.* Differ, belie.
SEEMLY, *Syn.* Proper, fit. *Ant.* Improper, unsuitable.
SEGMENT, *Syn.* Part, section. *Ant.* Totality, whole.
SEIZE, *Syn.* Grasp, catch. *Ant.* Dismiss, loose.
SELDOM, *Syn.* Rarely. *Ant.* Frequently.
SELECT, v. *Syn.* Choose, pick. *Ant.* Sweep, lump.—a. *Syn.* Prime, fine. *Ant.* Ordinary, average.
SELF-CONCEIT, *Syn.* Egotism, self-esteem.
SELF-WILLED, *Syn.* Stubborn, headstrong, wilful.
SELFISH, *Syn.* Greedy, illiberal. *Ant.* Generous.
SELL, *Syn.* Dispose of, vend. *Ant.* Present, give.
SEMBLANCE, *Syn.* Show, form. *Ant.* Unlikeness.
SEMINARY, *Syn.* School, college. *Ant.* Wilderness.
SEND, *Syn.* Grant, despatch. *Ant.* Recall, deny.
SENILE, *Syn.* Doting, aged. *Ant.* Virile, vigorous.
SENIORITY, *Syn.* Priority. *Ant.* Inferiority.
SENSATION, *Syn.* Feeling. *Ant.* Insensibility.
SENSE, *Syn.* Reason, feeling. *Ant.* Nonsense, folly.
SENSELESS, *Syn.* Silly, stupid. *Ant.* Wise, sensible
SENSITIVE, *Syn.* Impressible. *Ant.* Unimpressible.
SENSUAL, *Syn.* Lewd, carnal. *Ant.* Ascetic.
SENSUOUS, *Syn.* Esthetic, material. *Ant.* Abstract.
SENTENCE, *Syn.* Phrase, judgment, decision.
SENTENTIOUS, *Syn.* Thoughtful. *Ant.* Dry, dull.
SENTIENT, *Syn.* Conscious, feeling. *Ant.* Mindless.
SENTIMENT, *Syn.* Opinion, notion. *Ant.* Ignorance.
SENTIMENTAL, *Syn.* Romantic. *Ant.* Matter-of-fact.
SENTINEL, *Syn.* Sentry, watch. *Ant.* Traitor.
SEPARABLE, *Syn.* Divisible. *Ant.* Indivisible.
SEPARATE, v. *Syn.* Detach, part. *Ant.* Collect, unite.
SEPARATION, *Syn.* Disconnection, disunion.
SEPULCHRAL, *Syn.* Gloomy, hollow. *Ant.* Genial.
SEPULTURE, *Syn.* Interment, burial. *Ant.* Exhumation.
SEQUEL, *Syn.* Conclusion, result, event.
SEQUENCE, *Syn.* Series, succession. *Ant.* Precedence.
SEQUESTERED, *Syn.* Secluded. *Ant.* Frequented.
SERAPHIC, *Syn.* Pure, angelic. *Ant.* Fiendish.
SERENE, *Syn.* Calm, clear. *Ant.* Ruffled, stormy.
SERF, *Syn.* Servant, slave. *Ant.* Baron, lord.
SERIES, *Syn.* Rotation, train, course, order.
SERIOUS, *Syn.* Earnest, grave. *Ant.* Light, gay.
SERPENTINE, *Syn.* Sinuous, winding. *Ant.* Straight.
SERVANT, *Syn.* Handmaid, attendant, domestic, retainer. *Ant.* Employer, mistress, master.
SERVE, *Syn.* Tend, assist, attend. *Ant.* Command.
SERVICE, *Syn.* Benefit, utility, labour.
SERVICEABLE, *Syn.* Sound, useful. *Ant.* Profitless.
SERVILE, *Syn.* Abject, menial. *Ant.* Independent.
SERVILITY, *Syn.* Baseness, bondage, slavery.
SET, v. t. *Syn.* Fix, settle. *Ant.* Lift, remove.—v. i. *Syn.* Harden, decline. *Ant.* Soften, rise.—a. *Syn.* Firm, established, fixed.
SETTLE, *Syn.* Quiet, decide, adjust, establish, fix. *Ant.* Confuse, disturb, derange, remove.
SETTLEMENT, *Syn.* Subsidence. *Ant.* Excitement.
SEVER, *Syn.* Part, divide. *Ant.* Conjoin, unite.
SEVERAL, *Syn.* Various, sundry. *Ant.* Identical.
SEVERE, *Syn.* Harsh, stern. *Ant.* Kind, gay.
SHABBY, *Syn.* Paltry, threadbare, ragged.
SHACKLE, n. *Syn.* Chain, fetter. *Ant.* Help, aid.
SHADE, n. *Syn.* Screen, shelter. *Ant.* Glare, light.
SHADOW, *Syn.* Sham, reflection. *Ant.* Substance.
SHADOWY, *Syn.* Dark, obscure, cloudy, dim.
SHAKE, *Syn.* Shiver, loosen. *Ant.* Fasten, fix.
SHALLOW, *Syn.* Superficial. *Ant.* Profound, deep.
SHAM, *Syn.* Mockery, illusion. *Ant.* Reality.
SHAME, n. *Syn.* Dishonour, reproach. *Ant.* Exaltation.
SHAMEFUL, *Syn.* Indecent, degrading, disgraceful.
SHAMELESS, *Syn.* Impudent, brazen, vicious.
SHAPE, v. *Syn.* Adapt, form. *Ant.* Distort, pervert.
SHAPELESS, *Syn.* Rude, chaotic, formless. *Ant.* Neat, trim, compact, comely.
SHARE, n. *Syn.* Lot, portion. *Ant.* Mass, whole.
SHARP, *Syn.* Spirited, shrill, acute, shrewd, keen. *Ant.* Soft, light, bass, dull, blunt.
SHATTER, *Syn.* Shiver, split. *Ant.* Organize.
SHED, *Syn.* Diffuse, emit. *Ant.* Collect, absorb.
SHEER, *Syn.* Mere, pure. *Ant.* Partial, mixed.
SHELTER, v. *Syn.* Protect, shield. *Ant.* Endanger.

SHELVE, *Syn.* Shift, dismiss. *Ant.* Pursue, start.
SHIFT, v. *Syn.* Alter, change. *Ant.* Fasten, fix.—n. *Syn.* Evasion, pretext. *Ant.* Steadiness.
SHIFTLESS, *Syn.* Wasteful. *Ant.* Careful, provident.
SHINE, *Syn.* Excel, beam. *Ant.* Fail, fade.
SHIVER, v. i. *Syn.* Quiver, shake. *Ant.* Stand, hang.
SHOCK, *Syn.* Horrify, disgust. *Ant.* Edify, please.
SHOCKING, *Syn.* Foul, sad. *Ant.* Charming.
SHORE, *Syn.* Beach, coast. *Ant.* Sea, ocean.
SHORT, *Syn.* Near, soon, incomplete, scanty, brief. *Ant.* Large, liberal, ample, protracted, long.
SHOUT, n. *Syn.* Clamour, uproar. *Ant.* Hush, silence.
SHOW, v. *Syn.* Explain, prove, teach, exhibit. *Ant.* Deny, refute, obscure, hide, suppress, conceal.
SHOWY, *Syn.* Gaudy, gay. *Ant.* Subdue, quiet.
SHRED, *Syn.* Scrap, rag, strip. *Ant.* Piece, mass.
SHREW, *Syn.* Virago, scold. *Ant.* Dove, angel.
SHREWD, *Syn.* Discriminating. *Ant.* Undiscerning.
SHRILL, *Syn.* Acute, sharp. *Ant.* Deep, low.
SHRINK, *Syn.* Retire, shrivel. *Ant.* Dare, expand.
SHRIVEL, *Syn.* Wither, contract. *Ant.* Spread, unfold.
SHROUD, *Syn.* Veil, cover. *Ant.* Unveil, expose.
SHUFFLE, *Syn.* Evade, confuse. *Ant.* Order, deal.
SHUN, *Syn.* Escape, avoid. *Ant.* Seek, court.
SHUT, *Syn.* Fasten, close. *Ant.* Unbar, open.
SHY, *Syn.* Chary, timid. *Ant.* Reckless, bold.
SICK, *Syn.* Ailing, weak, ill. *Ant.* Sound, well, whole.
SIDE, *Syn.* Party, border, verge, edge, margin. *Ant.* Opposition, disconnection, core, body, centre.
SIDEREAL, *Syn.* Celestial, heavenly. *Ant.* Terrestrial.
SIFT, *Syn.* Sort, probe. *Ant.* Amalgamate, confuse.
SIGHT, *Syn.* Show, view. *Ant.* Blindness, invisibility.
SIGN, *Syn.* Proof, token. *Ant.* Misindication.
SIGNAL, *Syn.* Remarkable. *Ant.* Unimportant.
SIGNALIZE, *Syn.* Dignify, exalt. *Ant.* Disgrace.
SIGNIFICANT, *Syn.* Speaking, telling, symbolical, weighty, forcible, indicative, suggestive, momentous, expressive. *Ant.* Mute, unindicative, expressionless, meaningless, inexpressive.
SIGNIFY, *Syn.* Indicate. *Ant.* Misindicate, conceal.
SILENCE, n. *Syn.* Hush, peace, calm, stillness. *Ant.* Agitation, tumult, din, clamour, noise, chatter.
SILENT, *Syn.* Quiet, still. *Ant.* Loquacious, noisy.
SILLY, Germ. *selig*, *Syn.* Imprudent, weak, simple. *Ant.* Deep, wise, astute, intelligent, sagacious.
SIMILAR, *Syn.* Common, alike. *Ant.* Alien, unlike.
SIMILITUDE, *Syn.* Comparison, resemblance, likeness.
SIMPLE, *Syn.* Sincere, artless, plain, absolute, single. *Ant.* Perfect, complete, elaborate, complex, double.
SIMPLICITY, *Syn.* Artlessness. *Ant.* Insincerity.
SIMPLIFY, *Syn.* Facilitate. *Ant.* Complicate.
SIMULATE, *Syn.* Pretend, feign. *Ant.* Misrepresent.
SIMULTANEOUS, *Syn.* Concurrent. *Ant.* Separate.
SIN, *Syn.* Evil, iniquity. *Ant.* Purity, holiness.
SINCERE, *Syn.* True, frank. *Ant.* Insincere.
SINGLE, *Syn.* Individual, one. *Ant.* United, many.
SINGULAR, *Syn.* Queer, odd, unusual, unique. *Ant.* Customary, usual, ordinary, common.
SINISTER, *Syn.* Dishonest, unfair. *Ant.* Auspicious.
SINK, *Syn.* Drop, fall. *Ant.* Exalt, float, rise.
SINUOUS, *Syn.* Undulating. *Ant.* Uncoiled.
SITUATION, *Syn.* Place, post. *Ant.* Unfixedness.
SIZE, *Syn.* Bulk, extent. *Ant.* Tenuity, smallness.
SKETCH, v. *Syn.* Paint, depict, draw, outline.
SKILFUL, *Syn.* Adroit, apt, clever, expert.
SKIM, *Syn.* Glide, brush. *Ant.* Penetrate, enter.
SKIRT, *Syn.* Confine, border. *Ant.* Penetrate.
SKULK, *Syn.* Slink, sneak, hide. *Ant.* Show, appear.
SLACK, *Syn.* Slow, loose. *Ant.* Quick, alert.
SLANDER, *Syn.* Abuse, vilify. *Ant.* Laud, praise.
SLAVE, *Syn.* Drudge, vassal, thrall, bondman.
SLAVISH, *Syn.* Abject, base. *Ant.* Independent.
SLEEK, *Syn.* Smooth, glossy. *Ant.* Hairy, rough.
SLEEP, v. *Syn.* Doze, slumber. *Ant.* Be awake.
SLEEPY, *Syn.* Lazy, drowsy. *Ant.* Alert, wakeful.
SLENDER, *Syn.* Slim, slight, thin. *Ant.* Thick, stout.
SLIGHT, v. *Syn.* Scorn, disdain. *Ant.* Notice, regard.
SLIPPERY, *Syn.* Evasive, smooth. *Ant.* Solid, firm.
SLOUGH, *Syn.* Despond, mire. *Ant.* Standpoint.
SLOVENLY, *Syn.* Untidy, loose. *Ant.* Neat, trim.
SLOW, *Syn.* Dull, tardy. *Ant.* Fast, quick, active.
SLUGGARD, *Syn.* Laggard, lazy-bones, drone, idler.
SLUGGISH, *Syn.* Lazy, slow. *Ant.* Quick, active.
SLY, *Syn.* Wily, crafty. *Ant.* Artless, frank, open.
SMALL, *Syn.* Slight, little. *Ant.* Large, great.
SMART, *Syn.* Clever, sharp. *Ant.* Heavy, dull.
SMEAR, *Syn.* Plaster, daub. *Ant.* Scour, polish.
SMITE, *Syn.* Beat, strike. *Ant.* Caress, soothe.
SMOKE, n. *Syn.* Vapour, fumes. *Ant.* Reality.—v. *Syn.* Steam, fume, reek. [*Syn.* Ease, level, flatten.
SMOOTH, a. *Syn.* Soft, even. *Ant.* Blunt, rough.—v.
SMOTHER, *Syn.* Choke, stifle. *Ant.* Spread, fan.
SMOULDER, *Syn.* Simmer, reek. *Ant.* Blaze, burst.
SNARE, n. *Syn.* Device, noose, gin, trap, net.
SNATCH, *Syn.* Grasp, catch. *Ant.* Unhand, restore.
SNEER, *Syn.* Jeer, gibe, scoff. *Ant.* Compliment.
SNUB, *Syn.* Reprimand, rebuke, check, mortify.
SNUG, *Syn.* Comfortable. *Ant.* Bare, exposed.
SOAK, *Syn.* Drench, wet. *Ant.* Bleach, wring, dry.
SOAR, *Syn.* Mount, rise. *Ant.* Descend, drop, sink.
SOBER, *Syn.* Moderate, cool. *Ant.* Furious, excited.
SOBRIETY, *Syn.* Abstemiousness. *Ant.* Intemperance.
SOCIABLE, *Syn.* Companionable. *Ant.* Unfriendly.
SOCIETY, *Syn.* Community. *Ant.* Individuality.
SOFT, *Syn.* Gentle, mild. *Ant.* Unkind, harsh.
SOIL, *Syn.* Tarnish, stain. *Ant.* Cleanse, purify.
SOJOURN, *Syn.* Tarry, rest. *Ant.* Depart, move.
SOLACE, *Syn.* Consolation. *Ant.* Affliction.
SOLE, *Syn.* Only, single. *Ant.* Collective, plural.
SOLEMN, *Syn.* Grave, sacred. *Ant.* Gay, light.
SOLICIT, *Syn.* Crave, ask. *Ant.* Claim, exact. [ence.
SOLICITUDE, *Syn.* Concern, anxiety. *Ant.* Indiffer-
SOLID, *Syn.* Firm, hard. *Ant.* Light, flimsy, soft.
SOLITARY, *Syn.* Desolate, remote, lone, single.
SOLITUDE, *Syn.* Retirement. *Ant.* Society.
SOLUBLE, *Syn.* Separable. *Ant.* Indivisible.
SOLUTION, *Syn.* Key, explanation. *Ant.* Confusion.
SOMBRE, *Syn.* Dark, grave. *Ant.* Gay, bright.
SOMNOLENT, *Syn.* Drowsy, sleepy. *Ant.* Vigilant.
SONG, *Syn.* Lyric, ditty, ballad, lay, poem.
SONOROUS, *Syn.* Clear, loud. *Ant.* Inaudible.
SOON, *Syn.* Early, shortly. *Ant.* Slowly, late.
SOOTHE, *Syn.* Lull, soften. *Ant.* Excite, rouse.
SOPHISM, *Syn.* Quibble, fallacy. *Ant.* Logic, reason.
SOPORIFIC, *Syn.* Opiate, narcotic. *Ant.* Antinarcotic.
SORCERY, *Syn.* Session, magic. *Ant.* Disenchantment.
SORDID, *Syn.* Mean, base, vile. *Ant.* Lavish, pure.
SORE, a. *Syn.* Heavy, painful. *Ant.* Whole, sound.
SORROW, *Syn.* Trouble, grief. *Ant.* Gladness, joy.
SORRY, *Syn.* Vexed, hurt. *Ant.* Fine, pleased, glad.
SORT, *Syn.* Class, nature, kind. *Ant.* Non-description.
SOUL, *Syn.* Life, spirit. *Ant.* Unfeelingness.
SOUND, n. *Syn.* Report, noise. *Ant.* Stillness.—a. *Syn.* Whole, entire. *Ant.* Broken, partial.—v. t. *Syn.* Gauge, probe. *Ant.* Disregard, overlook.
SOUR, *Syn.* Acid, tart. *Ant.* Mellow, sweet.
SOURCE, *Syn.* Origin, rise. *Ant.* Effect, issue, end.
SOVEREIGN, *Syn.* Regal, supreme. *Ant.* Subject.
SOW, v. *Syn.* Strew, plant, disseminate, scatter.
SPACE, *Syn.* Distance, room. *Ant.* Limitation.
SPACIOUS, *Syn.* Wide, large, vast. *Ant.* Restricted.
SPARE, v. *Syn.* Grant, save. *Ant.* Waste, spend.—a. *Syn.* Lean, meagre, scanty. *Ant.* Liberal, ample.
SPARKLE, *Syn.* Glitter, flash. *Ant.* Smoulder.
SPARSE, *Syn.* Meagre, few. *Ant.* Thick, dense.
SPEAK, *Syn.* Say, utter, talk, discourse, converse.
SPECIAL, *Syn.* Proper, particular. *Ant.* General.
SPECIFY, *Syn.* State, indicate. *Ant.* Generalize.
SPECIMEN, *Syn.* Type, sample. *Ant.* Exception.
SPECK, a. *Syn.* Particle, spot, bit, mite, blemish.
SPECTACLE, *Syn.* Show, sight. *Ant.* Non-celebration.
SPECTATOR, *Syn.* Bystander, gazer, witness, observer.
SPECTRAL, *Syn.* Illusionary, ghostly. *Ant.* Bodily.
SPECTRE, *Syn.* Spirit, ghost. *Ant.* Flesh, body.
SPECULATION, *Syn.* Scheme, theory. *Ant.* Fact, proof.
SPEECH, *Syn.* Discourse, harangue, oration, address.
SPEED, *Syn.* Press, urge. *Ant.* Linger, loiter, drag.
SPEEDY, *Syn.* Quick, early. *Ant.* Slow, late.
SPEND, *Syn.* Lavish, waste. *Ant.* Hoard, save.
SPHERE, *Syn.* Order, rank, vocation, region, globe.
SPIRIT, *Syn.* Zeal, soul, life. *Ant.* Body, substance.
SPIRITED, *Syn.* Ardent, lively. *Ant.* Dispirited.
SPIRITUAL, *Syn.* Holy, divine. *Ant.* Gross, carnal.
SPITE, *Syn.* Hatred, malice. *Ant.* Benevolence.
SPLEEN, *Syn.* Chagrin, anger. *Ant.* Benevolence.
SPLENDID, *Syn.* Grand, superb. *Ant.* Tame, dull.
SPLIT, *Syn.* Rend, crack. *Syn.* Agree, conform, unite.
SPOIL, *Syn.* Rob, strip. *Ant.* Better, endow.

SPONTANEOUS, *Syn.* Voluntary. *Ant.* Compulsory.
SPORT, *Syn.* Frolic, play. *Ant.* Earnestness, work.
SPOT, n. *Syn.* Place, site, blemish, blot, stain.
SPREAD, *Syn.* Stretch, extend. *Ant.* Shut, fold.
SPRIGHTLY, *Syn.* Alert, gay. *Ant.* Heavy, dull.
SPRING, n. *Syn.* Rise, source, origin.—v. *Syn.* Start, bound. *Ant.* Drop, land, alight, settle.
SPRITE, *Syn.* Fairy, shade, ghost, spectre, spirit.
SPROUT, n. *Syn.* Scion, stem, shoot, germ, bud.
SPRUCE, *Syn.* Trim, neat. *Ant.* Untidy, slovenly.
SPUR, *Syn.* Goad, incite. *Ant.* Hold, rein.
SPURIOUS, *Syn.* Forged, false. *Ant.* Genuine, true.
SPY, v. *Syn.* Discern, espy. *Ant.* Overlook, miss.—n. *Syn.* Scout, detective. *Ant.* Patrol, warder.
SQUALID, *Syn.* Nasty, foul. *Ant.* Wholesome.
SQUANDER, *Syn.* Dissipate, waste. *Ant.* Conserve, save.
STAB, *Syn.* Thrust, transfix, pierce.
STABLE, *Syn.* Steady, firm. *Ant.* Weak, infirm.
STAGNANT, *Syn.* Dull, still. *Ant.* Rapid, brisk.
STAID, *Syn.* Sober, grave. *Ant.* Indiscreet, flighty
STAIN, v. *Syn.* Soil, slur, dye. *Ant.* Wash, purify.
STALE, *Syn.* Tasteless, vapid. *Ant.* Fresh.
STALK, *Syn.* March, stride. *Ant.* Crawl, sneak.
STALWART, *Syn.* Powerful. *Ant.* Timorous, weak.
STAMMER, *Syn.* Falter. *Ant.* Speak clearly.
STAMP, n. *Syn.* Kind, genus. *Ant.* Formlessness.
STAND, *Syn.* Pause, rest. *Ant.* Fail, proceed, move.
STANDARD, *Syn.* Rule, test. *Ant.* Misrule.
STANDING, n. *Syn.* Position. *Ant.* Insecurity.
START, *Syn.* Rouse, begin. *Ant.* Complete, end.
STARVED, *Syn.* Thin, lean. *Ant.* Plump, fat.
STATE, n. *Syn.* Province, case, position.—v. *Syn.* Declare, say. *Ant.* Deny, imply, suppose, repress.
STATELY, *Syn.* Dignified. *Ant.* Unimposing.
STATION, *Syn.* Office, post. *Ant.* Departure.
STATIONARY, *Syn.* Motionless. *Ant.* Changeable.
STATUTE, *Syn.* Act, law. *Ant.* Use, custom.
STAUNCH, *Syn.* Steady, firm. *Ant.* Unsteady.
STAVE, v. *Syn.* Fend, parry. *Ant.* Draw, court.
STAY, n. *Syn.* Prop, support, sojourn, abode.—v. *Syn.* Dwell, rest, stop. *Ant.* Move, send.
STEADFAST, *Syn.* Constant. *Ant.* Weak, infirm.
STEADY, *Syn.* Fixed, firm. *Ant.* Inconstant.
STEAL, *Syn.* Pilfer, filch. *Ant.* Plunder, rob.
STEEP, v. *Syn.* Soak, dip. *Ant.* Dry, air.—a. *Syn.* Hilly, abrupt. *Ant.* Level, easy.
STEM, v. *Syn.* Obstruct, withstand, oppose.
STEP, n. *Syn.* Gait, grade. *Ant.* Stop, station.
STERILE, *Syn.* Desert, barren. *Ant.* Productive.
STERLING, *Syn.* Genuine, pure. *Ant.* Fictitious.
STERN, *Syn.* Harsh, rigid. *Ant.* Easy, genial.
STICK, v. *Syn.* Cleave, adhere, hold.
STIFF, *Syn.* Unyielding, rigid. *Ant.* Affable, easy.
STIFLE, *Syn.* Quench, choke. *Ant.* Ventilate.
STIGMA, *Syn.* Stain, blot. *Ant.* Credit, decoration.
STILL, *Syn.* Calm, quiet. *Ant.* Noisy, disturbed.
STINGY, *Syn.* Mean, close. *Ant.* Lavish, large.
STINK, n. *Syn.* Bad smell. *Ant.* Fragrance.
STINT, *Syn.* Limit, stop. *Ant.* Heap, pour, lavish.
STIPENDIARY, *Syn.* Hired, paid. *Ant.* Honorary.
STIPULATE, *Syn.* Contract, agree. *Ant.* Revoke.
STIR, *Syn.* Raise, agitate. *Ant.* Still, quiet, soothe.
STOCK, n. *Syn.* Accumulation, supply, hoard, store.
STOICAL, *Syn.* Patient, apathetic. *Ant.* Excitable.
STOLID, *Syn.* Heavy, dull. *Ant.* Bright, acute.
STOOP, *Syn.* Yield, condescend, bend.
STOP, v. *Syn.* End, seal. *Ant.* Speed, open.—n. *Syn.* Rest, quietus, intermission, cessation, pause.
STORE, n. *Syn.* Fund, supply. *Ant.* Want, lack.
STOUT, *Syn.* Brave, strong. *Ant.* Timid, weak.
STRAIGHT, *Syn.* Right, direct. *Ant.* Waving, indirect.
STRAIN, *Syn.* Purify, force. *Ant.* Befoul, remit.
STRANGE, *Syn.* Alien, foreign. *Ant.* Usual, home.
STRANGER, *Syn.* Foreigner. *Ant.* Acquaintance.
STRATAGEM, *Syn.* Contrivance, trick, artifice. *Ant.* Mismanagement, miscontrivance, defeat, blunder.
STRAY, *Syn.* Rove, wander. *Ant.* Stick, abide.
STREAM, *Syn.* Exit, flow. *Ant.* Stand-still, station.
STRENGTH, *Syn.* Vigour, force. *Ant.* Insecurity.
STRENGTHEN, *Syn.* Corroborate. *Ant.* Undermine.
STRESS, *Syn.* Pressure, force. *Ant.* Lightness.
STRETCH, *Syn.* Spread, expand. *Ant.* Shrink, fold.
STRICT, *Syn.* Exact, close. *Ant.* Mild, loose.
STRICTURE, *Syn.* Blame, censure. *Ant.* Compliment.
STRIFE, *Syn.* Contention. *Ant.* Amity, peace.
STRIKE, *Syn.* Stamp, impel, smite. *Ant.* Pat, caress.
STRIP, *Syn.* Pull, bare, divest. *Ant.* Clothe, invest.
STRIVE, *Syn.* Try, contest, aim. *Ant.* Yield, relax.
STROLL, v. *Syn.* Roam, rove, wander, ramble.
STRONG, *Syn.* Potent, robust, hearty, hale, secure. *Ant.* Vapid, calm, mild, defenceless, frail, weak.
STRUCTURE, *Syn.* Construction. *Ant.* Demolition.
STRUGGLE, n. *Syn.* Agony, pains, labour, contest.
STUBBORN, *Syn.* Hard, tough. *Ant.* Pliable, docile.
STUDIED, *Syn.* Premeditated. *Ant.* Extempore.
STUDY, n. *Syn.* Care, thought. *Ant.* Indifference.
STUFF, n. *Syn.* Nonsense, trash, substance, matter.
STUN, *Syn.* Astonish, bewilder. *Ant.* Animate.
STUPENDOUS, *Syn.* Marvellous. *Ant.* Unimposing.
STUPID, *Syn.* Stolid, dull. *Ant.* Sharp, quick.
STURDY, *Syn.* Robust, hardy. *Ant.* Fragile, lean.
STYLE, *Syn.* Title, name, mode, fashion, diction.
SUAVITY, *Syn.* Affability. *Ant.* Haughtiness.
SUBDUE, *Syn.* Tame, conquer. *Ant.* Liberate.
SUBJECT, a. *Syn.* Prone, liable. *Ant.* Independent.—n. *Syn.* Topic, theme, material, matter, question.
SUBJECTIVE, *Syn.* Intellectual. *Ant.* External.
SUBLIMATE, *Syn.* Elevate, refine. *Ant.* Degrade
SUBLIME, *Syn.* Grand, lofty. *Ant.* Ordinary, low.
SUBMERGE, *Syn.* Sink, plunge. *Ant.* Educe, raise.
SUBMISSION, *Syn.* Resignation. *Ant.* Independence.
SUBSCRIBE, *Syn.* Assent, endorse. *Ant.* Repudiate.
SUBSEQUENT, *Syn.* After, later. *Ant.* Precedent.
SUBSIDENCE, *Syn.* Settlement. *Ant.* Increase.
SUBSIDIARY, *Syn.* Assistant. *Ant.* Counteractive.
SUBSIST, *Syn.* Continue, live. *Ant.* Starve, fail.
SUBSTANCE, *Syn.* Essential, body, matter.
SUBSTANTIAL, *Syn.* Solid, real. *Ant.* Imaginary.
SUBSTITUTE, *Syn.* Depute, supply, replace, represent, commute, exchange. *Ant.* Establish, stabilitate, perpetuate, continue, fix, retain.
SUBTERFUGE, *Syn.* Artifice. *Ant.* Frankness.
SUBTILE, *Syn.* Acute, fine. *Ant.* Dense, gross.
SUBTLE, *Syn.* Crafty, sly. *Ant.* Frank, open.
SUBTRACT, *Syn.* Take, deduct. *Ant.* Give, add.
SUBURBS, *Syn.* Environs, outskirts. *Ant.* Centre
SUBVERT, *Syn.* Overthrow. *Ant.* Conserve.
SUCCEED, *Syn.* Thrive, ensue. *Ant.* Anticipate.
SUCCESS, *Syn.* Good-fortune. *Ant.* Ruin, defeat.
SUCCINCT, *Syn.* Concise, brief. *Ant.* Discursive.
SUCCOUR, *Syn.* Help, aid. *Ant.* Hurt, thwart.
SUCCUMB, *Syn.* Sink, yield. *Ant.* Rise, resist.
SUDDEN, *Syn.* Quick, hasty. *Ant.* Slow, gradual.
SUFFER, *Syn.* Allow, bear. *Ant.* Reject, repel.
SUFFERANCE, *Syn.* Toleration. *Ant.* Impatience.
SUFFICIENT, *Syn.* Satisfactory. *Ant.* Inadequate.
SUGGEST, *Syn.* Propose, hint. *Ant.* Propound.
SUIT, v. *Syn.* Serve, match. *Ant.* Differ, vary.—n. *Syn.* Process, courtship, petition.
SUITABLE, a. *Syn.* Seemly, proper. *Ant.* Unfitting.
SULKY, *Syn.* Fretful, sullen. *Ant.* Kindly, genial.
SULLEN, *Syn.* Dismal, gloomy. *Ant.* Cheerful.
SULLY, *Syn.* Taint, soil. *Ant.* Honour, purify.
SULTRY, *Syn.* Oppressive. *Ant.* Fresh, open.
SUM, n. *Syn.* Whole, total. *Ant.* Portion, part.
SUMMARY, a. *Syn.* Sharp, quick. *Ant.* Protracted.—n. *Syn.* Abridgment. *Ant.* Expansion.
SUMMIT, *Syn.* Height, top. *Ant.* Foot, depth.
SUMMON, *Syn.* Cite, call. *Ant.* Send, remit.
SUMPTUOUS, *Syn.* Expensive. *Ant.* Parsimonious.
SUPERB, *Syn.* Showy, grand. *Ant.* Commonplace.
SUPERCILIOUS, *Syn.* Haughty. *Ant.* Courteous.
SUPERFICIAL, *Syn.* Imperfect. *Ant.* Accurate.
SUPERHUMAN, *Syn.* Supernatural. *Ant.* Physical.
SUPERINTENDENT, *Syn.* Manager. *Ant.* Subordinate.
SUPERIOR, *Syn.* Loftier, better. *Ant.* Worse, lower.
SUPERLATIVE, *Syn.* Supreme. *Ant.* Ordinary.
SUPERSEDE, *Syn.* Recall, oust. *Ant.* Perpetuate.
SUPERSTITION, *Syn.* Fanaticism. *Ant.* Disbelief.
SUPERVISE, *Syn.* Control. *Ant.* Mismanage.
SUPINE, *Syn.* Careless, lazy. *Ant.* Diligent, active.
SUPPLE, *Syn.* Limber, elastic. *Ant.* Stiff, firm.
SUPPLICATE, *Syn.* Crave, pray. *Ant.* Insist, order.
SUPPLY, *Syn.* Give, furnish. *Ant.* Waste, use.
SUPPORT, v. *Syn.* Cherish, nourish, assist, bear. *Ant.* Weaken, abandon, drop.—n. *Syn.* Help, stay, prop.
SUPPOSE, *Syn.* Fancy, assume, imagine. *Ant.* Deny, prove, disbelieve.

SUPPRESS, *Syn.* Hush, crush, check, stifle, repress. *Ant.* Publish, strengthen, excite, raise.
SUPREMACY, *Syn.* Sovereign. *Ant.* Inferiority.
SUPREME, *Syn.* First, highest, greatest. [uncertain.
SURE, *Syn.* Positive, firm, safe. *Ant.* Loose, weak,
SURETY, *Syn.* Hostage, bail, pledge, certainty.
SURFEIT, *Syn.* Glut, excess. *Ant.* Defect, stint.
SURLY, *Syn.* Uncivil, crabbed, rough, snarling.
SURMISE, v. *Syn.* Presume, guess, imagine, suspect.
SURPASS, *Syn.* Outdo, excel. *Ant.* Equal, fail.
SURPLUS, *Syn.* Balance, residue. *Ant.* Deficiency.
SURPRISE, *Syn.* Amaze, alarm. *Ant.* Forewarn.
SURRENDER, *Syn.* Relinquish. *Ant.* Contend.
SURREPTITIOUS, *Syn.* Stealthy. *Ant.* Openhanded.
SURVEY, *Syn.* View, scan. *Ant.* Miss, ignore.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *Syn.* Impressible. *Ant.* Impassible.
SUSPECT, *Syn.* Guess, surmise. *Ant.* Credit, trust.
SUSPEND, *Syn.* Delay, hang. *Ant.* Prolong, drop.
SUSPICION, *Syn.* Jealousy, misgiving, distrust.
SUSTENANCE, *Syn.* Nourishment. *Ant.* Starvation.
SWALLOW, *Syn.* Imbibe, devour. *Ant.* Discharge.
SWARM, *Syn.* Mass, crowd. *Ant.* Rarity, sprinkling.
SWAY, n. *Syn.* Authority, rule. *Ant.* Inferiority.
SWEAR, *Syn.* Curse, blaspheme, affirm, depose.
SWEAT, *Syn.* Excretion, sweating, perspiration.
SWEEP, v. *Syn.* Destroy, carry off, brush, clean, remove.—n. *Syn.* Stroke, range, compass.
SWEET, a. *Syn.* Fresh, pleasing, beautiful, luscious. *Ant.* Ungentle, tainted, putrid, offensive, sour.
SWELL, *Syn.* Extend, dilate. *Ant.* Narrow, contract.
SWERVE, *Syn.* Wander, stray. *Ant.* Disincline.
SWIFT, *Syn.* Quick, rapid. *Ant.* Lazy, tardy, slow.
SWING, *Syn.* Wave, dangle. *Ant.* Be stationary.
SYMMETRICAL, *Syn.* Well proportioned, shapely.
SYMMETRY, *Syn.* Agreement. *Ant.* Disproportion.
SYMPATHY, *Syn.* Compassion. *Ant.* Antagonism.
SYMPTOM, *Syn.* Token, mark. *Ant.* Misindication.
SYNOD, *Syn.* Ecclesiastical council, conference.
SYNONYM, *Syn.* Equivalent term. *Ant.* Antonym.
SYNONYMOUS, *Syn.* Equivalent. *Ant.* Not identical.
SYNOPSIS, *Syn.* Summary, epitome, abstract.
SYSTEM, *Syn.* Plan, method. *Ant.* Confusion.

T

TABERNACLE, *Syn.* Church, temple, pavilion, tent.
TACIT, *Syn.* Implied, silent. *Ant.* Formal, open.
TACITURN, *Syn.* Close, reserved. *Ant.* Chatty, open.
TACT, *Syn.* Skill, address. *Ant.* Indiscretion.
TACTICS, *Syn.* Strategy, policy. *Ant.* Blunder.
TAINT, *Syn.* Tarnish, defile. *Ant.* Credit, purify.
TAKE, *Syn.* Grasp, seize. *Ant.* Lose, reject, drop.
TALE, *Syn.* Legend, fable, fiction, narrative, story.
TALENT, *Syn.* Gift, ability. *Ant.* Incompetence.
TALL, *Syn.* Elevated, lofty, high. *Ant.* Low.
TALLY, *Syn.* Suit, match. *Ant.* Disagree, differ.
TAME, *Syn.* Flat, mild. *Ant.* Lively, wild.
TAMPER, *Syn.* Intrigue, dabble, meddle.
TANGIBLE, *Syn.* Perceptible. *Ant.* Impalpable.
TANGLE, *Syn.* Mat, snarl. *Ant.* Disentangle, unravel.
TANTALIZE, *Syn.* Provoke. *Ant.* Satisfy, gratify.
TARDY, *Syn.* Late, slow. *Ant.* Early, alert, quick.
TARNISH, *Syn.* Stain, dull, bedarken, bedim.
TARRY, *Syn.* Abide, rest. *Ant.* Haste, speed.
TART, *Syn.* Biting, acid. *Ant.* Suave, genial, sweet
TASK, *Syn.* Lesson, work. *Ant.* Relaxation.
TASTE, *Syn.* Choice, relish. *Ant.* Indiscernment.
TAUNT, *Syn.* Sneer, scoff. *Ant.* Compliment.
TAUTOLOGY, *Syn.* Reiteration. *Ant.* Brevity.
TAVERN, *Syn.* Public house, hotel, inn.
TAWDRY, *Syn.* Flashy, showy. *Ant.* Rich, chaste.
TAX, *Syn.* Tribute, assessment, impost, rate, duty.
TEACH, *Syn.* Advise, instruct. *Ant.* Mislead.
TEACHER, *Syn.* Tutor, instructor. *Ant.* Scholar, pupil.
TEAR, *Syn.* Sever, rend. *Ant.* Unite, mend.
TEASE, *Syn.* Annoy, harass. *Ant.* Soothe, fascinate.
TEDIOUS, *Syn.* Wearisome. *Ant.* Interesting.
TEEMING, *Syn.* Abundant. *Ant.* Few, rare, scanty.
TELL, *Syn.* Inform, mention. *Ant.* Suppress.
TELLING, *Syn.* Powerful. *Ant.* Ineffective, weak.
TEMERITY, *Syn.* Audacity. *Ant.* Wariness.
TEMPER, n. *Syn.* Mood, frame.—v. *Syn.* Soften, qualify.
TEMPERATE, *Syn.* Calm, sober. *Ant.* Immoderate.
TEMPEST, *Syn.* Tumult, squall, gale, storm, blast.
TEMPORAL, *Syn.* Worldly. *Ant.* Ecclesiastical.
TEMPORARY, *Syn.* Partial, present. *Ant.* Perpetual.
TEMPT, *Syn.* Attract, entice. *Ant.* Dissuade.
TENABLE, *Syn.* Justifiable. *Ant.* Indefensible.
TENACIOUS, *Syn.* Adhesive, retentive. *Ant.* Yielding.
TENACITY, *Syn.* Pertinacity, fixity, stubbornness, cohesiveness, retentiveness.
TENANT, *Syn.* Resident, occupier. *Ant.* Owner.
TEND, *Syn.* Serve, manage, watch, guard, nurture.
TENDENCY, *Syn.* Drift, bias. *Ant.* Disinclination.
TENDER, v. *Syn.* Bid, offer. *Ant.* Retain, withdraw.—a. *Syn.* Soft, frail. *Ant.* Rough, hardy.
TENET, *Syn.* Doctrine, article. *Ant.* Disbelief.
TENOR, *Syn.* Sense, drift. *Ant.* Variance.
TERM, n. *Syn.* Period, season, time, limit.
TERRESTRIAL, *Syn.* Sublunary. *Ant.* Celestial.
TERRIBLE, *Syn.* Fearful, awful. *Ant.* Unstartling.
TERRITORY, *Syn.* Country, region, province.
TERROR, *Syn.* Horror, fear. *Ant.* Confidence.
TEST, *Syn.* Proof, trial. *Ant.* Misjudgment.
TESTIFY, *Syn.* Verify, swear. *Ant.* Falsify.
TESTIMONY, *Syn.* Proof, witness. *Ant.* Refutation.
THANKFUL, *Syn.* Grateful. *Ant.* Ungrateful.
THEFT, *Syn.* Larceny, stealing, thieving, robbery.
THEORY, *Syn.* System, scheme. *Ant.* Truth, fact.
THEREFORE, *Syn.* Consequently, accordingly.
THICK, *Syn.* Close, dense. *Ant.* Fine, rare.
THICKEN, *Syn.* Crowd, solidify. *Ant.* Rarify.
THICKET, *Syn.* Wood, copse. *Ant.* Open place.
THIN, *Syn.* Lean, watery, flimsy, slender, slim.
THINK, *Syn.* Judge, believe, reflect, ponder.
THORNY, *Syn.* Troublesome, prickly, spiny.
THOROUGH, *Syn.* Perfect, complete, entire.
THOUGHT, *Syn.* Care, purpose, idea, reflection. *Ant* Unreflectiveness, dream, vacuity.
THRALDOM, *Syn.* Bondage, slavery. *Ant.* Freedom
THREAD, *Syn.* Course, line. *Ant.* Solution.
THREAT, *Syn.* Intimidation. *Ant.* Encouragement.
THREATENING, *Syn.* Foreboding. *Ant.* Assuring.
THRIFT, *Syn.* Profit, saving. *Ant.* Loss, waste.
THRIVE, *Syn.* Grow, prosper. *Ant.* Fade, decay.
THROW, *Syn.* Cast, fling. *Ant.* Recall, retain.
THRUST, *Syn.* Drive, push. *Ant.* Retract, draw.
TIDE, *Syn.* Course, flow. *Ant.* Stagnation.
TIDINGS, *Syn.* Rumour, news. *Ant.* Suppression.
TIDY, *Syn.* Clean, neat. *Ant.* Untidy, disorderly.
TIE, n. *Syn.* Bond, fastening, band.—v. *Syn.* Secure, unite, fasten, restrict, bind.
TILL, *Syn.* Cultivate. *Ant.* Waste, neglect.
TIME, *Syn.* Era, age, season. *Ant.* Eternity.
TINT, *Syn.* Dye, hue, colour. *Ant.* Paleness.
TINY, *Syn.* Little, small. *Ant.* Gigantic, bulky, huge.
TIP, *Syn.* Top, end, extremity, point.
TIPSY, *Syn.* Fuddled, intoxicated, drunk. *Ant.* Sober.
TIRE, *Syn.* Jade, weary. *Ant.* Excite, enliven.
TITLE, *Syn.* Address, style. *Ant.* Non-designation.
TOGETHER, *Syn.* Unitedly. *Ant.* Separately.
TOIL, n. *Syn.* Pain, labour. *Ant.* Rest, ease.
TOLERABLE, *Syn.* Endurable. *Ant.* Unbearable.
TOLL, *Syn.* Assessment, duty, rate, tax, impost.
TOMB, *Syn.* Crypt, catacomb, vault, grave.
TONGUE, *Syn.* Dialect, language, speech, discourse.
TOP, *Syn.* Head, apex. *Ant.* Root, bottom, foot.
TORMENT, *Syn.* Pain, worry. *Ant.* Amuse, soothe.
TORRID, *Syn.* Sultry, hot. *Ant.* Cool, fresh.
TORTURE, *Syn.* Anguish, agony. *Ant.* Bliss, rapture.
TOSS, *Syn.* Rock, roll, shake, hurl, cast, pitch.
TOTAL, a. *Syn.* Gross, complete, entire, whole.
TOTTER, *Syn.* Tremble, shake, reel, stagger.
TOUCH, v. *Syn.* Move, feel, reach, handle.
TOUGH, *Syn.* Strong, firm. *Ant.* Soft, tender.
TOY, v. *Syn.* Frolic, sport, caress, fondle, play.—n. *Syn.* Gewgaw, trifle. *Ant.* Implement.
TRACE, *Syn.* Pursue, track. *Ant.* Lose, miss.
TRACT, *Syn.* Patch, region, quarter, district.
TRADE, n. *Syn.* Exchange, dealing, commerce, traffic.
TRADITIONAL, *Syn.* Unwritten. *Ant.* Documentary.
TRAFFIC, *Syn.* Intercourse, exchange, commerce.
TRAGEDY, *Syn.* Grief, disaster. *Ant.* Boon, joy.
TRAIN, v. *Syn.* Rear, lead. *Ant.* Break, force.
TRAITOROUS, *Syn.* Faithless, false, treacherous.
TRAMMEL, *Syn.* Clog, fetters. *Ant.* Unrestraint.
TRANQUIL, *Syn.* Still, quiet. *Ant.* Disturbed.
TRANSACT, *Syn.* Treat, conduct. *Ant.* Mismanage.
TRANSCEND, *Syn.* Excel, outstrip. *Ant.* Foil fall, fail.

TRANSCRIBE, *Syn.* Transfer, copy.
TRANSFER, *Syn.* Give, sell. *Ant.* Keep, fix, retain.
TRANSFORM, *Syn.* Transmute. *Ant.* Arrest.
TRANSGRESS, *Syn.* Sin, break. *Ant.* Obey, keep.
TRANSLATE, *Syn.* Transfer, render, construe.
TRANSPARENT, *Syn.* Limpid. *Ant.* Opaque, turbid.
TRANSPIRE, *Syn.* Exude, escape. *Ant.* Lie, lurk.
TRANSPORT, n. *Syn.* Bliss, ecstasy. *Ant.* Distress,
TRAP, *Syn.* Ambush, snare. *Ant.* Warning. [agony.
TRAVAIL, *Syn.* Toil, labour. *Ant.* Joy, rest, ease.
TRAVEL, *Syn.* Tour, trip. *Ant.* Settlement, rest.
TRAVERSE, *Syn.* Thwart, cross. *Ant.* Omit, pass.
TREACHERY, *Syn.* Treason, perjury. *Ant.* Fidelity.
TREASURE, n. *Syn.* Riches, wealth, abundance. *Ant.* Dirt, dregs, scum, refuse, offal, trash.
TREATY, *Syn.* Alliance, contract. *Ant.* Neutrality.
TREBLE, *Syn.* Acute, sharp. *Ant.* Low, base.
TREMBLE, *Syn.* Shiver, shake. *Ant.* Still, stand.
TREMENDOUS, *Syn.* Fearful, awful. *Ant.* Unimposing.
TREND, *Syn.* Bear, bend, tend, diverge, deviate. *Ant.* Advance, proceed, continue.
TREPIDATION, *Syn.* Alarm. *Ant.* Courage, firmness.
TRIAL, *Syn.* Proof, test. *Ant.* Trifle, non-trial.
TRIBUTE, *Syn.* Customs, charge, duty, impost, tax.
TRICK, *Syn.* Wile, artifice. *Ant.* Exposure.
TRICKLE, *Syn.* Drop, drip. *Ant.* Rush, flow.
TRIFLE, n. *Syn.* Toy, bauble. *Ant.* Weight, crisis.
TRIP, *Syn.* Fail, bound. *Ant.* Speed, stand.
TRIUMPH, *Syn.* Success, victory. *Ant.* Defeat.
TRIVIAL, *Syn.* Useless, common. *Ant.* Novel, critical.
TROOP, *Syn.* Band, herd. *Ant.* Elite, bevy.
TROUBLE, v. *Syn.* Confuse, disturb. *Ant.* Allay, calm. —n. *Syn.* Toil, grief. *Ant.* Boon, pleasure.
TRUANT, *Syn.* Loose, vagrant. *Ant.* Industrious.
TRUCK, v. *Syn.* Exchange, traffic, deal, barter.
TRUCKLE, *Syn.* Yield, crouch, stoop, cringe.
TRUE, a. *Syn.* Precise, exact. *Ant.* Fictitious.
TRUISM, *Syn.* Commonplace. *Ant.* Paradox, discovery.
TRULY, *Syn.* Truthfully, verily, actually, really.
TRUNK, *Syn.* Shaft, body, stock, stem.
TRUST, v. *Syn.* Credit, rely. *Ant.* Doubt, suspect.—n. *Syn.* Credit, hope, belief, faith.
TRUTH, *Syn.* Fidelity, fact, verity, veracity.
TRY, *Syn.* Strive, attempt. *Ant.* Discard, reject, ignore.
TUFT, *Syn.* Plume, knot, cluster, bunch.
TUG, v. *Syn.* Draw, haul, drag, pull.
TUMULT, *Syn.* Mutiny, uproar. *Ant.* Order, peace.
TUMULTUOUS, *Syn.* Confused, disturbed, disorderly.
TUNEFUL, *Syn.* Harmonious, melodious, musical.
TURBID, *Syn.* Thick, foul. *Ant.* Limpid, clear.
TURN, v. *Syn.* Alter, spin. *Ant.* Arrest, fix.—n. *Syn.* Shape, bend, change. *Ant.* Uniformity, fixity.
TURNCOAT, *Syn.* Renegade, deserter, trimmer.
TUTOR, *Syn.* Master, teacher. *Ant.* Pupil, ward.
TWADDLE, *Syn.* Nonsense, tattle, balderdash.
TWIG, *Syn.* Branch, shoot, spray, sprig.
TWINE, *Syn.* Wind, twist. *Ant.* Detach, disunite.
TWIRL, *Syn.* Turn round, whirl, revolve.
TWIST, *Syn.* Wrest, distort. *Ant.* Straighten.
TYPE, *Syn.* Fashion, idea, character, kind. *Ant.* Caricature, deviation, abnormity, inexpression.
TYRANNY, *Syn.* Despotism. *Ant.* Independence.
TYRO, *Syn.* Novice, beginner. *Ant.* Professor.

## U

(For compound words commencing with Un reference may be made to the words themselves; as for Unrival *see* Rival; for Unsettle *see* Settle, etc.)

UBIQUITY, *Syn.* Omnipresence. *Ant.* Limitation.
UGLY, *Syn.* Plain, hideous. *Ant.* Seemly, fair.
ULTERIOR, *Syn.* Remote, further. *Ant.* Hither, prior.
ULTIMATE, *Syn.* Final, last. *Ant.* Intermediate.
UMBRAGE, *Syn.* Dissatisfaction. *Ant.* Complacency.
UMPIRE, *Syn.* Arbitrator, arbiter, referee, judge. *Ant.* Disputant, litigant. [ment.
UNANIMITY, *Syn.* Consent, accord. *Ant.* Disagree-
UNANIMOUS, *Syn.* Agreeing. *Ant.* Discordant.
UNBLEMISHED, *Syn.* Unsullied, unspotted, spotless,
UNCTION, *Syn.* Spirit, life. *Ant.* Flatness. [pure.
UNCTUOUS, *Syn.* Smooth, oily. *Ant.* Abrupt.
UNDER, *Syn.* Inferior, below. *Ant.* Over, above.
UNDERLING, *Syn.* Subordinate. *Ant.* Superior.
UNDERTAKING, *Syn.* Effort, attempt, adventure.
UNDULATION, *Syn.* Vibration, wave. *Ant.* Plain, rest.
UNEASY, *Syn.* Awkward, stiff, unquiet, restless.
UNIFORM, *Syn.* Even, equal. *Ant.* Inconsistent, diverse, varying. [cord, divorce, severance.
UNION, *Syn.* Concert, harmony, junction. *Ant.* Dis-
UNIQUE, *Syn.* Rare, matchless. *Ant.* Common.
UNISON, *Syn.* Union, concord. *Ant.* Disagreement.
UNIT, *Syn.* Part, item. *Ant.* Mass, total.
UNITE, *Syn.* Cohere, connect, merge, embody, attach, link. *Ant.* Part, divide, resolve, separate, sever.
UNITY, *Syn.* Conjunction, concord, individuality. *Ant.* Variety, discord, plurality.
UNIVERSAL, *Syn.* Whole, all. *Ant.* Local, partial.
UPBRAID, *Syn.* Chide, taunt. *Ant.* Laud, praise,
UPHOLD, *Syn.* Raise, elevate. *Ant.* Betray, drop.
UPRIGHT, *Syn.* Just, pure. *Ant.* Corrupt, dishonest.
UPROOT, *Syn.* Destroy, extirpate. *Ant.* Foster, sow.
UPSET, *Syn.* Capsize, overturn. *Ant.* Confirm, plant.
UPSHOT, *Syn.* Finale, issue, result. [teous.
URBANE, *Syn.* Polite, refined, affable. *Ant.* Discour-
URGE, *Syn.* Drive, push, press. *Ant.* Retain, hold.
URGENT, *Syn.* Grave, immediate. *Ant.* Unimportant.
USAGE, *Syn.* Treatment, fashion, use, custom.
USE, n. *Syn.* Practice, habit, custom, advantage.—v. *Syn.* Inure, accustom, treat, exercise, employ. *Ant.* Avoid, ignore, suspend.
USEFUL, *Syn.* Profitable. *Ant.* Fruitless, hostile.
USHER, *Syn.* Announce, precede, introduce, herald. *Ant.* Succeed, attend, follow.
USUAL, *Syn.* Regular, normal. *Ant.* Rare, uncommon.
USURP, *Syn.* Assume, seize. *Ant.* Accept, inherit.
UTILIZE, *Syn.* Husband. *Ant.* Lose, waste.
UTMOST, *Syn.* Remotest, farthest. *Ant.* Smallest.
UTTER, v. *Syn.* Speak, pronounce, express, issue. *Ant.* Check, hush, repress, recall.—a. *Syn.* Pure, entire, thorough, extreme. *Ant.* Impure, incomplete.

## V

VACANT, *Syn.* Mindless, void, unemployed, empty. *Ant.* Thoughtful, filled, engaged, employed, full.
VACILLATE, *Syn.* Be unsteady, waver, fluctuate. *Ant.* Adhere, abide, determine.
VACUITY, *Syn.* Void, space. *Ant.* Occupation.
VAGABOND, *Syn.* Tramp, rogue, vagrant, wanderer. *Ant.* Labourer, worker.
VAGARY, *Syn.* Fancy, whim. *Ant.* Judgment, purpose.
VAGRANT, *Syn.* Roving, roaming, wandering. *Ant.* Resident, local, established, domestic.
VAGUE, *Syn.* Lax, general. *Ant.* Definite, strict.
VAIN, *Syn.* Idle, empty. *Ant.* Sound, solid.
VALEDICTION, *Syn.* Leave-taking. *Ant.* Salutation.
VALIANT, *Syn.* Brave, heroic. *Ant.* Puny, timid.
VALID, *Syn.* Weighty, strong. *Ant.* Invalid, weak.
VALUE, v. *Syn.* Prize, esteem. *Ant.* Underrate.
VANISH, *Syn.* Melt, disappear. *Ant.* Loom, appear.
VANITY, *Syn.* Pride, conceit. *Ant.* Truth, reality.
VANQUISH, *Syn.* Overcome. *Ant.* Fail, yield.
VAPID, *Syn.* Tame, flat. *Ant.* Animated, spirited.
VAPOUR, *Syn.* Gas, fume, mist, fog, steam.
VARIABLE, *Syn.* Unsteady, fickle. *Ant.* True, firm.
VARIANCE, *Syn.* Disagreement. *Ant.* Reconciliation.
VARIATION, *Syn.* Exception, change, diversity. *Ant.* Uniformity, rule, law, fixity, continuance.
VARIETY, *Syn.* Diversity. *Ant.* Type, uniformity.
VARIOUS, *Syn.* Uncertain, sundry. *Ant.* Same, one.
VARNISH, *Syn.* Disguise, glaze. *Ant.* Simplify.
VARY, *Syn.* Differ, alter. *Ant.* Conform, harmonize.
VAST, *Syn.* Huge, wide. *Ant.* Close, narrow.
VAUNT, *Syn.* Brag, boast. *Ant.* Decry, repress.
VEGETATE, *Syn.* Idle, grow. *Ant.* Work, pine.
VEHEMENT, *Syn.* Eager, passionate. *Ant.* Feeble,
VEIL, *Syn.* Cover, hide. *Ant.* Strip, expose. [mild.
VELOCITY, *Syn.* Speed, quickness. *Ant.* Slowness.
VENERATION, *Syn.* Adoration. *Ant.* Loathing.
VENGEANCE, *Syn.* Retaliation. *Ant.* Grace, pardon.
VENOM, *Syn.* Virus, poison. *Ant.* Antidote.
VENTURE, n. *Syn.* Hazard, risk. *Ant.* Calculation.
VENTUROUS, *Syn.* Rash, daring. *Ant.* Cautious.
VERACIOUS, *Syn.* Honest, true. *Ant.* Mendacious.
VERBAL, *Syn.* Vocal, oral. *Ant.* Recorded, written.
VERBOSE, *Syn.* Tedious, prosy. *Ant.* Terse, curt.
VERDICT, *Syn.* Opinion, finding. *Ant.* Indecision.
VERGE, n. *Syn.* Edge, brim. *Ant.* Midst, heart.—v. *Syn.* Slope, tend. *Ant.* Back, revert.
VERIFY, *Syn.* Test, confirm. *Ant.* Mistake, fail.

VERNAL, *Syn.* Genial, spring. *Ant.* Aged, wintry.
VERSED, *Syn.* Clever, skilled. *Ant.* Unpractised.
VERTICAL, *Syn.* Perpendicular. *Ant.* Inclined.
VETERAN, *Syn.* Adept, expert. *Ant.* Novice, recruit.
VEX, *Syn.* Annoy, tease. *Ant.* Please, soothe.
VIBRATE, *Syn.* Shake, swing. *Ant.* Be at rest.
VICE, *Syn.* Crime, evil, fault. *Ant.* Virtue, purity.
VICIOUS, *Syn.* Bad, corrupt. *Ant.* Sound, pure.
VICTORY, *Syn.* Success, triumph. *Ant.* Defeat, failure.
VIE, *Syn.* Rival, contest. *Ant.* Retire, yield.
VIEW, *Syn.* Regard, inspect. *Ant.* Disregard.—*Syn.* Aim, vision, sight. *Ant.* Error, darkness.
VIGOROUS, *Syn.* Lusty, strong. *Ant.* Effete, inactive.
VINDICATE, *Syn.* Clear, assert. *Ant.* Destroy, waive.
VIOLENCE, *Syn.* Fury, rage. *Ant.* Gentleness, lenity.
VIRAGO, *Syn.* A shrew, a scold, vixen, termagant.
VIRGIN, n. *Syn.* Girl, maiden. *Ant.* Married woman.
VIRILE, *Syn.* Robust, manly. *Ant.* Puerile, feeble.
VIRTUE, *Syn.* Goodness, force. *Ant.* Corruption.
VIRULENCE, *Syn.* Malignancy. *Syn.* Benevolence.
VISIBLE, *Syn.* Obvious, plain. *Ant.* Imperceptible.
VISIONARY, *Syn.* Dreamy, fanciful. *Ant.* Palpable.
VITAL, *Syn.* Essential, living. *Ant.* Secondary.
VIVID, *Syn.* Lively, bright. *Ant.* Opaque, dull.
VOCATION, *Syn.* Mission, office. *Ant.* Leisure.
VOGUE, *Syn.* Fashion, custom. *Ant.* Disrepute.
VOICE, *Syn.* Vote, words, tone. *Ant.* Silence.
VOID, *Syn.* Null, empty. *Ant.* Good, solid, full.
VOLUME, *Syn.* Quantity, size. *Ant.* Smallness.
VOLUNTEER, *Syn.* Tend, offer. *Ant.* Refuse, withhold.
VOLUPTUOUS, *Syn.* Self-indulgent, sensual. *Ant.* Sober, self-denying. [dainty, delicate.
VORACIOUS, *Syn.* Ravenous, hungry. *Ant.* Nice,
VOUCH, *Syn.* Vow, attest. *Ant.* Abjure, demur.
VOUCHSAFE, *Syn.* Deign, grant. *Ant.* Deny, refuse.
VULGAR, *Syn.* Coarse, mean. *Ant.* High-bred, choice.
VULNERABLE, *Syn.* Tender, weak. *Ant.* Impregnable.

W

WAFT, *Syn.* Bear, float. *Ant.* Bear down, sink.
WAG, *Syn.* Jester, joker. *Ant.* Serious fellow.
WAGES, *Syn.* Salary, hire. *Ant.* Grace, bonus.
WAIT, *Syn.* Rest, stay. *Ant.* Hasten, speed.
WAIVE, *Syn.* Cancel, remit. *Ant.* Urge, press.
WAKE, *Syn.* Excite, rouse. *Ant.* Hush, soothe.
WALK, *Syn.* March, step. *Ant.* Stop, halt.
WAN, *Syn.* Haggard, bloodless, livid, pale. *Ant.* Bright, lively, fresh-coloured.
WANDER, *Syn.* Rove, range. *Ant.* Settle, rest.
WANE, *Syn.* Recede, fade. *Ant.* Expand, rally.
WANT, *Syn.* Failure, lack. *Ant.* Allowance, supply.
WANTON, *Syn.* Licentious, loose, sportive, roving. *Ant.* Austere, discreet, sedate, demure.
WARD, *Syn.* Avert, watch. *Ant.* Admit, betray.
WARFARE, *Syn.* Campaign, antagonism, hostilities. *Ant.* Armistice, truce, peace.
WARLIKE, *Syn.* Hostile, martial. *Ant.* Pacific, civil.
WARM, *Syn.* Eager, fiery, fervid, affectionate, hot. *Ant.* Starved, cold, frigid.
WARN, *Syn.* Deter, notify. *Ant.* Induce, incite.
WARP, *Syn.* Pervert, corrupt, shrink, twist, turn. *Ant.* Correct, guide, direct, stand. [peril.
WARRANT, *Syn.* Engage, secure. *Ant.* Nullify, in-
WARY, *Syn.* Vigilant, prudent. *Ant.* Unsuspecting.
WASH, *Syn.* Bathe, lave. *Ant.* Foul, soil.
WASHY, *Syn.* Vapid, weak. *Ant.* Pungent, forcible.
WASTE, *Syn.* Wither, decay, destroy, ruin. *Ant.* Enrich, protect, repair, restore.
WATCH, *Syn.* Wake, wait. *Ant.* Overlook, disregard.
WATCHFUL, *Syn.* Wary, careful. *Ant.* Unwary.
WAVER, *Syn.* Scruple, halt. *Ant.* Rest, decide.
WAYWARD, *Syn.* Froward, wilful. *Ant.* Manageable.
WEAK, *Syn.* Flimsy, tender, powerless, feeble. *Ant.* Decided, hard, compact, strong.
WEAKEN, *Syn.* Impair, dilute. *Ant.* Corroborate.
WEAKNESS, *Syn.* Want, frailty. *Ant.* Tone, spirit.
WEALTH, *Syn.* Plenty, riches. *Ant.* Scarcity, poverty.
WEAN, *Syn.* Withdraw, detach. *Ant.* Draw, attach.
WEAPON, *Syn.* Arm, instrument. *Ant.* Shift.
WEAR, *Syn.* Rub, impair, waste, exhibit, bear, carry. *Ant.* Renew, renovate, repair, abandon, doff.
WEARY, a. *Syn.* Worn, tired. *Ant.* Hearty, fresh.
WEAVE, *Syn.* Plait, twine. *Ant.* Untwist, unravel.
WEAZEN, *Syn.* Dried up, wizened. *Ant.* Plump, fresh.
WED, *Syn.* Marry, link. *Ant.* Divorce, separate.
WEDDING, *Syn.* Nuptials, marriage, espousals.
WEDLOCK, *Syn.* Match, marriage. *Ant.* Singleness.
WEEP, *Syn.* Deplore, sob, cry. *Ant.* Laugh.
WEIGHT, *Syn.* Influence, burden, pressure, gravity. *Ant.* Triviality, weakness, levity, lightness.
WELCOME, n. *Syn.* Saluation, reception. *Ant.* Repudiation.—a. *Syn.* Agreeable. *Ant.* Distasteful.
WELFARE, *Syn.* Good fortune, weal. *Ant.* Unsuccess.
WELL, adv. *Syn.* Properly, thoroughly, rightly. *Ant.* Improperly, imperfectly, wrongly.
WET, *Syn.* Humid, damp, moist. *Ant.* Arid, dry.
WHEEDLE, *Syn.* Cajole, coax. *Ant.* Scare, chide.
WHET, *Syn.* Provoke, stimulate, incite, sharpen. *Ant.* Nauseate, satiate, deaden, pall, blunt.
WHIMSICAL, *Syn.* Quaint, fanciful. *Ant.* Sober, staid.
WHITE, *Syn.* Clear, snowy, pure. *Ant.* Impure, black.
WHOLE, *Syn.* Complete, well, all, entire, total. *Ant.* Sick, unsound, incomplete, imperfect, partial.
WHOLESOME, *Syn.* Healing, salutary, healthful. *Ant.* Deleterious, unwholesome, unhealthful.
WHOLLY, *Syn.* Utterly, quite, totally, entirely.
WHORE, *Syn.* Cyprian, courtesan, prostitute, harlot. *Ant.* Pure woman, virgin.
WICKED, *Syn.* Corrupt, naughty, foul, dark, vicious, ungodly, bad, evil. *Ant.* Spotless, sinless, pure, honest, moral, godly, just, virtuous, good.
WIDE, *Syn.* Remote, distant, spacious, extensive, large, expanded, ample, broad.
WIELD, *Syn.* Handle, manage. *Ant.* Depose, resign.
WIFE, *Syn.* Spouse, consort. *Ant.* Husband, mistress.
WILD, *Syn.* Visionary, loose, savage, desert, untamed, *Ant.* Sober, sane, orderly, mild, gentle, refined, tame.
WILE, *Syn.* Art, craft, guile. *Ant.* Friendliness.
WILFUL, *Syn.* Stubborn, intentional, deliberate. *Ant.* Thoughtful, obedient, docile, accidental.
WILL, v. *Syn.* Direct, devise. *Ant.* To die without will.
WILLING, *Syn.* Desirous, ready. *Ant.* Disinclined.
WILLINGLY, *Syn.* Freely, voluntarily. *Ant.* Unwillingly.
WIN, *Syn.* Succeed, gain. *Ant.* Miss, repel. [ingly.
WIND, *Syn.* Turn, wreath, twine, coil.
WINNING, *Syn.* Seductive, alluring. *Ant.* Unpleasing.
WINNOW, *Syn.* Sort, sift. *Ant.* Intermix, confuse.
WISDOM, *Syn.* Prudence, learning, knowledge. *Ant.* Darkness, folly, ignorance. [rant.
WISE, *Syn.* Learned, intelligent. *Ant.* Foolish, igno-
WIT, *Syn.* Humour, sense. *Ant.* Inanity, dulness.
WITCHCRAFT, *Syn.* Sorcery, necromancy, magic.
WITHDRAW, *Syn.* Retire, recall. *Ant.* Confirm, offer.
WITHER, *Syn.* Blight, blast. *Ant.* Grow, swell.
WITHHOLD, *Syn.* Keep, retain. *Ant.* Afford, grant.
WITHSTAND, *Syn.* Thwart, resist. *Ant.* Submit, yield.
WITNESS, *Syn.* Evidence. *Ant.* Stranger, alien.
WITTY, *Syn.* Facetious, humorous. *Ant.* Dull, stolid.
WIZARD, *Syn.* Sorcerer, conjuror, magician, juggler.
WOE, *Syn.* Sorrow, grief. *Ant.* Comfort, joy.
WOFUL, *Syn.* Piteous, wretched, rueful, sorrowful, doleful (see WRETCHED). [masculine.
WOMANISH, *Syn.* Tender, feminine. *Ant.* Strong,
WONDER, *Syn.* Surprise, amazement. *Ant.* Indifference
WONDERFUL, *Syn.* Awful, strange, amazing. *Ant.* Usual, normal, regular, every-day, common.
WONT, *Syn.* Habit, rule. *Ant.* Disuse, exception.
WOOD, *Syn.* Forest, grove. *Ant.* Open place. [idea.
WORD, *Syn.* Signal, order, term. *Ant.* Conception,
WORK, *Syn.* Effect, labour, toil, effort, *Ant.* Abortion, rest, inertia.
WORKMAN, *Syn.* Operative, craftsman, artisan.
WORKMANSHIP, *Syn.* Manipulation, handiwork.
WORLD, *Syn.* Universe, earth, globe. [heavenly.
WORLDLY, *Syn.* Secular, temporal. *Ant.* Spiritual,
WORRY, *Syn.* Molest, harass. *Ant.* Please, calm.
WORSHIP, v. *Syn.* Exalt, adore. *Ant.* Contemn, loathe.
WORTH, *Syn.* Rate, value. *Ant.* Cheapness.
WORTHLESS, *Syn.* Vicious, base, cheap. *Ant.* Virtuous, useful, valuable, rare, rich, costly.
WOUND, *Syn.* Pain, cut, rend. *Ant.* Soothe, heal.
WRANGLE, *Syn.* Contend, brawl. *Ant.* Harmonize.
WRAP, *Syn.* Cover, fold. *Ant.* Unfold, unwind.
WRATH, *Syn.* Fury, rage, ire. *Ant.* Delight, approval.
WRATHFUL, *Syn.* Exasperated, raging, angry.
WREATH, n. *Syn.* Diadem, crown, garland, chaplet.
WREATHE, v. *Syn.* Enfold, interweave, twist, turn.
WRECK, *Syn.* Rubbish, havoc, ruins, débris.

WRENCH, *Syn.* Extort, strain, distort, twist, wrest.
WRETCHED, *Syn.* Vile, ruined, debased, miserable. *Ant.* Noble, admirable, unfallen, happy.
WRONG, *Syn.* Illegal, unjust, mistaken, unfit. *Ant.* Just, right, correct, proper, fit.
WRONG-DOER, *Syn.* Evil-doer, offender, culprit, sinner.
WRONGFUL, *Syn.* Wrong, dishonest, unjust, unfair.
WROUGHT, *Syn.* Produced, done. *Ant.* Initiated.
WRY, *Syn.* Deranged, askew. *Ant.* Just, right.

Y

YEARLY, *Syn.* Per annum, annually.
YEARN, *Syn.* Desire, covet, crave, long. *Ant.* Recoil, loathe.
YET, *Syn.* At last, still, however, besides.
YIELD, *Syn.* Render, bear, afford, produce. *Ant.* Claim, refuse, deny, retain.
YIELDING, *Syn.* Pliant, supple. *Ant.* Hard, firm.
YOKE, *Syn.* Link, couple. *Ant.* Release, divorce.
YOUTHFUL, *Syn.* Beardless, fresh, young, juvenile. *Ant.* Venerable, mature, senile, aged.

Z

ZEAL, *Syn.* Energy, ardour. *Ant.* Torpor, apathy.
ZEALOT, *Syn.* Devotee, fanatic, bigot, partizan. *Ant.* Deserter, traitor, renegade.
ZEALOUS, *Syn.* Eager, fervid, anxious, ardent.
ZENITH, *Syn.* Summit, pinnacle, highest point, height. *Ant.* Minimum, lowest point, nadir.
ZEPHYR, *Syn.* Gentle wind, mild breeze. *Ant.* Furious wind, gale.
ZERO, *Syn.* Nothing, cipher, naught. *Ant.* Creature, something.
ZEST, *Syn.* Relish, pleasure, gust, gusto flavour. *Ant.* Disrelish, distaste.

# Pears'

# Desk Information

On

Subjects of Daily Reference

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# DESK INFORMATION.

## Growth of the English Language.

A.D. 550-1150 Anglian, or Anglo-Saxon.
1150-1250 Semi-Anglian, or Semi-Saxon.
1250-1550 Old English.
1550-1650 Middle English.
1650-present age=Modern English.

PROPORTION OF ANGLO-SAXON WORDS USED BY OUR CHIEF ENGLISH AUTHORS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shakspeare | uses | 85 | p. c. | of A.-S., | 15 | of other words. |
| Milton | ,, | 81 | ,, | ,, | 19 | ,, |
| Cowley | ,, | 89 | ,, | ,, | 11 | ,, |
| English Bible | ,, | 97 | ,, | ,, | 3 | ,, |
| Thomson | ,, | 85 | ,, | ,, | 15 | ,, |
| Addison | ,, | 83 | ,, | ,, | 17 | ,, |
| Spenser | ,, | 81 | ,, | ,, | 19 | ,, |
| Locke | ,, | 80 | ,, | ,, | 20 | ,, |
| Pope | ,, | 76 | ,, | ,, | 24 | ,, |
| Young | ,, | 79 | ,, | ,, | 21 | ,, |
| Swift | ,, | 89 | ,, | ,, | 11 | ,, |
| Robertson | ,, | 68 | ,, | ,, | 32 | ,, |
| Hume | ,, | 65 | ,, | ,, | 35 | ,, |
| Gibbon | ,, | 58 | ,, | ,, | 42 | ,, |
| Johnson | ,, | 75 | ,, | ,, | 25 | ,, |

It has been reckoned that the agricultural labourer uses about 1500 words, but this is probably an over-estimate. Intelligent artisans have a vocabulary of 4000 words, while educated persons are familiar with, if they do not use, 8000 to 10,000 words.

## Rules for Spelling.

1. A word of one syllable, ending in one consonant preceded by one vowel, doubles its final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Blot, blotting, blotted; swim, swimmer, swimming; man, manned, manning.

Words ending in x, which is a double letter, are not included in this rule.

*Exceptions.*—Gas, gases; char (to work), chared, charing.

2. A word of two syllables, with accent on the second syllable, when ending in one consonant preceded by one vowel, doubles the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Repel, repelled, repelling; begin, beginner, beginning; forbid, forbidden, forbidding.

This rule does not apply when, on the addition of any suffix, the accent of the dissyllable shifts to the first syllable: Conference, deference, deferential, inference, preference, reference, transference, etc. On the other hand, we spell conferred, conferring, deferred, deferring, etc., the accent being on the second syllable.

3. A word ending in a single consonant, but not accented on the last syllable, or ending in more than one consonant, or ending in a consonant preceded by more than one vowel, does not double the last letter before a suffix: Alter, altering, altered; blind, blinded, blinder; appeal, appealed, appealing.

*Exceptions.*—Acquit, acquitted, acquitting; coquet, coquetted, coquetting; quit, quittal, quittance, quitted, quitting; worship, worshipped, worshipping, worshipper.

4. A word ending in a single l doubles the l before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Wool, woollen, woollens; travel, traveller, travelling; gambol, gambolled, gambolling.

*Exceptions.*—Parallel, paralleled; equal, equalise, equality; signal, signalise; peril, perilous; annal, annalist; feudal, feudalism; fossil, fossilised; herbal, herbalist; journal, journalist; legal, legalise, legality; moral, morality; mortal, mortality; regal, regality; scandal, scandalous; social, socialist; total, totality; civil, civilise, civility; symbol, symbolical, symbolise; devil, devilish; alcohol, alcoholism; idol, idolatry.

5. A word ending in e drops that letter before a suffix beginning with a vowel: Please, pleasure, pleasant; serve, servant, service, serving; fine, finish; love, loving.

*Exceptions.*—A word ending in ee or ge retains the e before able and ous: Notice, noticeable; peace, peaceable; change, changeable; outrage, outrageous; courage, courageous. On the other hand, we have practice, practicable.

Singe and swinge retain the final e before ing—singeing, swingeing—to distinguish them from singing and swinging.

Words ending in ee, oe, ye also retain the final e before ing: Fee, feeing; hoe, hoeing; dye, dyeing.

ie changes into y before ing: Die, dying; tie, tying; vie, vying. Yet we have hie, hieing.

### FORMATION OF PLURAL NOUNS.

Nouns or names generally form the plural by adding s, as boot, boots; hat, hats. But—

(1) Nouns or names ending in ch, sounded soft, x, z, s, sh, also in i and o, preceded by a consonant, take es after them to form the plural, as in church, churches; box, boxes; topaz, topazes; glass, glasses; brush, brushes; alkali, alkalies; calico, calicoes.

(2) Nouns or names ending in o or oo, preceded by a vowel, and the words canto, grotto, duodecimo, junto, memento, octavo, portico, quarto, solo, and tyro take s after them to form the plural, as cameo, cameos; cuckoo, cuckoos; folio, folios; bamboo, bamboos.

(3) The following nouns change f into v before taking es to form the plural: calf, elf, half, leaf, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wolf=calves, elves, halves, and so forth. But knife, life, wife change f into v and take s only to form the plural, as in knives, lives, wives.

(4) Nouns ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change the y into i before taking es, as in army, armies; spy, spies. But y, preceded by a vowel, takes s only, and retains the y, as in boy, boys; toy, toys; chimney, chimneys; except soliloquy, soliloquies; colloquy, colloquies.

(5) Some compound nouns form the plural by adding s to the first part of the word: *Sing.*, aide-de-camp, *Plural*, aides-de-camp; commander-in-chief, commanders-in-chief; court-martial, courts-martial; daughter-in-law, daughters-in-law; sergeant-major, sergeants-major.

(6) Some nouns form their plural by adding the Saxon termination en, or by changing the vowels: *Sing.*, child; *Plu.*, children; ox, oxen; foot, feet; mouse, mice; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; man, men; woman, women.

*** All compounds of man take men in the plural, except Mussulman, Mussulmans; Turkoman, Turkomans; Brahman, Brahmans; German, Germans; Norman, Normans.

(7) Several nouns have two plurals: *Sing.*, brother, *Plu.*, brothers, brethren; cloth, cloths (different kinds), clothes (articles of wearing apparel); die, dies (stamp for making impressions); dice (small cubes used in gaming); penny, pennies (single coins); pence (amount or quantity).

(8) The following nouns form their plurals according to the rules of the language to which they belong:

(*a*) um or on is changed into a in the plural: *Sing.*, addendum, *Plu.*, addenda; animalculum, animalcula; arcanum, arcana; automaton, automata; criterion, criteria; datum, data; desideratum, desiderata; dictum, dicta; effluvium, effluvia; encomium, encomia; ephemeron, ephemera; erratum, errata; ganglion, ganglia; medium, media; memorandum, memoranda [in business circles memorandums]; momentum, momenta; phenomenon, phenomena; speculum, specula; stadium, stadia; stratum, strata.

(*b*) is changes into es in the plural, and x into ces: *Sing.*, amanuensis; *Plu.*, amanuenses; analysis, analyses; antithesis, antitheses; appendix, appendices; axis, axes; basis, bases; crisis, crises; ellipsis, ellipses; emphasis, emphases; hypothesis, hypotheses; metamorphosis, metamorphoses; oasis, oases; parenthesis, parentheses; radix, radices; synopsis, synopses; thesis, theses.

The following change ex into ices in the plural: *Sing.*, apex, *Plu.*, apices; index, indices; vertex, vertices; vortex, vortices.

In the following the plurals are formed by des and ges: aphis, aphides; apsis, apsides; chrysalis, chrysalides; ephemeris, ephemerides; iris, irides, or irises; phalanx, phalanges, or phalanxes; sphinx, sphinges, or sphinxes.

Latin words ending in us are changed into i in the plural: calculus, calculi; focus, foci; fungus, fungi; ignis-fatuus, ignes-fatui; magus, magi; nucleus, nuclei; radius, radii; stimulus, stimuli; terminus, termini; tumulus, tumuli.

And Latin words ending in a are changed into æ in the plural: aurora, auroræ; formula, formulæ; larva, larvæ; lamina, laminæ; macula, maculæ; minutia, minutiæ; nebula, nebulæ; pupa, pupæ.

---

## Some Common Errors to be avoided in Writing.

Acknowledgment, not acknowledgement.
Afraid, not affraid. Agreeable, not agreable.
Allege, not alledge. Always, not allways.
Ambidextrous, not ambidexterous.

An is incorrectly used before words beginning with h, when it is distinctly aspirated, as in hall, harangue, hero, heroic, history, historical, historian, house, hypothesis, heraldic, etc. It is correctly used before words in which the initial h is silent, as in heir, herb, honest, honour, hostler, hour. It is not correct before words beginning with eu, as in European, and u, as in union—a house, a history, a useful thing; an heir, an honest man.

Ante = before, is to be distinguished from anti = against. Thus: antediluvian, antecedent; antichrist antipodes, antidote.

Apostasy, not apostacy. Arctic, not artic.
Auxiliary, only one l. Ay, meaning yes.
Aye, meaning always, for ever. Balance, only one l.
Battalion, two t's and one l. Belief, not beleif.

Best and Better should be thus used: "This is the best of the three"; "This is the better of the two."

Blamable, not blameable; but blameful, blameworthy.

Blissful, only one l.
Breech, of a gun; Breach, in a wall.
Brief, not breif. Britannia, only one t.
Ceiling, not cieling. Chargeable, not chargable.
Chief, not cheif. Conceit, not conciet.
Controvert, not contravert. Door-jamb, not jam.
Dose, a prescribed quantity of medicine.
Doze, a light slumber. E'er, contraction of ever.
Envelop, to wrap round; envelope, cover of letter.
Ere, meaning before. Faithful, one l.
Farewell, two l's; but only one in welfare.
Farther, not further (though often used).
Field, not feild. Fiend, not feind.
Fulfil, but=fulfilling. Handfuls, not handsful.
Illegible, not illedgable.
Inclosure, preferable to enclosure.
Inquire, not enquire. Inseparable, not inseperable.
Irrelevant, often mispronounced irrevelant.
Longwise, not longways. Lest, in case, not least.
Misspell, not mispell. Mistakable, not mistakeable.
Mouldy, not moldy. Negotiate, pref. to negociate.

Neither and nor; is and are; was and were: "Neither man or woman are capable of perfection in this world" should be "Neither man nor woman is capable" and so forth. "Neither John nor James were at the concert" should be "Neither John nor James was at the concert." Sir Walter Scott, in his hurriedly-written Waverley Novels, often errs in this respect. For example, in the second chapter of "The Abbot," near the end, Henry Warden is represented as saying: "Neither husband nor wife, neither son nor daughter, neither friend nor relation, *are* lawfully to be made the *objects* of our idolatry." The words here printed in italic should be, of course, *is* and *object*

Niece, not neice. Nightfall, two l's.
Nowise, not noways.

Only, this word is seldom in its proper place, both in writing and speaking. Thus: "He only walked a mile" should be "He walked only a mile": "only walked" might mean that he did not run or ride. "Mr. Blank only spoke a few words" should be "spoke only."

Or, a very common error is the expression "seldom or ever," which should be "seldom if ever."

Pailfuls, not pailsful.
Parallel is often misspelled paralell.

Practice and practise are often misused: practice is a substantive, as "a bad practice," and practise, a verb, as "to practise benevolence."

Precedent, an authorised example; and president, the head of a state, society, etc., are frequently confounded.

Privilege, not priviledge.

Prophecy, a prediction, a foretelling of an event; and prophesy, to predict, or foretell an event.

Quarrel, not quarell, or quarrell.

Raze, to level a wall or building with the ground, has the opposite meaning of raise, to elevate, or lift up.

Recall, not recal.
Reins, for guiding horses, must not be written rains.
Relevant is often mispronounced revelant.
Repel, not repell. Reprieve, not repreive.
Retrieve, not retreive. Roonful, one l.
Rotary, not rotatory. Seize, not sieze.
Separate, not seperate.

Serjeant, not sergeant, a legal dignitary, a non-commissioned officer in the army.

Show, not shew. Shield, not sheild.
Shriek, not shreik. Shrivel, not shrivell.
Siege, not seige. Sieve, not seive.
Smallness, not smalness. Spoonfuls, not spoonsful.

Storey, plural, storeys (of a building); not story, stories (tale, tales).

Subtraction, not substraction. Tallness, not talness.
That kind. "He is one of those kind of men" should be "that kind."
Try to. "Try and come to-morrow" should be "try to come."
Enrol, not enroll. Useful, not usefull.
Vermilion, not vermillion. Waggon, not wagon.
Welcome, not wellcome. Welfare, not wellfare.
Wharf, plural, wharfs, not wharves.
Whether or no, should be whether or not.
Whom. "Who is that for?" "Who did you give it to?" should be "Whom," etc.
Whooping-cough, not hooping-cough.
Wield, not weild.
With. "He is a wealthy man in comparison to me" should be "in comparison with me."
Woeful, not woful. Yield, not yeild.
Yours truly, not your's truly.

*Shall and Will.*

These words are often wrongly employed, both in conversation and writing, especially by natives of Scotland, and the following rhyme may be useful:

In the first person, simply *shall* foretells;
In *will*, a threat or else a promise dwells;
*Shall* in the second and third does threat;
*Will* merely then foretells the future's fate.

## Words having the same Sound, but different Spelling and Meaning.

*** To many persons who may not be acquainted with the signification of every word in this list, it would prove a useful as well as interesting exercise to go over it with the help of a good Dictionary.

Air, ere, e'er, heir
Ail, ale.
All, awl.
Altar, alter.
Ante, anti.
Arc, ark.
Ascent, assent.
Baize, bays, beys.
Bail, bale.
Ball, bawl.
Bait, bate.
Beach, beech.
Beer, bere, bier.
Bight, bite.
Blew, blue.
Bole, boll, bowl.
Boarder, border.
Bough, bow.
Bow, beau.
Boy, buoy.
Brake, break.
Bred, bread.
Breach, breech.
Brows, browse.
Brut, brute.
Burrow, borough (or burgh).
Calendar, calender.
Call, caul.
Canon, cannon.
Canvas, canvass.
Cask, casque.
Cede, seed.
Ceiling, sealing.
Cellar, seller.
Cent, scent, sent.
Cere, sear, seer, sere.
Cereal, serial.
Cession, session.
Chagrin, shagreen.
Chews, choose.
Cite, sight, site.
Clause, claws.
Clime, climb.
Coarser, courser.
Coddling, codling.
Cold, coaled.
Coin, coigne.
Compliment, complement.
Cord, chord.
Core, corps.
Course, coarse, corse.
Coward, cowered
Crews, cruise, cruse.
Cue, queue.
Currants, currents.
Dear, deer.
Depositary, depository.
Deviser, devisor.
Dew, due.
Die, dye.
Doe, dough.
Dose, doze.
Draft, draught.
Dust, dost.
Dying, dyeing.
Eaves, eves.
Fain, fane, feign
Faint, feint.
Fair, fare.
Feat, feet.
Find, fined.
Flea, flee.
Flew, flue.
Fore, four.
Foul, fowl.
Frays, phrase.
Freeze, frieze.
Full, fool.
Furs, furze.
Gage, gauge.
Gait gate.
Gild, guild.
Gilt, guilt.
Grate, great.
Greater, grater.
Grocer, grosser.
Hail, hale.
Hair, hare.
Hall, haul.
Hart, heart.
Heal, heel.
Hear, here.
Hide, hied.
Higher, hire.
Hoard, horde.
Holed, hold.
Holm, home.
Hoop, whoop.
Indite, indict.
Isle, aisle.
Jam, jamb.
Key, quay.
Kill, kiln.
Lade, laid.
Lane, lain.
Led, lead.
Leek, leak.
Lessen, lesson.
Lie, lye.
Limb, limn.
Links, lynx.
Load, lowed.
Lone, loan.
Maid, made.
Male, mail.
Mane, main.
Mantel, mantle.
Marshal, martial
Martin, marten.
Maze, maize.
Mean, mien.
Meed, mead.
Meat, meet, mete
Metal, mettle.
Meter, metre.
Minor, miner.
Mite, might.
Moan, mown.
Mode, mowed.
Mote, moat.
Muse, mews.
Mussel, muscle.
Mustard, mustered.
Nay, neigh.
Nave, knave.
New, knew.
Night, knight.
No, know.
None, nun.
Not, knot.
Oar, ore, o'er.
Ode, owed.
Our, hour.
Pail, pale.
Pain, pane.
Pair, pare, pear, payer.
Pause, paws.
Peace, piece.
Peal, peel.
Peer, pier.
Plate, plait.
Played, plaid.
Plain, plane.
Plum, plumb.
Poll, pole.
Pore, pour.
Prey, pray.
Premises, premisses.
Principal, principle.
Prize, pries, prise.
Profit, prophet.
Quarts, quartz.
Quire, choir.
Rain, rein, reign
Rancour, ranker
Rap, wrap.
Rays, raise, raze
Read, reed.
Reck, wreck.
Rest, wrest.
Retch, wretch.
Right, rite, write, wright.
Rime, rhyme.
Ring, wring.
Road, rode, rowed.
Roe, row.
Ruse, rues.
Rye, wry.
Sale, sail.
Sea, see.
Seam, seem.
Seen, scene, seine
Shear, sheer.
Sign, sine.
Signet, cygnet.
Size, sighs.
Skull, scull.
Slight, sleight.
Soared, sword.
Sold, soled.
Sore, soar.
So, sow, sew.
Stake, steak.
Stair, stare.
Stationary, stationery.
Steal, steel.
Story, storey.
Strait, straight.
Style, stile.
Sum, some.
Sun, son.
Sweet, suite.
Tacks, tax.
Tale, tail.
Tare, tear.
Team, teem.
Threw, through.
Throne, thrown.
Throw, throe.
Tide, tied.
Time, thyme.
Toe, tow.
Told, tolled.
Travel, travail.
Treaties, treatise
Tun, ton.
Two, too, to.
Use, ewes, yews
Vain, vein, vane.
Vale, veil.
Wade, weighed.
Wane, wain.
Wait, weight.
Waste, waist.
Ware, wear.
Wave, waive.
Way, weigh.
Weather, wether
Weak, week.
Ween, wean.
Won, one.
Wood, would.
Yolk, yoke.
You, yew, ewe.

## Common Abbreviations.

A.B., Able Seaman.
Abp., Archbishop.
A.C., *Ante Christum*, Before Christ.
A/c, acct., Account.
A.D., *Anno Domini*, Year of the Lord.
A.H., *Anno Hejiræ*, the Year of the Flight.
A.L.S., Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A.M., *Anno Mundi*, Year of the World; *Ante Meridian*, Before Noon.
Amt., Amount.
Anon., Anonymous.
Ans., Answer.
App., Appendix.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
A.U.C., *Ab Urbe Condita*, From the Building of the City (*i.e.*, Rome).
A.V., Authorised Version (of English Bible).
B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., Baronet.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B.L., Bachelor of Law.
Brit. Mus., British Museum.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B.V., Blessed Virgin; B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
C.A., Chartered Accountant.
C.B., Companion of the (Order of the) Bath.
C.C., County Councillor.
Cantab., of Cambridge.
Cap., Chapter.
Capt., Captain.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
Cent., Centum, One Hundred.
Cf., *Confer*, Compare.
C.G.H., Cape of Good Hope.
Ch.M., Master of Surgery.
C.I.E., Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire.
C.M.G., Companion of (the Order of) Saints Michael and George.
C.O.D., Cash on Delivery.
Col., Colonel; Colonial, or Colony.
Coll., College.
Cr., Creditor.
C.S., Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I., Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India.
Curr't., Current, present month.
Cwt., Centum - weight, Hundredweight.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D., Doctor of Divinity.

D.G., *Dei Gratia*, by the Grace of God.
D.L., Deputy Lieutenant.
Do., Ditto, the same.
Dr., Debtor; Doctor.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.V., *Deo volente*, God willing.
Dwt., Denarius-weight, Pennyweight.
Ed., Edition; Editor.
E.g., *Exempla gratia*, for example.
Et al., *et alibi*, and elsewhere.
Etc., &c., *Et cetera*, and other things.
Et seq., and the following.
F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.A., Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., Field Marshal.
F.O., Foreign Office.
Fo., Folio.
F.O.B., Free on Board.
F.P., Fire Plug.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; or of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.
G.C.B., (Knight of the) Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.G., Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., (Knight) Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.P.O., General Post Office
H.B.C., Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M., His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H.C., House of Commons.
H.C.M., His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Service.
H.G., Horse Guards.
H.H., His Holiness; or His Highness.
H.E., His Eminence.
Hhd., Hogshead.
H.I.H., His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H.J.S., Here Lies Buried.
H.M.C., His, or Her, Majesty's Customs.
H.M.S., His, or Her, Majesty's Ship; or Service.
H.R., House of Representatives.
H.R.H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H.R.I., Holy Roman Empire.
Hants., Hampshire.
Hunts., Huntingdonshire.
H.W.M., High Water Mark.
I., *Imperator*, or *Imperatrix*, Emperor or Empress.
Ib., *Ibidem*, the same place
Id., *Idem*, the same.
I.E., Indian Empire.
i.e., *id est*, that is.
I.H.S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, the Saviour of Men.
I.M.D., Indian Medical Department.
I.N., Indian Navy.
Inst., Instant, the present month.
Int., Interest.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.R., Inland Revenue.
I.M., Isle of Man.
I.W., Isle of Wight.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
K.A., Knight of (the Order of) St. Andrew.
K.B., King's Bench.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.D.G., King's Dragoon Guards.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.P., Knight of S. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of (the Order of) the Thistle.
L.A., Legislative Assembly.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lancs., Lancashire.
Lb., Pound.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.G., Life Guards.
L.I., Light Infantry.
Ld. or Ltd., Limited.
L.L., Lord Lieutenant.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws; Doctor of Letters.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.S., *Locus sigilli*, place for the seal.
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.W., Metropolitan Board of Works.
M.D., Doctor of Medicine.
M.E., Mining Engineer.
M.F.B., Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.
M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly.
MM., Messieurs, gentlemen.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R., Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
MS., Manuscript.
MSS., Manuscripts.
Mus.B., Bachelor of Music
Mus.D., Doctor of Music.
N.B., North Britain; New Brunswick; *nota bene*, mark well.
Nem. con., *Nemine contradicente*, without opposition.
Nem. dis., *Nemine dissentiente*, no person disagreeing, unanimous.
N.F., Newfoundland.
N.G., New Granada.
N.H., New Hampshire.
N.J., New Jersey.
No., *Numero*, number.
Non. seq., *Non sequitur*, it does not follow.
Notts., Nottinghamshire.
N.P., New Providence.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales
N.W.T., North West Territory.
N.Y., New York (State).
N.Z., New Zealand.
Ob., *Obiit*, died.
o/o, per cent.; or in the hundred.
O.S., Ordinary Seaman; Old Style.
Oxon., of Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.E.I., Prince Edward's Island.
Per pro., Per procuration.
Ph.B., Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
P.L.C., Poor Law Commissioners.
P.M., Post meridian; after noon.
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P/N., Promissory Note.
P.O., Postal Order.
P.O.O., Post Office Order.
P.P., Parish Priest.
Pp., Pages.
P.P.C., *Pour prendre congé*, to take leave, say good-bye.
P.P.S., Farther postscript.
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
Pro tem. *Pro tempore*, for the time being.
Prox., *Proximo*, the next month.
P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
P.S., Postscriptum.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
Q.B., Queen's Bench.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Qr., Quarter.
Quant. suff., *Quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
Q.E.D., *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be proved.
Q.E.F., *Quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.
Q.V., *Quod vide*, which see.
R.A., Royal Academy; or Royal Artillery.
R.D., Royal Dragoons.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
Rev., Reverend.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery.
R.I., Rhode Island.
R.L.O., Returned Letter Office.
R.M., Royal Marines.
R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.M.S., Royal Mail Steamer.
R.N., Royal Navy.
R.S.A., Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.O., Railway Sub-Office.
R.S.V.P., *Respondez s'il vous plait*, please reply.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
R.V., Revised Version (of English Bible).
S.A., South Australia.
Salop., Shropshire.
Sc., *Scilicet*, to make known; to wit.
S.G., Solicitor-General.

S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.M., Surgeon-Major.
S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R., *Senatus populusque Romani*, Senate and People of Rome.
S.S., Saint Simplicius (on collars of office).
S.T.P., *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Doctor of Divinity.
S.W., South Wales.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.H.W.M., Trinity High-water Mark.
T.O., Turn over.
U.C., Upper Canada.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.K.A., Ulster King at Arms.
Ult., *Ultimo*, last month.
U.S., United States.
U.S.A., United States of America.
U.S.C., United States of Colombia.
U.S.L., United States Legation.
U.S.M., United States Mail.
U.S.N., United States Navy.
V.C., Victoria Cross; Vice-chancellor.
V.D.L., Van Dieman's Land.
V.G., Vicar-General.
V.I., Vancouver's Island.
Viz., *Videlicet*, namely.
V.R., Victoria Regina.
W.S., Writer to the Signet
Xmas, Christmas.
&, and &c., and so forth.

## Familiar Latin Words and Phrases.

Ab initio, from the beginning.
Ab uno disce omnes, from one example you may learn all.
Addendum (plural, addenda), a thing added.
Ad finem, to the end.
Ad infinitum, to infinity
Ad Kalendas Græcas, at the Greek Kalends—that is, never, for the Greeks had no Kalends.
Ad libitum, at pleasure—without stint.
Ad referendum, for farther consideration.
Ad valorem, according to the value.
Æquam servare mentem, to preserve an equal (or well-balanced) mind.
Ætatis suæ, of his, or her, age.
A fortiori, with stronger reason.
Alias, otherwise.
Alibi, in another place; elsewhere.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus (Horace), even the good Homer sometimes sleeps.
Alma Mater, benign mother. The term affectionately applied by students to their college.
Alter ego, another self.
Alter idem, another the same.
Amantis iræ amoris integratio est (Terence), the quarrelling of lovers is the renewal of love.
A mensa et thoro, from table and bed. A legal term employed in divorce cases.
Amicus humani generis, a friend of the human race.
Amor nummi, the love of money.
Amor patriæ, the love of one's country.
Anguis in herbâ, a snake in the grass.
Animus furandi, propensity for stealing.
Anno ætatis suæ, in the year of his, or her, age.
Annus mirabilis, a wonderful year.
A posteriori, from the latter.
Appetitus rationi pareat, let the appetite obey reason.
A priori, from the former.
Arbiter elegantiarum, the arbitrator of elegant things.
Arcana imperii, secrets of state.
Arcanum, a secret.
Ardenta verba, burning words.
Argumentum ad hominem, an argument to the man (personally).
Argumentum ad judicium, an argument to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verecundiam, an argument to an opponent's modesty or sense of decency.
Argumentum baculinum, the argument of the stick.
Ars longa, vita brevis, art is lasting, life is short.
Audaces fortuna juvat, fortune aids the bold (or brave).
Audi alteram partem, hear the other side.
Aura popularis, the popular breeze.
Auri sacra fames (Virgil), the accursed thirst for gold.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus, either Cæsar or nobody.
Autem ecce alterum, but behold the other side.
Bis dat, qui cito dat, he gives twice who gives quickly.
Bona fide, in good faith.
Brutum fulmen, a harmless thunderbolt.
Cacoethes loquendi, an itch for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi, an itch for writing.
Cætera desunt, the rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus, other things being equal.
Caput mortuum, the dead head.
Carpe diem, enjoy the (present) day.
Casus belli, a position which renders war unavoidable.
Caveat emptor, let the purchaser beware.
Cave canem, beware of the dog.
Civis Romanus sum, I am a Roman citizen.
Compos mentis, of sound mind.
Conscia mens recti, a mind conscious of rectitude.
Contra bonos mores, against good manners, or morals.
Corpus delicti, the body of the crime; the whole nature of the offence.
Corrigenda, corrections.
Cui bono? for what good? what is the object of it?
Cum grano salis, with a grain of salt; with some limitation.
Currente calamo, with a fluent pen.
Custos rotulorum, the keeper of the rolls or records.
Deceptio visus, a deception of the sight.
De facto, from the fact.
De gustibus non est disputandum, there is no disputing about tastes.
De jure, from the law.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, of the dead speak only what is good.
Desideratum (plural, desiderata), a thing to be desired.
Deus est summum bonum, God is the chief good.
Dies non, literally, not a day; a day on which business is not transacted.
Disjecta membra, the scattered limbs or remains.
Domine, dirige nos, O Lord, direct us. Motto of the city of London.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, it is pleasant and becoming to die for our country.
Dum spiro spero, while I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus vivamus, while we live let us live.
Ecce homo, behold the man.
Eheu fugace, labuntur anni (Horace), our years, alas, how swiftly they glide away.
Et sic de similibus, and so of similar things.
Ex cathedra, from the chair.
Exceptio probat regulam, the exception proves the rule.
Ex fumo dare lucem, out of smoke to give light.
Ex nihilo nihil fit, out of nothing nothing was made
Ex officio, by virtue of his office.
Ex parte, on one side only.
Experientia docet, experience teaches.
Experto crede, believe him who has experience.
Ex tempore, without premeditation; off-handed; on the spur of the moment.
Facile princeps, the recognised chief.
Facilis decensus Averni, the descent to hell is easy; it is easy to fall into crime.
Festina lente, hasten slowly—with caution.
Fiat experimentum in corpore vili, let the experiment be made on a worthless body.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum, let justice be done, though heaven should fall.
Fide et amore, by faith and love.
Finem respice, look to the end.
Flagrante delicto, in the act of committing the crime.
Flecti, non frangi, bent, not broken.
Forti et fideli nil difficile, nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
Fronti nulla fides, there is no faith to be placed in the countenance.
Genius loci, the guardian spirit of the place.
Genus irritabile vatum, the irritable tribe of poets.
Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis, some remedies are worse than the disease.
Habeas corpus, you may have the body.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit (Virgil), to remember these things hereafter will be a pleasure.

Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi (Juvenal), they whose virtues (or abilities) are encumbered by narrowed circumstances at home rise with difficulty.
Hesperus venit, the evening approaches.
Hiatus valde deflendus, a deficiency greatly to be deplored.
Hic et ubique, here and everywhere.
Hic jacet, here he lies (used on tombstones).
Hinc illæ lacrymæ, hence these tears.
Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto (Terence), I am a man, and I consider nothing relating to the human race as foreign to me.
Hortus siccus, a collection of dried leaves of plants and flowers.
Humanum est errare, it is human to err.
In articulo mortis, in the act of dying.
In cælo quies, there is rest in heaven.
Index expurgatorius, an index or catalogue of prohibited books (issued under Papal authority).
In extenso, in the full extent.
In extremis, in a dying state.
In hoc signo mea spes, in this sign [*i.e.* the Cross] is my hope.
In loco parentis, in the place of a parent.
In medias res, in the middle of things.
In nubibus, in the clouds.
In posse, in a state of possible being.
In propriâ personâ, in his own proper person.
In puris naturalibus, in a natural state; naked.
In re, in the affair of.
In statu quo, in the same position.
In tenebris, in darkness.
Inter alia, among other things.
Interim, in the meanwhile.
Inter nos, between ourselves.
Ipse dixit, he said it himself.
Ipsissima verba, the very words.
Ipso facto, the fact itself; actually.
Ira furor brevis est, anger is a short madness.
Jacta alea est, the die is cast.
Jure Divino, by Divine law.
Jus gentium, the law of nations.
Labor ipse voluptas, labour itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit, labour conquers all things.
Lapsus linguæ, a slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates, household gods.
Laudari a viro laudato, to be praised by a man who is himself worthy of praise.
Laudator temporis acti, a praiser of times that are past.
Laus Deo, praise to God.
Lex non scripta, the unwritten law; the common law of England.
Lex scripta, the written law; the statute law.
Lex talionis, the law of retaliation; as, "an eye for an eye."
Litera scripta manet, the written letter remains.
Locum tenens, holding the place.
Lucus a non lucendo, literally, a light from its not shining. Generally used to mark an absurd name given to anything: "We call it the dining-room, but we never dine there."
Lusus naturæ, a freak of nature.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit, truth is great, and will prevail.
Magni nominis umbra, the shadow of a great name.
Materfamilias, mother of a family.
Medio tutissimus ibis, there is most safety in the middle way.
Memento mori, remember that you must die.
Mens sana in corpore sano, a sane mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum, mine and yours.
Mirabile dictu, wonderful to relate,
Moderata durant, moderate things are lasting.
Modus operandi, the manner of doing a thing.
More majorum, in the manner of our forefathers.
More suo, after his own manner or custom.
Mors janua vitæ, death is the gate of life.
Mors omnibus communis, death is common to all of us.
Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labia, many things fall between the cup and the lips.
Multum in parvo, much in little.
Mutatis mutandis, after making the needful changes.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur (Horace), the name being changed, the tale is told of yourself.
Ne cede malis, yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem, necessity has no law.
Nemo me impune lacessit, no one attacks me with impunity
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit (Pliny), no mortal is at all times wise
Ne plus ultra, literally, nothing more beyond; perfection.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit, he touched nothing which he did not adorn.
Nil admirari, to admire nothing.
Nil desperandum, despair of nothing.
Nisi Dominus frustra, except the Lord be with us our efforts will be in vain. Motto of the city of Edinburgh.
Nolens volens, willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere, touch me not.
Non conscire sibi, conscious of no fault.
Non est inventus, it has not been found.
Non nobis Domine! not to us, O Lord!
Non possumus, we cannot.
Non sum qualis eram, I am not now what I was once.
Nosce teipsum, know thyself.
Noscitur a sociis, he is known by his associates.
Nunc aut nunquam, now or never.
Obiter dictum, a thing said by the way.
Odi profanum vulgus, I hate the profane vulgar.
Odium theologicum, a theological hatred.
Omnia vincit amor, love conquers all things.
Onus probandi, the burden of proving.
Ora et labora, pray and work.
Ora pro nobis, pray for us.
Ore rotundo, with a round mouth. He speaks inflated nonsense.
O tempora! O mores! O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate, ease with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate, ease without dignity.
Palmam qui meruit ferat, let him who has won the palm bear it.
Pari passu, with an equal pace.
Particeps criminis, a sharer in the guilt.
Passim, everywhere; in various places.
Paterfamilias, father of a family.
Pater noster, our father.
Pater patriæ, the father of his country.
Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior, the smoke of one's own country appears brighter than any foreign fire.
Per saltum, by a leap, or bound.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, a poet is born, not made.
Primâ facie, on the first face; on the first view.
Principia, non homines, principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis, for our altars and firesides.
Proh pudor! for shame!
Pro re nata, for a special business.
Pro tanto, for so much.
Quando ullum inveniemus parem? when shall we look upon his like again?
Quantum meruit, as much as he deserved.
Quasi, as if; just as.
Quem Deus vult perdere dementat, whom God would destroy He first makes mad.
Quid pro quo, what for what.
Qui invidet minor est, he who envies admits his inferiority.
Quoad hoc, as far as this.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ, so many minds, so many opinions.
Rara avis, a rare bird.
Rem acu tetigisti, you have touched the matter with a needle.
Res angusta domi, narrowed circumstances at home.
Ride si sapis, laugh if you are wise.
Rus in urbe, the country in town.
Salus populi suprema est lex, the welfare of the people is the first law.
Salve pudore, without offence to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum, holy of holies. "The editor's *sanctum*," or room.

Scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons (Horace), the first principle and source of all good writing is to think justly.
Secundum artem, according to art.
Semel insanivimus omnes, we have all at some time been mad.
Semper fidelis, always faithful.
Semper idem (: eadem), always the same.
Seriatim, in order.
Sic transit gloria mundi, thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sicut ante, as before.
Similia similibus curantur, like is cured by like.
Sine die, without [appointing] a day.
Sine qua non, a thing indispensable.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, gentle in manner, vigorous in deed.
Suppressio veri, concealment of the truth.
Suum cuique, let each man have his own.
Tabula rasa, a smoothed tablet; a complete blank.
Tædium vitæ, weariness of life.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis, the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum, time, the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit, time flies.
Terra incognita, an unknown land.
Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis, it is degrading to be commended by those who are not themselves worthy of praise.
Ubi supra, where above mentioned.
Usque ad nauseam, even to disgust.
Utile dulci, the useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra, as beneath.
Ut supra, as above.
Vade mecum, go with me.
Valde deflendum, much to be lamented.
Vale, farewell.
Verbatim et literatim, to the word and the letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, a word to the wise is sufficient
Veritas vincit, truth conquers.
Via media, a middle way.
Vice versa, the terms being exchanged.
Vi et armis, by force of arms.
Vinculum matrimonii, the chain of marriage.
Volo non valeo, I am willing, but unable.
Vox populi vox Dei, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

## Familiar French Words and Phrases.

A bas, down with.
Affiche, a placard; a handbill.
A la bonne heure, lit., at a good hour; at the right time.
A la mode, according to the fashion.
Amende honorable, a sufficient apology.
A merveille, to a wonder.
Amour propre, lit., proper love; self-esteem.
Arrière pensée, mental reserve.
Au courant, "up to date."
Au fait, well informed.
Au fond, to the bottom.
Au pis aller, at the worst.
Au reste (or du reste), however, nevertheless; to sum up all.
Au revoir, farewell.
Avant courieur, a runner in advance.
A votre santé, to your health.
Beau ideal, perfection.
Beau monde, the world of fashion.
Beaux esprits, men of wit and humour.
Beaux yeux, beautiful eyes; a pretty face.
Belles lettres, elegant literature.
Bête noire, lit., a black beast; a very objectionable person.
Bienséance, propriety; good manners.
Bizarre, whimsical; quaint; odd.
Blasé, used up; worn out.
Bon ami, a good friend.
Bon gré mal gré, with good or bad grace.
Bonhomie, goodness of heart joined to simplicity of character.
Bonne, a female servant; a nursemaid.
Bonne bouche, a dainty morsel.
Bon vivant, one fond of good living.
Bouleversement, general confusion.
Canaille, the rabble; the mob.
Canard, lit., a duck; an idle fabrication.
Carte blanche, lit., a blank sheet of paper; permission to any one to act as he pleases.
Cartel, a challenge; a document referring to exchange of prisoners of war.
Catalogue raisonné, a catalogue of books arranged under their subjects.
Chacun à son goût, every one to his own taste.
Chevalier d'industrie, lit., a knight of industry; a swindler; a pickpocket.
Ci-devant, previously.
Coup de soleil, sunstroke.
Coûte que coûte, cost what it may.
Cul de sac, lit., the bottom of a bag; a street or lane having no outlet at one end.
D'accord, agreed.
Dégagé, free; unembarrassed.
Dehors; outside; inapplicable.
Déjeuner à la fourchette, lit., a breakfast with a fork; a breakfast or luncheon at which meat is provided.
De mal en pis, from bad to worse.
Demi monde, lit., the half-world; women in a good position in society, but of stained reputation.
Dénouement, the issue; final event.
Dernier ressort, last resource.
De trop, excess; too much.
Distrait, absent in mind.
Dos à dos, back to back.
Double entente, double meaning.
Doux yeux, soft glances.
Eau de vie, lit., water of life; brandy.
Eclairissement, elucidation; clearing up a mystery.
Eclat, brilliancy.
Elite, the best; most select.
Embarras de richesse, superabundance of wealth.
Emeute, popular outbreak; a riot.
Empressement, promptitude; eagerness.
En arrière, in the background.
En avant, onwards; advance.
En bloc, in a mass; in a lump.
Enfans perdus, lit., lost children; in a military sense, "the forlorn hope."
Enfant gâté, a spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé, a foundling.
En route, on the way.
Entente cordiale, a friendly feeling.
Entre nous, between ourselves.
Entrepôt, a warehouse.
Exigeant, troublesome; exacting.
Façon de parler, manner of speaking.
Fait accompli, a thing finished.
Faux pas, a false step; an error.
Femme couverte, a married woman.
Femme seule, a single woman.
Fête champêtre, a rural feast.
Feu de joie, lit., a fire of joy; a discharge of firearms as a sign of rejoicing.
Flâneur, a lounger.
Gage d'amour, pledge of love.
Gaieté de cœur, gaiety of the heart; high animal spirits.
Gamin, a street arab.
Garçon, a lad; a youth. Generally applied to a hotel or restaurant waiter.
Gaucherie, vulgarity; clownishness.
Guerre à outrance, war to the uttermost.
Haut gout, high flavour; good taste.
Haut ton, lit., high tone; the higher classes of society.
Hors de combat, disabled.
Hôtel Dieu, lit., a house of God; hospital.
Il aboie après tout le monde, he snarls at everybody.
Il a le vin mauvais, he quarrels when in his cups.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétit, hunger is the best sauce.
Insouciance, heedlessness; unconcern.
Je ne sais quoi, I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais, I shall never forget.
Jeu de main; jeu de vilain, horse-play; vulgar practical jokes.
Jeu de mots, a play upon words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, a play of wit; a jest.

Joli, pretty; handsome; fine.
Juste-milieu, the exact medium; the middle course between two extremes.
La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum, beauty without virtue is (like) a flower without perfume.
La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connaître ses folies, the great wisdom of man consists in the knowledge of his follies.
Laisser-aller, unconstraint.
Le bon temps viendra, the good time will come.
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, the game is not worth the candle.
Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole, a sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.
Les foux font festins, et les sages les mangent, fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.
Mal de mer, sea sickness.
Malgré, notwithstanding; in spite of.
Mauvaise honte, false shame; false modesty.
Mauvais goût, bad taste; vulgarity.
Mauvais sujet, a bad subject: a disaffected person in the political world.
Mot à mot, word for word; a close translation.
Naïveté, simplicity; innocence.
Nom de plume, pen-name; name assumed by an author.
Nonchalance, indifference.
Nous avons changé tout cela, we have changed all that.
Nous verrons, we shall see.
Nuance, shade; colour.
Octroi, a tax levied at the barriers of a town.
On dit, it is said; a current rumour.
On prend le peuple par les oreilles, comme on fait un pot par les anses, the people are taken by the ears, as a pot is by the handles.
Outré, exaggerated; out of the common order of things.
Ouvrage, work; labour.
Ouvrier, a workman; an operative.
Parvenu, a person of low origin who has become wealthy.
Passé, a faded beauty is said to be *passée*.
Pas seul, lit., a step alone; a dance by one person.
Pâté de foi gras, lit., a pie of fat liver; made from the livers of geese specially fattened.
Patience passe science, patience surpasses knowledge.
Pâtisserie, pastry.
Penchant, a strong inclination.
Persiflage, "chaff."
Peu à peu, by degrees
Point d'appui, point to lean upon (a military term).
Preux chevalier, a valiant knight.
Procès-verbal, legal proceedings; official report.
Protégé, lit., one protected; one under the guidance or care of another.
Raconteur, a narrator; teller of stories.
Raison d'être, the reason of being.
Rapprochement, the act of placing or bringing together.
Réchauffé, lit., warmed up; something reproduced.
Recherché, elegant; attractive; refined.
Recueil choisi, a choice collection.
Rédacteur, editor of a newspaper, etc.
Refrain, the burden of a song.
Résumé, a recapitulation: an epitome.
Roturier, one of the common people.
Roué, a profligate.
Salle à manger, dining-room.
Sang froid, lit., cold blood; apathy.
Sans culottes, without breeches; ragged fellows.
Sans peur et sans reproche, without fear and without reproach.
Savoir, knowledge; learning.
Sobriquet, a nickname.
Soi-disant, self-styled.
Sottise, absurdity; folly.
Souci, care; sans souci, without care.
Soupçon, surmise: a slight taste of anything.
Souvenir, a keepsake.
Spirituel, intelligent; lively.
Tache, a stain; a spot; a blemish.
Taille, shape; appearance; manner, cut; from *tailler*, to cut.
Tant mieux, so much the better.
Tant pis, so much the worse.
Tapageur, a boaster; swaggerer.
Tendresse, affection; fondness.
Tête-à-tête, lit., head to head; face to face.
Toujours, always; for ever.
Tout-à-coup, suddenly.
Tout ensemble, the whole; all taken together.
Tracasserie, chicanery; artifice; mischief.
Traduction, a translation.
Triste, mournful; melancholy.
Vaurien, a scamp.
Vis-à-vis, lit., face to face; opposite.

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## Order of a Dinner Menu, or Bill of Fare,

WITH THE TERMS OF CUISINE (OR COOKERY),

*In French-English and English-French.*

| FRENCH. | ENGLISH. |
|---|---|
| Hors d'Œuvres. | Appetisers. |
| Potage. | Soup. |
| Poissons. | Fish. |
| Relevés. | Removes. |
| Entrées. | Entrées. |
| Rôts. | Roasts. |
| Légumes. | Vegetables. |
| Entremets. | Side dishes. |
| Gelées, Crêmes. | Jellies, Creams. |
| Fromage. | Cheese. |
| Dessert. | Dessert.* |
| Glaces. | Ices. |

* Fruit being on the table from the first, it is optional to set down Dessert in the Menu.

### I.—FRENCH-ENGLISH.

Abricots, apricots.
Agneau, lamb.
Alose, shad.
Alouettes, larks.
Aloyau, sirloin of beef.
Amandes, almonds.
Ananas, pine apples.
Anchois, anchovy.
Anges en chevaux, angels on horseback.
Anguilles, eels.
Artichaut, artichoke.
Barbeau, barbel.
Barbue, brill.
Bécasse, woodcock.
Bécassine, snipe.
Beignets, fritters.
Beurre, butter.
Blanchailles, whitebait.
Bœuf, ox; beef.
Bouilli, boiled beef.
Bouillie, hasty pudding.
Brochet, pike.
Cabillaud, cod.
Canards, ducks; canards sauvages, wild ducks; canetons, ducklings.
Café, coffee.
Câpres, capers.
Carrelet, flounder.
Caviare, dried sturgeon's liver.
Champignons, mushrooms
Chou, cabbage: choux de Bruxelles, Brussels sprouts; choux marins, seakale.
Citron, lemon.
Compote, stew (of fruit, pigeons).
Concombre, cucumber.
Confitures, sweets.
Consommé de tête de veau, mock turtle soup.
Coqs de bruyere, black game; heath cock.
Côtelettes de mouton, mutton cutlets.
Côtes de bœuf, ribs of beef.
Courge, vegetable marrow, pumpkin.
Cressons, cresses.
Crevettes, prawns.
Diablotins, chocolate crackers, etc.
Dindon, turkey; dindonneau, turkey poult.
Doret, John Dory.
Ecrivisses, crayfish.
Eglefin, haddock.
Entremets, side dishes.
Eperlans, smelts.
Epinard, spinach.
Esturgeon, sturgeon.
Etuvée, stew.
Faisans, pheasants.
Farce, forced meat.
Farci, stuffed.
Figues, figs.
Fillet de veau, fillet (or loin) of veal.
Frais, fresh.
Framboises, raspberries.
Frit, fried.
Fromage, cheese.
Gâteau, cake.
Gelée, jelly.
Gibelottes, rabbit stew.
Gibier, game.
Glaces, ices.
Gratin, (burnt) bread scrapings.
Grillé, broiled.
Groseilles, gooseberries.
Goujons, gudgeons.
Gournal, gurnet.
Harengs pec, pickled, or red, herrings.
Harenguets, sprats.

Haricots verts, French beans.
Hollandaise verte, green Dutch sauce.
Homard, lobster.
Huitres, oysters.
Jambon, ham.
Jigot de mouton, leg of mutton.
Lait, milk.
Laitances, fish roes.
Lapin, rabbit; lapin au kari, curried rabbit.
Légumes, vegetables.
Lièvre, hare.
Lingue, ling.
Longe, loin.
Maquereau, mackerel.
Marbré, marbled.
Marrons, chestnuts.
Matelote, fish stew.
Merlan, whiting.
Merlus, dried haddocks.
Moules, mussels.
Mouton, mutton, sheep.
Nau de morue, cod sounds.
Navet, turnip.
Nougat, almond cake.
Œufs à l'Indienne, curried eggs; œufs à la neige, snow eggs.
Oie, goose; oison, gosling.
Oignons, onions.
Orge, barley.
Pailles, straws; pailles de Parmesan, cheese straws
Pain, bread.
Panais, parsnip.
Pâté de foie gras, goose-liver pie.
Pâtisserie, pastry.
Pêches, peaches.
Perdreaux, partridges.
Pintade, guinea fowl.
Plie, plaice.
Pluviers, plovers.
Poireau, leek.
Pois, peas; petits pois, green peas; purée de pois, pea soup.
Poissons, fish.
Pommes, apples; pommes de terre, potatoes.
Potage de levraut, hare soup; —de queue de bœuf, ox-tail soup; printanière, spring soup.
Purée de pois, pea soup.
Queue de bœuf, ox-tail.
Ragout, hash.
Raie, skate; raitons, small skate.
Raifort, horse-radish.
Ramier, wood pigeon.
Rechauffé, warmed again.
Ris de veau, veal sweetbreads.
Rissolettes, roasts.
Rissole, fritter with minced meat.
Rôt, rôti, roast.
Rouelle de veau roti, roast fillet of veal.
Rouget, red mullet.
Sagou, sago.
Salmi de gibier, hashed game.
Saucisses, sausages.
Saumon, salmon.
Selle de mouton, saddle of mutton.
Semolo, semolina.
Soupe de l'Inde, mulligatawny soup; de la tête de bœuf, ox-cheek soup; maigre, soup without meat.
Tailladés, crimped.
Tanche, tench.
Tendrons, tendons.
Terrine, potted.
Thé, tea.
Tortue, turtle; tortue claire, clear turtle soup.
Tourtellettes, cheesecakes
Tourtes, tarts.
Truit, trout.
Veau, veal.
Venaison, venison.
Volaille, fowl, chicken.

## II.—ENGLISH-FRENCH.

Almonds, amands; almond cake, nougat.
Anchovy, anchois.
Angels on horseback, anges en chevaux.
Apples, pommes.
Apricots, abricots.
Artichokes, artichauts.
Asparagus, aspergs.
Baked pike, brochet farci.
Barbel, barbeau.
Barley, orge.
Bean, feve; French beans, haricots verts.
Black game, coqs de bruyere.
Bread, pain; bread-scrapings, gratin.
Brill, barbue.
Broiled, grillé.
Brussels sprouts, choux de Bruxelles.
Butter, beurre.
Cabbage, chou.
Capers, câpres.
Caviare, dried sturgeon's liver.
Cauliflower, choufleur.
Cheese, fromage; cheese cakes, tourtellettes; cheese straws, pailles de fromage.
Cherries, cerises.
Chestnuts, marrons.
Chickens, poulets, volaille.
Clear soup, consommé; clear turtle soup, tortue claire.
Cod, cabillaud; cod sounds, nau de morue.
Coffee, café.
Crayfish, ecrivisses.
Cream (whipped), crême fouettée.
Crimped, tailladés.
Cucumber, concombre.
Curried eggs, œufs a l'Indienne; curried rabbit, lapin au kari.
Cutlets, côtelettes.
Ducks, canards; wild ducks, canards sauvages; ducklings, canetons.
Eels, anguilles.
Eggs, curried, œufs a l'Indienne; snow eggs, œufs a la neige.
Figs, figues.
Fish, poissons; fish stew, matelote.
Forced meat, farce.
Fowl, volaille.
French beans, haricots verts.
Fresh, frais.
Fritters, beignets; fritters with minced meat, rissole.
Game, gibier.
Goose, oie; gosling, oison; goose-liver pie, pâté de foie gras.
Gooseberries, groseilles.
Green Dutch sauce, Hollandaise verte: green peas, petits pois.
Gudgeons, goujons.
Guinea fowl, pintade.
Gurnet, gournal.
Haddock, églefin; dried haddock, merlus.
Ham, jambon.
Hare, lièvre; hare soup, purée (or potage) de lièvre.
Hashed game, salmi de gibier.
Herrings, harengs; pickled h., h. pec; fresh h., h. frais.
Horseradish, raiffort.
Ices, glacés.
Jelly, gelée.
John Dory, doret.
Lamb, agneau.
Larks, alouettes.
Leek, poireau.
Leg of mutton, gigot de mouton.
Lemon, citron.
Ling, lingne.
Lobster, homard.
Loin of mutton (stuffed), fillet (or longe) de mouton farci.
Mackerel, marquereau.
Marbled, marbré.
Milk, lait.
Mock turtle soup, consommé de tête de veau.
Mullet (red), rougets.
Mulligatawny soup, soupe de l'Inde.
Mushrooms, champignons
Mutton cutlets, côtelettes de mouton.
Onions, oignons.
Ox-cheek soup, soupe de tête de bœuf; ox-tail —, de queue de bœuf.
Oysters, huitres.
Paper cases, papillotes.
Parsnip, panais.
Partridges, perdreaux.
Peaches, pêches.
Peas, pois; green peas, petits pois; pea soup, purée de pois.
Pheasants, faisans.
Pike (baked), brochet farci.
Pine-apple, ananas.
Plaice, plie.
Plovers, pluviers.
Potatoes, pommes de terre.
Potted, terrine.
Prawns, crevettes.
Puff, soufflé; puff pie, vol au vent.
Rabbit, lapin.
Raspberries, framboises.
Red mullets, rougets.
Ribs of beef, côtes de bœuf.
Roast, roasts, rôt, rôts, rôti, rôtis.
Roes (fish), laitances.
Saddle of mutton, selle de mouton.
Sago, sagou.
Salmon, saumon.
Sausages, saucisses.
Seakale, choux marins.
Semolina, semolo.
Shad, alose.
Sirloin of beef, aloyau.
Skate, raie; small skate, raitons.
Smelts, eperlans.
Snipe, bécassines.
Sounds (cod), nau de morue.
Soup without meat, soupe maigre.
Spinach, epinards.
Sprats, harenguets.
Spring soup, potage printemiere.
Stew, étuvée, compote; stew of game, salmi.
Strawberries, fraises.
Stuffed, farie.
Sturgeon, esturgeon.
Sugar, sucrée.
Sweetbread (veal), ris de veau.
Tarts, tourtes.
Tea, thé.
Tench, tanche.
Tendons, tendrons.
Turnips, navets.
Turkey, dindon; —poult, dindonneau.
Trout, truit.
Warmed again, rechauffé.
Whitebait, blanchailles.
Whiting, merlan.
Whipped cream, crême fouettée.
Woodcocks, bécasses.
Wood-pigeon, ramier.
Veal, veau; roast fillet of veal, rouselle de veau rotie.
Vegetables, légumes; vegetable marrow, courge.
Venison, venaison.

## Annuities to the Royal Family.

HER MAJESTY:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Privy Purse, .. .. .. | £ 60,000 | |
| Salaries of Household, .. | 131,260 | |
| Expenses of Household, .. | 172,500 | |
| Royal Bounty, etc., .. | 13,200 | |
| Unappropriated, .. .. | 8,040 | |
| | | £385,000 |
| Prince of Wales, .. .. .. .. .. | | 40,000 |
| Princess of Wales, .. .. .. .. | | 10,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Children of H.R.H., .. .. .. | £*36,000 |
| Dowager German Empress, .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Duke of Edinburgh (Saxe-Coburg), .. .. | †10,000 |
| Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, .. | 6,000 |
| Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), .. | 6,000 |
| Duke of Connaught, .. .. .. .. | 25,000 |
| Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenburg), .. | 6,000 |
| Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, .. .. | 3,000 |
| Duke of Cambridge, .. .. .. .. | 12,000 |
| Duchess of Teck, .. .. .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Duchess of Albany, .. .. .. .. | 6,000 |
| Royal Pensions limited to £1200 per annum, | 24,592 |
| | £582,592 |

*For the proper disposal of this money, which will continue to be paid till six months after Her Majesty's decease, certain trustees have been appointed who will hold the sum granted under the Act, and any accumulations, on behalf of all or any of the children of His Royal Highness, in such shares and at such times, and in such manner, and subject to such conditions as H.R.H., with the sanction of the Queen, may appoint, by order countersigned by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† The Duke of Saxe-Coburg relinquished £15,000 on his accession to the German principality.

## Table of Precedency.

THE SOVEREIGN.
The Prince of Wales.
The Queen's Younger Sons.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The last four rank above all Peers of their own degree.
Dukes according to their Patents of Creation :—1, Of England; 2, of Scotland; 3, of Great Britain; 4, of Ireland; 5, those created since the Union.
Marquises, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Dukes' Eldest Sons.
Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquises' Eldest Sons.
Dukes' Younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquises' Younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
All other English Bishops according to their seniority of Consecration.
Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1869, according to seniority.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.
Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.
Master of the Horse.
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.
Viscounts' Eldest Sons.
Earls' Younger Sons.
Barons' Eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice, Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges according to seniority.
Viscounts' Younger Sons.
Barons' Younger Sons.
Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts.
Companions of the Bath.
Companions of the Star of India.
Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
Companions of the Indian Empire.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Eldest Sons of the Youngest Sons of Peers.
Baronets' Eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights :—1, Garter; 2, Thistle; 3, St. Patrick; 4, The Bath; 5, Star of India; 6, St. Michael and St. George; 7, Knights Bachelors.
Younger Sons of the Younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' Younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as Eldest Sons.
Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus, the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to Commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

There are three Orders confined to ladies:—The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor—in Scotland, the Provost—stands first, and after him the Sheriff, Aldermen—in Scotland, Bailies—Chief Officers and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

## Relative Rank in Army and Navy.

Field Marshals rank with Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieut.-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.
Colonels rank with Captains of three years.
Lieut.-Colonels rank with Captains under three years and Staff Captains.
According to date of Commission.
Lieut.-Colonels rank with Commanders and Staff Commanders, but senior to them.
Majors, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants of eight years' standing.
Captains, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants under eight years' standing.
Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or order, rank with Sub-Lieutenants.

## Forms of Addressing Persons of Rank.

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.
Begin: Madam (or Sir).
End: I remain,
With profoundest veneration,
Madam (or Sir),
Your Majesty's most faithful Subject,
and dutiful Servant.
Superscribe (direct):
To the Queen's (or King's) Most Excellent Majesty.

THE PRINCE (OR PRINCESS) OF WALES.
Begin: Sir (or Madam).
End: I remain,
With the greatest respect,
Sir (or Madam),
Your Royal Highness' most dutiful, most humble, and most devoted Servant.
Superscribe:
To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.—Begin: Madam (or Sir). End: I remain, Madam (or Sir), Your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient Servant. Superscribe: To Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal; or To His Royal Highness the Duke of C——; or To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of C——; or To His (or Her) Royal Highness Prince E—— (or Princess B——).

### NOBILITY.

DUKES.
Begin: My Lord Duke.
End: I remain, my Lord Duke
Your Grace's most obedient Servant.
Superscribe:
To His Grace the Duke of A——, K.T., etc., etc., etc.

MARQUISES.—Begin: My Lord Marquis. End: As to a Duke, with Lordship in place of Grace. Superscribe: To the most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., etc., etc., etc.

EARLS, VISCOUNTS, AND BARONS.—Begin: My Lord. End: As to a Marquis. Superscribe: To the Right Honourable The Earl of Rosebery, K.T.; or to The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Cranbrook; or to The Right Honourable Lord Coleridge, D.C.L.

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.—Begin: Sir. End: I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: Sir George O—— T——, Bart., G.C.S.I.; or Sir James B——, LL.D., etc., etc., etc.

*Note.—Wives of Dukes:* Madam. I remain, Madam, Your Grace's most obedient Servant. To Her Grace the Duchess of A——.

*Wives of Marquises:* Madam. I remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the most Honourable the Marchioness of S——.

*Wives of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons:* Begin and end as to a Marchioness. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Countess of B——; or The Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess ——; or the Right Honourable Lady ——.

*Wives of Baronets and Knights:* Madam. I remain, Madam, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: Lady H——.

### CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOP.
Begin: My Lord Archbishop,
End: I remain, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's most obedient Servant.
Superscribe: To His Grace
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (or of York).

*Note.*—The style of address to the Archbishop of Armagh is: To His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, or the Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of Armagh. The other Irish Archbishop (Dublin) is addressed in the same style as the English Archbishops.

BISHOPS.—Begin: My Lord Bishop. End: I remain, my Lord Bishop, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, etc., etc., etc.

*Note.*—Colonial Bishops are addressed in the same style as those of England. Bishops of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland and in the United States of America are not addressed by the title of Lord, and letters begin: Right Reverend Sir, and end: I remain, Right Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscription: The Right Reverend Bishop A—— [surname simply].

DEANS.—Begin: Reverend Sir. End: I remain, Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Very Reverend The Dean of St. Paul's.

ARCHDEACONS.—Begin and end as to a Dean, and superscribe: The Venerable The Archdeacon S——.

### SIGNATURES AND RESIDENCES OF ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

*Note.*—The names in *italic* are the official signatures to which the Christian names or initials are always prefixed—the surnames are never used.

Canterbury—*Cantuar:* Lambeth Palace, London.
York—*Ebor:* Bishopthorpe Palace, York.
London—*London:* Fulham Palace, London.
Durham—*Dunelm:* Auckland Castle, Darlington.
Winchester—*Winton:* Farnham Castle, Surrey.
Bangor—*Bangor:* Bangor Castle, Carnarvon.
Bath and Wells—*Bath and Wells:* The Palace, Wells, Somerset.
Carlisle—*Carlisle:* Rose Castle, Carlisle.
Chester—*Chester:* The Palace, Chester.
Chichester—*Cicestr:* The Palace, Chichester.
Ely—*Ely:* The Palace, Ely, and Ely House, Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W.
Exeter—*Exon:* The Palace, Exeter.
Gloucester and Bristol—*Gloucester and Bristol.*
Hereford—*Hereford:* The Palace, Hereford.
Lichfield—*Lichfield:* The Palace, Lichfield.
Lincoln—*Lincoln:* Riseholm, near Lincoln.
Llandaff—*Llandaff:* Bishopscourt, Llandaff.
Manchester—*Manchester:* Bishopscourt, near Manchester.
Norwich—*Norwich:* The Palace, Norwich.
Oxford—*Oxon:* Cuddesdon Palace, near Oxford.
Peterborough—*Peterborough:* The Palace, Peterborough.
Ripon—*Ripon:* The Palace, Ripon.
Rochester—*Roffen:* Selsdon Park, Croydon.
Salisbury—*Sarum:* The Palace, Salisbury.
St. Albans—*St. Albans:* Danebury Palace, Chelmsford.
St. Asaph—*St. Asaph:* The Palace, St. Asaph.
St. David's—*St. David's:* Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.
Truro—*Truro:* Kenwyn, Truro.
Worcester—*Worcester:* Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.
Sodor and Man—*Sodor and Man:* Bishopscourt, Isle of Man.

### JUDGES, ETC.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Begin: My Lord. End: I have the honour to be, with great respect, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Right Honourable The Lord Chancellor, etc., etc., etc.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor. Superscribe: The Right Honourable Lord ——.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor. Superscribe: The Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice of England.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Begin: My Lord (or Sir). End: I have the honour to be, My Lord (or Sir), Your [Lordship's] most obedient Servant. Superscribe: To the Right Honourable Lord —— (or Sir —— ——), Master of the Rolls; or His Honour The Master of the Rolls.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF COMMON PLEAS.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor, etc. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas; or The Right Hon. Lord ——, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Begin and end as to Lord Chancellor, etc. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron

of the Court of Exchequer; or The Right Hon. Lord ——, Lord Chief Baron, etc.

LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.—Begin: Sir (only addressed as "My Lord" when on the Bench). End: I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant. Superscribe: The Right Hon. The Lord Justice ——; or The Right Hon. Sir —— ——, Lord Justice of Appeal.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Begin: Sir. End: as above. Superscribe: His Honour Vice-Chancellor ——; or The Hon. Sir —— —— Vice-Chancellor.

PUISNE JUDGES AND BARONS OF EXCHEQUER.—Begin and end as to Vice-Chancellor. Superscribe: The Honourable Mr. Justice ——.

*Note.*—An ATTORNEY is a person only qualified and admitted to sue out any writ or process, or to commence, carry on, or defend any action or other proceeding in the name of any other person in any court of *law* in England or Wales. A SOLICITOR is a person duly qualified and admitted to perform the same functions in a court of *equity*. Up to the time of admission the manner of becoming an attorney or a solicitor is the same. Most, if not all, persons who are admitted to practise in one court are admitted also in the other, and are therefore styled attorneys and solicitors, acting in the former capacity in courts of law, and in the other in courts of equity.

In Scotland there are no courts of equity, and a solicitor is also styled a law agent and a writer. There are also Writers (or Clerks) to H.M. Signet, and Solicitors before the Supreme Court in Edinburgh. There is no difference in the functions of Advocate and Barrister.

### MAYORS AND PROVOSTS.

Lord Mayors are those of London, York, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield. Lord Provosts are those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee. The heads of other Corporations are called Mayors and Provosts.

LORD MAYORS AND LORD PROVOSTS.—Begin: My Lord. End, as usual. Superscribe: The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London; The Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; or The Right Hon. Sir A—— B——, Bart., Lord Mayor of London; The Right Hon. —— —— (or Sir B—— A——), Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

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## The Post Office.

### INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

#### LETTERS.

The rate of Postage on Inland Letters is as follows:—Not exceeding four ounces in weight, 1d.; and thereafter a ½d. for every 2 ounces.

Letters not prepaid are charged double postage on delivery; if insufficiently prepaid, double the deficiency.

No letter, except to or from a Government office, must exceed 24 in. by 12 in. by 12 in.

#### POST CARDS.

*Stout cards*—1 for ¾d., 2 for 1½d., 3 for 2d., 4 for 2½d., 5 for 3d., 6 for 3½d., 7 for 4d., 8 for 5d., 9 for 5½d., 10 for 6d.; 5s. per parcel of 100. *Thin cards*—1 for ¾d., 2 for 1½d., 3 for 1⅞d., 4 for 2½d., 5 for 2⅞d., 6 for 3½d., 7 for 4d., 8 for 4½d., 9 for 5d., 10 for 5½d.; 11s. per parcel of 240.

*Reply Post Cards*, bearing an impressed ½d. stamp on each portion:—*Stout cards*—1 for 1½d., 2 for 2½d., 3 for 3¾d., 4 for 5d., 5 for 6d.; 5s. per parcel of 50. *Thin cards*—1 for 1½d., 2 for 2½d., 3 for 3½d., 4 for 4½d., 5 for 5½d.; 11s. per parcel of 120.

The stamped side is for the address only, and nothing else must be written, printed, or affixed to it. On the other side anything may be written or printed, but nothing affixed.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS

Are now issued for the following amounts:—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. These stamps are also available for Telegrams, and those of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. for Inland Revenue purposes, Receipts, Agreements, Bills of Exchange, etc.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

For every single Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office as such, the postage is ½d.; if several are sent together, the packet is not liable to a higher rate than the Letter Post, but no parcel must exceed 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft., or weigh more than 5 lbs.

#### STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Are sold as under:—

| *With Halfpenny Stamp.* | | *With Penny Stamp.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,..... ½d. | 6,..... 3½d. | 1,.....1½d. | 6,.....6½d. |
| 2,.....1½d. | 7,..... 4d. | 2,.....2½d. | 7,.....7½d. |
| 3,.....1⅞d. | 14,..... 8d. | 3,.....3½d. | 8,.....8½d. |
| 4,.....2½d. | 21,..... 1s. | 4,.....4½d. | 16,...1s. 5d. |
| 5,.....3d. | | 5,.....5½d. | 24,...2s. 1½d |
| And so on, at 4d. for every seven wrappers, or 480 for 22s. 10d. | | And so on, at 8½d. for every eight wrappers, or 240 for 21s. 3d. | |

#### BOOK POST.

The weight of a Book-packet is now confined to 2 ounces, the Postage for which is ½d. All Packets above that weight are treated as Letters. All descriptions of printed matter, manuscripts, prints, photographs (*not on glass*), maps, etc., may be sent by Book Post, but nothing in the nature of a letter may be enclosed, or the parcel will be subject to the scale of Letter postage. All Book-packets must be open at one end to facilitate examination of contents, but may be tied round with a string for security.

Printed or lithographed circulars, pamphlets, etc., may be placed in envelopes, with the flap turned in, but not fastened down, and are also chargeable at Book Post rates.

#### PARCEL POST.

The Postage must be prepaid and by stamps affixed to the parcel, and must not be put in a letter box, but handed over the office counter. The Rates are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 lb., | 3d. | Not exceeding 3 lbs., | 5d. |
| ,, ,, 2 lbs., | 4d. | ,, ,, 4 lbs., | 6d. |

And so on at the rate of 1d. for every additional lb. up to 9 lbs.; over 9 lbs. to 11 lbs. (the limit), 1s. No parcel must exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length; the maximum length and girth combined 6 ft. Glass, Fish, Game, Meat, etc., can be forwarded by Parcel Post if properly and securely packed. No explosive substance, or liquids in bladders, or live animals can be sent.

### INLAND REGISTRATION.

Compensation for loss or damage is given in respect of Inland Registered Packets of all kinds, according to the following table, the fees set forth in which include the ordinary registration fee of 2d.:—

| Fee. | Limit of Compensation. | Fee. | Limit of Compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d., . . . | £5 | 7d., . . . | £30 |
| 3d., . . . | 10 | 8d., . . . | 35 |
| 4d., . . . | 15 | 9d., . . . | 40 |
| 5d., . . . | 20 | 10d., . . . | 45 |
| 6d., . . . | 25 | 11d., . . . | 50 |

Subject to the conditions in the published Regulations as to Registration of Inland Letters, etc.

Letters containing Money must be posted in an envelope provided for registered letters by the Post

Office, the prices of which include the ordinary registration stamp of 2d., but not the stamp for the postage:

F. 5¼ in. by 3¼ in. } 2½d. each, or 12 for 2s. 2½d.
G. 6 in. by 3¾ in. }
H. 8 in. by 5 in. } 2¾d. each, or 12 for 2s. 7d.
H2. 9 in. by 4 in. }
I. 10 in. by 7½ in. } 3d. each, or 12 for 2s. 10d.
K. 17¼ in. by 6 in. }

### INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

The commission on the issue of Inland Money Orders is now as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amounts not exceeding | £1, | . | . | 2d. |
| Amounts over £1 and under | £2, | . | . | 3d. |
| " " £2 " | £4, | . | . | 4d. |
| " " £4 " | £7, | . | . | 5d. |
| " " £7 " | £10, | . | . | 6d. |

No order can be issued which contains a fractional part of a penny.

Forms of application for Money Orders are supplied at all Money Order offices gratis.

### POSTAL ORDERS

Are issued and paid at all Money Order offices in the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 1s. 0d.,... | cost 1s. 0½d. | For 4s. 6d.,... | cost 4s. 7d. |
| " 1s. 5d.,... | " 1s. 6½d. | " 5s. 0d.,... | " 5s. 1d. |
| " 2s. 0d.,... | " 2s. 1d. | " 7s. 6d.,... | " 7s. 7d. |
| " 2s. 6d.,... | " 2s. 7d. | " 10s. 0d.,... | " 10s. 1d. |
| " 3s. 0d.,... | " 3s. 1d. | " 10s. 6d.,... | " 10s. 7d. |
| " 3s. 6d.,... | " 3s. 7d. | " 15s. 0d.,... | " 15s. 1½d. |
| " 4s. 0d.,... | " 4s. 1d. | " 20s. 0d.,... | " 20s. 1½d. |

By the use of these orders, and by affixing stamps not exceeding 5d. to the back of an order, any odd amount may be remitted. Postal Orders not cashed within three months will be charged extra commission.

### TELEGRAMS.

INLAND.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word, so is a letter preceding or following a group of figures. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within one mile of the head office—beyond that the charge is 6d. per mile for the first three miles; if three or more miles at the rate of 1s. per mile from the office door. Telegram forms are of two kinds: one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a stamp, may be purchased singly, or interleaved with carbonic paper, in books of 20, price 10s. 2d. each.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of 25 rules, too lengthy to be here reproduced. The charges *per word* are: 2d. to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland; 2½d. to Luxembourg; 3d. to Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Tunis; 3½d. to Denmark and Norway; 4d. to Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Spain, and Sweden; 4½d. to Bulgaria, Gibraltar, and Portugal; 5½d. to Russia; 6d. to Malta and Morocco; 6½d. to Cyprus and Turkey; 7d. to Greece; 1s. to Canada; 1s. to 1s. 8d. to United States; 3s. 8d. and upwards to India; 4s. 7d. and upwards to Australia; 5s. to New Zealand; 5s. to 12s. 2d. to South America; our own Colonies and Possessions being generally charged at about the highest rates.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most English provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 7 or 8 to 10 a.m., and again from 5 to 6 p.m.; in Scotland, from 8 or 9 to 10 a.m., and in a few places for an hour in the afternoon; in Ireland, from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m. In London the following offices are always open: Central Telegraph Station, Great Northern Station, King's Cross; Great Eastern Stations, Liverpool Street, and Stratford; London Bridge (S.E.R.), Paddington, St. Pancras, and Victoria (L.C. and D.R.) Stations; West Strand and Willesden Junction; the offices at Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks, Derby, Devonport, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Hurst Castle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Inverness, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown, in Ireland.

## The First Day of the Year.

Many persons consulting Parish Registers and other ancient records are sometimes perplexed by the dates, especially by the seeming discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

At Christmas from the 7th to the 14th centuries.
On March 25, by the Church, in the 12th century, and the same date was adopted by laymen in the 14th century.

In 1752 the New Style was introduced, Sept. 3 becoming Sept. 14, and the year dating from Jan. 1. Previous to this two dates were used in documents, one for the civil year, which commenced Mar. 25, the other for the historical year, which began Jan. 1; and thus we find the same event chronicled under the dates, for example, Feb. 26, 1683-4. The Old Style is still used in the Russian and Greek calendar. Jan. 1 being Jan. 13 of the calendar used elsewhere in Europe.

### JEWISH CALENDAR.

The Jewish Year is reckoned by lunar months. The year 5654=Sept. 11, 1893; the year 5655=Oct. 1, 1894. Feast of Passover, April 21-28, 1894. The Jewish Day begins at Sunset.

### MOHAMMADAN CALENDAR.

Moslems reckon the years from A.D. 622 (July 16), which is called the Year of the Hejira, or Flight, of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (A.H.=Anno Hejira=Year of the Flight). It is a common practice for readers in this country to add 622 to a given Moslem year (A.H.), in order to ascertain the corresponding year of the Christian era; but this is entirely wrong, as the Moslem year is reckoned by lunar months. For example, A.H. 10 was not A.D. 632, but began on April 9, 631; A.H. 169 was not A.D. 791 (169+622=791), but began on July 14, 795 A.D. Thus calculating by lunar months in the course of years the great Moslem fasts and festivals occur at different seasons: the Ramadan fast, for instance, sometimes occurs in sweltering midsummer, at other times in midwinter. The Moslem year 1311 began 13th July, 1893; A.H. 1312=3rd July, 1894; and the following is a table of the relative years A.H. and A.D. to the end of the present century:—

| A.H. | A.D. | A.H. | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1313.... | 1895, June 22. | 1316.... | 1898, May 20. |
| 1314.... | 1896, " 10. | 1317.... | 1899, " 10. |
| 1315.... | 1897, May 31. | 1318.... | 1900, April 29. |

## Watch and Time on Board of Ships.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Afternoon Watch, . | Noon to 4 p.m. |
| First Dog " . . | 4 p.m to 6 p.m. |
| Second Dog " . . | 6 p.m to 8 p.m. |
| First " . . | 8 p.m. to midnight. |
| Middle " . . | midnight to 4 a.m. |
| Morning " . . | 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. |
| Forenoon " . . | 8 a.m. to noon. |

These make seven *Watches*, which enable the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have

eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TIME is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill. First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds: then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B., S.; B., SS.; B., S.; B., SS.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck at an interval of a second between each—B.s., B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., and B.) 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.) at 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.ss., B.s., B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

## Time.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 seconds, | 1 minute. |
| 60 minutes, | 1 hour. |
| 24 hours, | 1 day. |
| 7 days, | 1 week. |
| 52 weeks, 1 day, or 365 days, | 1 ordinary year. |
| 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 48 sec., | 1 solar year. |
| 365 days, 6 hours, | 1 Julian year. |
| 366 days, | 1 leap year. |

The year is also divided into 12 calendar months, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 31 days. | July, | 31 days. |
| February (29, or), | 28 ,, | August, | 31 ,, |
| March, | 31 ,, | September, | 30 ,, |
| April, | 30 ,, | October, | 31 ,, |
| May, | 31 ,, | November, | 30 ,, |
| June, | 30 ,, | December, | 31 ,, |

A lunar month has 28 days.

The number of days in each month may be readily remembered by means of the following old lines:—

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone;
All the rest have thirty-one,
Except in leap year, when design
Gives February's days as twenty-nine.

As the true solar year is nearly 6 hours more than 365 days, every fourth year, termed leap year, is reckoned as consisting of 366 days, in order to make allowance for the excess, the additional day being given to February.

### LEAP YEAR.

To ascertain if any year is leap year, divide it by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is a leap year; if there be a remainder, the number over indicates how many years it is after last leap year.

The even centuries are not reckoned as leap years, unless they can divide by 400 without a remainder; thus, 1900 (which is the last year of the 19th century, not, as is commonly supposed, the first year of the 20th century, since the present century began on Jan. 1, 1801, and ends on December 31, 1900) will not be a leap year, but 2000 will be one.

### TIME IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

When it is NOON at GREENWICH, the time is as follows at the chief cities on the globe:

| | A.M. | | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston, | 7.18 | Brussels, | 0.17 |
| Chicago, | 6.8 | Calcutta, | 5.54 |
| Dublin, | 11.35 | Cape Town, | 1.14 |
| Edinburgh, | 11.47 | Constantinople, | 1.56 |
| Lisbon, | 11.43 | Copenhagen, | 0.50 |
| Madrid, | 11.45 | Madras, | 5.21 |
| Monte Video, | 8.17 | Malta, | 0.58 |
| New York, | 7.4 | Melbourne, | 9.40 |
| Philadelphia, | 6.59 | Moscow, | 2.30 |
| Quebec, | 7.15 | Munich, | 0.46 |
| Rio de Janeiro, | 9.8 | Paris, | 0.9 |
| San Francisco, | 3.49 | Pekin, | 7.46 |

### London and Greenwich, 12 Noon.

| | P.M. | | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelaide, | 9.14 | Rotterdam, | 0.18 |
| Aden, | 3.0 | St. Petersburg, | 2.1 |
| Amsterdam, | 0.20 | Suez, | 2.10 |
| Berlin, | 0.54 | Sydney, | 10.5 |
| Berne, | 0.30 | Stockholm, | 1.12 |
| Bombay, | 4.52 | Stuttgardt, | 0.37 |
| Brisbane, | 10.12 | Vienna, | 1.6 |
| Rangoon, | 6.24 | Wellington, | 11.40 |
| Rome, | 0.50 | | |

The earth revolves at the rate of one degree in every four minutes, or fifteen degrees per hour.

## Easter Sunday

Comes next after the full moon that follows, or falls on, the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). When that date is Sunday and full moon also, the next is Easter Sunday. Thus, in 1894, the full moon was on the very day of the equinox, Wednesday, March 21st, and the Sunday following, March 25th, was Easter Sunday.

### Table of Days,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE CORRESPONDING DAY IN ANOTHER.

| From | To Jan. | To Feb. | To Mar. | To April. | To May. | To June. | To July. | To Aug. | To Sept. | To Oct. | To Nov. | To Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 365 | 31 | 59 | 90 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 |
| February, | 334 | 365 | 28 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 |
| March, | 306 | 337 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 184 | 214 | 245 | 275 |
| April, | 275 | 306 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 244 |
| May, | 245 | 276 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 153 | 184 | 214 |
| June, | 214 | 245 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 183 |
| July, | 184 | 215 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 62 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| August, | 153 | 184 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 |
| September, | 122 | 153 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 |
| October, | 92 | 123 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 |
| November, | 61 | 92 | 120 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 |
| December, | 31 | 62 | 90 | 121 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

In leap-year, if February is included, a day must be added to the number shown.

## The Roman Calendar.

The word Calendar is derived from *calend* or *kalend*, which in the Roman chronology denoted the first day of every month; and this word is taken from the Greek, signifying to call, or proclaim, because the chief priest, whose duty it was to watch the appearance of the new moon, summoned the people to the Capitol, and with a loud voice proclaimed the number of kalends, or the day on which the *nones* would happen, or, according to another account, proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month.

The kalends were reckoned backwards; thus, the first day of May was called the kalends of May, the 30th or last day of April, the day before the kalends—*pridie kalendarum*—or second of the kalends of May; the 29th of April, the third of the kalends of May, and so on to the 13th of April, when the *ides* commenced, which were also reckoned backwards to the 5th of April, when the nones began, and were numbered backwards to the first, which then took the name of the kalends of April.

To find the day of the kalends corresponding to any day of the month, according to the modern computation of time, the following is the rule:—To the number of days yet remaining of the month add two, and this number will denote the day of the kalends of the succeeding month. Thus, suppose it is required to convert the 22nd of April to the corresponding day in the old Roman calendar, eight days are wanting to complete the month, or to bring it to the 1st of May, the day on which the kalends of May commence; two being added to eight, the remaining number (ten) marks the 10th of the kalends of May, because the last day of April is called the second day of the kalends, the last but one is the third, and so on. The Romans had a saying to express a time that would never come, "At the Greek kalends," as the Greeks had no kalends in their computation of time.

## Terms.

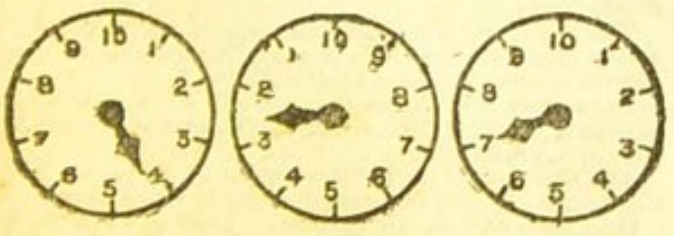
| ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS. | SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS. |
|---|---|
| Lady Day, March 25. | Candlemas, February 2. |
| Midsummer, June 24. | Whitsunday, May 15. |
| Michaelmas, Sept. 29. | Lammas, August 1. |
| Christmas, Dec. 25. | Martinmas, November 11. |
| Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the ends of the months of March, June, Sept., and Dec. | Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are May 28 and November 28. |

## Holidays.

| ENGLAND. | SCOTLAND. |
|---|---|
| Good Friday. | New Year's Day. |
| Easter Monday. | Good Friday. |
| First Monday in May. | First Monday in May. |
| Whitsun Monday. | First Monday in August. |
| First Monday in August. | Christmas Day. |
| Christmas Day. | |
| December 26. | |

In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other large Scottish Burghs, besides these, there is a Spring Holiday and an Autumn Holiday; in Glasgow, Fair Holidays in July.

## How to Read your Gas Meter.




The figures on Dial A represent hundreds, those on Dial B thousands, and those on Dial C tens of thousands of cubic feet of gas consumed. Thus, the hands on the dials indicate the consumption of forty-two thousand seven hundred cubic feet of gas:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The hand on Dial A indicates | | | 700 | cubic feet. |
| " | " | B " | 2,000 | " |
| " | " | C " | 40,000 | " |
| | | | 42,700 | cubic feet. |

The register at all times shows the quantity that has passed through the meter since it was first set, by deducting from which the amount that has been paid for (without any regard to the time when) you find the difference remaining unpaid.

## Weights and Measures.

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 11-32 grains | make | 1 dram=27 11-32 grains. |
| 16 drams | " | 1 ounce=437½ " |
| 16 ounces | " | 1 pound (lb.)=7000 " |
| 28 pounds | " | 1 quarter (qr.). |
| 4 quarters | " | 1 hundredweight (cwt.). |
| 20 cwt. (112 lbs.) | " | 1 ton. |

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in all the common dealings of life. Bread must be sold by the pound avoirdupois; bakers are now prohibited from selling by the peck loaf with its sub-divisions. Bakers sending out bread for sale must send with it weights and scales. By a late Act of Parliament, the legal stone is, in all cases, to consist of 14 lbs. avoirdupois: 8 such stones make 1 cwt., and 20 cwt. 1 ton. *Flour* is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, at 3½ lbs. to a quartern, 7 lbs. to a gallon, 14 lbs. to a peck, and so on.

### TROY WEIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 grains | make | 1 carat. |
| 6 carats (or 24 grains) | " | 1 pennyweight. |
| 20 pennyweights | " | 1 ounce. |
| 12 ounces, | " | 1 pound. |
| 25 pounds | make | 1 quarter. |
| 100 pounds | " | 1 hundredweight. |
| 20 hundredweights, | " | 1 ton of gold or silver. |

By this weight the precious metals are weighed. It is also used in physical experiments, and in ascertaining the strength of spirituous liquors.

Gold plate, or any manufacture of gold, may be of any of the standards of 18, 15, 12, or 9 carats fine gold in every pound troy. Thus, when an article of gold plate or jewellery is 18 carats fine, 18 parts are of pure gold and 6 parts copper. All alloyed gold is considered as divided into 24 equal parts. The relative value of the carat of gold is 10 pennyweights.

### JEWEL WEIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 1-6 pearl grains | make | 1 carat. |
| 151½ carats | " | 1 ounce. |
| 12 ounces | " | 1 pound. |

The weight of the carat varies in different countries: in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3 grains, in the United States 3·2 grains. Occasionally the carat is taken at 4 pearl grains, and the ounce at 150 carats.

### APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains make 1 scruple. 8 drachms make 1 ounce.
3 scruples " 1 drachm. 12 ounces " 1 pound.

The pound and ounce are the same as in troy weight. Medicines are compounded by this weight, but the drugs of which they are composed are bought and sold by avoirdupois.

### APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 minims make | 1 drachm. | 60 drops make | 1 drachm. |
| 8 drachms " | 1 ounce. | 4 drms. make | 1 tablesp'ful. |
| 20 ounces " | 1 pint. | 2 ozs. make | 1 wine-gls'ful. |
| 8 pints " | 1 gallon. | 3 ozs. " | 1 teacupful. |

There are 437½ grains in a fluid ounce.

### LINEAL MEASURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 barleycorns | make | 1 inch (in.). |
| 12 inches | " | 1 foot (ft.). |
| 3 feet | " | 1 yard (yd.). |
| 5½ yards | " | 1 pole (po.), rod perch. |
| 4 poles, or 22 yards | " | 1 chain. |

40 poles . . . make 1 furlong.
8 furlongs, or 1760 yards ,, 1 mile.
3 miles . . . ,, 1 league.

The *length* of a mile is not the same in every country. The French kilometre is equal to about five-eighths of our English mile. A Spanish and Polish mile is about 3½ English miles. A Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile is from 5 to 6 English. A Russian mile, or verst, is about three-quarters of an English mile. The French metre is equal to 1·09 yard.

1-12 inch . . . . make 1 line.
1-3 inch . . . . ,, 1 barleycorn.
3 inches . . . . ,, 1 palm.
4 ,, . . . . ,, 1 hand.[1]
7 23-25 inches . . . ,, 1 link.
9 inches . . . . ,, 1 span.
18 ,, . . . . ,, 1 cubit
2½ feet . . . . ,, 1 pace.[2]
5 ,, (geometrical) . ,, 1 pace.
6 ,, . . . . ,, 1 fathom.[3]
60 geographical miles . ,, 1 degree (or °).
360 degrees make the circumference of the globe, or any circle.

[1] The *hand* is used for measuring the height of horses.

[2] The *pace* is a measure taken from the distance between the feet of a man while walking, usually reckoned at 2½ feet, but the *geometrical pace* is 5 feet.

[3] The *fathom* is used in sounding to ascertain depths, etc., and for measuring cordage.

### GEOGRAPHICAL MEASURE.

60 seconds make 1 minute. 30 degrees make 1 sign.
60 minutes ,, 1 degree. 12 signs make 1 great circle

### NAUTICAL MEASURE.

6 feet . . . . make 1 fathom.
126⅔ fathoms . . . ,, 1 cable length.
8 cable lengths . . ,, 1 mile, or knot.
3 knots . . . ,, 1 league.
20 leagues . . . ,, 1 degree.
360 degrees . . . ,, earth's circumference.

The knot, or nautical mile, is the same as the geographical degree, and is 795 4·8 feet longer than the statute mile. The statute knot is 6082·66 feet, the Admiralty knot is 6080 feet.

The log line (used on board ships to ascertain distance sailed) is about 150 fathoms in length, or 900 feet long. It is usually divided into 8 equal spaces, called knots.

### WINE MEASURE.

4 gills make 1 pint.
2 pints ,, 1 quart.
4 quarts ,, 1 gallon.
10 gallons ,, 1 anker of brandy.
42 gallons make 1 tierce.
63 ,, ,, 1 hogsh'd.
2 hogsh'ds ,, 1 pipe, or butt.
2 pipes ,, 1 tun.

A puncheon is equal to 2 tierces; a runlet is 18 gallons; and a tun of wine 20 cwt. avoirdupois.

### ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 pints make 1 quart.
4 quarts ,, 1 gallon.
9 gallons ,, 1 firkin.
2 firkins ,, 1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins make 1 barrel.
1½ barrel ,, 1 hhd.
2 hogsheads ,, 1 butt.
144 quarts ,, 1 barrel.

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; for example, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quarts go to the gallon.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A dicker of hides, 10 skins; a last of hides, 20 dickers. Herrings are measured by the barrel of 26⅔, or cran of 37½ gallons.

A pocket of hops, average weight about 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt., a bag of hops nearly 3½ cwt.

A bushel of corn, 8 gallons; 8 bushels, a quarter.

A solid yard of well-wrought clay will make 160 bricks; 32 common bricks cover a square yard. A common brick must not be more than 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick.

A square foot is 144 square inches. A square yard contains 9 square feet. An acre contains 43,560 square feet, or 4840 square yards. A section, or square mile, contains 640 acres.

A solid foot contains 1728 solid inches; a solid foot of water weighs 62½ lbs. A pint of water weighs 1 lb. A gallon of water holds 231 solid inches. A gallon of milk weighs 8 lb. and 10 oz.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### LINEAL MEASURE.

| | yds. | ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 millimetres, or | 0 | 0 | 0·3937 | =1 centimetre. |
| 10 centimetres ,, | 0 | 0 | 3·9370 | =1 decimetre. |
| 10 decimetres ,, | 1 | 0 | 3·3708 | =1 metre. |
| 10 metres ,, | 10 | 2 | 9·7079 | =1 decametre. |
| 10 decametres ,, | 109 | 1 | 1·079 | =1 hectometre. |
| 10 hectometres ,, | 1093 | 1 | 10·79 | =1 kilometre. |

### SURFACE, OR SQUARE MEASURE.

| | acres. | sq. yds. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 centiares, or | 0 | 119·6033 | =1 are. |
| 100 ares ,, | 2 | 2280·3326 | =1 hectare. |

A centiare measures 1·196033 sq. yard.

### SOLID MEASURE.

| | cub. ft. | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 centisteres, or | 3·5317 | =1 decistere. |
| 10 decisteres ,, | 35·317 | =1 stere. |

A centistere measures 610·28 cubic inches.

### CAPACITY.

| | gals. | qts. | pints. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 millilitres, or | 0 | 0 | 0·0176077 | = | 1 centilitre or 10 cub. cent. |
| 10 centilitres ,, | 0 | 0 | 0·176077 | = | 1 decilitre, or 100 cub. c. |
| 10 decilitres ,, | 0 | 0 | 0·76077 | = | 1 litre, or cub. cent. |
| 10 litres ,, | 2 | 0 | 1·6077 | = | 1 decalitre, or centistere. |
| 10 decalitres ,, | 22 | 0 | 0·077 | = | 1 hectolitre, or decistere. |
| 10 hectolitres ,, | 220 | 0 | 0·77 | = | 1 kilolitre, or stere, or cubic metre. |

A millilitre measures ·00176 of a pint, or ·0000275 of a bushel.

### WEIGHT.

| | lb. | oz. | drams. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 milligrammes, or | 0 | 0 | 0·0056438 | =1 centigramme. |
| 10 centigrammes ,, | 0 | 0 | 0·056438 | =1 decigramme. |
| 10 decigrammes ,, | 0 | 0 | 0·56438 | =1 gramme. |
| 10 grammes ,, | 0 | 0 | 5·6438 | =1 decagramme. |
| 10 decagrammes ,, | 0 | 3 | 6·438 | =1 hectogramme |
| 10 hectogrammes ,, | 2 | 3 | 4·38 | =1 kilogramme. |

A milligramme measures ·01543 of a grain.

### TO CONVERT METRIC TO ENGLISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

To convert grammes to ounces avoirdupois, multiply by 20 and divide by 567.

To convert kilogrammes to pounds, multiply by 1000 and divide by 454.

To convert litres to gallons, multiply by 22 and divide by 100.

To convert litres to pints, multiply by 88 and divide by 50.

To convert millimetres to inches, multiply by 10 and divide by 254.

To convert metres to yards, multiply by 70 and divide by 64

The *metre* is the fundamental unit of measurement, and is considered to be the ten millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator.

From the metre is derived the unit of measures of capacity, viz., the *litre*, which is the cube of the tenth part of the metre.

The thousandth part of the weight of a litre of distilled water is used as a unit of weight—the *gramme*.

One thousand square metres are used as the unit of superficial measures—the *are*.

The multiples of these, proceeding in decimal progression, are indicated by the Greek prefixes; the sub-divisions by the Latin prefixes, representing tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.

## British Coinage.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions:—

| Denomination. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. | Remedy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD: | grains. | grains. | grains. |
| Five Pound, | 616·37239 | 612·50000 | 1·00000 |
| Two Pound, | 246·54895 | 246·00000 | 0·40000 |
| Sovereign, | 123·27447 | 122·50000 | 0·20000 |
| Half-Sovereign, | 61·63723 | 61·12500 | 0·10000 |
| SILVER: | | | |
| Crown, | 436·36363 | .. | 1·81818 |
| Double Florin, | 349·09090 | .. | 1·45454 |
| Half-Crown, | 218·18181 | .. | 1·90909 |
| Florin, | 174·54545 | .. | 0·72727 |
| Shilling, | 87·27272 | .. | 0·36363 |
| Sixpence, | 43·63636 | .. | 0·18181 |
| Groat, or 4d., | 29·09090 | .. | 0·12121 |
| Threepence, | 21·81818 | .. | 0·09090 |
| Twopence, | 14·54545 | .. | 0·06060 |
| Penny, | 7·27272 | .. | 0·03030 |
| BRONZE: | | | |
| Penny, | 145·83333 | .. | 2·91666 |
| Halfpenny, | 87·50000 | .. | 1·75000 |
| Farthing, | 43·75000 | .. | 0·87500 |

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916·66. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. (There is legally another, called the "New Sterling," or Britannia, of the fineness of 11 oz. 10 dwt., but at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, it has not been used for the last 100 years.)

BRONZE is a mixture of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation in fineness and weight permitted.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the current weight.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, £200, £300, £500, and £1000.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by any bank (except by the Bank of England). No one, however, can be compelled to give change. Gold of the full weight is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze for sums over one shilling, while farthings are not a legal tender for more than sixpence.

### OLD ENGLISH MONEY.

Angel, 10s.; Noble, 6s.; Moidore, 27s.; Carolus, 23s.; Guinea, 21s.

### SCOTS MONEY

Was abolished, as a circulating medium, by the Articles of Union; but the "valued rent" of lands, and, in many places, the feu-duties, ministers' stipends, and other parochial burdens are still reckoned by the pound, or the merk, Scots, though paid in sterling money.

| | | Pence Stg. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 penny, or doyt, | | 1·12d |
| 2 bodles | =1 plack or groat, | ⅓ |
| 3 placks | =1 bawbee, | ⅓ |
| 12 pennies | =1 shilling, | 1 |
| 20 shillings | =1 pound, | 20 |
| 13 shillings and 4 pennies | =1 merk, | 13 |
| 18 merks, or 12 pounds | =one pound sterling. | |

A juryman failing to answer to his name, without sufficient cause, after being duly cited in Scottish courts of law, is still fined in 100 merks Scots=£5 8s. 4d.

## Slang Terms for Money.

In addition to the ordinary terms, there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland, a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bodle," and in England, not worth a "mag"—coins which have no existence. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks," and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the "Derby" at Epsom two days previously. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin"; while the wretch who begs a few "coppers" in order to procure a bed has generally no "blunt." The following terms are commonly in use:—

A joey=4d.
A tanner=6d.
A bob=1s.
Half a bull=2s. 6d.
A bull=5s.
A quid=£1.
A pony=£25
A monkey=£500.
A kite=an accommodation bill.
Browns=copper orbronze
Tin=money generally.

Blunt, brass, dibs, dust, rhino, the ready, mopuses, oof=money generally.

## Foreign Money.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Austria*, | 100 kreuzers=1 florin | = 1 | 11¼ |
| *Belgium*, | 100 centimes=1 franc | = 0 | 9½ |
| *Canada, etc.*, | 100 cents=1 dollar | = 4 | 1¼ |
| *China*, | 100 condarenes=10 mace=1 tael | = 6 | 6 |
| *Denmark*, | 100 ore=1 krone | = 1 | 1⅓ |
| *France*, | 100 centimes=1 franc | = 0 | 9½ |
| | Milliard=1000 million francs | =£40,000,000 | |
| *Germany*, | North Germany, 1 thaler | = 2 | 10¾ |
| | South Germany, 1 florin | = 1 | 7¾ |
| | Imperial mark=100 pfennings | = 0 | 11¾ |
| | Imperial gold piece=20 marks | =19 | 7 |
| *Greece*, | 100 centimes=1 franc | = 0 | 9½ |
| *Holland*, | 100 cents, or 20 stivers=1 florin | = 1 | 8 |
| *Italy*, | 100 centesimi=1 lira | = 0 | 9½ |
| *Norway*, | 100 ore=1 krone | = 1 | 1⅓ |
| *Portugal*, | 1000 reas=1 milrea | = 4 | 8½ |
| *Russia*, | 100 copecs=1 silver rouble | = 3 | 1½ |
| *Spain*, | 100 centimes=1 peseta | = 0 | 9½ |
| *Sweden*, | 100 ore=1 krone | = 1 | 1⅓ |
| *Switzerland*, | 100 rappen, or centimes=1 franc | = 0 | 9½ |
| *Turkey*, | 40 paras=1 piastre | 1½ to 2¾ | |
| *United States* | 100 cents=1 dollar | = 4 | 1 |
| | 10 dollars=1 eagle | =41 | 1 |

NOTE.—A rough and ready, but, for ordinary purposes, sufficiently accurate mode of computing the value of a number of American dollars is to divide by 5, thus, 100 dollars are about equivalent to £20 sterling; 25 of French, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek francs, of Italian liras, and of Spanish pesetas may be reckoned at nearly of the value of an English sovereign; the Austrian florin may be considered as about equal to two shillings; the German imperial mark, one shilling.

## Indian Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

| | | Stg. value at exch. of 1s. 4d.=R.1. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 pie | = | 1-12d. |
| 3 pie | =1 pice, | ¼d. |
| 12 pie | =1 anna, | 1d. |
| 16 annas | =1 rupee, | 1s. 4d. |
| 16 rupees | =1 gold mohur, | £1 1s. 4d. |

A lac is 100,000 rupees.

### WEIGHTS.

The principal weights are the *seer* and the *maund* (or *man*), and these vary considerably in different parts of India. In Bombay the ordinary maund is 88 lbs. avoir., and contains 40 to 42 seers; in Madras the maund is usually equivalent to 25 lbs.; in Bengal, 22 lbs.

### LINEAL MEASURE.

These vary throughout India. In Northern India the *beegah* contains 3025 sq. yards, or ⅝ths of an acre; in Bengal, 1000 sq. yards, or little more than ⅓rd of an acre. According to Sir John Malcolm, the smallest beegah is ⅓rd and the largest ⅝rds of an acre.

## Income or Wages.

| Per Year. | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day. | Per Year. | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. | £ s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 0 | 0 1 8 | 0 4½ | 0 0⅔ | 13 0 | 1 1 8 | 0 5 0 | 0 0 8½ |
| 1 10 | 0 2 6 | 0 7 | 0 1 | 13 13 | 1 2 9 | 0 5 3 | 0 0 9 |
| 2 0 | 0 3 4 | 0 9½ | 0 1¼ | 14 0 | 1 3 4 | 0 5 4½ | 0 0 9½ |
| 2 2 | 0 3 6 | 0 9¾ | 0 1⅓ | 14 14 | 1 4 6 | 0 5 7½ | 0 0 9⅔ |
| 2 10 | 0 4 2 | 0 11½ | 0 1½ | 15 0 | 1 5 0 | 0 5 9½ | 0 0 9¾ |
| 3 0 | 0 5 0 | 1 1½ | 0 2 | 15 15 | 1 6 3 | 0 6 0½ | 0 0 10¼ |
| 3 3 | 0 5 3 | 1 2½ | 0 2 | 16 0 | 1 6 8 | 0 6 1½ | 0 0 10½ |
| 3 10 | 0 5 10 | 1 4½ | 0 2¼ | 16 16 | 1 8 0 | 0 6 5½ | 0 0 11 |
| 4 0 | 0 6 8 | 1 6½ | 0 2⅔ | 17 0 | 1 8 4 | 0 6 6½ | 0 0 11¼ |
| 4 4 | 0 7 0 | 1 7½ | 0 2¾ | 17 17 | 1 9 9 | 0 6 10½ | 0 0 11¾ |
| 4 10 | 0 7 6 | 1 8½ | 0 3 | 18 0 | 1 10 0 | 0 6 11 | 0 0 11⅔ |
| 5 0 | 0 8 4 | 1 11 | 0 3¼ | 18 18 | 1 11 6 | 0 7 3½ | 0 1 0½ |
| 5 5 | 0 8 9 | 2 0½ | 0 3½ | 19 0 | 1 11 8 | 0 7 3¾ | 0 1 0⅔ |
| 5 10 | 0 9 2 | 2 1½ | 0 3⅔ | 20 0 | 1 13 4 | 0 7 8¼ | 0 1 1½ |
| 6 0 | 0 10 0 | 2 3½ | 0 4 | 30 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 11 6½ | 0 1 7½ |
| 6 6 | 0 10 6 | 2 5 | 0 4¼ | 40 0 | 3 6 8 | 0 15 4½ | 0 2 2½ |
| 6 10 | 0 10 10 | 2 6 | 0 4⅓ | 50 0 | 4 3 4 | 0 19 2¾ | 0 2 9 |
| 7 0 | 0 11 8 | 2 8¼ | 0 4½ | 60 0 | 5 0 0 | 1 3 1 | 0 3 3½ |
| 7 7 | 0 12 3 | 2 10 | 0 4¾ | 70 0 | 5 16 8 | 1 6 11 | 0 3 10 |
| 7 10 | 0 12 6 | 2 10½ | 0 5 | 80 0 | 6 13 4 | 1 10 9¼ | 0 4 4½ |
| 8 0 | 0 13 4 | 3 1 | 0 5¼ | 90 0 | 7 10 0 | 1 14 7½ | 0 4 11¼ |
| 8 8 | 0 14 0 | 3 2¾ | 0 5½ | 100 0 | 8 6 8 | 1 18 5½ | 0 5 5½ |
| 8 10 | 0 14 2 | 3 3¼ | 0 5½ | 200 0 | 16 13 4 | 3 16 11 | 0 10 11½ |
| 9 0 | 0 15 0 | 3 5½ | 0 6 | 300 0 | 25 0 0 | 5 15 4½ | 0 16 5¼ |
| 9 9 | 0 15 9 | 3 7½ | 0 6¼ | 400 0 | 33 6 8 | 7 13 10½ | 1 1 11 |
| 10 0 | 0 16 8 | 3 10¼ | 0 6½ | 500 0 | 41 13 4 | 9 12 3¾ | 1 7 4¾ |
| 10 10 | 0 17 6 | 4 0½ | 0 7 | 600 0 | 50 0 0 | 11 10 9¼ | 1 12 10¼ |
| 11 0 | 0 18 4 | 4 3¾ | 0 7¼ | 700 0 | 58 6 8 | 13 9 2¾ | 1 18 4¼ |
| 11 11 | 0 19 3 | 4 5¼ | 0 7½ | 800 0 | 66 13 4 | 15 7 8¼ | 2 3 10 |
| 12 0 | 1 0 0 | 4 7½ | 0 8 | 900 0 | 75 0 0 | 17 6 1¾ | 2 9 3¾ |
| 12 12 | 1 1 0 | 4 10¼ | 0 8¼ | 1000 0 | 83 6 8 | 19 4 7¼ | 2 14 9½ |

## Marketing Table.

*** In the first column is the price per pound or yard. The figures at the top of each of the other columns denote the number of pounds or yards.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. |
| ½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 2½ | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 5 | 0 5½ | 0 6 | ½ |
| 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 11 | 0 12 | 1 |
| 1½ | 0 3 | 0 4½ | 0 6 | 0 7½ | 0 9 | 0 10½ | 1 0 | 1 1½ | 1 3 | 1 4½ | 1 6 | 1½ |
| 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 1 12 | 2 |
| 2½ | 0 5 | 0 7½ | 0 10 | 1 0½ | 1 3 | 1 5½ | 1 8 | 1 10½ | 2 1 | 2 3½ | 2 6 | 2½ |
| 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 0 | 3 |
| 3½ | 0 7 | 0 10½ | 1 2 | 1 5½ | 1 9 | 2 0½ | 2 4 | 2 7½ | 2 11 | 3 2½ | 3 6 | 3½ |
| 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 4 0 | 4 |
| 4½ | 0 9 | 1 1½ | 1 6 | 1 10½ | 2 3 | 2 7½ | 3 0 | 3 3½ | 3 7 | 3 10½ | 4 3 | 4½ |
| 5 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 2 1 | 2 6 | 2 11 | 3 4 | 3 7 | 3 10 | 4 2 | 4 6 | 5 |
| 5½ | 0 11 | 1 4½ | 1 10 | 2 3½ | 2 9 | 3 2½ | 3 8 | 3 10½ | 4 1 | 4 5½ | 4 9 | 5½ |
| 6 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 6 | 6 0 | 6 |
| 6½ | 1 1 | 1 7½ | 2 2 | 2 8½ | 3 3 | 3 9½ | 4 4 | 4 10½ | 5 5 | 5 11½ | 6 6 | 6½ |
| 7 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 4 | 2 11 | 3 6 | 3 1 | 4 8 | 4 3 | 5 10 | 6 5 | 7 0 | 7 |
| 7½ | 1 3 | 1 10½ | 2 6 | 3 1½ | 3 9 | 4 0½ | 4 12 | 5 7½ | 6 3 | 6 10½ | 7 6 | 7½ |
| 8 | 1 4 | 2 0 | 2 8 | 3 4 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 |
| 8½ | 1 5 | 2 1½ | 2 10 | 3 6½ | 4 3 | 4 11½ | 5 8 | 6 4½ | 7 1 | 7 9½ | 8 6 | 8½ |
| 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 3 9 | 4 6 | 5 3 | 6 0 | 6 9 | 7 6 | 8 3 | 9 0 | 9 |
| 9½ | 1 7 | 2 4½ | 3 2 | 3 11½ | 4 9 | 5 6½ | 6 4 | 7 1½ | 7 11 | 8 8½ | 9 6 | 9½ |
| 10 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 4 | 4 2 | 5 0 | 5 10 | 6 8 | 7 6 | 8 4 | 9 2 | 10 0 | 10 |
| 10½ | 1 9 | 2 7½ | 3 6 | 4 4½ | 5 3 | 6 1½ | 7 0 | 7 10½ | 8 9 | 9 7½ | 10 6 | 10½ |
| 11 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 3 8 | 4 7 | 5 6 | 6 5 | 7 4 | 8 3 | 9 2 | 10 1 | 11 0 | 11 |
| 11½ | 1 11 | 2 10½ | 3 10 | 4 9½ | 5 9 | 6 8½ | 7 8 | 8 7½ | 9 6 | 10 5½ | 11 6 | 11½ |
| 12 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 |
| d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |

## Population, Births, and Deaths—Cities.

Population of 31 large towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and 26 foreign cities, from latest returns issued by Registrar-General, with rate per thousand of births and deaths for year ending Sept. 26, 1893.

| Cities and Boroughs. | Population. | Rate per 1000. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Births. | Deaths. |
| London, | 4,306,411 | 30·9 | 20·2 |
| West Ham, | 227,405 | 36·0 | 18·1 |
| Croydon, | 108,997 | 26·1 | 16·2 |
| Brighton, | 117,833 | 25·1 | 19·2 |
| Portsmouth, | 167,277 | 27·7 | 17·8 |
| Norwich, | 104,184 | 31·0 | 19·2 |
| Bristol, | 225,028 | 30·5 | 17·7 |
| Cardiff, | 142,435 | 36·2 | 19·3 |
| Birmingham, | 487,891 | 33·3 | 21·1 |
| Leicester, | 184,547 | 33·0 | 19·3 |
| Nottingham, | 220,551 | 30·0 | 18·0 |
| Birkenhead, | 103,817 | 33·3 | 19·4 |
| Liverpool, | 510,514 | 35·8 | 25·9 |
| Bolton, | 117,278 | 33·2 | 24·4 |
| Manchester, | 515,598 | 33·6 | 24·9 |
| Salford, | 203,431 | 34·8 | 24·9 |
| Oldham, | 136,469 | 28·8 | 20·7 |
| Blackburn, | 124,005 | 31·6 | 22·9 |
| Preston, | 110,225 | 35·1 | 26·6 |
| Bradford, | 221,611 | 27·7 | 20·3 |
| Leeds, | 382,093 | 32·7 | 21·3 |
| Sheffield, | 333,922 | 35·2 | 21·5 |
| Hull, | 208,709 | 34·6 | 21·6 |
| Sunderland, | 134,515 | 35·5 | 21·8 |
| Newcastle, | 196,997 | 33·7 | 20·2 |
| Edinburgh, | 267,261 | 27·8 | 20·2 |
| Glasgow, | 677,883 | 34·2 | 23·5 |
| Dundee, | 153,066 | .. | .. |
| Aberdeen, | 112,923 | .. | .. |
| Dublin, | 349,594 | 28·2 | 26·3 |
| Belfast, | 273,000 | .. | .. |
| Paris, | 2,424,705 | 25·1 | 22·0 |
| Berlin, | 1,714,938 | 27·9 | 20·5 |
| St. Petersburg, | 954,400 | .. | .. |
| Vienna, | 1,435,931 | 31·4 | 22·8 |
| Brussels, | 476,862 | 25·9 | 20·4 |
| Amsterdam, | 437,892 | 33·3 | 19·0 |
| Rotterdam, | 222,233 | 36·8 | 21·6 |
| The Hague, | 169,828 | .. | 19·2 |
| Copenhagen, | 334,000 | 31·5 | 20·7 |
| Stockholm, | 249,246 | 28·4 | 18·9 |
| Christiania, | 161,151 | 18·3 | 17·2 |
| Hamburg (State), | 634,878 | 36·0 | 20·2 |
| Dresden, | 308,930 | 32·6 | 23·1 |
| Breslau, | 353,551 | 34·9 | 27·7 |
| Munich, | 380,000 | 35·4 | 25·0 |
| Prague, | 327,953 | 32·4 | 26·8 |
| Buda-Pesth, | 539,516 | 36·0 | 26·9 |
| Rome, | 449,739 | 26·7 | 22·5 |
| Venice, | 163,601 | 25·4 | 24·9 |
| New York, | 1,875,385 | .. | 23·8 |
| Philadelphia, | 1,115,562 | .. | 21·2 |
| Cairo, | 374,838 | .. | .. |
| Alexandria, | 231,396 | .. | .. |
| Bombay, | 821,764 | 18·6 | 28·9 |
| Calcutta, | 466,460 | .. | 24·6 |
| Madras, | 452,518 | 41·0 | 42·4 |

NOTE.—English boroughs slightly under 100,000: Derby, Huddersfield, Swansea, Gateshead, Plymouth, Burnley, Wolverhampton, Halifax; average population, 92,813.

### Population

Of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in 1841-91, and Islands in British Seas in 1851-91.[1]

| England and Wales. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 7,777,586 | 8,136,562 | 15,914,148 |
| 1851 | 8,781,225 | 9,146,384 | 17,927,609 |
| 1861 | 9,776,259 | 10,289,965 | 20,066,224 |
| 1871 | 11,058,934 | 11,653,332 | 22,712,266 |
| 1881 | 12,639,902 | 13,334,537 | 25,974,439 |
| 1891 | 14,052,901 | 14,949,624 | 29,002,525 |
| Scotland— | | | |
| 1841 | 1,241,862 | 1,378,322 | 2,620,184 |
| 1851 | 1,375,479 | 1,513,263 | 2,888,742 |
| 1861 | 1,449,848 | 1,612,446 | 3,062,294 |
| 1871 | 1,603,143 | 1,756,875 | 3,360,018 |
| 1881 | 1,799,475 | 1,936,098 | 3,735,573 |
| 1891 | 1,942,717 | 2,082,930 | 4,025,647 |
| Ireland— | | | |
| 1841 | 4,019,576 | 4,155,548 | 8,175,124 |
| 1851 | 3,190,630 | 3,361,755 | 6,552,385 |
| 1861 | 2,836,977 | 2,961,587 | 5,798,564 |
| 1871 | 2,639,826 | 2,771,590 | 5,412,377 |
| 1881 | 2,533,277 | 2,641,559 | 5,174,836 |
| 1891 | 2,318,953 | 2,385,797 | 4,704,750 |
| Islands— | | | |
| 1851 | 66,854 | 76,272 | 143,126 |
| 1861 | 66,140 | 77,307 | 143,447 |
| 1871 | 66,222 | 78,416 | 144,638 |
| 1881 | 66,081 | 75,179 | 141,260 |
| 1891 | 69,555 | 78,287 | 147,842 |

[1] Exclusive of the Army and Navy and Merchant seamen abroad, who numbered in 1841, 202,954; in 1851, 212,194; in 1861, 250,356; in 1871, 216,080; in 1881, 215,374; in 1891, 224,211.

## Population of the World.

The following important statistics as to the AREA and POPULATION of the great divisions of the EARTH'S SURFACE, according to the latest *data*, are from the Bevölkerung der Erde:—

| | Sq. Miles. | Population. | To 1 Sq. Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe, *a* | 3,797,410 | 357,851,580 | 94 |
| Asia, *b* | 17,039,066 | 825,954,000 | 48 |
| Africa, *c* | 11,518,004 | 168,499,017 | 14 |
| N. America, *d* | 7,952,386 | 88,386,084 | 11 |
| S. America, | 6,844,602 | 33,342,709 | 5 |
| Australasia, *e* | 3,458,029 | 5,684,600 | 1·6 |
| Polar Islands, | 1,689,834 | 11,170 | — |
| TOTAL, | 52,299,431 | 1,479,729,151 | 28 |

*a* Including Iceland, the Azores, and Madeira, but not the islands in the Arctic Sea.
*b* Without the Arctic Islands.
*c* Including Madagascar, and other islands round Africa, etc.
*d* With Central America and the West Indies.
*e* The Continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, and South Pacific Islands.

It was calculated by Dr. Oppel during 1893 that 1,700,000 sq. miles of the earth's surface are uninhabited or ownerless, 5,000,000 sq. miles more without settled government, while the remaining 45,000,000 sq. miles are occupied by definite states, of which there are 75. Of these, however, 18 make up 87 per cent. of the total area.

## Railway Tunnels in Britain

OVER ONE MILE IN LENGTH (=1760 YARDS).

| | | Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Severn, | Great Western, | 7664 |
| Totley, | Midland, | 6200 |
| Standege, | North-Western, | 5342 |
| Woodhead, | Manchester and Sheffield, | 5297 |
| Bramhope, | North-Eastern, | 3745 |
| Medway, | South-Eastern, | 3740 |
| Festiniog, | North-Western, | 3726 |
| Cowburn, | Midland, | 3702 |
| Sevenoaks, | South-Eastern, | 3600 |
| Rhondda, | Rhondda and Swansea Bay, | 3443 |
| Morley, | North-Western, | 3350 |
| Box, | Great Western, | 3227 |
| Littleborough, | Lancashire and Yorkshire, | 2869 |
| Shepherd's Well, | Chatham and Dover, | 2860 |
| Sapperton, | Great Western, | 2800 |
| Polehill, | South-Eastern, | 2759 |
| Mersey, | Mersey, | 2700 |
| Bleamoor, | Midland, | 2600 |
| Queensbury. | Great Northern, | 2502 |
| Kilsby, | North-Western, | 2423 |
| Dove's Hole, | Midland, | 2420 |
| Oxted, | Brighton and S.E. Joint, | 2266 |
| Wapping (L'pool), | North-Western, | 2250 |
| Gourock (Scot.), | Caledonian, | 2200 |
| Clayton, | Brighton and South Coast, | 2200 |
| Drewton, | Hull and Barnsley, | 2116 |
| Sydenham, | Chatham and Dover, | 2046 |
| Dronfield, | Midland, | 2024 |
| Lough, | Lancashire and Yorkshire, | 2018 |
| Abbot's Cliff, | South-Eastern, | 2000 |
| Honiton, | South-Western, | 1881 |
| Merstham, | Brighton and South Coast, | 1830 |
| Claycross, | Midland, | 1826 |
| Midford, | South-Western, | 1813 |
| Belsize, | Midland, | 1800 |
| Glenfield, | Midland, | 1796 |
| Harecastle, | North Staffordshire, | 1763 |

## Mountains and Rivers.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

| ASIA. | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Everest, Himalayas (India), | 29,002 |
| Dapsang, Karakorums (India), | 28,700 |
| Tagarina, Pamir, | 25,800 |
| Khan-tangri, Tian-shan, | 24,000 |
| **AFRICA.** | |
| Kiluna-Njaro, | 19,680 |
| Kenia, | 19,000 |
| Ruwenzori, | 18,000 |
| Ligonyi, | 14,000 |
| **AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA.** | |
| Charles-Louis, New Guinea, | 20,000 |
| Mauna Kea, Hawaii, | 13,805 |
| Mount Cook, New Zealand, | 12,349 |
| Kinabalu, Borneo, | 11,562 |
| Mount Koscinsko, N.S.W., | 7,308 |

| NORTH AMERICA. | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Nevada de Tolúea, | 19,454 |
| Drizaba, | 18,205 |
| Mount Brown, | 16,000 |
| Mount St. Elias, | 13,500 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA.** | |
| Aconcagua, Chili, | 22,427 |
| Mercedario, | 22,302 |
| Gualtieri, | 22,000 |
| Huascan, | 22,000 |
| **EUROPE.** | |
| Mount Blanc, Alps, | 15,732 |
| Ben Nevis, Scotland | 4,406 |
| Snowdon, Wales, | 3,571 |
| Cairntoul, Scotland, | 3,414 |
| Scawfell Pike, England, | 3,210 |
| Ben Lomond, Scotland, | 3,195 |

CHIEF RIVERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

| ENGLAND. | Length, mls. |
|---|---|
| Thames, | 250 |
| Severn, | 210 |
| Mersey, | 70 |

| SCOTLAND. | Length, mls. |
|---|---|
| Tay, | 120 |
| Clyde, | 79 |

GREAT RIVER SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

| Name. | Length, sq. mls. | Area of basin, sq. miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Mississippi, North America, | 4,100 | 1,290,000 |
| Nile, Egypt, | 3,700 | 1,290,000 |
| Amazon, South America, | 3,400 | 2,230,000 |
| Ob, or Obi, Siberia, | 3,200 | 1,190,000 |
| Yenisei, Siberia, | 3,200 | 880,000 |

RIVER SYSTEMS—*Continued.*

| Name. | Length, sq. mls. | Area of basin, sq. miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Yang-tsze-kiang, China, | 3,200 | 689,000 |
| Lena, Siberia, | 2,900 | 942,000 |
| Amur, Eastern Asia, | 2,800 | 403,000 |
| Congo, West Africa, | 2,600 | 1,540,000 |
| Niger, Africa, | 2,600 | 1,060,000 |
| Hoang-ho, China, | 2,500 | 387,000 |
| St. Lawrence, Canada, | 2,400 | 565,000 |
| La Plata, South America, | 2,300 | 995,000 |
| Mackenzie, North America, | 2,300 | 607,000 |
| Volga, Russia, | 2,200 | 592,000 |
| Yukon, Alaska, North America, | 2,200 | 433,000 |
| Indus, North-West India, | 1,900 | 360,000 |
| Ganges and Brahmapootra, India, | 1,800 | 588,000 |
| Danube, Central Europe, | 1,700 | 320,000 |
| Winnipeg-Nelson, Brit. N. America, | 1,500 | 504,000 |
| Murray, Australia, | 1,500 | 300,000 |
| Orinoco, South America, | 1,400 | 430,000 |

NOTE.—Scientifically the *area* of a river's basin is the criterion of its size, but popularly its *length* is more regarded.

## Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

| Year. | Place of Rowing. | Winner. | m. | s. | Won by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1842 | Westmin. to Put. | Oxford | 30 | 45 | 13 seconds. |
| 1845 | Putney to Mort. | Camb. | 23 | 35 | 30 seconds. |
| 1846 | Mortlake to Put. | Camb. | 21 | 5 | 2 lengths.*a* |
| | Putney to Mort. | Camb. | 22 | 0 | Many lengths*b* |
| 1849 | " " | Oxford | foul | | foul.*b* |
| 1852 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 36 | 27 seconds. |
| 1854 | " " | Oxford | 25 | 29 | 11 strokes. |
| 1856 | Mortlake to Put. | Camb. | 25 | 0 | ½ length. |
| 1857 | Putney to Mort. | Oxford. | 22 | 0 | 35 seconds.*c* |
| 1858 | " " | Camb. | 21 | 0 | 22 seconds. |
| 1859 | " " | Oxford | 24 | 0 | Camb. sank. |
| 1860 | " " | Camb. | 26 | 5 | 1 length. |
| 1861 | " " | Oxford | 23 | 30 | 48 seconds. |
| 1862 | " " | Oxford | 24 | 41 | 30 seconds. |
| 1863 | Mortlake to Put. | Oxford | 23 | 6 | 43 seconds. |
| 1864 | Putney to Mort. | Oxford | 21 | 40 | 26 seconds. |
| 1865 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 24 | 4 lengths. |
| 1866 | " " | Oxford | 25 | 35 | 15 seconds. |
| 1867 | " " | Oxford | 22 | 40 | ½ length. |
| 1868 | " " | Oxford | 20 | 56 | 6 lengths. |
| 1869 | " " | Oxford | 20 | 5 | 3 lengths.*d* |
| 1870 | " " | Camb. | 22 | 4 | 1½ length. |
| 1871 | " " | Camb. | 23 | 5 | 1 length. |
| 1872 | " " | Camb. | 21 | 15 | 2 lengths. |
| 1873 | " " | Camb. | 19 | 35 | 3½ lengths. |
| 1874 | " " | Camb. | 22 | 35 | 2½ lengths. |
| 1875 | " " | Oxford | 22 | 2 | 10 lengths. |
| 1876 | " " | Camb. | 20 | 20 | 8 lengths. |
| 1877 | " " | dead heat | 24 | 8 | —*e* |
| 1878 | " " | Oxford | 22 | 13 | 10 lengths. |
| 1879 | " " | Camb. | 21 | 18 | 2½ lengths. |
| 1880 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 23 | 3 lengths.*f* |
| 1881 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 51 | 3 lengths.*g* |
| 1882 | " " | Oxford | 20 | 12 | 7 lengths. |
| 1883 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 8 | 4 lengths.*h* |
| 1884 | " " | Camb. | 21 | 39 | 2½ lengths.*f* |
| 1885 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 36 | 3 lengths. |
| 1886 | " " | Camb. | 22 | 29 | ⅗ length. |
| 1887 | " " | Camb. | 20 | 52 | 3½ lengths. |
| 1888 | " " | Camb. | 20 | 48 | 5 lengths. |
| 1889 | " " | Camb. | 20 | 14 | 3 lengths. |
| 1890 | " " | Oxford | 22 | 3 | 1 length.*h* |
| 1891 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 48 | ½ length. |
| 1892 | " " | Oxford | 19 | 21 | 2½ lengths. |
| 1893 | " " | Oxford | 18 | 47 | 1 length 4 ft.*d* |
| 1894 | " " | Oxford | 21 | 39 | 3½ lengths. |
| 1895 | " " | Oxford | 20 | 50 | 2¼ lengths. |
| 1896 | " " | Oxford | 20 | 4 | 2-5ths length. |
| 1897 | " " | Oxford | 19 | 12 | 2⅗ lengths. |

*a* First race rowed in outriggers.
*b* Two races this year.
*c* First race in present style of boat without keels.
*d* Rowed on a Wednesday. *e* The Oxford bowman caught a crab and sprung his oar while leading. *f* Rowed on a Monday; *g*, on a Friday; *h*, on a Thursday.

## American Postages.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST-CLASS MATTER (Letters, etc.), | 2c. an oz. |
| SECOND-CLASS (Newspapers and Periodicals), | 1c. for 4 oz. |
| THIRD-CLASS (Books, Circulars), | 1c. for 2 oz. |
| FOURTH-CLASS (Merchandise), | 1c. an oz. |
| REGISTRATION FEE (additional postage), | 8c. |
| IMMEDIATE DELIVERY STAMP (additional to regular postage), | 10c. |
| POSTAL ORDER (1dol. to 100dols.), | 5c. to 45c. |
| POSTAL NOTE (5dols. or less), each, | 3c. |

*(See below for Explanations and Exceptions.)*

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.—Letters and all other written matter (whether sealed or not), excepting manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets, also all matter sealed (see below), 2 cents an ounce, excepting drop letters at NON-CARRIER offices, 1 cent an ounce. (Postal Cards 1 cent each.)

SECOND-CLASS.—Newspapers and periodicals, published quarterly and oftener, and not for gratuitous distribution. The general public pay by affixing stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces or part thereof when not sealed.

THIRD-CLASS.—Books (printed, not blank), circulars, other printed matter, proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, valentines, sheet-music, heliotypes, chromos, posters, lithographs and printed advertising matter in general, all, when not sealed, 1 cent. for 2 ounces or fraction.

FOURTH-CLASS.—Merchandise and samples, including printed matter in quantity, blank books and paper, ores, all matter not included in any of the other classes, and not in its nature perishable or liable to injure the contents of the mails. (By express ruling the postage on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions, and plants is at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces.) All, when not sealed, and not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, 1 cent an ounce or fraction.

SEALING.—Any matter is regarded as sealed when it is not so wrapped as to allow of a thorough examination without in any way injuring the wrapping or contents. The name and address of the sender and a description of the contents can be *written* on the wrapper of unsealed packages, or a business card may be printed, pasted, or impressed on such a wrapper.

REGISTRATION.—First, third, and fourth-class matter may be registered at any Post-office by affixing 8 cents in stamps in addition to the regular postage.

POSTAL ORDER RATES.—Under 5dols., 5c.; 10dols., 8c.; 15dols., 10c.; 30dols., 15c.; 40dols., 20c.; 50dols., 25c.; 60dols., 30c.; 70dols., 35c.; 80dols., 40c.; 100dols., 45c.

POSTAL NOTES.—For amounts under 5dols., cost 3c.

POSTAGE TO CANADA AND MEXICO.—Same as domestic rates, excepting fourth-class matter to the amount of 4 pounds 6 ounces, with the exception of liquids, pastes, confections and fatty substances, and publications which violate any copyright law. To Canada, except sealed packages. To Mexico, except sealed packages and liquids. Com. papers to both countries at usual rates.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Almost all the principal countries are included in the POSTAL UNION, to which the rates are as follows: Letters, per half ounce, 5 cents; second and third-class matter, per 2 ounces, 1 cent; postal cards, 2 cents each.

The following are the only countries not in Postal Union, and that have special rates: Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and South Africa, 10 cents per ½ ounce.

## American Holidays.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st January, | New Year's Day. |
| 22nd February, | Washington's Birthday. |
| 30th May, | Decoration Day. |
| 4th July, | Independence Day. |
| 1st Monday in Sept., | Labour Day. |
| Last Thursday in Nov., | Thanksgiving Day. |
| 25th December | Christmas Day. |

## Presidents of the United States of America.

| | |
|---|---|
| Declaration of Independence, | 4th July, 1776 |
| General Washington first President, | 1789 and 1793 |
| John Adams, | 1797 |
| Thomas Jefferson, | 1801 and 1805 |
| James Madison, | 1809 and 1813 |
| James Monroe, | 1817 and 1821 |
| John Quincy Adams, | 1825 |
| General Andrew Jackson, | 1829 and 1833 |
| Martin Van Buren, | 1837 |
| Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison (died 4th April), | 1841 |
| John Tyler (elected as Vice-President), | 1841 |
| James Knox Polk, | 1845 |
| Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9th July, 1850), | 1849 |
| Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President), | 1850 |
| General Franklin Pierce, | 1853 |
| James Buchanan, | 1857 |
| Abram Lincoln (assas. 14th April, 1865), | 1861 and 1865 |
| Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President), | 1865 |
| General Ulysses S. Grant, | 1869 and 1873 |
| Rutherford Birchard Hayes, | 1877 |
| Gen. J. Abram Garfield (died 19th April, 1881), | 1881 |
| Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.), | 1881 |
| Grover Cleveland, | 1885 |
| Gen. Benjamin Harrison, | 1889 |
| Grover Cleveland, | 1885 and 1893 |
| William M'Kinley, | 1897 |

POPULATION in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300; in 1881, all free. 50,152,866; in 1890 62,480,540.

## Removal of Stains from Books.

Nearly all the acids remove spots of ink from paper, but it is important to use such as attack its tissue the least. *Spirits of salts*, diluted into five times or six times the quantity of water, may be applied with success upon the spot, and after a minute or two washing it off with clear water. A solution of *oxalic acid*, *citric acid*, or *tartaric acid* is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper or plates without fear of damage. These acids, taking out writing ink and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books where the margins have been written upon, without attacking the text.

When the paper is disfigured with stains of iron, it may be perfectly restored by applying a solution of *sulphuret of potash*, and afterwards one of *oxalic acid*. The sulphuret extracts from the iron part of its oxygen, and renders it soluble in diluted acids.

The most simple, and at the same time very effectual, method of rasing spots of grease, wax, oil, or any other fat substance is by washing the part with *ether*, and placing it between white blotting-paper; then with a hot iron press above the part stained, and the defect will be speedily removed. In many cases, where the stains are not bad, *rectified spirits of wine* will be found to answer the purpose.

Another method of removing grease from paper is to strew over the spot, or spots, a little finely-powdered *French chalk*, cover this with a piece of clean blotting-paper, then hold a hot iron close to the paper without bringing it in contact.

## To Restore Calf Bindings.

Wash lightly with a soft sponge dipped in a preparation consisting of ½ oz. of the best glue dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which add a teaspoonful of glycerine and a little flour paste. Rub well with chamois leather when dry.

## Hints as to Using Books.

Never handle books unless with clean hands.
Never hold a book near the fire.
Never drop a book upon the floor.
Never turn leaves with the thumb.
Never lean or rest upon an open book.
Never turn down the corners of leaves.
Always keep your place with a book-mark.
Never leave a book open face downwards.
Always turn leaves from the top with the middle or forefinger.

Never pull a book from a shelf by the binding at the top, but by the back.

Never place another book, or anything else, upon the leaves of an open book.

Never close a book with a pencil, a pad of paper, or anything else between the leaves.

Always open a large book from the middle, and never from the ends or cover.

When opening a book hold the leaves loosely, so as to let them yield gently. By opening a book with the leaves grasped tightly to the covers with each hand, an undue stress is put on the binding, and the back of the book frequently broken.

Never cut the leaves of a book or magazine with a sharp knife, as the edge is sure to run into the print.

Never write upon a paper laid upon the leaves of an open book, as the pencil or pen-point will either scratch or cut the book leaves.

Never lend the borrowed book, but return it as soon as you have done with it, so that the owner may not be deprived of its use.

## British Museum.

The total amount for the expenses of the British Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1895, is estimated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and Wages, | £55,132 |
| Police, | 4,275 |
| Purchases and Acquisitions, | 21,000 |
| Bookbinding and Repairing, etc., | 9,447 |
| Printing Catalogues, etc., | 7,527 |
| Reproduction of Works of Art for Local Museums, | 600 |
| Warming, Ventilating, Fire-extinguishing, and Electric Lighting Apparatus, | 3,240 |
| Furniture and Fittings, | 10,160 |
| Incidental Expenses, | 2,468 |
| | £113,839 |

The following are a few details regarding the salaries and wages paid:—The Principal Librarian and Secretary receives £1200; 8 Keepers of Departments receive from £650 to £750; Assistant Secretary, £650; 6 Assistant Keepers of Departments receive from £500 to £600; Clerk in Charge of Accounts, £650; 28 First-class Assistants receive from £250 to £450; 40 Second-class Assistants receive from £120 to £240; Electrician, £200; 56 First-class Attendants receive from £105 to £120; 74 Second-class Attendants receive from £60 to £100; Messenger receives from £120 to £150; 3 Assistant Messengers receive from £100 to £120; 35 Labourers and Window Cleaners receive from 24s. to 30s. per week; 22 Boy Attendants receive from 12s. to 15s. per week; 7 Gatekeepers receive from 24s. to 27s. per week. In addition to those there are quite a number of Housemaids, Female Attendants, Firemen, Stokers, Engine Drivers, Masons, and Commissionaires.

## Wedding Anniversaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Anniversary, | Cotton Wedding. |
| Third Anniversary, | Leather Wedding. |
| Fifth Anniversary, | Wooden Wedding. |
| Tenth Anniversary, | Tin Wedding. |
| Twelfth Anniversary, | Silk and Fine Linen Wedding. |
| Fifteenth Anniversary, | Crystal Wedding. |
| Twentieth Anniversary, | China Wedding. |
| Twenty-fifth Anniversary, | Silver Wedding. |
| Thirtieth Anniversary, | Pearl Wedding. |
| Fortieth Anniversary, | Ruby Wedding. |
| Fiftieth Anniversary, | Golden Wedding. |
| Sixtieth Anniversary, | Diamond Wedding. |

## Poisons and their Antidotes.

1. ACIDS: CARBOLIC, SULPHURIC, NITRIC, MURIATIC, NITRO-MURIATIC, CREOSOTE, IODINE, PHOSPHOROUS.

*Antidote.*—White of egg, well beaten up with water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in a cup of hot water. Very thick lime water—in the case of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, or nitro-muriatic acids.

2. CHROMIC ACID, CHROMATES, all preparations or compounds of CHROMIUM, ANTIMONY, COPPER, MERCURY, OR ZINC.

*Antidote.*—Abundance of white of egg in water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in water. Copious draughts of an infusion of salt herbs.

3. AMMONIA, SODA, POTASH, ALKALIES, SILICATES, AND SULPHATES.

*Antidote.*—Strong vinegar and water. Large doses of oil. Large doses of milk.

4. PRUSSIC ACID AND ITS SALTS, ALL CYANIDES AND SULPHO-CYANIDES, OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, AND NITRO-BENZINE.

*Antidote.*—Continuous and heavy douches of ice-cold water over the head and spinal column. Mustard plasters on the stomach and soles of the feet. Prevent sleep.

5. ETHER, PETROLEUM, BENZINE, CONCENTRATED OR ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, FRUIT ESSENCE.

*Antidote.*—Plenty of mustard-flour in large quantity of hot water. Cold water douches. Fresh air. Prevent sleep absolutely.

6. COMPOUNDS OF BARYTA AND LEAD.

*Antidote.*—A teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water. Strong solutions of Epsom salts or Glauber's salts in cold water.

7. COMPOUNDS OF ARSENIC.

*Antidote.*—A teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water. A teaspoonful of dialysed iron mixed with the same quantity of calcined magnesia every five minutes for one hour. Then plenty of oil, or milk, or some mucilaginous tea—say linseed.

8. OXALIC ACID AND ITS SALTS.

*Antidote.*—Very thick paste of lime and water by large spoonfuls at the time. After several of these, large draughts of lime water. Finally, 4 ounces of castor oil.

9. NITRATE OF SILVER.

*Antidote.*—Large doses of ordinary kitchen salt, dissolved in water, after which, one teaspoonful of mustard-flour in warm water.

10. NITROUS FUMES OR VAPOURS arising in vitriol or chemical work.

*Antidote.*—Frequent and small doses of strong acetic acid—the stronger the better.

## Medical Suggestions in Emergencies.

AGUE.—As a preventive, give five grains of quinine every morning. As a cure, act on the bowels, give ten grains of quinine three times a day, and a vapour bath every evening.

APOPLEXY.—Act on the bowels, apply wet cloths to the head, undo the collar.

BITES of snakes, mad dogs, etc.—Apply a ligature (a cord) on the side nearest the heart; suck the wound, scratch the edges with a penknife, and apply caustic or carbolic acid to the wound.

BURNS.—Place the injured part in a natural position and apply cloths soaked in oil.

COLIC AND DIARRHŒA.—Give 20 drops of chlorodyne in a little brandy and water.

DYSENTERY.—A small teaspoonful of ipecacuanha, and a powder every two hours.

DRUNKENNESS.—An emetic of a teaspoonful of mustard in water, and douche the head in cold water.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Act on the bowels, beef-tea every half hour, 20 grains of chloral in water as a sleeping draught.

EMETICS.—Substances which cause vomiting. A tablespoonful of salt, or mustard and water; an ounce of ipecacuanha wine; 15 grains of sulphate of zinc in water.

FAINTING from loss of blood, weakness, or shock.—Keep the body in the lying position; undo the dress; give plenty of air; sprinkle the face and chest with cold water; apply smelling salts to nostrils.

FITS.—Loosen the clothing about the neck; fresh air, and prevent patient from injuring himself.

FROSTBITE.—Avoid heat, and restore circulation in the part by rubbing the skin.

RHEUMATISM.—Avoid its causes: wet clothes, damp ground, liquor. [Celery is said to relieve, if not wholly cure, this painful complaint: cut the celery into pieces, and boil in water till soft, and let the sufferer drink the water. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast; eat it with potatoes.]

SCALDS.—Smear with a solution of lime and oil, and envelop in cotton wool.

SPRAINS.—Elevate and rest limb; apply cold-water cloths.

SUNSTROKE.—Loosen dress at neck; act on bowels; cold water to the head.

## Cautions in Visiting the Sick.

Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or when in a state of perspiration, or with the stomach empty, for in such conditions you are very liable to take the infection. When the disease is very infectious, take the side of the patient which is near to the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired, and when you come away take some food, change your clothes and expose them to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is said to be a preventive of malaria: chloride of lime is certainly as good, if not much better.

## Marriage.

ENGLAND.—A mutual promise of marriage is binding in English law. Marriage there may be done either by the proclamation of banns or by the certificate of a registrar. In either case, a residence of twenty-one days in the district must be proved before the certificate can be granted. If a party wish to be married without delay a license must be obtained, the fees for which are very much higher than those paid for the banns or the ordinary certificate. A registrar cannot give a license for marriage in church, as, although his ordinary certificate is usually accepted in place of banns, a minister may insist on banns or episcopal license when the marriage is in church. The law of England requires that the actual ceremony take place between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. before witnesses, and that it be duly registered. If it is not in the parish church, but in a dissenting chapel or other place of worship, a registrar must be in attendance.

IRELAND.—The law in regard to what constitutes marriage is practically the same as that of England, although the ceremonies may differ owing to what may be the various religious persuasions of the contracting parties.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland the orthodox fashion is by the proclamation of banns in the parish church, which now only costs about 2s. 6d., or by having the names of the contracting parties exhibited on the "notice board" outside the registrar's office. The latter is frequently the most convenient, and saves time.

Irregular marriages, or civil marriages as they are called, are quite legal, and in large centres of population amount to almost 5 per cent. of the whole. The two contemplating marriage go to the registrar's, accompanied by two witnesses, who must be prepared to swear that they know the bride and bridegroom, and that one of them at least has resided for three weeks in Scotland. From this they go to the Sheriff's Chambers, where authority is given to have the marriage registered. This method only costs about 30s. Such marriages are sometimes gone through again according to the rites of the church.

The registrar must receive seven clear days' notice prior to the granting of his certificate. Throughout the United Kingdom, a marriage must be registered within three days, a birth within twenty-one days, and a death within eight days. A child must be vaccinated within six months after the date of its birth.

FOREIGN.—The marriage of British subjects recorded in the books of a British consul is legal. When one or both of the subjects are of foreign nationality and not married in the precincts of the consulate, then the law of the parties' domicile and place of celebration usually govern the rights and form of the marriage.

UNITED STATES.—Almost all that is required to constitute a legal marriage in the United States is that mutual consent be proved. In scarcely any of the States is any definite form of ceremony or preliminary imposed, though in Pennsylvania it requires that the marriage be gone through in the presence of at least twelve witnesses. A few of the other States provide that a license be taken out, and the marriage celebrated before a clergyman or magistrate.

## Equivalent Legal Titles in England and Scotland.

| ENGLISH. | SCOTTISH |
|---|---|
| Barister-at-Law or Barrister. | Advocate. |
| Attorney. Solicitor. | Law Agent, sometimes called Writer. |
| Proctor. | Public Prosecutor. |
| Notary. | Notary. |
| Official Receiver. | Trustee in Bankruptcy or Liquidator. |

"Counsel" is commonly applied to Barristers and Advocates both in Scotland and England.

Queen's Counsel (Q.C.), an honorary title bestowed upon Senior Counsel both in England and Scotland. It entitles the recipient to wear a silk gown, commonly called "taking silk."

Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (W.S.). These are a branch of Edinburgh Solicitors with special privileges in regard to Court practice.

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts (S.S.C.). A set of Edinburgh Solicitors associated in a special society: no special privileges.

Procurator. A Scotch law term to designate a practitioner in the local Courts.

Solicitor. A Solicitor in Aberdeen is called an Advocate.

## Excise Duties—Licenses, etc.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS—

| | |
|---|---|
| If painted, marked, or affixed on or to any carriage, | £2 2 0 |
| If not so painted, marked or affixed, | 1 1 0 |

*Note.*—Any person who pays the higher rate of duty on a carriage is not liable for the lower rate when the armorial bearings are otherwise used.

*Members of a Family.*—Every member of a family is strictly liable to duty who use any armorial bearings of their father or other head of the house although living under the same roof, but the Board do not insist on such paying duty when only using the bearings in the same house on writing paper, etc., for which duty has already been paid. If, however, the other members of the family use such paper, etc., elsewhere, or such armorial bearings upon their rings, or upon any other article worn upon themselves individually, then the license duty must be duly paid by them also.

CARRIAGE LICENSES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Carriages with four or more wheels, for two or more horses, | £2 2 0 |
| Carriages with four or more wheels, for one horse only, | 1 1 0 |
| Carriage with two wheels, | 0 15 0 |
| Hackney carriage, | 0 15 0 |
| DOG LICENSES, | 0 7 6 |

*Note.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain, | about 1,130,000 |
| Ireland, | ,, 370,000 |
| France, | ,, 2,000,000 |
| Germany, | ,, 1,500,000 |

The number of dogs used for hunting purposes in the United Kingdom is about 22,500.

Sheep dogs and those used solely for the guidance of the blind in the United Kingdom are not taxed, and amount to nearly 400,000.

GAME LICENSE, £2 and £3, according to time. There are numerous exemptions in the case of persons entitled to kill hares and rabbits. Occasional licenses

to kill game for a continuous period of fourteen days, £1.

GAME-DEALER'S LICENSE, £2. No license is required to deal in woodcock, snipe, quail, rabbit, or deer.

GUN LICENSE, 10s.

HAWKER'S LICENSE, £2. Hawkers or pedlars not using a horse or other beast of burden may dispense with the excise license, but must have a certificate from the chief of police in the district where they reside.

MALE SERVANTS, 15s.

MEDICINE LICENSE.—5s. yearly requires to be paid by anyone keeping for sale any medicine subject to stamp duty.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.—Dealers in gold and silver plate, including pedlars, hawkers, and pawnbrokers, £5 15s. if over 2 oz. in gold or 30 oz. silver; £2 6s. if under those weights.

HOUSE AGENTS.—Letting or selling furnished houses or apartments valued at over £25 a year, £2.

PAWNBROKER, £7 10s.

APPRAISER, £2.

AUCTIONEER, £10.

BEER.—Beer licenses vary from 4s. to brew for one's own private use, to retailers of beer to be consumed on the premises £4 4s., when the rental exceeds £10.

PLAYING CARDS.—Sellers of playing cards, if also manufacturers, £1.

PASSENGER BOAT LICENSE, £5.

EXCURSION LICENSE.—For one day only, £1.

SPIRITS.—Distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale dealers, £10 10s. Including all sorts of beer and wine, to be consumed on the premises, if rental under £10 a year, £4 10s.; at £10 or under £15, £6; and graduating according to rental up to £700 or above, for which the license is £60.

GROCER'S LICENSE in Scotland, for spirits and beer, is from £4 4s. to £13 13s. on rentals of from under £10 to over £50 a year.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS, £5 5s. to £31 10s., according to the quantity made.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—Sellers of, 5s. 3d.; occasional licenses (each day), 4d.

VINEGAR MAKERS, £1.

ESTATE DUTY—

| Value of the Estate. | | | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Above | £100, but not above | £500, | 1 |
| ,, | 500, ,, | 1,000, | 2 |
| ,, | 1,000, ,, | 10,000, | 3 |
| ,, | 10,000, ,, | 25,000, | 4 |
| ,, | 25,000, ,, | 50,000, | 4½ |
| ,, | 50,000, ,, | 75,000, | 5 |
| ,, | 75,000, ,, | 100,000, | 5½ |
| ,, | 100,000, ,, | 150,000, | 6 |
| ,, | 150,000, ,, | 250,000, | 6½ |
| ,, | 250,000, ,, | 500,000, | 7 |
| ,, | 500,000, ,, | 1,000,000, | 7½ |
| | 1,000,000, ,, | — | 8 |

LEGACY DUTY.—When the personal estate left does not amount to £100, not liable for duty. Over £100 and up to £300, £1 10s.; over £300 and up to £500, £2 10s. The rates of duty differ considerably owing to different and varying degrees of kinship that may have existed between the legatee and deceased.

Children of the deceased and their descendants, or the parents of any lineal ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the deceased or their descendants, £3 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the deceased, and their descendants, £5 per cent. Brothers and sisters of the grandparents of the deceased, and their descendants, £6 per cent. Those in any other degree of blood relationship, or strangers in blood to the deceased, £10 per cent.

Husband and wife of a deceased person are exempt. Illegitimate children are chargeable at the highest rate.

## Legal Seasons for Killing Game.

Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards, the latter now almost extinct.

| KINDS OF GAME. | ENG. AND WALES | | SCOTLAND. | | IRELAND. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Begins. | Ends. | Begins. | Ends. | Begins. | Ends. |
| Grouse or Moor Fowl, Black or Heath Fowl, | Aug. 12 | Dec. 10 | Aug. 12 | Dec. 10 | Aug. 12 | Dec. 10 |
| Ptarmigan, | Aug. 20 | Dec. 10 | Aug. 20 | Dec. 10 | Aug. 20 | Dec. 10 |
| Pheasant, | .. | .. | Aug. 12 | Dec. 10 | .. | .. |
| Partridge, | Oct. 1 | Feb. 1 | Oct. 1 | Feb. 1 | Oct. 1 | Feb. 1 |
| Quail, | Sept. 1 | Feb. 1 | Sept. 1 | Feb. 1 | Sept. 20 | Jan. 10 |
| Landrail, | As Wild Birds. | | As Wild Birds. | | Sept. 20 | Jan. 10 |
| Bustard, | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | Sept. 20 | Jan. 10 |
| Hare, | Sept. 1 | March 1 | ditto | ditto | Sept. 1 | Jan. 10 |
| Male Fallow Deer, | No close season. | | No close season. | | April 20 | Aug. 12 |
| Other Male Deer, | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | June 10 | Sept. 29 |
| Wild Fowl and other Birds not Game, | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | June 10 | Dec. 31 |
| | Aug. 1 | March 1 | Aug. 1 | March 1 | Aug. 1 | March 1 |

## Every-day Names for Chemical Substances.

| Common Names. | Chemical Names. |
|---|---|
| Aqua fortis, | Nitric acid. |
| Blue vitriol, | Sulphate of copper. |
| Cream of tartar, | Bitartrate of potassium. |
| Calomel, | Chloride of mercury. |
| Chalk, | Carbonate of calcium. |
| Chloroform, | Chloride of formyle. |
| Common salt, | Chloride of sodium. |
| Copperas, | Sulphate of iron. |
| Corrosive sublimate, | Bi-chloride of mercury. |
| Epsom salts, | Sulphate of magnesia. |
| Fire damp, | Light carburetted hydrogen. |
| Glauber's salt, | Sulphate of sodium. |
| Glucose, | Grape sugar. |
| Iron pyrites, | Bi-sulphide iron. |
| Laughing gas, | Protoxide of nitrogen. |
| Lime, | Oxide of calcium. |
| Lunar caustic, | Nitrate of silver. |
| Nitrate or saltpetre, | Nitrate of potash. |
| Oil of vitriol, | Sulphuric acid. |
| Potash, | Oxide of potassium. |
| Red lead, | Oxide of lead. |
| Rust, iron, | Oxide of iron. |
| Salammoniac, | Muriate of ammonia. |
| Slaked lime, | Hydrate of calcium. |
| Soda, | Oxide of sodium. |
| Spirits of hartshorn, | Ammonia. |
| Spirits of salts, | Hydrochloric or muriatic acid. |
| Stucco or plaster of Paris, | Sulphate of lime. |
| Sugar of lead, | Acetate of lead. |
| Verdigris, | Basic acetate of copper. |
| Vermilion, | Sulphide of mercury. |
| Vinegar, | Acetic acid (diluted). |
| Volatile alkali, | Ammonia. |
| Water, | Oxide of hydrogen. |
| White precipitate, | Ammoniated mercury. |
| White vitriol, | Sulphate of zinc. |

## Percentage of Alcohol in Wines and Spirits.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beer, | 4.0 | Canary, | 18.8 |
| Porter, | 4.5 | Sherry, | 19.0 |
| Ale, | 7.4 | Vermouth, | 19.0 |
| Cider, | 8.6 | Cape, | 19.2 |
| Perry, | 8.8 | Malmsey, | 19.7 |
| Elder, | 9.3 | Marsala, | 20.2 |
| Moselle, | 9.6 | Ratafia, | 21.0 |
| Tokay, | 10.2 | Madeira, | 21.0 |
| Rhine, | 11.0 | Port, | 23.2 |
| Orange, | 11.2 | Curaçoa, | 27.0 |
| Bordeaux, | 11.5 | Aniseed, | 33.0 |
| Hock, | 11.6 | Maraschina, | 34.0 |
| Gooseberry, | 11.8 | Chartreuse, | 43.0 |
| Champagne, | 12.2 | Gin, | 51.6 |
| Claret, | 13.3 | Brandy, | 53.4 |
| Burgundy, | 13.6 | Rum, | 53.7 |
| Malaga, | 17.3 | Irish Whisky, | 53.9 |
| Lisbon, | 18.5 | Scotch Whisky, | 54.3 |

*Mulhall.*

## National Floral Emblems.

The fleur-de-lis is the emblem of France.
England's national emblem is the rose.
The thistle is the appropriate emblem of Scotland.
Ireland boasts of the "shamrock so green" as the emblem of her nationality.
The leek has been worn in Wales from time immemorial.
The sacred lotus of the River Nile is the ancient emblem of Egypt.
Germany has as its national emblem the corn flower.
Italy's emblematic flower is the lily.
The emblem of Canada is the sugar maple.

## How to Mix Ink and Paint for Various Tints.

Mixing Black and Red gives Brown.
Mixing Brown and White gives Chestnut.
Mixing White, Yellow, and Venetian Red gives Buff.
Mixing Yellow and White gives Straw Colour.
Mixing Black, Blue, and White gives Pearl Grey.
Mixing Lamp Black and White gives Lead Colour.
Mixing Lamp Black and Indigo gives Silver Grey.
Mixing Green and White gives Pea Green.
Mixing Light Green and Black gives Dark Green.
Mixing Red, Blue, and Black gives Olive.
Mixing Yellow and Red gives Orange.
Mixing Carmine and White gives Pink.
Mixing Emerald Green and White gives Brilliant Green.
Mixing Blue, White, and Lake gives Purple.
Mixing Venetian Red and Black gives Chocolate.
Mixing Lake, White, and Vermilion gives Flesh Colour.
Mixing Blue and Lead Colour gives Pearl.
Mixing White and Lake gives Rose Colour.

## Sizes of Book and Drawing Papers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foolscap, | 14 × 18¾ | Elephant, | 23 × 28 |
| Demy, | 15½ × 20 | Double Elephant, | 26½ × 40 |
| Medium, | 17½ × 22½ | Atlas, | 26½ × 34 |
| Royal, | 19 × 24 | Colombier, | 23½ × 34½ |
| Super Royal, | 19¼ × 27½ | Antiquarian, | 31 × 53 |
| Imperial, | 22 × 30¼ | Web, 60 inches wide. | |

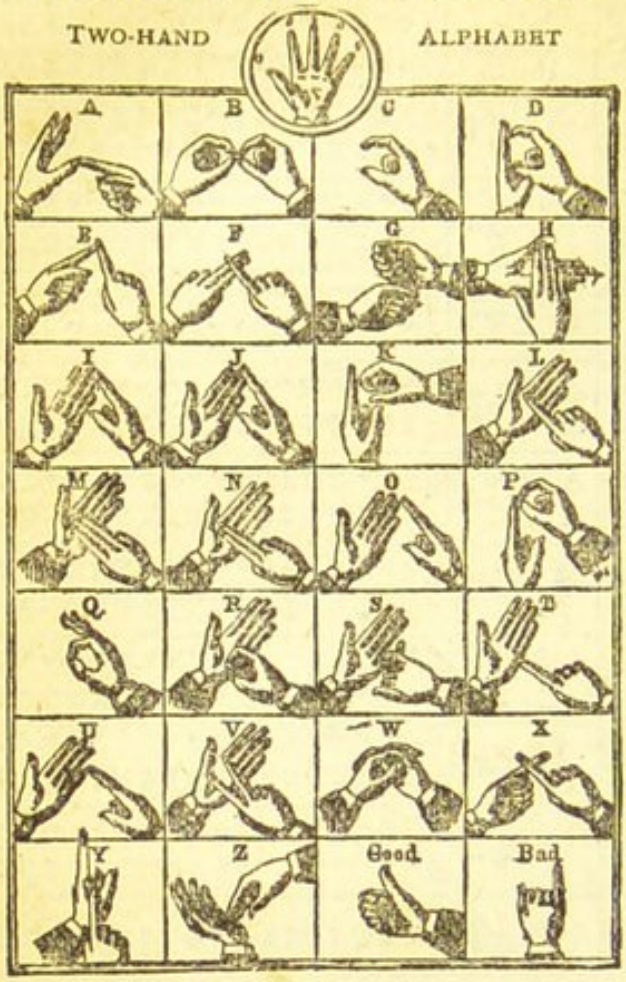
## Sizes of Cartridge Papers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foolscap, | 14 × 18¾ | Super Royal, | 19¼ × 27½ |
| Demy, | 17½ × 22½ | Imperial, | 21 × 26 |
| Royal, | 19 × 24 | Elephant, | 23 × 28 |

## Equivalent Weights and Sizes of Printing Papers. Equivalent Weights and Sizes of Writing Papers.

| Demy. 17½ × 22½ | Crown. 16¼ × 21 | Medium. 18¼ × 23 | Royal. 20 × 25 | Super Royal. 21 × 27 | Double Pott. 15 × 25 | Double Fcap. 17 × 27 | Double Crown. 20 × 30 | Double Demy. 22½ × 35½ | La. Post. 16½ × 20½ | Pott. 12½ × 15 | Dble. Pott. 15 × 25 | Fcap. 13½ × 16½ | Dble. Fcap. 16½ × 26½ | Fcap. and Third. 13½ × 22 | Fcap. and Half. 13½ × 24¾ | Pinched Post. 14½ × 18½ | Post. 15¼ × 19 | Dble. Post. 19 × 30½ | Copy. 16½ × 20 | Med. Post. 18 × 22½ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| lb. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. |
| 15 | 12 13 | 15 12 | 18 12 | 21 4 | 14 1 | 17 3 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 11 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 9 6 | 10 8 | 8 9 | 9 4 | 18 9 | 10 7 | 13 0 |
| 16 | 13 10 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 22 11 | 15 0 | 18 6 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 12 | 6 9 | 13 2 | 7 10 | 15 5 | 10 3 | 11 7 | 9 6 | 10 2 | 20 5 | 11 6 | 14 3 |
| 17 | 14 8 | 17 14 | 21 4 | 24 2 | 15 15 | 19 8 | 25 8 | 34 0 | 13 | 7 1 | 14 3 | 8 4 | 16 9 | 11 1 | 12 7 | 10 3 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 12 5 | 15 6 |
| 18 | 15 6 | 18 14 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 16 14 | 20 10 | 27 0 | 36 0 | 14 | 7 10 | 15 5 | 8 4 | 17 14 | 11 14 | 13 7 | 10 15 | 11 13 | 23 11 | 13 4 | 16 8 |
| 19 | 16 3 | 19 15 | 23 12 | 26 15 | 17 13 | 21 13 | 28 8 | 38 0 | 15 | 8 3 | 15 15 | 8 15 | 17 14 | 12 12 | 14 5 | 11 12 | 12 11 | 25 6 | 14 3 | 17 11 |
| 20 | 17 1 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 28 6 | 18 12 | 22 15 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 16 | 8 12 | 16 6 | 9 9 | 19 2 | 12 12 | 15 5 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 27 1 | 15 3 | 18 14 |
| 21 | 17 15 | 22 1 | 26 4 | 29 13 | 19 11 | 24 2 | 31 8 | 42 0 | 17 | 9 4 | 16 15 | 10 3 | 20 6 | 13 10 | 16 4 | 13 5 | 14 6 | 28 12 | 16 2 | 20 1 |
| 22 | 18 12 | 23 2 | 27 8 | 31 3 | 20 10 | 25 4 | 33 0 | 44 0 | 18 | 9 14 | 17 8 | 10 3 | 21 11 | 14 7 | 17 3 | 14 1 | 15 3 | 30 7 | 17 1 | 21 4 |
| 23 | 19 10 | 24 3 | 28 12 | 32 10 | 21 9 | 26 6 | 34 8 | 46 0 | 19 | 10 6 | 17 15 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 15 5 | 18 3 | 14 14 | 16 1 | 32 2 | 18 15 | 22 7 |
| 24 | 20 8 | 25 3 | 30 0 | 34 1 | 22 8 | 27 9 | 36 0 | 48 0 | 20 | 10 15 | 18 13 | 11 11 | 24 4 | 16 2 | 19 2 | 15 10 | 16 14 | 33 13 | 19 15 | 23 10 |
| 25 | 21 5 | 26 4 | 31 4 | 35 7 | 23 7 | 28 11 | 37 8 | 50 0 | 21 | 11 8 | 19 2 | 12 8 | 25 8 | 17 0 | 19 9 | 16 7 | 17 12 | 35 8 | 20 14 | 24 13 |
| 26 | 22 3 | 27 5 | 32 8 | 36 14 | 24 6 | 29 14 | 39 0 | 52 0 | 22 | 12 0 | 20 1 | 13 6 | 26 13 | 17 14 | 20 1 | 17 3 | 18 10 | 37 4 | 21 13 | 26 0 |
| 27 | 23 1 | 28 6 | 33 12 | 38 5 | 25 5 | 31 0 | 40 9 | 54 0 | 23 | 12 9 | 21 2 | 14 1 | 27 6 | 18 11 | 21 1 | 17 13 | 19 9 | 38 14 | 22 12 | 27 3 |
| 28 | 23 14 | 29 6 | 35 0 | 39 12 | 26 4 | 32 2 | 42 1 | 56 0 | 24 | 13 2 | 21 11 | 15 5 | 28 4 | 19 4 | 22 0 | 18 15 | 20 5 | 40 9 | 23 11 | 28 6 |
| 29 | 24 12 | 30 7 | 36 4 | 41 2 | 27 3 | 33 5 | 43 9 | 58 0 | 25 | 13 11 | 22 9 | 16 3 | 29 9 | 20 7 | 23 15 | 19 9 | 21 2 | 42 5 | 24 10 | 29 9 |
| 30 | 25 10 | 31 8 | 37 8 | 42 9 | 28 2 | 34 7 | 45 1 | 60 0 | 26 | 14 3 | 23 7 | 17 0 | 30 10 | 21 2 | 24 14 | 20 5 | 22 13 | 44 0 | 25 10 | 31 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | 27 | 14 12 | 24 5 | 17 3 | 31 11 | 22 4 | 25 13 | 21 2 | 23 11 | 45 11 | 26 9 | 33 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | 28 | 15 5 | 25 2 | 17 13 | 32 12 | 23 2 | 26 13 | 21 15 | 24 11 | 47 6 | | |

## Deaf and Dumb Alphabet.




## Relative Sizes of Type.

English.
Bryce's Adaptable Ru

Pica.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug

Small Pica.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap

Long Primer.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is

Bourgeois.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is th

Brevier.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the

Minion.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-

Nonpareil.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-right

Ruby.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-right Stra

Pearl.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-right Strap.—Cl

Diamond.
Bryce's Adaptable Rug Strap is the All-right Strap.—Civ. Service

## How to correct a Printer's Proof.

Bryce's Smallest English Dictionary in the World contains the ordinary and newest words in the Language, short explanations of a large number of Scientific, Philosophical, Literary, and Technical Terms. This Dictionary, with the Magnifying Glass which accompanies it, will generally serve to settle any difficulty as to the meaning or spelling of a word which may momentarily occur even to well-educated persons. Of the Pearl edition of this Dictionary, which contains exactly the same number of words, the Times says, "Certainly a marvel, of minute compactness, and within its narrow limits not inadequate for inaccurate." This Smallest English Dictionary measures 1 x ⅝ of an inch, is on printed Oxford India Paper, bound in limp leather, and weighs 44 grains, and is inclosed in a metal locket with a magnifying glass.

In writing for the press write on one side of the paper only, and leave a large margin for alterations and corrections.

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This Smallest English Dictionary measures 1 x ⅝ of an inch, is printed on Oxford India Paper, bound in limp leather, and weighs 44 grains, and is inclosed in a metal Locket with a magnifying glass.

## Contractions and Symbols in Ordinary Use.

¢, a cent; /, shilling; £, pound sterling; $, dollar; @, at; ℔, per; %, per cent.; &, and; &c. (*et cetera*), and the rest; a/c, account. → The broad arrow is the mark of the British Government; X, XX, XXX, these marks indicate different degrees of quality in certain classes of goods, but are usually applied to ale or beer, signifying greater strength.

°, a degree of a circle or of temperature; ′, is a minute or 60th of a degree; ″, is a second or 3600th of a degree; ′, is also used to indicate feet, in length; and ″, inches.

Et. (*ætatis*), of age or aged; An., in the year; C. or Cap. (*caput*), chapter; C.O.D., collect on delivery; Cr., credit; Cwt., hundredweight; Do. (*ditto*), the same; Dr., debtor; E.E., errors excepted; E.g., for example; Id. (*idem*), the same; I.e. or i.e. (*Id est*), that is; Inst. (instant), the present month; Intt., interest; I.O.U., I owe you—an acknowledgment for money; I.q. (*Idem quod*), the same as; L.S. (*locus sigilli*), place of the seal; Lib. (*liber*), book; Messrs. or MM. (*Messieurs*), gentlemen, sirs; Non seq. (*non sequitur*), it does not follow; Nem. con. (*nemine contradicente*), no one dissenting, unanimously; Pp., pages; Pop., population; Pro tem., for the time being; Prox., next month; Q.V. (*quod vide*), which see; R.I.P. (*requiescat in pace*), may he (or she) rest in peace; S.V.P. (*s'il vous plait*), if you please; Sculp. (*sculpsit*), he engraved it; T.O., turn over; Tr., translation; Ult., last, last month; Viz. (*videlicet*), namely; Vs. (*versus*), against; Xmas, Christmas.

## Principal Creeds of the World.

THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buddhism, | 457,000,000 | Brahmanism, | 170,000,000 |
| Christianity, | 422,000,000 | Confucianism, | 83,000,000 |
| Mohammedanism, | 214,000,000 | Sintoism, | 13,000,000 |
| Judaism, | 8,000,000 | | |

## Memory Rhymes.

BIRTHDAYS.

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday best of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one,
February alone hath twenty-eight,
Except in leap year twenty-nine.

BEES.

A swarm of bees in May,
Is worth a load of hay;
A swarm of bees in June,
Is worth a silver spoon;
A swarm of bees in July,
Is not worth a fly.

RULES FOR RIDING.

Keep your head and your heart well up,
Your hands and your heels keep down,
Press your knees close to your horse's side,
And your elbows close to your own.

## Height and Weight in Females.

The following table gives a fair idea of what the relative proportions of height and weight should be in the average developed female, although it must be observed that the general tendency is to get stouter in mature and advancing years:—

| Height. | Weight in Pounds. | Height. | Weight in Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 feet, ..... | about 100 | 5 feet 7 inches,.. | about 150 |
| 5 feet 1 inch, .... | „ 105 | 5 feet 8 inches,.. | „ 156 |
| 5 feet 2 inches,.. | „ 112 | 5 feet 9 inches,.. | „ 162 |
| 5 feet 3 inches,.. | „ 118 | 5 feet 10 inches, | „ 168 |
| 5 feet 4 inches,.. | „ 129 | 5 feet 11 inches, | „ 175 |
| 5 feet 5 inches,.. | „ 137 | 6 feet, ..... | „ 182 |
| 5 feet 6 inches,.. | „ 143 | 6 feet 1 inch, .... | „ 185 |

## How to tell a Person's Age.

Show this table to your friend, and ask him or her to say in which column or columns their age is to be found, then add together the figures at the top of these columns, and the secret is yours. Thus, suppose 21 to be the age; this number occurs in the first, third, and fifth columns; add the top figures of the three, and we have 21, the number required.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 |
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 33 |
| 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 34 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 35 |
| 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 36 |
| 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 37 |
| 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 22 | 38 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 39 |
| 17 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 40 |
| 19 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 41 |
| 21 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 42 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 43 |
| 25 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 44 |
| 27 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 45 |
| 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 46 |
| 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 47 |
| 33 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 48 | 48 |
| 35 | 35 | 37 | 41 | 49 | 49 |
| 37 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 50 | 50 |
| 39 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 51 | 51 |
| 41 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 52 | 52 |
| 43 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 53 | 53 |
| 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 54 | 54 |
| 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 55 | 55 |
| 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 51 | 51 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 53 | 54 | 54 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 55 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 57 | 58 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 59 | 59 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 61 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |

## Fictitious Names, etc.,

USED BY AUTHORS, ARTISTS, ETC.

Adeler Max, 'Out of the Hurly Burly,' Charles Heber Clark.
Alcibiades, *Punch*, 1846, Lord Tennyson.
Alexander, Mrs., 'The Wooing o't,' Mrs. A. F. Hector.
Alexander the Corrector, Author of the 'Concordance,' Alexander Cruden.
Amateur, An, 'Real Life in London,' Pierce Egan the Younger.
Amateur Casual, 'A Night in Lambeth Workhouse,' James Greenwood.
Ane of that Ilk, 'Our Zion,' Prof. W. E. Aytoun.
Angler, An, 'Salmonia,' Sir Humphrey Davy.
Ansted, Hope, 'Tales' in the *Family Herald*, Miss Burdett.
Ape, *Vanity Fair* Caricatures, Carlo Pelegrini.
Atlas, *World*, Edmund Yates.
Austin, Arthur, 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,' Prof. John Wilson.
Bab, 'Bab Ballads,' W. S. Gilbert.
Bede, Cuthbert, 'Verdant Green,' Rev. Edward Bradley.
Bell, Acton, 'Agnes Grey,' Anne Brontë.
Bell, Currer, 'Jane Eyre,' Charlotte Brontë.
Bell, Ellis, 'Wuthering Heights,' Emily J. Brontë.
Berwick Mary, 'Legends and Lyrics,' Adelaide Anne Procter.
Bibliophile, Un, 'Caprices d',' C. Uzanne.
Bibliophile, Jacob, 'Art in the Middle Ages,' Paul Lacroix.
Biglow, Hosea, 'Biglow Papers,' James Russell Lowell.
Billings, Josh, 'Sayings of Josh Billings,' A. W. Shaw.
Blacksmith, the Learned, 'Sparks from the Anvil,' Elihu Burritt.
Bobbin, Tim, 'Lancashire Dialect,' John Collier.
Bon Gaultier, 'Bon Gaultier Ballads,' Prof. W. E. Aytoun and Sir Theo. Martin.
Bouverie, Bartholomew, 'Eton Miscellany,' Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
Brown, Tom, 'School Days,' Thomas Hughes, Q.C., M.P.
Brown, Tom, the Younger, 'Twopenny Post Bag,' Thomas Moore.
Browne, Matthew, 'Chaucer's England,' W. B Rands.
Carroll, Lewis, 'Alice in Wonderland,' Rev. C. Lutwidge Dodgson.

Claribel, 'Fireside Thoughts, Ballads, etc.,' Mrs. Charles Barnard.
Clarinda, 'Letters to Burns,' Mrs. MacLehose.
Cleishbotham, Jedediah, 'Tales of My Landlord,' Sir Walter Scott.
Collett, Stephen, 'Relics of Literature,' T. Byerley.
Colman, R. W., 'Justified Sinner,' James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. [W. Inglis.
Conway, H. Derwent, 'Tales of the Ardennes,' Henry
Conway, Hugh, 'Called Back,' F. J. Fargus.
Cooper, Rev. Wm. M., B.A., 'Flagellation and the Flagellants,' James G. Bertram.
Cornwall, Barry, 'Poems,' Bryan Waller Procter.
Condreux, Alfred, 'La Caricature,' Honoré de Balzac.
Cotonnet, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1836-7, Alfred de Musset. [Boyd.
Country Parson, A, 'Recreations of,' Rev. A. K. H.
Crayon, Geoffrey, 'Sketch Book,' Washington Irving.
Crowfield, Christopher, 'Home and Home Papers,' Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. [A. Sala.
Cruiser, Benedict, 'How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser,' G.
Curate, A, 'Episodes in an Obscure Life,' Richard Rowe. [Moir.
Delta (Δ), *Blackwood's Magazine*, David Macbeth
Democratic Tory, A, 'Benj. Disraeli: the Past and the Future.' John Skelton.
Doctor Syntax, 'Tours,' William Coombe.
Dods, Meg, 'Cookery,' Mrs. Johnstone. [Sterling.
Elbett, Theodore, 'Travels of,' *Athenæum*, 1828, John
Elia, 'Essays' in the *London Magazine*, Charles Lamb.
Eliot, George, 'Adam Bede,' Mrs. J. W. Cross *nee* Marian Evans.
Emerald Isle, 'Stray Rhymes,' D. D. Hepburn.
English Gentleman, An, 'England and Scotland, 1785,' Thos. Newte. [Quincey.
English Opium Eater, 'Confessions,' Thomas de
Ennuyée, Mrs. A. Jameson.
Etchell, Mabel, 'Ten Years in a Lunatic Asylum,' Charlotte Phillips.
Etcher, An, 'An Unknown River,' Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
Ettrick Shepherd, 'Poems and Tales,' James Hogg.
Ex-Tramp, An, 'The Tramp: his Tricks, etc.' Frank Bellew.
Fairleigh, Frank, 'Lewis Arundel,' Frank E. Smedley.
Fern, Fanny, 'Fern Leaves,' Mrs. James Paston.
Fieldmouse, Timon, 'Essays,' W. B. Rands.
Fin-Bec, 'Epicure's Year Book,' Blanchard Jerrold.
Fisher, Paul, 'Angler's Souvenir,' A. W. Chatto.
Fitzvictor, John, 'Margaret Nicholson,' Percy Bysshe Shelley. [Proctor.
Five of Clubs, 'How to Play Whist,' Richard A.
Flaneur, The, 'Morning Star,' Edmund Yates.
Florry, 'Old Fire Ladders of New York and Brooklyn,' J. Frank Kernan.
Foucher, Paul, 'Amy Robsart,' Victor Hugo.
Foxcar, Nicias, 'Shakespeare Diversions,' Rev.
Froissart, Jean, Alphonse Daudet. [Francis Jacox.
Garrett, Edward, 'Occupations of a Retired Life,' Isabella F. Mayo. [medy,' Horace Greeley.
Goodwell, Godek, 'Currency: the Evil and the Re-
Goslett, Paul, 'Confessions,' Chas. Lever.
Gothamite, A, 'Acrostics from Across the Atlantic,' Colonel Thomas Picton.
Graduate of Oxford, 'Modern Painters,' John Ruskin.
Gray, Maxwell, 'Silence of Dean Maitland,' Miss Uttiel. [ment,' William Mitchell.
Great Tinclarian Doctor, The, 'The Tinkler's Testa-
Gushington, Angelina, 'Thoughts on Men and Things,' Lady Dufferin. [ferin.
Gushington, Impulsia, 'Low Latitudes,' Lady Duf-
Hackle, Palmer, 'Hints on Angling,' Robert Blakey.
Hammergafferstein, Hans, Henry W. Longfellow.
Hamst, Olphar, 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,'
Historicus, George Grote. [Ralph Thomas.
Historicus, *The Times*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P. [Lewis.
Hoffmann, Prof. Louis, 'Modern Magic,' Angelo John
Holbeach, Henry, 'Shoemaker's Village,' W. B. Rands.
Holdreth, Lionel H., 'Shadows of the Past,' Percy Greg.
Homely, Josias, 'Tales of the Moor,' John Bradford.
Hookanit Bee [Who can it be?], 'Flotsam and Jetsam,' S. R. Wigram.
Hope, Ascott R., 'Book about Boys,' R. Hope Moncrieff.
Hope, F. T. L., 'The Three Homes,' Dr. Farrar.
Hutton, G. M., 'One that Wins,' Mrs. Mona Caird.
Iconoclast, Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.
Ingoldsby, Thomas, 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Rev. R. H. Barham. [Schreiner.
Iron, Ralph, 'Story of an African Farm,' Miss Olive
Irving, Henry, J. H. Brodribb.
Isa, Mrs. Isa Craig-Knox.
Isabella Bird, Mrs. Bishop. [Gilmore.
Kirke, Edmund, 'Life in Dixie's Land,' James Roberts
Knickerbocker, Diedrich, 'History of New York,' Washington Irving.
Laurence Slingsby, George Henry Lewis.
Little, Thomas, 'Little's Poems,' Thomas Moore.
London Antiquary, 'Slang Dictionary,' J. Camden Hotten. [Thomas Hughes, Q.C., M.P.
London Clerk, A, 'Scouring of the White Horse,'
Longway, Hugo A. [You go a long way], 'Much Darker Days,' Andrew Lang.
Lothrop, Amy, 'Dollars and Cents,' Anna B. Warner.
Ludlow, Johnny, Mrs. Henry Wood.
Lyall, Edna, 'A Modern Englishman,' 1887, Miss Ada Ellen Bayly. [Wallace Bruce.
M'Quill, Thursty, 'The Connecticut by Daylight,'
Maitland, Thomas, 'Fleshly School of Poets,' Robert
Malet, Lucas, Mrs. Harrison. [Buchanan.
Maritzburgher, Pieter, 'Fire of London,' Rev. T. Jackson. [R. D. Blackmore.
Market Gardener, A, 'The Farm and Fruit of Old,'
Mathers, Helen, Mrs. Reeve *nee* Matthews.
Mercurius Rusticus, 'Bibliophobia,' Dr. T. P. Dibdin.
Meredith, Owen, 'Clytemnestra,' Lord E. R. Bulwer Lytton.
Merlin, *The Examiner*, 1852, Lord Tennyson.
Milford Bard, The, 'The Harp of Delaware,' John Lofland.
Miller, Joaquin, 'Prairie Poems,' C. H. Miller.
Montgomery, Charles Montague, 'Lochandhu,' Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. [Anne Manning.
More, Margarita, 'Household of Sir John More,' Miss
Morris, Peter, 'Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk,' John Gibson Lockhart.
Mortimer, Grace, Miss M. B. Smart.
Murphy, Dennis Jasper, 'The Fatal Revenge,' Rev. Robert Charles Maturin. [Miller.
Myrtle, Harriet, 'Books for the Young,' Mrs. Hugh
Nimrod, 'The Chase, the Turf, and the Road,' Charles James Apperley. [Wilson.
North, Christopher, 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' Prof. John
Oates, Sergeant, 'Prison Life in Dixie,' J. B. Vawter.
Ogilvy, Gavin, J. M. Barrie.
O'Hara Family, 'Tales of the,' J. and M. Banim.
Old Shekarry, 'Forest and Field,' Major H. A. Leveson.
Oldcastle, John, Editor of *Merry England*, Wilfred Meynell. [ton Irving.
Oldstyle, Jonathan, 'Letters on the Drama,' Washing-
Oliver, Stephen, 'Recollections of Fly-Fishing,' A. W. Chatto. [Haywood.
One of the Crew, 'Cruise of the "Alabama,"' P. D.
One of the Fancy, 'Boxiana,' Pierce Egan.
O'Rell, Max, 'John Bull and his Island,' Paul Blouet.
Otter, 'Young Angler's Guide,' H. J. Alfred.
Ouida, 'Under Two Flags,' Louisa de la Ramé.
Parley Peter, 'Peter Parley's *Annual*,' William Martin,
Pathfinder, of the *Field*, 'Pheasants and Poultry,' H.
Paul, Jean, Jean Paul F. Richter. [C. Dear.
Pawkie, James, 'The Provost,' 1821, John Galt.
Pendennis, Arthur, 'Pendennis,' W. M. Thackeray.
Pendragon, Editor of 'Slang Dictionary,' Henry Sampson.
Penn, William, 'American Indians,' Jeremiah Everts.
Peppercorn, Peter, M.D., 'Rich and Poor,' Thomas Love Peacock.
Perch, Reuben, 'Percy Anecdotes,' Thomas Byerley.
Percy, Sholto, 'Percy Anecdotes,' J. C. Robertson.
Perier, Jules, 'Un Entrepeneur de Litterateur,' Alfred Joseph Xavier.
Periwinkle, Paul, 'Adventures of,' Percy B. St. John.
Persic, Peregrine, 'Hajji Baba of Ispahan,' James
Pfaal, Hans, 'Adventures,' Edgar Allan Poe. [Morier.
Phelps, Mrs. S. S., 'Sister Eleanor's Brood,' Frances J. B. Griswold.

Phiz, Illustrator of 'Dickens,' etc., Hablôt K. Browne.
Physician, A, 'The Cook's Oracle,' William Kitchener.
Pindar, Peter, 'Political Satires,' Dr. John Wolcot.
Plymley, Peter, 'Letters,' Sydney Smith.
Poet Wheelman, The, 'Wheel Song,' S. Conant Foster.
Pollex D., and others, 'Blackberries Picked from many Bushes,' Wm. Allingham.
Poor Richard, 'Almanacks,' 1732-57, Benjamin Franklin.
Porcupine, Peter, 'Peter Porcupine's Gazette,' William Cobbett. [Jerrold.
Prendergast, Paul, 'Heads of the People,' Douglas
Priggins, Peter, 'College Scout,' Rev. H. Hewlett.
Prisoner in England, A, Charles Andrews.
Puck, Caricature Cartoons, John Proctor.
Queen of the Dead Heads, Ida Pfeiffer.
Query, Peter, Esq., 'Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith,' Martin Farquhar Tupper.
Quiz, 'Young Couples,' Charles Dickens.
Rae, Leonard, 'Hal o' the Wynd,' John Douglass.
Rag, Tag, and Bobtail, 'Rollicking Tour in the Land of the Gael,' J. C. Lees, D.D.
Railway Reader, The, 'Companion to Lord Campbell's "Life of Bacon,"' J. Spedding.
Ramble, Robert, 'Robert Ramble's Stories,' John Frost. [Hook.
Ramsbottom, Mrs., 'Ramsbottom Papers,' Theodore
Ranger, The, 'A Texan Hunter,' Captain Flack.
Reddie, Miss, Sarah Tytler.
Red Spinner, 'Waterside Sketches,' William Senior.
Rob Roy, 'Canoe Voyage,' etc., John Macgregor.
Rockwood, 'Stories of Scottish Sports,' Thomas Dykes.
Roe, Owen, 'The Irishman,' Eugène Davis.
Roslyn, Guy, 'Poems,' Joshua Hatton.
Roving Englishman, 'Pictures from the Battle Fields,' Hon. E. C. Grenville-Murray. [Thisted.
Rowel, M., 'Letters from Hell,' Waldemar Adolf
Rowlands, Cadwalader, 'Life of H. M. Stanley,' J. S. Roberts.
Rowley, Thomas, 'Poems,' supposed to have been written by Thomas Chatterton.
Runnymede, 'Letters,' Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.
St. George, George, 'Legends, Traditions, and History of the Rhine,' Joseph Snowe.
Sand, George, Madame Dudevant. [jamin Franklin.
Saunders, Richard, 'Poor Richard's Almanack,' Ben-
Sauzade, John S. 'Garret Van Horn; or, the Beggar on Horseback,' James Payn.
Savonarola, Jeremy, 'Facts and Figures from Italy,' Francis S. Mahony.
Scriblerus, Martinus, Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.
Segram, Adolphus, 'Marmorne,' etc., P. J. Hamerton.
Selkirk, J. B., 'Ethics, and Æsthetics of Modern Poetry,' etc., John Brown.
Senex, 'Old Glasgow and its Environs,' Robert Reid.
Severin, Paul, Raymond Brucker.
Sharp, Luke [Look Sharp !], Robert Barr.
Shirley, John Skelton.
Shufflebottom, Abel, 'Amatory Poems,' Robt. Southey.
Sir Marmaduke, Theodore Tilton.
Sketchley, Arthur, 'Mrs. Brown at the Seaside,' Rev. George Rose. [burton.
Slick, Sam, 'The Clockmaker,' etc., Hon. T. C. Hali-
Slingsby, Jonathan Freke, 'Slingsby Papers,' Dr. J. F.
Slingsby, Philip, N. P. Willis. [Waller.
Slop, Dr., Sir J. Stoddart.
Sloper, Ally, *Sloper's Half Holiday*, C. H. Ross.
Sloper, Ally, *Sloper's Half Holiday*, Gilbert Dalziel.
South Simeon, 'Letters,' J. Macgregor. [Chitty.
South Theophilus, 'Fly-fisher's Text Book,' Edward
Southerner, A, 'The Southern Spy,' Edward Alfred Pollard.
Sparks, Timothy, 'Sunday under Three Heads,' Charles Dickens.
Spy, *Vanity Fair*, Leslie Ward.
Stonehenge, 'On the Dog,' J. H. Walsh.
Stretton, Hesba, 'Jessica's First Prayer,' Sarah Smith.
Strivelyne, Elsie, Sir Joseph Noel Paton.
Surfaceman, Alexander Anderson.
Sylvan, R. W. Procter.
Sylvander, 'Letters to Clarinda,' Robert Burns.
Taylor, Theodore, John Camden Hotten.
Teufelsdrockh, Herr, 'Sartor Resartus,' Thomas Car-
Thomas, Annie, Mrs. Cudlip. [lyle.
Thundertentronckh, Arminius von, *Pall Mall Gazette*, Matthew Arnold.
Thurston, Henry T., 'Passionate Pilgrim,' Francis Turner Palgrave.
Tim Bobbin, 'Lancashire Dialect,' John Collier.
Tinto, Dick, 'Court of Napoleon,' F. B. Goodrich.
Trafford, F. G., 'George Geith,' Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Traveller, A, 'Frost and Fire, 1865,' John Francis Campbell.
Twain, Mark, 'Tramp Abroad,' S. L. Clemens.
Two Brothers, 'Guesses at Truth,' Archdn. J. C. and Aug. W. Hare.
Two Brothers, 'Poems,' Alfred, afterwards Lord, and Charles Tennyson.
Tytler, Sarah, 'Citoyenne Jacqueline,' Miss Henrietta Keddie.
Ubique, 'Afloat and Ashore,' Capt. Parker Gillmore.
Uncle Remus, Joe Chandler Harris.
Varick, 'On the Horse,' M. Palmer.
Verax, *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*, Henry Dunckley, LL.D.
Vindex, 'Eclipse of Faith,' Henry Rogers.
Violinist, A, 'Love Letters of,' Eric Mackay.
Wagstaffe, Launcelot, 'Gouty Philosopher,' Charles Mackay.
Wagstaffe, Launcelot, 'Salmagundi,' Washington Irving.
Wallace, Jenny, 'Songs and Rhymes for the Little Ones,' Mary J. Morrison.
Ward, Artemus, Charles F. Browne.
Wetherell, Elizabeth, 'Wide, Wide, World,' Susan Warner.
Winter, John Strange, 'Houp-La,' Mrs. Henrietta E. V. Stannard.
Worboise, Emma J., Mrs. Etherington Guyton.
Yendys, Sydney, 'Balder,' Sydney Dobell.
Yorick, 'Sentimental Journey,' Laurence Sterne.
Yorke, Oliver, 'Reliques of Father Prout,' Francis S. Mahony.
Zadkiel, 'Zadkiel's Almanac,' Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
Zeta, 'Shadows of the Clouds,' J. A. Froude.

## Designs and Trade Marks Registration.

A Trade Mark for the purpose of Registration must consist of, or contain at least one of, the following particulars:—

1. A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner; or,
2. A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a Trade Mark; or,
3. A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, or ticket; or,
4. An invented word, or invented words; or,
5. A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

The cost of registering a Design is from 10s. to £2 10s., according to the class, and the cost of registering a Trade Mark is about £3 3s. British Trade Marks can also be secured in most foreign countries, and Designs in some of them. The cost varies according to the professional agents employed.

## Price of Patents in Different Countries.

### BRITISH PATENTS.

The Patent Laws are rather numerous and complicated, but the following may be taken as pretty accurate. It is well, however, for any person intending to secure a Specification to consult an agent. The costs incidental to preparing and lodging an Application accompanied by a Provisional Specification, including stamp fees, agency charges, etc., are on an average about £4 4s., and of completing the Application by preparing and, within nine months, filing a "Complete Specification," about £8 8s. Or, if a

"Complete Specification" be filed in the first instance, the total expense for four years would be only about £10 10s. When drawings are required, there is an additional charge of about from £1 upwards, according to the amount of work involved. The term of a Patent is for fourteen years, counting from the original date of application. The fees for the maintenance commence from the fifth year, when a renewal fee of £5 is payable; for the sixth year it is £6, for the seventh £7, and so on up to £14 for the fourteenth and last year.

### FOREIGN PATENTS.

Foreign Patents should in some cases be applied for before filing the English "Complete Specification."

The following is a fairly approximate scale of charges, and includes agency fees, Government tax, stamp duties, a translation of the Specification, and all other charges for procuring the Patents (except drawings):—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France—Patent granted for 15 years, including tax for one year, . . . . . | | | | | | £8 | 0 0 |
| Belgium— | do., | do., | do., | | | 4 | 0 0 |
| Germany— | do., | do., | do., | | | 10 | 10 0 |
| Italy*— | do., | do., | do., | | | 12 | 0 0 |
| Austria and Hungary, | do., | do., | do., | | | 11 | 0 0 |
| America, U.S.— | do., | 17 years, | 17 years, | | | 17 | 10 0 |
| Argentine Republic— | 5, 10, 15 | do., | 5 | do., | | 45 | 0 0 |
| Brazil— | do., | 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 40 | 0 0 |
| Canada— | do., | 15 | do., | 5 | do., | 16 | 0 0 |
| Denmark— | do., | 5 | do., | 5 | do., | 13 | 0 0 |
| Norway— | do., | 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 13 | 0 0 |
| Portugal— | do., | 1 to 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 26 | 0 0 |
| Russia— | do., | 3, 5, 10 | do., | 3 | do., | 36 | 0 0 |
| Spain— | do., | 10 or 20 | do., | 1 | do., | 15 | 0 0 |
| Sweden— | do., | 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 16 | 0 0 |
| Turkey— | do., | 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 40 | 0 0 |
| Switzerland— | do., | 15 | do., | 1 | do., | 10 | 0 0 |

* In Italy a tax of 8s. has also to be paid for each year the patent is applied for.

## Wills.

A will must be written in ink, and be signed by the Testator, in the presence of at least two witnesses, and if written on more than one sheet, each sheet should be signed by testator and witnesses. Persons under 21 years of age cannot legally make a Will.

### FORM OF WILL.

*Here put full name, occupation, & address of Testator.* I, .....
.....
.....
do hereby give and bequeath my whole estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed, or be entitled to, unto

*Here insert person or persons' names.* .....
.....
.....
and I appoint .....
executors of this, my Will, and I hereby revoke all former Wills and Codicils. I also ordain my said executors to deliver to the persons after-named, the following legacies out of said estate.

In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents at ..... this ..... day of..... Eighteen Hundred and Ninety ..... years, in presence of two witnesses.

* *Person granting Will signs here.*

*Witness, Name, occupation, and address.*
*Witness, do. do.*

## Notes on Etiquette.

In making an introduction the gentleman should be introduced to the lady, not the lady to the gentleman.

If both are of the same sex, present the inferior in social position to the superior.

Permission must always be obtained before a gentleman is presented to a lady.

On gentlemen being introduced to each other, they usually acknowledge by a bow, not by offering the hand.

Any one meeting at the house of a mutual friend and not introduced, should not claim acquaintance if they meet elsewhere.

When out walking with a friend, if you meet or are joined by a third party, it is not necessary to introduce the one to the other.

Letters of introduction should be sent by post, enclosing your own card, and not by personal delivery. This is, however, not always convenient.

If anxious to honour the person introduced, invite him to dinner and have some friends to meet him.

Morning calls are usually made between the hours of two and four.

When returning purely complimentary calls, you may leave your card without going in.

All visits of congratulation or condolence should be paid within a few days of the event that occasions them.

On making morning calls, a gentleman should not leave his hat in the hall, but take it into the room with him, holding it in his hand during his brief stay. Leave your umbrella in the hall.

When a lady visitor leaves the drawing-room, it is polite to rise.

It is bad form to look at your watch during a visit.

In conversation avoid political and religious subjects, and never interrupt another person while speaking. Do not converse in a language that any in the company does not understand. Avoid whispering, as it is bad taste.

When speaking with persons of rank, avoid the too frequent use of their titles; address a nobleman as you would any other gentleman. The Prince of Wales is only addressed as "Sir" in conversation; the Queen as "Madam."

It is customary to write letters of invitation and acceptance in the third person. Invitations are now usually issued in the name of the lady of the house. Letters to strangers should commence with "Sir" or "Madam," and at the close, on the left hand corner of the page, write the name of the individual addressed.

At evening parties, put on your gloves before entering the room, pay your respects to the lady of the house on entering, and do not remain to the close unless you are on very familiar terms of friendship with the hostess.

Except in a case of necessity, never stop a business man in the street; if you must speak with him, walk on in his direction, state your business briefly, apologising for the detention.

In walking with gentlemen your superior in age or station, give them the place of honour by taking yourself the outer side of the pavement. In walking with a lady, always take the outer side of the pavement.

"It is in good manners, and not in good dress,
That the truest gentility lies."—*Dr. Watts.*

## Roman Numerals.

These have been used largely in printing the dates on the title pages of books, especially old books, the headings of chapters and clauses, and on the dials of clocks and watches, etc. Put briefly, the following are the characters, with their relative values:—I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D or IↃ=500, M or CIↃ=1000. MDCCCXCVI=1896. When a character is *followed* by another of less or equal value, the number expressed denotes the *sum* of their single values, but when *preceded* by one of *less* value it signifies the difference. For instance, III stands for 3, IV for 4, and VI for 6, XL for 40, LXX for 70, and so on. Our forefathers displayed considerable ingenuity and eccentricity in the arrangement of these symbols, so much so that they often prove a vexatious puzzle to our modern bibliographers; but the above simple explanation is sufficient for all purposes in these practical times.

# Pears'

# Gazetteer of the World

Comprising

The most recent Statistical Information and Notices of the most important Historical Events associated with the Places named

Also

## The Last Census

# The British Empire—Possessions and Dependencies.

| POSSESSION. | CAPITAL. | GOVERNMENT. | AREA. Sq. Miles. | POPULATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EUROPE.** | | | | |
| Gibraltar, | Gibraltar, | Crown, | 1⅞ | 25,869 |
| Malta and Gozo, | Valetta, | Representative, | 117 | 177,000 |
| **ASIA.** | | | | |
| Indian Empire, | Calcutta, | Crown, | 1,808,258 | 287,289,783 |
| Ceylon, | Colombo, | Representative, | 25,365 | 2,850,000 |
| Straits Settlements, | Singapore, | Crown, | 1,542 | 512,342 |
| Hong Kong, | Victoria, | ,, | 32 | 221,441 |
| Labuan, | Victoria Harbour, | ,, | 31 | 5,853 |
| Sarawak, | Kuching, | Protectorate, | 40,000 | 280,000 |
| North Borneo, | Sandakan, | ,, | 31,000 | 200,000 |
| Brunei, | —— | ,, | 3,000 | — |
| Aden, | Aden, | Crown, | 3,000 | 44,000 |
| Socotra, | Tamarida, | ,, | | |
| Cyprus, | Nikosia, | Protectorate, | 3,584 | 210,000 |
| **AFRICA.** | | | | |
| The Gambia, | Bathurst, | Crown, | 69 | 14,000 |
| Sierra Leone, | Freetown, | ,, | 3,000 | 80,000 |
| Gold Coast, | Accra, | ,, | 30,000 | 1,406,000 |
| Lagos, | Lagos, | ,, | 1,080 | 88,000 |
| Niger Territory, | Asaba, | ,, | 500,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Nyassaland or the Brit. Central Africa Protectorate, | —— | Protectorate, | — | 845,000 |
| Ascension Island, | Georgetown, | Crown, | 35 | 200 |
| Tristan d'Acunha, | New Edinburgh, | ,, | 45 | 94 |
| St. Helena, | Jamestown, | ,, | 47 | 5,000 |
| Cape Colony, | Cape Town, | Responsible, | 221,311 | 1,527,200 |
| Natal, | Pietermaritzburg, | Representative, | 20,461 | 544,000 |
| Zululand, | Eshowe, | ,, | 8,900 | 150,000 |
| Basutoland, | Masera, | Protectorate, | 10,290 | 218,000 |
| Bechuanaland, | Vryburg, | Cr. and Protect. | 51,000 | 162,000 |
| Matabeleland, | —— | Protectorate, | 250,000 | — |
| British East Africa, | Mombasa, | ,, | 400,000 | — |
| Zanzibar and Pemba, | Zanzibar, | ,, | 760 | 200,000 |
| Mauritius, | Port Louis, | Crown, | 705 | 371,655 |
| **AMERICA.** | | | | |
| Canada, | Ottawa, | Responsible, | 3,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Newfoundland, | St. John's, | ,, | 42,000 | 198,000 |
| British Guiana, | Georgetown, | Representative, | 76,000 | 280,000 |
| Falkland Islands, | Stanley, | Crown, | 7,500 | 2,000 |
| Bermudas, | Hamilton, | Representative, | 41 | 16,000 |
| Bahamas, | Nassau, | ,, | 5,800 | 48,000 |
| Jamaica, | Kingston, | Crown, | 4,200 | 640,000 |
| Leeward Islands, | St. John, | Representative, | 704 | 129,760 |
| Windward Islands, | St. George, | ,, | 528 | 135,970 |
| Barbadoes, | Bridgetown, | ,, | 166 | 172,000 |
| Trinidad, | Port of Spain, | Crown, | 1,868 | 234,000 |
| Tobago, | Scarborough, | ,, | | |
| Honduras, | Belize, | ,, | 7,562 | 31,500 |
| **AUSTRALASIA.** | | | | |
| New South Wales, | Sydney, | Responsible, | 311,000 | 1,223,370 |
| Queensland, | Brisbane, | ,, | 668,224 | 395,000 |
| Victoria, | Melbourne, | ,, | 87,884 | 1,140,400 |
| West Australia, | Perth, | ,, | 1,060,000 | 50,000 |
| South Australia, | Adelaide, | ,, | 903,690 | 318,000 |
| Tasmania, | Hobart, | ,, | 26,375 | 154,424 |
| New Zealand, | Wellington, | ,, | 104,235 | 714,258 |
| New Guinea, | Port Moresby, | Crown, | 88,000 | 490,000 |
| Fiji Islands, | Suva, | ,, | 7,450 | 130,000 |
| Tonga, | Tongatabu, | Protectorate, | 385 | 23,000 |

# GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

*aff.*=affluent.
*agric.*=agriculture.
*alt.*=altitude.
*bor.*=borough.
*C.*=Cape.
*c.*=city.
*cap.*=capital.
*co.*=county.
*co. bor.*=county borough.
*co. tn.*=county town.
*confl.*=confluence.
*d. at the end of an article*= decrease in population since last census.
*dep.*=department.
*dist.*=district.
*div.*=division.
*E.*=East.
*est.*=estimated.
*E.R.*=East Riding.
*ft.*=feet.
*ftd.*=fortified.
*G.*=Gulf.
*isl.*=island.
*junc.*=junction.
*L.*=Lake.
*m.*=miles.
*mt.*=mountain.
*N.*=North.
*N.R.*=North Riding.
*nr.*=near.
*N.S.W.*=New South Wales.
*pop.*=population.
*Pres.*=Presidency.
*R.*=River.
*Resid.*=Residency.
*S.*=South.
*s.pt.*=seaport.
*sq. m.*=square miles.
*Str.*=Strait.
*t.*=town.
*W.*=West.
*W.R.*=West Riding.

AACHEN (or Aix-la-chapelle), *c.* Rhenish Prussia; residence of Charlemagne and his successors; hot baths for gout; 103,491.
AALBORG, *s.pt.* Jutland, Denmark; 14,100.
AAR, *r.* Switzerl. flows through lakes Brientz and
AARAU, *ch.t.* Aargau, Switzerl.; 5449. [Thun into Rhine.
AARGAU, *cant.* Switzerl.; vineyards; 193,580 d.
AARHUUS, *s.pt.* Jutland, Denmark; 24,831.
AAROE, *isl.* Little Belt, E. Schleswig; Prussian; 1286.
ABANA, *r.* N. Palestine.
ABBEVILLE, *t.* France; dep. Somme; manuf.; 19,283.
ABERAERON, *s.pt.* Cardigansh., Wales.
ABERAVON, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; coal, iron, copper, and tin works; 6281. [38,513.
ABERDARE, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; coal and iron;
ABERDEEN, *co.* Scotl.; 1970 sq. m.; comprises some of the highest Grampians; also Balmoral Castle, Highland home of Queen Victoria; 281,331; also c. and s.pt.; shipbuilding; flourishing university; called 'Granite City' because built mainly of grey granite; 112,923; also c. Miss., U.S.; 3449; and c. So. Dakota, U.S.; 3182; also t. N.S.W., 159 m. N. Sydney,
ABERDOVEY, *s.pt.* Merioneth, Wales; 1457. [130.
ABERGAVENNY, *t.* Monmouthsh., Wales; at confl. of Gavenny and Usk; 7640.
ABERGELE, *t.* Denbighsh., Wales; 1981.
ABERYSTWITH, *s.pt.* Cardigansh., Wales; seat of University College; 6696 d. [3194.
ABILENE, *c.* Kan., U.S.; 3547; also t. Texas, U.S.;
ABINGDON, *t.* Berks, Engl., on Thames; 6557 d.
ABINGTON, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 20 m. S. Boston; 4260.
ABO, *s.pt.* Finland, Russia; 27,996. [French, 1798.
ABOUKIR, *bay and vil.* Egypt; Nelson's vic. over
ABUAM, *t.* Morocco, N. Africa.
ABYDOS, *c.* ruined, Upper Egypt; temple of Osiris; anc. c. on Hellespont, opp. Sestos in Europe.
ABYSSINIA, *country*, N.E. Africa, 200,000 sq. m.; Italian Protectorate since 1889; three divisions, Tigre, Amhara, Shoa; Coptic Christians under Patriarch of Alexandria; 5,000,000.
ACAPULCA, *s.pt.* Mexico, on Pacific; 5000. [ter; 38,603.
ACCRINGTON, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 22 m. N. Manches-
ACHEEN, *t.* N.W. of Sumatra, E. Indies; 36,000. [ft.
ACHILL, *isl.* W. Ireland, Co. Mayo; 6732; A. Head, 2192
ACHRAY, *loch*, Perthsh., Scotl., drained by the Teith.
ACKLIN, *isl.* Bahamas, Brit. W. Indies; 2000.
ACONCAGUA, *prov.* Chili, S.A.; 144,571.
ACRE (or St. Jean d'Acre), *see* Akka. [24,207.
ACTON, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., W. suburb of London;
ADA, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2679.
ADALIA, *s.pt.* so. coast Asia Minor; 5000.
ADAMS, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 9213.
ADAMSON PEAK, so. of Tasmania. [prov.; 30,000.
ADANA, *prov.* Asiatic Turkey; 204,372; c. cap. of
ADDA, *r.* Rhaetian Alps, flows through L. Como into
ADDISON, *vil.* New York, U.S.; 2166. [Po above Cremona.
ADELAIDE, *c.* cap. South Australia, on Torrens R.; named in honour of Queen of William IV.; 133,220.
ADEN, Brit. settlement in Arabia, at entrance of Red Sea; 70 sq. m.; 100 m. E. of Babelmandeb; 41,910.
ADIGE, *r.* Rhaetian Alps, enters Adriatic N. of Po.
ADMIRALTY ISLS., So. Pacific Ocean, N.E. New Guinea.
ADMIRALTY ISL., off W. Coast of Canada; belongs to U.S.; 2000 sq. m.
ADMIRALTY GULF, N.W. of Australia.
ADOUR, *r.* France, flows from Pyrenees into B. of Biscay below Bayonne.
ADOWA, *t.* Tigre, Abyssinia; alt. 6000 ft.; 3000. [5000
ADRAMYTI, *s.pt.* Asia Minor; olives, gall-nuts, wool;
ADRIA, *s.pt.* Rovigo, Italy; formerly on coast, now 16
ADRIAN, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 8756. [m. inland; 16,152.
ADRIANOPLE, *c.* Turkey, cap. of prov. A. on R. Maritza; second city of Turkey; founded by Emperor Hadrian, and before 1453 residence of the Sultans; 100,000.
ADRIATIC, *sea*, E. of Italy, 550 m. long, average breadth, 120 m.
ADULLAM, *dist.* Palestine, S.E. Jerusalem; 'Cave of A.,' first used as political term by John Bright in
AEGADES, group of rocky isls. W. of Sicily. [1866.
AEGEAN SEA, studded with isls. (Archipelago) between Greece and Asia Minor. [6000.
AEGINA, *isl.* Greece, 16 m. S.W. Attica, 50 m. by 30 m.;
AEROE, *isl.* Danish, in Little Belt; 11,776.
AFGHANISTAN, *mountainous country*, Asia; N. of Beluchistan, between Persia and India; 500 m. N. to S.; 600 m. from Herat frontier to Khaibar Pass; 260,000 sq. m.; Mohammedan; 4,000,000. [35,000.
AFIUMKARAHISSAR, *c.* Asia Minor; opium, madder;
AFRICA, *continent*, mainly in Torrid Zone; length from Cape of Good Hope to C. Blanco in Tunis, 4700; breadth from C. Verde to C. Gardafui, 4360 m.; area, 11½ mill. sq. m., of which the Sahara Desert (3000 m. by 1200 m.) occupies 2½ mills.; S. of Sahara lies the Soudan, called also Nigritia or Negroland, stretching across the entire continent from Senegambia to Abyssinia; the continent has been wonderfully opened up since 1849, when the missionaries Rebman and Krapf discovered Kilima-Njaro and Kenia, snow-clad mts. just so. of the equator; from 1849-1856 Barth explored the N. Soudan; 1849 Livingstone (since 1840 agent of London Missionary Society) began his explorations and discovered Lake Ngami; in 1856 descended the Zambesi to Quilimane and discovered Victoria Falls; in 1857-59 Burton and Speke discovered Tanganyika, and Speke discovered another northern lake which he revisited with Grant in 1860, explored it, and under the name of Victoria Nyanza connected it with the Nile; in 1861 Livingstone explored Nyassa, and in 1864 Baker discovered Albert Nyanza, the second great feeder of the Nile; Rolphs, Du Chaillu, Von Decken explored N.W. and E. Africa; in 1867 Livingstone discovered L. Moero, in 1868 L. Bangweolo, and in 1871, flowing out of L. Moero, the R. Lualaba (Upper Congo); other recent African explorers are Cameron, Nachtigall, Stanley; Stanley discovered and named L. Albert Edward, south of Albert Nyanza, and showed it to be part of the Nile system. African

LANGUAGES are very numerous: 438 languages and 152 dialects have been counted up in six great families; the Negro family, spread over the Soudan, is most numerously spoken; more widely spread is the great Bantu family, extending in varying but more or less closely related forms from the Cameroons to C. of Good Hope. Most of the European powers possess or claim large portions of the African continent; politically and commercially the British are dominant in So. Africa; recent conventions have been made by Brit. with Germany and Portugal marking off their respective 'spheres of influence.' The population of A. has been variously estimated. British estimates have put it at 203,000,000; according to the 'Bevolkerung der Erde,' it is no more than 163,953,000.

AGAWAIN, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2352.

AGEN, *t.* France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne; birthpl. of elder Scaliger in 1540; 20,485.

AGHMAT, *t.* ftd.; in Atlas, Morocco, Africa; 6000.

AGHRIM, *vil.* Co. Galway, Ireland; victory of William III. over James II. in 1691.

AGINCOURT, *vil.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; battle 1415 between French and Henry V. of Engl.; 644.

AGIRA, *t.* Catania, Sicily; 14,588.

AGOSTA, *t.* Sicily; oil, wine, honey; 14,588.

AGRA, *div. and dist.* N.W. provs. India, Bengal Pres.; div. 4,834,064; also c. cap. of dist. 139 m. S.S.E. Delhi; has most superb mausoleum in the world—white marble inlaid with precious stones; it was cap. of Mogul empire till 1647; 168,710.

AGRAM, *c.* cap. Croatia, Austria, on R. Save; 20,000.

AGULHAS, *cape*, most so. point of Africa, 34° 51′ 30″ S. lat. Cape Horn is 21° further south.

AHIR, *oasis*, E. Sahara, Africa; called also Asben.

AHMADABAD, *dist.* Gujarat, Bombay Pres.; cotton; 856,324; also c. 310 m. N. Bombay; 145,990.

AHMADNAGAR, *dist.* Bombay Pres.; weaving; 751,228; c. 120 m. E. Bombay; 37,492. [113,332.

AHRAURA, *t.* Mirzapur dist., N.W. provs. India;

AIGUILLON, *t.* France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne; 15 m.

AIKEN, *t.* S.C., U.S.; 2362. [N.W. Agen; 3370.

AILSA CRAIG, rock in Frith of Clyde, Scotl.; 1098 ft.

AIN, *dep.* E. France; 356,907. [high.

AINTAB, *t.* Syria, in Taurus mts.; 20,000.

AIRABOL, *t.* Turkey, 150 m. W. Constantinople.

AIRD POINT, Skye, Scotl.

AIRDRIE, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., near Glasgow; 19,135.

AIRD'S MOSS, *moor*, Ayrsh., Scot., between R. Ayr and R. Lugar; skirmish with Covenanters here in

AIRE, *r.* Yorksh., Engl., joins Ouse near Howden. [1680.

AIRE, *t.* ftd. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on R. Lys, 10 m. S.E. St. Omer; 8297; also t. France, dep. Landes, on R. Adour; anc. cap. of Visigoths; 4562. [Compiègne.

AISNE, *r.* N. France, from Lorraine to R. Oise near

AISNE, *dep.* N. France, ch. t. Laon; 545,493.

AIVAL, *t.* Anatolia, Asia Minor.

AIX, *c.* France, dep. Bouchès du Rhone, 17 m. N. Marseilles; name contracted from *Aquae Sextiae*; hot

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *see* Aachen. [springs; 29,257.

AJACCIO, *t.* cap. Corsica, birthpl. of Napoleon in 1769;

AJAN, *dist.* E. Africa, so. of Somali country. [18,005.

AJMERE, *prov.* India, Bengal Pres.; 460,722; also c. strongly ftd.; 67,880.

AKABAH, *gulf*, N. part of Red Sea, east of Sinai.

AKARVA, *harb.* E. coast So. Isl., N.Z.; 645.

AKERSUND, *t.* ftd. Sweden, N. shore of L. Wetter.

AKHALZIK, *t.* ftd. Tiflis, Caucasia; 13,757.

AKHDAR, *t.* Oman, Arabia.

AKITA, *t.* prov. Ugo, Japan, on R. Omonogo; 36,931.

AKKA, *s.pt.* ftd. Syria; famed in crusades; resisted successfully siege by Napoleon in 1799; taken by British in 1840; given back to Turks 1841; 10,000.

AKKERMANN, *t.* ftd. Bessarabia, Russia; 39,201.

AKOLA, *dist.* Berar, India; 592,792; also c. and s.pt.

AKREYRI, *harb.* Iceland. [383 m. from Bombay; 8828.

AKRON, *c.* Ohio, U.S., cap. Summit Co.; 27,601.

AKSEE, *t.* (trading) E. Turkestan; 100,000.

AKTEBOL, *s.pt.* Roumelia, Turkey.

AKYAB, *s.pt.*, cap. Aracan, Brit. Burma; 33,989.

ALABAMA, *state*, U.S.; minerals, cotton, sugar; cap. Montgomery on R. A.; 1,513,017; also r. flows through State A. to G. of Mexico 600 m.; navigable to large steamers 300 m.

ALAGOAS, *prov.* Brazil; 397,370; also t.; 12,000.

ALAMEDA, *c.* Cal., U.S.; 11,165.

ALAND, *main isl.* of group at entrance to G. of Bothnia, with t. ftd. Bomarsund; Russian; 15,000.

ALASKA, *terr.* U.S., formerly Russian America; chief settlement, Sitka or New Archangel; 38,000.

ALAVA, Basque, *prov.* Spain; ch. t. Victoria; 97,912.

ALBACETE, *prov.* S.E. Spain; 222,028; also t.; cap. of prov., manuf. cutlery; 18,599.

ALBANY, *c.* cap. of New York State, U.S., on R. Hudson; 94,923; also c. Oregon, U.S.; 3079; also t. Georgia, U.S.; 4008; also r. N.W. Canada falls into James Bay; also E. div. of Cape Colony, So. Africa;

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in N. Carolina, U.S. [16,264.

ALBERTA, *terr.* N.W. Canada, E. of Rocky Mts. and N. of Montana, U.S.; cap. Calgary; 26,123.

ALBERT EDWARD, *lake*, Africa, on equator, S.W. of Albert Nyanza, and shown by Stanley to be a feeder

ALBERT LEA, *c.* Minn., U.S.; 3305. [of that lake.

ALBERT NYANZA, *fresh water lake*, Cent. Africa; 150 m. by 50 m.; alt, 2720 ft.; discovered by Baker in 1864 as main source of White Nile.

ALBERTON, *s.pt.* Victoria, Australia; 2904.

ALBI, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Tarn, on R. Tarn; 20,379.

ALBIA, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 2359.

ALBINA, *c.* Oregon, U.S.; 5129. [3763.

ALBION, *vil.* New York, U.S.; 4586; c. Mich., U.S.;

ALBUERA, *vil.* Spain, 13 m. S.E. Badajoz; British victory over French in 1811; 632.

ALBUQUERQUE, *t.* Spain, prov. Badajoz; 7527; also t. New Mexico, U.S.; 13,785. [dist. 5250.

ALBURY, *t.* N.S.W., Australia, 190 m. N.E. Melbourne;

ALDEBURGH, *t.* Suffolk, Engl.; birthpl. of Crabbe in 1754; 2159. [1843.

ALDERNEY, one of the Channel Isls.; breed of cows;

ALDERSHOT, *t. and camp*, Hants, Engl.; 25,595. [17,237.

ALENÇON, *t.* France, cap. dep. Orne, on R. Garthe;

ALLEPPO, *c.* (commercial) Syria; Turkish; earthquake in 1882 killed 20,000 people; 100,000.

ALEUTIAN ISLS., volcanic part of Alaska territory, towards Kamtschatka; 6000.

ALESSANDRIA, *c.* N. Italy, on R. Tanaro 46 m. E. Turin, near Marengo (Napoleon's victory in 1800 over Austrians); 62,464. [Albert Nyanza.

ALEXANDRA NILE, flows through Lake A. into

ALEXANDRIA, *c. s.pt.* Lower Egypt, 131 m. N.W. Gairo; 208,755; also t. Scotl., Dumbartonsh.; bleaching and dyeing; 6616; also in U.S., c. Va. on R. Potomac; 14,339; t. Louisiana; 2861; vil. Minn.; 2118.

ALEXANDRINA, *lake*, S. Australia, S.E. part of colony.

ALEXIONATZ, *t.* S.E. Servia; 4447.

ALFORD, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl.; 7075; also vil. Aberdeensh., Scotl.; 539.

ALGERIA, *country*, N. Africa, between Morocco and Tunis, the Mediterranean and Sahara; 550 m. long; French; Mohammedan; 4,124,732.

ALGIERS, *central prov.* of Algeria between Oran and Constantine; 1,468,127; also c. and s.pt.; 74,792.

ALGOA, *bay*, S. Africa, 425 miles E. C. Good Hope;

ALGONA, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 2068. [P.-Elizabeth on its shore.

ALICANTE, *prov.* S.E. Spain; 432,335; also s.pt.; barilla, wine, fruits; 39,638.

ALIGARH, *dist.* Meerut, N.W. provs. India; between Ganges and Jumna; 2150 sq. m.; 1,073,333; also c. cap. of dist.; strongly ftd.; 60,560.

ALIMA, *r.* Africa, affl. of Congo rt. bank.

AL JESIRAH (or Algesira), *dist.* Asiatic Turkey, between Euphrates and Tigris. [Amsterdam; 14,366.

ALKMAAR, *t.* N. Holland, on Helder Canal; 20 m. N.N.W.

ALLAHABAD, *dist.* N.W. provs. India; 1,474,106; also c. on Jumna, 564 m. from Calcutta; 176,870.

ALLEGAN, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 2669.

ALLEGHANY, *c.* Pennsyl., U.S., on R. A. opp. Pittsburg; iron and steel works; 105,287; also r. joins Monongahela at Pittsburg to form Ohio; also MTS., U.S., nearly parallel to Atlantic coast from Pa to Ga; 1500 m. by 150 to 200 m.; mean height, 2500 ft.; called also Apallachian. [non.

ALLEN, *lough*, Ireland, Co. Leitrim; expanse of Shan-

ALLENTOWN, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., on R. Jordan; 60 m. N.W. Philadelphia; 25,228.

ALLIANCE, *c.* Ohio, Stark Co.; 7607.

ALLIER, *r.* Cent. France, joins Loire below Nevers; also dep. France; ch. t. Moulins; 424,382.

ALMA, *r.* Crimea, W. side; battle between Fr. and Engl. and Russians 1854; also t. in Victoria and So. Australia. [and s.pt.; 37,241.
ALMERIA, *prov.* (maritime) S. Spain; 339,383; also c.
ALNE, *r.*, 3 small rivers in Eng.—Northumb., Cumberl.,
ALNWICK, *t.* Northumberl., Engl.; 7436. [Warwicksh.
ALPENA, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 11,283.
ALPES-BASSES, *dep.* (frontier) S.E. France; ch. t. Digne: 124,285; ALPES-HAUTES, S.E. dep. France, adjoining A.-B.; 115,522; ALPES-MARITIMES, S.E. dep. France, formerly Nice ceded by Italy to France in 1860; 258,571.
ALPS, *highest mts.* in Europe; 600 m. long from Gulf of Genoa to near Vienna; 130 m. broad in Tyrol.
ALSACE, formerly *prov.* of France, divided in 1789 into deps. Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin; taken from France by Germany 1870-71.
ALSACE-LORRAINE, *see* Elsass-Lothringen. [Danube.
ALT (or Aluta), *r.* Hungary, from Carpathians to
ALTAI, *mts.* S. boundary of Siberia, from sources of Obi to Pacific; Bieluka, highest peak, 12,796 ft.
ALTON, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 10,294; also t. Hants, Engl., brewing, paper-making; 4671. [29,110.
ALTENBURG, *t.* cap. Sachsen-Alt., N. Germany;
ALTONA, *s.pt.* Prussia, on Elbe, adjoining Hamburg;
ALTOONA, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., Blair Co.; 30,337. [104,719.
ALTORF, *t.* Switzerl., cap. of Uri, on R. Reuss; here Tell in 1307 gained independence of Switzerl.; 2724.
ALTRINCHAM, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 8 m. S.W. Manchester; 12,424. [*see* G.
ALVERSTOKE, *par.* Hants, Engl., includes t. Gosport;
ALYTH, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl.; 2377.
AMADEUS, *lake* in W. of S. Australia.
AMAKER (or Amak), Danish *isl.* in Sound, connected with Copenhagen by two bridges.
AMARAPURA, *t.* (ruined), formerly cap. Burma on E. bank of Irawadi.
AMATONGA, Brit. *dist.* S.E. Africa, N. of Zululand.
AMAZON, *r.* S. America, largest in the world; flows from Andes 4000 m. with such volume and force that its waters are carried unmixed into Atlantic 240 m.; called also Maranon, or (from its discoverer) Orellana.
AMBALA (or Umballa), *div.* Punjab, India; 1,729,043; dist. at foot of Himalayas between Sutlej and Indus; 1,067,263; c. alt. 1040 ft.; 79,270.
AMBERLEY, *t.* Canterbury, N.Z.; 764. [mere; 2360.
AMBLESIDE, *t.* Westmorel., Engl., near L. Winder-
AMBOINA, *isl.*, one of the Moluccas; Dutch; cloves;
AMBOY, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2257. [30,000.
AMBRIZ, *bay and t.* Congo, W. Africa; Portuguese.
AMERICA, CENTRAL, extends 900 m. N. from Panama Str. to Mexican frontier; it includes independent republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, and Brit. possession of Belize; coast hot and unhealthy; mountains comparatively temperate; frequent earthquakes; Guatemala has more active volcanoes than any other country of equal extent except Java; soil fertile; shown by ruins to have been highly civilized long before its conquest by Spaniards; inhabitants, Spanish and American Indians; 2,788,873.
AMERICA, NORTH, extends from 15° to nearly 82° N. and from 55° to 168° W.; length, 5000 m.; breadth, 3000; contains Greenland (one of the largest isls. of the world), Canada, U.S., and Mexico; three great mt. ranges—west, near Pacific from Alaska to California; Rocky Mts. continued in Mexico and Central America, and Alleghany parallel to Atlantic Coast. Three-fourths of N. A. are in the N. Temperate Zone, the remainder in the N. Arctic and Torrid Zones. Aborigines, 'American Indians,' now greatly reduced in number, only 249,273 in U.S.; 4 mill. of negroes in U.S.; in extreme N. are the Eskimo; 58,304,000.
AMERICA, SOUTH, extends from C. Gallinas 12° 30′ N. to C. Horn 56° S., 4800 m.; greatest breadth, 3230 m.; greater part of S. A. lies in the Tropics, remainder in S. Temperate Zone; Andes Mts. run through entire length of S. A. close to Pacific Coast; from these rise the great rivers Orinoco, Amazon, San Francisco, and La Plata; separating Andes from Sierra Parana and mts. in Brazil are great plains called Llanos, Selvas, and Pampas. S. A. contains the republics of Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and Europ. possessions of Guiana; endless revolutions and contests between these States have very seriously prevented a progress worthy of the extraordinary natural resources of the country; inhabitants, mixed race of whites and Indians (not numerous) and of negroes (chiefly in Brazil), [25,387,000.
AMERICUS, *c.* Ga., U.S.; 6398.
AMESBURY, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 9798.
AMHERST, *dist.* Tenasserim, Burma; 301,086; also t. 30 m. S. Moulmein; 2953; also t. Mass., U.S., Co. Hampshire, 4512; also t. Vict., Australia, 108 m. N.W. Melbourne; 800; also s.pt. Nova Scotia, on Cumberland Bay; 9021. [fine cathedral; 83,654.
AMIENS, *c.* France, cap. dep. Somme, on R. Somme;
AMITYVILLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2293.
AMLWCH (Am-look), *s.pt.* Anglesea, Wales, 20 m. N.E. Holyhead; 5000. [96,000.
AMOY, *s.pt.* China, on isl. off Fukien; good harbour;
AMSTERDAM, *c.* cap. Holland; harbour can hold 1000 ships; 417,539; also c. N. York, U.S.; 17,336.
AMU DARIA (or Oxus), *r.* Cent. Asia, flows through Bokhara and Khiva into Aral Sea; 1300 m.
AMUR (or Saghalien), *r.* flows from Mongolia between Manchuria and E. Siberia into Pacific.
ANACONDA, *c.* Mont., U.S.; 3975.
ANCONA, *prov.* Cent. Italy, on Adriatic; 274,266; also c. s.pt. ftd.; 36,370.
ANCUD, *s.pt.* Chili, S. America; 6000.
ANDAMAN ISLS. (four large and several small), S.E. Bay of Bengal; convict settlement for India; in 1890, 12,197 convicts.
ANDERNACH, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine, 70 m. below Coblenz; 5785.
ANDERSON, *c.* Ind., U.S.; 10,741; also t. S. Carol., U.S., 3018; also mt. N. of W. Australia.
ANDES, great mountain system of S. America, stretching from Panama to C. Horn, 4500 m. long, and from 40 m. to 400 m. broad; volcanic; several of the peaks are over 20,000 ft. high; Aconcagua is 23,200 ft.; Mt. Darwin in S. is 6800 ft.
ANDORRA, *republic*, So. of Pyrenees, under joint suzerainty of France and Spanish Bishop of Urgel; 175 sq. m.; 6000. [Mass., U.S.; 6142.
ANDOVER, *t.* Hants, Engl., on R. Anton; 5852; also t.
ANDROS, *isl.* Greek Archip. S. of Euboea; 22,562; also one of the Bahama Isls., Brit. W. Indies.
ANEGADA, *isl.* one of Virgin Isls., W. Indies. [72,669.
ANGERS, *t.* ftd. France, cap. of dep. Maine et Loire;
ANGLESEY (Roman *Mona*), *isl. and co.* Wales; joined to mainland by Menai susp. bridge; copper and lead mines; 50,079. [and healthy; 2,000,000.
ANGOLA, *colony*, Portuguese, W. Africa; mountainous
ANGOLALA, *t.* Shoa, S. Abyssinia; 3500.
ANGORA (anc. Ancyra). *c.* Asiatic Turkey; goat's wool and shawls; 35,000. [from mouth; 8000.
ANGOSTURA, *t.* Venezuela, rt. C. of Orinoco, 240 m.
ANGOULÊME, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Charente; paper manuf.; 32,567. [many in 1884.
ANGRA PEQUENA, *bay*, S.W. Africa; taken by Ger-
ANGRA, *t.* cap. of Azores, on Isl. Terceira; 11,263.
ANGUILLA, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies; healthy; 2500.
ANGUS, anc. name of Forfarsh., Scot.
ANGUS, *mt.* Victoria, Austr., 60 m. E. of Melbourne.
ANHALT, *duchy*, Cent. Germany, surrounded by Prussia; 271,956; also isl. Danish, Cattegat; lightho. 122 ft. high; 200.
ANKOBAR, *t.* cap. Shoa, S. Abyssinia; 12,000.
ANNAM, French dependency S. of China; comprises Tonquin, rich in minerals; 46,000 sq. m.; 5,000,000.
ANNAN, *s.pt.* Dumfriessh., Scotl.; 4858.
ANNA. *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2295.
ANNAPOLIS, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, on B. of Fundy; 2400; also c. cap. Maryland, U.S., 28 m. S.E. Baltimore; 7604. [versity of Michigan; 9431.
ANN ARBOR, *c.* Mich., U.S., 38 m. W. Detroit; uni-
ANNECY, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Haute-Savoie; 22 m.
ANNISTON, *c.* Alabama, U.S.; 9998. [S. of Geneva; 11,334.
ANNONAY, *t.* France, dep. Ardèche, 37 m. S. Lyons;
ANOKA, *c.* Minn., U.S.; 4252. [17,300.
ANSON, *bay*, N.W. Australia, receives Daly R.
ANSONIA, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 10,342.
ANSTRUTHER, E. and W., *t.* Co. Fife, Scotl.; birthpl. of Chalmers, theologian, in 1780; 1674.

ANTANANARIVO, *t.* cap. Madagascar; with suburbs, prob. 100,000.
ANTARCTIC OCEAN, expanse round So. Pole; it contains Enderby Land, Sabrina Land, and Adelie Land, just N. of Antarctic circle in E. hemisphere; Victoria Land, with volcanoes; Mt. Erebus (12,000 ft.), and Mt. Terror (10,900 ft.), S. of New Zealand; S. Orkney and S. Shetland Isls., S. of the Falkland Isls., Sandwich Isls., and S. Georgia; little is known of these regions.
ANTICOSTI, *isl.* (barren) in mouth of St. Lawrence, [Canada; 125 m. by 30 m.
ANTIGO, *c.* Wis., U.S.; 4424.
ANTIGONISH, *t.* (formerly Sydney), N. Scotia; 16,117.
ANTIGUA, *isl.* one of Leeward Isls., Brit. W. Indies; sugar, molasses, rum; 34,344.
ANTI-LEBANON, *mts.* Palestine, E. of Lebanon; 9000 [ft.
ANTILLES, *see* W. India Isls.
ANTIOCH, *anc. c.* Syria, on R. Orontes, 57 m. W. Aleppo; earthquake in 1872 reduced population from 18,000 to 4000.
ANTIOQUIA, *state*, republic of Colombia, S. America; [365,074; also t. cap. of st.; 10,295.
ANTIPODES, *isl.*, one of the Cyclades, Greece; 1200.
ANTIVARI, *s.pt.* Montenegro, on Adriatic; 4000.
ANTRIM, *co.* Ulster, Ireland; 1164 sq. m.; ch. tns., Belfast, Carrickfergus; only Irish co. besides Dublin showing no decrease of population in last decade; 427,968; also t. Co. A., 22 m. from Belfast, 11,641.
ANTWERP, *s.pt.* ftd. Belgium, on R. Sheldt; ch. commercial port of B.; famous Gothic cathedral, spire 366 ft. high; contains works of Rubens; Vandyck born here in 1599; 227,225.
AOSTA (Augusta), *t.* Turin, N. Italy, on R. Dora Bal- [tea, affl. of Po; 7260.
APIA, *t.* Samoan Isls., on Isl. Upolu; 6039. [ft.).
APENNINES, *mts.* Italy; highest pt. Monte Corno (9521
APPENZEL, *cant.* N.E. Switzerl.; divided into Outer Rhodes, pop. 54,109, and Inner Rhodes, pop. 12,888; also t. cap. of Inner Rhodes, 4302.
APPIN, *dist.* Argyllsh., Scotl., on L. Linnhe; also t. N.S.W., 42 m. S. Sydney; 300.
APPLEBY, *t.* Westmorel., Engl., on R. Eden; 1776 d.
APPLECROSS, *vil.* Ross-sh., Scotl.; 2239.
APPLETON, *c.* Wis., U.S.; 11,869.
APSHERON, *cape*, E. of Baku, on Caspian Sea.
APSLEY, *t.* Victoria, 317 m. N.W. Melbourne; 100.
AQUILA, *prov.* S. Italy; 372,310; also t., 200,000.
ARABIA, *country*, largest peninsula in the world; 20 times area of Engl. and Wales; anciently divided into A. Petraea (rocky) in N.W.; A. Felix ('Araby the Blest') in S.W., and A. Deserta (desert) in east and centre; this division fairly describes the county; Zernen (Turkish), the home of the coffee plant on the Red Sea, is the finest district; Oman (cap. Muscat) in the S.E. is an independent State; language, Arabic; religion, Mohammedan; Mahomet born at Mecca in 569 A.D.; 4,000,000.
ARABIAN SEA, part of Indian Ocean between Arabia and India. [14,526 sq. m.; 669,540.
ARACAN, N. div. Lower Burma, E. of Bay of Bengal;
ARAFURA, *sea*, N. of Australia, between A. New Guinea, Timor-Laut, etc.
ARAL, *sea, inland lake*, salt, Asiatic Russia, alt. 200 ft.; 26,000 sq. m., 265 m. by 100 m. to 240 m.; receives R. Amu or Oxus and Sir Daria (Jaxartes); no outlet; evaporation maintains equilibrium; first vessel launched on it in 1848; abounds in same fish as Caspian.
ARARAT, *mt.* Armenia, Asia; supposed to be the mt. on which the Ark rested; 17,112 ft.
ARAS, *r.* boundary between Russia and Persia; flows through Armenia, joins Kur, and falls into Caspian.
ARAVALI, *mts.* India, Rajputana; Mt. Abu, 5653 ft.
ARBROATH, *t.* manuf. Forfarsh., Scot.; 22,960.
ARCADIA, *div.* of Peloponnesus, Greece; 148,285; also s.pt.; 3000.
ARCHANGEL, *prov.* N. Russia, incl. Nova Zembla; extensive fisheries; 340.251; also t. on Dwina, near
ARCHBALD, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 4032. [White Sea; 19,700.
ARCOT, N. and S., *two maritime dists.*, India, Madras Pres. N. (cap. Chittur), 1,817,814; S. (cap. Cuddalore), 1,814,738.
ARCTIC, *ocean*, expanse within Arctic circle; connection with Atlantic between Greenland and Norway, and on W. of Greenland by Davis Str., Baffin's Bay, and other channels; in 1876 (Nares' expedition) Capt. Markham reached highest lat. yet attained, 83° 20′ 26″; N.W. passage established by M'Clure (1850-52); N.E. passage by Nordenskiöld (1878-79).
ARDÈCHE, *dep.* S.E. France; cap. Privas; 371,269.
ARDEE, *t.* Co. Louth, Ireland, on R. Dee; 3458.
ARDENNES, *dep.* N.E. France; cap. Mezières; 324,923; also Forest (*silva Arduenna*), S. Belgium and N.E. France; oak and beech.
ARDNAMURCHAN, most westerly pt. on mainland of Scot.; lightho.
ARDRES, *t.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; 2223.
ARDROSSAN, *s.pt.* Ayrsh., Scotl.; 5209.
AREQUIPA, S., *dep.* of Peru, between Pacific and Bolivia; 160,282; t. cap. of dep. at foot of volcano (20,320 ft.), ruined by earthquake in 1868; 29,300.
AREZZO, *dep.* Cent. Italy; 242,506; t. cap. of dep. near R. Arno; 39,477. [key.
ARGAEUS (mod. Arjish), *mt.* Karaman, Asiatic Tur-
ARGENTINA (or Argentine Republic), *country*, S. America, 22° to 54° 45′ S., 54° to 73° W.; most of it in Temperate Zone; area larger than Britain, Ireland, France, and Spain taken together; Spanish till 1810; its government is on the model of the U.S.; each of the 14 provs. is supreme in its own local affairs, matters that affect the entire republic being under the central govt. seated at the cap. Buenos Ayres; the great grass prairies (*Pampas*) are a feature of the country; hence the rearing of cattle, sheep, and horses is one of the main industries; the great rivers Uruguay and Parana unite to form La Plata and afford excellent water way for commerce of the country; population largely increased by immigration, mostly of French, Spaniards, and Italians, but more Italian immigrants than of all other nations together; pop. in 1887 was 4,086,492.
ARGENTINE, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 4732.
ARGOS, *t.* Argolis, Morea, Greece; 9861. [Blanco.
ARGUIN, *isl.* French, off W. Africa 25 m. S.E. Cape
ARGYLL, *co.* (second largest) Scotl.; dists. Argyll, Lorn, Cowal, Knapdale, Cantire; contains also isls. Mull, Islay, Jura, Iona, Staffa, and others; 375,945.
ARICA, *s.pt.* S. Peru; 5000.
ARICHAT, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, on Isle Madame; 1189.
ARIEGE, *r.* France, from Pyrenees into Garonne near Toulouse.
ARIMATHEA, *t.* Palestine, N.W. Jerusalem.
ARISPE, *t.* Sonora, Mexico, in Sierra Madre; 4000.
ARIZONA, *territory*, U.S., touching Mexico; gold and copper mines; cap. Tucson; 59,691.
ARKADELPHIA, *t.* Arkansas, U.S.; 2455.
ARKANSAS, *state*, U.S., W. of Mississippi, N. of Texas; cap. Little Rock; 1,128,179; also r. from Rocky Mts. S.E. to Mississippi 2000 m.; also c. Kan.,
ARKLOW, *s.pt.* Co. Wicklow, Ireland; 4777. [U.S.; 8347.
ARLES, *c.* France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 46 m. N.W. Marseilles; 23,480.
ARLINGTON, *t.* Mass., U.S., Co. Middlesex; 5629.
ARLON, *t.* cap. of Luxemburg, Belgium; 7914.
ARMAGH, *co.* Ulster, Ireland, S. of L. Neagh; linen, marble quarries; 143,056; also c. ecclesiastical cap. of Ireland, 23 m. S.W. Belfast; two cathedrals, Anglican and Roman; BOOK OF ARMAGH contains record of synod held here in 448; 8303.
ARMENIA, *country*, W. of Asia, S. of Caucasus; partly in Turkey, N.W. Persia, and Russia; tns. Erivan, Erzeroum, Natchivan, Van; 4 mills. of Armenian inhabitants. [Lille; 25,100.
ARMENTIÈRES, *t.* France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.W.
ARMYRO, *s.pt.* Thessaly, Turkey, on G. of Volo.
ARNANT-BELGRAD, *t.* Rumili, Turkey; 12,000.
ARNHEIM, *t.* cap. prov. Guelderland, Holland, on Rhine; 50,194. [Territory.
ARNHEMSLAND, Australia, now called Northern
ARNO, *r.* Cent. Italy, flows past Florence and Pisa into Mediterranean; 75 m.
ARNOLD, *t.* Nottinghamsh., Engl.; 7769. [6735.
ARNSBERG, *c.* Westphalia, Prussia, 44 m. E. Münster;
AROLSEN, *t.* W. Germany, cap. Waldeck on Aar; 2441.
ARRAN, *isl.* Co. Bute, Frith of Clyde, Scotl.; highest pt. Goatfell (2874 ft.); 4730; also N. group of isls. off Donegal, Ireland; So. isls. at entrance of Galway Bay; many remains of primitive Ireland.
ARRAS, *c.* ftd. France, cap. of dep. Pas-de-Calais, on R. Scarpe; long famous for tapestry, hence named Arras (contracted for Atrebates); 27,041.

ARROW, *r.* Wales and Engl., joins Lugg near Leominster (30 m.); also r. and lake Co. Sligo, Ireland; also t. S. Island, New Z., 172 N.W. Dunedin; 440.
ARROWSMITH, *mt.* W. Australia; 200 m. E. Perth; also mt. in Vancouver Isl., Canada, 5870 ft.
ARRU, *isl.* Indian Archip., 80 m. S.W. New Guinea.
ARTA, *gulf*, between Albania and Greece, extends 25 m. inland; also t. Albania on R. Arta; 8000.
ARTHUR, *t.* Ontario, Canada; dist. Wellington; 3916.
ARTHUR'S SEAT, *hill*, Edinburgh, Scotl.; 822 ft.
ARUNDEL, *t.* W. Sussex, Engl., on R. Arun; 2644.
ARUWIMI, *r.* Cent. Africa, affl. of Congo; Stanley's march in 1887 was parallel to this river.
ARVE, *r.* France, dep. Haute-Savoie; joins Rhone
ASBEN, *see* Ahir. [just below Geneva.
ASCENSION ISL., So. Atlantic, 760 m. N.W. of St. Helena; so named because discovered on Ascension Day, 1501; British; 360.
ASCHAFFENBURG, *t.* Bavaria, 20 m. S.E. Frankfort; manuf. coloured paper; 12,393. [22,847.
ASCOLI, *c.* Cent. Italy, Marches, 53 m. S. of Ancona;
ASCOT, *heath, race-course*, Berksh., 6 m. S.W. Windsor.
ASHANTEE, *kingdom*, W. Africa, on Gold Coast, 310 m. E. to W.; cap. Coomassie, burned by British in
ASHBORNE, *t.* Derbysh., Eng.; 3810. [1874; 3,000,000.
ASHBURTON, *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; 5516; also t. So. Island, N.Z., 54 m. S. of Christchurch; 3700.
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl.; 4535.
ASHDOD (or Azotus), *t.* Palestine, 31 m. S.W. of Jeru-
ASHEVILLE, *c.* N. Carol., U.S.; 10,235. [salem.
ASHFORD, *t.* Kent, Eng.; 10,728.
ASHLAND, *several ts.* in U.S., in Kentucky, 4195; in Ohio, 3566; in Pennsylv., 3192; in Mass., 2532; and smaller in N. H., Ore., and Neb.
ASHTABULA, *t.* Ohio, U.S.; 8338. [1,438,372.
ASHTAGRAM, *div. of prov.* Mysore, Brit. India;
ASHTON-in-Makerfield, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 13,379.
ASHTON-under-Lyne, *t.* manuf. Lancash., Engl.; 40,494.
ASIA, *largest of the continents;* half as large again as Africa, and four and a half times the area of Europe; occupies one-third of all the land surface of the globe; surrounded by the sea on N.E. and S., and separated from Europe by Ural Mts. and Ural R.; its great mountain system of the Himalayas contains the highest peaks in the world, and holds somewhat the same relation to Asia as Alps to Europe; it has three great peninsulas of Arabia, Hindustan, and Farther India, corresponding to the three European peninsulas of Spain and Portugal, Italy, and Greece; its rivers are numerous and large, but it has not the largest river in the world; its lakes are few, the principal being Baikal, Balkash, Ural, and Caspian. Gobi, a vast desert of sand and bare rock, occupies the centre of the continent; the varied soil and climate of A. yield every variety of products; tea is an exclusively Asiatic production; great part of Asia belongs to European nations—Britain, Russia, France, and Turkey; independent Asiatic States are China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and in a sense Afghanistan and Baluchistan; Caucasian race occupies the continent S. and W. of a line from Ganges to Caspian; Malays occupy Malay peninsula, and Mongolians—*i.e.*, Tartars, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—the rest of Asia; in the E. religion is mainly Buddhist, and in W. Mohammedan; in India these religions are found in differing proportions in different parts; population of Asia, according to the 'Bevolkerung der Erde,' is 825,954,000, to which China contributes nearly one half.
ASIA MINOR, W. part of Asia, between Black Sea and Mediterranean, and W. of Euphrates and Armenia; many flourishing cities of antiquity now
ASPEN, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 5108. [mostly in ruins.
ASPINWALL, *s.pt.* Columbia, S. America, N. shore of Panama; called also Colon.
ASPIRING, *mt.* So. Island, N.Z., west side.
ASPRA VUNA, *mts.* in W. of Crete.
ASPRO, *r.* largest in Greece, flows from Mt. Pindus into Gulf of Patras.
ASPULL, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 3 m. from Wigan; 8952.
ASSAL, *lake*, Abyssinia, Africa; 570 ft. below sea level.
ASSALIA, *t.* on White Nile, above Khartoum.
ASSAM, *prov.* Brit. N.E. India, 400 m. long; mean breadth, 50 m.; watered by Brahmaputra; 4,881,426.
ASSAYE, *battlefield*, N.E. India, 43 m. N.E. Aurangabad; victory in 1803 of Sir A. Wellesley over Ma-
ASSEN, *t.* Holland, cap. of prov. Drenthe; 8288. [rathas.
ASSINIBOIA, *territory*, Canada, W. of Manitoba and N. of Montana and Dakota, U.S.; Canad. Pacif. Ry. runs through it; population has increased 164 p.c. in 10 years, and is now (incl. Alberta and Saskatchewan) 67,554. [600 m.; upper waters called Qu'Appelle.
ASSINIBOIN, *r.* Canada, joins Red R. at Winnipeg;
ASSISI, *t.* C. Italy, Perugia; bir.-pl. of St. Francis; 16,474.
ASSOUAN, *t.* Egypt, frontier of Nubia; anc. name Syene; quarries of granite called Syenite (Cleopatra's Needle and other obelisks made of this); opp. is isl. of Elephantine (rock-hewn temples); Nile cataracts begin 3 m. above this.
ASSUAY, *dep.* Ecuador, E. of Andes; 149,100.
ASSUNCION, *c.* cap. of Paraguay, on R. Paraguay; 24,838.
ASSYNT, *loch*, Sutherlandsh., Scotl. [mingham; 68,639.
ASTON MANOR, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl.; suburb of Bir-
ASTORIA, *c.* Oregon, U.S.; 6184. [of prov.; 15,000.
ASTRABAD, *prov.* Persia, near Caspian; 80,000; t. cap.
ASTRAKAN, *govt.* Russia, on Volga; also c. on isl. 30 m. from mouth of Volga; 73,710.
ASTROLABE, *bay*, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, N. Guinea.
ATACAMA, *prov.* N. Chili, 350 m. long; cap. Copiapo;
ATCHISON, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 13,963. [84,366.
ATHABASCA, *dist.* N.W. Canada (organized 1882); 104,500 sq. m.; also r. flows 1000 m. N.E. from Rocky Mts. to Lake A.; 180 m. S.W. of Slave Lake; 230 m. long E. to W.; 14 m. to 30 m. broad; communicates with Hudson's Bay and Polar Sea. [fuge of Alfred in 878.
ATHELNEY, *marsh* (once *isl.*), Somersetsh., Eng.; re-
ATHENRY, *t.* Co. Galway, Ireland; 1030.
ATHENS, *c.* cap. of Greece, 4 m. N.E. Gulf of Ægina; anc. 'eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence'; 107,251; also name of 7 towns in U.S.; in Ga, 8639; in Pa, 3274; and smaller t. in Me, Texas, N.Y., Ohio, and Tenn. [chester; 15,833.
ATHERTON, *t.* Lancashire, Engl., 13 m. N.W. Man-
ATHLONE, *t.* Ireland, Cos. Westmeath and Roscommon; on Shannon; 6755 [head; also t. Mass., U.S.; 6319.
ATHOL, *dist.* N. Perthsh., Scotl.; deer forest of 8000
ATHOS, *mt.* 6778 ft. on peninsula, in Roumelia, Turkey; called Monte Santo from number of monasteries on it; 3000 monks.
ATHY, *t.* Co. Kildare, Ireland, on R. Barrow; 4181.
ATLANTA, *c.* cap. of Georgia, U.S.; alt., 1100 ft.; 65,533.
ATLANTIC, *c. watering pl.* New Jersey, U.S.; 13,055.
ATLANTIC, *ocean*, one of the great water divisions of globe; between America and Europe and Africa; greatest depth, 3875 fathoms (4·4 miles); 100 miles N. of St. Thomas; av. depth, 2010 fathoms; named from Mt. Atlas in Africa. [Hentet, 15,000 ft.
ATLAS MTS. N. Africa, in Morocco and Algeria; Mt.
ATTACK, *isl.* British territory, N. Guinea.
ATTICA (with Bœotia), *nom.* Greece; 257,764; also c. Ind., U.S.; 2320. [7577; also t. Norfolk, Engl.; 2244.
ATTLEBOROUGH, *t.* Mass., U.S., 31 m. S.W. Boston;
ATTOCK, *t.* ftd. Punjab, India, dist. Rawal Pindi, on Indus; 40 m. E.S.E. of Peshawur; Alexander crossed Indus here 326 B.C.; 4010.
AUBE, *dep.* France; cap. Troyes; 255,548.
AUBURN, of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' prob. Lishoy, Co. Westmeath, Ireland; also name of 7 towns in U.S.; c. N.Y., 25,858; c. Maine, 11,250; t. Ind., 2415; and smaller t. in Cal., Neb., Mass., and Ala.
AUCH (anc. Ausci), *c.* France, ; cap. dep. Gers, 42 m. W. Touslouse; 13,196. [Johnson, lived here; 1528.
AUCHINLECK, *vil.* Ayrsh., Scotl.; Boswell, friend of
AUCHRABIES, *falls*, Orange R., S. Africa, above confl. of Nosol.
AUCHTERARDER, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl.; dispute here led to Disruption of Scottish Church in 1843; 2666.
AUCHTERMUCHTY, *t.* Fife, Scotl.; old royal burgh; 665.
AUCKLAND, N. dist. of N. Isl., N.Z.; coast line, 12,000 m.; hot springs and volcanoes; 133,267; also s.pt., cap. of dist. A., on Waitemata harbour; 1315 m. E. of Sydney; (with suburbs), 51,287; also A. Isls., group in Pacific S. of N.Z.; largest, 30 m. by 15 m.
AUDE, *dep.* France, on Mediterranean, basin of R. Aude; cap. Carcassonne; 317,372.
AUDENSHAW, *t.* Lancashire, England; 6547.
AUDLEY, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 12,631.
AUGHRIM, *see* Aghrim.

AUGSBURG, *c.* Bavaria (named from Augustus, who founded colony here 12 B.C.); at confl. of Wertach and Lech, 35 m. N. of Munich; *Confession of Augsburg*, compiled by Luther and Melanchthon, presented here to Charles V. in 1530; 75,523.
AUGUSTA, name of 6 towns in U.S.; in Ga, 231 m. from mouth of Savannah R.; tobacco and cotton; 33,300; in Maine, 10,257; and below 2000 in Kan., Ky., Wis., and Ill.
AURILLAC, *t.* France, cap. dep. Cantal; 269 m. S. of Paris: named from Emperor Aurelian; 13,750.
AURORA, *c.* Ill., U.S.; 19,688; also Ind., 3929; Mo., 3482.
AURUNGABAD, *c.* India, Nizam's Domin.; 150 m. E.N.E. Bombay; once seat of Mogul gov.; 20,500.
AUSTERLITZ, *t.* Moravia, 12 m. ESE Brünn; victory in 1805 of Napoleon over Austrians and Russians; 3010.
AUSTIN, *c.* cap. of Texas, U.S., on R. Colorado; 14,575; also vil. Ill., 4051; c. Minn., 3901.
AUSTRALASIA, *div.* of Oceania, incl. Australia, N. Zealand, E. Indian Archip., and Polynesia between 130° and 170° E. long.; sometimes called Melanesia, Black Isls.
AUSTRALIA, *isl.* largest in the world; length E. to W., 2500 m.; breadth, 1950 m.; four-fifths of extent of Europe; first visited by Europeans in 1606; Cook formally took possession for Britain in 1770; divided into 5 British colonies of New S. Wales, Victoria, Queensland, W. Australia, and S. Australia. Tasmania is also practically an Austral. colony; proposals for forming an Australasian confederation have made considerable progress; the population of entire isl. is 2,580,659.
AUSTRALIA, S. (cap. Adelaide), *colony* since 1836; cent. strip of continent from S. Ocean to Arafura Sea, bounded on W. by W. Australia and on E. by Queensland, N.S.W., and Vict.; has large and shallow lakes; north part a raised plateau 3000 to 4000 ft.; considerable mineral resources; pop. (incl. 4151 Chinese and 2603 Aborigines), 315,048.
AUSTRALIA, W. (cap. Perth, on Swan R.), *colony* since 1829; lies W. of 129th meridian; 49,290.
AUSTRALIAN ALPS, *mts.* parallel to, and 30 to 40 m. from coast of, Vict. and N.S.W.; Mt. Koscinsko, 7308 ft.
AUSTRIA, *archduchy* of, hereditary domain of A. imperial family; divided by R. Ens into Upper and Lower A. provs. of Austria-Hungary; 3,447,630.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *country*, next to Russia, largest in Europe, four and a half times Engl. and Wales, but only 500 m. of seaboard (on Adriatic), and natural compactness neutralized by heterogeneous character of population of Slavs, Germans, Magyars, etc. Leitha, tribut. of Danube, which it joins near Vienna, is supposed to divide Austria from Hungary; hence Cis-Leithan are Aust. provs. (cap. Vienna) and Trans-Leithan are Hung. provs. (cap. Buda-Pesth); both under emperor-king, but each has its own parliament and cabinet; by Berlin Treaty (1878) Bosnia and Herzegovina became Austrian; pop., Aust., 23,895,413; Hungary, 17,335,929; Austria-Hungary, 41,231,342.
AUTUN (anc. Augustodunum), *a.* France, dep. Saône-et-Loire; Roman remains; 14,000.
AUVERGNE, *old Fr. prov.*, now Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal; A. MTS. in Cent. France, 3000 ft. [ruins; 8000.
AVA, *c.* Burma, Asia, on Irawadi, formerly cap., now
AVEIRO, *s.pt.* Beira, Portugal; 7361. [cano.
AVERNO, *lake*, Italy, 12 m. W. of Naples; extinct vol-
AVEYRON, *dep.* S. France; watered by Lot, Aveyron, Tarn; cap. Rodez; 400,467 d. [43,453.
AVIGNON, *c.* France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, on Rhone;
AVILA, *prov.* Spain, on R. Adaja; also c.; 9136.
AVLONA, *s.pt.* Albania, on Adriatic; 5000.
AVOCA, *r.* Ireland, Co. Wicklow; subject of one of Moore's songs; also t. Victoria, Aust. (alt. 794 ft.); 1100; also t. Pa., U.S.; 3031.
AVON, name of five *rivers* in Engl. and four in Scotl.; (1) flows through Wilts and Hampsh., (2) falls into Bristol Chan., (3) joins Severn at Tewkesbury, (4 and 5) in Wales; in Scotl. they join Annan, Clyde, Forth, Spey. [Scotl.; 5400.
AVONDALE, *t.* Ohio, U.S.; 4473; also par. Lanarksh.,
AWE, *loch*, Argyllsh., Scotl., 25 m. long; drained by R.
AXAR, *fiord*, N. Iceland. [Awe.
AXE, *r.* Devonsh., Engl. [Axe; 25 m.E. of Exeter; 2872.
AXMINSTER, *t.* Devonsh. and Dorsetsh., Engl., on R.
AYLESBURY, *t.* Co. Bucks, Engl.; 8674.
AYR, *co.* S.W. Scotl., 1149 sq. m.; three dists.—*Carrick*, S. of R. Doon; *Kyle*, between R. Doon and R. Irvine; *Cunningham*, N. of R. Irvine; minerals and agriculture; 224,222; also t. (on R. Ayr); birthpl. of Burns (1759), 2½ miles from A., at Alloway Kirk; pop. (police area), 17,769.
AYTON, *t.* Berwicksh., Scotl., N. of Berwick; 2000.
AYUTHIA, *c.* Siam, on R. Menam, 50 m. N. Bankok; 50,000.
AZAMGUHI, *dist.* N.W. provs., India; 1,604,654; also c. 81 m. N. Benares; 18,528.
AZERBIJAN, *prov.* N. Persia, cap. Tabriz; 2,000,000.
AZIR, *dist.* S.E. Arabia, on Red Sea.
AZORES, group of nine *isls.*, Portuguese, 800 m. W. of Portugal; St. Michael, Terceira, Flores, Fayal, etc. Angra, cap. of Terceira and of group, is residence of governor; wines, lemons, oranges, etc., but violent earthquakes; 269,401.
AZOV, *sea*, S. of Russia (anc. *Palus Mœotis*), connected with Black Sea by Str. of Yenikale; 235 m. by 110 m.; shallow, abounds with fish; Taganrog, Berdiansk; and other towns on its shores; also t. S. Russia, on R. Don, 20 m. from its mouth; 19,831.

BAALBEC (anc. Heliopolis), *c.* Syria; now decayed village at foot of Anti-Libanus; ruins of 'Temple of the Sun' at time of Antonines; alt. 4502 ft.
BABA SAGH, *t.* ft. Roumania, in Dobrudscha; 10,000; also name of Mt. (anc. Mt. Cadmus), S.W. Asia Minor.
BABELMANDEB, *str.* uniting Red Sea to Indian Ocean, 20 m. broad.
BABYLON, anc. *c.* on Euphrates, 60 m. S. Bagdad; area within walls five times that of modern London; various cities largely built of its ruined buildings; Hillah now occupies considerable part of its site.
BACK, *r.* (called also Great Fish River), Canada; flows N.E. into Arctic Ocean. [23,498 d.
BACUP, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; spinning and weaving;
BADAGRY, *t.* W. Africa, on Gulf of Benin; 10,000.
BADAJOZ, *prov.* and *t.* ft. Spain, on Guadiana R.; stormed by British under Wellington in 1812; prov., 480,418; t., 22,376. [Hindu Kush.
BADAKSHAN, *dist.* Central Asia, between Oxus and
BADALONA, *t.* Spain, near Barcelona; 13,749.
BADEN, *grand-duchy*, German State, S.W. Germany, on rt. b. of Rhine from Mannheim to L. of Constance; fine climate; mines, mineral springs; two universities, Heidelberg (Protest.), Freiburg (Cathol.); ch. tn., Carlsruhe; 1,656,817.
BADEN (or Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from Baden near Vienna), *t.* in above State; mineral springs; 13,889; Baden means *baths;* town of same name in Switzerland (Aargau). [R. Spey.
BADENOCH, *dist.* Inverness-sh., Scotl.; traversed by
BADONG, *state* and *s.pt.* Bali, Malay Archip.; Dutch;
BAENA, *t.* Spain, 24 m. S.E. Cordora; 13,336. [130,000.
BAEZA, *t.* Jaen, Spain; 14,377.
BAFFIN BAY, *large inland sea* over 600 m. N. to S., 1200 E. to W.; separates Greenland from N.E. coast of America; explored by William Baffin (English) in 1616; Davis Str. connects it with Atlantic O.; open four months in the year—June-September.
BAGALHOT, *t.* India, Bombay Pres.; 12,850.
BAGAMOYO, *s.pt.* E. Africa, opposite Zanzibar; Ger-
BAGARIA, *t.* Sicily, near Palermo; 14,077. [man; 10,000.
BAGDAD, *c.* Asiatic Turkey; cap. of eyalet B. on Tigris, 190 m. above junction with Euphrates; founded 763 A.D., and cap. of Saracen Emp. till sacked in 13th cent. by grandson of Genghis Khan; 180,000. [row.
BAGENALSTOWN, *t.* Ireland, Co. Carlow, on R. Bar-
BAGHELKHUND, Agency, *dist.* Central India; native state; 1,512,595.
BAGLEN, *prov.* in S. Java (Dutch since 1830); 865,470.
BAGNACAVALLO, *t.* Italy, W. Ravenna; 14,833. [9620.
BAGNARA, *t.* S. Italy, prov. Reggio; wine, honey;
BAGNERES DE BIGORRE, *t.* France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenees, on R. Adour; mineral springs and hot baths; 9470.
BAGNERES DE LUCHON, *t.* France, dep. Garonne; sulphur hot springs; 3829.

BAGNES-LE-CHABLE, *t.* Switzerland, cont. Valais, near Martigny; 4254. [13,984.
BAGNOLES, *t.* France, dep. Orne; mineral baths;
BAGOLINO, *t.* N. Italy, prov. Brescia; sulphur springs of St. Giacomo; iron and steel manuf.; 3894.
BAHAMAS, group of *isls.* W. Indies, S.E. of Florida; New Providence contains Nassau, cap. of group; San Salvador or Watling Isl.; first land in New World seen by Columbus on 4th Oct., 1492; pop. of group, 49,000. [573,494; t., 13,635.
BAHAWALPUR, *native state* and *t.* Punjab, India; st.,
BAHIA, c. and *s.pt.* Brazil, cap. of prov. B. at entrance to All Saints Bay; 800 m. NNE Rio de Janeiro; also called San Salvador; 80,000. [t., 19,439.
BAHRAICH, *dist.* and *t.* Oudh, India; dist., 878,048;
BAHREIN ISLS., S.W. Persian Gulf, near Arabian Coast; very valuable pearl fishery; British protecto-
BAHR-EL-ABIAD, White Nile. [rate.
BAHR-EL-AZREK, Blue Nile; flows from L. Dembia in Abyssinia into Nile at Khartoum.
BAHR YOOSUF, *canal*, Egypt; 150 m. from W. bank of Nile at Melawee. [jute and hemp; 14,477.
BAIDYABATTI, *t.* India, near Calcutta, on R. Hugli;
BAIKAL, *lake*, 400 m. by 40 m.; called Holy Sea by Russians; salmon and seals; 22 to 300 fath. deep; steamers on lake since 1846; Isl. Olkhon, N. shore,
BAILDON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 5785. [32 m. by 10m.
BAILLEUL, *t.* France, dep. Nord, near Belgian frontier;
BAILLIESTON, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotland; 2927. [12,712.
BAIN, *t.* France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, near Rennes; 4932.
BAIREUTH, *t.* Bavaria, Germany, on Red Main, 40 m. N.N.E. Nuremberg; has monument of Jean Paul Richter, who lived here his last 20 years; scene of Wagner's musical festivals; impt. railway centre; 24,364. [19,241.
BAJA, *t.* Hungary, on l.b. Danube, 90 m. S. Pesth;
BAJAUR, *dist.* Afghanistan, S. Hindoo Kush; 120,000.
BAKARGANJ, *dist.* Dacca, India, Bengal Pres.; ch. tn. Barisal, mainly Mohammedan; 1,900,889. [U.S.
BAKER, *isl.* Pacific O., Polynesian Sporades; belongs to
BAKER, *mt.* on N. of Washington Ter., U.S., near Brit. Columbia; 10,700 ft.
BAKEWELL, *t.* Derbysh., England; 2748. [ther; 13,377.
BAKHTCHE-SERAI, *t.* S. Russia, Crimea; firearms, lea-
BAKHTEGAN, *lake*, Persia; 50 m. E. Shiraz; 60 m. long.
BAKU, *prov.* and *t.* Russia, W. coast of Caspian Sea; naphtha springs, annually increasing in value, and flooding the European markets with petroleum; prov., 744,930; t., 45,679. [1622 d.
BALA, *t.* at end of Lake B., N. Wales, Merionethsh.;
BALAGAHR, *t.* India, on r. b. Hugli; 11,233.
BALAGHAT, *dist.* India, Cent. Provs.; 340,544.
BALAKLAVA, *s.pt.* Russia, S. of Crimea; "charge of Light Brigade" here in Russian War, Oct., 1854; 695.
BALAPUR, *t.* India, Berar; 11,244. [46,328; t., 9718.
BALASINORE, *state* and *t.* India, Bombay Pres.; st.,
BALASOR, *dist.* and *t.* India, Orissa, Bengal Pres.; exports rice; dist., 945,280; t., 20,265.
BALBRIGGAN, *s.pt.* Ireland, Co. Dublin; hosiery manuf.
BALBY, *t.* Engl., Yorksh. (W.R.); here George Fox held first meetings of Society of Friends; 1371.
BALCLUTHA, *t.* N.Z., on Molyneux R., 52 m. S.W. Dunedin; 1000. [alt. 1529 ft.
BALDAGG, *lake* and *vil.* Switzerl., 9 m. N. Lucerne;
BALD HEAD, Victoria, Australia; *peak* in Dividing
BALDOCK, *t.* Engl., Co. Herts; 2301 d. [Range; 4625 ft.
BÂLE, French for Basel, which *see.*
BALEARIC ISLS., *prov.* of Spain, off E. coast; Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and some other smaller isls.; 312,646; ch. tn., Palma; 60,514. [Sari; 50,000.
BALFURUSH, *t.* Persia, prov. Mezanderan, 20 m. W.
BALI (or Little Java), *isl.* Malay Archip., E. Java; Dutch; 1,353,064.
BALI, *t.* India, Bengal Pres., on Dhaki R.; 7037.
BALIKESR, *t.* Asia Minor, 75 m. S.W. Broussa; 12,500.
BALIZE (or Belize, or Brit. Honduras) *crown colony*, Cent. America; mahogany, logwood, etc.; col., 31,471; ch. tn., Belize, 5767.
BALKAN, *mts.* watershed of streams running S. from basin of Lower Danube; av. height, 4900 ft.; Mt. Scardus, 9700 ft.; communication between Vienna and Constantinople by pass called Trajan's Gate.
BALKAN PENINSULA, *dist.* of S.E. Europe, occupied by Turkey and other States.
BALKASH, *salt lake*, Asiatic Russia; receives Ili R.; no outlet; 345 m. by 55 m.; called also Tenghiz.
BALKH, *t.*, *r. dist.* Afghan Turkestan; formerly rival of Nineveh and Babylon; ruins show city to have been 20 m. in circumf.; cap. of dist., Takhtapul; t. (on Balkh R.); 20,000.
BALACHULISH, *vil.* Scotland, on S. shore of L. Leven (boundary of Inverness and Argyll); slate quarries; 944. [(with dist.) 6500.
BALLAN, *t.ship*, Victoria, 45 m. N.W. Melbourne;
BALLANGEICH, *t.* Victoria, 151 m. W. Melbourne; 475.
BALLANTRAE, *coast vil.* Scotl., Ayrsh., 13 m. S.W. Girvan; 1442.
BALLARAT, *c.* Victoria, 76 m. W.N.W. Melbourne; mining, railw., agricult. centre; alt. 1438 ft.; 40,849.
BALLATER, *vil.* Scotland Aberdeensh.; alt. 668 ft.; near Balmoral, summer residence of Q. Victoria, and Balatrich, where Byron spent boyhood. 4764.
BALLENSTADT, *t.* Anhalt, Germany, on Getel R.;
BALLINA, *s.pt.* Ireland, Co. Mayo, on Moy R.; 5760.
BALLINA, *s.pt.* New So. Wales, 330 m. N. Sydney; 2000.
BALLINAMUCH, *vil.* Ireland, Co. Longford; here French surrendered to Marquis Cornwallis in 1798.
BALLINASLOE, *t.* Ireland, in Cos. Galway and Roscommon; large cattle fair; 4772.
BALLINROBE, *t.* Ireland, Co. Mayo; 2286. [ries; 209.
BALLINTOY, *vil.* Irel., Co. Antrim; paving stone quar-
BALLON D'ALSACE, *mt.* Vosges, France; 4101 ft.
BALLON DE GUEBWILLER, highest of Vosges Mts., Upper Alsace, Germany; 4690 ft.; called also Sulzer
BALLYCASTLE, *t.* Ireland, Co. Antrim; 1446. [Belchen.
BALLYMAHONE, *t.* Ireland, Co. Longford; 869.
BALLYMENA, *t.* Ireland, Co. Antrim, on R. Maine; linen trade; 8883.
BALLYMONEY, *t.* Ireland, Co. Antrim; 3049.
BALLYMOTE, *t.* Ireland, Co. Sligo; 1145.
BALLYSHANNON, *s.pt.* Ireland, Co. Donegal, at mouth of river flowing out of Lough Erne; salmon fishery;
BALMAIN, *suburb* of Sydney, N.S.W.; 26,000. [2840.
BALMORAL, *royal residence*, on R. Dee, W. Aberdeenshire; the word means 'majestic dwelling'; 9 m. from Ballater and 50 m. from Aberdeen.
BALQUHIDDER, *vil.* Scotland, W. Perthsh.; E. end of
BALRAMPUR, *t.* India, dist. Oude; 12,811. [L. Voil.
BALRANALD, *t.* N.S.W. 554 m. S.W. Sydney; (with dist.) 1500.
BALSALL HEATH, *t.* Worcestersh., England; 30,581.
BALTA, one of the Shetland Isls., Scotl., E. of Unst.
BALTA, *t.* Russian Poland, gov. Podolia; 27,027.
BALTIC SEA, *inland sea*, Europe, enclosed by Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark; connected with N. Sea by Sound and Great and Little Belts; 900 m. long; greatest width, 200 m.; scarcely any tides; depth rapidly decreasing owing to amount of earth brought down by rivers; many tracts now dry which were once water.
BALTIC PROVINCES, include Russian govts. of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg; German much spoken; University of Dorpat on German Univ. model.
BALTIMORE, *c. and s.pt.* Maryland, U.S., near head of Chesapeake Bay; fine harbour; extensive trade; Johns-Hopkins University opened in 1876, has 55 teachers and 400 students, more than half of whom are graduates of other colleges; 434,439.
BALTINGLASS, *t.* Ireland, Co. Wicklow, on R. Slaney; woollen and linen manuf.; 1151.
BALUCHISTAN, *country*, Asia, S. of Afghanistan, between India and Persia; 550 m., breadth 370 m.; cap. Khelat; rugged and barren; deficient water; 400,000. [E. of Kalahari Desert.
BAMANGWATO, *state*, S. Africa; source of Limpopo R.
BAMBA, *t. prov.* W. Africa, Congo, 100 m. N.N.E. Aurbriz.
BAMBARRA, *negro st.* Africa; watered by R. Niger; cap. Sego, on Niger; 2,000,000.
BAMBERG, *t.* Bavaria, Germ., on R. Regnitz near junc. with Main; fine cathedral; 35,248. [stations.
BAMBUK, *country*, N.W. Africa, S. of R. Senegal; Fr.
BAMBURGH, *t.* England, coast of Northumberland, 14 m. N. Alnwick; ancient castle on perpendicular rock 150 ft. high; 3802.
BAMIAN, *mt. pass*, Afghanistan; alt. 11,000 to 12,000 ft.; two colossal idols carved in cliffs.

BAMPTON, *t.* England, Devonsh.; 869 d. [81,286.
BAMRA, *native st.* India, Sambalpur dist., Cent. Provs.;
BANAGHER, *t.* Ireland, King's Co., on R. Shannon; 1192. bane; (with dist.) 800.
BANANA, *t.* Queensland, Australia, 320 m. N.W. Bris-
BANAT, *dist.* S. Hungary, between R. Theiss and R. Maros.
BANBRIDGE, *t.* Ireland, Co. Down, on R. Bann; 5609.
BANBURY, *t.* England, Oxfordsh.; 12,767. [79,648.
BANCA, *isl.* Malay Archip., E. of Sumatra; Dutch;
BANCHORY, *t.* Scotland, Kincardinesh., 17 m. S.W. Aberdeen; 1400. [na; dist., 697,000; t., 27,573.
BANDA, *dist. and city*, India, N.W. Provs., on R. Jum-
BANDA, *isls.* grp. Moluccas; Dutch; 50 m. S. Ceram; 111,000.
BANDAWE, *miss. sta.* Cent. Africa, W. side L. Nyassa.
BANDON, *t.* Ireland, Co. Cork, on R. Bandon, which falls into sea at Kinsale; 4225.
BANDRA, *t.* India, 9 m. N. Bombay; 14,987.
BANFF, *s.pt.* Scotl., Banffsh., at mouth of Deveron, 65 m. N.W. Aberdeen; 7578 d.
BANFF, *co.* Scotland, N.E.; 640 sq. m.; Ben Macdhui and Cairngorm are in S.W.; 64,167. [Congo.
BANGALA, *sta.* Africa, Congo Free State, on rt. b. R.
BANGALORE, *dist. and c.* It. India, Prov. Mysore, Madras Pres.; dist., 669,139; c. (cap. of Mysore), 216 m. W. Madras; alt. 3113 ft.; 62,317.
BANGOR, *t.* Wales, Carnarvonsh.; slate quarries; N. Wales University College with 114 students; 9892.
BANGOR, *s.pt.* Ireland, Co. Down, on Belfast Lough; 3006. [60 m. from sea; 19,103.
BANGOR, *c. and s.pt.* Maine, U.S., on R. Penobscot;
BANGWEOLO, *lake*, Cent. Africa; alt. 3688 ft.; 150 m. by 80 m.; drained by R. Luapula; discovered in 1868 by Livingstone, who died here at Illala on S. shore, 1st May, 1873.
BANIALUKA, *t.* ft. Bosnia, 64 m. E. Novi-Bozar; has 40 mosques, one of them held to be the finest in Turkey; 11,400. [dist., 600,000; c. on R. Banjer; 38,000.
BANJERMASSIN, *dist. and c.* S.E. Borneo; Dutch;
BANKA, *t.* Formosa, on R. Tamsui; 50,000.
BANKOK, *c.* cap. of Siam, on R. Menam; houses built on bamboo rafts; half the inhabitants are Chinese; 300,000. [Bay.
BANKS, *cape*, New So. Wales, north head of Botany
BANKS, *isl.* Queensland, in Torres Str., between C. York and New Guinea. [m. long.
BANKS, *isl.* Brit. Columbia, in Princess Royal grp.; 50
BANKS, *isls.* grp. in S. Pacific, 14° S. lat. 168° 30′ E. long.
BANKS LAND, *isl.* Arctic O., Brit. N. America, named (with other places) after Sir Joseph Banks, navigator, 1743-1820; President of Royal Soc. 1777-1820.
BANKS PENINSULA, in Co. Akoroa, E. coast of South Isl., N.Z. [and Melville Isl.
BANKS STRAIT, Arctic O., between Banks Land
BANKSTOWN, *t.* New S. Wales, 12 m. S. Sydney; (with dist.) 400. [dist., 1,041,752; c. 18,747.
BANKURA, *dist. and c.* India, Bardwan div., Bengal;
BANN, *r.* Ireland, rises in Down, flows through L. Neagh into sea 4 m. below Coleraine.
BANNOCKBURN, *t.* Scotl., 2½ m. S.E. Stirling; tartans and carpets; Scotl. secured independence by battle here June 24, 1314, between Scots under Bruce and English under Edward II.; 2549.
BANNOCKBURN, *t.* N.Z., 156 m. N.W. Dunedin; mining; (with dist.) 300. [Edwandesabad; 332,577.
BANNU, *dist.* India, Derujat, Div. Punjab; cap.
BANSDA, *native state*, India, Guzerat Prov., Bombay; 34,122. [144,000; c., 7908.
BANSWARA, *state and c.* of Rajputana, India; st.,
BANTAM, *dist.* Java, cap. Sirang; 530,171.
BANTRY, *s.pt.* Ireland, Co. Cork, on Bantry Bay—30 m. long and 4 to 6 m. broad; 2632. [7789.
BAR, *t.* Russ. Poland, Podolia, 50 m. N.E. Kaurinetz;
BARA BANKI, *dist. and t.* India, Lucknow, Div. Oude; dist., 1,026,788; t., 13,833.
BARADA, *r.* Syria (anc. Abana), from Anti-Lebanon.
BARADINE, *t.* N.S.W., 240 m. N. Sydney; dist., 300.
BARANOFF or Sitka, *isl.* off Coast Alaska, U.S.; tn. Sitka. [salt trade; 15,000.
BARBACENA, *t.* Brazil, 125 m. N.N.W. Rio Janeiro;
BARBADOS, *isl.* most eastern of Brit. W. India Isls.; sugar, ginger, etc.; cap. Bridgetown; 182,322.
BARBARY, N. part of Africa, incl. Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Fezzan; 2600 m. long; Mohammedan; govt. despotic, except in Algeria, where French possession and govt. began in 1830, and Tunis under French protection since 1882.
BARBATON, *t.* Transvaal, S. Africa; mining; 2000.
BARBUDA, *isl.* one of the Brit. W. India Isls. N. of Antigua; Brit. since 1628; granted in 1680 to Codrington family, who still hold it; (with Antigua) 367,000. [deburg; 5522.
BARBY, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on Elbe, 15 m. S.E. Mag-
BARCA, *ter.* N. Africa, E. of Tripoli; ruled from Constantinople; ruins of ancient Cyrene, Ptolemais, etc., here; 302,000.
BARCALDINE Downs, *sta.* Queensland, Australia; 358 m. W. Rockhampton; (with dist.) 1200.
BARCELLONA, *t.* Sicily, 22 m. S.W. Messina; (with Pozo di Coto) 21,536.
BARCELONA, *prov.* s.pt. and chief manufact. t. Spain, on Mediterranean; founded by Hamilcar Barca, the Carthaginian; prov., 899,264; t., 272,481.
BARDSEY, *isl.* Wales, near N. point of Cardigan Bay; last retreat of Welsh bards, hence named; 132.
BARDWAN, *div. dist.* t. Brit. India, Bengal Pres.; div., 7,393,954; dist., 1,391,823; t. (67 m. N.W. Calcutta), 34,080.
BAREILLY, *dist. and c.* Brit. India, cap. of Rohilcund div., N.W. Provs.; dist., 1,030,936; t. (alt. 550 ft., 152 m. E. Delhi), 103,160.
BARENT'S SEA, E. of Spitzbergen to North Cape.
BARFLEUR, *prom. and fishing vil.* France, dep. Manche, 15 m. E. Cherbourg; 1005.
BARGE, *t.* Italy, Prov. Coni, 28 m. S.W. Turin; 9948.
BARHAJ, *t.* India, N.W. Provs.; 11,715.
BARI, *prov. and s.pt.* fortified, S. Italy, on Adriatic, 69 m. N.W. Brindisi; prov., 679,499; t., 58,266.
BARINGHUP, *t.* Victoria, 91 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; (with dist.) 800. [concocted here; 14,301.
BARKING, *t.* England, Co. Essex; Gunpowder Plot
BARKLY, *t.* (mining) Victoria, 146 m. N.W. Melbourne; 200. [wine; 25,906.
BAR-LE-DUC, *t.* France, dep. Meuse, on R. Ornain;
BARLETTA, *s.pt.* Italy, 23 m. N.W. Bari; 31,994.
BARMEDAN, *t.* New S. Wales, 313 m. S.W. Sydney; 250.
BARMEN, *t.* manuf. Rhenish Prussia; 116,144. [2045.
BARMOUTH, *s.pt.* Wales, Merionetsh.; watering-place;
BARNOGAR, *t.* India, Gwalior dist., N.W. Provs.; 7908.
BARNARD CASTLE, *t.* Engl., Co. Durham, on R. Tees; John Baliol, king of Scotl., was born here; 4341.
BARNAUL, *t.* Tomsk, W. Siberia; mining; 17,182.
BARNES, *vil.* England, Co. Surrey, 7 m. from Waterloo Bridge Sta., London; 6001.
BARNET, *t.* England, Co. Herts, 10 m. N.W. London; called also Chipping Barnet or High Barnet; 5410.
BARNOLDSWICK, *t.* Engl., Yorksh., W.R.; 4131.
BARNSLEY, *t.* manuf. Engl., Yorksh., W.R.; iron foun-
BARNSTAPLE, *s.pt.* Mass., U.S.; 4793. [dries; 35,427.
BARNSTAPLE, *s.pt.* Engl., Devonsh., on R. Taw; 13,058.
BARODA, *native state and c.* Guzerat, India; st., 2,185,005; t. (235 m. N. Bombay), 106,512.
BAROTSE, *dist.* Cent. Africa, on R. Zambesi.
BARQUESIMETO, *c.* Venezuela, S. America; founded by Spaniards in 1522; 31,476.
BARR, *t.* Elsass, Germany, 18 m. S.W. Strasburg; 5646.
BARRA, *isls.* Scotland, most S. grp. Outer Hebrides;
BARRA, *t.* S. Italy, Prov. Naples; 9908. [2161.
BARRA, *petty state*, N.W. Africa, at mouth of R. Gambia; 54 m. by 42 m.; 300,000.
BARRABA, *t.* N.S.W., 311 m. N. Sydney; 230.
BARRACKPUR, *t.* India, on Hugli R., 15 m. N. Calcutta; seat of viceroy; 17,702.
BARRÈGES, *summer watering-place*, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées; alt. 3240 ft.; founded by Louis XV.
BARRHEAD, *vil.* Scot., Renfrewsh., 6 m. S.W. Glasgow; 7495. [Toronto; 5550.
BARRIE, *t.* Canada, Ontario, on L. Simcoe, 60 m. N.W.
BARRIER RANGES, N.S.W., Austr.; 2000 ft.; W. boundary of N.S.W. and So. Australia.
BARRIER REEF, *coral reef*, N.E. Australia, 1300 m. long from Keppel Bay near Rockhampton to near C. York; varies from 10 m. to 100 m. from Queensland shore; precipitous, 280 fathoms within a few yards of the rock.
BARRINGUN, *t.* N.S.W., 640 m. N.W. Sydney; 150.

BARROSA, *vil.* Spain, 16 m. S.E. Cadiz; Brit. victory; 1811.
BARROW, *r.* Ireland, N.W. Queen's Co.; flows S. 100 m. from Slieve Bloom Mts. to Waterford Harbour.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, *county boro'*, England, Lancash.; iron and steel works; extensive docks; 51,712.
BARROW MOUNT, N E. Tasmania; 4644 ft.
BARROW STRAIT in Arctic regions, continuation of Lancaster Sound from Baffin B into Melville Sound.
BARROW POINT, N. extremity of Alaska Terr., N. America; named (with other places) after Sir John Barrow, for 40 years Secretary to Admiralty.
BARRY, *vil.* Scotl., near Carnoustie, Forfarsh.; artillery volunteers' instruction camp; 3233.
BARS, *prov. and t.* Hungary, watered by Gran, Nitra, and Sitra; ch. tn., Aranyos Maroth; prov., 137,191; t., 75 m. N.N.W. Pesth; called also Barsch.
BARTAN, *t.* Anatolia, Asia Minor; 6500.
BARTENSTEIN, *t.* E. Prussia, 33 m. S.E. Königsberg; 6629. [Hull; 5226 d.
BARTON-ON-HUMBER, *t.* Engl., Lincolnsh., 6 m. S.W.
BARTON-ON-IRWELL, *t.* Engl., Lancash.; 25,994.
BARRAS, *vil.* Scotl., Isl. of Lewis, 12 m. N.W. Stornoway; isl., 5325; vil., 561.
BASHAR, *state*, India, Punjab; hill dist.; 64,345.
BASILICATA, *dist.* S. Italy; incl. prov. Potenza.
BASIM, *dist. t.* India, W. Berar div., 52 m. S.W. Akola; dist., 358,883; t., 11,576. [navigator born here; 7960.
BASINGSTOKE, *t.* England, Hants; Lancaster the
BASLE, *canton*, N.W. Switzerland (in two divisions); 134,690; c. cap. of canton, on Rhine; commerce and manuf.; 69,809.
BASQUE PROVINCES, *mountainous dist.* N. Spain; incl. Navarre, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava or Vitoria; French Basque country is in dep. Basses Pyrénées; Basque language—neither Indo-European nor Semitic—is spoken by 600,000 Spaniards; 469,790.
BASSA, *s.pt.* Upper Guinea, W. Africa.
BASSANO, *c.* N. Italy, prov. Vicenza; 14,525.
BASSEIN, *dist., r., and t.* Pegu, div. Burma, on Bay of Bengal; B. R., W. mouth of Irawadi; navigable 200 m.; dist., 389,419; t. (on B. R.) 28,147.
BASSE-TERRE, cap. of St. Christopher, one of the W. India Isls.; 8500; also cap. of French Isl. of Guadaloupe; 9600.
BASSORAH, *c. and river port*, Asiatic Turkey, on Shat-el-Arab, 70 m. from its mouth in Persian Gulf; 50,000. [State Prison.
BASS ROCK, *islet*, Frith of Forth, Scotland; formerly
BASS'S STRAITS, between Victoria and Tasmania, W. entrance 108 m. wide. [pur; 196,248.
BASTAR, *feud. state*, India, Cent. Provs.; cap. Jagdal-
BASTI, *dist. t.* India, Benares div.; dist., 1,630,612; t. (40 m. from Fuizabad) 5536. [Ajaccio; 20,100.
BASTIA, *s.pt. ft.* Corsica, N.E. coast, 95 m. N.E.
BASTOGUE, *t.* Belgian Luxemburg; 2973.
BASUTO LAND, *div.* Cape Colony, S. Africa, at head of Orange R.; 218,902 (incl. 578 Europeans).
BATALA, *t.* India, Punjab; 24,281.
BATAVIA, *c. s.pt.* N.E. coast Java; cap. Dutch East Indies; 95,965 (incl. 7969 Europeans).
BATAVIA, *t.* New York, U.S.; 7221. [S. Sydney; 260.
BATEMARIS BAY, *s.pt.* N.S.W., on Clyde R., 200 m.
BATH, *c.* county boro, Engl., Somersetsh., on R. Avon, 11 m. E. Bristol; hot springs; 51,843. [7875.
BATH, *s.pt.* Maine, U.S., at mouth of Kennebec R.;
BATH, *t.* New York, U.S.; 7385.
BATHGATE, *t.* Scotl., Linlithgowsh.; mining and oil works; Simpson, discoverer of powers of chloroform, born here in 1811; 5330.
BATHURST, *t.* N.S.W., 145 m. W. Sydney; third city in colony; alt. 2153 ft.; 8500; also s.pt. W. Africa, on. St. Mary Isl. at mouth of Gambia; 3000; also t. Canada, prov. N. Brunswick, N. coast; 600; also isl. off N. coast of Australia, W. Melville Isl.; also isl. Arctic O., 75° N. 100° W.; discovered by Parry.
BATLEY, *t.* England, Yorksh., W.R.; 28,719.
BATON ROUGE, *t.* (till 1864) cap. Louisiana, U.S., on Mississippi; 10,397.
BATONYA, *t.* Hungary, 25 m. N.E. Mako; 9195. [8671.
BATOUM, *s.pt.* Asiatic Russia, E. shore Black Sea;
BATTAM, *isl.* Malay Archip., 20 m. S. Singapore.
BATTERSEA, *dist.* Surrey, Engl., Co. London; 150,458.
BATTLE, *t.* Engl., Co. Sussex, E.; battle of Hastings fought here 1066; 3153 d.; also r. Canada, from Alberta Terr. to R. Saskatchewan at Battleford: B. CREEK, t. Mich., U.S.; engineering, woollen manuf.; 13,197.
BATTLEFORD, *t.* Canada, formerly cap. Saskatchewan Terr., 525 m. W.N.W. Winnipeg; 4830. [2554 ft.
BATTOCK MOUNT, Scotl., Grampians, Kincardinesh.;
BAUTZEN, *t.* Saxony (kingdom), on R. Spree, 33 m. N.E. Dresden; 19,908.
BAVARIA, *kingdom*, Germany; most powerful of So. German States, and next to Prussia in area and population; consists of two parts—territ. of Danube and Main and Palatinate of Rhine; elector of B. received title of king from Napoleon in 1805; cap. is Munich; kingdom contains 3,839,168 Roman Catholics, 1,521,114 Protestants, and 53,697 Jews; the three universities are Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen;
BAWAN, *t.* India, Hardoi dist. Oude; 3580. [5,589,382.
BAWAN BUZURG, *t.* India, Rai Bareli dist. Oude;
BAWTRY, *t.* England, Yorksh., W.R.; 911. [4307.
BAXAR, *t.* India, Bengal Pres., so. b. Ganges; 16,498.
BAYAZID, *t. ft.* Armenia, 15 m. S.W. Ararat; 5000.
BAY, *c.* Michigan, U.S., 108 m. N.W. Detroit; 27,839.
BAYEUX, *t.* France, dep. Calvados; tapestry of B. preserved in B. Cathedral, said to have been wrought by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, whose exploits in conquest of England it describes; 8357.
BAY OF ISLANDS, fine harbour on N.E. coast New Zealand; ch. tn. Russell.
BAYONNE, *c. ft.* France, dep. Basses Pyrénées; at conflu. of Nive and Adour, 4 m. from Bay of Biscay; the *bayonet* invented here in 1679; 26,261. [19,033.
BAYONNE, *c.* New Jersey, U.S., 6 m. S.W. New York;
BAZA, *c.* Spain, prov. Granada; 12,992.
BAZAS, *t.* France, dep. Gironde; 5114. [Sedan; 1862.
BAZEILLES, *vil.* France, dep. Ardennes, 2 m. from
BEACHPORT, *t.* So. Australia, port at Rivoli Bay; good pier and harbour; 260. [so. coast of Brit., 564 ft.
BEACHY HEAD, *prom.* Sussex, Engl., highest land on
BEACONSFIELD, *t.* Co. Buckingham, Engl.; 1773; also t. Tasmania, 37 m. N.W. Launceston; gold field yielding about 30,000 oz. a year; 2500. [Melbourne; 500.
BEALIBA, *t.* Victoria, Australia; mining; 137 m. N.W.
BEAMINSTER, *t.* Co. Dorset, England; 2130.
BEAR LAKE, Great, Canada, N.W. Territory. [Pau.
BEARN, old French prov., now Basses Pyrénées; cap.
BEAS, *r.* Punjab, India; flows from Himalayas to Sutlej, 220 m. [fine bridge; great annual fair; 9724.
BEAUCAIRE, *t.* France, dep. Gard; on rt. b. of Rhone;
BEAUCOURT, *t.* France, 10 m. S.E. Belfort; manuf. iron and copper ware; 4210.
BEAUFORT, *t.* France, dep. Maine-et-Loire; 4757.
BEAUFORT, *prov. and t.* W. Cape Colony; prov., 9500; t., 2000.
BEAUFORT, *s.pt.* N. Carolina, U.S.A.; 2007 d.
BEAUFORT, *s.pt.* S. Carolina, U.S.A.; 3587 d.
BEAUFORT, *t.* Victoria, 129 m. W.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 4750. [4439.
BEAUGENCY, *t.* France, dep. Loiret, on R. Loire;
BEAUJOLAIS, anc. French prov., now in deps. Loire and Rhone; wine. [915.
BEAULY, *t.* Co. Inverness, Scotl.; 10 m. W. Inverness;
BEAUMARIS, *s.pt.* Wales, Anglesea, on Menai Str.;
BEAUMONT, *c.* Texas, U.S.A.; 3296. [2202 d.
BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, *t.* France, dep. Tarne-et-Garonne; 4317. [Dijon; wine; 12,038.
BEAUNE, *t.* France, dep. Côte d'Or; 23 m. S.W.
BEAUTIFUL VALLEY (or Wilmington), *t.* S. Australia; 205 m. from Adelaide; 250.
BEAUVAIS, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Oise; 54 m. N.W. Paris; fine cathedral, beautiful tapestry; 17,525.
BEAVER, *borough*, Pa., U.S.A.; 1552. [4222.
BEAVERDAM, *c.* Wis., U.S.A.; 63 m. N.W. Milwaukee;
BEAVER FALLS, *borough*, Pa., U.S.A.; 34 m. N.W. Pittsburg; 9735.
BEAVER, *isl.* in N. part of L. Michigan; 40 m. long.
BEAWR, *t.* India, Ajmere, Rajputana; 15,829.
BEBINGTON, *t.* Chesh., Engl., on Mersey; 3 m. S.E. Birkenhead; 32,802.
BECCLES, *t.* Co. Suffolk, Engl., on R. Waveney; 6669.
BECHUANA, *country*, S. Africa, N. of Gariep or Orange R., and W. of Transvaal; three times the area of Engl. and Wales; British Protectorate since 1885; 4000 to 5000 ft. above sea-level; healthy, but hot and dry in summer; 15 district—Vryburg, Makeking, Taungs, Kuruman, Gordonia; cap. Vryburg; railway now

extended from Kimberley to Taungs and Vryburg; 774 m. from Cape Town; Khama, native ruler, Christian, enlightened and progressive.

BECKENHAM, *t.* Co. Kent, Engl., 7 m. S.E. London; [20,705.

BECKUM, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia; 4068.

BECSE, *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss, 50 m. S. Szegedin; [15,040.

BEDALE, *t.* Co. York, N.R., England; 2800.

BEDANGA, *t.* India, Murshedabad dist., Bengal. [Kirri.

BEDDEN, *ft. t.* Africa, on Nile, between Lado and

BEDFORD, *midland co.* Engl.; 462 sq. m.; 160,729.

BEDFORD, *t.* Co. Bedford, England, on R. Ouse; numerous charitable institutions; Bunyan born at Elstow, near B., in 1628; wrote 'Pilgrim's Progress' in B. Jail; 28,023; also in U.S. t. Pa., 2242; c. Indiana, 3351; c. Virginia, 2897; also name of county in each of the States Pa., Tenn., Va.; also div. and t. N.E. Cape Colony.

BEDFORD LEVEL, *marshy dist.*, comprising Isle of Ely and part of various counties in E. England, called the *Fens*, 60 m. long, 40 m. broad called after Earl of Bedford, the leader of company of adventurers who drained it in 1634.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE, *t.* Northumberland, England, near Morpeth; iron and coal; 16,996. [44,759.

BEDMINSTER, *t.* Somerset, Engl.; suburb of Bristol;

BEDONIA, *t.* N. Italy, 8 m. W. Borgo Taro; 7587.

BEDUM, *t.* Groningen, Holland; 5022. [works; 37,168.

BEDWELTY, *t.* Co. Monmouth, Wales; coal and iron

BEECHWORTH, *t.* Victoria, 172 m. N.E. Melbourne; alt. 1725 ft.; 7355. [from Capt. Beechy).

BEECHY POINT, *cape*, N.E. coast Alaska (named

BEEH, *t.* Rhen. Prus. nr. confl. of Emsche and Rhine;

BEEMERANG, *highest peak* of Blue Mts., N.S.W. [7316.

BEENLEIGH, *t.* Queensland, Australia, 24 m. S. Bris-

BEERNEM, *t.* Belgium, near Bruges; 4376. [bane; 600.

BEERSHEBA, *ruined border t.* Palestine; half way between Dead Sea and Mediterranean.

BEERTA, *t.* Groningen, Holland; 4129.

BEESTON, *t.* Nottingham, England; 6948.

BEGA, *t.* on R. Bega, N.S.W., 255 m. S.W. Sydney; with dist., 7000. [L. Tchad.

BEGHARMI, *country* of Cent. Soudan, N. Africa, S.E.

BÈGLES, *t.* France, dep. Gironde, near Bordeaux; 7238. [Patna and Bhagalpur; 24,284,370.

BEHAR, *prov.* India, Bengal Pres.; has two divisions,

BEHAR, *c.* Patna, dist. on R. Panchana, 35 m. S.E. Patna; 48,968.

BEHRING (or Bering or Kamtschatka) SEA, part of N. Pacific Ocean between Aleutian Isls. and Bering Str., by which it communicates with Arctic Ocean; the strait (36 m. broad) separates Siberia from Alaska; Bering was a Russian navigator.

BEILEN, *t.* Drenthe, Holland, near Assen; 4389.

BEIRA, *prov.* Portugal, N. Estremadura and Alemtejo; comprises Aveiro, Vizeu, Coimbra, Guarda, Castello Branco; 1,377,432. [coffee; 8000.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, *t.* Yemen, Arabia, on Red Sea;

BEITH, *t.* Ayrshire, Scotl., 18 m. from Glasgow; 4037.

BEITSTAD, *t.* Norway, 55 m. N.E. Trondhjem; 4880.

BEJA, *ft. t.* Alemtejo, Portugal, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon; 8487.

BEJAR, *t.* Spain, 45 m. S. Salamanca; 11,099.

BEJUCUL, *t.* Cuba, Spanish W. Indies; 2000. [Bori; 4943.

BELA, *t.* India, Nagpur dist., Cent. Prov., 10 m. S.

BELAIR, *t.* S. Australia, 7 m. S.E. Adelaide; alt. 1008 ft.; inebriates' retreat; 210. [len manuf.; 4400.

BELALCAZAR, *t.* Spain, 43 m. N.N.W. Cordova; wool-

BELBEYS, *t.* Egypt, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo; 5000.

BELCHERTONRY, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2120.

BELED-EL-JERID, *region* of N Africa, S. of Algeria.

BELEM, *t.* Portugal, suburb of Lisbon; 31,563.

BELFAST, *c. and s.pt.* on B. Lough, Co. Antrim, and partly Co. Down, Ireland; co. tn. of Antrim, 113 m. N. Dublin; next to Dublin in trade; linen and cotton manuf., shipbuilding; seat of one of Queen's Colleges; 273,000; also c. Maine, U.S., Penobscot Bay; 5294. [Berwick; 1532.

BELFORD, *t.* Co. Northumberland, Engl., 15 m. S.E.

BELFORD, *t.* N.S.W., 138 m. N. Sydney; 200.

BELFORT, *t. ft.* France; formerly cap. of dep. Haut-Rhin; now not in any dep. of France, but cap. of territory of Belfort; capitulated to Germans Feb., 1871, with honours of war; terr., 83,670; t., 19,386.

BELGAUM, *dist. and t. ft.* Brit. India, Bombay Pres., Deccan div.; dist., 864,014; t. (alt. 2500 ft.), 23,115.

BELGIUM, *kingdom*, W. Europe; bounded N. by Holland, S. by France, W. by North Sea, E. by Rhenish Prussia; since 1830 independent of Holland; 140 m. long E. to W., 100 m. broad; 11,373 sq. m.; traversed by Rivers Meuse and Scheldt; the country is Catholic; 10,000 Protestants and 4000 Jews; in language it is about equally divided between French and Dutch; 41,000 speak German and 500,000 French and German; mineral productions numerous and abundant, and great variety of trade and manuf.; B. produced the Flemish school of painters—Rubens, Vandyck, Teniers, and others; Antwerp Cathedral, one of the finest in Europe; B. has 4 universities—at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, and Louvain; 6,147,041.

BELGOROD, *t.* Russia, gov. Kursk, on Donets; 15,200.

BELGRADE, *c.* strongly fortf., cap. of Servia, at confl. of Danube and Save; frequently besieged; 54,458.

BELGRAVE, *t.* Leicester, Engl., on R. Soar; 11,453.

BELLA, *t.* Italy, prov. Basilicata; 5811. [Limoges; 4511.

BELLAC, *t.* France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 23 m. N.W.

BELLAGIO, *t.* Italy, on Lake Como; 3397.

BELLAIRE, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 9934.

BELLARY, *dist. and t.* Brit. India, Madras Pres.; dist., 736,807; t. (305 m. N.W. Madras), 53,460.

BELLEFONTAINE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 4245.

BELLEFONTE, *borough*, Pennsylvania, U.S.; 3946.

BELLE ISLE, *rocky isl.* at N.E. end of channel separating Newfoundland from Labrator; this channel is called Strait of B. [Bay of Biscay; 8589 m.; 9000.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, *isl.* France, dep. Morbihan, in

BELLENDER KER, *mts.* S. of Cairns, in N. Queensld.,

BELLESIRE, *suburb* of Hobart, Tasmania; 450. [5200 ft.

BELLEVILLE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; St. Clair Co.; 15,361.

BELLEVILLE, *t.* Ont.; cap. Hastings Co.; 9516. [60,000.

BELLEVILLE, *t.* France, dep. Seine; suburb of Paris;

BELLEY, *t.* France, dep. Ain; 44 m. E. of Lyons; 5622.

BELLINZONA, *t.* Switzerl., cant. Ticino; 16 m. N. Lugano; cap. alternately with Locarno and Lugano; 2196.

BELL ROCK or Inch Cape, *rock with lighthouse* in German Ocean; 12 m. S.E. Arbroath, Scotl.; before lighthouse a bell rung by waves gave warning to sailors; Southey has a well-known poem about it.

BELLUNO, *prov.* Venetia, Italy; S. and S.E. Carnic Alps; 175,742; also t. cap. of prov. on R. Piave; fine cathedral; 51 m. N. Venice; 16,026.

BELMONT, *t.* N.S.W., on L. Macquarrie; 93 m. N. Sydney; 200.

BELMONT, *t.* Victoria, 47 m. S.W. Melbourne; 428.

BELOIT, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; on Rock R.; 6315.

BELOOCHISTAN. *See* Baluchistan.

BELOOR-TAGH or Bolor-T., *mt. range* running N. and S. between W. and E. Turkestan; 15,000 to 20,000 ft. h.

BELPASSO, *t.* Sicily, prov. Catania, on slopes of Etna; 7967. [mills; 10,420.

BELPER, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., on R. Derwent; cotton

BELT, GREAT, *strait*, between Zealand and Fünen; joining Baltic and Cattegat; 12 m. broad; dangerous navigation. Little Belt, between Fünen and Jutland, 1 to 10 m. wide. [Adelaide; 150.

BELTANA, *t.* S. Australia, on railway; 353 m. N.

BELTON, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 3000.

BELTURBET, *t.* Co. Cavan, Ireland, on R. Erne; 1807.

BELVIDERE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 3867. [dist., 1050.

BELVIDERE, *t.* S. Australia; 39 m. E. Adelaide; with

BEN ALDER, *mt.* Scotl., W. Loch Erich; 3757 ft.

BENALLA, *t.* Victoria, 122 m. N.E. Melbourne; good fruit country; with dist., 8652. [Murray; 60,242.

BENAMBRA, *county*, Victoria; traversed by Upper

BENAMBRA, *mt.* Vict.; spur of Dividing Range; 4840 ft.

BENARES, *div. dist. c.* India, Bengal Pres.; div. comprising 7 dists., 9,820,728; dist., 892,694; c. on N. bank of Ganges; 421 m. from Calcutta; chief seat of Brahminical learning and metropolis of Hinduism; one of the most ancient cities in the world; considerable wealth and trade; 220,520. [2829 ft.

BEN ARTHUR ('Cobbler'), *mt.* Argyllsh., Scotland;

BEN ATTOW, *mt.* Cos. Ross and Inverness, Scotland;

BEN AVON, *mt.* Aberdeensh., Scotl.; 3843 ft. [3383 ft.

BENBECULA, *isl.* Outer Hebrides, Scotl., Co. Inverness, between N. and S. Uist; 1661.

BEN CLEUGH, *hill*, Co. Clackmannan, Scotl., highest of the Ochils; 2352 ft.

BEN CLIBRICH, *mt.* Co. Sutherland, Scotl.; 3157 ft.

BENCULEN, *s.pt.* S.W. coast of Sumatra, Dutch; given

by British in 1824 in exchange for Malacca; dist., 135.753; t., 12,000.

BEN CRUACHAN, *mt.* Co. Argyll, Scotl.; 10 m. from [Oban; 3689 ft.

BEN DEARG, *mt.* Co. Ross, Scotl., near L. Broom; 3551 ft.

BENDEMER, *t.* N.S.W., 273 m. N. Sydney; tin mine; 220.

BENDER, *t.* Bessarabia, Russia, on Dniester; 32,535.

BENDIGO, *dist.* (mining), New Zealand; 153 m. N.W. Dunedin; 150.

BENDIGO, *co.* Victoria, Australia; named from Bandi- [coot, a native animal; 52,756.

BEN DORAN, *mt.* Co. Argyll, Scotland; 3523 ft. [10,000.

BENDRAMO, *s.pt.* Asiatic Turkey, on Sea of Marmora;

BENEVENTO, *prov.* Abruzzi, Italy; 688 sq. m.; 244,464; t. 32 m. N.E. Naples; contains Arch of Trajan and other Roman remains; 22,699.

BENFIELDSIDE, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., 13 m. W.N.W. [Durham; 6259.

BENGAL, *presidency* (largest) of India; comprises under Lieut. Govers. or chief commissioners, Lower Bengal, Ajmere, Assam, N.W. Provs. and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces and Burmah.

BENGAL, or Lower Bengal—a Lieut. Governorship—largest and most populous of local govts. of British India, includes Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur, in the lower valleys and deltas of Ganges and Brahmaputra; divided into 45 dists. and 2 native states; pop. 70,909,260, of whom 45½ mils. are Hindus, 21¾ mils. Muhammodans, the rest of various races and sects.

BENGAL PROPER includes 26 Brit. districts and 2 native states; its chief cities are Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, Bardwan.

BENGAZI, *s.pt.* Barca, N. Africa, on G. of Sidra; 10,000.

BENGORE HEAD, N. coast of Ireland, Antrim, S. of Giant's Causeway.

BENGUELA, *coast dist.* W. Africa, Portuguese, S. of [Angola; 500,000.

BENHOLM, *coast parish*, S.E. Kincardinesh., Scotl.;

BEN HOPE, *mt.* Co. Sutherland, Scotl.; 3040 ft. [1520.

BENI or Paro, *r.* Bolivia, S. Amer.; joins Madeira, affl.

BENI, *dep.* Bolivia, cap. Trinidad; 60,000. [of Amazon.

BENICARLO, *s.pt.* Spain, 42 m. N.E. Castellon de la

BENICIA, *c.* California, U.S.; 2361. [Plana; 7922.

BENIN, *country*, W. Africa, Upper Guinea traversed by Benin R.; supposed to be most W. mouth of Niger; French settlement; t. inland on open plain; Belzoni, the traveller, died here in 1823; 15,000.

BEN LAWERS, *mt.* Co. Perth, Scotl., near L. Tay; 3984 ft. [3009 ft.

BEN LEDI, *mt.* Co. Perth, Scotl., near Callander,

BEN LOMOND, *mt.* Co. Stirling, Scotland, E. side of L. Lomond, 3192 ft.; also highest peak of New England range, New So. Wales, 5000 ft.; also mt. in Tasmania, W. of Avoca, 5010 ft.

BEN MACDHUI, *mt.* S.W. Aberdeensh., Scotland; second highest point in Brit. Isls.; 4296 ft.

BEN MORE, *mt.* S.W. Perthsh., Scotl.; 3843 ft.; also mt. Antrim, Irel.; 636 ft. (called also Fair Head).

BEN NEVIS, *mt.* Co. Inverness, Scotl.; highest point in Brit. Isls.; observatory is 4406 ft.; also in Otago, N. Zealand, 9125 ft.; and in Tasmania, Co. Cornwall,

BENNINGTON, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 6391. [3910 ft.

BENOWM, *t.* Cent. Africa; lat. 15° 5′ N., long. 9° W.; Mungo Park some time prisoner here. [Leeds.

BEN RHYDDING, *watering-place*, Engl., 16 m. N.W.

BENSBERG, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 9 m. E. Cologne;

BENTHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (N.W. R.), Engl.; 6047. [10,270.

BEN VENUE, *mt.* Perthsh., Scot., nr. L. Katrine; 2393 ft.

BEN VORLICH, *mt.* Perthsh., Scotland, S. of L. Earn; 3180 ft.; also mt. Co. Dumbarton, N.W. L. Lomond;

BENWELL, *t.* Co. Northumberland; 10,515. [3081 ft.

BEN WYVIS, *mt.* Co. Ross, Scotl., 8 m. N.W. Dingwall; 3429 ft. [3671 ft.

BEN-Y-GLOE, *mt.* Co. Perth, Scotl., E. side Glen Tilt;

BERARS, *prov.* India, Bengal Pres., adjoining Central Provs.; 2,896,670. [10,000.

BERAT, *t.* Albania, Turkey, 30 m. N.E. Avlona;

BERBER, *t.* Nubia, Africa, rt. b. of Nile; supposed to be connected with Lat. word *barbarus*.

BERBERA, *t.* E. Africa, chief port of SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE, due S. of Aden; considerable export trade; 30,000.

BERBICE, E. *div.* Brit. Guiana, S.E. Demerara; cap. New Amsterdam, near mouth of Berbice R.; 30,000.

BERDIANSK, *t.* Russia, N. shore of Azov Sea; 18,180.

BERDITSCHEV, *t.* Russia, 92 m. from Kiev; considerable trade; 56,980.

BERENT, *t.* Prussia, 32 m. S.W. Dantzic; 4225. [Dnieper.

BERESINA, *r.* Russia, gov. Minsk, flows 200 m. into

BERGAMO, *prov.* Lombardy, Italy; 412,393; also *c.* cap. of prov., 29 m. N.E. Milan; 39,129.

BERGEN, *c.* and *s.pt. fortf.* Norway, 190 m. N.W. Christiania, lat. 60° 24′ N.; considerable trade; 53,686; also t. cap. of Prussian Isl. Rügen; 3761; also t. Limburg, Holland, on Meuse; 4674.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *t. ftd.* N. Brabant, Holland; 11,089.

BERHAMPUR, *t.* India, Madras Pres. Ganjaur dist.; 23,590; also cap. of Murshidabad, dist. Bengal; 23,605.

BERKELEY, *t.* Co. Gloucester, Engl., on R. Avon; 'double Glo'ster cheese' made here; Edward II. murdered in B. Castle, 1327; 5308; also t. California, U.S.; 5101; and in Virginia, U.S.; 3899. [in 1731; 5000.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, *t.* Herts, Engl.; Cowper born here

BERKS (Berkshire), *co.* agricultural, England, S. of Thames, W. of Surrey; co. t. Reading; in this co. are Wantage, birthplace of Alfred the Great, and Windsor, royal residence; 238,446.

BERLIN, *c.* cap. of Prussia and of German Empire, on R. Spree, 156 m. E.S.E. Hamburg; third city in Europe for population; fine buildings and martial monuments, many literary and scientific institutions, university founded in 1810; 1,578,794; also c. Wisconsin, U.S.; 4149; smaller towns in Conn., N.H. and Vt.; also in Victoria, Australia, 133 m. N.W. Melbourne; large nuggets of gold found here, 792 oz., 806 oz., 1105 oz., and one (said to be the largest ever found) 1760 oz.; pop. 150; also cap. Waterloo, Co. Ontario, Canada; 4054.

BERMONDSEY, S.E. suburb of London; 84,688.

BERMUDAS, *grp. of* 360 *isls.*—18 to 20 inhabited—N. Atlantic; British; 580 m. E. of N. Carolina; arrowroot, cedar, coffee, cotton; ch. tn. Hamilton, called also Somers Isl. from Sir Geo. Somers, whose shipwreck here in 1611 led to the colonization of B.; 15,884.

BERN or Berne, *canton*, Switzerland; most populous and second in area; Protestant; 536,679; also c. cap. of Switzerland, 80 m. N.E. Geneva; seat of Swiss Govt. since 1848; Haller born here in 1708; flourishing university; 46,009.

BERNARD, Great St., *mt.* S. of the Valais, Switzerl.; 11,116 ft. [bal's supposed route).

BERNARD, Little St., in Savoy (Graian Alps, Hanni-

BERNBURG, *t.* Anhalt, N. Germany, on R. Saale; porcelain, paper, starch; 21,464.

BERNERA, 3 *isls.* of Outer Hebrides, Co. Inverness, Scotland. [4387.

BERNSTADT, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 22 m. E. Breslau;

BERRIMA, *t.* N.S.W., 83 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 7250.

BERVIE, *t.* Co. Kincardine, Scotl. (called also Inverbervie); 1195.

BERWICK, *co.* S.E. Scotl.; maritime and agricultural; 35 m. by 22 m.; it comprises districts of Lammermoor, Lauderdale, Merse; co. tn. Greenlaw; 32,398 d.; also B.(-ON-TWEED), t. Co. Northumberl.; 64 m. from Newcastle and 58 from Edinburgh; 13,998; a parly. div. of Northumberland; 52,442 d.; also t. Victoria, 27 m. S.E. Melbourne; dairy farming; with dist., 3800; also t. Pennsylv. and Maine, U.S. [E. Dijon; 56,055.

BESANÇON, *c. ftd.* France, cap. of dep. Doubs; 50 m.

BESIKA BAY, W. coast Asia Minor, near Isl. Tenedos.

BESSARABIA, *gov.* S. Russia, between Pruth and Dniester; ceded by Turkey in 1812; 17,619 sq. m.; 1,588,329. [11,400.

BESSÈGES, *t.* France, dep. Gard, 11¾ m. N. Alais;

BESSEMER, *t.* in States of Colo., Mich., and Ala., U.S.; largest in Ala.; 4544.

BETANZOS, *t.* Spain, 10 m. S.E. Corunna; 8122.

BET-BET, *t.* Victoria; mining and farming; 103 m. N.W. Melbourne; with dist., 5000.

BETHANGA, *t.* (mining) Victoria, 204 m. N. Melbourne; 400. [El Azireyeh.

BETHANY, *vil.* Palestine, 2 m. E. of Jerusalem; now

BETHEL, *t.* (ruined) 10 m. N. Jerusalem; also t. in States of Conn., Maine, and Vt., U.S.; largest in Conn.; 3401. [works; 5799 d.

BETHESDA, *t.* Carnarvonsh., Wales, on Ogwen; slate

BETHLEHEM, *t.* Palestine, 6 m. S.W. Jerusalem; birthplace of The Messiah; also in Pennsylv., U.S., 6762; and N. Hampsh., 1267.

BETHNAL GREEN, *dist.* of E. London, Engl.; 129,134.

BETHUNE, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; 10,374.

BETTIA, *t.* India, div. Patna, prov. Behar, Bengal Pres.; 21,263.
BETTWS-Y-COED, *resort of tourists and anglers*, Carnarvonsh., Wales; 784. [cap. Badnur; 304,905.
BETUL, *dist.* India, Chindwara div. Central Provs.,
BEUTHEN, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 50 m. S.E. Oppeln; 26,484.
BEVELAND, N. and S., 2 *isls.* in mouth of Scheldt, Holland; N. Beveland, 13 m. long, 3 m. broad; S. Beveland, 24 m. long, 5 to 8 broad.
BEVERIDGE, *t.* Victoria, 26 m. N.E. Melbourne, on slope of extinct volcano; 200.
BEVERLEY, *t.* Yorkshire (E.R.), England, 7½ m. N.W. Hull; fine cathedral; 12,539; also t. W. Australia, on R. Avon, 85 m. E. Perth, 146; also t. Mass., U.S.A., 10,821; and c. N.J., 1957. [2876 d.
BEWDLEY, *t.* Co. Worcester, England, on Severn;
BEXHILL, *t.* Co. Sussex, Engl.; chalybeate springs;
BEXLEY, *t.* Kent, England; 10,605. [5089.
BEYROUT, *s.pt. ftd.* Syria, 57 m. W.N.W. Damascus, on Mediterranean; 80,000.
BEZIÈRES, *t.* France, dep. Hérault, on R. Orb; considerable trade; 45,475.
BEZWADA, *t.* India, on Kistna R., Madras; 9336.
BHAGALPUR, *dist.* of Behar, Bengal; 1,966,158; also t. cap. of dist. on S. bank of Ganges, 265 m. from Calcutta; 68,238.
BHAGIRATHI, *r.* Bengal, branch ('sacred' channel) of Ganges; united with Jaiangi, it forms Hugli.
BHAMO, *t.* Upper Burmah, on Irrawady, 40 m. from Chinese frontier; 10,000.
BHANDURA, *dist.* Nagpur div. Cent. Provs., India; 683,779; also t. cap. of B., on Wainganga R.; 11,150.
BHANPURA, *t.* Indore St., India, on R. Rewa; 13,400.
BHAUNAGAR, *native state*, India, Bombay Pres.; 400,323; also s.pt. in this State in G. of Cambay; 47,792. [15,165.
BHERA, *t.* Shahpur dist., Punjab, on l. b. Jelum R.;
BHILWARA, collective name of 17 *nat. states*, Central India, N. Narbuda R.
BHIWANI, *t.* Hissar dist., Punjab, 37 m. S.E. Hissar; 33,762; also t. in Bhartpur St., Rajputana.
BHOPAL, *native state*, Cent. India, Bengal Pres.; 954,901; also t. ftd. cap. of State, 1670 ft. above sea; loyal during mutiny. [and silver ornaments; 22,308.
BHUJ, *c. ftd.* cap. of Cutch, Bombay Pres., India; gold
BHUTAN, *kingdom*, independent, in E. Himalayas, lies E. of Sikkim between Tibet and British Assam; people poor and degraded; under Brit. protection since 1864; 20,000. [ing on Cameroons R.
BIAFRA, *country*, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; border-
BIALYSTOK, *t.* S.W. Russia, 52 m. S.W. Grodno; manuf. leather and soap; 39,226. [Etna; 13,787.
BIANCAVILLA, *t.* Sicily, 14 m. N.W. Catania, on Mt.
BIARRITZ, *coast t.* France, on Bay of Biscay; dep. Basses Pyrénées; popular watering-place; 8527.
BIBERACH, *t. ftd.* Würtemberg, on R. Riss, 23 m. S.S.W. Ulm; 7854.
BICESTER, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl. (contr. for Birincester, *fortress of Birin*, bishop of Dorchester); 3343. [80,000.
BIDA, *t.* Africa, cap. of Nyffé Kingdom; 9° N., 6° E.;
BICHEND, *t.* Tasmania, on E. coast, 28 m. from Hobart; 100. [and Spain; falls into Bay of Biscay.
BIDASSOA, *r.* rises in Pyrenees, boundary of France
BIDDEFORD, *c.* Maine, U.S., on Saco R.; 14,443.
BIDDULPH, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 5290.
BIDEFORD, *t.* Devonshire, Engl., on R. Torridge; potteries, ropes, leather; 7908.
BIDLISS, *t.* Turkey, Villayet Erzeroum; 15,000.
BIELAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau; woollen and linen weaving; 13,000. [44 m. S.W. Kief; 18,700.
BIELAYA TZERKOR ('White Church'), *t.* Russia,
BIELEFELD, *t.* Westphalia, 28 m. S. Minden; linen and damask; 35,000. [on R. Donets; 20,236.
BIELGOROD ('White Town'), *t.* Russia, gov. Koursk,
BIELINA, *t.* Bosnia, dist. Svornik; 16,200.
BIELITZ, *t.* Austrian Silesia, on R. Biala; 13,000.
BIELLA, *t.* prov. Novara, Italy, 38 m. N.E. Turin; 14,700.
BIELOPOL, *t.* Russia, 106 m. N.W. Kharkoff; brandy distillery; 10,818.
BIENNE, *t.* at N. end of L. Bienne, cant. Bern, Switzerland; wire, chintz, watches; 11,600.
BIERLEY, N., *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 5 m. S.E. Bradford;
BIGGAR, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl.; 1356. [15,620.
BIGGLESWADE, *t.* Bedfordsh., Engl., 9 m. S.E. Bedford, on R. Ivel; 5000.
BIG HORN, *mts.* Wyoming, U.S., 8000 to 12,000 ft.
BIG HORN, *r.* tribut. of Yellowstone in Montana; 550 m.
BIGHT OF BENIN, N. part of Gulf of Guinea, Africa.
BIGHT OF BIAFRA, E. part of Gulf of Guinea, Africa, between C. Formosa and C. Lopez.
BIG RAPIDS, *c.* Michigan, U.S., cap. Mecosta Co.; 5303.
BIG SIOUX, *r.* Dakato, U.S., tribut. of Missouri; 300 m.
BIHACS, *t. ftd.* Bosnia, on R. Unna, 65 m. W. Banialuka;
BIHÉ, *t.* W. Africa, E. of Benguela; alt. 5800 ft. [3506.
BIJAPUR, *t.* India, dist. Kaladgi, Bombay; 11,424.
BIJAWAR, *native state*, Central India, Bundelkhand; 113,285. [721,450; also t. cap. of dist.; 15,147.
BIJNAUR, *dist.* India, N.W. Provs., E. of Ganges;
BIKANER, *native state*, Rajputana; arid; 509,021; t. cap. of State, 240 m. W.S.W. Delhi; 43,283.
BILASPUR, *dist.* India, Centr. Provs., 1,017,327; t. on R. Arpa; 7775.
BILBAO, *s.pt.* N. Spain, cap. Prov. Biscay, on R. Nervion, 10 m. from sea; considerable trade, wool; 34,700.
BILGRAM, *t.* dist. Hardoi, Oudh; 11,067.
BILLABONG, *t.* N.S.W., 250 m. N.N.W. Sydney.
BILLINGE, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 3996.
BILLINGHAM, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl.; 2749.
BILLITON, *i.* Malay Arch., between Sumatra and Borneo; Dutch; iron and timber; 34,200.
BILLOXI, *t.* Missouri, U.S.; 3234.
BILSTON, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; coal and iron mines; near Wolverhampton; 23,453.
BINAB, *t.* Persia, 55 m. S.W. Tabriz; 10,000.
BINABOLA, *mts.* Co. Galway, Ireland; 2400 ft.; called also *Twelve Pins*. [dist., 4050.
BINALONG, *t.* N. S. Wales, 208 m. S.W. Sydney; with
BINCHE, *t.* Prov. Hainault, Belgium, 10 m. E. Mons; 9450. [ful scenery; 7200.
BINGEN, *t.* Hessen; Germany, on Rhine; wine, beauti-
BINGERA, *t.* N.S.W., 352 m. N.W. Sydney; gold fields; 7500. [hanna; 35,005.
BINGHAMPTON, *c.* New York, U.S., on R. Susque-
BINGLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Aire, near Bradford; 10,023.
BINGOL DAGH, *mts.* Asia Minor, between Kurdistan and Armenia; 12,310 ft.
BINTANG, *isl.* Malay Archip., on Equator, 40 m. S.E. Singapore; gum, 4000 tons a year; 18,000.
BIORNEBORG, *t.* Finland, on G. of Bothnia; 7500.
BIR, *t.* (walled) Asiatic Turkey, on Euphrates; 8000.
BIRCHINGTON, *t.* Kent, Engl., on Isle of Thanet; 1393.
BIRDSBOROUGH, *t.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2261.
BIRKDALE, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Southport; 12,387.
BIRKENFELD, *principality*, Germ., W. of Rhine; belongs to Oldenburg; 36,993; t. cap. of B., 25 m. E. Trèves; 2600. [opp. Liverpool; 99,184.
BIRKENHEAD, *co. bor.* Cheshire, Engl., on Mersey,
BIRKENSHAW, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), nr. Bradford; 2553 d.
BIRMINGHAM, *co. bor.* Warwicksh.; centre of hardware trade of the world; Mason College; fourth Engl. town in population; 429,171; also c. Alabama, U.S.; 26,178. [ft.; referred to in *Macbeth*.
BIRNAM, *hill*, anc. royal forest, Perthsh., Scotl.; 1580
BIRR, *t.* King's Co., Ireland; on Brosna, tribut. of Shannon; called also Parsonstown from Sir W. Parsons, who got a grant of the town and neighbourhood from James I.; Lord Rosse's telescope is erected near the town; 4955.
BIRSTAL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Leeds; 6528 d.
BIRTLEY, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., near Gateshead; 3540.
BISALNAGAR, *t.* India, Bombay, 120 m. N.W. Baroda; 19,600.
BISCAY, BAY OF, Atlantic from Ushant Isl., W. of France, to Cape Ortegal, in Spain; also Basque Prov. Spain, on Atlantic; cap. Bilbao; 196,923.
BISHOP-AUCKLAND, *t.* Co. Durham, England, seat of palace of Bp. of Durham; 10,527.
BISHOP'S CANNINGS, *t.* Wilts, England, near Devizes; Norman Gothic Church, 600 years old; 4583.
BISHOP-STORTFORD, *t.* Herts, England; 6594 d.
BISHOP-THORPE, *vil.* near York, Engl., seat of Archbishop's palace. [Durham, Engl.; 74,441.
BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, S. suburb of Sunderland, Co.
BISLEY, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., near Stroud; 5202; also vil. Surrey, S.W. London; national rifle shooting range.

BISMARCK, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 37 m. from Magdeburg, 2100; also c. North Dakato, U.S., E. b. Missouri R., 2186; also isls. changed name for New Britain, off German New Guinea.
BISSAGOS, *grp. isls.* off W. Africa, between mouth of Gambia and Sierra Leone, claimed by Portugal.
BISSAS, *s.pt.* and *isl.* W. Africa, at mouth of Rio Grande in Senegambia; Portuguese.
BITLIS, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, S.W. L. Van; 15,000.
BITONBO, *t.* Prov. Bari, S. Italy; near Adriatic; fine cathedral; wine; 27,060. [formerly French; 2850.
BITSCH, *t. ftd.* Elsass-Lothr., 35 m. N. Strasburg;
BITTER LAKES, Isth. of Suez, traversed by S. Canal.
BITTON, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., near Bristol; mining; 11,662. [bay; 8000.
BIZERTA, *t. ftd.* Tunis, N. Africa, at head of deep
BLACKHALL, *t.* Queensl., 625 m. N.W. Brisbane; dist.,
BLACK BLUFF, *mt.* in N. of Tasmania; 4381 ft. [4529.
BLACKBURN, *co. bor.* Lancash., Engl.; cotton manuf., 140 mills; 120,064. [iron works.
BLACK COUNTRY, S. Staffordsh., England; mines and
BLACK FOREST, *mts.* in Würtemberg and Baden, S.W. Germ., parallel to Rhine; highest pk., 4675 ft.
BLACKHEATH, *common*, 5 m. S.E. London, England, N.W. end of Kent; 70 acres. [U.S.; 7403 ft.
BLACK HILLS, *mts.* between Dakota and Wyoming,
BLACKLEY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Manchester; dye works; 6100. [chians; 6941 ft.
BLACK MTS., N. Carolina, U.S., highest of Appala-
BLACKNESS, *castle*, on Frith of Forth, Linlithgowsh., Scotl., near Bo'ness; formerly State prison; now ammunition depôt for Scotl.
BLACKPOOL, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; sea bathing; 23,846.
BLACKROCK, *t.* Ireland, suburb 4 m. from Dublin; 8380.
BLACKROD, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 4021 d.
BLACK or EUXINE SEA, between Russia and Asia Minor; 700 m. long, 380 broad; Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Bug, and other smaller rivers fall into it; ports on its shore are Batum, Sinope, Trebizond, Varna, Sebastopol, etc.; it is connected with Mediterranean by Bosphorus, Marmora Sea, and Dar-
BLACKSTAIRS, *mts.* Leinster, Irel.; 2610 ft. [danelles.
BLACKSTONE, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 6138. [Essex) in Engl.
BLACKWATER, 3 *rivers* in Ireland, and 2 (in Hants and
BLACKWOOD, *mts.* in W. Australia; 2000 ft. [11,454.
BLAENAVON, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., near Pontypool;
BLAIRGOWRIE, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl., on Ericht; 3714.
BLAIRSVILLE, *t.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 3126.
BLANC MT., in France, dep. Haute-Savoie; highest mt. in Europe; 15,784 ft.
BLANCO, *cape*, extreme N. point Africa; 37° 21′ N.; Sardinia can be seen from it in clear weather.
BLANDFORD-FORUM, *t.* Dorsetsh., Engl., on Stour; 3974. [here in 1817; 9760.
BLANTYRE, *vil.*, Lanarksh., Scotl.; Livingstone born
BLAYDON, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., S. of R. Tyne; 13,371.
BLAYNEY, *t.* N.S.W., 172 m. W. Sydney; 1500.
BLENHEIM, *vil.* Bavaria, 23 m. N.N.W. Augsburg; Marlborough's victory over French and Bavarians in 1704; also t. N. Zealand; 20 m. S. Pictou; 3200.
BLIDAH, *t.* Algeria, 30 m. S.W. Algiers; 24,304. [4500.
BLOEMFONTEIN, *t.* cap. Orange Free State, S. Africa;
BLOIS, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Loire-et-Cher, on Loire;
BLOODY-FORELAND, *cape*, N.W. Irel., Donegal. [21,100
BLOOMINGTON, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Chicago and Alton R., 20,484; c. Indiana, 4018.
BLOOMSBURY, *t.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 4635.
BLUE MTS., in E. part of Jamaica, 7277 ft.; also in New So. Wales, 4100; also long range in Oregon, U.S.
BLUFF HARBOUR, N.Z., S. coast So. Isl.; first port from Hobart or Melbourne.
BLUFFTON, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on Wabash R.; 3589.
BLYTH, *t.* Northumb., Engl., at mouth of B. R., 2831, also t. Nottingh., Engl., 3519; also t. S. Australia, 92 m. N. Adelaide; with dist., 600; also name of 3 rivers in Northumb., Suffolk, and Staffordsh., Engl.
BOALI, *t.* cap. Loango, Africa; 15,000.
BOBBILI, *t.* India, 70 m. N.W. Vizagapatam; 15,000
BOBRINSK, *t.* Russia, on R. Beresina; 54,950.
BOCHUM, *t.* Prussia, Westphalia, near Essen; 40,767.
BOCKENHEIM, *t.* Prussia, Hessen-Nassau, near Frankfort; carriages, pianos; 17,457.
BOD, *tribut. state*, Orissa, India; 130,103.
BODEN SEE. *See* Constance.
BODMIN, *t.* Cornwall, Engl.; 5151.
BOERS, Dutch farmers of S. Africa (for Germ. *Bauern, peasants*). [continent 450 m. into R. Darling.
BOGAN, *r.* N.S.W., Australia; flows from centre of
BOGNOR, *t. coast*, Sussex, Engl.; 4096.
BOGODUKHOR, *t.* Russia, gov. Kharkov; 12,250.
BOGONG, *mt.* Vict., Austral., Dividing Range; 6508 ft.
BOGOTA, *c.* cap. of United States of Colombia, S. America; on plateau 8720 ft. high; fine scenery; earthquakes; called also Santa Fe de Bogota; 84,000.
BOGRA, *dist.* India, div. Rajshashi, Bengal; traversed by Brahmaputra; 7,343,585; also t. cap. of dist. on R. Karatoya; 6179.
BOHEMIA, *prov.* of Austria, largest except Galicia; lying between Moravia and Bavaria; fertile, rich in minerals; drained by R. Elbe; Czech ('check'), a Slavonic language, is in use besides Germ.; 5,843,094.
BÖHMERWALD, *mts.* between Bohemia and Bavaria;
BOISE, *c.* cap. Idaho, U.S.; 2311. [highest, Aber, 4848 ft.
BOIS-LE-DUC, *t. ftd.* Holland, at confl. of Dommel and Aa; 25,720.
BOJADOR, *cape*, W. Africa, Sahara; lat. 20° 7′ N.
BOKHARA, *Russian vassal state*, Central Asia; 37° to 41° N., 62° to 72° E.; between Afghanistan and Russ. prov. of Turkestan; watered by R. Amoo Daria; 2,500,000; also ch. tn. of State, on R. Zarafshan; great seat of Muhammadan learning; students maintained at public expense; Russian Central Asian railway runs through B. to Samarcand (140 m.); the two cities also connected by telegraph; 100,000. [acres.
BOLAC, *fresh water lake*, Vict., Australia; area, 3500
BOLAN PASS, in mts. of Baluchistan, *prov.* Sarawan, on route from Lower Indus to Afghanistan; 5000 ft.
BOLBEC, *t.* France, Seine-Inférieure, between Paris and Havre; 11,575. [7600.
BOLGRAD, *t.* Russia, gov. Bessarabia, near Ismail;
BOLI, *t.* Asiatic Turkey; cotton and leather; 76 m. N.W. Angora; 10,000.
BOLIVAR, *state*, Colombia, S. America, on Atlantic; named from Bolivar (1783-1830), liberator of S. America from Spaniards; cap. Cartagena; 280,000; also State of Venezuela, on Carrib. Sea; cap. Petare; 60,097.
BOLIVIA, or Upper Peru, *republic*, S. Amer., bounded N. and E. by Brazil, S. by Argentina, W. by Peru and Chili; lost Pacific seaboard by war with Chili in 1879-80; 1100 m. long; greatest breadth, 800 m.; 10 times the area of Engl. and Wales; religion, Roman Catholic; language, Spanish; aboriginal inhabitants, about a million; mixed races and whites, about half a million each; comprises the Andes Mts. and L. Titicaca (alt. 12,000 ft.); all temperatures, from tropical heat in plains to mt. tops; greatest mineral wealth in S. America; gained independence of Peru in 1825; called from liberator Bolivar; 2,300,000.
BOLKHOV, *t.* Russia, gov. Orel; 26,400, [3913 d.
BOLLINGTON, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., near Macclesfield;
BOLOBO, *t.* Congo Free State, S. Africa, 40 m. above the Koango.
BOLOGNA, *prov.* in Emilia, Italy, 190 m. N.W. Rome; 482,219; also c. cap. of prov.; famous university, founded in 1200; 103,998; with commune, 123,274.
BOLSOVER, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., nr. Chesterfield; 2400.
BOLT HEAD, *promontory*, Devonsh., Engl.; 430 ft.
BOLTON, *co. bor.* Lancash., Engl., 12 m. N.W. Manchester; cotton; 115,002. [Sydney; 900.
BOMBALA, *t.* N.S.W.; mining, timber; 319 m. S.W.
BOMBAY, *presidency*, W. and S. div. of British India, under lieut.-gov.; comprises the divs. Deccan, Konkan, Gujarat, Karnatic, Bombay city, and Sind, with pop. of 18,826,820; and various native States with pop. 8,064,240.
BOMBAY, *c.* cap. of Presid. on small isl. separated from mainland by narrow strait, united with Salsette Isl., and mainland by causeways and breakwaters; great trading centre; 773,196.
BON, *cape*, Tunis, N. Africa, 37° 6′ N.; Sicily can be seen from it in clear weather.
BONA, *s.pt. ftd.* Algeria; 28,294. [New Carlisle.
BONAVENTURE, *r.* Quebec, falls into Chaleurs Bay,
BONAVISTA, *t.* cap. dist. B., E. coast Newfoundland; 3463; also largest of Cape Verde Isls.
BONDOU, *country*, Senegambia, French.
BO'NESS, for Borrowstounness, *s.pt.*, Linlithgowsh.,
BONHAM, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 3361. [Scot., on Forth; 4579.

BONHILL, *t.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., on R. Leven; Smollett, historian and novelist, born here in 1721; 2940. [200,000.
BONI, *state*, S.W. peninsula of Celebes; ch. tn. Boni;
BONIFACIO, *s.pt. ftd.* (on Str. of B.) Corsica; 6540.
BONIN or Arzobispo Isls., N. Pacific (claimed by Japan).
BONN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of Rhine, 15 m. above Cologne; flourishing university; Beethoven born here in 1772; 36,000.
BONNY, *t.* W. Africa, at mouth of R. Bonny; 10,000.
BONNYRIGG, *t.* Scotl., 10 m. from Edinburgh; 2425.
BONSALL, *t.* Derbysh., Engl.; 1329 d.
BOONROOM, *t.* (ruined), anc. *Halicarnassus*; Asia Minor, 6 m. S. Isbarta. [13,240.
BOOM, *t.* Belgium, on R. Rupel, 10 m. from Antwerp;
BOONE, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 6520. [Indiana and N.Y.
BOONVILLE, *c.* Mo., U.S.; 4141; also smaller towns in
BOORT, *t.* Victoria, 169 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist., 1200.
BOOTERSTOWN, *t.* Ireland, 4 m. S.E. Dublin; 3600.
BOOTHIA, *peninsula*, most N. pt. of Amer. mainland; Gulf of B., Canada, continuation of Pr. Regent Inlet.
BOOTLE, *co. bor.* Lancash., Engl., at mouth of Mersey; called also Bootle-cum-Linacre; 49,217. [5600.
BOPPARD, *t.* Prussia, on l. b. Rhine, 9 m. S. Coblentz;
BORD-(à-Plouffe), *t.* Quebec, 10 m. N.W. Montreal; 1200.
BORDEAUX, *c.* France, dep. Gironde, on l. b. Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth on Bay of Biscay; great port; wine centre; 252,415.
BORDENTOWN, *t.* New Jersey, U.S.; 4232. [dist., 2000.
BORDER TOWN, S. Australia, 183 m. S.S.E. Adelaide;
BORGA, *t.* Finland, on Gulf of F.; 3300.
BORGERHOUT, *t.* Belgium, suburb of Antwerp; 11,860.
BORGO SAN LORENZO, *t.* Italy, 19 m. N.E. Florence; olives, wine; 11,914; Borgo means *burgh*, and is the first part of the name of several towns in Italy smaller than B. San Lorenzo.
BORGUE, *t.* Scotl., 6 m. from Kirkcudbright; 1130.
BORISOV, *t.* Russia, gov. Minsk, on Beresina; 16,537.
BORISSOGLEBSK, *t.* Russia, gov. Tambor; 12,610.
BORNEO, *isl.* largest in the world, except Australia; more than three times the size of G. Britain; 850 m. long, 680 m. greatest breadth; in Malay Archipelago, cut by Equator; interior mountainous, one pt. 13,700 ft. high; British N. Borneo, ceded by Sultans of Bruni and Sulu in 1878, is half way between Hong Kong and Port Darwin, in Australia; pop. 175,000, composed of Mohammedan settlers, Dzaks, and Chinese artizans; under British N. Borneo Company; the other parts of the isl. are Dutch, and are supposed to have a population of a million and a half.
BORNEO or Bruni, *t.* cap. of Sultanate of Bruni, N.W. coast; 20,000.
BORNHOLM, *isl.* (Danish) in Baltic; 20 m. by 15 m.; 35,370. [cap. Kouka; 5,000,000.
BORNU, *country*, Soudan, Africa, S.W. Lake Tchad;
BORODINO, *vil.* Russia, gov. Moscow, near R. Moskva; battle between Russians and French, 1812, in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.
BORROWSTOUNNESS. *See* Bo'ness.
BOSA, *t.* Sardinia, W. coast, near mouth of Terno; 6723.
BOSNA SERAI, *t.* cap. Bosnia, Austro-Hungary, on R. Miacka, 122 m. S.W. Belgrade; 50,000.
BOSNIA, formerly Turkish, but since 1878, along with Herzegovina, part of Austro-Hungary; S. of R. Save, with Dalmatia on W. and Servia on E.; 1,336,091.
BOSPORUS (or Str. of Constantinople), separates Europe from Asia, and joins Black and Marmora Seas.
BOSTON, *s.pt. t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., on R. Witham; 14,593 d.; also c. s.pt., cap. of Massachusetts, U.S.; fine harbour, great trade; birthplace of Franklin; metropolis of New England; literary cap. of America; 448,477.
BOSWORTH (or Market-Bosworth) *t.* Leicestershire, Engl.; Richard III. killed here in 1485 in battle with Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; 2400.
BOTANY BAY, *inlet*, N.S.W., 5 m. S. Sydney; named from variety of new plants observed when discovered by Cook in 1770. [3271.
BOTHKENNAR, *t.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., near Falkirk;
BOTHNIA, *gulf*, part of Baltic separating Finland and Sweden; also country on both sides of Gulf.
BOTHWELL, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 8 m. S. Glasgow; ruins of castle; battle of *Bothwell Bridge* between Covenanters and Royal force, 1679; t. 1520; par. 25,466; also t. Ontario, 42 m. S.W. London; 1000 also t. Tasmania, on R. Clyde; dist., 1050.
BOTOCHANI, *t.* Roumania, 59 m. N.W. Yassy; 39,941.
BOTZEN, *t.* Austria, Tyrol, 35 m. N. Trent; 10,641.
BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE, *dep.* France, on Mediterran.; cap. Marseilles; 630,622.
BOUGAINVILLE, *bay*, Patagonia, Magellan Str.; also one of Solomon Isls. in Pacific. [21,000.
BOUILLON, W. dist. Grand Duchy of Luxumbourg;
BOULAK, *t.* Egypt, r. b. Nile, near Cairo; 13,000.
BOULDER, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 3330.
BOULOGNE, *s.pt.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; 45,205; B.-sur-Seine, c. S.W. Paris; 32,569.
BOUNÁRBASHI, *vil.* Asia Minor, supposed site of Troy.
BOUNTY ISLS., *grp.* uninhabited, E. of S. Cape, N.Z.
BOURG-EN-BRESSE, *t.* France, dep. Ain, 25 m. E. Macon; Lalande, astronomer, born here; 18,233.
BOURGES, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Cher, 144 m. S. Paris; 45,342. [W. Chambery.
BOURGET (or Chatillon), *lake*, France, Savoy; 7 m.
BOURGHAS (or Burgas), *s.pt.* E. Roumelia, on Gulf of B., Black Sea, 76 m. N.E. Adrianople.
BOURKE, *t.* N.S.W., on Darling R., 503 m. N.W. Sydney;
BOURNE, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl.; 3760. [dist., 4250.
BOURNEMOUTH, *t.* (watering-place) Hants, Engl., on Poole Bay; 37,650. [Dutch; 60,000.
BOURO (or Bœroe), *isl.* Malay Archip., W. Ceram;
BOUSSA, *t.* W. Soudan, Centr. Africa, cap. of Boussa, on Niger, 10° 14' N.; Mungo Park killed here by natives in 1805; 10,000. [R.
BOW, *r.* Alberta dist., Canada, head of Saskatchewan
BOWDEN, *t.* S. Australia, near Adelaide; 2541.
BOWDON, *t.* Chesh., Engl.; (without Altrincham); 2792.
BOWEN, *s.pt.* Queensl., 725 m. N.W. Brisbane; good harbour, coalfield; dist., 2788.
BOW FELL, *mt.* W. Cumberland, Engl.; 2960 ft.
BOWLING, *t.* Yorksh., Engl., near Bradford; 28,738; t. Dumbartonsh., Scotl., on Clyde; 800. [Ohio; 3467.
BOWLING GREEN, in U.S., *c.* Kentucky; 7803; t.
BOWMANVILLE, *pt. of entry*, Ontario, 42 m. N.E. Toronto, on L. Ontario; 3504.
BOWMORE, *s.pt.* Islay, Argyllsh., Scotl.; 834.
BOYANA, *t. and bay*, N.W. Madagascar; fine harbour.
BOYLE, *t.* Co. Roscommon, Ireland, on R. Boyle; 2100.
BOYNE, *r.* Leinster, Ireland; flows from Kildare through King's Co. and Meath into sea 4 m. below Drogheda; Battle of B., 3 m. W. Drogheda, 1st July, 1690. [hops, flax; cap. Bois-le-Duc; 574,075.
BRABANT, N., *prov.* Holland, S. of Guelderland; corn,
BRABANT, S., *centr. prov.* Belgium: hilly, wooded, fertile; cap. Brussels; 1,128,728.
BRACADALE, *t.sp.* Isl. Skye, 10 m. N.E. Portree; 929.
BRACKLEY, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl., on R. Ouse; 2591. [Roman camp; 270.
BRACO (or Ardoch), *vil.* Perthsh., Scot., 7 m. S. Crieff;
BRADDOCK, *t.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 8561. [11,170.
BRADFIELD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Sheffield;
BRADFORD, *co. bor.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; worsted and woollen manuf.; 300 mills; alpaca and mohair mills of Saltaire 3 m. off; 216,361. B.(-ON-AVON), t. Wilts, Engl., near Bath; woollen manuf. since Henry VIII., 4957; also t. Ontario, 42 m. N. Toronto, 1176; also t. in U.S., Pennsylvania, 10,514; t. Mass., 3720; smaller t. in Me, Ohio, Vt. [villa; 7952.
BRADING, *t.* E. side Isle of Wight, Engl.; Roman
BRAEMAR, *part of par.* Crathie, Aberdeensh., Scotl.; contains Balmoral Castle, Ben Macdhui, and other Grampian mts. [deen; 4248 ft.
BRAERIACH, *mt.* Scotl., Cos. Inverness and Aber-
BRAGA, *cap.* Minho, Portugal, 35 m. N.E. Oporto; 19,755.
BRAGANÇA, *anc. t.* Tras-os-Montes, Portugal; 5500.
BRAHILOV (Ibrail or Braila), *s.pt.* Roumania, on l. b. Danube, 100 m. from mouth; 28,272.
BRAHMANBARIA, *t.* Tipperah dist., Bengal; 17,438.
BRAHMAPUTRA, *r.* India; flows (as is supposed) from Tibet through Assam and Bengal; enters Assam at Dihong; 1800 m. long; joins Ganges at Goulanda, and flows into B. of Bengal; navigated 13,500 ft. above the sea, highest navigation in the world.
BRAIDWOOD, *t.* N.S.W., 186 m. S.S.W. Sydney; dist.,
BRAILA. *See* Brahilov. [7000; c. Illinois, U.S.; 4641.
BRAINE-LA-LEUDE, *t.* Belgium, 12 m. S. Brussels; 6660; B.-LE-COMTE, t. 18 m. S.S.W. Brussels; 8176.
BRAINERD, *c.* Minn., U.S.; 5703.

BRAINTREE, *t.* Essex, Engl.; silk manuf.; 5303; t. Mass., U.S., 10 m. S. Boston; 4848.
BRAMLEY, *t.* Yorksh., Engl., near Leeds; 11,055.
BRAMPTON, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., near Chesterfield, 8339; t. near Carlisle, 3438; t. Ontario, 21 m. N.W. Toronto; 2920. [41,241.
BRANCEPETH, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., on R. Wear;
BRANCO, *r.* Brazil, affl. Rio Grande, 120 m.; also affl. of R. Negro from Sierra Parima, 400 m.
BRANDENBURG, *prov.* Prussia; flat and sandy, many lakes; sheep and wool; cap. Berlin, formerly Brandenburg; comprises govts. Potsdam and Frankfort; 2,541,783.
BRANDENBURG, *t.* Prussia, on Havel, 37 m. W. Berlin; 33,129.
BRANDON, *t.* Vermont, U.S., 3310; mt. Kerry, Irel.; W. Tralee, 3127 ft.; t. Suffolk, Engl., on Ouse, 2309, B.-AND-BYSHOTTLES, t. Co. Durham, Engl.; 14,239.
BRANFORD, *t. watering-place*, Conn., U.S.; 4460.
BRANTFORD, *t.* Ontario, 24 m. S.W. Hamilton, on Grand R.; 9619. [dist., 1900.
BRANXHOLME, *t.* Victoria, 239 m. W. Melbourne;
BRASS, *r.* Guinea, Africa, branch of Niger.
BRATTLEBOROUGH, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 6862. [10,214.
BRAUNHIRSCHEN, *t.* Lower Austria, near Vienna;
BRAUNSBERG, *t.* Prussia, 35 m. S.W. Königsberg; 10,759. [southern of C. Verde Isls.; 6500.
BRAVA, *t.* E. Africa, Zanzibar, coast; 5000; also most
BRAY, *t.* Berks, Engl.; 6423; also s.pt. Wicklow, Ireland; sea-bathing; 6535.
BRAZIL, United States of (republic since 1889), S. America, cut by Equator; 4° 30′ N. to 30° 45′ S.; 2600 m. E. to W., 2450 N. to S.; contains 20 provs., 11 of which are larger than Britain; religion, Ro. Catholic; language, Portuguese; cap. Rio de Janeiro; N. and W. drained by Amazon; E. has mts. 5000 to 7000 ft. high; all tropical products; cattle in S. provs.; great mineral wealth; slavery abolished in 1888 (B. was last place in America to abolish slavery); nearly 4 millions each of whites and Mĕtis; nearly 2 million negroes; total pop. in 1888, 14,002,335; also c. Indiana, U.S.; 5905.
BRAZOS, *r.* Texas, U.S.; flows 950 m. to G. of Mexico, 40 m. S.W. Galveston.
BRAZZA, *isl.* Dalmatia, in Adriatic (Austrian); 20,000.
BRAZZAVILLE, French sta. on Congo nr. Stanley Pool.
BREADALBANE, *dist.* W. Perthshire, Scotl.; comprises L. Tay. [8955.
BRECHIN, *t.* Forfarsh., Scotl.; one of Montrose Burghs;
BRECKNOCK, *county, inland*, S. Wales; has rivers Wye and Usk; mountainous. BRECKNOCK BEACONS, two peaks 5 m. S. Brecon, 2862 ft.; 57,031; co. t. B. on R. Usk; 8955. [Aa; 22,536.
BREDA, *t.* Holland, on R. Merk, near junction with
BREDASDORP, *div. and t.* S.E. Cape Colony; 5300.
BREDBURY, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near Stockport; 5821.
BREGENZ, *t.* cap. Vovarlberg, Austria; 4736.
BREMEN, *republic*, one of the Hanse Towns of Germany, on Weser R., 59 m. S.W. Hamburg; area, 99 sq. m.; great port; chief emigration port of Germany; 180,443.
BREMERHAVEN, *t.* Germany, port of Bremen, on Weser at mouth of R. Geeste; 14,700.
BRENHAM, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 5209.
BRENNER PASS, Austrian Tyrol; joins Innsbrück with Trent and Verona; 6788 ft. [at Brondolo.
BRENTA, *r.* N. Italy, flows from near Trent to Adriatic
BRENTFORD, *co. t.* Middlesex, Engl., 10 m. W. Lon-
BRENTWOOD, *t.* Essex, Engl.; 4653. [don; 13,736.
BRESCIA, *c.* Italy, cap. of prov. B., 60 m. E. Milan; fine cathedral and many anc. remains; in 1881 B. was 17th city in Italy in pop.; 43,354.
BRESLAU, *c.* Prussia, cap. prov. Silesia, on R. Oder; 190 m. S.E. Berlin; third c. of Germ.; linen trade; extensive manuf.; university; 335,186. [centre.
BRESSAY, one of Shetland Isls., Scotl.; whaling-fleet
BREST, *c. ftd.* France, dep. Finisterre, 389 m. W. Paris; chief Fr. naval station on Atlantic; 75,854.
BREST-LITOOSK, *t.* Russian Poland; 38,000.
BRIAGOLONG, *t.* Victoria, 143 m. from Melbourne;
BRIDGEND, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; 4759. [dist., 1100.
BRIDGE-OF-ALLAN, *t. watering-place*, Stirlingshire, Scotl.; 3000. [ton; 5723 d.
BRIDGNORTH, *t.* Shropsh., Engl., near Wolverhamp-
BRIDGEPORT, *c. s.pt.* Conn., U.S., 48,866; also t. Ohio, 3369; t. Pa., 2651.
BRIDGETON, *c.* New Jersey, U.S., 11,424; also Maine,
BRIDGETOWN, *t.* cap. of Isl. Barbadoes; 21,000. [2605.
BRIDGEWATER, *s.pt.* Somersetsh., Engl., on R. Parret, 12,429: t. Mass., U.S., 4249; t. Nova Scotia, 12 m. W. Lunenburg, 1000; also in Ontario; Tasmania, S. Australia, and Victoria; and Pennsylvania and Vermont, U.S. [Hull; S.W. Flamborough Hd.; 8916.
BRIDLINGTON, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl., 29 m. N.
BRIDPORT, *t.* Dorset, on Engl. Channel; 6611 d.
BRIEG, *t.* Prussian Silesia, on Oder, 27 m. S.E. Breslau; 19,000. [Maas.
BRIEL or Brill, *s.pt. ftd.* Holland, on Voorn Isl., R.
BRIENZ, L. Bern, Switzerl., 8 m. by 2 m.; t. on N. bank; 2758.
BRIERFIELD, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Burnley; 5888.
BRIERLEY HILL, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Dudley; 11,831. [Nantes, on Gouet R.; 17,833.
BRIEUC ST., *s.pt.* France, Côtes-du-Nord, 97 m. N.W.
BRIGG, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl.; 2990 d.
BRIGHAM, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., on Derwent; 8639; c. Utah, U.S.; 2139. [10,276.
BRIGHOUSE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Huddersfield;
BRIGHT, *t.* Victoria, 200 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 5400. [3311.
BRIGHTLINGSEA, *s.pt.* Essex, Engl., on R. Colne;
BRIGHTON, *co. bor.* Sussex, Engl.; watering-place, 50 m. S. London, 115,402; t. Ontario, 92 m. E.N.E. Toronto, 3470; t. Vermont, U.S., 2020; t. Victoria, Austr., 8 m. S.E. Melbourne (watering-pl.), 5400; t. S. Australia, 10 m. S. Adelaide, 900; t. Tasmania, Co. Monmouth, dist. 3500. [St. John's; 2000.
BRIGUS, *t.* cap. of dist. B., Newfoundland, 38 m. from
BRINDABAN, *t.* India, dist. Muttra, N.W. Provs., on Jumna; 21,467.
BRINDISI, *s.pt.* S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on Adriatic; important port on overland route to the East; 17,515.
BRISBANE, *c.* cap. of Queensl., Austr., on R. Brisbane, 12 m. from Moreton Bay, 500 m. N. Sydney; tide goes 50 m. up B. River; 91,471.
BRISBANE DOWNS, N.S.W., 2000 ft. above sea. BRISBANE WATER, harb. N. Sydney; receives R. Hawkesbury; also dist. N. Broken Bay; 2650.
BRISTOL, *co. bor.* Gloucestersh., Engl., on Lower Avon, 6 m. from B. Channel; 120 m. W. London; great shipping trade; birthpl. of Cabot, Southey, Chatterton, and Bayley, the sculptor; mun. bor., 221,665; par. bor., 285,611; also t. in several American States—Conn., 7382; Pa., on Delaware R., 6553; Rhode Isl., 5478; Tenn., 3324; Va., 2902; Maine, 2821; under 2000 in Vt. and N. Hampsh.
BRISTOL CHANNEL, arm of Atlantic, Engl., between S. Wales and Cos. Somerset and Devon.
BRITAIN (or British Empire), *largest state in the world*, including colonies, dependencies, protectorates, and spheres of influence; 11,475,057 sq. m.; pop. 378,725,827. *See* England, Scotland, Ireland, etc.
BRITISH COLUMBIA, *prov.* Dominion of Canada, bounded N. by Alaska and Simpson R., S. by United States, E. by Rocky Mts., W. by the Pacific; 764 m. by 400 m.; cap. Victoria, on Vancouver Isl.; Vancouver, on Str. of Georgia, is term. of Canadian Pacific Ry.; rich in minerals; climate like that of Britain; mts. *Hooker* and *Brown*, 15,000 to 16,000 ft.; 92,767.
BRITON FERRY, *t.* Glamorgansh., S. Wales, at mouth of R. Neath; 5778 d.
BRIVES (Brives-la-Gaillarde), *t.* France, dep. Corrèze, 22 m. S.W. Tulle; 14,182. [4842.
BRIXEN, *t. ftd.* 40 m. S. Innsbrück, on Brenner Pass;
BRIXHAM, *s.pt.* Devonsh., Engl.; William III. landed here in 1688; 6224.
BROACH, *dist.* Brit. India, div. Guzerat, Bombay Pres., 326,930; also ch. t. on r. b. Nerbuda R., 37,281. [1300.
BROADFORD, *t.* Victoria, 47 m. N. Melbourne; dist.,
BROADSTAIRS, *t.* Kent, Engl., near Ramsgate; 5266.
BROCKEN, *highest point* Harz Mts., Prussian Saxony; "*Spectre of the Brocken*"; 3740 ft.
BROCKPORT, *t.* New York, U.S.; 3742.
BROCKTON, *c.* Mass., U.S.; 27,294. [S.W. Montreal; 12,514.
BROCKVILLE, *t.* Ontario, on l. b. St. Lawrence, 125 m.
BRODICK, *vil.* E. Isl. Arran, Frith of Clyde; 993.
BRODY, *t. ftd.* Austrian Galicia; 20,000.

BROEK, *t.* Holland, 6 m. N.E. Amsterdam; "neatest and cleanest village in the world"; 1566.
BROMBERG, *t.* Posen, Prussia, on R. Brahe, near confl. with Vistula; 36,394.
BROMLEY, *t.* Kent, Engl., 8 m. S.E. London; 21,685.
BROMPTON, *suburb*, S.W. Lond.; 43,010. [manuf.; 7934.
BROMSGROVE, *t.* Worcestershire, Engl.; hardware
BROMWICH, WEST, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Bir-
BRONTÉ, *t.* Sicily, Mt. Etna; 17,400. [mingham; 59,489.
BROOKFIELD, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 3352; t. Mo., 4547.
BROOKLINE, *t.* Mass., U.S., near Boston; 12,103.
BROOKLYN, *c. s.pt.* New York, U.S., on Long Isl. opp. New York city; connected with it by Suspension Bridge, 5987 ft. long, and steam ferries; practically part of New York; contains U.S. navy yard, 40 acres; 806,343; also t. Ohio, near Cleveland, 4585; t. Conn., 2620; t. Iowa, 1202; t. Nova Scotia, near Yarmouth, 250.
BROOM, Loch, Ross-sh., Scotl.; some good harbours.
BRORA, *r.* Sutherlandsh., Scotl.; enters Moray Frith nr.
BROSELY, *t.* Shropsh., Engl., on Severn; 4500. [Golspie.
BROTHERS, The, *grp. rocky islets*, Gulf of Aden; entr. to Str. of Babelmandeb.
BROTTON, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; 4184.
BROUGHTON, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl.; 1255; B. CREEK, t. N.S.W., 109 m. S. Sydney; dist., 2000; B.-IN-FURNESS, t. Lancash., Engl.; iron and copper mines.
BROUGHTY-FERRY, *t.* Forfarsh., Scotl., on Tay, near
BROUSSA. *See* Brusa. [Dundee; 7644.
BROWN MT., *summit* Rocky Mts., in Brit. Columbia; 16,000 ft.; also mt. in S.E. Tasmania, 2600 ft.
BROWNHILLS, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 13,303.
BROWNSVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Texas, on Rio Grande, 6134.
BROXBURN, *t.* Linlithgowsh., Scotl., 11 m. from Edinburgh; 3066. [dist., 10,000.
BROZZI, *t.* Tuscany, Italy, near Florence, on Arno;
BRUAR, *r. affl.* Garry, Perthsh., Scotl.; famous falls.
BRUGES, *c.* W. Flanders, Belgium, 13 m. E. Ostend;
BRUNI. *See* Borneo. [47,331.
BRUNI, *isl.* S.E. Tasmania; 90,000 acres.
BRÜNN, *t.* cap. Moravia, Austro-Hungary, on R. Schwartza; cloths and woollen stuffs; 95,342.
BRUNNERTON, *t.* So. Isl., N.Z., 7 m. from Greymouth; coal mines; 3000.
BRUNSWICK, *duchy*, Germ. State, 1424 sq. m., includes Harz Mts.; Protestant; 403,773; c. cap. of Duchy, on R. Ocker, 35 m. S.E. Hanover; manuf., great fairs; 101,047; c. Georgia, U.S., 8459; t. Maine, U.S., 6012; t. Vict., near Melbourne; 21,961.
BRUSA (or Broussa), *vilaget*, Asia Minor, 1,300,000; c. cap., 57 m. S.S.E. Constantinople; 37,000.
BRUSSELS, *c.* cap. of Belgium, on R. Senne; beautiful city; carpets, lace; 482,268.
BRÜX, *t.* Bohemia, 14 m. N. Saaz, on R. Bila; 10,136.
BRYAN, *t.* Ohio, U.S., 3068; c. Texas, U.S., 2979.
BRYNMAWR, t. Brecon, Wales; ironworks; 6330.
BRZEZANY, *t.* Galicia, 54 m. S.E. Lemberg; 10,900.
BUANGOR, *t.* Victoria, 143 m. W. Melbourne; 1850.
BUCHANAN, *dist.* W. Stirlingsh., Scotl.; contains B. Castle, seat of Duke of Montrose. [Peterhead.
BUCHAN NESS, *cape*, Aberdeensh., Scotl., 3 m. S
BUCHAREST, *c.* cap. Roumania, on R. Dumbovitza, affl. of Danube, 63 m. W.N.W. Silistria; railway centre; 221,805.
BUCKAU, t. Prussian Saxony, near Madgeburg; 16,049.
BÜCKEBURG, *t.* cap. of Lippe-Schaumburg, on R. Aue;
BUCKHAVEN, *t.* Fife, Scotl.; fishing; 3000. [5207.
BUCKIE, *t.* Banffsh., Scotl.; fishing; 5834.
BUCKINGHAM, *co.* Engl.; agricultural; fine sheep; paper and silk mills on rivers Thames, Ouse, Colne, and Thame; contains *Chiltern Hills* (highest Wendover Hill, 905 ft.); co. t. Aylesbury, 185,190; also t. in county B., on R. Ouse, 3364 d.; also t. Ontario, on R. Ottawa; 1500.
BUCKSPORT, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2924.
BUCYRUS, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 5974.
BUCZAEZ, *t.* Galicia, Austria, on R. Stirpa; 9970.
BUDA, *c.* Hungary, on r. b. Danube opp. Pesth, 130 m. S.E. Vienna; Buda-Pesth, cap. of Hungary; baths, wines; 506,384.
BUDAUN, *dist.* Rohilkund, N.W. Provs., Brit. India, 996,451; also c. cap. of B., 30 m. S.S.W. Bareilly;
BUDAWANG, *mt.* Coast Range, N.S.W.; 3800 ft. [33,680.
BUDDON NESS, *prom.* Frith of Tay, Scotl.
BUDWEIS (or Budwitz), *t.* Bohemia, on R. Moldau, 23,845; also t. Moravia, 3000.
BUDWORTH, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near Northwich; 23,732.
BUENA VISTA, *t.* Mexico, 90 m. S.W. Monterey; Mexicans defeated here by U.S. army in 1847.
BUENOS AYRES, *prov.* Argentina, S. America; larger than Britain; 850,000; c. cap. of prov. and of Argentine Republic, W. side of La Plata estuary, 150 m. from Atlantic; 561,160.
BUFFALO, *c.* New York, U.S., E. end of L. Erie, 20 m. from Niagara, 300 m. W. Albany; manuf., grain, live stock; 255,664; R. Tenn., U.S., affl. Duck R. 100 m.; also mt. Dividing Range, Vict., Austr., 5381 ft.
BUG, *r.* Russia, enters Dnieper 30 m. W. Kherson, 340 m.; also r. Poland, affl. Vistula, 300 m.
BUGULMA, *t.* Russia, on r. b., gov. Samara; 13,746.
BUILTH, *t.* Brecon, Wales, on Wye; medicinal springs; 1383. [Czernowitz; 646,591.
BUKOWINA, *prov.* Austro-Hungary, S.E. Galicia; cap.
BULANDSHAHR, *dist.* India, N.W. Provs., Meerut div., between Ganges and Jumna; 924,822; c. cap. of B., 17,867.
BULFONTEIN, *diamond-field*, Cape Colony, Orange R.
BULGARIA, *principality*, created by Berlin Treaty, 1878, autonomous and tribut. to Turkey, lies between Servia and Black Sea, N. of Balkans and S. of Danube and Roumania; E. Roumelia (S. of Balkans) added to it in 1885; agricultural and pastoral; religion, Greek Christianity; language, Servian, *i.e.*, Slavonic mixed with Russian, Turkish, Italian, and Greek; cap. Sophia; ch. s.pt. Varna; 3,154,375.
BULLA, *t.* Victoria, 18 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 2100.
BULLER, *r.* N.Z., So. Isl., prov. Nelson, enters Pacific at Westport; goldfield in r. basin; also mt. in Victoria, Dividing Range, 5934 ft.
BULLI, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 59 m. S. Sydney; coal mines; 2000.
BULL RUN, *stream*, N.E. Virginia, U.S., scene of two great battles between Federal and Confederate forces, 21st July, 1861, and 30th Aug., 1862. [Melb.; dist., 6000.
BULU BULU, *t.* Victoria, on Brandy Creek, 60 m. E.
BULSAR, *t.* India, dist. Surat, Bombay Pres.; 13,300.
BUNCRANA, *t.* Co. Donegal, Ireland, on L. Swilly; 2323.
BUNDABERG, *t.* Queensl., 272 m. N. Brisbane; maize and sugar; dist., 10,000.
BUNDELKHAND, *country*, India, partly British and partly native, N.W. Provs.; diamond mines; 3,622,982.
BUNDI, *native state*, Rajputana, India, S. of Jaipur; 254,701; also t. cap. of B.; 20,744. [5000.
BUNGAREE, *t.* Victoria, 105 m. W. Melbourne; dist.,
BUNGAY, *t.* Suffolk, Engl., on R. Waveney; corn, malt, coal; 3700. [9500.
BUNINGONG, *t.* Victoria, 96 m. W. Melbourne; dist.,
BUNKER HILL, Charlestown, Mass., U.S., now part of Boston; battle 17th June, 1775, between British forces and colonists.
BUNTZLAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, near Leignitz; 11,532.
BURG, *t.* Prussian Saxony, near Magdeburg; 16,500.
BURGESS HILL, *t.* E. Sussex, England; 4145.
BURGHEAD, *t. coast*, Elginshire, Scotl.; supposed 'winged camp' of Ptolemy; 2076. [Prov.; 3000.
BURGHERSDORP, *t.* Cape Colony, Albert div. N.E.
BÜRGLEN, *vil.* Switzerl., Cant. Uri, near Altorf; birthplace of Tell.
BURGOS, *prov.* Spain, 337,822; c. cap. of prov. on R. Arlanzon; formerly seat of Kings of Castile; 130 m. N. Madrid; fine cathedral; paper, wool, gloves; 31,301.
BURGUNDY, *old prov.* of E. France; wines; cap. was Dijon. [30,017.
BURHANPUR, *c. div.* Nerbudda, Cent. Provs., India;
BURIN, *s.pt.* Newfoundland, W. Placentia Bay; 1850.
BURLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Leeds; 2661.
BURLINGTON, various places in U.S.; c. Iowa, on Mississippi, 22,565; c. Vermont; university founded 1791; 14,590; c. New Jersey, 7264; c. Kansas, 2239; Wisconsin, 2043; smaller in N.C. and Conn.
BURMA, *country*, Asia, Indo-Chinese peninsula, between Bengal and China; divided into Lower and Upper B.; under Chief Commissioner; Lower B. British since 1824 (Pegu since 1852); has 18 dists. in 4 maritime divs.—Arakan, Pegu, Irawadi, Tenasserim—with pop. 4,569,680; Upper B., annexed to Brit. Emp. in 1886, has 17 divs., and pop. 2,984,730; cap. Mandalay; Burmese are Mongolians; Buddhists;

good climate; rice, teak wood, valuable minerals; total population, 7,554,410.
BURNHAM, *t.* Somerset, Engl.; Bridgewater Bay; watering-pl.; 2413; also t. Bucks, Engl., near Maidenhead; famous *Burnham Beeches*; 2241; also t. N.Z., 18 m. from Christchurch. [6000.
BURNIE, *t.* Tasmania, 102 m. N.W. Launceston; dist.,
BURNLEY, *co. bor.* Lancash., Engl.; cotton, worsted, foundries; 87,058. [opp. Granton; 4692.
BURNTISLAND, *s.pt.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth,
BURRAWANG, *t.* N.S.W., 96 m. S. Sydney; dist., 1000.
BURRILLVILLE, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 5492.
BURRISHOOLE, *t.* Co. Mayo, Ireland; 5872.
BURROW HEAD, *cape*, S. coast Wigtownsh., Scotl.
BURROWA, *t.* N.S.W., 222 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 4500.
BURRUMBEET, *lake*, Victoria, near Ballarat; 5200 acres; t. 113 m. W. Melbourne; dist., 1500.
BURSLEM, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; potteries; birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, art potter; 30,862.
BURTON-ON-TRENT, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; ale; 46,047; B.-ON-STATHER, t. Lincolnsh.; B.-IN-KENDAL, t. Westmoreland.
BURWOOD, *t.* Victoria, 9 m. E. Melbourne; t. N.S.W., suburb Newcastle; 1500; t. N.S.W., 7 m. W. Sydney; 1000. [57,206.
BURY, *co. bor.* Lancash., Engl., on Irwell; cotton;
BURY-ST-EDMUNDS, *t.* W. Suffolk, Engl.; corn and cattle market; agricult. implements; ruins of Abbey, second only to Glastonbury in Britain; 16,680. [2155.
BUSBY, *t.* Cos. Renfrew and Lanark, near Glasgow;
BUSES, *t.* Roumania, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest; 12,000.
BUSHIRE, *s.pt.* c. Persia, on Persian Gulf; taken by British in 1856; large trade within India; 20,000.
BUSHY PARK, *royal park*, Middlesex, England, on Thames; 1110 acres.
BUSTO ARSIZIO, *t.* N. Italy, prov. Milan; 13,500.
BUSULUK, *t. ftd.* Russia, gov. Samara; 15,000.
BUTALA, *t.* Oudh, N.W. Prov. Brit. India; 30,000.
BUTE, *insular county*, Scotl., in Frith of Clyde, comprises isls. of Bute, Arran, Cumbraes, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock; 18,408; Bute Isl., 15 m. long by 3 to 5 m. broad; ch. tn. Rothesay; 11,000.
BUTLER, *t.* Pennsylvania, U.S., 8734; c. Mexico, 2812. c. Indiana, 2521. [Scotl.; lighthouse.
BUTT OF LEWIS, *prom.* N. end of Isl. Lewis, Ross,
BUTTE, *c.* Montana, U.S.; 10,723. [247 ft.
BUTTERMERE, *lake (small)*, Cumberland, Engl.; alt.
BUTTERWORTH, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 8450.
BUTURLINORKA, *t.* Russia, gov. Voronesh; 21,700.
BUXAR, *t. ftd.* Patna, Behar, India; 16,498.
BUXTON, *t.* Derby, Engl.; mineral springs; alt. 1000 ft.; 7424; t. Maine, U.S.; 2036 d. [Australia.
BYRON, *cape*, N.S.W., the most easterly point of

CABAGAN, *t.* Philippine Isls., at extreme N. Luzon Isl.; 12,000. [C.; 6000.
CABES, *s.pt.* N. Africa, 200 m. S. of Tunis, on Gulf of
CABO FRIO, *s.pt.* Brazil, 75 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro; salt; 4500. [college; 13,800.
CABRA, *t.* Spain, 30 m. S.E. Cordova; wine; seat of
CABRERA, one of Balearic Isls., 9 m. S. Majorca.
CABUL. *See* Kabul. [140 m. into Potomac.
CACAPON, *r.* W. Va., U.S.; flows from Alleghany Mts.
CACERES, *prov.* Spain, watered by Tagus; 339,793; also t. cap. prov.; manuf.; largest bull-ring in Spain; 14,500; also t. Philippine Isls., Luzon; 12,500.
CACHAR, *dist.* Assam, India, Bengal Pres.; cap. Silchar; tea, rice, mustard, linseed; 313,858. [dist., 20,000.
CACPOEIRA, *t.* Brazil, 60 m. N.W. Bahia; gold mines;
CADDER, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 5 m. N.E. Glasgow; near this Sir Wm. Wallace was betrayed and taken 5th Aug., 1205; 7000.
CADDO, *lake*, N. Texas, U.S.; 20 m. long. [Wales; 2959 ft.
CADER IDRIS (or Arthur's Seat), *mt.* Merionethshire,
CADILLAC, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Clam Lake; 4461.
CADIZ, *prov.* of Andalusia, Spain; one of the provs. formed out of the anc. kingdom of Seville; 429,381; also c. ftd. cap. of prov., on Isl. of Leon, 60 m. N.W. Gibraltar; good harbour; sherry, salt, fruit, cork; 62,531. [Titian; 3200.
CADORE, *t.* N. Italy, 22 m. N.E. Belluno; birthpl. of
CAEN, *c.* France, cap. dep. Calvados, on R. Arne, 143 m. W.N.W. Paris; tomb of William the Conqueror; educational centre; 45,201.
CAERLEON, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl. (anc. Isca Silurum), on R. Usk; 1411.
CAERPHILLY, *t.* Glamorgansh., S. Wales; coal and iron; 7 m. N. Cardiff; 2500.
CAESAREA (or Kaisariyeh), *small s.pt.* Palestine, 55 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem.
CAFFRARIA, Caffristan. *See* Kaff. [100,000.
CAGAYAN, *prov.* of Luzon, one of the Philippine Isls.;
CAGLI, *t.* (walled) Cent. Italy, 13 m. S. of Urbino; 10,600.
CAGLIARI, *prov. and c. ftd.* in S. of Isl. of Sardinia; university, fine cathedral, commerce; 40,000.
CAHER, *t.* Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on R. Suir, 11 m. W. Clonmel; anc. castle and abbey; 2468. [2796 ft.
CAHERCONREE, *mt.* Kerry, Ireland, 8 m. S.W. Tralee;
CAHERSIVEEN, *t.* (market) Co. Kerry, 3 m. N.E. Valentia; birthpl. of Dan O Connel in 1775; 2000.
CAHORS, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Lot; 15,524.
CAICOS (or Caycos), four of the Bahama Isls., with adjoining Turks Isls., under government of Jamaica;
CAIRNAPLE, *mt.* Linlithgowsh., Scotl.; 1498 ft. [4800.
CAIRNGORM, *mt.* Inverness-sh. and Banffsh., Scotl.; rock crystals; 4095 ft.
CAIRN RYAN, *vil.* on L. Ryan, Wigtownsh., Scotl.
CAIRNS, *s.pt.* Queensl., Austr., 900 m. N.W. Brisbane; sugar, gold, tin; 7024. [Scotl.; 4245 ft.
CAIRNTOUL, *mt.* Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire,
CAIRO, *c.* cap. of Egypt, on r. bank of Nile, 5 m. above delta; founded by Arabs about 970 A.D.; 374,838; also t. Italy, 12 m. W.N.W. Savona; 4640; also c. Ill., U.S., at confl. of Mississippi and Ohio; 10,324.
CAISTOR, t. N. Lincolnsh., Engl.; 2100.
CAITHNESS, *co.* Scotl.; most northern part of mainland; 712 sq. m.; flat, but contains Mt. Morven (2331 ft.) and Scarabhein (2054 ft.); herring fishery; ch. ts. Wick and Pulteneytown; 38,054 d.
CALABAR, *coast dist.* Upper Guinea, W. Africa, opp. Fernando Po; very unhealthy; watered by CALABAR (OLD) R., with *Duke Town* and *Creek Town* on its banks; it falls into Bight of Biafra. CALABAR (NEW) R., branch of Niger at delta; falls into B. of Biafra, W. of Bonny.
CALABRIA (anc. Brutlium), *div.* S. Italy; contains 3 provs.—Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio; earthquakes; 1,309,554.
CALAHORRA, c. Spain, Prov. Logrono, on R. Ebro; birthpl. of Quintilian in A.D. 40 (anc. Calagurris); 8300.
CALAIS, *s.pt.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 21 m. from Dover in Engl.; English from 1347 to 1558, when it was taken by the Duke of Guise; 56,867; also c. Maine, U.S.; 7290. [Borneo; 17,100.
CALAMIANES, *isls.* Spanish, in Malay Archip., N. of
CALATAYUD, *t.* Spain, 55 m. S.W. Saragossa; 12,000.
CALCUTTA, *c.* cap. of Brit.-India, on R. Hugli (branch of Ganges), 80 m. from mouth in B. of Bengal; seat of govt.; vast trade, 'city of palaces'; with suburbs (incl. Hourah), 840,130.
CALDER, *r.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., affl. of Aire, near Pontefract; also r. Lancash., joins Ribble nr. Whalley.
CALDER, *t.* (mining) Lanarksh., Scotl.; 2250; also name of 3 vils. (East, Mid, West) in Co. Edinb., Scotl.
CALDERBANK, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl.; 2100.
CALEDON, *div.* of Western Prov., Cape Colony; watered by R. Caledon; 10,000.
CALEDONIAN CANAL, from Moray Firth to L. Linnhe, Scotl., 60½ m. long; begun in 1805, opened in 1822.
CALF OF MAN, *isl.* S.W. Isle of Man, about 1 sq. m.
CALGARY, *t.* cap. Alberta Territory, Canada, 840 m. W. Winnipeg; 3876.
CALICUT, *s.pt.* India, Malabar Coast; first Indian port visited by Vasco de Gama in 1498; gives name to *calico* because cotton cloths first got here by Europeans; 57,085.
CALIFORNIA, *state* (most W.), U.S., on Pacific Coast, 970 m. long by av. of 250 m. broad; traversed by Mts. Sierra Nevada and Coast Range; in gap of latter lies San Francisco, terminus of Pacific Railw.; valley between the mt. ranges 500 m. long by 75 m. broad; very fertile and healthy: Mt. Whitney in Sierra Nevada, highest point in U.S., 14,898 ft.; in this range the Yosemite Valley, 10 m. by 3 m., confined by granite mts. 2000 to 5000 ft.; contains fine scenery and gigantic pine trees (Wellingtonia); rich in minerals of all kinds; San Francisco, 'queen city of the Pacific.' is most important city of the State;

Sacramento, the State cap., is fourth, coming next to Los Angeles and Oakland; population of State (increased nearly 50 p.c. in 10 years) is 1,204,002.

CALIFORNIA, *gulf*, arm of Pacific, between Lower C. and mainland.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, *peninsula* in Pacific, separated from Mexico by G. of Calif., 700 m. long by 50 to 80 m. broad; cap. La Paz; 30,000. [in 1650; 3181.

CALLAN, *t.* Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; taken by Cromwell

CALLANDER, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl., on R. Teith, 16 m. N.W. Stirling; 1600. [6 m.; 34,000.

CALLAS, *s.pt.* Peru, S. America; port of Lima distant

CALLENISH, *vil.* Isl. Lewis, Scotl.; druidical circle.

CALLINGTON (or Kellington), *t.* E. Cornwall, Engl.;

CALNE, *t.* Wiltsh., Engl.; parl. borough; 8509. [2000.

CALSTOCK, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 6 m. S.W. Tavistock; 6550.

CALTAGIRONE, *c.* Sicily, 32 m. S.W. Catania; 28,119.

CALTANISETTA, *prov.* So. of Sicily; 304,444; also c. ftd. cap. of prov., 28 m. N.E. Girgenti; 25,027.

CALUIRE, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Rhône, on R. Saone, 3 m. from Lyons; 10,000.

CALVADOS, *dep.* N.W. France; named from dangerous reef on coast; corn, fruit; cap. Caen; 428,945 d.

CALVERLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. N.W.

CALVERT, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 2632. [Leeds; 39,613.

CALVINIA, *div.* in N.E. of W. Prov. of Cape Colony; large part barren—*Bushman Land.*

CAM (or Granta), *r.* Engl.; flows from Essex through Cambridgesh. 40 m. into Ouse, near Ely.

CAMARGUE, *isl. delta*, France, formed by two arms of R. Rhône; manuf. of common salt and of epsom salts.

CAMAROON, *r.* W. Africa, Upper Guinea; enters Bight of Biafra; also C. MTS., close to shore, 13,000 ft.; all climates on slopes.

CAMBAY, *tribut. state*, India, Bombay Pres., W. part of Gujarat Prov., 86,074; also c. cap of prov., 37,000.

CAMBERWELL, S. div. of London, Co. Surrey; sends 3 members to Parliament; 255,687.

CAMBODIA, *kingdom and French protectorate*, S. of Indo-Chinese peninsula, S. of Siam, W. of Annam; 270 m. by 150 m.; watered by Mekong R., which is joined at the cap. Penompein by an outlet of the lake *Tale Sab*; rich in minerals; the usual eastern products; striking architectural remains—partly Indian, partly classic; 1,500,000. [14,700.

CAMBORNE, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 11 m. S.W. Truro;

CAMBRAI, *c. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. Lille; seat of Archbp. Fenelon; manuf. of *cambrics*, hence so named; 24,000.

CAMBRIDGE, *county* (inland), So. Midland div., Engl.; includes Isle of Ely and part of Bedford Level; very fertile; 188,862; c. cap. of co., on R. Cam; 56 m. N. of London; seat of great university, associated with the most illustrious names in literature and science; chapel of King's College, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the country; 40,878; also c. Mass., U.S., 3 m. from Boston; seat of Harvard Univ., greatest in America, founded in 1638, 70,028; also c. Ohio, U.S., 4361; also t. Maryl., U.S., 4192; also t. N.Z., 101 m. S.E. Auckland, 1020.

CAMBUS ('bend of the water'), *vil.* Clackmannansh., Scotl., near Alloa. [Glasgow; 6000.

CAMBUSLANG, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on R. Clyde, near

CAMBUSNETHAN, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on R. Nethan, near Wishaw; 1900.

CAMDEN, in U.S., *c.* in N. Jersey, on Delaware R., opp. Philadelphia, 58,313; t. Maine, 4621; t. S. Carol., 3533; c. Ark., 2571; also t. N.S.W., 41 m. S.W. Sydney; vine culture; dist., 3600. [near Bodmin.

CAMEL, *r.* E. Cornwall, Engl.; enters Bristol Channel

CAMERINO, *c.* Cent. Italy, prov. Macerata, in Appennines, 41 m. S.W. Ancona; 12,000.

CAMERON, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2917.

CAMOGHE, *mt.* Switzerl., cant. Ticino, 7 m. N. L. di Lugano; 8800 ft.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *old prov.* of Papal States, Italy; on W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and Pomptine Marshes, and inland to Sabine and Alban Hills; 70 m. by 40 m.; now almost deserted from malaria.

CAMPANIA, *div.* of Italy, containing 5 provs.—Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli, and Salerno; 3,045,471.

CAMPASPE, *r.* Victoria, flows from Dividing Range 152 m. into Murray R.

CAMPBELL ISL., in Pacific Oc., 180 m. S. of Auckland Isls.; 71 sq. m.; French sta. for observing transit of Venus in 1874. [on R. Trent; 2424.

CAMPBELLFORD, *vil.* Ontario, Northumberland Co.,

CAMPBELTOWN, *t.* Argyllsh., Scotl., 10 m. from Mull of Cantire; whisky; one of Ayr Burghs; 8235; also t. So. Australia, 5 m. E. Adelaide; dist., 1500; also t. Tasmania, 91 m. N. Hobart; dist., 2200.

CAMPEACHY, *state*, Mexico, west part of Yucatan peninsula; 90,413; also c. cap. of State, on C. BAY; logwood, wax, cigars; 16,000.

CAMPERDOWN, *vil.* on coast of N. Holland, where Brit. fleet under Admiral Duncan beat De Winter in 1797; also t. Victoria, 123 m. from Melbourne, 2000; also N. suburb of Sydney, 3000.

CAMPO BASSO, *prov.* Italy, in Abruzzi e Molise; 376,191; also c. ftd. in Prov. C., 53 m. N.E. Naples; 14,584.

CAMPOS, *c.* Brazil, 155 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro; 18,000.

CAMPSIE, *vil.* Stirlingsh., Scotl.; 7000; C. Fells, hills, N. of C., 1894 ft.

CANADA, DOMINION, *country*, N. America; largest Brit. colony, between Arctic Ocean and U.S.A.; 2800 m. from E. to W., and 2000 N. to S.; in extent nearly as large as Europe; including Upper (C. West) and Lower Canada (C. East) (or, as they are now called, Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which in 1867 were federated into the DOMINION OF C.; Manitoba and the North-West Territories (formerly belonging to Hudson Bay Company), Prince Edward Isl., British Columbia, and Vancouver Isl. being subsequently added; the Dominion now includes all Brit. N. America, except Newfoundland and its dependency Labrador; each of these divisions is self-governing on subjects allowed by central govt., therein differing from U.S.A., where each state is supreme in itself except on certain subjects, which the States agreed to surrender to the central govt.; cap. of the Dominion and seat of C. Parliament is Ottawa, 126 m. W.N.W. from Montreal: Canada was colonized by French in 1608, and was ceded to Britain in 1763; Prov. Quebec is still largely French and Roman Catholic; the country is rich in minerals, and its lakes and rivers help greatly to develop commerce; Manitoba and N.W. very fertile in corn; could supply Europe; the country is sparsely populated for its extent; during last decade increase of population was only 11·6 p.c., whereas in previous decade the incr. was 17·3 p.c.; the population in 1891 was 4,829,411.

CANADIAN, *r.* flows from N. Mexico through N. Texas and Indian terr. to Arkansas R. 900 m. [2098.

CANAJOHARIE, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Mohawk R.;

CANANDAIGUA, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on C. Lake; 5868.

CANARY ISLS., *grp.* Spanish, in Atlantic, N.W. of Africa; (anc. *insulae fortunatae*); 7 in number, principal being Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Palma; mts. volcanic; *Peak of Teneriffe* (12,198 ft.) can be seen by sailors 140 m. off; Las Palmas in Grand Canary is cap. of group and of Span. prov. Canarias, which comprises also W. coast of Africa from C. Blanco to C. Bojador; 287,728.

CANDIA. *See* Crete. [sulphur mines; 21,000.

CANICATTI, *t.* Prov. Girgenti, Sicily, on R. Naro;

CANIGOU, *mt.* France, Pyrenees, 24 m. S.W. Perpignan; 9137 ft. [Skye.

CANNA, *isl.* Hebrides, Argyllsh., Scotl., 12 m. S.W.

CANNES, *t. and s.pt.* France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes; winter resort; 22 m. S.W. Nice; 20,000.

CANNOCK, *t.* W. Staffordsh., Engl.; 20,613.

CANNSTADT, *t.* Würtemberg, on R. Neckar, near Stuttgart; mineral springs; 18,500 [century; 18,660.

CANOSA, *t.* Italy, prov. Bari; cathedral founded 6th

CANSO, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, near Cape Canso at S.E. extremity of N.S. [nees; 10,000 ft.

CANTABRIAN MTS., N. Spain, prolongation of Pyre-

CANTAL, *dep.* Cent. France, in S. Auvergne; cap. Aurillac: mountainous; Plomb de Cantal, 6093 ft.; 239,601 d.

CANTERBURY, *c. and co. bor.* E. Kent, Engl., on R. Stour; 62 m. E.S.E. London; ecclesiastical cap. of Engl.: cathedral founded 597 A.D. by St. Augustine; Thomas à Becket murdered before altar here in 1170; 23,026; also prov. dist. in So. Island, N.Z., between Nelson and Otago; cap. Christchurch; 128,471.

CANTIRE (or Kintyre), *peninsula*, so. end of Argyllsh., Scotl.; extremity of penins. is called Mull of Cantire.
CANTON, *c.* China, cap. of Prov. Quang-Tung, on R. Canton or Pearl, 70 m. from its mouth; first Chinese port opened to Europeans; great trade in tea, silk, porcelain, mats; population (incl. 200,000 'boat-people,' who have no other home than the barges moored for 4 or 5 miles in the river), 1,600,000; also name of ten ts. in U.S.—c. Ohio, 56 m. S.E. Cleveland, 26,189; c. Illinois, Fulton Co., 5604; t. Mass., 14 m. S. Boston, 4538; t. Conn., on Farmington R., 2500; and smaller in Pa., Miss., S. Dak., Me., Mo., and N.Y.
CAPE BRETON, E. point of C. B. Isl.; separated from Nova Scotia by Gut of Canso; 100 m. long by 72 m. broad; cold and foggy; coal-mines and fisheries; 109,088. [lighthouse.
CAPE CLEAR, most S. point of Ireland, on isl. with
CAPE COAST CASTLE, *cap.* of Brit. settlements on Gold Coast, W. Africa; built on rock, and strongly ftd.; occupied by Brit. in 1664; damp and unhealthy;
CAPE COD, S.E. point of Mass. Bay, U.S. [14,000.
CAPE COLONNA (anc. *Sunium*), S. point of Attica, Greece, 26 m. S.S.E. Athens.
CAPE COLONY, THE, in S. Africa, is named from Cape of Good Hope; bounded on N. and N.E. by Orange R., Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; on W. by Atlantic; first settlement by the Dutch in 1652 near Table Mt.; occupied by Brit. in 1796, but given back in 1803 at Peace of Amiens; taken again in 1806, and since then Brit. territory; in 1847 extended N. to Orange R.; Brit. Kaffraria added in 1866, Basutoland in 1868, Griqualand E. in 1875, Griqualand W. in 1876, and later the Transkei territories; Cape Colony now separated from Natal only by R. Umtamfuna; 600 m. by 450 m.; area 4 times that of Engl. and Wales; land rises from coast not regularly but by a series of terraces or steps, the first range of hills being the Drakenstein, followed by Lange Berge and Zwarte Berge; then comes the great Karroo plateau (alt. 2500 to 3500 ft.), 70 m. to 90 m. wide; excellent pasture land; behind this rises range of mts. variously named in different places, the highest range being Sueeuwberge (9000 ft.); principal r. is the Orange, 1200 m. long, but only navigable even for small craft 30 m. from mouth: chief industries sheep and cattle rearing, copper and diamond mining, ostrich feathers; the colony is governed by Governor and Council apptd. by Crown, but there are also a popularly elected Legislative Council and House of Assembly; about one-fourth of the population are Dutch (Boers, '*farmers*'=German, *Bauern*), British, or German; the remainder are Kaffirs, Hottentots, and Malays; although the country is so extensive, healthy, and fertile, the population is only 1,527,224. [30' E.
CAPE COMORIN, S. extremity of India, 8° 6' N., 77°
CAPE CORRIENTES (currents), *name of capes* in Mexico, Colombia, and Cuba.
CAPE CORSO, N. point of Corsica. [Lyons.
CAPE CREUX, most E. point of Spain, W. of G. of
CAPE DELGADO, Mozambique, E. Africa.
CAPE DIAMOND, Quebec, at confl. St. Charles and St. Lawrence; 333 ft. above river; citadel of Q. on this
CAPE ELIZABETH, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 5459. [cape.
CAPE ESPICHEL, Portugal, Estremadura, 21 m. S. Lisbon; lightho., 660 ft. [43° 54' W.
CAPE FAREWELL, S. point Greenland; 59° 49' N.,
CAPE FINISTERRE, N.W. Spain, Coast of Galicia.
CAPE FLATTERY, N.W. coast of Washington, U.S., at Juan de Fuca.
CAPE FORMOSA, W. Africa, near mouth of Niger.
CAPE FRIO, Brazil, 80 m. E. Rio de Janeiro; 1570 ft. above sea. [tant cod fishery.
CAPE GASPÉ, Quebec, Gulf of St. Lawrence; impor-
CAPE GIRARDEAU, *c.* Mo., U.S., on Mississippi R.;
CAPE GRIM, N.W. Tasmania. [4297.
CAPE GRISNEZ, France, Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N. Boulogne. [51° 20' E.
CAPE GUARDAFUI, most E. point Africa, 11° 50' N.,
CAPE HATTERAS, N. Carolina, U.S., 35° 15' N., 75°
CAPE HAYTIEN, *s.pt.* N. coast Haiti; 9000. [31' W.
CAPE HENRY, Virginia, U.S.; S. of Chesapeake Bay.
CAPE HORN, S. point of America, on Isl. of Fuegian Archip., 55° 58' 40" S., 67° 16' W.; named by discoverer Schouten in 1616 from his birthpl. Hoorn, in
CAPE HOWE, S.E. extremity of Austr. [Netherlands.
CAPE LA HAGUE, N. France, 16 m. N.N.W. Cherbourg.
CAPE LA HOGUE, N.W. point of peninsula Cotentin, dep. Manche, France; English and Dutch fleets defeated French in 1692.
CAPE LENCA, S.E. extremity of Italy. [term.
CAPE LOOKOUT, N. Carolina, U.S., 85 m. S. C. Hat-
CAPE LOPATKA, S. of Kamtschatka, 50° 2' N., 156° 46' E. [36° 23' N., 22° 29' E.
CAPE MATAPAN, S. Greece; most S. point of Europe.
CAPE NEGRAIS, S.W. Brit. Burma, on Bay of Bengal.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, S. Africa, 1000 ft. high, 30 m. S. Cape Town; 34° 22' S., 18° 29' E.; discovered in 1486 by Portuguese navigator, Diaz, and by him called C. of Storms; name changed by John II., King of Portugal; Vasco de Gama, first European who reached Indian Ocean by this route.
CAPE ORTEGAL, N.W. Spain, in Galicia.
CAPE OTWAY, S.W. Victoria, Australia.
CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, most W. point of N. America, in Bering Str. [foundland.
CAPE RACE, S.E. Newfoundland; C. Ray, S.W. New-
CAPE RIVER, flows through Nicaragua and Central America into Caribbean Sea; called also Vaunks or Rio de Segovia.
CAPE SABLE, S.W. N. Scotia; also S. Florida, U.S.
CAPE ST. ANTONIO, Buenos Ayres, at entrance of La
CAPE ST. LUCAS, S. Lower California, U.S. [Plata.
CAPE ST. MARIA, S. America, E. of Monte Video.
CAPE ST. ROQUE, N.E Brazil; 5° 3' S., 35° 33' W.
CAPE ST. VINCENT, S.W. Portugal; victory of British over Spanish fleet in 1797. [104° E.
CAPE SEVERO, most N. point Asiatic Russia; 78° N.,
CAPE SPARTEL, N.W. Morocco, entrance to Str. of Gibraltar. [Isl. Sardinia.
CAPE SPARTIVENTO, most S. point of Italy; also of
CAPE TOWN, *t. strongly ftd.* cap. of Cape Colony, on Table Bay; founded by Dutch in 1652; 51,083; with suburbs, 83,718.
CAPE TRAFALGAR, S.W. Cadiz, Spain; victory of Lord Nelson over French and Spanish fleets, 21st Oct., 1805. [N., 17° 34' W.
CAPE VERD (or Verde), most W. point Africa, 14° 44'
CAPE VERD ISLS., *group* (Portuguese) in Atlantic, 320 m. W. Cape Verd; the largest are St. Jago, St. Antonio, St. Nicholas; volcano (9175 ft.) on Fogo, one of the smallest; cotton, coffee, sea salt; called Verd ('green') from quantity of *green* seaweed seen near them by early voyagers; 1650 sq. m.; cap. Porto Praya; 110,930. [5° W.
CAPE WRATH, N.W. Sutherlandsh., Scotl.; 58° 37' N.,
CAPE YORK, most northerly point Australia, Queensland; 10° 41' S., 142° 34' E.
CAPIZ, *c.* N. coast of Isl. Panay, Philippines; 12,000.
CAPO D'ISTRIA, *s.pt.* Austro-Hungary, on small isl. 8 m. S.W. Trieste; 10,840.
CAPPOQUIN, *t.* Co. Waterford, Ireland, on R. Blackwater; ruins of strong castle; 15,000.
CAPRERA, *isl.* off N.E. coast of Sardinia; was residence of patriot Garibaldi. [Michael Angelo; 2327.
CAPRESI, *t.* Italy, 13 m. N.E. Arezzo; birthplace of
CAPRI (anc. Caprea), *small isl.* at entrance of Bay of Naples; resort of Emperors Augustus and Tiberius.
CAPUA, *c. ftd.* S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on R. Volturno; wintering pl. of Hannibal after Cannae; 16,000.
CAPUTH, *vil.* Perthsh., Scotl. 11 m. N. Perth; druidical remains; 2100. [cia; 175,294.
CARABOBO, *prov.* Venezuela, S. America; cap. Valen-
CARACCAS (now called Bolivar), *prov.* Venezuela, S. America; cocoa, coffee, indigo; 60,097; also federal dist., including c. Caraccas, cap. of prov. C. and of Venezuela; birthplace of Simon Bolivar, liberator of S. America, in 1780; 70,466. [fishery; 3837.
CARAQUET, *s.pt.* N. Brunswick, Canada; important
CARBONDALE, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., on R. Lackawanna; 10,833; also c. Ill., U.S., 57 m. N. Cairo; 2382.
CARBONCAR, *t.* Newfoundl., 31 m. from St. John's; 2000.
CARCASSONNE, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Aude, 55 m. S.E. Toulouse; cloth manuf.; 28,000. [gold; dist., 7650.
CARCOAR, *t.* N.S.W., 150 m. W. Sydney; agriculture,
CARDIFF, *s.pt. co. bor.* Glamorgansh., S. Wales, 29 m. W. Bristo; in C. Castle, Robert, Duke of Normandy,

was imprisoned by Henry I.; docks, iron, tinplate works, shipbuilding; population has increased nearly 50 p.c. in ten years; 128,849.

CARDIGAN, *co.* (maritime) S. Wales, borders on C. Bay (70 m. N. to S.) between Rs. Dovy and Teify; 693 sq. m.; coast level, inland mountainous (Plinlimmon, 2469 ft.); live-stock rearing, lead mining; 62,596; also co. tn. 3 m. from mouth of R. Teify; 3447 d.

CARDONA, *t. ftd.* on R. Cardenet, 44 m. N.W. Barcelona; pure rock-salt mt. 500 ft. high; 4400.

CARDROSS, *vil.* Dunbartonshire, Scotl., on R. Clyde; here King Robert Bruce died 1329; birthplace of Tobias Smollet, novelist, in 1720; 9400.

CARDWELL, *t.* Queensland, Australia, 950 m. N.W. Brisbane; sugar, maize; dist., 3000.

CARIBBEAN SEA, part of Atlantic between S. and Cent. America and Isls. Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico.

CARIBBEES, *isls.*, portion of W. India Isls. from Porto Rico to Trinidad, incl. leeward and windward groups.

CARIBOO, *dist.* Brit. Columbia, on Fraser R.; 10,000; also point N. shore L. Huron, Ontario, with Indian

CARIBOU, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 4087. [hieroglyphics.

CARINTHIA, *prov.* Austro-Hungary, W. of Tyrol, drained by Drave and tributaries; lead mines; two-thirds Germ., one-third Slav.; cap. Klagenfurt; 361,008.

CARISBROOK, *t.* Vict., Austr., 107 m. N.W. Melb.; 1500.

CARISBROOKE, *vil.* I. of Wight, Engl.; King Charles I. imprisoned here; 8304.

CARLETON, *vil.* Quebec, Bonaventure Co., on B. of Chaleurs, 1078; also vil. N. Scotia, 16 m. from Yarmouth, 800; also suburb of St. John, N. Brunswick, 1300.

CARLETON PLACE, *t.* Ontario, Lanark Co., 28 m. S.W. Ottawa; 4435.

CARLINGFORD, *t.* Co. Louth, Irel.; 970; on C. Bay, between Down and Louth, connected with L. Neagh

CARLINVILLE, *c.* Ill. U.S.; 3293. [by Newry Canal.

CARLISLE (anc. *Luguvallium*), *c.* Co. Cumberland, Engl., on R. Eden, 98 m. S. Edinburgh, 105 m. S.E. Glasgow; river-port, railway centre, ancient castle, cathedral; surrendered in 1745 to Prince Charles Edward, but retaken by Duke of Cumberland; 39,176; also t. Pennsylvania. U.S.; 7620.

CARLOW, *co.* Leinster, Irel., 29 m. by 20½ m., 346 sq. m.; agricultural; 40,899, d. 12 p. c.; also t. cap. of county on R. Barrow; 7000. [confl. of Theiss; wines; 8000.

CARLOWITZ, *t.* Hungary, on Danube, 20 m. N.W. of

CARLSBAD, *t.* Bohemia, 70 m. N.W. Prague on R. Töpel; hot baths; 11,000.

CARLSCRONA (or Blekinge), *prov.* (or *laen*), S. Sweden, on Baltic; 142,606; also s.pt. ftd.; cap. of C. on Baltic; chief naval station; 20,613.

CARLSRUHE, *c.* cap. Baden, Germany, 4 m. E. of Rhine; 73,496.

CARLTON, *t.* Nottinghamsh., Engl.; 6627. [3500.

CARLUKE, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 5 m. N.W. Lanark;

CARMAGNOLA, *t.* Italy, on Po, 16 m. S. Turin; 2800.

CARMARTHEN, *co.* (maritime), S. Wales, on Bristol Chan., 929 sq. m.; mountainous, Carmarthensh. Van 2596 ft. high, Vale of Towy 20 m. by 3 m.; 130,574; also co. t. of C.; s.pt. on R. Towy; 10,338 d.

CARMEL MT., Palestine, end of range of hills from Esdraelon to Bay of Acre; 1700 ft.

CARMI, *c.* Ill., U.S., 101 m. N.E. of Cairo; 2785.

CARMONA, *c.* Spain, 18 m. N.E. Seville; 18,000.

CARMYLIE, *t.* Forfrsh., Scotl., 6 m. N.W. Arbroath; 1100.

CARNARVON, *co.* (maritime), N.W. Wales, on Menai Str., 578 sq. m.; mountainous, Snowdon, 3590 ft.; watered by R. Conway; pasture and dairy farming, lead and copper mines, slate quarries, 118,225 d.; also co. t., s.pt.; Edward II., first called Prince of Wales, born in C. Castle in 1284, 9804 d.; also name of towns in Tasmania, Queensl., S. A. and W. A.

CARNATIC (or Kar.), *div.* S. India, Madras Pres., 550 m. along Coromandel coast to C. Comorin; 2,857,340.

CARMIOLA (Germ. *Krain*), *prov.* Austro-Hungary; traversed by R. Save and by Carnic and Julian Alps (Mt. Targlou, 9397 ft.); quicksilver mines; cap. Laibach; 498,958. [3000.

CARNOUSTIE, *t.* Forfarsh., Scotl., 10 m. from Dundee;

CARNSORE PT., S.E. extremity of Irel., Co. Wexford.

CARNWATH, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl.; ironworks; 5834.

CAROLINA. *See* North Carol. and South Carol.

CAROLINE ISLS., *coral group*, N. Pacific, Spanish, E. of Philippines, S. of Ladrones; violent hurricanes; (with Palos) 36,000; Caroline Isl., Brit. Pacific, 10° S., 150° 30′ W. [Rhone and Arve; 5889.

CAROUGE, *t.* Switzerland, near Geneva, at confl. of

CARPATHIAN MTS., separate Hungary for 700 m. from Roumania, Bukowina, Galicia, Silesia, and Moravia; covered with pine and beech 3600 ft. high; highest point is Butschetje (9528 ft.) in Transylvania. [Isl.

CARPENTARIA, *gulf*, Austr., from C. York to Wessel

CARPENTRAS, *c.* France, dep. Vaucluse, on R. Auzon, 14 m. N.E. Avignon; 10,000.

CARPI, *t. ftd.* N. Italy, near Modena; 18,856.

CARRANTUOHILL, *highest mt.* in Ireland, in Macgillicuddy Reeks, Co. Kerry; 3414 ft.

CARRARA, *c.* Italy, 59 m. S.W. Modena, in Appennines; white marble quarries; 31,000.

CARRICAL (or Kar.), *t.* India, French, on Coromandel coast, 10° 55′ N.; 34,719; territory, 117,231.

CARRICKFERGUS, *t. and s.pt.* Co. Antrim, Ireland, on Belfast Lough; 4792.

CARRICKMACROSS, *t.* Co. Monaghan, Ireland, 51 m. N.W. Dublin; 6900.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, *t.* Co. Leitrim, Irel.; 1400.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, *t.* Co. Tipperary; woollen manuf.;

CARROLL, *t.* Iowa, U.S.; 2448. [6500.

CARROLLTON, *several ts.* in U.S.; c. Mo., 3878; c. Ill., 2258; and smaller in Ky., Ga., Mich., and Ohio.

CARRON, *r.* Stirlingsh., Scotl.; enters Forth 3 m. E.N.E. Falkirk; 20 m.; also vil. near Falkirk; ironworks; 950.

CARSE, *fertile dist.* in Scotl.; thus, Carse of Forth, C. of Stirling, C. of Gowrie, etc.

CARSHALTON, *t.* Surrey, Engl., near Croydon; 5425.

CARSON CITY, *cap.* of Nevada, U.S.; founded in 1858; 4200. [junction, 28 m. S.W. Edinburgh; 990.

CARSTAIRS, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl.; important railway

CART, *r.* Scotl., affl. of Clyde at Renfrew.

CARTAGENA (or Carth.), *c. and s.pt. ftd.* Spain, on Mediterranean; chief naval arsenal; 84,171; also c. and s.pt. Colombia, cap. of Bolivar, S. America; 8700.

CARTERSVILLE, *c.* Georgia, U.S., Barton Co.; 3171.

CARTERTON, *t.* New Zealand, 62 m. N.W. Wellington; dist., 2300 [Co.; 7981; smaller in N.Y., Ohio, and Ill.

CARTHAGE, *several ts.* in U.S.; c. Missouri, cap. Jasper

CARTMEL, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl., 6 m. E. Ulverston; 5700. [17,000.

CASALE, *t.* N. Italy, 18 m. N.W. Alessandria, on Po;

CASAL MAGGIORE, *t.* N. Italy, 20 m. E. Cremona, on Po; 15,660. [thrown by earthquake in 1883.

CASAMICCIOLA, *t.* S. Italy, 12 m. S.W. Pozzuoli; over-

CASCADE MTS., N. continuation of Sierra Nevada, N. A., through Oregon, Washington, and Brit. Columbia; Mt. Shasta, in California, 14,440 ft. high.

CASCADE RIVER, *tin-mining centre*, Tasmania, 50 m. N.W. Launceston. [22,000.

CASCINA, *t.* Italy, Tuscany, on R. Arno, near Pisa;

CASERTA, *prov.* Campania, Italy; 2507 sq. m.; oil, wine, silk; 732,810; also t. cap. of prov., 16,000.

CASHEL, *c.* Tipperary, Ireland; ancient episcopal see; at foot of Rock of Cashel, a hill rising abruptly from plain, with ruins of cathedral and other old buildings;

CASHGAR, Cashmere. *See* Kash. [4000.

CASINO, *t.* N.S.W., 505 m. N. Sydney, on R. Richmond;

CASORIA, *t.* Italy, 6 m. N. Naples; 10,000. [dist., 3800.

CASPIAN, *sea*, largest inland lake in the world, between Europe and Asia, 300 m. E. Black Sea, and 84 ft. below its level; 750 m. by 250 m., 180,000 sq. m.; receives Volga, Ural, Atreh, Kura, Terek; no outlet, no tides, less salt than ocean water; line of steamers to connect Europe with Trans-Caspian Railway.

CASSEL (or Kas.), *c.* cap. of Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, on R. Fulda, 91 m. N.E. Frankfort-au-Maine; 72,477.

CASSILIS, *t.* N.S.W., 223 m. N. Sydney; dist., 3000.

CASTEL FRANCO, *t. ftd.* Italy, 15 m. W. Treviso; 11,730.

CASTEL GAUDOLFO, *vil.* Italy, 14 m. S.E. Rome, in Alban hills; summer residence of the Pope; 2000.

CASTELLAMARE (di Stabia), *c.* Italy, 17 m. S.E. Naples; elder Pliny killed here during eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; 22,207; also s.pt. Sicily, 20 m. E. Trepani; 17,000.

CASTELLANA, *t.* prov. Bari, S. Italy; 10,000.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, *prov.* Spain, on Mediterranean, part of anc. Valencia, 2446 sq. m.; 292,437 d.; also c. cap. of prov., 40 m. N. Valencia; 23,210.

CASTELVETRANO, *t.* Sicily, prov. Trapani, 46 m. S.W. Palermo; 20,053. [Glenelg; dist., 4050.

CASTERTON, *t.* Victoria, 271 m. W. Melbourne, on R.

CASTILE (Old and New), *two old divs.* of Cent. Spain (cap. Burgos) occupying the former 8, and the latter 4, of the modern provs. of Spain.
CASTLEBAR, *t.* Co. Mayo, Irel.; linen trade; 3900.
CASTLEBLAYNEY, *t.* Monaghan, Irel., 18 m. N.W. Dun-
CASTLECARY, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl.; 2034. [dalk; 1809.
CASTLECOMER, *t.* Co. Kilkenny, Irel.; 1180.
CASTLE-DONNINGTON, *t.* N. Leicester, Engl.; 2700.
CASTLE-DOUGLAS, *t.* Kirkcudbrightsh., Scotl., 19 m. S.W. Dumfries; 2870. [14,143.
CASTLEFORD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 10 m. S.E. Leeds;
CASTLEMAINE, *t.* Victoria, 77 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 13,481.
CASTLEREAGH, *t.* Co. Roscommon, Irel., on R. Suck; 1224; also t. N.S.W., 40 m. W. by N. of Sydney.
CASTLETON(-by-Rochdale), *t.* Lancash., Engl., 4857; also vil. near Hawick, Scotl., 2256; also vil. Derbysh., Engl., 13 m. S.W. Sheffield—near it is Peak Castle, built by William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror; also t. Vermont, U.S., 2396. [Man; 2240.
CASTLETOWN, *t.* with castle and garrison S. of Isle of
CASTRES, *t.* France, dep. Tarn, on R. Agout; 27,408.
CASTRI, *t.* Greece, nom. Phthiotis and Phokis, S. side of Mt. Parnassus; part of site of anc. Delphi.
CASTRO, *s.pt.* cap. of Isl. Mitylene (Turkish), site of anc. Mitylene; 6000; also t. Brazil, prov. Sao Paulo; dist., 8000; also dep. and t. Chili. [cal school; 10,260.
CASTRO-DEL-RIO, *t.* Spain, 16 m. S.E. Cordova; nauti-
CASTRO-GIOVANNI, *c.* Sicily, 13 m. N.E. Caltanisetta; anc. Enna, famous in mythical antiquity, compared for beauty to Garden of Eden by Milton; 20,000.
CASTRO-VILLARI, *t. ftd.* S. Italy, 7 m. W.N.W. Cassano; 12,000.
CATALINA, *t.* N. Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; 1300.
CATALONIA, *former div.* of Spain in N.E. cap. Barcelona; divided into 4 modern provs.; mountainous; rich in minerals.
CATAMARCA, *prov.* N.W. Argentina, bordering on Andes; fertile, rich, mines; 31,500 sq. m.; 130,000; also t. cap. of prov., 9000. [very fertile.
CANTANDUANES, *isl.* Philippines; 40 m. by 15 m.;
CATANIA, *prov.* Italy, in Sicily; 1970 sq. m.; 633,249; also c. and s.pt. cap. of prov. at foot of Mt. Etna (three times destroyed by its lava); cathedral, university, senate-house; 96,017.
CATANZARO, *prov.* Calabria, Italy; 2307 sq. m.; 455,290; also c. cap. of prov. near Gulf of Squillace; cathedral; 20,931.
CATASANQUA, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Lehigh R.; 3704.
CATERHAM, *vil.* Surrey, Engl., 7 m. S. Croydon; 6259.
CATHCART, *vil.* S. Glasgow, Scotl.; 1692; parish, 12,221.
CATMANDOO (or Khat.), *t.* cap. independent kingdom Nepaul, India, 40 m. S. Himalayas; 50,000. [2700.
CATRINE, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 10 m. E. Ayr; cotton manuf.;
CATSKILL, *t.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R.; 4920; also MTS. N. York, Greene Co.; group of the Appalachian system (*Round Top*, 3804 ft.; *High Peak*, 3720 ft.).
CATTEGAT (or Kat.), *channel* of N. Sea between Sweden and Denmark.
CAUCA, *r.* Colombia, S.A.; flows from Andes 600 m. into Magdalena; also State of Colombia, on Pacific Ocean; 257,462 sq. m.; cap. Popayan; 621,000.
CAUCASIA, *lieutenancy* of Russia, between Sea of Azov and Caspian, S. of R. Terek and R. Kuban; traversed by Caucasus Mts., N. of which is Ciscaucasia, with 2 govts., and S. Transcaucasia, with 11 govts.; beauty of Circassians proverbial; 182,457 sq. m.; cap. Tiflis; 7,458,151.
CAUCASUS, *mts.* from Black Sea to Caspian, boundary between S. Europe and Asia; 700 m. long, 60 m. to 120 m. broad; *Elburz*, 18,500 ft.; *Kasbek*, 16,546 ft.
CAULFIELD, *t.* Vict., 6 m. S.E. Melbourne; dist., 8005.
CAUTERETS, *t.* France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées; alt. 2900 ft.; mineral springs; 2000.
CAVAN, *co.* (agricultural), Ulster, Irel., nearly 80 p.c. Catholic, 746 sq. m.; 116,679, d. in ten years, 13·7 p.c.; also co. t., 72 m. S.W. Belfast, 3000; also t. Ontario, 65 m. N.E. Toronto, 3106 d. [with dist., 17,280.
CAVARZERE, *t.* prov. Venice, Italy. on R. Adige;
CAVERSHAM, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl.; 4966. [10,000.
CAVITE, *s.pt. ftd.* Philippine Isls., 10 m. S.W. Manilla;
CAWDOR, *vil.* Cos. Nairn and Inverness, Scotl., 6 m. from t. Nairn; King Duncan murdered by Macbeth in C. Castle; 1050.
CAWNPUR (or Kahn.), *dist.* most W. of Allahabad div. N.W. Provs., between Ganges and Jumna; 1,118,396; also c. cap. of dist. on Ganges, 130 m. above Allahabad, 628 m. N.W. Calcutta; alt. 500 ft.; massacre of British by Nana Sahib in 1857; 182,310.
CAXAMARCA (or Caj.), *dep.* Peru, 14,188 sq. m.; agriculture, mining, gold-washing; 213,391; also t. cap. of dep., alt. 9400 ft.; Atahualpa, last of the Incas, put to death here by Pizarro in 1533; 10,000. [19,535 ft.
CAYAMBE, *mt.* Colombian Andes, Ecuador, on Equator;
CAYENNE, *isl. and s.pt.* cap. of French Guiana, S.A.; swampy and unhealthy; species of capsicum named cayenne pepper from this isl.; 10,600.
CAYMANS, 3 *small isls.* Brit. W. Indies, in Caribbean Sea, attached to Jamaica; good pasturage, timber, dyewood; 4000. [N.Y.; 38 m. long, drains to R. Seneca.
CAYUGA, *t.* Ontario, on Grand R.; 2716 d.; also lake,
CAZEMBE, *country*, S. Cent. Africa, 10° S., 30° E.; visited by Livingston in 1868.
CEARA, *prov.* N. Brazil; 40,253 sq. m.; minerals, medicinal plants; cap. Fortaleza; 952,625.
CEDAR FALLS, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Cedar R.; 3459.
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Virginia, U.S., Culpepper Co.; Confederate vict. of Jackson over Banks here in 1862.
CEDAR RAPIDS, *c.* Iowa, 98 m. N.N.W. Burlington; 18,020. [Iowa to Iowa R.
CEDAR, *r.* U.S.; flows 400 m. through Minnesota and
CEFALU, *s.pt.* N. Sicily, 44 m. E. Palermo; 15,000.
CELANO, *t.* S. Italy, prov. Aquila; Thomas of C., author of famous hymn, *Dies Irae, dies illa*; 8600.
CELEBES, *isl.* (Dutch), Malay Archipel. on Equator, E. of Borneo, separated from B. by Str. of Macassar; it consists of 4 large arms or peninsulas with active volcanoes; fertile in rice, sugar-cane, cotton, sago; natives Mohammedan; 750,000.
CELLARDYKE (or Nether Kilrenny), *t.* (fishing), Fife, Scotl.; 2610. [R. Aller; 19,000.
CELLE, *c.* Hanover, Prussia, 23 m. N.E. Hanover, on
CENIS, *mt.* a summit of Graian Alps between France (Savoy) and Italy; alt., 11,457 ft.; crossed by a road and railway tunnel, opened on 17th Sept., 1871, after 13 years' work at construction; elevation, 6775 ft.
CENTERVILLE, *c.* Ia., U.S.; 3668. [NNW Bologna; 19,881.
CENTO, *t. ftd.* Italy, prov. Ferrara, on R. Remo, 16 m.
CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, U.S., 40 m. W. Denver; 2480; also t. (smaller) in Ky. and Neb.
CENTRALIA, *name of* 5 *tns.* in U.S.—Ill., 66 m. E. St. Louis, 4763; Pa., 2761; Wash., 2026; and smaller in Wis. and Mo.
CENTRAL PROVINCES, *chief-commissionership*, India; includes provs. of Nagpur, Jabalpur, Narbada, Chhatisgarh, in 18 divs.; 86,501 sq. m.; 10,774,890.
CEPHALONIA (or Keph.), largest of Ionian Isls., W. of Greece; with Ithaca, one of the monarchies of G., 315 sq. m.; ch. tns. Argostoli, Lixuri; 80,178.
CERAM (or Sirang), *isl.* (Dutch), one of the largest of Moluccas, in Malay Archip.; 3° S., 129° E.; 300,000.
CERIGNOLA, *t.* S. Italy, prov. Foggia; 25,418.
CERIGO, most S. of Ionian Isls., W. Greece, nom. Laconia; 14,000. [18,320 ft.
CERRA DEL COBRE, *mt.* Andes, in Atacama, Chili;
CERROS, *isl.* Pacific O., off Lower California, 30 m. by 5 m. [40 m. E.N.E. Mt. Blanc; 14,771 ft.
CERVIN MONT (or Matterhorn), *peak* of Pennine Alps,
CESENA, *t.* Centr. Italy, prov. Forli; sulphur mines; birthplace of Popes Pius VI. and VII.; 8000.
CETTE, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Hérault, 19 m. S.W. Montpellier; first-class fortress; 36,541. [slope; 1500.
CETTINJE, *cap.* Montenegro; fortified convent on hill-
CEUTA, *s.pt. ftd.* Morocco, opp. and 17 m. S.S.E. Gibraltar; Spanish since 1640; 9000.
CEVENNES, *mts.* S. France; separate basins of Rhone, Loire, and Tarn; rich in minerals; retreat of persecuted Protestants in 17th cent.; *Mezia*, 5794 ft.; Lozère, 4884 ft.
CEYLON (native Singhala, anc. Taprobane), *isl.* S. of India; separated from I. by Gulf of Manaar and Palk Str. (Brit. Crown colony), 270 m. long; av. breadth 100 m., 25,634 sq. m.; interior mountainous (*Pedrotallagalla*, 8280 ft., and Adam's Peak, 7420 ft.); rich in all tropical produce, gems, pearl fishery; elephants; climate healthy; cap. Colombo; 3,008,239. [2200.
CHABLIS, *t.* France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. E. Auxerre; wine;
CHACACOMANI, *mt.* Andes, Bolivia, 16° S.; 20,235 ft.

CHAD (or Tch.), *lake* (fresh), Soudan, 13° N., 14° E., 150 m. by 125 m.; alt. 1150 ft.; receives Yeou and Shari Rs.; no outlet; numerous isls.
CHADDERTON, *t.* Lancashire, Engl.; 22,087.
CHAGRES, *s.pt.* Colombia, S.A., at mouth of C. R. on N. coast of isthmus connected with the interrupted Panama Canal; 1100. [6877.
CHALCIS (or Negropont), *t.* Greece, cap. Euboea;
CHALEUR BAY, *inlet*, Gulf of St. Lawrence, beween Quebec and N. Brunswick. [Paris; cathedral; 23,500.
CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *c.* France, dep. Marne, 106 m. E.
CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, *t.* France, dep. Saone-et-Loire; entrance to canal between Saone and Loire; 21,618.
CHAMBERSBURG, *t.* Penn., U.S.; cotton and woollen manuf., iron; 7863. [Geneva; 21,000.
CHAMBERY, *c.* France, cap. dep. Savoie, 45 m. S.W.
CHAMBEZI, *r.* S. Centr. Africa, enters L. Bangweolo on E. side.
CHAMOUNI, *vil.* in valley, France, dep. Haute-Savoie, foot of Mt. Blanc; alt. 3425 ft.; 2426. [cap. Troyes.
CHAMPAGNE, *old prov.* N.E. France; celebrated wine;
CHAMPAIGN, *c.* Ill., U.S.; 5839. [Motihari; 1,721,608.
CHAMPARAN, *dist.* India, Patua div. Bengal Pres.; cap.
CHAMPLAIN, *lake*, betw. Vermont and N. York, U.S.; 105 m. long, 10 m. greatest breadth; alt. 93 ft.; outlet R. Richelieu to St. Lawrence.
CHANDA, *dist.* Brit. India, Nagpur div., Cent. Prov.; 645,146; also *c.* cap. of dist., 80 m. N.E. Nagpur; 16,500.
CHANDERNAGOR, *t.* (French), India, on Hugli, 16 m. above Calcutta; cap. of French settl. in India; 21,900.
CHANDPUR, *t.* India, dist. Bijnaur, Rohilhund div., N.W. Provs.; 11,182.
CHANDRAKONA, *t.* Ind., Beng. Midnapur dist.; 13,000.
CHANERAL, *s.pt.* prov. Atacama, Chili, 48 m. N. Caldera; copper mines; 3000. [from its port, Amoy.
CHANG-CHAU, *c.* China, cap. prov. Fu-Kien, 36 m.
CHANNEL ISLS., *group* in Engl. Channel—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark—near coast of Normandy; British; 92,272. [vils. in deps. Nievre and Sarthe.
CHANTENAY, *t.* France, 2 m. W. Nantes; 11,900; also
CHANTILLY, *t.* France, dep. Oise, 25 m. N.E. Paris; lace, porcelain; royal palace and park; 4500.
CHANUTE, *c.* Kan., U.S.; 2826. [Geraes, and Matto Grosso.
CHAPADA, 3 *tns.* in Brazil; provs. Maranhao, Minas
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FIRTH. *t.* Derbysh., Engl.; 4200.
CHAPELLE SAINT-DENIS, *t.* France, dep. Seine; liqueurs, chemicals; 17,679. [Sheffield; 6500.
CHAPELTOWN, *dist.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. N.
CHAPRA, *t.* India, cap. Saran dist., Bengal; 51,670.
CHARD, *t.* S. Somersetsh., Engl.; 2575.
CHARENTE, *dep.* W. France, 2294 sq. m.; watered by R. Char., which flows through brandy dist. of Cognac into B. of Biscay below Rochefort; cap. Angoulême; 360,259 d.
CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, *dep.* (maritime), W. France; 2635 sq. m.; cap. La Rochelle; 456,202 d.
CHARENTON, *t.* France, dep. Seine, on Marne; defensive ports of Paris placed here; 12,000.
CHARITON, *c.* Iowa, cap. Lucas Co.; 3122. [SW Bokhara.
CHARJUI, *t.* Turkestan, sta. on Cent. Asian Ry., 65 m.
CHARLBURY, *t.* N.W. Oxfordsh. Engl.; 1400.
CHARLEROI, *t. ftd.* Hainault, Belgium, on Sambre; coal mines; 20,000. [Mass., enters sea at Boston 75 m.
CHARLES, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Cedar R.; 2802; also r.
CHARLESBOURG, *t.* Quebec, cap. of Quebec Co.; 2328.
CHARLESTON, *c. and s.pt.* S. Carolina, U.S.; 32° 46′ N., 79° 57′ W.; defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie, important position in Civil War; great commercial centre, 54,955; also *c.* W. Virginia, U.S., 6742; *c.* Illinois, 145 E.N.E. St. Louis, 4135; also smaller towns in States Mo., N.H., Vt., and W. Va.; also dist. E. Cornwall, Engl., 2749.
CHARLESTOWN, *t.* Mass., U.S., near Bunker's Hill; burnt by Brit. 17th June, 1775; now part of Boston.
CHARLEVILLE, *t.* Co. Cork, Irel., 22 m. from Limerick, 2250; also t. France, dep. Ardennes, near Mezières, 16,700; also t. Queensl., 483 m. W. Brisbane; dist., 3211. [3867.
CHARLOTTE, *c.* N. Carol., U.S., 11,557; also *c.* Mich.,
CHARLOTTENBURG, *t.* Prussia, on R. Spree, suburb of Berlin; 76,859. [Co.; 5591.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, *t.* Va., U.S., cap. Albemarle
CHARLOTTETOWN, *c.* cap. Prince Edward's Isl., Canada; 11,374 d.
CHARLTON, *t.* Victoria, 173 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 4000. [Cheltenham; 4187.
CHARLTON KINGS, *t.* Gloucestershire, England, near
CHARONNE, *t.* France, dep. Seine, E. of Paris; 22,000.
CHARTERS TOWERS, *t.* (mining), Queensl., 820 m. N.W. Brisbane; dist., 12,500.
CHARTIERS, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2983.
CHARTRES, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Eure-et-Loir, 54 m. S.W. Paris; finest Gothic cathedral in France; 22,000.
CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, *monastery*, France, 14 m. N. Grenoble; alt. 3233 ft.
CHASKA, *t.* Minn., U.S.; 2210. [Chartres; 8000.
CHATEAUDUN, *t.* Fr., dep. Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. S.W.
CHATEAUGUAY, *vil. and dist.* Quebec, 24 m. S. Montreal; dist., 13,864 d. [Orleans; woollen mfs.; 21,179.
CHATEAUROUX, *t.* France, dep. Indre, 88 m. S.W.
CHATELET, *t.* Hainault, Belg., on R. Sambre; 11,000.
CHATELINEAU, *t.* Belgium, on R. Sambre; 9,500.
CHATELLERAULT, *t.* France, dep. Vienne, on R. V., 20 m. N.E. Poitiers; cutlery, arms; Duke of Hamilton is Duke of Chatellerault; 18,280.
CHATHAM, *s.pt. ftd.* Kent, Engl., 33 m. S.E. London; one of chief Brit. arsenals, 59,389; also t. Ontario, 67 m. S.W. London, 9052; also sub-dist. Quebec, Argenteuil Co., 3371 d.; also sub-dist. N. Brunswick, on R. Miramichi, 12 m. from mouth, 5644 d.; also C. ISLS. group, 450 m. E. N. Zealand (part of that colony), discovered in 1791; largest 38 m. by 25 m.; sheep and cattle raising for use of whalers, 230; also tns. of pop. under 2000 in N.Y., Conn., and Mass., U.S.
CHATSWORTH, *par.*, Derbysh., Engl., on R. Derwent; seat of Duke of Devonshire; with celebrated gardens and grounds; also isl. N.S.W., at mouth of Clarence R., 320 m. N. Sydney; sugar, maize; 1200.
CHATTANOOGA, *c.* Tenn., U.S., on Tennessee R., 151 m. S.E. Nashville; 29,100.
CHATTERIS, *t.* Cambridgesh. (Isle of Ely), Engl.; 4587.
CHAUDIERE, *l.* Canada, expansion of R. Ottawa; also r. Quebec, from L. Megantic to St. Lawrence; falls of C., 2½ m. from mouth of r., 100 ft. high.
CHAUMONT, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Haute-Marne, 150 m. E.S.E. Paris; 13,000.
CHAUTAUQUA, *l.* N. York, U.S., 7 m. from L. Erie; 18 m. by 1 m. to 3 m.; 1290 ft. above Atlantic; highest navigable water in America.
CHAUX-DE-FONDS, *t.* Switzerl., 9 m. N.W. Neufchatel; one of the 7 principal Swiss towns; 25,603.
CHEADLE, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near R. Mersey; 8252; also t. Staffordsh., Engl., 8 m. E. Stoke-on-Trent; coal-pits, metal manuf.; 4750.
CHEBOYGAN, *c.* Mich., U.S., on L. Huron; 6235.
CHEDDAR, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl.; cheese making; 2306.
CHEDUBA, *isl.* (Brit.), Bay of Bengal, off Arakan; 240 sq. m.; well wooded, petroleum; 23,867. [29,000.
CHE-FOO, *s.pt.* prov. Shantung, China; treaty port;
CHE-KIANG, *prov.* (maritime), China, N. of Fukien; cap. Ning-Po; 39,150 sq. m.; 11,588,692.
CHELMER, *r.* Co. Essex, joins Blackwater at Maldon.
CHELMSFORD, *t.* Co. Essex, Engl., on R. Chelmer; 11,008; also t. Mass., U.S.; 12,695.
CHELSEA. *t.* Middlesex, Engl., on Thames (part of London); C. Hospital for aged and wounded soldiers, 96,272; also *c.* Mass., U.S., suburb of Boston, 27,909; also t. Maine, U.S., 2356; and smaller in Mich. and Vt.
CHELTENHAM, *t.* Gloucestershire, England; mineral waters; 49,775 d.
CHEMNITZ, *t.* Saxony, 36 m. S.W. Dresden; trade and manufac.; birthplace of Jurist Puffendorf in 1632; 138,955.
CHENAB, *central of* 5 *rivers* of Punjab, India; flows 765 m. from Himalayahs of Kashmir into Ghara, 29° 21′ N.
CHENGALPAT, *dist.* Madras Pres., India, on B. of Bengal; 2842 sq. m.; 981,381.
CHEPSTOW, *t.* Monmouthshire, Engl., on Wye, near junction with Severn; fine anc. castle; 3378.
CHER, *dep.* France, 2780 sq. m.; cap. Bourges; 359,276; traversed by and named from Cher R., Cent. France; flows from Auvergne Mountains 220 m. to Loire, near Tours.
CHERASCO, *t.* N. Italy, Prov. Cuneo, on Tanaro; hemp, wine, silk; 10,000.
CHERBOURG, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Manche, 85 m. W. Havre; naval station; 38,554. [14,000.
CHERKASI (or Tch.), *t.* Russia, 95 m. S.E. Kiev;

CHERNIGOR (or Tch.), *gov.* Russia, E. of Dnieper; 20,233 sq. m.; 2,109,983; also c. cap. of gov. on R. Desna; 24,000.

CHERNOMORSK (or Tch.), *gov.* Russia, Transcaucasia, [N.E. coast Black Sea; 15,800.

CHEROKEE, *t.* Iowa, U.S.; 3411. [atic; isl. 8000, t. 4700.

CHERSO, *isl. and t.* prov. Trieste, Austria, N. Adri-

CHERTSEY, *t.* Surrey, Engl., on Thames, 19 m. W.S.W. London; 9215.

CHESAPEAKE, *bay*, largest and safest bay on Atlantic in U.S.; enters from Ocean between C. Charles and C. Henry in Virginia, and goes inland 200 m. N.N.W.

CHESHAM, *t.* Bucks, Engl., 12 m. S.E. Aylesbury; 8018.

CHESHIRE, *co.* Engl., with Irish Sea on N.W., and separated from Lancash. by R. Mersey; 1027 sq. m.; good grazing; cheese; all varieties of industries; co. tn. Chester; 730,052.

CHESHUNT, *t.* Herts, Engl., 14 m. N. London; Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, died here in 1712; 9020.

CHESTER, *c. co. bor.* Cheshire, Engl., on R. Dee, 16 m. S. Liverpool; only city in Engl. with anc. walls still entire; cathedral; 42,295; also c. Pennsyl., U.S., on Delaware R., 15 m. below Philadelphia, 20,226; also c. Ill., U.S., on Mississippi, 2708; also t. S. Carol., 2703; and smaller in Vt., Conn., and Mass.; also t. N. Scotia, Lunenburg dist., 3050.

CHESTERFIELD, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., on Rother, 11 m. S. Sheffield; 13,242; C. INLET, extending W. from N. part of Hudson's Bay, 250 m. by 25 m. [ham; 6646.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, *t.* Durham, Engl., 5 m. N. Dur-

CHESTERTON, *vil.* Cambridgesh., Engl.; suburb of Cambridge, on R. Cam; 7526.

CHESTERTOWN, *t.* Maryl., U.S., on R. Chester; 2632.

CHETOPA, *t.*, Kansas, U.S., on Meosho R.; 2265.

CHEVIOT, *hills*, between Scotl. and Northumberlandsh., Engl.; fine pasture, famous breed of sheep; highest elev. (6 m. S.W. Wooler), 2668 ft. [Melbourne; 1700.

CHEWTON, *t.* (mining), Victoria, 75 m. N. by W. from

CHEYENNE, *c.* cap. Wyoming, U.S., alt. 6075 ft., on Union Pacific Ry.; 1918 m. from N. York, 1348 from San Francisco, and 1432 from Galveston; 11,690.

CHHATARPUR, *native state*, Cent. India, Bundelkhand; 164,376; also c. cap. of state; 13,474.

CHHATISGAHR, S.E. div. in 4 dists., Cent. Provs. India; 25,013 sq. m.; 3,537,530.

CHHINDWARA, *dist.* Narbada div. Cent. Provs. India; 372,899; also c. cap. of dist.; 8220.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR, *state*, India, Gujarat; 71,218.

CHIAPAS, *Pacific state*, S.E. Mexico, cap. San Cristobal; 27,222 sq. m.; 241,404.

CHIARI, *t.* Lombardy, Italy, 14 m. W. Brescia; 11,000.

CHIAVARI, *t.* Italy, 17 m. E. Genoa; 12,500. [sea; 16,355.

CHICACOLA, *t.* Ganjam dist., Madras Pres., 4 m. from

CHICAGO, *c.* Illinois, U.S., S.W. coast L. Michigan; alt. 597 ft. above sea and 15 ft. above lake; flourishing university; enormous trade; has progressed more rapidly than any city in America; in 1837 its pop. was 4170; in 1870 it was fifth city in U.S.; in October, 1871, it was burned (500 people perished, and 100,000 were rendered homeless); in 1880 it was fourth city in the Union, having passed St. Louis, Mo., in the decade; in 1890 it was second, having passed Brooklyn, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., in the decade; and now it is only behind New York; 1,099,850.

CHICHESTER, *c.* W. Sussex, Engl., 28 m. W. Brighton; fine cathedral, 380 ft. by 227 ft., spire 330 ft. high; 7842 d.

CHICLANA, *t.* Spain, 12 m. S.E. Cadiz; 11,627.

CHICO, *c.* California, U.S., 96 m. N. Sacramento; 2894 d.

CHICOPEE, *t.* Mass., U.S., on R. Connecticut; 14,050.

CHIEM SEE, *l.* Bavaria, 12 m. by 8 m.; 42 m. S.E. Munich; alt. 1500 ft.

CHIERI, *t.* Piedmont, Italy, 9 m. S.E. Turin; 14,000.

CHIETI, *prov.* S. Italy, on Adriatic; 1105 sq.m.; 348,318; also c. cap. of prov.; 22,500.

CHIHUAHUA, *state*, N. Mexico; 87,802 sq. m.; 225,541; also c. cap. of state; alt. 4500 ft.; 16,000. [19,900.

CHILAMBARAM, *t.* India, S. Arect, Madras Pres.;

CHILI (or Chile), *republic*, S.A., between Pacific Ocean and Andes, which separate it from Bolivia, Argentina, and Patagonia; 2650 m. long by 220 m. broad, twice as large as United Kingdom; independent of Spain since 1818; language, Spanish; Roman Catholic; fertile, rich in minerals; frequent earthquakes; cap. Santiago; 2,766,747. [Pres., 42 m. by 15 m.

CHILKA, *l.* Brit. India, between Madras and Bengal

CHILLICOTHE, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Scioto R.; 11,288; also t. Mo., U.S., 95 m. N.E. Kansas City; 5717.

CHILLON, *t.* Switzerl., N.E. end of Lake of Geneva; anc. castle. [by 40 m.; cap. Ancud; 73,430.

CHILOE, *largest of group of isls.* off Chili, S.A., 120 m.

CHILTERN HILLS, chalk range in Cos. Bucks, Herts, and Oxford, Engl.; highest, *Wendover*, 900 ft.; STEWARD OF CHILTERN HUNDREDS, an officer formerly apptd. by Crown to suppress robbers who infested beech forests here; office now merely nominal, but retained to enable M.P. to resign his seat; any M.P. accepting this office under Crown must resign, no member being allowed to hold office under Crown unless specially elected after his nomination to office. The C. HUNDREDS comprise Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Bucks. [2320.

CHILTERN, *t.* Victoria, 168 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist.,

CHILVERS COTON, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl.; 3720.

CHIMBORAZO, *mt.* in Andes of Ecuador, 90 m. S. Quito, 21,424 ft.; also prov. Ecuador, S. of mt. C., cap. Riobamba; 122,300.

CHINA, *vast empire* of E. Asia, incl. Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, East Turkestan, with collective pops. of over 14 millions, and China Proper, with pop. of 386 millions; it borders on Siberia, India, Burma, and Assam; considerably larger than Europe; 4,218,401 sq. m.

CHINA PROPER (*Chung Kwe, Tsin, Cathay*), S.E. part of empire, lies on Yellow Sea and Pacific Ocn., S. of Mongolia and Manchuria, E. of Mongolia, Tibet, and Burma, and W. of Assam and Chinese Sea; separated from Mongolia by *Great Wall of China*, earth rampart 10 to 30 ft. high, 1250 m. long, to keep out Tartars; 1600 m. long N. to S., and from 900 m. to 1300 m. E. to W.; 1,336,841 sq. m.; divided into 18 provs.—6 maritime, 6 frontier, and 6 inland; has great ranges of mts. running E. to W.; Plain of C. in N.E., 700 m. long, 200,000 sq. m., very fertile—the YELLOW-EARTH REGION of N. China is the most fertile in the world; four great river basins, Yang-tsze-kiang, Hoang-ho, Si-kiang, and Pei-ho; China probably greatly indebted to its magnificent and navigable rivers for its early civilization; great industries in agriculture, manuf., and commerce; mineral wealth great; three-fourths of foreign trade with Britain; people are of Mongolian race; govt. despotic monarchy, present dynasty (Manchu) has held the throne since 1644; nine orders of mandarins (civil and military authorities) all appointed by competitive examination; religion is Confucianism (ancestor-worship), but large numbers of lower classes are Buddhists or Taoists; there are said to be 30 millions Mohammedans, one million Ro. Catholics, and 50,000 native protestants; cap. of empire is Pekin, nearly 40° N.; pop. 386,000,000.

CHINCHILLA, *t.* Spain, 9 m. S.E. Albacete; 6080.

CHING-TU, *c.* China, cap. prov. Se-Chuen.

CHINGUACOUSY, *t.* Ont., Peel dist.; 4750 d. [300,000.

CHIOBBE, *t.* China, prov. Fo-kien, 15 m. S.W. Amoy;

CHIOGGIA, *s.pt.* on isl., N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice; bridge to mainland on 43 arches; 20,381.

CHIPPENHAM, *t.* Wilts., Engl., 13 m. N.E. Bath; 4618.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., 90 m. E. St. Paul; 8670; on C. R., affl. of Mississippi, 300 m.

CHIPPING NORTON, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl., 20 m. N.N.W. Oxford; 4222. [15 m. N.W. Windsor; 13,435.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE (or High W.), *t.* Bucks, Engl.

CHISELHURST, *vil.* W. Kent, Engl., 9 m. S.E. London; Napoleon III. lived here after Franco-German War, and died here 9th Jan., 1873; 5341.

CHISWICK, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., on Thames; Fox and Canning died here in C. House, seat of Duke of Devonshire; 21,964.

CHITTAGONG, *div.* Bengal, India, incl. 4 districts; 3,574,048; dist., 1,132,341; c. cap. of dist. (called also Islamabad, second port of Bengal), 21,000; also C. Hill Tracts, dist. of C. div. cap. Rangamati; 101,557.

CHIVASSO, *c.* Piedmont, Italy, on Po, 15 m. NE. Turin;

CHOBHAM, *vil.* W. Surrey, Engl.; 2500. [10,137.

CHOLEN, *t.* Tonquin (Fr.), 8 m. W.S.W. Saigon; 15,000.

CHOLET (or Chollet), *t.* France, dep. Maine-et-Loire; cambric, calico, and flannel weaving; 16,000.

CHOLULA, *t.* (Indian) Mexico, 15 m. W.N.W. Pueblo; alt., 6912 ft.; ruins of Aztec temple; 6000.

CHOPRA, *t.* Khandesh dist., Bombay Pres.; 14,000.
CHORLEY, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl., on R. Chor, 9 m. S.E. Preston; manuf.; coal fields, bleaching, railw. waggon building; 23,082; also t. Cheshire; 2578.
CHOTIN (or Kh. or Choczim), *t. ftd.* Bessarabia, S. Russia, on Dniester; 18,000.
CHRISTCHURCH, *s.pt.* S. Hants, Engl., 34 m. S.W. Southampton; hosiery, watch springs; (parl. bor.) 53,270; also t. N.Z., cap. of prov. Canterbury, So. Isl.; 9 newspapers; 53,000.
CHRISTIANIA, *c.* cap. of Norway, at head of C. Fiord, which goes 60 m. inland and is full of isls.; university with 1537 students; 150,444.
CHRISTIANSAND, *s.pt.* S. Norway, 157 m. S.W. Christiania; naval arsenal, cathedral; 12,831.
CHRISTIANSBORG, *ft.* Gold Coast, W. Africa; ceded by Denmark to Brit. in 1850. [W. coast Greenland.
CHRISTIANSHAAB, Danish settlement on Baffin's Bay,
CHRISTIANSTAD, *t. ftd.* Sweden, 265 m. S.W. Stockholm; 10,670. [Cruz, W. Indies; 35,000.
CHRISTIANSTED, *t. ftd.* cap. of Danish isl. Santa
CHUDLEIGH, *t.* E. Devonsh., Engl., 10 m. S.W. Exeter; 2000. [also mt. C., 21,000 ft.
CHUQUIBAMBA, *t.* Peru, S.A., 15 m. N.W. Arequipa;
CHUQUISACA (or Sucre), *c.* cap. of dep. C., Bolivia, S.A.; 20,000. [Upper Rhine valley; 9000.
CHUR (Fr. *Coire*), *t.* Switzerl., cap. of cant. Grisons in
CHURCH, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Accrington; 5870.
CHURCH GRESLEY, *t.* S. Derbysh., Engl., near Burton-on-Trent; 5500. [Bay at Fort C.
CHURCHILL, *r.* Canada, flows 700 m. into Hudson's
CHUSAN, *large isl.* off China, at mouth of Yang-tse-kiang; cap. *Tinghae*, taken by British in 1840 and in 1842; 200,000. [4 dists., 26,966 sq. m.; 4,645,590.
CHUTIA NAGPUR, *div.* Bengal, in S.W. India; incl.
CIENFUEGOS, *t.* Cuba, on S. coast; 65,067.
CIEZA, *t.* Spain, 26 m. N.W. Murcia; 11,000.
CINCINNATI ('queen city'), *cap.* Ohio, U.S., on Ohio R.; college; manuf.; largest pork market in the world; 296,908.
CINQUE PORTS, 5 *ports* on S. coast of Engl.—Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Sandwich (to which were added later Winchelsea and Rye); established by William the Conqueror to guard the coast; jurisdiction still maintained under Lord Warden.
CINTRA, *t.* Portugal, 14 m. N.W. Lisbon; 2 royal palaces, anc. castle; 5000. [Chernomorsk.
CIRCASSIA, *dist.* of W. Caucasus, in govs. Kuban and
CIRCLEVILLE, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Scioto R.; 6556.
CIRENCESTER, *t.* E. Gloucestersh., Engl.; agricultural college; 7441 d.
CITTA VECCHIA, *c. ftd.* Malta, 6 m. W. Valetta; 22,182.
CIUDAD REAL, *prov.* Spain, S. of New Castile; 292,291; also c. cap. of prov., 97 m. S. Madrid; 14,000.
CIUDAD RODRIGO, *t. ftd.* Spain, prov. Salamanca, near R. Aguida; 7000.
CIVITA VECCHIA, *s.pt.* Italy, 38 m. N.W. Rome; 12,000.
CLACKMANNAN, *co.* (smallest) Scotl., between Fife and Stirlingsh., 47 sq. m.; traversed by *Ochils*; rich in minerals; woollen manuf.; 28,433; also co. t., on R. Devon; mining; 1500.
CLAIRVAUX, *vil.* France, dep. Aube, 33 m. S.E. Troyes; anc. abbey founded by St. Bernard in 1114.
CLANWILLIAM, *div.* of W. prov. Cape Colony; watered by Olifants and its affls.; 11,000.
CLAPHAM, S.W. suburb of London, Mid Surrey; 36,380; also vil. Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Settle; 1500.
CLARE, *co.* (maritime) Munster, Irel., between Galway and R. Shannon; 67 m. by 38 m.; mountainous; 100 small lakes; minerals, marble and slate quarries; cattle and sheep raising; co. t. Ennis; 123,859, d. 12·4 p.c.; also t. 2 m. from Ennis, 800; also isl. Irel., Clew Bay, W. Co. Mayo, 620; also t. W. Suffolk, Engl., on R. Stour, 1700; also t. S. Australia, on Hutt R., 89 m. N.N.W. Adelaide; dist., 1131.
CLAREMONT, *t.* New Hampsh., U.S., 55 m. W.N.W. Concord; 5565.
CLARENCE, *r.* N.S.W., Austr.; flows from border of Queensl. 240 m. to Shoal Bay; navigable 70 m.; also t. N.S.W., on Williams R., 114 m. N.N.E. Sydney; dist., 1700; also pilot sta. 300 m. N. Sydney, 340; also whaling station, Alaska, North America, E. side Bering's Strait.
CLARENDON, *t.* S. Australia, 18 m. S.E. Adelaide; dist., 1600; also t. Victoria, 83 m. W.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 1239.
CLARINDA, *c.* Iowa, U.S., 65 m. S.E. Omaha; 3262.
CLARION, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S.; cap. Page Co.; 2164.
CLARK, *r.* Oregon, U.S.; flows from Rocky Mts. to N. Columbia; 700 m. [hela; 3008.
CLARKSBURG, *t.* W. Virginia, U.S., on R. Mononga-
CLARKSVILLE, *c.* Tenn., U.S., on Cumberland R.; 7924; t. under 2000 in Ind., Mo., and Tex.
CLAUSTHAL (or Kl.), *t.* prov. Hanover, Prussia, in Harz Mts., 47 m. S.E. Hanover; silver and lead
CLAY CENTER, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2802. [mines; 9000.
CLAY LANE, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 4 m. S. Chesterfield; 7727.
CLAYTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 3½ m. S.W. Bradford, 4707; C. WEST, t. 7 m. W.N.W. Barnsley, 1541; C.-LE-MOORS, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 5½ m. N.E. Blackburn; 7155. [2248.
CLEARFIELD, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S., on R. Susquehanna;
CLEATOR MOOR, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., on R. Eden, 3½ m. S.S.E. Whitehaven; coal and iron; 9464 d.
CLEBURNE, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 3278. [Halifax; 11,826.
CLECKHEATON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. E.
CLEETHORPE, *t.* N. Lincolnsh., Engl.; watering-pl.;
CLERKENWELL, *par.* Lond., Finsbury; 70,000. [4306.
CLERMONT, *t.* Queensl., Austr., 575 m. N.W. Brisbane; pastoral, iron, bark forests; dist., 5288.
CLERMONT-FERRAND, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Puy-de-Dôme; birthpl. of Pascal; former cap. of Auvergne; 50,119. [5418.
CLEVEDON, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., at mouth of Severn;
CLEVELAND, *dist.* Yorkshire (N.R.), Engl.; fine bay horses, ironstone mines.
CLEVELAND, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on S. shore L. Erie, on Cuyahoga R.; extensive iron and oil works, shipbuilding; called 'Forest City' from abundant trees on broad streets and parks; city of rapid growth; in 1860 population was 43,417; now (10th city of Union), 261,353; also t. Tenn., U.S.; 2863.
CLEVES, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 48 m. N.W. Düsseldorf; birthpl. of Anne of C., wife of Henry VIII.; 10,500.
CLEW, *bay*, W. coast Mayo, Irel.; 10 m. by 7 m.
CLEWER, *par.* E. Berks, Engl., part of Windsor; 9296
CLICHY, N. suburb of Paris; 30,608.
CLIFDEN, *s.pt.* W. coast Galway, Ireland; 1300.
CLIFTON, W. suburb of Bristol, Gloucestersh., Engl.; watering-pl.; 25,000; also t. N.S.W., Austr., 35 m. S. Sydney; alt. 300 ft.; 700; also several small tns. in Brit. and U.S.; also C. HILL, t. Victoria, 3 m. N.N.E. Melbourne; 10,000.
CLINTON, *several tns.* in U.S.; c. Iowa, on Mississippi R., 13,619; c. Mo., 4737; c. Ill., 2598; t. So. Carol., 2639; also 10 other tns. in U.S.; also vil. Ontario, Huron Co.; 2635.
CLISHEIM, *mt.* isl. of Harris, Scotl.; 2700 ft. [10,815.
CLITHEROE, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., on R. Ribble;
CLOCH POINT, *prom.* in Firth of Clyde, Scotl., 4 m. S.W. Greenock; lighthouse. [linens; 3676.
CLONAKILTY, *s.pt.* Co. Cork, Irel., 15 m. S.W. Bandon;
CLONCURRY, *t.* Queensl., on C. R., 1509 m. N.W. Brisbane; coffee and gold mines; dist. 1211.
CLONES, *t.* Co. Monaghan, Irel., 39 m. N.W. Dundalk; interesting antiqs.; 2216. [R. Suir; provisions; 9325.
CLONMEL, *t.* Cos. Tipperary and Waterford, Irel., on
CLONTARF, *t.* Co. Dublin, Irel., 3 m. N.E. Dublin; sea-bathing; 4210.
CLOYNE, *t.* Co. Cork, Irel.; marble quarries; 1100.
CLUNES, *t.* (mining) Victoria, Austr., 20 m. N. Ballarat; alt., 1081 ft.; fine water supply; 3486.
CLUNY (or Clugny), *t.* France, dep. Saône-et-Loire; 14 m. N.W. Macon; 4400.
CLWYD, *r.* Wales, flows through beautiful valley (20 m. by 3 m. to 8 m.) in Denbigh and Flint to Irish Sea.
CLYDE, *r.* Lanarksh., Scotl.; passes Glasgow and many flourishing towns; deepening of the river below Glasgow a triumph of engineering skill and enterprise; tidal above Glasgow; splendid firth, whose shores may be described as "Glasgow on the sea," begins below Dumbarton; 98 m.; also r. Tasman. and N.S.W.; also t. N.Z., 126 m. N.W. Dunedin, 700; also t. Vict., 30 m. S.E. Melbourne, 250; also in U.S., t. Ohio, 2327; and N. York, 26,480.
CLYDEBANK, *t.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., 5½ m. N.W. Glasgow, on Clyde; shipbuilding; 10,000.

CLYDESDALE, *vil.* N. Lanarksh., Scotl.; 1117.
COAHUILA, *state*, N.E. Mexico; 63,569 sq. m.; agriculture, cattle; cap. Saltillo; 150,622; also t. in State Co., 150 m. N.W. Monterey; 4000.
COALBROOKDALE, *dist.* Shropsh., Engl.; iron and coal mining; coal first profitably employed here in smelting iron; first suspension bridge ever built thrown across Severn here; 1750.
COANZA, *r.* Lower Guinea, W. Africa; flows 450 m. from Mossamba Mts. into Atlantic S. of Loando.
COATBRIDGE, *t.* N. Lanarksh., Scotl., 9 m. E. Glasg.; extensive ironworks; 30,000. [phia; 3680.
COATESVILLE, *t* Pennsylv., U.S., 38 m. W. Philadel-
COBAN, *c.* Guatemala, Cent. America, cap. of dep. Vera Paz; alt., 4306 ft.; 18,000.
COBAR, *t.* N.S.W., 467 m. W. Sydney; cop. mines; 3000.
COBBE (or Ko), cap. Egyptian terr. of Darfur, N. Cent. Africa; 14° 11′ N., 28° 8′ E.
COBLENTZ (*Koblenz*), *c. strongly ftd.* Rhenish Prussia; on Rhine, at confl. with Moselle, opp. fortress Ehrensbreitstein; 33,000.
COBURG, *duchy*, Cent. Germany; 217 sq. m., 57,383; also t. cap. of duchy, 16,210; also N. part of Australia W. of G. of Carpentaria; t. Ontario, on Lake O., 4829 d. [Calcutta; 28,856.
COCANADA, *s.pt.* Godavari dist., Madras; 545 m. S.
COCHABAMBA, *dep.* Bolivia, S. America; 196,766; also t. cap. of prov.; glass, cotton; large cathedral; 20,000.
COCHIN, *native state*, India, Madras Pres., between Malabar and Travancore; cap. Ernakolam, 1361 sq. m.; 715,870; also t. in C. State; Portuguese first permitted to build fort here in 1503; 14,000.
COCHIN CHINA, *cent. prov.* of Anam, part of French Indo-China; delta of Mekong R., S. of Anam; 23,082 sq. m.; divided into 4 provs., cap. Saigon; pop. (of which 2537 are French); 1,991,500.
COCKENZIE, *s.pt.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl., on Frith of Forth, near Prestonpans; 1612.
COCKERMOUTH, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., 25 m. S.W. Carlisle, at mouth of R. Cocker, which flows from Buttermere to R. Derwent; 5464.
COCKPEN, *vil.* near Edinb., Scotl.; coal-fields; 4544.
CODOGNO, *t.* N. Italy, prov. Milan; cheese, called Parmesan; 11,600. [m. N.E. London; 3000.
COGGESHALL, *t.* Co. Essex, Engl., on Blackwater, 144
COGNAC, *t.* France, dep. Charente, on R. Charente, 4 m. W. Angoulême; brandy; 14,500.
COFFEYVILLE, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2282.
COHASSET, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2448.
COHOES, *c.* N. York, U.S., 9 m. N. Albany; 22,509.
COIMBATORE, *dist.* Brit. India, Madras Pres.; 7422 sq. m.; 1,763,274; also t. cap. of dist., 304 m. from Madras; 40,000.
COIMBRA, *c.* Portugal, prov. Beira, on R. Mondego; seat of only univ. of Portugal (774 students); 13,369.
COIRE. *See* Chur, anc. *curia Rhaetorum.*
COJUTEPEQUE, *t.* Cent. America, 15 m. S. San Salvador; 12,000; also lake, 12 m. by 5 m.; volcanic; 1200 feet below neighbourhood.
COLAC, *t.* Victoria, on Lake C. (abounding in fish), 95 m. S.W. Melbourne; dist. (very fertile), 7525.
COLBERG (or Kol.), *s.pt. ftd.* Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on R. Persante; 17,000.
COLCHAGUA, *prov.* Chili; 3795 sq. m.; cap. San Fernando; rearing of cattle, horses, mules; 160,123.
COLCHESTER, *s.pt.* Co. Essex, Engl., on R. Colne, 52 m. N.E. London; oyster fisheries; 34,559; also in U.S., t. Vt., 5143; t. Conn., 2988.
COLDSTREAM, *t.* Berwicksh., Scotl., on N. bank of Tweed; "Coldstream Guards" first raised here by Gen. Monk in 1659-60; 2600.
COLDWATER, *c.* Mich., U.S., cap. of Branch Co.; 5247.
COLEFORD, *t.* Gloucestersh., England; 2450 d.
COLERAINE, *t.* Co. Londonderry, Irel., on R. Bann; linen; 6000; also t. Victoria, 247 m. W. Melb.; 1000.
COLESBERG, N. div. of E. prov. Cape Colony, on Orange R.; stock-raising.
COLIMA, *state*, Mexico, on Pacific; 2272 sq. m.; 72,591; also t. cap. of State, 25,124; also volcano, 60 m. from t. Col., 12,634 ft.
COLL, *isl.* Hebrides, Argyllsh., W. Scotl.; 643.
COLLEGE POINT, *vil.* N. York, 10 m. E. N. York; 6127.
COLLINGWOOD, *t.* Ontario, Simcoe Co.; 4940; also sub-dist. Grey Co.; 3932 d.
COLLINSVILLE, *c.* Ill. U.S., 12 m. E. St. Louis; 3498.
COLLUMPTON (or Cullom), *t.* N. Devonsh., Engl., 12 m. N.E. Exeter; paper, leather, flour; 3000.
COLMAR (Kol.), *c.* Elsass-Lothringen; cotton, cutlery; seat of superior court; 28,000. [beautiful sit.; 2191.
COLMONELL, *vil.* S. Ayrsh., Scotl., on R. Stinchar;
COLNE, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., 26 m. N. Manchester; (with Marsden) 16,774; also 4 rivs. in Engl.—(1) in Herts., falls into Thames at Staines; (2) in Essex, passes Colchester to N. Sea, 35 m.; (3) in Gloucestersh., joins Isis near Lochdale, 25 m.; (4) in Yorksh. (W.R.), affl. of Calder, 14 m.
COLOGNE (Cöln), *c. ftd.* cap. of Rhenish Prussia, on l. bank of Rhine; sixth c. of Germany; great trade; finest Gothic cathedral in Germ.; birthpl. of Rubens in 1577; 281,273.
COLOMBIA, *republic*, S. America (9 states and 6 territories, incl. Isthmus of Panama), between Caribbean Sea and Ecuador, the Pacific and Venezuela; nearly 3 times the size of United Kingdom; traversed by Andes and rivs. Magdalena and Cauca; low lands unhealthy, but equable temperature in the cities on mt. slopes; great mineral wealth; language, Spanish; Ro. Catholic; from 1832 to 1861 called New Granada; cap. Bogota; 3,878,600. [to Kandy, 79 m.; 126,926.
COLOMBO, *s.pt.* cap. of Ceylon, on W. coast; railway
COLONSAY, *isl.* Argyllsh., 16 m. N.W. Islay; 8 m. by 1½ m. to 3 m.; 387.
COLORADO, *state*, U.S. ('The Silver State'), touches Wyoming and Nebraska on N., Nebraska and Kansas on E., New Mexico and Ind. terr. on S., and Utah on W.; traversed by Rocky Mts., *Pike's Peak*, 11,497 ft.; great mineral wealth; cap. Denver, 410,975; also r. (Green R.), flows from Wyoming to G. of California, 1050 m., for 600 m. it flows 3000 ft. below general surface, 300 m. of this great gorge known as Great Cañon of the Colorado; also r. Argentina, flows from Andes to Atlantic, 900 m.; also r. Texas, enters G. of Mexico at Matagorda, 900 m.
COLORADO SPRINGS, *t.* Colorado, U.S., 75 m. S. Denver; fashionable summer resort; 11,140.
COLTNESS, *vil.* N. Lanarksh., Scotl.; gt. ironwks.; 3000.
COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, in U.S., 50 sq. m., on R. Potomac surrounded by Virg. and Maryland; belongs to no State, but under immediate jurisdiction of Congress; contains Washington, cap. of the Union, 229,796; also c. in U.S., Pennsylv. on Susquehanna R., 10,599; also c. cap. of S. Carol., on Congaree R., 15,353; t. Tenn., 45 m. S.S.W. Nashville, 5370; also t. Mo., 4000; also c. N. pt. of Grant Land, Arctic America; also r. flows from Rocky Mts. in Brit. Columbia, between Oregon and Washington Terr., to Pacific (called also Oregon), 1400 m.
COLUMBUS, *several tns.* in U.S.; c. cap. of Ohio, on Scioto R., 116 m. N.E. Cincinnati; ironworks; 88,150; c. Ga., 100 m. S.W. Atlanta, 17,303; c. Ind., on White R., 6719; c. Miss.; rich farming, cotton; 4559; c. Neb., 3134; c. Tex., 2199; c. Kan., 2160; smaller in Wisconsin and Ohio.
COLWYN, *t.* Denbighsh., Wales; 4750.
COLYTON, *t.* E. Devonsh., on R. Coly; 2350.
COMAYAGUA (formerly Valladolid), *c.* Honduras, Cent. America, 170 m. E. Guatemala; 10,000.
COMBACONUM, *t.* dist. Tanjore, Madras Pres., India, in Kaveri delta; 50,098.
COMISO, *t.* Sicily, 13 m. W. Ragusa; 19,000.
COMO, *lake*, Lombardy, N. Italy; expansion of R. Adda, between Milan and Chiavenna: beautiful situation; 35 m. long; also c. at S. end of lake; cathedral; 25,560.
COMORO, 4 *isls.* (volcanic) 350 m. N.W. Madagascar, half way to African coast; French Protectorate; Mohammedan; cane-sugar; 47,000.
COMPASSBERG, *mt.* Graaf Reynet dist. Cape Colony; highest point of Sneeuwbergen, 8500 ft.
COMPIEGNE, *t.* France, dep. Oise, on R. Oise, 50 m. N. Paris; muslins, hosiery, sailcloth, shipbuilding; 15,000, [and vil. Quebec, d. 15,027 d.; vil., 2409 d.
COMPTON (Gifford), *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; 3264; also dist.
COMRIE, *vil.* Perthsh., Scotl., 25 m. W. Perth, on R. Earn; slight earthquake shocks felt here; 1800.
CONCEPCION, *prov.* Chili, S.A.; 3535 sq. m.; 218,815; also s.pt. cap. of prov., 270 m. S.S.W. Santiago; 24,000; also 2 tns. in Bolivia; also t. Argentina, prov.

Entre Rios, on Uruguay R., 160 m. N. Buenos Ayres; 7000. [John's; also cape, coast of California.
CONCEPTION, *bay*, E. coast Newfoundland, N.W. St.
CONCORD, in U.S., *c.* N. Hampsh., on Merrimac R., 17,004; also t. Mass., 20 m. W.N.W. Boston, 4427; also t. N. Carol., cap. of Cabarrus Co., 4339; also W. suburb of Sydney, N.S.W., on Paramatta R.
CONCORDIA, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on Republican R.; 3184.
CONDAMINE, *r.* Queensl., Australia; joins Darling R. above Bourke, N.S.W.; also t. on C. R. 240 m. W. Brisbane.
CONDE, *t. strongly ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Schelde; 4621; also s.pt. Brazil, 85 m. N.E. Bahia; 2000.
CONEY ISL., *vil.* N.York, U.S., entr. to N.Y. harb.; 3313.
CONGLETON, *t.* Chesh., Engl.; manuf. silks, ribbons; 10,744 d.
CONGO, *r.* greatest in Africa, with vol. of water far exceeding Mississippi; flows N. (as Luapula) from L. Bangweolo, 11° 30′ S. 28° E., to L. Moero, then N. and N.W. as Lualaba and Ugarowa to about 3° N., then S.W. to Atlantic at 6° S.; with tributaries it forms 10,000 m. navigable waterway, but at places obstructed by falls and rapids; from mouth to Matadi (110 m.) navig., but 32 falls from Matadi to Leopoldville (200 m.); railw. in course of construction along this part of river; above Leopoldville navig. for 1000 m. to Stanley Pool; on this stretch (Upper Congo) there are 30 stations and a regular service of steamers; tributaries are Mobangi, Kassai, and Aruwimi, the last through the dense forests of Stanley's last march.
CONGO, *free state*, Africa, includes greater part of Congo basin, 800,000 sq. m.; has French Congo and Cobinda (Portuguese) on W., the riv. Mobangi on N., Brit. and Germ. E. Africa on E., and Zambesia and Portuguese W. Africa on S.; the state was founded at Berlin Conference (1885); sovereign is King of Belgians; founder and first Gov.-General was Stanley; commerce is free, only necessary dues being levied; cent. govt. at Brussels; cap. is Boma, on N. bank of R. Congo, 50 m. from sea, and there are 11 administrative provs.; numerous commercial products, but slave-trade rife in Upper Congo; Matadi-Leopoldville railw. will tend greatly to develop the state; pop. variously estimated from 8 to 20 millions.
CONGO, *French protectorate*, W. Africa, includes the basins of rivs. Gabun, Ogowai, and Kwilu, and stretches inland to Congo and Mobangi; 250,000 sq. m.; cap. Libreville, on estuary of Gabun; prob. 5,000,000.
CONI (or Cuneo), *prov.* Piedmont, N. Italy; 2755 sq. m.; 635,400; also cap. of prov., 55m. S.S.W. Turin; 12,500.
CONISTON WATER, *lake*, N. Lancash., Engl., 6½ m. by ¾ m.; alt., 147 ft.; 160 ft. deep.
CONJEVERAM, *t.* Chengalopat dist., Madras Pres., India, 42 m. S.W. Madras; 37,275.
CONNAUGHT, *prov.* W. Irel., includes Cos. Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon; was a distinct kingdom till reign of Henry IV. of England; steady decrease of population for the last 50 years; 11·9 p.c. decrease during last decade; over 95 p.c. Ro. Catholic; [723,573.
CONNEANT, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 3241.
CONNECTICUT, *state* (New England), U.S., one of the original 13 states; touched by N.Y., Mass., Rh. I., and Long Isl. Sound; 4990 sq. m.; cap. Hartford, on C. R., but Newhaven is largest tn.; 746,258; also r. U.S., flows from Vt. and N. Hampsh. to Long Isl. Sound; 450 m. [burg; 5629.
CONNELSVILLE, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S., 57 m. S.S.E. Pitts-
CONNEMARA, *dist.* Irel., W. part of Co. Galway; boggy and mountainous. [mond; 4548.
CONNERSVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 22 m. S.W. Rich-
CONSETT, *t.* N. Durham, Engl., on R. Derwent; iron and coal; 8175.
CONSHOHOCKEN, *t.* Pennsylv., on Schuylkill R.; 5470.
CONSTANCE, *c. ftd.* Baden, Germany, on S.W. shore Lake C.; church council held here in 1414-1418; condemned Wickliffe's doctrines, and sentenced John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; 16,233; also LAKE C., touches Switzerl., Baden, Würtemburg, Bavaria, Austria; 40 m. by (greatest breadth) 9 m.; 200 sq. m.; alt., 1383 ft.; greatest depth, 160 fathoms: Rhine flows through the lake.
CONSTANTIA, *dist.* near Cape of Good Hope; famous vineyards.
CONSTANTINA, *t.* Spain, near Seville; corn, silver lead mines; 11,000.
CONSTANTINE, E. prov. Algeria, N. Africa; 73,929 sq. m.; 1,714,539; also *c.* strongly ftd.; cap. of prov. on rock 1968 ft. high; fine Roman remains; near are ruins of Hippo, seat of Augustine's bishopric, A.D. 395 till his death in 430; 44,960.
CONSTANTINOPLE (anc. Byzantium), *c.* cap. of Turkey; excellent situation; at junction of Bosporus and Sea of Marmora; ancient founders ordered by oracle to found it "opposite the city of the blind"—*i.e.* opposite site of Chalcedon, whose founders were 'blind' in choosing that site; above site of Byzantium was open to them; rebuilt by Constantine in 330 A.D., who gave it his name; seat of Eastern Roman Empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II.; population is very heterogeneous; more Mussulmans (384,910) than any other sect, but fewer Mussulmans than all the other sects taken together; incl. suburbs, 873,565.
CONVERSANO, *t.* prov. Bari, Italy, 19 m. S.E. Bari; 12,400.
CONWAY, *s.pt.* Carnarvonsh., Wales; 3467; at mouth of R. Conway, which flows through beautiful valley between Cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon into Irish Sea; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S., on R. Saco; 2331.
COOK INLET, N.W. Alaska; named from Capt. Cook.
COOK ISLS. (or Hervey Isls.) in S. Pacific, between Society and Friendly Isls.; 18° to 22° S., 157° to 163° W.; 6 isls. and 9 islets and reefs; Christian; largest Raratonga (3000); 7500.
COOK MT., So. Alps, Canterbury, N.Z.; 13,200 ft.
COOKTOWN, *s.pt.* Queensl., 1050 m. N.W. Brisbane; incl. 360 Chinese, 3860.
COOLIN MTS., Skye, Scotl.; Scuir-na-Gillean, 3183 ft.
COOMA, *t.* N.S.W., 257 m. S.S.W. Sydney; dist. (pastoral, agricultural, mineral), 15,000.
COOMASSIE, *t.* cap. Ashantee, W. Africa; burnt by British in 1874; 60,000. [dist., 1500.
COONABRABARAN, *t.* N.S.W., 267 m. N.W. Sydney;
COONAMBLE, *t.* N.S.W., 375m. N.W. Sydney; dist., 4000.
COONOR, *t.* Nilgiri Hills, India; sanatorium; alt., 6000 ft.
COOPERSTOWN, *t.* N. York, U.S., on Susquehanna; 2657.
COORG, *prov.* Brit. India, under Resident of Mysore; between Mysore and Malabar; 1583 sq. m.; cap. Merkara; 178,302. [into R. Tallapoora; 350 m.
COOSA, *r.* flows through Georgia and Alabama, U.S.,
COOTAMUNDRA, *t.* N.S.W., 253 m. S. Sydney; 2200.
COOTEHALL, *t.* Co. Cavan, Irel., 28 m. N.W. Dublin; 1780, [t. N.S.W., 167 m. N. Sydney; 300.
COPELAND ISLS., entrance to Belfast Loch, Irel.; also
COPENHAGEN, *c. s.pt. strongly ftd.*, cap. of Denmark, on E. coast of Zealand; 55° 40′ 9″ N., 12° 34′ 7″ E.; fine city; seat of university; birthpl. of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor; many of his finest works here; great museum of northern antiquities; manuf. of porcelain and models of Thorwaldsen's works, iron foundries; 312,387.
COPIAPO, *s.pt.* Chili, S.A., on R. Cop.; more than once ruined by earthquakes; 10,000; also volcano of Andes, 17,000 ft. [Arctic Ocean 300 m.
COPPERMINE, *r.* N.W. Terr., Canada; flows N. into
COQUET, *r.* Co. Northumberland, Engl., flows from Cheviots into N. Sea; 40 m.
COQUIMBO, *prov.* Chili, S.A.; 12,905 sq. m.; rich mines; cap. Serena; 189,524. [30,428.
CORATO, *c.* S. Italy, prov. Bari, 14 m. S.E. Barletta;
CORDOVA, *prov.* Spain; 5190 sq. m.; 420,714; also *c.* cap. of prov., on R. Guadalquivir; cathedral, formerly one of the most sacred mosques of Mohammedans: 55,614; also prov. Argentina, 54,000 sq. m.; 380,000; also *c.* cap. of prov., 387 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres; hides, wool; 66,600.
COREA (Kor), *peninsula*, E. Asia; 500 m. by 150 m.; 93,000 sq. m.; between Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan; kingdom, tributary to China; people exclusive; cap. Seoul, in interior of peninsula; Port-Hamilton, at entrance to Sea of Japan; taken by Brit. in 1884, but given back to China on understanding that no other European power be permitted to occupy any positions on Corean coasts; population variously estimated from 8½ to 12 millions.
CORELLA, *t.* prov. Navarre, Spain; liquorice, oil mills, distilleries; 6000.
CORFU, *nomarchy*, one of the Ionian Isls. W. of

Greece; important, as key of the Adriatic; with Santa Maura and Paxo (431 sq. m.), 114,535; also s.pt. ftd., cap. of isl. on E. coast, 19,025.
CORIGLIANO, *t.* S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, near G. of Taranto; 15,000; also smaller tn. near Lecce.
CORINTH, *t.* nom. Argolis and Corinth, Greece, 48 m. W. of Athens; one of the most flourishing cities of anc. Greece, 7575; also c. Miss., U.S., 2111; also smaller towns in Me., N.Y., and Vt., U.S.; GULF OF C. (or Lepanto), arm of Mediterranean separating Peloponnesus from N. Greece, 70 m. long; ISTHMUS OF C., connecting Peloponnesus with Attica between G. of Corinth and G. of Ægina; is 20 m. long by 2 m. to 8 m. broad.
CORK, *co.* Irel., largest and most S.; 110 m. E. to W., 70 m. N. to S.; touches Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; 2890 sq. m.; mainly agricultural, but valuable fisheries and mines; besides Cork city, the towns Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, and also Cape Clear are in this co.; 90 p.c. are Roman Catholics; decrease in population during last decade, 11·9 p.c.; 436,641; also c. cap. of co., 166 m. S.W. Dublin, at mouth of R. Lee, one of the finest harbours in Europe; great trade in grain and provisions; seat of one of the Queen's colleges; decrease in pop. of c. in decade, 7·3 p.c.; 96,891.
CORLEONE, *t.* Sicily, 21 m. S. Palermo; 16,400.
CORNING, *t.* N. York, U.S., on R. Chemung; 8550; smaller tns. in Iowa and Ohio.
CORNWALL, *co.* S.W. extremity of Engl., W. of Devonsh.; 1350 sq. m.; tin and copper mines; valuable fisheries; Truro is principal tn., but co. tn. is Bodmin; 322,589 d.; also pt. of entry, Ontario, on R. St. Lawrence, 67 m. S.W. Montreal; 6805. [N., 95° W.
CORNWALLIS ISLS., Arctic O., Brit. N. America, 65°
COROMANDEL COAST, E. coast of Madras Pres., India, 10° to 16° N.; also C., gold-mining dist., Auckland, N.Z.; 5000; also C. STRAIT, N.Z., between Great Barrier Isls. and Thames peninsula.
CORONA, *t.* N. York, U.S.; 2362.
CORONATION GULF, Arctic America, 66° to 68° N., 108° to 116° W.; discovered by Franklin.
COROWA, *t.* N.S.W., 406 m. S.W. Sydney; dist. (grazing), 2000. [veston; 4387.
CORPUS CHRISTI, *c.* Texas, U.S., 235 m. S.W. Gal-
CORREGIO, *t.* Italy, prov. Modena, 5 m. E. Carpi; birthpl. of Antonio Allegri, painter, commonly called Corregio; 12,700.
CORREZE, *dep.* S. Cent. France; 2265 sq. m.; drained by Correze and Dordogue; mountainous; cap. Tulle; 328,119.
CORRIB, *lough*, Irel., Co. Galway, 24 m. by 4 m.; 68 sq. m.; studded with isls.; outlet R. C. to Atlantic.
CORRIENTES, *prov.* Argentina, in N.E.; 54,000 sq. m.; 290,000; also cap. of prov., on R. Parana, below confl. with Paraguay; considerable trade; 14,000; also cape, S.W. coast Mexico, 20° 22′ N., 105° 35′ W.; also cape, S.E. coast Africa, 60 m. S. Inhambane.
CORRISKIN, *lake*, Skye, Scotl., 12½ m. S. Portree; fine description of it in "Lord of the Isles."
CORRY, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., 37 m. S.E. Erie; 5677.
CORSHAM, *t.* N. Wilts, Engl., near Chippenham; 3800.
CORSICA (Corse), *isl. and dep.* France, in Mediterranean; separated from Sardinia by Str. of Bonifacio; 110 m. by 53 m.; 3377 sq. m.; forests, plains, mountains; *Monte Rotondo*, 9068 ft.; cap. Ajaccio; Napoleon born here in 1769; language, Ital. dial.; 288,596.
CORSICANA, *c.* Texas, U.S., 53 m. S.S.E. Dallas; 6285.
CORSILL POINT, W. coast Wigtownsh., Scotl., 55° N., 5° 9′ W. [and jasper quarries; 5200.
CORTE, *t.* Corsica (near centre); corn, wine, marble
CORTLAND, *t.* N. York, U.S., 36 m. S. Syracuse; 8590.
CORUNNA, *prov.* Gallicia, Spain; 3079 sq. m.; 613,762; also s.pt. cap. of prov.; considerable trade; Sir John Moore fell here after repulsing French under Soult in 1809; 36,200.
CORWEN, *t.* Merionethsh., Wales, 12 m. N.E. Bala; 2800.
COS (Kos), *isl.* Turkish, in Mediterranean; 21 m. by 5 m.
COSELEY, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 21,899.
COSENZA, *prov.* S. Italy, in Calabria; 2841 sq. m.; 463,181; also c. cap. of prov., 12 m. from sea; 19,000.
COSHOCTON, *t.* Ohio, U.S., 69 m. E. Columbus; 3672.
COESLIN (or Koes), *t.* prov. Pomerania, Prussia, near Baltic; woollen manuf.; 17,277.
COSSACKS, occupy country of the Don, Russia.
COSTA RICA, *republic* (most S.), Cent. America; 20,000 sq. m.; cap. San José; numerous small settlements—Engl., Fr., Germ., and Ital.; 182,073. [1350.
COSTERFIELD, *t.* Victoria, 79 m. N. Melbourne; dist.,
CÔTE D'OR, *dep.* E. France, traversed by Saône; 3833 sq. m.; grain, vineyards, mines, marble, gypsum, lithographic stones; cap. Dijon; 376,866 d.
CÔTES-DU-NORD, *dep.* (maritime) W. France; part of old prov. Bretagne; 2659 sq. m.; cap. St. Brieuc; 618,652 d. [18,000.
COTHEN (Koet), *t.* Anhalt, Germany, on R. Ziethe;
COTOPAXI, *volcano*, S. America, 34 m. S.E. Quito; perfect cone; 18,875 ft.
COTSWOLD HILLS, Gloucestersh., Engl., 30 m. long by 20 m. broad; separate Thames and Severn basins; fine breed of sheep; highest point, 1006 ft.
COTTBUS (Kot.), *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Spree; manuf. cloth, woollens, machinery; 28,249.
COTTINGHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), 4 m. N.W. Hull; 3880.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, *c.* Iowa, U.S., 4 m. E. Omaha;
COUNCIL GROVE, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2211. [21,474.
COUPAR-ANGUS, *t.* Cos. Perth and Forfar, Scotl., on R. Isla; jute and linen manuf.; 2106.
COURLAND (Kur.), *govt.* N.W. Russia, on Baltic and G. of Riga; 10,535 sq. m.; cap. Mittau; 676,582. [30,908.
COURTRAI, *t. ftd.* Belgium, on R. Lys; fine linens;
COUTANCES, *s.pt.* France, dep. Manche, at confl. of Soulle and Bulsard, 41 m. S. Cherbourg; fine Gothic cathedral; active trade; 8300.
COVE and KILCREGGAN, *t.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., S.W. shore of Clyde; 948; COVE, smaller in Kincardineshire, Scotl., and Co. Cork, Irel.
COVENTRY, *t. co. bor.* N. Warwicksh., Engl., 17 m. S.E. Birmingham; watches and ribbons; 54,743; also t. Rhode Isl., U.S.; 5068.
COVINGTON, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on R. Ohio; 37,371; also smaller tns. in Ind., Ga., Tenn., Ohio.
COWAL, *dist.* Argyllsh., Scotl., from L. Fyne on W. to L. Long on Frith of Clyde.
COWBRIDGE (Welsh *Portfaen*), *t.* Glamorganshire, Wales, 12 m. W. Cardiff; 1377.
COWDENBEATH, *t.* (mining), Fife, Scotl., 14 m. N.E. Dunfermline; 1500.
COWES (WEST), *s.pt.* N. coast I. of Wight, Engl.; seat of Osborne House, marine resid. of Queen Vict.; 6772; E. COWES, opp. side of R. Medina; 2512; also s.pt. Victoria, 55 m. S.E. Melbourne; incl. Philip Isl., 1400.
COWPEN, *t.* Northumberlandsh., near Morpeth; 12,982.
COWRA, *t.* N.S.W., 219 m. W. Sydney; agriculture, gold mining; dist., 7000.
CRACOW (Krakau), *c.* Austria-Hungary; anc. cap. of Poland, on l. bank of R. Vistula, 158 m. S.S.W. Warsaw; university; cathedral, where Polish kings were crowned and some are buried; salt mines; manuf. cloth and leather; 76,025.
CRADOCK, *div.* of E. prov. Cape Colony; 3247 sq. m.
CRAFERS, *t.* S. Australia, 10 m. S.E. Adelaide; fruit-growing; dist., 1100. [Andrews; 1115.
CRAIL, *s.pt.* (most E.) Fife, Scotl., 10 m. S.E. St.
CRAMLINGTON, *t.* Northumberlandshire, Engl., 8 m. from Newcastle; 5967.
CRAMOND, *vil.* 5 m. N.W. Edinburgh, on Forth; 3094.
CRANBORNE, *t.* Dorsetsh., Engl., 13 m. S.W. Salisbury; 2300; also t. Victoria, 27 m. S.S.E. Melbourne; dist., 2082.
CRANBROOK, *t.* Kent, Engl., 30 m. S.W. Canterbury; 4216; also t. Tasmania, 60 m. S.E. Launceston.
CRANSTON, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 8099.
CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, *parish*, W. Aberdeenshire, Scotl.; contains Balmoral and Abergeldie Castles, seats of Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales; also the Grampian Mts.—*Ben Macdhui, Cairntoul, Lochnagar.* [of Allan Ramsay.
CRAWFORD, *parish*, S. Lanarksh., Scotl.; birthplace
CRAWFORDSVILLE, *c.* Ind., U.S.; 6089. [chalk-pits; 4500.
CRAYFORD, *t.* W. Kent, Engl., 8 m. S.E. Greenwich;
CRECY (Cressy), *t.* France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. Abbeville; victory of Edward III. 1346; 1666.
CREDITON, *t.* N. Devonsh., Engl., on R. Crede; 4207.
CREETOWN, *s.pt.* Kirkcudbrightshire, at head of Wigtown Bay; granite quarry; 1000.
CREFELD (Kre.), *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 12 m. N.W. Düsseldorf; silks, velvets, ribbons; 105,376.

CREMONA, *prov.* Lombardy, Italy; 632 sq. m.; 302,138; also c. ftd. cap. of prov. on Po, 48 m. S.E. Milan; active trade; formerly famed for its violins; 31,083.
CRESTLINE, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 2911.
CRESTON, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 7200. [1438 ft.; dist., 7933.
CRESWICK, *t.* Victoria, 112 m. N.W. Melbourne; alt.,
CRETE (or Candia), *isl.* (Turkish) Mediterranean, 150 m. by 6 m. to 35 m.; 2949 sq .m.; *Mt. Ida*, near centre, with intricate cavern, supposed to be anc. *labyrinth of Minos*; oil, wine, saffron, fine fruits; Greek church and Greek language; cap. Candia; 294,192; also c. Nebraska, U.S.; 2310.
CREUSE, *dep.* Cent. France, 2150 sq. m.; mountainous, live stock; 284,660; traversed by R. C., which flows 150 m. to R. Vienne, 12 m. N. Chatellerault.
CREUZOT, *t.* France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. S.S.E. Autun; coal and iron; dist., 29,000.
CREWE, *t.* Cheshire. Engl.; great railw. centre; 28,761.
CREWKERNE, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., 10 m. S.W. Ilches-
CRICCIETH, *t.* Carnarvonsh., Wales; 1410. [ter; 5000.
CRIEFF, *t.* Perthshire, Scotl., on R. Earn; summer resort; 4901.
CRIFFEL, *mt.* S.E. Kirkcudbrightsh., Scotl., near R. Nith; 1800 ft.; also gold-mining locality, Pisa Range, N.Z.; alt., 4000 ft.; can only be worked in summer because covered with snow in winter.
CRILLON, *mt.* Alaska Terr., U.S.; 13,500.
CRIMEA (anc. *Chersonesus Taurica*), *peninsula*, S. of Russia and part of Taurida gov.; washed by Black Sea and Sea of Azov; joined to mainland by Isth. of Perikop; Mohammedan; 127,682. [20,000.
CRIMMITZSCHAU, *t.* Saxony, 10 m. N.W. Zurikau;
CRINAN CANAL, at head of peninsula, Cantyre, 9 m. from Ardrishaig, on L. Fyne, to Atlantic.
CROAGH, *mt.* Co. Mayo, Irel., 2660 ft.; also vil. Co. Limerick, Irel.; 1060.
CROATIA, *titular kingdom* of Hungary, from Adriatic to R. Drave; touches Carniola and Styria on W. and Slavonia on E.; it is a part of CROATIA and SLAVONIA, prov. of Hungary; 16,773 sq. m.; cap. Agram; 1,905,295; S.E. Croatia lies Turkish Croatia, now part of Bosnia.
CROMARTY, *co.* N. of Scotl., in 20 detached parts scattered through Co. Ross (*see* Ross); also s.pt, entrance to C. Frith, which goes 18 m. inland; 20 m. N.E. Inverness; birthpl. of Hugh Miller, geologist;
CROMER, *t.* coast of Norfolk, Engl.; 2197. [1308.
CROMPTON, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Oldham; 12,901.
CROMWELL, *ch. tn.* Kawarau dist., N.Z., at confl. of Rivs. Clutha and Kawarau, 140 m. N.W. Dunedin; dist., 3740.
CRONSTADT (Kr.), *s.pt. strongly ftd.* Russia, on small isl. in G. of Finland; it commands passage to St. Petersburg (20 m. distant); chief station of Russian navy; founded by Peter the Great, who employed 300,000 men on the work; 48,276.
CROOKSTON, *c.* Minnesota, U.S.; 3457.
CROOKWELL, *t.* N.S.W., 156 m. S.W. Sydney; 950.
CROSSBY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 7 m. N.N.W. Liverpool;
CROSS FELL, *mt.* E. Cumberland, Engl.; 2930 ft. [6000.
CROSSHILL, S. suburb of Glasgow; police burgh; 3798.
CROSTON, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl.; 2034. [3000.
CROWLAND, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., on R. Welland;
CROWLE, *t.* N. Lincolnsh. and Yorksh., Engl., near confl. of Trent and Don; 3179 d.
CROYDON, *t.* Surrey, England, 10 m. S. of London Bridge; 102,657; also t. Queensland, 100 m. E. Normanton; gold mining; dist., 3400. [52° 14′ E.
CROZET ISLS., Indian O.; uninhabited; 46° 27′ S.,
CRUMMOCK WATER, Cumberl., Engl., 7 m. S.W. Keswick; traversed by R. Cocker, 4 m. by ¼ m.
CRUMPSALL, *t.* Lancashire, Engl., near Manchester; 9000. [dist., 1277.
CRYSTAL BROOK, *t.* S. Australia, 141 m. N. Adelaide;
CSABA, *t.* Hungary, on R. Hejo; active trade; 33,000.
CSONGRAD, *t.* Hungary, 70 m. S.E. Pesth, at confl. of Theiss and Körös; 17,356.
CUBA, largest and most W. of W. India Isls.; Spanish; discovered by Columbus in 1492; 764 m. by average breadth, 60 m.; 43,220 sq. m.; traversed by mts. with great forests; sugar, coffee, tobacco, copper mines; slavery abolished in 1886; a third of pop. negroes and 43,811 Chinese; 1,521,684. [1737.
CUCKFIELD, *t.* E. Sussex, Engl., 13 m. N. Brighton;
CUDDALORE, *t.* S. Arcot, Madras Pres., India, 127 m. S. Madras; 43,545.
CUDDAPAH, *dist.* Madras Pres., India; 8745 sq. m.; 121,638; also c. cap. of dist., military canton; 18,982.
CUENCA, *prov.* Spain, 6725 sq. m.; 242,024; also c. cap. of prov., 84 m. S.E. Madrid; 7916; also c. Ecuador. S. America, 85 m. S.W. Quito; alt., 8640 ft.; 25,000.
CUERO, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2442.
CUEVA DE VERA, *t.* prov. Almeria, Spain, at mouth of R. Almanzor, on Mediterranean; 20,644.
CUILCAGH, *mt.* N.W. of Co. Cavan, Irel.; 2188 ft.
CULEBRA, *s.pt.* Costa Rica, Cent. America; fine harbour; 10° 35′ N., 85° 38′ W.
CULIACAN, *t.* Mexico, 90 m. S.E. Cinaloa; 12,000.
CULLEN, *s.pt.* Banffsh., Scotl.; fish, linen; royal burgh, 3985; parl. burgh, 2100. [on Mediterranean; 11,049.
CULLERA, *t.* Valencia, Spain, at mouth of R. Xucar,
CULLODEN MOOR, in Cos. Nairn and Inverness (Croy parish), Scotl.; victory of Duke of Cumberland over Prince Charles Edward, April 16th, 1746.
CULLOMPTON. *See* Collumpton. [Frith of Forth; 379.
CULROSS, *s.pt.* Scotl., in detached part of Perthsh., on
CUMANA, *s.pt.* Venezuela, S.A.; 12,000.
CUMBERLAND, *co.* N.W. of England, on Solway Frith and Irish Sea; Rivs. Liddel and Esk separate it from Scottish Co., Dumfries; 1516 sq. m.; mountainous, with many beautiful lakes; co. tn., Carlisle; 266,550; also c. Maryland, U.S., on Potomac R., 12,729; also t. Rhode Isl., U.S., 8090; also peninsula, Canada, W. shore of Davis Strait; also C. county, N. Scotia, 34,529; also C. Mts. W. of Kentucky, U.S., part of Alleghany Mts.; also C. River, flows S.W. from C. Mts., U.S., 600 m. to Ohio.
CUMBERNAULD, *vil.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., 15 m. N.E. Glasgow; 4270. [dersfield; 1417 d.
CUMBERWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 8 m. S.E. Hud-
CUMBRAE, GT. and LITTLE, 2 *isls.* Co. Bute. Scotl., in Frith of Clyde. [Lancash., Engl.
CUMBRIAN MTS., in Cos. Cumberl., Westmorel., and
CUMMERTREES, *vil.* So. Dumfriesshire, Scotl.; 1100.
CUMNOCK, *t.* Ayrsh., Scot., on R. Lugar; 3345; NEW C., 5½ m. S.E. Old C., 3781.
CUNDINAMARCA, *dep.* of Colombia, Cent. America; 79,810 sq. m.; cap. Bogota; 569,000.
CUNEO. *See* Coni. [Brisbane; dist., 1750.
CUNAMULLA, *t.* Queensl., on Warrego R., 560 m. W.
CUPAR, *co. tn.* Fife, Scotl., on R. Eden, 10 m. W. St. Andrews; 4729.
CURACOA, *isl.* (Dutch), W. Indies, off N. coast of Venezuela; 40 m. by 10 m.; 210 sq. m.; cap. Williamstadt, with fine harbour; 26,245. [of prov.; 11,000.
CURICO, *prov.* Chili; 2913 sq. m.; 104,182; also t. cap.
CURISCHE HAFF (Kur.), *shallow bay* in Baltic, E. Prussia; 70 m. long.
CURITIBA, *t.* Brazil, on R. C.; cap. prov. Parana; 8000.
CURRAGH, *plain*, Co. Kildare, Irel., 2 m. from Kildare; camp here. [3000.
CURRIE, *vil.* Midlothian, Scotl., on Water of Leith;
CURZOLA, *isl.* Adriatic, most beautiful of Dalmatian Isls.; 25 m. long; 21,812; also s.pt. at N.E. end of isl.; 5437. [over Italians, June 24th, 1866.
CUSTOZZA, *vil.* Verona, N. Italy; victory of Austrians
CUESTRIN (Kues.), *t. ftd.* Brandenburg, Prussia, at confl. of Warta and Oder; 10,065.
CUTCH, *native state*, Gujarat, India, under Bombay govt.; peninsula between Indus and Gulf of Cutch; 6500 sq. m.; cap. Bhuj; 512,084.
CUTHBERT, *t.* Georgia, U.S.; 2328.
CUTTACK, *dist.* of div. Orissa, Bengal, India; 3517 sq. m.; 1,738,165; also c. cap. of prov. Orissa, on R. Mahanadi; 42,656.
CUXHAVEN, *s.pt.* Germany, 58 m. W.N.W. Hamburg, at mouth of Elbe; sea bathing; pilot station for Elbe; 5000. [mines; 16,000.
CUYABA, *c.* Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso; diamond
CUYAHOGA FALLS, *t.* Ohio, U.S.; 2614.
CUZCO, *dep.* Peru, 95,547 sq. m.; 238,445; also c. cap. of dep., 200 m. N. Arequipa; anc. cap. of Incas; alt., 13,000 ft.; 18,370.
CYCLADES, *group of isls.* (above 50) in Grecian Archip.; so named because they lie in a circle round Delos; rich and varied scenery; cap. Syra; 132,620.
CYNTHIANA, *c.* Kentucky, U.S.; 3015
CYPRUS, *isl.* third largest in Mediterranean, 60 m.

from coast of Asia Minor and 41 m. from Syria; 148 m. by 40 m.; 3584 sq. m.; Turkish, but, by convention of 1878, under British administration; cap. Nicosia, in centre of isl., but chief port Larnaca; 48,044 are Mohammedans, others Greek Church; 209,291.

CZASLAU, *t.* Bohemia, Austria, 45 m. E.S.E. Prague; victory of Frederick the Great over Austrians in 1742.

CZEGLED, *t.* Hungary, 40 m. S.E. Pesth; grain, red wine; 24,872.

CZERNOWITZ (or Tch.), t. Austria, cap. of Bukowina, [near R. Pruth; 57,403.

DACCA, *div.* E. Bengal, India; 15,000 sq. m.; 8,700,739; also dist. between Ganges and Lower Brahmapootra, 2797 sq. m.; 2,116,350; also c. on Buriganga R., 190 m. N.E. Calcutta; 83,760.

DAGHESTAN, *prov.* Russia, lieutenancy of Caucasus, W. shore of Caspian; 11,492 sq. m.; cap. Derbend; 597,356.

DAGO, *isl.* Russia, at entrance to G. of Finland; light-[house; 15,000.

DAHOMEY, *kingdom*, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; 4000 sq. m.; Hinterland of French possession of Porto Novo; natives pure negroes and fetish worshippers; very fertile; produces finest palm-oil; cap. Abomey, 70 m. N. of Whydah on coast; 250,000.

DAILLY, *vil.* S. Ayrsh., Scotl., near Girvan; 2226.

DAKOTA, *a territory* of U.S. from 1861 to 1889; then divided into two States of N. and S. Dakota (which see); D. River joins Missouri 10 m. below Yankton; 600 m.

DAKSHIN SHAHBAZPUR, *isl.* India, Moghria estuary, [Bengal; 615 sq. m.; 212,230.

DALBEATTIE, *t.* Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotl.; 3149.

DALBY, *t.* Queensland, 152 m. N.W. Brisbane; alt., 1123 ft.; dist., 1378.

DALHOUSIE, *vil.* 9 m. S.E. Edinburgh, Scotl.; castle, on R. S. Esk; also port of entry, N. Brunswick, Canada, on B. of Chaleurs; 2532; also sanatorium, Punjab, India; alt., 7687 ft.

DALKEITH, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl.; grain market; chief seat of Duke of Buccleuch; 6952.

DALKEY, *vil.* 8 m. S.E. Dublin, Irel.; 2790; also t. S. Australia, 80 m. N.E. Adelaide; dist., 1000. [38,067.

DALLAS, *c.* (largest in) Texas, U.S., on Trinity R.;

DALLES, *c.* Oregon, U.S., on O. River; 3029.

DALMALLY, *vil.* Argyllsh., Scotl., nr. head of L. Awe.

DALMATIA, *prov.* Austro-Hungary, strip of mainland and isls. on E. of Adriatic; traversed by Dinaric Alps; isls. produce timber, wine, oil, figs, corn; 4940 sq. m.; 527,426. [1437.

DALMELLINGTON, *vil.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 13 m. S.E. Ayr;

DALMENY, *vil.* Midlothian, 9 m. N.W. Edinburgh; 1660.

DALMUIR, *vil.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., on Clyde; ship-

DALRY, *t.* N. Ayrsh., Scotl.; 5010. [building; 2073.

DALSERF, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on Clyde; 9378.

DALSTON, *dist.* N.E. of London; 32,278.

DALTON, U.S., *t.* Georgia, 3046; also t. Mass., 2885.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, *t.* Lancashire, Engl., on Morecambe B.; 13,300 d.; Furness is a dist. of N.W. Lancashire; the parish contains Barrow-in-F., and has pop. of 60,598. [Bombay; 82 sq. m.; 500,000.

DAMAN, *dist.* Portuguese, Gujarat, India, 100 m. N.

DAMANHOUR, *t.* Egypt, 46 m. E.S.E. Alexandria; dist., 24,000.

DAMAR, *t.* Yemen, Arabia, 60 m. S.E. Sana; 25,000.

DAMARA LAND, N. part of German S.W. Africa, on coast; cattle-rearing; S. part is Namaland.

DAMASCUS, *anc. c.* Syria, Asiatic Turkey; in plain at E. base of Anti-Lebanon, 58 m. S.E. of its port, Beyrout; gave name to *damask*-figured silk or other textures; great trade; 18,000 Christians, 500 Jews; 200,000. [of Nile; 34,046.

DAMIETTA, *s.pt.* Egypt, 8 m. from mouth of E. branch

DAMOH, *dist.* Jabalpur div., Cent. Provs., India; 2799 sq. m.; 312,057; also cap. of dist. near Allahabad; 8665.

DAMPIER ARCHIP., *group of* 20 *small isls.* N.W. Australia; discovered in 1699; 20° S., 116° 25' E.

DANAKIL (or Dankali), *country*, Africa, Egyptian Soudan, on Red Sea; 12° to 15° N. [hats; 16,552.

DANBURY, *c.* Conn., U.S., 30 m. W.N.W. Newhaven;

DANBY, *vil.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; 2500.

DANDENONG, *t.* Victoria, 18 m. S.E. Melbourne; farming, gardening; dist., 2450. [massie; finest gold.

DANKARA, *t.* Upper Guinea, Africa, 47 m. W. Coo-

DANSVILLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 3758.

DANTZIC, *c. s.pt. strongly ftd.* cap. of W. Prussia, on R. Vistula, 3½ m. from mouth; great trade in corn and timber; birthpl. of Cluverius (geographer) in 1580, and of Fahrenheit (inventor of F. thermometer) in 1690; 120,459.

DANUBE (Germ. *Donau*), *r.* second largest in Europe; flows N.E. from 3 springs (alt., 2650 ft.) in Black Forest, Baden, to Ulm (Würtemburg), where it becomes navigable; it traverses Bavaria, Austria (passes Vienna), Hungary (passes Buda-Pesth), forms N. boundary of Servia, separates Bulgaria from Roumania, and after course of 1700 m. enters Black Sea by 7 mouths on borders of Bessarabia and Roumania; on r. bank it receives Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Ens, Leitha, Drave, Save, Morava, Isker; on l. bank it receives Naab, March, Waag, Theiss, Aluta, Sereth, Pruth; Ludwig's Canal connects it with Rhine, and Vienna Canal with Adriatic.

DANVERS, *t.* Mass., U.S., 19 m. N. Boston; leather trade; 7454.

DANVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Ill., 132 m. S. Chicago, 11,491; c. Va., 141 m. W.S.W. Richmond, 14,305; bor. Pa, on R. Susquehanna, 7998; t. Ky., 96 m. S.E. Louisville, 3766; under 2000 in Ind. and Vt. [region; 16,000.

DARABGHERD, *t.* Persia, 130 m. S.E. Shiraz; fruit

DARBHANGAH, *dist.* Patna div. of Behar, Bengal, India; 3665 sq. m.; 2,633,447; also c. cap. of dist.,

DARBY, *t.* Pa., U.S.; 2972. [73,320.

DARDANELLES (or Hellespont), *strait* between Sea of Marmora and Ægean; 40 m. long, at narrowest part ½ m. broad.

DARFUR, *country*, Africa, Egyptian Soudan; 200,000 sq. m.; cap. El-Fasher; negroes and Arabs; 1,500,000.

DARIEN. *See* Panama; also t. Conn., U.S., 2276.

DARJILING, *dist.* Behar, div. Bengal, India, between Nepal and Bhutan; 1234 sq. m.; 155,179; also c. cap. of dist. sanatorium in Himalayahs; alt., 7167 ft.; 7200.

DARLASTON, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; coal and iron works; 14,422.

DARLING, *r.* N.S.W., joins Murray R. at Wentworth, near 30° S., 142° E.; 1160 m.; also D. MTS., granite range, W. Australia; highest peak, 3500 ft.; also D. DOWNS, pastoral dist. Queensl., W. of Moreton Bay.

DARLINGTON, *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., 19 m. S. Durham; 38,060; also t. S. Carol., U.S.; 2389.

DARMSTADT, *t.* Germany, cap. Grand Duchy of Hessen, 15 m. S. Frankfort; birthpl. of Liebig (chemist) in 1803; 56,503.

DARRANG, *dist.* Assam, India, in upper valley of Brahmaputra; 3418 sq. m.; cap. Tezpur; 273,333.

DART, *r.* Devonsh., Engl.; enters English Channel at Dartmouth; 30 m.

DARTFORD, *t.* Kent, Engl.; first paper mill in Engl. here in reign of Elizabeth; Wat Tyler's insurrection began here in 1381; 16 m. E. London; 11,962.

DARTMOOR, *high plateau* (highest point, 2050 ft.), S.W. Devonsh., Engl.; 140,000 acres; convict prison.

DARTMOUTH, *s.pt.* S. Devonsh., Engl.; 6038; also t. N. Scotia, opp. Halifax; 6249; also t. Mass., U.S.; 3122.

DARTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Barnsley; 7013.

DARWEN (OVER), *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., near Blackburn; cotton and silk manuf., carpet-weaving, calico-printing; 34,192. [in Tierra del Fuego; 6800 ft.

DARWIN PORT, S. Aust. *See* Palmerston. D. MOUNT,

DATIA, *native state*, Bundelkhand, Cent. India; 182,598; also c. cap. of State, 125 m. S.E. Agra; 28,346.

DAUDNAGAR, *t.* Patna div. Bengal Pres., 89 m. E. Benares; 11,000. [Drôme, and Hautes-Alpes.

DAUPHINY, *old prov.* S.E. France; now deps. Isère,

DAVENPORT, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Mississippi; 26,872.

DAVENTRY, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl., 13 m. N.W. Northampton; 3939. [m. W. Panama; 7000.

DAVID, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2028; also t. Colombia, 115

DAVIS STRAIT, between Greenland and British N. America; connects Atlantic with Baffin's Bay.

DAVOS (-PLATZ), *vil.* Grisons, Switzerl., 15 m. E. Coire; alt., 4845 ft.; resort for invalids; 4000.

DAWDON (or Seaham Harbour), *t.* Co. Durham, Engl., 6 m. S. Sunderland; 8856.

DAWLEY, *t.* Shropsh., Engl.; ironworks; 6996 d.

DAWLISH, *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; watering-place; 11 m. S.E. Exeter; 4210.

DAWSON, *r.* Queensland, joins Mackenzie to form Fitzroy; also isl. Terra del Fuego, in Magellan Str.; 54° S., 70° 30' W.; also t. Ga., U.S.; 2284.

DAX, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Landes, on R. Adour, 28 m. N.E. Bayonne; hot mineral springs; hence name *D'Acqs* for *Ville d'Acqs* for *civitas Aquensis*; 11,000.
DAYLESFORD, *t.* Victoria, 75 m. N.W. Melbourne; mining and agriculture; dist., 4000.
DAYTON, in U.S., *c.* Ohio, on Gr. Miami R.; extensive trade; 61,220; also c. Ky., 4264; also c. Tenn., 2719; c. Wash., 1880.
DEAD SEA (or Lake Asphaltites), *lake*, Palestine, 25 m. E. Jerusalem; 46 m. by 10 m.; also called *Salt Sea* because its water is 8 times more salt than ocean water; receives Jordan; no outlet, being 1312 ft. below Mediterranean; it is the deepest fissure on the earth at present known.
DEADWOOD, c. So. Dakota, U.S., in Black Hills; 2366.
DEAL, *s.pt.* E. Kent, Engl.; opposite D. are the GOODWIN SANDS (10 m. N. to S., 1 to 3 m. broad), and between these and shore is the much frequented roadstead called THE DOWNS; 8898.
DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestersh., Engl., 20 m. by 10 m.; 22,000 acres; one half enclosed for navy timber.
DEANE, *vil.* S.E. Lancash., near Bolton; 13,662.
DEBO (or Dibbie), *lake*, N. Cent. Africa; expansion of Niger, 150 m. S.W. Timbuctoo.
DEBRECZIN (or -tzin), *t.* Hungary, 116 m. E. Pesth; active trade; Protestant college; 56,996.
DECATUR, in U.S., *c.* Ill., on Sangamon R.; 16,841; c. Ind., 3124; c. Ala., 2765; and under 2000 in Ga., Tex., and Mich.
DECCAN (or Dekkan), So. region of India between Narbada R. on N. and Kishna R. on S.; perhaps more correctly India S. of Vindhya Mts., N. of which is Hindostan.
DECORAH, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Iowa R.; 2801.
DEDHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S., on Charles R.; 7123.
DEE, *r.* (1) Aberdeensh., Scotl., flows through picturesque valley (*Deeside*), in upper part of which is Balmoral Castle, Highland seat of Queen Victoria, to German O. at New Aberdeen (90 m.); (2) r. flows from Loch Dee, Ayrsh., through Kirkcudbrightshire to Solway Frith; (3) r. N. Wales and Cheshire, flows from Lake Bala, Merionethsh., to Irish Sea 20 m. below Chester (90 m.); (4) r. Irel., flows through Co. Louth to Dundalk Bay. [Bay; 2976 sq. m.
DEER, *lake*, Canada, drained by Nelson R. to Hudson
DEER, NEW, *vil.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 4875; D., OLD,
DEERFIELD, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2910 d. [nr. Peterhead; 5104.
DEERING, *t.* Maine, U.S., near Portland; 5353.
DEFIANCE, *c.* Ohio, on Maumee R.; 7694.
DEHRA, *dist.* Meerut div. N.W. Provs., India; 1193 sq. m.; 144,070; also c. cap. of dist.; alt., 2300 ft.; 18,959. [Natal.
DELAGOA BAY, Indian Ocean, S.E. Africa, 250 m. N.
DELAWARE, one of the smallest of U.S.A., on D. Bay; touches Pennsylv. on N. and Maryland on W. and S.; agricult. and manufs.; 2050 sq. m.; cap. Dover; 167,871; also r. U.S., flows S.E. and S. from N. York State to D. Bay (350 m.); boundary between Pennsylv., N. York, and N. Jersey; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and other tns. on its banks; also c. Ohio, 8224.
DELFT, *t.* Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden; birthpl. of Grotius in 1583; formerly noted for earthenware; 29,022.
DELFTSHAVEN, *t.* Holland, on R. Maas, near Rotterdam; fishing, shipbuilding, distilling; 13,138.
DELHI, *div.* Punjab, India; 3 dists., 5160 sq. m.; 2,000,000; dist., 1277 sq. m.; 643,515; also c. (called also Shahjahanabad) cap. of div. and dist., and long cap. of Mogul Empire, on R. Jumna, 954 m. from Calcutta; 7 m. in circumf., walled and ftd.; seat of college in four depts.—English, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit; fine palace and other splendid buildings; besieged and taken by Brit. in mutiny of 1857; 193,580.
DELLYS, *s.pt.* Algeria, 49 m. E. Algiers; dist., 35,382.
DELORAINE, *t.* Tasmania, 45 m. S.W. Launceston;
DELPHOS, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 4516. [dist., 5100.
DELVINO (or Delb.), *t. ftd.* Albania, Turkey, 44 m. W.N.W. Janina; 7500. [Persia; 21,000 ft.
DEMAVEND, *mt.* (volcanic), highest peak of Elbruz,
DEMBEA (or Tzana), *lake*, Abyssinia, 60 m. by 40 m.; drained by Blue River. [stantinople; 8000.
DEMIR-HISSAR, *t.* Roumelia, Turkey, 288 m. W. Con-
DEMMIN, *t.* Pomerania, Prussia, 25 m. S. Stralsund; 11,000.
DENBIGH, *county*, N. Wales, on Irish Sea, touching Flint on S. and W.; 603 sq. m.; mountainous, with picturesque valleys; highest summit, *Moel Famman*, 1845 ft.; agricult., mining; 117,950; also co. tn. 25 m. W. Chester; 6412 d.
DENBY, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), Engl.; 11,747.
DENDER, *r.* Belgium, joins Scheldt at DENDERMONDE, t. ftd. 16 m. E. Ghent; 8900.
DENHOLME, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 3237 d.
DENILIQUIN, *t.* N.S.W., 488 m. S.W. Sydney, 195 m. from Melbourne; t., 2300; dist., 5700.
DENISON, *c.* N. Texas, U.S.; 10,958.
DENMARK, *country*, N. Europe, consisting of peninsula Jutland and number of isls. separated from Norway on N. by Skager Rack, from Sweden on E. by Sound and Categat; touches Prussia on S.; 14,553 sq. m.; good farming; well educated and fine people; Lutheran; excellent seamen; 2,185,190.
DENNIS, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2899.
DENNISON, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2925. [and Dunipace, 4160.
DENNY, *t.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 7 m. from Stirling, D.
DENT DU MIDI, *mt.* of Alps, S.W. from E. end of L. Geneva; 10,778 ft.
DENTON, *t.* Lancash., 4 m. S.E. Manchester; with Hughton, 13,993; also c. Texas, U.S.; 2558.
DENVER, *c.* Colorado, U.S., on S. Platta R.; cap. of State; alt., 5196 ft.; seat of Rocky Mt. University; more than doubled pop. in 10 years; 106,713.
DEOBAND, *t.* Meerut div. N.W. Provs., India; 23,000.
DEPERE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 3625. [London; 101,326.
DEPTFORD, *t.* Cos. Kent and Surrey, Engl., 3 m. S.E.,
DERA GHAZI KHAN, *dist.* Derajat div. Punjab, India; 4157 sq. m.; 363,346; also c. cap. of dist., 2 m. W. of R. Indus; 24,000; N. of this is DERA ISMAIL KHAN, dist., 9296 sq. m.; 441,649; also c. cap. of dist., 4 m. W. of R. Indus; 23,350.
DERAJAT, *div.* Punjab, India, in valley of Indus, comprising dist. Bannu, with the two fore-mentioned dists.; 17,681 sq. m.; 1,137,572. [coast of Caspian; 15,000.
DERBEND, *s.pt. ftd.* Russia, cap. of Daghestan, on W.
DERBY, *county* (midland), Engl., S. of Yorksh.; 1029 sq. m.; mountainous in N.W.; *High Peak*, 1800 ft.; coal, iron, and lead mines, caverns; silk and cotton manuf.; mineral springs at Buxton and Matlock; 527,886; also co. t. (co. bor.) on R. Derwent; first English silk-mill here in 1717; 94,146; also in U.S., t. Conn., 5969; t. Vt., 2600.
DEREHAM, *t.* Norfolksh., Engl., 15 m. W. Norwich; Cowper buried here; 5524 d.
DERG, *lough*, Irel., expanse of Shannon; 18 m. by 4 m.; separating Clare and Galway from Tipperary; also small lake in Co. Donegal; narrow cave ('St. Patrick's Purgatory') on one of its isls. visited each year by thousands of Roman Catholic devotees.
DERNA, *s.pt.* cap. of Barca, N. Africa; 6000.
DERRY. *See* Londonderry; also in U.S., t. N. Hampshire; 2604; t. Pa., 1968.
DERWENT, *r.* Engl. (1) Derbysh., from *High Peak* to Trent (60 m.); (2) Cumberland, drains Bassenthwaite and Derwent Water to Solway Frith near Workington (33 m.); (3) Yorksh. (E.R.), joins Ouse at Barmby (57 m.); (4) affl. of Tyne (30 m.); also r. (largest) in Tasmania, passes Hobart a few miles above entrance to Storm Bay. [long; Keswick is near it.
DERWENTWATER, *lake*, Cumberland, Engl.; 3 m.
DESCHAMBAULT, *t.* Quebec, dist. Portneuf; 2401 d.
DES MOINES, *c.* cap. of Iowa, U.S.; 50,093; on R. DES MOINES (at junc. with Racoon R.), affl. of Mississippi (550 m.).
DESNA, *r.* Russia, affl. of Dnieper, near Kiev (500 m.).
DESSAU, *t.* N. Germany, cap. of Anhalt, on R. Mulde near confl. with Elbe; 34,658. [Werra; 9735.
DETMOLD, *t.* N.W. Germany, cap. of Lippe, on R.
DETROIT, *c.* Michigan, U.S., on narrow channel uniting Lakes Erie and St. Clair; good harbour; great maritime and rail. traffic in grain, wool, pork, copper; rapid growth of pop.; 205,876; D. RIVER separates State Mich. from Ontario (25 m.).
DEUTZ, *t. ftd.* Rhenish Prussia, opp. Cologne; 19,009.
DEUX PONTS, *t.* Rhenish Bavaria, 50 m. W. Speyer;
DEVENTER, *c. ftd.* Holland, on R. Yssel; 23,067. [12,057.
DEVERON, *r.* Scotl.; enters sea at Banff (61 m.).
DEVIZES, *t.* N. Wilts, Engl.; 6426 d.
DEVON, *county*. Engl., on Engl. Channel; 'garden of

Engl.' from fertility and fine climate, but Dartmoor and Exmoor wild and sterile; touches Cornwall on W. and Bristol Channel on N.; 2589 sq. m.; butter and cider famous; co. tn., Exeter; 631,767; also r. Scotl., affl. of Forth near Alloa (33 m.).

DEVONPORT, *s.pt. ftd.* (co. bor.) Devonshire, Engl.; royal dockyard and naval station; parl. bor., 70,238.

DEWSBURY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 9 m. S. Leeds; [parl. bor., 72,983.

DEXTER, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2732.

DEZFUL, *t.* Persia, on R. D.; 15,000.

DHAR, *native state*, Cent. India; 2091 sq. m.; also c. cap. of State, 33 m. W. Mhow; 16,000.

DHARANGAM, *t.* Khandesh, dist. Deccan, Bombay; coarse cloth weaving; 14,000. [also c. cap. of dist., 27,191.

DHARWAR, *dist.* Deccan, Bombay; 4535 sq. m.; 882,907;

DHOLKA, *t.* Ahmadabad, dist. Bombay; 18,000.

DHOLPUR, *native state*, Rajputana; also c. cap. of State, 34 m. S. Agra; 17,000. [State, 22,000.

DHROL, *t.* cap. of D. State, Gujarat, Bombay, 5000;

DIARBEKIR, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, cap. of Vilayet D., on R. Tigris; silk and cotton; 15,000.

DICKSON, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3110.

DIDSBURY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Stockport; 5000.

DIEPPE, *s.pt.* France, dep. Seine-Infér.; 22,003. [3072,

DIGBY, *port of entry*, N. Scotia, 140 m. W. Halifax;

DIGNE, *t.* France, cap. Basses-Alpes, on R. Bléone; 6800.

DIJON, *c.* France, cap. of Côte d'Or, at confl. of Ouche and Suson; centre for Burgundy wines; birthplace of Bossuet and Crébillon; 65,428. [11° 30′ S., 23° 30′ E.

DILOLO, *lake*, S. Cent. Africa, source of Zambesi;

DIMBOOLA, *t.* Victoria, 250 m. N.W. Melbourne; grain; dist., 4000. [also c. cap. of dist., 12,600.

DINAJPUR, *dist.* Behar, Bengal; 4118 sq. m.; 1,514,346;

DINAN, *t.* France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 14 m. S. St. Malo; mineral waters; 10,000. [15 m. S. Namur; 7000.

DINANT, *t.* Belgium, on R. Maas; marble quarries;

DINAPUR, *t.* Patna dist., Bengal, on Ganges; 40,000.

DINARIC ALPS, E. side of Adriatic; seldom over 7000 ft. [reckoned with Penang.

DINDINGS, THE, part of Straits Settlements, E. Indies;

DINGLE, *s.pt.* Co. Kerry; most westerly tn. in Ireland; 1800.

DINGWALL, *co. tn.* Ross-sh., Scotl., head of Cromarty Frith; near Strathpeffer; mineral spring; 2283.

DIRK HARTOG, *isl.* at Sharp Bay, W. coast of Australia; 25° 28′ S. [69° 11′ N.

DISCO, *isl.* (Danish) W. of Greenland; valuable fisheries;

DISS, *t.* Norfolk, Engl., on R. Waveney; 3763 d.

DIU, *t.* (Portuguese) on isl. (7 m. long) off Gujerat, Bombay; 12,700.

DIXON, *c.* Illinois, U.S., 98 m. W. Chicago; 5161.

DJOEKJOKARTA, *t.* cap. Dutch Resid., Java; 60,000.

DNIEPER (anc. Borysthenes) *r.*, flows S. from gov. Smolensk to Black Sea below Kherson (900 m.).

DNIESTER, *r.* flows from Carpathian Mts. through Austria and Russia to Black Sea nr. Akerman (700 m.).

DOAB, Indian name for tract between two rivers—*e.g.*, in N.W. Provs. between Ganges and Jumna.

DOEBELN, *t.* Saxony, 35 m. E.S.E. Leipsic; 12,500.

DOBRUDSCHA, *dist.* Roumania, S. of Danube, on Bl. Sea.

DOCE, *r.* Brazil, flows N.E. (400 m.) to Atlantic, 65 m. N. Victoria. [by R. Dochart to L. Tay.

DOCHART, *loch*, Perthsh., Scotl. (3 m. long), drained

DODWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Barnsley; 3106.

DOGGER-BANK, *great sand-bank* in German Ocean; begins 36 m. E. Flamborough Head; seat of important fisheries.

DOHAD, *t.* Panch Mahals dist., Bombay; 13,000.

DOLE, *t.* France, dep. Jura, on R. Doubs and on Rhine-Rhone Canal; 13,500. [Cader-Idris; 2467,

DOLGELLY, *t.* Merionetsh., N. Wales, at base of

DOLLAR, *t.* Co. Clackmannan, Scotl., at base of Ochil Hills; 1807. [land) and Hanover.

DOLLART, *gulf*, North Sea, between Groningen (Hol-

DOLORES, *t.* Argentina, 100 m. S. Buenos Ayres; 6000.

DOMINICA. *See* Santo Domingo; also Brit. W. India isl., one of Leeward Isls., 29 m. by 9 m.; 291 sq. m.; cap. Roseau; sugar, fruit, cocoa, timber; 29,000.

DOMMEL, *r.* Holland, affl. of Maas at Crevecœur.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, *t.* N. Italy, S.E. Simplon Pass; 3500.

DON, *r.* (1) Aberdeensh., Scotl., enters N. Sea 2½ m. N. of Aberdeen (82 m.); (2) Yorksh., Engl., affl. of Ouse at Goole, passes Sheffield, Doncaster, etc. (70 m.); (3) France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, joins R. Vilaine (40 m.); (4) S. Russia to Sea of Azov (1325 m.); (5) Tasmania, enters Bass's Strait near Formby.

DONAGHADEE, *s.pt.* Co. Down, Irel.; nearest point to Scot., 21 m. to Portpatrick; dist., 5334.

DONALDSONVILLE, *t.* Louisiana, U.S.; 3121.

DON BENITO, *t.* Spain, 60 m. W. Badajoz; 15,000.

DONCASTER, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Don; locomotive works; horse races here annually since 1703; 25,936; also t. Victoria, 10 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 1185.

DONEGAL, *county*, Ulster, Irel., touches Atlantic on W. and N.; 1870 sq. m.; mountainous and boggy; contains Loughs Foyle and Swilly; many isls. off coast; 17 inhabited (largest N. Arran); co. tn. Lifford; 77 p.c. Ro. Catholic; decrease last decade, 10·1 p.c.; 185,211; also s.pt. on Donegal Bay; 1400.

DONERAILE, *t.* Co. Cork, Irel., 6 m. N. Mallow; 1200.

DONETZ, *r.* S. Russia, flows 400 m. S.E. to Don.

DONGOLA, *prov.* N. Nubia, includes Nile valley from 17° 50′ to 19° 30′; 20,000.

DONNYBROOK, S.E. suburb of Dublin, on R. Dodder; parish, 16,000.

DOOBOVKA, *t.* Russia, on Volga, 180 m. S.S.W. Saratov; 13,000. [Doon to Frith of Clyde (26 m.).

DOON, *r.* Ayrsh., Scotl. ('bonnie Doon'), from Loch

DORA BALTEA, *r.* N. Italy, from Little St. Bernard to Po (90 m.).

DORCHESTER, *co. tn.* Dorset, Engl., on R. Frome; 7946; also port of entry, N. Brunswick; 6357 d.

DORDOGNE, *dep.* S.W. France, 3545 sq. m.; cap. Perigueux; 478,471 d.; named from R. DORDOGNE; formed by union of two mt. torrents (*Dor* and *Dogne*); joins Garonne below Bordeaux.

DORKING, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 21 m. S.S.W. London; corn, lime, poultry; 7132. [Inverness; 514.

DORNOCH, *co. tn.* Sutherlandsh., Scotl., 80 m. N.E.

DOROGOI, *t.* Roumania, 70 m. N.W. Jassy; 10,500.

DORP, *t.* Prussia, 13 m. E. Dusseldorf; 13,500.

DORPAT, *t.* Livonia, Russia; with university, on German model; 30,000.

DORSET, *county*, on English Channel; touches Devonshire on W. and Hants on E.; 980 sq. m.; watered by R. Stour; co. tn. Dorchester; dairy-farming, gravel, potter's clay; 194,487.

DORT (or Dordrecht) *t.* Holland, on R. Maas, 12 m. S.E. Rotterdam; birthpl. of the brothers De Witt; SYNOD OF D. 1618-19 condemned the doctrines of Arminius; 32,934. [89,663.

DORTMUND, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia; active trade;

DOUAI (or Douay), *t. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Scarpe; arsenal, cannon foundry; Roman Catholic version of Scriptures published here in 1609; 30,000.

DOUBOOKA, *t.* Russia, on Volga, gov. Saratov; 14,450.

DOUBS, *dep.* E. France; 2018 sq. m., traversed by Jura Mts.; cap. Besançon; 303,081 d.; named from R. DOUBS, affl. of Saone (263 m.).

DOUGLAS, *s.pt.* S.E. of Isle of Man; watering-place, 3½ hours' sail from Liverpool; 19,000; also vil., Lanarksh., Scotl., on D. Water, affl. of Clyde (20 m.),

DOUNE, *vil.* Perthsh., Scotl., on R. Teith; 996. [2461

DOUR, *t.* Belgium, 9 m. W. Mons; 11,000.

DOURO, *r.* Spain, and boundary between S. and Portugal; flows W. to Atlantic at Oporto (400 m.).

DOVE, *r.* Derbysh. and Staffordsh., Engl.; flows S. to Trent (45 m.).

DOVER, *s.pt.* E. Kent, Engl., 76 m. S.E. London, 22 m. from Calais; 33,418; also in U.S., c. N. Hampsh., 12,790; vil. Ohio, 3470; t. Del., 3061; also STR. OF D. between Engl. and France, 21 m. wide.

DOVREFELD, *mt. range*, Norway; highest peak, *Sneehatten*, 7620 ft.

DOUAGIAC, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 2806. [fil; 16,500.

DOWLAIS, *dist.* S. Wales, N.E. part of Merthyr Tyd-

DOWN, *co.* Ulster, N.E. Irel., on Irish Sea, touching Antrim on N. and Armagh on W.; 957 sq. m.; co. tn., Downpatrick; part of Belfast is in this co., as are also Mourne Mts. (2796 ft.); linen, good fisheries; decrease in decade, 1·9 p.c.; 27 p.c. are Ro. Catholic; 266,893. [2537 d.

DOWNHAM MARKET, *t.* Norfolk, Engl., on R. Ouse;

DOWNPATRICK, *co. tn.* Down, Irel., 27 m. S.E. Belfast; residence of anc. kings of Ulster; St. Patrick died here in 493; 3400.

DOWNS, THE. *See* Deal; also N. and S. DOWNS, 2

ranges of chalk hills in Hants, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, Engl.; alt., 500 ft. [delphia; 2519.
DOYLESTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 34 m. N. Phila-
DRACHENFELS, *mt.* r. bank of Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Bonn; 1056 ft. Toulon; 9200.
DRAGUIGNAN, *t.* France, cap. dep. Var, 40 m. N.E.
DRAKENBERG (or Quathlamba), *mts.* W. boundary of Natal, S.E. Africa.
DRAMMEN, *s.pt.* Norway, 33 m. S.W. Christiania; timber export; near mouth of R. Drammen, down which timber is floated; 20,684.
DRAVE, *r.* flows from Tyrol through Carinthia and Styria, separating Hungary from Croatia and Sclavonia to Danube, 14 m. E. of Essek (360 m.).
DRAYTON (Market), *t.* N. Shropshire, on R. Terne; 5188; also t. Queensland, 100 m. W. Brisbane; 650.
DRENTHE, *prov.* Holland, on Prussian frontier; cap. Assen.
DRESDEN, *cap.* Saxony, on R. Elbe, 103 m. S.E. Berlin; fine city; famous picture gallery; D. china made at Meissen, 20 m. lower down the Elbe; 276,085; also dist. Staffordsh., Engl., part of Stoke-upon-Trent; also vil. Ontario, on R. Sydenham; 2058.
DREWENZ, *r.* Prussia, joins Vistula, 3 m. of Thorn (80 m.).
DRIFFIELD, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), 20 m. N.W. Hull; 6500.
DRIGHLINGTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 5 m. S.E. Bradford; 4322. [W. Alessio (110 m.).
DRIN, *r.* Albania, Turkey, flows into Adriatic, 4 m.
DRINA, *r.* flows between Bosnia and Servia to Save, 63 m. W. Belgrade. [Fiord; timber trade; 2100.
DROEBAK, *s.pt.* Norway, on E. side of Christiania
DROGHEDA, *s.pt.* Co. Louth, Irel.; intersected by R. Boyne; stormed by Cromwell in 1649; Battle of Boyne (1690) 2 m. from D.; linen, cotton, brewing; 11,812 d.
DROITWICH, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl.; salt works; 3800.
DROME, *dep.* S.E. France, E. of Rhone; 2519 sq. m.; cap. Valence; 306,419 d.; named from R. D., affl. of Rhone, 12 m. S.S.W. Valence (60 m.).
DRONFIELD, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 5½ m. N.W. Chesterfield; 3438 d.
DRONTHEIM (or Trondjem), *s.pt. ftd.* cap. of prov. D., at mouth of Nid; anc. residence of Norwegian kings; copper mines; 2505. [9482.
DROYLSDEN, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Manchester;
DRUMCLOG, *moor*, W. Lanarksh., Scotl., 6 m. S.W. Strathaven; Claverhouse beaten by Covenanters in 1679. [R. Nith, 17 m. N.W. Dumfries.
DRUMLANRIG, *castle*, seat of Duke of Buccleuch, on
DRUMMONDVILLE, *t.* Quebec, on St. Francis R.; 1955; also t. Ontario, Lanark Co.; 2202. [Melrose.
DRYBURGH ABBEY, *ruin*, on R. Tweed, 4½ m. S.E.
DRYFESDALE, *valley* of the Dryfe Water, affl. of Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotl. [1431.
DRYMEN, *vil.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 18 m. N.W. Glasgow;
DRYSDALE, *t.* Victoria, 12 m. E. Geelong; dist., 1100.
DUBBS, *t.* N.S.W., 226 m. N.W. Sydney, on Macquarrie R.; dist. 6300.
DUBLIN, *co.* Leinster, Irel., on Irish Sea, touching Meath on N., Wicklow on S., and Kildare and Meath on W.; 354 sq. m.; Wicklow mts. in S., 2000 ft.; the only Irish co. besides Antrim that has increased in population during last decade (increase 2·4 p.c.); 77 p.c. Ro. Catholic; 429,111; also co. tn. and cap. of Ireland, on R. Liffey; important and varied trade and manufs.; cathedral; Trinity College, or Dublin University, according to Mr. Gladstone, 'the richest college in Christendom'; many fine buildings; 254,709; also c. Texas, U.S.; 2025.
DUBOIS, *t.* Pennsylv., U.S., 129 m. N.E. Pittsb.; 6145.
DUBUGUE, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on r. bank of Mississippi; mining; 30,311. [7830.
DUDDINGSTON, *vil.* 2½ m. S.E. Edin., Scotl.; (parish)
DUDDON, *r.* flows between Cumberland and Lancas., Engl., to Irish Sea (20 m.).
DUDLEY, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., in the 'Black Country,' 8 m. N.W. Birmingham; (parl. bor.) 90,223; also t. Mass., U.S.; 2944. [N. Derby; 2600.
DUFFIELD, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., on R. Derwent, 4 m.
DUFFTOWN, *vil.* Banffsh., Scotl.; lime works, distillery; 1250.
DUIDA, *mt.* S. of Venezuela, S. America; 8500 ft.
DUISBURG, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 15 m. N. Düsseldorf; woollen and cotton manufs., iron; 59,285.
DUKINFIELD, *t.* Chesh., Eng.; cotton, collieries; 17,408.
DULCIGNO, *s.pt.* Albania, Turkey, on Adriatic; 7000.
DULUTH, *c.* Minn., U.S., at W. end of L. Superior, 33,115.
DULWICH, *s.* suburb of London; D. College, founded in 1614 by Edward Alleyn, actor, in reign of Elizabeth and James I.
DUMBARTON, *county*, Scotl., N. of the Clyde, touches Perth on N., L. Long and Argyll on W., and L. Lomond, Stirling, and Lanark on E.; 320 sq. m.; Ben Voirlich (3051 ft.) is in D.; cotton and linen manuf., bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, shipbuilding; 94,511; also co. tn. near confl. of Leven (outlet of L. Lomond) and Clyde; D. Castle, on rock 200 ft. high, of great importance in former history of Scotland; shipbuilding; 16,908.
DUMFRIES, *county*, S. Scotl., on Solway Frith, touches Kirkcudbr. and Ayr on W., Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk on N., and Roxburgh and Cumberland on E.; 1063 sq. m.; mountainous in N. and E.; *Hartfell*, on border of Peebles, 2651 ft.; coal, lead, and silver mines; 74,308 d.; also co. tn. on R. Nith, 33 m. N.W. Carlisle; death and burial of Burns here in 1796; 17,804. [Dwina; 30,000.
DUENABURG, *t. ftd.* Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on S.
DUNBAR, *s.pt.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl.; D. Castle, formerly of great strength and importance; Scots defeated here by Edward I. in 1296, and by Cromwell in 1650; fishing; 3545.
DUNBLANE, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl., 5 m. N. Stirling; cathedral founded 1142; mineral springs; 2186.
DUNCANSBAY HEAD, *prom.*, Caithness, N.E. Scotl., 1½ m. from John o' Groat's House; 210 ft., 58° 39′ N.
DUNDALK, *s.pt.* Co. Louth, Irel., 55 m. W. Dublin; 13,207. [3546 d.
DUNDAS, *t.* Ontario, at head of Burlington Bay;
DUNDEE, *c. and s.pt.* Forfarsh., Scotl., at mouth of R. Tay; chief Brit. port for seal and whale fishery; jute and linen manuf.; seat of Univ. College of St. Andrews Univ.; 153,066. [nock; parish, 8105.
DUNDONALD, *vil*, Ayrsh., Scotl., 5 m. S.W. Kilmar-
DUNEDIN, *c.* N.Z., on Otago Harb., E. coast S. Isl.; seat of university; with suburbs, 50,000.
DUNFERMLINE, *t.* Fife, Scotl., 16 m. N.W. Edinb.; table linen; remains of anc. abbey, burial place of Scottish kings from 1090 to 1450; also royal palace, birthpl. of Charles I. in 1600, and where Charles II. subscribed Solemn League and Covenant in 1650; tomb and skeleton of Robert Bruce discovered here in 1818; 22,365.
DUNGANNON, *t.* Co. Tyrone, Irel., 40 m. W. Belfast; linen, earthenware; anc. seat of O'Neills, kings of Ulster; 4000. [sq. m.; 153,381.
DUNGARPUR, *native state*, Rajputana, India; 1000
DUNGARVAN, *s.pt.* Co. Waterford, Irel., 29 m. S.W. Waterford; sea bathing; 6000. [Rye.
DUNGENESS, *prom.* So. coast, Kent, Engl., 10 m.S.E.
DUNGOG, *t.* N.S.W., 130 m. N. Sydney; dist., 2000.
DUNIPACE. *See* Denny.
DUNKELD, *t.* Perthsh., Scotl., on Tay, 15 m. N.W. Perth; beautiful situation; 708; also t. Victoria, 17 m. W. Melbourne; 300.
DUNKIRK, *s.pt.* France, dep. Nord, on Dover Strait; trade with Baltic and N. Sea ports; 39,498; also in U.S., c. N. York, on L. Erie; 9416; and 2 towns over 1000 in Ind. and Ohio. [Killarney Lakes.
DUNLOE, GAP OF, *mt. pass*, Co. Kerry, Irel., near
DUNMORE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 12 m. N.E. Pittston; 8315; also t. Co. Galway, Irel., 8 m. N.E. Tuam; parish, 8000.
DUNMOW, *t.* Essex, Engl., on R. Chalmer; 3000.
DUNNET HEAD, *prom.* Caithness, most N. point, Scotl.; 58° 40′ N.
DUNNOTTAR, *t.* coast of Kincardinesh., Scotl.; port of Stonehaven; ruined castle; parish, 2000.
DUNOLLY, *t.* (mining) Vict., Australia; dist., 1451.
DUNOON, *t.* Argyllsh., Scotl., on Frith of Clyde; 5285.
DUNROBIN, *castle*, seat of Duke of Sutherland, on coast near Golspie, Scotl. [2198 d.
DUNS, *t.* Berwicksh., Scotl., 55 m. S.E. Edinburgh;
DUNSINANE HILL, one of the Sidlaws, Perthshire, Scotl.; 1114 ft. [4513 d.
DUNSTABLE, *t.* Bedfordsh., Engl.; straw-plaiting;
DUNTOCHER, *vil*, Dumbartonsh., Scotl., 9 m. W.N.W.
DUQUOIN, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 4052. [Glasgow; 1300.

DURANCE (anc. Druentia), *r.* France, flows from Mont Genèvre in dep. Hautes-Alpes to Rhone, 3 m. S.W. Avignon (160 m.); crossed by Hannibal in his march to cross the Alps.
DURANGO, *t. prov* Biscay, Spain, 13 m. S.E. Bilbao; 4300; also State, Mexico, wild and uncultivated; deadly scorpions; 255,652; also c. cap. of State; alt. 7295 ft.; 20,000; also c. Colorado, U.S.; 2726.
DURAZZO (anc. Dyrrachium), *s.pt.* Albania, Turkey, on Adriatic; 5000.
DURBAN (D'Urban), *s pt.* Natal, S. Africa; 25,512.
DUEREN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 18 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle; 20,000.
DUBHAM, *county*, N. Engl., on N. Sea, touches Cumberl. and Westmorel on W., R. Tyne and R. Derwent separate it from Northumb. on N. and R. Tees from Yorksh. on S.; 973 sq. m.; hilly; coal, lead, and iron mines, shipbuilding; 1,016,419; also c. cap. of county, on R. Weir; cathedral, university; 14,863 d.; also c. N. Carol., U.S.; 5485; also t. Ontario, Grey Co.; 1273; also t. (mining), Queensl. 7 m. from Georgetown; 325.
DURSLEY, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., near birthplace of Tyndale, martyr and translator of Bible; 2344.
DUESSELDORF, *c.* Rhenish Prussia, on r. b. of Rhine, 21 m. NN.W. Cologne; extensive manufs.; 144,642.
DWINA N., *r.* N. Russia, gov. Vologda, formed by junction of Soukhona and Vitcheda, flows (420 m.) to White Sea below Archangel; DWINA S. flows from Valdai Hills to G. of Riga; nearly all navigable, canal connects it with St. Petersburg and L. Ladoga.
DYERSBURG, *c.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2009.
DYSART, *s.pt.* Fife, Scotl.; coal trade; (parl. bur.) 12,849.
DZUNGARIA, *country*, Asia, N. of E. Turkestan; Chinese, but Russia seeking to establish her influence in it.

EAGLEHAWK, *t.* Victoria, 106 m. N.W. Melbourne; valuable mines; dist. 7600.
EAGLESHAM, *vil.* Renfrewshire, Scotl., birthplace of Pollok ('Course of Time') in 1799; 880.
EALING, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., near W. London; 23,978.
EARLSTON (formerly Ercildoun), *vil.* Berwicksh., Scot., birthpl. of Thos. Learmount ('Thomas the Rhymer'), earliest poet of Scotl.; 1000.
EARN, *r.* Perthsh., Scotl., from Loch E. (6½ m. by ½ m.) to R. Tay below Perth (30 m.).
EARNSLAW, *mt. dist.* Otago, So. Isl., N.Z.; 9165 ft.
EASDALE, *isl.* off W. Argyllsh., Scotl.; slate-quarries, worked for 200 years; 11 m. S.W. Oban; 460.
EAST BARNET, *t.* Herts, England; 7712.
EASTBOURNE, *t.* E. Sussex, Engl.; watering-place on English Channel, 19 m. E. Brighton; 34,977. [2911.
E. BRIDGEWATER, *t.* Mass., U.S., 24 m. S. Boston;
E. CAPE, most E. point, Asia, 66° 5′ N. 170° W.
E. COWES, *t.* Isle of Wight; 2880. [27° 9′ S. 109° 12′ W.
EASTER ISL. (or Waihu), in Pacific; volcanic, 1200 ft.;
E. FARNHAM, *t.* Quebec, Brome Co.; 2045 d.
E. GREENWICH, *t.* Rhode Island, U.S.; 3127.
E. GRINSTEAD, *t.* E. Sussex, England; 5180.
E. GUTHRIE, *t.* Oklahama, U.S.; 2141.
E. HADDAM, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 2599.
E. HAM, *t.* Essex, England; 32,710.
E. HAMPTON, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 4355.
E. HARTFORD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 4455.
E. LAS VEGAS, *t.* New Mexico, U.S.; 2312.
E. LIVERPOOL, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Ohio R.; 10,956.
E. LINTON (or Prestonkirk), *t.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl.;
E. LONDON, *s.pt.* C. Colony, on S.E. coast; 6858. [1040.
E. LYME, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2048.
E. MAUCH CHUNK, *bor.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2772.
E. MOLESEY, *t.* Surrey, England; 4666.
EASTON, in U.S., *c.* Pennsylv., at confl. of Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, 14,481; also t. Maryland, 2039; also t. Mass., 4493.
E. PORTLAND, *c.* Oregon, on Williamette R.; 10,532.
EASTPORT, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 4908.
E. PROVIDENCE, *t.* Rhode Isl., on Seekonk R.; 8422.
E. PRUSSIA, *prov.* extreme N.E. of kingdom; cap.
E. RETFORD, *t.* Notts, England; 10,603. [Königsberg.
E. ST. LOUIS, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, on Missouri; 15,169.
E. STONEHOUSE, *t.* Devonshire, England; 15,502.
E. SYRACUSE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2231.
E. TAWAS, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 2200.
E. WINDSOR, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 2800.
EATON, *vil.* Ohio, 53 m. N. Cincinnati; 2934. [17,415.
EAU CLAIRE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Chippewa R.;
EBBW VALE, *t.* Monmouthshire, Engl.; ironworks; 17,025. [m. from ocean; slaves, palm oil; 6000.
EBOE (or Aboh), *t.* Guinea, W. Africa, on Niger, 80
EBOLI, *t.* Italy, 44 m. S.E. Naples; 11,540.
EBRO, *r.* N.E. Spain, from Cantabrian Mts. in Santander, S.E. to Mediterranean below Tortosa 340 m.
ECCLEFECHAN, *vil.* Dumfriesshire, Scotl.; birthplace of Thomas Carlyle, December 4, 1795; 760.
ECCLES, *t.* Lancash., Engl., W. suburb of Manchester.
ECCLES-ALL-BIERLOW, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), Engl., S.W. parl. div. of Sheffield; 63,302.
ECCLESHALL, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 4075.
ECCLESHILL, *t.* Yorksh., Engl., near Bradford; 7928.
ECHTERNACH, *t.* Holland, 19 m. N.E. Luxembourg; 4400. [and wine-growing; dist., 7347.
ECHUCA, *t.* Victoria, 156 m. N. Melbourne; farming
ECHUNGA, *t.* S. Australia, 21 m. S.E. Adelaide; farming and gold-mining; dist., 1500.
ECIJA, *t.* Spain, 45 m. N.E. Seville; 25,000.
ECK, *loch* (inland), Argyllsh., Scotl., between Dunoon and Inveraray; 6 m. by ½ m.
ECUADOR, *republic*, S. America, touching Colombia on N., Peru on S., Brazil on E., and the Pacific on W.; double United Kingdom in extent; 16 provs.; traversed by Andes (Chimborazo, 21,424 ft.) and by tributs. of Amazon; cap. Quito, on Equator (whence name of State); Galapagos Isls. belong to E.; language, Spanish; Ro. Catholic; 1,271,861.
EDAM, *t.* Holland, 12 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on Zuyder See; cheese; 6000. [lighthouse, 168 ft.
EDDYSTONE, *reef*, Engl. Chan., 14 m. S.W. Plymouth;
EDEN, *r.* (1) Engl., from Westmoreland through Cumberland to Solway, 65 m.; (2) affl. of Medway, Kent; (3) Scotl., Fife, passes Cupar to St. Andrews Bay, 18 m.; (4) affl. of Tweed, 3½ m. below Kelso; also t. N.S.W., 283 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 1526. [2300.
EDENHOPE, *t.* Victoria, 260 m. W. Melbourne; dist.,
EDENTON, *t.* N. Carolina, U.S.; 2205.
EDGBASTON, W. suburb of Birmingham; 67,682.
EDGEHILL, *vil.* Warwicksh., Engl.; first battle between Charles I. and Parliamentary forces, Oct. 23, 1642.
EDGEWATER, *vil.* on N. York Bay, U.S.; 14,265.
EDGEWORTHSTOUN, *t.* Co. Longford, Irel.; birthpl. of Maria Edgeworth; 840.
EDINBURG, *t.* Indiana, U.S.; 2031.
EDINBURGH (or Midlothian), *county*, Scotl.; touches S. side of Frith of Forth on N., Linlithgowshire or W. Lothian on W., and sundry cos. on E. and S.; 362 sq. m.; traversed by Pentland and Moorfoot Hills; paper-works, coal and iron-mining, shale-works; 444,055; also c. cap. of co. and of Scotl.; 1½ m. from Leith, its port, on Frith of Forth, 42 m. E. Glasgow and 396 m. N. London; perhaps the most picturesquely situated city in the world, and possessed of everything that goes to make a great capital; 261,261. [watering-place; dist., 1430.
EDITHBURG, *t.* S. Australia, 50 m. W. Adelaide;
EDMONTON, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., N. of London; 25,380.
EDNAM, *vil.* Roxburghsh., Scotl., 2¼ m. N.E. Kelso; birthpl. of Thomson, poet, Sept. 11, 1700; 613.
EDWARDSVILLE, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv.; 3284; also c. Ill., 19 m. N. St. Louis; 3561.
EECLOO, *t.* Belgium, 10 m. N.W. Ghent; 11,200.
EFFINGHAM, *c.* Illinois, U.S., 99 m. E. St. Louis; 3260.
EGBALAND, *kingdom*, W. Africa, E. of Dahomey; cap. Abbeokuta. [Prague; 11,781.
EGER, *t.* Bohemia, on R. E., affl. of Elbe, 33 m. N.W.
EGERDIR, *lake*, Anatolia, Asia Minor, 27 m. long; at
EGGA, *t.* W. Africa, on Niger; 15,000. [S. end is E. t.
EGHAM, *vil.* Surrey, Engl., on Thames; near it is field of Runnymede, where King John signed Magna Charta, June 15, 1215. [works; near is Eglinton Castle.
EGLINTON, *vil.* Ayrshire, Scotl., near Irvine; iron-
EGMONT, *extinct volcano*, N. Zealand, W. coast of North Isl. almost a perfect cone; perpetual snow.
EGREMONT, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., 6 m. S.E. Whitehaven; 6243; also t. Cheshire, 2 m. N.W. Birkenhead; 3000.
EGYPT, *country*, N.E. Africa, touching Mediterranean on N., Nubia on S., Barca and the Lybian Desert on W., and Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez on E.; E.

Proper consists of the Nile Delta (so named from the Greek letter Δ), whose greatest breadth is 150 m., and the Nile Valley as far up as AKASHE, 70 m. S. of Wady Halfa; 750 m. in length, and from 8 m. to 10 m. broad; the area—including oases in desert, N. Nubia, Red Sea coast to Ras Kasar, 110 m. S. of Suakim, and the Sinai Peninsula and Land of Midian in Arabia—is nearly 500,000 sq. m. (more than 4 times United Kingdom), but of this only 13,000 sq. m. are cultivated and settled, and populated as densely as Belgium or Britain; dry and barren but for Nile inundations caused by tropical rains, which begin in June, culminate in September, and subside at end of November; PYRAMIDS OF E., largest 763 ft. sq. at base and 460 ft. high, supposed to have been sepulchres of Egyptian kings, are a few miles from Cairo; language, Arabic; religion, Mahommedan, but 150,000 are Coptic Christians, descended from the ancient Egyptians; E. is tributary to Turkey, paying the Sultan £670,000 a year, and bound to supply troops to Turkey in event of war, but in all other respects independent under Khedive; under British administration; extensive annexations of Baker and Gordon abandoned as sources of weakness to the govt.; 6,817,265.

EHRENBREITSTEIN ('broad stone of honour,' 'Gibraltar of the Rhine'), *fortress* of Prussia, on r. bank of Rhine opposite Coblenz; extensive view from summit of rock (468 ft.); 5299.

EHRENFELD, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, near Cöln; 18,243.

EIBENSTOCK, *t.* Saxony, 15 m. S. Zwickau; 7000.

EICHSTAEDT, *t.* Bavaria, 42 m. W.S.W. Regensburg; castle of Leuchtenberg family; 7655.

EIDER, *r.* Prussia, flows between Schleswig and Holstein to North Sea (90 m.).

EIDSVOLD, *t.* Norway, 42 m. N.N.E. Christiania; 7500; also t. Queensland, dist. (mining and pastoral), 1150.

EIGER, *mt.* Switzerland, Bernese, 13,045 ft.

EILDON HILLS, near Melrose, Roxburgh, Scotland; 3 summits, prominent objects in extensive district; 1385 ft. [11,500.

EILENBURG, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on isl. in R. Mulde;

EINSIEDELN, *t., cant.* Schwytz, Switzerl., in the Sihl Valley; abbey (9th cent.) with image of the Virgin, visited annually by many thousands of Rom. Catholic devotees; 8500.

EISENACH, *t.* Saxe-Weimar, Cent. Germany, on River Nesse, 45 m. W. Weimar, in Thuringian Forest; near is the *Wartburg* Castle, hiding place of Luther after his escape from Diet of Worms; 20,000.

EISENBERG, *t.* Saxe-Altenburg, Central Germany; woollen stuffs, porcelain; 7000.

EISLEBEN, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Böse, 18 m. W. Halle; linen and tobacco, silver and copper mines; Luther born here Nov. 10, 1483; died here Feb. 13, 1546; 23,200.

EKATERINBURG (or Yek.), *t.* (mining) Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on E. of Ural Mts.; mining college and govt. mining centre; 32,000.

EKATERINOSLAV (or Yek.), *t. ftd.* on R. Dnieper, cap. of govt. Ekat.; founded in 1784 by Empress Catherine II.; 41,098. [ft.; pastoral and mining; 400.

ELAINE, *t.* Victoria, 80 m. N.W. Melbourne; alt. 1300

ELBA (*Lat.* Ilva, *Greek* Æthalia), *isl.* Italy, between Corsica and Tuscan coast; cap. Porto Ferrajo; 21,755.

ELBE, *r.* Germany, flows from Riesengebirge, Bohemia, through Saxony and Prussia (separating Holstein from Hanover), to N. Sea 60 m. below Hamburg; great German waterway, navigable for 470 m.

ELBERFELD, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 15 m. E. Düsseldorf; important manufac. centre; 125,899.

ELBEUF, *t.* France, Seine-Infér., 13 m. S.S.W. Rouen; woollen manufactories; 24,000. [Baltic; 38,000.

ELBING, *t.* W. Prussia, 5 m. from mouth of R. E. on

ELBURZ (or Elbruz), *mts.* Persia, S. of Caspian Sea; highest peak Demavend, 21,000 ft.; also highest peak of Caucasus, 18,526 ft.

ELCHE, *t.* Spain, 13 m. S.W. Alicante; 20,000.

ELDERSLIE, *vil.* Renfrewsh., Scotland; birthplace of Scottish liberator, Sir William Wallace.

ELDORADO, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 3339; also t. (mining) Victoria, 162 m. N.E. Melbourne; 525.

ELEPHANTA, *small isl.* India, between Bombay and mainland; cave-temples, one 130 ft. by 123 ft.

ELEPHANTINE, *isl.* in Nile, Upper Egypt, opposite Assouan.

EL-FASHER, *t.* cap. of Darpur, Egyptian Soudan.

ELFSBORG (or Wenersborg), *len* or *govt.* S.W. Sweden, prov. Gothland, W. of L. Wener; cap. Wenersborg.

ELGIN (or Moray), *county*, on Moray Frith, Scotland; 477 sq. m.; watered by Spey, Lossie, and Findhorn; 43,448 d.; also co. t. on R. Lossie, 37 m. N.E. Inverness; ruins of noble cathedral; 7799; also c. Illinois, U.S., 36 m. W.N.W. Chicago; 17,823.

ELIE, *t.* Fife, Scotland, on Frith of Forth (with Earlsferry, Liberty, and Williamsburgh, decayed burghs); 1027. [N.W. Morea.

ELIS, part of Nomarchy Achaia and Elis, Greece,

ELIZABETH, in U.S., *c.* New Jersey, 14 m. W.S.W. New York, 37,764; also t. N. Carolina, 3251; also c. Kentucky, 2260. [sia, 90 m. S.E. Tiflis; 19,000.

ELIZAVETPOL (or Zel.), *t. ftd.* Caucasus, Asiatic Rus-

EL KATIF, *s.pt. ftd.* (Turkish) on Persian Gulf, Arabia; 6000. [E. Chicago; 11,360.

ELKHART, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on St. Joseph R., 101 m.

ELKTON, *t.* Maryland, U.S.; 2318. [9991.

ELLAND, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 3 m. S.E. Halifax;

ELLENSBURG, *c.* Washington, U.S.; 2768.

ELLENVILLE, *vil.* New York, U.S.; 2881.

ELLESMERE, *t.* Shropsh., Engl., 16 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury; 1830 d.; also E. Land, isl. Brit. Arctic America, W. Smith's Sound, 78° N.

ELLICHPUR, *dist.* Berar, Bombay Pres., India; 2623 sq. m.; 313,805; also c. cap. of dist., 100 m. W. Nagpur; 26,728. [3700.

ELLON, *vil.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., on R. Ythan; parish,

ELLSWORTH, *c.* Maine, U.S.; port of entry; 4804.

ELMINA, *s.pt. ftd.* Gold Coast, W. Africa; British; 15,000.

ELMIRA, *c.* N. York, U.S., on R. Chemung; 30,893.

ELMORE, *t.* Victoria, 128 m. N. Melbourne; dist. 2000.

ELORA, *vil.* Ontario, on Grand R., 14 m. N.W. Guelph; 1304 d. [Kordofan.

EL-OBEID, *t.* Nile Valley, Egyptian Sudan; cap. of

EL-PASO, *c.* Texas, U.S., on Rio Grande; mining; about equally distant (1200 m.) from St. Louis, New Orleans, and Mexico; rapid growth—in 1870 a hamlet of 200; 10,338.

ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN (Fr. Alsace-Lorraine), *prov.* of German Empire, taken from France in 1871; 5603 sq. m.; it contains the towns Strasburg (cap.), Metz, Mülhausen, and Colmar; 1,603,506.

ELSINORE, *s.pt.* Denmark, on isl. Zealand, on the Sound, 23 m. N. Copenhagen; scene of 'Hamlet'; 9000.

ELSTER (WHITE), *r.* Germany, flows N. from Bohemia to Saale near Halle in Prussian Saxony (110 m.); E. (BLACK) flows from Saxony to Elbe, 8 m. E. of Wittemberg, Prussia (105 m.). [in 1628; 600.

ELSTOW, *vil.* Bedfordsh., Engl.; birthpl. of Bunyan

ELTHAM, *t.* Victoria, 14 m. E.N.E. Melbourne; grazing and gardening; dist., 2874.

ELVAS, *t. ftd.* Portugal, 12 m. W. Badajoz; 11,500.

ELWOOD, *t.* Indiana, U.S.; 2284.

ELY, *c.* Cambridgesh., Engl., on R. Ouse, 15 m. N.E. Cambridge; fine cathedral, with mixture of Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture; 8017 d.; E. (ISLE OF) or CAMBRIDGESH. FENS, in N. of co., with R. Ouse for S. boundary; 227,326 acres; 63,530.

ELYRIA, *vil.* Ohio, 25 W.S.W. Cleveland; 5611.

EMBRUN, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on R. Durance; 4000. [on Dollart Bay; 14,200.

EMDEN, *s.pt.* Hanover, Prussia, at mouth of R. Ems,

EMILIA, *compartment* of Italy, including 8 provs. touching the Adriatic and between Venetia and Lombardy on N. and Tuscany and the Marches on S.; 2,253,104. [field; 1406.

EMLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. S.E. Hudders-

EMMAVILLE, *t.* N.S.W., 403 m. W. Sydney; mining; dist., 3200.

EMMERICH, *t.* (walled) Rhenish Prussia, 49 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf; tobacco, iron-casting, shipbuilding; 10,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAND, E. Greenland, to 76° 40′ N.; also German N. Guinea, N. part of isl., 141° to 148° E.

EMPORIA, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on Neosho R.; 7551.

EMPORIUM, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2147.

EMS, *r.* Germany, flows through Westphalia and Hanover to N. Sea at Emden (160 m.); also t.

(watering-pl.) Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, on R. Lahn, 6 m. S.E. Coblenz; 7500.

ENARA, *lake*, Russian Lapland, drained to Arctic [Ocean by R. Patsjoki.

ENCOUNTER BAY, *t.* So. Australia, 83 m. S. Adelaide; dist., 1097. [covered in 1831.

ENDERBY LAND, *isl.* on Antartic Circle 50° E.; dis-

ENDRICK, *r.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., flows W. through a beautiful strath to L. Lomond (29 m.).

ENFIELD, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 10 m. N.E. London; 31,532; also t. Conn., U.S.; 7199.

ENGADINE, *valley*, watered by R. Inn, cant. Grisons, Switzerland (43 m. long).

ENGLAND AND WALES, South div. of Great Britain, from Portland Bill (49° 57′ 42″ N.) to Tweed 363 m., and from N. Foreland to Land's End 320 m.; Engl. 50,922 sq. m., and Wales, 7398 sq. m.; surface agreeably diversified with mountains, river, valleys, and plains; highest point in Cumbrian Hills is Scawfell, 3208 ft.; trade and commerce greatest in the world; England has 40 counties, Wales 12; cap. of country and of British Empire is London, a c. of over 4 million inhabitants, perhaps the largest, wealthiest, and most populous city known to history; 2 cities (Liverpool and Manchester) have over ½ a million; 1 (Birmingham) over 400,000; 2 (Leeds and Sheffield) over 300,000; 4 (Bristol, Bradford, Nottingham, and West Ham) over 200,000; 14 towns over 100,000; and 38 over 50,000; population of E. and W., an increase of 11·65 p. c. in the decade, 29,001,081.

ENGLISH BAZAR (or Angrazabad), *t.* dist. Maldah, Bengal, 55 m. N. Moorshedabad; 13,000.

ENGLISH CHANNEL (Fr. La Manche), between Eng. and France, from Straits of Dover to Land's End; greatest width, 155 m. [Sea.

ENIKALE (or Yen.), *strait*, joining Sea of Azov to Black

ENKHUIZEN, *t. ftd.* Holland, 28 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam; 6000. [Limerick, 6200; also t. Texas, U.S., 2171.

ENNIS, *co. t.* Clare, Ireland, on R. Fergus, 18 m. W.

ENNISCORTHY, *t.* Co. Wexford, Irel., on R. Slaney; 5500.

ENNISKILLEN, *co. t.* Fermanagh, Irel., on island in L. Erne, 117 m. N.W. Dublin; 5712.

ENNISTIMON, *t.* Co. Clare, Ireland, on R. Oyna; corn export; 1400. [Adrianople, 7000.

ENOS, *t.* Turkey, at mouth of R. Maritza, 75 m. S.

ENOSBURG, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 2299.

ENS (or Enns), *r.* Austria, flows E. and N. from Salzburg between Upper and Lower Austria to Danube (112 m.); also t. at confl. of R. E. and Danube, 10 m. S.E. Lintz; 4500. [R. D. and M.; 1,012,768.

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, *prov.* N. Portugal, between

ENTRE RIOS, *prov.* Argentina, between Parana and Uruguay; 209,744.

EPERIES, *t.* Hungary, on R. Turcza, manufs linen, woollens, earthenware; salt mines, mineral springs; 11,000.

EPERNAY, *t.* France, dep. Marne, 17 m. S. Rheims; depôt for champagne, kept in vaults made in local sandstone rocks; 17,000.

EPHESUS, *ruins*, Asia Minor, 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna.

EPINAL, *t.* France, dep. Vosges, on Moselle; manufs., marble quarries; 17,000.

EPPING, *t.* W. Essex, Engl., 16 m. N.E. London; *E. Forest*, resort of Londoners, secured for public in 1882; parish, 2343; also t. Victoria, 12 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 900. [springs, horse races; 8417.

EPSOM, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 14 m. S.W. London; mineral

EPWORTH, *t.* Lincolnshire, England; birthplace of John Wesley in 1703; parish, 2200.

ERANDOL, *t.* Khandesh, dist. Bengal, India; 11,500.

ERCILDOUN. *See* Earlston.

EREGH (anc. Heraclea), *t.* Asia Minor, on Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E. Constantinople; 500.

ERFURT, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Gera, 14 m. W. Weimar; linen and woollen manuf., shoes; Luther studied at (former) E. University; 72,360.

ERICHT, *loch*, Cos. Perth and Inverness, Scotl.; 14½ m. long; also r. Perthsh., Scotl., joins Isla near Coupar-Angus.

ERIE, *lake*, N. America, between Canada and U.S.; 240 m. by 80 m.; alt., 565 ft.; drained by R. Niagara to L. Ontario; E. CANAL, joins Buffalo on L. Erie and Albany on R. Hudson, and so joins Canadian lakes with Atlantic Ocean; L. E. is also connected with R. Ohio and R. Mississippi by OHIO CANAL; also c. Pennsylv., U.S., on L. E., 88 m. S.W. Buffalo; 40,634.

ERISKAY, one of the Hebrides Isls., Scotl., S. of S. Uist; first landing-place of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745. [wich; 13,411.

ERITH, *t.* Kent, Engl., on Thames, 4 m. E. Wool-

ERIVAN, *gov.* Transcaucasia, Russia; 10,745 sq. m.; 677,491; also t. ftd. cap. of gov. E., 110 m. S.W. Tiflis; near confl. of R. Zengui and R. Araxes; 12,500.

ERLANGEN, *t.* Bavaria, Germany, on R. Regnitz; Protestant university; plate-glass and cattle trade; 16,000.

ERNE, *r.* Irel., flows from L. Gownagh, N.W., through Cos. Cavan, Fermanagh, and Donegal, to Donegal Bay (72 m.); it expands in Co. Fermanagh into L. ERNE, Upper (9453 acres) and Lower (27,645 acres).

ERNIAL, *t.* Travancore, Madras Pres., India; 18,500.

ERROMANGA, *isl.* New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean; John Williams, missionary, murdered here Nov. 20, 1839; 2000. [5000.

ERSTEIN, *t.* Elsass, on R. Ill., 12 m. S.S.W. Strasburg;

ERZGEBIRGE, *mt. chain* between Bohemia and Saxony; 4122 ft.; rich in metals, and higher ranges in forests to supply fuel for local smelting works.

ERZROUM (or Erzer, 'fortress of the Romans'), *c.* cap. of Turkish Armenia, on W. branch of Euphrates, 120 m. S.E. Trebizond; on plain of alt. 6000 ft.; 60,000.

ESCANABA, *c.* Michigan, U.S., on Green Bay; 6808.

ESCH, *t.* Luxembourg, 10 m. S.W. c. Lux; 7000.

ESCHWEILER, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 8 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle; 17,000.

ESCURIAL, *t.* Spain, 26 m. N.W. Madrid, seat of royal palace and monastery, El Escurial; 1600.

ESDRAELON, *plain* (called by Josephus 'the Great Plain'), Palestine; called also Valley of Megiddo and Valley of Jezreel, between Carmel and Hermon and Gilboa Mts.

ESK, *r.* (1) Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., from Cleveland Hills to Whitby, 24 m.; (2) Cumberland, Engl., to Irish Sea at Ravenglass; (3) Dumfriessh., Scotl., to Solway Frith, part of English and Scottish boundary, 28 m.; (4) Midlothian, Scotl., formed by N. and S. Esk below Dalkeith, thence 3½ m. to Frith of Forth; (5) Forfarsh., Scotl., from Grampians to N. Sea at Montrose, 29 m.; (6) Forfarsh., Scotl., from Grampians to N. Sea at Montrose, 48½ m.

ESKI-SAGHRA, *t.* E. Roumelia, Turkey, 70 m. N.W. Adrianople; mineral springs; 20,000. [Pacific, 110 m.

ESMERALDA, *r.* Ecuador, S. America, from Quito to

ESMERALDAS, *prov.* Ecuador, S. America, 14,553; also t. at mouth of R. Esmeralda.

ESPIRITO SANTO, *prov.* Brazil, on Atlantic; 17,312 sq. m., 121,562; also isl., largest of New Hebrides in Pacific, 65 m. by 20 m., 15° S. 176° E.

ESQUIMAUX (*'eaters of raw flesh'*), name given to Arctic Americans and Greenlanders.

ESSEN, *t* Rhenish Prussia, 20 m. N.E. Düsseldorf; Krupp's iron works are here, Krupp guns; 78,706.

ESSENDORI, *t.* Victoria, 5 m. N.W. Melbourne; 14,411.

ESSEQUIBO, *r.* British Guiana, S.A., flows from Parimé Mts. through magnificent forests to Atlantic, 450 m.

ESSEX, *S.E. county*, England, on N. Sea, S. of Suffolk and N. of R. Thames, touches Herts and Middlesex on W., 1542 sq. m.; agriculture, oyster fisheries; co. t. Chelmsford, on R. Chelmer; 785,399; also in U.S., t. Conn., 2035; and t. Vermont, 2013.

ESSLINGEN, *t.* (walled) Wurtenburg, Germany, 9 m. E. Stuttgart; woollen and cotton manufs., wine; 22,156.

ESTE, *t.* N.E. Italy, 17 m. S.S.W. Padua; 11,000.

ESTELLA, *c.* Prov. Navarre, Spain, on R. Ega; 6800.

ESTEPONA, *t.* Prov. Malaga, Spain, 23 m. N. Gibraltar; 10,500.

ESTHONIA (or Revel), *gov.* Russia, one of the Baltic Provs. S. of Gulf of Finland, 7817 sq. m.; agricultural; cap. Revel; 392,738.

ESTON, *t.* Yorkshire (N.R.), Engl.; 10,695.

ESTRELLA, SIERRA DA, *mt. range*, Beira, Portugal; highest peak, 7524 ft.

ESTREMADURA, *prov.* Portugal, on Atlantic, traversed by Tagus; cap. Lisbon; 946,472; also old prov. of Spain, now Badajoz and Caceres.

ESTREMOZ, *t. ftd.* Portugal, Prov. Alemtejo, 23 m. N.E. Evora; 7700.

ESZEK, *t. ftd.* Austria-Hungary, cap. of Selavonia, on R. Drave; silk, corn, cattle, hides; 19,000.
ETAH, *dist.* Agra, div. N.W. Provs. India, 1738 sq. m., 756,523; also c. cap. of dist., 50 m. N.E. Agra; 8500.
ETAMPES, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 31 m. S.S.W. Paris; 7800.
ETAWAH, *dist.* Agra, div. N.W. Provs. India, 1693 sq. m., 722,371; also t. cap. of dist. on R. Jumna, 710 m. N.W. Calcutta; 35,000.
ETHIOPIA, former name of countries S. of Egypt.
ETIVE, *loch*, Argyllsh., Scot., arm of Atlantic, 20 m. long.
ETNA, *volcano*, N.E. Sicily, near Catania, 10,874 ft.; also bor. Pennsylv., U.S., 2 m. N. Pittsburg; 3767.
ETON, *t.* Bucks, Engl., on R. Thames, opp. Windsor; E. College, founded by Henry VI. in 1441; 2499.
ETRURIA, *anc. country* of Italy, now Tuscany and part of Umbria; also vil. Staffordsh., Engl.; iron-works, pottery (one of the largest in Engl.) established by Josiah Wedgwood, who died here in 1795.
ETTRICK, *r.* Selkirksh., Scotl., joins Tweed 2 m. below Selkirk, 24 m.; also parish watered by E., where James Hogg ('the Ettrick Shepherd') was born in 1772. [5200.
EU, *t.* France, dep. Seine-Infér., 17 m. E.N.E. Dieppe;
EUBOEA (or Negropont), *isl.* (largest of) Greece, separated from E. coast by the Channel Talanta (anc. Euripus); 115 m. long; with Sporades, 103,442.
EUFAULA, *c.* Alabama, U.S., on Chattahoochee R.; 4394. [leather, locks; 14,000.
EUPATORIA, *s.pt.* Russia, W. shore of Crimea; soap,
EUPEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 9 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle; 16,000.
EUPHRATES, *r.* Asiatic Turkey, flows from mts. of Armenia 1680 m. to confl. with Tigris above Bassorah; thence under name of Strat el Arab to head of Persian Gulf; entire length, 1780 m.
EURE, *dep.* France, Normandy; 2300 sq. m.; 349,471 d.; named from R. Eure, affl. of Seine at Evreux, cap. of dep. (112 m).
EURE-ET-LOIR, dep. N.W. France, S. of dep. Eure; cap. Chartres; 2268 sq. m.; 284,683.
EUREKA, in U.S., *c.* California, on Humboldt Bay, 215 m. N.W. Sacramento, 4858; also c. Kansas, 2259; and under 2000 in Nev, Utah, and Ill.
EUREKA SPRINGS, *c.* Arkansas, U.S.; 3706.
EUROA, *t.* Victoria, 93 m. N. by E. of Melbourne; dist. (pastoral), 7381.
EUROPE, one of the great divs. of the earth; W. of Asia; 36° to 71° N., 9° 30′ W. to 68° E.; it has the sea on three sides—Arctic O. on N., Atlantic O. on W., Mediterranean and Black Seas, with Caucasus Mts. on S.; on E. it touches the Ural Mts. and Caspian Sea; from C. Roca in Portugal to Caspian shore is 3000 m., and from C. Tarifa in Spain to N. Cape in Lapland is 2400 m.; it has a coast line of 17,000 m.; 3,848,000 sq. m.; next to Australia, it is the smallest continent; it is one-fifth of Asia, one-fourth of America, and one-third of Africa; chief mt. ranges are the Alps from France to Austria (Mt. Blanc in Savoie), 15,732 ft., and each country has one or more mt. ranges; the highest point of the Caucasus is 18,526 ft.; the great and numerous rivers and lakes are used for the purposes of commerce and civilisation. In the civilisation of the world E. has taken the leading part; America is populated by the overflow of E., and it is the nations of E. that mainly control Asia and Africa at the present day; still in earlier times E. received the letters (the alphabet) and religion from Asia; E. is Christian either in Roman, or Protestant, or Greek form; of nearly 350 millions of inhabitants, only 6½ millions (in Turkey) are Mohammedan; 138 millions are Ro. Catholics, 66 millions are Protestant, and 74½ millions belong to the Greek Church; according to the 'Bevolkerung der Erde,' the pop. of E. is 357,379,000.
EUROTAS, *r.* Morea, Greece, flows to G. of Kolokythia;
EUXINE. *See* Black Sea. [now called Vasili Potamo.
EVANDALE, *t.* Tasmania, on S. Esk R., 13 m. S.E. Launceston; dist., 2650. [below Louisville; 50,756.
EVANSVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on R. Ohio, 190 m.
EVEREST, *mt.* Himalayas; 27° 59′ 12″ N., 86° 58′ 6″ E.; 29,002 ft.; highest known summit.
EVERETT, *t.* Mass., U.S., 3 m. N. Boston; 11,068.
EVESHAM, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., on R. Avon; 5836.
EVORA, *t.* Portugal, cap. of Alemtejo, 73 m. E. Lisbon; university; manuf. of leather and hardware; 14,000.
EVREUX, *t.* France, cap. dep. Eure, 32 m. S. Rouen; cotton, woollen, leather manufs.; 16,000.
EWELL, *vil.* W. Surrey, Engl., near Epsom; 3400.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2034. [55 m.
EXE, *r.* Devonsh., Engl., from Exmoor to Engl. Chan.,
EXETER, *c.* cap. of Devonsh., Engl., on R. Exe; fine cathedral (12th cent.); 37,580 d.; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S.; 4284. [and Devon, Engl.
EXMOOR, *moorland tract*, borders of Cos. Somerset
EXMOUTH, *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; watering-place; 8097.
EYE, *t.* W. Suffolk, Engl.; 2064 d. [2825.
EYEMOUTH, *vil.* (fishing) Berwicksh. Scotl. (R. Eye);
EYGUIERES, *t.* France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. E. Arles; manufs. woollen and silk twist; 2600.
EYRE, *lake* (salt), in N. part of S. Australia; 28° S., 137° E.
EZCARAY, *t.* Prov. Logroño, Spain; 3000.

FAABORG, *s.pt.* Denmark, S. coast of isl. Funen; 3500.
FABRIANO, *c.* Cent. Italy, prov. Ancona; paper, wool; 8000. [4½ m.
FACONE, *sacred lake* in isl. Niphon, Japan, 9½ m. by
FAENZA (anc. *Faventia*), *c.* Italy, prov. Ravenna; *Majolica* earthenware; 36,299.
FAHLUN (or Falun), *t.* Sweden, 54 m. W.S.W. Gefle; copper mine, worked for 1000 years; 7000.
FAI-FO, *t.* Annam, Indo-Chinese peninsula; 15,000.
FAILSWORTH, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 10,425. [2324.
FAIRBURY, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2630; also t. Ill., U.S.;
FAIRFIELD, in U.S., *t.* Conn., 3868; also c. Iowa, 28 m. S.S.W. Washington, 3391; also t. Maine, 3510; and under 2000 in Ill. and Vt.; also t. Derbysh., Engl., 2103. [t. Vermont, 2791.
FAIRHAVEN, in U.S., *c.* Wash., 4076; t. Mass., 2919;
FAIR HEAD, *prom.* N. coast Irel., Co. Antrim, 636 ft. high; largest basaltic pillars yet discovered, 280 ft.
FAIRPORT, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2552. [high.
FAIRWEATHER, *mt.* Alaska, N. America; 14,782 ft.
FAIZABAD, *div.* of Oudh, India, with 3 dists.; 7305 sq. m., 3,230,393; also dist., 1689 sq. m., 1,081,419; also c. cap. of dist. on Gogra R., 78 m. E. Lucknow, 79,500.
FALAISE, *t.* France, dep. Calvados; manufacs. lace, cotton, yarn; birthpl. of William the Conqueror; 8500.
FALCON, *state*, Venezuela, on Carribbean Sea; 36,212 sq. m.; 205,357. [17,307.
FALKIRK, *t.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 22 m. N.E. Glasgow;
FALKLAND, *t.* Fife, Scotl.; F. PALACE, anc. royal residence, now being restored by proprietor, Marquis of Bute; 959.
FALKLAND ISLS., *group*, consisting of E. F. and W. F., and about 100 small isls. S. Atlantic Ocean, 300 m. E. Magellan Straits; British Crown colony; cattle raising; 6500 sq. m.; cap. Stanley; 1789.
FALL RIVER, *c.* Mass., U.S., on Taunton R., 49 m. S.
FALLS, *c.* Neb., U.S.; 2102. [Boston; 74,398.
FALMOUTH, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., at mouth of R. Fal; 312 m. S.W. London, 14 m. N.E. Lizard Point; splendid harbour; said to be finest anchorage in Engl., 7500; also t. Mass., U.S., 2567; also t. Jamaica, N. coast, port of entry, 4000; also t. Tasmania, 88 m. E. Launceston; dist., 4000.
FALSE BAY, S. coast of Africa, E. Cape of Good Hope.
FALSTER, *isl.* Denmark, in Baltic, 2½ m. S. Zealand; fruit, 'orchard of Denmark'; 30 m. long; cap. Nykjöburg; 24,000.
FALTICENI, *t.* Roumania, cap. Suciava dist.; 15,125.
FAMAGUSTA, *s.pt.* Cyprus, E. coast; no harbour; 3367.
FANNICH, *loch*, Ross-sh., Scotl., 6½ m. long; drains to Cromarty Frith.
FANO, *s.pt.* Cent. Italy, 30 m. N.W. Ancona; 21,737.
FANOE, *isl.* Denmark, S.W. Jutland; 8 m. long; fishing; 3000. [mouth Harb.; 7934.
FAREHAM, *s.pt.* Hants, Engl., N.W. end of Ports-
FARGO, *c.* N. Dakota, U.S., on N. Pacif. Railw.; 5664.
FARIBAULT, *c.* Minn., U.S., on Cannon R.; 6520.
FARIDPUR, *dist.* Dacca, div. Bengal, India; 2267 sq. m., 1,631,734; also t. cap. of dist., 115 m. N.E. Calcutta, 11,000. [3600.
FARINGDON, *t.* Berks., Engl., in Vale of White Horse;
FARMINGTON, in U.S., *t.* Conn., 3179; t. Maine, 3270; t.
FARMVILLE, *t.* Virginia, U.S.; 2404. [N. Hampsh., 3064.
FARNBOROUGH, *t.* Hants, Engl.; North Camp of Aldershot is in this parish; 6300.

FARNHAM, *t.* W. Surrey, Engl., on R. Wey; near Aldershot; 5545.
FARNWORTH, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Bolton; hops; birthpl. of William Cobbett in 1762; 23,758. [8000.
FARO, *s.pt.* Portugal, prov. Algarve on S. coast;
FAROE, *group of* 35 *isls.* (17 inhabited) in N. Sea between Shetland and Iceland; Danish; fishing, sheep, birds' feathers; cap. Thorshavn on Stromöe; 13,000.
FAR ROCKAWAY, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2288.
FARS (or Faristan), *prov.* Persia N. of Persian Gulf; cap. Shiraz; 1,700,000.
FARSLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Bradford; 5328.
FARUKHABAD, S.E. dist. Agra, div. N.W. Provs., India; 1719 sq. m.; 907,608; also c. in this dist. 83 m. N.W. Cawnpur; 78,180.
FASANO, *c.* Italy, prov. Bari; 18,600.
FATEGARH, *t.* cap. of Farukhabad dist.; 12,435.
FATEHPUR, *dist.* Allahabad, div. N.W. Provs.; 1639 sq. m.; 683,745; also c. cap. of dist., 70 m. N.W. Allahabad; 21,328.
FATUA, *t.* India, 8 miles from Patna; 11,000. [8002 ft.
FAULHORN, *mt.* Bernese Alps, 32 m. S.E. Bern;
FAVAVA, *t.* Sicily, 4 m. from Girgenti; sulphur mines; 16,842. [10,478.
FAVERSHAM, *s.pt.* Kent, Engl., opp. Isle of Sheppey;
FAYAL, *isl.* (one of the Azores), cap. Horta; 26,264.
FAYETTE, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2247.
FAYETTEVILLE, in U.S., *t.* N. Carol., on Cape Fear R., 100 m. above Wilmington, 4202; t. Tenn., on Elk R., 2410; c. Arkansas, 2942.
FAYOUM, *prov.* upper Egypt, on W. Nile; 38 m. by 31 m.; 493 sq. m.; cap. Medinet-el-Fayoum, on E. shore of L. Moeris; 228,709.
FEALE (or Cashen), *r.* Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Irel., affl. of Shannon (30 m.). [C. Fear (250 m.).
FEAR, CAPE, *r.* N.Carol., U.S.; enters Atlantic near
FEATHERSTONE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.). Engl.; 5728.
FECAMP, *s.pt.* France, dep. Seine-Infér., on Engl. Chan.; fish, salt, brandy, manufs.; 12,400.
FEILDING, *t.* N. Zealand, 100 m. from Wellington; dist., 3500. [trade; 12,000.
FELANICHE, *t.* Spain, E. coast isl. of Majorca; varied
FELIXSTOWE, *t.* E. Suffolk, Engl., 12 m. S.E. Ipswich; with Walton, 3507.
FELLING, *t.* Durham, Engl., near Gateshead; 17,473.
FELTRE, *t.* N. Italy, 17 m. S.W. Belluno; 13,000. [10,000.
FEMERN, *isl.* Baltic, off Holstein; Prussian; cap. Burg;
FENTON, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Stoke-upon-Trent;
FENTONVILLE, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 2182. [16,998.
FERENTINO, *t.* Cent. Italy, prov. Rome; 10,474.
FERGHANA, *prov.* Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; cap, Khokan; traversed by Jaxartes; 720,000.
FERGUS, *vil.* Ontario, on Grand R.; 1599 d.; also r. Irel., affl. of Shannon (25 m.).
FERGUS FALLS, *c.* Minn., U.S.; 3772.
FERMANAGH, *co.* (inland) Ulster, Irel.; 714 sq. m.; R. Erne and its lakes are in this co.; co. tn., Enniskillen; decrease in pop. during decade, 12·8 p.c.; over 55 p.c. are Ro. Catholic; 74,037. [Adriatic; 19,000.
FERMO, *c.* Italy, in the Marches, prov. Ascoli, on
FERMOY, *t.* Cork, Irel., on R. Blackwater; 6400.
FERNANDINA, *t.* Florida, U.S., on Aurelia Isl.; 2803.
FERN (or Farne, or Staples) ISLS., *group of* 17 *islets*, off Northumberl., Engl.
FERNANDO PO, *isl.* Africa, in Bight of Biafra, opp. mouth of Cameroons R.; Spanish; 1185 sq. m.; *Clarence Peak*, 10,190 ft.; fertile, but unhealthy; with 3 other small isls., 30,000.
FERNMOUNT, *t.* N.S.W., 337 m. N. Sydney; dist., 2000.
FERN-TREE GULLY, Victoria, 21 m. S.E. Melbourne; dist., 1450.
FEROZABAD (or Fir.), *t.* dist. Agra, N.W. Provs., Bengal Pres., India; 16,023; also t. Feristan, Persia; 63 m. S. Shiraz; 2000.
FERRARA, *prov.* of Emilia, Italy, on the Po and the Adriatic; 1010 sq. m.; 246,089; also c. cap. of prov., 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna; cathedral, picture gallery, university; Tasso imprisoned here 1579-1586; 28,814.
FERRO, *isl.*, most S.W. of Canary Isls., cap. Valverde; formerly used by geographers as first meridian; 5421.
FERROL, *s.pt.* Spain, 12 m. N.E. Corunna; naval arsenal; 24,000. [St. John; 680.
FERRYLAND, *t.* port of entry, Newfoundland, 40 m. S.
FERTE-MACE, LA, *t.* France, dep. Orne; 9500.
FESTINIOG, *t.* Merionethsh., Wales; 11,073 d. [430.
FETLAR, one of the Shetland Isls., 6½ m. by 2¾ m.;
FEZ, *c.* cap of Morocco, 245 m. N.E. c. Morocco; former seat of learning, and cap. of Moorish kingdom; alt., 1155 ft.; slippers, carpets, silk handkerchiefs, morocco leather; 100,000.
FEZZAN, *kingdom*, N. Africa, between Tripoli on N. and Sahara; 460 m. by 300 m.; cap. Mugruk; tribut. to Tripoli; 100,000. [*berg*, 3450 ft.; *Ochsenkopf*, 3280 ft.
FICHTEL-GEBIRGE, *mt. range* N.E. Bavaria; *Schnee-*
FIESOLE, *t.* Cent. Italy, 3 m. N.E. Florence; 14,105.
FIFE, *county*, Scotl., on N. Sea. peninsula between Forth and Tay; extreme E. point is Fife Ness; 492 sq. m.; for several reasons called 'Kingdom of Fife'—for none more correctly than because it contains within its own borders all the usual resources of a flourishing kingdom, being equally noted for its agriculture, mining, fishing, manufs., and commercial activity; it contains St. Andrews University, and has produced a large number of distinguished men; co. t., Cupar; 187,320.
FIGUEIRA, *t. ftd.* Portugal, prov. Beira, at mouth of R. Mondego; 4500. [frontier; 11,800.
FIGUERAS, *t. ftd.* Spain, prov, Gerona, near French
FIJI (or Feejee or Viti) ISLS., *group* of 255 in S. Pacific Ocean, extending 300 m. W. to E. and 200 m. N. to S.; 15° to 20° S.; 1250 m. N. Auckland, 1860 m. N.E. Sydney, nearly 5000 m. S.W. San Francisco; VITI LEVU (4112 sq. m.), larger than Cyprus, is largest; second largest, VANUA LEVU (2432 sq. m.), is 3 times size of Mauritius; total area of group 7740 sq. m.; ceded to Brit, by chiefs and people of Fiji in 1874; ROTUMAH, added to the colony in 1880; beautiful and fertile; inhabitants formerly savages and cannibals, but by missionary, mainly Wesleyan, labours now a Christian people; cap. Suva, on isl. Viti Levu; 126,995.
FILEY, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl.; watering pl.; 2481.
FINALE, *t.* N. Italy, near R. Po, 22 m. N.E. Modena; 13,000. [London; 16,639.
FINCHLEY, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 9 m. N.W. St. Paul's,
FINDHORN, *r.* Scotl., flows through cos. Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin to Moray Frith (62 m.); also t. at
FINDLAY, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 18,553. [mouth of r.
FINGAL, *t.* Tasmania; mining; coal field the second largest in Australasia; dist., 5000. [44,000.
FINGOLAND, *dist.* N.E. Cape Colony, in Transkei;
FINISTERE, *dep.* France, extreme N.W. of Brittany; 2595 sq. m.; cap. Quimper; Brest is in this dep.; 727,012; named from CAPE FINISTERE, extreme W. point of France.
FINLAND, *Grand Duchy*, country, Russia; touches Norway on N., Sweden and G. of Bothnia on W., and G. of Finland, the great E. arm of Baltic, on S.; 650 m. long; Swedish till 1809; surface largely lakes and forests; agriculture, cattle raising, fishing, forestry; L. LADOGA in S.E., partly in F., is largest L. in Europe; though Russian F. from its history has large measure of 'Home Rule,' but relations to Russian Empire at present threatened with serious change; cap. Helsingfors; 2,305,916.
FINMARKEN, *prov.* Norway, most N. land in Europe; cap. Hammerfest; 29,110.
FINSBURY, *parl. bor.* Engl., N. London; 182,109.
FINSTER-AARHORN, 'peak of the dark R. Aar'; highest peak of Bernese Alps, Switzerl.; 14,026 ft.
FIRENZUOLA, *t.* Tuscany, Italy, on R. Santerno; 11000.
FIROZPUR, S. dist. of Lahore, div. Punjab, India; 2752 sq. m.; 650,519; also c. cap. of dist., 3 m. from Sutlej; 51,170. [Wales; 1595.
FISHGUARD (or Abergwaen), *t.* N. Pembrokeshire,
FISHKILL LANDING, *t.* N. York, U.S., on R. Hudson, 58 m. above N. York; 3617.
FISH RIV., GREAT, Canada; enters Arctic Ocean, 67° 7′ N.; also in Cape Colony, enters Indian Ocean, 33° 25′ S. [various manufs.; 22,037.
FITCHBURG, *c.* Mass., U.S., 50 m. W.N.W. Boston;
FITFUL HEAD, in S. Shetland, Scotl., 6 m. N.W. Sumburgh Head; 929 ft.; mentioned in 'The Pirate.'
FITZROY, *t.* Victoria, N.E. suburb of Melbourne; 32,453; also r. Queensland, enters Keppel Bay at 23° 30′ S.
FIUME, *s.pt.* Croatia, Hungary, at mouth of R. Fiumara, 40 m. S.E. Trieste; only s.pt. of Hungary; 21,000.

FIUMICINO, *s.pt.* Italy, 15 m. S.W. Rome, at mouth of Tiber.
FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, E. coast Yorksh., Engl.; 500 [ft. high; lighthouse.
FLANDERS, *former county* of Europe, including Holland, Belgium, and part of N.E. France; still the name of two provs. of Belgium, E. and W. Flanders.
FLEETWOOD, *t.* Lancash., Engl., at mouth of R. Wyre, 18 m. N.W. Preston; 9274.
FLENSBURG, *s.pt.* Schleswig, Prussia; 35,000.
FLERS, *t.* France, dep. Orne; 12,304.
FLEURUS, *t.* Belgium, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi; 5000.
FLINDERS RANGE, *mts.* S. Australia; 3100 ft.; also F. R., Queensland, flowing to G. of Carpentaria.
FLINT, *co.* N. Wales, on Irish Sea, touches Cheshire on E. and Denbighsh. on S. and S.W.; 253 sq. m.; 77,189 d.; also co. tn. s.pt. on S.W. shore of R. Dee; 5247; also c. Mich., U.S., 9803, on Flint R., Georgia, which flows 400 m. and joins Chatahoochee.
FLOCKTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.); 1213.
FLODDEN, *vil.* Northumberl., Engl., 5 m. N. Wooler, on R. Till; at Battle of Flodden—the Scottish *Cannae*—James IV., with many of the Scottish nobility ('the flowers of the forest') was defeated and killed by Earl of Surrey in 1513.
FLORENCE, *c.* Italy, cap. of Tuscany, on R. Arno, 50 m. from sea; beautiful environs; cathedral, university; picture galleries among the finest in the world; birthpl. of Dante in 1265, and of Michael Angelo in 1558; 134,992; also in U.S., c. Alabama, 6012; t. S. Carol., 3395; and under 2000 in Kan., Ariz., and N.J.
FLORES, *isl.* Malay Archip. S. of Celebes: 200 m. by 35 m.; 300,000; also most W. of Azores; has tns. Santa Cruz and Lagens; also isl. (15 m. long) off W. coast Vancouver Isl.
FLORIDA, *S.E. State* of U.S., a peninsula 385 m. long, enclosing G. of Mexico and touching Alabama and Georgia on N.; 1200 m. of coast line and 1200 m. riv. navigation on 20 streams; many isls. around Florida; oranges, valuable sponge-fisheries; sea-coast and river banks swampy, but climate salubrious in drier parts, and favourite resort for consumptive and other patients; it is called the 'Everglade State'; the Everglades is a swamp covering 2 millions of acres; 390,435. [course of Gulf Stream from Gulf of Mexico.
FLORIDA CHANNEL, between F and Bahama Isls., in
FLUSHING (Dutch, Vlissingen), *s.pt. ftd.* Holland, S. coast of isl. Walcheren at mouth of Schelde; one of the two basins in F. can hold 80 ships of the line; 11,000; also vil. N. York, 9 m. E. N.J.; 8436.
FOCHABERS, *t.* Elgin, Scotl., on R. Spey; 1200.
FOGGIA, *prov.* in Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic; 2953 sq. m.; 389,760; also c. cap. of prov. 80 m. E. Naples; corn, wool; subterranean corn magazines; 36,852.
FOGO (or Fuego), one of Cape Verd Isls., Atlantic O.; 140 sq. m.; volcano 9760 ft.; 15,000.
FOIX, *t.* France, dep. Ariége, 52 m. S. Toulouse; 7200.
FO-KIEN, *prov.* S.E. China, on Pacific; 24° to 28° N. Formosa, with t. Amoy, is part of F.; grain, fruit, tobacco, tea, and other products; cap. Foo-choo; 25,790,556. [W.N.W. Galacz; 21,000.
FOKTCHANY, *t.* Romania, on R. Milkova, 45 m.
FOLDVAR, *t.* Hungary, on Danube, 50 m. S. Pesth; 12,720. [manufs.; remarkable grotto; 23,202
FOLIGNO, *t.* Umbria, Italy, 20 m. S.E. Perugia; various
FOLKESTONE (or Folks.), *s.pt.* Kent, Engl., 6 m. S.W. Dover; birthpl. of Harvey, discoverer of circulation of the blood in 1578; 23,700.
FOND-DU-LAC, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., at S. end of Winnebogo L., 60 m. N.N.W. Milwaukee; 12,024.
FONDI, *t.* Italy, *prov.* Caserta, 14 m. N.W. Gaeta; olives, citrons, wine; 7731.
FONSECA, *t.* Spain, 12 m. S. Toledo; 4270.
FONTAINEBLEAU, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 35 m. S.E. Paris; palace, favourite residence of Napoleon I.; 12,500.
FONTARABIA, *t. ftd.* Spain, Biscay, at mouth of R. Bidassoa; 2035.
FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, *t.* France, in Vendée, on R. V.; 9500; F.-SOUS-BOIS, 6 m. from Paris.
FONTENOY, *vil.* Belgium, 5 m. S.E. Tournay; victory of Marshal Saxe over Brit., Dutch, and Austrians in 1745.
FOO CHOO (or Foo Chow Foo, or Fu Chau Fu), *c.* China, cap. of prov. Fo-Kien, on R. Min, 25 m. from mouth; treaty port; great tea port; 600,000; also c. 240 m. N. of this, in prov. Kiang-Si.
FOOKAYE, *t.* Japan, isl. of Kiu-Siu; 17,837.
FOOKUI, *t.* Japan, isl. Nippon; 40,863.
FOOSEE (or Fusi, or Fuji-Yama), *highest mt.* in Japan; extinct volcano; 12,440 ft.
FOOTSCRAY, *t.* Victoria, 4 m. W. Melbourne; 19,149.
FORBACH, *t.* Lothringen, 38 m. E. Metz; 7850.
FORBES, *t.* N.S.W., 250 m. W. Sydney; dist., 7000.
FORCHHEIM, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, on R. Regnitz, 16 m. S.S.E. Bamberg; 5000.
FORELAND, N., on N.E. coast, Kent, supposed to be *Cantium* of Ptolemy; lightho. 184 ft. above sea level, light visible 24 m.: FORELAND, S., on S.E. coast, Kent, 3 m. N.E. Dover; two fixed lights a mile apart, 380 ft. and 275 ft. above sea level, visible for
FOREST, *bor.*, Pennsyl., U.S.; 2319. [23 m.
FORFAR, *co.* E. coast Scotl., touches R. Tay on S.; 875 sq. m.; in N. are spurs of the Grampians, in S. are Sidlaw Hills, and between lies 'Howe of Angus' or Valley of Strathmore: the city of Dundee is in this co.; 277,788; also co. tn. in Valley of Strathmore, 14 m. N. Dundee; coarse linen manufs., shoes; 12,844.
FORLI, *prov.* Emilia, Italy, on Adriatic; 719 sq. m.; 258,162; also t. (walled) cap. of prov., 40 m. S.E. Bologna: 40,934. [7000.
FORMBY, *t.* Tasmania, 82 m. N.W. Launceston; dist.
FORMENTERA, one of Balearic Isls., S. of Iviça, 13 m. long; 2000.
FORMOSA, *isl.* Chinese Sea, prov. of Fo-Kien; 250 m. by 80 m.; 14,982 sq. m.: cap. Tai Wau Foo; only W. side occupied by Chinese; 3,000,000; also cape, W. Africa, at mouth of Niger.
FORRES, *t.* Co. Elgin, Scotl., on R. Findhorn, 12 m. W. Elgin; 3971.
FORST, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Neisse, 43 m. S. Frankfort-a/O.; 19,000. [tic; 35,000.
FORTALEZA, *c.* Brazil, cap. of prov. Ceara, on Atlan-
FORT ATKINSON, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2283.
FORT AUGUSTUS, *vil.* Co. Inverness, Scotl., at head of Loch Ness; Ro. Catholic college; 530.
FORT COLLINS, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 2011.
FORT DE FRANCE (or Chasseloupe-Laubat), *t.* in Martinique; French; 15,529.
FORT DODGE, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Des Moines R.; 4871.
FORT FAIRFIELD, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 3526.
FORT GARRY. *See* Winnipeg.
FORT GEORGE, N.E. Inverness-sh., Scotl., on Moray Frith; erected with F. Augustus and F. William (now dismantled) after rebellion of 1745 to keep Highland clans in subjection and to prevent attempts for Stuart
FORT GRATIOT, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 2832. [dynasty.
FORTH, *r.* Scotl., flows E. from Ben Lomond, Stirlingsh., to Alloa, 56 m.; it then expands to Frith of Forth—to Fifeness—51 m., greatest width 15 m.
FORT HAMILTON, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2617.
FORT HOWARD, *t.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Fox R.; 4754
FORT MADISON, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 7901.
FORT PAYNE, *c.* Alabama, U.S.; 2698.
FORT PLAIN, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2864.
FORTROSE, *t.* Co. Ross, Scotl., on N. coast Moray Frith, opp. Fort George; 980. [11,946.
FORT SCOTT, *c.* Kansas, U.S., 98 m. S. Kansas City;
FORT SMITH, *c.* Arkansas, U.S., on Arkansas R.; 11,311. [cago; 35,393.
FORT WAYNE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 148 m. E.S.E. Chi-
FORT WILLIAM, *t.* Inverness-sh., Scotl., at base of Ben Nevis (*see* F. George); 1856.
FORT WORTH, *c.* Texas, U.S., on Trinity R.; 23,076.
FOSSANO, *t.* Italy, prov. Coni, 32 m. S. Turin; 18,585.
FOSTORIA, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 7070.
FOTHERINGHAY, *vil.* N. Northamptonsh., Engl., on R. Nen; in F. CASTLE Richard III. was born in 1452, and Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in 1587 after 19 years' imprisonment; James I. razed it to the ground. [Rennes; 15,000.
FOUGERES, *t.* France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 m. N.E.
FOVEAUX STRAIT, between South Isl., N.Z., and Stewart Isl. [1656.
FOWEY, *s.pt.* E. Cornwall, Engl., at mouth of R. F.;
FOXBORO, *t.* Mass., U.S., 22 m. S.S.W. Boston; 2933.
FOYERS, *r.* Inverness-sh., Scotl.; FALLS OF F., 200 ft., near Loch Ness.
FOYLE, *r.* Irel., formed by confl. of Finn and Mourne

at Lifford, in Co. Donegal; passing Londonderry, it expands into Lough F.; 16 m. by 9 m.
FRACKVILLE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2520.
FRAMINGHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 9239.
FRAMLINGHAM, *t.* E. Suffolk, Engl.; 2518.
FRANCE, *country*, democratic republic, W. Europe; touches Belgium and Engl. Chan. on N., Pyrenees and Mediterranean on S., Atlantic on W., and Italy, Switzerl., and Germany on E.; N. to S. 600 m., E. to W. 510 m.; 204,092 sq. m.; divided into 87 departments, increase of population during last 5 years in 32 and a decrease in 55; Paris, the cap., has nearly 2½ millions; 2 cities (Lyons and Marseilles) have over 400,000, 2 (Bordeaux and Lille) over 200,000, 7 over 100,000, 22 over 50,000; F. in general is level, but mountainous on borders and hilly in some parts of interior; N.W. of line from Bayonne to Ardennes are plains and lowlands, S.E. of that line are plateaux and mountains; her four great rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone; F. has all the products that belong to a great country; the lack of coals being supplied by great forests which are found in every part of the country; the vine is a French characteristic product, and is a great source of wealth; politically, F. is one of the first countries of the world, and she has a considerable colonial empire; she also holds a foremost place in education and art; F. is Ro. Catholic to the extent of 78·5 p.c. of the people; 692,800 Protestants; but at last religious census (1881) 1 of every 5 of the population 'declined to make any declaration of religious belief'; population of F. was shown to be almost stationary at last census (1891); 38,343,152.
FRANCIS JOSEPH LAND, *group of isls.* in Arctic Ocean, N.E. Spitzbergen; 80° to 83° N., 50° 70′ E.; discovered in 1874 by Austrian explorers, Payer and Weyprecht.
FRANCONIA, former country of Europe, now 3 divs. of Bavaria; chief tns., Bamberg, Baireuth, Nürnberg, Würzburg.
FRANKENBERG, *t.* Saxony, 7 m. N.N.E. Chemnitz; 11,000; also t. Hessen-Nassau, 32 m. S.W. Cassel; 2736.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (F.-a/M.), formerly a 'free city' of Germany, but since 1866 cap. of gov. Wiesbaden in Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, on R. Main, 18 m. above confl. with Rhine; centre of Germ. inland trade; seat of Germ. Diet from 1816 to 1866; fine galleries and museum; birthpl. of Goethe in 1749; 179,850.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (F.-a/O.), *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 50 m. S.E. Berlin; various manufs.; 55,738.
FRANKFORT, in U.S., *c.* Kentucky, on K. R.; 7892; c. Indiana, 5919; vil. N. York, 2291; and under 2000 in Kan., Me., and Mich.
FRANKLIN, *name of* 10 *places* in U.S.; c. Pa., 6221; t. Mass., 4831; t. N. Hampsh., 4085; c. Ind., 3781; vil. Ohio, 2729; t. Ky., 2324; t. Tenn., 2250; t. La., 2127; and under 2000 in Me. and Vt.; also t. Tasmania, 30 m. S.W. Hobart; dist., 4000.
FRASCATI, *t.* Cent. Italy, 12 m. S.E. Rome; 8000.
FRASER, *r.* Brit. Columbia, flows 450 m. S.W. to G. of Georgia.
FRASERBURGH, *s.pt.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 37 m. N. [Aberdeen; herring fishery; 7360.
FRAUENFELD, *t.* Thurgau, Switzerland, 21 m. N.E. Zurich; 6060.
FRAZERSBURG, *div.* Midland Prov., Cape Colony; 9000.
FREDERICIA, *s.pt. ftd.* Denmark, Jutland, at N. entrance to Little Belt; 8300.
FREDERICK, *c.* Maryland, U.S., 61 m. W. Baltimore; [8193.
FREDERICHSBURG, *c.* Virginia, on Rappahannoch R., 61 m. N. Richmond; 4528.
FREDERICTON, *c.* cap. of N. Brunswick, Canada, on St. John R.; 6502.
FREDERIKSHALD, *t.* Norway, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiania; 9792.
FREDERICKSHAVN, *s.pt.* N. of Jutland, Denmark; [1300.
FREDERIKSTADT, *t. ftd.* Norway, at mouth of R. Glommen; arsenal; wood, nails; 10,000; also t. Courland, Russia, on Duna; 6000.
FREDONIA, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 3399.
FREEHOLD, *t.* N. Jersey; 2932. [18 m. N.E. Portland; 2482.
FREEPORT, in U.S., *c.* Illinois; 10,189; also t. Maine,
FREETOWN (or St. George), *t.* W. Africa, cap. of Brit. settlement, Sierra Leone; 30,000.
FREIBERG, *t.* (mining), Saxony, on Erzgebirge; alt., 1179 ft.; celebrated centre of mining education; 28,954.
FREIBURG (or Freyburg), *c.* Baden, in Black Forest, Germany; cathedral (Ro. Catholic), university; 48,788; also t. Prussian Silesia, 36 m. W. Breslau; linen and tobacco manufs.; 9500.
FREJUS, *t.* France, dep. Var, on coast; 3135.
FREMANTLE, *t.* W. Australia, 12 m. S. Perth, at mouth of Swan R.; 5607.
FREMONT, in U.S., *c.* Nebraska, on Platte R., 6747; also c. Ohio, on Sandusky R., 7141; also F. PEAK, [Wyoming, 13,576 ft.
FRENCHVILLE, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2560.
FRESNO, *c.* California, U.S.; 10,818.
FREUDENSTADT, *t.* Wurtemburg, with church where men and women sit apart so as to be invisible to each other during service; 6500.
FREYBURG (or Fribourg), *canton* (Ro. Cath.), Switzerl., touching Bern on N. and E.; 644 sq. m.; 119,155; also t. cap. of cant. on R. Saane, 17 m. S.W. Bern; cathedral, with remarkably fine organ; 12,000.
FRIENDLY ISLS. (or Tonga Isls.), 3 *groups*—Vavau, Hapai, and Tonga—in Pacific Ocean; 15° to 23° 30′ S., 173° to 177° W.; 1120 m. N.W. Auckland; 374 sq. m.; named F. by Capt. Cook on account of hospitality of natives, who afterwards proved unworthy of the name; cap. Nukualopa; 20,000.
FRIERN BARNET, *t.* Middlesex, Engl.; 9174.
FRIESLAND, *prov.* Holland; 1282 sq. m.; cap. Leeuwarden; 335,824.
FRISCHE HAFF, *lake*, E. Prussia, 57 m. long; connected with G. of Dantzic.
FROBISHEE BAY, *inlet*, 250 m. by 20 m., between Cumberland Bay and Hudson Str., Canada; discovered by Sir Martin F. in 1576.
FRODSHAM, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 11 m. N.E. Chester; [cotton, salt-works; 2500.
FROME, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., on R. Frome; woollen manufs.; 9613.
FROSINONE, *t.* Cent. Italy, 48 m. E.S.E. Rome; 10,185.
FROSTBURG, *t.* Maryland, U.S.; 3804.
FUENTE-ALAMO, *t.* Spain, 18 m. S. Murcia; 7900. [*Fuente* means fountain, and forms part of the name of several tns. in Spain.]
FUERTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Isls.; 663 sq. [m.; 11,000.
FUKUI, *c.* Japan; 40,849.
FUKUOKA, *c.* Japan; 53,014.
FULDA, *t.* Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, 54 m. S.E. Cassel; cathedral; various manufs.; 12,300; on R. Fulda, which flows 90 m. through Hessen-Nassau to R. Werra at Manden to form Weser.
FULHAM, *parl. bor.* W. London; F. PALACE, residence of Bp. of London; 91,640.
FULSTONE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 1750 d.
FULTON, in U.S., *c.* Missouri, 26 m. N.N.E. Jefferson; 4314; vil. N. York, 4214; c. Illinois, 2055.
FULWOOD, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 4112.
FUNCHAL, *cap.* of Madeira Isl., S.E. coast; 19,752.
FUNDY, BAY OF, *inlet* of Atlantic, between N. Scotia and N. Brunswick; at one side tide rises sometimes over 60 ft., on the other side never over 10 ft.
FUNEN, *isl.* Denmark, in Baltic, between Zealand and mainland, 49 m. by 33 m.; 246,454. [wool. manufs.; 33,780.
FUNFKIRCHEN, *c.* S. Hungary, 105 m. S.S.W. Buda;
FURNEAUX ISLS., *group* in Bass Strait belonging to Tasmania; largest 35 m. by 10 m.
FURNESS, *dist.* N.W. Lancash., Engl.; iron ore; F. ABBEY, 72 m. S.W. Ulverstone.
FURSTENWALDE, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Spree, 21 m. W. Frankfort-a/O.; 11,000.
FURTH, *t.* Bavaria, on R. Regnitz, 4¼ m. N.W. Nuremberg; varied trade; 42,659; also frontier t. Bavaria, on R. Cham, 40 m. N.E. Ratisbon; 5000.
FURY AND HECLA STRAIT, Brit. N. America, 70° N. leads W. into G. of Boothia.
FUSIYAMA. *See* Foosee.
FYNE, *loch*, Argyllsh., Scotl., off Frith of Clyde, 40 m. [long.

GABOON (or Gabun), *r.* W. Africa, enters Atlantic near the Equator; also G. with Congo forms continuous French territory to 4° N.; 250,000 sq. m.; usual African equatorial products, ivory, ebony, palm-oil, etc.; native pop. estimated at 7 millions; 300 Europeans, besides French soldiers.
GADSDEN, *t.* Alabama, U.S.; 2901.
GADSHILL, *vil.* Kent, near Gravesend; scene between Falstaff and Prince Henry in 'Henry IV.'; Dickens died here in 1870.
GAETA, *s.pt. ftd.* S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 40 m. N.W. [Naples; 17,000.

GAGETOWN, *t.* N. Brunswick, Canada; 1029 d.
GAHMAR, *t.* Ghazipur, dist. N.W. Provs., India, near Ganges; 11,000. [3202; c. Florida, 2790.
GAINESVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Texas, 6594; c. Georgia,
GAINSBOROUGH, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., on R. Trent; 14,372.
GAIRDNER, *lake*, S. Australia; salt; 130 m. by 25 m.
GAIRLOCH, *inlet*, W. coast Ross-sh., Scotl., 6 m. long; vil. and parish; 4500.
GALAPAGOS (or Tortoise) ISLS., *group*, Pacific Ocean, 730 m. W. Ecuador, S. America; 2400 sq. m.; large turtles; belong to Ecuador; 200.
GALA, *r.* Scotl., from Muirfoot Hills, Midlothian, to R. Tweed, near Galashiels (20 m.).
GALASHIELS, *t.* Selkirksh., Scotl., on R. Gala; tweeds and woollen manufs.; 17,249.
GALATA, *suburb* of Constantinople, N. side of Golden Horn; seat of foreign trade.
GALATZ (or Galacz), *t.* Roumania, on Danube, near confl. with Pruth; trading centre between Germany and Constantinople; 80,763.
GALENA, in U.S., *c.* Illinois, on Fevre R., 6 m. above confl. with Mississippi; lead mining; 5635; c. Kan-
GALESBURG, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 15,264. [sas, 2496.
GALICIA, *old prov.* of N.W. Spain, now forming 4 provs., including Corunna; also prov. Austria-Hungary, on N. slope of Carpathian Mts.; 30,308 sq. m.; cap. Lemberg; Cracow, with university, is in this prov.; 6,607,816.
GALION, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 53 m. N. Columbus; 6326.
GALLA, *country*, E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia; savage.
GALLATIN, *t.* Tennessee, U.S., on G. River; 2078.
GALLE (or Point de Galle), *s.pt.* S.W. coast Ceylon, 2150 m. from Aden; 33,508.
GALLIPOLI, *s.pt.* Turkey, on Dardanelles, 132 m. W.S.W. Constantinople; first European t. taken by Turks in 1357; 20,000; also s.pt. ftd. S. Italy, E. coast of G. of Taranto; oil; 12,687.
GALLIPOLIS, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on R. Ohio; 4498.
GALLITZIN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2392.
GALLOWAY, *dist.* S.W. Scotl., including Wigtonsh. and Kirkcudbrightsh.; cattle; MULL OF G., headland S. extremity of Wigtonsh. and of Scotland; lightho., 54° 38′ N., 4° 51′ W.
GALOFARO, *whirlpool*, near Cape Faro, in Str. of Messina, opposite Rock Scylla on Italian coast; difficult of navigation to the ancients, but no trouble to modern sailors.
GALSTON, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 14 m. N.N.E. Ayr; 4292.
GALT, *t.* Ontario, Canada, 25 m. N.W. Hamilton; 7535.
GALVA, t. Illinois, U.S.; 2409. [Mexico; 29,084.
GALVESTON, *c. and s.pt.* Texas, U.S., on Gulf of
GALWAY, *county*, Connaught, Ireland, on the Atlantic; 84 m. by 62 m.; 2447 sq. m.; divided into E. and W. Galway by Lough Corrib; E. level and arable, but boggy; W. (called also *Joyce's Country* and *Connemara*) rugged and mountainous, with fine scenery; watered by Shannon and Blackwater; green variegated marble—serpentine—found in Connemara; co. t. Galway; pop. has decreased 11·4 p.c. during last decade, and over 97 p.c. are Ro. Catholics; 214,256; also co tn. s.pt. at entry of L. Corrib into G. Bay; active trade and good fisheries; seat of Queen's College; 13,746 d.
GAMBIA, *r.* Senegambia, W. Africa; flows from Kong Mts. 1000 m. to Atlantic S. of Verd; *Bathurst*, cap. of Brit. settlement here (Gambia, 69 sq. m.), lies at its mouth. [W.; French.
GAMBIER ISLS., *group* in S. Pacific, 23° 15′ S., 134° 45′
GANDO, *kingdom*, Soudan, on Niger; part of Niger Territories, under Royal Niger Company formed in 1886; 6,000,000; also t. cap. of kingdom, 15,000.
GANGES, *r.* India, from Garhwal State, on S. slope of Himalayahs, alt. 13,800 ft., called *Bhagirathi* till joined by Alakanda below Srinagar; receives Jumna at Allahabad; at Patna it is 1 m. to 3 m. broad and 30 ft. deep; 200 m. from sea, it forms delta whose streams are called *Sunderbunds*; only the W. branch Hugli, on which stands Calcutta, is navigable; E. branch receives Brahmaputra before it enters B. of Bengal; it flows 1557 m., and is held sacred by natives of India. [sq. m.; 108,000.
GANGPUR, *trib. state*, on Bengal frontier, India; 2484
GANJAM, *dist.* N.E. Madras Pres., India; 8311 sq. m.; cap. Berhampur; 1,749,604; also t. in this dist., 315 m. S.W. Calcutta, 6000.
GAP, *t.* France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, alt. 2392 ft., 46 m. S.S.E. Grenolle; silk, woollen, linen manufs., marble quarries, mineral springs; 12,000.
GARD, *dep.* S. France, on Rhône and Mediterranean; 2253 sq. m.; cap. Nimes; 419,388; watered by R. Gard from Cevennes to Rhône, nr. Beaucaire, 55 m.
GARDA, *lake*, largest in Italy, in Lombardy and Venetia; deep blue colour; full of fish; 32 m. long; drained by Mincio to Po.
GARDINER, *c.* Maine, U.S., on Kennebec R.; 5491.
GARDNER, *t.* Mass., U.S., 70 m. W.N.W. Boston; 8424. [and Garelochhead.
GARELOCH, arm of Frith of Clyde; tns., Helensburgh
GARHWAL, N.W. dist., Kumaun div. in Himalayahs; 5500 sq. m.; cap. Pauri, but chief tn. Srinagar; 345,629; also native state, N.W. Provs.; 4180 sq. m.; cap. Tehri; pays no tribute; 200,000.
GARNETT, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2191.
GARO HILLS, S.W. dist. Assam, India; highest peak 4650 ft.; cap. Tura; 110,000.
GARONNE (HAUTE-), *dep.* S.W. France, formerly part of Languedoe and Gascony; 2429 sq. m.; 472,383 d.
GARONNE, *r.* France, from Pyrénees in N. Spain to B. of Biscay below Bordeaux; below Bordeaux it receives R. Dordogne, after which it is called Gironde
GARRETT, *t.* Indiana, U.S.; 2767. [(384 m.).
GARRY, *r.* S.W. Inverness, enters L. Oich in Caledonian Canal; also r. N. Perthsh., joins Tummel 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athol; its valley is called Glengarry.
GARSTON, *coast t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 4 m. S.E. Liverpool; 13,444. [B. (300 m.).
GASCOIGNE, *r.* W. Australia, enters Indian O. at Shark
GASCONY, *old French prov.* in S.W., cap. Auch.
GASPE, *peninsula*, Quebec, between R. and G. of St. Lawrence; CAPE G. at end of peninsula; t. 450 m. from Quebec; 760.
GASTEIN, *valley*, prov. Salzburg, Austria; 30 m. long,
GATESHEAD, *s.pt.* (co. bor.) N. Durham, Engl., on Tyne, opp. Newcastle; various industries connected with coal and iron; 85,709.
GATINEAU, *r.* Quebec, joins Ottawa 1 m. below Ottawa; 400 m. [imperial residence; 10,063.
GATSHINA, *t.* Russia, 32 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg;
GAUHATI, *cap.* of Kamrup dist., Assam, India, on Brahmaputra; 12,000. [and mining; dist., 3000.
GAWLER, *t.* S. Australia, 24 m. N.E. Adelaide; wheat
GAYA, *dist.* prov. Behar, Bengal Pres., India; 2,124,862; also c. cap. of dist., 55 m. S. Patna; 79,920.
GAZA, *t.* Palestine, 48 m. S.W. Jerusalem, 3 m. from coast; 15,000. [mar; 12,388.
GEBWEILER, *t.* Elsass, Germany, 15 m. S.S.W. Col-
GEELONG, *s.pt.* Victoria, 45 m. S.W. Melbourne; wool export; 22,714. [23,484.
GEFLE, *s.pt., ftd.* Sweden, 100 m. N.N.W. Stockholm;
GEFLEBORG, *prov.* Sweden, on G. of Bothnia; cap. Gefle; 206,924.
GELDERLAND (or Guel.), *prov.* Holland, between Zuyder See and Westphalia; watered by Rhine, Waal, and Yssel; cap. Arnheim; 515,938.
GELDERN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Niers, 20 m. S.S.E. Cleves; 5700. [iron works in vil. of G.; 3234.
GELLIVARE, *mt.* in N. Sweden, 1800 ft.; iron ore, and
GELSENKIRCHEN, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 6 m. N.W. Bochum; 20,289.
GEMMI, *pass* over Alps from Bern to Valais; 7595 ft.
GENESEO, in U.S., *c.* Illinois, 23 m. E. Rock Isl.; 3182; vil. N. York, 2286.
GENEVA, *canton*, Switzerl., 109 sq. m.; 105,509; also c. cap. of Cant., largest in Switzerl.; Protestant university; manufs. watches, musical boxes, jewellery; birthpl. of Rousseau, Bonnet, Necker, and Sismondi; 71,807; it is situated at W. end of LAKE OF G. (anc. *lacus Lemanus*), whence issues the Rhône, 230 sq. m., the most beautiful lake in Europe; also in U.S., vil. N. York, N. end of Seneca L., 7557; vil. Ohio, 2194; under 2000 in Ill. and Neb.
GENNESARETH, *lake*, E. boundary of Palestine; 14 m. by 8 m.; traversed by Jordan; called also Sea of Galilee, Tiberias, or Chinnereth; modern name is Tabariyah; its shores, formerly well populated, now almost desolate.
GENOA, *prov.* Liguria, Italy, 1588 sq. m.; 806,162; c.

and s.pt. ftd. cap. of prov., on Mediterranean, 75 m. S.E. Turin; active trade; birthpl. of Columbus in 1440; 138,081; its environs have about 40,000 more.

GEOGRAPHE BAY, S.W. of W. Australia, N. of C. Naturaliste; 35 m. wide. [2000 ft.

GEORGE LAKE, N. S. Wales; 16 m. by 7 m.; alt.

GEORGETOWN, *t.* cap. of Brit. Guiana, S. America, at mouth of Demerara R., 55,299; in U.S., t. S. Carol., port of entry, 56 m. N. Charleston, 2895; t. Texas, 2447; t. Mass., 2117; and under 2000 in Colo., Del., and Ohio; in Canada, t. Ontario, Halton dist., 1509; Pr. Edward's Isl., 30 m. E. Charlottetown, 1060; also in Cape Colony, maritime div. of S.W. prov.; grain and cattle; 11,000; cap. of this div. is also Georgetown; also cap. of Straits Settlements, on Prince of Wales Isl. (usually called Penang), 6000; also in Australia, t. (mining) Queensland, 1100 m. N.W. Brisbane, 1800; t. S.A., 201 m. N. Adelaide, 760; watering-pl. Tasmania, 37 m. N.W. Launceston; dist. 5000.

GEORGIA, *State*, U.S., on Atlantic, touches Florida on S.; 50,475 sq. m.; cotton, rice, Indian corn, sugar-cane; cap. and chief city Atlanta; nearly half the pop. is coloured; 1,833,353; also country of Russian Transcaucasia, now govt., Tiflis; GULF OF G., inlet separating Vancouver Isl. from Brit. Columbia.

GEORGIEVSK, *t.* Russia, Stavropol, Caucasus; 4357.

GERA, *t.* Cent. Germany, cap. of Reuss j/L., on White Elster, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipsic; 39,599. [visible 18 m.; 1218.

GERALDTON, *s.pt.* W. Australia, cent. dist.; lightho.

GERMANY, *country*, Cent. Europe, composed of 4 kingdoms, 6 grand duchies, 5 duchies, 7 principalities, 3 free towns, and the Reichsland (Elsass-Lothringen), sover. states federated under an emperor; 740 m. E. to W., and 580 m. N. to S.; 62·7 p.c. of people Protestant, 35·8 p.c. Ro. Catholic; Ro. Catholics predominate in Els.-Loth., Bavaria, and Baden; Berlin, cap. of empire, has over 1¼ millions of inhabitants; 3 cities (Munich, Breslau, and Hamburg) have over 300,000; 4 (Leipsic, Cologne, Dresden, and Madgeburg) have over 200,000; and 18 have over 100,000; education is very highly developed; the 21 Germ. universities are the intellectual workshops of the world; the main rivers of G. are Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Danube—each an important waterway for trade; N. Germany is a great sandy plain from Russia to Holland; in S. and W. G. there are detached groups of mts.; politically G. is one of the first powers of the world; its colonial possessions have been only recently acquired, and their situation can hardly be expected to attract large numbers of G. settlers; in population Germany comes next to Russia among Europ. States; 49,416,476.

GERMERSHEIM, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, on Rhine, 8 m. S.S.W. Speyer; 6128.

GERONA, *prov.* Spain, on Mediterranean; 309,008; also c. ftd. on R. Ter, 52 m. N.E. Barcelona; 15,015.

GERS, *dep.* S.W. France, in Gascony; 2425 sq. m.; watered by Gers (75 m.) and other affls. of Garonne; mountainous; wine; cap. Auch; 261,084.

GETTYSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., 45 m. S.W. Harrisburg; federal victory over confederates under Lee in 1863; 3221.

GHAUTS, THE, *two mt. ranges* from C. Comorin, 1000 m. along each coast of triangular peninsula of S. India; 4700 to 7000 ft.

GHAZIPUR, *dist.* Benares div., N.W. Provs.; 1473 sq. m.; 1,014,099; also c. cap. of dist. on Ganges, 44 m. N.E. Benares; 32,885.

GHAZNI, *c. ftd.* Afghanistan, 80 m. S.S.W. Kabul; alt. 7726 ft. above sea; scene of fighting between Brit. and Afghans; centre of trade between Afghanistan and Punjab; 10,000.

GHENT, *c. ftd.* Belgium, cap. of E. Flanders, at confl. of Leys and Schelde; formed by these rivers and navigable canals into 26 isls., connected by bridges; university; in manufs. 'Manchester of Belgium'; birthpl. of Emperor Charles V. and of John of Gaunt; 153,740. [Caspian Sea; cap. Resht.

GHILAN, *prov.* Persia, 120 m. along S.W. shore of

GHIZEH, *t.* Egypt, 3 m. S.W. Cairo, on l. bank of Nile; near it are the three largest pyramids and Sphinx; 11,410.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, *promontory* of basaltic formation on N. coast Irel., Co. Antrim; at least 30,000 regular columns; finest basaltic specimen in Europe.

GIARRE, *t.* Sicily, on E. slope of Mt. Etna; 22,000.

GIBRALTAR (anc. Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules), *fortress* in extreme S. of Spain, on rock 1467 ft. above sea on E. side of Gibraltar Bay; Brit. since 1704; Crown colony; (incl. garrison of 5896) 25,755; STRAIT OF G. joins Atlantic and Mediterranean between Spain and Morocco; 36 m. long, narrowest breadth 12 m. [Frankfort-a/M.; university; 20,611.

GIESSEN, *t.* Hessen, Germany, on R. Lahn, 33 m. N.

GIFFORD, *vil.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl., 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington; said to be birthpl. of John Knox in 1505; 500. [Oviedo; 7000.

GIJON, *s.pt. ftd.* Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 11 m. N.N.E.

GILBERT ISLS., *group* in Pacific, 1° S. to 2° 30′ N., 172° to 174° 30′ E.; Protestant, Christian; 35,000.

GILBERTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3687.

GILDERSOME, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 3175.

GILFORD, *t.* Co. Down, Irel., on R. Bann; 1300; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S.; 3585.

GILLINGHAM, *t.* Kent, Engl., N.E. of Chatham; 27,813; also t. N. Dorset, 4 m. N.W. Shaftesbury; 3300. [burgh; 1100.

GILMERTON, *vil.* Midlothian, Scotl., 4 m. S.E. Edin-

GILOLO (or Halmahera), *isl.* Malay Arch., largest of Moluccas Isls.; Dutch; cut by Equator 128° E; 6500 sq. m. [isle; medicinal springs.

GILSLAND, *vil.* E. Cumberl., Engl., 16 m. N.E. Carl-

GIPPSLAND, *S.E. dist.* of Victoria; 250 m. by 80 m.; cooler and better watered than most other parts of V.; rich in minerals of all kinds.

GIRARD, *c.* Kansas, U.S., 2541; Girardville, bor. Pennsylv., U.S., 3584. [E. extremity of Grampians.

GIRDLENESS, *headland* E. coast Kincardinesh., Scotl.,

GIRJEH, *t.* Egypt, on Nile, 60 m. N.W. Thebes; 2000.

GIRGENTI, *prov.* Sicily, on S.W. coast; 1269 sq. m.; 335,433; also c. cap. of prov., 4 m. from sea, 18,500.

GIRONDE, *dep.* S.W. France, on estuary or R. G. (*see* Garonne), 50 m.; 3761 sq. m.; cap. Bordeaux, 793,528.

GIRVAN, *s.pt.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 22 m. S.W. Ayr.; 4081.

GISBORNE, *t.* N. Zealand, 250 m. S.E. Auckland, formerly called Poverty Bay; near this Cook landed in 1769; dist., 2171; also t. Victoria, 40 m. N.W. Melbourne; agricultural; alt. 1526 ft.; dist., 2162.

GIURGEVO, *t. and river-port* Roumania, on Danube, opp. Rustchuk; 20,866. [frontier; 6950.

GIVET, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Ardennes, on Belgian

GIVORS, *t.* France, dep. Rhône, 17 m. S. Lyons, on Rhône; 11,470. [46,230.

GLADBACH, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 15 m. E. Düsseldorf;

GLADSTONE, *s.pt.* Queensland, 354 m. N.E. Brisbane, with harbour said to be finest in Queensl.; dist., 3306; t. S. Australia, 134 m. N. Adelaide; dist., 1300; also one of the new counties in Victoria.

GLAMIS (pronounced *Glams*), *vil.* Forfarsh., Scotl., 5 m. S.W. Forfar; G. CASTLE, scene of murder of Malcolm II. in 1034.

GLAMORGAN, most S. county in Wales, on Bristol Chan.; 855 sq. m.; Vale of G., for richness and beauty called 'Garden of Wales'; great mineral wealth; largest coal-fields in Britain; co. t. Cardiff; 687,147.

GLARUS, *cant.* in E. of Switzerl.; 267 sq. m.; 33,825 d.; also t. cap. of cant., on R. Linth, 33 m. S.E. Zurich; woollen, muslin, cotton manufs.; 5400.

GLASGOW, *c.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on Clyde, 20 m. from Greenock at opening of Frith, 47 m. W. Edinburgh, 401 m. from London; commercial and industrial metropolis of Scotl., second city of Brit. Empire, and third s.pt. of United Kingdom; it possesses every variety of industry; university, founded 1450; Cathedral of St. Mungo, most complete specimen of mediæval church architecture in Scotl.; birthpl. of Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, and Thos. Campbell; 564,968; with suburbs, 792,728; also in U.S., t. Kentucky, 2051; and c. Mich., 1781.

GLASTONBURY, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., 25 m. S.W. Bath; G. ABBEY covered 60 acres, and is said to have been the finest in the world, 4119; also t. Conn., U.S., 3457. [S.W. Breslau; 13,588.

GLATZ, *t. ftd.* Prussian Silesia, on R. Neisse, 52 m.

GLAUCHAU, *t.* Saxony, on R. Mulde, 8 m. N.E. Zwickau; cloth, paper, iron goods; 21,750.

GLEINITZ, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 43 m. S.E. Oppeln; 17,960.
GLENCOE, *valley*, Argyllsh., Scotl.; massacre of Macdonalds in 1692.
GLENDALOUGH (and 'Seven churches'), *valley*, Co. Wicklow, Irel., 8 m. N.W. Rathdrum; ecclesiastical ruins. [Adelaide; dist., 3000.
GLENELG, *watering-pl.* S. Australia, 7 m. S.S.W.
GLENIFFER BRAES, Renfrewsh., Scotl., S.W. Paisley; 749 ft. [3518 ft.; dist., 8900.
GLEN INNES, *t.* N.S.W., 399 m. N.N.W. Sydney; alt.
GLENLIVET, *dist.* Banffsh., Scotl.; whisky.
GLEN LYON, *valley*, Perthsh., Scotl., 30 m. long, falls to R. Tay below L. Tay; also t. Victoria, 75 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 2700.
GLEN MORE (or Gt. G. of Scotl.), lies 60 m. N.E. and S.W. from Inverness to Ft. William; traversed by Caledonian Canal.
GLEN ORCHY, Argyllsh., Scotl., falls S.W. to lower Loch Awe; also t. Tasmania, 5 m. N.W. Hobart; dist., 5000. ['Parallel Roads' are famous.
GLEN ROY, *valley*, Inverness-sh., E. L. Lochy;
GLOGAU, *t. ftd.* Prus. Silesia, on Oder; cathedral; 20,100.
GLOMMEN, *r.* Norway, flows from Dovrefeld S. to Skager Rack at Frederikstadt, 50 m. S.E. Christiania (280 m.). [cotton, calico printing, iron; 22,414.
GLOSSOP, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 19 m. W.N.W. Sheffield;
GLOUCESTER, *co.* Engl., inland, on lower Severn; 1225 sq. m.; Cotswold Hills, source of R. Thames; manufs. and agricultural; *Forest of Dean* in W., coal and iron; cider and 'Double Glo'ster' cheese; 599,974; also co. tn. and co. bor. (*anc. Glevum*) on Severn, 35 m. N.N.E. Bristol; manufs. bells, pins, soap; fine cathedral, 1550; 39,444; also in U.S., c. Mass., 28 m. N.N.E. Boston, 24,651; c. N. Jersey, 6564; t. Rhode Isl., 2095.
GLOVERSVILLE, *c.* N. York, U.S., 53 m. N.W. Albany; 13,864. [16,440.
GLUCHOW, *t.* Russia, gov. Tchernigov, on R. Jesmen;
GLUCKSTADT, *t.* Holstein, Prussia, at confl. of Elbe and Rhu, 29 m. N.W. Hamburg; 5583.
GMUND (or Gmünden), *t.* Würtemburg, 29 m. E. Stuttgart; 16,804; also t. Up. Austria; 6000.
GNESEN, *t.* Prussia, 30 m. E.N.E. Posen; 15,850.
GOA, *Portuguese settlement*, Bombay Pres., India, 250 m. S.E. Bombay; 1062 sq. m.; 445,440; cap. NEW GOA (or Panjim), on isl. at mouth of R. Mandona; fine churches; 8500.
GOALPARA, most W. dist. Assam, India, on Brahmaputra; 446,232; cap. Dhubri Town; former cap. Goalpara, on Brahmaputra; 6697.
GOAT FELL, *mt.* Arran, Scotl.; 2874 ft. [W.; 500 m. to 700 m. broad.
GOBI (or Shamo), *desert*, E. Turkestan, 1500 m. E. to
GODALMING, *t.* Surrey, Engl., on R. Wey; 2797.
GODAVARI, *r.* India, from W. Ghauts to B. of Bengal (900 m.); also maritime dist. of Madras Pres.; 7345 sq m.; cap. Cocanada; 1,791,512.
GODERICH, *t.* Ontario, on L. Huron; 3839 d.
GODHAVN, *Danish colony*, on Disco Isl., Davis Str.; Greenland fishery centre. [ingdon, on R. Ouse; 2095 d.
GODMANCHESTER, *t.* Hants, Engl.; suburb of Hunt-
GOES, *t. ftd.* Holland, on isl. S. Beveland; 6400; also t. Beira, Portnal, 19 m. E. Coimbra; 3842.
GOGRA (or Chagra), *r.* India, from Himalayas through Nepal, Oudh, and N.W. Provs. to Ganges at Chapra
GOJAM, *dist.* Abyssinia, S. of L. Dembea. (600 m.).
GOLCAR, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 9108.
GOLD COAST, *Brit. col.* W. coast Africa, 5° W. to 2° E.; with Ivory Coast on W., Ashantee on N., and Slave Coast on E.; chief tns., Accra (cap.), Cape Coast Castle, and Elmina; col. also includes Lagos, Badagry, etc.; settlement on Slave Coast; 15,000 sq. m.; pop. nearly 2 millions (150 Europeans).
GOLDEN, *c.* Colorado, 16 m. W. Denver; 2383.
GOLDSBOROUGH, *c.* N. Carol., U.S., on Neuse R.;
GOLSPIE, *s.pt.* Sutherlandsh., Scotl.; 1074. [4017.
GOMBROON (or Bunder Abbas), *s.pt.* prov. Kerman, Persia, on G. of Ormuz; 8000.
GOMERA, one of the Canary Isls., 15 m. S.W. Teneriffe; cap. San Sebastian, on coast.
GOMERSAL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 3923.
GONDA, *dist.* Faizabad, div. Oudh, India; 1,270,726; also cap. of dist., 28 m. N.N.W. Faizabad; 15,000.
GONDAR, *t.* cap. of Amhara, Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. L. Dembea; 5000.
GONDOKORO (called Ismailia by Baker), trading place on Nile, 200 m. N. Albert Nyanza; now in ruins.
GOODWIN SANDS. *See* Deal. [Don; 15,413.
GOOLE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., at confl. of Ouse and
GOORNONG, *t.* Victoria, 117 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 1500. [plain; 5373.
GOOTY, *t. ftd.* Bellary, Madras Pres., 1000 ft. above
GOPPINGEN, *t.* Wurtemburg, Germany, 26 m. N.W. Ulm; 12,500.
GORAKHPUR, *dist.* Benares div. N.W. Provs., India; 2,617,120; also cap. of dist. on R. Rapti; 64,860.
GORDON, *t.* (mining and farming), Victoria, 95 m. W. Melbourne; alt. 1879 ft.; dist., 4039. [suburbs, 1600.
GORE, *t.* N. Zealand, 100 m. S.W. Dunedin; with
GOREE, *t. ftd.* (French) on small isl. 1 m. S. Cape Verd, Africa; trading centre; 5000.
GOREY, *t.* Co. Wexford, Irel., 10 m. S.W. Arklow; 3000.
GORHAM, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2888.
GORITZ (and Gradisca), *county*, Austria, between Venetia and Trieste; also cap. G. or Görz, 22 m. N.N.W. Trieste; 21,000; also t. Brandenburg, Prussia; 2616. [m. E.S.E. Rotterdam; 10,500.
GORKUM (or Gorinchem), *t. ftd.* Holland, on Maas, 22
GORLITZ, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 52 m. W. Liegnitz, on R. Neisse; 62,135.
GORT, *t.* Galway, Irel., 17 m. S. Athenry; 1700. [15,215.
GORTON, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 3 m. E.S.E. Manchester;
GOSFORD, *t.* N.S.W., 50 m. N. Sydney; 1000.
GOSHEN, in U.S., *c.* Indiana, 111 m. E. by S. Chicago; 6033; vil. N. York, 60 m. N.N.W. N. York; 2907.
GOSLAR, *t.* Hanover, Prussia, at base of Harz Mts.; lead and copper mines; 11,800.
GOSPORT (and Alverstoke), *s.pt. ftd.* Hants, Engl., W. side Portsmouth Harb.; naval depôt; Haslar Hospital; 25,457. [206,513; cap. G., 27,802.
GOTHA, *duchy*, Germany; 543 sq. m.; with Coburg,
GOTHA CANAL, joins Baltic with Cattegat at Gothenburg, Sweden; completed in 1832; connects Baltic with German Ocean by means of Lakes Wenner, Wetter, etc. [mouth of R. Gotha on Cattegat; 104,657.
GOTHENBURG, *gov.* Sweden; 297,780; cap. of gov. at
GOTHLAND, southern and most fertile div. of Sweden, including 12 govts.; also large isl. and gov. of Sweden in Baltic; cap. Wisby; 51,339 d.
GOTTINGEN, *c.* Hanover, Prussia, 21 m. N.E. Cassel; university, founded by George II. in 1734; 21,561.
GOUDA, *t.* Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam; cheese, tobacco pipes; 19,000.
GOULBURN, *c.* N.S.W., 134 m. S.W. Sydney; alt. 2071 ft.; 12,000; also r. Victoria, affl. of Murray, 6 m. E. Echuca. [22 m. below Glasgow; 4431.
GOUROCK, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., on Frith of Clyde,
GOUVERNEUR, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 3458.
GOVAN, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., S.W. suburb of Glasgow; shipbuilding; 61,364. [Scotl., Kinnoul to Dundee.
GOWRIE, CARSE OF, *tract* on N. bank of R. Tay,
GOYANNA, *c.* Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on Goyanna R.; 15,000. [Varmelho; 7000.
GOYAZ, *cent. prov.* Brazil; 211,721; cap. of prov. on R.
GOZO, *isl.* (Brit.) 4 m. N.W. Malta; 20 sq. m.
GRAAF-REYNET, *t.* Cape Colony, 166 m. N. Port Elizabeth; 6000.
GRABOW, *t.* Pomerania, Prussia, on R. Oder; 15,000.
GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, 20 m. long; 8000.
GRAFTON, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 36 m. S.W. Boston, 5002; also t. Virginia, 280 m. W. Baltimore, 3159; also c. N.S.W., 350 m. N. Sydney, on R. Clarence, 5200.
GRAGNANO, *t.* Italy, prov. Naples, 2 m. E. Castellamare; 15,000. [to 68° W.; discovered 1832.
GRAHAM LAND, in Antarctic Ocean, 63° to 68°, 61°
GRAHAMSTOWN, *t.* N. Zealand, 50 m. S.E. Auckland; mining; 4500; also t. Cape Colony, cap. of dist. Albany, 116 m. from Port Elizabeth, 900. [Coast.
GRAIN COAST, Upper Guinea, W. Africa, W. of Ivory
GRAMMONT *t.* Belgium, 21 m. S.S.E. Ghent; 9800.
GRAMPIANS, *mt.* S.W. to N.E. Scotl., from Argyllsh. to Aberdeensh.; misnamed from a wrong reading of *Mons Graupius* in 'Agricola' of Tacitus; also mts. Victoria; Mt. William, 3600 ft. [9000.
GRAN, *c.* Hungary, on Danube, 24 m. N.W. Buda;
GRANADA, *prov.* Spain, on Mediterranean; traversed by Sierra Nevada; 484,341; cap. of prov., at confl. of Darro and Jenil; residence of Moorish kings; palace Alhambra, finest monument of Arabic architecture;

76,215; also c. Nicaragua, Cent. America, on N.W. shore of lake; 10,000.
GRANARD, *t.* Co. Longford, Irel.; 1800.
GRANLEY, *vil.* Quebec, on Yamaska R.; 2795 d.
GRAN CANARIA, *isl.* Canaries; cap. Las Palmas, 50,000. [Portage du Fort.
GRAND CALUMET, *isl.* Canada, R. Ottawa, 7 m. above
GRAND FORKS, *c.* N. Dakota, U.S., 4079; G. Haven, c. Mich., U.S., 5023; G. Island, c. Nebraska, U.S., 7536; G. Junction, c. Colorado, U.S., 2030; G. Rapids, c. Mich., U.S., on rapids of Grand R.; second city in State; 60,278.
GRAND, *r.* Mich., enters L. Mich. at Grandhaven; also Iowa, to Missouri (200 m.); also from Rocky Mts. joins Green R. in Utah to form Colorado, 350 m.
GRANGE, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 1733.
GRANGEMOUTH, *s.pt.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., at confl. of Grange Burn and Carron and at entrance of Forth and Clyde Canal; 5833.
GRANTHAM, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., 25 m. S. Lincoln; Newton was at school here, and near is *Woolsthorpe*, his birthpl. (in 1642); 16,746 d. [1047.
GRANTON, *s.pt.* Midlothian, Scotl., on Frith of Forth;
GRANTOWN, *t.* Elginsh., Scotl.; 1374. [fisheries; 11,000.
GRANVILLE, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Manche; good
GRASMERE, *t.* Westmorel., Engl.; Wordsworth is buried here; 1016. [12,100.
GRASSE, *t.* France, dep. Alpes-Marit., 25 m. W. Nice;
GRAZ (or Gratz), *c.* cap. of Styria, Austria-Hungary; active trade; university; 113,540; also t. Posen, Prussia, 4000. [tobacco, brewing; 17,436.
GRAUDENZ, *t. ftd.* Prussia, on Vistula; cloth, corn,
GRAVELINES, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.W. Dunkirk; 8526.
GRAVELOTTE, *vil.* Elsass-Lothringen, 7 m. W. Metz; terrible defeat of Fr., under Bazaine, Aug. 18, 1870.
GRAVESEND, *s.pt.* Kent, Engl., at mouth of Thames, 24 m. from London; 24,067.
GRAVINA, *c.* Italy, 25 m. S.W. Bari; 17,843.
GRAY, *t.* France, dep. Haute-Saone, on R. Saone; 7300.
GRAY'S THURROCK, *t.* Essex, Engl.; 12,217.
GRAZALEMA, *t.* Spain, 60 m. E.N.E. Cadiz; 8058.
GREASBROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 3217.
GREAT BARRINGTON, *t.* Mass.; 4612; G. BEAR LAKE, Canada, on Arctic Circle; drained by Bear R. into Mackenzie R.; G. BEND, *c.* Kansas, U.S., 2450; G. CROSBY, t. Lancash., Engl., 6400; G. DIVIDING RANGE, mts. N.S.W., on E. side of colony, 40 to 80 m. from Pacific, Ben Lomond, 5000 ft.; G. DRIFFIELD, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl., 5703; G. FALLS, *c.* Montana, U.S., 2500; G. HARWOOD, t. Lancash., Engl., 9073; G. LAKE, Tasmania, largest in isl., 28,000 acres; alt., 3822 ft.; G. SALT LAKE, Utah, U.S., 90 m. by 20 to 35 m.; alt., 4200 ft.; receives rivers, but no outlet; G. SLAVE LAKE, in N.W. Canada, 300 m. by 50 m.; receives Slave R., and drained by Mackenzie R.
GREECE, *kingdom*, S.E. Europe; touches Turkey on N., Mediterranean on W. and S., and Ægean on E.; Cape Matapan (36° 10′ N.) is most S. point in Europe; including Ionian Isls. on E. coast and Cyclades and Sporades Isls. in Archip.; 25,000 sq. m., or about half the size of Engl.; divided into 14 nomarchies or provs.; fine climate, but from history agriculture and country generally less developed than might be; chief export, raisins; religion, Greek Church; language, practically ancient Greek modified by time and history; 2,187,208.
GREELEY, *c.* Colorado, U.S., 52 m. N.E. Denver; 2395.
GREEN, *r.* flows S. from Rocky Mts. W. Wyoming to Grand R. (750 m.), Utah, to form Colorado; also affl. of Ohio, in Kentucky (350 m.). [9069.
GREEN BAY, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; lumber, grain, flour;
GREEN BUSH, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson, opp.
GREENCASTLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 4390. [Albany; 7301.
GREENFIELD, in U.S., *c.* Indiana, 3100; t. Mass., 5252; vil. Ohio, 2460. [above Albany; 4463.
GREEN ISL., *vil.* N. York, on isl. in Hudson, 6 m.
GREENLAND, *large polar isl.*, Danish (largest isl. in the world if Australia is taken as a continent), N.E. of N. America; separated from Baffin Land by Davis Str., Baffin B., and other portions of channel connecting Atlantic with 'Palæocrystic Sea,' or sea of ancient ice, and from Iceland by broad ocean channel; DENMARK STRAIT, it extends from Cape Farewell (so. point), 59° 46′ to 85½° on E. coast, and 77° on W.; highest point yet reached is about 484 m. from Pole; 2000 m. by 600 or 700 m.; estimated 850,000 sq. m.; free of ice, 46,740 sq. m.; 176 inhabited settlements; 10,221. [R.; 764.
GREENLAW, *co. t.* Berwicksh., Scotl., on Blackadder
GREENOCK, *s.pt.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., on Clyde, 20 m. below Glasgow; shipbuilding, sugar refining; birthplace of James Watt in 1736; 63,086.
GREENOUGH, *t.* W. Australia, 251 m. N. Perth; 2200.
GREENSBORO, in U.S., *c.* N. Carol.; 3317; under 2000 in Ala. and Ga. [ana, 3596.
GREENSBURG, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv., 4202; c. Indi-
GREENVILLE, in U.S., *c.* S. Carol., 8607; t. Miss., 6658; c. Ohio, 5473; t. Texas, 4330; bor. Pa., 3674; c. Mich., 3056; c. Ala., 2806; and under 2000 in Ill., N. Hampsh., N. Carol., and Tenn.
GREENWICH, *parl. bor.* Kent, 4 m. S.E. London; Royal Observatory, first meridian of longitude; Royal Naval College, formerly hospital for disabled seamen; 78,131; also t. Conn., U.S., on Long Isl. Sound; 10,131.
GREETLAND, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Halifax; 4283. [manufs., shipbuilding; university; 21,345.
GREIFSWALD, *t.* Prussia, 15 m. S.E. Stralsund; various
GREILZ (or Greitz), *t.* Cent. Germany, cap. of Reuss-ä/L., on White Elster, 49 m. S. Leipsic; 17,288.
GRENADA, one of Brit. W. India isls., in Windward group; 25 m. by 12 m.; cocoa, cotton, spices; 51,427; also t. Miss., U.S., 2416.
GRENADINES, *group* of isls. W. Indies, between Grenada and St. Vincent; largest Carriacon; 11 sq. m.; 6000. [cult. and mining; dist., 9000.
GRENFELL, *t.* N.S.W., 215 m. W.S.W. Sydney; agri-
GRENOBLE, *c. ftd.* France, cap. of Isère, 58 m. S.E. Lyons; gloves, ribbons, leather, liqueurs; 60,439.
GRENVILLE, *t.* Victoria, 70 m. W. Melbourne; dist., 4650. [2000.
GRETA, *t.* N.S.W., 107 m. N. Sydney; colleries; dist.,
GRETNA, *vil.* Dumfriessh., 9 m. N.N.W. Carlisle; long noted for irregular marriages; 1200; also t. Louisiana, U.S., 3332.
GREYMOUTH, *s.pt.* W. coast S. Isl., N. Zealand, 190 m. from Nelson; gold, coals; 3812; county, 10,373.
GREYTOWN, *t.* N. Zealand, 53 m. N.N.E. Dunedin; dist., 1141; also t. Natal, in Umvoti Valley; also t. Cent. America, at mouth of San Juan R.; 1200.
GRIFFIN, *c.* Georgia, U.S., 43 m. S. Atlanta; 4503.
GRIMSBY (or Great G.), *t. and co. bor.* Lincolnsh., Engl., near mouth of Humber; fine harbour, docks; 58,603. [Valleys; 7103 ft.
GRIMSEL, *pass*, Switzerl., between Aar and Rhône
GRINDELWALD, *vil.* Switzerl., cant. Bern, 7 m. S.S.E. Thun; 3289. [America.
GRINNELL, *c.* Iowa, U.S., 3332; G. Land, Arctic, N.
GRIQUALAND E., *dist.* in E. of Cape Colony, W. of Kaffraria; 7594 sq. m.; 152,618 (4150 European); G. WEST is N. of Orange R. and W. of Orange Free State; traversed by R. Vaal; it is now part of Cape Colony, and includes 4 of its 70 divs.; 15,197 sq. m.; 83,375 (European, 29,670); Griqua, t. cap. of G. West, 175 m. W. Blomfontein.
GRISONS, *cant.* E. Switzerl., drained by Rhine and Inn; 2774 sq. m.; three-fifths Protestant; 94,810.
GRISWOLD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 3113.
GRODNO, *gov.* W. Russia, 1,354,425; cap. of gov. on R. Niemen, 140 m. N.E. Warsaw; here Stanislaus, last king of Poland, abdicated in 1797; 41,214.
GRONINGEN, *N.E. prov.* Holland; rich pasture, but damp and unhealthy climate; 275,356; cap. of prov., 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, at junc. of 3 great canals; university; 56,413. [40 m. square.
GROOTE EZLANDT, largest isl. in G. of Carpentaria;
GROSSENHAIN, *t.* Saxony, 20 m. N.W. Dresden; 12,644.
GROSSES HAFF, *bay*, Prussia, at mouth of Oder.
GROSSETO, *prov.* Tuscany, Italy, 120,836; cap. of prov. t. ftd. 65 m. S. Florence, 7300.
GROSSWARDEIN, *c. ftd.* Hungary, 137 m. E.S.E. Buda; silk, pottery, mineral springs; 38,219.
GROTON, in U.S., *t.* Conn., on Long Isl. Sound, 5539; t. Mass. 2057; and under 2000 in Vt. and N.Y.
GROVELAND, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2191. [8474.
GRUBESCHOW, *t.* Russian Poland, 60 m. S.E. Lublin;

GRUNBERG, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 54 m. S.E. Frankfort-a/O.; cloth, vines; 14,497; also t. Hesse, 3678.
GRUYERE, *t.* Freiburg, Switzerl., 22 m. N.E. Lausanne; cheese; 1072.
GUADALAJARA, *prov.* Spain, Upper Tagus, 201,496; also cap. of prov. 35 m. N.E. Madrid, 8600; also c. Mexico, 275 m. W.N.W. Mexico, 95,000. [cia (120 m.).
GUADALAVIAR, *r.* Spain, enters Mediter. 3 m. E. Valen-
GUADALQUIVIR (*anc.* Baetis), *r.* Spain, flows through Andalusia, past Seville, to Atlantic, 18 m. N. Cadiz (260 m.).
GUADELOUPE, *isl.* W. Indies (French), in Leeward group; 60 m. by 25 m.; cap. Basse Terre; 165,899.
GUADIANA, *r.* Spain, between Tagus and Guadalquivir, separates Andalusia from Algarve, and enters Atlantic at Santa Antonio, on frontier of Spain and Portugal (380 m.).
GUADIX, *c.* Spain, 42 m. E.N.E. Granada; 11,884.
GUANAJUATO, *state*, Mexico, 1,007,116; cap. of state, 160 m. N.W. Mexico; alt. 6017 ft.; gold and silver mines; 93,042. [5386.
GUARDA, *t. ftd.* Beira, Portugal, 70 m. N.E. Coimbra;
GUATEMALA, *republic*, most N. of Cent. America, touches Mexico on E. and N. and the Pacific on S.; 46,800 sq. m.; 60 p.c. of people are Indians; frequent earthquakes; 1,452,003; NEW G., cap. of republic, 106 m. W.N.W. San Salvador, 69,796; OLD G., 25 m. to W.S.W., 14,000. [Angostura; 35,000.
GUAYANA, most E. State of Venezuela, S.A.; cap.
GUAYAQUIL, *c. and chief s.pt.* Ecuador, S.A.; 45,000.
GUAYMAS, *s.pt.* Mexico, on G. of Mexico; 10,000.
GUBBIO, *t.* Italy, in Marches, 28 m. S. Urbino; 6066.
GUBEN, *t.* (walled) Prussia, 79 m. S.E. Berlin; 27,904.
GUELPH, *c.* Ontario, 48 m. W. Toronto; 10,539.
GUERET, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Creuse, 38 m. N.E. Limoges; 6500. [cows, fruit; 35,339.
GUERNSEY, one of the Channel Isls., 9 m. by 6 m.;
GUERERRO, *Pacific State*, Mex.; cap. Tixtla; 353,193.
GUIANA, *territory*, S. America; touches Atlantic on N. and E., Brazil on E. and S., and Venezuela on W.; 710 m. by 560 m.; 163,560 sq. m.; BRIT. G., 1° to 9° N., 52° to 57° W.; 109,000 sq. m.; cap. Georgetown; 284,887; DUTCH G. (or Surinam), 2° to 6° N., 53° 50′ to 58° 20′ W.; 46,060 sq. m.; cap. Paramaribo; 55,968; FRENCH G., 46,877 sq. m.; poor cultivation and insignificant trade; cap. Cayenne; 25,600.
GUIENNE, *old French prov.* S.W. France, separated from Gascony by R. Garonne.
GUILDFORD, *t.* Surrey, Engl., on R. Wey, 30 m. S.W. London; 14,319; also t. Conn., U.S., on Long Isl. Sound, 2780; t. Victoria, 84 m. N.W. Melbourne, 700; t. W. Australia, 9 m. N.E. Perth, 726. [trade; 8315.
GUIMARAENS, *t.* Minho, Portugal; linen, cotton, varied
GUINEA, *region* of W. Africa, from C. Verga, 10° 20′ N., to C. Negro, 15° 41′ S.; divided into N. or Upper G. and S. or Lower G. by Equator; Gulf of G. on coast of Upper G.
GUIONA, *highest mt.* in N. Greece; 8240 ft.
GUIPUZCOA, *Basque prov.* Spain, on B. Biscay; 728 sq. m.; cap. Tolosa; 181,856. [Tees; 5623 d.
GUISBROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), 5 m. from mouth of
GUISE, *t.* France, dep. Aisne, on R. Oise; 7321.
GUISELEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Otley; 4079.
GUJARAT, *div.* Bombay Pres., India, between Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch; touches Rajputana on N.; 10,168 sq. m.; 3,097,540. [Lahore; 22,884.
GUJRANWALA, *c.* cap. of dist. G., Punjab, 40 m. N.
GUJRAT, *c.* cap. of dist. G., Rawal Pindi, div. Punjab; 14,905.
GULF STREAM, *Atlantic Ocean current*, from G. of Mexico, skirts E. coast of America to Newfoundland, then divides into two currents—one to Brit. and Norway, other to Azores, Canaries, and W. coast of Africa.
GULGONG, *t.* N.S.W., 198 m. W. Sydney; dist., 1600.
GUMBINNEN, *t.* E. Prussia, cap. of gov. G. bordering on Russia, 68 m. E.S.E. Königsberg; 10,543.
GUMTI, *r.* India, N.W. Provs. and Oudh; passes Lucknow; affl. of Ganges below Benares (500 m.).
GUNDAGAI, *t.* N.S.W., 251 m. S.W. Sydney; mining and agricultural; dist., 1200.
GUNDAMUCH, *vil.* Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jellalabad.
GUNNADAH, *t.* N.S.W., on Namoi R., 271 m. N.W. Sydney; dist., 7500. [birchworth. 389 d.
GUNTHWAITE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; with Ing-
GUNTUR, *t.* Madras Pres., India, 46 m. from Masulipatam; 20,000. [21 m. S. Rostoch; 13,711.
GUSTROW, *t.* N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin,
GUTERSLOHE, *t.* Prussia, 39 m. S. Minden; 5553.
GUTHRIE, *t.* Oklahama, U.S., on Cimarron R.; 2788.
GUYSBOROUGH, *s.pt.* N.E. of N. Scotia; 1546 d.
GWALIOR, *native state*, Cent. India, S.W. of N.W. Provs.; 1,754,370; cap. of State, 65 m. S. Agra; 88,066.
GYMPIE, *t.* Queensland, 116 m. N. Brisbane; gold mining; dist., 11,140.
GYONGYOS, *t.* Hungary, 44 m. N.E. Pesth; 16,601.
GYULA, *t.* Hungary, 35 m. N.N.W. Arad; 18,945.

HAARLEM (or Haer.), *c.* Holland, 10 m. N.W. Amsterdam; famous siege by Spaniards in 1573; cathedral with fine organ; bleaching grounds; flower roots; birthpl. of Laurence Coster (as Dutch hold), inventor of printing in 1440; 51,626.
HAARLEM MEER, *formerly inlet* of Zuyder Sea, 33 m. in circumference; drained in 1853, and thus 8 sq. m. arable land reclaimed.
HACKENSACH, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 6004.
HACKETTSTOWN, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 2414.
HACKNEY, *parl. bor.* N.E. London; *H. coach*=hired coach, because coaches are said to have been first let for hire near London at H.; 229,531.
HADDAM, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 2095.
HADDINGTON (or E. Lothian), *co.* Scotl., on S. shore of Frith of Forth and North Sea; E. to W. 26 m., N. to S. 17 m.; 280 sq. m.; has Lammermoor Hills in S.; *Berwick Law*, on Frith of Forth, 612 ft., and off coast *Bass Rock*, 350 ft. above sea; good agriculture and varied industries; 37,491 d.; also co. t. on R. Tyne, 18 m. E. of Edinburgh, 3770.
HADDONFIELD, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 2502.
HADERSLEBEN, *t.* N. Schleswig, Prussia; 7763. [3229 d.
HADLEIGH, *t.* W. Suffolk, Engl., 10 m. S.W. Ipswich;
HADRAMANT, *coast region*, S. Arabia, from Oman to Yemen, part of anc. Arabia Felix. [Arnsberg; 30,000.
HAGEN, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, on R. Volme, 26 m. W.
HAGERSTOWN, *c.* Maryland, U.S.; 10,118.
HAGUE, THE, *c.* Holland, 14 m. N.W. Rotterdam; royal residence, seat of Dutch govt.; finest gallery of Dutch pictures in the world; birthpl. of William III. of Gt. Britain; 160,531; also t. Colombia, dep. Tomlina; 10,643. [burg; 13,948.
HAGUENAU, *t. ftd.* Elsass, Germany, 16 m. N. Stras-
HAIDARABAD, *dist.* Sind, Bombay Pres., India; 754,624; cap. of dist. near E. bank of Indus; strong fortress; 57,790; also name of NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, a feudatory kingdom in S. Cent. India; 9,845,594; cap. of this kingdom, on R. Musi, affl. of Kistna, 389 m. N.W. Madras; Mussulman city, with mosque on model of Kaaba at Mecca; (with suburbs) 354,962.
HAINAN, *isl.* off S. coast of China, prov. Quang-Tung; cap. Kiong-Chu, on N. coast; 2,500,000.
HAINAUT (or Hainault), prov. Belgium, bordering N.E. France; 1,068,815. [Nord, France.
HAINE, *r.* Belgium, flows 40 m. W to Schelde, in dep.
HAJIPUR, *t.* Patna, div. Behar, India, on Ganges, 15 m. N.E. Dinapur; 27,508.
HAKODADI, *s.pt.* Japan, S. shore of Yesso; 52,909.
HALAS, *t.* Hungary, 75 m. S.S.E. Pesth; 15,039.
HALBERSTADT, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 29 m. S.W. Madgeburg; fine cathedral of 15th cent.; 35,025.
HALESOWEN, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., 7 m. S.W. Birmingham; 3338.
HALESWORTH, *t.* E. Suffolk, Engl., on R. Blyth; 2500.
HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, Northumberl., Engl.; battle in 1333, 30,000 Scots killed.
HALIFAX, *t.* co. bor. Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. S.W. Bradford; woollen manufs.; 82,864; also c. and s.pt. ftd. cap. of N. Scotia, ch. naval sta. of Canada; 38,556.
HALLAMSHIRE, S. dist. of Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., including parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.
HALLE, *c.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Saale, 20 m. N.W. Leipsic; university; birthpl. of Handel; 101,401.
HALLIWELL, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Bolton; cotton, bleaching; 12,551.
HALLOWELL, *c.* Maine, U.S., on Kennebec R.; 3181.
HALLUIN, *t.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Lys; 14,200.
HALMSTAD (or Halland), *prov.* Sweden, on Cattegat; 136,110; s.pt. cap. of prov., 76 m. S.S.E. Gothenburg;
HALSTEAD, *t.* E. Essex, Engl., on R. Colne; 5804. [8512.

HALTWHISTLE, *t.* Northumberl., on S. Tyne, near fine bit of Roman Wall; 2108.
HAM, *t.* France, dep. Somme, on R. Somme, 70 m. N.N.E. Paris; state prison, Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III.) confined here; 3043. [Teheran; 30,000.
HAMADAN (anc. Ecbatana), *c.* Persia, 165 m. S.W.
HAMAH (or Hammah), *c.* walled, Syria, on Orontes, 110 m. N.E. Damascus; anc. Epiphania, Hamath of Scripture; 30,000.
HAMAR, *t.* Norway, 59 m. N. Christiania; 2400.
HAMBURG, *state* (republic), N. Germany, at mouth of R. Elbe; 158 sq. m.; 622,530; Free City, part of republic of H., 75 m. from mouth of Elbe, 170 m. N.W. Berlin, included in the Zollverein in 1888, with exception of actual port and warehouses connected with it; greatest commercial centre of Germany; 323,923; also bor. Pennsyl., U.S.; 2127; under 2000
HAM COMMON, *t.* Sur., Engl.; 1393. [in Iowa and N.Y.
HAMDEN, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 3882.
HAMELIN (or Hameln), *t.* Hanover, on Weser, at confl. of Weser and Hamel; 10,000.
HAMILTON, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on Clyde, seat of Duke of H., 24,863; c. Ontario, Canada, at W. end of L. Ontario, 48,980; c. Ohio, U.S., on Miami R., 17,565; t. Victoria, 197 m. W. of Melbourne, sheep and agriculture, 3373; t. N. S. W., 78 m. N. Sydney, 2000; t. N. Zealand, 86 m. S. Auckland, 1212; H.-ON-CLYDE, t. Tasmania, 46 m. N.W. Hobart, dist. 3040.
HAMM, *t.* (walled) Westphalia, on Lip[illegible], 20 m. S.E. Münster; 25,520.
HAMME, *t.* Belgium, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent; 12,000.
HAMMERFEST, *t.* Norway, most N. town in Europe, 70° 49′ N., 23° 55′ E.; 2200. [97,237.
HAMMERSMITH, *parl. bor.* W. London, on Thames;
HAMMOND, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 5428.
HAMMONTON, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 3833.
HAMPDEN, *t.* Maine, U.S., on Penobscot R.; 2484.
HAMPSHIRE (or Hants or Southamptonshire) *co.* Engl., on English Channel, including Isle of Wight, 1672 sq. m.; traversed by *North and South Downs;* agricultural; and on the coast it contains Portsmouth, Southampton, and on border of Surrey, Aldershot; in Isle of Wight is Ryde, and near it is *Osborne,* marine residence of Queen Victoria; co. t. Winchester, seat of a great school; 690,086. [280 acres; 68,425.
HAMPSTEAD, *parl. bor.* N.W. London; H. HEATH,
HAMPTON, *vil.* Middlesex, Engl., on Thames, 12 m. W.S.W. London; 1 m. from vil. is H. COURT PALACE, founded by Wolsey and completed in 1694, 5822; also in U.S., t. Iowa, 2067; t. Virginia, 2543; H. WICK, t. Middlesex, Engl., 2378.
HANAU, *t.* Hessen-Nassau, Prussia, 86 m. S.S.W. Cassel; mineral springs; 24,377.
HANDSWORTH, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 32,756.
HANG-CHOW-FOO, *c.* China, cap. of Che-kiang, on R. Tsien-Tang, 150m. S.E. Nankin; raw silks, teas; 800,000.
HANGO UDDE (or Hangoud), *s.pt.* S.W. Finland.
HANKOW, *c.* China, cap. of prov. Hupeh, at confl. of Yangtsekiang and Hankiang, great commercial city, open to foreign commerce; pop. variously estimated from 600,000 to 1,000,000. [Hankow.
HANKIANG, *r.* China, flows 600 m. to Yangtsekiang at
HANKIER, *t.* E. coast Corea; 30° 35′ N.
HANLEY, *t.* co. bor. Staffordsh., Engl.; potteries; 54,846; as parl. bor., 86,845.
HANNIBAL, *c.* Missouri, U.S., on Mississippi, 148 m. above St. Louis; seat of college; 12,857.
HANOVER, formerly a kingdom of Germany, but as result of war in 1866 now a prov. of Prussia; touches Holstein and N. Sea on N.; principal commercial port, Emden; university, Göttingen; Harz Mts. in S. of prov.; 2,278,361; cap. of prov. on R. Leine, 83 m. S.W. Hamburg; birthpl. of Herschel (astronomer) in 1738, and Frederich Schlegel (philosopher) in 1772; 163,593; also in U.S., bor. Pennsylv., 3746; and t. Mass., 2093.
HANSE TOWNS, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, and other German s.pts. which formed league (Hansa) against Baltic pirates and feudal lords of mainland; *Hanseatic League* formed in 1241 by Hamburg and Lubeck; it gradually included 66 cities; dissolved
HANWELL, *t.* Middlesex, Engl.; 6139. [1630.
HAPUR, *t.* div. Meerut, N.W. Provs., India; 13,212.
HARBORNE, t. Staffordsh., Engl., nr. Birmingh.; 7935.
HARBOUR GRACE, *t.* Newfoundland, port of entry, N. side Conception B.; 7054. [Hamburg; 22,421.
HARBURG, *t.* Hanover, Prussia, on Elbe, 4 m. S.
HARDANGER FIORD, *inlet,* W. coast Norway, 33 m. S.E. Bergen. [Amsterdam; 7516.
HARDERWYK, *s.pt.* Holland, on Zuyder See, 31 m.E.
HARDINGE, *mt.* Southern Alps, N. Zealand; 10,021 ft.
HARDINGSTONE, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl.; 6341.
HARDOI, *t.* cap. of dist. H., Oudh, India, 63 m. from Lucknow; 10,620.
HARDWAR, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, on Ganges; place of pilgrimage; greatest fair in India; 3614.
HARDWICK, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2922. [Havre; 2300.
HARFLEUR, *t.* France, dep. Seine-Inférr., 3 m. E.
HARLECH, *t.* Merionethsh., N. Wales, 10 m. N. Barmouth; anc. castle. [Leeuwarden; 11,000.
HARLINGEN, *s.pt.* Holland, on Zuyder See, 12 m. W.
HARPER'S FERRY, *vil.* W. Virginia, U.S., 80 m. W. Baltimore, at confl. of Potomac and Shenandoah, connected with exploit of 'John Brown' in American
HARRINGTON, *t.* Cumberl., Engl.; 3535. [civil war.
HARRIS, *dist.* Co. Inverness, Scotland; SOUND OF H. between H. and N. Uist; 9 m. by 8 m. to 12 m.
HARRISBURG, *c.* cap. of Pennsylv., U.S., on R. Susquehanna, 106 m. W. by N. Philadelphia; 39,385.
HARRISON, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 8338.
HARRISONBURG, *t.* Virginia, U.S.; 2792.
HARRISTON, *t.* Ontario, on Maitland R.; 1687.
HARRODSBURG, *t.* Kentucky, U.S.; 3230. [13,917.
HARROGATE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; mineral waters;
HARROW (or H. on the Hill), *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 10 m. N.W. London; famous school, founded by John Lyon in 1571; 5725.
HART FELL, *mt.* on borders of Cos. Peebles and Dumfries, Scotl., 6 m. N.E. Moffat; 2651 ft.
HARTFORD, in U.S., *c.* Conn., on Conn. R., 50 m. from mouth, 53,230; t. Ind., 2287; t. Vt., 3740.
HARTLAND POINT, N. Devon, Engl., at entrance to Bristol Channel, 51° 1′ N., 4° 31′ W.
HARTLEPOOL, *s.pt.* Durham, England, 18 m. S.E. Durham; 21,521; parl. bor., 64,914. [Sydney; dist., 8800.
HARTLEY, *t.* (agric. and mining), N.S.W., 83 m. N.W.
HARWICH, *s.pt. ftd.* E. Essex, England, on R. Stour, 18 m. E.N.E. Colchester; watering pl., 8191; also t. Mass., U.S., 2734. [burn; 6873.
HARWOOD, GREAT, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Black-
HARZ, *mts.* (anc. Silva Hercynia), Prussia, S. of Hanover, 70 m. by 20 m.; highest point, Brocken, 3740 ft.; valuable mines. [Manchester; 18,225.
HASLINGDEN, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., 18 m. N.N.W.
HASSAN, *c.* cap. of dist. H., Mysore, India, 114 m. W. Bangalore; 5050.
HASSELT, *t.* Belgium, cap. of Limburg, 16 m. N.W. Maestricht, 12,848; also t. Holland, in Overyssel; 2954.
HASTINGS, *t. and co. bor.* E. Sussex, Engl., 34 m. E. Brighton; watering pl.; BATTLE OF H., Oct. 14, 1066; parl. bor., 60,878; also in U.S., c. Nebraska, 13,584; c. Minn., 3705; c. Mich., 2972; also t. N. Zealand, 12 m. from Napier, 2303; t. Victoria, 39 m. S.E. Melbourne, 790; also r. N.S.W., enters Pacific at Port Macquarie. [India, 29 m. N. Agra; 25,656.
HATHRAS, *t.* Aligarh dist., Meerut div. N.W. Provs.,
HAURAKI, *gulf,* E. coast N. Island, N.Z., reaches to c. Auckland and contains several isls.
HAUTE-GARONNE, *dep.* S. France, cap. Toulouse, 472,383 d.; H.-LOIRE, dep. S.E. France, W. Cevennes Mts., cap. Le Puy, 316,735 d.; H.-MARNE, dep. N.E. France, cap. Chaumont, 243,533 d.; H.-ALPES, dep. S.E. France, S. of Savoie, on Italian frontier, cap. Gap, 115,522 d.; H.-SAONE, dep. E. France, cap. Vesoul, 280,856 d.; H.-SAVOIE, dep. S.E. France, S. L. of Geneva, on Swiss and Italian frontier, contains M. Blanc, cap. Annecy, 268,267 d.; H.-VIENNE, dep. France, cap. Limoges, 372,878; H.-PYRENEES, dep. S. France, cap. Tarbes, 225,861 d.; HAUT RHIN, former dep. E. France (now German), cap. Belfort.
HAVANNA, *s.pt.* cap. of Cuba, on N. coast; cigars, molasses; 198,271; also c. Illinois, U.S., on R. Ill.; 2525. [3468.
HAVANT, *t.* S. Hants, Engl., 7 m. N.E. Portsmouth;
HAVEL, *r.* N. Germany, joins Elbe (180 m.) at Havelberg, Prus., a t. of 7000 people. [Milford Haven; 6179 d.
HAVERFORDWEST, *s.pt.* Pembrokesh., S. Wales, near

HAVERHILL, in U.S., *c.* Mass., on Merrimac R., 27,412; t. N. Hampsh., 2545; t. Suffolk and Essex, Engl., 4587. [5070.
HAVERSTRAW, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R.;
HAVRE, LE, *c. ftd. and s.pt.* France, Seine-Infér., N. side of mouth of Seine; next to Marseilles for foreign commerce; shipbuilding, sugar; 116,369. [R.; 3244.
HAVRE DE GRACE, *c.* Maryl., U.S., on Susquehanna
HAWAII, *kingdom* of Sandwich Isls., in N. Pacific Ocean; 6640 sq. m.; 8 isls.; smallest Kahoolawe, 63 sq. m.; named from largest Hawaii, 4210 sq. m.; contains Mauna Kea, 13,953 ft.; cap. Honolulu, in Isl. Oahu; 89,990.
HAWARDEN, *t.* Flintsh., Wales, 8 m. S.W. Chester; 7087; H. CASTLE, seat of Mr. Gladstone, British Premier. [Plymouth; 1284.
HAWERA, *t.* N. Isl., N. Zealand, 48 m. from New
HAWICK, *t.* Roxburgh, Scotl., on Teviot, 53 m. S.E. Edinburgh; woollen manufs.; 19,204.
HAWKE'S BAY, *dist.* on E. coast of N. Isl., between Auckland and Wellington; cap. Napier; 17,736.
HAWKESBURY, *vil.* Ontario, on Ottawa R.; 2042; also r. N.S.W., enters ocean 14 m. N. Pt. Jackson (330 m.).
HAWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Keighley; 5034.
HAWTHORN, *c.* Victoria, E. sub. of Melbourne; 19,585.
HAWTHORNDEN, *glen*, on R. Esk, 11 m. S.E. Edinburgh; seat of Drummond the poet.
HAY, *t.* Brecknock, Wales, on Wye; 1830 d.; *c.* N. S. W., 454 m. S.W. Sydney, on Murrumbidgee R.; wool centre; 3000.
HAYDOCHS, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; collieries; 6535.
HAYLE, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl.; iron-works; 1142.
HAYTI (or San Domingo), *isl.* W. Indies, largest except Cuba, S.E. of Cuba and of Bahamas, 450 m. by 165 m.; 29,343 sq. m.; traversed by Cibao Mts. (Mt. Yague, 9000 ft.); isl. contains two republics, Haiti in W. and Dominica in E.; REPUBLIC OF HAITI, formerly French, 10,204 sq. m.; 90 p.c. of people negroes; language, debased French; frequent insurrections; cap. Port-au-Prince; popul. variously estimated from 572,000 to 960,000. [Brighton; 2452.
HAYWARD'S HEATH, *t.* E. Sussex, England, 12 m. N.
HAZARIBAGH, *t.* cap. H. dist., Bengal, India; 15,730.
HAZEBROUCH, *t.* France, dep. Nord, 32 m. W.N.W. Lille; 10,955.
HAZLETON, *bor.* Pennsylv., 40 m. E. Danville; 11,872.
HEAGE, *t.* Derbysh., England; 2490. [1250.
HEALESVILLE, *t.* Victoria, 38 m. E.N.E. Melbourne;
HEANOR, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 9 m. N. Derby; 9779.
HEART'S CONTENT, *s.pt.* Newfoundland, at head of Trinity Bay; 880. [dist., 3400.
HEATHCOTE, *t.* Victoria, 70 m. N. Melbourne; 1090;
HEATH TOWN (or Wednesfield Heath), *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 7075. [m. S.E. Manchester; 7164.
HEATON NORRIS, *t.* Lancash., Engl., on Mersey, 6
HEBBURN, *t.* Durham, Engl., on R. Tyne; 16,638.
HEBDEN BRIDGE, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), 8 m. N.W. Halifax; 6658.
HEBRIDES (or Western Isls.), about 200 isls. off W. coast of Scotl.; about 70 are inhabited; OUTER H. include Lewis, Harris, Uist (N. and S.), Benbecula, Barra, and some smaller isls. attached to Cos. Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty; INNER H. include Skye, Rum, Canna, Eigg, Mull, Coll, Tiree, Jura, Islay, Arran, Bute, and smaller isls. attached to Cos. Inverness, Argyll, or Bute; chief tns. are Stornoway in Lewis, Portree in Skye, Tobermory in Mull, and Bowmore in Islay.
HEBRON (anc. Kirjath-Arba), *t.* Palestine, 16 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem; many scriptural events connected with this t. and neighbourhood; (estimated) 5000 to 10,000.
HECKMONDWIKE, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), 8 m. W.N.W. Wakefield; 9709. [5110 ft.
HECLA (or Hekla), *volcano*, S. Iceland, 20 m. from sea;
HEDEMARKEN, *dist.* (or *a mt.*), Norway, prov. Hamar; 118,998. [Mt. Sinai and Yemen.
HEDJAZ, *prov.* Arabia, on coast of Red Sea, between
HEIDE (or Heyde), *t.* Holstein, Prussia, 31 m. N.N.W. Gluckstadt; 7534.
HEIDELBERG, *c.* Baden, on R. Neckar, 32 m. N.N.E. Carlsruke; university, ruined castle, with 'Tun of H.' capable of holding 800 hogsheads; also t. Victoria, 8 m. E.N.E. Melbourne; market gardening, fruit; dist., 4000.
HEILBRONN, *t.* Wurtemberg, on R. Neckar, 26 m. N. Stuttgart; 29,939.
HELDER, *t. ftd.* Holland, on coast, 41 m. N.W. Amsterdam; connected with Amsterdam and *Helder Canal*, 50 m. long, 125 ft. broad, 21 ft. deep; 22,737.
HELENA, in U.S., *c.* Montana, near Rocky Mts., cap. of State; gold mines; 13,834; also c. Arkansas, on Mississippi, 5189. [Clyde; 23 m. N.W. Glasgow; 8405.
HELENSBURGH, *t.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., on Frith of
HELICON, *mt.* Greece, in Greek mythology haunt of Apollo and the Muses; modern name Palaeovouni or Zagora; 4963 ft.
HELIGOLAND, *isl.* Prussian N. Sea, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 46 m. N.W. mouth of Elbe; ¾ sq. m.; formerly Danish; taken by Britain in 1807; ceded to Germany in 1890 in exchange for certain tracts of land and right of way in Cent. Africa; it is now being fortified; 2086.
HELLESPONT. *See* Dardanelles. [m. S.W. Wick; 1436.
HELMSDALE, *s.pt.* E. coast Sutherlandsh., Scotl., 60
HELMSTEDT, *t.* Prussia, 21 m. E. Brunswick; 10,000.
HELMUND, *r.* Afghanistan, flows from near Cabul to L. Hamun (650 m.). [Elsinore; 20,410.
HELSINGBORG, *s.pt. ftd.* S. Sweden, on Sound, opp.
HELSINGFORS, *c. ftd.* cap. Finland; university; 190 m. W. St. Petersburg; 58,402.
HELSTON, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 10 m. S.W. Falmouth; 3198 d. [Westmorel.; 3055 ft.
HELVELLYN, *mt.* Engl., on borders of Cumberl. and
HELVOETSLUIS, *s.pt. ftd.* S. Holland, 17 m. S.W. Rotterdam; 4343. [Albans; 9064.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, *t.* Herts, Engl., 6 m. W. St.
HEMPSTEAD, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Long Isl.; 4831.
HENDERSON, in U.S., *c.* Kentucky, on Ohio R., 8835; *c.* N. Carol., 4191. [15,835.
HENDON, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 7 m. N.W. London;
HENLEY-ON-THAMES, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl., 4913; H.-IN-ARDEN, *t.* Warwicksh., 1119.
HENRIETTA, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2100. [16,724.
HENZADA, *t.* cap. of dist. H., on Irawadi, Burma;
HEPWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. S. Huddersfield; 1008 d.
HERAT, *cap.* of H., Western prov. of Afghanistan; strongly fortified; on r. bank of Hari Rud, 369 m. from Kandahar, 881 m. from Peshawar, 700 m. from Khiva. [*doc*; cap. Montpellier; 461,561.
HERAULT, *dep.* France, on Mediterranean, in *Langue-*
HERBERTON, *t.* Queensl., 85 m. S.W. Cairns; alt. 3000 ft.; 3475.
HERCULANEUM, *anc. city*, Italy, W. base of Mt. Vesuvius, 7 m. E.S.E. Naples; buried in 79 A.D., site discovered in 1709.
HEREFORD, *county* (inland), Engl., touching S. border of Wales; 833 sq. m.; Malvern Hills in H.; agriculture, fruit, hops, fine sheep; 115,986 d.; co. t. on R. Wye, 19 m. N. Monmouth; cathedral of date 1115; 20,267. [manufactures; 15,902.
HERFORD, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, near Minden;
HERISAU, *t.* Appenzell, Switzerl.; 13,000.
HERMANNSTADT, *t.* Transylvania, Hungary, on R. Zibin, near Roumanian frontier; 19,654.
HERMON, *mt.* of Anti-Libanus, Palestine; 9384 ft.
HERNE BAY, *t.* Kent, Eng., 9 m. N.E. Canterbury; 3829.
HERNOESAND (or Vesternorrland), *prov.* N. Sweden, on G. of Bothnia; 208,758; also s.pt. on Herman Isl., in G. of Bothnia, cap. of prov.; 5000.
HERRNHUT, *t.* Saxony, 12 m. N. Zittau; founded by Moravians in 1722; 1215. [on R. Fulda; 7632.
HERSFELD (or Hirschfeld), *t.* Hessen-Nassau, Prussia,
HERSTAL (or Héristal), *t.* Belgium, nr. Liége; 12,672.
HERTFORD (or Herts), *county* (S. Midl.) Engl., N. of Middlesex, 727 sq. m.; agricultural; watered by affls. of Thames; 220,125; co. t. on R. Lea, 25 m. N. London; great corn market; 7232 d.
HERVEY ISLS., *group* in S. Pacific between Friendly and Society Isls., called also Cook's Isls.
HERZEGOVINA (or Hertsek), *prov.* of Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, traversed by Dinaric Alps; cap. Mostar, on R. Narenta; administered civilly by Turkey, but in milit. occupation of Austria; (with Bosnia) 1,336,091.
HESSEN (English and French form *Hesse*), formerly H. Darmstadt, German state, N. of Baden, separated into two nearly equal parts by a part of Prussian prov. Hessen-Nassau; divided into 3 provs., Upper

Hesse, Rhenish Hesse, and Starhenburg; mountainous, but Rhine banks level and fertile; mainly Protestant; cap. Darmstadt, but principal t. Mainz (Fr. Mayence); seat of state univ., Giessen; 993,659; HESSEN-CASSEL AND HESSEN-HOMBURG, formerly independent Germ. states; by Austria-Prussian war of 1866 became Prussian.

HESSEN-NASSAU, *prov.* S W. Prussia, formed in 1866 of former principalities of Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, and territory of Frankfort-a/M.; divided into govs. of Cassel and Wiesbaden; univer. t. Marburg; lies between Rhine at 50° N., and R. Werra at 51° 40′ N.; 1,664,426. [S.W. London; 26,271.

HESTON (and Islesworth), *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 11 m.

HEXHAM, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., on R. Tyne, 20½ m. W Newcastle; remains of Roman Wall; 5945.

HEYWOOD, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 9 m. N. Man-

HIAWATHA, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2486. [chester; 23,286.

HICKORY, *t.* N. Carol., U.S.; 2024.

HICKSVILLE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2141.

HIGGINSVILLE, *vil.* Missouri, U.S.; 2342.

HIGHAM FERRERS, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl.; 1810.

HIGHBURY, N. suburb of London.

HIGHER BEBINGTON, *t.* Chesh., Engl.; 1551 d.

HIGHGATE, N.W. suburb of London.

HIGHLAND FALLS, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R., 47 m. above N. York, 2237; H. Park, *c.* Ill., U.S., 2163.

HIGHLANDS, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 5161.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, *t.* Cent. Germany, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen, on R. Werra; 5746. [yarn, cattle; 30,000.

HILDESHEIM, *t.* Hanover, Prussia; coarse linens,

HILLAH, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, on Euphrates, near site of anc. Babylon, 60 m. S. Bagdad; 10,000. [dist., 1500.

HILL END, *t.* (mining) N.S.W., 145 m. N.W. Sydney;

HILL GROVE, *t.* (gold mining) N.S.W., 389 m. N. Sydney; dist., 4000. [2541; t. N. Hampsh., 2120.

HILLSBOROUGH, in U.S., *vil.* Ohio, 3620; *c.* Texas,

HILLSDALE, *c.* Mich., U.S., on St. Joseph R.; 3915.

HIMALAYA ('abode of snow') *mt. range* between India and Tibet; 1500 m. by 100 m. to 300 m.; highest point Mt. Everest (27° 59′ 16″ N., 85° 58′ 8″ E.), 29,002 ft., highest known point on earth's surface.

HINCKLEY, *t.* Leicester, Engl., 13 m. N.E. Coventry; coarse hosiery; 9638. [Whitby; 2031 d.

HINDERWELL, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., 10 m. N.W.

HINDLEY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Wigan; 18,973.

HINDMARSH, *N.E. suburb* of Adelaide, S. Australia, 6800; also H. Isl. at mouth of Murray R.

HINDOSTAN ('land of the Hindus'), indefinite name for N. India between Himalayas and Vindhya Mts., excluding Assam and Punjab, but commonly applied to India as a whole.

HINDU KUSH ('Indian Caucasus,' but *Kush* not connected etymologically with Caucasus), *mt. range* between Afghanistan and Afghan Turkestan, from Pamir Plateau to Hajigak Pass; a W. extension of Himalayas, and merging into Paropamisan Mts. and then into Khorassan Highlands, which again are connected with Elburz Mts. south of Caspian.

HINGHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S., on coast, 17 m. S.E. Boston, 4564; also t. S. Norfolk Engl., 1545.

HINAJOSA DEL DUGUE, *t.* Spain, 40 m. N.W. Cordova; linen and woollen manufs.; 9844.

HINSDALE, *t.* N. Hampsh., U.S., 2258; under 2000 in Ill. and Mass. [N. Sydney, 450.

HINTON, *t.* W. Virginia, U.S., 2570; t. N.S.W., 94 m.

HIOGO (or Fiogo), *s.pt.* Japan, S.W. coast of Niphon, 22 m. W. Osaka; 41,047.

HIPPERHOLME, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Halifax; 3309.

HIROSAKI, *c.* Japan; 30,487.

HIROSHIMA, *t.* Japan, S.W. coast Hondo; 88,820.

HIRSCHBERG, *t. ftd.* Prussian Silesia, near Bohemian frontier, 15,622; also t. Bohemia, 36 m. N.N.E. Prague, 2934.

HISSAR, *div.* Punjab, India, with 3 dists., H. Rohtak and Sirsa; 8555 sq. m.; 1,311,067; dist., 3540 sq. m.; 504,183; t. cap. of div. and dist., 102 m. W. Delhi;

HITCHIN, *t.* Herts, Engl., 32 m. N. London; 8860. [14,167.

HITTEREN, *isl.* Norway, off coast of Trondhjem, 20 m. long; 4500. [Aalborg; 4830.

HJORING, *t.* Denmark, in N. of Jutland, 29 m. N.

HOANG-HO ('Yellow River'), *r.* China, from Tibet, through Mongolia and N. China, to Yellow Sea, at 34° N., 120° E. (2600 m.).

HOANG-YAN, *t.* Che-Kiang, China, 90 m. S.S.W. Ningpo; 120,000.

HOBART, *c.* cap. of Tasmania, on R. Derwent, 12 m. from mouth, at foot of Mt. Wellington; 24,909.

HOBOKEN, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S., on Hudson R., opp. N. York; 43,648. [Montreal; 8540.

HOCHELAGA, *t.*, Quebec, on St. Lawrence, near

HOCHSTELLER, *mt.* N. Zealand, one of S. Alps; 11,200 ft.

HOF, *t.* Bavaria, on R. Saale, 30 m. N.E. Bayreuth; 22,752; also t. Moravia, 30 m. N.E. Olmutz; 24,548.

HOHENLINDEN, *vil.* Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich; defeat of Austrians by French under Moreau in 1800.

HOHENLOHE, *anc. principality*, Franconia, Germany.

HOHENSTAUFEN, *vil.* Wurtemburg, 24 m. N.N.W. Ulm; 1250.

HOHENZOLLERN ('high place of Zwolf family'), *detached prov.* (anc. principality) of Prussia, in Black Forest, surrounded by Wurtemburg on 3 sides, and on fourth by Baden; 441 sq. m.; it was two states—H. Hechingen and H. Sigmarigen—each under its own prince till 1849, when both gave up dominions to K. of Prussia as head of House of H.; cap. Sigmarigen; 66,085.

HOKIANGA, *s.pt.* most N. on W. coast of North Isl., N. Zealand, 177 m. N.W. Auckland; near is found long and straight timber, used for Brit. navy; 1499.

HOKITIKA, *s.pt.* W. coast South Isl., N. Zealand, at mouth of H. Riv.; dist., 9215. [4771 d.

HOLBEACH, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., 12 m. S. Boston;

HOLBROOK, *t.* Mass., U.S., 15 S. Boston; 2474.

HOLDEN, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 52 m. W. Boston; 2623; *c.* Missouri; 2520. [and Humber.

HOLDERNESS, *dist.* Yorksh. (E.R.), between N. Sea

HOLDREDGE, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2601.

HOLLAND. *See* Netherlands; also Holland N. and S., two contiguous provs. of Netherlands; contain two-fifths of entire pop. of kingdom; North H., 844,488; South H., 966,999; also t. E. Prussia, 58 m. S.W. Königsberg, 4773; also *c.* Mich., U.S., on Black R., 3945; H., PARTS OF, fen country, Lincolnsh., near the Wash, containing Boston and Spalding.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 2975. [2895.

HOLLINGWORTH, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near Stanleybr.;

HOLLISTON, *t.* Mass., U.S., 26 m. S.W. Boston; 2619.

HOLLOWAY, *N. dist.* London, in Islington.

HOLLY SPRINGS, *c.* Mississippi, U.S.; 2246.

HOLME CULTRAM, *t.* Cumberland, Engl.; 4602.

HOLMFIRTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 8888.

HOLSTEIN, S. part of Schleswig-Holstein, prov. Prus.; till 1864 duchy of Denmark and German state.

HOLT, *t.* N. Norfolk, Engl., 1535; also t. Denbighsh.,

HOLTON, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2727. [N. Wales, 1023.

HOLYHEAD, *isl.* on W. side of Anglesey, 10,131; also s.pt. N. side of H. Isl., Co. Anglesey, 8726.

HOLY ISL. (or Lindisfarne), off Northumberl., Engl., 9 m. S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed, 9 m. circumf.; monastery founded in 635; seat of anc. bishopric extending over S.E. Scotl. and N.E. Engl.; also small isl. off

HOLYOKE, *c.* Mass., U.S.; 35,637. [Arran, Scotl.

HOLYWELL, *t.* Flintsh., N. Wales, 16 m. N.W. Chester, 3018 d.; also t. Northumberl., Engl., near N. Shields. 2324. [Weser; 8440.

HOLZMINDEN, *t.* Prussia, 56 m. S.W. Brunswick, on

HOMBERG, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine, 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, 4200; also t. Prussia, 20 m. S.W. Cassel, 3956.

HOMBURG, *t.* Prussia, Hessen-Nassau, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfort-a/M.; mineral springs and (formerly) gaming-tables; 8863; also t. ftd. Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N. Zweibrücken; 3962.

HOMESTEAD, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 7911. [mascus; 20,000.

HOMS (or Hums), anc. Emesa, *t.* Syria, 86 m. N.N.E. Da-

HO-NAN, *cent. prov.* China, watered by Hoang-ho; very fertile, 'Garden of China'; 66,930 sq. m.; cap. Kai-Fong; 22,115,827.

HONDURAS, *republic*, Cent. America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua; 46,400 sq. m.; cap. Tegucigalpa; 431,917; H. British, *see* Balize.

HONESDALE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2816.

HONFLEUR, *s.pt.* France, dep. Calvados, at mouth of Seine, 8 m. S.E. Havre; 10,000.

HONG-KONG, *isl.* at mouth of Canton R.; British Crown col. since 1842; 75 m. S.E. Canton; 22° 15′ N., 114°

18 E.; 10 m. by 7¼ m.; 32 sq. m.; cap. Victoria; (including 8545 Europeans) 221,441.
HONITON, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 16 m. N.E. Exeter; lace; 3216 d. [field; 5466.
HONLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 3 m. S. Hudders-
HONOLULU, *cap.* Sandwich Isls., S. side of Isl. Oahu, 21° 18′ 12″ N., 157° 50′ 36″ W.; 20,487. [U.S.; 11,225 ft.
HOOD, *mt.* highest peak of Cascade Range, Oregon,
HOOGEVEN, *t.* Holland, 19 m. S. Assen; 11,544.
HOO-, *see* Hu-; Hoogly, *see* Hugli.
HOOKER, *mt.* Rocky Mts., Brit. Columbia; 15,700 ft.
HOOLE, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near Chester; 3662.
HOORN, *t.* Holland, on Zuyder See, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam; birthpl. of Schouten, discoverer of C. Horn, and of Tasman, discoverer of Tasmania; 11,000.
HOOSICK FALLS, *vil.* N. York, on Hoosick R.; 7014.
HOPKINSVILLE, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on Little R.; 5833.
HOPKINTON, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 28 m. W.S.W. Boston, 4088; also t. Rhode Isl., 2864.
HOR, *mt.* Arabia Petraea, half-way between Dead Sea and head of G. of Akaba, and in loftiest of its 3 peaks is said to be tomb of Aaron. [field; 5673.
HORBURY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.). Engl., 3 m. S.W. Wake-
HORDE, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 33 m. S. Munster;
HOREB, *mt.* Arabia, N.W. Mt. Sinai. [15,984.
HORFIELD, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., near Bristol; 6934.
HORNCASTLE, *t.* Lincolnshire, England; 21 m. E. Lincoln; 4374 d.
HORNELLSVILLE, *t.* N. York, U.S.; 10,996. [2013.
HORNSEA, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl., 16 m. N.E. Hull;
HORNSEY, *t.* N.E. suburb of London; 44,512.
HORSENS, *s.pt.* Denmark, on E. coast of Jutland; 12,652. [Leeds; 7102.
HORSFORTH, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), on Aire, 5 m. N.W.
HORSHAM, *t.* W. Sussex, England, 22 m. N.W. Brighton, 8637; also t. Victoria, 230 m. W.N.W. Melbourne, 2678; dist., 10,000.
HORTA, *s.pt.* Asores, cap. of Fayal Island; 7572.
HORTEN, *t.* Norway (chief naval port), 32 m. S. Christiania; 5400.
HORTON, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 3316. [chester; 12,850.
HORWICH, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 17 m. N.W. Man-
HOSHANGABAD, *dist.* Narbada div., Cent. Provs., India; 488,787; cap. of dist. on Narbada R.; 15,863.
HOSHIARPUR, *dist.* Jalandhar div., Punjab, India; 901,381; cap. of dist., 21,363.
HOT SPRINGS, *c.* Arkansas, U.S.; 8086.
HOUGHTON, *vil.* Mich., U.S., 2062; H.-LE-SPRING, t. Durham, Engl., 6¼ m. N.E. Durham, 6476.
HOULTON, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 4015.
HOUNSLOW, Middlesex, Engl., S.W. suburb London, on R. Colne; H. HEATH, now covered with houses.
HOUSSA (or Haussa), *dist.* Cent. Soudan, Africa, 12° to 13° N., 5° to 10° E.
HOUSTON, *c.* Texas, U.S., 47 m. N.W. Galveston; 27,557.
HOUTZDALE, *bor.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2231.
HOVE, *t.* E. Sussex, England; 26,097.
HOWDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl., 21 m. N. Hull; 2398.
HOWDON, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., on Tyne, near N. Shields; 962 d.
HOWELL, *vil.* Mich., U.S., 52 m. W. Detroit; 2387.
HOWRAH, *t.* on R. Hugli, opposite Calcutta; 81,547.
HOWTH, *vil.* Ireland, at foot of HILL OF H., 563 ft. high, 9 m. N.E. Dublin.
HOY, one of Orkney Isls., Scotl., 15 m. S.W. Kirkwall; 13 m. by 6 m.; 'Old man of H.' is a great rock like human form. [head; golf.
HOYLAKE, *vil.* W. Cheshire, Engl., 6 m. W. Birken-
HOYLAND, NETHER, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 11,006; H. SWAINE, t. Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. S.W. Barnsley, 648 d.
HUANCAVELICA, *t.* Peru, cap. of Prov. H., 80 m. N.W. Guamanga; valuable quicksilver mines; alt. 11,000 ft.; 6000. [India; 36,677.
HUBLI, *t.* dist. Dharwar, Deccan, Bombay Pres.,
HUCKNALL (Torkard), *t.* Notts, Engl., 13,094; H.-(under-Huthwaite), t. Notts, Engl., 3132.
HUDDERSFIELD, *t. and co. bor.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; iron; woollen manufs.; 95,422. [of G. of Bothnia; 4549.
HUDIKSVALL, *s.pt.* Sweden, 70 m. N. Gefle, on inlet
HUDSON, *r.* U.S., from hills between Lakes Ontario and Champlain to N. York Harbour (325 m.); also c. N. York, 115 m. N. of N. York City, 9970; t. Mass., 28 m. W. Boston, 4670; t. Wis., on St. Croix R., 2885; vil. Mich., 2178; and under 2000 in Ohio and N. Hampsh.; H. BAY, great inland sea, Canada; 1000 m. by 600 m.; 'Mediterranean of America'; connected with Atlantic by HUDSON STRAIT, a broad channel 400 m. long; ice-bound, except from July to September; 'Port Nelson, on W. side of H. Bay, is 100 m. nearer to L'pool than N. York, and between Winnipeg and L'pool there will be, when the new railway from Winnipeg to this port is completed, a saving in inland carriage of about 2000 m. as compared with present routes *via* N. York or Halifax.' [R., in China Sea; 90,000.
HUE, *c. ftd.* cap. of Anam, 10 m. from mouth of Hué
HUELVA, *prov.* Spain, 254,831; cap. of prov., 50 m. W. Seville, 13,517.
HUESCA, *prov.* Spain, 254,958; cap. of prov., 36 m. N.E. Saragossa; fine Gothic cathedral; university (1354); linen and leather manufs.; 10,774.
HUGHENDEN, *vil.* S. Bucks, Engl.; H. MANOR, formerly seat of Earl Beaconsfield; also t. Queensland, 235 m. from Townsville; wool centre; dist., 2463.
HUGLI, *r.* India, most W. branch of Ganges delta; formed by confl. of Dhagirathi and Matabhanga at Santepur, 64 m. above Calcutta; also dist. Bardwan div., Bengal; 1,012,178; cap. of dist., 31,177.
HULL (or Kingston-upon-Hull), *t. and co. bor.* Yorksh. (E.R.), Engl., on N. bank of Humber, 173 m. from London; fourth commercial city of Engl.; 199,991; also c. Quebec, opp. Ottawa, on Ott. R.; 11,265.
HUMBER, *r.* Engl., estuary of Ouse and Trent; 38 m. by 1 m. to 7 m.; separates Yorksh. and Lincolnsh.
HUNGARY, *kingdom*, Cent. Europe, forming part of Austro-Hungarian Empire; 124,382 sq. m.; watered by R. Danube and tributs.; 50 p.c. Ro. Catholic; cap. Buda-Pesth; 17,335,929. [Kennet; 2965.
HUNGERFORD, *t.* Berks and Wilts, Engl., on R.
HU-NAN, *prov.* (inland) China, S. of Yangtsekiang; 83,226 sq. m.; cap. Chang-Sha; 21,002,604.
HU-PE, *prov.* (inland) China, N. of Hu-Nan, traversed by Yangtsek.; 60,477 sq. m.; cap. Hankau; 33,365,005.
HUNSTANTON, *t.* W. Norfolk, on R. Wash.; watering-
HUNSWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 1400 d. [pl.; 1221,
HUNTINGBURG, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 3167.
HUNTINGDON (or Hants), *inl. county*, England, W. Cambridgesh., watered by Ouse and Nen; 359 sq. m.; agricul. and pastoral; 57,772 d.; co. tn. on R. Ouse, 59 m. N. London, 4349; bor. Pennsylv., U.S.; 5729.
HUNTINGTON, in U.S., *c.* W. Virginia, 10,108; c. Indiana, 7328; t. Conn., 4006; vil., N.Y., 3028.
HUNTLEY, *t.* Victoria, 108 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist., 3414. [deen; 3760.
HUNTLY, *t.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 34 m. N.W. Aber-
HUNTSVILLE, *c.* Alabama, U.S., cap. Madison Co.; 7995; under 2000 in Mo. and Tex. [Engl., 1132.
HURLEY, *vil.* Wisconsin, U.S., 2267; also in E. Berks,
HURON, *lake*, one of the 5 great lakes separating Canada from U.S.; 280 m. by 160 m.; alt. 578 ft. above sea, 19 ft. above L. Erie; mean depth 300 ft.; discharges by St. Clair R.; HURON, c. S. Dakota, U.S., 3038.
HURST, *t.* Lancash., England, in parl. bor. Ashton-under-Lyne; 6772. [18,500.
HUSCH, *t.* Roumania, 47 m. S.E. Jassy, near R. Pruth;
HUY, *t. ftd.* Belgium, 17 m. S.W. Liége; iron-works, paper mills; 12,982.
HUYTON-(with-Roby), *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 4625.
HUTCHINSON, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 8682.
HUTT, *t.* N. Zealand, 8 m. N.E. Wellington; dist., 3700.
HYDE, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 4 m. N.E. Stockport; coal, cotton; 31,682.
HYDE PARK, *t.* Mass., U.S., 8 m. S. Boston; 10,193.
HYERES, *t.* France, dep. Var, 10 m. E. Toulon; birthpl. of Massillon in 1663; 13,998; also H. ISLS. in Mediterranean, off tn. H.; fine climate.
HYMETTUS, *mt.* Greece, 4 m. E.S.E. Athens; still famous for its honey.
HYTHE, *t.* E. Kent, Engl., on Engl. Chan., 68 m. S.E. London; 4351; parl. bor. (with Folkestone, 5 m. E.), 35,540.

IBERIAN (*peninsula*), name given to Spain and Portugal from Latin form of R. Ebro (*Iberus*).
ICA, *dep.* (smallest) Peru, on coast; 6295 sq. m.; 60,111.
ICELAND, *isl.* (Danish colony) N. Atlantic Ocean, 300 m. by 200 m.; 40,000 sq. m.; 63° to 67° N., 13° to 25° W.; last of 24 recorded eruptions of *Mt. Hecla* in

June, 1846; Great Geyser throws up columns of boiling water 150 ft.; highest point in the isl. is Oerâfa Jökull on S.E. coast, 6409 ft.; cap. Reykjavik; 69,224.
ICY CAPE, N. coast of Alaska, 161° 46′ W. [5292 ft.
IDA, *mt.* Asia Minor, opp. entrance of Hellespont;
IDAHO, N.W. Territory, U.S., touching Canada on N., Montana and Wyoming on E., Utah and Nevada on S., and Oregon and Washington on W.; 84,800 sq. m.; cap. Boisé; rapid growth; 1870, 14,999; 1886, 32,610; 1890, 84,305.
IDLE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Bradford; 7118; also r. Notts, affl. of Trent (30 m.). [quicksilver mine; 4000.
IDRIA, *t.* Carniola, Austria, 23 m. W.S.W. Laybach;
IESI, *t.* (walled) Italy, 16 m. W.S.W. Ancona; 19,984.
IGLAU, *t.* Moravia, Austria, 50 m. W. Brünn; woollen manufs.; silver and lead mines; 22,873.
IGLESIAS, *t.* Sardinia, 32 m. W. Cagliari; wine; 8784.
IGUALADA, *t.* Catalonia, Spain, 32 m. N.W. Barce-
IGUAPE, *t.* Santo Paulo, Brazil; 8000. [lona; 11,882.
IK, *r.* Orenburg, Russia, affl. of Kama (200 m.). [20° E.
IKELEMBO, *r.* Africa, affl. of Congo, near Equator at
ILALA, S. shore of L. Bangweolo, S. Cent. Africa; Livingstone died here May 1, 1873.
ILCHESTER, *vil.* Somerset, Engl., on R. Yeo; birthpl. of Roger Bacon in 1214.
ILFORD, *t.* S. Essex, Engl., 7 m. N.E. London; 10,913.
ILFRACOMBE, *s.pt.* N. Devonsh., Engl.; watering-pl.; 7692. [Balkash.
ILI, *r.* Asiatic Russia, flows W. past t. Kuldja to L.
ILION, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Mohawk R.; 4057.
ILKESTON, *t.* S. Derbysh., Engl., 8 m. N.W. Nottingham; 19,744.
ILKLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 9 m. S.E. Shipton; cold medicinal spring; *Ben Rhydding* and *Ilkley Wells* in neighbourhood; 5767. [(100 m.).
ILL, *r.* Elsass, flows past Strasburg to Rhine, 5 m. N.E.
ILLAWARRA, *dist.* N.S.W., 33 m. S. Sydney; dairy pro-
ILLE, *r.* N. France, flows 18 m. to R. Vilaine. [duce; 7250.
ILLE-ET-VILAINE, *dep.* N.W. France, on Engl. Channel, in Normandy; 2597 sq. m.; 626,875.
ILLER, *r.* S. Germany, from Tyrol, between Bavaria and Wurtemburg, joins Danube 2 m. above Ulm (85 m.).
ILLINOIS, 'the Prairie State,' U.S., touches Indiana on E., Wisconsin on N., Ohio R. (separating it from Kentucky) on S., and Mississippi R. (separating it from Iowa and Missouri) on W.; 56,650 sq. m.; every variety of industry; contains Chicago, second city of the Republic; cap. Springfield; 3,818,536; ILLINOIS R. large affl. of Mississippi, 18 m. above the Missouri (360 m.).
ILLYRIA, *formerly div. and kingdom* of Austria, now the provs. of Carniola, Carinthia, and the Kustenland; 10,937 sq. m.; mountainous, rich in minerals.
ILMEN, *lake*, Novgorod, Russia, 30 m. by 24 m., 100 m. N. of L. Ladoga, to which it discharges by R. Volkor and a canal.
ILMENAU, *r.* Hanover, affl. of Elbe, S.E. Hamburg (60 m.); also t. Germany, 27 m. S.W. Weimar; 5843.
ILMINSTER, *t.* Somerset, Engl., on R. Isle; 3281.
IMBROS, *isl.* Turkish, on E. entrance of Dardanelles; 19 m. by 10 m.; 4000.
IMERITIA, *former kingdom*, part of anc. Colchis, S. of Caucasus, now part of Russian gov. Kutais, in Trans-
IMOLA, *t.* N. Italy, 22 m. E. Bologna; 13,997. [caucasia.
INCA, *t.* Isl. of Majorca, N.E. Palmas; 6823.
INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, *t.* Lancash., England, near
INCH CAPE, Bell Rock in North Sea. [Wigan; 19,255.
INCHCOLM, *islet*, in Frith of Forth, Scotland.
INCHGARVIE, *islet*, in Frith of Forth, Scotl., main support of Forth Bridge.
INCHKEITH, *islet ftd.* in Frith of Forth, Scotland.
INDEPENDENCE, in U.S., *c.* Missouri, 6380; c. Iowa, 3163; c. Kansas, 3127.
INDIA, *extensive region* of Asia, dependency and Empire of British Crown, separated by Himalaya Mts. from Turkestan and Tibet on N., touches Siam and China on E., and Afghanistan and Baluchistan on W., extends 1900 m. from Cape Comorin, 8° 4′ N. to Kashmir, 36° 15′ N., and 2670 m. from Hala Mts. (66° 44′ E.) in W., to Patkoi Mts. (101° E.) in E. The total area of India is 1,587,104 sq. m. (Brit. 944,108 sq. m., and feudatory states, 642,996 sq. m.); increase of 68,992 sq. m. to British territory during last decade caused by annexation of Burma; population of India increased during last decade by 28,804,869, or by a number nearly equal to the entire population of England and Wales; total population of India is 286,696,960 (Brit. territory, 220,529,100; Feudatory states, 66,167,860); Calcutta and Bombay have each over 800,000 inhabitants; Madras has nearly 450,000; Haidarabad has over 300,000; Benares and Lucknow over 200,000; 21 cities have a population between 100,000 and 200,000; 49 cities have a population between 50,000 and 100,000. Three-fourths of the people are Hindus; 50,000,000 are Mahommedans; Christians now number over 2 millions.
INDIANA, *state*, U.S.A., between Illinois and Ohio, touches Michigan on N. and separated by R. Ohio from Kentucky on S.; 33,809 sq. m.; cap. Indianapolis; 2,192,404. [105,436.
INDIANAPOLIS, *c.* cap. of Indiana, U.S., on White R.;
INDIAN OCEAN, E. of Africa, S. of Asia, separated by Australia and Malay Archip. from Pacific.
INDIANOLA, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 2254.
INDIAN TERRITORY, *tract* of U.S.A. between Kansas and Texas, W. of Arkansas, traversed by Arkansas R.; 31,400 sq. m.; U.S. Govt. recently organized the new Territory of *Oklahama* (39,030 sq. m.) out of former Indian Territory.
INDIGO, *t.* Victoria, 187 m. N.E. Melbourne; 1000.
INDO-CHINA, India beyond the Ganges, S.E. peninsula of Asia, including Anam, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Siam, Burma, and Malay States.
INDORE, *native state*, Central India, territory of Holkar's dynasty; also c. cap. of State, 22° 42′ N., 75° 54′ E.; 20,000; I. AGENCY, name for 3 native states—Indore, Bagli, and Dewas—Central India, under 'Gov.-General's Agent for Cent. India'; 373,200.
INDRE *dep.* Cent. France; 2624 sq. m.; cap. Chateauroux; 292,898 d.; named from R. INDRE, afflu. of Loire (115 m.); also vil. France, dep. Loire-Infér., 5 m. from Nantes; 3304.
INDRE-ET-LOIRE, *dep.* France, N.W. of Indre; 2361 sq. m.; cap. Tours; 337,298 d.
INDUS, *r.* N.W. India, flows, at alt. 16,000 ft. from Tibet, 32° N., 81° E., through Kashmir and Himalayas, passes Attock, where it receives Cabul R.; 400 m. below Attock it receives by R. Sutlej the 5 rivers of Punjab, and enters sea by seven mouths.
INGERSOLL, *t.* Ontario, on Thames, 19 m. N. London; 4191 d. [growing; dist., 1500.
INGHAM, *t.* Queensland, 42 m. S. Cardwell; sugar-
INGLEBOROUGH, *mt.* Yorksh., Engl.; 2368 ft.
INGLEWOOD, *t.* Victoria, 130 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; gold mining; 1367; also smaller tns. in N.Z., Queensl., and S. Australia.
INGOLSTADT, *c. ftd.* Bavaria, on Danube, 45 m. N. Munich; manufs. powder and shot; 16,885.
INKERMAN, *vil.* Crimea, E. end of harbour of Sebastopol; defeat of Russ. by Fr. and Engl., Nov. 5, 1854.
INN, *r.* from Switzerl. through Tyrol, boundary of Bavaria and Austria, to Danube at Passau (306 m.).
INNERLEITHEN, *vil.* Co. Peebles, Scotl., near confl. of Leithen and Tweed; mineral springs; supposed to be St. Ronan's Well of Sir Walter Scott.
INNSBRUCK ('Bridge of Inn'), *c.* cap. of Tyrol, Austria, N. end of Brenner Pass; university; 22,000.
INSTERBURG, *t.* E. Prussia, at confl. of Inster and Angerap, 50 m. E. Konigsberg below confl. r. is called Pregel; 16,303.
INTERLAKEN ('between the lakes'), *t.* Bern, Switzerl., between Lakes Brienz and Thun; resort for tourists.
INVERARAY, *t.* cap. of Argyllsh., Scotl., near head of L. Fyne; seat of Duke of Argyll; 822.
INVERBERVIE, *s.pt.* Kincardinesh., Scotl.; 1195.
INVERCARGILL, *t.* N. Zealand, S. coast, 139 m. from Dunedin; lowest death-rate in colony; starting-point for the lakes; with suburbs, 11,193.
INVERELL, *t.* N.S.W., 341 m. N. Sydney; dist., 6000.
INVERGORDON, *t.* Ross and Cromarty, Scotl., N. side of Cromarty Frith; 1054.
INVERKEITHING, *t.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth, 4 m. S.E. Dunfermline; 1663.
INVERNESS, *Highland county*, Scotl., touched on land side by 7 cos., and including Isls. Skye, Eig, Barra, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, Harris, St. Kilda, and several islets; largest co. in Scotl., 4255 sq. m.; mountainous; Ben Nevis, 4406 ft.; Cairngorm, 4084

ft.; divided into two parts by Glenmore, or 'Great Glen of Albin,' traversed by Caledonian Canal; 88,362 d.; co. t. cap. of Highlands at N.E. end of Caledonian Canal, at mouth of R. Ness, 108 m. from Aberdeen; 5 m. N.E. is Culloden Moor, final defeat of House of Stuart, April 16, 1746; 19,214.

INVERSNAID, *landing-place*, E. side of L. Lomond, near Rob Roy's Cave.

INVERURIE, *t.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., at confl. of Don and Ury, 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen; 2934.

IONA (or Icolmkill), *isl.* Argyllsh., Scotl., S.W. Mull; remains of St. Columba's Monastery (founded 563); ancient royal burying-place; 243.

IONIA, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Grand R.; 4482.

IONIAN ISLS., *group* in Mediterranean, W. coast of Albania and Greece; the 7 isls.—Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Paxo, and Cerigo, together with many smaller isls.—are included in 3 Greek nomarchies or provinces of Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia; republic under Brit. protection from 1814 till 1864; in latter year ceded to Greece; 1010 sq. m.; 238,783; IONIAN SEA, between Greece on E. and Italy and Sicily on W.

IOWA, *state*, U.S.A., W. of R. Mississippi and N. of State of Missouri; 56,025 sq. m.; belongs to prairie belt between Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; rich in minerals; cap. Des Moines; 1,911,896; IOWA R., affl. of Mississippi (375 m.); IOWA CITY, on Iowa R., 110 m. E. Des Moines; 7016.

IPSWICH, *t. and co. bor.* Suffolk, Engl., at confl. of Gipping and Orwell; iron and soap manufs.; birthpl. of Cardinal Wolsey in 1471; 57,260; also t. Mass., U.S., 26 m. N.N.E. Boston; 4439; also t. Queensland (second largest in colony), 23 m. W. Brisbane; dist., 10,190.

IQUIQUE, *s.pt.* dep. Arequipa, Chili, on Pacific, opp. Isl. of Iquique; guano.

IRAK-AJEMI, *prov.* Central Persia; contains principal cities; part of anc. Media.

IRAK-ARABI (anc. Chaldoea), *prov.* Asiatic Turkey; watered by Euphrates and Tigris.

IRAN, native name for Persia, includ. also Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

IRAWADI, *r.* S.E. Asia, flows S. from Tibet through Burma and Pegu to B. of Bengal; delta, 18,000 sq. m. (1200 m.).

IRBIT, *t.* gov. Perm, Siberian frontier, Russia, at confl. of Irbit and Nieva; great fair; 4300.

IRELAND, *W. Isl.* of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irel., from 51° 25′ to 55° 23′ N., and from 6° 20′ to 10° 20′ W.; 300 m. by 170 m.; 32,395 sq. m.; 4 provs.—Ulster, Connaught, Munster, Leinster; highest summit in Co. Kerry, Carntuohill, 3414 ft.; 32 counties; cap. Dublin, on R. Liffey; in population I. has steadily declined for a long succession of years; in 1841 pop. was 8,196,597; in 1891, 4,706,162; in every co. of Ireland, except Dublin and Antrim, during last decade there was decrease of pop. varying from 1·9 p.c. in Down to 16·2 p.c. in Monaghan; 75·4 p.c. are Roman Catholics, 12·8 p.c. Prot. Episcopalians, 9·5 p.c. are Presbyterians, and 1·2 p.c. Methodists; there are 1798 Jews in the country, an increase of 280·9 p.c. in ten years.

IRELAND'S EYE, *rocky islet*, 1 m. N.E. Howth, Co. Dublin; name said to be corruption for Ireland's I.—contraction for Isle.

IRISH SEA, between England and Irel., contains Isls. [Anglesea, Holyhead, and Man.

IRKUTSK, *gov.* E. Siberia, Russia; 421,187; also cap. of gov.; commercial c. on R. Angara, 30 m. from L. Baikal; 48,000.

IRONTON, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on R. Ohio; 10,939.

IRONWOOD, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 7745.

IRTISH, *r.* Siberia, affl. of Obi below Tobolsk (1900 m.).

IRVINE, *s.pt.* Ayrshire, Scotl.; coal, iron, chemicals; parl. bor. 9037; at mouth of R. Irvine, which flows to Irvington, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2299. [Fr. of Clyde (29 m.).

IRWELL, *r.* Lancash., Engl., flows past Rochdale, Bury, Manchester, to Mersey at Flixton (40 m.).

IRWIN, *bor.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2428.

ISAR, *r.* 'Isar rolling rapidly' from Tyrol, N. Innsbruck, through Bavaria to Danube opp. Deggendorf (165 m.).

ISCHIA, *isl.* of Italy, Mediterranean, off coast of Naples 7 m. by 4 m.; severe earthquake in 1887; 20,000; also c. on N.E. coast; 6532.

ISCHL, *t.* watering-place, Upper Austria, 50 m. S.S.W. [Linz; with suburbs, 7786.

ISE, *fiord*, Denmark. N. side Isl. Zealand, 20 m. by 10 m.

ISEO, *lake*, anc. Lacus Sevinus, N. Italy, traversed by R. Oglio, 15 m. E. Bergamo; 15 m. by (average) 2¼ m.

ISERE, *dep.* S.E. France, touching Savoy, part of old prov. Dauphiné; 3200 sq. m.; 572,145 d.; named from R. ISERE, affl. of Rhone, 4 m. above Valence, passes Grenoble, cap. of dep. (150 m.).

ISERLOHN, *t.* Prussian Westphalia; manufs. copper, bronze, iron; 20,102.

ISERNIA, *t.* S. Italy, on W. slope of Apennines, 23 m. [W. Campobasso; 9226.

ISET, *r.* Perm, Siberia, affl. of Tobol (250 m.).

ISHPEMING, *c.* Mich., U.S., Co. Marquette; 11,197.

ISIS, *r.* Engl., principal branch of Thames till confl. with Thame at Dorchester.

ISLA, *r.* Banffsh., Scotl., affl. of Deveron (18 m.); also r. Cos. Forfar and Perth, affl. of Tay (40 m.).

ISLAY, *isl.* Argyllsh., Scotl., S.W. Jura, 13 m. W. Kintyre; 25 m. by 19 m.; 235 sq. m.; 7559; separated from Jura by SOUND OF J., 1 m. broad.

ISLE, *r.* France, affl. of Dordogne at Libourne (160 m.); ISLE-DIEU, ftd. isl. with t. France, 10 m. from coast of Vendée; 3132.

ISLE VERTE, *t.* Quebec, dist. Temiscouata; 2415 d.

ISLEWORTH, *vil.* Middlesex, Engl., 10 m. S.W. London; [12,973.

ISLINGTON, *parl. bor.* N. London; 319,433.

ISMAIL, *t. ftd.* Bessarabia, Russia, on Danube, 40 m. from Black Sea; 33,084.

ISMAILIA, half-way station on Suez Canal, Egypt; supposed to be near spot where Israelites began exodus; also *see* Gondokoro. [Constantinople; 15,000.

ISMID, *t.* (anc. Nicomedia), Asia Minor, 56 m. E.S.E.

ISNIK, *ruined t.* (anc. Nicæa), Asia Minor, at E. end L. Isnik, 40 m. E.N.E. Broussa; seat of first Church Council in 325, which framed Nicene Creed.

ISOLA GROSSA (or Lunga), *isl.* Adriatic, off Dalmatia; 27 m. by 3 m.; anc. Scardona; 12,400.

ISPAHAN, *c.* Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 210 m. S. Teheran; till 1770 cap. of Persia; 60,000.

ISSOIRE, *t.* France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on Creuze, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont; 6303.

ISSOUDUN, *t.* France, dep. Indre, on Théols; 15,829.

ISSY, *t.* France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.W. Paris; 11,111.

ISSYK-KUL, *lake*, Russian Central Asia; alt. 4476 ft.

ISTRIA, *peninsula*, part of Kustenland, Austria-Hungary, between G. of Trieste and Quarnero Isls.

ITALY, *kingdom*, peninsula S. Europe, separated by Alps on N. from Switzerl. and Tyrol, and on N.W. from France; Mediterranean on W. and Adriatic on E.; Sardinia and Sicily are Italian Isls., Corsica is French; 750 m. long; 114,410 sq. m.; it has 16 compartments, divided into 69 provs.; relig. Ro. Catholic; 21 universities; highest peak of Apennines Monte Corno, in Abruzzo, 9590 ft.; in Alps, Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, Mt. Cerris are Italian summits; I. has foreign possessions on shore of Red Sea; cap. Rome; 4 cities have over 200,000 inhabitants, 4 have over 100,000, and 5 have over 50,000; 30,158,408.

ITCHEN, *r.* S. Engl., through Hants to Southampton Water (22 m.).

ITHACA, one of Ionian Isls., Greece, 2 m. E. Cephalonia; 14 m. long; home of Ulysses in Homer; 37 sq. m.; cap. Vathi; 12,222; also c. N. York, U.S., S. end of Cayuga Lake; 11,079.

ITZEHOE, *t.* Holstein, Prussia, on Stör, 31 m. N.W. [Altona; 10,772.

IVICA (anc. Ebusus), one of Balearic Isls., Spain, 54 m. S.W. Majorca, and 60 m. from coast of Valencia; 22 m. by 12 m.; salt; 22,800; also cap. of isl. s.pt. ftd. on S.E. coast; 7393.

IVORY COAST, *dist.* Upper Guinea, between Liberia and Gold Coast.

IVREA, *t.* N. Italy, 29 m. N.N.E. Turin; silk, rice, hemp; [7577.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, *vil.* 4 m. S.S.E. Paris; 18,442.

IVY BRIDGE, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 10 m. N.E. Plymouth; [1782.

IXELLES, *t.* Belgium, S. sub. of Brussels; 40,000.

JABALPUR, *div.* Cent. Provs., India; 2,376,510; dist., 687,233; t. cap. of div. on Upper Nerbada, 165 m. N.E. Nagpur; 84,560.

JABBOK, *r.* Palestine, flows W. from Jebel-Hauran to [Jordan, 30 m. N. Dead Sea (45 m.).

JACKSON, in U.S., *c.* Mich., on Grand R., 20,798; c. Tenn., 90 m. E.N.E. Memphis, 10,039; c. Mississippi, 183 m. N. New Orleans, 5920; vil. Ohio, 44 m. N.E. Portsmouth, 4320.

JACKSONVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Florida, on St. John's R.; 17,201; c. Illinois, 34 m. W. Springfield; Illinois College; 12,935.

JACOBABAD, *t.* Upper Sindh, India, 37 m. from Ruk; 11,352. [437,842; cap. of prov., 37 m. N. Granada; 22,654.
JAEN (or Xaen), *prov.* Spain, E. part of Andalusia;
JAFFA (or Yaffa), *t.* Palestine, on Mediterranean, 31 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem; 10,000.
JAFFNA, *t.* N. Ceylon, on W. coast J. Isl.; 43,092.
JAGANNATH (Juggernaut, or Pooree or Puri), *t.* Orissa, Brit. India, near L. Chilka; here is famous temple and car of Jaganath; pagoda, 200 ft. high, serves for landmark at sea.
JAGISPUR, *t.* Shahabad dist., Bengal; 12,865.
JAHANABAD, *t.* Gaya dist., Patna, Behar, 37 m. S. Dinapur; 21,022; also t. Bardwan, Bengal, 40 m. N.W. Calcutta; 13,904. [Bulandshahr; 10,319.
JAHANGERABAD, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 15 m. E.
JAHDE (Basin), *estuary*, N. Sea, Oldenburg, N. Germany; Prussian marine station, Wilhelmshafen.
JAIPUR (Jeypore), *native state*, Rajputana, India; 14,465 sq. m.; 2,824,480; c. cap. of state, 148 m. S.W. Delhi; splendid palace, fine temples, among the handsomest cities in India; 158,890; also t. Madras Pres., Vizagapatum dist.; 4321.
JALALABAD, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 21 m. N.W. Muzaffarnagar, 6592; also t. 19 m. S. Shahjahanpur, 8025; also t. Afghanistan, S. Cabul R., 91 m. from Peshawar.
JALALPUR, *t.* Punjab, India, 8 m. N.E. Gujarat; 12,836.
JALANDHAR, *div.* Punjab, India; 3 dists.; 4,207,570; dist. N. of Sutlej, 789,555; cap. of div., 66,450.
JALAUN, *dist.* N.W. Provs., India, Ghansi div., cap. Urai; 418,412; t. in dist., 10,057.
JALESAR, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, Etah dist.; 16,509.
JALISCO (or Xal.), *state*, Mexico, on Pacific; cap. Gurdalujara; 1,250,000. [t. cap. of dist., 7936.
JALPAIGURI, *dist.* Behar div., Bengal, India, 581,562;
JAMAICA, largest of British W. India Isls., 100 m. W. San Domingo and 100 m. S. Cuba; 150 m. by (average) 40 m.; 4200 sq. m.; Blue Mts., with fine forests, run E. to W.; sugar, rum, coffee, fruits, spices; cap. Kingston; 639,491; also vil. N. York, on Long Isl.; 5361.
JAMES BAY, *S. part* of Hudson's Bay, 300 m. by 175 m.
JAMES (or Powhattan), *r.* Virginia, U.S., passes Richmond to Chesapeake Bay (450 m.).
JAMESTOWN, in U.S., *c.* N. York, 69 m. S. Buffalo, 16,038; c. N. Dakota, 2296; t. Dumbartonsh., Scotl., near Balloch, 2171; cap. of Isl. St. Helena, 1000; t. S. Australia, 176 m. N. Adelaide, 1000.
JAMIESON, *t.* Victoria, 142 m. E.N.E. Melbourne; dist., 1000.
JAMMU, *t.* Kashmir, on R. Tavi; 41,817.
JANESVILLE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Roch R.; 10,836.
JANGIPUR, *t.* Bengal, India, 20 m. N.W. Murshidabad; 10,817.
JANINA (or Yan.), *prov.* Turkey, on N.W. frontier of Greece, 509,151; t. cap. of prov., centre of Greek learning, 20,000.
JAN MAYEN, *isl.* Arctic Ocean, between Iceland and Spitzbergen, discovered by Hudson in 1607; at N. end is Bear Mt. (volcano), 6870 ft.
JAPAN, *insular empire*, E. Asia, 4 large isls.—*Hondo, Kiu-Siu, Shikoku, Yesso*—and many small isls., separated by Str. of Corea and Sea of Japan from peninsula of Corea and Asiatic Russia; 147,661 sq. m.; produces cotton, silk, hemp, tobacco, tea, etc.; favourite crop and article of food is rice; rich in minerals; mountain ranges, many volcanic (Fusi-Yami, 14,177 ft.); religion, Buddhism or Sintoism, the latter in many respects resembling ancient Greek mythology; Emperor (absolute monarch) is called Mikado; cap. Tokio (formerly called Yeddo); 40,072,000.
JAPAVA, *t. ftd.* cap. of prov. J., on N. coast Java.
JARLSBERG AND LAURVIG, *amt*, Norway, S.W. Christiania; 101,001.
JAROSLAW (Yar.), *t.* Galicia, Austria, 17 m. N.N.W. Przemysl; linen and woollen manufs.; 12,422; also gov. Russia, traversed by Volga; 1,126,891; cap. of gov., 160 m. N.E. Moscow; foundries, manufs. silks, cotton, linen; 34,799.
JARROW, *s.pt.* Durham, Engl., on Tyne, 3 m. W.S.W. S. Shields; birthpl. of the Venerable Bede; some traces still visible of monastery (founded by Bishop Benedict) in which Bede was educated; 33,682.
JASSY (or Yassy), *t.* Roumania, on Baiklui R., affl. of Pruth; 200 m. N. Bucharest; university; 90,125.
JASZ-BERENY, *t.* Hungary, 38 m. E. Pesth; 21,708.
JAUER, *t.* Prussian Silesia, on R. Neisse, 10 m. S.E. Liegnitz; 11,874.
JAUNPUR, *dist.* Allahabad div., N.W. Provs., India; 1,209,663; cap. of dist. on R. Gumti; 44,845.
JAVA, *isl.* (Dutch), Malay Archip., S.E. Sumatra; 630 m. by 35 m. to 120 m.; 51,240 sq. m.; mountainous, with many volcanoes sometimes exceedingly destructive; rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, teak; Dutch settlements mainly on N. coast; cap. Batavia; with Madura, 23,064,086.
JAXARTES (Sihon, Sir Daria, or Syr Darya), *r.* Russian Central Asia, from Thian Shan Mts., N.W. to Aral Sea (900 m.). [Ganges; 15,968.
JAWALAPUR, *t.* Saharanpur dist., N.W. Provs., on
JEANETTE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3296. [lee; alt. 6034 ft.
JEBEL-HAURAN, *plateau*, Syria, 40 m. E. Sea of Gali-
JEDBURGH, *co. t.* Roxburghshire, Scotl., on R. Jed, trib. (21 m.) of Teviot; 10 m. S.S.W. Kelso; remains
JEDDO. *See* Tokio. [of fine abbey; 3397.
JEDDORE, *vil.* S.E. N. Scotia, 42 m. from Halifax; 2073.
JEFFERSON, in U.S., *c.* Missouri, 150 m. from mouth of Missouri R., 6742; c. Texas, Marion Co., 3072; c. Wisconsin, on Roch R., 2287; and under 2000 in Iowa, Maine, N. Hampshire, and Ohio.
JEFFERSONVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on Ohio R.; 10,666.
JEHLAM, *dist.* Punjab, Rawal Pindi div., 589,372; c. cap. of dist., 21,701; also r. E. of dist., most W. of the 5 rivers of Punjab, flows from Kashmir to R. Chenab (450 m.). [Mount of Olives.
JEHOSHAPHAT, *valley*, between N. of Jerusalem and
JELALABAD, *t.* Afghanistan, near Cabul R., at head of Khyber Pass; British besieged here in 1841-2, 3000; also c. (formerly Dooshak), cap. of Seistan, Afghanistan, on Helmand R., 10,000.
JELETZ (or Yel. or Eletz), *t.* Russia, gov. Orel, on R. Soma, 112 m. E. Orel; iron mines; 36,336.
JEMAPPES (or Gemappe), *t.* Hainault, Belgium, 3 m. W. Mons; 11,728. [cap. Ostersund; 100,455.
JEMTLAND, *prov.* Sweden, touches Norway on W.;
JENA, *t.* Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on Saale, 12 m. E. Weimar; university; battle gained by Napoleon over Prussians in 1806; 11,880.
JENNEH, *t.* Sudan, Africa, on Niger, 285 m. S.W.
JEREZ. *See* Xeres. [Timbuctoo; 10,000.
JERICHO, *anc. city*, Palestine, on W. bank of Jordan, now a village, *Richa*; also small tns. in Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria, Australia.
JERMYN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2650. [1650.
JERRY'S PLAINS, *t.* N.S.W., 144 m. N. Sydney; dist.,
JERSEY, largest of Channel Isls. (British), 13 m. W. of French coast, 123 m. S.S.W. Southampton; 12 m. by 7 m.; 45 sq. m.; cap. St. Helier; 54,518; JERSEY CITY, s.pt. N. Jersey, U.S., on Hudson R. opp. N. York; rapid growth; population in 1850, 6856; 1890, 163,003.
JERSEYVILLE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 3207. [163,003.
JERUSALEM, *c.* most important in Palestine, on rocky platform about midway between Mediterranean and Dead Sea; alt. 2660 ft.; in early times called Jebus; taken by David from Jebusites in 1049 B.C.; 3 times taken by Nebuchadnezzar (605, 598, 588 B.C.); besieged and taken by Romans under Titus 70 A.D.; surrendered to Saracens, 637; stormed and taken by Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon (hence called King of Jerusalem), 1099; recaptured by Saladin, 1187; finally taken, and since kept, by Turks, 1517; it belongs to the Pashalic of Sidon; 28,000; also t. Tasmania, 32 m. N. Hobart; 250.
JESSORE, *dist.* Bengal, centre of Ganges delta; 1,577,249; cap. of dist. on Bhairab R.; 8945.
JESUS, *isl.* Quebec, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, at confl. of Ottawa and St. Lawrence; 23 m. by 6 m.; belongs to Ro. Cath. Seminary of Quebec; cap. Ste. Rose; 9472.
JEUER, *t.* Oldenburg, Germany, 32 m. N. Oldenburg; 5892. [dist., 21,962.
JHANG, *dist.* Multan div., Punjab; 395,296; cap. of
JHANSI, *div.* N.W. Provs., India; 3 dists.; 1,000,457; dist., 333,227; t. cap. of dist., 36 m. from Gwalior, 52,720. [m. E.; 20,000.
JIDDAH, *s.pt.* Arabia, on Red Sea, port of Mecca, 37
JODHPUR, *native state*, S. Rajputana, on Rann of Cutch; 1,750,403; cap. of State, 61,760.
JOHANNA, largest of Comoro Isls., in Mozambique Chan.; 26 m. by 18 m.; 12,000.
JOHANNESBURG, *t.* Transvaal, S. Africa, 30 m. from

Pretoria; mining centre of Witwatersrand gold-fields; there is floating pop. of 30,000 in gold-fields along the rand; pop. of town, 15,000.
JOHNSHAVEN, *coast vil.* Kincardinesh., Scotl., 8 m.
JOHNSON, *c.* Tenn., U.S.; 4161. [N.E. Montrose; 1042.
JOHNSTON, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 9778. [9668.
JOHNSTONE, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., 3 m. W. Paisley;
JOHNSTOWN, in U.S., *c.* Pennsylv., 78 m. E. Pittsburg; 21,805; vil. N. York, 48 m. W. Albany; iron and steel works; 7768.
JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE, site of house at N.E. extremity of Scotl. in Caithness-sh., 1½ m. W. Duncansbay Head; house probably used by travellers crossing Pentland Frith to Orkney.
JOHORE, *state and t.* in S. part of Malay Peninsula; state about 10,000 sq. m.; t. opp. Singapore.
JOIGNY, *t.* France, dep. Yonne, on R. Yonne, 90 m. S.E. Paris; 6869. [4000.
JOINVILLE, *t.* France, dep. Haute-Marne, on Marne;
JOLIBA. *See* Niger.
JOLIET, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Des Plaines R.; 23,264.
JOLIETTE, *t.* Quebec, Joliette Co.; 3347.
JONKOPING (or Jönkjöping), *inland laen* (or prov.), Sweden, 193,703 d.; cap. of prov. at S. end of L.
JOPPA, *anc. name* of Jaffa. [Wetter, 19,682.
JORDAN, *r.* Palestine, flows S. from Mt. Hermon, in Anti-Libanus, forming L. Merom and Sea of Galilee, to Dead Sea (120 m.); also r. Tasmania, affl. of Derwent below Brighton.
JORULLO, *volcano*, S. Mexico, 4265 ft., 'thrown up in a single night in 1759 from fertile fields of sugar and indigo to a height of 1600 ft. above the level of the MEXICAN PLATEAU.' [1 m.
JOUX, *lake*, Vaud, Switzerl., near Fr. frontier; 7 m. by
JUAN FERNANDEZ, *isl.* Pacific Ocean, 400 m. W. Chili; 18 m. by 6 m.; about 1703 the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk, of Largo, Fifesh., Scotl., for upwards of 4 years; the basis of the story of Robinson Crusoe.
JUDEA, *anc. kingdom* of Judah, S. part of Palestine.
JUGGERNAUT. *See* Jagannath. [Aachen; 5436.
JULICH, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on Roer, 15 m. N.E.
JUMET (or Jumetz), *t.* Belgium, 3 m. N. Charleroi; glass works, coal mines; 22,451.
JUMILLA, *t.* Spain, 37 m. N.N.W. Murcia; 13,886.
JUMNA, *r.* India, flows from Himalayas through Delhi and Agra to Ganges at Allahabad (860 m.).
JUNCTION, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on Kansas R.; 4502.
JUNEE, *t.* N.S.W., 287 m. S. Sydney; 2000.
JUNGFRAU, *mt. peak*, Bern, Switzerl., 7 m. W. Finster Aarhorn; 13,720 ft.
JURA, *mts.* between France and Switzerl.; 180 m. by 30 m.; Mt. Molleson, 6588 ft.; hence named is JURA, dep. E. France, part of old prov. Franche-Comté; 1928 sq. m.; wine; cap. Lons-le-Saulmier; 273,028 d.
JURA, *isl.* Argyllshire, Scotl.; 27 m. by 8½ m.; separated from Islay by SOUND OF JURA, 13 m. long; PAPS OF JURA, 3 conical hills, highest 2566 ft.; 773.
JURJURA, *mts.* Algeria, N. Africa, 50 m. S.E. Algiers.
JUTERBOCK, *t.* Prussia, 27 m. S. Potsdam; 6797.
JUTLAND (anc. Chersonesus Cimbrica), *peninsula*, forming continental part of Denmark; 160 m. by (average) 70 m.; 9743 sq. m.; 942,361.

KAAGOE, *isl.* Norway, Arctic Ocean, 70° N.; 11 m.
KAARTA, *prov.* of Segu, W. Sudan, Africa. [by 7 m.
KABINDA, *s.pt.* W. Africa, 40 m. N. of mouth of Congo, in Portuguese dist.
KABUL, *N.E. prov.* Afghanistan, separated by Hindu Kush from Balkh; KABUL R. flows E. from 34° 21' N., 68° 20' E. (alt. 8400 ft.) to Indus at Attock (320 m.); KABUL, *c.* ftd. on K. River, 175 m. from Peshawar; alt. 6400 ft.; large transit trade. [Adelaide;
KADI, *t.* Baroda, Bombay Pres.; 16,987. [dist., 1550.
KADINA, *t.* S. Australia, in Yorke Peninsula, 96 m. N.W.
KAFFA (or Feodosia), *s.pt. ftd.* S.E. Crimea, Russia; 10,976; also country, E. Africa, S. of Abys.; cap. Bonga.
KAFFRARIA (or Kafirland, *land of the Kafirs or infidels*), *dist.* of Cape Colony; touches Natal on N., Kei R. on S., Kathlamba Mts. on W., and Indian Ocean on E.; it is not a civil div. of the colony, but covers greater part of Transkei, Tempoland, Griqualand E., and Pondoland; Kaffres are a branch of negro race about 220,000 in number.
KAFIRISTAN ('land of the infidels'), *country*, Cent. Asia, N.E. of Afghanistan, between N.W. India and Hindu Kush; constant enemies of Mohammedans; 600,000. [57,465.
KAGOSHIMA, *s.pt.* Japan, at S. end of Isl. Kiu-Siu;
KAIAPOI, *t.* N. Zealand, 14 m. N. Christchurch; woollen manufs.; 1371. [Hoang-ho.
KAIFONG, *c.* China, cap. of prov. Ho-nau, on the
KAIKOURA, *s.pt.* N. Zealand, on Ingles Bay, 106 m. N.E. Christchurch; dist., 1539. [Indus and Sutlej.
KAILAS, *sacred mt.* of Hindus, Tibet, near source of
KAIRA, *dist.* Gujarat div., Bombay Pres.; 804,800; t. 20 m. S. Ahmadabad; 12,640. (medans; 10,000.
KAIRWAN, *c.* Tunis, N. Africa, holy city of Moham-
KAISARIYEH (anc. Cæsarea), *c.* Caramania, Asia Minor, at N. base of Mt. Argæus; 60,000.
KAISERLAUTERN, *t.* Rhenish Bavaria, on R. Lauter, 25 m. N.W. Landau; iron, cotton, paper mills; 37,041.
KAITANGATA, *t.* N. Zealand, 54 m. S.W. Dunedin; coal-mining; 1145. [4000.
KALAFAT, *t.* Roumania, on Danube, opp. Widdin;
KALAHARI DESERT, S. Central Africa, from 24° S. to Orange R. and 19° to 22° E.; alt. 3700 ft.; waterless.
KALAMATA, *s.pt.* Greece, cap. of Messenia, at extreme N. end of G. of Kal.; 7600. [Michigan); 17,853.
KALAMAZOO, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Kal. R. (200 m. to L.
KALAMITA BAY, on W. side of Crimea, Russia; landing place of French and English in 1854.
KALBE, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Saale; 8850.
KALGAN, *t. ftd.* China, prov. Pe-Chi-Li, 115 m. N.W. Pekin, near Great Wall.
KALISCH, *gov.* Poland, Russia, on Prussian frontier; 837,317; *c.* cap. of prov., on R. Prosna; manuf.; 16,597. [cap. of prov., opp. Isl. Oland; 11,918.
KALMAR, *prov.* Sweden, on Baltic; 239,309; *c.* ftd.
KALNA, *t.* Bardwan dist., Bengal, on Bhagirathi R.; 10,647. [14,603.
KALPI, *t.* Jalaun dist., N.W. Provs., India, on Jumna;
KALUGA, *gov.* Russia, S. of Moscow; 1,199,882; cap. of gov., on R. Oka, 95 m. S.W. Moscow; 40,252.
KALYAN, *s.pt.* Thana dist., Bombay, 33 m. N.E. Bombay; 12,910.
KAMA, *r.* Russia, from Viatka through Perm to Volga, 24 m. below Kazan (1400 m.).
KAMALONDO, *r.* S. Cent. Africa, S.W. affl. of Congo.
KAMARAU, *isl.* (Brit.) in Red Sea, W. coast of Arabia, 20 m. S.S.W. Sohera; 15 m. by 5 m.; good anchorage.
KAMENZ, *t.* Saxony, on Black Elster, 18 m. N.E. Dresden; cloth, earthenware; 7211. [Dniester; 35,987.
KAMIENIEC, *t.* Podolia, Russian Poland, near R.
KAMOURASKA, *dist.* Quebec; 29,454 d.; vil. 90 m. N.E. Quebec City; 600 d. [carpets; 18,764.
KAMPEN, *t.* Holland, on R. Yssel, 9 m. W. Zwolle;
KAMRUP, *dist.* Assam, India; cap. Gauhati; 644,960.
KAMTSCHATKA, *peninsula*, at E. extremity of Asiatic Russia; gov. Primorsk; 850 m. by 80 m. to 280 m.; mountainous, many volcanoes; Kluchevskaia, volcano, 16,512 ft.; K. River abounds with salmon; cap. Petropaulovski; severe repulse of Brit. fleet here in 1855; 5000. [hama; 1500.
KANAGANA, *s.pt.* Japan, isl. Niphon, 3 m. N. Yoko-
KANARA, *N. dist.* Bombay, S. of Goa; cap. Karwar; 421,840; KANARA S., dist. Bombay; much more thickly populated than Kanara N.; cap. Mangalore; 959,514.
KANAZAVA, *t.* Japan, Niphon Isl., prov. Kaga; 94,257.
KANDAHAR, *S. prov.* of Afghanistan, watered by R. Helmand; *c.* ftd. cap. of prov. on road from India to Herat by Bolan Pass; 380 m. S.E. Herat and 318 m. S.W. Kabul; 31° 37' N., 65° 30' E.
KANDY, *t.* Ceylon, 75 m. N.E. Colombo; alt. 1676 ft.;
KANE, *bor.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2944. [20,252.
KANGAROO, *isl.* S. Australia; 75 m. by 30 m.; separated from Yorke's Peninsula by Investigator Strait; 4400; K. VALLEY, *t.* N.S.W., 107 m. S. Sydney; dist., 1100.
KANGRA, *dist.* Punjab, in N.E. of Ialandhar div.; cap. Dharmsala; 730,845.
KANISA, *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss; 13,975. [18,398.
KANISA (or Nagy-Kanisa), *t.* Hungary, 130 m. S. Vienna;
KANKAKEE, *c.* Ill., U.S., on Kank. R. (230 m.); 9025.
KANNOJ, *t.* Agra div., N.W. Provs., India; 18,000.
KANO, *t.* cap. of Houssa, Cent. Sudan, Africa; centre of caravan trade.
KANSAS, *state* of U.S.A.; touches Nebraska on N.,

Indian Terr. on S., Missouri on E., and Colorado on W.; central state of the Union, midway between Atlantic and Pacific, and between Manitoba and G. of Mexico; from undulating ridges and valleys called 'rolling prairie' state; cap. Topeka; 1,427,096; KANSAS CITY, in State of Kansas, with population of 38,316, is practically a suburb of KANSAS CITY, Missouri, on r. bank of Missouri; pork packing; 132,716; KANSAS R. flows through Kansas State to Missouri, 1 m. above Kansas City (300 m.).

KAN-SU, most N.W. prov. of China, watered by Hoang-ho; cap. Lan Tchou; 4,368,872.

KANTURK, *t.* Ireland, 24 m. N.W. Cork; 1895. [14,442.

KAPADOANJ, *t. ftd.* in Kaira dist. Guzarat, Bombay;

KAPOSWAR, *t.* Hungary, 97 m. S.W. Pesth; 9511.

KAPUNDA, *t.* (mining), S. Australia, 48 m. N.N.E. Adelaide; alt. 745 ft.; 3000. [c. cap. of State, 15,732.

KAPURTHALA, *native state*, Punjab, India; 252,617;

KARA SEA, part of Arctic Ocean between Novaia Zemlia and Russian mainland; KARA R. flows N. to K. Sea between European and Asiatic Russia (125 m.).

KARACHI (formerly *Kurrachee*), *maritime dist.* of Sindh, Bombay; 478,688; c. and s.pt. cap. of dist.; com-

KARAH, *islet* (Brit.), Persian G. [mercial centre; 104,250.

KARAKAL, *t.* Roumania, 30 m. S.E. Krajova; 8840.

KARAKUL, *t.* Bokhara, 36 m. S. Bokhara; 30,000.

KARAKORUM, *mts.* Central Asia, between Kashmir and E. Turkestan; highest peak *Dapsang*, 28,278 ft.; alt. of K. PASS, 18,550 ft.

KARAMAN, *t.* Asia Minor, 63 m. S.S.E. Konieh; 5000.

KARAMANIA. *See* Caramania. [peropol; 11,880.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, *t.* (Tartar), Crimea, 24 m. E. Sim-

KARATCHEV, *t.* Orel, Russia, 47 m. W. Orel; 15,852.

KARAULI, *native state*, Rajputana, India; 148,670; c. cap. of State, 75 m. from Agra; 25,706.

KARDZAG, *t.* Hungary, 25 m. S.W. Debreczin; 15,825.

KARIKAL, *t.* (French), on Coromandel Coast, India, 8 m. S. Tranquebar; ceded to Fr. in 1759 by Rajah of Tanjore; 34,719. [dist. on W. Jumna Canal; 23,123.

KARNAL, *dist.* of Delhi div., Punjab; 622,621; cap. of

KARNUL, *dist.* Madras Pres., S. of Tungabhadra and Kistna Rivs.; 709,305; cap. of dist., 20,329.

KARROO, *vast plateau*, Cape Colony, 20,000 sq. m., 70 m. to 90 m. wide, with alt. of 2500 ft. to 3500 ft.; clayey soil, desert in summer, but rich pasture after rain.

KARS, *gov.* of Transcaucasia, Russia, 7200 sq. m.; 237,114; c. ftd., cap. of gov., 110 m. S.W. Tiflis; taken from Turkey in 1878; 7432. [14° 50′ N.; 13,768.

KARWAR, *s.pt.* cap. of N. Kanara dist., Bombay Pres.,

KASANLIK, *t.* E. Roumelia, 88 m. N.W. Adrianople; 20,000. [29,196.

KASCHAU, *c.* Hungary, on Hernad, 130 m. N.E. Pesth;

KASHIPUR, *t.* Rohilkand, N.W. Provs., India; 14,667.

KASHGAR, *t.* E. Turkestan, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand; manufs. gold and silver cloths, silk carpets; 80,000; on KASH R. or Kizil-Darija, flowing E. to Yarkand

KASHMIR. *See* Cashmere. [R. (500 m.).

KASIA, *vil.* India, 37 m. E. Gorakhpur; Buddhistic remains; Buddha died here 550 B.C.

KASTAMUNI, *t.* Asia Minor, on R. Kara-Su, 114 m. N.N.E. Angora; wool, cotton printing and dyeing; 20,000. [between Luapula and Kamalondo Rivers.

KATANGA, *gold and copper region*, S. Central Africa,

KATHIAWAR, *peninsula*, W. Coast India, in Gujarat; 220 m. by 165 m.

KATHLAMBA, *mts.* between Cape Colony and Natal.

KATOOMBA, *t.* (mining), N.S.W., 66 m. W. Sydney, on E. slope of Blue Mts.; alt. 3330 ft.; 2000.

KATRINE, *loch*, S.W. Perthshire, Scotl., 10 m. W. Callander; 8 m. long; scene of 'Lady of the Lake'; supplies Glasgow with water.

KAUAI, one of the Sandwich Islands; 525 sq. m.

KAUKAUNA, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 4667. [4000.

KAVALA, *s.pt.* W. Roumelia, Turkey, on Ægean Sea;

KAWAKAWA, *t.* (coal-mining), N. Zealand, 142 m. N. Auckland; 750.

KAZAN, *gov.* Russia, watered by Volga and Kama; Tartar inhabitants; 24,601 sq. m.; 2,140,702; c. ftd. cap. of gov. on R. Kazanka, near confl. with Volga; great trade, university, archbishopric; 133,208.

KAZVIN, *t. ftd.* Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N.W.

KEARNEY, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 8074. [Teheran; 25,000.

KEARSLEY, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., near Bolton; 7963.

KECSKEMET, *t.* Hungary, 50 m. S.E., Pesth; 48,234.

KEDIRI, *Dutch prov.* Java, on S. coast; 415,000; t. cap. of prov. on R. Kediri; 6500.

KEDOE, *Dutch settlement*, near centre of Java; cap. Magellan, 38 m. S.S.W. Samarang.

KEELING ISLS. (or Cocos), *group* of 20 small coral isls., 700 m. S.W. Sumatra, 1200 m. S.W. Singapore; 516.

KEEN MT., Cos. Forfar and Aberdeen; 7 m. S.E.

KEENE, *c.* N. Hampsh., U.S.; 7446. [Ballater; 2278 ft.

KEEPER, *mt.* Ireland, Co. Tipperary; 2278 ft.

KEESEVILLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2103.

KEEWATIN, *dist.* Canada, E. of Hudson Bay, and N. of Manitoba, traversed by Nelson R.

KEHL, *t.* Baden, on Rhine, 2 m. from Strasburg.

KEIGHLEY, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), Engl., on Aire, 9 m. N.W. Bradford; 30,811.

KEITH, *t.* Banffshire, Scotl., on R. Isla; 4622.

KELAT (or Khe), *c. ftd.* cap. of Baluchistan, on hill 6000 ft. high; 28° 52′ N., 66° 30′ E.; taken by British in 1839, also in 1840; 12,000. [m. N.W. Dublin; 2822.

KELLS, *t.* Ireland, Co. Meath, on R. Blackwater, 36

KELSO, *t.* Roxburgh., Scotl., on Tweed, just below confl. with Teviot; ruins of abbey (David I., 1128); *Floors Castle*, seat of Duke of Roxburgh; 4174; also t. N.S.W., 143 m. W. Sydney, alt. 2154 ft., 550; also t. N.Z., 99 m. W. Dunedin; 300.

KELUNG, *t.* China, N. coast Formosa; treaty port; 5000. [at Partick, Glasgow (21 m.).

KELVIN, *r.* Scotl., flows S.W. from Stirlingsh. to Clyde

KEMPEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 20 m. N.W. Düsseldorf; 6592; also t. Posen, 5786. [2000.

KEMPSEY, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 280 m. N.E. Sydney; maize;

KEMPTEN, *t.* Bavaria, on R. Iller; 14,863.

KEMPTON, *t.* Tasmania, 29 m. N. Hobart; dist., 1300.

KEN, *r.* Kirkcudbrightsh., Scotl., flows S. to Dee (28 m.).

KENDAL (or Kirby Kendal), *t.* Westmorel., Engl., on Kent R., 46 m. S. Carlisle; woollen manufs.; 14,430.

KENDALVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 27 m. N.W. Fort Wayne; 2960. [N.N.E. ruins of Thebes; 15,602.

KENEH, *c.* Upper Egypt, on r. bank of Nile, 34 m.

KENIA, *mt.* Equatorial Africa, 18,000 ft.; 1° 20′ S., 37° 35′ E. [wick; scene of Scott's 'Kenilworth'; 4173.

KENILWORTH, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl., 4 m. N. War-

KENMARE, *t.* Co. Kerry, Irel., 13 m. S.W. Killarney, at head of Kenmare Bay (40 m.); 1279.

KENMORE, *vil.* Perthsh., Scotl., on Tay at efflux from L. Tay; beautiful situation; *Taymouth Castle*, seat of Earl of Breadalbane, is near the vil. [sea (200 m.).

KENNEBEC, *r.* Maine, U.S., from Moosehead Lake to

KENNEBUNK, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 3172; K. port, 2196.

KENNEDY, *lake*, Fox Land, Canada; 77 m. by 30 m.; 66° N., 73° W. [Thames (44 m.).

KENNET, *r.* Wilts and Berks, England, flows E. to

KENOSHA, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on L. Michigan; 6532.

KENSINGTON, *parl. bor.* W. London; 166,321.

KENT, *co.* S.E. Engl., S. of the Thames; touches Sussex on S. and Surrey on W.; 65 m. by 35 m.; 1555 sq. m.; Chalk Hills continue the N. Downs of Surrey and Hampsh. and end in White Cliffs of Dover; N. ridge, called *Hog's Back*; S. ridge, called *Weald* and *Romney Marsh*, yields fine pasture; hop gardens, largest in Engl.; oyster fisheries, paper-making, shipbuilding; co. tn. Maidstone; 1,142,281; also t. Ohio, U.S., 3501; also r. Westmorel., Engl., flows S. past Kendal to Morecambe Bay (20 m.).

KENTON, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Scioto R.; 5557.

KENTUCKY, *state* (S.E.) of U.S.A., S. of Ohio R. and E. of Mississippi R.; 40,400 sq. m.; wheat, maize, hemp, tobacco; cap. Frankfort; 1,855,436; KENTUCKY R., from Cumberland Mts. in S.E. of State to Ohio (350 m.).

KENTVILLE, *t.* N. Scotia, 70 m. N.W. Halifax; 1686.

KEOKUK, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Mississippi; 14,101.

KERANG, *t.* Victoria, 179 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; 1100.

KERBELA (or Meshed Hossein), *t.* Irak-Arabi, Asiatic Turkey; connected with Euphrates by Canal; people mainly Persians; a holy city; 25,000.

KERGUELEN LAND, *isl.* (named *Isl. of Desolation* by Cook) in S. Indian Ocean; 100 m. by 50 m.; 49° 20′ S., 69° 30′ E.

KERINIA, *s.pt.* Cyprus, N. coast, 12 m. from Nicosia.

KERMADEC ISLS. (Brit.), 30° S., 178° 30′ W., 500 m. N.N.E. N. Zealand; 20 sq. m.; administered by N.Z.

KERMAN (or Kir.), *prov.* Persia, on Persian Gulf; mountainous and unhealthy; t. cap. of prov.; 40,000.

KERMANSHAH, *t.* Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 280 m. W. Teheran; 30,000.
KERRY, *co.* Munster, S.W. Irel., on Atlantic, S. of Shannon estuary; 60 m. by 58 m.; 1853 sq. m.; contains Lake of Killarney, Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare Bays; mountainous; Macgillicuddy Reeks (Carrantuohill, 3414 ft., highest point in Irel.); off coast is Valentia, terminus of Atlantic cables; over 96 p.c. Ro. Catholic; decrease of pop. last decade, 11 p.c.; co. tn. Tralee; 178,919. [22,449.
KERTCH, *s.pt. ftd.* Crimea, Russia, on Str. of Enikale;
KESHO (or Ketcho), *c.* Tonquin, on R. Sang-koi; silks, lacquered wares; 50,000.
KESTEVEN, PARTS OF, S.W. of Lincolnsh., Engl. 445,550 acres; divided for parl. purposes into N. (or Sleaford) div. and S. (or Stamford) div.; 93,121.
ESWICK, *t.* Cumberl., Engl., on Greta, at lower end of Derwent Water; 3905. [shoes; 19,454.
KETTERING, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl.; boots and
KEUNJHAR, *native state*, Orissa, India; 215,612.
KEW, *vil.* Surrey, Engl., on Thames; Royal Botanic Gardens; also t. Victoria, 4½ m. W. Melbourne; 8462.
KEWANEE, *t.* Illinois, U.S., 132 m. W.S.W. Chicago; 4569.
KEYPORT, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S., on Raritan Bay; 3411.
KEYSER, *t.* W. Virginia, U.S.; 2165.
KEY WEST, *c.* Florida, U.S., on Thompson Isl., Str. of Florida; rapid growth; 18,080.
KHAIBAR (Kyber), *N. mt. pass* from Peshawar in Punjab to Afghanistan; scene of massacre of Brit. army (4000 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers) in 1842.
KHAMIL (or Hami), *c.* E. Turkestan, N.E. Lake Lob Nor; 42° N., 93° E. [cap. Dhielia; 1,237,231.
KHANDESH, *dist.* Bombay Pres., S. of Narbada R.;
KHARKOFF, *gov.* S. Russia; watered by Donets and Oskoi; 21,041 sq. m.; 2,322,039; c. cap. of gov. on Donets; leather, carpets, cattle, wool; university 188,469.
KHARTUM, *t.* cap. of Nubia, Africa, at confl. of Blue and White Nile, 1500 m. S. Cairo; alt. 1525 ft.; Gen. Gordon killed here in Jan. 1885; tropical products; great slave centre. [E.; 50,000.
KHATMANDU, *t.* cap. Nepal, India; 27° 42′ N., 85° 12′
KHERSON, *gov.* Russia, on Black Sea; 27,522 sq. m.; watered by Dnieper and Dniester; 2,026,853; c. ftd. cap. of gov. near mouth of Dnieper; timber, salt; Howard (philanthropist) died here in 1790; his tomb is 4 m. from Kh.; 61,824. [churia.
KHIN-GAN, *mts.* Asia, between Mongolia and Man-
KHIVA (or Kharesm), *khanate*, W. Turkestan (Russian), S. Aral Sea and W. Amu Darya; 23,216 sq. m.; 750,000; t. cap. of Kh., near the Amu Darya; 12,000.
KHOI, *t.* N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan; 20,000. [34,800.
KHOJENT, *t.* Russian Turkestan, prov. Sir Darya;
KHOKAN (or Kokand), *t.* Russian Turkestan, cap. of Ferghana, on Sir Darya; 54,043.
KHORASSAN, *N.E. prov.* Persia, touching Khiva on N. and Afghanistan on E.; cap. Mashad.
KHOTAN, *prov.* Chinese Turkestan; t. cap. of prov. at confl. of Khotan and Karabash Rivers; alt. 4300 ft.
KHURJA, *t.* Bulandshahr dist., N.W. Provs., India; 27,190. [tween Fars on E. and Bagdad on W.
KHUZISTAN, *prov.* Persia, head of Persian Gulf, be-
KHYBER, *See* Khaibar.
KIACHTA, *frontier t.* Siberia, 180 m. S.E. Irkutsk; trade centre between Russia and China; 4827.
KIAMA, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 92 m. S. Sydney; coal, grazing dist., 8000; also t. Bornu, W. Africa; 30,000.
KIANG-SI, *prov.* China, W. of Che-Kiang and Fokien; watered by R. Kan-kiang; mountainous, mining, manuf. fine porcelain; 72,176 sq. m.; cap. Nan-Chang; 24,534,118.
KIANG-SU, *prov.* China, on Pacific, watered by Yangtse-kiang; silk; 44,500 sq. m.; cap. Nan-kiang; 20,905,171.
KIDDERMINSTER, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., on R. Stour, 18 m. S.W. Birmingham; carpets and various industries; parl. bor., 26,905.
KIDSGROVE, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; 3841 d.
KIDWELLY, *s.pt.* Carmarthensh., Wales, 10 m. S. Carmarthen; 2722.
KIEL, *s.pt. ftd.* Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, at head of deep and narrow bay on Baltic, 53 m. N.N.E. Hamburg; university; naval station and arsenal; rapid growth; 69,172.
KIELCE, *gov.* Russian Poland, on Austrian frontier; 3897 sq. m.; 692,328; cap. of gov. 64 m. N.N.E. Cracow; 11,000.
KIEV, *gov.* S.W. Russia, E. of R. Dnieper; 19,691 sq. m.; extremely fertile; 3,072,000; c. ftd. cap. of gov., on right bank of Dnieper, 290 m. N. Odessa; great trade; university; 'Canterbury of Russia'; 183,640.
KILANEA, *volcano*, Hawaii, one of Sandwich Isls.; 3970 ft.
KILBARCHAN, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., 12 m. W. Glasgow; 2548. [3500.
KILBIRNIE, *t.* N. Ayrsh., Scotl., 20 m. S.W. Glasgow;
KILBRANNAN SOUND, Scotl., between Arran and
KILBURN, *N.W. suburb* of London. [Kintyre.
KILDARE, *co.* Leinster, Irel., touches Dublin on E.; 40 m. by 27 m.; 654 sq. m.; Maynooth College in this county; Bog of Allen in N.W.; over 84 p.c. R. Catholics; decrease of pop. in last decade 7·7 p.c.; co. tn. Athy, on R. Barrow; 69,998; also t. Co. Kild., 30 m. W.S.W. Dublin; 3 m. E. are *Curragh* race-course and military camp; 1174.
KILIMA-NJARO, *mt.* E. Africa, 3° 40′ S., 37° E.; 18,715 ft.; discov. by missionaries Rebman and Krapf in 1849.
KILKENNY, *co.* S.W. Leinster, Irel., N. of R. Suir and W. of R. Barrow; 45 m. by 24 m.; 796 sq. m.; hills in S. 1000 ft. high; nearly 95 p.c. are R. Catholics; decrease of pop. in last decade, 12·4 p.c.; 87,154; also co. tn. on R. Nore, 81 m. S.W. Dublin; decrease in decade, 10·4 p.c.; 11,024.
KILLALOE, *t.* Co. Clare, Irel., on Shannon; 1112.
KILLARNEY, *t.* Co. Kerry, Irel., 185 m. S.W. Dublin; in neighbourhood are the 3 lakes famed for their beauty; 6651.
KILLEARN, *vil.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 13 m. N.W. Glasgow; birthpl. of George Buchanan, scholar and reformer, in 1505; 356.
KILLIEKRANKIE, *pass*, Perthsh., Scotl., 3 m. S.E. Blair-Athole; Graham of Claverhouse killed here in
KILLINGLY, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 7027. [1689.
KILLUCAN, *vil.* in E. of Co. Westmeath, Irel., on
KILMAINHAM, *W. suburb* of Dublin. [Royal Canal; 5488.
KILMALCOLM, *vil.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., on Gryfe; 1170.
KILMARNOCK, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 11 m. N.E. Ayr and 23 m. S.W. Glasgow; varied trade; 28,438.
KILMORE, *t.* Victoria, 43 m. N. Melbourne, alt. 1213 ft. dist., 2593.
KILPATRICK, NEW (or Bearsden), *vil.* Cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, Scotl., 5 m. N.W. Glasgow, 6038; K., OLD, vil. Dumbartonsh., on Clyde, 11 m. N.W. Glasgow, reputed birthpl. of Saint Patrick; 764.
KILRENNY, *t.* Fife, Scotl., 1 m. from Anstruther; 2565.
KILRUSH, *s.pt.* S.W. Co. Clare, Irel., on Shannon; 3805.
KILSYTH, *t.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 13 m. N.E. Glas.; 6064.
KILWINNING, *t.* N. Ayrsh., Scotl., on R. Garnoch; mining and weaving; 3835.
KIMBERLEY, *t.* Notts, Engl., 5 m. N. Nottingham, 5000; t. S. Africa, cap. of Griqualand W., Cape Colony, on Vaal R., valuable diamond fields, 28,643; also small tns. in Queensl. and W. and S. Australia.
KINCARDINE (or Mearns), *co.* Scotl., on N. Sea, between Cos. Forfar and Aberdeen; 30 m. by 22 m.; 385 sq. m.; mountainous in N.; Mt. Battock (2554 ft.), meeting pl. of Cos. Forfar, Aberdeen, and Kincardine; in S.E. is fertile tract *Howe o' the Mearns;* agriculture, cattle, fisheries; co. tn. Stonehaven; 35,647; also par. Scotl. (1) Co. Ross and Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. Tain; 1685; (2) Co. Perth, on Frith of Forth, 6 m. W.N.W. Stirling; 1484; K.-ON-FORTH, s.pt., Perthsh., Scotl. 3 m. E. Alloa (in par. of Tulliallan); 1985.
KINETON (or Kington), *t.* Warwicksh., Engl., 11 m. S.W. Warwick; near is *Edgehill*, battle in 1642; 1276.
KINGHORN, *t.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth; near is monument marking spot where Alexander III. fell over a cliff in the dark and was killed in 1286; 1568.
KINGMAN, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2390.
KINGSBRIDGE, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 32 m. S.W. Exeter;
KINGSCLERE, *t.* Hants, Engl.; 2770. [mild climate; 1557.
KING'S COUNTY, *co.* Leinster, Irel., touches Kildare on E. and R. Shannon on W.; 58 m. by 20 m.; 772 sq. m.; *Slieve-Bloom* Mts. in S.; *Bog of Allen* extends from E. to W. of co.; cattle-raising; nearly 89 p.c. are Roman Catholics; decrease of pop. in last decade 10·2 p.c.; co. tn. Tullamore; 65,408.
KING'S ISL., Tasmania, at W. entrance of Bass's Straits, 35 m. by 5 m. to 15 m.
KING'S LYNN (or Lynn Regis or Lynn), *t.* Norfolk,

Engl., on R. Ouse, 2 m. from the Wash; corn trade; 18,265 d.
KING'S NORTON, *large par. and vil.* Worcestersh., Engl., 5 m. S. of Birmingham; 34,071.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 13 m. S.W. London, 27,059; K-UPON-HULL, *see* Hull; K., s.pt. Irel., 6 m. S.E. Dublin, 64 m. from Holyhead; 17,340 d.; K., in U.S., c. N. York, 54 m. S. Albany, 21,261; bor. Pennsylv., 2381; K. Jamaica, c. s.pt., cap. of isl. on S. coast, 40,000; K., t. cap. Isl. St. Vincent, W. Indies, 6000; K., c. ftd. Ontario, N.E. of Lake Ontar., near outlet by St. Lawrence, 19,264; K., dist. Nova Scotia, 19,264; K., t. N. Brunswick, King's dist., 1811 d.; K., t. Tasmania, 10 m. S. Hobart, dist. 4200; K., t. Victoria, 94 m. N.W. Melbourne, alt. 1708 ft., dist. 2700; and tns. under 1000 in N.Z. and S. Austral.
KINGSWOOD, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., 4 m. N.E. Bristol; 9824.
KINGTON, *t.* Herefordsh., Engl., on R. Arrow; 2086.
KINGUSSIE, *vil.* Co. Inverness, Scotl., on R. Spey, 44 m. S. Inverness; par., 2101.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, *E. prov.* Cape Colony, formerly cap. of country (then called) British Kaffraria; important commercial centre between E. London (28 m. S.E.) and interior; 6000. [57° 44′ N., 2° 1′ W.
KINNAIRD'S HEAD, *promontory*, Aberdeensh., Scotl.,
KINNOUL HILL, Scotl., E. of Perth; 729 ft.
KINROSS, *co.* Scotl., surrounded by Perth and Fife; between *Ochil Hills* on N. and *Cleish Hills* on S.; 13 m. by 12 m.; 78 sq. m.; minerals and manufs.; Queen Mary imprisoned in and escaped from castle on islet in Loch Leven (centre of co.); 6025 d.; co. tn. on W. side Loch Leven, 17 m. S. Perth; 1902. [5386.
KINSALE, *s.pt.* Cork, Irel., at mouth of R. Bandon;
KINTORE, *t.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., on R. Don, 13 m. N.W. Aberdeen; 686.
KINTYRE, *peninsula*, Argyllsh., Scotl., 40 m. by 7 m.
KIOLEN, *mts.* between Norway and Sweden, from 63° northwards; Mt. Sulitelma, 5956 ft. [Hainan; 100,000.
KIONG TCHOU, *c.* China, cap. and on N. coast of Isl.
KIOTO (or Saikio), *t.* Japan, on Isl. Niphon, 250 m. S.W. Tokio; called Miako till 1868, and for over 1000 years before that was seat of Mikado and imperial cap.; beautiful city—'Paradise of Japan'—centre of Jap. art and literature; 279,792.
KIPPURE, *mt.* Irel., Cos. Dublin and Wicklow; 2478 ft.
KIRATPUR, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 10 m. from Bijnaur; 13,824. [manufs.; 7000.
KIRCHBERG, *t.* Saxony, 23 m. S.W. Chemnitz; woollen
KIRCHHEIM, *t.* Würtemburg, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart; 6967.
KIRGHIZ, *country*, Asia, between Orenburg and Aral Sea, 44° to 55° N., 53° to 82° E.
KIRIA, *t.* E. Turkestan, 138 m. E. Khotan; gold mines.
KIRIN-OULA, *t.* cap. of Kirin, prov. Manchuria, on R. Sungari, 43° 46′ N. [field; 3152 d.
KIRKBURTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Hudders-
KIRKBY LONSDALE, *t.* Westmorel., Engl., 12 m. S.E. Kendal; 1802.
KIRKCALDY, *s.pt.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth, 15 m. N. Edinburgh; floorcloth and linoleum; birthpl. of Adam Smith in 1723; Thomas Carlyle was for some years teacher of the Burgh School; 27,151.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT (or Stewartry of K.), *co.* S. Scotl., on Solway Frith; 44 m. by 40 m.; 898 sq. m.; mountainous (Meyrick, 2751 ft.); 39,979 d.; co. tn. on R. Dee, 30 m. S.W. Dumfries; 2530 d.
KIRKHAM, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 8 m. N.W. Preston; 3995.
KIRKHEATON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Huddersfield; 2632 d. [Glasgow; 9313.
KIRKINTILLOCH, *t.* Dumbartonsh., Scotl., 8 m. N.E.
KIRK KILLISSIA, *t.* Turkey, 50 m. E. Adrianople; 20,000.
KIRKLEATHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; 4209.
KIRKMAIDEN, most S. par. Scotl., Wigtonsh., contains Mull of Galloway; 2450.
KIRKSTONE, *pass*, Westmorel., from Windermere to Ulleswater; has highest inhabited house in England.
KIRKSVILLE, *c.* Missouri, U.S., 34 m. N. Macon; 3510.
KIRKWALL, *s.pt. and co. tn.* Orkney Isls., in Pomona or Mainland; contains St. Magnus' cathedral, founded 1138, and still entire; 3895. [manufacturing; 2782.
KIRRIEMUIR, *t.* Forfarsh., Scotl., 5 m. N.W. Forfar;
KISHENEV, *t.* cap. of Bessarabia, Russia, 85 m. N.W. Odessa; 120,074. [70 m. long; 5000.
KISHM (or Kishma), *isl.* at entrance of Persian Gulf;
KISSINGEN, *t.* Bavaria, on Saale, 30 m. E.N.E. Würzburg; watering pl., salt mines; 4425.
KISTNA (or Krishna), *dist.* Madras Pres., India; 8036 sq. m.; cap. Masulipatam; 1,548,480; at mouth of R. Kistna, from W. Ghats to Bay of Bengal (700 m.).
KITTANNING, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Alleghany R.;
KITTERY, *t.* Maine, U.S.; navy yard; 2864. [3095.
KIU-KIANG, *t.* China, prov. Kiang-Si, on Yangtse-kiang, 137 m. S.E. Hankow; 50,000.
KIU-SIU (or Ximo), most S. of 4 large isls. of Japan; 16,840 sq. m.; 6,166,482.
KIZIL-ARVAD, *t.* Transcaspia, 130 m. E. Caspian Sea; K. IRMAH, r. Asia Minor, flows to Black Sea at Sinope; anc. *Halys* (520 m.). [8878.
KIZLIAR, *t. ftd.* Russia, in Caucasus, on R. Terek;
KLAGENFURTH, *t.* Austria, cap. Carinthia, on R. Glau, 41 m. N. Laibach; 19,325. [gary, on R. Szamos; 32,729.
KLAUSENBURG (or Kolosvar), *t.* Transylvania, Hun-
KNAPDALE, *dist.* Argyllsh., Scotl., S. of Crinan Canal.
KNARESBOROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; cotton and linen manufs.; 4649 d.
KNIGHTON, *t.* Radnorsh., Wales, on R. Teme; 1650 d.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, *W. suburb* of London.
KNOCKMELEDOWN, *mts.* Irel., Cos. Tipperary and Waterford; 2609 ft.
KNOXVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Tennessee, on Holston R.; railway centre; university; 22,535; c. Iowa, U.S., 36 m. S.E. Des Moines; 2632. [ter; 4286.
KNUTSFORD, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 15 m. S.W. Manches-
KOBE, *t.* Japan, near Hiogo; 135,639.
KOCHI, *t.* Japan; 32,241. [of dist., 37 m. S.
KOFU, *t.* Japan; 31,135. [Peshawar; 18,983.
KOHAT, *dist.* Peshawar div., Punjab; 181,540; c. cap.
KOHISTAN ('land of mts.'), name given to N. Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and some parts of Persia. [8261.
KOKOMO, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 54 m. N. Indianapolis;
KOLABA, *dist.* Koukan div., Bombay Pres., India; cap. Alibagh; 381,649.
KOLDING, *t.* Jutland, Denmark, on Little Belt; 7141.
KOLHAPUR, Mahratta State, Bombay Pres., India; 2816 sq. m.; 800,189; c. cap. of State, 185 m. S.E. Bombay; 39,000.
KOLIN, *t.* Bohemia, on Elbe, 35 m. E. Prague; 10,000.
KOLYMA, *r.* Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, flows N. to Arctic Ocean (700 m.).
KOLYVAN, *t.* gov. Tomsk, Siberia, on R. Obi; 3418.
KONG MTS., in kingdom of K., W. Africa, between Sudan and Upper Guinea; 2500 ft. [mines; 4753.
KONGSBERG, *t.* Norway, 43 m. S.W. Christiania; silver
KONIEH (anc. Iconium), *t.* Asia Minor, 27 m. S.E. Smyrna; carpets, leather; 25,000.
KONIGGRATZ, *t. ftd.* Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe, 64 m. N.E. Prague; near this was *Battle of Sadowa* (Austro-Prussian 7 weeks' war, 1866), the result of which excluded Austria from German *Bund;* 8166.
KONIGSBERG, *N.E. gov.* of Prussia, bordering on Russia; 8145 sq. m.; 1,555,545; c. ftd. cap. of gov., 338 m. N.E. Berlin, on R. Pregel, 5 m. from its entrance to Frische Haff; active trade; university (1554); birthpl. of Kant, the philosopher, in 1724; 161,666; also t. Brandenburg, Prussia, 41 m. N. Frankfort-a/O., 6000; t. Hungary, on R. Grau, 4600; t. Bohemia, on R. Eger, 4309. [32,072.
KONIGSHUTTE, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 54 m. E. Oppeln;
KONKAN, *div.* Bombay Pres., between sea and W. Ghats; 13,639 sq. m.; 2,962,320 d.
KOORINGA, *t.* S. Australia, 101 m. N. by E. Adelaide; copper mining, wheat; dist., 2700.
KOPPARBERG, *laen or prov.* Sweden, embracing anc. prov. Dalecarlia; 11,421 sq. m.; 197,452.
KORDOFAN, *country*, E. Sudan, Africa, between Darfur and Upper Nile; estimated 100,000 sq. m.; cap. El Obeid; (est.) 300,000.
KOROIT, *t.* Victoria, 176 m. S.W. Melbourne; farming; 1694; with dist., 4000. [farming, mining; dist., 8700.
KORONG VALE, *t.* Victoria, 151 m. N.W. Melbourne;
KOS, *isl.* Turkish, near coast of Asia; birthpl. of Hippocrates (physician), Apelles (painter), and Ariston (philosopher).
KOSCIUSKO, *mt.* N.S.W., in Australian Alps; at head of Murray R.; highest point in Australia; 7308 ft. high; 700 ft. below snow level. [by Selenga to L. Baikal.
KOSGOL, *lake*, N. Mongolia, 150 m. by 40 m.; drained
KOSTROMA, *gov.* Russia, traversed by Volga; 32,702

sq. m.; 1,354,162; c. cap. of gov. 200 m. N.E. Moscow, at confl. of R. Kostroma (130 m.) and Volga; 28,143.
KOTAH, *native state*, Rajputana, S. and S.E. Chambal R.; 4400 sq. m.; 517,275; also c. cap. of State; 40,720.
KOVNO, *gov.* Russia, on Germ. frontier, between Courland and R. Niemen; 15,692 sq. m.; 1,532,747; t. cap. of gov. 58 m. W.N.W. Vilna; 50,873.
KRAJOVA, *t.* Roumania, on R. Schyl, 160 m. W. Bucharest; 22,764. [volcano; terrible eruption in 1883.
KRAKATOA, *isl.* Str. of Sunda, Malay Archip., with
KRASNOVODSK, *t.* on E. shore of Caspian Sea; W. terminus of Transcaspian Railway.
KRASNOZARSH, *t.* Siberia, on R. Jenisei; 17,154.
KRAW, *isthmus*, between Malay Peninsula and Further India. [Dnieper; 50,018.
KREMENTCHUG, *t.* Russia, gov. Poltava, on R.
KREMNITZ, *t.* Hungary, 8 m. W. Neusohl; gold and silver mines; 8550. [S. Bingen; watering pl.; 16,414.
KREUZNACH, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Nahe, 8 m.
KRISHNAGAR, *t.* cap. Nadiya, dist. Bengal, on Ialangi R.; 28,757.
KRONSTADT (or Krünen), *t.* Transylvania, Hungary, 70 m. E.S.E. Hermanstadt, 30,724; K., in Russia, *see* Cron. [13,942.
KUBA, *t. ftd.* Russia, Caucasus, 55 m. S.S.E. Derbend;
KUBAN, *gov.* N. Caucasia, Russia; 36,439 sq. m.; cap. Yekaterinodar; 1,286,622; also r. S. Russia, flows W. from Caucasus to Black Sea (380 m.); Russians regard head waters of K. and Terek, which flows to Caspian, as boundary between Europe and Asia. [tan; 22,000 ft.
KUEN-LUN, *mts.* between Tibet and Chinese Turkes-
KUKA (or Kukawa), *t.* cap. of Bornu, Africa, near L. Chad; great trade centre of Sudan, 50,000. [22,834.
KULBARGA, *t.* cap. of K. dist. Haidarabad, India;
KULDJA, *dist.* S.W. Dzungaria, Russian Turkestan, formerly Chinese; t. cap. of dist., 43° 46′ N., 82° 30′ E.;
KUMAMOTO, *c.* Isl. Kiu Siu, Japan; 52,833. [4000.
KUMAUN, *div.* N.W. Provs., India; 3 dists.; 12,438 sq. m.; 1,184,310; dist. (cap. Almora) 6000 sq. m.; 493,641.
KUR, *r.* Transcaucasia, flows E.S.E. to Caspian (520 m.).
KURDISTAN (Country of Kurds), *mountainous region*, W. Asia, Turk. and Persian; nomadic: anc. Carduchi.
KURILE ISLS. (Japanese), N. Pacific, extend 700 m. from Japan to Kamtschatka; 3700 sq. m.
KURSK, *gov.* S. Russia; 17,937 sq. m.; 2,666,573; c. cap. of gov. on R. Seim; 120 m. N. Kharkov; 49,657.
KURUMAN, *t.* of Crown Colony, Bechuanaland, S. Afr.
KUSTENDJI, *s.pt. ftd.* Roumania, on Black Sea, in Dobrudscha, at end of Trajan's Wall; 5000.
KUSTENLAND (coast land), *prov.* Austria-Hungary, on Adriatic, including several isls.; 3084 sq. m.; 695,384.
KUSTRIN, *t. ftd.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 17 m. N.E. Frankfort-a/O.; 15,500. [Sakaria; 30,000.
KUTAICH, *t.* Anatolia, Asia Minor, on tributary of R.
KUTAIS, *gov.* Transcaucasia, Russia, on Black Sea; 14,084 sq. m.; 955,000; t. cap. of gov.; 2022.
KWANGO, *r.* C. Africa, affl. of Congo, 3° S.
KYANK-PYU, *dist.* Arakan, Burma; 4309 sq. m.; 149,303; cap. of dist., 3747. [Scotland.
KYLES OF BUTE, *strait* between N. Bute and Argyllsh.,
KYNETON, *t.* Victoria, 52 m. N.W. Melbourne; alt. 1687 ft.; dist., 7827.

LAALAND, *isl.* Denmark, entrance to Baltic; 40 m. by 14 m.; 462 sq. m.; 66,000.
LABRADOR, *peninsula*, Brit. N. America, formed by Atlantic and Hudson Bay; 50° to 61° N., 56° to 78° W.; 1100 m. by 470 m.; severe climate; with Newfoundland, a Crown colony, 4211. [5853.
LABUAN, *isl.* (Brit.) 6 m. N.W. Borneo; 30¾ sq. m.;
LACCADIVE ISLS., *group of* 14 *isls.* (9 inhabited) 200 m. off Malabar coast of Madras Pres., India; Muhammadan; 14,410. [treal; 3761.
LACHINE, *t.* Quebec, on L. St. Louis, 8 m. S.W. Mon-
LACHLAN, *r.* N.S.W., affl. of Murrumbidgee R., 40 m. above confl. with Murray (700 m.).
LACONIA, *t.* N. Hampsh., U.S.; 6143. [factories; 25,090.
LACROSSE, *c.* Wisconsin, on Mississippi; saw-mills,
LADAKH, *prov.* Kashmir, in Indus Valley; 30,000 sq. m.; 20,621.
LADOGA, *lake*, Russia, N.E. St. Petersburg; largest in Europe; 120 m. by 70 m.; 6190 sq. m.; drained by Neva to G. of Finland.
LADRONES (or Marianne) ISLS., *group* (Spanish), N. Pacific, E. of Philippine; 13° to 20° N., 144° to 145° E.; 420 sq. m.; 10,172. [16,243; t. Louisiana, 2106.
LAFAYETTE, in U.S., *c.* Indiana, on Wabash R.;
LAGAN, *r.* Co. Down, Irel.; enters Belfast Lough at Belfast (35 m.).
LAGGAN, *loch*, Co. Inverness, Scotl.; 8 m. long.
LAGOS, *isl.* Slave Coast, W. Africa, in British Protectorate; 2° to 6° E. on coast, and some distance inland; 1071 sq. m.; 100,000; also s.pt. ftd. Algarve, Portugal, 110 m. S. Lisbon; 7881; also t. Mexico, 100 m. E. Guadalajara; 20,000. [4 m.
LAGOSTA, *isl.* most S. Dalmatia, in Adriatic; 6 m. by
LAGRANDE, *c.* Oregon, U.S.; 2583.
LAGRANGE, in U.S., *c.* Georgia; 3090; vil. Illinois, 2314; and under 2000 in Mo., Tex., and Ind.
LA GUAYRA, *s.pt.* Venezuela, S. America, on Caribbean Sea; 14,000. [(100 m.).
LAHN, *r.* Germany, flows W. to Rhine above Coblenz
LAHORE, *div.* with 3 dists., Punjab, India; 4,576,420; cent. dist. N.W. of R. Sutlej; 924,106; c. cap. of Punjab, on great road from Delhi to Kabul; 176,720.
LAHSA (Hasa or El-Ahsa), *dist.* E. Arabia, tribut. to Turkey, W. Persian Gulf; cap. Hofhuf.
LAI-YANG, *t.* China, prov. Shan-Tung, 50 m. S.S.W. Che-Fu; 50,000. [Florida, 2020.
LAKE, in U.S., *c.* Minnesota, on L. Pepin; 2128; t.
LAKE CHARLES, *t.* Louisiana, U.S.; 3442.
LAKE GENEVA, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2297.
LAKHIMPUR, *dist.* E. Assam, India; watered by Brahmaputra; 11,500 sq. m.; cap. Dibrugarh; 179,893.
LALITPUR, *cap. of dist.* L., N.W. Provs., India; 10,864.
LA MANCHA, *old prov.* in Cent. Spain; scene of Don Quixote's adventures.
LA MANCHE, French name for English Channel.
LAMAR, *t.* Missouri, U.S.; 2860. [4142.
LAMBERTVILLE, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S., on Delaware R.;
LAMBETH, *parl. bor.* S.W. London (in Surrey); L. PALACE, official residence of Archbishop of Canterbury; 275,202.
LAMBTON, *t.* N.S.W., 81 m. N. Sydney; coal mining; dist., 5000; also vil. in Quebec, and vil. in Ontario, Canada.
LAMEGO, *c.* Beira, Portugal, 46 m. E. Oporto; 8000.
LAMMERMUIR HILLS, Scotl., Cos. Haddington and
LAMPASAS, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2408. [Berwick; 1733 ft.
LAMPETER, *t.* Cardigansh., Wales; St. David's College, founded in 1827 to educate Welsh Episcopal clergy; 1569.
LANARK, *county*, S.W. Scotl., watered by R. Clyde, hence called Clydesdale; 52 m. by 34 m.; 881 sq. m.; hilly and pastoral in South, coal and iron mining in North; contains Glasgow and numerous busy towns; county contains nearly one-fourth of pop. of Scotl.; 1,045,787; also t. chief tn. of *Upper Ward*, on R. Clyde, 23 m. S.E. Glasgow; 5537; t. Ontario; 1904 d.
LANCASHIRE (or Lancaster), *county*, N.W. England, between Yorksh. and Irish Sea; Furness dist. of co. is separated from main part by Morecambe Bay; 76 m. by 45 m.; 1883 sq. m.; N. mountainous and touching Lake district; it includes cities of Liverpool and Manchester, and many large towns; coal, cotton, and commerce; most populous county in Engl.; co. tn. Lancaster; 3,926,798.
LANCASTER, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 5 m. N.W. Manchester; castle built in 1094, now the co. gaol, 31,031; also in U.S., c. Pennsylv., 68 m. W. Philadelphia, 32,011; c. Ohio, on Hocking R., 7555; t. N. Hampsh., 3373; t. Mass., 2201; and under 2000 in Wis., N. York, and S. Carol.; also t. Ontario, Glengarry dist., 4084 d.; L. SOUND connects Baffin Bay with Barrow Strait; 74° to 75°; 50 m. wide; DUCHY OF L., almost identical with co.; Chancellor of Duchy is (sinecure and consulting) member of Brit. Cabinet. [1561 ft.; dist., 1238.
LANCEFIELD, *t.* Victoria, 46 m. N. Melbourne; alt.
LANCHESTER, *t.* Durham, Engl., 8 m. N.W. Durham;
LANCIANO, *t.* Prov. Chieti, Italy; 17,755. [4835.
LANDAU, *t. ftd.* Rhenish Bavaria, on R. Quiech; 9956; also t. Lower Bavaria, on R. Iser; 3286. [Brest; 9758.
LANDERNEAU, *s.pt.* France, dep. Finisterre, 12 m. ENE
LANDES, *dep.* S.W. France; many sandy tracts and lagoons; traversed by R. Adour; 3599 sq. m.; cap. Mont-de-Marson; 297,842 d. [4384.
LANDRECIES, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Sambre;
LANDSBERG, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 40 m. N.E.

Frankfort-a/O., 25,397; also t. E. Prussia, 28 m. S. Königsberg, 2640; also t. Bavaria, on R. Lech, 5528.
LAND'S END, c. Cornwall, most S. point in Engl., 50° 6′ N., 5° 45′ W.
LANDSHUT, *t.* Lower Bavaria, on R. Iser; church steeple 462 ft. high; 18,785; also t. ftd. Prus. Silesia.
LANDSKRONA, *s.pt. ftd.* Sweden, on Sound; 11,938.
LANGDALE PIKES, *mt. peaks*, N.W. Westmorel., Engl.; 2400 ft. and 2323 ft. [to N. of Bergen; 8100 ft.
LANGEFJELD, S. part of Norwegian Mts., from Naze
LANGELAND, *isl.* Denmark in Gt. Belt; 35 m. by 3 m.; 111 sq. m.; cap, Rudkiöbing; 20,000. [11,240.
LANGENSALZA, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 25 m. N.W. Erfurt;
LANGENSCHWALBACH, *t.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 8 m. N.W. Wiesbaden; mineral waters; 3000.
LANGHOLM, *t.* E. Dumfriessh., Scotl., on R. Esk; 4209.
LANGLEY, *vil.* Worcestersh., Engl.; 7483.
LANGNAU, *t.* Bern, Switzerl.; cheese, thread; 7921.
LANGRES, *t. ftd.* France; Haute-Marne; alt. 1460 ft.; fine cutlery; 12,000. [1568, decided fate of Q. Mary.
LANGSIDE, *S. suburb* of Glas., Scotl.; BATTLE OF L.,
LANGUEDOC (language of 'oc'=hoc=yes), *old prov.* S.W. France; L. CANAL, from Mediterranean to Toulouse on R. Garonne (150 m.); joins Atlantic to Mediterranean. [springs, marble quarries; 4181.
LANJARON, *t.* Spain, 26 m. S.E. Granada; mineral
LANSDOWN, *elevated dist.* Somerset, Engl.
LANSFORD, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 4004. [13,102.
LANSING, *c.* cap. of Mich., U.S.; at mouth of Cedar R.;
LANSINGBURG, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on R. Hudson; 10,550.
LANTCHOU, c. China, cap. prov. Kan-Su, on Hoang-Ho.
LANZAROTE, *isl.* most E. of Canaries, 75 m. E. Teneriffe; 300 sq. m.; 15,000.
LAOAG, *t.* Luzon, Philippine Isls.; 36,639. [12,623.
LAON, *c.* France, cap. of Aisne, 80 m. N.E. Paris;
LAOS, *native state*, Indo-China; Shan tribes; watered by Mekong R.
LA PAZ, *dep.* of Bolivia, S. America; 346,139; c. cap. of dep. in the Andes, at S.E. end of L. Titicaca; alt. 12,226 ft.; 45,000; also t. Mexico, cap. of Lower California; pearl-fishery, silver mines; 5000.
LAPEER, *t.* Mich., U.S., on Flint R.; 2753.
LAPLAND, *most N. country* of Europe, including parts of Russia, Sweden, and Norway; 64° to 71° N.; 130,000 sq. m.; under 60,000.
LAPORTE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 59 m. E. Chicago; 7120.
LAPRAIRIE, *dist.* Quebec, 10,900 d.; t. in dist., 1574 d.
LAR, *t.* Persia, cap. of Laristan, 180 m. S.E. Shiraz; 12,000.
LARA, *t.* Victoria, 36 m. S.W. Melbourne; dist., 2300.
LARACHI, *t. ftd.* Morocco, N. Africa, 45 m. S.W. Tangier; 5000. [alt. 7123 ft.; nr. is L. PEAK, 10,000 ft.; 6388.
LARAMIE, *c.* Wyoming, U.S., on Union Pacif. Ry.;
LARBERT, *vil.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 9 m. S.W. Stirling; birthpl. of Bruce, Abyssinian traveller, in 1730; par.,
LAREDO, *c.* Texas, U.S., on Rio Grande; 11,319. [5280.
LARGO, *vil.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth; birthpl. of Alex. Selkirk, original of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in 1676; parish, 2318.
LARGS, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., on Frith of Clyde; BATTLE OF L., 1263, Haco defeated by Alexander III.; 3187.
LARISSA, *t.* Greece, on R. Selembria, 20 m. from sea; silk and cotton manufs.; 13,610.
LARISTAN, *prov.* Persia, on Persian Gulf; cap. Lar.
LARKHALL, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 3 m. S.E. Hamilton; 6503.
LARKHANA, *t.* Shikarpur dist., Bombay Pres.; 13,885.
LARNE, *lough*, inlet of Irish Sea, Antrim, Irel., 6 m. long; also s.pt. 24 m. N. Belfast; 4000.
LARNACA, *t.* Cyprus, near S. coast; 7593.
LASALLE, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Ill. R.; 9855.
LASSA, *c.* cap. of Tibet; residence of Grand Lama, on affl. of Brahmaputra; 25,000.
L'ASSOMPTION, *dist.* Quebec; 13,674 d.; also t., 1275 d.
LASSWADE, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl.; 1002. [2385.
LAS VEGAS, *c.* N. Mexico, U.S., 48 m. E. Santa Fé;
LATAKIA (corruption of *Laodicea*), *s.pt.* Syria, on Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus; 8000.
LATHOM, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl.; 4371.
LATROBE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3589; also t. Tasmania, 75 m. N.W. Launceston; 2000.
LATTAKU, *t.* Bechuanaland, S. Africa. [N.W. Kelso; 763.
LAUDER, *co. t.* Berwicksh., Scotl., on R. Leader, 17 m.
LAUDERDALE, Leader Valley, W. Berwicksh., Scotl.
LAUENBURG, *dist.* Schleswig, Prussia; also ch. t. in dist., on R. Elbe; 4867; also t. Pomerania, Prussia, 68 m. E. Cöslin; 7214.
LAUNCESTON, *t.* E. Cornwall, Engl., on R. Tamar, 4345; also t. Tasmania, on R. Tamar, 120 m. from Hobart; 17,108.
LAUREL, *t.* Delaware, U.S.; 2388. [Montrose; 1454.
LAURENCEKIRK, *t.* Kincardinesh., Scotl., 10 m. N.
LAURIUM, *hills*, S.E. Attica, Greece; silver and lead mines. [8000.
LAURVIG, *s.pt.* Norway, on Skager Rack; foundries;
LAUSANNE, *c.* cap. Vaud, Switzerl., near N. shore of L. Geneva; Gibbon's history written here; cathedral; 33,340.
LAUTERBRUNNEN, *vil.* Bern, Switzerl.; glaciers; *Staubbach* waterfall, 900 ft., highest in Switzerl.; 2100.
LAUVEN, *r.* Norway, enters fiord at Laurvig (200 m.).
LAVAL, *t.* France, cap. dep. Mayenne; linen and cotton manufs. and various industries; 30,374.
LAWRENCE, in U.S., *c.* Mass., on Merrimac R., 26 m. N. Boston; cotton and woollen manufs.; 44,654; c. Kan.; 9997; also t. N.Z., 60 m. S.W. Dunedin; gold min-
LAWRENCEBURG, c. Ind., U.S.; 4284. [ing, farming; 1062.
LAYBACH (Lai.), *t.* cap. of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, 30 m. N.E. Trieste; transit trade from Germany to Trieste; 30,691. [(40 m.).
LEA, *r.* Bedford, Engl., affl. of Thames at Blackwall
LEAD, *c.* S. Dakota, U.S.; 2581.
LEADER, *r.* Scotl., flows S. to Tweed nr. Melrose (21 m.).
LEADGATE, *t.* Durham, Engl., 11 m. W. Durham; 4456.
LEADHILLS, *vil.* S.W. Lanarksh., Scotl.; alt. 1300 ft.; highest inhabited point in Scotl.; birthplace of Allan Ramsay in 1686; 1081.
LEADVILLE, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; mining; 10,384.
LEAMINGTON, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl., 98 m. N.W. London; mineral waters at Royal L. Spa; 26,930.
LEAO-TONG, *prov.* Chinese Empire, mainly in Manchuria, on Pacific; cap. Moukden; 2,187,286; L. GULF, inlet of Yellow Sea; 150 m. by 70 to 120 m.
LEARMONTH, *t.* Victoria, 89 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist., 200.
LEATHERHEAD, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 18 m. S.W. London; 3648. [38 m. above Kansas City; 19,768.
LEAVENWORTH, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on the Missouri R.,
LEBANON, *mt. chain*, Syria and N. Palestine; 90 m. long; highest point 10,400 ft.; also name of 10 tns. in U.S.; c. Pennsylv., 28 m. W. Reading, 14,664; t. N. Hampsh., 3763; c. Indiana, 28 m. N.W. Indianapolis, 3682; vil. Ohio, 3050; c. Kentucky, 2816; t. Missouri, 2218; and under 2000 in Ill., Conn., Maine, and Tenn.
LEBEDIN, *t.* Russia, 77 m. W.N.W. Kharkov; 14,879.
LECCE, *prov.* Apulia, S. Italy; 3293 sq. m.; 613,565; t. cap. of prov., 23 m. N.W. Otranto; various manufs.; commune; 23,247.
LECH, *r.* Tyrol and Bavaria, N. to Danube (140 m.).
LECK, *r.* Holland, from Rhine at Utrecht to Maasatore, Rotterdam. [ham; 3363 d.
LECKHAMPTON, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., near Cheltenham
LEDBURY, *t.* S.E. Herefordsh., England; 4738.
LEE, *r.* Cork, Irel., passes Cork City (50 m.); t. E.S.E. suburb of London; t. Mass., U.S., 38 m. S.E. Albany; 3785.
LEEDS, *t. and co. bor.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Aire; woollen manuf. centre of Engl., many other industries; 367,506; vil. Quebec, 2400.
LEEK, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 10 m. S.W. Buxton; various manufs.; 14,128; vil. Holland, 9 m. W.S.W. Groningen;
LEER, *t.* Hanover, Prussia, on R. Leda; 10,500. [5200.
LEESTON, *t.* N. Zealand, 27 m. S.W. Christchurch;
LEETONIA, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2826. [dist., 1380.
LEEUWARDEN, *t.* cap. of Friesland, Holland, on R. Ee, 35 m. W. Groningen; 30,590.
LEEWARD ISLS. *Brit. federal colony*, W. Indies, comprising Antigua, St. Christopher, Anguilla, Montserrat, Nevis, Dominica, and Virgin Islands, N. of Windward group, and S.E. Porto Rico; 701 sq. m.; 129,760.
LEGHORN (Livorno), *s.pt.* Italy, on Mediterranean, 48 m. W.S.W. Florence; 78,998.
LEGNAGO, *t.* N. Italy, 22 m. S. Verona; 14,630.
LEH, *t.* cap. of Ladakh, Kashmir, Punjab; shawl wool; alt. 11,538 ft.; 5000.
LEHE, *t.* Hanover, Prussia, on Weser; 11,100.

LEHIGHTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Lehigh R. (affl. of Delaware at Easton); 2959.
LEICESTER, *co.* N. midland, Engl., between Notts on N. and Northampton on S.; 44 m. by 40 m.; 800 sq. m.; agriculture, sheep farming, with some important manuf. tns.; 373,693; co. tn. and co. bor. on R. Soar, 99 m. N.W. London; worsted hosiery; 142,051; t. Mass., U.S.; 3120.
LEICHARDT, *W. suburb* of Sydney, N.S.W.; 15,000.
LEIGH, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 7 m. S.W. Bolton; 28,702; also s.pt. S.E. Essex, on Thames; 1800.
LEIGHLIN, *t.* Co. Carlow, Irel., on R. Barrow; anc. castle; 1815. [Ouse; 6010.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD, *t.* Bedfordsh., Engl., on R.
LEINSTER, *S.E. prov.* Ireland; 140 m. by 80 m.; contains 12 cos.; Dublin is in L.; 7620 sq. m.; decrease in pop. last decade 6·5 p.c.; Ro. Catholics over 83 p.c.;
LEIPA, *t.* Bohemia, 41 m. N.E. Prague; 9500. [1,195,718.
LEIPSIC, *c.* Saxony, on White Elster; great commercial centre; book trade; university, second largest in Germany; music conservatory; birthpl. of Leibnitz in 1646; BATTLE OF L., defeat of Napoleon in 1813; 353,272. [3768.
LEIRIA, *c.* Estramadura, Portugal, 75 m. N.E. Lisbon;
LEITH, *s.pt.* Midlothian, Scotl., on Frith of Forth, 1 m. from Edinburgh; chief port of Scotl. for continent; 67,660; LEITH HILL, Surrey, Engl., 4 m. from Dorking, 993 ft.
LEITMERITZ, *t.* Bohemia, on Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. Prague; Bohemian glass; hops, vines; 11,000.
LEITRIM, *co.* Connaught, Irel., on Donegal Bay; 52 m. by 20 m.; 613 sq. m.; decrease in pop. last decade 13·3 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, over 90 p.c.; co. tn. Carrick-on-Shannon; 78,379. [Fuego.
LE MAIRE, *channel* between Staten Isl. and Terra del
LEMAN, *lake.* *See* Geneva.
LE MANS, *t.* France, dep. Sarthe; manuf.; 57,412.
LEMARS, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 4036.
LEMBERG (or Leopold), *c.* cap. of Galicia, Austria, on R. Pelten, 36 m. E.N.E. Vienna; active trade and manufs.; university; 128,419.
LEMNOS (or Stalimini), *isl.* (Turkish) in Archip., 40 m. S.E. entrance of Dardanelles; pop. mostly Greek; 15,000. [mts. N. of L. Baikal to Arctic Ocean (2400 m.).
LENA, most E. of great Siberian rivers, flows N. from
LENCZY, *t.* Russian Poland, 80 m. W. Warsaw; 16,000.
LENNOX, *anc. name* for Dumbartonsh., Scotl., vale of R. Leven; L. HILLS, from near Dumbarton, N.E. to near Stirling. [gow; 3430.
LENNOXTOWN, *vil.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 11 m. N. Glas-
LENOX, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2889. [14,500.
LENTINI (or Leontini), *t.* Sicily, 24 m. N.W. Syracuse;
LEOBSCHUTZ, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 33 m. S.W. Oppeln; 12,930. [5675 d.; also t. Mass., U.S.; 7269.
LEOMINSTER, *t.* Herefordsh., Engl., on R. Lugg;
LEON, *old prov.* N.W. Spain; also new prov. (part of old), 6167 sq. m.; 380,229; *c.* cap. of prov., 174 m. N.N.W. Madrid; fine Gothic cathedral; 11,240; also prov. Ecuador, 109,600; also c. Mexico, State Guanaguato, 47,739. [Mediterranean; 17,189.
LEONFORTE, *t.* Sicily, 40 m. W.N.W. Catania, on
LEOPOLD II., *lake*, Cent. Africa, 2° S.; drains to Congo.
LEOPOLDVILLE, *t.* Congo Free State, on Congo, 310 m. from mouth, just above cataracts, at beginning of 1000 m. navigable part of river to Stanley Falls.
LEPANTO (or Epacto), *s.pt.* Ætolia, Greece, at entr. to Gulf of L. or Corinth; 6000.
LEPTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 2855. [14,963.
LERCARA (di Freddi), *t.* Sicily, 48 m. S.E. Palermo;
LERIDA (anc. Ilerda), *prov.* Catalonia, Spain; 4775 sq. m.; 285,417; *c.* ftd., on R. Legre; 17,784. [Var.
LERINS, 2 *ftd. isls.* (French), in Mediterranean; dep.
LEROY, *vil.* New York, U.S.; 2743. [Kirkwall; 3783.
LERWICK, *s.pt.* cap. Shetland Isls., Scotl., 100 m. N.E.
LESBOS (or Mitylene), *isl.* (Turkish), Archip., off coast Asia Minor; 618 sq. m.; birthpl. of Sappho, Alcaeus, and Theophrastus; 40,000. [23,000.
LESINA, *isl.* Dalmatia, in Adriatic, 23 m. S.E. Spalatro;
LESMAHAGOW (or Abbey Green), *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl., on R. Nethan, 12 m. S.E. Hamilton; 1386.
LETTERKENNY, *t.* Donegal, Irel., on R. Swilly; 2176.
LEUCADIA (or Santa Maura), one of the Ionian Isls.,
LEVANT, eastern part of Mediterranean. [Greece.
LEVEN, *t.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth; 3998; *r.* (1) Fife, Scotl., from Loch Leven (Kinross) to Largo Bay (14 m.); (2) Dumbartonsh., from Loch Lomond to Clyde at Dumbarton (10 m.); (3) Argyll and Inverness to Loch Leven, inlet of Atlantic (11 m.); (4) N. Lancash., Engl., from Windermere to Morecambe Bay. [chester; 5506.
LEVENSHULME, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 3 m. S.E. Man-
LEWES, *t.* Sussex, Engl., on R. Ouse, 8 m. N.E. Brighton; 10,997.
LEWIS (or Lews), *largest isl.* of Hebrides, Co. Ross, Scotl.; with Harris, its S. peninsula, part of Co. Inverness, 876 sq. m.; 28,339; Lewis alone (28 m. by 42 m.), 683 sq. m.; chief tn. Stornoway; 24,876.
LEWISBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., on Susquehanna R.; 3248.
LEWISHAM, *S.E. suburb* of London, Co. Kent.
LEWISTON, in U.S., *c.* Maine. 35 m. N. Portland; 21,701.
LEWISTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., on Juniata R.; 3273; t. Illinois, 2166.
LEXINGTON, in U.S., *c.* Kentucky, 77 m. S. Cincinnati, seat of Kentucky University; 21,567; c. Missouri, on Missouri R., 4537; t. Mass., 11 m. W.N.W. Boston; battle here with Brit. in 1775; 3197; t. Virginia, on North R., 3059; and under 2000 in Neb., Ill., Mississippi, and N. Carol.
LEXTON, *t.* Victoria, 128 m. N.W. Melbourne; grazing and mining; dist., 2093.
LEYDEN (or Lei.), *c.* Holland, on Old Rhine, 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam; university (1575); 43,510.
LEYLAND, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl.; 5972.
LEYRE, *r.* France, from dep. Landes to Gulf of Arcachon, dep. Gironde (40 m.). [3500 sq. m.; 220,515.
LEYTE, one of the Philippine Isls.; 130 m. by 35 m.;
LEYTHA (or Lei.), *r.* Austria, flows N.E. to Danube at Altenburg below Vienna; part of boundary between Austria and Hungary (90 m.); hence Austrian Provs. called Cis-Leithan and Hungarian Provs. called Trans-Leithan.
LEYTON, *t.* Essex, Engl., near Stratford; 63,106.
LIAKHOV ISLS., *group*, Arctic Ocean, N. Siberia; largest *New Liberia.*
LIBAU, *s.pt.* Courland, Russia, on Baltic; 27,845.
LIBERIA, *independent negro republic*, Upper Guinea, W. Africa, founded in 1848 for free negroes from U.S.A.; 500 m. of coast and (average) 200 m. inland; 14,360 sq. m.; usual equatorial products; cap. Monrovia; including 18,000 Americo-Liberians, 1,068,000.
LIBERTAD, *N.W. prov.* Peru, on Pacific; 15,649 sq. m.;
LIBERTY, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2558. [cap. Trujillo; 147,541.
LIBERTON, *vil.* Midlothian, Scotl.; near are ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, abode of Queen Mary; par., 6026.
LISBOURNE, *t.* France, dep. Gironde; river port at confl. of R. Isle and Dordogne, 17 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux; 16,000. [and Waday; contains oasis *Seewah.*
LIBYAN DESERT, Africa, part of Sahara, E. of Fezzan
LICATA, *s.pt.* Sicily, at mouth of R. Salso, 25 m. S.E. Girgenti; 18,510.
LICHFIELD, *c.* Staffordsh., Engl., 15 m. N. Birmingham; cathedral; birthpl. of Johnson and Garrick; 7864 d.
LICKING, *r.* Kentucky, U.S., affl. of Ohio, 220 m.
LIDDEL, *r.* Scotl., from Roxburgh to Esk near Canon-
LIDDESDALE, *valley* of R. Liddel. [bie, Dumfriessh.
LIEBAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 34 m. S.W. Liegnitz; 5000; also t. Moravia, Austria, 14 m. N.E. Olmutz; 4500.
LIECHTENSTEIN (or Lich.), *small German principality*, 53 sq. m., on Upper Rhine, between Switzerl. and Vorarlberg, Tyrol; one of the most ancient families in Europe; cap. Vaduz; 9124.
LIEGE, *prov.* S.E. Belgium; coal and iron mines, mineral waters; 1117 sq. m.; 762,196; c. cap. of prov. on Maas, 54 m. E. Brussels; 'Belgian Birmingham'; cathedral, university; 149,789.
LIEGNITZ, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 40 m. W. Breslau; victory of Frederick the Great over the Austrians in 1760; 43,347. [19,348.
LIERRE (or Lier), *t.* Belgium, 8 m. N.N.E. Malines;
LIEVIN, *t.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; 8500.
LIFFEY, *r.* Ireland, from Co. Wicklow to Dublin Bay, from source to mouth in straight line 10 m., with windings 71 m. [(French).
LIFU, most N. and largest of Loyalty Isls., S. Pacific
LIGNY, *t.* France, dep. Meuse, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc; wool, timber, cotton thread; 4512; also vil. Belgium, 14 m. W.N.W. Namur; battle between French and Prussians before Waterloo.

LIGONIER, *t.* Indiana, U.S., on Elkhart R.; 2195.
LIGURIA, *compartimento*, N. Italy, with two provs., Genoa and Porto Maurizio.
LIKA, *r.* Croatia, Austria, flows N.W. and disappears underground at Mt. Tuliba (30 m.).
LILLE (or Lisle), *c. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Deule, 67 m. S.W. Calais; strong fortress; cotton manufs.;
LILLO, *t.* Spain, 36 m. E.S.E. Toledo; 2937. [201,211.
LILYDALE, *t.* Victoria, 23 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 4616.
LIMA, *prov.* Peru, S. America; with Callao 14,760 sq. m.; pop. of Lima, 226,922; c. cap. of prov. 7 m. from Callao, its port on Pacific; university; 101,488; c. Ohio, U.S., cap. of Allen Co.; 15,981. (100 m.).
LIMARI, *r.* Chili, enters Pacific 70 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo
LIMASOL, *s.pt.* Cyprus, on S. coast, 38 m. S.W. Larnaca; 7388. [Irel.; 16 m. N.E. Londonderry; 3000.
LIMAVADY (or Newtown L. or Rathbrady Beg), *t.*
LIMBACH, *t.* Saxony, 7 m. N.W. Chemnitz; 10,494.
LIMBURG, *prov.* S.E. Holland; 850 sq. m.; cap. Maestricht; 257,154; also prov. N.E. Belgium; 931 sq. m.; cap. Hasselt; 224,604; [these two provs. march with each other]; also t. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on R. Lahn, 6854; t. Westphalia, on R. Leine, 6000.
LIMERICK, *co.* Munster, Irel., touches R. Shannon on N.; 54 m. by 35 m.; 1064 sq. m.; decrease of pop. in last decade, 12·2 p.c.; Roman Catholics, nearly 95 p.c.; eastern half of co. from extreme fertility called *Golden Valley*; 158,563; c. cap. of county, on Shannon, 50 m. from sea and 129 m. S.W. Dublin; extensive and varied trade; besieged by William III., 1690-91; 45,909. [Zurich to Aar, near confl. with Reuss.
LIMMAT, *r.* Switzerl., from Cant. Glarus through L.
LIMOGES, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Haute-Vienne, 60 m. S.E. Poitiers; manufs. wool and porcelain; 72,697.
LIMOUSIN, *old prov.* France, now Corrèze and part of Haute Vienne.
LIMPOPO (or Crocodile R.), *r.* E. S. Africa, separating Transvaal on N. from Zambesia, and from Bechuanaland on W.; not navigable; enters Indian O. 25° 15′ S.
LINARES, *prov.* Chili, S. America; 3483 sq. m.; 115,646; c. cap. of prov., 8000; t. Spain, 23 m. N.E. Jaen; lead and silver mines; dist., 30,000.
LINCOLN, *county*, Engl., S. of R. Humber, on N. Sea; 75 m. by 45 m.; 2761 sq. m.; divided into three parts —*Parts of Holland* in S.E., *Parts of Kesteven* in S.W., and *Parts of Lindsey* (wolds and chalk hills, 47 m.) in N.E.; agricultural and grazing; 472,778; co. tn. (anc. Lindum), c. and co. bor., on R. Witham, 132 m. N.N.W. London; cathedral; 41,491; also in U.S., c. cap. of Nebraska; railway centre; grain, stockyards; 55,154; t. Rhode Isl., 20,355; c. Illinois, 28 m. N. Springfield, 6725; and under 2000 in Kansas, Maine, and Vermont. [stance; 5943.
LINDAU, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, at N.E. end Lake of Con-
LINDESFARNE. *See* Holy Isle.
LINDSAY, *t.* Ontario, 43 m. N.W. Port Hope; 6081.
LINDSEY. *See* Lincolnsh.
LINGAZEN, *s.pt.* Luzon, Philippine Isls.; 21,000.
LINKOPING (or Ostergotland), *laen or prov.* Sweden, on Baltic; 4243 sq. m.; 266,615 d.; t. cap. of prov., 12,649.
LINLITHGOW (or W. Lothian), *co.* Scotl., S. side of Frith of Forth, W. of Edinburghsh. or Midlothian; 20 m. by 15 m.; 120 sq. m.; minerals, agriculture; 52,789; co. tn., 17 m. W. Edinburgh; 4154.
LINNHE, *loch*, arm of sea, Argyllsh., Scotl., from Sound of Mull to Coranferry, from that point called Loch Eil. [field; 6666.
LINTHWAITE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Hudders-
LINTON, *vil.* Cambridgesh., on R. Granta; 1753; EAST L. (or Prestonkirk), t. Haddingtonsh., Scotl., 865; W. L., vil. N.W. Peeblessh. [dist., 4560.
LINTONS, *t.* (mining), Victoria, 119 m. N.W. Melbourne;
LINTZ (or Linz), *c. ftd.* cap. of Upper Austria, on Danube, 100 m. W.S.W. Vienna; 47,560; t. Prussia, on Rhine, 18 m. N.N.W. Coblenz; 3541.
LINYANTI, *t.* Cent. S. Africa, cap. of Makololo Country; 18° 17′ S., 23° 50′ E. [S. of France.
LIONS (not Ly.), GULF OF, *wide bay* of Mediterranean,
LIPARI ISLS., *volcanic group* N. of Sicily; 116 sq. m.; Stromboli and Vulcano have active volcanoes; Lipari, largest of group, has pop. of 13,325; t. on E. coast, 12,265. [mineral springs; 16,375.
LIPETSK, *t.* Russia, 84 m. W. Tambor, on R. Voronezh;
LIPPE, *r.* Germany, affl. of Rhine at Wesel (110 m.).
LIPPE (or L. Detmold), *principality*, N.W. Germany between Westphalia and Hanover; 469 sq. m.; cap. Detmold; 128,414; L. Schaumburg (*see* Schaum. Lip.).
LIPPSTADT, *t. ftd.* Westphalia, on R. Lippe; 10,504.
LISBON, c. cap. of Portugal and of prov. Estremadura, on R. Tagus, 9 m. from Atlantic; fine harbour; great commerce; earthquake in 1755; birthpl. of Camoens in 1520; 246,343; also t. Maine, U.S., 32 m. N.N.E. Portland, 3120; t. N. Hampsh., U.S., 2060.
LISBURN, *t.* Co. Antrim, Irel., on R. Lagan, 7 m. S.S.W. Belfast; linen manuf.; 9517. [Harfleur; 17,000.
LISIEUX, *t.* (manuf.), France, dep. Calvados, 20 m. S.
LISKEARD, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 15 m. S.W. Launceston; leather, mining; 3984 d.
LISMORE, *t.* Waterford, Irel., on R. Blackwater; birthpl. of Robert Boyle, 'son of the Earl of Cork and father of modern chemistry' in 1626; 1860; also isl. Argyllsh., Scotl., at mouth of L. Linnhe, 9 m. long; also t. (farming) N.S.W., 520 m. N. Sydney; dist., 6000.
LISSA, *t.* Posen, Prussia; manufs., furs, wine; 12,912; also isl. and tn. Dalmatia, in Adriatic; 21 m. W. Lesina; 7000. [2965; also vil. Ontario, Perth Co.; 2587.
LISTOWEL, *t.* Co. Kerry, Irel., 16 m. N.E. Tralee;
LITCHFIELD, in U.S., *c.* Illinois, Montgomery Co., 5811; t. Conn., 30 m. W. Hartford, 3304; and under 2000 in Maine and Minn. [pool; 4441.
LITHERLAND, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 5 m. N. Liver-
LITHGOW, *t.* N.S.W., 96 m. W. Sydney; coal, iron smelting; dist., 13,500.
LITHUANIA, *former dist.* Europe, between Courland and Poland. Russia and Prussia, with marked peculiarities of language. [Rochdale; 10,878.
LITTLEBOROUGH, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 3 m. E.
LITTLE FALLS, in U.S., *vil.* N. York, on Mohawk R.; 8783; vil. Minn.; 2354. [Brighton; 4452.
LITTLEHAMPTON, *t.* W. Sussex, Engl., 18 m. W.
LITTLE HULTON, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 6697.
LITTLE LEVEN, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 5168.
LITTLE ROCK, *c.* cap. Arkansas, U.S., on Arkansas R., near centre of State; spacious wharfage; 25,874.
LITTLE RUSSIA, includes govs. Kharkov, Kied, Poltava, Tchernigov.
LITTLETON, *t.* N. Hampsh., U.S.; 3365.
LITTLE WOOLTON, *t.* Lancash., Engl.; 1131.
LIVADIA, *t.* Greece, nom. Attica and Bœotia, 52 m. N.W. Athens; 5000.
LIVERPOOL, *c. and co. bor.* S.W. Lancash., on R. Mersey, 31 m. W. Manchester, 201 m. N.W. London; second port in Brit. Empire, 500 acres of docks, 30 m. of quay, 22 graving docks; 517,951; t. N.S.W., 22 m. S. Sydney, dairy farming, large paper-mill; dist., 6600; L. PLAINS, pastoral dist., 10 millions of acres, in N.E. of colony, gold-fields; 20,000; t. port of entry, N. Scotia; 2465 d. [Huddersfield; 13,668.
LIVERSEDGE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. N.E.
LIVINGSTON, *c.* Montana, U.S.; 2850.
LIVINGSTONE FALLS, *cataracts* on R. Congo.
LIVINGSTONIA, *mission station*, Africa, W. shore of
LIVNY, *t.* Orel, Russia; 13,674. [L. Nyassa.
LIVONIA, *gov.* Baltic Provs., Russia, between Esthonia and Courland; 18,156 sq. m.; exports corn; university seat, Dorpat; cap. Riga; 1,229,468.
LIVORNO. *See* Leghorn; also t. Piedmont, Italy; 6439.
LIZARD POINT, Cornwall, most S. promontory in Engl., 49° 58′ N., 5° 12′ W. [Carnarvon; 3138.
LLANBERIS, *t.* Carnarvonsh., N. Wales, 10 m. S.E.
LLANDAFF, *t.* S.E. Glamorgansh., S. Wales, on R. Taff; cathedral; 1800. [1714.
LLANDILO, *t.* E. Carmarthensh., Wales, on R. Towy;
LLANDOVERY, *t.* N.E. Carmarthensh., Wales; 1742 d.
LLANDUDNO, *t.* N.E. Carnarvonsh., N. Wales, on coast; watering place; 7333.
LLANELLY, *s.pt.* Carmarthensh., Wales, 11 m. S.W. Swansea; coals, copper; 23,937. [Conway; 2407.
LLANFAIRFECHAN, *t.* Carnarvonsh., Wales, 8 m. S.W.
LLANFRECHFA (Upper), *t.* Monmouthsh., Eng.; 2780.
LLANFYLLIN, *t.* Montgomerysh., N. Wales; 1753 d.
LLANGEFUI, *t.* Anglesey, N. Wales, 13 m. S. Amlwch; 1624. [S.E. Ruthin; 3225.
LLANGOLLEN, *t.* Denbighsh., Wales, on R. Dee, 13 m.
LLANIDLOES, *t.* Montgomerysh., Wales, on R. Severn; stone and slate quarries; 2547 d. [3712.
LLANRWST, *t.* Denbighshire, Wales, on R. Conway;
LLANTARNAM, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl.; 4905.

LLANTRISSAINT, *t.* Glamorgansh., S. Wales, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff; 1872.
LOANDA, *prov.* of Angola, Portuguese, W. Africa; also t., called also ST. PAUL DE L., cap. of prov. and of colony, 200 m. S. Bonana, at mouth of Congo, and 1900 m. N. Cape Town; 16,000.
LOANGO, *coast country*, Lower Guinea, S. Africa, under French Protectorate; cap. L.; 15,000.
LOANHEAD, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl., 5 m. S.E. Edinburgh; 3244. [2200 ft.
LOB NOR, *lake*, E. Turkestan; 100 m. by 50 m.; alt.
LOCARNO, *t.* Ticino, Switzerl., at N. end of L. Maggiore; 2645. [contains Ben Nevis.
LOCHABER, *mountainous dist.* S. Inverness-sh., Scotl.;
LOCHCARRON, *vil.* (fishing), S.W. Ross-sh., Scotl.; 1462.
LOCHEE, *N.W. suburb* Dundee, Scotl. [5200.
LOCHES, *t.* France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on R. Indre;
LOCHGELLY, *t.* Fife, Scotl., 6 m. W. Kirkcaldy; 4133.
LOCHGILPHEAD, *t.* Argyllsh., Scotl., an arm of Loch Fyne; 1320. [1365.
LOCHMABEN, *t.* Dumfriessh., Scotl., 8 m. E. Dumfries;
LOCHNAGAR, *mt.* S.W. Aberdeensh., Scotl.; 3800 ft.
LOCHY, *loch*, Co. Inverness, Scotl., in line of Caledonian Canal; 12 m. long; r. Perthsh., Scotl., affl. of Dochart, near W. end of Loch Tay. [2491.
LOCKERBIE, *t.* Dumfriessh., Scotl.; 15 m. N. Dumfries;
LOCKHAVEN, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S.; on Susquehanna R.;
LOCKLAND, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2474. [7358.
LOCKPORT, in U.S., *c.* N. York, cap. Niagara Co.; 16,038; vil. Illinois, 2449. [field; 10,547.
LOCKWOOD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Hudders-
LOCLE, *t.* Neufchatel, Switzerl.; 10,464. [nes Mts.; 10,296.
LODEVE, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Hérault, at foot of Ceven-
LODI, *c.* Lombardy, Italy, 21 m. S.E. Milan, on R. Adda; victory of Napoleon in 1796; 19,088. [125,227.
LODZ, *t.* Poland, gov. Warsaw, 75 m. W. Warsaw;
LOFFODEN ISLS. (5 large and several small), *group*, N.W. Norway; stretch 175 m.; extensive fisheries;
LOFTUS, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; 6208 d. [4000.
LOGAN, in U.S., *c.* Ohio, 50 m. S.E. Columbus; 3119; c. Utah, 4565. [13,328.
LOGANSPORT, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on Wabash R.;
LOGO, *dist.* W. Africa, N.E. Sierra Leone.
LOGRONO, *prov.* Old Castile, Spain; 1945 sq. m.; 181,465; t. cap. of prov. on R. Ebro; 12,298.
LOHARDAGA, *dist.* Chutia Nagpur, div. Bengal; cap. Ranchi; 1,609,244. [5 m. N. Angers (150 m.).
LOIR, *r.* France, from dep. Eure-et-Loir to R. Sarthe,
LOIRE, *r.* (largest in France) from Cevennes Mts. in dep. Ardèche N.W. to Orleans and then W. to Atlantic below Nantes (645 m.); also dep. S.E. France, old prov. Lyonnais; 1838 sq. m.; cap. Montbrison; 616,227; L. INFERIEURE, dep. N.W. France, part of old prov. Brittany; 2654 sq. m.; cap Nantes; 645,263. [nais; 2614 sq. m.; cap. Orléans; 377,718.
LOIRET, *dep.* Cent. France, part of old prov. Orlean-
LOIR-ET-CHER, *dep.* France, W. of Loiret; 2452 sq. m.; cap. Blois; 281,358.
LOJA (or Loxa), *t.* Granada, Spain; calico, paper; 18,957; prov. Ecuador, S. America; 66,456; cap. of prov., 10,000. [corn trade and various manufs.; 18,748.
LOKEREN, *t.* E. Flanders, Belgium, 13 m. E. Ghent;
LOMBARDY, *N. compartimento*, Italy, with 8 provs.; 9075 sq. m.; 3,906,958. [Indian Archip.; 2098 sq. m.
LOMBOK, *isl.* (Dutch) between Bali and Sumbawa,
LOMOND, *loch* (largest in Scotland), between Cos. Stirling and Dumbarton; 24 m. by 7 m. at S. end; studded with over 30 isls. [1713 ft. and 1471 ft.
LOMOND HILLS, Fife and Kinross, Scotl.; two peaks,
LOMJA, *gov.* Russian Poland; 4667 sq. m.; 608,683; cap. of gov. on R. Narev; 15,000.
LONDON, *c.* Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; cap. of Engl. and metropolis of Brit. Empire, on R. Thames, 60 m. from sea; largest, wealthiest, and most populous city of the world; 'not so much a city as a province covered with houses'; divided into 40 sanitary areas; 11 school board divisions and 27 parl. boroughs, with 61 members of Parl.; increase of pop. during last decade, 397,237; its pop. (greater than entire pop. of Scotl.) is 4,231,431; also c. Ontario, on Thames, 76 m. W. Toronto; 31,977; also c. Ohio, U.S., 20 m. E. Springfield; 3313.
LONDONDERRY, *co.* Ulster, Irel., on Atlantic, between Antrim and Donegal; 40 m. by 35 m.; 816 sq. m.; decrease in last decade, 8·1 p.c.; Ro. Catholics over 44 p.c.; 151,666; co. tn. (also called Derry) s.pt. on R. Foyle, 163 m. N.W. of Dublin; famous siege of 8 months (1688-89) against forces of James II.; increase in last decade, 12·8 p.c.; 32,893; also s.pt. N. Scotia, Colchester dist.; 6017. [falo R.; 6858.
LONDON, EAST, *s.pt.* Cape Colony, at mouth of Buf-
LONG BRANCH, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S., 32 m. S. N. York; watering pl.; 7231. [9636.
LONG EATON, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 7 m. S.E. Derby;
LONGFORD, *co.* Leinster, Irel., E. of R. Shannon, touches Leitrim, Cavan, Roscommon, and West Meath; 32 m. by 18 m.; 421 sq. m.; decrease in last decade, 13·9 p.c.; Ro. Catholics over 91 p.c.; 52,553; co. tn. on R. Camlin, 76 m. N.W. Dublin; 4385; also t. Tasmania, 18 m. S. Launceston; 'Garden of Tasmania'; dist. (agricultural and pastoral); 7000.
LONG ISL., 110 m. by (average) 13 m., N. York, U.S., separated from N. York and Connecticut by L. ISL. SOUND (110 m. by 2 m. to 20); at W. end of isl. is c. Brooklyn, practically a part of N. York City.
LONG ISL., *city*, N. York, U.S., on Long Isl., on East R., opp. N. York City; 30,506. [Dumbarton and Argyll.
LONG, LOCH, *arm* of Frith of Clyde, separating Cos.
LONGMEADOW, *t.* Mass. U.S.; 2183. [4101.
LONGRIDGE, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl., 6 m. N.E. Preston;
LONG SUTTON, *t.* Lincolnsh. (Holland div.), Engl.; 2439 d. [iron; 34,327.
LONGTON, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl.; potteries, coal and
LONGVIEW, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2034. [5146.
LONGWY, *t. ftd.* N.E. France, 40 m. N.N.W. Metz;
LONIGO, *t.* N. Italy, 14 m. S.W. Vicenza; 10,000.
LONS-LE-SAUNIER, *t.* France, cap. dep. Jura, 50 m. S.E. Dijon; salt-works; 12,743.
LOO-CHOO (or Lu-Tchu), *isls.* (group or chain of 52), Japanese, between Formosa and Japan; largest 60 m. by 12 m.; group 1853 sq. m.; cap. Shuri, on Okinawa Isl.; 311,000.
LOODIANA (or Ludianah), *dist.* Ambala div., Punjab, India; 1375 sq. m.; 618,835; t. ftd. cap. of dist. 8 m. S. Sutlej; 44,163.
LOOP HEAD, S.W. Co. Clare, Irel., 52° 24′ N., 9° 57′ W.
LORAIN, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 4863. [Roman remains; 58,327.
LORCA, *c.* Spain, 46 m. W. Cartagena; various manufs.;
LORD HOWE ISL., S. Pacific, 400 m. E. Sydney; 7 m. by 1½ m.
LORETO, *c.* E. Italy, 14 m. S. Ancona, 3 m. from sea; its *santa casa*, supposed residence of Virgin Mary, resort of Ro. Catholic pilgrims; 1241; also prov. in N. of Peru; 32,727 sq. m.; 61,125.
LORIENT, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Morbihan, at confl. of Scorff and Blavet; shipbuilding, iron manufs.; 42,116. [Loch Leven.
LORNE, *dist.* Argyllsh., Scotl., between Loch Awe and
LORRAINE, *old prov.* France, including deps. Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Meuse; in 1871 2402 sq. m. of this territory were taken by Germany, and form part of Elsass-Lothringen.
LOS ANGELES, *c.* S. California, U.S., 27 m. from San Francisco, and 16 m. from Pacific; sanitarium for Eastern States; rapid growth, pop. doubled in last 5 years; 50,395; also t. Chili, S. America; 8000.
LOSSIEMOUTH, *s.pt.* Elginsh., Scotl., on Moray Frith, at mouth of R. Lossie (31 m.); with Branderburgh, 3480. [1496.
LOSTURTHIEL, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 21 m. N.E. Truro;
LOT, *dep.* S.W. France, part of old prov. Guyenne; 2012 sq. m. watered by Lot (affl. of Garonne at Aiguillon, 272 m.) and Dordogne; cap. Cahors; 253,885 d.
LOT-ET-GARONNE, *dep.* S.W. France, part of old prov. Guyenne; 2067 sq. m.; cap. Agen; 295,360 d.
LOTHIANS, THE, *dist.* Scotl., on S. side of Frith of Forth, including Midlothian or Edinburghsh., East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire.
LOUDEAC, *t.* France, *dep.* Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. S. St. Brieuc; 5983.
LOUGHBOROUGH, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl.; hosiery, lace;
LOUGHREA, *t.* Galway, Irel., on L. Rea; 3200. [18,196.
LOUISIANA, *gulf state*, U.S.A., between Texas on W., and Mississippi R. and State on E.; 48,720 sq. m.; cotton, sugar, rice; nearly 50 p.c. of people coloured; cap. New Orleans; 1,116,828; also c. Missouri, U.S., on Mississippi; 5090.

LOUISVILLE, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on Ohio R., just above rapids; commercial centre of State; 161,129.
LOULE, *t.* Algarve, Portugal, 10 m. N.W. Faro; 14,862.
LOURDES, *t.* France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées; 12 m. S.W. Tarbes, on Gave-de-Pau; resort for Ro. Cathol. pilgrims; 5864.
LOUTH, *co.* N.E. Leinster, Irel., on Irish Sea, separated by Carlingford Lough from Down; 25 m. by 15 m.; 315 sq. m.; agriculture, linen, fishing; decrease in popul. last decade (including Drogheda), 8·8 p.c.; R. Catholics, over 91 p.c.; co. tn. Dundalk; 70,852; also t. Lincolnsh. (*Lindsey*), Engl., 15 m. S. Grimsby; carpets, blankets, agricultural implements; 10,040 d.; also t. N.S.W., 573 m. N.W. Sydney; pastoral; 1000.
LOUVAIN, *c.* (walled), Belgium, 16 m. E.N.E. Brussels; university (1426); 39,948. [manuf. fine cloths; 11,574.
LOUVIERS, *t.* France, dep. Eure, 17 m. S.E. Rouen;
LOVELL, *t.* Tasmania, 33 m. S.W. Hobart; dist., 1360.
LOW ARCHIPELAGO, *group of isls.* S. Pacific, E. of Society Isls., 16° S., 49° W.
LOWELL, *c.* Mass., U.S., 20 m. from Boston, at confl. Merrimac and Concord; cotton and woollen manufactories; 77,696.
LOWER AUSTRIA, *prov.* (crown-land), Austria; 7655 sq. m.; traversed by Danube; cap. Vienna; 2,661,799.
LOWER BEBINGTON, *t.* Cheshire, Engl.; 5069.
LOWER BRIXHAM, *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; 6224.
LOWESTOFT, *s.pt. and watering pl.*, E. Suffolk, Engl., 10 m. S. Yarmouth; 23,347. [and Dumfries, Scotl.; 2403 ft.
LOWTHERS (or Leadhills), *hills*, between Cos. Lanark
LOWVILLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2511.
LOYALTY ISLS., *group* (5), 100 m. E. New Caledonia; 756 sq. m. (French).
LOZERE, *dep.* S. France, in Languedoc, named from Mt. Lozere (4844 ft.) in the Cevennes; 1996 sq. m.; cap. Mende; 135,527 d. [Africa.
LUALABA (and Luapula), *r.* names for Upper Congo,
LUBEC, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2069.
LUBECK, *free city and state*, Germany, one of the Hanse towns, on R. Trave, 37 m. N.E. Hamburg; State, 115 sq. m.; 76,485; birthpl. of Mosheim (church historian) in 1694; pop. of city, 63,590.
LUBLIN, *c.* cap. of gov. L. on R. Bistritza, S.E. Russian Poland, 95 m. S.E. Warsaw; 48,475. [Teith.
LUBNAIG, *loch*, Perthshire, Scotl., outlet by Leny to
LUCCA, *c.* Tuscany, Italy; cap. of prov. L., 11 m. N.E.
LUCE BAY, S. Wigtonsh., Scotl. [Pisa; 20,421.
LUCENA, *c.* Andalusia, Spain, 32 m. S.E. Cordova; manufs., fine fruit; 20,000; also t. Spain, 15 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana; 3827. [dral, vineyards; 15,772.
LUCERA, *t.* S. Italy, 12 m. W. Foggia; college, cathe-
LUCERNE, *canton*, Switzerl.; 579 sq. m.; 135,360; c. cap. of cant. on Lake L., at outlet by R. Reuss to Aar; 20,314; LAKE L., Germ. *Waldstättersee* or lake of the four forest cantons, Schweitz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. [Potsdam; 16,910.
LUCKENWALDE, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 23 m. S.E.
LUCKNOW, *div.* S.E. Oudh, India (3 dists.); 2,622,681; dist., 696,824; c. cap. of Oudh, on R. Gumti, 174 m. N.W. Benares; alt. 403 ft.; heroic defence against Sepoys in 1857; 273,090.
LUCON, *t.* France, cap. Vendee; 6943.
LUDAMAR, *country*, Central Africa, on border of Sahara; cap. Benown; Mohammedan.
LUDDENDENFOOT, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. W. Halifax; 3142. [15,785.
LUDENSCHEID, *t.* Arnsberg, Westphalia, Prussia
LUDERITZ BAY, name for Angra Pegueña, S.W. Africa.
LUDGVAN, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 3 m. N.E. Penzance;
LUDHIANA. *See* Loodh. [2334 d.
LUDINGTON, *c.* Mich., U.S., on L. Michigan; 7517.
LUDLOW, *t.* Salop, Engl., 25 m. S.E. Shrewsbury; ruined castle; 4460 d.; also t. Kentucky, U.S.; 2469.
LUDWIGSBURG, *c.* Würtemburg, 8 m. N. Stuttgart; palace; military centre; 17,397.
LUDWIGSHAFEN, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, on Rhine; 28,716.
LUGANO, *t.* cant. Ticino, Switzerl.; 6129; on. L. LUGANO, in Switzerl. and N. Italy; 16 m. by 2 m. to 5 m.; very deep; between Como and Maggiore.
LUGAR, *vil.* Ayrsh., Scotl., on R. L., affl. of Ayr R.; ironworks; 1379.
LUGO, *prov.* Galicia, N.W. Spain, on Atlantic; 3787 sq. m.; 431,644; c. cap. of prov. on R. Minho, 48 m. E.N.E. Santiago; mineral springs; 19,757.
LUKUGA, *W. outlet* of L. Tanganjika, Africa, to Congo (intermittent). [Bothnia); 3100.
LULEA, *s.pt.* Sweden, on R. L. (200 m. to Gulf of
LUMPHANNAN, *vil.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., with cairn where Macbeth is said to have fallen.
LUND, *c.* S. Sweden, 14 m. N.E. Malmö; cathedral, university (1668); 15,023. [m.; 177.
LUNDY, *isl.* entrance to Bristol Channel; 1 m. by 2¼
LUNE, *r.* Westmorel. and N. Lancash. to Irish Sea below Lancaster (45 m.); valley called *Lonsdale*.
LUNEBURG, *t.* Hanover, Prussia, on R. Ilmenau; woollen, linen, cotton manufs.; 20,000. [4044.
LUNENBURG, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, 68 m. W.S.W. Halifax;
LUNEVILLE, *t* France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle; cavalry station; 18,637. [Mozambique and Zanzibar.
LUPATA MTS., E. Africa, N.W. Sofala, between
LURGAN, *t.* Armagh, Irel., 8 m. N. Dublin; linen manufs.; increase of 6·4 p.c. in last decade; 11,447.
LUTON, *t.* Bedfordsh., Engl., on R. Lea; manufs. strawplait; 30,005.
LUTTERWORTH, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl., 8 m. N.E. Rugby; Wycliffe (rector) died here in 1384; 1965.
LUTZEN, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 9 m. S.E. Merseburg; victory of Gustavus Adolphus over Austrians in 1632; 3436.
LUXEMBOURG, *prov.* S.E. Belgium; 1706 sq. m.; cap. Arlon; 216,380; E. of this is GRAND DUCHY OF L., touching Rhenish Prussia and Lorraine; neutral territory, neither French, Belgian, nor Prussian; 998 sq. m.; Ro. Catholic; connected with German Zollverein; 211,088; c. cap. of Duchy, on R. Alzette; strong situation; 18,187. [Thebes, with ancient temple.
LUXOR, *vil.* Upper Egypt, just S. Karnak, site of anc.
LUZERNE, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 2398.
LUZON, largest of Philippine Isls.; 550 m. by 130 m.; high mts. with active volcanoes; cap. Manilla.
LYDENBERG (or Ley.), *vil.* S. African Republic, 180 m.
LYDD, *t.* Kent, Engl.; 2070. [N.E. Pretoria.
LYELL, *mt.* Stanley Range, N.S.W.; 2000 ft.
LYKENS, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 2450. [pl.; 2365.
LYME REGIS (or Lyme), *s.pt.* Dorset, Engl.; watering
LYM FIORD (or Lim.), *narrow channel*, Jutland, Denmark, almost to N. Sea from Cattegat; 100 m. by 1 m. to 15 m. [ampton; sea bathing; 4551.
LYMINGTON, *s.pt.* Hants, Engl., 20 m. S.W. South-
LYMM, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Warrington; 4995.
LYNCHBURG, *c.* Virginia, U.S., on James R.; 120 m. W.S.W. Richmond; 19,709.
LYNDON, *t.* Vermont, U.S., on Passumpsic R.; 2615.
LYNN, *s.pt.* Mass., U.S., 10 m. N.E. Boston; 55,727.
LYNTON, *t.* N. Devonsh., Engl.; watering pl.; 1547.
LYON, *r.* Perthsh., affl. of Tay (38 m.), flows through
LYONNAIS, *old prov.* S.E. France. [*Glenlyon*.
LYONS, *c.* second in France, dep. Rhone, at confl. of Rhone and Saone, 250 m. S.S.E. Paris; manuf. of silk, most important in the world; Roman remains; 416,029; also in U.S., c. Iowa, on Mississippi R.; 5799; vil. N. York, on Erie Canal; 4475. [(100 m.).
LYS, *r.* France and Belgium, affl. of Scheldt, at Ghent
LYTHAM, *t.* N. Lancash., Engl., on Ribble; 4656.
LYTTELTON, *t.* N. Zealand, part of Christchurch; graving dock; Gladstone Wharf 1318 ft. long; 4562.
LYTTON, *t.* British Columbia, Canada, at confl. of Thompson and Fraser Rivers; 1338; also t. Queensland, 13 m. N.E. Brisbane; 300.

MAAD, *t.* N.E. Hungary, near Tokay; vineyards; 3779.
MAAS (or Meuse), *r.* flows from Haute-Marne, France, through Belgium and Holland to Waal estuary (arm of Rhine) opp. Gorkum (580 m.). [Timbuctu.
MABROOK, *t.* Sahara, Cent. N. Africa, 200 m. N.E.
MACHE, *s.pt.* Brazil, at mouth of M. River, 40 m. N.N.E. Cape Frio.
MACAO, *s.pt.* China, on isl. (5 sq. m.) at S.W. entrance to Canton R. (Portuguese); 67,030; also t. Portugal, 85 m. N.E. Lisbon; 2250. [rice, cotton, wood; 6000.
MACAPA, *t.* Brazil, on Amazon, 200 m. N.W. Para;
MACASSAR, *t.* S.W. Celebes, E. Indies (Dutch); trade with China; defended by *Fort Rotterdam*; 20,000; STRAIT OF M., between Borneo and Celebes.
MACCLESFIELD, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 17 m. S.S.E. Manchester; silk trade; 36,009 d.; also t. S. Australia, 27 m. S.E. Adelaide; 230.
MACCOOK, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2346.

MACDONALD, *t.* N.S.W., S. suburb of Sydney; 2800.
MACDONOUGHVILLE, *t.* Louisiana, U.S.; 2235. [3707.
MACDUFF, *s.pt.* Banff, Scotl., at mouth of R. Deveron;
MACEDON, *mt.* Victoria, 35 m. N.W. Melbourne, 3324 ft.; also t. at base of mt.; alt. 1660 ft.; summer resort for Melbourne; 600.
MACEDONIA, *formerly prov.* of Turkey, now W. dist. of Roumelia; between Mt. Haemus and Thessaly, W. of Thrace and Albania.
MACERATA, *prov.* Marches, Italy; 1057 sq. m.; 242,201; c. cap. of prov., 21 m. S. Ancona; university; 19,831.
MACGILLICUDDY REEKS, *mt. range*, Co. Kerry, Irel., W. Lakes of Killarney; highest peak, Carrantuohill, 3414 ft.; called *Reeks* from jagged peaks, and Macgil. from a family in neighbourhood.
MACHYNLLETH, *t.* Montgomerysh., N. Wales; flannels, cotton; 2045. [3597; with dist., 10,538.
MACKAY, *t.* Queensland, 625 m. N.W. Brisbane; sugar;
MACKEESPORT, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 20,741.
MACKENZIE, *r.* N.W. Terr., Canada, from Rocky Mts. through L. Athabasca and Great Slave L. to Arctic Ocean (2300 m.); also r. Queensland, affl. of Fitzroy
MACKINNEY, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 2489. [to Keppel Bay.
MACKSVILLE (formerly Nambucca), *t.* N.S.W., 341 m. N. Sydney; silver, antimony, farming; 1200. [10,000.
MACLEAN, *t.* N.S.W., 350 m. N. Sydney; sugar, agric.;
MACOMB, in U.S., *c.* Illinois; 4015; t. Mississippi; 2235.
MACON, *t.* France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on R. Saône, 37 m. N. Lyons; vineyards; 20,000; also in U.S., c. Georgia; 22,746; c. Missouri, 3371.
MACPHERSON, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 3172.
MACQUARIE (Harbour), *t.* Tasmania, chief port on W. coast; dist., 1100; also r. Tasmania, and r. N.S.W., affl. of Darling (750 m.); also isl. S. Pacific, attached to N. Zealand, 700 m. S.W. South Isl.; 2330 ft. high. [ruins; 3000.
MACROOM, *t.* Cork, Irel., on R. Sullane; picturesque
MADAGASCAR, largest African isl. and third largest isl. in the world, Indian Ocean, separated from S.E. Africa by Mozambique Channel (narrowest distance, 230 m.; 975 m. by 360 m.; 228,500 sq. m.; language, Malay; Christianity steadily spreading, but five-sixths still pagan; cap. Antananarivo, in centre of isl.; chief port, Tamatave, on E. coast; France regulates foreign relations; pop. variously estimated from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000.
MADARASZ, *t.* Hungary, 12 m. W.S.W. Szegedin; 7000.
MADDALONI, *c.* Italy, 15 m. N.N.E. Naples; 19,945.
MADEIRA, *isl.* Portuguese, in Atlantic, 440 m. W. Morocco; 35 m. by 12 m.; 315 sq. m.; highest point, 5993 ft.; fine climate, wine; cap. Funchal; 132,223; also r. Brazil, affl. of Amazon; 780 m. after confl. of Beni and Mamore in Bolivia.
MADELEY, *t.* Salop, Engl., on Severn; 9272; also t. Staffordsh., Engl., 8 m. S.E. Crewe; 2748.
MADISON, in U.S., *c.* Wisconsin, 80 m. W. Milwaukee, 13,426; c. Indiana, on R. Ohio, 8936; bor. N. Jersey, 2469; c. Georgia, 2131; and under 2000 in S. Dak., Maine, and Conn., all in honour of James Madison, fourth president of U.S. [2214.
MADISONVILLE, in U.S., *t.* Kentucky; 2212; vil. Ohio;
MADJICOSIMA, *isls.* group between Formosa and Loo Choo Isls.
MADRAS, *presidency*, India, E. coast and part of S.W. of peninsula; 140,762 sq. m.; 35,591,440; c. cap. of Pres., on Coromandel or E. coast; great commerce, but no harbour; 449,950.
MADRE-DE-DIOS, *archipelago*, W. of Patagonia, S. America; high and rocky isls.
MADRID, *c.* cap. of Spain, New Castile, on R. Manzanares; alt. 2200 ft. unhealthy from exposure to extremes of heat and cold; university; birthpl. of Lopez de Vega (dramatic poet) in 1562, of Calderon de la Barca (dramatic poet) in 1601; 472,228.
MADRON, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., near Penzance; 2755.
MADURA, *dist.* Madras Pres., India, on Manaar Str.; 8401 sq. m.; 2,168,689; c. cap. of dist., 33 m. S.S.E. Dindigal; formerly seat of learning for S. India; pagoda, weaving, brass working; 87,420; also isl., Malay Archip., N.E. Java; 2038 sq. m.; 1,373,948.
MAEANDER. *See* Mendereh.
MAELAR (or Mälar), *lake*, S.E. Sweden, from Stockholm (at E. end), 70 m.; 477 sq. m.; 1260 isls.
MAELSTROM (or Mäl., 'mill-stream'), *whirlpool*, caused by opposing tidal currents of N.W. coast of Norway, between the two most S. of Loffodens.
MAESTEG, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; 9417.
MAESTRICHT, *t. ftd.* Holland, on Maas, near confl. with Jaar, 50 m. E. Brussels; 32,225.
MAESYCK, *t.* Belgium, on Maas, 17 m. N.E. Maestricht; birthpl. of brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck, said to be inventors of painting in oil; 4500.
MAFFRA, *t.* Victoria, 131 m. E.S.E. Melbourne; farming, cattle trade; dist., 3593; also t. Portugal, 18 m. N.W. Lisbon, near sea; royal palace; 3250.
MAGDALA, *hill fortress*, Abyssinia; stormed by Sir Robt. Napier in 1868.
MAGDALENA, *state*, Colombia, on Caribbean Sea; 24,440 sq. m.; cap. Santa Marta; 90,000; r. Colombia, from Andes N. to Caribbean Sea (860 m.); also r. Bolivia, affl. of Guapore (500 m.).
MAGDEBURG, *c. ftd.* cap. of Prussian Saxony, on R. Elbe, 80 m. W.S.W. Berlin; Gothic cathedral; various manufs.; 202,235.
MAGELLAN, *strait*, between S. America and Tierra del Fuego; 300 m. long; dangerous; discovered by Magalhaens (Portuguese) in 1520.
MAGENTA, *vil.* N. Italy, Ticino, between Novara and Milan, scene of one of the French victories over Austrians in 1859; 6000. [*Cape.*
MAGEROE, *isl.* Norwegian Lapland; at N. end is *North*
MAGGIORE (or Locarno), *lake*, touching Piedmont, Lombardy, and Switzerl.; expansion of R. Ticino; 40 m. by 2 m. [India, in W. Ghats; alt. 4500 ft.; 3248.
MAHALALESHWAR, *t.* (sanitarium), Bombay Pres.,
MAHALALIPUR, *t.* 32 m. S. Madras, India; Hindu temples, caves.
MAHAWADA, *r.* Cent. India, to Bay of Bengal; 500 m.
MAHANOY, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 11,286.
MAHE, *t.* (French), India, on Malabar coast, 38 m. N.N.W. Calicut; 8400; also isls. Indian Ocean, part of Seychelles Archip. [Isl., 56 m. N. Bombay; 7122.
MAHIM, *s.pt.* Thana dist., India, at N. end of Bombay
MAIDENHEAD, *t.* Berks, Engl., on Thames, 7 m. N.W. Windsor; 10,607.
MAIDENS, *group of rocks*, off Antrim, 7 m. N.E. Larne.
MAIDSTONE, *co. tn.* Kent, Engl., on R. Medway; hop trade; 32,150; also t. Victoria, 7 m. N.W. Melbourne; farming, basalt quarries; dist., 1150.
MAIMATCHIN, *t. frontier*, Chinese Mongolia, on trade route from Siberia to Pekin; 5000.
MAIMASINGH, *dist.* Dacca div., Bengal; 6287 sq. m.; 3,051,966; also t. called also Nasirabad, cap. of dist. on Brahmaputra; 10,561. [gable to Bamberg (304 m.).
MAIN, *r.* N.E. Bavaria, affl. of Rhine, at Mainz; navi-
MAINA, *mountainous dist.* in S. of Morea, Greece.
MAINE, *state*, U.S.A., on Atlantic, touches Canada on N.; 33,040 sq. m.; timber, shipbuilding, fisheries; cap. Augusta; 661,086; also r. France (giving name to old prov. M., now deps. Sarthe and Mayenne), affl. of Loire, near Angers, 7 m. after confl. of Sarthe and Mayenne.
MAINE-ET-LOIRE, *dep.* France, watered mainly by Loire; 2749 sq. m.; cap. Angers; 518,589 d.
MAINPURI, *dist.* Agra div., N.W. Provs., India, on R. Jumna; 1697 sq. m.; 801,216; also cap. of dist.; 20,236.
MAINZ (Fr. Mayence), *c. ftd.* Hesse, Germany, on l. bank of Rhine, at confl. with Main; strongest fortress in Germany; museum of Roman remains; birthpl. of Gutenberg, inventor of printing from moveable types, about 1400; 72,281.
MAITLAND, *t.* N.S.W., 120 m. N. Sydney; centre of pastoral, farming, mining, and vine-growing; dist. of Hunter R., second c. in N.S.W.; 9000; also t. S. Australia, 111 m. W. Adelaide; 180.
MAJORCA, largest of Balearic Isls. (Spanish) 1309 sq. m.; grapes, oranges, citrons; cap. Palermo; 230,000; also t. Victoria, 112 m. N.W. Melbourne; farming and mining; 1005; with dist., 2600.
MAKALLAH, *s.pt.* S. Arabia, 300 m. E.N.E. Aden; 7000.
MAKO (or Makovia), *t.* Hungary, on R. Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. Szegedin; 32,725.
MALABAR, *dist.* Madras Pres., India, on Arabian Sea; 5765 sq. m.; cap. Calicut, name sometimes applied to whole W. coast from Bombay or Surat to south of peninsula; 2,365,035.
MALACCA, one of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, on W. coast of Malay Peninsula; rice, sugar, tapioca;

three-fourths of people are Malays, and nearly one-fourth Chinese; 89,145; also t. cap. of settlement, 130 m. N.W. Singapore; 22,000; M. STRAIT separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. [Leone.

MALACOURI, *t. ftd.* W. Africa, 65 m. E.N.E. Sierra

MALADETTA, *highest peak* of the Pyrenees; 11,168 ft.

MALAGA, *s.pt.* Spain, on Mediterranean, 65 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar; fine cathedral; 134,016.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, extends over 70 degrees of longitude from Nicobar Isls. in Bay of Bengal to Solomon Isl. in Pacific, 4800 m., and from 11° S. to 19° N., 2100 m.; MALAYSIA, with Malay inhabitants, is W. of Moluccas and Timor; E. of these is Polynesia.

MALAY PENINSULA (or Malay), most S. part of India beyond Ganges, between Bay of Bengal and G. of Siam, including Lower Siam on N., and in S. native states of Perak, Johor, Pahang, and Selangor, and Brit. settlement Malacca; 750 m. by 120 m.; 45,000 sq m.; traversed by mts.; 506,577. [1890 sq. m.; 710,448.

MALDAH, *dist.* Bhagalpur div., Bengal, on Ganges;

MALDEN, *c.* Mass., U.S., 5 m. N. Boston; 23,031.

MALDIVE ISLS., *group* of 17 coral islets, 500 m. W. of and attached to Ceylon; cocoa nuts, cowrie-shells (Hindu money); Mohammedan; 30,000.

MALDON, *t.* Essex, England, on R. Chelmer, 9 m. E. Chelmsford; 5397; also t. Victoria, 89 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; farming, gold mining; dist., 4422.

MALDONADO, *s.pt. ftd.* Uruguay, 60 m. E. Monte-

MALINES. *See* Mechlin. [video, in La Plata estuary.

MALIN HEAD, Donegal, most N. land in Ireland, 55° 23′ N., 7° 24′ W.

MALLALA, *t.* S. Australia, 37 m. N. Adelaide; 947.

MALLICOLLO, *isl.* of New Hebrides; 60 m. by 28 m.; 16° 30′ S., 167° 50′ E.

MALLOW. *t.* N. Cork, Irel., on R. Blackwater; 4400.

MALMESBURY, *t.* Wilts, Engl.; 2964; t. Victoria, 64 m. N. by W. Melbourne; farming and mining; 1350; vil. Cape Colony, 45 m. N. Capetown; 1840.

MALMO, *s.pt.* S. Sweden (cap. of Laen Malmöhus), on Sound, opp. Copenhagen; 48,504.

MALONE, *vil.* N. York, on Salmon R.; 4986.

MALPAS, *t.* Chesh. and Flint., Engl. and Wales, 15 m. S.S.E. Chester; birthplace of Matthew Henry and Bishop Heber.

MALPLAQUET, *vil.* France, dep. Nord; victory of Marlborough over Prince Eugene in 1709.

MALTA (anc. Melita), *isl.* (British) in Mediterranean, 62 m. S.S.W. Sicily; 17 m. by 9 m.; 95 sq. m. (with neighbouring isl. Gozo, 119 sq. m.); military station, arsenal, dockyard; long the chief seat of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; cap. Valetta (strong fort); 165,662. [m. N.N.E. York; 4910.

MALTON, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., on R. Derwent, 18

MALUTI MTS., *high range*, S. Africa, near sources of Orange R. in Basutoland.

MALVERN, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., 8 m. W. Worcester; mineral springs, health resort; 6107; M. LINK, t. Worcestersh., Engl., 1 m. N. Malvern; 3765; M. HILLS, between Cos. Worcester and Hereford, 1395 ft.; t. Victoria, 5 m. S.E. Melbourne (suburb); 8136.

MALWA, *plateau*, Cent. India, including several states, between Bundelcund and Ganges Valley on E., and Aravulli Mts. on W. [coast, 50 m. N.N.E. Goa; 15,655.

MALWAN, *t. on ftd. isl.* Bombay Pres., on Malabar

MAMERS, *t.* France, dep. Sarthe; cotton and woollen manufs.; 6500. [Louisville.

MAMMOTH CAVES, Kentucky, U.S., 80 m. S.S.W.

MAMORE, *r.* Bolivia, S. America, flows 500 m. to Beni, and so forms Madeira, chief affl. of Amazon.

MAN, ISLE OF, in Irish Sea, 16 m. S. Wigtonsh. and 27 m. S.W. Cumberland; 33 m. by 12½ m.; 227 sq. m.; mountainous; highest point Snaefell, 2034 ft.; language, Manx, branch of Celtic; has complete Home Rule; only lieutenant gov. and bishop appointed by Brit. Crown; cap. Douglas; 55,598.

MANA, *r.* Fr. Guiana, S. America; enters Atlantic 126 m. N.W. Cayenne (175 m.).

MANAAR, GULF OF, separating Ceylon from India.

MANACOR, *t.* Isl. Majorca, Spain, 30 m. E. Palma; 15,000. [or M.; 15,000.

MANAGUA, *t.* Nicaragua, Cent. America, on L. Leon

MANAOS, *t.* Brazil, near confl. of R. Negro and Amazon; 4000. [near source of Sutlej.

MANASAROWAR, *sacred lake*, Tibet, 15 m. circumf.,

MANCHE, *dep.* N.W. France, on *La Manche* or Engl. Channel, part of old prov. Normandy; 2289 sq. m.; cap. St. Lô; 513,815 d.

MANCHESTER, *c. and co. bor.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., on R. Irwell, 31 m. E. Liverpool, 186 m. N.W. London; greatest manuf. centre in the world; cotton, woollen, silk, and all other industries; separated from Salford by R. Irwell; 505,343; also in U.S., c. N. Hampshire, on Merrimrae R., 16 m. S. Concord, 44,126; c. Virginia, on James R., 9246; t. Conn., 8222; c. Iowa, 2344; under 2000 Mass., Vt., Mich., and Ohio.

MANCHURIA, *extensive region* of Chinese Empire, from 39° to 53° 30′ N. and 116° 30′ to 134° 30′ E., 1000 m. by 1250 m.; N. of Corea, and touching Mongolia on W., and Russian Asia on N. and E.; with Mongolia formerly part of Chinese Tartary; S. portion, Leastong, belongs to China Proper; cap. Mukden; cap. of N. portion is Tsitsikar, on R. Nonni, affl. of Sungari; cap. of S.E. portion is Kirin, on Upper Sungari; 362,000 sq. m.; 12,000,000.

MANDAL (or Lister), *amt or prov.* Christiansand, Norway; 78,789; t. on Skager Rack, 17 m. E. of the Naze, most S. t. in Norway; 4000.

MANDALAY, *c.* cap. of Upper Burma, on R. Irawadi, N. of Amarapura, 3 m. inland; 187,910. [10,925.

MANDURIA, *t.* Lecce, Italy, 24 m. E.S.E. Otranto;

MANFREDONIA, *s.pt. ftd.* S. Italy, 22 m. N.E. Foggia, 10,000. [nara dist.; rice export; 32,099.

MANGALORE, *s.pt.* Madras Pres., India; cap. S. Ka-

MANHATTAN, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on K. River; 3004; M. ISL., N. York, U.S.; 14 m. by 2½ m.; c. N. York stands on it.

MANHEIM (or Mann.), *c.* Baden, Germany, at confl. of Neckar and Rhine; head of regular Rhine navigation; most regularly built tn. in Germany; 79,044; bor. Pennsylv., U.S.; 2070.

MANILLA, *cap.* Philippine Isls., on S.W. coast of Isl. Luzon; cigars; great centre of eastern trade; 270,000.

MANIPUR, *native state*, N.E. India, between Assam and Up. Burma; 8000 sq. m.; 221,070. [Smyrna; 30,000.

MANISSA (anc. Magnesia), *t.* Asia Minor, 28 m. N.E.

MANISTEE, *c.* Michigan, U.S., on L. Mich.; 12,812.

MANISTIQUE, *vil.* Michigan, U.S.; 2940.

MANITOBA, *prov.* Canada, between Assiniboia and Ontario; touches Minnesota and Dakota (U.S.) on S. and Saskatchewan and Keewatin on N.; traversed by Canadian Pacific Railroad; 64,066 sq. m.; good soil, climate healthy but severe; cap. Winnipeg; growth of pop. in decade, 148 p.c.; 154,442; also lake, S.W. L. Winnipeg (connected by Dauphin R.); 120 m. by 25 m. [Canada; largest, 80 m. by 20 m.

MANITOULIN ISLS., *chain* along N. shore of L. Huron,

MANITOWAC, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on L. Mich.; 7710.

MANKATO, *c.* Minnesota, U.S., Blue Earth Co.; 8838.

MANLY, *t.* N.S.W., 9 m. N.E. Sydney; 1500.

MANOR HAMILTON, *t.* Co. Leitrim, Irel., 23 m. E. Sligo; ruined castle; 1100.

MANRESA, *t.* Spain, 30 m. N.N.W. Barcelona; 17,625.

MANSFIELD, *t.* Notts, Engl., 14 m. N.N.W. Nottingham; near is *Sherwood Forest* (adventures of Robin Hood); 15,925; M. WOODHOUSE, t. Notts, Engl., 2181; also in U.S., c. Ohio, cap. of Richland Co., 13,473; t. Mass., 3432; bor. Pennsylv., 2352; also t. Victoria, 137 m. N.E. Melbourne; farming and mining; dist., 3800. [branch of Nile; cotton, crape; 26,942.

MANSURAH, *t.* cap. of prov. M., Egypt, on Damietta

MANTIQUEIRA, *mts.* highest in Brazil; 6000 ft.

MANTUA, *c. ftd.* N. Italy, cap. of prov. M., on R. Mincio, 22 m. S.S.W. Verona; strong fortress; 3 m. S.E. is Andes (now Pistole), birthpl. of Vergil in 70 B.C.;

MANYTCH, *r.* S. Russia, affl. of Don (300 m.). [28,048.

MANZANARES, *t.* Spain, 27 m. E. Ciudad Real; wine, saffron; 9000; also r. on which Madrid stands.

MAQUOKETA, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; cap. Jackson Co.; 3077.

MAR, *anc. dist.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., between Dee and Don.

MARACAYBO, *c. ftd.* Venezuela, S. America, on W. coast Lake M. (137 m. by 75 m.); 34,284; GULF OF M., inlet of Caribbean Sea, between Venezuela and Colombia; narrow channel connects L. and G. of M.

MARAGHA, *c.* (walled), Persia, 50 S. Tabriz; 25,000.

MARAJO (or Joannes), *isl.* off Brazil, at mouth of Amazon and Para; 173 sq. m.; 25,000.

MARANHAO (or Maranham), N. (maritime), *prov.*

Brazil; 177,566 sq. m.; cotton, sugar, rice, dyewood; 488,443; c. cap. of prov. (called also Sao Luiz), on isl. at mouth of M. River; 38,000.
MARANO, *t.* S. Italy, 6 m. N.W. Naples; 8592.
MARANOA, *pastoral dist.* Queensland, W. Darling Downs; 4255. [m. N.N.W. Aleppo; 10,000.
MARASH (or Kermania), *t.* Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 90
MARATHON, *plain*, 20 m. N.E. Athens; victory of Greeks over Persians, 490 B.C.
MARAZION (or Market Jew), *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., on Mount's Bay, 3 m. E. Penzance; 1294.
MARBACH, *t.* Würtemburg, on Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn; birthpl. of Schiller in 1759; 2240.
MARBELLA, *s.pt.* Spain, 29 m. S.W. Malaga; 8000.
MARBLEHEAD, *t.* Mass., U.S.; port of entry; 8202.
MARBURG, *t.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on R. Lahn; seat of university (1527); 12,688; t. Styria, Austria, on R. Drave; 17,628.
MARCH (or Morava), *r.* Moravia, flows S. to Danube.
MARCH, *t.* Cambridgesh., Engl., in Isle of Ely, 25 m. N.W. Cambridge; 6995.
MARCHENA, *t.* Spain, 29 m. E.S.E. Seville, on R. Guadalquivir; 13,768.
MARCHES, *compartimento*, Italy, on Adriatic, contains 5 provs.; 3746 sq. m.; 961,476.
MARDIN, *t. ftd.* Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey; 12,000.
MAREE, *loch*, W of Co. Ross, Scotl.; 12 m. by 2 m. rugged scenery. [Austrians in 1800.
MARENGO, *vil.* N. Italy; victory of Napoleon over
MARENNES, *s.pt.* France, dep. Charente-Infer., on Atlantic, 24 m. S. La Rochelle; 5000. [m. by 20 m.
MAREOTIS, *lake*, N.E. Egypt, S.E. Alexandria; 50
MARGAM, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; 6274.
MARGARITA, *isl.* of Venesuela, Caribbean Sea; 45 m. by 5 m. to 20 m.; 30,000.
MARGATE, *t.* Kent, Isle of Thanet, England, 74 m. E. London; sea-bathing; 18,419. [Khokan; 26,000.
MARGHILAN, *t.* Ferghana, Russian Asia, 26 m. S.E.
MARIE-GALANTE, *isl.* of French W. Indies; 13,502.
MARIENBURG, *t.* W. Prussia, 27 m. S.E. Dantzic; 10,136.
MARIENWERDER, *c.* cap. W. Prussia, 45 m. S.S.E. Dantzic; 8338.
MARIETTA, in U.S., *c.* Ohio, cap. Washington Co., on Ohio R.; 8273; c. Georgia, cap. Cobb Co.; 3384; bor.
MAINE, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 3268. [Pennsyl.; 2402.
MARINETTE, *vil.* Wisconsin, on Green Bay; 11,523.
MARION, in U.S., Indiana, cap. Grant Co., 8769; c. Ohio, 35 m. W.S.W. Mansfield, 8327; c. Iowa, 6 m. N.E. Cedar Rapids, 3094; c. Kansas, 2047; and under 2000 in Ill., Ala., Va., and S. Carolina. [14,986.
MARIOPOL, *s.pt.* S. Russia, on N. shore Sea of Azov;
MARITIME ALPS, from G. of Genoa to Monte Viso.
MARITZA (anc. Hebrus), *r.* E. Roumelia, passes Philippopolis and Adrianopolis to Ægean (260 m.).
MARKET HARBOROUGH, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl., on R. Welland; 5876.
MARKET RASEN, *t.* Lincolnsh. (Lindsey); 2497.
MARKINCH, *t.* Fife, Scotl., 11 m. S.W. Cupar; 1350.
MARLBOROUGH, *t.* N.E. Wilts, Engl., on R. Kennet; 3012 d.; also t. Mass., U.S., 32 m. W. Boston, 13,805; also prov. South Isl., N.Z., 12,150.
MARLIN, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2058. [lace, paper; 5000.
MARLOW (Great), *t.* Bucks, Engl., on Thames; silk,
MARMANDE, *t.* France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on R. Garonne; 10,538
MARMORA, SEA OF, (anc. Propontis), between Europe and Asia; 4650 sq. m., connected with Black Sea by Bosporus, and with Ægean by Dardanelles.
MARNE, *dep.* N.E France, part of old prov. Champagne; 3159 sq. cap. Chalons-sur-Marne; 434,692; traversed by R. Marne, affl. of Seine, at Charenton, above Paris (210 m.).
MAROCCO (or Morocco), anc. Mauretania, *sultanate or empire*, most important of Barbary States, in N.W. Africa; traversed by Atlas Mts. from N.E. to S.W.; 219,000 sq. m.; absolute despotism; Mohammedan; pop. has been variously estimated at 2,500,000 to 9,400,000; c. cap. of empire, in a plain in N. of Atlas Mts.; alt. 1450 ft.; leather; 40,000 [recent attempt to establish relations between Britain and M. not successful].
MARONG, *t.* Victoria, 112 m. N. by W. from Melbourne; farming and mining; dist., 7345.
MAROS, *r.* Hungary, from Transylvania to R. Theiss, near Szegedin (400 m.); M. VASARHELY, t. Transylvania, on R. Maros; salt; 12,978.
MARPLE, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., on R. Goyt; 4844.
MARQUESAS ISLS. (or Mendana), *group* (French), in Pacific; discovered in 1595; from 8° to 11° S., 140° W.; 6000. [Superior; 9093.
MARQUETTE, *c.* Mich., U.S., on S. shore of Lake
MARRICHVILLE, *t.* N.S.W., 3 m. S.W. Sydney; 12,500.
MARSALA, *s.pt. ftd.* Sicily, on W. coast; wine; 15,000.
MARSDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), on R. Colne; 3855.
MARSEILLES (anc. Massilia), *c. and chief s.pt.* France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on Mediterranean, 535 m. S.S.E. Paris; third city of France; 403,749; also c. Illinois, U.S.; 2210. [c. Mich., 3968; c. Texas, 7207.
MARSHALL, in U.S., *c.* Iowa, 8914; c. Missouri, 4289;
MARSHFIELD, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 3450.
MARSICO NUOVO, *c.* S. Italy, 18 m. S. Potenza; 8000.
MARSTON (Long), *vil.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 6 m. W. York; M. MOOR, field of battle in 1644, is 1½ m. N.W.
MARTABAN, *t.* Lower Burma, Amherst dist., near mouth of R. Saluen; 6000; GULF OF M., E. of Bay of Bengal, between Pegu and Tenasserim.
MARTINIQUE (or Madiana), one of French W. India Isls.; 50 m. by 16 m.; 381 sq. m.; cap. Fort Royal; 175,391. [more; 7226.
MARTINSBURG, *t.* W. Virginia, U.S., 100 m. W. Balti-
MARTIN'S FERRY, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Ohio R.; 6250.
MARTINSVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 2680. [14,847.
MARTOS, *t.* Spain, 12 m. W.S.W. Jaen; mineral waters;
MARYBOROUGH, *t.* Queen's Co., Irel., 51 m. S.W. Dublin; 2782; also t. Queensland, on R. Mary, 180 m. N. Brisbane, 8700; with dist., 12,178; also t. Victoria, 112 m. N.W. Melbourne, 4994; with dist., 15,000.
MARYHILL, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., N.W. suburb of Glasgow; 18,313.
MARYLAND, *state*, U.S.A., on Chesapeake Bay, between Virginia and Delaware and N. of Potomac R.; 12,201 sq. m.; coal, iron, tobacco; agric.; cap. Annapolis; Baltimore is in M.; 20 p.c. coloured; 1,042,390.
MARYLEBONE, *parl. bor.* N.W. London; 142,381.
MARYPORT, *s.pt.* Cumberland, Engl., 28 m. S.W. Carlisle; 8784.
MARYSVILLE, in U.S., *c.* California, 52 m. N. Sacramento, 3991; vil. Ohio, 2810.
MARYVILLE, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; cap. Nodaway Co.; 4037. [Njaro dist.
MASAI, *warlike tribe*, E. Equatorial Africa, Kilima-
MASCONTAH, *t.* Illinois, U.S., 26 m. E. St. Louis; 2032.
MASENA, *t.* Cent. Sudan, Africa; cap. Bagharmi, 100 m. S.E. L. Tchad.
MASHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., on R. Ure; 2224.
MASHONALAND, *country*, British Zambezia, adjoining Matabeleland; ruins of uncertain origin, but older than Mohammedan period; rich in gold and other minerals.
MASK, *lough*, Cos. Galway and Mayo, Irel; 12 m. by
MASON, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 4007. [2 m. to 4 m.
MASSACHUSETTS, *New Engl. State* of U.S.A., on the Atlantic; touches Vermont and N. Hampsh. on N., N. York on W., Connecticut and Atlantic on S.; 8315 sq. m.; manufs. commerce, shipping, fisheries; Harvard University, greatest in America; cap. Boston; 2,238,943. [silk manuf., fine marble; 5000.
MASSA DI CARRARA, *c.* N. Italy, 30 m. N.W. Pisa;
MASSAFRA, *t.* Lecce, Italy, 10 m. N.W. Taranto; 10,970.
MASSA-MARITIMA, *t.* Tuscany, Italy, 33 m. S.W. Siena;
MASSILLON, *c.* Ohio, U.S., Stark Co.; 10,092. [9500.
MASSOWAH, *s.pt.* on isl. on W. shore of Red Sea; cap. of Italian settlement (called colony of Evitrea), from 12° 30′ N. on Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb to 18° 2′ N.; the whole Italian protectorate includes 216,100 sq. m., with pop. 5,658,800; pop. of tn. Massowah is 16,000.
MASTERTON, *t.* N. Zealand, 71 m. N.E. Wellington; largest inland t. in North Isl.; 3114.
MASULIPATAM, *s.pt.* Coromandel Coast, India, 226 m. N.N.E. Madras; manuf. cottons, chintzes; 35,056.
MATABELELAND, *country*, S. Africa, in Limpopo and Zambesi basins; 200,000 (incl. 3000 whites).
MATAMORAS, *t. and river port*, Mexico, 40 m. from mouth of Rio Grande del Norte; 15,000.
MATANZAS, *s.pt. ftd.* Cuba, 52 m. E. Havannah; 87,760.
MATARIEH, *vil.* Lower Egypt, 6 m. N.N.E. Cairo; ruins of On and Heliopolis; also vil. on E. shore of L. Menzaleh, 20 m. S.E. Damietta; 3000.
MATARO, *s.pt.* Spain, 18 m. N.E. Barcelona; 17,508.

MATERA, *t.* S. Italy, on R. Gravina, 35 m. W.N.W. Taranto; 16,213.
MATLOCK, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., on R. Derwent, 16 m. N.N.W. Derby; mineral springs and fine scenery; 5285; M. BATH and SCARTHIN NICK, 1 m. S.; 1846.
MATSUE, *t.* Japan, prov. Izoumo; 35,934.
MATSUYAMA, *t.* Japan, Niphon Isl.; 32,738.
MATTEAWAN, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 4278. [Alps; 14,771 ft.
MATTERHORN, German name for Mt. Cervin, Pennine
MATTO GROSSO, *prov.* Brazil, touching Bolivia; 532,708 sq. m.; 79,750; also c. in this prov.; 1000.
MATTOON, *c.* Illinois, U.S., 172 m. S. Chicago; 6833.
MATURIN, *t.* Venezuela, 90 m. S.E. Cumana; cap. of State M.; 11,743. [16,000.
MAU (or Mhow), *t.* N.W. Prov. India, 40 m. S.E. Ibansi;
MAUBEUGE, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Sambre; 17 221. [89 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia; 4101.
MAUCH CHUNK, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Lehigh R.,
MAUCHLINE, *vil.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 9 m. S.E. Kilmarnock; *Mossgiel Farm*, 1 m. distant, for 4 years occupied by Burns; 1616. [489 sq. m.; 12,000.
MAUI, one of the Sandwich Isls., 24 m. N.W. Hawaii;
MAULMAIN (or Moulmein), *s.pt. and chief tn.* Lower Burma, at mouth of Saluen R.; 53,107. [13,950 ft.
MAUNA KEA, *volcano*, Hawaii Isls., 13,840 ft.; M. LOA;
MAURITIUS (or Isle of France), *isl.* Indian Ocean, 550 m. E. Madagascar; 36 m. by 20 m.; 705 sq. m.; discovered by Portuguese in 1505; a French isl. from 1713 to 1810; since 1810 British; sugar; language, French; cap. Port Louis; 377,986. [Nith; 4961.
MAXWELLTOWN, *t.* Kirkcudbrightsh., Scotl., on R.
MAY, ISLE OF, Co. Fife, Scotl., in Frith of Forth, 56° 11′ N., 2° 33′ W.; lighthouse.
MAYBOLE, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., 9 m. S.W. Ayr; 5467.
MAYENNE, *dep.* N.W. France; 1996 sq. m.; cap. Laval; 332,387 d.; M. RIVER, affl. of Sarthe and thus of Loire (125 m.); t. on R. M., 17 m. N.N.E. Laval;
MAYFIELD, *c.* Kentucky, U.S.; 2909. [11,891.
MAYNARD, *t.* Mass., U.S., 7 m. W.S.W. Concord; 2700.
MAYNOOTH, *t.* Co. Kildare, Irel., 15 m. W. Dublin; Ro. Catholic College, established by Irish Parliament in 1795; 1278.
MAYO, *co.* Connaught, Irel., on Atlantic, and touching Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway; 72 m. by 58 m.; 2131 sq. m.; mountainous; highest peak *Mevealrea* (2680 ft.); much level and fertile land; slate quarries, farming, fishing; decrease in last decade, 11·3 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, over 97 p.c.; co. tn. Castlebar; 218,406.
MAYSVILLE, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on R. Ohio; 5358.
MAYTOUN, *t.* Queensland, 122 m. W. Cooktown; alt. 1380 ft.; gold fields; 1350.
MAZANDERAN, *prov.* N. Persia, between S. shore of Caspian and Elburz Mts., 260 m. by 60 m.; cap. Sari.
MAZATLAN, *s.pt.* Mexico, on G. of California; 15,000.
MAZZARA, *t.* Sicily, 26 m. S. Trapani; 13,500.
MAZZARINO, *t.* Sicily, 14 m. S.E. Caltanisetta; 13,958.
MEADVILLE, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., 100 m. N. Pittsb.; 9520.
MEATH, *county*, Leinster, Irel., on Irish Sea, 47 m. by 40 m.; 906 sq. m.; paving stones, slate quarries, coarse linens, farming; decrease in last decade, 12·4 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, 90 p.c.; Rivers Boyne and Blackwater; co. tn. Trim; 76,616.
MEAUX, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on R. Marne; seat of Bossuet's bishopric; 12,525.
MECCA, *c.* Arabia, cap. of prov. Hedjag, on Red Sea; birthpl. of Mohammed in 569, and cap. of Mohammedanism; spacious temple in centre is *Kaaba* or shrine of the Prophet, visited by numerous pilgrims; 45,000 [Harrisburg; 3691.
MECHANICSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 8 m. W.
MECHANICSVILLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2675.
MECHLIN (Fr. Malines), *c.* Belgium, 14 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, on R. Dyle; fine lace, linens; 50,960.
MECKLINBURG-SCHWERIN, *grand duchy*, Germany, on Baltic; 5136 sq. m.; Lutheran; university seat, Rostock; cap. Schwerin; 578,446; M.-STRELITZ, grand duchy, S.E. of Meck.-Schw.; 1131 sq. m.; Lutheran; cap. Neu Strelitz; 97,978 d.
MEDELLIN, *t.* Estremadura, Spain, 42 m. E. Badajoz; birthpl. of Cortez, conqueror of Mexico in 1485; 2000; also c. Antioquia, U.S., Columbia; alt. 5030 ft.; 15,000.
MEDFORD, *t.* Mass., U.S., 5 m. N.W. Boston; 11,079.
MEDIA, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2736.
MEDINA, *c.* Arabia, 248 m. N. by W. of Mecca; contains Mohammed's tomb; 20,000; also in U.S., vil. N. York, 41 m. W. Rochester, 4492; vil. Ohio, 2073.
MEDITERRANEAN, *great inland sea* between Europe and Africa, eastern part (Levant) touching Asia; 2300 m. by 100 m. to 650 m.; depth 200 fath. to 2170 fath.; outlet to Atlantic by Strait of Gibraltar; hardly any tide, but in Adriatic there is a tide of 3 or 4 feet.
MEDOC, *old dist.* France, N.W. Guienne, now part of Gironde; wine.
MEDWAY, *r.* Kent, Engl., flows N.E. past Maidstone and Rochester to Thames (70 m.); also t. Mass., U.S., on Charles R.; 2985.
MEERUT, *div.* N.W. Provs., India, with 7 dists.; 11,320 sq. m.; 5,141,204; dist. between Ganges and Jumna; 1,313,137; c. cap. of div. and dist., 35 m. N.E. Delhi; Indian Mutiny of 1857 began here; 118,760.
MEIGLE, *vil.* E. Perthsh., Scotl., on R. Isla, 12 m. N.W. Dundee; vil. churchyard contains tomb (tradition says) of Guinevere, queen of King Arthur.
MEININGEN, *t.* cap. of Saxe-M., Germany, on R. Werra, 38 m. E. Fulda; 11,448.
MEISSEN, t. Saxony, on R. Elbe, 15 m. N.W. Dresden; seat of manuf. 'Dresden china'; 15,748.
ME-KONG (called also Meinam Kong, Maykiang, or Cambodia), *r.* Indo-Chinese Peninsula, flows S.E. from Tibet to Chinese Sea in French Cochin-China.
MEKRAN (anc. Gedrosia), *S. prov.* Baluchistan, on Ind. Ocean; 100,000 sq. m.; cap. Kedji; pop. estimated at 200,000. [Australasia and isls. N.E.
MELANESIA ('black isls.'), name sometimes given to
MELBOURNE, *c.* cap. of Victoria, on R. Yarra-Yarra, 9 m. from its mouth on Port Philip Bay; except Buenos Ayres, the most populous city in Southern Hemisphere; 490,902; also t. Derbysh., Engl.; 3123.
MELEDA, *isl.* Dalmatia, in Adriatic, 23 m. long.
MELFI, *t.* S. Italy, 34 m. S. Foggia; wine dist., 12,768.
MELINDA, *s.pt.* E. Africa, N. of Zanzibar, 4° 50′ S.
MELKSHAM, *t.* Wilts, Engl., on R. Avon; 2073 d.
MELROSE, *vil.* Roxburghsh., Scotl., on R. Tweed, 37 m. S.E. Edinburgh; ruins of fine abbey, founded by David I. in 1136; near is *Abbotsford*, seat of Sir Walter Scott; library and study are preserved as at his death in 1832; 1550; also t. Mass., U.S., 7 m. N. Boston; 8519; also t. S. Australia, 195 m. N. Adelaide; 420.
MELTHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Huddersfield; 4761. [1189.
MELTON, *t.* Victoria, 23 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist.,
MELTON MOWBRAY, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl., 16 m. E.N.E. Leicester; cattle markets; 6392.
MELUN, *t.* France, cap. of dep., Seine-et-Marne, on Seine, 25 m. S.E. Paris; 12,145.
MEMEL, *s.pt.* E. Prussia, at entrance to Kurische Haff; timber, shipbuilding; 18,875. [burg; 8886.
MEMMINGEN, *t.* Swabia, Bavaria, 43 m. S.W. Augs-
MEMPHIS, *anc. city*, Egypt, on Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo; also c. Tennessee, U.S., on Mississippi, 420 m. below St. Louis; cotton; 64,495.
MENAI, *strait*, between Anglesey and Carnarvon, 14 m. long; also t. Anglesey, Wales; 1675.
MENAM, *r.* Indo-Chinese Peninsula, from Yun-nan to G. of Siam, below Bankok (800 m.). [Lake; 4581.
MENASHA, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., at N. end of Winnebago
MENDE, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Lozère, on R. Lot; 7202.
MENDEREH (or Mender), *r.* Asia Minor, flows W. to Ægean (anc. Maeander, 200 m.).
MENDIP HILLS, N.E. Somersetsh., Engl.; highest point, *Black Down*, 1094 ft.; lead and calamine mines.
MENDOTA, *c.* Illinois, U.S., 84 m. W.S.W. Chicago; 3542.
MENDOZA, *W. prov.* Argentina; 54,000 sq. m.; 160,000; cap. of prov. 55 m. E. of Volcano Aconcagua; 18,000.
MENIN, *t.* Belgium, on R. Lys, 7 m. S.W. Courtrai; lace, woollens, tobacco; 12,987.
MENOMINCE, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Green Bay; 10,630.
MENOMONIE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Red Cedar R.;
MENOUF, *t.* Egypt, 30 m. N.N.W. Cairo; 5000. [5491.
MENSHIEH, *t.* Egypt, 9 m. N.N.W. Girgeh, on Nile; nitre works, cotton factory.
MENTONE, *t.* France, dep. Alpes-Marit., on G. of Genoa, 12 m. E. Nice; fine climate; 12,000.
MENZALEH, *lake*, Egypt, S.E. Damietta, 37 m. by (average) 16 m.; also t. on lake; 4000.
MEPPEL, t. Holland, 26 m. S.W. Assen; 8776.
MEQUINEZ, *t.* Marocco, 34 m. W. Fez; 30,000.
MERAN, *t.* Tyrol, Austria, 15 m. N.W. Botzen; 5437.

MERCED, *c.* California, U.S., 67 m. S.E. Stockton; 2009.
MERCER, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 56 m. N. Pittsburg; 2138.
MEREDITH, *t.* Victoria, 74 m. W. Melbourne; alt. 1126 ft.; dist. 1261. [8633.
MERGUI, *t.* Tenasserim, Burma, at mouth of R. M.;
MERIDA, *t.* Spain, 30 m. E. Badajoz; Roman remains; anc. *Emerita Augusta*, t. of *Emeriti*, veterans who had finished their time of service; 7939; also c. Mexico, cap. of Yucatan, 32,000; c. Venezuela, on R. Chama, 11,000. [21,652.
MERIDEN, *c.* Connecticut, U.S., 18 m. N. Newhaven;
MERIDIAN, *c.* Mississippi, U.S., 96 m. E. Jackson; 10,624.
MERINO. *t.* Victoria, 257 m. W. Melbourne; dist. 2000.
MERIONETH, *county*, N. Wales, on Cardigan Bay; 45 m. by 30 m.; 602 sq. m.; mountainous; highest points, *Cader Idris*, 2959 ft., and *Arran Mowddy*, 2955 ft.; L. Bala, source of R. Dee is in M.; mining, slate quarries; co. tn. Dolgelly; 49,204 d.
MEROE (or Merawe), *isl.* 400 m. by 200 m., between Nile and Attara, Nubia, Africa; ruins, indigo.
MEROM, *upper lake* of Jordan, Palestine.
MERRILL, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 6809.
MERRIMAC, *r.* N. Hampsh. and Mass., U.S., to Atlantic at Newburyport (113 m.); also t. Mass., on R. M.; 2633.
MERRIWA, *t.* N.S.W., 224 m. N. Sydney; dist. 1000.
MERSCHEID, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 3 m. W. Solingen;
MERSE, name for Berwicksh., Scotl. [13,467.
MERSEBURG, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on Saale, 15 m. W. Leipsic; cathedral, castle; 16,828.
MERSEY, *r.* Chesh. and Lancash., Engl., enters Irish Sea by estuary below Liverpool.
MERTHYR TYDFIL, *t.* Glamorgansh., S. Wales, on R. Taaf, 15 m. S.E. Brecon; ironworks; 58,080; parl. bor. 104,008.
MERV, *t.* W. Turkestan, on oasis formed by R. Murrg. hab, 360 m. S.S.W. Khiva; taken by Russians in 1884.
MESHED, *c.* Persia, cap. of Khorassan, 201 m. N.W. Herat; woollen, cotton, hardware manufs.; sacred city of Persia; 60,000
MESOPOTAMIA (Al Jesirah, *the island*), anc. name for dist. between Euphrates and Tigris; 700 m. by 200 m.
MESSINA, *prov.* Sicily; 1768 sq. m.; 500,742; c. s.pt. ftd. cap. of prov.; manuf. silks and satins, active commerce, university; 78,438; on STRAIT OF M. between Italy and Sicily, 22 m. by 2 m. to 10 m.; *Scylla and Charybdis*, a rock and whirlpool, terror of ancient sailors, in this strait. [at Cape M. (300 m.).
MESURADO, *r.* W. Africa, from Kong Mts. to Atlantic.
MESURATA, *t.* Tripoli, N. Africa, on coast; 1000.
METAPA, *t.* Guatemala, Cent. America, near Lake M.; 8000. [3097.
METCALFE, *t.* Victoria, 70 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist.,
METHIL, *s.pt.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth, 1 m. W. Leven; good docks; 754. [4357.
METHLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. S.E. Leeds;
METHUEN, *t.* Mass., U.S., Co. Essex; 4814.
METROPOLIS, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Ohio R.; 3573.
METZ, *c.* *strongly ftd.*, Lothringen, Germany, at confl. of Moselle and Seille, taken from France in 1870; cathedral; 60,186. [6 m. N. Nancy (70 m.).
MEURTHE, *r.* France, from Vosges Mts. to Moselle,
MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE, *dep.* E. France; 2020 sq. m.; cap. Nancy; 444,150. [m.; cap. Bar-le-Duc; 292,253.
MEUSE, *r.*, *see* Maas; also dep. N.E. France; 2405 sq.
MEXBOROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 8 m. S.W. Doncaster; 7734.
MEXICO, *Federal Republic*, in S. part of N. America, between U.S. and Central America, touching Pacific on W. and S., and G. of Mexico and Caribbean Sea on E.; contains 27 states and *territory* of California; 767,005 sq. m.; coast hot and unhealthy; high lands, mild and genial; fertile soil; abundant minerals; Ro. Catholic; language, Spanish; volcanoes, *Popocatepitl*, 17,784 ft., and *Iztaccihualt*, 15,705 ft.; 19 p.c. Europeans; 11,395,712; also State (cap. Tolnea); 798,480; also c. cap. of country, a 'FEDERAL DIST.'; alt. 7460 ft.; 19° 25′ 7″ N., 99° 5′ W.; 329,535; also c. Missouri, U.S., cap. Aredrain Co.; 4789. [Meuse; 6291.
MEZIERES, *t. ftd.* France, cap. of Ardennes, on R.
MIAKO, *c.* Japan. *See* Kioto. [Ohio, 200 m.; 2952.
MIAMISBURG, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., on Miami R. (affl. of
MIAVA, *t.* Hungary, 48 m. E.N.E. Presburg; woollens, flax, hemp; 10,827.
MICHIGAN, *state*, U.S., on both sides of Lake M.; from situation called 'Peninsular State'; rich soil, dense wooding, copper mines in N.W.; 58,915 sq. m.; principal tn. Detroit; cap. Lansing; 2,093,889; LAKE M., 360 m. by 60 m., connected with L. Huron by Mackinaw Str.; also C. Indiana, on Lake M.; 10,776.
MICRONESIA, *div.* of Oceania, comprising small isls. E. of Philippines and N. of Equator.
MIDDELBURG, *t.* Holland, in Walcheren Isl., 47 m. S.W. Rotterdam; 16,435. [of Funen; 2437.
MIDDELFART (or furt), *s.pt.* Denmark, on N.W. coast
MIDDLEBURY, *t.* Vermont, U.S., 30 m. S.S.E. Burlington; college, marble quarries; 2793.
MIDDLESBOROUGH, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., in Cleveland dist., on S. b. of Tees; iron, ship-
MIDDLEPORT, *vil.* Ohio; 3211. [building, coal; 75,516.
MIDDLESEX, *metropolitan county*, Engl., on N. bank of Thames; except Rutland, the smallest county in Engl., but except Lancashire, the most populous; 282 sq. m.; cap. London; 3,251,703.
MIDDLETON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 6 m. N. Manchester; 21,310; also t. Co. Cork, Ireland; 3358; also t. Co. Durham, England, on R. Tees; 2292.
MIDDLETOWN, in U.S., *c.* N. York, Orange Co., 11,977; c. Conn., 24 m. N.E. Newhaven, 9013; c. Ohio, on Miami R., 7681; bor. Pennsylv., Dauphin Co., 5080.
MIDDLEWICH, *t.* Chesh., England, 20 m. E. Chester; salt; 3706. [2865 d.
MIDGLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), England, near Halifax;
MIDLAND, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 2277.
MIDNAPUR, *dist.* Bardwan div., Bengal; 5085 sq. m.; 2,517,802; cap. of dist., on Kasai R., 72 m. W.S.W. Calcutta; 35,360. [Bath; 5041.
MIDSOMER NORTON, *t.* Somerset, Engl., 10 m. S.W.
MIKHAILOR, *vil.* Asiatic Russia, on E. shore of Caspian, starting point of Transcaspian Railway.
MILA, *t.* Algeria, 21 m. N.W. Constantine; 6678.
MILAN, *prov.* Lombardy, Italy; 1155 sq. m.; 306,562; c. cap. of prov., second largest city in Italy (only behind Naples), between the Adda and the Ticino; splendid cathedral of white marble, centre of silk trade; 295,543.
MILAZZO, *s.pt. ftd.* Sicily, on N. coast, 18 m. W. Messina; 14,720. [fey irrigation centre; dist., 2321.
MILDURA, *t.* Victoria, 340 m. N.W. Melbourne; Chaf-
MILFORD (or M. Haven), *s.pt.* Pembrokesh., S. Wales; harbour could hold the whole Brit. navy, 4070; also in U.S., t. Mass., 40 m. N.W. Detroit, 8780; t. Conn., 3811; t. N. Hampsh., 3014.
MILITARY FRONTIER, *long track* of Austria-Hungary, from Adriatic to Transylvania; since 1872 a part of Hungary Proper.
MILLAN, *t.* France, dep. Aveyron, on R. Tarn; 16,682.
MILLBURY, *t.* Mass., U.S., 6 m. S.S.E. Worcester; 4428.
MILLCHESTER, *t.* Queensland, 820 m. N.W. Brisbane; 1100. [Co.; 3322.
MILLEDGEVILLE, *c.* Georgia, U.S., cap. of Baldwin
MILLOM, *t.* Cumberl., Engl., on Duddon Estuary; 8895.
MILLPORT, *t.* Co. Bute, Scotl., in Cumbrae Isl.; 1662.
MILLVALE, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 3809.
MILLVILLE, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S., on Maurice R.; 10,002.
MILNGAVIE, *t.* Stirlingsh., Scotl., 7 m. N.W. Glasg.; 3103.
MILNROW, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., near Rochdale;
MILO (or Malos), *isl.* Cyclades, Greece; 3500. [8046.
MILTON (-next-Sittingbourne), *t.* Kent, Engl., on R. Swale; 5213; in U.S., bor. Pennsyl., 5317; t. Mass., 8 m. S. Boston, 4278; also t. (or Tokomairiro), N. Zealand, 36 m. S.W. Dunedin, 1158; t. N.S.W., 160 m S. Sydney, 800; also name of several villages in Scotl. and U.S. [Michigan; 204,468.
MILWAUKEE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on W. shore L.
MINAS-GERAES, richest and most populous prov. Brazil, traversed by R. San Francisco; rich in minerals, prairies, coffee, sugar, maize; 222,160 sq. m.; cap. Ouro Preto; 3,018,807.
MINCH, *channel* between Lewis and mainland of Scotl., 24 m. to 40 m. wide; LITTLE M., between Skye and Outer Hebrides. [Governolo (38 m.).
MINCIO, *r.* N. Italy, from L. Garda, S.E. to Po, near
MINDANAO, *most S.* Philippine Isls., 300 m. long; 36,000 sq. m. [18,956.
MINDEN, *t. ftd.* Westphalia, Prussia, on R. Weser;
MINERAL POINT, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., 45 m. W. Madi-
MINERS MILLS, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 2075. [son; 2694.

MINERSVILLE, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S., on Schuylkill R.; 3504. [part of Kutais gov.
MINGRELIA, *former Russian prov.* Transcaucasia, now
MINHO, *prov.* N. Portugal; 2808 sq. m.; 1,014,768; also r. N. boundary between Spain and Portugal, from Galicia to Atlantic, 42 m. S.S.W. Vigo (130 m.).
MINMI, *t.* N.S.W., 89 m. N. Sydney; coal; 2000.
MINNEAPOLIS, *c.* Minnesota, U.S., on Mississippi, 10 m. N. St. Paul; flour mill; pop. in 1880 was 46,887, now 164,738.
MINNESOTA, *state*, U.S.A., touches Canada on N., Iowa on S., Dakota on W., and Wisconsin on E.; 83,365 sq. m.; from number of lakes called 'Lake State'; cap. St. Paul, on Mississippi; 1,301,826; also r. affl. of Mississippi, near St. Paul (425 m.).
MINONK, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2316.
MINORCA, one of the Balearic Isls., 24 m. E. Majorca; contains Mt. El Toro, 4790 ft.; 283 sq. m.; 14,000.
MINSK, *gov.* W. Russia, from R. Dwina on N. to Volhynia on S.; 35,293 sq. m.; forests; 1,680,815; also *c.* cap. of gov., 430 m. S.W. St. Petersburg; 67,618.
MIOSEN, *largest lake* in Norway, 40 m. N.N.E. Christiania; 60 m. by 15 m.
MIQUELON, *isl.* S. Newfoundland; French: fishing: 700.
MIRA, *t.* Italy, 10 m. W. Venice; 9831; also t. Portugal, 24 m. N.W. Coimbra; 6554. [(220 m.).
MIRAMICHI, *r.* New Brunswick, flows to M. BAY
MIRFIELD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield; railway centre; 11,707.
MIRGOVOD, *t.* Russia, 50 m. N.W. Poltava; 7800.
MIRZAPUR, *dist.* N.W. Provs., India, in S. Benares div.; 5223 sq. m.; 1,136,796; *c.* cap. of dist. on Ganges, 56 m. below Allahabad; 82,710.
MISHAWAKA, *t.* Indiana, U.S., on St. Joseph R.; 3371.
MISKOLEZ, *t.* Hungary, 42 m. S.S.E. Rosenau; corn, wine; 30,444.
MISSISSIPPI, *state* of U.S.A., touching R. M. on W. and Gulf of Mexico on S.; 46,810 sq. m.; rich soil; corn, tobacco, cotton; cap. Jackson; 1,289,600; M. RIVER, with affl. Missouri (longest river in the world); united course, 4300 m.); from Itasca, L. Minnesota (alt. 1575 ft.), to G. of Mexico; navigable to *St. Anthony's Falls*, 600 m. from its source; also r. Ontario, from M. Lake to R. Ottawa (100 m.).
MISSOLONGHI, *t. ftd.* Greece, 24 m. W. Lepanto; Byron died here April 19, 1824; 6324.
MISSOULA, *c.* Montana, U.S.; 3426.
MISSOURI, *state*, U.S.A., S. of Iowa, traversed by R. M. and with R. Mississippi on E.; 69,415 sq. m.; maize, grazing, stock-raising; cap. Jefferson City; 2,677,080; M. RIVER flows from Rocky Mts. in Montana to Mississippi in Missouri State, near St. Louis, 1286 m. from G. of Mexico; M. VALLEY, *t.* Iowa, U.S.; 2797. [James' Bay.
MISTASSIN, *lake*, Quebec, drained by R. Rupert to
MITAN, *t.* Courland, Russia, 26 m. S.W. Riga; 30,039.
MITCHAM, *vil.* Surrey, Engl., N.W. Croydon; 8960; also t. S. Australia, 4 m. from Adelaide; 1750.
MITCHELL, *c.* S. Dakota, U.S.; 2217; also vil. Ontario, on R. Thames; 2101 d.
MITCHELSTOWN, *t.* Co. Cork (N.E.). Irel.; 2467.
MITTAGONG, *t.* N.S.W., 77 m. S. Sydney; coal and iron; 1200. [Minor; Turkish; 618 sq. m.; 40,000.
MITYLENE (anc. Lesbos), *isl.* Ægean Sea, near Asia
MIZEN HEAD, *cape*, S.W. Cork, Irel. [bourne; 1200.
MOAMA, *t.* N.S.W., on Murray R., 158 m. N. Melbourne; 1215.
MOBERLY, *c.* Missouri, U.S., Randolph Co.; 8215.
MOBILE, *c.* Alabama, U.S., on M. R., 30 m. N. Gulf of Mexico; cotton; 31,076; M. RIVER, Alabama, formed by confl. of Alabama and Tombigbee (45 m.).
MOCHA (or Mokha), *s.pt. ftd.* Yemen, Arabia, on Red Sea, 55 m. N.N.W. Str. of Bab-el-Mandel; coffee; 4000.
MODENA (anc. Mutina), *prov.* Emilia, Italy; 966 sq. m.; 285,968; *c.* cap. of prov., 25 m. N.W. Bologna; 31,053.
MODERN (or Modra), *t.* Hungary, at foot of Carpathians, 16 m. N.E. Presburg; Protestant college; 4978.
MODESTO, *t.* California, U.S.; 2402.
MODICA, *t.* Sicily, 45 m. S.S.W. Catania; rock dwellings; 38,370.
MOEN, *isl.* Denmark, in Baltic, E. of Zealand; 90 sq. m.; 15,079; also isl. Russia, Esthonia, 40 m. long, between mainland and Isl. Oesel.
MOERIS (or Birket-El-Koorn), *lake*, Fayoum, Egypt, 30 m. by (greatest br.) 6 m.
MOERO, *lake*, S. Central Africa, N. of L. Bangweolo; outlet by *Lualaba*. [ral wells; 2290.
MOFFAT, *t.* Dumfriessh., Scotl., on R. Annan; mine-
MOGADORE, *s.pt. ftd.* Marocco, on Atlantic; 12,000.
MOGUER, *t.* Spain, 5 m. E. Huelva, on R. Tinto; 8332.
MOHACS, *t.* Hungary, on Danube, 25 m. W. Fünfkirchen; 13,827. [above Albany (175 m.).
MOHAWK, *r.* N. York, U.S., affl. of Hudson, 9 m.
MOHILER (or Mogh.), *gov.* W. Russia, drained by Dnieper; 18,550 sq. m.; 1,294,116; t. (walled), cap. of gov. on Dnieper; 41,899; also t. Podolia, on Dniester;
MOIDART, *loch*, S.W. Co. Inverness, Scotl. [18,421.
MOISSAC, *t.* France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on Tarn;
MOLD, *co. t.* Flintsh., N. Wales; 4457. [9400.
MOLDAU, *r.* Bohemia, affl. of Elbe below Prague.
MOLDAVIA, part of Roumania, touches Austria, Hungary, and Russia; 220 m. by 100 m.; 18,000 sq. m.; cap. Jassy; 1,300,000.
MOLFETTA, *s.pt.* Bari, S. Italy, on Adriatic; 29,697.
MOLIAGUL, *t.* Victoria, 115 m. N.W. Melbourne; gold fields; dist., 1000.
MOLINE, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Mississippi; 12,000.
MOLONG, *t.* N.S.W., 172 m. W.N.W. Sydney; copper mining, farming; 1500.
MOLUCCAS (or Spice) ISLS., *group* in Malay Archip. between Celebes and New Guinea; Dutch; 20,460 sq. m.; 500,000. [British; 6000.
MOMBASA, *t.* on Isl. off Zanzibar, E. Africa, 4° 6′ S.;
MOMPOX, *c.* Bolivar, Colombia, S. America, on R. Magdalena; 10,000.
MONACO, *principality*, on Mediterranean, 9 m. E.N.E. Nice; 8 sq. m.; gambling tables; 12,000; t., 3292.
MONAGHAN, *co.* (inland), Ulster, Irel., 37 m. by 28 m.; 500 sq. m.; hilly in E. and N.W. (*Slieve-Beagh*, 1254 ft.); agricultural; decrease in decade (greatest in Irel.), 16·2 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, over 73 p.c.; 86,089; co. tn. on Ulster Canal, 54 m. S.W. Belfast; 3369.
MONARO, *dist.* N.S.W., 40 m. to 50 m. from coast, high plateau (8335 sq. m.) near sources of Murray and Murrumbidgee R.
MONASTIR, *c.* Turkey, 400 m. W. Constantinople; 45,000; also s.pt. Tunis, N. Africa, on G. of Sidra; 12,000.
MONCH ('monk'), *mt.* Bern, Switzerl.; 13,468 ft.
MONCHIQUE, *t.* Algarve, Portugal, 13 m. N.E. Lagos, 6537; SIERRA DE M., mts. between Algarve and Alemtejo, S. Portugal (4050 ft.).
MONCTON, *t.* N. Brunswick; port of entry, 89 m. N.E. St. John; 8765. [Beira to Atlantic (130 m.).
MONDEGO, *r.* Portugal, from Sierra d'Estrella through
MONTONEDO, *t.* Galicia, Spain, 30 m. N.N.E. Lugo; linen; cathedral; 10,217. [cotton and woollen; 18,000.
MONDOVI, *t.* Piedmont, Italy, 14 m. E. Coni; manuf.
MONGHYR, *dist.* Bhagalpur div., Bengal, watered by the Ganges; 3921 sq. m.; 1,969,774; *c.* cap. of dist. on Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna; 56,970.
MONGOLIA, *region* of Chinese Empire, S. of Siberia and W. of Manchuria; 1,304,000 sq. m.; the great desert *Gobi* or *Shamo* is in M.; 2,000,000. [ley; 3426.
MONK BRETTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Barns-
MONMOUTH, *co.* Engl., on the Severn Estuary, touching Wales on W.; 32 m. by 27 m.; 578 sq. m.; coal; watered by Wye and Usk; 252,260; co. tn. at confl. of Wye and Monnow, 18 m. S. Hereford; birthpl. of Henry V., and near is Tintern Abbey; 5470 d.; also *c.* Illinois, U.S., cap. of Warren Co.; 5936.
MONONGAHELA, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., Washington Co.; 4096; on M. RIVER, which flows 150 m. from W. Virginia to Alleghany at Pittsburg to form Ohio R.
MONOPOLI, *s.pt.* S. Italy, 27 m. E.S.E. Bari, on Adriatic; oil, wine; 19,000. [dral; 14,954.
MONREALE, *t.* Sicily, 4 m. S.W. Palermo; fine cathe-
MONROE, in U.S., *c.* Mich., 35 m. S.S.W. Detroit, 5258; *c.* Wisconsin, 40 m. S.W. Madison, 3768; *c.* Louisiana, 3256; and under 2000 in Me., M., and N. Carol.
MONROVIA, *cap.* of Republic, Liberia, W. Africa; 5000.
MONS, *t. ftd.* Belgium, cap. of Hainault, 27 m. E.S.E. Tournay; coal mines; 26,370.
MONSON, *t.* Mass., U.S., 15 m. E. Springfield; 3650.
MONTAGUE, *t.* Mass., U.S., Franklin Co., 6296.
MONTANA, *state*, U.S.A., between Canada and Wyoming and between Dakota and Idaho; traversed by Rocky Mts. and by the Upper Missouri; 146,080 sq. m.; cap. Helena; 131,769. [11,648.
MONTARGIS, *t.* France, dep. Loiret, 38 m. E. Orleans;

MONTAUBAN, *t.* France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on R. Tarn; cathedral, Protestant college; 28,335.
MONT BLANC, *mt.* Savoy, France, highest point in Europe except Caucasus; 15,781 ft.
MONTBRISON, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Loire, 52 m. W. Lyons; mineral wells; 7000.
MONT-DE-MARSAN, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Landes, on R. Midouze, 63 m. S. Bordeaux; ironworks, distilleries; 10,878.
MONT D'OR, *summit* of Auvergne Mts., France, dep. [Puy-de-Dôme; 6188 ft.
MONTE CASINO, *mt.* Italy, 50 m. N.W. Naples; abbey; original cloister of Benedictines founded in 528.
MONTE CORNO, *mt.* highest point of Apennines, Italy, 70 m. E.N.E. Rome; 9543 ft. [called also Monte Cavallo or Gran Sasso d'Italia].
MONTE FRIO, *t.* Spain, 21 m. N.W. Granada; 10,637.
MONTEGO BAY, *s.pt.* Jamaica, on N. coast; 4651.
MONTEITH (or Men.), *dist.* S.W. Perthsh., Scotl.; LAKE M. in this dist., 7 m. in circumference, with isl. and ruined castle.
MONTELIMAR, *t.* S. France, dep. Drôme, near R. [Rhone; vineyards; 13,000.
MONTENEGRO (Turk. *Karadagh*; native, *Tchernagora*), *principality*, 100 m. by 80 m., between Herzegovina, Albania, and Dalmatia; formerly Turkish, but made independent by Berlin Treaty of 1878, which also added 1549 sq. m. of territory, incl. fortresses *Nicksics* and *Podgoritza*, and seaboard of 28 m., incl. s.pts. *Dulcigno* and *Antivari*, on Adriatic; 3630 sq. m.; Greek Church; cap. Cettinjé; 236,000.
MONTEPULCIANO, *t.* Siena, Italy; 13,872.
MONTEREAU, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at confl. of Yonne and Seine; 7600.
MONTEREY, *c.* Mexico, in N., 250 m. from Rio Grande; 41,700; also t. tourist centre, California, 125 m. S. San Francisco; 1662.
MONTE ROSA, *mt. group*, Pennine Alps (9 peaks), betw. [Valais and Piedmont; 15,217 ft.
MONTE ROTONDO, highest point in Corsica; 9071 ft.
MONTE SANT'ANGELO, *t.* S. Italy, 28 m. N.E. Foggia; subterranean church; 19,703.
MONTE VIDEO, *s.pt.* on La Plata, S. America, cap. of Uruguay, 105 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres; 175,000.
MONTE VISO, *mt. Alps*, 40 m. S.W. Turin; 12,585 ft.
MONT GENEVRE, *mt.* Cottian Alps, on borders of France and Italy; 11,614 ft.
MONTGOMERY, *co.* N. Wales, between Shropsh. and Merioneth; 774 sq. m.; Mt. *Plinlimmon* (2481 ft.) on border of co., and R. Severn rises in co.; agricultural; 58,003 d.; co. tn. on R. Severn, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury; 1098 d.; also in U.S., c. Alabama, on Alab. R.; here on Feb. 9, 1861, the representatives of Georgia, S. Carol., Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana resolved to secede from U.S. under name of 'the Confederated States of America'; 21,883; also t. Missouri, 2199.
MONTILLA, *t.* Spain, 18 m. S.E. Cordova; 13,720.
MONTLUCON, *t.* France, dep. Allier, on R. Cher, at entrance of Berry Canal; 26,974.
MONTMARTRE, *N. suburb* of Paris. [3000.
MONTMEDY, *t.* France, dep. Meuse, on R. Chiers; 4300; also r. Quebec, with M. FALLS (240 ft. high, 60 ft. wide), affl. of St. Lawrence, 6 m. N.E. Quebec. [4160.
MONTMORENCY, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise;
MONTPELIER, *t.* Vermont, U.S., 200 m. N.W. Boston;
MONTPELLIER, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Hérault, 75 m. W.N.W. Marseilles; fine climate; 69,258.
MONTREAL, *c.* Quebec, Canada, on S.E. M. Isl., at confl. of St. Lawrence and Ottawa; commercial metropolis of Canada; 180 m. from Quebec and 420 N. N. York; at head of ocean navigation; Victoria (tubular) Bridge across St. Lawrence 1¾ miles; 216,650.
MONTREUX, *t.* Vaud, Switzerl., on L. Geneva; vineyards; 6876. [flax mills, bleachfields; 13,048 d.
MONTROSE, *s.pt.* Forfarsh., Scotl. at mouth of S. Esk;
MONTROUGE, *S. suburb* of Paris. [of Normandy.
MONT ST. MICHEL, *islet or rock ftd.* France, off coast
MONTSERRAT, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies, Leeward group; 12 m. by 7 m.; 32 sq. m.; lime juice, sugar; 11,760.
MONTVILLE, *t.* Conn., U.S., New London Co.; 2344.
MONZA, *t.* Lombardy, Italy, 10 m. N.N.E. Milan; cathedral in which, till 1859, was kept the famous Iron Crown of Lombardy; 11,857.
MONZIE, *parish*, Perthsh., Scotland, 3 m. N.E. Crieff; Fingal's fort, Ossian's tomb, stone coffins; 800.
MOOKDEN, MULTAN. *See* Muk., Mul.
MOON, MTS. OF THE, identified by Stanley as the lofty Ruwenzori Range, S.W. Albert Nyanza.
MOONEE PONDS, *suburb* of Melbourne (4 m. dist.), Victoria; 10,800. [per mines; 5000.
MOONTA, *t.* S. Australia, 102 m. N.W. Adelaide; cop-
MOORFOOT HILLS, Midlothian and Peebles, Scotl.;
MOOREHEAD, *c.* Minnesota, U.S.; 2088. [2136 ft.
MOOSE, *r.* Ontario, flows N.E. to James' Bay; M. FORT, S. shore of James' Bay, 700 m. from Montreal.
MOQUEGNA, *t.* Peru, on R. Ilo; 9000.
MORADABAD, *dist.* Rohilkhand div., N.W. Prov., India; 2272 sq. m.; 1,155,173; c. cap. of dist., 90 m. N.E. Delhi; 72,870. [India, in Gwalior; 24,022.
MORAR, *dist.* W. coast Inverness, Scotl.; also t. Cent.
MORAT, *lake*, Vaud and Freiburg, Switzerl., connected with L. Neuchatel by R. Broye; 7 m. by 2 m.
MORAVA, *r.* from Bulgaria, through Servia to Danube, near Semendria (212 m.).
MORAVIA (with Austrian Silesia), *prov.* of Austria-Hungary, between Hungary and Bohemia, touches Germany on N.E.; 8583 sq. m.; woollen, linen, cotton manufs., vineyards, cattle and sheep rearing; Roman Catholic; cap. Brünn; 2,276,870.
MORAY, *anc. prov.* of Scotl., including Elgin (or Moray), Nairn, part of Banff and Inverness; M. FRITH, inlet of N. Sea, between Elgin and Ross.
MORBIHAN, *dep.* N.W. France, Brittany, on Atlantic; 2625 sq. m.; cap. Vannes; 544,470.
MOREA ('mulberrytree,' in which the countryabounds), anc. Peloponnesus, *peninsula*, S. part of Greece, connected to N. Greece by Isthmus of Corinth; it contains 5 nomarchies; 140 m. by 120 m.; 8300 sq. m.
MORCAMBE (or M. Bay), *t.* watering pl. N. Lancash., Engl., 3½ m. N.W. Lancaster; 6476. [Mexico; 25,000.
MORELIA, *t.* Mexico, cap. of Michoacan, 125 m. W.N.W.
MORELLA, *t.* Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana; cattle rearing; 7190.
MORETON, *dist.* in S.E. of Queensl., touching N.S.W.; 7520 sq. m.; M. BAY, on S.E. coast Queensland; 60 m. long; in bay is M. ISL., 25 m. by 5 m.
MORGAN, *c.* Louisiana, U.S.; port of entry; 2291.
MORGARTEN, *mt.* Zug, Switzerl.; scene of 'Swiss Bannockburn' in 1315, where 1300 Swiss defeated 15,000 Austrians.
MORLAIX (or Montroules), *t.* France, dep. Finistère, 34 m. E.N.E. Brest; various manufs.; 15,647. [18,725.
MORLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 5 m. S.W. Leeds;
MORNINGSIDE, *S. suburb* of Edinburgh.
MOROCCO. *See* Marocco. [oil; 14,983.
MORON, *t.* Andalusia, Spain, 32 m. N.E. Seville; olive
MORPETH, *t.* Co. Northumberl., Engl., 16 m. N. Newcastle; cattle market; 5219; parl. bor., 40,133; also t. N.S.W., 95 m. N. Sydney; port on R. Hunter; vessels of 800 tons can sail to M.; dist., 5500.
MORRELLVILLE, *vil.* Pennsylvania, U.S.; 2827.
MORRIS, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 3653; Morrison, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2088. [8156; t. Vermont, 2411; t. Tenn., 1999.
MORRISTOWN, in U.S., *c.* N. Jersey, 32 m. W. N. York;
MORSOE, *isl.* Denmark, in Lümfiord; 138 sq. m.; 19,000.
MORTLAKE, *vil.* Surrey, England, on Thames, N.E. Richmond; 6330; also t. (farming and pastoral), Victoria, 137 m. S.W. Melbourne; dist., 2937. [agric.; 1000.
MORUYA, *t.* N.S.W., 198 m. S. Sydney; mining and
MORVEN, *mt.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 5 m. N. Ballater, 2862 ft.; also mt. Co. Caithness, in Latheron parish, 2313 ft.; also (or MORVERN) dist. N.W. Argyll.
MORWELL, *t.* Victoria, 88 m. E. Melbourne; coal mining; dist., 3000.
MOSCOW, *gov.* Russia, traversed by Moskva and Yusma; 12,858 sq. m.; 2,210,791; also *c.* cap. of gov., and formerly cap. of Russia, on R. Moskva, 400 m. S.E. St. Petersburg; chief commercial city of Russia; university; *Kremlin*, part of the city containing anc. palace of Czars of Muscovy; 753,469.
MOSELLE, *r.* flows from Vosges Mts. through France and Rhenish Prussia, past Toul, Pont-à-Mousson, Metz, to Rhine at Coblenz (328 m.).
MOSKVA, *r.* Russia, affl. of Oka; passes Moscow (249 m.).
MOSQUITIA (or Mosquito Territory), *coast dist.* Cent. America, from C. Honduras to R. San Juan; extremely fertile; cap. Grey Town.
MOSS, *t.* Norway, on Christiania Bay; iron mines; 5711.
MOSSAMEDES, *Portuguese t. and settlement*, Angola, W. Africa; good harbour; 4,000,000.

MOSSELL BAY (or Aliwal South), *s.pt.* Cape Colony, 20 m. W.S.W. Georgetown; 2000.
MOSSGIEL, *t.* N. Zealand, 10 m. S. Dunedin; fine woollen manuf.; 1200; also t. and co. in N.S.W. (all named from farm occupied by Burns). *See* Mauchline.
MOSSLEY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., on borders of Cheshire and Yorkshire; 14,162. [23,833.
MOSS SIDE, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., S. of Manchester;
MOSS VALE, *t.* N.S.W., 86 m. S. Sydney; alt. 2205 ft.; dist., 2000. [enta; Roman bridge; 12,665.
MOSTAR, *t.* (walled), cap. of Herzegovina, on R. Nar-
MOSUL, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, on r. bank Tigris, opp. site of anc. Nineveh; formerly famed for muslins, so named from this tn.; 45,000.
MOTALA, *t.* Sweden, at mouth of R. M. (from L. Wetter to sea below Norkoping); cutlery; 2000.
MOTHERWELL, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 12 m. S.E. Glasgow; ironworks; 18,662.
MOTRIL, *t.* Spain, 35 m. S.S.E. Granada, on Mediterranean; sugar plantations; 16,665. [W. Glossop; 3270.
MOTTRAM (-in-Longdendale), *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 3 m.
MOULINS, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Allier, on R. Allier;
MOUNDSVILLE, *c.* W. Virginia, U.S.; 2688. [21,658.
MOUNTAIN ASH, *t.* (mining), Glamorgansh., Wales, 4 m. S.E. Aberdare; 17,495. [wheat-growing; dist. 1800.
MOUNT BARKER, *t.* S. Australia, 21 m. E. Adelaide;
MOUNT BISCHOFF, *t.* Tasmania, 60 m. W. Launceston; tin and silver mines; dist., 2000. [Illinois; 3376.
MOUNT CARMEL, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsyl.; 8254; also c.
MOUNT CLEMENS, *c.* Mich., U.S., cap. of Macomb Co.; 4748. [N.W. Melbourne; dist., 2500.
MOUNT EGERTON, *t.* (gold mining), Victoria, 54 m.
MOUNT GAMBIER, *t.* S. Australia, 287 m. S.E. Adelaide; farming; 2500. [alt. 1700 ft.; 3000.
MOUNT LOFTY, *t.* S. Australia, 11 m. from Adelaide;
MOUNTMELLICK, *t.* Queen's Co., Irel.; 3126.
MOUNT MORGAN, *t.* Queensland, 10 m. from Rockhampton; gold mines; 3514.
MOUNT MORRIS, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2286.
MOUNT PLEASANT, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv., 3652; c. Iowa, cap. of Henry Co., 3997; c. Mich., 2701; c. Utah,
MOUNT STERLING, *c.* Kentucky, U.S.; 3629. [2254.
MOUNT VERNON, in U.S., *vil.* N. York, 10,830; c. Ohio, on Vernon R., 6027; c. Ind., on Ohio, 4705; c. Ill., 3233.
MOURNE MTS., S. of Co. Down, Irel., highest summit *Slieve Donnard*, 2796 ft.; also r. Co. Tyrone, affl. of Foyle, at Lifford.
MOURZOUK, *t.* Tripoli, N. Africa, cap. Fezzan: 8000.
MOVILLE, *t.* Donegal, Irel., on W. shore of L. Foyle; calling place for American steamers; 1192.
MOZAMBIQUE, *Portuguese colony*, E. Africa, S. of Zanzibar, from C. Delgado in N. to Delagoa Bay (200 m.), E. boundary of Brit. Northern Zambezia; the colony is a Free State, with two provs.—Moz., N. of Zambezi, and Lourenço Marques, S. of Zambezi; prov. M. contains dist. M. and Quilimane; Portuguese and Brit. spheres marked off in 1891; Portuguese sphere 300,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000; M. CHANNEL, between Portuguese colony and Madagascar, 1000 m. by 250 m. at narrowest point. [L. Ilmen; 250 m.
MSTA, *r.* Russia, govs Tver and Novgorod, flows to
MUCH WOOLTON, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Liverpool; 4545.
MUDGEE, *t.* N.S.W., 153 m. N.W. Sydney; alt. 1635 ft.; mining, agricultural, pastoral; 3000.
MUHALITCH (or Mikh.), *t.* Asia Minor, 37 m. W. Broussa; silk, wool, fruits; 10,000.
MUHLHAUSEN, *t. ftd.* Prussian Saxony, 28 m. N.W. Erfurt, on R. Unstrut; various manufs.; copper and iron mines; 25,415. [iron smelting; 3470.
MUIRKIRK, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., on border of Lanarksh.;
MUKDEN (or Mouk.), *c.* Manchuria, cap. of Leao-Tong prov., 380 m. N.E. Pekin; 400,000.
MULDE, *r.* Saxony, affl. of Elbe (130 m.). [11,663 ft.
MULHACEN, *highest mt.* in Spain, in Sierra Nevada;
MULHAUSEN, *t.* Elsass, Germany, on R. Ill., 19 m. from Basle; cotton and muslin manufs.; 76,892.
MULL, *isl.* Scotl., one of the largest Hebrides, 7 m. from Oban; 25 m. long, 537 sq. m.; chief tn. Tobermory; 5229; SOUND OF MULL, between Mull and Morvern; 12 m. long. [Dublin; wool, butter; 4787.
MULLINGAR, *t.* Co. West Meath, Irel., 45 m. W.N.W.
MULTAN, *div.* Punjab, India; 20,295 sq. m., in 5 dists.; 1,712,394; c. cap. of div. near R. Chenab; 74,510.
MUNCIE, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; cap. Delaware Co.; 11,345.
MUNICH, *c.* cap. of Bavaria, on R. Iser; university; famous art galleries; alt. 1692 ft.; except Madrid, highest c. in Europe; 348,317. [mines; 9644.
MUNKAES, *t.* Hungary, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin; crystal
MUNSTER, *S.W. prov.* Irel., incl. Cos. Clare, Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, and Waterford; 9475 sq. m.; decrease last decade, 12·2 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, nearly 94 p.c.; 1,168,994.
MUNSTER, *t.* Prussia, cap. of Westphalia, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne; cathedral, Catholic university; 45,000; also t. Elsass, 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar; 5400. [(230 m.).
MUR (or Muhr), *r.* Austria, affl. of Drave, in Hungary
MURCHISON FALLS, on Shiré Riv., Cent. Africa, 15° 40′ S.; M. RIVER, W. Australia, S.W. to Gouthcamne Bay (800 m.); MOUNT M., in Rocky Mts., British Columbia, 15,789 ft.; also mt. in Queensland and in Nelson So. Island, N.Z.; also t. Victoria, 92 m. N. Melbourne; 470 [all named from the distinguished geographer, Sir Roderick Murchison].
MURCIA, *c.* cap. of prov. M., 30 m. N.N.W. Cartagena; old cathedral; 98,538. [Rutherford Co.; 3739.
MURFREESBOROUGH, *t.* Tennessee, U.S., cap. of
MURGHAB, *r.* Afghanistan and Turkestan, passes Merv to Khiva, and is lost in desert (250 m.).
MURITZSEE, *lake*, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 19 m. long; largest lake in N. Germany.
MUROM, *t.* Russia, gov. Vladimir, on R. Oka; 14,286.
MURPHYSBOROUGH, *c.* Illinois, U.S., cap. Jackson Co.; 3880.
MURRAY, *dist.* in N.E. Victoria, separated from Gippsland by Australian Alps; MURRAY R., N.S.W., Victoria, and S. Australia; for 980 m. forms boundary between Victoria and N.S.W.; its chief affl. is the Darling (1300 m.). [500 m. navigable).
MURRUMBIDGEE, *r.* N.S.W. affl. of Murray (1350 m.,
MURRUMBURRAH, *t.* N.S.W., 230 m. S.W. Sydney; 1800. [1546 ft.; dist., 5000.
MURRURUNDI, *t.* N.S.W., 192 m. N.W. Sydney; alt.
MURSHIDABAD, *dist.* Bengal, S.W. of Ganges; cap. Barhampur; 1,226,790; also c. in this dist., on Bhagirathi R.; ivory carving; 39,231.
MURTOA, *t.* Victoria, 185 m. N.W. Melbourne; wheat-growing; dist., 1500.
MURVIEDRO (or Sagunto), *t. ftd.* Spain, 14 m. N.N.E. Valencia; 7476. [N. Sydney; sugar-growing; dist., 1600.
MURWILLUMBAH (or Kynumboon), *t.* N.S.W., 407 m.
MUSA JEBEL ('Moses Mount'), *mt.* Arabia Petraea; *Sinai* of Scripture; 7375 ft. [60,000.
MUSCAT, *c. and s.pt. ftd.* Arabia, on G. of Oman; dates;
MUSCATINE, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Mississippi; 11,454
MUSKEGON, *c.* Michigan, U.S.; lumber mills; 22,702.
MUSSELBURGH, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl., 6 m. E. Edinburgh, at mouth of R. Esk; near is *Pinkie* (battle and English victory in 1547); 8885.
MUTTRA, *dist.* N.W. Provs., India; 671,690; c. cap. of dist. on Jumna, 30 m. above Agra; sacred to Hindus, as birthpl. of Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu; 60,020. [M.; 2720.
MUZAFFARGARH, *dist.* Punjab, India; 338,605; cap.
MUZAFFARNAGAR, *dist.* Meerut, N.W. Provs., India; 758,444; cap. M.; 15,080.
MUZAFFARPUR, *dist.* Patna div., Behar, India, S. of Nepal; 2,582,060; cap. M. on Little Gandak R.; 49,192.
MWAPWA, *t.* Equatorial Africa, between Bagamoyo and interior.
MWEELREA, *mt.* W. of Mayo, Ireland; 2688 ft.
MYCENAE, *ruined city*, Greece, Morea, 5 m. N.N.E. Argos. [5000.
MYCONI, *isl.* N. Cyclades, Greece; wine, figs, hides;
MYSORE, *native state*, S. India; alt. 3000 ft.; 24,723 sq. m., in 6 dists.; 4,186,188; dist. in S. of State; 2980 sq. m.; 902,566; cap. of State, 10 m. S. by W. Seringaptaam, residence of Maharajah; 73,680. [Bangalore is seat of British administration.]

NAAB, *r.* Bavaria, flows S. to Danube near Ratisbon
NAAS, *t.* Kildare Irel., 20 m. S.W. Dublin; 3808. [(90 m.).
NABAL, *t.* Tunis, N. Africa, on G. of Sidra; 8000.
NABLUS, *c.* Palestine, near anc. *Sychar* or *Shechem*, 33 m. N. Jerusalem; 15,000.
NADIAD, *t.* Kaira dist., S.E. Ahmadabad, Bombay Pres.; 29,048.
NAFELS, *vil* Glarus, Switzerl.; Austrian defeat in 1388.

NAGAMBIE, *t.* Victoria, 78 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 2250. [10° 49′ N.
NAGAR, *s.pt.* Madras Pres., on N. R., in Tanjore dist.,
NAGASAKI, *s.pt.* Japan, on W. coast Kiu-Siu; nearest port to China; 55,063. [162,767.
NAGOYA, *c.* Japan, isl. Hondo, 170 m. W. by S. Tokio;
NAGPUR, *div.* Cent. Provs., India; 24,127 sq. m., in 4 dists.; 2,982,480; dist., 3786 sq. m.; 697,356; c. cap. of Cent. Provs., 440 m. E. Bombay; 117,910.
NAGY BANYA, *t.* (mining) Hungary, near Transylvanian frontier; 9000; N. BECSKEREH, t. Hungary, 45 m. S.W. Temesvar, 20,000; N. KANISA, t. Hungary, 130 m. S.E. Vienna, 18,987; N. KOROS, t. Hungary, 49 m. S.E. Pesth, 22,975. [In these names *Nagy* is Mag-
NAHA, *c.* Japan; 40,212. [yar for *great.*
NAHE, *r.* W. Germany, flows N.E. to Rhine nr. Bingen.
NAIN, *Moravian settlement* on coast of Labrador.
NAIRN, *co.* N.E. Scotl., on Moray Frith; with Elgin on E. and Inverness on W. and S.; small portions of the co. are in Inverness, Elgin, and Ross; 215 sq.m.; 10,019; co. t. s.pt. (at mouth of R. N., length 38 m.) on Moray Frith; 4651; also t. S. Australia, 25 m. E. Adelaide; alt. 1245 ft.; copper and gold mining; dist., 1900.
NAKHICHIVAN, *t.* Russia, Yekaterniolav, on R. Don; 19,453; also t. Transcaucasia, 83 m. S.E. Erivan; 5985.
NAKSKOV, *t.* Denmark, on W. coast Laaland; 5784.
NAMALAND (or Namaqua), *region*, S. Africa, N. of Orange R. to Walfisch Bay, and between Atlantic and Kalahari Desert; with Damaraland and Ovampo, Brit. since 1878; LITTLE N., div. Cape Colony, in N.E., S. of Orange R.
NAMOI, *r.* N.S.W., affl. of Darling (270 m.).
NAMUR, *prov.* S.E. Belgium, touching France; 1414 sq. m.; watered by Meuse; 341,072; c. cap. of prov., 36 m. S.E. Brussels at confl. of Sambre and Meuse; coal and iron, cutlery; 29,749. [stone.
NANAIMO, *t.* Vancouver's Isl., on E. coast; coal, free-
NAN CHANG, *c.* China, cap. of prov. Kiang-Si, on the Kan Kiang, 285 m. S.W. Nanking; porcelain; 300,000.
NANCHE, *c.* China, prov. Che-kiang; 200,000.
NANCY, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on R. Meurthe, 35 m. S. Metz; embroidery; 87,110.
NANKING (or Nankin or Kiang Ning), *c.* China, cap. of prov. Kiang-Su, on S. bank of Yangtsekiang (90 m. from mouth); formerly cap. of empire; connected with Pekin (560 m. N.) by Grand Canal; chief seat of learning; cotton, paper, silk; 500,000.
NAN SING, *mt. chain*, China, 1300 m. long, separating basins of Yangtsekiang and Si Kiang.
NANTES (anc. Condivicnum), *c. and s.pt.* France, cap. of Loire-Inférieure, on R. Loire, 30 m. from its mouth, 245 m. W.S.W. Paris; EDICT OF N. issued by Henry IV. in 1598, granting liberty of worship to Protestants; REVOCATION OF EDICT OF N. by Louis XIV. in 1685 drove half a million of capable and industrious Frenchmen out of France; 122,750.
NANTICOKE, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S., Luzerne Co.; 10,044.
NANTUCKET, *isl. and co.* Mass., U.S., 20 m. from mainland; 16 m. by 4 m.; t. cap. of co.; 3268.
NANTWICH, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 5 m. S.W. Crewe; 7412 d.
NANTYGLO (and Blaina), *t.* Monmouthshire, England; 12,360.
NAPA, *c.* California, U.S.; vineyards, soda springs; 4395.
NAPA KIANG, *s.pt.* Loo Choo Isls.; good harbour.
NAPERVILLE, *c.* Illinois, U.S., Du Page Co.; 2216.
NAPIER, *t.* N. Zealand, cap. of Hawke's Bay, 200 m. N.E. Wellington; good harbour, cathedral; 8341.
NAPLES, *prov.* Campania, Italy; 412 sq. m.; 1,094,324; also c. most populous in Italy, near foot of Mt. Vesuvius, on N. side of Bay of N., 118 m. S.E. Rome; till 1860 N. was cap. of *Kingdom of Naples* or *The Two Sicilies*; 463,172.
NAPO, *r.* Ecuador, S. America, affl. of Amazon (800 m.).
NAPOLEON, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., cap. Henry Co.; 2761.
NARANDERA, *t.* N.S.W., 348 m. S.W. Sydney; farming and pastoral; dist., 3600.
NARBADA, *div.* Cent. Provs., India; 17,513 sq. m., in 5 dists.; 1,763,105; also r. India, flows between Deccan and Hindustan Proper to G. of Cambay (750 m.).
NARBERTH, *t.* Pembrokesh., S. Wales; mining, stone-quarrying; 1184. [casonne; 28,500.
NARBONNE, *c.* France, dep. Aude, 33 m. E. Car-
NARDO, *t.* Lecce, Italy, 8 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli; cotton manufs.; 11,040.
NARENTA, *r.* Herzegovina, from Dinaric Alps to Adriatic (150 m.).
NARNI, *t.* Perugia, Italy, 45 m. N.E. Rome; 11,450.
NARO, *t.* Sicily, 12 m. E.S.E. Girgenti; wine, oil, sulphur; 11,000. [and pastoral; dist., 3200.
NARRABRI, *t.* N.S.W., 351 m. N. Sydney; farming
NARRACAN, *t.* Victoria, 87 m. E. Melbourne; dist., 4485.
NARSINGHPUR, *c.* cap. of dist. N. Cent. Provs., India, in Narbada Valley; 10,222.
NARVA, *t. ftd.* Russia, 81 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg, on R. Narova; victory of Swedes under Charles XII. over Russians in 1700; 8610.
NASEBY, *vil.* Engl., 12 m. N.N.W. Northampton; Cromwell's victory over Charles I. in 1645.
NASHUA, *c.* N. Hampsh., U.S., manufs. and railroad centre, on Merrimac R.; 19,311.
NASHVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Tennessee, on Cumberland R., 200 m. from its mouth; manuf. hardwood lumber, flour-milling; 76,168; also c. Illinois, 2084.
NASIK, *t.* cap. of N. dist. Bombay Pres., India, on R. Godavari; 27,700.
NASIRABAD, *t.* India, cap. Maimansingh dist., on Brahmaputra; 10,658; also t. Khandesh dist., Bombay Pres., 10,243; t. Ajmere, Rajputana, 21,320.
NASSAU, DUCHY OF, formerly a separate state of Germany, but in 1866 formed into new Prussian prov. Hesse-Nassau; mining, vineyards (finest on the Rhine, including growths of Hock and Johannsberg) (*see* Hessen-Nassau); also t. Prussia, on R. Lahn, 25 m. N.W. Wiesbaden; 1733; also c. cap. of isl. New Providence and of Bahama Isls.; 5000.
NATAL, *Brit. colony*, S.E. Africa, N.E. Cape Colony, between Drakenberg Mts. and Indian Ocean; 20,460 sq.m., with seaboard of 200 m.; cap. Pietermaritzburg (17,500); port, Durban (25,512); five-sixths of people are Kaffirs; 543,913; also s.pt. Brazil, near mouth of Rio Grande; Brazilwood; 12,000. [10,101.
NATCHEZ, *c.* Mississippi, U.S., on Mississippi R.;
NATICK, *t.* Mass., U.S., 18 m. W.S.W. Boston; 9118.
NAUGATUCK, *t.* Conn., U.S., 22 m. N.W. Newhaven; 6218. [Hanau; saline springs; 2614.
NAUHEIM, *vil.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 17 m. N.N.W.
NAUMBURG, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on Saale; 20,000; also t. Prussian Silesia, 33 m. W. Liegnitz; 2534.
NAUPLIA (or Napoli di Romania), *s.pt. ftd*, Morea, Greece, cap. of Argolis; 4598. [Dublin; 3873.
NAVAN, *t.* Co. Meath, Irel., on R. Boyne, 31 m. N.W.
NAVARINO (or Neocastro), *s.pt. ftd.* Greece, S.W. coast of Morea; defeat of Turkish and Egyptian fleets by allied fleets of Brit., France, and Russia in 1827; 2000. [nees; 6046 sq. m.; cap. Pamplona; 304,051.
NAVARRE, *prov.* (old kingdom), N. Spain, S. of Pyre-
NAVASOTA, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 2997.
NAWABGANJ, *t.* India, Bengal, in the 24 Parganas; 17,702; also t. Oudh, 17 m. E. Lucknow; 14,000.
NAWANAGAR, *c.* cap. N. State Kathiar, India; 48,530.
NAXOS (or Naxia), *isl.* largest of Cyclades, Greece; also t. on isl., 1871. [t. Belgium, 8 m. S. Ghent; 4637.
NAZARETH, *t.* Palestine, 17 m. S.E. Acre; 6000; also
NAZE, *cape*, S. of Norway, on Skager Rack, 57° 58′ N., 7° 3′ E.; also headland, Essex, Engl., 5 m. S. Harwich.
NEAGH, *lough*, Ulster, Irel.; largest in British Isls., 19 m. by 12 m.; 153 sq. m.; drained by R. Bann.
NEATH, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales, 8 m. N.E. Swansea; copper, tin, chemical works; 11,157.
NEBRASKA, *state*, U.S.A., between S. Dakota and Kansas, separated by Missouri R. on E. from Iowa; mainly a prairie State; 77,510 sq. m.; chief city, Omaha, but cap. Lincoln; 1,056,793; also c. cap. Otoe Co., on Missouri R.; 11,494.
NECKAR, *r.* Wurtemburg and Baden, passes Tubingen, Heilbronn, Heidelberg, to Rhine at Mannheim (240 m.). [Rack 81,068.
NEDENAES, *district* (or amt), Norway, on Skager
NEDJED (or Nejd), *dist.* Cent. Arabia: country of Wahabees; 200,000 Bedouins; 1,400,000.
NEEDHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S., 12 m. S.W. Boston; 3035.
NEEDLES, THE, 3 *pointed rocks* at West of Isle of Wight, 50° 40′ N., 1° 34′ W.
NEENAH, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Fox R.; 5083.
NEGAPATAM, *s.pt.* S. India, Tanjore dist.; 59,221.
NEGAUNEE, *c.* Mich., U.S., Marquette Co.; 6078.
NEILSTON, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., 10 m. S.W. Glasg.; 2311.

NEISSE, *t. ftd.* Prussian Silesia, 30 m. S.W. Oppeln, on R. N. (affl. of Oder, 115 m.); 22,375.
NELLORE, *c.* cap. of N. dist., Madras Pres., 107 m. N Madras, on R. Penner; 29,336.
NELSON, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., near Burnley; pop. more than doubled in decade; 22,700; also N. prov. South Island, N.Z.; 10,269 sq. m.; 34,705; also c. cap. of prov. on Blind Bay; 8942.
NELSONVILLE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., Athens Co.; 4558.
NEMOURS, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S. Fontainbleau; 4785.
NEN, *r.* England, flows N.E. to the Wash. [5422.
NENAGH, *t.* Tipperary, Irel., 28 m. N.E. Limerick;
NEOSHO, in U.S., *r.* Kansas, affl. of Arkansas (450 m.); also t. Missouri; 2198.
NEPAL (or Nepaul), *native state*, India, in the Himalayas, S. of Tibet, touching the N.W. Provs. on S. and W., and Sikkim on E.; 512 m. by 70 m. to 120 m.; 54,000 sq. m.; inhabited by Gurkhas, a Rajput race from Kashmir; cap. Khatmandu; 2,000,000.
NEPHI, c. Utah, U.S.; 2034.
NEPHIN, *mt.* Mayo, Irel., 2646 ft.
NERAC, *t.* France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. W.S.W.
NERBUDDA. *See* Narbada. [Agen; starch manuf.; 7947.
NERTCHINSK, *t.* E. Siberia, gov. Trans-Baikal, on R. Nertcha, affl. of Amoor; lead and silver mines worked by exiles for the Crown; 4000.
NESS, *loch*, Inverness, Scotl., on line of Caledonian Canal, 22½ m. long. [Estuary; 3577.
NESTON (and Parkgate), *t.* Chesh., England, on Dee
NETHERLANDS (or Holland), *kingdom*, W. Europe, on N. Sea, touching Belgium on S., and Prussia on E.; 150 m. by 120 m.; 12,741 sq. m.; five-eighths Protestant, three-eighths Ro. Catholic; colonial possessions second only to British; university seats, Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen; cap. The Hague, but Amsterdam and Rotterdam are much larger and more populous cities; 4,564,565.
NETLEY, *vil.* Hants, Engl., 6 m. S.E. Southampton; ruined abbey, Royal military hospital, army medical school. [Augsburg; 7847.
NEUBURG, *t.* Bavaria, on Danube, 29 m. N.N.E.
NEUFCHATEL, *canton*, Switzerl., in N.W., touching France; mainly Protestant; language French; separated from canton Freiburg by LAKE N. (24 m. by 4 m.); 312 sq. m.; 108,153; also t. cap. of canton, on N.W. shore of lake; 16,261. [8750.
NEUHAUS, *t.* Bohemia, Austria, 23 m. S.S.E. Tabor;
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, *t.* W. suburb of Paris; 25,235.
NEUNKIRCHEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 38 m. S.E. Trier (Trèves); 17,630; also t. Lower Austria; 6757.
NEUSATZ, *t. ftd.* Austria-Hungary, on Danube, opp. Peterwardein; 22,137. [Sound (300 m.).
NEUSE, *r.* N. Carol., U.S., enters Atlantic at Pamlico
NEUSOHL, *t.* Hungary, on R. Gran; copper mines; 7159.
NEUSS, t. *ftd.* Rhenish Prussia, near Düsseldorf; 20,176.
NEUSTADT, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 2 m. N. Magdeburg; 28,950; t. Prussia, 29 m. S. Oppeln, 16,937; t. Brandenburg, Prussia, 24 m. N.E. Berlin, 13,241; also t. Lower Austria, 13 m. S. Vienna, 23,775. [The word means *New Town*, and is the name of many small towns in Germany and Austria.]
NEU STRELITZ, *t.* cap. of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, 60 m. N.N.W. Berlin; grand ducal residence; 9365.
NEUTRA, *t.* Hungary, 75 m. N.W. Pesth, on R. N. (affl. of Waag, 100 m.); 8660. [Coblenz; 10,920.
NEUWIED, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine, 8 m. below
NEVA, *r.* Russia, outlet of L. Ladoga to G. of Finland; passes St. Petersburg (40 m.).
NEVADA, *state* of U.S.A., S.E. Oregon, between Utah and California; 110,700 sq. m.; rich in minerals, including the precious metals; cap. Carson City; 45,761; also c. Missouri, 7262; c. California, 60 m. N.N.E. Sacramento, 2524.
NEVERS, anc. Noviodunum or Nivernum, *t.* France; cap. dep. Nièvre, at confl. of Loire and Nièvre, 35 m. E. Bourges; porcelain, ironworks; 24,000.
NEVIN, *s.pt.* Carnarvon, Wales, on Carnarv. Bay; 2003.
NEVIS, *isl.* of Brit. W. Indies, Leeward group; 7 m. by 6 m.; cap. Charlestown; 12,000. [on Ohio; 21,059.
NEW ALBANY, *c.* Indiana, U.S., 5 m. below Louisville,
NEWARK (-upon-Trent), *t.* Notts, Engl., 19 m. N.E. Nottingham; 14,457; also in U.S., c. N. Jersey, off Passaic R., 9 m. W. N. York City; various manufs.; 181,830; c. Ohio, cap. Licking Co.; 14,270; vil. N. York, on Erie Canal; 3698.
NEW BEDFORD, *c.* Mass., U.S., 55 m. S. Boston; 40,733.
NEW BERN, *c.* N. Carol., U.S.; cap. Craven Co.; 7843.
NEWBERRY, *t.* S. Carol., U.S., 47 m. W.N.W. Columbia; 3020. [m. N.E. Morpeth; 1579.
NEWBIGGIN (-by-the-Sea), *t.* Northumberl., Engl., 10
NEWBOLD (and Dunston), *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 2 m. N.W. Chesterfield; 6877.
NEW BRIGHTON, *t.* (watering pl.), Chesh., Engl., 4 m. N. Birkenhead; 4910; also in U.S., vil. N. York, N.E. coast Staten Isl.; 16,423; bor. Pennsylv., 28 m. N.W. Pittsburg; 5616.
NEW BRITAIN, *c.* Conn., U.S., Hartford Co.; 16,519.
NEW BRUNSWICK, *prov.* Canada, on Bay of Fundy and touching Maine (U.S.) on W.; 230 m. by 100 m.; 27,322 sq. m.; timber, shipbuilding, salmon fisheries; cap. Frederickton; 321,294; also c. N. Jersey, U.S.; manufs. leather, india-rubber, machinery; 18,603.
NEWBURG, *c.* N. York, U.S., on left bank of Hudson R.; 23,087. [Perth; 1505.
NEWBURGH, *t.* Fife, Scotland, on Tay, 11 m. S.E.
NEWBURY, *t.* Berks, Engl., 16 m. W.S.W. Reading; 11,002; also t. Vermont, U.S.; 2080. [13,947.
NEWBURYPORT, *c.* Mass., U.S., on Merrimac R.;
NEW CALEDONIA, *isl.* S. Pacific, discovered by Cook in 1774; since 1853 (with Isle of Pines) a French colony; 7722 sq. m.; Papuan negroes; French penal settlement; cap. Noumea; 45,000.
NEW CANAAN, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 2701.
NEWCASTLE (-upon-Tyne), *t. and co. bor.* Northumberland, England, 10 m. from mouth of Tyne on N. bank; shipbuilding, various manufs.; export centre; fine market; 186,345; N. (UNDER-LYME), t. Staffordsh., Engl., on Lyme Brook, 16 m. N.W. Stafford; 18,452 (parl. bor., 54,184); also in U.S., c. Pennsylv., cap. Lawrence Co., 11,600; c. Delaware, 4010; c. Indiana, 2697; c. N. Brunswick, on Miramichi R., 4006; also t. N.S.W., on Pacific, 100 m. N. Sydney, at mouth of Hunter R.; port for the coal mines; 12,913 (or with dist., 28,487).
NEWCHANG, *c.* Manchuria, prov. Leao-Tong; 30,000.
NEW CUMBERLAND. *t.* W. Virginia, U.S.; 2305.
NEW DECATUR, *t.* Alabama, U.S.; 3565.
NEW ENGLAND STATES, in N.E. of U.S.A., are Maine, N. Hampsh., Vermont, Mass., Rhode Isl., and Conn.
NEW FOREST, *dist.* Hants, Engl.; 16 m. by 14 m.; Crown lands, good timber for navy; Lyndhurst is principal town in dist.
NEWFOUNDLAND, *isl.* N. America, at entrance of G. of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador by Str. of Belleisle; British colony connected with Labrador, but not with Canada; cod fisheries, sealing; cap. St. John's, 1933 m. from Liverpool; 193,124.
NEW GUINEA (or Papua), *largest isl.* in the world (after Australia), in Eastern Archip., S. of Equator, and separated from N. Australia by Torres Strait; 1500 m. by 430 m.; 303,421 sq. m.; from W. coast to 141° E. is Dutch; all between 141° and 155° E., and 8° and 12° S. (88,460 sq. m.) is British; the remainder in N. part of the isl. (52,088 sq. m.) is German (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land); cost of administration of British N. Guinea is contributed by N.S. Wales, Victoria, and Queensland; Port Moresby on S.E. coast is seat of Brit. administration; the pop. is unknown. [dist., 2492.
NEWHAM, *t.* agric., Victoria, 54 m. N.W. Melbourne;
NEW HAMPSHIRE, *state* of U.S.A., W. of Maine, and separated from Vermont by Connecticut R.; 9305 sq. m.; cap. Concord, on Merrimac R.; 376,530.
NEW HARTFORD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 3160.
NEWHAVEN, *c. and s.pt.* Conn., U.S., 74 m. E.N.E. N. York; Yale College; 81,298; also s.pt. E. Sussex, Engl., 8 m. E. Brighton; steamer to Dieppe; 4955; also suburb of Edinburgh (fishing), on Frith of Forth;
NEW IBERIA, *t.* Louisiana, U.S.; 3447. [4694.
NEWINGTON, *parl. bor.* London, Surrey, in S.W. of Southwark; 115,663.
NEW JERSEY, *state* of U.S.A., S. of New York, on Atlantic, separated from Delaware and Pennsylv. by Delaware R.; 7815 sq. m.; cap. Trenton, on Delaware R.; 1,441,017.
NEW LISBON, *vil.* Ohio, 50 m. W.N.W. Pittsburg; 2278.
NEW LONDON, in U.S., *c.* Conn., on Thames, 50 m. E. Newhaven; 13,757; c. Wisconsin, 2050.

NEW MALDEN, *t.* Surrey, Engl.; 3437.
NEWMARKET, *t.* W. Suffolk, Engl., 15 m. E. Cambridge; racecourse; 6213; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S., 10 m. S.W. Dover, 2472; also t. Ontario, 34 m. N.W. Toronto, 2000; also t. N. Zealand, suburb of Auckland, 1586.
NEW MEXICO, *territory*, U.S.A., touching Colorado on N., Arizona on W., Texas on S. and E.; 122,580 sq. m.; traversed by Rocky Mts. and by Rio Grande; agriculture, minerals, cattle rearing; cap. Santa Fé; [153,953.
NEW MILFORD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 3917.
NEW MILLS, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., on R. Goyt; 6661.
NEWMILNS (and Greenholm), *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl., on R. Irvine; lace curtain manuf.; 3704.
NEWNAM, *c.* Georgia, U.S.; 2859. [fruit; dist., 4500.
NEW NORFOLK, *t.* Tasmania, 21 m. N.W. Hobart; hops,
NEW ORLEANS, *c.* Louisiana, U.S., on Mississippi, 100 m. from its mouth; on low marshy ground; unhealthy, average temperature 69·54°; rainfall, 73 in.; great cotton market; 242,039. [4456.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Tuscarora R.;
NEW PLYMOUTH, *s.pt.* N. Zealand, on W. coast of North Isl., cap. of prov. Taranaki, 120 m. S.W. Auckland; 3350 (with dist., 7936).
NEWPORT, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., on R. Usk, 12 m. N.E. Cardiff; iron manufs.; 54,695; also t. Hants, cap. of Isle of Wight, 10,216; t. Salop, 11 m. S.W. Stafford, 2675; t. Fife, Scotl., on Tay, opp. Dundee, 2545; in U.S., c. Kentucky, on Ohio, opp. Cincinnati, 24,918; c. Rhode Isl., on W. coast, 19,457; t. Vermont, 3047; t. N. Hampsh., 2623.
NEW PROVIDENCE, *isl.* of Bahama group, E. of Florida; 17 m. long; contains Nassau, cap. of Bahama.
NEW QUAY, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., 11 m. N. Truro; 1891; also t. Cardigan, Wales, on coast; 1284 d.
NEW RICHMOND, *vil.* Ohio, on Ohio R., 20 m. above Cincinnati; 2379.
NEW RIVER, *large aqueduct* (36 m. long), from Herts to Islington, London; water supply for part of Lond.
NEW ROCHELLE, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Long Isl. Sound, 18 m. N.E. N. York City; 8217. [Port; 1366.
NEW ROMNEY, *t.* Kent, Engl., 8 m. S.W. Hythe; Cinque
NEW ROSS, *t.* Wexford, Ireland, on R. Barrow; 6670.
NEWRY, *s.pt.* Cos. Armagh and Down, Irel.; decrease in decade, 12·7 p.c.; 13,605.
NEW SIBERIA, most E. of Liakhov group of isls. in Arctic Ocean; 75 m. by 30 m.; uninhabited.
NEW SOUTH WALES, *Brit. colony*, Australia, with 800 m. coast line on Pacific; touching Queensland on N., Victoria on S., and S. Australia on W.; 310,700 sq. m.; fine climate; great mineral wealth; wool; Murray R. on S. border with affls. Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan; *Kosciusko*, highest point of Australian Alps, 7308 ft.; cap. Sydney; 1,134,207.
NEWSTEAD, *t.* Victoria, 84 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 2145. [Mansfield; N. Abbey, seat of Lord Byron.
NEWSTEAD PRIORY, *parish*, Notts, Engl., 6 m. S.
NEW STRAITSVILLE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2782.
NEWTON, in U.S., *c.* Mass., 8 m. W. Boston; 24,379; c. Kansas, 5605; t. N. Jersey, 67 m. from N. York; 3003. [Manchester; 12,861.
NEWTON (-in-Makerfield), *t.* Lancash., Engl., 15 m. W.
NEWTON-STEWART, *t.* Wigtownsh., Scotl., on R. Cree, 7 m. N. Wigtown; 2332.
NEWTOWN (and Llanllwchaiarn), *t.* Montgomerysh., Wales, on Severn; fine flannel trade; 6610 d.; also t. Conn., U.S., 3539; also t. Tasmania, near Hobart, 1720.
NEWTOWNARDS, *t.* N.E. Co. Down, Irel., at head of Strangford Bay; damask, muslins; 8676.
NEW ULM, *c.* Minnesota, U.S., cap. Bronn Co.; 3741.
NEW WESTMINSTER, *t.* Brit. Columbia, Canada, on Fraser R., 10 m. from sea; good salmon fishing; 2700,
NEW YORK, *state*, U.S.A. ('The Empire State'), touches Canada, L. Ontario, and R. Lawrence on N., Pennsyl., N. Jersey, and Atlantic on S., Niagara R. and L. Erie on W., and Conn., Mass., Vermont, and L. Champlain on E.; partly mountainous; fine climate, fertile soil; lakes and rivers supply great extent of inland water way; 49,170 sq. m.; cap. Albany; 5,997,853; cap. c. largest and most populous city in U.S., and in Western Hemisphere occupies Manhattan Isl., 13 m. long, at mouth of Hudson R.; 40° 42′ 43″ N., 74° 0′ 3″ W.; foremost manuf. c. and commercial metropolis of U.S.; connected with Brooklyn (practically a residence quarter of N. York; pop. over 800,000) by a great suspension bridge (1996 yards long); c. is named from Duke of York, afterwards James II.; 1,515,301.
NEW ZEALAND, *British colony* in S. Pacific Ocean, 1200 m. E. by S. of Australia; contains 3 isls., North Isl. (44,736 sq. m.), South Isl. (55,264 sq. m.), and Stewart's Isl. (4403 sq. m.), in extreme S.; North Isl. contains provs. Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay; South Isl. contains provs. Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Westland, Otago; in North Isl. volcanoes (some active, others dormant), *Tongariro* (active, 6500 ft.), and *Ruapehu* (dormant, 9195 ft.), Southern Alps along W. coast of South Isl., *Mt. Cook*, 13,000 ft.; cap. Wellington, at S. end of North Isl.; *Auckland*, in N. of North Isl., is larger and more populous; *Dunedin*, at head of Otago harbour, is the chief town of South Isl.; pop. (including 41,523 Maoris and 4292 Chinese, of whom only 25 were females), 668,353.
NGAMI, *lake*, S. Africa, in Zambesi Basin, N. of Kalahari Desert; 50 m. long; alt. 3700 ft.
NGAN-HOEI, *inland prov.* China, watered by Yangtsekiang; 54,000 sq. m.; cap. Ngan-King.
NHA-TRANG, *s.pt.* on E. coast of Anam; good harbour.
NHILL, *t.* Victoria, 248 m. W. Melbourne; farming; 1500.
NIAGARA, *r.* Canada, outlet of L. Erie to L. Ontario, 35 m. long, ½ m. to 1½ m. broad at one part; separates New York State from Ontario; Horse-shoe Fall (150 ft.) on Canadian side, 2100 ft. broad; on U.S. side the Fall (167 ft.) is 1140 ft. broad; also t. Ontario, on Lake O., at mouth of N. R., 2060; N. FALLS, vil. N. York, U.S., on R. N.; 5502.
NIAS, *isl.* W. of Sumatra, in Malay Archip.; rice, sugar, pepper; Dutch; 170,000.
NICARAGUA, *republic*, Cent. America, between Honduras on N. and Costa Rica on S., touches Pacific and Caribbean S.; 49,500 sq. m.; cattle, hides, bananas; inhabitants mainly aborigines, mulattoes, negroes; cap. Managua; 312,845; also t. of 8000 inhabitants on S.W. shore of LAKE N., 110 m. by 35 m., depth 15 fath., drained by San Juan R. (108 m.) to Caribbean Sea; canal in process of making to connect Atlantic and Pacific; whole distance, 180 m. (San Juan R. 108 m., Lake N. 56 m., canal across isthmus 16 m.).
NICASTRO, *t.* Calabria, Italy, W. side of Apennines; mineral springs; 14,603.
NICE, *s.pt.* France, cap. of Alpes-Maritimes, on Mediterranean; health resort; 88,273. [Co.; 2157.
NICHOLASVILLE, *t.* Kentucky, U.S., cap. Jessamine
NICOBAR ISLS., *group* (9) in S.E. Bay of Bengal, 426 sq. m., hilly; cocoa-nuts, sugar, tobacco; comparatively uncivilized; yel. fever prevents progress; 6000.
NICOPOLI, *t. ftd.* Bulgaria, on r. b. of Danube, 56 m. W. Rustchuk; Greek archbpric.; trade centre; 5000.
NICOSIA (or Lefcosia), *t.* cap. of Cyprus, near centre of isl.; 12,515; also c. Catania, Sicily; corn, cattle; 16,183.
NICOYA, *t.* in N.W. of Costa Rica, Cent. America, 96 m. W. Cartago; 3000. [below Dusseldorf; 20,677.
NIEDER WESEL, *t. ftd.* Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine,
NIEMEN (or Memel), *r.* flows from Minsk, Russia, through E. Prussia to the Kurische Haff below Tilsit
NIENBURG, *t.* Hanover, Prus., on Weser; 7509. [(400 m.).
NIEUWPORT, *t. ftd.* Belgium, 10 m. S.W. Ostend; 3393; also t. ftd. Holland, 16 m. E. Rotterdam.
NIEUWVELD, *mt. range*, Cape Colony, W. of Roggeveld; average, 5000 ft.; but highest summit, near Beaufort West, 7300 ft.
NIEVRE, *dep.* Cent. France (old prov. Nivernais and part of Orleannais); 2632 sq. m.; cap. Nevers; 343,581 d.; r. affl. of Loire, at Nevers (25 m.).
NIGER, *r.* N.W. Africa, flows N.E. from Kong Mts. to Timbuctoo—to this point called *Joliba*—then under name *Quorra* S.E. and S. to Bight of Benin (2000 m.); British Protectorate over N. TERRITORIES extends from Say, on R. Niger, to Barrawa, on L. Chad, including Kingdom of Sokolo, 500,000 sq. m.; cap. Asaba; pop. estimated from 20 to 35 millions.
NUGATA, *s.pt.* Japan; open port; 46,353.
NIJNI NOVGOROD, *gov.* Russia, E. of Vladimir; 19,797 sq. m.; 1,537,011; also cap. of gov. at confl. of Oka and Volga; annual fair, one of the largest in Europe; 66,716.
NIJNITAGHILSK, *t.* Perm, Russia, in Ural Mts.; copper mines, forges, manuf. machinery; 40,000.

NIKOLAIEV, *t. ftd.* Kherson, Russia, at confl. of Ingul and Bug; chief naval station in Black Sea; 67,249.
NIKOLAIEVSK, *t.* cap. Primorsk, E. Siberia, on R. Amur, 25 m. from its mouth in the Pacific; 5314; also t. gov. Samara, 60 m. E. Volsk; 10,705. [5847.
NIKOLSBURG, *t.* Moravia, Austria, 27 m. S. Brunn;
NILE, *r.* Africa, main stream, Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile, flows N.W. from Victoria Nyanza (alt. 3890 ft.) over Ripon, Karuma, and Murchiston Falls, then through N. end of Albert Nyanza, here it turns N., receiving affls., on l.b., BAHR EL GHAZAL, and on r. b. SOBAT, till at Khartoum it receives BAHR EL AZREK or Blue Nile, and near Berber the ATBARA; Blue Nile and Atbara from Mts. of Abyssinia; from confl. with Atbara to Mediterranean (1400 m.) the Nile does not receive a single affluent; before reaching the sea it forms a delta by the Rosetta or W. arm and the Damietta or E. arm; length of Nile from Victoria Nyanza, 3766 m.; Nile Valley varies from 1 m. to 10 m. or 12 m. in width; extraordinary fertility of this valley caused by periodical rise of middle and lower Nile, due to abundant seasonal rains of Abyssinia, in which the Blue Nile rises; rise begins at Cairo about end of June and continues gradually till end of September, when the stream begins to retire to its proper channel.
NILES, *c.* Mich., U.S., on St. Joseph R.; 4197; c. Ohio, Trumbull Co.; 4289.
NILGIRI HILLS (Blue Mts.), branch of West Ghats, India; also dist. Madras Pres., S. of Mysore State; 957 sq. m.; cap. Utakamand; 91,034. [Arnhem; 32,618.
NIMEGUEN, *t. ftd.* Holland, on R. Waal, 9 m. S.
NIMES (or Nismes), *t.* France, cap. dep. Gard, 30 m. N.E. Montpellier; Roman remains, manuf. silk, ribbons; 71,623.]
NIMFI, *t.* Asia Minor, 23 m. N.E. Smyrna; lead mine.
NINEVEH, *anc. c.* cap. of Assyria, on l. b. Tigris, opposite *Mosul.* [200,000.
NING PO, *c.* China, prov. Chi-Kiang, 100 m. S. Shanghai;
NIO, *isl.* Cyclades, 17 S.W, Naxos; 3700.
NIORT, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Deux Sèvres, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle; 22,547.
NIPHON, *native name* of Japan; also of largest isl. Hondo, which see. [side of L. Huron; 50 m. by 14 m.
NIPISSING, *lake.* Ontario, between Ottawa R. and N.E.
NISHAPUR, *c.* Khorassan, Persia, 45 m. from Mushed; 8000. [130 m. S.E. Belgrade; warm baths; 16,178.
NISSA (or Nitch), *t. ftd.* N.W. Servia, on R. Nissava.
NITH, *r.* Scotl., Cos. Ayr and Dumfries to Solway.
NIUTCHWANG, *t.* Manchuria, prov. Leao-Tong; 60,000.
NIVELLES, *t.* Belgium, 17 m. S. Brussels; lace; 10,748.
NIVERNAIS, *old prov.* France, now Nièvre and part of Cher; N. CANAL connects Loire with Yonne and Seine. [patam.
NIZAMPATAM, *s.pt.* Madras Pres., 45 m. S.W. Masuli-
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS. *See* Haidarabad. [dria; 6000.
NIZZA-MONFERRATO, *t.* N. Italy, 17 m. S.W. Alessan-
NOBLESVILLE, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; cap. Hamilton Co.; 3054. [7778.
NOGENT-LE-ROTRON, *t.* France, dep. Eure-et-Loire;
NOIRMONTIERS, *t.* on isl. France, N.W. coast Vendée;
NOLA, *c.* S. Italy, 14 m. N.E. Naples; 12,437. [6000.
NOMBRE DE DIOS, *t.* Mexico, 60 m. E. Durango; silver mines; 5722.
NOOTKA SOUND, *bay*, on W. of Vancouver Isl.
NORD, *dep.* (most N.) France; 2192 sq. m.; cap. Lille; 1,736,341.
NORDEN, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., W. suburb of Rochdale; 3955 d.; also t. Hanover, Prussia, 2 m. from N. Sea (canal connexion); 6130. [27,083.
NORDHAUSEN, *t.* Prussian Saxony, in Harz Mts.;
NORDKYN, most N. point in Continental Europe.
NORDLAND (or Norrland), *amt*, Norway, including Loffoden Isls.; 14,655 sq. m.; cap. Bodoe; 131,837.
NORDLINGEN, *t.* Bavaria, on R. Eger, 36 m. N.N.W. Augsburg; 8100.
NORE, THE, *naval station*, in Thames, Engl., 3 m. N.E. Sheerness; also r. Irel., affl. of Barrow, 2 m. above New Ross.
NORFOLK, *co.* Engl., on North Sea; touches Suffolk on S. and Cambridgesh. on W.; 70 m. by 43 m.; 2119 sq. m.; agricultural; mackerel and herring fishing near Yarmouth; co. tn. Norwich; 456,474; also in U.S., *c.* Virginia, on Elizabeth R., 106 m. S.E. Richmond; 34,871; c. Nebraska, 3038; N. ISL., in S. Pacific, 29° S., 168° E.; 10 sq. m.; attached to N. S. Wales; 750. [of Rhaetian Alps.
NORIC ALPS, in Styria, S. Austria, Carinthia, branch
NORMAL, *c.* Illinois, U.S., Maclean Co.; 3459.
NORMANBY, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., near Middlesborough; 9128. [Rouen was cap.
NORMANDY, *old prov.* N. France, on Engl. Channel;
NORMANTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 10 m. S.E. Leeds; 10,234; t. Queensland, on R. Norman, 25 m. from mouth, at G. of Carpentaria; 1251. [Pitea; 96,912.
NORRBOTTEN (or Pitea), *most N. laen*, Sweden; cap.
NORRISTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 16 m, N.W. Philadelphia; 19,791. [32,826.
NORRKOPING, *t.* Sweden, 89 m. S.W. Stockholm;
NORSEWOOD, *t.* N. Zealand, 64 m. from Napier; inhabitants mainly Norwegian; dist., 1400.
NORTH ADAMS, *t.* Mass., U.S., on Hoosac R.; 16,074.
NORTHALLERTON, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; 3802.
NORTHAM, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., near Bideford; 5043.
NORTHAMPTON, *co.* (S. Midland), Engl., between Lincoln on N. and Oxford on S.; 70 m. by 26 m.; 984 sq. m.; watered by Welland and Nen; farming, cattle-raising; 302,184; co. tn. and co. bor. on R. Nen, 60 m. N.W. London; manuf. of boots and shoes; 61,016; also c. Mass., U.S., cap. of Hampsh. Co.; 14,990.
N. ANDOVER, *t.* Mass., U.S., 24 m. N. Boston; 3742.
N. ATTLEBOROUGH, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 6727.
N. AUSTRALIA, lies N. of 26° S., attached to S. Austrl.
N. BALTIMORE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2857. [burgh; 1998.
N. BERWICK, *t.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl., 22 m. N.E. Edin-
N. BIERLEY, *t* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 22,178.
N. BRABANT, *prov.* in S. of Holland; 1980 sq. m.; cap. Bois-le-Duc; 574,075.
NORTHBRIDGE, *t.* Mass., U.S., Co. Worcester; 4603.
N. BROOKFIELD, *t.* Mass., U.S., Co. Worcester; 3871.
N. CAPE, in Isl. of Mageroe, Norway, most N. point of Europe: 71° 11′ 40″.
N. CAROLINA, *state*, U.S.A., on Atlantic, touching Virginia on N. and Georgia and S. Carol. on S.; 490 m. by 185 m.; 52,250 sq. m.; over a third of pop. coloured; cap. Raleigh; 1,615,340.
NORTHCOTE, *t.* Victoria, 4 m. N.E. Melbourne; fruit,
N. DANVILLE, *t.* Virginia, U.S.; 3799. [dairying; 7458.
N. DARBY, *t.* Derbysh., Engl.; 2179.
NORTHFIELD, in U.S., *vil.* Minnesota, Rice Co.; 2659; t. Vermont; 2628. [building; 11,717.
NORTHFLEET, *t.* Kent, Engl., near Gravesend; ship-
NORTHOWRAM, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Hali-
N. KINGSTON, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 4193. [fax; 3014.
N. KNOXVILLE, *t.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2297.
N. MANCHESTER, *t.* Indiana, U.S.; 2384.
N. PLATTE, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 3055.
N. PROVIDENCE, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 2084.
N. SEA (or German Ocean), between E. side of Great Britain and the continent of Europe; 24,000 sq. m.; comparatively shallow; many sandbanks between Engl. and Holland.
N. SMITHFIELD, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 3173. [Isl.; 2513.
N. SYDNEY, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, Canada, N.E. of C. Breton
N. TARRYTOWN, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 3179.
N. TONAWANDA, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 4793.
N. VERNON, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 2012.
NORTHUMBERLAND, *most N. co.* Engl., between Cumberland and N. Sea, touching Durham on S. and Tweed and Cheviot Hills on N.; 70 m. by 53 m.; 2016 sq. m.; mountainous in W.; coal and lead mines; extensive manufs. on R. Tyne; co. tn. Newcastle; 506,096; also bor. Pennsylv., U.S., 2744; N. ISLS., off E. coast Australia, 21° 30′ S.; N. STRAIT, Canada, separates Prince Edward Isl. from N. Brunswick and
N. WALSHAM, *t.* Norfolk, Engl.; 3612. [N. Scotia.
N.W. PROVINCES (with Oudh), Lieutenant-Governorship and Chief Commissionership, Brit. India, in Bengal Pres.; 81,858 sq. m., in 7 divs. and 37 dists.; cap. Allahabad; 34,278,280. *See* Oudh.
N.W. TERRITORIES, *prov.* Canada, including the vast region from Manitoba to Rocky Mts. and to Arctic Ocean, divided by 49th parallel from U.S.; four provisional dists.—Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Athabasca; Keewatin is attached to Manitoba; Canadian Pacific Railway traverses S. portion; 2,553,337 sq. m.; cap. Regina (in Assiniboia); 99,722.

NORTHWICH, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 11 m. S.E. Warrington; salt mines; 14,914. [long.
NORTON SOUND, *inlet* of Bering Sea, Alaska, 200 m.
NORWALK, in U.S., *t.* Conn., 14 m. W.S.W. Bridgeport; 17,747; c. Ohio, 56 m. W. Cleveland; 7195.
NORWAY, *country*, N.W. Europe, on Atlantic and Arctic Oceans; 1100 m. long; 125,646 sq. m.; contains 6 stifts or dioceses, divided into 20 amts or counties; mountainous; highest summit, Galdhöpiggen (8161 ft.); coast indented by fiords or sea arms; mines, forests, fisheries; united to Sweden in govt., but with its own parliament, called 'Storthing'; religion, Lutheran; cap. Christiania; 1,999,176; also t. Maine, U.S.; 2665.
NORWICH, *c. and co. bor.* Norfolk, Engl., 20 m. W. Yarmouth; fine Norman cathedral; ruined castle; old manuf. centre; 100,964; also in U.S., c. Conn., 36 m. E.S.E. Hartford; 16,156; vil. N. York, cap. Chenango Co.; 5212. [3733.
NORWOOD, *S. suburb*, London; also t. Mass., U.S.;
NOSS HEAD, Co. Caithness, Scotl., 4 m. N.E. Wick.
NOTO, *c.* Sicily, 16 m. S.W. Syracuse; 16,590.
NOTTINGHAM (or Notts), *N. midland county*, Engl., N. of Leicester, between Lincoln and York; 50 m. by 25 m.; 824 sq. m.; traversed by R. Trent; cotton hosiery, lace; 445,599; also co. tn. and co. bor. on Trent; here Charles I. began civil war in 1642; 211,984.
NOTTING HILL, *W. suburb*, London.
NOVARA, *t.* N. Italy, cap. prov. N., 25 m. W. Milan; defeat of Sardinians under King Charles Albert by Austrians under Radetzky in March, 1849; 32,689.
NOVA SCOTIA, *prov.* Canada, peninsula joined to New Brunswick by isthmus 16 m. across and separated from N. Brunswick by Bay of Fundy, and from Cape Breton Isl. by Gut of Canso; 350 m. by 120 m.; 21,731 sq. m.; coal, iron, fish, timber; cap. Halifax; 450,523.
NOVA ZEMBLA, *two large uninhabited isls.* Russia, gov. Archangel, in Arctic Ocean; 550 m. by 70 m.; 35,321 sq. m.
NOVGOROD, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. Novg. (E. of St. Petersburg, containing Valdai Hills), 103 m. S.E. St. Petersburg; old cathedral; 20,600.
NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI, *t.* Volhynia, Russia, 60 m. E. Rowno; 13,586.
NOVI-BAZAR (or Yeni.), *t.* Bosnia, on affl. of Morava, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai, Sanjak of Novi-Bazar—betw. Servia and Montenegro—is occupied by Austrian troops, but governed civilly by Turkey; 15,000.
NOVI-LIGURE, *t.* N. Italy, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria; 13,870. [Cossacks; 36,646.
NOVO-TCHERKASK, *t.* Russia, on Don, cap. of Don
NOWRA, *t.* N.S.W., 117 m. S. Sydney; Shoalhaven dist.; centre of agricultural and dairying dist.; t. 1000; with dist., 13,000.
NOYON, *t.* France, dep. Oise, 67 m. N.N.E. Paris; birthplace of Calvin in 1509; 6527.
NUBIA (anc. Ethiopia), *country*, Africa, S. of Egypt to about 12° N., and touching Abyssinia on S. between Red Sea on E. and Desert on W.; north part almost wholly desert; south very fertile, with all tropical products; pop. mostly Arabs, with some negroes from South; Mohammedans and idolaters; 400,000.
NUEVO LEON, *inland state*, Mexico; 23,629 sq. m.; fertile, mountainous, minerals; cap. Monterey; 236,374.
NU-GARIEP, *r.* S. Africa, flows from Basuto Land; separates Orange Free State from Cape Colony, joins Vaal, and is then called Gariep or Orange R.
NUKHA, *t. ftd.* Transcaucasia, 150 m. N.W. Baku; 25,757. [or with dist., 7015.
NUMURKAH, *t.* Victoria, 133 m. N. Melbourne; 1000;
NUN, *cape*, S.W. Marocco, Africa; also r. Marocco, flows W. to Atlantic (130 m.); also central branch of Niger at its delta in Bight of Benin. [4449.
NUNAWADING, *t.* Victoria, 13 m. E. Melbourne; dist.,
NUNEATON, *t.* Warwicksh., 9 m. N. Coventry; 11,580.
NUNDLE, *t.* N.S.W., 234 m. N.W. Sydney; dist., 2100.
NUREMBERG, *c.* Bavaria, on R. Pegnitz, 96 m. N.N.W. Munich; birthpl. of Albert Durer in 1471; watches invented here, fine painted glass; 142,403.
NYACK, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on R. Hudson; 4111.
NYANGWE, *t.* Manyuemaland, S. Cent. Africa, on r. b. of Lualaba, 4° S., 25° E.; from here Stanley sailed down Lualaba and proved it to be the Congo.
NYASSA, *lake*, S. Cent. Africa, 350 m. from Mozambique Coast; 350 m. by 38 m.; alt. 1520 ft.; outlet by R. Shiré to Zambesi.
NYBORG, *s.pt. ftd.* Denmark, on Fünen Isl.; 5427.
NYKJOBING, *s.pt.* Denmark, on Lym Fiord; 2723.
NYKOPING, *s.pt.* Sweden, cap. of Södermanland, on Baltic, 53 m. S.W. Stockholm; cobalt mines; 5719.
NYSTAD, *s.pt.* Finland, on G. of Bothnia; 3500.
NYMAGEE, *t.* N.S.W., 441 m. W. Sydney; copper mines; 1400. [4000.
NYNGAN, *t.* N.S.W., 377 m. N.W. Sydney; dist.,

OAHU, *lake*, N. Zealand, in Mt. Cook region of S. Island; 12 m. by 2½ m.; fed by glaciers.
OAK CLIFF, *vil.* Texas, U.S.; 2470.
OAKLAND, in U.S., *c.* California, on E. shore of San Francisco Bay; 48,682; t. Maine, 2044. [1677.
OAKLEIGH, *t.* Victoria, 10 m. S.E. Melbourne; dist.,
OAKPARK, *vil.* Illinois, U.S.; 4771. [5870.
OAKWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Keighley;
OAMARU, *s.pt.* N. Zealand, most N. in Dunedin prov.; fine harbour; 5724. [dist., 4000.
OATLANDS, *t.* Tasmania, 50 m. N. Hobart; alt. 1400 ft.;
OAXACA, *Pacific State*, Mexico; 35,382 sq. m.; 768,508; c. cap. of State, 210 m. S. Mexico; alt. 4800 ft.; 28,827.
OBAN, *t.* on coast of Argyllsh., Scotl., 92 m. N.W. Glasgow; centre of steamboat traffic in Highlands; 4902.
OBEID, *t.* Africa, cap. Kordofan, 215 m. S.W. Khartoum; 20,000. [Passion Play every 10 years.
OBER AMMERGAU, *vil.* Bavaria, 31 m. S.S.W. Munich;
OBER LAHNSTEIN, *t.* Germany, at confl. of Lahn and Rhine; 5833.
OBERLIN, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., Congregational College (1833), among the first to admit negro students; 4376.
OBERPFALZ (or Upper Palatinate), part of Bavaria nearest Bohemia; 3717 sq. m.; cap. Ratisbon; 528,564.
OBI (or Ob), *r.* Siberia, flows N.W. from Altai Mts. to G. of Obi, inlet of Arctic Ocean (2500 m.).
OCALA, *c.* Florida, U.S.; 2904.
OCEAN GROVE, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 2754.
OCEANIA, *division of the earth*, including the Pacific Isls., usually divided into Australasia, Malaysia (Malay, or Eastern Archip.), and Polynesia.
OCHIL HILLS, Scotl., from S.E. Perthsh. to Fife; highest summit *Bencleugh* (2352 ft.). [kee; 2729.
OCONOMOWOC, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., 31 m. W. Milwau-
OCONTO, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on Green Bay; 5219.
ODENKIRCHEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 17 m. W.S.W. Dusseldorf; 10,627.
ODENSE, *t.* cap. of Fünen, Denmark; various manufs.; cathedral, founded 1086, completed 1308; 30,277.
ODER, *r.* East Germany, flows from Moravia through Prussia, passing Breslau, Frankfort, and Stettin to the Grosse Haff and Baltic; canal communication with Elbe and Vistula (513 m.).
ODESSA, *s.pt. ftd.* Russia, gov. Kherson, on Black Sea, between Dniester and Bug; corn export; 313,687.
ODIHAM, *t.* Hants, Engl., 28 m. N.E. Winchester; David I. of Scotland kept prisoner here for 11 years in castle (now in ruins) after Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346; 2650.
OEDENBURG (or Soprony), *t.* Hungary, 37 m. S.S.E. Vienna; red wine; 23,222.
OEREBRO, *t.* Sweden, cap. of inland laen Oe, at W. end of Hjelmar Lake; carpets, woollens; 14,547.
OESEL, *isl.* Russia, in Baltic, at mouth of G. of Riga, 45 m. by 25 m.; 50,566. [cultural; 266,615 d.
OESTERGOTLAND, *prov.* Sweden; 4243 sq. m.; agri-
OETA, *mt.* Greece, 9 m. W. Thermopylae (7061 ft.).
OFFENBACH, *t.* Hesse, Prussia, on Main, 5 m. S.E. Frankfort; 31,854; also vil. Bavaria, 5 m. E. Landau; 2307. [ruhe; 7958.
OFFENBURG, *t.* Baden; Germany, 17 m. S.W. Karls-
OGDEN, *c.* Utah, U.S., 37 m. N. Salt Lake C.; 14,889.
OGDENSBURG, *c.* N. York, U.S., on St. Lawrence; grain export; 11,662.
OGEN. *See* Buda. [Iseo to Po.
OGLIO, *r.* N. Italy, from Rhaetian Alps through Lake
OGMORE (and Garev), *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales; 13,800.
OHIO, *state*, U.S.A., between Mich. and Lake Erie on N., and Ohio R. on S., touching Indiana on W. and Pennsylv. and Virginia on E.; 225 m. by 205 m.; 41,060 sq. m.; mainly agricultural, but manufs. and mining extensive; cap. Columbus; 3,672,316; also r. formed of union of Alleghany and Monongahela at

Pittsburg; it then flows 1033 m. S.W. to Mississippi at Cairo, 160 m. below confl. with Missouri.
OHOMURA, *t.* Japan, on Kiu-Siu Isl.; 20,000. [by 1 m.
OICH, *loch*, Inverness, Scotl., drains to L. Ness; 6 m.
OIL CITY, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Alleghany R.; 10,932.
OISE, *dep.* N. France; 2261 sq. m.; traversed by Oise (from Ardennes), affl. of Seine below St. Germain; cap. Beauvais; 401,835 d.
OKA, *r.* Russia, affl. of Volga at Nijni-Novgorod (929 m.); also r. Siberia, affl. of Angora, gov. Irkutsk
OKAYAMA, *c.* Japan, Niphon Isl.; 48,333. [(500 m.).
OKEHAMPTON (or Oak.), *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 26 m. W. Exeter; 1879.
OKHOTSK, *sea*, inlet of Pacific, between Kamtschatka on E. and Isl. Saghalien and E. Siberia on W.; 1000 m. by 500 m.; also t. on Siberian coast of O. Sea.
OKLAHOMA, *territory*, U.S.A., formerly part of Indian Territory (which see), settled in April, 1889; 'the Boomer's Paradise,' land granted to those who first took possession; within half a day the city of Guthrie was formed, and smaller tns. on the prairies sprang up; 39,030 sq. m.; cap. Guthrie; 61,701; also c. 30 m.
OKOLONA, *t.* Mississippi, U.S.; 2099. [S. Guthrie; 4151.
OLAND, *isl.* in Baltic, off S.E. coast Sweden, gov. Calmar; 80 m. by 8 m. to 14 m.; 38,341.
OLATHE, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on Missouri R., 21 m. S.W. Kansas City; 3294. [Birmingham; 20,348.
OLDBURY, *t.* (manuf.) Worcestersh., England, 5 m. W.
OLDENBURG, *grand duchy*, Germany; 2479 sq. m., in 3 parts: (1) W. of R. Weser, on N.Sea, elsewhere enclosed by Hanover; 279,008; (2) Principality of Lübeck; 34,718; (3) Principality of Birkenfeld; 41,242; (in all) 354,968; also t. cap. of Grand-Duchy, 24 m. W.N.W. Bremen; 23,118; also t. Holstein, Prussia, 30 m. N.N.E. Lübeck; 2847.
OLDHAM, *t. and co. bor.* S.E.Lancash., Engl., on Medlock, 6 m. N.E. Manchester; extensive manufs.; 131,463;
OLDTOWN, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 5312. [parl. bor., 183,871.
OLEAN, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Allegany R.; 7358.
OLERON, *isl.* France, in B. of Biscay, opp. mouth of R. Charente; 18,178.
OLIFANT, *r.* Cape Colony, flows N.W. to Atlantic.
OLIVENZA, *t. ftd.* Spain, on Guadiana, near Portuguese frontier; 7796.
OLIVES, MT. OF, E. of Jerusalem, separated by brook and valley Kedron; 600 ft. high; 2786 ft. above sea level.
OLMUTZ, *t. ftd.* Moravia, Austria, on R. March, 42 m. N.E. Brunn; university (1581); Gothic cathedral; 21,078.
OLNEY, *t.* N. Bucks, Engl., 11 m. S.E. Northampton; O. HYMNS, written by Cowper, who lived here; 2433; also c. Illinois, U.S., 117 m. E. St. Louis; 3831.
OLONETZ, *gov.* N. Russia, touches Finland and L. Ladoga on W.; 57,437 sq. m.; cap. Petrozavodsk; also t. 110 m. N.E. St. Petersburg, at confl. of Olonza and Megrega; site of Peter the Great's first dockyard; 1338.
OLORON, *t.* France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées; 9117.
OLOT, *t.* Spain, 21 m. N.W. Gerona; transit trade; 12,070. [2301.
OLTEN, *t.* Switzerl., 21 m. N.E. Soleure, on R. Aar;
OLYMPIA, *plain*, Elis, in N.W. Morea; anc. Olympic games held here; also c. cap. of Washington Ter., U.S.; 4698. [9753 ft.
OLYMPUS (Elymbo), *mt.* Greece, N. of Thessaly;
OLYPHANT, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Lackawanna R.; 4083. [Londonderry; 4138.
OMAGH, *co. t.* Tyrone, Irel., on R. Strule, 27 m. S.
OMAHA, *c.* cap. of Nebraska, U.S., on west bank Missouri, 500 m. W. Chicago; largest smelting works in America; pop. (increase 458 p.c. in 10 years) 140,452.
OMAN, *independent state*, in S.E. Arabia, on Persian Gulf; 82,000 sq. m.; cap. Muscat; under British protection like an Indian native state; 1,500,000.
OMBAY (or Maleowa), *isl.* Australasia, N. of Timor; 50 m. by 30 m.; 961 sq. m.; volcanic; 194,000. [dist., 3491.
OMEO, *t.* Victoria, 250 m. E.N.E. Melbourne; mining;
OMETEPE, *volcanic isl.* in O. Lake, Nicaragua, Cent. America; two densely wooded hills, 5250 ft. [38,000.
OMSK, *t. ftd.* W. Siberia, at confl. of Irtish and Om;
ONEGA, *lake*, gov. Olonetz, N. Russia; 140 m. by 30 m.; 3764 sq. m.; drains by R. Svir to L. Ladoga, 85 m. S.W.; also r. N. Russia, flows N. from Olonetz to G. of Onega; the most S. arm of White Sea (400 m.); also t. at mouth of O. River; gov. Archangel; 249.
ONEHUNGA, *s.pt.* N. Zealand, 7 m. S.E. Auckland; ironworks; 2994.
ONEIDA, *lake*, N. York State, U.S., 19 m. by 6 m.; drained by Oneida R. (16 m.) to Seneca to form R. Oswego; also vil. N. York, at E. end of lake; 6083.
ONEONTA, *vil.* N. York, on Susquehanna R.; 6272.
ONTARIO (formerly Upper Canada or Canada West), *prov.* Canada, W. and S.W. of Quebec, from which it is separated by Ottawa R.; touches St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes on S.E., W., S.W.; extends N. to Albany R. and James' Bay, and W. to Manitoba and Minnesota (U.S.); 1130 m. by 750 m.; 101,733 sq. m.; fertile soil, abundant minerals; cap. Toronto; Ottawa, cap. of Dominion, is in O.; 2,112,989; LAKE O., smallest and most E. of the 5 great lakes between Ontario and N. York State; 180 m. by 65 m.; 5400 sq. m.; very deep; receives waters of L. Erie by R. Niagara, and discharges to St. Lawrence at Kingston.
ONTENIENTE, *t.* Valencia, Spain; 11,778.
OOSTERHOUT, *t.* Holland, 6 m. N.E. Breda; 10,442.
OPELIKA, *t.* Alabama, U.S., Lee Co.; 3703. [16,153.
OPPENSHAW, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 3 m. S.E. Manchester;
OPHIR, *mt.* Malay Penins., 3 peaked (5693 ft.); also mt. W. coast Sumatra; on Equator (13,842 ft.).
OPORTO, *s.pt.* Portugal, 2 m. from mouth of Douro, on r. bank, 195 m. N. Lisbon; 'Port' wine, extensive manufs.; 105,838. [S.E. Breslau; 15,975.
OPPELN, *t.* (walled) Prussia Silesia on R. Oder, 51 m.
ORAN, *most W. prov.* Algeria 44, 16 sq. m.; (including military) 942,066; c. s.pt. ftd. cap. of prov., 225 m. W. Algiers; 67,681.
ORANGE (or Gariep), *r.* (largest of S. Africa) separates Cape Colony (proper) from Basutoland on N., and flows mainly W. (1200 m.) to Atlantic at 28° 30′ S. 16° 30′ E.; chief affl. the *Vaal*; sand-bar at mouth, rocks and cataracts in its course, and deficiency of water prevents the O. from being a great commercial highway.
ORANGE FREE STATE, *republic*, S. Africa, N.E. of Cape Colony, separated by O. R., and W. of Natal and Brit. Basutoland, with Transvaal on N. and Transvaal and Griqualand W. as W. frontier; 41,500 sq. m., in 19 dists.; grazing, diamonds, coal, gold; white pop., 77,716; native, 129,787; (in all) 207,503.
ORANGE (anc. Arausio), *t.* France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. N. Avignon; Roman remains; Prince of Orange takes title from this t.; 10,301; also in U.S., c. N. Jersey, 13 m. W. N. York, 18,844; t. Mass., Franklin Co., 4568; t. Conn., 4537; c. Texas, 3173; also t. N.S.W., 192 m. W. Sydney; wheat-growing; alt. 2843 ft.; dist., 9461. [Toronto; 2962.
ORANGEVILLE, *t.* Ontario, Wellington Co., 49 m. from
ORD OF CAITHNESS, *headland*, 1200 ft. high, 4 m. N.E. Helmsdale, Scotl.
OREGON, *Pacific State* of U.S.A., W. of Idaho, between Columbia R. and California; 96,030 sq. m.; mountainous; cap. Salem; 313,767; O. R., a name for the Columbia; O. CITY, cap. Clackamas Co.; 3062.
OREL, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. O., on R. Oka, 198 m. S.S.W. Moscow; 78,404; also r. affl. of Dnieper, gov. Poltava (130 m.). [Ural, at confl. of Samara; 62,534.
ORENBURG, *c. ftd.* S.E. Russia, cap. of gov. O., on R.
ORENSE, *t.* Galicia, Spain, cap. of prov. O., 56 m. S.W. Lugo; 13,927.
ORFA (or Urfa), *t. ftd.* Asiatic Turkey, 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir; anc. Edessa; thought to be *Ur of the Chaldees*; corn, cotton manuf.
ORIHUELA, *t.* Alicante, Spain, on R. Segura; 20,929.
ORINOCO, *r.* Venezuela, enters Atlantic opp. Trinidad Isl. by nearly 50 channels; many large affls.; by Casiguiare navigable communication with Amazon and Rio Negro (1480 m.).
ORISSA, *div.* Bengal, India, having B. of Bengal on E. and S.E.; 8172 sq. m., in 3 dists.; cap. Cuttack, on R. Mahanadi; 3,865,020. [Cagliari; 7000.
ORISTANO, *s.pt.* W. coast of Isl. Sardinia, 54 m. N.N.W.
ORIZABA, *t.* Mexico, near Volcano O. (17,374 ft.), 70 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz; govt. tobacco factory, manufs. of leather and coarse cloths; 12,000.
ORKNEY ISLS., *group* (67, 28 inhabited), In N. Sea, N.E. of Scotl., separated from Caithness by Pentland Frith, 5½ m. broad at narrowest part; 376 sq. m.; Pomona or Mainland is the largest; cap. Kirkwall, on Mainland; 30,438 d.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, most N. co.Scotl., for parl.
ORLANDO, *c.* Florida, U.S.; 2856. [purposes. *See* Shetl.
ORLEANNAIS, *old prov.* France, deps. Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.
ORLEANS (Aurelianum), *c.* France, cap. of Loiret, on Loire, 75 m. S.W. Paris; wine, brandy, wool, fruit, vinegar; siege by English against Joan of Arc in 1428; 63,705; ISLE OF O., Canada, in St. Lawrence R., 4 m. N.E. Quebec; 70 sq. m. [borough; 8629.
ORMESBY, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., 5 m. from Middles-
ORMSKIRK, t. Lancash., Engl., 12 m. N.E. Liverpool; silk and cotton manufs., collieries; 6298 d. [Conway.
ORMES HEAD, *prom.* Denbighsh., N. Wales; 3½ m. N.
ORMUZ, *strait*, entrance to Persian G. from G. of Oman; also isl. off Persian coast at entrance to Persian G.
ORNE, *dep.* France (in Normandy); 2354 sq. m.; cap. Alençon; 354,387 d.; also r. from O., N. through Calvados to English Channel (86 m.).
ORONO, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2790. [ranean.
ORONTES, *r.* N. Syria, flows past Antioch to Mediter-
OROTAVA, *t.* Canaries, Teneriffe; wine, corn; 8329.
ORREL, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., near Wigan; 4914.
ORTHEZ, *t.* France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 25 m. N.W. Pau; victory of Wellington over Soult in 1814; 6556.
ORTLER SPITZ, *mt.* Rhaetian Alps, highest in Tyrol, 10 m. S. Glarus (12,811 ft.).
ORVIETO, *t.* Perugia, Italy, 65 m. N.N.W. Rome; grand cathedral (1290-1590); 16,424.
ORWELL, *r.* Suffolk, Engl.
OSAGE, *c.* Kansas, U.S., 35 m. S.W. Topeka; 3469; O. R., affl. of Missouri, below Jefferson City.
OSAKA (or Naniwa), *s.pt.* Hondo, Japan, 250 m. S. by W. Kioto by rail; active manuf., tea and silk export, chief commercial centre of Japan; 476,271.
OSAWATOMIE, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2662. [E. Cowes.
OSBORNE, *royal residence*, Isle of Wight, 1 m. S.E. of
OSCEOLA, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 2120.
OSCODA, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 3593. [waukee; 22,836.
OSHKOSH, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., 103 m. N.N.W. Mil-
OSKALOOSA, *c.* Iowa, U.S., 62 m. E.S.E. Des Moines; 6558. [Haase, 74 m. W.S.W. Hanover; 36,000.
OSNABRUCH (or -burg), *t.* Hanover, Prussia, on R.
OSSA (Kissovo), *mt.* Thessaly, separated from Olympus by Vale of Tempe (6194 ft.). [10,984.
OSSETT, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Wakefield;
OSTASHKOV, *t.* Russia, 104 m. N.N.W. Tver, on L. Seligher; 10,000.
OSTEND, *s.pt.* Belgium, 14 m. N.W. Bruges; 3 years' defence against the Spaniards, 1601-1604; 24,712.
OSTERODE, *t.* Hanover, in Harz Mts., 20 m. N.E. Göttingen; 6537; also t. E. Prussia, on L. Drewenz; 7328.
OSTERSUND, *cap.* Jaemtland, Sweden, on E. shore of L. Stor; 1800. [16,522.
OSTROG, *t.* Volhynia, Russia, 120 m. E.N.E. Lemberg;
OSTROGOJSK, *t.* Russia, 59 m. S. Voronetz, on R. Sosua; 9904. [18,835.
OSTUNI, *t.* Lecce, Italy, 24 m. W.N.W. Brindisi;
OSUNA, *t.* Spain, 43 m. E. Seville; olives, corn, wine; 17,211. [Blackburn; 13,296.
OSWALDTWISTLE, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl. near
OSWEGO, in U.S., *c.* N. York, on S.E. shore of L. Ontario, at mouth of Osw. R.; 21,842; also c. Kansas, on Neosho R.; 2574. [8496.
OSWESTRY, *t.* Salop, Engl., 18 m. N.W. Shrewsbury;
OTAGO, *prov.* N. Zealand, S. part of So. Island; 160 m. by 195 m.; 23,497 sq. m.; mountainous, forests, gold fields, abundant minerals; cap. Dunedin; 158,661.
OTAHEITE (or Tahiti), largest of the Society Isls., in East. Archip.; French; 1120 m. in circumf.; 412 sq. m.; cocoa-nuts, arrowroot, oranges, pearls; inhabitants mainly Christian; cap. Papeete.
OTAKI, *t.* N. Zealand, 47 m. N. Wellington; 1000.
OTAVALO, *t.* Ecuador, S. America, 30 m. N. Quito; destroyed by earthquake in 1868. [N. Bradford; 7838.
OTLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Wharfe, 10 m.
OTRANTO (anc. Hydruntum), *coast t.* Lecce, Italy, on STRAIT OF O. (entrance to Adriatic between Italy and Albania), 23 m. S.E. Lecce; 2317.
OTTAWA, *c.* Ontario, cap. of Canada, on O. R., at confl. of Rideau Canal, 126 m. W.N.W. Montreal; seat of govt.; good lumber trade; 44,154; also in U.S., c. Ill., cap. of La Salle Co., 9985; c. Kansas, on Osage R.; 6248. [Bellingham; battle of *Chevy Chase* in 1388.
OTTERBURN, *vil.* Northumberl., England, 9 m. N.E.
OTTERY ST. MARY, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 12 m. N.E. Exeter; 3855 d.
OTTUMWA, *c.* Iowa, U.S., cap. Wapello Co.; 14,001.
OTWAY, *cape*, at S.W. of Victoria, Australia, 38° 53' S., 143° 37' E.
OUDENARDE (or Aud.), *t.* Belgium, on Scheldt, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent; victory of Marlborough over Prince Eugene in 1708; 6500.
OUDH, one of the N.W. Provs., India, till 1856 governed by King of Oudh, but after the mutiny annexed to British territory; 24,246 sq. m., in 4 divs.; Lucknow, Sitapur, Faizabad, and Rai Bareli, of 3 dists. each; cap. Lucknow; 12,652,730. [W. Peterborough; 2680 d.
OUNDLE, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl., on R. Nen, 13 m.
OURAY, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 2534. [Moors in 1139; 3581.
OURIGUE, *t.* Portugal, 30 m. S.W. Beja; defeat of
OURO PRETO, *c.* Brazil, cap. of prov. Minas Geraes, 200 m. N.N.W. Rio Janeiro; gold mines; 9000.
OUSE, *r.* England, (1) from S.W. Northamptonsh. to Wash (156 m.); (2) in Sussex, enters English Channel at Newhaven (30 m.); (3) in Yorksh., passes York and Goole to the Trent to form the Humber (130 m.).
OVAMPOLAND, *region*, S.W. Africa, N. of Damaraland, between Atlantic and Kalahari Desert.
OVAR, *t.* Beira, Portugal, 18 m. S. Oporto; 10,748.
OVENDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Halifax; 2680 d.
OVERYSSEL, *prov.* Holland, between Zuyder Zee on W. and Hanover and Westphalia on E.; 1291 sq. m.; cap. Zwolle; 297,453. [cathedral; 42,716.
OVIEDO, *c.* Spain, cap. of prov. Leon; fine Gothic
OWATOMIA, *c.* Minn., U.S.; cap. Steele Co.; 3849.
OWENSBOROUGH, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on Ohio; 9837.
OWEN STANLEY, *mt.* British N. Guinea; 13,205 ft.
OWOSSO, *c.* Mich., U.S., Shiawassee Co.; 6564. [2475.
OXENHOPE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Keighley;
OXFORD, *co.* (S. Midland), Engl., between Gloucester and Bucks, separated by R. Thames on S. from Berks; 60 m. by 30 m.; 756 sq. m.; 185,938; co. t. and co. bor. between Rs. Cherwell and Thames (here called *Isis*), 63 m. from London; O. UNIVERSITY has 21 colleges and 4 halls; 45,741; also in U.S., t. Mass., 11 m. from Worcester, 2616; t. N. Jersey, Warren Co., 2383; t. North Carol., 2907; also t. Canterbury, N. Zeal., 41 m. N.W. Christchurch; dist., 2300.
OXLEY, *t.* Queensland, 8 m. S. Brisbane; dist., 7799; also t. Victoria, 153 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 3460.
OXUS. *See* Amu Daria. [Swansea; 3598.
OYSTERMOUTH, *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales, 5 m. S.W.

PAARL, *t.* Cape Colony, cap. of P. div. (wine producing), 38 m. E. Cape Town; 5766.
PABUA, *t.* India, cap. of P. dist., touching Ganges and Brahmaputra in S.E. Rajshahi div., Bengal; 15,267.
PACAJES, *t.* Bolivia, S. America, 100 m. S.S.E. La Paz, near *Sierra de P.* (15,100 ft.). [mines; 14,627.
PACHUCA, *t.* Mexico, 50 m. N.E. Mexico City; silver
PACIFIC OCEAN, largest of the 5 great oceans, between America on E. and Asia, Malaysia, and Australasia on W.; 12,000 m. by 9000 m.; named P. (Peaceful) by Magellan in 1521, who entered it in calm weather after storms in Magellan Strait. [Sumatra, 1° S.; 25,000.
PADANG, *s.pt. ftd.* cap. of Dutch W. coast settlement,
PADDINGTON, *dist. and parl. bor.* W. London; 117,838; also suburb of Sydney, N.S.W.; 20,000. [stadt; 16,624.
PADERBORN, *t.* Westphalia, Prus., 19 m. E.N.E. Lipp-
PADIHAM (and Hapton), *t.* (manuf.), N.E. Lancash., Engl., nr. Burnley; 11,311. [14 m. N.W. Bodmin; 1559.
PADSTON, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., at mouth of R. Camel;
PADUA, *c. ftd.* Italy, 22 m. W. Venice; university; birthpl. of Livy in 59 B.C. and of Belzoni (traveller) in 1778; 47,334.
PADUCAH, *c.* Kentucky, U.S., on Ohio R.; 12,797.
PAGANI, *t.* Salerno, S. Italy, 22 m. S.E. Naples; 13,330.
PAGO, *isl.* Dalmatia, in Adriatic, 37 m. by 6 m.; 108 sq. m.; 5818; also t. S. Italy, 15 m. N.W. Ariano; 2748.
PAHANG, *state*, Malay Peninsula, on E. coast, 2° 15' to 4° 15' N.; tropical products; also tin, gold, lead; the six Malay native States are closely connected to the Straits Settlements. [6783.
PAIGNTON, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 6 m. E. Totnes; cider;
PAINESVILLE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; cap. Lake Co.; 4755.
PAINSWICK, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl.; 4440.
PAISLEY, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., 7 m. W. Glasgow; thread and other manufs.; abbey, founded 1163; 66,420.

PAKHOI, *s.pt.* Kwang-Tung, China; 25,000.
PAKNAM, *t. ftd.* Siam, at mouth of R. Menam, in Indo-Chinese Peninsula, 20 m. S.E. Bankok; 6000.
PAKS, *t.* Hungary, on Danube, 62 m. S. Buda; 11,865.
PALAEOCRYSTIC SEA (Sea of Ancient Ice), extends for 1200 m. round North Pole. [17,547.
PALANPUR, *t.* Gujarat, India, 83 m. N. Ahmadabad;
PALAR, *r.* S. India, from Mysore between N. and S. Arcot to Bay of Bengal (220 m.).
PALATINATE (Germ. *Rhein-Pfalz*), *dist.* Bavaria, W. of Rhine, touching Rhen. Prussia, Hesse, Baden, and Elsass; 2289 sq. m.; Speyer, Mannheim, Landau, Kaiserslantern are in P.; 728,422; UPPER P., dist. Bavaria, touching Bohemia; 3729 sq. m.; cap. Ratisbon; 537,217. [by 20 m.; ebony, fine woods, maize.
PALAWAN, one of the Philippine Isls. in S.W.; 260 m.
PALAZZO, *t.* S. Italy, 18 m. E. Melfi; 7987.
PALAZZOLO, *t.* Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 13 m. N.W. Noto; 11,772; also t. Italy, in Brescia, 5 m. N.W. Chiari; 5947.
PALEMBANG, *t.* cap. of Dutch settlement on E. coast; Sumatra, on Musi R., 58 m. from mouth, in Banca Str.; 25,000. [14,000.
PALENCIA, *t.* cap. of prov. P., Old Castile, Spain;
PALERMO (anc. Panormus), *s.pt.* cap. of Sicily, on N. coast; 205,712.
PALESTINE (or Philistia), *country*, S. of Syria, on Mediterranean; 200 m. by 100 m.; the country of the events of the Scripture history; now part of Turkish prov. of Syria, between the Mediterranean and the Jordan; 80,000 Christians, 12,000 Jews, and 700,000 Mohammedans; also t. Texas, U.S., 5838.
PALESTRINA, *t.* Italy, 22 m. E. by S. of Rome; 6420.
PALGHAT, *t.* India, Malabar dist., Madras Pres., 68 m. S.E. Calicut; 39,481. [rowest 40 m.
PALK'S STRAIT, between India and Ceylon, at nar-
PALMA, *s.pt. ftd.* Spain, cap. of Majorca, on S.W. coast; 60,514; also t. Spain, 26 m. N.E. Huelva, on the Guadalquivir, 5528; also t. Caserta, Italy, 4 m. S. Nola, 7665; also t. Sicily, 13 m. S.E. Girgenti, sulphur, soda, 12,430; also one of the Canary Isls. (Western group), 67 m. W.N.W Teneriffe, 333 sq. m., 38,822.
PALMAS LAS, *t.* Great Canary Isl., cap. Canary Isls.; various manufs., shipbuilding; 17,754. [trade; 11,725.
PALME, *c.* Calabria, Italy, 21 m. N.E. Reggio; active
PALMELLA, *t.* Portugal, 18 m. N.E. Lisbon; 6596.
PALMER, *t.* Mass., U.S., 15 m. E. Springfield; 6520.
PALMERSTON, *t.* N. Zealand, 40 m. N. Dunedin; grain dist.; 790; also P. NORTH, t. N. Zealand, 101 m. N.E. Wellington, 4303; also t. S. Australia (Northern Territory), on E. shore of Port Darwin, 2000 m. N.N.W. Adelaide; (exclusive of Chinese) 600; also t. Ontaria, Co. Perth; 2007.
PALMYRA (*Tadmor* of Script.), *ruined city* in oasis of Syrian Desert, 120 m. N.E. Damascus; also c. Missouri, U.S., cap. of Marion Co.; 2515; also vil. New York, 22 m. E.S.E. Rochester; 2131.
PALO, *c.* S. Italy, 12 m. S.W. Bari; 11,960.
PALOS, *s.pt.* S. Spain, prov. Huelva; starting point of Columbus in 1492; also t. Celebes, on W. coast.
PALTE (or Tambro), *lake*, Tibet, 30 m. S.W. Lassa.
PALWAL, *t.* Punjab, India, 30 m. S.E. Gurgaon; 10,635.
PAMBULA, *t.* N.S.W., 275 m. S. Sydney; dist., 1400.
PAMIERS, *t.* France, dep. Ariège; 11,763.
PAMIR, *extensive plateau*, 16,000 ft. high, Turkestan; source of R. Oxus. [by 8 m. to 30 m.
PAMLICO SOUND, on coast of N. Carol., U.S., 80 m.
PAMPAS ('treeless plains'), great ranges of pasture for cattle and horses in S. America from Atlantic to Andes, and from Brazil to Patagonia.
PAMPELUNA (or Pamplona), *c. ftd.* cap. of Navarre, Spain, 20 m. from French frontier; 25,630; also t. Columbia, S. America, State Santander, 200 m. N.E. Bogota; silver, gold, copper mines; 8627.
PANA, *c.* Illinois, U.S., 35 m. S. Decatur; 5077.
PANAMA, *c. and s.pt.* on Pacific, cap. of State Panama, Columbia; railway 46 m. across ISTHMUS OF P. connects P. with Aspinwall or Colon on Atlantic coast; canal construction meanwhile stopped; 18,378.
PANARO, *r.* N. Italy, affl. of Po, 12 m. N.W. Ferrara.
PANAY, one of the Philippine Isls.; 4745 sq. m.; with Spanish settlements *Iloilo* and Antigua, 1,052,586.
PANCSORA, *t. ftd.* S. Hungary, on Danube, 10 m. E.N.E. Belgrade; 17,728.
PANDHARPUR, *t.* India, Bombay Pres., on R. Bhima; 16,910. [ginia, U.S.
PANHANDLE, *dist.* in N.W. Texas, and N. of W. Vir-
PANIPAT, *t.* Punjab, India, 53 m. N. Delhi; 27,547.
PANTEG, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., near Pontypool; 5763.
PANTELLARIA, *isl.* Italy, 60 m. S.W. Sicily; wine, cotton oil, figs; 7711. [sas, U.S., cap. Miami Co.; 2943.
PAOLA, *c.* Calabria, Italy, nr. Cosenza; 9000; also c. Kan-
PAPA, *t.* Hungary, 26 m. N.W. Veszprim; 14,649.
PAPS OF JURA, 3 *conical heights* in Isl. Jura, Argyllshire, Scotland; 2566 ft.
PARA, *prov.* Brazil, 443,053 sq. m.; touches Guiana on N.; 407,350; c. called also Belem, cap. of prov.; cotton, cocoa, rice, drugs; 40,000; on R. PARA, S. estuary of Amazon, 200 m. long by 12 m. to 40 m. broad; receives the Tocantins.
PARAGUAY, *republic*, S. America; touches Bolivia and Brazil on N., Argentina on W. and S., and Brazil on E.; mainly situated between the Paraguay and Parana Rivers; 98,000 sq. m.; timber of great value; Paraguay tea; Roman Catholic; language, Spanish; cap. Assuncion; 329,645; PARAGUAY R. flows from Brazil 1600 m. to Parana, near Corrientes.
PARAHIBA (or Paraiba), *c.* cap. of prov. P., in N.E. Brazil, on R. P., which (270 m.) enters Atlantic 12 m. below the city; 16,000. [5 m. from Atlantic; 28,526.
PARAMARIBO, *s.pt.* cap. Dutch Guiana, on R. Surinam,
PARANA, *prov.* S. Brazil, between Atlantic and R. P.; 85,451 sq. m.; cap. Curitiba; 187,548; also t. Argentina, on R. P.; 20,000; PARANA R. flows S.W. from mts. of Brazil; receives Paraguay and then Uruguay near Buenos Ayres to form estuary of La Plata.
PARANAGUA, *s.pt.* Parana, Brazil, on Atlantic; 7000.
PARANAHYBA, *t.* Brazil, prov. Piauhy, near mouth of R. P.; 15,000. [Santo Paulo; 10,000.
PARATI, *s.pt.* Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 135 m. E.N.E.
PARCHIM, *t.* Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on R. Elbe; 10,000.
PARDUBITZ, *t.* Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe, 14 m. S. Königgrätz; iron and copper forges; paper mills; 10,927.
PARECHIA (or Paro), cap. Isl. Paros, Greece, on W. coast; nr. tn. are the famous quarries of Parian marble.
PARGA, *s.pt. ftd.* Albania, Turkey, 13 m. E. Paxo; 4000. [point, 10,500 ft.
PARIME, SIERRA, *mts.* Venezuela, S. America; highest
PARIS, *c.* cap. of France, dep. Seine, on R. Seine, 110 m. from its mouth; second city of the world for population, wealth, and trade and commerce; distinguished for its beauty, fine buildings, art collections and scientific advancement; its fortifications greatly extended and strengthened since the war with Germany in 1870-71; it has now perhaps the most extensive system of fortifications in the world; 2,447,957; also in U.S., c. Texas, cap. Lamar Co., 8254; c. Ill., 4996; c. Kentucky, 19 m. N.E. Lexington, 4218; t. Maine, 50 m. N. Portland, 3156; also t. Ontario, on Grand R.; 3094.
PARKES, *t.* N.S.W., 264 m. W. Sydney; mining and farming dist., 4000. [b. of Po, 75 m. S. Milan; 44,492.
PARMA, *c.* Italy, cap. of prov. P. (1251 sq. m.), on r.
PARNASSUS (or Liakhura), *mt.* Greece, 8068 ft.; in antiquity, abode of the Muses and Apollo; Corycian Cave, 300 ft. by 200 ft.; near it is the *Castalian* Spring.
PAROPAMISAN MTS., N.W. of Afghanistan and E. of Persia, connected with Elburz and Hindu Kush; E. to W., 350 m. [marble; 8000.
PAROS, *isl.* Greece, 5 m. W. Naxos; 63 sq. m.; white
PARPERSBURG, *c.* W. Virginia, U.S., on Ohio; 8408.
PARRAMATTA, *t.* N.S.W., 14 m. W. Sydney, next to Sydney the oldest tn. in Australasia; fruit growing, oranges; 11,670.
PARRAS, *t.* Mexico, on Lake P., 32 m. E. Mapimi; wines; 12,000.
PARRET, *r.* Dorset and Somerset, England, to Bristol Channel (35 m.).
PARRY ISLS., Arctic America, N. of Melville Sound.
PARSONS, in U.S., *c.* Kansas, Labette Co.; 6736; also
PARSONSTOWN. *See* Birr. [bor. Pennsylv.; 2412.
PARTANNA, *t.* Sicily, 19 m. S.E. Trapani; 12,764.
PARTICK, *t.* N.W. Lanarksh., W. suburb of Glasgow;
PASADENA, *c.* California, U.S.; 4882. [36,538.
PASCO, *t.* Peru, 130 m. N.E. Lima; alt. 13,720 ft., perhaps the highest city in the world; silver mines; 12,000.
PAS-DE-CALAIS, French name for Str. of Dover; also

dep. N.E. France, on Engl. Chan.; 2551 sq. m.; cap. Arras; 874,364. [W.N.W. Stettin; 9548.
PASEWALK, *t.* Pomerania, Prussia, on R. Ucker, 25 m.
PASMAN, *isl.* Dalmatia, 15 m. by 3¼ m.; oil, wine.
PASSAGE WEST, *s.pt.* Irel., on Cork Harb., 7 m. S.E. Cork; 2450.
PASSAIC, *c.* New Jersey, U.S., on P. R. (100 m. to Newark Bay); 13,028.
PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, between Maine and New Brunswick, America; 12 m by 8 m.
PASSARO, *cape*, S.E. extremity of Sicily.
PASSAU, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, at confl. of Inn and Danube, 100 m. E.N.E. Munich; 15,583.
PASTO, *t.* Colombia, State Cauca; cabinet work; 7000; also t. Ecuador, 148 m. N.N.E. Quito; 10,000.
PATAGONIA, *territory*, Argentina, most S. part of mainland of S. America, between Andes and Atlantic; touches Rio Nigro on N. and Str. of Magellan on S.; 1100 m. by 550 m.; 268,000 sq. m.; severe climate; 30,000.
PATAPSCO, *r.* Maryland, U.S., flows S.E. to Chesapeake Bay (80 m.). [2900.
PATEA, *t.* N. Zealand, 66 m. S.E. New Plymouth; dist.,
PATELEY BRIDGE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Nidd; 3718.
PATERSON, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S., at Passaic R. Falls; silk manuf., cotton, woollen, and velvet; 78,347; also t. N.S.W., 105 m. N. by E. of Sydney; dist., 2500.
PATKOI, *mts.* Indo-Chinese Peninsula, between Burma and Assam. [Samos.
PATMOS, *isl.* off W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 m. S.
PATNA, *div.* Behar, Bengal; 23,726 sq. m., in 7 dists.; 15,003,944; dist. S. of Ganges, cap. Bankipur, 1,756,856; c. in P. dist., 331 m. N.W. Calcutta; 165,192 d.
PATRAS, *s.pt. ftd.* N. Morea, Greece; 23,529.
PATTI, *c.* Sicily, 17 m. S.W. Milazzo, on N. coast; 9738.
PAU, *t.* France, cap. Basses-Pyrenees, 56 m. E.S.E. Bayonne; linen manuf., fruits; birthpl. of Henry IV. of France and of Bernadotte, former King of Sweden;
PAUL, *t.* Cornwall, Engl.; 5961 d. [invalid resort; 32,111.
PAVIA, *c.* Lombardy, cap. of prov. P. on R. Ticino, 19 m. S.S.W. Milan; university, founded by Charlemagne in 791, said to be oldest in Europe; 29,836.
PAVLOGRAD, *t.* Russia, 36 m. E.N.E. Yekaterinoslav, on affl. of Dnieper; 14,442. [vidence; 27,633.
PAWTUCKET, *c.* Rhode Isl., U.S., 4 m. N.N.E. Pro-
PAXO, one of the Ionian Isls., Greece, S. Corfu; 5 m.
PAXTON, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2187. [by 2 m.; 5000.
PAYSANDU, *t.* Uruguay, S. America, in dep. P.; 12,000.
PAYSON, *c.* Utah, U.S.; 2135.
PEABODY, *t.* Mass., U.S., 16 m. N.E. Boston; 10,158.
PEACE, *r.* from Rocky Mts., British Columbia, N.E. to Slave R. (875 m.). [grottos, lead mines; 1809 ft.
PEAK, THE, *mountainous dist.* N. Derbysh., Engl.;
PEAK HILL, *t.* (mining), N.S.W., 272 m. W. Sydney; 1200.
PEARL ISLS., *group*, Colombia, S. America, 60 m. S.E. Panama; pearl fishery; PEARL R., from Mississippi, U.S., to Gulf of Mexico.
PE-CHE-LI (or Chili), *most N. prov.* China; touches Mongolia on N. and Pacific on E.; 58,949 sq. m.; least productive prov. in China; cap. Pekin; 17,937,000.
PECKHAM, *S. suburb* of London.
PEDDIE, *dist.* in E. of Cape Colony; 640 sq. m.; 200,000; cap. *Fort Peddie*, 36 m. E. Grahamston.
PEDEE, *r.* N. and S. Carolina, U.S., flows S.S.E. to Winyaw Bay.
PEEBLES (or Tweeddale), *co.* S.E. Scotl., S. of Midlothian; 29 m. by 21 m.; 354 sq. m.; drained by Tweed; mountainous (Broad Law, 2723 ft.); 14,760; co. tn. on R. Tweed, 27 m. S. Edinburgh; 3059. [R.; 9676.
PEEKSHILL, *vil.* N. York, Westchester Co., on Hudson
PEEL, *s.pt.* Isle of Man, on W. coast, 12 m. N.W. Douglas; good fishery; 4360; also dist. Ontario, 15,472; also r. N.S.W., flows 600 m. N.N.W. to Darling; also r. N.W. Territory, Canada, N.W. from Rocky Mts. to Mackenzie.
PEGU, *t.* div. P., in Lower Burma, on Pegu R., 40 m. N.E. Rangoon; naphtha wells; 5987. [Pacific.
PEIHO, *r.* China, from Mongolia, passes Pekin to
PEILAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 33 m. S.S.W. Breslau; 7200.
PEIPUS, *lake*, Russia, drained by R. Narva to G. of Finland; 50 m. by 35 m.
PEKIN (or Peking), *c.* China, prov. Pe-che-li, on Peiho R., 50 m. S. of the Great Wall, 39° 54′ 13″ N.; 25 m. in circumf.; consists of two cities, Tartar on N. and Chinese on S.; pop. estimated at 1,000,000; also c. Illinois, U.S., Tazewell Co.; 6347. [Caroline Isls.
PELEW ISLS., *group*, N. Pacific, between Philippine and
PELING, *isl.* Malay Archip.; 50 m. by 20 m.; also isl. Yellow Sea, W. coast Corea; P. MTS., S. of prov. Kiang-Su, China.
PELION (or Zagova), *mt.* Thessaly, S. of Ossa.
PELLA, *c.* Iowa, U.S., Marion Co.; 2408.
PEMBA (or Huthera), *isl.* E. Africa, 30 m. N. Zanzibar; 30 m. by 10 m.; also t. Equatorial Africa, on L. Moeru.
PEMBERTON, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., near Wigan; 18,400.
PEMBROKE, *co.* S. Wales, on Irish Sea; 30 m. by 25 m.; 611 sq. m.; hilly (Preseley Hills, 1764 ft.); 89,125 d.; co. tn. on creek of Milford Haven; 14,978; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S., on Merrimac R.; 3192; also t. Ontario, Renfrew Co.; 4401.
PENANG (or Prince of Wales Isl.), one of the Straits Settlements, off W. coast of Malay Peninsula; 107 sq. m.; cap. George Town; 232,977.
PEN ARGYL, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2108. [12,422.
PENARTH, *s.pt.* Glamorgansh., Wales, 3 m. S. Cardiff;
PENAS DE SAN PEDRO, *t.* Spain, 12 m. S.S.W. Albacete; 9876. [U.S.; 2506.
PENDLETON, *suburb* of Manchester; also t. Oregon,
PENGE, *S. suburb* of London. Surrey. [1000.
PENGUIN, *s.pt.* Tasmania, 81 m. W. Launceston; dist.,
PENICHE, *t. ftd.* Portugal, 47 m. N.W. Lisbon, on Atlantic; 3000. [3002.
PENICUIK, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl., 10 m. S. Edinburgh;
PENISTONE, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), Engl., 13 m. S.E. Huddersfield; 2553. [between Heri Rud and Murghab.
PENJDEH, *dist.* Russian Cent. Asia, N. of Afghanistan,
PENMAENMAWR, *t.* Carnarvonsh., Wales, 4 m. S.W. Conway; 2710.
PENNER (or Pennair), 2 *rivers* in Mysore, India, (1) flows N.E. and E. to Bay of Bengal (355 m.); (2) flows S.E. to sea near Cuddalore (245 m.).
PENNSYLVANIA, *state*, U.S.A., S. of L. Erie and N. York; 315 m. by 158 m.; 45,215 sq. m.; traversed by Alleghany Mts.; rich in coal and iron; cap. Harrisburg; 5,258,014.
PENN YAN, *vil.* N. York, U.S., cap. Yates Co.; 4254.
PENOBSCOT, *r.* Maine, U.S., flows S. to P. Bay (300 m.).
PENON DE VALEZ, *t. ftd.* (Spanish) in Fez, Marocco, 80 m. S.E. Ceuta.
PENRITH, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., 17 m. S.E. Carlisle; 8981 d.; also t. N.S.W., 34 m. W. Sydney; 3000.
PENRYN, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., near Falmouth; 3256 d.
PENSACOLA, *c.* Florida, U.S., 50 m. S.E. Mobile; 11,750
PENTLAND FRITH, between Caithness and Orkney, Scotl.; P. HILLS, Midlothian, *Scald Law* 1898 ft.
PENZA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. P (between Nijni-Novgorod and Saratov); 46,221.
PENZANCE, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., 26 m. S.W. Truro; pilchard fishery, tin and copper export; 12,448.
PENZING, *vil.* Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna; 13,000.
PEORIA, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Ill. R., 70 m. N. Springfield; 41,024.
PEPPERELL, *t.* Mass., U.S., Middlesex Co.; 3127.
PERA, *suburb* of Constantinople, N. of 'Golden Horn'; bridge of boats.
PERAK, *native state*, Malay Peninsula, under Brit. Protection; Straits Settlements; 7950 sq. m.; 212,297.
PEREKOP, *isthmus*, joining Crimea to S. Russia, and separating Black S. from S. of Azov; also t. on Isthmus; 4276.
PEREYASLAVL, *t.* Russia, 70 m. W.N.W. Poltava; 13,458. [10,000.
PERGAMOS (or Bergama), *c.* Asia Minor, on R. Caicus;
PERIAKULAM, *t.* India, Madras Pres., 45 m. W. Madura; 16,446. [Bordeaux; 26,000.
PERIGUEUX, *t.* France, cap. of Dordogne, 70 m. N.E.
PERIM, *isl.* (with Aden, Brit.), in Str. of Babelmandeb; 5 sq. m.
PERM, *gov.* E. Russia, between Vologda and Oufa, stretches across Ural Mts. into Siberia; 128,211 sq. m.; 2,713,987; c. cap. of gov., on R. Kama; smelting works, metallic wares; 39,281.
PERNAMBUCO (or Recife), *s.pt.* Brazil, cap. of prov. P., in N.E.; sugar; 190,000. [13,000.
PERNAU, *s.pt.* Livonia, Russia, on Gulf of Riga;
PERPIGNAN, *t. ftd.* France, cap. of Pyrenees-Orien-
PERRY, *c.* Iowa; 2880. [tales, 34 m. S. Narboune; 33,878.

PERSEPOLIS, *anc. cap.* of Persia; remains 30 m. N. Shiraz.
PERSIA (native Iran), *country*, W. Asia, touches Asiatic Turkey on W., Afghanistan and Baluchistan on E., Arabian S. and Persian G. on S., and Russian territory on N.; 900 m. by 700 m.; 628,000 sq. m.; but much of this absolute desert; Mohammedan; cap. Teheran; 7,653,600. [and Arabia; 550 m. long.
PERSIAN GULF, *arm* of Indian Ocean between Persia
PERTH, *co.* (midland), Scotl., touching Inverness and Aberdeen on N., Argyll on W., Forfar on E., and Stirling on S.; 72 m. by 60 m.; 2528 sq. m.; high mts. (Ben Lawers, 3984 ft.) and beautiful lakes; 126,128; co. tn. beautifully situated on R. Tay, 'the fair city'; 47 m. N. Edinburgh; 29,902; also c. cap. of W. Australia, on Swan R.; 9617; also t. Ontario, Lanark Co.; 3136. [9512.
PERTH AMBOY, *c.* N. Jersey, U.S., Middlesex Co.;
PERU, *republic*, in N.W. of S. America, on Pacific, between Ecuador and Bolivia; 1600 m. by 580 m.; 463,747 sq. m., in 19 deps.; 57 p.c. are Aborigines or Indians, 23 p.c. mixed races, 20 p.c. of Spanish descent (with 50,000 Chinese); language, Spanish; religion, Ro. Catholic; Peru divided by Andes into 3 distinct regions—arid coast land, 60 m. wide; central region on productive plateaux: eastern region, with forests and plains, between Andes and Brazil; cap. Lima; pop. 2,621,844; also in U.S. c. Illinois, La Salle Co.; 5550; c. Indiana, Miami Co.; 7028.
PERUGIA, *c.* cap. of prov. P., Central Italy, on R. Tiber, 90 m. N. Rome; university; 19,000; P. LAKE (anc. Lacus Thrasimenus), 10 m. W. Perugia; 30 m. circumf.
PERUWELS, *t.* Belgium, 12 m. S.E. Tournay; 8715.
PESARO, *t. ftd.* Italy, on Adriatic, 19 m. N.E. Urbino; 10,500. [on Lake Garda; 2981.
PESCHIERA, *t. ftd.* N. Italy, 21 m. N.N.W. Mantua,
PESCIA, *t.* (manuf.) Tuscany, 27 m. W. Florence; 6500.
PESHAWUR, *div.* N.W. Punjab, India; 8381 sq. m., in 3 dists.; 1,421,210; dist., 2504 sq. m.; in extreme N.W. between R. Indus and Khaibar Mts.; 592,674; c. cap. of div., near entrance to Khaibar Pass; 83,930.
PESTH, *c.* Hungary, on l. b. Danube, 171 m. E.S.E. Vienna; with Buda on opposite side of Danube, cap. of Hungary; *Buda-Pesth* connected by suspension bridge; university; active trade; 506,384. [3692.
PETALUMA, *c.* California, 42 m. N.W. San Francisco;
PETCHORA, *r.* N. Russia, from Ural Mts. to Arctic Ocean (900 m.). [m.; very deep.
PETEN, *lake*, Guatemala, Cent. America, 45 m. by 3
PETERBOROUGH, *c.* Northamptonsh. (Soke of P.), Engl., on R. Nen, 76 m. N. London; cathedral, with tomb of Catharine of Aragon, and first burial place of Mary Queen of Scots; 25,172; also t. N. Hampsh., U.S., 33 m. S.W. Concord; 2507; also t. Ontario, 94 m. N.E. Toronto; 9717.
PETERHEAD, *s.pt.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 44 m. N.E. Aberdeen; granite, fisheries; 12,195.
PETERSBURG, in U.S., *c.* Virginia; port of entry, 22 m. S. Richmond; battle April 2, 1865, defeat and consequent early collapse of Confederates; 22,680; c. Illinois, cap. Menard Co.; 2342; also t. S. Australia, 154 m. N. Adelaide; alt. 1746 ft.; 1200. [lau; 8000.
PETERSWALDAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 32 m. S.W. Bres-
PETERWARDEIN (or Varadin), *t. ftd.* Austria, on Danube, opp. Neusatz, 44 m. N.W. Belgrade; 3635.
PETONE, *t.* N. Zealand, 7 m. from Wellington; 2178.
PETOSKEY, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 2872.
PETRIKAU, *t.* in gov. P., Russian Poland, 76 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on R. Strada; 24,840.
PETROLIA, *t.* Ontario, Lambton Co.; 4357.
PETROVSK, *t.* Russia, 68 m. N.N.W. Saratov; 15,715.
PETROZAVODSK, *t.* Russia, on L. Onega; iron and copper works; 11,815. [Sentari; 12,000.
PETSH (or Ipek), *t.* Albania, Turkey, 73 m. E.N.E.
PETUNA, *c.* Manchuria, prov. Kerim, on R. Sungari; (prob.) 30,000. [3000.
PETWORTH, *t.* Sussex, Engl., 14 m. N.E. Chichester;
PEZENAS, *t.* France, dep. Hérault, 26 m. S.W. Montpellier; 7648. [nal springs; 1684.
PFEFFERS (or Pfäffers), *vil.* St. Gall, Switzerl.; medici-
PFORZHEIM, *t.* (walled) Baden, 17 m. S.E. Carlsruhe; 29,987. [victory of Cæsar over Pompey in 48 B.C.
PHARSALIA (mod. Satalge), *t.* Thessaly, Turkey;
PHILADELPHIA, *c.* Pennsyl., U.S.; third c. in the Union, on Delaware R., near confl. with Schuylkill, 87 m. S.W. N. York; university; in all respects a flourishing city; 1,046,964. [stantine; 22,177.
PHILIPPEVILLE, *s.pt.* Algeria, 40 m. N.N.E. Con-
PHILIPPI, *ruined c.* Macedonia, 11 m. S.E. Drama.
PHILIPPINE ISLS. *group* (1200, 408 inhabited), at N.E. extremity of Malay Archip., between Pacific and China Sea; Spanish since 1565; named from Philip II. of Spain; extremely fertile; chief isls. Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, etc.; 114,326 sq. m.; cap. Manilla; 7,000,000. [86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople; 33,442.
PHILIPPOPOLIS, *c.* cap. E. Roumelia, on R. Maritza,
PHILLACK, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., on St. Ives Bay; 4009.
PHILLIPSBURG, in U.S., *c.* N. Jersey, on Delaware R.; 8644; bor. Pennsylv.; 3245.
PHOENIX, in U.S., *c.* Alabama; 3700; c. Arizona; 3152.
PHOENIXVILLE, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S., Chester Co.; 8514.
PHOUKOK, *isl.* E. of Gulf of Siam; 34 m. by 16 m.
PHTHIOTIS AND PHOCIS, *nom.* Greece; 2044 sq. m.; 136,470. [confl. of Trebbia and Po.; 34,987.
PIACENZA (anc. Placentia), *t. ftd.* prov. P., Italy, near
PIANELLA, *t.* Italy, prov. Teramo, on R. Pescara, 6 m. W. Chieti; 6661.
PIASINA, *lake*, Siberia, gov. Yeneseish, 75 m. by 30 m.; drains to Arctic Ocean by R. Pias. (250 m.).
PIAUHY, *N. prov.* Brazil, on Atlantic; 116,218 sq. m.; 266,933; watered by R. P., affl. of Caninde (300 m.).
PIAVE, *r.* Venetia, Italy, from Carnic Alps to G. of Venice (125 m.). [tion; 19,000.
PIAZZA, *c.* Sicily, 17 m. E.S.E. Caltanisetta; fine situa-
PICARDY, *old prov.* N. France, Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Yonne.
PICHINCHA, *prov.* N.W. Ecuador; also volcano, 11 m. W.N.W. Quito; 15,924 feet practically on Equator, 200 ft. above perpetual snow. [3676.
PICKERING, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., 28 m. N.E. York;
PICO, *isl.* Azores; wine; volcano, 7613 ft.
PICTON, *t.* N.S.W., 53 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 3500; also s.pt. N. Zealand, 60 m. N.E. Nelson, 750; also t. Ontario, on L. O., 40 m. S.S.W. Kingston, 3287.
PICTOU, *s.pt.* N. Scotia, 113 m. N.N.E. Halifax; good harbour; 2999.
PIEDMONT, *compartimento*, N.W. Italy, containing 4 provs., Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, and Turin, with Alps on N. and W. and Lombardy on E.; 11,332 sq. m.; cap. Turin; 3,234,506; also t. S. Carol., U.S.; 2436.
PIEDMONTE, *t.* Campania, S. Italy, at foot of Mt.
PIERCE, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2511. [Matese; 7434.
PIETERMARITZBURG, *t.* cap. of Natal, S. Africa, 54 m. N. Durban; 17,500. [phur mines; 11,500.
PIETRAPERZIA, *t.* Sicily, 6 m. S.E. Caltanisetta; sul-
PILCOMAYO (or Araguai), *r.* Bolivia and Argentina, S. America; flows S.E. to Paraguay, near Asuncion (1000 m.). [Provs., India; 33,799.
PILIBHIT, *t.* cap. of P. dist., Rohilkhand div., N.W.
PILKINGTON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl.; 13,144.
PILLAU, *s.pt. ftd.* E. Prussia, on Baltic, 24 m. W. Königsberg; 3431.
PILSEN, *t.* Bohemia, Austria, on R. Beraun, 52 m. W.S.W. Prague; woollen and cotton manufs.; 50,963.
PIMLICO, *S.W. suburb* of London.
PIND DADAN KHAN, *t.* Punjab, India, dist. Jehlam, 110 m. N.W. Lahore; 17,000.
PINDUS, *mt. chain*, N. Greece, separating Albania from Macedonia and Thessaly; 8950 ft. [9952.
PINE BLUFF, *c.* Arkansas, U.S.; cap. Jefferson Co.;
PINEGA, *r.* Russia, affl. of Dwina (200 m.); also t. on R. P., 93 m. E.S.E. Archangel. [17,548.
PINEROLO, *t.* Piedmont, Italy, 20 m. S.W. Turin;
PINES, ISLE OF, *French convict settlement*, in Pacific, S.E. New Caledonia; also Spanish isl. in W. Indies, 50 m. S. Cuba; 600 sq. m.; 2000.
PINSK, *t.* gov. Minsk, W. Russia; 25,500.
PIPERNO, *t.* Italy, prov. Rome; 5789.
PIQUA, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 28 m. N.W. Dayton; 9090.
PIQUETBERG, *div.* W. prov. Cape Colony. [34,327.
PIRAEUS, *s.pt.* Greece, port of Athens, 4½ m. S.W.;
PIRANO, *s.pt.* Austria, on Adriatic, 13 m. S.W. Trieste; 7964. [Sea, nearly opp. tn., are P. ISLANDS.
PIRITU, *t.* Venezuela, dep. Caraccas; in Caribbean
PIRMASENZ, *t.* Rhenish Bavaria; 15,000.
PIRNA, *t.* Saxony, 11 m. S.E. Dresden, on Elbe; 12,000.
PISA, *c.* Tuscany, Italy, on R. Arno, 12 m. N.N.E. Leghorn; university; leaning tower, cathedral, and

baptistery are famous buildings; birthpl. of Galileo in 1564; 37,704. [cloth, saltpetre; 10,967.
PISEK (or Piseca), *t.* Bohemia, 24 m. W.S.W. Tabor;
PISSEVACHE, *waterfall*, Valais, Switzerl., 5 m. N.N.W. Martigny; 280 ft. [13,000.
PISTOJA, *t.* Tuscany, Italy, 21 m. N.W. Florence;
PISUERGA, *r.* Spain, affl. of Douro from N.E. (140 m.).
PITCAIRN, *isl.* S. Pacific; 25° 3′, 130° 8′ W.
PITEA, *s.pt.* Sweden, at mouth of R. P. (180 m.), Gulf of Bothnia; 2277.
PITESTI, *t.* Roumania, 60 m. W. Bucharest; 15,000.
PITTENWEEM, *s.pt.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth; 1962.
PITTSBURG, in U.S., *c.* Pennsylv., at confl. of Alleghany and Monongahela to form Ohio; ironworks, various manufs.; university; 238,617; c. Kansas, 6697.
PITTSFIELD, in U.S., *t.* Mass., cap. Berksh. Co.; 17,281; also t. in Maine, Illinois, and N. Hampshire, under 3000.
PITTSTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., Luzerne Co.; 10,302.
PIURA, *t.* cap. of dep. P., Peru; 7000. [70 m. by 60 m.).
PLACENTIA, *t. ftd.* on P. Bay, S.E. coast Newfoundland
PLAINFIELD, in U.S., *c.* N. Jersey, Union Co.; 11,267; t. Conn., 16 m. N.N.E. Norwich; 4582.
PLAISTOW, *E. suburb* of London, in West Ham.
PLAQUEMINE, *t.* Louisiana, U.S., on Mississippi; 3222.
PLASSEY, *vil.* Bengal, India, 83 m. N. Calcutta; victory of Clive over Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757, exactly 100 years before the Mutiny.
PLATTE (or Nebraska), *r.* U.S., affl. of Missouri from Rocky Mts., Colorado; shallow, no navigation (980 m.).
PLATTEN SEE (or Balaton Lake, S.W. Hungary, 48 m. by 3 m. to 10 m.; full of fish.
PLATTEVILLE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., Grant Co.; 2740.
PLATTSBURG, *vil.* N. York, Clinton Co.; 7010; also t. N.S.W., 85 m. N. Sydney; collieries. [8392.
PLATTSMOUTH, *c.* Nebraska, U.S., on Missouri R.;
PLAUEN, *t.* Saxony, 61 m. S. Leipsic; linen and cotton manufs.; 47,008.
PLEASANT HILL, *t.* Missouri, U.S., Cass Co.; 2217.
PLENTY BAY, N.E. coast N. Island, N. Zealand.
PLETTENBERG, *t.* Westphalia, 16 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg; 3300; P. BAY, S. coast of Cape Colony.
PLEVNA, *t. ftd.* Bulgaria, 24 m. S.S.W. Nicopolis; taken by Russians in Dec., 1877; 11,500.
PLINLIMMON, *mt.* Wales, Cos. Montgomery and Cardigan; 2481 ft.
PLOCH, *gov.* Poland; 4200 sq. m.; 600,662; t. in gov. on Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. Warsaw; 22,000.
PLOEN, *t.* Holstein, on isthmus connecting two lakes, Great and Little Plön, 17 m. S.E. Kiel; 3025.
PLOESTI, *t.* Roumania, 33 m. N.N.E. Bucharest; 33,170.
PLOMBIERES, *t.* France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. Epinal; warm saline baths; 2000.
PLYMOUTH, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Devonsh., Engl., second naval station of Great Britain, breakwater nearly 1 m. long; 84,179; also name of 9 towns in U.S., (1) bor. Pennsylv., Luzerne Co.; 9344; (2) t. Mass., 37 m. S.S.E. Boston; landing-pl. of 'Pilgrim Fathers' from the 'Mayflower,' Dec. 22, 1620; 7314; c. Indiana, on Yellow R.; 2723; t. Conn., 2147; and under 2000 in Wis., N. Carol., N. Hampsh., Mich., and Ohio.
PO, *r.* largest in Italy, flows E. from Monte Viso through Piedmont and Lombardy to Adriatic (350 m.).
POCAHONTAS, *t.* Virginia, U.S.; 2953. [York; 2733.
POCKLINGTON, *t.* Yorksh., (E.R.), Engl., 16 m. S.E.
PODGORITZA, *t. ftd.* Montenegro; 6000.
PODOLIA, *gov.* Russia, between Bessarabia and Volhynia; 16,224 sq. m.; 2,423,755.
PODOLSK, *t.* Russia, 20 m. S.S.W. Moskow; 11,800.
POESSNECK, *t.* Saxe-Meiningen, Cent. Germany, 11 m. E. Saalfeld; 7700.
POITIERS, *t.* France, cap. of Vienne, 58 m. S.S.W. Tours, cap. of old prov. *Poitou;* victory of Black Prince over King of France in 1356; 37,497.
POLA, *chief naval station*, Austria-Hungary, on Adriatic, 75 m. S. Trieste; 39,273.
POLAND, *country*, E. Europe, long an independent kingdom; partitioned in 1772 and 1795 between Austria, Russia, and Prussia; now the most W. div. of Russia, watered by Vistula; 49,157 sq. m., in 10 govs., cap. Warsaw; 8,385,807; also t. Maine, U.S.; 2472.
POLIGNANO, *t.* S. Italy, 25 m. E.S.E. Bari, near Adriatic; 8200. [m. by 20 m.
POLILLO, one of the Philippine Isls., E. of Luzon, 30
POLLENZA, *t.* Majorca, 29 m. N.E. Palma; 8745; also t. Italy, 4 m. W. Macerata; 5457. [gow; 10,228.
POLLOKSHAWS, *t.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., 3 m. S. Glas-
POLLOKSHIELDS (E. and W.), *S.W. suburb* of Glasgow; 9709. [19,134.
POLOTZK, *t.* Russia, at confl. of Dwina and Polota;
POLTAVA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. P., on R. Vorskla, 70 m. W. Kharkov; victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII. of Sweden 1709; 42,210.
POLYNESIA (region of many isls.), *Pacific isls.* between America on E. and Australia and Malay Archip. on W., divided into Melanesia (N. Guinea and isls. to Fiji); Micronesia (small isls. in W. Pacific, N. of Equator); and Polynesia Proper, incl. all the other isls. of the Pacific. [250 m. W. Parahiba; 4000.
POMBAL, *t.* Estremadura, Portugal; 4500; also t. Brazil,
POMERANIA, *prov.* Prussia, on Baltic, incl. govs. Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin; 11,627 sq. m.; 1,520,889.
POMEROY, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 4726.
POMFRET. *See* Pontefract.
POMONA, *c.* California, U.S.; 3634; P. OR MAINLAND, largest of the Orkney Isls., Scotl., 24 m. by 16½ m.; contains Kirkwall; 17,165.
POMPEII, *ruined city*, S. Italy, 14 m. S.E. Naples, at foot of Mt. Vesuvius; buried from 79 A.D. to 1748 A.D.
PONANI, *s.pt.* Madras Pres., India, Malabar dist., 34 m. S.S.E. Calicut; 12,500.
PONDICHERRY, *chief French settlement* in India, on Coromandel coast, 85 m. S.S.W. Madras; 41,253.
PONDOLAND, *dist.* S. Africa, between Great Kei R. and Natal. [Wilna; 7249.
PONEVIEJ, *t.* Russia, gov. Kovno, 84 m. N.N.W.
PONTA DELGADA, *t.* in Isl. St. Miguel, one of the Azores; 17,635. [selle; 11,925.
PONT-A-MOUSSON *t.* France, dep. Meurthe, on Mo-
PONT AUDEMER, *t.* France, dep. Eure, 40 m. N.W. Evreux; 6627. [Orleans; 45 m. by 23 m.
PONTCHARTRAIN, *lake*, Louisiana, U.S., 6 m. N. New
PONTECORVO, *t.* S. Italy, 21 m. S.E. Frosinone; 10,645.
PONTEFRACT (or Pomfret), *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), England, 9 m. E. Wakefield; liquorice; ruined castle; 9702.
PONTEVEDRA, *t.* Spain, cap. of prov. P., 13 m. N.N.E. Vigo; 20,812. [Illinois, Livingston Co.; 2784.
PONTIAC, in U.S., *c.* Mich., Oakland Co.; 6200; *c.*
PONTIANAK, *chief Dutch settlement*, on S.W. coast Borneo, 3° S.; 5000. [7600.
PONTICELLI, *t.* S. Italy, 4 m. E. Naples; vegetables;
PONTINE MARSHES, Italy, S. of prov. Rome, extending 25 m. along coast. [Vannes; 8200.
PONTIVY, *t.* France, dep. Morbihan, 30 m. N.N.W.
PONTOISE, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. N.W. Paris; 6756. [Newport; coal and ironworks; 5842.
PONTYPOOL, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., 8 m. N.N.W.
PONTYPRIDD (or Newbridge), *t.* Glamorgansh., Wales, 12 m. N.W. Cardiff; 19,971.
POOLE, *s.pt.* Dorset, England, 20 m. E. Dorchester; fishery, Purbeck clay export; 15,405.
POONA, *c.* India, cap. of dist. P., and of the Deccan, Bombay Pres., 119 m. S.E. Bombay; seat of Bombay Gov. from July to November; 160,460.
POPAYAN, *c.* Colombia, S. America, cap. of State Cauca; an old c. (1537); 8485. [11,000.
POPERINGEN, *t.* Belgium, 32 m. S.W. Bruges; hops;
POPLAR, *dist.* of E. London, on Thames; P. BLUFF, c. Missouri, U.S.; 2187.
POPOCATEPETL, *volcano*, La Puebla, Mexico, 17,783 ft.; second highest mt. in America; 5000 ft. at summit covered with snow.
PORCO, *mt. knot*, Bolivian Andes; first silver mine wrought by Spaniards after conquest of Peru; 16,000ft.
PORSGRUND, *s.pt.* on Skager Rack, Norway; timber trade; 3500. [aide; 5500.
PORT ADELAIDE, *s.pt.* S. Australia, 7 m. from Adel-
PORTADOWN, *t.* Co. Armagh, Irel., on R. Bann; linen and cotton manuf.; 7850.
PORTAGE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., head of navigation on Wisconsin R.; 5143; also isl. N. Brunswick, Canada, at entrance to Miramichi Bay; salmon fishery.
PORT ALBERT, *s.pt.* Victoria, 173 m. S.E. Melbourne; dist., 4000.
PORTALEGRE, *t.* Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 49 m. N.E. Evora; manuf. coarse cloths; 7250.
PORTARLINGTON, *t.* Queen's Co., Irel., on R. Barrow;

2377; also t. Victoria, on Port Philip Bay, 65 m. from Melbourne; dist., 1000. [Adelaide; dist., 1318.
PORT AUGUSTA, *s.pt.* S. Australia, 259 m. N.W.
PORT-AU-PRINCE (or Port Republican), *s.pt. and cap.* of Hayti, on Bay of Gonaives; 40,000 to 60,000.
PORT BLAIR, *cap.* of Andaman Isl., on E. side of S. Island; Indian convict settlement; Lord Mayo assassinated here by a convict in 1872.
PORT CHALMERS, N. Zealand, at entrance of Otago Harbour, port of Dunedin, 9 m. off; 2300. [5274.
PORTCHESTER, *vil.* N. York, 26 m. N.E. N. York City;
PORT DARWIN, *chief harbour* of N. Australia, 130° 50'
PORT DENISON, Queensland, E.coast, 20° 3' S. [45" E.
PORT DURNFORD, *harbour*, Zululand, S.E. Africa.
PORT ELGIN, *t.* Ontario, on L. Huron; 1659.
PORT ELIZABETH, *s.pt.* Cape Colony, on Algoa Bay; chief commercial tn. in S. Africa; 23,052. [2650.
PORT FAIRY, *t.* Victoria, 186 m. W.S.W. Melbourne;
PORT GLASGOW, *s.pt.* Renfrewsh., Scotl., on Clyde, 3 m. above Greenock; purchased by Corporation of Glasgow in 1688 because large vessels could not get up the river; shipbuilding, sugar-refining, sailcloth manuf., timber; 14,624. [3887 d.
PORT HOPE, *t.* Ontario, on Lake O., 63 m. E. Toronto;
PORT HURON, *c.* Mich., U.S., at mouth of Black R.; pine lumber; 13,543. [site of *Herculaneum*; 12,900.
PORTICI, *t.* Campania, S. Italy, 4 m. S.E. Naples, on
PORT JACKSON, *inlet* N.S.W., 18 m. long; fine harbour; Sydney is on S. shore.
PORT JERVIS, *vil.* N. York, on Delaware R.; 9327.
PORTLAND, in U.S., (1) *c.* Oregon, Multnomah Co., 46,385; (2) *c.* Maine, 105 m. N.E. Boston, 36,425; (3) t. Conn., 14 m. S. Hartford, 4687; (4) *c.* Indiana, 3725; also t. N. Brunswick, N.W. (and practically part of) St. John, 15,226; also s.pt. Victoria, 250 m. W. Melbourne; farming, wool, sea-bathing; 2284; also part of Marylebone par., London; P. BILL, S. extremity of ISLE OF P. Peninsula, S. Dorsetsh., Engl., 4 m. S. Weymouth; 9541. [60,298.
PORT LOUIS, *t. ftd.* cap. of Mauritius, on N.W. coast;
PORT MACQUARIE, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 180 m. N. Sydney; farming, wine-growing; dist., 4000.
PORTMADOC, *s.pt.* Carnarvonsh., N. Wales; slate and copper export.
PORT MAHON, *t. ftd.* cap. of Minorca, Balearic Isls.; 15,842. [Pacific Ry., 2850 m. from Montreal.
PORT MOODY, *t.* Brit. Columbia, terminus of Canadian
PORT MORESBY, seat of gov. of Brit. N. Guinea, on
PORT NATAL. *See* Durban. [S.E. coast.
PORT NICHOLSON, *harbour*, N. Zealand, at S. end of North Isl.; *Wellington* on W. shore. [Sul; 20,000.
PORTO ALEGRE, *c.* Brazil; cap. prov. Rio Grande do
PORTOBELLO, *t.* Midlothian, Scotl.; watering-pl. on Frith of Forth, 3 m. E. Edinburgh; named from Puerto Bello (which see); 8181.
PORTO FERRAJO, *t.* Tuscany, prov. Leghorn, Italy; cap. Isl. Elba; residence of Napoleon from May, 1814, till February, 1815; 5633.
PORT OF SPAIN. *See* Trinidad. [7000.
PORTO MAURIZIO, *s.pt.* N. Italy, cap. of prov. P. M.;
PORTO NOVO, *s.pt.* S. Arcot div., Madras Pres.; 7823; also t. Slave Coast, W. Africa; French; 15,000.
PORTO PRAYA, *t.* cap. of Cape Verde Isls., S.E. coast Santiago; 12,000.
PORTO RICO, *isl.* (Spanish), W. Indies, E. of Haiti, 'healthiest of all the Antilles'; 100 m. by 40 m.; 3596 sq. m.; 300,000 negroes; cap. San Juan; 806,608.
PORTO SANTO, one of the Madeira Isls., 26 m. N.E. Madeira; 6000.
PORT PATRICK, *s.pt.* Wigtownsh., Scotl.; sea-bathing; 21½ m. N.E. Donaghadee, Irel.
PORT PHILIP, *bay*, on S. coast Victoria; 40 m. by 40 m.; entrance 2 m. broad; receives R. Yarra Yarra, on which Melbourne stands. [dist.; 1800.
PORT PIRIE, *t.* S. Australia, 154 m. N. Adelaide; wheat
PORTREE, *s.pt.* Co. Inverness, Scotl., on W. coast Isle
PORT REPUBLICAN. *See* Port-au-Prince. [of Skye; 893.
PORT RICHMOND, *vil.* N. York, U.S., N. shore of Staten Isl.; 6290. [arsenal, dockyard; 15,000.
PORT ROYAL, *s.pt. ftd.* Jamaica, 3 m. S.W. Kingston;
PORT RUSH, *s.pt.* Co. Antrim, Irel.; 1322.
PORT SAID, *s.pt.* Egypt, entrance to Suez Canal, in gov. P. S.; 16,560.
PORTSEA ISL., S. coast of Hants, Engl., strongly ftd.; 4 m. by 2 to 3 m.; contains 4 tns., Portsmouth (garrison tn.), Portsea (naval dockyards), Landport (artizans' dist.), and Southsea (watering-place), connected to mainland by bridges.
PORTSMOUTH, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Hants, Engl., 20 m. S.E. Southampton, 74 m. S.W. London; most strongly ftd. place in United Kingdom; birthpl. of Dickens in 1812; 159,255; also in U.S., s.pt. Virginia, Norfolk Co., 13,268; *c.* Ohio, on Ohio R., 12,394; *c.* N. Hampshire, 54 m. N.E. Boston, 9827; also t. Ontario, 1974.
PORTSOY, *s.pt.* Banffsh., Scot.; fisheries, quarries; 2100.
PORT TOWNSEND, *c.* Washington, U.S.; 5000.
PORTUGAL, *country*, W. part of Iberian Peninsula, on Atlantic; touches Spain on E. and N.; 345 m. by 140 m.; 35,550 sq. m., including Azores and Madeira; divided into 7 provs.; mountainous, with fertile valleys along Minho, Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana; considerable colonial empire in Asia and Africa; Ro. Catholic; Lisbon (cap.) and Oporto the only cities over 100,000; pop. 4,708,178.
PORTUGALETE, *s.pt.* N. Spain, 7 m. N.W. Bilbao; 3100.
PORTUGUESA, *r.* Venezuela, affl. of R. Apure at San Fernando (200 m.). [1252.
PORTUMNA, *t.* Irel., S.E. Co. Galway, on Shannon;
POSEN, *prov.* Prussia, part of Russian Poland, with Russia on E.; inhabitants Poles, and mainly Ro. Catholic; 11,180 sq. m.; in 2 govts., P. (6754 sq. m.) and Bromberg; also *c.* ftd. cap. of prov., on R. Warthe, 100 m. E. Frankfort-a/O.; 69,627.
POSGAM, *t.* E. Turkestan, 16 m. S.E. Yarkand.
POTCHEFSTROOM, *t.* S. Africa, largest in Transvaal Territory, 960 m. N. Capetown; 2000.
POTENZA, *t. ftd.* S. Italy, 90 m. E.S.E. Naples; Doric cathedral; 18,000.
POTI, *s.pt. ftd.* Russia, in Transcaucasia; 2000.
POTOMAC, *r.* U.S., from Alleghany Mts. to Chesapeake Bay; separates Maryland from Virginia, and passes Washington (400 m.).
POTOSI, *c.* Bolivia, S. America, cap. of dep. P., 70 m. S.W. Chuquisaca; alt. 13,370 ft.; gold and silver mines; 12,000.
POTSDAM, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Havel, 16 m. S.W. Berlin; royal residence; 54,125; also vil. N. York, U.S., St. Lawrence Co.; 2762.
POTTERIES, THE, *dist.* N. Staffordsh., Engl., 8 m. by 3 m.; chief seat of earthenware manuf. [13,285.
POTTSTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., Montgomery Co.;
POTTSVILLE, *bor.* Pennsylv., Schuylkill Co.; 14,177.
POUGHKEEPSIE, *c.* N. York, U.S., on R. Hudson, 70 m.
POULTNEY, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 3031. [S. Albany; 22,206.
POVERTY BAY, on E. coast N. Island, N. Zealand.
PO-YANG, *lake*, China, N. of prov. Kiang-Si; 80m. by 40m.
POZOBLANCO, *t.* Spain, 32 m. N.E. Cordova; 10,265.
POZZUOLI, *t.* Campania, S. Italy, 7 m. S.W. Naples, on coast; 15,000. [4000.
PRAGA, *t.* Poland, Russia, on Vistula, opp. Warsaw;
PRAGUE, *c. ftd.* third c. in Austro-Hungary, cap. of Bohemia, on R. Moldau, 74 m. S.S.E. Dresden, 160 m. N.N.W. Vienna; oldest university (1348) in Germany; various manufs.; residence of Huss and Jerome; Tycho Brahe died here in 1601; 184,109.
PRAHRAN, *t.* Victoria, 3½ m. S.E. Melbourne; 39,703.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on R. Mississippi, 70 m. above Dubuque; 3131.
PRATO, *t.* Italy, 10 m. N.W. Florence; white marble cathedral; active manufs.; 13,513.
PREGEL, *r.* E. Prussia, enters Baltic (Frische Haff), 6 m. below Königsberg. [Potsdam; 17,835.
PRENTZLAU, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 71 m. N.N.E.
PRERAU, *t.* Moravia, Austria, 15 m. S.E. Olmutz; 11,000.
PRESBURG (or Press.), *c.* Hungary (former cap.), on Danube, 34 m. below Vienna; 52,444.
PRESCOT, *t.* (manuf.), S.W. Lancash., England, 8 m. E. Liverpool; 6745; also t. Ontario, 114 m. W. Mont-
PRESQUE ISLE, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 3046. [real; 2919 d.
PRESTEIGN, *t.* Radnorsh., S. Wales, on R. Lugg; 1360 d.
PRESTON, *c. and co. bor.* N. Lancash., England, on R. Ribble, 28 m. N.E. Liverpool; cotton and various manufs.; 107,573; also t. Conn., U.S.; 2555; also t. Ontario, Waterloo dist.; 1843; also t. Victoria, 6 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 3567.
PRESTONPANS, *t.* Haddingtonsh., Scotland, 8 m. E. Edinburgh, on coast; breweries, salt works; defeat of Sir John Cope by Highlanders in 1745; 1606.

PRESTWICH, *t.* S.E. Lancash., England, 4 m. N.W. Manchester; 7869 d.
PRETORIA, *t.* cap. of S. African Republic; lead and silver mines; railway in course of construction to Delagoa Bay; 5000. [9000.
PREVESA, *s.pt. ftd.* Albania, Turkey, on Gulf of Arta;
PRIBYLOV ISLS., *group*, in Bering Sea; sealing centre.
PRIMORSK, *prov.* Asiatic Russia, on Pacific, includes Kamtschatka.
PRINCE ALBERT, *t.* Cape Colony, 282 m. E. Cape Town, in div. P. A., touching Great Karoo; 8000.
PRINCE EDWARD ISL., *prov.* Canada, in G. of St. Lawrence; 150 m. by 4 m. to 34 m.; 2133 sq. m.; cap. Charlottetown; 109,088. [60° N., 168° W.
PRINCE OF WALES, *cape*, W. extremity of Alaska,
PRINCE OF WALES ISLS., *group*, Queensland, in Torres Strait. [Africa.
PRINCE'S ISL., *Portuguese settlement* in Bight of Biafra,
PRINCES' ISLS., *group* (of 9), in Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople; fine scenery and climate.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, N. Queensland, receives Normanby and Kennedy Rivers.
PRINCETON, in U.S., *bor.* N. Jersey, 50 m. S.W. N. York; seat of college; 3422; c Illinois, 105 m. W.S.W. Chicago, 3396; c. Indiana, Gibson Co., 3076; under 2000 in Ky, Me, and Mo
PRIPETS, *r.* Russia, affl. of Dnieper (350 m.).
PRISREND, *t.* Albania, Turkey, 80 m. E. Scutari; 35,000.
PRISTINA, *t.* Servia, 42 m. N.W. Uskup; 12,000.
PRIVAS, *t.* France, cap. Ardèche, near R. Rhone; coarse woollen manufs.; 8000.
PROCIDA, *isl.* Italy, between Naples and Isl. Ischia; 13,446; tn. ftd. on this isl.; 4000.
PROME, *t.* cap. of P. dist., Burma, on Irawadi; 30,022.
PROSPECT, *t.* S. Australia, 2 m. N. Adelaide; lime-pits; 1560. [17,568.
PROSSNITZ, *t.* (manuf.) Moravia, 13 m. S.W. Olmütz;
PROVENCE, *old prov.* S.E. France, on Mediterranean; cap. Aix.
PROVIDENCE, *c.* Rhode Isl., U.S., 44 m. S.W. Boston; Brown university; extensive manufs.; 132,146; EAST P., also t. in Rhode Isl.; 8422.
PROVINCETOWN, *t.* Mass., at end of Cape Cod; 4642.
PROVINCE WELLESLEY, in Straits Settlement, on W. coast, Malay Peninsula, opposite Penang; 236 sq. m.;
PROVO, *c.* Utah, U.S.; 5159. [71,433.
PRUSSIA, *kingdom*, German Empire, on North Sea and Baltic, touches Russia on E. and Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg on W.; 720 m. by 180 m. to 470 m.; 134,497 sq. m., in 13 provs., which are divided into govts.; including the cap. Berlin, it has 4 cities with pop. above 200,000, 12 above 100,000, and 12 above 50,000; 10 universities; one-fourth of soil, forest; nearly two-thirds of pop. Protestant, 366,543 Jews, a third Ro. Catholic; 29,955,281.
PRUTH, *r.* flows from Carpathian Mts. between Roumania and Bessarabia (Russia), to Danube below Galatz (360 m.). [linen and leather; 22,000.
PRZEMYSL, *t.* Galicia, Austria, 51 m. W. Lemberg;
PRZILERAM, *t.* Bohemia, Austria, 21 m. S.S.W. Beraun; silver and lead mines, various manufs.; 11,200.
PSKOV, *t.* Russia, cap. of gov. Ps. (S. St. Petersburg, with Lake Ps., 22m. by 12 m.), 162 m. S.W. St. Petersburg; 21,720. [13,444.
PUDSEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 3 m. E. Bradford;
PUEBLA (or La P. de los Angeles), *t.* Spain, in Majorca Isl., 27 m. N.E. Palma; 4860; also c. Mexico, cap. of State P., 76 m. E.S.E. Mexico City; alt. 7137 ft.; 78,530. [*Puebla* means city (contracted from respublica), and is the first part of the name of many small towns in Spain.]
PUEBLO, *c.* Colorado, U.S., on Arkansas R.; 'Pittsburg of the West'; railroad centre; iron and steel works; alt. 5200 ft.; 24,558.
PUERTO BELLO, *s.pt.* Colombia, S. America, 40 m. N.N.W. Panama; captured by British in 1739, and gave name to Portobello, near Edinburgh; 1300.
PUERTO CUBELLO, *s.pt.* Venezuela, 20 m. N.W. Valencia; 10,000
PUERTO PRINCIPE, *t.* cap. of Cent. Prov., Cuba, W. Indies; hides and tallow; 46,641.
PUGLIA (or Apulia), *compartimento*, S. Italy; 8541 sq. m., in 3 provs.; 1,759,396.
PUKEKOHE, *t.* New Zealand, 30 m. S. Auckland; 920.
PULASKI, in U.S., *t.* Tennessee, Giles Co.; 2274; t. Virginia; 2112.
PULICAT, *t.* India, Madras Pres., 20 m. N. Madras, on coast; Dutch till 1819; on P. LAKE, 35 m. by 3 m. to 12 m. [islands.
PULO, Malay for *island*, prefix to name of many Malay
PULTUSK (or Pultovsk), *t.* Poland, Russia, 33 m. N.N.E. Warsaw; corn; 7986.
PUNJAB (or Pan., *five waters*), *prov.* N.W. India, watered by the Indus and 5 great affls., Jhelam, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej; extends E. to R. Jumna and frontier of Tibet; 111,016 sq. m., in 6 divs. (Delhi, Jalandhar, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Derajab, and Peshawur) and 30 dists.; two-thirds Mohammedan, the rest Hindu; cap. Lahore; 20,807,020.
PUNO, *c.* Peru, cap. of State Puno, on Lake Titicaca; alt. 12,870 ft.; 3000.
PUNTA ARENAS, *s.pt.* Costa Rica, on Pacific; coffee export; 3000; also Chilian convict settlement on Ma-
PUNXSUTAWNEY, *bor.* Pennsylv.; 2792. [gellan Str.
PURBECK, ISLE OF, *peninsula*, S.E. Dorset, Engl., 12 m. by 7 m.; limestone (or P. marble) quarries.
PURI. *See* Jagannath. [pur div.; 15,016.
PURNIAH, *t.* Bengal, India, cap. of dist. P., in Bhagal-
PURUS, *r.* Peru, flows N.E. to Amazon (400 m.).
PUTEAUX, *t.* France, dep. Seine, on R. Seine, 7 m. W. Paris; 15,866. [woollen manufs.; 13,000.
PUTIGNANO, *t.* Italy, 23 m. S.E. Bari; linen, cotton,
PUTNAM, *t.* Conn., U.S., Windham Co.; 6512.
PUTNEY, *suburb* of London, on Thames, 7 m. from London Bridge.
PUTRID SEA (or Gulf of Siwash), N. of Crimea, separated from Se of Azov by 'Tongue of Arabat,' and joined to Sea of Azov by Str. of Genitchi; named from its noxious effluvia.
PUY, LE, *t.* France, cap. Haute Loire, on l. b. Loire, 68 m. S.W. Lyons; 18,825.
PUY-DU-DOME, *dep.* S.E. France, S. of Allier and W. of Loire; 3070 sq. m.; cap. Clermont-Ferrand; 564,266 d.; named from Puy-du-Dome, Mt. in Auvergne, near centre of dep.; 4806 ft. [Bay; 3232.
PWLLHELI, *s.pt.* Carnarvonsh., N. Wales, on Cardigan
PYALONG, *t.* Victoria, 52 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 1194.
PYRAMID LAKE, in Sierra Nevada, U.S., on W. border of Utah; 35 m. by 15 m.; alt. 4890 ft.; 700 ft. higher than Great Salt Lake.
PYRENEES, *mt. range* between France and Spain, 270 m. long; highest point PIC NETHON, 11,168 ft.; P. ORIENTALES, dep. S. France, in extreme E. of Pyrenees, on G. of Lions; 1592 sq. m.; cap. Perpignau; 210,125 d.
PYRGO, *t.* Morea, Greece, 17 m. S.S.E. Gastouni; 8900.
PYRITZ, *t.* Pomerania, Prussia, 24 m. S.E. Stettin; 8000.
PYRMONT, *t.* Waldeck-Pyrmont, Germany; mineral springs; 1260.

QUAKERTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 35 m. N. Philadelphia; 2169. [Pekin; also c. prov. Quei-Chow.
QUANG-PING, *c.* China, prov. Chili, 240 m. S.S.W.
QUANG-SI, *prov.* in S. China, touching Yunnan and Tonquin; also c. 75 m. S.E. Yunnan. [cap. Canton.
QUANG-TONG, *prov.* S. China, including Hainan Isl.;
QUANO, *t.* Japan, E. coast Hondo, 60 m. E. Kioto.
QUANTOCK HILLS, Somerset, Engl., S.E. Bristol Channel; highest point 1428 ft.
QU'APPELLE, *r.* Canada, affl. Assiniboin (300 m.); also dist. watered by R. Qu'A., N.W. Manitoba. [gulf.
QUARNERO, *gulf*, in N. of Adriatic; *Fiume* at head of
QUARRI, *t.* Sokoto, Cent. Africa; 6000.
QUARRY BANK, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., suburb of Dudley; 6732. [great ironworks.
QUARTER, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 3 m. S. Hamilton;
QUATHLAMBA, *mt.* S. Africa, between Natal and Basutoland; 9000 ft. [Waterloo.
QUATRE BRAS, *vil.* Belgium, scene of part of battle of
QUEANBEYAN, *t.* N.S.W., 194 m. S.W. Sydney; rich in minerals, grazing and farming; dist., 5600.
QUEBEC, *prov.* Canada (formerly *Lower Canada* or *Canada East*), touching Labrador on N. and Ontario on W.; 700 m. by 300 m.; 193,355 sq. m.; mainly Ro. Catholic, and French widely spoken; minerals abundant, red and white pine forests, agriculture; Montreal, largest c. in Canada, is in prov. Q.; 1,488,586; c. ftd. cap. of prov. on N. bank of St. Lawrence, 340 m.

from its mouth; taken by British in 1759; pop. almost stationary; 63,090. [sq. m.; 21,000.
QUEDAH, *state*, Malay Peninsula, on W. coast; 4500
QUEDLINBURG, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 31 m. S.W. Magdeburg; birthpl. of Klopstock in 1724, and of Ritter (geographer) in 1799; 20,000.
QUEENBOROUGH, *t.* Kent, Engl.; steamers to Flushing, Holland; also t. Tasmania, nr. Hobart; dist., 2500.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLS., Brit. Columbia, N. of Vancouver; also group in S. Pacific, between Solomon Isls. and New Hebrides. [6740 d.
QUEENSBURY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Halifax;
QUEENSCLIFFE, *t.* Victoria, at entrance to Port Philip Bay, 32 m. (by sea) S. Melbourne; 1905.
QUEEN'S COUNTY, *inland co.* Leinster, Ireland, 37 m. by 33 m.; 664 sq. m.; decrease in decade, 11·6 p.c.; Ro. Catholics nearly 88 p.c.; minerals, manufs., agriculture; cap. Maryborough; 64,639.
QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH, *vil.* Linlithgowshire, Scotl.; Q., NORTH, *vil.* Fife, Scotl.; the Forth Bridge connects the two villages.
QUEENSLAND, *Brit colony*, N.E. Australia, on Pacific, North of N.S.W.; 1300 m. by 900 m.; 668,224 sq. m.; grazing, minerals, sugar; cap. Brisbane; 393,718.
QUEENSTOWN, *s.pt.* Cork, Irel., 13 m. S.E. Cork City, 284 m. S.W. Liverpool; 9755; also div. and t. of E. prov. Cape Colony; t. 640 m. E. Cape Town; also t. Victoria, 27 m. N.E. Melbourne; mining and dairy; dist., 1300; also t. N. Zealand, 196 m. N.W. Dunedin;
QUEI-CHOW, *prov.* S.W. China; cap. Quei-Yang. [786.
QUERETARO, *c.* cap. of State Qu. Mexico, 110 m. W.N.W. Mexico City; alt. 6364 ft.; 30,000.
QUESNOY, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Nord; 4030.
QUETTA, *most N. dist.* Baluchistan, with pass 20 m. by 5 m., and fort (Brit.) on road from Bolan Pass to Kandahar; fort also called Shalkot. [sula Q.; 2537.
QUIBERON, *t.* France, dep. Morbihan, at end of penin-
QUICKMERE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), near Oldham; 3630 d.
QUILIMANE, *s.pt.* Mozambique, S.E. Africa, on Q. River, N. branch of Zambesi, 15 m. from its mouth; Portuguese penal settlement. [Santiago; 12,000.
QUILLOTA, *t.* Chili, prov. Valparaiso, 23 m. N.W.
QUILON, *s.pt.* Travancore, Madras Pres.; pepper, cocoa nuts, timber; 14,000. [Finistère, 32 m. S.E. Brest; 15,288.
QUIMPER (or Q. Corentin), *t. ftd.* France, cap. of dep.
QUINCY, in U.S., *c.* Illinois, on Mississippi; 31,494; also c. Mass., 8 m. S. Boston; 16,723.
QUIRINDI, *t.* N.S.W., 242 m. N. Sydney; 1000.
QUITO, *c.* cap. of Ecuador, S. America, 15 m. S. of Equator, in the Andes; alt. 9492 ft.; 50,000. [5000.
QUITTA (or Kita), *t.* Brit. W. Africa, on Slave Coast;
QUORNDON, *t.* Leicestershire, England; 1888.
QUORRA, *r.* name of Niger below Timbuctoo.

RAAB (or Nagy-Gyõr), *t.* Hungary, near confl. of Raab (180 m.) and Danube; 21,000. [13 m. by 3½ m.
RAASAY, *isl.* Inner Hebrides, Co. Inverness, Scotl.;
RABAT, *s.pt. ftd.* Marocco, N. Africa; carpets, corn, wool; 30,000.
RABBA, *t.* Gando, Africa, on l. b. Niger; 30,000.
RACINE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on L. Michigan; 21,014.
RADANTZ, *t.* Bukowina, Austria, 10 m. S.W. Sereth; 11,625. [20,020.
RADCLIFFE, *t.* (manuf.), Lancash., Engl., on R. Irwell;
RADEBERG, *t.* Saxony, 9 m. N.E. Dresden, on R. Röder; 7387. [Pres.; 14,722.
RADHAUPUR, *c.* cap. of R. State, Gujerat, Bombay
RADNOR, *co.* (inland), S. Wales, between Hereford on E. and Cardigan on W.; 432 sq. m.; co. tn. New Radnor, 60 m. N.W. Bristol; 21,791 d.
RADOM, *t.* Russian Poland, cap. of gov. R., 57 m. from Warsaw; 12,600. [coal mines; 3438.
RADSTOCK, *t.* Somerset, Engl., 16 m. S.E. Bristol;
RAGLAN, *t.* Victoria, 128 m. W.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 1250. [10,936; also t. Sicily, 31 m. W. Syracuse.
RAGUSA, *s.pt. ftd.* Albania, Austria, on Adriatic;
RAHMANIAH, *t.* Egypt, at confl. of Rosetta Nile and Alexandrian Canal.
RAHON, *t.* Punjab, Jahlandhar dist., on R. Sutlej, 50 m. E. Amritsar; manuf. coarse cottons; 11,736.
RAHWAY, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S., 19 m. S.W. N. York; 7106.
RAI BARELI, *div.* Oudh, India; 4881 sq. m.; 3,022,420; dist., 1738 sq. m.; 951,905; c. cap. of div., 48 m. S.E. Lucknow; 11,781.
RAINFORD, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., near St. Helens; 3472 d.
RAINY LAKE, on border of Canada and U.S., 160 m. W. L. Superior; 40 m. by 20 m. [E. Nagpur; 23,759 d.
RAIPUR, *t.* cap. of R. dist., Cent. Provs., India; 180 m.
RAJAMAHENDRI, *t.* cap. of dist. R., Madras Pres., on R. Godaveri, 40 m. from sea; 28,397.
RAJPUTANA, *extensive region* of India E. of Sindh and N. of Cent. India, touching Punjab and N.W. Provs. on N. and N.E.; includes 20 native states (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, etc.), and Brit. dist. Ajmere-Merwara; 132,641 sq. m.; 12,300,150.
RALEIGH, *c.* N. Carol., U.S., cap. Wake Co.; 12,678.
RAMBOUILLET, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S.W. Versailles; royal castle, refuge of Charles X. in 1830; 5186. [11,313.
RAMGAHR, *t.* Rajputana, India, 100 m. N.W. Jaipur;
RAMGUNGA, *r.* India, affl. of Ganges in Oudh (370 m.).
RAMILIES, *vil.* Belgium, 19 m. S.S.E. Louvain; victory of Marlborough over French in 1706. [10,916.
RAMNAD, *t.* Madras Pres., India, 65 m. S.E. Madura;
RAMNAGAR, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, nr. Benares; 12,000.
RAMPUR, *c.* India, cap. of native State R. in Rohilkhand, 18 m. E. Moradabad, 73,530 also R. Beauleah, t. cap. Rajshahi, Bengal, on Ganges; 20,000.
RAMSBOTTOM, *t.* (manuf.), S.W. Lancash., on Irwell; 16,726. [also s.pt. Isle of Man, on N.E. coast; 4025.
RAMSEY, *t.* Hants, Engl., 10 m. N.E. Huntingdon; 4684;
RAMSGATE, *s.pt.* Kent, Engl., 74 m. S.E. London; watering-place; 24,676. [10,768.
RANDAZZO, *t.* Sicily, 30 m. N. Catania, near Mt. Etna;
RANDERS, *t.* Jutland, Denmark, 22 m. N.N.W. Aarhuus; shipbuilding, gloves, corn; 13,756. [Vt., 3232.
RANDOLPH, *t.* Mass., U.S., 15 m. S. Boston; 3946; also t.
RANDWICK, *t.* N.S.W., 3 m. S. Sydney; 1500. [2888.
RANGIORA, *t.* N. Zealand, 21 m. N.W. Christch.; dist.,
RANGOON, *c.* cap. of Lower Burma, on E. branch of Irawadi, 26 m. from the sea; taken by Brit. in 1852; 181,210. [Bengal; 13,320.
RANGPUR, *c.* India, cap. R. dist., in Rajshahi div.,
RANNOCH, *loch*, Perthsh., Scotl.; 9 m. by 2 m.; outlet Tummel to R. Tay.
RAPALLO, *s.pt.* Italy, 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa; 10,509.
RAPPAHANNOCK, *r.* Virginia, U.S., from Blue Ridge S.E. to Chesapeake Bay (130 m.).
RARATONGA, largest of Cook Isls., with Mt. *Te-Kou*, 3500 ft.; 21° 13′ S., 160° 6′ 33″ W.
RARITAN, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S., on R. Bay; 2566.
RAS-AL-HAD, *cape*, extreme E. of Arabia.
RASGRAD, *t.* Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. Rustchuk; 11,400.
RASSEIN, *lake*, Roumania, in Dobrudscha; 25 m. long.
RASTATT, *t. ftd.* Baden, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe; manuf. mathematical and scientific instruments; 11,570. [Huddersfield; 9279.
RASTRICK, *t.* (manuf.) Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near
RATH, as prefix of Irish place names means *fort*; also t. N.W. Provs., India, 50 m. from Hamirpur; 14,978.
RATHENAU, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Havel, 42 m. W. Berlin; 13,000.
RATHLIN, *isl.* N. coast of Antrim, Irel.; 6 m. by 1 m.
RATHMINES (and Rathgar), *S. suburb* of Dublin; 27,729.
RATIBOR, *t.* Prussian Silesia, on Oder, 44 m. S.S.E. Oppeln; woollen and linen manufs.; 20,000.
RATISBON (or Regensburg), *c.* Bavaria, at confl. of Regen (60 m.) and Danube; 67 m. N.N.E. Munich; long cap. of Bavaria; seat of Imperial Diet from 1662 to 1806, when it was transferred to Frankfort-a/M.; 37,567. [S.E. Bombay; 12,616.
RATUAGIRI, *t.* India, cap. R. dist. in Konkan; 156 m.
RAVENNA, *c.* Emilia, Italy, cap. of prov. R., 16 m. N.E. Forli; naval station of Roman Empire, now 6 m. inland; formerly cap. of Ostrogoths (Theodoric the Great); Dante died here in 1321; 11,935; also c. Ohio, U.S., 38 m. S.E. Cleveland; 3417.
RAVENSBURG, *t.* Würtemburg, Germany, 23 m. E. Constance; 11,500. [bury; 5134.
RAVENSTHORPE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., nr. Dews-
RAVENSWOOD, *t.* Queensland, 770 m. N.W. Brisbane; gold mining; 2200. [to Chenab (450 m.).
RAVI, *r.* one of the five streams of Punjab, flows S.W.
RAWAL PINDI, *div.* Punjab; 15,435 sq. m., in 4 dists.; 2,520,508; dist. W. of R. Jehlam; 4861 sq. m.; 820,512; c. cap. of div., 50 m. E.S.E. Attoch; 73,460. [3077.
RAWDON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. N.W. Leeds;

RAWITSCH, *t.* Prussia, 55 m. S. Posen; 13,000.
RAWMARSH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Rotherham; 11,983. [Bacup; 29,507.
RAWTENSTALL, *t.* N.E. Lancash., England, 4 m. W.
RAYMOND TERRACE, *t.* N.S.W., on R. Hunter, 118 m. from Sydney; wine growing; dist., 2100.
RE (or Rhé), *isl. ftd.* France, dep. Charente-Infér., 18 m. by 4 m.; vines, saltworks, fisheries; 17,000.
READING, *t. and co. bor.* Berks, Engl., on R. Kennet, 36 m. W. London; iron foundries, breweries, biscuits; 60,054; also in U.S., c. Pennsylv., on Schuylkill R.; ironworks; 58,661; t. Mass., 12 m. N.W. Boston; 4088.
REAY, *vil.* Sutherlandsh., Scotl., 12 m. S.W. Thurso; *Lord Reay's county*, tract of 800 sq. m. in N.W.
RECIFE. *See* Pernambuco. [Sutherland.
RED BANK, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S., 28 m. S. N. York; 4145.
RED BLUFF, *c.* California, U.S.; 2608.
REDCAR, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; watering-place, 7½ m. N.E. Middlesborough; 2818. [6854.
REDDISH, *t.* Lancash., England, 2 m. N. Stockport;
REDDITCH, *t.* (manuf.) Worcester, Engl., on R. Arrow; 11,295. [24,000.
REDFERN, *S.S.W. suburb* of Sydney; industrial
RED JACKET, *vil.* Mich., U.S.; 3073
RED OAKS, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 3321.
REDONDELA, *t.* Spain, on Bay of Vigo; 11,000.
RED RIVER (North), from Minnesota, U.S., to S. end of Lake Winnipeg, Canada (650 m.); R. R. (SOUTH), from New Mexico S.E. to Mississippi, 130 m. N.W. New Orleans (1200 m.).
REDRUTH, *t.* Cornwall, England, 9 m. S.W. Truro; rich copper mines, 1620 ft. deep; 10,324.
RED SEA (or Arabian Gulf), *arm* of Indian Ocean, separating Arabia from Africa, 1400 m. from Strait of Babelmandeb to Isthmus of Suez; greatest breadth 230 m. connected with Mediterranean by Suez Canal.
RED WING, *c.* Minnesota, U.S., on L. Pepin; 6294.
REE LOUGH, Irel., expansion of Shannon, 17 m. long.
REEFTON, *t.* (mining), N. Zealand, on W. coast S.
REGENSBURG. *See* Ratisbon. [Island; dist., 2000.
REGGIO, *s.pt.* Calabria, S. Italy, on Str. of Messina, 8 m. S.E. Messina; greatly injured by earthquakes in 1783 and 1841; 23,853; also c. ftd. Emilia, Italy, 14 m. W.N.W. Modena; 18,634.
REICHENBACH, *r.* affl. of Aar, Switzerl.; waterfall at Meiringen; also t. Saxony, 12 m. N.N.E. Plauen, 21,498; also t. Prussian Silesia, 7500.
REICHENBERG (or Liberk), *t.* (manuf.) Bohemia, on R. Neisse, 56 m. N.N.E. Prague; salt springs, water-
REIDSVILLE, *t.* N. Carol., U.S.; 2969. [ing-pl.; 31,033.
REIGATE, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 22 m. S. London; 22,646.
REIKIAVIK, *t.* cap. of Iceland, on S.W. coast; 1400.
REIMS (or Rheims), *c.* France, dep. Marne, 25 m. N.N.W. Chalons; Gothic cathedral, birthpl. of Colbert in 1619; 104,186.
REMEDIOS, *s.pt.* Cuba, 180 m. E. Havanna; 14,000.
REMSCHEID, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf; iron ware manufs.; 33,986.
RENAIX, *t.* Belgium, 21 m. S.W. Ghent; 15,000.
RENDSBURG, *t.* Holstein, Prussia, on R. Eider, at junction with Kiel Canal; 12,548.
RENFREW, *co.* Scotl., touching Clyde on N. and W., Ayrsh. on S., and Lanarksh. on E.; 31 m. by 14 m.; 245 sq. m.; chief tns. Greenock, Paisley, Port-Glasgow; 290,790; co. tn. on Clyde, 6 m. W. Glasgow; 6756; also vil. Ontario, 69 m. W. Ottawa; 2611.
RENNES, *c.* France, cap. Ille-et-Vilaine, 61 m. N.W. Nantes; manufs. and transit trade; 69,232.
RENO, c. Nevada, U.S.; 3563.
RENOVO, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., Clinton Co.; 4154.
REOTIPUR, *t.* N.W Provs., India, 8 m. S.E. Ghazipur; 10,976. [Kansas from Colorado (550 m.).
REPUBLICAN FORK (or Pawnee), *r.* U.S., affl. of
REQUENA, *t.* Spain, 44 m. W. Valencia; 13,758.
RESHT, *t.* Persia, near the Caspian; silk, gall nuts, fruit; 30,000. [*Herculaneum*; 16,132.
RESINA, *t.* S. Italy, 6 m. S.E. Naples, partly on site of
RESOLUTION, *isl.* Canada, at entrance to Hudson Str.; also in Low Archip. Pacific; also S.W Otago, N.Z.
RESTIGOUCHE, *r.* flows between Quebec and N. Brunswick to Chaleur Bay (200 m.).
RETFORD. *See* East Retford.
REUNION (Bourbon), *isl.* (French) Indian Ocean, 420 m. E. Madagascar; 38 m. by 28 m.; coffee, sugar, cloves; 965 sq. m.; cap. St. Denis; 165,915.
REUS, *t.* (manuf.), Spain, 9 m. W. Tarragona; 27,595.
REUSS, *r.* Switzerl., from Mt. St. Gothard, traverses L. Lucerne to R. Aar.
REUSS, *two states* of Germany, in Upper Saxony, (1) R. SCHLEIZ (or Gera), 319 sq. m.; cap. Gera; 119,811; (2) R. GREIZ, 122 sq. m.; cap. Greiz; 62,754. [18,499.
REUTLINGEN, *t.* Würtemburg, 20 m. S.E. Stuttgart;
REVEL, *s.pt. ftd.* Russia, cap. Esthonia, on S. Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg; 51,277; also t. France, dep. H.-Garonne; 4000. [5668.
REVERE, *t.* Mass., U.S., 4 m. N.E. Boston, on coast;
REWA, *c.* cap. of State R., Bagelkhand, Cent. India, 131 m. S.W. Allahabad; 23,626.
REWARI, *t.* Punjab, 32 m. S.E. Gurgaon; 27,934.
REYNOLDSVILLE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2789.
RHEIDT, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 26 m. N.W. Cologne; 22,857.
RHEINGAU, *rich vine-growing dist.* in Hesse-Nassau, from Rhine to Mt. Taunus.
RHENISH PRUSSIA, *most W. prov.* of P., touching Belgium and Holland; 10,418 sq. m., traversed by the Rhine; 4,710,391.
RHINE, *r.* flows from Mt. St. Gothard through L. Constance E. to Bâle, then N. (W. boundary of Baden) through Hesse, Rhenish Prussia, and Holland, where it divides into Waal (confl. with Maas at Gorkum) and Rijn; this latter, after dividing into several branches, enters N. Sea 35 m. below Leyden (800 m.).
RHINELANDER, *vil.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2678.
RHINS (or Rinns) of Galloway, Scotl., *peninsula*, W. Wigtownsh., formed by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay; 28 m. by 2 m. to 5 m.
RHODE ISLAND, *smallest state* in U.S.A., one of the New England States, on the Atlantic, touching Conn. on W. and Mass. on N. and E.; 1250 sq. m.; caps. Providence and Newport; 345,506.
RHODES, *isl.* Greek Archip. of S.W. coast Asia Minor; 563 sq. m.; cap. R. or Castro; 30,000.
RHONE, *dep.* France, part of old prov. Lyonnais; 1077 sq. m.; cap. Lyons; 806,737; named from R. Rhone, from Mt. St. Gothard, Switzerl., through L. Geneva, flows S. from Lyons and enters G. of Lions by 4 mouths (640 m.).
RHYL, *t.* Flintshire, N. Wales; watering-place; 6491.
RHYMNEY, *t.* Monmouthshire, England; 7733 d.
RIAGAN (or Ry.), *t.* cap. of gov. R., Cent. Russia, on R. Oka, 110 m. S.E. Moscow; 30,327.
RIBBLE, *r.* Yorksh. and Lancash., Engl., to Irish Sea.
RICE LAKE, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2130.
RICHELIEU, *t.* France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, founded in 1657 by the Cardinal on the site of the village of his birth; 2328.
RICHMOND, IN ENGL., *t.* Surrey, on Thames, 10 m. W.S.W. London; fine view from R. Hill; 22,684; also t. Yorksh. (N.R.), on R. Swale, 43 m. N.W. York; 4216; IN U.S., c. cap. of Virginia, on James R.; confederate seat of gov. in civil war; 81,388; c. Indiana, 68 m. E. Indianapolis, 16,608; t. Kentucky, cap. Madison Co., 5073; t. Maine, 3082; c. Missouri, 2895; and under 2000 in Rhode Island, Vermont, and Mich.; IN AUSTRALIA, c. Victoria, 2 m. from Melbourne, 38,797; t. N.S.W., 38 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 3100; t. Tasmania, 14 m. from Hobart; dist., 2000; IN JAMAICA, t. on N. coast; 6517; IN CAPE COLONY, div. and tn. in E. prov.; div., 9000.
RICKMANSWORTH, *t.* Herts, Engl., 18 m. N.W. London; 5511. [to Ottawa R. (132 m.).
RIDEAU CANAL, Ontario, from Kingston on L. Ontario
RIESEN GEBIRGE, *mt. range* between Bohemia and Prussian Silesia; highest point, *Schneekoppe*, 5254 ft.
RIESI, *t.* Sicily, 14 m. S. Caltanisetta; 12,452.
RIETI, *t.* Perugia, Italy, 44 m. N.N.E. Rome; mineral springs; 14,148.
RIGA, *c. and s.pt.* cap. gov. Livonia, Russia, on R. Dwina, 6 m. from its mouth; 309 m. S.W. St. Petersburg; in trade next to St. Petersburg; 195,668; GULF OF R., inlet of Baltic between Courland and Livonia, Russia. [5905 ft.
RIGHI, *mt.* Switzerl., between L. Zug and L. Lucerne;
RIMINI (anc. Ariminum), *s.pt.* Emilia, Italy, on Adria-
RIO, short name for Rio de Janeiro. [tic; 10,000.
RIOBAMBA, *t.* Ecuador, S. America, 84 m. N.E. Guayaquil; 12,000.

RIO BRANCO, *r.* Brazil, flows SSW to R. Negro (850 m.).
RIO DE JANEIRO, *prov.* Brazil, on Atlantic; 26,634 sq. m.; 1,164,468; c. cap. of Brazil; 22° 54′ 7″ S., 43° 9′ W.; greatest commercial city in S. America; one of the finest harbours in the world; varied trade, mainly with Britain; 500,000.
RIO DE LA PLATA, *estuary*, S. America, between Uruguay and Argentina, from union of Rivs. Uruguay and Parana; 200 m. long, and at junction with Atlantic 170 m. wide.
RIO GRANDE, *r.* (1) W. Africa (Senegambia), enters Atlantic near Cape Roxo (400 m.); (2) Colombia, S. America, State of Panama; (3) Mosquito Territory, E. to Caribbean Sea; (4) from Rocky Mts., between Texas and Mexico, S.E. to G. of Mexico (1800 m.); R. G. DE SANTIAGO, Mexico, enters Pacific near San Blas (400 m.).
RIOJA, *prov.* Argentina, next the Andes; rich in minerals; c. cap. of State, 118 m. S.S.W. Catamarca; 8000.
RIOM, *t.* (manuf.) France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme; 8 m. N.N.E. Clermont; 10,000.
RIO NEGRO, in S. America, (1) between Argentina and Patagonia, E. to Atlantic (700 m.); (2) affl. of Uruguay (250 m.); (3) Colombia and Brazil, affl. of Amazon
RIONERO, *t.* S. Italy, 6 m. S. Melfi; 12,500. [(1200 m.).
RIO SALADO, Argentina, flows from Andes S.E. to Parana (1000 m.). [also vil. Ohio, U.S.; 2483.
RIPLEY, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 10 m. N.E. Derby; 6815;
RIPON, *c.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 22 m. N.W. York; fine Gothic cathedral; 7512; also t. Wisconsin, U.S., on Green Lake; 3358.
RISCA, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., on R. Ebbw; iron and copper works, collieries; 7780. [Blackburn; 6010.
RISHTON, *t.* (manuf.), N.E. Lancash., Engl., near
RISHWORTH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. S.W. Halifax; 982 d.
RIVAS DEL SIL, *s.pt.* Nicaragua, Cent. America; 15,000.
RIVE DE GIER, *t.* France, dep. Loire; coal mines; 16,900. [also t. 1300.
RIVERSDALE, *div.* in W. prov. Cape Colony; 13,000;
RIVERTON, *t.* N. Zealand, 26 m. W. Invercargill; dist., 6149.
RIVIERA, *strip of coast*, Nice to La Spezzia, N. Italy.
RIZAH, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, on Black Sea, 35 m. E. Trebizond; 30,000. [Montbrison; 25,425.
ROANNE, *t.* France, dep. Loire, on R. Loire, 30 m. N.
ROBERTSON, *t.* N.S.W., 102 m. S. Sydney; dairy-farming; alt. 2500 ft.; dist., 1500.
ROCHDALE, *t.* (manuf.) *and co. bor.* Lancash. and Yorksh., Engl., 11 m. N. Manchester; 71,458.
ROCHEFORT, *s.pt.ftd.* (arsenal) France, dep. Charente-Infér., on R. Charente, 7 m. from mouth; 33,334.
ROCHELLE, LA, *s.pt.ftd.* France, cap. Charente-Infér., on Bay of Biscay, 76 m. S.E. Nantes; glass and earthenware manufs.; 24,265.
ROCHESTER, *c.* Kent, Engl., on R. Medway, 30 m. S.E. London; Norman cathedral; 26,309; also IN U.S., c. N. York, on Erie Canal, 7 m. from L. Ontario; wheat and flour trade, university; 133,896; t. N. Hampsh., 10 m. N.W. Dover, 7396; c. Minnesota, cap. Olmsted Co., 5321; bor. Pennsylv., 3649; t. Indiana, 2467; IN VICTORIA, t. 138 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 3000. [Yon; 10,634.
ROCHE-SUR-YON, LA, *t.* France, cap. of Vendée, on R.
ROCKFORD, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on Rock R.; 23,584.
ROCKHAMPTON, *s.pt.* Queensland, on Fitzroy R., 420 m. N.W. Brisbane; 12,422.
ROCKINGHAM, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 4579.
ROCK ISLAND, *c.* Illinois, on Mississippi; 13,634.
ROCKLAND, in U.S., *c.* Maine, on Penobscot Bay; 8174; t. Mass., 19 m. S.E. Boston; 5213.
ROCKPORT, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 36 m. N.E. Boston; 4087; t. Indiana, on R. Ohio; 2314.
ROCK SPRINGS, *t.* Wyoming, U.S.; 3406.
ROCKWOOD, *t.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2305.
ROCKY MTS., *extensive chain*, N. America, parallel to Pacific Coast for 5000 m.; *Mt. St. Elias*, 17,860 ft.
RODEZ, *t.* France, cap. of Aveyron, 44 m. S. Aurillac; Gothic cathedral; 15,333.
RODOSTO, *t. ftd.* Roumelia, on Sea of Marmora, 35 m. W. Silistria; supplies Constantinople with fruit and vegetables; 25,000.
RODRIGUES, *isl.* (British) Indian Ocean, dependency of Mauritius, 330 m. E.N.E.
ROERMOND, *t.* Holland, at confl. of Roer and Maas, 27 m. N.E. Maestricht; 11,000.
ROHILKHAND, *div.* N.W. Provs., India, touches Ganges on S. and Kamaun Hills on N.; 10,884 sq. m.; 6 dists.; 5,345,740. [10,224.
ROHRI, *t.* Bombay Pres., Shikarpur dist., on Indus;
ROHTAK, *t.* Punjab, India, cap. R. dist., 42 m. N.W. Delhi; 16,000. [by Scott.
ROKEBY, *par.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., on Tees, described
ROMA, *t.* Queensland, 317 m. N.W. Brisbane; farming and wine growing; 1698. [40 m. S.W. Jassy; 17,000.
ROMAN, *t.* Roumania, at confl. of Moldava and Sereth,
ROMANS, *t.* France, dep. Drôme, on R. Isère, 10 m. N.E. Valence; manuf. wool, flax, hemp; 14,000.
ROME, *c.* since 1870 cap. of Italy, on Tiber, 15 m. from sea, in prov. Roma (4601 sq. m., pop. 977,868); recent improvement schemes have very largely changed the appearance of the city; 273,268; also in U.S., c. N. York, on Mohawk R., 14,991; c. Georgia, cap. Floyd Co., 6957. [silk and cotton trade; 12,942.
ROMEN (or Romny), *t.* Russia, 90 m. N.W. Poltava;
ROMFORD, *t.* Essex, Engl., 12 m. N.E. London; 8408.
ROMSDAL, *amt* (or gov.), Norway, Trondhjem; 5785 sq. m.; cap. Molde; 127,773.
ROMSEY, *t.* Hants, Engl., 8 m. N.N.W. Southampton; 4276; also t. Victoria, 40 m. N. Melbourne; alt. 1600 ft.; dist., 1899.
RONALDSHAY, N., *isl.* most N. of Orkney Isls., Scotl.; Ronaldshay, S., most S. isl. of group, 6 m. N.N.E. Duncansby Head. [Pamplona.
RONCESVALLES, *vil.* Spain, in Pyrenees, 22 m. N.E.
RONDA, *t.* Spain, 42 m. N. Gibraltar; salubrious climate; 20,000. [coal depot; 10,114.
RONDONT, *t.* N. York, U.S., 90 m. N. New York City;
RONSDORF, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, nr. Elberfeld; 10,542.
ROODHOUSE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2360.
ROOSENDAAL, *t.* Holland, 14 m. W.S.W. Breda; 10,000.
RORKE'S DRIFT, *mission station*, Zululand, S. Africa; gallantry of British soldiers in 1873.
ROSARIO, *t.* Argentina, S. America, 200 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, on R. Parana; second tn. in the State; hides, skins, wool, cattle; 55,000.
ROSCOMMON, *co.* (inland) Connaught, Irel., E. of Galway and Mayo; 62 m. by 35 m.; 949 sq. m.; decrease last decade, 13·8 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, over 97 p.c.; 114,194; co. tn. 96 m. W. by N. Dublin; 2117.
ROSEDALE, *t.* Victoria, 111 m. E.S.E. Melbourne; dist., 3676; also c. Kansas, U.S.; 2276. [burgh; 1500.
ROSEHEARTY, *vil.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 5 m. W. Fraser-
ROSENHEIM, *t.* Bavaria, on R. Inn, 32 m. S.E. Munich; mineral baths, salt works; 10,000.
ROSETTA, *t.* Egypt, at mouth of W. branch of Nile; manufs. sail cloth, leather, iron goods; fine climate; R. STONE, found here in 1799, supplied key to Egyptian hieroglyphics; 16,671.
ROSLIN, *vil.* Midlothian, Scotl., 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on N. Esk; Gothic chapel, ancient castle.
ROSS, *t.* Hereford, Engl., on R. Wye; birthplace of John Kyrle, the 'Man of Ross'; 3575 d.; also t. New Zealand, 100 m. W. Christchurch; 1100; also t. Tasmania, 48 m. S.E. Launceston; dist. 1000; ROSS, NEW, *see* New Ross.
ROSS AND CROMARTY, *co.* Scotland, between Sunderland and Inverness, the Moray Firth, and the Minch; contains a mainland portion and Lewis in Outer Hebrides; Cromarty consists of 14 parts scattered throughout Ross; 3129 sq. m.; mountainous; *Ben Dearg*, 3551 ft., *Ben Wyvis*, 3422 ft.; important fisheries and sheep pasture; co. t. Dingwall; 77,751 d.
ROSSANO, *c.* Calabria, S. Italy, near Gulf of Taranto; marble quarries; 14,688. [Vilna; 11,000.
ROSSIENA, *t.* gov. Kovno, Russia, 100 m. W.N.W.
ROSTOCK, *s.pt.* Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on R. Warnow, 9 m. from Warnemunde, at mouth of river; exports of an agricultural country; university (1419), birthpl. of Blucher in 1742; 44,409.
ROSTOV, *t.* Russia, gov. Yekaterinoslav, on Don; 61,256; also t. gov. Yaroslav, on L. Nero; corn, hemp, honey; 12,548. [Sheffield; iron manufs.; 42,050.
ROTHERHAM, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), England, 5 m. N.E.
ROTHERHITHE, *S.E. suburb* of London.
ROTHES, *t.* Elgin, Scotland, near R. Spey; 1548.
ROTHESAY, *co. tn.* Butesh., Scotl., on E. side of Isl. of Bute; watering-place, 40 m. from Glasgow; 9034.

ROTONDO, *mt.* highest in Corsica, 9605 ft.
ROTTERDAM, *s.pt.* Holland, on r. b. of Maas, 36 m. S. by W. of Amsterdam, 20 m. from N. Sea; but its deep canals hold large vessels; various manufs., birthpl. of Erasmus in 1467; 209,136.
ROTTI, *isl.* Malay Archip., S.W. Timor; 50 m. by 20 m.
ROUBAIX, *t.* France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Lille; woollen manufs., dyeing, spinning; 114,917.
ROUEN, *c.* France, cap. of Seine-Inférr., on r. b. of R. Seine, 84 m. N.W. Paris; cotton and woollen manufs.; Gothic cathedral; Joan of Arc burned here in 1431; 112,352. [manufs.; 18,528.
ROULERS, *t.* Belgium, 12 m. N.N.E. Ypres; linen
ROUMANIA, *kingdom*, embracing Moldavia and Wallachia, the Dobrudja and Danube delta, between the Danube (separating it from Bulgaria) on S. and Carpathian Mts. (separating it from Hungary) on N., touching Austria and Servia on W., and R. Pruth (separating it from Russia) on E.; 48,307 sq. m.; language, Romanic—a Latin dialect introduced by Trajan's Dacian colonists, with many Slavonic words; religion, orthodox Greek; cap. Bucharest; 5,500,000.
ROUMELIA, *former prov.* Turkey, on the Ægean and Sea of Marmora, corresponding generally with anc. Macedonia and S. part of Thrace, touching Servia, Bulgaria, and E. Roumelia on N., Albania on W., and Black Sea on E.; EASTERN R., detached from R. (vilayet of Adrianople) in 1878 by Berlin Treaty, and formed with Bulgaria into a practically independent principality, and since 1886 an integral part of Bulgaria, under name of *Southern Bulgaria*; 13,500 sq. m.; cap. Philippoplis, on R. Maritza; 960,441.
ROVIGNO, *s.pt.* Austria, 40 m. S.S.W. Trieste; sardine fishery, wine, olives, marble quarries; 10,000.
ROVIGO, *t.* N. Italy, cap. of prov.R., in Venetia, 27 m. S.S.W. Padua; 11,411. [Ocean, near Cape Delgado.
ROVUMA, *r.* Africa, S. of Zanzibar, flows E. to Indian
ROWANDIZ, *t. ftd.* Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, 45 m. N.E. Mosul; 10,000. [coal and iron; 30,791.
ROWLEY REGIS, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Dudley;
ROXBURGH, *co.* Scotl., separated from Northumberl. by Cheviot Hills, and touching Berwicksh. on N., Selkirk on W., and Dumfries on S.W.; traversed by Tweed and Teviot; 42 m. by 30 m.; 670 sq. m.; Thomson and Leyden (poets) were born in Rox.; many remains of old church life; co. tn. Jedburgh; 73,726; James II. killed by bursting of a cannon at siege of R. Castle, 1 m. from Kelso, in 1460.
ROYTON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 3 m. N. Oldham; cotton, iron, coal; 13,395. [hemp, salt; 35,810.
RSHEV (or Rz.), *t.* Russia, gov. Tver, on Volga; corn,
RUBICON, *r.* Cent. Italy, flows from Tuscany E. to Adriatic, 9 m. N.W. Rimini; crossing of R. (S. boundary of Ro. prov. of Gaul) by Cæsar and his army was the beginning of the second Roman civil war.
RUBINSK (or Ry.), *t.* Russia, 52 m. N.W. Yaroslav, on r. b. Volga; 20,000.
RUDOLSTADT, *t.* Germany, cap. of Schwarzburg-R., on R. Saale, 17 m. S. Weimar; woollen manufs., porcelain; 11,000. [Warwick; public school (1567); 11,262.
RUGBY, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl., on R. Avon, 15 m. N.E.
RUGELEY, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., on R. Trent, 7 m. N.W. Lichfield; iron, chemical works, collieries; 4181 d.
RUGEN, *isl.* Prussia, in Baltic, close to mainland; 30 m. by 28 m.; 323 sq. m.; fisheries, corn, cattle; 45,000.
RUHRORT, *t.* Rhenish Prus., at mouth of Ruhr (affl. of Rhine, near Duisburg), 15 m. N. Düsseldorf; 10,000.
RULSK (or Ry.), *t.* Russia, 62 m. S.W. Kursk; 11,421.
RUM, *isl.* Inner Hebrides, Argyllsh., Scotl., 8 m. by 7 m.
RUNCORN, *s.pt.* Chesh., Engl., on Mersey, 17 m. E.S.E. Liverpool; 20,050.
RUNNYMEDE, *meadow*, on Thames, Surrey, Engl., 2 m. W. Staines; Magna Charta granted here in 1215; also t. Victoria, 128 m. N. Melbourne; farming and pasture; 2000.
RUPELMONDE, *t.* Belgium, on Scheldt, at confl. with Rupel, 8 m. S.W. Antwerp; birthplace of Mercator (geographer), in 1512; 3272. [7443.
RUSHDEN, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl.; leather trade;
RUSHVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Indiana, 84 m. N.W. Cincinnati; 3475; t. Illinois; 2031.
RUSSEL, *t.* N. Zealand, cap. of Bay of Islands, in North Isl.; principal shipping port of North Isl.; pop. (including 7240 Maoris), 11,740.
RUSSELVILLE, *t.* Kentucky, U.S.; 2253.
RUSSIA, *empire*, embracing more than half of Europe and nearly a third of Asia, second only to British Empire in extent; length from Poland to Bering Strait, 5700 m.; breadth from N. to S., 2667 m., includes European Russia (with Kingdom of Poland), Grand Duchy of Finland, Caucasia, Transcaspian Territory, Central Asia, and Siberia; 8,660,282 sq. m.; cap. St. Petersburg; 114,873,008; EUROPEAN RUSSIA touches Arctic Ocean on N., the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and Caucasus Mts. on S., the Caspian Sea, R. Ural, and Ural Mts. on E., and Sweden, Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Roumania on W.; 2,095,504 sq. m. divided into 51 provs. (excluding Finland and Poland); it has 12 cities of pop. over 100,000, and other 22 over 50,000, including Helsingfors, Dorpat, and Warsaw; R. has nine universities; religion, Orthodox Greek Catholic; Ro. Catholics, 8,000,000; Protestants and Jews, 3 millions each; Mohammedans, 2,600,000; Pagans, 26,000; pop. 95,870,810. [Giurgevo; 27,198.
RUSTCHUK, *c.* Bulgaria, on Danube, nearly opposite
RUTHERFORD, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 2293.
RUTHERGLEN, *t.* Lanarkshire, Scotl., 2 m. S.E. Glasgow, on Clyde; coal and iron; 13,361; also t. Victoria, 168 m. N.E. Melbourne; farming and wine-growing; dist., 3397. [gollen; 2760 d.
RUTHIN, *t.* Denbighsh., N. Wales, 13 m. N.W. Llan-
RUTLAND, *co.* smallest in England, between Linc., Northampt., and Leicester; 18 m. by 17 m.; 148 sq. m.; grazing; co. tn. Oakham; 20,659 d.; also t. Vermont, U.S., 68 m. S. Burlington; 11,760. [anchorage.
RYAN, *loch*, Wigtownshire, Scotland, 10 m. long; safe
RYDE, *t.* Isle of Wight, Hampsh., Engl., on N. coast, 5 m. S.S.W. Portsmouth; fashionable watering-pl.; 10,952 d.; also t. N.S.W., on Paramatta R., 12 m. N.W. Sydney; fruit-growing; dist., 9000.
RYE, *t.* Sussex, Engl., on R. Rother, 11 om. N.E. Hastings; one of the Cinque Ports; 3871 d. [dist., 3180.
RYLSTONE, *t.* N.S.W., 158 m. W. Sydney; alt. 1993 ft.;
RYTON, *t.* Durham, Engl., on Tyne; ironworks; 5553.
RZESZOW, *t.* Galicia, Austria; linen and woollen manufs., grain, hides; 11,672.
SAALE, *r.* (1) Thuringia and Prussian Saxony, affl. of Elbe (225 m.); (2) Bavaria, affl. of Main at Gemunden (70 m.); (3) Upper Austria and Bavaria, affl. of Salza, near Salzburg (70 m.).
SAANE, *r.* Switzerl., affl. of Aar, 10 m. W. Bern (65 m.).
SAAR, *r.* from Vosges Mts. to Moselle abv. Trier (120 m.).
SAARBRUCK, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 41 m. S.S.E. Trier, on R. Saar; first battle in Franco-German War, Aug. 2, 1870; 10,453. [9 m. S. Saarbruck; 11,000.
SAARGEMUND, *t.* Lothringen, Germany, on R. Saar,
SAAR-LOUIS, *t. ftd.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Saar, 16 m. W. Saarbruck; 6789.
SAATZ, *t.* Bohemia, on R. Eger; wine, hops; 10,548.
SABADELL, *t.* Spain, 11 m. N. Barcelona; 18,121.
SABINE, *r.* U.S., flows between Texas and Louisiana to G. of Mexico (500 m.). [because low and sandy.
SABLE ISLAND, 90 m. S.E. Nova Scotia; dangerous,
SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, *s.pt.* France, dep. Vendée; pilchard fishery; 10,500.
SACEDON, *t.* Spain, 28 m. E.S.E. Guadalajara: saline springs; 2000.
SACKETT'S HARBOR, *t. ftd.* U.S., on L. Ontario; best harbour on the lake; naval station, guarded by Madison Barracks. [on R. Saco, S.E. to Atlantic (175 m.).
SACO, *c.* Maine, U.S., 14 m. W.S.W. Portland; 6075;
SACRAMENTO, *c.* cap. of California, U.S., on R. Sacr. (500 m. to Pacific); centre of fruit region, railroad shops and active commerce; 26,386. [wick (2847 ft.).
SADDLEBACK, *mt.* Cumberl., Engl., 4 m. N.E. Kes-
SADDLEWORTH, *t.* S. Australia, 67 m. N. Adelaide: wheat-growing; dist., 1203.
SADOWA, *vil.* Bohemia, 8 m. N.W. Königgrätz; battle July 3, 1866, established Prussian supremacy in, and exclusion of Austria from, Germany.
SAFFI (or Azaffi), *s.pt.* Marocco, N.W. Africa; 12,000.
SAFFRON WALDEN, *t.* Essex, Engl., 3 m. N. Newport; 6104.
SAGA, *t.* Japan, in Kiu-Siu; 25,000. [6104.
SAGAR, *t.* India, dist. S. Jabalpur div., Cent. Provs.; alt. 1940 ft.; 44,674.
SAGHALIEN, *isl.* Primorsk, Russia, off E. coast Asia, separated from mainland by G. of Tartary, 514 m. by 17 m.; Russian penal settlement; 12,000.

SAGINAW, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Sag. R.; lumber mills; 46,322. [N.E. Quebec (100 m.).
SAGUENAY, *r.* Quebec, affl. of St. Lawrence, 120 m.
SAHARA, *desert* (greatest in the world), N. Africa, between Barbary and the Soudan, touching the Atlantic on W., and Egypt and Nubia on E.; 3000 m. E. to W., 1000 m. N. to S.; 2,500,000 sq. m.; sand, gravel, barren rocks, with frequent oases or fertile spots; *Great Oasis*, 90 m. long; inhabited by Arabs, Berbers, Tibbus, etc.; pop. estimated at 1,000,000.
SAHARANPUR, *c.* India, cap. of dist. S., Meerut div., N.W. Provs.; 63,300. [14,605.
SAHISWAN, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 20 m. from Budaun,
SAIGON, *c.* cap. of French Cochin China, on R. Saig; 35 m. from China Sea; citadel, arsenal, floating dock, observatory; 90,000. [150 sq. m.
SAIMA, *lake*, largest in Finland, 30 m. N.W. Viborg;
ST. ABB'S HEAD, *prom.* Berwicksh., Scotl.; 310 ft.
ST. ALBANS, *c.* Herts, Engl., 20 m. N.W. London; anc. Verulam; Lord Bacon buried here; 12,895; also t. Vermont, U.S.; cap. Franklin Co.; 7771.
ST. AMAND (-les-Eaux), *t.* France, dep. Nord, on R. Scarpe; flax, warm baths; 11,184.
ST. ANDREWS, *c.* Fife, Scotl., on E. coast; watering-pl., university (1411); ruins of castle and cathedral; Wishart's martyrdom, Beaton's assassination; 6853; also t. N. Brunswick, on Passamaquoddy Bay, 3 m. from U.S.; 1778 d. [Quebec; 3190.
ST. ANNE (de la Perade), *vil.* Quebec, 55 m. W.
ST. ANNE'S (-on-the-Sea), *t.* N. Lancash., England; watering-place near Blackpool; 2588.
ST. ARNAUD, *t.* Victoria, 158 m. N.W. Melbourne; mining, grazing, farming; dist., 7383. [dral; 1900.
ST. ASAPH, *t.* Cos. Flint and Denbigh, Wales; cathe-
ST. AUGUSTINE, *c.* Florida, U.S.; cap. St. John's Co.; 4742. [3477 d.
ST. AUSTELL, *c.* Cornwall, Engl., 14 m. N.E. Truro;
ST. BARTHOLOMEW, *isl.* W. Indies, 30 m. W. St. Christopher (French); 2437.
ST. BEES, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., part of Whitehaven.
ST. BENOIT, *t.* in Isl. Reunion, Indian Ocean; 20,000.
ST. BERNARD (Great), *mt. pass* in Pennine Alps from Piedmont to Valais in Switzerl.; hospice, at alt. 8150 ft.; ST. B. (Little), in Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc, from Piedmont to Savoy; convent, 7076 ft.
ST. BRIEUC, *t.* France, cap. Côtes-du-Nord; butter, cider; 18,000. [9170 d.
ST. CATHARINES, *t.* Ontario, on Welland Canal;
ST. CHAMOND, *t.* France, dep. Loire, 7 m. at confl. of Gier and Bau, N.E. St. Etienne; 14,149.
ST. CHARLES, *c.* Missouri, U.S., on M. River; 6161.
ST. CHRISTOPHER (or St. Kitts), *Brit. isl.* W. Indies, Leeward group; sugar, rum; 68 sq. m.; cap. Basse-Ierre; 32,867.
ST. CLAIR, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv., 3 m. N. Pottsville; 3680; c. Mich., 2353; also r. from L. Huron between Michigan and Ontario (40 m.) to L. ST. C.; 30 m. by 12 m.; communicates with L. Erie by Detroit R.
ST. CLOUD, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on Seine, 6 m. W. Paris; royal and imperial residence; also c. Minnesota, U.S., on Mississippi, 75 m. N.W. St. Paul; 7686. [Park; military school.
ST. CYR, *vil.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, in Versailles
ST. DAVID'S, *c.* Pembrokesh., S. Wales; cathedral; 2053.
ST. DENIS, *t.* France, N. suburb (5 m.) of Paris; anc. burial place of French kings; 48,000; also cap. of Reunion Isl., in Indian Ocean; 40,000.
ST. DIE, *t.* France, dep. Vosges, on R. Meurthe; mineral springs, iron and copper mines, marble quarries; 15,427. [Marne; 12,773.
ST. DIZIER, *t.* France, dep. Haute-Marne, on R.
ST. ELIAS, *mt.* Morea, Greece (anc. Taygetus), 7904 ft.; also mt. Alaska, U.S.A., 15,000 ft.
ST. ELRNO, *vil.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2577.
ST. ETIENNE, *t.* France, dep. Loire, 32 m. S.W. Lyons; coal mines, manufs. ribbons, silk, cutlery; 133,443.
ST. GALL, *cant.* N.E. Switzerl., touching L. Constance; 779 sq. m.; 61 p.c. Ro. Catholic, 38 p.c. Protestant; 228,174; t. cap. of cant.; cotton embroidery; 27,390.
ST. GEORGE, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl.; 36,718; also t. Maine, U.S.; 2491; also t. cap. Grenada, W. Indies, 5000; ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, part of Irish Sea; between Irel. and Wales. [7 m. N. Versailles; 16,000.
ST. GERMAIN (-en-Laye), *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise,
ST. GOTHARD, *mt. group* in Lepontine Alps, Switzerl.; *St. G. Pass* (6867 ft.), from L. Lucerne to Ticino Valley; *St. G. Tunnel* (9½ m.), joins Swiss and Ital. Rys.
ST. HELENA, *isl.* (Brit.), S. Atlantic, 15° 57′ S., 5° 42′ W.; 47 sq. m.; highest point, 2704 ft.; Napoleon a prisoner here from 1815 till his death in 1821; also isl. and penal settlement, Queensland.
ST. HELEN'S, *t. and co. bor.* S.W. Lancash., England, 12 m. N. Liverpool; glass, chemicals; 71,288; also t. Isle of Wight, 4 m. S.E. Ryde; 4469; also t. Tasmania, 55 m. E. Launceston; dist., 1000; also isl. in St. Lawrence R., opp. Montreal; also mt. Washington, U.S., in Cascade range (12,000 ft.). [30,375.
ST. HELIERS, *t.* cap. of Jersey Chan. Isls., on S. coast;
ST. HENRI, *t.* Quebec, Hochelaga dist.; 13,413.
ST. HYACINTHE, *c.* Quebec, 35 m. E. Montreal; 7016.
ST. IGNACE, *c.* Mich., U.S.; 2704.
ST. IVES, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., 18 m. W. Falmouth; 6094 d.; also t. Hants, Engl., on R. Ouse; 3037.
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, *t.* Quebec, Hochelaga dist.; 15,423.
ST. JOHN, *s.pt.* N. Brunswick, Canada; dist., 24,184; [name *St. John* now restricted to PORTLAND, with pop. 14,994]; also vil. Mich., U.S., 22 m. N. Lansing; 3127; also r. N. Brunswick, 450 m. to Bay of Fundy.
ST. JOHN'S, *s.pt. ftd.* cap. of Newfoundland, on S.E. coast; fisheries; 28,610; also t. Quebec, on R. Richelieu; 4772; also c. cap. of Antigua, W. Indies; 9000.
ST. JOHNSBURY, *t.* Vermont, U.S., 34 m. E. Montpelier; 6567.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, *N.W. suburb* of London.
ST. JOSEPH, in U.S., *c.* Missouri, on R. M., cap. Buchanan Co.; stockyards, manufs.; 52,324; vil. Mich., on Lake Michigan, 60 m. E. Chicago; 3733.
ST. KILDA, *islet*, Co. Inverness, Scotl., 52 m. W. Harris; 7 m. in circumf.; 77; also watering-pl., Victoria, 3 m. S. Melbourne; 19,838.
ST. KITTS. *See* St. Christopher.
ST. LAWRENCE, *r.* flows from L. Ontario, between N. York and Ontario, N.E. through Quebec prov. (2150 m.) to GULF OF ST. L., enclosed by Newfoundl. and N. Scotia; also t. Queensl., 556 m. N.W. Brisbane; 967.
ST. LO, *t.* France, dep. Manche, on R. Vire; 10,500.
ST. LOUIS, in U.S., *c.* Missouri, on Mississippi, 18 m. below confl. with Missouri; controls trade of Mississippi Valley and South-West; 451,770; also vil. Mich., 2246; also r. Minnesota, to W. end of L. Superior (220 m.); also t. cap. of French Senegambia, Africa, at mouth of R. Senegal, 20,000.
ST. LUCIA, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies, Windward Isls., 245 sq. m., cap. Castries; 41,713.
ST. MALO, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine; 11,212.
ST. MARTIN, *isl.* W. Indies, N. part French, S. part
ST. MARY, *t.* Ohio, U.S.; 3000. [Dutch, 30 sq. m.
ST. MARY CHURCH, *t.* Devonsh., Engl.; 6653.
ST. MARY'S, *t.* Tasmania, 80 m. E. Launceston; farming, coal; 3000; t. N.S.W. 29 m. W. Sydney, 800; t. Ontario, 22 m. N. London, 3416; ST. M. LOCH, in Cos. Peebles and Selkirk, Scotl., 3 m. long.
ST. MICHAEL, *isl.* largest of Azores; oranges, lemons, figs; 297 sq. m. [wall, Engl., with castle of 5th cent.
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, *rock* in Mount's Bay, Corn-
ST. MONANCE (or Monan's), *fishing t.* Fife, Scotl., on Frith of Forth; 2000. [mouth of Loire; 20,000.
ST. NAZAIRE, *s.pt.* France, dep. Loire-Infér., at
ST. NEOTS, *t.* Hants, Engl., on R. Ouse; 4077 d.
ST. NICHOLAS, *t.* (manuf.) Belgium, 12 m. S.E. Antwerp; 27,975; also one of Cape Verd Isls.; 6000.
ST. OMER, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 22 m. S.E. Calais; 21,556.
ST. OUEN-SUR-SEINE, *N. suburb* of Paris.
ST. PANCRAS, *parl. bor.* N. London; 234,437.
ST. PAUL, *c.* cap. of Minnesota, U.S., on Mississippi, 409 m. W.N.W. Chicago; head of Miss. navigation, with Minneapolis metropolitan centre of North-West;
ST. PAUL DE LOANDA. *See* Loanda. [133,156.
ST. PETER-LE-PORT, *t.* cap. of Guernsey, Chan. Isl., on E. coast; 16,857.
ST. PETER'S, *S. suburb* of Sydney, N.S.W.
ST. PETERSBURG, *c.* cap. of Russian Emp., at mouth of R. Neva, G. of Finland; 59° 56′ N., 30° 18′ E.; one of the finest cities of Europe; university (1819); pop. in winter, 1,003,315; in summer, 849,315.
ST. PIERRE, *t.* cap. of French W. Indies, in Martinique; 200,000; also isl. off S. coast Newfoundland;

(with Miquelon) a French colony; 87 sq. m.; 5929; also isl. Indian Ocean, dependent on Mauritius.
ST. POLTEN, *t. ftd.* Lower Austria, 35 m. W. Vienna, on R. Trasen; 10,000. [47,551.
ST. QUENTIN, *t.* France, dep. Aisne, on R. Somme;
ST. SERVAN, *s.pt.* France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, opp. St. Malo; 12,867.
ST. THOMAS, *Portuguese isl.* in G. of Guinea; 1000 sq. m.; fertile, but very unhealthy; (with Prince's Isl.) 21,040; also Danish Isl., W. Indies, Virgin group; 14,986; also t. suburb of Madras, India; traditional site of martyrdom of St. Thomas; also t. Ontario, 15 m. S. London; 10,370; ST. T. THE APOSTLE, t. Devonsh., Engl.; 8240.
ST. TROND, *t.* Belgium, 12 m. W. Tongres; 11,745.
ST. VINCENT, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies, W. of Barbadoes; 133 sq. m.; cap. Kingston; 41,054; also one of Cape Verd Isls.; 15 m. by 9 m.; 1700; also gulf, S. Australia.
SAINTES, *t.* France, dep. Charente-Infér., on R. Char., 38 m. N. Rochelle; Roman remains; 16,000.
SAINTONGE, *old prov.* in W. France; cap. Saintes.
SAKAI, *t.* Japan, in Hondo; 48,165.
SALADO, *r.* flows SSE to Parana at Santa Fe (1000 m.).
SALAMANCA, *t.* Spain, cap. of prov. S. (314,424), 83 m. S.W. Valladolid; university (13th cent.), cathedral; various manufs.; 18,000; also t. Mexico, on R. Grande; alt. 5500 ft.; 15,000; also isl. Caribbean Sea, off Colombia; also vil. N. York. [name, *Kolouri.*
SALAMIS, *isl.* Greece, 10 m. W. Athens; 3507 (mod.
SALANGORE (or Sel.), *native state* in Straits Settlements; 81,421. [1593 d.
SALCOMBE, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 4 m. S. Kingsbridge;
SALDANAH BAY, on Atlantic, 80 m. N.W. Cape Town.
SALE, *t.* Chesh., Engl., on Mersey, 5 m. S.E. Manchester; 9644; also t. Victoria, in Gippsland, 127 m. S.E. Melbourne; 3442.
SALEM, *c.* cap. of dist. Sal., Madras Pres.; 50,667; also in U.S., c. Mass., 14 m. N. Boston, 30,801; c. cap. of Oregon, 700 m. N. San Francisco, 7000; c. Ohio, 13 m. E. Alliance, 5780; c. N. Jersey, on Sal. Creek, 5516; t. Virginia, 3279; c. N. Carol., 2711; and under 2000 in Mo., Ind., and N. Hampsh.
SALERNO, *s.pt.* Italy, cap. of prov. Sal. (565,198), 33 m. S.E. Naples; university, probably oldest in Europe; 22,328. [rated from Manchester by R. Irwell; 198,136.
SALFORD, *ft. and co. bor.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., sepa-
SALIDA, *c.* Colorado, U.S.; 2586. [the Lipari Isls.; 5492.
SALINA, *c.* Kansas, cap. Saline Co.; 6149; also one of
SALISBURY (or New Sarum), *c.* cap. of Wilts, Engl., 34 m. S.E. Bath; fine Gothic cathedral (1220), spire 404 ft.; 15,980; S. PLAIN, between S. and Devizes; 6 m. N. of Salisbury is *Stonehenge;* also in U.S., *c.* N. Carol., 4418; t. Conn., 3420; t. Maryl., 2905; under 2000 in Mass. and Mo.
SALONICA (or -iki), *s.pt. ftd.* Roumelia, Turkey, on Ægean Sea; active trade; 60,000 (anc. Thessalonica).
SALOP. *See* Shropshire. [causeway (18 m. by 13 m.).
SALSETTE, *isl.* N. of Bombay, connected to B. by
SALTA, *t.* Argentina, cap. of prov. S. (200,000) on R. Siletta; 20,000. [mouth; 2541 d.
SALTASH, *t.* Cornwall, Engl., on R. Tamar, near Ply-
SALTBURN (-by-the-Sea), *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl.; watering-place; 2232.
SALTCOATS, *t.* Ayrsh., Scotl.; watering-place; 5895.
SALT LAKE, GREAT, Utah, U.S., receives R. Jordan; no outlet; 1900 sq. m.; alt. 4250 ft., average depth 8 ft.; less salt by 2 p.c. than Dead Sea.
SALT LAKE CITY, cap. of Utah, U.S.; centre of Mormonism; silver mines; 44,843. [9313.
SALTLEY, *t.* Warwicksh., Engl., N.E. Birmingham;
SALWIN, *r.* Burma, flows S. to G. of Martaban (800 m.); S. HILL TRACTS dist., Lower Burma, N. of Tennasserim; cap. Pa Pun; 30,000.
SALZBRUNN, *t.* Prussian Silesia; mineral springs; 3742.
SALZBURG, *t.* Austria, cap. of Duchy S., on R. Salzach; 70 m. E. Munich; 27,741.
SALZKAMMERGUT, *dist.* Austria, between Styria and L. Traun; government saltworks.
SAMAR, one of the Philippine Isls., S. of Luzon; 145 m. by 50 m.; cap. Catbalogan; 180,000. [Volga; 75,478.
SAMARA, *c.* Russia, on Volga, cap. of gov. Sam., E. of
SAMARCAND, *t.* Russian Cent. Asia, 130 m. E. Bokhara; 33,117. [70,000.
SAMARONG, *s.pt. ftd.* Java, N. coast, 210 m. E. Batavia;
SAMBALPUR, *c.* Cent. Provs., India, cap. of dist. S., on R. Mahanadi; 14,000. [dabad; 37,226.
SAMBHAL, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 23 m. S.W. Mora-
SAMBOR, *t.* Galicia, Austria, on R. Dniester, 42 m. S.W. Lemberg; linen, saltworks; 14,000.
SAMBRE, *r.* France, dep. Aisne, flows N.E. to Maas at Namur, Belgium (120 m.).
SAMOA (or Navigators' Isls.), *group* of 14 volcanic isls. in S. Pacific, N.E. Friendly Isls.; 1701 sq. m.; independence guaranteed by Brit., Germ., and U.S.A.; cap. Apia, on Isl. Upolu; 36,000.
SAMOS, *isl.* Turkish, off Asiatic coast, 42 m. S.W. Smyrna; 180 sq. m.; cap. Vathi; 41,646.
SAMOTHRAKI, *isl.* Turkish, in N. part of Ægean Sea; 70 sq. m.; 1700.
SANA, *t.* Yemen, S.W. Arabia, 160 m. N. Aden; 40,000.
SAN ANGELO, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2615.
SAN ANTONIO, *c.* Texas, U.S., 100 m. S.W. Austin; 37,673; also one of C. Verd Isls. [oranges; 4012.
SAN BERNARDINO, *c.* California, U.S.; wine, grapes,
SAN CARLOS (de Ancud), *t.* Philippine Isls.; 24,753.
SAN CATALDO, *t.* Sicily, 5 m. W. Caltanisetta; 17,240.
SAN CRISTOVAL, *t.* Venezuela, cap. of Tachira; 12,000; SAN C. DE LA LAGUNA, t. Teneriffe, N. coast; 11,130. [Saarbruck; 13,957.
SANCT JOHANN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Saar, opp.
SANDAL MAGNA, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), England, near Wakefield; 5082. [manufs.; 5824.
SANDBACK, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 4 m. N.E. Crewe; silk
SANDEC NEU, *t.* Galicia, Austria, 49 m. S.E. Cracow; 11,800. [also t. Queensland, 13 m. N. Brisbane; 1756.
SANDGATE, *t.* Kent, Engl., near Folkestone; 1756;
SANDHURST, *t.* Berks, Engl.; Royal Military College (1812), and Wellington College (1856): 4000; also t. Victoria, 100 m. N. Melbourne; gold-mining, wine-making, farming; cap. of Bendigo dist.; (with suburbs) 31,955.
SAN DIEGO, *c.* California, U.S., 482 m. S.S.E. San Francisco; oldest city in California; 16,159.
SANDILA, *t.* Oudh, India, 32 m. N.W. Lucknow;
SAN DOMINGO. *See* Haiti. [15,000.
SANDOWN, *t.* Isle of Wight, Engl., 6 m. S. Ryde; 3592.
SANDRINGHAM, *seat* of Prince of Wales, Norfolksh., 6 m. N.E. Lynn Regis. [18,471.
SANDUSKY, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on L. Erie; shipbuilding;
SANDWICH, *t.* Kent, Engl.; cinque port, on R. Stour; 13 m. N. Dover; 2796 d.; also c. Illinois, U.S.; 2516; S. ISLS. *See* Hawaii. [m. S.W. Long Island.
SANDY HOOK, *narrow peninsula*, N. Jersey, U.S., 7
SAN FELIPE (de Aconcagua), *t.* Chile, 40 m. N. Santiago; 12,000; S. F. (de Jativa), c. Valencia, Spain, near confl. of Guadamar and Albayda; 14,534.
SANFORD, in U.S., *t.* Maine; 4201; c. Florida; 2016.
SAN FRANCISCO, *c.* California, metropolis of N. Pacific, with almost the only good harbour from Mexico to Puget Sound; Pacific Railway terminus and centre of trade with Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan; entrance to S. F. Bay is called the Golden Gate; 298,997. [Mts.; 10,188.
SANGERHAUSEN, *t.* Prussian Saxony, at foot of Harz
SAN GERMAN, *t.* S.W. of Porto Rico, Spanish isl. W. Indies; 30,146.
SANGIR, *group of isls.* between Celebes and Philippines.
SANGLI, *c.* cap. of S. State, Bombay Pres., on R. Kistna; 13,272. [Perugia; battle of Thrasymene.
SANGUINETTO, '*rivulet of blood*,' Italy, enters L.
SAN JOSE, *c.* cap. of Republic Costa Rica, Central America; 24,000; also c. California, U.S., 48 m. S.E. San Francisco; 18,060; also tns. of 5000 in Mexico, Uruguay, and Philippine Isls.
SAN JUAN, *r.* Bolivia, affl. of Pilcomayo (300 m.); r. Mexico, affl. of Rio Grande (150 m.); r. Nicaragua, outlet of Lake Nicar. to Caribbean Sea at Greytown (90 m.); also t. Argentina, cap. of S. J. de la Frontera; 15,000; also s.pt. ftd. cap. of Porto Rico, on N. coast; 23,414
SAN LUCAR (de Barrameda), *s.pt.* Spain, 18 m. N. Cadiz, at mouth of Guadalquivir; wine, salt, oil;
SAN LUIS OBISPO, *t.* California, U.S.; 2995. [23,000.
SAN LUIS POTOSI, *t.* Mexico, cap. State San L. P.; 34,000.
SAN MARINO, *independent republic*, Italy, one of the oldest states in Europe, N.W. Ancona, nr. Adriatic; 32 sq. m.; 8000.

SAN MIGUEL, *t.* San Salvador, Cent. America; 15,000; also t. Mexico, 40 m. E. Guanaxuato; cotton; 12,000.
SAN PIER D'ARENA, *t.* Italy, 2 m. W. Genoa; 18,655.
SANQUHAR, *t.* Dumfriessh., Scotl., on R. Nith; 1315.
SAN RAFAEL, *t.* California, U.S.; 3290. [resort; 14,002.
SAN REMO, *c.* Liguria, on Mediterranean; invalid
SAN SALVADOR, *republic*, Cent. America, on Pacific, S. of Honduras and Guatemala; 7225 sq. m.; indigo, sugar, coffee, tobacco; frequent earthquakes; 777,895; *c.* cap. of republic, 105 m. S.E. Guatemala; 13,274; also one of the Bahama Isls. (now *Watling Isl.*), first land seen by Columbus in W. Hemisphere; also t. Africa, 160 m. S.E. Loango; 24,000.
SANSANDING, *t.* Sudan, Bambarra, on R. Niger; active trade; 25,000. [Bay of Biscay; 21,355.
SAN SEBASTIAN, *s.pt. ftd.* Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on
SAN STEFANO, *vil.* on Bosporus; treaty between Russia and Turkey signed here in 1878.
SANTA ANA, *t.* Cent. America, 40 m. W. San Salvador; 10,000; also *c.* California, U.S.; 3628.
SANTA BARBARA, *s.pt.* California, U.S.; watering-pl., 288 m. from San Francisco; 5865. [Francisco; 2891.
SANTA CLARA, *t.* California, U.S., 43 m. S. San
SANTA CRUZ (or St. Croix), one of the Virgin Isls., W. Indies; Danish; 20 m. by 5 m.; 74 sq. m.; 18,430; also t. California, U.S., on Monterey Bay; watering-place; 5596; also s.pt. cap. of Canary Isls., on N.E. coast of Teneriffe, 16,610; also *c.* Bolivia, 10,288.
SANTA FE, *c.* cap. of New Mexico, U.S.; alt. 6840 ft.; 6185; also *c.* Argentina, on isl. in R. Salado; 13,000; also S. F. DE BOGOTA, *see* Bogota.
SANTAL PARGANAS, THE, *dist.* of Bhagalpur div., Bengal; 5456 sq. m.; cap. Dumka; 1,568,093. [18,721.
SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA, *t.* Italy, 5 m. W. Caserta;
SANTANDER, *s.pt.* Spain, cap. of prov. S., on Bay of Biscay, 207 m. N. Madrid; iron mines; 41,829; also State of Colombia, S. America, cap. Socorro; 425,427.
SANTA ROSA, *t.* California, U.S., 57 m. N.W. San Francisco; 5220.
SANTIAGO (St. Iago or James), *c.* cap. of Chili, S. America, at foot of the Andes, 90 m. E. of Valparaiso; university; fine situation and climate; 200,000; also most S. of Cape Verd Isls.; 500 sq. m.; cap. Porto Praya; 37,000; also t. Cent. America, 90 m. W. Guatemala, between two volcanoes; alt. 9000 ft.; S. DE COMPOSTELLA, *c.* Spain, 33 m. S.S.W. Corunna; university, cathedral, with tomb of St. James; 24,200; also s.pt. Cuba, 71,307; S. DEL ESTERO, *c.* Argentina, on Rio Dulce, 18,000; also S. DE LOS CABALLEROS, *t.* San Domingo, on R. Yague; 19,000. [30,437.
SANTIPUR, *t.* India, Nadiya dist., Bengal, on R. Hugli;
SANTO ANTONIO, most N. of Cape Verd Isls.; 29,000.
SANTO DOMINGO, *c.* cap. of Republic Dominica, on S. coast; 16,000. [Atlantic (1600 m.).
SANTO FRANCISCO, *r.* Brazil, from Minas Geraes to
SANTORIN (anc. Thera), *volcanic isl.* Greek Archip., 10 m. long; 41 sq. m.; 14,783.
SANTOS, *s.pt.* Brazil, 34 m. S.S.E. Santo Paulo; sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, tobacco; 10,000.
SAONE, *r.* France, from Vosges Mts. to Rhone at Lyons (282 m.).
SAONE-ET-LOIRE, *dep.* E. France, 3322 sq. m.; traversed by Cote d'Or Mts.; cap. Macon; 619,523 d.
SAO PAULO, *c.* Brazil, cap. of prov. S. P., 220 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; 25,000.
SARAGOSSA (*Cæsarea Augusta*), *t.* of prov. S., Aragon, Spain, on R. Ebro, 176 m. N.E. Madrid; university, two cathedrals; 92,407. [Oojein; 13,438.
SARANGPUR, *t.* Cent. India, Dewas State, 55 m. N.E.
SARANSK, *t.* Russia, gov. Penza; built mainly of wood; 13,731. [Albany; summer resort; 11,975.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, *vil.* N. York, U.S., 38 m. N.
SARATOV, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. S. (32,583 sq. m.) on r. b. Volga; 370 m. N.W. Astrakan; 123,410.
SARAWAK, *country*, on W. coast Borneo; 380 m. long; 45,000 sq. m.; 300,000; also t.; coal, gold, and silver mines; 18,000 [also t. S., 100 m. W. Kelat.
SARAWAN, *prov.* in N. Baluchistan; 15,000 sq. m.; 50,000;
SARDHANA, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, 12 m. N.W. Meerut; 13,313.
SARDINIA, *isl.* in Mediterranean, compartimento of Italy, S. of Corsica, 140 m. from Italy; 152 m. by 66 m.; 9399 sq. m.; cap. Cagliari; 726,522.
SARK (or Serg), one of the Channel Isls., between Jersey and Guernsey; fishing; 572; also r. Dumfriessh., Scotl., enters Solway Frith near Gretna (10 m.).
SARLAT, *t.* France, dep. Dordogne, 35 m. S.E. Perigueux; birthpl. of Fenelon in 1651; 6547.
SARTHE, *dep.* N.W. France; 2396 sq. m.; cap. Le Mans; 429,737 d.; named from R. S., from dep. Orne to R. Mayenne (130 m.). [bury; 21.
SARUM, NEW, *see* Salisbury; S., OLD, 2 m. N. Salis-
SASKATCHEWAN, *territory*, Canada, touches Alberta on W., Manitoba and Kewatin on E., Assiniboia on S., and 55th parallel on N.; 108,400 sq. m.; cap. Prince Albert, 500 m. W. Winnipeg, at confl. of the two Sask. Rivers; 11,146; r. formed of N. and S. Sask., both from Rocky Mts., flows to L. Winnipeg; navigable to 200 m. from Brit. Columbia (1750 m.).
SASSARI, *c.* Sardinia, cap. of prov. S., on N.W. side of isl.; cathedral, university; 31,596.
SATALGE (anc. Pharsalia), *t.* Thessaly, 20 m. S. Larissa; battle in 48 B.C. made Cæsar master of Roman world.
SATARA, *t.* India, cap. of dist. S., Deccan, Bombay Pres.; 29,600.
SAUGERTIES, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R.; 4237.
SAUGUS, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 3673. [Loire; 14,856.
SAUMUR, *t.* France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on R.
SAUTERNE, *vil.* France, dep. Gironde; white wine.
SAVAII, *isl.* Samoan group; 50 m. by 30 m.; 12,500.
SAVANNA, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 3097.
SAVANNAH, *c.* Georgia, U.S., on R. S., 18 m. from its mouth; 43,189; also r. U.S., between S. Carol. and Georgia to Atlantic (450 m.).
SAVE, *r.* Austria-Hungary, affl. of Danube at Belgrade; flows from Carinthia E. through Croatia (550 m.); also r. France, affl. of Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Toulouse
SAVONA, *s.pt.* Italy, 24 m. S.W. Genoa; 19,664. [(65 m.).
SAVOY (or Savoie), *dep.* France (since 1860), W. of Graian Alps; 2224 sq. m.; cap. Chambery; 263,297 d.
SAXE-ALTENBURG, *Duchy*, Thuringia, Cent. Germany; 511 sq. m.; cap. Altenburg; 170,864; S. COBURG-GOTHA, Duchy, Thuringia; 755 sq. m.; caps. Gotha and Coburg; 206,513; S. MEININGEN, Duchy, 90 m. long, between Coburg and Gotha; 953 sq. m.; cap. Meiningen; 223,832; S. WEIMAR-EISENACH, Duchy, Thuringia; 1388 sq. m.; tns. Eisenach, Jena, Weimar; 326,091. [S.E. of Dresden, on R. Elbe.
SAXON SWITZERLAND, *mountainous part* of Saxony,
SAXONY, *kingdom*, Germ. Empire, touching Prussia, Bavaria, Austria-Hungary, and Thuringia; mining in the Erzegebirge Mts. in S.; grazing, farming, manuf.; all vigorously cultivated; enterprising people; university of Leipsic, third largest in Germany; 5787 sq. m.; cap. Dresden; 3,500,513; also prov. of Prussia, N. of kingdom of S.; watered by Elbe and its affls. Mulde, Saale, and Havel; 9748 sq. m.; cap. Madgeburg; 2,580,010.
SCAFELL PIKE, *mt.* Cumberl., Engl., 10 m. S.W. Keswick; highest point in Engl., 3210 ft.
SCALA NOVA, *s.pt.* Asia Minor, 40 m. S. Smyrna; 18,000.
SCANDEROON (or Iskanderun, or Alexandretta), *t.* Asiatic Turkey, Port of Aleppo; 3000. [Norway.
SCANDINAVIA, name given to peninsula of Sweden and
SCARBOROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., 39 m. N.E. York, on coast; watering-pl.; 33,776; also cap. of Isl. Tobago, W. Indies; 1200.
SCARPANTO, *isl.* Turkish, Mediterranean, between Crete and Rhodes; 30 m. by 8 m.; anc. Carpathos.
SCARPE, *r.* France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, affl. of Scheldt at Mortagne (25 m.). [dist., 900.
SCARSDALE, *t.* Victoria, 191 m. W. by N. Melbourne;
SCHAFFHAUSEN, *canton*, most N. Switzerl., touches Baden; 114 sq. m.; 37,783 d.; t. cap. of cant. on r. b. Rhine, 24 m. N. Zurich; 3 m. S.S.W. is the Rhine Fall (80 ft.), the greatest in Europe; 12,000.
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, *principality*, N.W. Germany, touches Hanover on N. and N.E., and Westphalia on W. and S.W.; 172 sq. m.; 131 sq. m.; cap. Bückeburg; 39,183.
SCHELDT, *r.* France and Belgium, passes Ghent and Antwerp, enters N. Sea by two mouths, forming Isls. Beveland and Walcheren (248 m.).
SCHEMNITZ, *t.* N.W. Austria-Hungary, 44 m. N.E. Gran; rich in minerals; mining school founded by Maria Theresa in 1760; 15,265.
SCHENECTADY, *c.* N. York, U.S., on Mohawk R., 17 m. N.W. Albany; 19,902.

SCHEVENINGEN, *t.* Holland, 2 m. N.W. The Hague; watering-pl.; 7800. [dam; gin; 25,260.
SCHIEDAM, *t.* Holland, on R. Schie, 4 m. W. Rotter-
SCHIEHALLION, *mt.* Perthsh., Scotl., 3564 ft.
SCHLANGENBAD, *t.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 8 m. N.E. Wiesbaden; warm mineral springs and mud baths; 7500. [Hamburg; fisheries; 15,782.
SCHLESWIG, *s.pt.* S.-Holstein, Prussia, 70 m. N.W.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, *prov.* Prussia, N. of the Elbe, between Denmark and Hanover; till 1864 two Danish duchies, and in 1866 made Prussian; 7273 sq. m.; cap. Kiel; 1,217,437. [S.W. Strasburg; 9278.
SCHLETTSTADT, *t. ftd.* Lower Elsass, on R. Ill, 26 m.
SCHNEIDEMUHL, *t.* Posen, Prussia, 54 m. W. Bromberg; 12,465.
SCHOLES, *t.* Yorkshire (W.R.), England; 1249.
SCHONEBECK, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on Elbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg; saltworks; 13,319. [Alps, 13,386 ft.
SCHRECKHORN ('peak of terror'), *peak* in Bernese
SCHUYA, *t.* gov. Vladimir, Russia, on R. Tesa; woollen and linen manufs., soapworks; 21,432.
SCHUYLER, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2160.
SCHUYLKILL, *r.* Pennsylv., U.S., affl. of Delaware, below Philadelphia (130 m.). [Sch.; 3088.
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on R.
SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, *principality*, Germany, between Prussian Saxony and Thuringia; 336 sq. m.; cap. Rudolstadt, on Saale; 85,863.
SCHWARTZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, *principality*, Germany, N.E. of Schw.-Rudol.; 333 sq. m.; cap. Sondershausen, on R. Wipper; 75,510.
SCHWEIDNITZ, *t. ftd.* Prussian Silesia, 31 m. S.W. Breslau; 24,000. [Wurzburg; 12,784.
SCHWEINFURT, *t.* N. Bavaria, on Main, 23 m. N.
SCHWELM, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 22 m. E. Dusseldorf; 13,137.
SCHWERIN, *t.* N. Germany, cap. of Mecklenburg-Schw.; 33,643; also t. Prussia, 60 m. W. Posen, on R. Warta; 7000.
SCHWYTZ, *canton* (one of the 4 Forest cantons), Switzerland, on L. Lucerne; Swiss confederacy formed here in 1307, and so this canton gave name Schweitz, or Switzerl. to the whole country; 351 sq. m.; cap. Schwytz (6534), 17 m. E. Lucerne; 17,249 d. [20,000.
SCIACCA, *s.pt.* Sicily, on S. coast, 30 m. W. Girgenti;
SCILLY ISLS., *group*, Engl., 25 m. S.W. of Land's End; 6 inhabited; under 6 sq. m.; anc. *Cassiterides* (tin isls.); 2300. [Minor; 508 sq. m.
SCIO, (anc. Chios), *isl.* Turkish, off W. coast Asia
SCIOTO, *r.* U.S., affl. of Ohio, at Portsmouth (200 m.).
SCITNATE, in U.S., *t.* Mass.; 2318; t. Rhode Isl.; 3174.
SCONE, *vil.* Perthsh., Scotl., 2 m. N. Perth, on Tay; Scottish kings crowned here till 1296, when Edward I. carried off the coronation chair from ancient abbey to Westminster; also t. N.S.W., 194 m. N. Sydney; dist., 4650.
SCOTLAND, N. part of Great Britain, separated from Engl. by R. Tweed; from Dunnet Head, 58° 40′ 24″ N., to Mull of Galloway, 54° 38′ N., 278 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m.; 30,463 sq. m.; 32 counties; N. and Cent. divs., extending S. to Friths of Forth and Clyde, are mountainous; S. div. fertile, rich in minerals, and with immense commerce and manufs.; 4 universities; cap. Edinburgh; pop. (8 p.c. increase in last decade) 4,033,103. [steel works and collieries; 75,215.
SCRANTON, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., 162 m. N. Philadelphia;
SCUNTHORPE, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., Lindsey div.; 3417.
SCUTARI, *t.* Turkey, in Asia, on Bosporus, opp. Constantinople; 30,000; also t. Albania, at foot of S. Lake; 20,000.
SEAFORD, *t.* E. Sussex, Engl., 3 m. S.E. Newhaven; 2425. [Engl., 5½ m. S. Sunderland; 8856.
SEAHAM HARBOUR (formerly Dawdon), *s.pt.* Durham,
SEATON, *t.* Devonshire, Engl., 8 m. S.W. Axminster; watering-place; 1293.
SEATTLE, *t.* Washington, U.S.; splendid harbour near the middle of Puget Sound; promises to be one of the great s.pts. of Pacific coast; 42,837.
SEBASTOPOL (or Sevas.), *s.pt.* S.W. of Crimea, Russia, besieged by Anglo-French Alliance in 1854-5; 33,803; also t. Victoria, 99 m. N.W. Melbourne; 2578.
SE-CHU-EN, *prov.* W. China, touching Tibet and watered by Yangtse-kiang; 185,045 sq. m.; cap. Ching-tu-fu; 71,073,730.
SECUNDERABAD, *military cantonment*, Bengal, India; intended to keep in check the Mohammedan pop. of Haidarabad, 6 m. S.W.
SEDALIA, *c.* Missouri, U.S., 189 m. W. St. Louis; manuf. and railway centre; 14,068.
SEDAN, *t.* France, dep. Ardennes, on R. Meuse; defeat and surrender of Napoleon III. Sept. 1, 1870 (100,000 French and 240,000 Germans engaged in battle); birthpl. of Turenne in 1611; 20,000; also t. S. Australia, 32 m. S. Adelaide.
SEDGEMOOR, in Somersetsh., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Bridgewater; victory of James II. over Duke of Monmouth in 1685. [iron manufs.; 14,961.
SEDGLEY, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 3 m. N.W. Dudley;
SEELAND. *See* Zealand. [coal mines; 2269.
SEGHILL, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., 6 m. N.E. Newcastle;
SEGO, *t.* Sudan, cap. of Bambarra, on Niger; est. 30,000; also lake, Russia, 30 m. N.W. L. Onega, 481 sq. m. [N.W. Madrid; 11,657.
SEGOVIA, *t.* Spain, cap. of prov. S. (154,457), 46 m.
SEINE, *r.* France, from Côte d'Or to English Chan. at Havre, passes Paris and Rouen; navigable 380 m. (470 m.); also dep. (smallest) France; 184 sq. m.; contains Paris; 3,141,595; S.-ET-MARNE, dep. France, E. of Paris; 2215 sq. m.; cap. Melun; 356,709; S.-ET-OISE, dep. France, W. of Seine-et-Marne, and enclosing dep. Seine; 2164 sq. m.; cap. Versailles; 628,590; S.-INFERIEURE, dep. N.W. France, on Engl. Chan., part of Normandy; 2330 sq. m.; cap. Rouen; 839,876.
SELBY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Ouse, 14 m. S. York; 6022 d. [Adrianople; 15,000.
SELIVNO (or Selimnia), *t.* E. Roumelia, 65 m. N.W.
SELKIRK, *co.* Scotl., touching Midlothian, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Peebles; 28 m. by 18 m.; 260 sq. m.; watered by Tweed, Ettrick, and Yarrow; Jas. Hogg, 'the Ettrick Shepherd,' and Mungo Park were natives of Co. S.; grazing, woollen manufs.; 27,349; co. tn., on Ettrick, 6 m. S. Galashiels; 5788.
SELMA, *c.* Alabama, U.S., cap. of Dallas Co.; manuf. and railway centre; 7622.
SELTERS, *vil.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 24 m. N. Mainz; mineral springs, name corrupted into Seltzer Water.
SEMENDRIA, *t. ftd.* Servia, at confl. of Jessava with Danube, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade; 10,000.
SEMIPALATINSK, *t. ftd.* Russian Turkestan, cap. of gov. S. on R. Irtisk; 18,000.
SEMLIN, *t. ftd.* Austria-Hungary, at confl. of Save and Danube, 3 m. N. Belgrade; trading centre between Austria and Turkey; 11,636.
SENECA, in U.S., *c.* Kansas, 2032; also lake, N. York, 36 m. by 2 m., drained by S. R.; S. FALLS, vil. N. York, at outlet of S. Lake, 6116.
SENEGAL, *r.* W. Africa, from Kong Mts. N.W. and W. to Atlantic at 16° N. (1000 m.); also French colony, including several stations on R. S.; 14,700 sq. m.; cap. St. Louis; 135,000; including Protected States, 54,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,100,000.
SENEGAMBIA, *region*, W. Africa, between Sahara and Upper Guinea, watered by Rs. Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande; occupied by a number of negro kingdoms; est. 12,000,000.
SENNAAR, *c.* Nubia, cap. of dist. S., on Blue Nile.
SENS (anc. Senones), *c.* France, dep. Yonne, on R. Yonne; 13,515. [10,203.
SEONI, *t.* India, cap. of dist. S. (334,733), Cent. Provs.;
SEOUL (or Hanyang), *c.* cap. of Corea; 250,000.
SERAING, *t.* Belgium, on R. Meuse, 4 m. S.W. Liège;
SERAJEVO. *See* Bosna-Serai. [ironworks; 33,912.
SERAMPUR, *t.* Bengal, on R. Hugli, 14 m. above Calcutta; 35,952. [linen manufs.; 25,000.
SERES, *t.* Roumelia, Turkey, vilayet Salonika; cotton,
SERETH, *r.* Bukowina and Moldavia, affl. of Danube, 5 m. W. Galatz (270 m.); also t. Bukowina, 24 m. S.E. Czernowitz; 7480.
SERINGAPATAM, *t.* India, old cap. of Mysore, 10 m. N.E. of Mysore; stormed by British in 1799; 11,734.
SERPUKHOV, *t.* Russia, 56 m. S.W. Moscow, on R. Oka; 22,824.
SERVIA, *kingdom*, Balkan Peninsula, separated from Austria Hungary by Danube and Save on N., touching Roumania and Turkey on E., and Turkey on S. and W.; 19,050 sq. m., in 15 provs.; religion, Greek orthodox; cap. Belgrade; 2,162,759. [15,600.
SETUBAL (or St. Ubes), *s.pt.* Portugal, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon;

SEVENOAKS, *t.* Kent, Engl., 22 m. S.E. London; 7514.
SEVERN, *r.* from E. side of Plinlimmon, Montgomeryshire, Wales, to Bristol Chan.; second only to Thames (210 m.); also r. Canada, 350 m. N.E. to Hudson Bay.
SEVILLE, *c.* Spain, cap. of prov. S., on R. Guadalquivir, 60 m. N.N.E. Cadiz; cigars and various manufs.; Gothic cathedral, spire 350 ft.; birthplace of Velasquez (1590), and of Murillo (1608); 143,182.
SEVRES, *t.* France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on Seine, 6 m. S.W. Paris; porcelain works; 7000; S. DEUX, dep. W. France (named from two Rs. *Sevre*, which traverse it), between Vendée and Vienne; 2317 sq. m.; cap. Niort; 354,282.
SEWICKLEY, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2776.
SEYCHELLES, *group* of 30 isls. Indian O., chief *Mahe*, dependency of Mauritius; 16,162.
SEYMOUR, in U.S., *c.* Ind., 87 m. W. Cincinnati; 5337; t. Conn., 3300; also t. Vict., 61 m. N. Melb.; dist., 3250.
SEYNE, *s.pt.* France, dep. Var, 3 m. S.W. Toulon; 12,500.
SHAFTESBURY, *t.* Dorset, England, 22 m. S.W. Salisbury; 2122 d.
SHAHABAD, in India, *t.* Hardoi, dist. Oudh; 20,153; t. Punjab, dist. Ambala; 10,218; t. Rampur State, N.W. Provs.; 8000; also dist. Patna div., Bengal.
SHAHJAHANPUR, *t.* India, cap. of S. dist. (856,946), Rohilkhand div., N.W. Provs.; 77,690; also t. Gwalior, 60 m. from Indore; 9247.
SHAIKHPURA, *t.* Monghyr dist., Bengal; 12,517.
SHAMOKIN, *bor.* Pennsylv., 14 m. E. Danville; 14,403.
SHANGHAI, *s.pt.* (most important in) China, at mouth of Yangtsekiang, 160 m. E.S.E. Nankin; open port; 400,000. [Ventnor; 3277.
SHANKLIN, *t.* Isle of Wight, Engl., S.E. coast, 4 m. N.
SHANNON, *largest r.* of Irel., from Co. Cavan through Loughs Allen, Derg, and others to Atlantic (254 m.).
SHAN STATES, *native states* in Further India, (1) in N. Siam (called also *Lao*); 100,000 sq. m.; 2,000,000; (2) between N.W. Burma and Yun-Nan (China); 75,000 sq. m.; 500,000.
SHAO-CHOW, *c.* China, 115 m. N. Canton; 50,000.
SHAO-HING, *c.* China, 73 m. W. Ning-Po; 500,000.
SHARON, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv., 7459; t. Conn., 2149.
SHARPSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 4898.
SHARPSVILLE, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2330.
SHAT-EL-ARAB, *r.* Asia, formed by junc. of Euphrates and Tigris; enters Persian Gulf (120 m.).
SHAWNEE, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 3266. [16,359.
SHEBOYGAN, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., on L. Michigan;
SHEEPSHED, *t.* Leicester, Engl., 4 m. W. Loughborough; hosiery, gloves, needles; 4416.
SHEERNESS, *s.pt. ftd.* Kent, Engl., on Medway, 47 m. E. London; dockyard; 13,841 d.
SHEFFIELD, *t. co. bor.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Don; 157 m. N.W. London; cutlery, iron, steel, brass; 324,243; also c. Alabama, U.S.; 2731; also t. Tasmania, 74 m. from Launceston; dist., 2000.
SHELBYVILLE, in U.S., *c.* Indiana, on Blue R.; 5451; c. Illinois, 3162; t. Kentucky, 2679.
SHELF, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Halifax; 2612 d.
SHELLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. S.E. Huddersfield; 1604 d. [1500.
SHELLHARBOUR, *t.* N.S.W., 66 m. S.S.W. Sydney;
SHEMAKHA (or Sha.), *t.* Russia, Transcaucasia, 60 m. W. Baku; silk manuf.; 28,545
SHENANDOAH, in U.S., *r.* Virginia, U.S., affl. of Potomac at Harper's Ferry (200 m.); also bor. Pennsylv., 12 m. N. Pottsville; 15,944; t. Iowa, 2440. [field; 1725.
SHEPLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. S.E. Hudders-
SHEPPARTON, *t.* Vict., 118 m. N.N.E. Melbourne; 3780.
SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, Engl., at mouth of Thames and Medway; Swale (an arm of the sea) separates it from Kent; 10 m. by 4 m.; 35 sq. m.; still famed for sheep; 18,204. [Wells; silk, crape, velvet manuf.; 5501.
SHEPTON MALLET, *t.* Somerset, Engl., 5 m. S.E.
SHERBORNE, *t.* Dorset, 18 m. N.W. Dorchester; 3741.
SHERBROOKE, *t.* Quebec, 10 m. E. Montreal; 10,110.
SHERKOT, *t.* India, Bijnaur dist., N.W. Provs.; 15,087.
SHERMAN, *c.* Texas, U.S., 64 m. N. Dallas; 7335.
SHETLAND, *group* of isls., Scotl. (over 100, 29 inhabited), 48 m. N.E. Orkney; 551 sq. m.; cap. Lerwick; 28,711.
SHIELDS, NORTH, *s.pt.* Northumberl., Engl., part of Tynemouth, on N. bank of R. Tyne, 8 m. N.E. Newcastle; coal and iron export; 7250; S., SOUTH, *see* South Shields.
SHIKARPUR, *t.* India, in dist. S. (852,980), Sindh, 18 m. E. R. Indus; 42,004 d.; also t. N.W. Provs., 13 m. S.E. Bulandshar; 10,708. [Bishop-Auckland; 9537.
SHILDON (and E. Thickley), *t.* Durham, Engl., near
SHIMIYU, a head stream of Nile, enters Vict. Nyanza on S.E. (300 m.).
SHIMOGA, *t.* India, dist. Mysore of div. Nagar; 12,040.
SHIPKA PASS, over Balkan Mts., 14 m. S. Gabrova.
SHIPLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Aire, 3 m. N.W. Bradford; woollen manufs.; 16,043.
SHIPPENSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2188.
SHIRAZ, *c.* Persia, cap. of Fars, 116 m. E.N.E. Bushire; birthpl. of Hafiz (Persian poet) about 1320; 30,000.
SHIRE, *r.* E. Africa, from L. Nyassa to Zambesi; Murchison Falls on its course (350 m.).
SHIRLEY (and Freemantle), *t.* Hants, Engl., 2 m. N.W. Southampton; 15,899.
SHOA, *most S. kingdom* of Abyssinia; independent; mountainous; cap. Licheh; 1,500,000.
SHOALHAVEN, *r.* N.S.W., enters Pacific (260 m.) at S. t., 110 m. S. Sydney; centre of large mining and farming dist.; 11,000. [artillery practice.
SHOEBURYNESS, *vil.* Essex, Engl., 45 m. E. London;
SHOLAPUR, *c.* India, Deccan, Bombay Pres., 150 m. from Poona; 61,915. [124,009.
SHOREDITCH, *parl. bor.* Middlesex, E. of London;
SHOREHAM (New), *s.pt.* W. Sussex, Engl., 6 m. W. Brighton; 3393. [hampton; 2514.
SHORT HEATH, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 4 m. E. Wolver-
SHOTTS, *vil.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 16 m. S.E. Glasgow; ironworks; 11,214.
SHREVEPORT, *c.* Louisiana, U.S., on Red R.; 11,979.
SHREWSBURY, *co. tn.* Shropsh., Engl., on R. Severn, 58 m. S. Liverpool; Welsh flannels, interesting ecclesiastical remains; 26,967.
SHROPSHIRE (or Salop), *co.* Engl., between Wales and Stafford, touching Chesh. on N.; 1319 sq. m.; watered by Severn; co. tn. Shrewsbury; 236,324 d.
SHUMLA, *t. ftd.* Bulgaria, 58 m. S.S.W. Silistria, on road from Constantinople to Wallachia; 23,161.
SHUSHA, *t. ftd.* Russia, Transcaucasia, near Persian frontier; 30,000.
SIALKOT, *t.* Punjab, India, cap. of dist. S. (1,012,148), 72 m. N.E. Lahore; 55,087.
SIAM, *country*, Indo-Chinese Peninsula, from 4° N. to 21° N., and from 96° E. to 106° E.; exact boundaries between N.W. Siam and Burma at present in course of settlement, after which will come settlement of frontier between Siam and French possessions; 250,000 sq. m.; watered by Rs. Mekong and Menam; cap. Bangkok; 6,000,000.
SIBERIA, *vast region* of Russian Empire, in N. Asia, from Ural Mts. to Bering Str. and Japan and Okhotsk Seas, touches Arctic Ocean on N. and Mongolia and Turkestan on S.; 4000 m. by 1900 m.; 4,833,496 sq. m.; watered by Obi, Yenisei, Lena, Amur; chief tns. are Tobolsk, Tomsk (with university), Irkutsk, and Omsk; 4,484,549.
SICILY, *isl.* compartimento of Italy, separated from Italy by Str. of Messina; 215 m. by 120 m.; 11,289 sq. m., in 7 provs.; Marsala wines, sulphur, fruit; Mt. Etna, volcano, in E.; ch. tns. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Girgenti; 3,285,472.
SIDLAW HILLS, Forfarsh., Scotl.; *Kingseat*, 1255 ft.
SIDMOUTH, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., on coast, 15 m. S.E.
SIDNEY, *vil.* Ohio, on Miami R.; 4850. [Exeter; 3758.
SIEDLEC, *t.* Russian Poland, cap. of gov. S. (671,598), 40 m. E. Warsaw; 14,334.
SIEGEN, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 63 m. E. Köln; 17,678.
SIENNA, *c.* Tuscany, Italy, 31 m. S.E. Florence; fine cathedral; university (1321); marble quarries; 24,543.
SIERO, *t.* Spain, 10 m. E. Oviedo; 21,945.
SIERRA LEONE, *Brit. colony*, W. Africa, from Scarcies R. to Liberia, 180 m.; with Island Sherbro and adjoining terr., 15,000 sq. m.; 180,000; S. L. proper, 400 sq. m., cap. Freetown (30,000); extremely unhealthy for Europeans; (includ. 270 whites), 75,000.
SIERRA MORENA, *mt. range*, Spain, separating Guadiana and Guadalquivir basins; 5500 ft.
SIERRA NEVADA, *mt. range*, Granada, S. Spain; *Mulahacen*, 11,658 ft.; also mt. range, California, 500 m. long; *Mt. Whitney*, 14,898 ft.
SIKKIM, *native state*, India, in E. Himalayas, between Nepal and Bhutan; 1550 sq. m.; cap. Tumlong; 7000.

SILESIA, *prov.* Prussia, in S.E. between Bohemia and Poland; 15,560 sq. m.; very fertile, linen and other manufs.; cap. Breslau; 4,224,458; also DUCHY OF S., prov. Austria, touching Moravia and Hungary on S., and Galicia on E.; cap. Troppau; 605,649. [11,414.
SILISTRIA, *t.* Bulgaria, on Danube, 60 m. N.E. Shumla;
SILSDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), England, near Keighley; 3866. [Canada, 938 m. W. Winnipeg.
SILVER CITY, *t.* N. Mexico, U.S.; 2102; also t. Alberta,
SIMBIRSK, *t.* Russia, cap. of gov. S., on Volga, 105 m. S.W. Kazan; 39,047.
SIMCOE, *lake*, Ontario, 40 m. N. Toronto; 30 m. by 2 m.; drained by Severn to L. Huron. [pol; 36,503.
SIMFEROPOL, *t.* Crimea, Russia, 37 m. N.E. Sebasto-
SIMLA, *t.* Punjab, India, cap. of dist. S.; summer residence of Indian Govt., 78 m. from Ambala; alt. 7084 ft.; 31,858.
SIMON'S TOWN, on Simon's Bay, Cape Colony, W. side of C. of Good Hope; Govt. dockyards and arsenal; 2447.
SIMPLON, *pass*, from Valais, Switzerl., to Piedmont; 6592 ft. military road, from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola, constructed by Napoleon I. [mt., 7363 ft.
SINAI, *peninsula*, between Gulfs of Suez and Akabah;
SIND, *prov.* India, Bombay Pres.; comprises lower valley and delta of Indus; 48,326 sq. m., in 5 dists. and native State, Khaipur (6109 sq. m.); cap. Karachi; 2,868,870.
SINGAPORE, *isl.* (British) at S. end of Malay Peninsula; 27 m. by 11 m.; 206 sq. m.; 182,650; also c. cap. of isl. on S.E.; seat of govt. of Straits Settlements; 163,000.
SINGLETON, *t.* N.S.W., on Hunter R., 123 m. N.W. Sydney; farming and wine-growing; dist., 7150.
SING-SING, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R.; 9352.
SINOPE, *t.* Asia Minor, on Black Sea; birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic, 412 B.C.; 12,000. [Geneva; 4871.
SION, *t.* cap. of Valais, Switzerl., on Rhone, 60 m. E.
SIOUX, *c.* Iowa, U.S., on Missouri R.; meat-packing, flax seed, oil mills; 37,806.
SIOUX FALLS, *c.* S. Dakota, U.S.; Big Sioux R. here falls 90 ft. in half a mile; factories, quarries; 10,177.
SIROHI, *native state*, Rajputana; 3020 sq. m.; cap. Sirohi; 142,903.
SIRSA, *t.* Punjab, India, cap. of dist. S. in Hissar div., 12,292.
SISEBOLI, *t.* E. Roumelia, on Black Sea; 10,000.
SISTOVA (or Shistab), *t.* Bulgaria, on Danube, opposite Simnitza; cotton and leather manufs.; 12,000.
SITAPUR, *t.* India, cap. of dist. and div. S. in N.W. Oudh; 21,380.
SITKA, *t.* cap. of Alaska, U.S., on Isl. Baranoff; 1188.
SITTINGBOURNE, *s.pt.* Kent, Engl., on Melton Creek, 16 m. N.W. Canterbury; 8302. [Jutland.
SKAGER RACK, *arm* of N. Sea, between Norway and
SKAW, THE, *prom.* at N. of Jutland; lighthouse.
SKEGNESS, *t.* Lincolnsh., Lindsey div.; 1488.
SKELMANTHORPE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. S.E. Huddersfield; 3390.
SKELMERSDALE, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl.; 6627.
SKELTON (and Brotton), *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., near Guisborough; 11,842.
SKERRIES, *rocks*, off Irish coast, (1) off Antrim, 1 m. N.E. Portrush; (2) off s.pt. Sk., 18 m. N. Dublin.
SKERRYVORE, *rock*, with lightho., 10 m. S.W. Tiree.
SKIDDAW, *mt.* Cumberl., 5 m. N. Keswick; 3054 ft
SKIPTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 16 m. N.W. Bradford; cotton and woollen manufs.; 10,376.
SKOUHEGAN, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 5068.
SKYE, *isl.* Co. Inverness, Scotland; largest of Inner Hebrides; 45 m. by 24 m. greatest br. (14 m. average); 547 sq. m.; mountainous, scenery described in 'Lord of the Isles'; Cullin Hills, 3234 ft.; only tn., Portree;
SLATER, *t.* Missouri, U.S.; 2400. [16,889.
SLATHWAITE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Huddersfield; woollen and cotton manufs.; mineral baths;
SLATINGTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2716. [4570.
SLATOUST, *t.* Russia, gov. Ufa, in Astrakhan; 19,000.
SLAVE COAST, Guinea coast, W. Africa, from Rio Volta to Lagos.
SLAVONIA (or Scl.), with Croatia, *prov.* Hungary, between R. Drave on N. and the Military Frontier on S.; 290 m. long; Slav. and Cr. 16,773 sq. m.; cap. of Slav., Eszek; of Croatia, Agram; 2,184,414.
SLEAFORD, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., Kesteven div.; 4655 d.
SLIEVE BLOOM, *range* of hills, King's and Queen's Cos., Irel., 1733 ft.; S. DONARD, mt. Irel., Co. Down, highest of Mourne Mts., 2796 ft.
SLIGO, *co.* Connaught, Irel., on Atlantic, between Mayo and Leitrim; 40 m. by 37 m.; 737 sq. m.; over 91 p.c. Ro. Catholic; decrease last decade, 11·9 p.c.; 98,338; co. tn. s.pt. on S. Bay, 134 m. N.W. Dublin; 10,110.
SLONIM, *t.* Russia, 75 m. S.E. Grodno; 21,000.
SLOUGH, *t.* Bucks, Engl., near Windsor; 5427.
SLUYS, *t. ftd.* Holland, 10 m. N.E. Bruges; 10,000.
SMALLTHORN, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Burslem; 5279.
SMEATON, *t.* Victoria, 114 m. N.W. Melbourne; farming, gold mines; dist., 1500. [ham; 36,170.
SMETHWICK, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 3 m. W. Birming-
SMITHFIELD, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 2500.
SMOLENSK, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. S., on R. Dnieper, 240 m. W.S.W. Moscow; active trade; 34,348.
SMYRNA, *s.pt.* Turkish, Asia Minor, on Archipelago; chief commercial centre of W. Asia; 200,000; also t. Delaware, U.S., 2455.
SNAE FELL, highest point in Isle of Man; 2034 ft.
SNAKE, *r.* U.S., affl. of Columbia R. from Wyoming (1050 m.). [way; 7565 ft.
SNEEHAETTEN, *mt.* highest of the Dorrefeld, Nor-
SNEEK, *t.* Holland, 14 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, 11,674.
SNEEUWBERGEN, *mt. range*, Cape Colony, *Compassberg*, 8500 ft. [11,000.
SNIATYN, *t.* Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on R. Pruth;
SNIZORT, *loch*, sea arm, 14 m. long, N.W. Skye.
SNOWDON, *mt.* N. Wales, 9 m. S.E. Carnarvon, highest point in S. Britain; 3571 ft.
SOBRAON, *vil.* Punjab, on l. b. of Sutlej; victory over Sikhs here in 1846 ended first Sikh War.
SOCIETY ISLS., *group* in S. Pacific, including Tahiti (largest), Moorea, Tetiaroa, etc.; French protectorate; the two largest isls. have 462 sq. m.; pop. 12,800.
SOCORRO, *t.* Boyaca, U.S., Colombia; 16,000; also t. N. Mexico, U.S.A., 2295.
SOCOTRA, *isl.* (British) Indian Ocean, 120 m. E. C. Guardafui; 70 m. by 20 m.; 1382 sq. m.; 10,000.
SOEDERHAMP, *s.pt.* Sweden, 42 m. N. Gefle; 8000.
SOERABAYA, *s.pt. ftd.* Java, on N. coast, opp. Madura Isl.; naval arsenal; 128,000.
SOERAKARTA, *t.* Java, on Solo R., near centre of isl.; 140,000. [Münster; 15,000.
SOEST (or Söst), *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 33 m. S.E.
SOFALA, *dist. and s.pt.* on S. Bay, S.E. Africa, in Portuguese territory of Mozambique; supposed to be Ophir to which Solomon sent his ships for gold; also t. N.S.W., 149 m. N.W. Sydney; dist., 4000.
SOFIA (or Sophia), *t. ftd.* Bulgaria, on R. Isker, 75 m. N.W. Philippopolis; various manufs.; active trade; 30,428. [at S. end of which lies field of Waterloo; 9000.
SOIGNIES, *t.* Belgium, on R. Sanne, nr. is *Forest of S.*,
SOISSONS (anc. Suessiones), *t. ftd.* France, dep. Aisne, 18 m. S.W. Laon; 11,234.
SOKOTO, *t.* Sudan, former cap of Empire, S., on affl. of Niger; 10,000; [Wurno is now cap. of Sokoto].
SOLENT, THE, *channel* between Hants and Isle of Wight, from the Needles to W. Cowes.
SOLEURE, *canton*, N.W. Switzerl., between Bern and Basle, watered by Aar; Ro. Catholic; 302 sq. m.; cap. S., 19 m. N.E. Bern (7668); 85,621.
SOLFERINO, *vil.* Lombardy, 20 m. N. Mantua; French victory over Austrians in 1859.
SOLINGEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 19 m. N. Köln; 19,000.
SOLOMON ISLS. *group* in S. Pacific, 500 m. E. of N. Guinea; 15,000 sq. m.; N. isl. German, attached to N. Guinea administration; S. isls. British; 150,000.
SOLWAY FRITH, *arm* of Irish Sea, 40 m. long, between Cumberl. and Kirkcudbright and Dumfries.
SOMALI LAND, E. Africa, from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui; British; S. COAST PROTECTORATE extends from Ras Jibuti, 43° 15′ E. to Bender Ghazi, W. of Guardafui; 30,000 sq. m.; cap. Berbera (30,000), due S. of Aden; 240,000.
SOMERSET, *co.* Engl., S. of Bristol Chan.; 1636 sq. m.; watered by Avon and Parret; co. tn. Bath; 484,326; also in U.S., c. Kentucky, 2625; t. Mass., 2106; also t. Queensland, 1500 m. N. Brisbane; dist., 1224; S., EAST, t. Cape Colony, 2231.
SOMERSWORTH, *t.* N. Hampshire, U.S.; 6207.
SOMERVILLE, in U.S., c. Mass., suburb of Boston; 40,152; bor. N. Jersey; 3861.
SOMME, *dep.* N.W. France, on English Chan.; 2379 sq.

m.; cap. Amiens (on R. S., 116 m. N.E. to English Chan.); 546,495 d. [Frankfort-a/O.; 11,500.
SOMMERFELD, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 44 m. S.S.E.
SONE, *r.* Central India, affl. of Ganges, 25 m. above Patna (465 m.).
SONNEBERG, *t.* Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, 12 m. N.E. Coburg; toys, musical instruments; 10,500.
SONORA, *t.* Mexico, in State S., with great mineral wealth, 35 m. S. Arispe; 6000.
SONPAT, *t.* Punjab, India, 28 m. N.W. Delhi; 14,000.
SOOTHILL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Dewsbury;
SOPHIA. *See* Sofia. [11,493.
SORATA, *t.* Bolivia, 56 m. N.W. La Paz; near are 2 peaks of Andes, 21,043 ft. and 21,286 ft.
SOREL, *t.* Quebec, at mouth of Richelieu R.; 6669; also t. Tasmania, 15 m. N.E. Hobart; dist., 3450. [12,745.
SORON, *t.* N.W. Provs., India, dist. Etah, of Agra div.;
SORRENTO, *t.* Italy, on Bay of Naples, 16 m. S.S.E. Naples; birthpl. of Tasso in 1544; 8284; also watering-
SOUDAN. *See* Sudan. [pl. on Port Philip, Victoria; 246.
SOUND, THE, *strait* between Sweden and Denmark; 3 m. broad from Elsinore to Helsingborg.
SOUNGARIA. *See* Dzungaria.
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (or Transvaal), touches Zambesia on N., Bechuanaland on W. (separated from both by Limpopo R.), Portuguese E. Africa, and Swaziland on E., and the R. Vaal on S., which separates it from Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State; 122,000 sq. m.; great mineral wealth; chief towns are Pretoria (cap.), Potchefstroom, Johannesburg, and Barberton; pop. (incl. 120,000 whites), 620,000.
SOUTHALL, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 9 m. W. London;
SOUTH AMBOY, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 4330. [7627.
SOUTHAMPTON, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Hants, Engl., 79 m. S.W. London, at confl. of R. Test, with S. WATER (sea inlet, 10 m. to Solent); 65,325.
SOUTH BEND, *c.* Indiana, U.S., on St. Joseph R.; waggon works, lumber yards; 21,819. [land; 3434.
SOUTH BERWICK, *t.* Maine, U.S., 45 m. S.W. Port-
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Lehigh R.; 10,302. [Morpeth; 3626.
SOUTH BLYTH, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., 9 m. S.E.
SOUTHBOROUGH, *t.* Kent, Engl., near Tunbridge Wells; 5416; also t. Mass., U.S.; 2114.
SOUTHBRIDGE, *t.* Mass., U.S., 32 m. E. Springfield; 7055; also t. N. Zealand, 19 m. S.W. Christch.; dist., 1140.
SOUTH CAROLINA, *Atlantic State*, U.S.A., touching Georgia on S.W.; 30,570 sq. m.; cap. Columbia; chief s.pt., Charleston; pop. (3-5ths coloured, 2-5ths white), 1,151,149. [Engl., 10 m. N.W. Hull; 1979 d.
SOUTH CAVE (and Wallingfen), t. Yorksh. (E.R.),
SOUTH CHESTER, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 7076.
SOUTH CROSSLAND, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 3078.
SOUTH DOWNS, *chalk hills* in S. Sussex, Engl.; 500 ft.
SOUTH EASTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., on Lehigh R.; 5616.
SOUTHEND, *t.* Essex, Engl., on Thames, opp. Sheerness; watering-pl.; 12,333; also S. portion of Kantire, Scotl. [10,970.
SOUTHGATE, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., near New Barnet;
SOUTH GEORGIA, *isl.* (British), S. Atlantic, E. of Falkland Isls.; uninhabited; 54° 30′ S., 37° W. [6674.
SOUTH GOSFORTH, *t.* Northumb., 2 m. N. Newcastle;
SOUTH HADLEY, *t.* Mass., on Connecticut R.; 4261.
SOUTH HORNSEY, *N. suburb* of London. [5501.
SOUTHINGTON, *t.* Conn., U.S., 22 m. N. Newhaven;
SOUTH KINGSTOWN, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S.; 6231.
SOUTH MOLTON, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 10 m. S.E. Barnstaple; 3126 d. [packing; 8062.
SOUTH OMAHA, *c.* Nebraska, U.S.; pork and beef-
SOUTH ORANGE, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 3106. [2890 d.
SOUTHOWRAM, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Halifax;
SOUTHPORT, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., on Irish Sea, 18 m. N. Liverpool; watering-pl.; 43,026; also watering-pl. Queensland, 46 m. S.E. Brisbane, 800; also small tns. in S. Australia and Tasmania. [S. Cape Horn.
SOUTH SHETLAND, *archipelago*, in S. Atlantic, 600 m.
SOUTH SHIELDS, *t. and co. bor.* Durham, Engl., on R. Tyne, 6 m. N. Sunderland; coal and various industries; 78,431. [Tees; 15,476.
SOUTH STOCKTON, *t.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., on R.
SOUTHWARK, *parl. bor.* Surrey, on Thames; 223,330.
SOUTHWICK, *t.* Durham, Engl., on R. Wear; 10,226.
SOUTHWOLD, *s.pt.* E. Suffolk, England, 12 m. S.W. Lowestoft; 2311.
SOWERBY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. S.W. Halifax; 5675 d. [Calder; 10,408.
SOWERBY BRIDGE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R.
SOYLAND, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. S.W. Halifax; 3308 d. [wooden toys; 7000.
SPA, *t.* Belgium, 16 m. S.E. Liège; mineral springs,
SPAIN, *country*, S.W. Europe, forming with Portugal the Iberian Peninsula; washed by Bay of Biscay, Atlantic, and Mediterranean, and separated from France on N.E. by the Pyrenees; 191,000 sq. m., or, including Balearic and Canary Isls. and the 'Presidios' in N. Africa, 197,670 sq. m.; from C. Tarifa on S. to mouth of R. Bidassoa on Fr. frontier 550 m., and from C. Finisterre to C. Creuse 640 m.; crossed by several mt. chains, which correspond with the general directions of the rivers; mineral wealth very great; quicksilver mines of Almaden perhaps richest in the world; the VINE is the most important object of culture in S., and is grown in every prov.; 5 tns. with pop. over 100,000, and 11 with pop. over 50,000; religion Ro. Catholic; about 30,000 Protestants; foreign possessions formerly very extensive, but still include Cuba and Porto Rico in W. Indies, Philippine, Caroline, and Marianne Isls. in Pacific, Fernando Po, Annabon, etc., in Africa; cap. Madrid; 17,550,246.
SPALATRO, *s.pt.* Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, on Adriatic, near ruins of Diocletian's Palace, out of which much of the town has been built; 12,196.
SPALDING, *t.* Lincolnsh., Holland div., on R. Welland, 16 m. S.S.W. Boston; 9014 d.
SPANDAU, *t. ftd.* Brandenburg, Prussia, at confl. of Havel and Spree, 9 m. W. Berlin; 32,000.
SPANISH TOWN, *t.* Jamaica, 10 m. W. Kingston; 5689.
SPARROW POINT, t. Maryland, U.S.; 2507.
SPARTA, *anc. c.* Morea, Greece; also c. Wisconsin, U.S., 2795; and under 2000 in Ill. and Ga.
SPARTANBURG, *c.* S. Carol., U.S., 100 m. N.N.W. Columbia; 5544.
SPENCER, *t.* Mass., U.S., 12 m. W. Worcester; 8747; under 2000 in Ind. and Iowa.
SPENNYMOOR, *t.* Durham, Engl., 3 m. N.E. Bishop-Auckland; 6041.
SPEY, *r.* Scotland, from Badenoch N.E. through Cos. Inverness, Banff, and Elgin, to Moray Frith (100 m.).
SPEYER (or Speier, Spires, Spire), *c.* cap. of Rhenish Bavaria, on Rhine, 12 m. S. Mannheim; protest of Reformers at German Diet here in 1529; hence the name *Protestants*; 16,837.
SPEZIA, *t.* N. Italy, on Bay of S., 50 m. E. Genoa; naval arsenal; Shelley drowned here July 8th, 1822; 18,000. [coast; 6000.
SPEZZIA, *isl.* G. of Nauplia, Greece; 8443; t. on N.E.
SPICE ISLS. *See* Moluccas.
SPINAZZOLA, *t.* S. Italy, 7 m. S. Minervino; 11,000.
SPITALFIELDS, parish of Tower Hamlets, London.
SPITHEAD, *roadstead*, Engl., between Portsmouth and Isle of Wight; can hold 1000 ships.
SPITZBERGEN, *isl. group*, Arctic Ocean, N.W. Nova Zembla; Russian; uninhabited; from 70° to 80° 48′ N., 9° to 22° E.; 27,027 sq. m.
SPLUGEN, *pass*, Rhaetian Alps, from Grisons to Lake Como, Lombardy; 6939 ft.
SPOKANE, *c.* Washington, U.S., on S. R. (affl. of Columbia); railway centre; great hydraulic works; rapid growth of city; first settler in 1878; 19,922. [duct; 12,000.
SPOLETO, *t.* Italy, 40 m. S.E. Perugia; castle, lofty aque-
SPORADES ('Scattered Isls.'), Grecian Archipelago.
SPREE, *r.* from Saxony (kingdom), N.W. through Berlin to Havel at Spandau (220 m.). [11,000.
SPREMBERG, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, on R. Spree;
SPRINGFIELD, in U.S., *c.* Mass., cap. of Hampden Co., 44,179; c. Ohio, cap. of Clark Co., 31,895; c. cap. of Illinois, 185 m. S.W. Chicago, 24,693; c. Missouri, cap. of Greene Co., 21,850; t. Vermont, 2881.
SPRINGSURE, *t.* Queensland, 485 m. N.W. Brisbane;
SPRING VALLEY, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 3837. [dist., 1887.
SPRINGVILLE, *c.* Utah, U.S.; 2849.
SPURN HEAD, S.E. Yorksh., Eng., at mouth of Humber.
SRINAGAR (or Sir.), *c.* cap. of Cashmere State, India, on R. Jehlam; 118,960.
SRIRANGAM, *t.* India, Madras Pres.; 21,632.
SRIVILLIPATUR, *t.* cap. of Tinnevelly dist., Madras Pres.; 21,448. [burg; flannels, hosiery; 10,000.
STADE, *t.* Hanover, Germany, 22 m. W. by N. Ham-

STAFFA, *isl.* Inner Hebrides, W. of Mull, 6 m. N. Iona; basaltic columns; Fingal's Cave, 227 ft. long.
STAFFORD, *co.* Midland, Engl., E. of Salop, 50 m. by 34 m.; 1169 sq. m.; watered by R. Trent; *Potteries* in N. and *Black Country* (iron and coal) in S.; 1,083,273; co. tn. on R. Sow, 16 m. N. Wolverhampton; 20,270; also t. Conn., U.S.; 4535.
STAINES, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., on Thames, 6 m. S.E. Windsor; 5060. [Engl., near Halifax; 5002.
STAINLAND (-with-Old-Lindley), *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.),
STALYBRIDGE, *t.* Chesh. and Lancash., Engl., 7 m. E. Manchester; 26,783; parl. bor., 44,135.
STAMFORD, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl., Kesteven div., 12 m. N.W. Peterborough; 8358 d.; also t. Conn., U.S., Fairfield Co., on coast; 15,700; S. HILL, dist. in Hackney, in N. London.
STANBERRY, c. Missouri, U.S.; 2035.
STANDISH (-with-Langtree), *t.* Lancash., Engl., near Wigan; cotton and paper manufs.; coal mines; 5416.
STANHOPE, *t.* Durham, on R. Wear; lead mines; 1864.
STANLEY, *t.* cap. of Falkland Isls.; 694.
STANLEY FALLS, *station*, on Upper Congo, below the falls, which extend 56 m.
STANLEY POOL, an expansion of the Lower Congo; 25 m. by 16 m.; from St. Pool to Matadi (head of navigation of Lower Congo, 110 m. from the sea) the fall of the Congo is 1030 ft. [tin mines; dist., 1869.
STANTHORPE, *t.* Queensland, 184 m. S.W. Brisbane;
STAPLETON, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl.; 14,539.
STARAIA-RUSSA, *t.* Russia, gov. Novgorod; salt-works, flax, corn, timber; 14,000.
STARGARD, *t.* Prussia, 25 m. E. Stettin; 22,500; also t. 27 m. S.W. Dantzig; 6634.
STARODUB, *t.* Russia, 100 m. N.E. Tchernigov; 24,000.
START POINT, S. of Devonshire, England, 9 m. S.W. Dartmouth.
STASSFURT, *t.* (walled), Prussian Saxony, 20 m. S. Madgeburg; 16,500.
STATEN ISL., part of N. York State, U.S., 14 m. long; also isl. Tierra del Fuego, 45 m. long.
STATESVILLE, c. N. Carol., U.S.; 2318.
STAUBBACH, *waterfall*, Cant. Bern, Switzerl., 980 ft.
STAUNTON, in U.S., c. Virginia, 60 m. N. Lynchburgh; 6975; also vil. Illinois; 2209.
STAVANGER, *s.pt.* Norway, cap. of amt S., 100 m. S. Bergen; fisheries, timber; 23,930.
STAVROPOL, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. S. (667,511), in Caucasia, on R. Tachla; 37,017.
STAWELL, *t.* Victoria, 179 m. N.W. Melbourne; gold fields, wine-growing; dist., 9577. [9250.
STEELTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; great steel works;
STELLENBOSCH, *t.* Cape Colony, cap. of div., S., 25 m. E. Cape Town; rich vineyards; seat of university coll.; 3454. [highest carriage road in Europe, 9100 ft.
STELVIO, *pass*, in E. Alps, from Milan to Innsbrück;
STENDAL, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Uchte; linen and other manufs.; 16,500.
STEPNEY, *dist.* in Tower Hamlets, E. London.
STEPPES, Russian name for *prairies*.
STERLING, c. Illinois, U.S., on Rock R.; 5824; under 2000 in Kansas, Conn., and Mass.
STETTIN, *s.pt.* cap. of Pomerania, Prussia, at mouth of R. Oder; chief s.pt. of Prussia, strongly ftd.; 116,228.
STEUBENVILLE, c. Ohio, U.S.; cap. Jefferson Co.; 13,394.
STEVENAGE, *t.* Herts, Engl.; straw-plaiting; 3309.
STEVENS POINT, c. Wisconsin, U.S.; cap. Portage Co.; 7896. [Kilmarnock; 2687.
STEWARTON, *t.* (manuf.) Ayrsh., Scotl., 5 m. N.W.
STEYER, *t.* Upper Austria, at confl. of Ens and Steyer, 19 m. S.E. Linz; ironworks; 17,500. [Co.; 11,260.
STILLWATER, c. Minnesota, U.S., cap. of Washington
STINCHAR, *r.* Ayrsh., Scotl., enters sea at Ballantrae.
STIRLING, *co.* Scotl., border land of Highlands and Lowlands; touches Perthsh. on N., Linlithgowsh. and R. Forth on E., Lanarksh. and Dumbartonsh. on S., and Dumbartonsh. on W.; 45 m. by 18 m.; 469 sq. m.; 125,604; also co. tn. 28 m. N.E. Glasgow, 35 m. N.W. Edinburgh; ancient castle, former residence of Scottish kings; 16,895.
STOCKBRIDGE, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2132.
STOCKHOLM, *c.* cap. of Sweden, at confl. of L. Maelar and Baltic; built partly on mainland and partly on isls. joined by bridges; 246,564.
STOCKPORT, *t. and co. bor.* Chesh. and Lancash., Engl., on Mersey, 6 m. S.E. Manchester; cotton and various manufs.; 70,253. [Sheffield; 5727.
STOCKSBRIDGE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 7 m. N.W.
STOCKTON (or S.-on-Tees), *t.* Durham and Yorksh., Engl., 4 m. from mouth of Tees; coal export and various manufs.; 49,731 (parl. bor., 68,895); also c. California, 50 m. S.E. Sacramento; wheat market; 14,424.
STOKE-NEWINGTON, *dist.* N.E. London, in Hackney.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, *t.* Stafford, Engl.; china and earthenware; 24,027 (parl. bor., 75,352).
STOLBERG, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 7 m. E. Aachen; cutlery; 12,000; also t. Saxony, 11 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz; 6651.
STONE, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., on Trent; leather trade;
STONEHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 6155. [5754.
STONEHAVEN, *s.pt. co. tn.* Kincardinesh., Scotl., 16 m. S.W. Aberdeen; 4497.
STONEHENGE, *group* of standing and horizontal stones in Salisbury Plain, Wilts, Engl., 8½ m. N.N.W. Salisbury. [bombarded in 1814; watering-pl.; 7184.
STONINGTON, *t.* Conn., U.S., 12 m. E. New London;
STONYHURST, *vil.* with Ro. Catholic College, N.E. Lancash., Engl., 4 m. S.W. Clitheroe.
STORNOWAY, *s.pt.* Ross-sh., on E. coast Isl. of Lewis, Hebrides, Scotl.; 3287. [c. Wisconsin; 2470.
STOUGHTON, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 18 m. S. Boston; 4852;
STOUR, name of 5 rivers in Engl. (1) affl. of Avon, at Christchurch (55 m.); (2) affl. of Severn (20 m.); (3) affl. of Avon, near Stratford (20 m.); (4) in Kent, enters sea at Pegwell Bay, passes Canterbury (40m.); (5) Suffolk and Essex, enters sea at Harwich (47 m.).
STOURBRIDGE, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., 11 m. W. Birmingham; 9386 d. [and Severn; 3504.
STOURPORT, *t.* Worcestersh., Engl., at confl. of Stour
STOWMARKET, *t.* E. Suffolk, Engl., 12 m. N.W. Ipswich; 4339.
STOW (-on-the-Wold), *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl.; 1525 d.
STRABANE, *t.* Co. Tyrone, Irel., 15 m. S.W. Londonderry; 4196.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, British (Crown) colony, including Singapore (cap.), Penang (with Province Wellesley), and Malacca; population (incl. 3483 whites), 506,577.
STRALSUND, *s.pt. ftd.* Pomerania, Prussia, opp. Isl. of Rügen; corn trade; 28,847. [by 3 m.
STRANGFORD, *lough*, sea inlet, Co. Down, Irel.; 6 m.
STRANRAER, *s.pt.* Wigtownsh., Scotl., at head of L. Ryan; 87 m. S.W. Glasgow; 6171.
STRASBURG, *c. strongly ftd.* cap. of Elsass-Lothringen, on R. Ill, near confl. with Rhine; university; cathedral, spire 446 ft.; German since 1870; 123,545; also tns. of about 6000 inhabitants in Brandenburg and W. Prussia.
STRATFORD (-le-Bow), *parish* of London, 3 m. E. St. Paul's; S.-UPON-AVON, t. Warwicksh., Engl.; birthpl. of Shakespeare in 1564; 8318; also t. Conn., 2608.
STRATHALBYN, *t.* S. Aust., 50 m. S.E. Adelaide; 772.
STRATHAVEN, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 7 m. S.W. Hamilton; 3812.
STRATHFIELDSAYE, *t.* Cos. Hants and Berks, Engl.; seat of Dukes of Wellington, presented to the first Duke for services in Peninsular War; also t. Victoria, 106 m. N.W. Melbourne; dist., 3365.
STRATHMORE, *great valley* in Scotl., from Dumbartonsh. to Stonehaven on the sea in Kincardinesh.; also in narrower sense, from Methven in Perthsh. to Brechin in Forfarsh. (40 m.).
STRATHPEFFER, *vil.* Co. Ross, Scotl., 4 m. W. Dingwall; mineral springs; health resort.
STRAUBING, *t.* Bavaria, near Danube, 25 m. S.E.
STREATOV, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 11,414. [Ratisbon; 13,500.
STREET, *t.* Somerset, Engl., near Glastonbury; 3517.
STRETFORD, *t.* S.E. Lancash., nr. Manchester; 21,751.
STRIEGAU, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 34 m. W. Breslau; 11,879.
STROMBOLI, one of the Lipari Isls., N. of Sicily; active volcano, 'lighthouse of Mediterranean.'
STROMNESS, *t.* Mainland, Orkney, Scotland, 13 m. W.S.W. Kirkwall; 1633.
STROUD, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl.; cloth trade; 98,180.
STROUDSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2419.
STRY, *t. ftd.* Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on R. S. (affl. of Dniester, from Carpathian Mts.); 12,625.
STUART, *t.* Iowa, U.S.; 20,520.
STUHLWEISSENBURG, *t.* Austria-Hungary, 34 m. S.S.W. Buda; flannel manuf., wine, cattle; 26,000.

STURBRIDGE, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2074.
STURGEON BAY, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2195.
STURGIS, *vil.* Michigan, U.S.; 2489.
STUTTGARD, *t.* cap. of Würtemburg, Germany, near confl. of Nesenbach and Neckar; royal library has largest collection of Bibles in the world; various manufs.; 139,659.
STYRIA, *prov.* Austria-Hungary, between archduchy of Austria and Croatia; 8670 sq. m.; watered by Enns and Drave, and traversed by Noric Alps; cap. Gratz; 1,282,708.
SUAKIM, *s.pt.* Nubia, on Red Sea; good harbour; 10,000. [W. Jassy; 10,500.
SUCZAVA, *t.* Austria-Hungary, prov. Bukowina, 70 m.
SUDBURY, *t.* W. Suffolk, England, on R. Stour; silk manuf.; 7059.
SUDETIC MTS., separate Austria from Saxony and Prussia; *Altvater*, 4880 ft.
SUEZ, *s.pt.* Egypt, at head of G. of Suez (W. arm of Red Sea), 76 m. E. Cairo; at S. end of Suez Canal, 87 m. to Port Said, on Mediterranean; 10,913.
SUFFIELD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 3169.
SUFFOLK, *co.* Engl., on N. Sea, between Norfolk and Essex; 1475 sq. m.; mainly agricultural; co. tn. Ipswich; 369,351; also t. Virginia, U.S.; 3354.
SUGAR NOTCH, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2586.
SUHL, *t.* Prussian Saxony, 30 m. S. Erfurt; 11,000.
SUIR, *r.* Irel., affl. of Barrow at Waterford harb. (85 m.).
SUKKUR, *t.* Sind India, Shikarpur dist.; 29,302.
SULAIMAN MTS., between Afghanistan and Punjab *Takht-i-Sulaiman*, 11,295 ft.
SULINA, *r.* principal mouth of Danube in Roumania.
SULPHUR SPRINGS, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 3038.
SULU ISLS., *chain*, 200 m. long, between N.E. Borneo and Philippines; Spanish; 950 sq. m.; 75,000.
SUMATRA, *isl.* (Dutch), Malay Archip., on the Equator, separated from Malay Peninsula by Strait of Malacca, and from Java by Str. of Sunda; 1000 m. long, from 60 to 240 m. broad; ranges of mts. in centre; *Mt. Ophir*, 13,842 ft.; usual equatorial products, and rich in minerals; 159,555 sq. m.; pop. (partly estimated), 2,697,832.
SUMBAWA, one of the Sunda Isls., Malay Archip.; 160 m. by 20 m. to 60 m.; teak, pearls, sulphur; 5362 sq.
SUMMERVILLE, *t.* S. Carol., U.S.; 2219. [m.; 140,000.
SUMMIT HILL, *bor.* Pennsyl., U.S.; 2816.
SUMTER, *c.* S. Carol., U.S.; 3865.
SUMY, *t.* Russia, 83 m. N.W. Kharkov; 14,500.
SUNART, *loch*, sea inlet, Argyllsh., Scotl., 28 m. by 4 m.
SUNBURY, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 54 m. N. Harrisburg; 5930; also t. Middlesex, Engl., on R. Thames; 4297.
SUNDA ISLS., in Malay Archip., from Sumatra to Timor; STRAIT OF S., between Sumatra and Java.
SUNDERLAND, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Durham, Engl., on R. Wear, 12 m. S.E. Newcastle-on-Tyne; coal export, shipbuilding; 130,921.
SUNDSVALL, *s.pt.* Sweden, on G. of Bothnia; 8714.
SUNGARI, *r.* Manchuria, affl. of Amur (800 m.).
SUNGEI UJONG, *state*, Malay Peninsula, E. of Selangor; 23,602. [mining; 1000.
SUNNY CORNER, *t.* N.S.W., 124 m. W. Sydney; silver
SUPERIOR, *lake*, largest and most W. of the five great lakes of N. America; touches Ontario on E. and Michigan and Wisconsin, U.S., on S.; 360 m. by 140 m.; 1500 m. in circumf.; 32,000 sq. m.; alt. 627 ft.; largest body of fresh water on the globe; 1800 feet deep (average depth, 988 ft.); 200 small streams flow into it; outlet by St. Mary's Strait into L. Huron; also c. Wisconsin, U.S.; 11,983.
SURAT, *c.* India, cap. of dist. S., Gujarat, Bombay Pres., on R. Tapti, 14 m. from mouth; cotton, grain; trade largely transferred to Bombay; 108,000.
SURBITON, *t.* Surrey, Engl., on Thames, near Kings-
SURINAM. *See* Guiana (Dutch). [ton; 10,052.
SURREY, *co.* Engl., S. of Thames, which separates it from Middlesex, and N. of Sussex; touches Kent on E. and Berks and Hants on W.; S. London is in Surrey; 40 m. by 26 m.; 755 sq. m.; co. tn. Guildford; 1,730,871.
SURUGA, *t.* Japan, 90 m. S.W. Tokio, on coast; 33,798.
SUSA, *s.pt. ftd.* Tunis, N. Africa, 40 m. S. Hammamet; various manufs.; 10,000; also t. Piedmont, 25 m. W. Turin; iron mines, marble quarries; 3546. [Falls; 4405.
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, *vil.* N. York, 2 m. below Niagara
SUSQUEHANNA, *r.* U.S., from L. Otsego in N. York through Pennsylv. to Chesapeake Bay (500 m.); also bor. Pennsylv., in Susq. Co.; 3872.
SUSSEX, *co.* Engl., on English Chan., touches Hants on W. and Kent and Surrey on N.; 76 m. by 27 m.; 1458 sq. m.; traversed by *South Downs*, with fine breed of sheep; co. tn. Chichester; 550,442.
SUTHERLAND, *N. co.* Scotl., between Atlantic and N. Sea, E. and S. of Caithness; 1886 sq. m.; mountainous; *Ben More*, 3281 ft.; *Ben Clibrig*, 3164 ft.; *Ben Hee*, 2858 ft.; sheep-farming, important fisheries; co. tn. Dornoch; 21,940 d.
SUTLEJ, *r.* most E. of the 5 rivs. of the Punjab, India; flows from L. Manasarowar (alt. 15,200 ft.) in Himalayas, Tibet; on l. b. it receives (500 m. from source) R. Beas, then called Panjnad, affl. of Indus, at 470 m. from sea.
SUTTON, *t.* Surrey, Engl., 4 m. S.W. Croydon; 13,977; t. Mass., U.S., 3180; S. BRIDGE, t. Lincolnsh., Engl., on R. Nen, 2004 d.; S. COLDFIELD, t. Warwicksh., Engl., 7 m. N.E. Birmingham, 8686; S.-IN-ASHFIELD, t. Notts, Engl., 3 m. S.W. Mansfield; cotton manuf.; 10,563. [Hancza; 19,000.
SUVALKI, *t.* Poland, cap. of gov. S. (656,932) on R.
SVEABORG, *t. ftd.* Finland, 3 m. S.E. Helsingfors; 6000.
SVENDBORG, *t.* Funen, Denmark; shipbuilding, export trade; 7200. [Baden, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria.
SWABIA, *former prov.* of S.W. Germany, incl. parts of
SWADLINCOTE, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 4 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent; 3743. [3636.
SWAFFHAM, *t.* Norfolk, Engl., 15 m. S.E. King's Lynn;
SWALE, *r.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., joined to R. Ure, it forms R. Ouse; also chan. between Sheppey Isle and mainland, 16 m. long. [Boston; 3198.
SWAMPSCOTT, *t.* Mass., U.S., on coast, 13 m. N.E.
SWANAGE, *t.* Dorset, Engl., 11 m. S.E. Wareham, on Isle of Purbeck; 2668.
SWAN R., W. Australia, enters the sea at 32° S.
SWANSEA, *s.pt. and co. bor.* Glamorgansh., Wales, on Bristol Channel, at mouth of R. Tawy, 36 m. N.W. Cardiff; chief seat of British copper trade; metal manufs.; 90,423; as parl. bor., S. town, 57,566; S. district, 63,140; also t. Tasmania, 90 m. N.E. Hobart, opposite Schouten Isl.; dist., 1300.
SWANTON, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 3231.
SWATOW, *s.pt.* S.E. coast of China, prov. Quang-Tung, 225 m. E.N.E. Cantori; open port.
SWEDEN, *country*, N. Europe, with Norway, forming the Scandinavian peninsula, with Finmark, on Norwegian Lapland, on N., the Baltic on S., Norway and Cattegat on W., and the Baltic, G. of Bothnia, and Russia on E.; 1000 m. long by (greatest breadth) 300 m.; 170,979 sq. m., in 3 great divs., Svealand (Sweden Proper), Gothland, and Norrland, in 24 provs.; one-fourth forest, supplying fuel (coal being scarce) and timber for export; Sweden and Norway have one king, but independent parliaments; universities at Upsala (1476), where Linnæus was professor, and Lund (1666); cap. Stockholm; 4,784,675.
SWEDESBOROUGH, *t.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 2035.
SWELLENDAM, *t.* Cape Colony, cap. of div. S. (11,000), 140 m. E. Cape Town; 2000. [N.N.W. Stettin; 9000.
SWINEMUNDE, *s.pt. ftd.* Pomerania, Prussia, 36 m.
SWILLY, *lough*, sea arm, Co. Donegal, Irel.; 25 m. by 2 m.; fine harbour. [5545; NEW S., 27,295.
SWINDON, *t.* Wilts, England, 29 m. E. Bath; OLD S.,
SWINTON (and Pendlebury), *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., near Manchester; 20,197; also t. Yorkshire (W.R.), 10 m. N.E. Sheffield; 9697.
SWITZERLAND, *federal republic*, Central Europe, between Germany, Austria, Italy, and France; 208 m. by 156 m.; 15,727 sq. m., in 22 cantons; traversed by Alps, highest land in Europe, and by Rs. Rhine and Rhone; German spoken by a majority of people in 15 cants., French in 5, Italian in 1 (Ticino), and Roumansch (nearer Latin than either French or Italian), in 1 (Grisons); nearly three-fourths of people speak German, 637,972 French, 156,606 Italian, and 38,375 Roumansch; 59 p.c. Protestant, 40 p.c. Ro. Catholic; cap. Bern; 2,917,754.
SYCAMORE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2987. [cap. Bern; 2,917,754.
SYDENHAM, *suburb* of London, 6 m. S.S.E. London Bridge; site of Crystal Palace; also suburb of Christchurch, N. Zealand; 9680.
SYDNEY, *c.* cap. N.S.W., oldest c. in Australasia, on

S. shore of Port Jackson; one of the finest harbours in the world; university; great and varied trade; 386,000; also s.pt. N. Scotia, on E. of Cape Breton Isl.; coal export; several small townships now formed out of Sydney Town and N. Sydney; 10,050.
SYLHET, *t.* cap. of S. dist., Assam; 11,407.
SYRA, *isl.* Cyclades, Greece, 20 m. N.W. Paros; 55 sq. m.; wine, oil, fruit; 31,412; also t. on E. coast; 4298.
SYRACUSE, *c. ftd.* Sicily, cap. of prov. S., on E. coast; birthplace of Archimedes; by no means so important a place as in antiquity; 21,739; also c. N. York, U.S., 148 m. W. Albany, half way to Buffalo; salt
SYR DARYA, *See* Jaxartes. [manuf.; university; 88,143.
SYRIA, *prov.* Asiatic Turkey, on E. coast of Mediterranean, and E. to R. Euphrates; in 6 vilayets of which Lebanon is privileged; 115,144 sq. m.; cap. Damascus, s.pt. Beyrout; 2,676,943; SYRIA PROPER, 24,009 sq. m.; 604,170.
SYZRAN, *t.* Russia, 70 m. S. Simbirsk; 24,500.
SZARVAS, *t.* Hungary, on R. Koros, 22 m. N.E. Csongrad; 23,800. [linen, wine, fruit; 19,708.
SZATHMAR-NEMETH, *t.* Hungary, on R. Szamos;
SZEGEDIN, *t.* Hungary, at confl. of Maros and Theiss; second largest town in Hungary; 87,210.
SZENTES, *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss, 30 m. N. Szegedin; 30,758. [senburg; 11,000.
SZIGETH, *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss, 90 m. N. Klau-
SZOLNOK, *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss, 54 m. E.S.E. Pesth; 18,247.

TAAL, *t.* Philippine Isls., on Isl. Luzon; 23,000.
TAASINGE (or Thorsenge), *isl.* Denmark, S. of Funen; 27 sq. m.; very fertile; 4360. [of Sea of Galilee.
TABARIYEH (anc. Tiberias), *t.* Palestine, on W. shore
TABASCO, *state*, Mexico, on S. shore of G. of Mexico, touching Yucatan on E.; 10,072 sq. m.; rice, sugar, logwood, cocoa; cap. San-Juan-Bautista (with s.pt. Tabasco, on R. Tab); 104,747.
TABLE BAY, *Atlantic inlet*, on S.W. Cape Colony. *Cape Town* is on its shore.
TABLE MT., Cape Colony, behind Cape Town; named from flat summit; 3816 ft.; also in S. Carol., U.S., on N.W. border, 4000 ft., with solid rock precipice (1100 ft.) on one side; also peak, Wicklow, Irel.; 2312 ft.
TABOR, *mt.* Palestine, 8 m. S.E. Nazareth, held to be scene of the Transfiguration, with level summit (1800 ft.), said to be among the finest views in Palestine also t. Bohemia, 49 m. S.S.E. Prague; manuf. paperhangings and coarse woollens; 7500.
TABRIZ, *c.* Persia, cap. of Azerbijan, near salt lake Urumiah; active commerce; 180,000.
TACOMA, *c.* Washington, U.S., at head of easy navigation on Puget Sound; lumber, smelting; rapid growth; pop. in 1873, 300; in 1890, 36,006. [3872 ft.
TACONIC, *mt. range*, U.S., in Mass. and Vermont;
TACUNGA, *t.* Ecuador, S. America, 55 m. S. Quito;
TADMOR. *See* Palmyra. [alt. 10,285 ft.; 17,000.
TAFALLA, *t.* Navarre, Spain, 22 m. S. Pamplona, former residence of kings of Navarre; 7000.
TAFF, *r.* S. Wales, from Co. Brecknock to Severn, S.W. Cardiff, passes Landaff and Merthyr-Tydfil (40 m.).
TAGADOST, *t.* Marocco, 100 m. N.E. Marocco, on W. border of Mt. Atlas; 7000.
TAGANROG, *s.pt. ftd.*, Russia, on Sea of Azov; 56,047.
TAGUS, *r.* largest in Spain, from mts. between Aragon and New Castile, through N. Castile and Portugal to
TAHITI. *See* Otaheite. [Atlantic at Lisbon (540 m.).
TAIN, *s.pt.* Ross-sh., Scotl., 26 m. N.E. Dingwall; 2080; also t. France, dep. Drôme, on Rhone; wine; 3000.
TAKAKA, *t.* N. Zealand, 68 m. from Nelson; 1500.
TAKAMATSU, *t.* Japan, prov. Sanuki; 32,081.
TAKHTAPUL, *t. ftd.*, Afghanistan, 8 m. E. Balkh.
TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN, *highest point* of Sulaiman Mts., E. Afghanistan; 11,295 ft.
TALAVERA (de la Reyna), *t.* Spain, on Tagus, 60 m. W.S.W. Madrid; British victory over French in July, 1809; 10,000. [and farming; dist., 1745.
TALBOT, *t.* Victoria, 120 m. N.W. Melbourne; mining
TALCA, *t.* Chile, 40 m. N.E. Chillau; 19,000.
TALLADEGA, *c.* Alabama, U.S.; gold mines; college, with 427 coloured students; 2063. [of San Louis; 2934.
TALLAHASSEE, *c.* cap. of Florida, near old Spanish fort
TAMAQUA, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., Schuylkill Co.; 6054.
TAMAR, *r.* Devonsh. and Cornwall, Engl., to Plymouth Sound, 2 m. W. Plymouth (50 m.); also r. Tasmania, enters Bass's Straits at Port Dalrymple.
TAMATAVE, *s.pt.* Madagascar, on E. coast; 10,000.
TAMAULIPAS, *state*, Mexico, on Atlantic; 32,128 sq. m.; cap. Nuevo Santander; 140,137. [dist., 1100.
TAMBO, *t.* Queensland, 330 m. S.W. Rockhampton;
TAMBOV, *t.* Russia, cap. of gov. T. (2,519,656), 125 m. N.E. Voronetz; 35,688.
TAMISE, *t.* Belgium, on R. Scheldt; 10,500.
TAMPA, *c.* Florida, U.S., on W. coast, near T. Bay; cigar factories; health resort; 5532. [port; 95,000,
TAMSUI, *s.pt. ftd.* China, on N.W. Formosa; treaty
TAMWORTH, *t.* Cos. Stafford and Warwick, Engl., 6 m. S.E. Lichfield; various manufs.; 6614; also t. N.S.W., 282 m. N. Sydney, on Peel R.; farming, grazing, gold-mining; dist., 10,000.
TANAUAN, in Philippine Isls., (1) on Luzon Isl.; 14,000; (2) on Leyte Isl.; 9253.
TANDA, *t.* India, Faizabad, dist. of Oudh; 16,594.
TANGANYIKA, *lake*, Cent. Africa, discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858, 600 m. from E. coast; 400 m. by 15 m. to 50 m.; alt. 2754 ft.; discharges by R. Lakuga on W. side to Congo. [38 m. W.S.W.; 20,000.
TANGIER, *s.pt. strongly ftd.* Morocco, opp. Gibraltar,
TANJORE, *c.* India, cap. of dist. T. (2,130,383), 215 m. S. Madras; 54,060. [33,725.
TANTAH, *t.* Egypt, in Nile delta, 54 m. N.N.W. Cairo;
TANUNDA, *t.* S. Australia, 42 m. N. Adelaide; wheat and wine-growing; dist., 1000. [below Surat (100 m.).
TAPTI, *r.* W. India, from Baitul to G. of Cambay, 20 m.
TARADALE, *t.* N. Zealand, 8 m. from Napier; pop. of Cent. Riding, 1500; also t. Victoria, 68 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; dist., 1600. [and grazing; dist., 2000.
TARALGA, *t.* N.S.W., 156 m. S.W. Sydney; farming
TARANAKI, *prov.* North Island, N. Zealand, on W. coast between Wellington and Auckland; 3183 sq. m.; cap. New Plymouth; 19,757.
TARANTO (anc. Tarentum), *t.* Italy, prov. Lecce, on G. of T.; good harbour; 25,246.
TARARE, *t.* France, on Rhone, 27 m. W. Lyons; 13,537.
TARBES, *t.* France, cap. Hautes-Pyrénées, on R. Adour, 27 m. E.S.E. Pau; 23,500.
TARENTUM, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S. [tar; fishery; 12,334.
TARIFA, *s.pt.* most S. in Spain, 17 m. W.S.W. Gibral-
TARN, *dep.* S. France, watered by R. Tarn (affl. of Garonne, 220 m.) and R. Agout; 2217 sq. m.; cap. Alby; 346,739 d. [1436 sq. m.; cap. Montauban; 206,596 d.
TARN-ET-GARONNE, *dep.* S. France, N.W. of dep. Tarn;
TARNOPOL, *t.* Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 82 m. E.S.E. Lemberg; 26,097.
TARNOW, *t.* Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 48 m. E. Cracow; linen and leather manuf.; 23,000. [2702.
TARPORLEY, *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 10 m. S.E. Chester;
TARRAGONA, *s.pt. ftd.* cap. of prov. T. (248,579), on Mediterranean, 63 m. S.W. Barcelona; 23, 400.
TARRAWINGEE, *t.* Victoria, 157 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 1500. [m. above N. York; 3562.
TARRYTOWN, *vll.* N. York, U.S., on R. Hudson, 26
TARSUS, *t.* Asia Minor, 18 m. W.S.W. Adana; birthpl. of St. Paul; 12,000. [Isl. and Russian mainland.
TARTARY, *gulf*, part of Japan Sea, between Saghalien
TASHKEND, *chief tn.* Russian Cent. Asia, in gov. Syr Darya; 121,410.
TASMANIA, *isl.* Brit. Colony, separated from Australia by Bass Strait (120 m. wide at narrowest point); 210 m. by 200 m.; 26,215 sq. m.; named from Tasman (Dutch), its discoverer, in 1642; well watered, salubrious climate, good harbours; cap. Hobart; 146,667.
TATURA, *t.* Victoria, 110 m. N. Melbourne; dist., 2200.
TAUNG-NGU, *t.* Lower Burma, cap. of dist. T. (128,848), in div. Tenasserim; 17,199.
TAUNTON, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., 30 m. N.E. Exeter; glove trade; Judge Jeffrey's 'Bloody Assize' held here in 1685; 18,026; also c. Mass., U.S., 34 m. S. Boston; 25,448.
TAUNUS, *mts.* W. Germany, nr. Rhine, in Wiesbaden.
TAURANGA, *t.* N. Zealand, on Plenty Bay; port for Hot Lakes dist.; pop. (one half Maori), 2116.
TAURIDA (or Krim), *gov.* S. Russia, incl. Crimea; 24,538 sq. m.; cap. Simferopol; 1,096,670. [summit, 13,197 ft.
TAURUS, *mt. range*, Asia Minor; 400 m. long; highest
TAVIRA, *s.pt. ftd.* S. Portugal, 20 m. E.N.E. Faros; 12,000. [birthpl. of Drake in 1545; 6914.
TAVISTOCK, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 15 m. N. Plymouth;

TAVOY, *t.* Lower Burma, cap. of dist. T. (84,988). In Tenasserim; 13,748.
TAY, *r.* largest in Scotl., from L. Tay (15 m. long) to N. Sea, by Frith of Tay, between Cos. Fife and Forfar; receives many streams, and passes Dundee
TAYLOR, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 2584. [(120 m.).
TAYLORVILLE, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2829.
TAYPORT (or Ferry-port-on-Craig), *s.pt.* Fife, at mouth of Frith of Tay, opposite Broughty Ferry; 2829.
TCHENSTOKHOV, *t.* Poland, gov. Piotrkow, on R. Warthe; 18,768. [18,500.
TCHISTOPOL, *t.* Russia, gov. Kazan, on R. Kama;
TEATREE GULLY (or Steventon), *t.* S. Australia, 12 m. N.E. Adelaide; gardening and grazing; 1000.
TECUMSEH, *vil.* Michigan, U.S.; 2310; also t. Nebraska; 1654. [S.W. London; 10,025.
TEDDINGTON, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., on Thames, 13 m.
TEES, *r.* Engl., from Cumberl., between Cos. Durham and York, to N. Sea, below Stockton (80 m.).
TEFSA, *t.* Marocco, on N. slope of Atlas Mts.; 11,000.
TEGUCIGALPA, *t.* cap. of Honduras; alt. 3426 ft.; fine climate; gold, silver, and copper mines; chief station on planned inter-oceanic railway; 12,600.
TEHERAN, *c.* cap. Persia, in prov. Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. S. of the Caspian, at foot of Mt. Elburz; alt. 3447 ft.; 210,000.
TEHUANTEPEC, *isthmus*, at narrowest part of Mexico (130 m.) between Gulf of Mexico and Pacific; also t. on isth. near Pacific; 14,000.
TEIGNMOUTH, *s.pt.* Devonsh., Engl., at mouth of R. Teign (from Dartmoor 45 m. to English Channel); watering-pl.; 8292 d. [Stirling.
TEITH, *r.* Perthsh., Scotl., affl. of Forth, 2½ m. N.W.
TEL-EL-KEBIR, *battle-field*, Egypt, 80 m. from Ismailia.
TELL, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; 2094. [(180 m.).
TEMES, *r.* Hungary, affl. of Danube, 6 m. E. Belgrade
TEMESAAL, *t.* California, U.S.; 2032.
TEMESVAR, *c. ftd.* Austria-Hungary, on R. Temes; 73 m. N.N.E. Belgrade; 39,850. [farming; 1500.
TEMORA, *t.* N.S.W., 283 m. S. Sydney; mining and
TEMPIO, *t.* Isl. of Sardinia, 31 m. E.N.E. Sassari;
TEMPLE, *c.* Texas; 4047. [corks, salted meat; 11,000.
TEMPLEMORE, *t.* Co. Tipperary, Irel., 20 m. N. Cashel;
TEMPLETON, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2999. [2800.
TEMRUCK, *t. ftd.* Russia, on S. side of Sea of Azov; 11,000. [dist., 3500.
TE MUKA, *t.* N. Zealand, 89 m. S.W. Christchurch;
TENASSERIM, *div.* Lower Burma (6 dists.); 46,590 sq. m., along coast of Bay of Bengal; 971,660; also t. cap. of div. in Mergui dist. [Bay; sea-bathing; 4542 d.
TENBY, *t.* Pembrokesh., S. Wales, on Caermarthen
TENEDOS, *isl.* off N.W. coast Asia Minor; 5 m. long.
TENERIFFE, largest of Canary Isls.; 60 m. by (greatest breadth) 35 m.; 782 sq. m.; wine, silk, fruits, grain; cap. Santa Cruz de Ten.; 105,000; *Peak of T.*, an extinct volcano in N.W. of isl.; 12,182 ft.
TENG-CHOW, *s.pt.* China, prov. Shang-Tung; 230,000; also c. prov. Fokien; 140 m. N.W. Amoy.
TENNESSEE, *state* (S.E. Centr.), U.S.A., between Arkansas on W. and N. Carol. on E.; CUMBERLAND MTS. in this State have caverns many miles in extent, with powerful subterranean streams and bones of extinct animals; 42,050 sq. m.; cap. Nashville; pop. (nearly ¼ coloured), 1,763,723; TENNESSEE R., formed of confl. 4 m. above Knoxville of French Broad and Holston; enters Ohio at Paducah in Kentucky (650 m.). [Rye; 3429 d.
TENTERDEN, *t.* Kent., Engl.; cinque port, 10 m. N.
TENTERFIELD, *t.* N.S.W., 480 m. N. Sydney, near Queensland border; alt. 2827 ft.; farming, gold and tin mines; 2000. [S.S.E. Ascoli; 14,000.
TERAMO, *c.* Italy, cap. of prov. T. (265,448), 15 m.
TERCEIRA ('third'), third longest of the Azores; 20 m. by 13 m.; 220 sq. m.; contains *Angra*, cap. of the Azores; 45,000.
TEREK, *prov.* N. Caucasia, Russia; 26,822 sq. m.; cap. Vladikavkas; 719,468; also *r.* flows from Mt. Elburz N.E. to Caspian (350 m.).
TERIM, *t.* S. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 25,000.
TERLIZZI, *t.* Apulia, Italy, 18 m. W. Trani; 20,442.
TERMINI, *s.pt.* Sicily, 23 m. E.S.E. Palermo; 22,000.
TERNATE, *isl.* of Moluccas group in Malay Archip.; 92,000. [of Tacitus in 54 A.D.; 4 m. E. a famous cascade.
TERNI, *t.* Perugia, Italy, 50 m. N.N.E. Rome; birthpl
TERRE HAUTE, *c.* Indiana, U.S., Co. Vigo, on Wabash R.; manuf. and railway centre; 30,217.
TERRELL, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 2988. [bury; 2173 d.
TETBURY, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., 5 m. N.W. Malmes-
TETTENHALL, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Wolverhampton; 5145. [m. S.E. Tangier; 25,000.
TETUAN, *s.pt. ftd.* Marocco, on Str. of Gibraltar, 33
TEVIOT, *r.* Roxburghsh., Scotl., affl. of Tweed near Kelso (37 m.).
TEWKESBURY, *t.* Gloucestersh., Engl., at confl. of Avon and Severn; 5269; also t. Mass., U.S.; 2515. [sas; 6380.
TEXARKANA, *c.* partly in Texas and partly in Arkan-
TEXAS, *S. W. State*, U.S.A., largest State in the Union; larger than France or Germany; on Gulf of Mexico, separated from Mexico by Rio Grande and Gulf of Mexico, and touching Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana Territory, Oklahoma, and N. Mexico; climate varies from heat of the coast to snowy winters of the Panhandle; agriculture is the business of two-thirds of the people; cotton, grapes, and timber in E. Texas; also sheep and cattle ranches; 265,780 sq. m.; cap. Austin; chief port, Galveston; 2,235,523.
TEXEL, *isl.* at entrance of Zudyer See, Holland; 13 m. by 6 m.; 83 sq. m.; Van Tromp killed in naval action with British here in 1653; 6500.
TEXUCO, *t.* Mexico, on Lake T. (77 sq. m.), 15 m. E.N.E. Mexico; 5000. [30 m.), 12 m. E. Oxford; 3335.
THAME, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl., on R. T. (affl. of Thames,
THAMES, *r.* Engl., from Cotswold Hills, Gloucestersh. to N. Sea (250 m.); it separates Berks from Oxford and Buckingham, Surrey from Middlesex, and Kent from Essex; it passes Oxford, Reading, Windsor, London, Woolwich, Gravesend; navigable for all ships to Deptford, and for vessels of 200 tons to London Bridge; above confl. with Thame it is called *Isis*; also r. Ontario, to L. St. Clair (160 m.); also r. N. Zealand, North Island, from Tauranga to Hauraki Gulf; also t. on this r.; pop. 4664. [dist. T.; 14,500.
THANA, *t.* Bombay Pres., India; cap. of (maritime)
THANET, ISLE OF, in N.E. extremity of Kent, Engl.; fine climate; contains the tns. Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs; 50,821.
THARAWADI, *dist.* Pegu div., Lower Burma; 278,155; also cap. of dist., 68 m. N. Rangoon.
THASOS, *isl.* Turkey, off S. coast of Roumelia, 138 sq. m.; wine, fruits, honey, marble; 5500.
THAUMAKO, *t.* Thessaly, Greece; 8000.
THAYA, *r.* Lower Austria and Moravia, affl. of March, 2 m. N.E. Ravensburg (130 m.).
THAYET-MYO, *t.* Lower Burma, cap. of dist. T. (169,560), on Irawadi; 16,500.
THEBES, *t.* Greece, nom. Attica and Boeotia, 30 m. N.W. Athens; 3500; also ruins of c. cap. of Upper Egypt, on Nile, 25° 41′ N.; present villages Luxor and Karnak, with magnificent ruined temple on its site.
THEISS, *r.* Hungary, from borders of Galicia to Danube below Peterwardein (840 m.).
THEODULE, *pass*, from Valais to Piedmont, 10,899 ft.
THERESIOPOL (or Maria-T.), *t.* Hungary, 30 m. S.W. Szegedin; 72,683.
THERMOPYLAE, *pass*, N.E. Greece, between Mt. Æta and the sea; struggle between Persians under Xerxes and Leonidas with his 300 Spartans, 480 B.C.
THESSALY (or Trikhala), *N. division* of Greece, in 3 nomarchies, ceded to Greece by Turkey in 1882 by Treaty of Berlin; 5073 sq. m.; cap. Larissa; 299,681.
THETFORD, *t.* Cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, Engl., 28 m. E. Lynn; 4247. [24,000 ft.
THIAN-SHAN, *mts.* W. of Mongolia; highest summit,
THIERS, *t.* France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 25 m. E. Clermont; manuf. cutlery and hardware; 15,333.
THIONVILLE (or Diedenhofen). *See* Diedenhofen.
THIRLMERE, *lake*, Cumberl., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Keswick; 3 m. long; alt. 533 ft. [tin-mining; 1000.
THOMAS PLAINS, *t.* Tasmania, 105 m. E. Launceston;
THOMASTON, in U.S., *t.* Conn., Litchfield Co., 3278; t. Maine, 4 m. W.S.W. Rockland, 3009; also small tn. in Georgia.
THOMASVILLE, *t.* Georgia, U.S.; 5514.
THOMPSON, *t.* Conn., U.S., Windham Co.; 5580.
THORN, *t. ftd.* W. Prussia, on Vistula, 50 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, birthpl. of Copernicus in 1473; 24,000.
THORNHILL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Dewsbury; 9606; also t. Dumfriessh., Scotl., on Nith; 1300.

THORNTON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Bradford; 5680 d.; also vil. Fife, Scotl., railway centre.
THREE RIVERS, *t.* Mich., U.S., on St. Joseph R.; 3131; also t. Quebec, at confl. of St. Lawrence and St. Maurice; 8334. [Atlantic.
THULE, *ancient name* for most distant land in N.
THUN, *lake*, Bern, Switzerl.; 10 m. by 2 m., connected with Lake Brientz by R. Aar; also t. near the lake.
THURGAU, *cant.* N.E. Switzerl., on L. Constance; 381 sq. m.; cap. Frauenfeld; 104,678.
THURINGIA, name now little used for the land of the Saxon duchies between Bavaria and Prussian Saxony; THURINGIAN FOREST, 60 m. by 9 m. to 16 m.; mountainous, woody, and rich in minerals.
THURLES, *t.* Tipperary, Irel., on R. Suir, 12 m. N.N.E. Cashel; 4800. [Barnsley; 2735 d.
THURLESTONE, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 8 m. S.W.
THURMASTON, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl., on R. Soar; 1681.
THURSO, *s.pt.* Caithness, Scotl., 21 m. N.W. Wick; 3930.
TIARO, *t.* Queensland, 100 m. N.W. Brisbane; farming, sugar, timber; 2700.
TIBER, *r.* Italy, flows from Apennines S. and S.W. past Rome to Mediterranean (200 m.).
TIBERIAS, *lake*, Palestine, expansion of Jordan; 12 m. by 8 m.; 755 ft. below sea level.
TIBET, *inland country*, Asia, W. of China Proper, and separated from India on S. by Himalaya Mts.; mainly pastoral; it is a great table land, alt. 15,000 ft.; 650,000 sq. m.; dependent on China, but ruled by *Grand Lama*, high priest of Buddhism; cap. Lhassa; pop. (mainly Mongolians), 6,000,000.
TICINO, *most S. cant.* Switzerl., on Italian side of Alps, touching Piedmont on W. and S.W., and Lombardy on E. and S.; 1088 sq. m.; 126,751 d.; also r. Italy, from Mt. St. Gothard through L. Maggiore to Po,
TICKHILL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl.; 1450. [below Pavia.
TICONDEROGA, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on L. George; 2267.
TIEN-TSIN, *c. and riv. port*, China, at confl. of Yunling and Peiho Rs., 80 m. S.E. Pekin, 30 m. from mouth of Peiho; open to foreign trade; 1,000,000.
TIERRA DEL FUEGO ('land of fire'), *group of isls.* at S. of S. America, separated from mainland by Strait of Magellan; 11 large isls. and 20 small isls.; 28,185 sq. m.; some heights with perpetual snow; 15,000.
TIFFIN, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on Sandusky R.; 10,801.
TIFLIS, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. T. (pop. 819,264); Transcaucasia, on R. Kur; 104,024.
TIGRE, *kingdom*, N.E. Abyssinia, cap. Adua (3000); Abyssinia now an Italian Protectorate.
TIGRIS, *r.* Asiatic Turkey, from mts. in Armenia S.E. to Euphrates, above Bessorah (800 m.); united stream is called *Shat-el-Arab*. [works, woollen manufs.; 34,492.
TILBURG, *t.* Holland, 15 m. S.W. Bois-le-Duc; print-
TILBURY, *docks*, Essex, Engl., on Thames, opposite Gravesend, 12 m. E. London; at T. Fort Queen Elizabeth addressed her troops at the approach of the Spanish Armada, 1588.
TILL, *r.* Northumberl., Engl., affl. of Tweed (32 m.).
TILLICOULTRY, *t.* Clackmannansh., Scotland, on R. Devon; woollen manufs.; 3939.
TILSIT, *t.* E. Prussia, at confl. of Niemen and Tilse, 58 m. E.N.E. Königsberg; PEACE OF T. in 1807 between Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia; 23,000.
TIMARU, *t.* N. Zealand, in S. Canterbury, 131 m. from Dunedin; 3751. [dist., 2000.
TIMBARRA, *t.* N.S.W., 539 m. N. Sydney; gold-mining;
TIMBUCTU, *t.* Cent. Sudan, Africa, 8 m. from Niger, on border of Sahara; 13,000.
TIMOR, *isl.* Malay Archip., most E. of Sunda group, 300 m. by 40 m.; 12,581 sq. m.; N. part, about one-fourth, is Portuguese (Port Dilli); the rest is Dutch (Port Coepang). [90 m. by 25 m.
TIMORLAUT, *isl.* Malay Archip. 260 m. N.E. Timor;
TINGHA, *t.* N.S.W., 427 m. N. Brisbane; tin mines; dist., 3200. [Madras Pres.; 24,768.
TINNEVELLI, *c.* India, cap. of dist. T., in extreme S.E.
TINO, *isl.* one of the Cyclades, Greece; 81 sq. m.; 12,580.
TINTAGEL CASTLE, *ruins*, Cornwall, Engl., 5 m. N.W. Camelford. [Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow.
TINTERN ABBEY, *ruins*, Monmouthsh., Engl., on R.
TINTO, *hill*, Lanarksh., Scotl., 7 m. S.E. Lanark; 2316 ft.
TIPPERARY, *co.* Munster, Irel., N. of Waterford, between Kilkenny on E. and Limerick on W.; 70 m. by 40 m.; 1659 sq. m.; 94 p.c. Ro. Catholic; decrease in last decade, 13·5 p.c.; co. tn. Clonmel; 172,882; also t. 23 m. N. Clonmel, 7000.
TIPTON, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Dudley; coal and ironworks; 29,314 d.; also c. Indiana, U.S., 2697.
TIRASPOL, *t.* Russia, gov. Kherson, on R. Dniester, 6 m. E. Bender; 23,000. [Trebizond; 5000.
TIREBOLI, *t.* Asiatic Turkey, on Black Sea, 50 m. W.
TIRLEMONT, *t.* Belgium, 25 m. E. Brussels; 15,000.
TIRNOVA, *t. ftd.* former cap. Bulgaria, on R. Jantra, 35 m. E. Sistova; 11,500.
TIRNPATI, *t.* N. Arcot, Madras Pres., India; 13,478.
TIRNPATUR, *t.* Salem, Madras Pres., India; 14,500.
TITICACA, *lake*, S. America, in Andes of Bolivia and Peru; 170 m. by 70 m.; alt. 12,493 ft. [8073.
TITUSVILLE, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., 18 m. N. Oil City;
TIVERTON, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 12 m. N. Exeter; 10,892; also t. Rhode Isl., U.S., 2837.
TIVOLI, *t.* Cent. Italy, 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, on R. Teverone; waterfall; 10,867.
TOBAGO, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies, N.E. Trinidad, to which it is annexed; 32 m. by 12 m.; 114 sq. m.; cap. Scarborough; 20,727.
TOBERMORY, *s.pt.* Mull, Argyllsh., Scotl.; 1056.
TOBOLSK, *c.* Russia, cap. of W. Siberia, at confl. of Tobol (500 m.) and Irtish, 58° 12′ N.; 20,175.
TOCANTINS, *r.* Brazil, affl. of Para, S. branch of Amazon estuary (1100 m.). [24,725.
TODMORDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., on R. Calder;
TOEPLITZ (or Tep.), *t.* N.W. Bohemia; hot baths, watering-place; 15,000.
TOGO LAND, *Germ. protectorate*, W. Africa, on Slave Coast; 16,000 sq. m.; cap. Little Popo; chief port, Lome; 500,000. [copper manufs.; 20,000.
TOKAT, *c.* Asiatic Turkey, 58 m. N.W. Sivas; silk and
TOKAY, *t.* Hungary, at confl. of Theiss and Bodrog, 43 m. N.N.W. Debreczin; fine wine; 5000.
TOKIO, *c. s.pt.* cap. of Japan, on E. coast of Isl. Hondo; 9 m. by 8 m.; residence of Mikado; university; before 1868 it was called Yeddo; 1,389,684.
TOLEDO, *c.* Spain, cap. of prov. T. (5586 sq. m.), on R. Tagus, 41 m. S.S.W. Madrid; 20,000; also c. Ohio, on Maumee R.; manuf., railway, shipping; 81,434.
TOLUCA, *t.* Mexico, 40 m. S.W. Mexico City; ham
TOMAH, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2199. [export; 12,000.
TOMSK, *t.* W. Siberia, on R. Tom (affl. of Obi, 400 m.), above confl. with Obi; university; 36,742.
TONAWANDA, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 7145.
TONBRIDGE (or Tun.), *t.* Kent, Engl., on Medway, 15
TONGA. *See* Friendly Isls. [m. S.W. Maidstone; 10,123.
TONK, *c.* India, cap. of Native State T. (2509 sq. m.) in Rajputana, between Jaipur and Bundi; 46,069.
TONQUIN, *French territory* in most N. part of Anam, annexed to France in 1884; 34,740 sq. m.; copper and iron mines, silk, cotton, sugar, oils; 400,000 Roman Catholics; chief tn. Hanoi (an agglomeration of villages, 150,000); 9,000,000.
TOORAK, *t.* Victoria, 3 m. E. Melbourne; 6000.
TOOWOOMBA, *t.* Queensland, 101 m. W. Brisbane; alt. 1921 ft.; 7007; with dist., 10,000.
TOPEKA, *c.* Kansas, U.S., on Union Pacific Ry., 50 m. S.W. Leavenworth; 31,007. [S.W. Berlin; 11,000.
TORGAU, *t. ftd.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Elbe, 70 m.
TORONTO, *c.* cap. of Ontario, on N.W. shore of Lake O., 333 m. from Montreal; university, active trade and manufs.; 181,220; also vil. Ohio, U.S.; 2536.
TORQUAY, *s.pt.* Devonsh., Engl., on Tor. Bay; watering-place; 25,534; also t. Tasmania, 70 m. N.W. Launceston; dist., 6800. [21,588.
TORRE DEL GRECO, *t.* Italy, 7 m. S.E. Naples, on coast;
TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA, *c. ftd.* Italy, 12 m. S.E. Naples; hot springs; 22,687.
TORRES STRAIT, between N. Australia and New Guinea; 80 m. broad, and only from 7 to 14 fathoms deep; navigation obstructed by shoals, reefs, and small islands.
TORRES VEDRAS, *t.* Portugal, 28 m. N. Lisbon; centre of Wellington's celebrated lines of defence in 1810; 4000.
TORRINGTON, *t.* Conn., U.S., on Nangatuck R.; 6048; GREAT T., t. Devonsh., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Bideford; 3436 d.
TORTONA, *t.* N. Italy, 14 m. E. Alessandria; 10,000.
TORTOSA, *t. ftd.* Spain, on R. Ebro, 43 m. S.W. Tarragona; earthenware; 24,300.
TOTNES, *t.* Devonsh., Engl., 22 m. S.W. Exeter; 4016 d.

TOTTENHAM, *t.* Middlesex, England, N. suburb of London; 71,336. [lace, hosiery, hardware; 10,000.
TOUL, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Meurthe, on R. Moselle;
TOULON, *s.pt. ftd.* France, dep. Var, 30 m. S.E. Marseilles; chief Fr. naval station on Mediter.; 77,747.
TOULOUSE, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Haute-Garonne, on R. Garonne at confl. with Languedoc Canal; various manufs.; 149,791. [et-Loire.
TOURAINE, *former prov.* France, now mainly Indre-
TOURCOING, *t.* France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.E. Lille; linen manuf.; 65,477. [Lille; various manufs.; 35,403.
TOURNAY, *t. ftd.* Belgium, on R. Schelde, 15 m. E.S.E.
TOURS, *c.* France, cap. of dep. Indre-et-Loire, on R. Loire, 65 m. S.W. Orleans; Gothic cathedral; active manufs.; 60,335. [4169.
TOWANDA, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Susquehanna R.;
TOWER, in U.S., *c.* Pennsylv.; 2053; c. Minn., 1110.
TOWER HAMLETS, *parl. bor.*, in 7 divs., in E. London; contains the Tower; 451,827.
TOW LAW, *t.* Durham, Engl., 10 m. W. Durham; 4564 d.
TOWNSVILLE, *s.pt.* Queensland, 870 m. N.W. Brisbane; pastoral, sugar, gold fields; 8564, or (with dist.) 13,016. [bourne; pastoral; dist., 5105.
TOWONG, *t.* Victoria, on Murray R., 269 m. N.E. Mel-
TOWYN, *t.* Merionethsh., N. Wales, on coast; slate quarries, lead and copper mines; watering-pl.; 3294.
TOXTETH PARK, *t.* S. suburb of Liverpool, England;
TRAFALGAR. *See* Cape T. [21,046.
TRALEE, *s.pt.* co. tn. Kerry, Irel., at head of T. Bay; 9910. [burgh; 2389.
TRANENT, *t.* Haddingtonsh., Scotl., 9 m. E. Edin-
TRANI, *s.pt.* S. Italy, 24 m. N.W. Bari, on Adriatic; 25,173. [of Cauvery R., 25,000.
TRANQUEBAR, *s.pt. ftd.* India, Madras Pres., at mouth
TRANSCASPIAN TERRITORY, Russian, E. of Caspian Sea, N. of Persia and Afghanistan, including Turcomania, Merv, etc., traversed by Central Asian Ry.
TRANSCAUCASIA, *Russian territory*, S. of Caucasus; 95,799 sq. m., in 7 provs.; cap. Tiflis; 4,784,590.
TRANSLEITHANIA. *See* Leytha.
TRANSVAAL. *See* South African Republic.
TRANSYLVANIA, *prov.* Austria-Hungary, E. of Hungary; 21,159 sq. m.; rich in minerals; pop. included in Hungary.
TRAPANI, *s.pt. ftd.* Sicily, 46 m. W. Palermo; 32,020.
TRARALGON, *t.* Victoria, 97 m. S.E. Melbourne; farming; dist., 4394.
TRAVANCORE, *native state*, extreme S. of India; 6730 sq. m.; exceptionally well governed; cap. Trivandrum; 2,401,158. [DE T. supplies paving stones.
TRAVERS, *vil.* Switzerl., 13 m. W. Neufchâtel; VAL
TRAVERSE, *vil.* Michigan, U.S.; 4353; also lake in Minnesota. [ley; 2354.
TRAWDEN, *t.* N.E. Lancash., Engl., 6 m. from Burn-
TREBIZOND (anc. Trapezus), *s.pt.* Asiatic Turkey, on S. coast of Black Sea, 115 m. N.W. Erzeroum; second commercial city of Turkey; 45,000.
TREDEGAR, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., 10 m. S.W. Abergavenny; coal and iron; 17,484.
TREMORE, in U.S., *bor.* Pennsylv., 2064; t. Maine, 2036.
TRENT, *r.* Engl., from N. Staffordsh. joins with Ouse to form Humber, 15 m. W. Hull (150 m.); also r. Ontario, enters L. O. 10 m. N.E. Newcastle (120 m.); also t. Austria, in Tyrol, on R. Adige; seat of Church Council 1545-1563; 19,700.
TRENTON, *c.* cap. of N. Jersey, U.S, on Delaware R., 30 m. N.E. Philadelphia; potteries; Gen. M'Clellan is buried in Riverview Cemetery; 57,458; also. c. Missouri, 5039; and under 2000 in Ill. and Tenn.; also t. Ontario, on R. Trent, at entrance into L. Ontario; 4364.
TREVES (Germ. *Trier*), *c.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Moselle, 57 m. S.W. Coblenz; Roman antiquities, cathedral with seamless 'coat of Jesus'; 27,000.
TREVISO, *c.* Italy, cap. of prov. T., in Venetia (941 sq. m.), 16 m. N. Venice; 18,600. [Hobart; dist., 4000.
TRIABUNA, *t.* Tasmania, on E. coast, 55 m. N.E.
TRICHINOPOLI, *c.* India, cap. of dist. T. (3561 sq. m.), Madras Pres., on R. Kaveri; 90,730.
TRIEST, *s.pt.* Küstenland, Austria, at N.E. end of Adriatic, 73 m. E.N.E. Venice; free port; principal Austrian outlet by sea; 158,344.
TRIKHALA, *t.* Thessaly, 37 m. W.N.W. Larissa; 11,000.
TRIM, *co. tn.* Meath, Ireland, on Boyne, 30 m. N.W. Dublin; 1600.
TRINCOMALI, *s.pt.* N.E. Ceylon; excellent harbour; 10,180. [of silks, canvas, etc.; 4525.
TRING, *t.* Herts, Engl., 7 m. S.E. Aylesbury; manuf.
TRINIDAD, *isl.* Brit. W. Indies, largest except Jamaica, off N.E. coast of Venezuela; Crown colony; 50 m. by 30 m.; 1754 sq. m.; cap. Port of Spain; 208,030; also s.pt. Cuba, on S. coast, 17,654; also c. Colorado, U.S., 5523.
TRIPOLI, *Barbary State*, N. Africa, and prov. of Turkish Empire, on Mediterranean, between Tunis on W. and Barca on E., and touching Fezzan and Desert on S.; 105,000 sq. m.; 1,000,000; also s.pt. ftd. cap. of T.; carpets, leather; 30,000; also s.pt. Syria, 50 m. N.E. Beyrout, 20,000.
TRIPOLITZA, *t.* Morea, Greece, at foot of Mt. Maenalus, 22 m. S.W. Argos; 10,000.
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, *isl.* S. Atlantic, 37° 6′ S. 1700 m. W. Cape of Good Hope; attached to Cape Colony; 45 sq. m.; 94. [N.W. C. Comorin; 27,887.
TRIVANDRUM, *t.* cap. of Travancore, S. India, 50 m.
TROITSK (or Zemninki), *t.* Orenburg, W. Siberia; 13,000. [port of Hammerfest; 5500.
TROMSOE, *s.pt.* Norway, cap. of prov. T. (65,090), out-
TRONDHJEM. *See* Drontheim.
TROPPAU, *t. ftd.* Austrian Silesia, at confl. of Oppa and Mohra, 36 m. N.E. Olmütz; 20,562.
TROSSACHS, *pass*, Perthsh., Scotl., between L. Katrine and L. Achray; fine scenery.
TROUVILLE, *coast t.* France, dep. Calvados; fashionable watering-place; 6300.
TROWBRIDGE, *t.* Wilts, Engl.; cloth manuf.; 11,717.
TROY, *anc. c.* in N.W. Asia Minor; scene of the Iliad; most probable site, Hissarlik, 2 m. from Hellespont; also in U.S., c. N. York, on Hudson R., 6 m. above Albany; steel and iron works; 60,956; vil. Ohio, 4494; c. Alabama, 3449; and under 2000 in Vt. and Pa.
TROYES, *t.* France, dep. Aube, on R. Seine, 90 m. E.S.E. Paris; various manufs. and trade; gave name to Troy weight; 50,330.
TRURO, *s.pt.* Cornwall, Engl., 10 m. N. Falmouth; trade connected with the mines; 11,131; also t. N. Scotia, 61 m. N. Halifax; 5102; also t. S. Australia, 57 m. N.E. Adelaide; wheat, wine; dist., 900.
TRUXILLO, *t.* Spain, 130 m. W.S.W. Madrid; birthplace of Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, in 1475; 10,000; also s.pt. Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1535, and named from his native village; 6000; also s.pt. Venezuela, 60 m. N.E. Merida; 12,000; also s.pt. Honduras; mahogany; 6000. [mineral waters; 12,000.
TSARITSIN, *t. ftd.* Russia, gov. Saratov, on Volga;
TSARSKOE-SELO, *t.* Russia, 18 m. S. St. Petersburg; with two imperial palaces; 15,000.
TSURUGA, *t.* Japan, on W. side Hondo; 20,000.
TUAM, *c.* Co. Galway, Irel., on R. Clare, 20 m. N.E. Galway; cathedral; 3567.
TUBINGEN, *t.* Wurtemburg, on R. Neckar, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart; university (1477); 12,551.
TUCSON, *c.* Arizona, U.S., in Santa-Cruz Valley; 5150.
TUCUMAN, *t.* Argentina, cap. of prov. T., 94 m. N.W. Santiago del Estero; 40,000.
TUDELA, *c.* Navarre, Spain, on Ebro; 10,100.
TUENA, *t.* N.S.W., 200 m. W. Sydney; mining and farming; 1314. [Ufa, 105 m. S. Moscow; 64,074.
TULA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. T. (11,753 sq. m.), on R.
TULARE, *c.* California, U.S., on Lake T. (33 m. by 22 m.); 2697.
TULBAGH, *div.* of W. prov. Cape Colony, in Breede Valley; 4976 sq. m.; cap. Ceres; 12,000.
TULDJA, *t.* Roumania, in Dobrudja, on Danube; 12,000.
TULLAHOMA, *vil.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2439.
TULLAMORE, *t.* King's Co., Irel., in Bog of Allen on Grand Canal, 58 m. W.S.W. Dublin; 5000.
TULLE, *t.* France, dep. Corrèze, at confl. of Corrèze and Soulane; lace, Gov. factory for fire-arms; 17,000.
TUMBERUMBA, *t.* N.S.W. 304 m. S.W. Sydney; alt. 2000 ft.; farming, mining, timber; dist., 2500.
TUMUT, *t.* N.S.W., 264 m. S.W. Sydney; dist., 6800.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, *t.* Kent and Sussex, Engl., 5 m. S. Tonbridge, 34 m. S.E. London; 27,895.
TUNGABHADRA, *r.* India, N. boundary of Madras Pres., affl. of Kistna.
TUNIS, *Barbary State*, N. Africa, on Mediterranean, touching Tripoli on S. and Algeria on W.; contains C. Blanco and C. Bon, the two most N. points in Africa; 440 m. by 100 m.; 44,800 sq. m.; N. part fertile;

S. part in Sahara; French Protectorate; 2,000,000; also s.pt. cap. of Tunis, on W. side; silk and wool manuf.; 10 m. N.W. are ruins of Carthage, since Fr. occupation seat of an episcopal see with primacy of all Africa; 100,000 to 145,000.

TUNSTALL, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 4 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme; potteries, ironworks; 15,730.

TURAN, as distinguished from Iran of Persia, includes Turkestan from Persia to Syr Darya, and from Caspian to Pamir Plateau.

TURGAI, *gov.* Russian Cent. Asia, N. and N.E. Aral Sea; 176,219 sq. m.; cap. T.; 364,660.

TURIN, *c.* N. Italy, cap. of Piedmont and of prov. T., at conf. of Dora-Riparia and Po; silk and other manufs.; university; 230,183.

TURKESTAN, *region* of Cent. Asia, partly Chinese, partly Russian; separated by Pamir Plateau; also prov. Asiatic Russia, between Aral Sea and China, containing the 4 govs. Samarcand, Ferganah, Semirechensk, and Syr Darya; between 39° and 49° N.; 409,414 sq. m.; 3,341,913.

TURKEY (Ottoman Empire) consists of territory partly in Europe, partly in Asia, and partly in Africa; African dependencies (Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca) are now loosely connected to the empire, as are also various portions of European T.; 1,147,578 sq. m.; cap. Constantinople; 27,694,600; EUROPEAN TURKEY is now much less extensive than formerly; from the end of the 15th cent. till 1830 it included Greece; till 1878 it included Roumania on the north and Servia on the south of the Danube; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia are now self-governing and practically independent; Bosnia and Herzegovina are occupied and administered by Austria, which also holds military control of Novi-Bazar; Crete and Thasos are T. isls.; present area, 65,909 sq. m.; 4,786,545; ASIATIC TURKEY includes Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia; the Asiatic isls. of T. are Cyprus (practically British), Khio, Mitylene, Samothraki, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes;

TURNER, *t.* Maine; 2016. [682,931 sq. m.; 21,608,055.

TURNHAM GREEN, *S. W. suburb* of London.

TURNHOUT, *t.* Belgium, 25 m. E.N.E. Antwerp; 17,500.

TURRIFF, *t.* Aberdeensh., Scotl., 10 m. S.E. Banff; linen and thread manuf., dyeing; 2340. [ton; 6354.

TURTON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 4 m. N. Bolton; cot-

TUSCALOOSA, *c.* Alabama, U.S., on Warrior R., near Warrior; coal fields; university; 4215.

TUSCANY, *compartimento* (formerly grand-duchy), Italy, on Mediterranean, touching Marches and Umbria on E., Rome on S., and Emilia on N.E.; 9287 sq. m., in 8 provs.; cap. Florence; 2,274,191.

TUSCUMBIA, *c.* Alabama, U.S.; 2491. [coast.

TUSKAR, *rocks and lighthouse*, S.E. Irel., off Wexford

TUTICORIN, *s.pt.* Tinnevelli, Madras Pres., India; 16,500. [Volga, N. of Moscow; 39,280.

TVER, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. Tver (25,233 sq. m.), on

TWEED, *r.* S.E. Scotl., from Peeblessh. to Berwick on N.Sea; 4 m. below Kelso, it forms boundary between Engl. and Scotl. (97 m.).

TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS, THE, *metropolitan dist.* Bengal, E. of R. Hugli and N. of Sundarbans; 2128 sq. m.; cap. Alipur, a S. suburb of Calcutta; 1,618,420.

TWICKENHAM, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., on R. Thames, 1 m. W. Richmond; 16,026.

TWO RIVERS, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2870. [12,891.

TYLDESLEY, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 5 m. S. Bolton;

TYLER, *t.* Texas, U.S., cap. of Smith Co.; 6908.

TYNE, *r.* Northumberl. and Durham, Engl., formed by junc. of N. and S. Tyne near Hexham, 30 m. from N. Sea at Tynemouth and S. Shields; also r. Midlothian and Haddington, Scotl., enters N. Sea 3 m. N.W. Dunbar (28 m.); TYNE PORTS are Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields.

TYNEMOUTH, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., opp. S. Shields, 8 m. N.E. Newcastle; 46,267.

TYROL (and Vorarlberg), *prov.* Austria-Hungary, between Venetia and Bavaria, traversed by Rhaetian Alps (*Ortler Spitz*, 12,814 ft.); 11,324 sq. m.; cap. Innsbruck; 928,769.

TYRONE, *co.* Ulster, Irel., N. of Lough Neagh; 38 m. by 28 m.; 1260 sq. m.; nearly 55 p.c. Ro. Catholic; decrease in last decade, 13·4 p.c.; co. tn. Omagh; 171,278; also bor. Pennsylv., U.S., Blair Co.; 4705.

UANAPA, *r.* Brazil, affl. of Pava (400 m.).

UBEDA, *t.* Spain, 25 m. N.E. Jaen; 18,500. [(1200 m.).

UCAYALE, *r.* Peru, one of the main affls. of Amazon

UCCLE, *t.* Belgium, 2 m. S. Brussels; 11,864.

UCKFIELD, *t.* E. Sussex, Engl., 50 m. S. London; 2497.

UDAIPUR, *c.* India, cap. of Native State U. (12,671 sq. m.), in S. Rajputana; 46,693.

UDINE, *c.* Venetia, N. Italy, cap. of prov. U., 60 m. N.E. Venice; silk, linen, leather manuf.; 23,254.

UDONG, *c.* Malay Peninsula, former cap. of Cambodia; 12,000. [Ufa (affl. of Belaia, 400 m.); 25,657.

UFA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. U., next Ural Mts. on R.

UFFINGTON, *parish*, Berks, Engl., containing Vale of the White Horse—a figure 374 ft. long cut out on chalk cliff in commemoration, it is thought, of victory of Alfred over Danes.

UGANDA, *kingdom*, Equatorial East Africa, on N. and W. shores of Victoria Nyanza; this, with Unyoro, forms an important link in chain of communications between British E. Africa Company's stations on E. coast (such as *Mombasa*) and rich provs. of Upper Nile; according to Mr. Stanley, it includes 750,000 sq. m., and might render Great Britain independent of America for cotton and other products; railway proposed from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza; future administration of U. at present under consideration of British Government; pop.—mostly *Bantu* negroes—is variously estimated from 2 to 5 millions.

UHRICKSVILLE, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on R. Stillwater; 3842.

UIG, *vil.* in Isle of Skye, Scotl., 14 m. N.W. Portree; also parish, Co. Ross, Scotl., includ. some small isls.

UIST, N. and S., *two isls.* of Outer Hebrides, Scotl.; N. U., 3371; S. U., 3810. [18 m. N.W. Port Elizabeth; 3500.

UITENHAGE, *t.* Cape Colony, cap. of U. div. (25,000),

UJIJI, *vil.* on E. shore of L. Tanganyika, Africa; meeting-pl. of Stanley and Livingstone, Oct. 28, 1871.

UJJAIN, *t. ftd.* India, in Malwa, 254 m. S.W. Gwalior; one of the seven sacred Hindu cities; ry. terminus; 34,691. [kov, Tchernigov, and Poltava.

UKRAINE, Little Russia, including govs. Kiev, Khar-

ULEABORG, *s.pt.* Finland, Russia, cap. of gov. U., on G. of Bothnia; 11,100.

ULLADULLA, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 159 m. S. Sydney; dist., 1800. [8 m. long; very distinct echoes.

ULLSWATER, *lake*, Cumberl. and Westmorel., Engl.;

ULM, *t. ftd.* Wurtemburg, on Danube, 50 m. S.E. Stuttgart; cathedral (416 ft. long, spire 337 ft. high), except Cologne, largest in Germany (Protestant); 36,201.

ULMARRA, *t.* N.S.W., on Clarence R., 342 m. from Sydney; maize; dist., 2400.

ULSTER, *N. prov.* Irel., touching Connaught on S.W., Leinster on S., and Atlantic on other sides; 110 m. by 130 m.; 8568 sq. m.; contains 9 cos.; 46 p.c. are Ro. Catholics, 26·4 p.c. are Presbyterians, and 22·3 p.c. are Prot. Episcopalians; decrease in last decade, 7·2 p.c.; 1,617,877.

ULVERSTON, *s.pt.* N. Lancashire, Engl., in Furness; 9948 d.; also s.pt. Tasmania, 70 m. N.W. Launceston, at mouth of R. Leven; dist., 5000.

UMAN, *t.* Russia, 110 m. S.S.E. Kiev; 15,400.

UMBRIA, *compartimento*, Italy, between Tuscany and Rome on W., and the Marches and Abruzzo on E.; it comprises prov. Perugia; 3719 sq. m.; 593,216.

UMEA, *s.pt.* Sweden, at mouth of R. U., on G. of Both-

UMRER, *t.* India, 28 m. S.E. Nagpur; 14,247. [nia; 3000.

UMRETH, *t.* India, Kaira dist., Bombay Pres.; 14,643.

UNION, in U.S., *t.* N. Jersey, on Hudson R., N. of Hoboken; 10,643; t. Tenn., 3441; c. Indiana, Randolph Co., 2681; bor. Pennsylv., 26 m. S.E. Erie, 2261; and under 2000 in Me., S. Carol., Mich., Ohio.

UNION SPRINGS, *t.* Alabama, U.S.; 2049.

UNIONTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., 70 m. S. Pittsburg; 6359.

UNITED STATES (of America), *a federal republic*, embracing the middle part of N. America from Atlantic to Pacific, and from the GREAT LAKES to Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande del Norte, with Alaska (bought from Russia in 1867); the GREAT LAKES and the Upper St. Lawrence separate U.S. from E. Canada, but from the Lake of the Woods to G. of Georgia, on Pacific, the boundary between U.S. and Cent. and W. Canada is the entirely artificial one of the 49th parallel of N. latitude; 2500 m. by 1300 m.; 3,501,410 sq. m.; nearly the extent of Europe, and 60 times the extent of Engl.; chief industries are agri-

culture, manufs., and mining; in each the produce of U.S. exceeds in value the industrial products of any other country; 'the Americans are active, industrial, commercial, highly intelligent, and enterprising, to which qualities are solely due the rapid development of their country and the promise of unmeasured material progress'; the union is a 'league of democratic and sovereign free states' (44 states and 5 territories), authority vesting in the state where not delegated to the central government, and differing herein from govt. of Canada, that in Canada authority is vested in the central govt., except where it is expressly delegated to the province; in U.S. 3 cities have over a million inhabitants, 1 has over 800,000, 3 over 400,000, 9 over 200,000, 12 over 100,000, and 22 over 50,000; in 1880 pop. was 50,268,233; in 1890, 62,831,827.

UNLEY, *S. suburb* of Adelaide, S. Australia; 5600.

UNTERWALDEN, *canton*, Switzerl., S. of L. Lucerne; 295 sq. m.; 27,588.

UNYAMWESI, *country*, E. Africa, E. of L. Tanganyika [and S. of Lake Victoria.

UNYANYEMBE, *t.* Unyamwesi, 200 m. E. Ujiji, and 400 m. from coast.

UNYORO, *kingdom*, Equatorial E. Africa, between Uganda and Albert Nyanza and Semliki R.; skilled metal work, cattle-raising.

UPHOLLAND, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 4 m. W. Wigan; [4443.

UPLAND, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2275.

UPPER MILL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. E. Oldham; 1609. [3572.

UPPER SANDUSKY, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., on Sandusky R.;

UPPINGHAM, *t.* Rutlandsh., Engl., 6 m. S. Oakham; 2600.

UPSALA, *c.* Sweden, cap. of laen U. (N. of L. Maelar), 45 m. N.W. Stockholm; university, in which Linnæus was a teacher; cathedral, in which Swedish kings were formerly crowned; 21,511.

URAL MTS., E. of Russia, between Europe and Asia; highest summit, 5286 ft.; also r. from U. Mts. S.W. to Caspian Sea (1000 m.).

URALSK, *c.* Russia, on R. Ural, cap. of gov. U., in Asia, touching Ural R. and Caspian on W.; 20,677.

URBANA, in U.S., *c.* Ohio, 47 m. W. Columbus; 6510; c. Illinois, cap. Champaign Co.; 3511.

URBINO, *c.* Italy, in the Marches, 20 m. S.W. Pesaro; birthpl. of Raphael in 1483; university, cathedral, ducal palace; commune, 1700.

URFA, *t. ftd.* Turkey, 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir; 10,000.

URI, *canton*, Switzerl., S. of Schwytz and L. Lucerne; 415 sq. m.; Ro. Catholic; German; cattle-raising; 17,249 d.; LAKE URI, name given to S.E. end of Lake Lucerne.

URUGUAY, *republic*, S. America, on Atlantic between Brazil and R. Plate, and separated from Argentina on W. by R. Uruguay (affl. of R. Plate from S. Brazil, 850 m.); 72,110 sq. m.; cattle and sheep-raising; cap. Monte Video; 683,943.

URUMIAH, *lake*, Azerbijan, Persia; 70 m. by 30 m.; saturated with salt; fish cannot live in it; also c. Persia, 64 m. S.W. Tabriz; reputed birthplace of Zoroaster; 20,000. [m. by 14 m.; fishing, cattle-raising.

USEDOM, *isl.* Pomerania, Prussia, 9 m. S.E. Rugen; 30

USHANT, *isl.* France, dep. Finistère, 26 m. W. Brest;

USK, *t.* Monmouthsh., Engl., on R. Usk; 1417 d. [24,000.

USUMBARA, *country*, E. Africa, N.W. Zanzibar.

UTAH, *territory*, U.S., between Nevada and Colorado; 84,970 sq. m.; traversed by Uintah and Wahsatch Mts.; general alt. of Utah, 6500 ft., but 5000 sq. m. are over 9000 ft.; pop. mainly Mormon; cap. Salt Lake City; 207,905. [Hills; 12,335.

UTAKAMAND, *t.* India, Madras Pres., cap. of Nilgiri

UTICA, *c.* N. York, U.S., at junc. of Erie Canal and Mohawk R., 56 m. E. Syracuse; 44,007.

UTRECHT, *c.* Holland, cap. of prov. U. (532 sq. m.), 33 m. S.E. Amsterdam, on Old Rhine; university; 86,116; also t. in S. of S. African Republic.

UTRERA, *t.* Spain, 16 m. S.S.E. Seville; 15,100.

UTTOXETER, *t.* Staffordsh., 13 m. ENE Stafford; 5000.

UXBRIDGE, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., 16 m. N.W. London; corn market; 8206; also t. Mass., U.S., Worcester Co.; 3408. [corn, wine; 5400.

UZES, *t.* France, dep. Gard, 15 m. N.N.E. Nimes; silk,

VAAL (or Ky Gariep), *r.* S. Africa, from Quathlamba Mts. to Orange R. (500 m.); it is S. boundary of Transvaal.

VALAIS, *canton*, S.E. Switzerland, containing Upper Rhône Valley; Roman Catholic, 2027 sq. m.; cattle-rearing; cap. Sion; 101,985. [of Volga.

VALDAI HILLS, Russia, gov. Novgorod, 1200 ft.; source

VALDEPENAS, *t.* Spain, 30 m. S.E. Cindad Real; wines; 14,000; also t. 15 m. S.W. Jaen; 4750.

VALDOSTA, *t.* Georgia, U.S.; 2854. [25,000.

VALENCE, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Drôme, on Rhône;

VALENCIA, *c. and s.pt.* Spain, cap. of prov. V. (4352 sq. m.), near mouth of Guadalaviar; silk, sackcloth, tobacco manuf.; cathedral, university; 170,763; also c. Venezuela, S. America, 77 m. W.S.W. Caraccas; 38,654.

VALENCIENNES, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Nord, 31 m. S.E. Lille; lace, linen, and muslin manuf.; birthplace of Froissart in 1337; 28,000.

VALENTIA, *isl.* Irel., off Kerry coast; 7 m. by 2 m.; British terminus of Atlantic cable laid in 1866; 51° 55′ N., 10° 23′ W. [strongly ftd.; 60,000.

VALETTA, *c. and s.pt.* cap. of Malta, on N.E. coast;

VALLADOLID, *c.* Spain, cap. of prov. V. (3043 sq. m.), 27 m. S.S.W. Valencia; various manuf.; university; birthpl. of Philip II. in 1527; Columbus died here in 1506; 62,018; also t. Yucatan, Mexico, 90 m. E.S.E. Merida; fine climate, health resort; 15,000.

VALLEJO, *s.pt.* California, U.S., 27 m. N. San Francisco; U.S. navy yard; 6343.

VALLS, *t.* Spain, 11 m. N.N.W. Tarragona; 13,500.

VALPARAISO, *s.pt. ftd.* Chili, port of Santiago, 90 m. W.N.W.; university; great foreign trade; 33° 1′ 56″ S.; 105,000; also c. Indiana, 44 m. S.E. Chicago; 5000.

VAN, *c. ftd.* Turkish Armenia, on E. shore of L. Van (salt, 70 m. by 50 m. at greatest), 145 m. S.E. Erzeroum; 30,000. [1168.

VAN BUREN, *c.* Arkansas, U.S.; 2291; also t. Maine;

VANCOUVER, *isl.* off Brit. Columbia, separated from Canada by Queen Charlotte Sound and G. of Georgia, and from U.S. by Juan de Fuca Strait; 278 m. by 50 m. to 65 m.; 15,937 sq. m.; at S. end is Victoria, cap. of Brit. Columbia; also c. s.pt. Brit. Columbia, W. terminus of Canadian Pacific Railway; 13,685; also c. Washington, U.S.; garrison town; 3545.

VANDALIA, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2144.

VANNES, *s.pt.* France, cap. of dep. Morbihan, on S. coast of Brittany, 61 m. N.W. Nantes; 20,000.

VAN WERT, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 32 m. E. Fort Wayne; 5512.

VAR, *dep.* S. France, on Mediterranean, between Alpes-Maritimes on E. and Bouches-du-Rhone on W.; 2349 sq. m.; Toulon is in Var, but cap. is Draguignan; 288,336; named from R. Var, from Alps to Mediterranean near St. Laurent (60 m.).

VARNA, *s.pt. ftd.* Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 25,256.

VASARHELY (or Hod-Mezö-V.), *t.* Hungary, 14 m. N.E. Szegedin; wine and tobacco; 55,483.

VASILKOV, *t.* Russia, 19 m. S.W. Kiev; 17,000.

VASSALBORO, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2052.

VAUCLUSE, *dep.* S.E. France, E. of R. Rhone, between Drôme on N. and Durance on S.; 1370 sq. m.; cap. Avignon; 15 m. E. Avignon is the village Vaucluse, long the residence of Petrarch, with remarkable fountain celebrated in connection with Petrarch and Laura; 235,411 d.

VAUD, *canton*, Switzerl., N. of L. Geneva, and touching France on W.; Protestant; 1244 sq. m.; cap.

VAUXHALL, *S. W. sub.* of London. [Lausanne; 247,655.

VECHTE, *r.* Prussia and Holland to Zuyder See at Genemuiden (90 m.). [11,714.

VEJER (de la Frontera), *t.* Spain, 27 m. S.E. Cadiz;

VELBERT, *t.* Prussia, 8 m. N.W. Barmen; 11,000.

VELEZ (Malaga), *t.* S. Spain, 14 m. E. Malaga; 24,500.

VELIZH, *t.* Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on Duna; corn, hemp, linseed; 16,725.

VELLETRI *c.* (walled) Italy, 15 m. S.E. Rome; 13,532.

VELLORE, *t. with fortress*, S. India, 15 m. W. Arcot, in Madras Pres., on R. Palar; 44,925.

VENDEE (or La V.), *dep.* W. France, on B. of Biscay, S. of Loire-Infér.; 2588 sq. m.; named from La V. River; cap. La Roche-sur-Yon; 442,355.

VENDOME, *t.* France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, on Loire, 30 m. N.E. Tours; 9500.

VENETIA, *compartimento*, Italy, between Alps and Adriatic; 9059 sq. m., in 8 provs.; cap. Venice; 2,985,036.

VENEZUELA, *republic*, S. America, on Caribbean Sea, between Brit. Guiana and Colombia; 594,165 sq. m.,

In 8 states, 8 territories, 2 settlements, and a federal dist.; cap. Caracas; 2,285,054.

VENICE, *c. ftd.* N. Italy, cap. of prov. V., at head of Adriatic, on 80 isls. connected by bridges; a unique city as regards situation, construction, history, and mode of locomotion; 129,445.

VENOSA (anc. Venusia), *t.* S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 11 m. E. Melfi; birthpl. of Horace; 7500. [resort; 5817.

VENTNOR, *t.* Isle of Wight, on S.E. coast; health

VERA CRUZ, *c. and s.pt.* Mexico; cap. of state V. C. (containing volcano, *Orizaba*, 17,380 ft.), 185 m. E. Mexico City; unhealthy; yellow fever; 24,000.

VERCELLI, *t.* Piedmont, Italy, on R. Sesia; silk and woollen manufs., cathedral; 20,165. [W. Metz; 16,400.

VERDUN, *t. ftd.* France, dep. Meuse, on R. M., 35 m.

VERMONT, *state*, U.S.A., E. of New York, between Canada on N. and Massachusetts on S., traversed by Green Mts. (*Mansfield*, 4359 ft.); 150 m. by 35 m. to 85 m.; 9565 sq. m.; cap. Montpelier; 332,205 d.

VERNON, in U.S., *t.* Conn., 8808; t. Texas, 2857; also t. France, dep. Eure, on R. Seine, 7895. [17,000.

VERNOYE, *t.* Russian Turkestan, cap. of Semirechensk;

VERONA, *c. ftd.* Venetia, Italy, on R. Adige, 22 m. N.N.E. Mantua; Roman amphitheatre, built by Domitian for 22,000 spectators, finest specimen of its kind remaining; 60,768.

VERSAILLES, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. Paris; residence of French kings; 51,679.

VERSECZ (or Verschitz), *t. ftd.* Hungary, 41 m. S. Temeswar; wine, silk, rice; 22,500.

VERVIERS, *t.* Belgium, 14 m. E. Liège, in the Ardennes; woollen manufs.; mineral springs; 50,223.

VESOUL, *t.* France, cap. of dep. Haute-Saône, 27 m. N. Besançon; lace, cotton, wine; 10,000.

VESUVIUS, *active volcano*, Italy, 8 m. S.E. Naples; great eruption A.D. 79 buried Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae in lava and ashes; many eruptions since that time (the last in 1876); eruption of 1872 was very destructive; 4000 ft. high; wine, *lachrymae Christi*, grown on its lower slopes. [salt, glass, timber; 12,700.

VESZPRIM, *t.* W. Hungary, 60 m. S.W. Buda; wine,

VEVAY, *t.* Vaud, Switzerl., on L. Geneva, 11 m. S.E. Lausanne; tobacco manuf.; 7900; also c. Indiana, U.S.; 1663. [E. on R. V., affl. of Kama; 24,500.

VIATKA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. V., touching Perm on

VIBORG, *s.pt. ftd.* Finland, 72 m. N.W. St. Petersburg, cap. of gov. V.; 15,554; also t. Jutland, Denmark, 36 m. N.W. Aarhuus; 7653.

VICENZA, *c.* Venetia, Italy, 38 m. N.W. Venice; various manufs.; birthpl. of Palladio (architect); 27,694.

VICH (or Vique), *c.* Spain, 37 m. N. Barcelona; 12,500.

VICHY (or Montier-les-Bains), *t.* France, dep. Allier, 35 m. S. Moulins; mineral springs; 8500.

VICKSBURG, *c.* Mississippi, U.S., on Miss. R., 45 m. W. Jackson; besieged by General Grant for 48 days, and taken July 4, 1863; 13,373.

VICTORIA, *Brit. colony*, Australia, in S.E.; separated from N. S. Wales on N. by Murray R., and from Tasmania on S. by Bass Strait; it touches S. Australia on W. and terminates at Cape Howe on E.; 480 m. by 250 m.; 87,884 sq. m.; fine climate; cap. Melbourne; 1,140,411; also s.pt. and chief tn. Hong Kong, extending more than 4 m. along S. shore of harbour; 139,000; also t. Canada, in S.E. Vancouver Isl., cap. of Brit. Columbia; 16,841; also t. Venezuela, 35 m. S.W. Caracas; 8000; c. Texas, U.S.; 3046; V. EAST, div. S.E. Cape Colony; 576 sq. m.; cap. Alice; 8900; V. WEST, t. Cape Colony, cap. of V. West div., 410 m. N.E. Cape Town; 754; V. PARK, N.E. suburb of London; V. PLAINS, t. W. Australia, 82 m. N. Perth; pastoral; dist., 5307; V. FALLS, on R. Zambesi, 40 m. E. of confl. with Chobe; from 1900 yards broad the R. Zam. contracts to 70 or 80 ft. broad and falls over precipice 100 ft. high; V. LAKE, in S. Australia, receives R. Murray near the sea; V. NYANZA, lake, Cent. Africa, on Equator; 300 m. by 90 m.; 21,500 sq. m.; alt. 4168 ft.; discovered by Speke in 1858; with Albert Nyanza (100 m. N.W.), the main feeder of White Nile; Nyanza means *lake*.

VIENNA, *c.* cap. of Austria-Hungary, on R. Wien, 2 m. from confl. with Danube, 340 m. S.S.E. Berlin; university, with specially famous medical school; various manufs.; 1,364,548.

VIENNE, *dep.* W. France, between Indre on E. and Deux Sèvres on W.; 2691 sq. m.; cap. Poitiers; 344,355; r. from Auvergne Mts. N.W. to Loire above Saumur (200 m.); also t. dep. Isère, on R. Rhone; Roman remains; wine; 20,100. *See* Haute-Vienne. [22,824.

VIERSEN, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, 18 m. W. Düsseldorf;

VIERZON, *t.* France, dep. Cher, 19 m. N.W. Bourges; various manufs. and trade; 10,000.

VIGO, *s.pt. ftd.* Galicia, Spain, on Vigo Bay; 13,416.

VILKOMIR, *t.* Russia, 50 m. N.W. Vilna; 15,100.

VILLA CLARA (or Santa C.) *t.* Cuba, 46 m. N.W. Trinidad; 23,000.

VILLA FRANCA, *t.* Italy, 9 m. S.W. Verona; treaty made here suddenly ended the Franco-Austrian War in 1859; 4766; several tns. of this name in Spain, the largest in prov. Badajoz, 8524.

VILLANUEVA (de la Serena), *t.* Spain, prov. Badajoz, near R. Guadiana; 10,710; V. (Y LA GUELTRA), s.pt. 25 m. S.W. Barcelona, 13,613; V. (DE LOS INFANTES), t. 51 m. E. Cindad Real, 6813.

VILLA REAL, *t.* Spain, 5 m. S.S.W. Castellon de la Plana; 13,000; t. Portugal, on R. Congo, 5525.

VILLA ROSA, *t.* Sicily, 12 m. N.E. Caltanisetta; 10,449.

VILLEFRANCHE (de Rovergne), *t.* France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. W. Rodez; copper foundries, wine; 10,500; V.-SUR-SAONE, t. France, dep. Rhone, 18 m. N.N.W. Lyons; linen and cotton manuf.; 12,857.

VILLENA, *t.* Spain, 32 m. N.W. Alicante; 11,424.

VILLENEUVE (-sur-Lot), *t.* France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne; various manufs.; 14,560; V.-sur-Yonne, 5000.

VILNA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. V. (touching E. Prussia), 90 m. N.E. Grodno; cathedral of 14th cent.; 102,845.

VILVORDE, *t.* Belgium, 6 m. N.E. Brussels; Tyndale, first printer of New Testament in English, strangled and burnt here for heresy in 1536; 9000.

VINAL HAVEN, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2617. [ing; 10,000.

VINAROZ, *s.pt.* Spain, near mouth of Ebro; shipbuild-

VINCENNES, *t.* France, dep. Seine, 4 m. E. Paris; state prison; 17,064; also c. Indiana, U.S., cap. Knox Co.; 8853. [and Deccan, 2000 ft. to 2600 ft. high.

VINDHYA MTS., *range*, India, between Ganges basin

VINEGAR HILL, in Co. Wexford, Irel., near Enniscorthy; battle, 1798.

VINELAND, *bor.* N. Jersey, U.S.; 3822.

VINNITZA, *t.* Russia, in Podolia, on R. Bug; 18,857.

VINTON, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 2865.

VIRAMGAM, *t.* India, 40 m. W. Ahmadabad; 23,209.

VIRAVANALLUR, *t.* India, in Tinnevelli dist.; 12,318.

VIRGINIA, *state*, U.S.A. (named from *Virgin* Queen Elizabeth of Engl. and Irel.), S. of Maryland, on Atlantic; 42,450 sq. m.; minerals, tobacco; cap. Richmond; pop. (over one-third coloured) 1,655,980; also c. Nevada, U.S.; alt. 6205 ft.; gold and silver mines; 8511. *See also* West Virginia.

VIRGIN ISLS., in W. Indies, Leeward group, E. Porto Rico; British; 57 sq. m.; 4640.

VISALIA, *c.* California, U.S.; 2385.

VISHNI VOLOTCHOK, *t.* Russia, 70 m. N.W. Tver; provision trade; 17,408.

VISNAGAR, *t.* Baroda, India, Bombay Pres.; 21,376.

VISTULA, *r.* from Carpathian Mts. in Austrian Silesia through Poland and W. Prussia to Baltic below Dantzig; passes Cracow; largely navigable; 694 m.

VITEBSK, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. V. (E. of Courland), at confl. of Duna and Viteba; 54,676.

VITERBO, *c.* Italy, 40 m. N.N.W. Rome; 16,326.

VITI LEVU. *See* Fiji Islands.

VITORIA, *t.* Spain, in Basque Provs., 30 m. S.S.E. Bilbao; British victory in 1813; 25,000. [10,500.

VITRE, *t.* France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 m. E. Rennes;

VITTORIA, *t.* Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 14 m. W. Modica; silk, honey; 17,528. [V. dist., Madras Pres.; 34,487.

VIZAGAPATAM, *s.pt.* India, on Bay of Bengal, cap. of

VIZIANAGRAM, *t.* India, in dist. Vizagapatam; 22,577.

VLAARDINGEN, *t.* (fishing), Holland, on R. Maas, 6 m. W. Rotterdam; 11,000.

VLADIMIR, *t.* Russia, cap. of gov. V. (between Moscow on W. and Nijni-Novgorod on E.), 115 m. N.E. Moscow; 18,448; also t. Russia, in Volhynia; 8000.

VODINA, *t.* Turkey, 46 m. N.W. Salonika; 12,000.

VOGHERA, *t.* N. Italy, 19 m. N.E. Alessandria; silk and woollen manufs.; 12,978. [12,000.

VOIRON, *t.* France, dep. Isere, 15 N.W. Grenoble;

VOLGA, *r.* Russia, largest in Europe, from Valdai Hills on frontier of Novgorod E. to Kazan, and then S. to

Caspian by 70 mouths, near Astrakhan; abounds in fish; great trading river (2400 m.).
VOLO, *t.* N.E. Greece, on Gulf of V., boundary between Turkey and Greece; 3000. [Archangel); 17,500.
VOLOGDA, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. V. (in N.E., S. of
VOLSK, *t.* Russia, 70 m. N.E. Saratov, on Volga; 37,044.
VOLTCHANSK, *t.* Russia, 42 m. N.E. Kharkov; 14,648.
VOLTERRA, *t.* Italy, 32 m. S.W. Florence; Etruscan remains; 7500.
VORARLBERG, *mountainous dist.* of Austria, W. of Tyrol, cap. Bregenz, on Lake of Constance; connected with Tyrol in Austrian administration.
VORONEZH, *c.* Russia, cap. of gov. V. (E. of Kursk), at confl. of Voronetz and Don; 56,179.
VOSGES, *mts.* E. France and W. of Germany; *Ballon d'Alsace*, 4688 ft.; also dep. France, W. of V. Mts.; 2266 sq. m.; cap. Epinal; 410,196. [10,545.
VOSNESENSK, *t.* S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on R. Bug;
VRYBURG, *seat* of administration of Bechuanaland, S. Africa. [with active volcano, 3000 ft.
VULCANO, most S. of Lipari Isls., 12 m. N. Sicily,

WAAG, *r.*, Hungary, from Carpathians to Danube at Komorn (200 m.). [kum.
WAAL, *r.* Holland, arm of Rhine, affl. of Maas at Gor-
WABASH, *c.* Indiana, U.S.; Presbyterian college; 5105; also r. affl. of Ohio, drains three-fourths of Indiana (550 m.).
WABASHA, *c.* Minnesota, U.S., on Mississippi; 2487.
WACO, *c.* Texas, on Brazos R.; Baptist college; 14,445.
WADAI, *sultanate*, Cent. Sudan, between Dar-Fur and L. Tchad, with vassal states Kanem and Bagirmi; 172,000 sq. m.; cap. Abesher; 2,000,000.
WADNAGAR, *t.* Baroda, India, near Wiznagar; 16,000.
WAGGA-WAGGA, *t.* N.S.W., on Murrumbidgee R., 309 m. S.W. Sydney (267 m. from Melbourne); 5500.
WAGRAM, *vil.* Lower Austria, 10 m. N.E. Vienna; French victory over Austrians in 1809.
WAHOO, *vil.* Nebraska, U.S.; 2006.
WAHSATCH, *mts.* Utah, U.S., forms E. wall of Great Basin (*Mt. Nebo*, 11,680 ft.). [North Isl. (250 m.).
WAIKATO, *r.* N. Zealand, enters ocean at W. Harbour
WAIKOUAITI, *t.* N. Zealand, 32 m. N.E. Dunedin; dist., 900. [1379; dist., 5413.
WAIMATE, *t.* N. Zealand, 130 m. S. Christchurch;
WAIRAKEI, *health resort*, N. Zealand, on N. shore of L. Taupo.
WAIROA (or Clyde), *vil.* N. Zealand, 40 m. (by sea) from Napier; grazing; dist., 1200; also r. and two other smaller villages in N.Z.
WAITARA, *t.* N. Zealand, 11 m. from New Plymouth; 1500. [2000.
WAITATI, *t.* N. Zealand, 12 m. N.E. Dunedin; dist.,
WAITZEN, *t.* Hungary, on Danube, 20 m. N. Pesth; wine, cattle; 13,500.
WAKATIPU, *lake*, N. Zealand, South Isl., 52 m. by 2¼ m.; alt. 1070 ft.; 1200 feet deep; fine scenery.
WAKEFIELD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 9 m. S. Leeds; manufs. and various trade; 33,146; also t. Mass., U.S., 10 m. N. Boston; 6982. [mining; 1300.
WALCHA, *t.* N.S.W., 332 m. N. Sydney; agricultural,
WALCHEREN, *isl.* Holland, at mouth of Schelde; 12 m. by 10 m.; fertile but unhealthy; 40,000.
WALDECK, *principality*, Germany, between Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia, detached part at Pyrmont; practically part of Prussia; Protestant; 433 sq. m.;
WALDEN, *vil.* N. York; 2132. [cap. Arolsen; 57,283.
WALDENBURG, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 43 m. S.W. Breslau; coal mines; 13,000; also small t. in Saxony, on R. Mulde. [N. Italy, 30 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo.
WALDENSES, occupy the Four Valleys in Piedmont,
WALDOBORO, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 3505.
WALES, *principality*, W. side of S. Britain, from Bristol Channel to Dee Estuary; 135 m. by 95 m.; mountainous (*Snowdon*, 3571 ft.); S. part rich in minerals; gives title to heir-apparent of Brit. Crown; 7362 sq. m., in 12 counties; language, Celtic; 1,518,824.
WALFISCH BAY (or Whale Bay), *harbour*, S.W. Africa, 22° 52′ S.; 430 sq. m. attached to Cape Colony; main outlet for German S.W. Africa.
WALHALLA, *t.* Victoria, 129 m. E. Melbourne, in Dividing Range; dist. (mining), 2297. [11,341.
WALKER, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., 2 m. E. Newcastle;
WALLACHIA, *principality*, forming with Moldavia (the other principality) the kingdom of Roumania, between Danube and Carpathians, and between Servia and Black Sea; 30,000 sq. m.; 4,000,000. [600.
WALLANWALLAN, *t.* Victoria, 29 m. N. Melbourne;
WALLASEY, *t.* Chesh., Engl., near Birkenhead; 33,227.
WALLAWALLA, *c.* Washington, U.S., centre of large dist. (8000 sq. m.) of same name between Blue Mts. and Snake and Columbia Rs.; 4709. [1000.
WALLERAWANG, *t.* N.S.W., 105 m. W. Sydney; mining;
WALLEROO, *s.pt.* S. Australia, 124 m. N.W. Adelaide; copper-mining; 2000. [Engl., on Thames, 2989.
WALLINGFORD, *t.* Conn., U.S., 6584; also t. Berks,
WALLSEND, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., on Tyne, at end of Roman Wall, 4 m. below Newcastle; 11,620; also t. N.S.W., 8 m. from Newcastle; coal mines; 3200.
WALMER, *t.* Kent, Engl., 2 m. S.W. Deal; sea-bathing; W. Castle is seat of Lord Warden of Cinque Ports; as such Duke of Wellington died here on Sept. 14, 1852; 4565.
WALPOLE, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 2604; t. N. Hampsh., 2163.
WALSALL, *t. and co. bor.* Staffordsh., Engl., 8 m. N.W. Birmingham; leather manufs.; 71,791.
WALSOKEN, *t.* Norfolk, Engl.; 2771.
WALTHAM, *c.* Mass., U.S., suburb of Cambridge; watches; 18,707; W. HOLY CROSS, t. Essex, Engl., 13 m. N.N.E. London; silk, gunpowder mills; 6066.
WALTHAMSTOW, *t.* Essex, Engl.; 46,346.
WALTON, *vil.* N. York, U.S., 2299; W.-ON-THE-HILL, t. S.W. Lancash., Engl., suburb of Liverpool, 40,304; also vil. in Surrey; W.-ON-THE-NAZE, t. Essex, 1586; W.-LE-DALE, t. N.E. Lancash., 10,556.
WALWORTH, *dist.* S. London, 2 m. S. St. Paul's.
WANCHOW, *t.* Kiang, China, 150 m. S. Ning Po; treaty port; 200,000. [agric., mining; dist., 1150.
WANDILIGONG, *t.* Victoria, 204 m. N.E. Melbourne;
WANDSBECK, *t.* Holstein, Prussia, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg; 18,000. [parl. bor., 113,233.
WANDSWORTH, *dist.* S. London, 9 m. S.W. St. Paul's;
WANGANUI, *t.* N. Zealand, North Isl., 134 m. from Wellington, on R. W.; 5074. [agric. and fruit; 2051.
WANGARATTA, *t.* Victoria, 145 m. N.E. Melbourne;
WANSTEAD, *t.* Essex, Engl., 7 m. N.E. London; 7042.
WANTAGE, *t.* Berks, Engl., in White Horse Vale, 22 m. N.W. Reading; birthpl. of King Alfred in 849; 3669.
WAPAKONETA, *vil.* Ohio, U.S., 31 m. N. Piqua; 3616.
WAPPING, *dist.* E. London, on Thames; docks and
WAPPINGER FALLS, *vil.* N. York; 3718. [shipping.
WARASDIN (or Var.), *t. ftd.* Austrian Croatia, on R. Drave, 28 m. N.N.E. Agram; silk, wine, mineral springs; 11,000. [wine, fruit; dist., 3000.
WARATAH, *t.* N.S.W., 106 m. N. Sydney; coal mines,
WARDELL, *t.* N.S.W., 353 m. N. Sydney; dist., 1000.
WARE, *t.* Herts, Engl., on R. Lea, 2 m. N.E. Hertford; 5121; also t. Mass., U.S.; 7329. [2141 d.
WAREHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 3451; also t. Dorset, Engl.;
WARIALDA, *t.* N.S.W., 245 m. N. Sydney; dist. (pastoral), 3750. [2912 d.
WARLEY, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Halifax;
WARMINSTER, *t.* Wilts, Engl., 21 m. W.N.W. Salisbury; corn, malt; 5562 d. [stock sales; dist., 4131.
WARRAGUL, *t.* Vict., 61 m. E. Melbourne; saw mills,
WARREN, in U.S., *c.* Ohio; 5973; t. Mass., 4681; t. Rhode Isl., 4489; bor. Pennsylv., 4332; and smaller in Ind. and Ill.
WARRENSBURG, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 4706.
WARRINGTON, *t.* (manuf.), Lancash., Engl., on R. Mersey, half-way between Liverpool and Stockport; 52,742. [third port of colony; 6582.
WARRNAMBOOL, *s.pt.* Victoria, 166 m. W. Melbourne;
WARSAW, *govt.* Russian Poland; 5622 sq. m.; 1,465,131; also c. cap. of govt., and formerly cap. of Polish kingdom; 52° 20′ N., 21° 10′ E.; besieged in 1794 and 1831; extensive manufs. and fairs; university suppressed in 1834, its library (150,000 vols.) being taken to St. Petersburg; 465,272; also in U.S., c. Ind.; 3574; vil. N. York, 3120; t. Ill., 2721.
WARTA, *r.* Poland, through Posen and Brandenburg to Oder at Kustrin, 450 m.; also t. Poland, on R. Warta; 5000.
WARWICK, *co.* (West Midland), Engl., between Northampton on E. and Worcester on W., touching Stafford and Leicester on N., Oxford and Gloucester on S.; 885 sq. m.; coal, iron, limestone; Birmingham is in the co., and also Stratford-on-Avon, birthplace and

burial-place of Shakespeare; 805,070; also co. tn., on Avon, 2 m. W. Leamington; W. Castle, the most complete specimen of feudal fortress in Engl.; 11,905; also t. Rhode Isl., U.S., 17,761; also t. Queensland, 168 m. (by rail) S.W. Brisbane; 3402.

WASECA, *c.* Minnesota, U.S.; 2482.

WASH, THE, *estuary* of Rivers Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham, on E. coast of Engl., touching Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln.

WASHBURN, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 3039.

WASHINGTON, *c.* cap. of U.S.A., in dist. of Columbia, on R. Potomac, 38° 53′ 39″ N., 77° 2′ 48″ W., further S. than Vienna or Rome; centre of U.S. govt., with White House, President's residence; from 1871 to 1881 25 million dollars spent on city improvement; now one of the finest cities in the world; 'no other city is so finely shaded, for there are upwards of 120,000 trees on its 120 miles of streets'; pop. (one-third coloured) 230,392; also *state*, U.S.A., in extreme N.W., touching Brit. Columbia on N., Oregon on S., Idaho on E., and the Pacific on W.; 69,180 sq. m.; mountainous (*Mt. Rainier*, 12,300 ft.); in mining W. gives prospect of becoming the Pennsylvania of the Pacific coast; cap. Olympia; 349,300; also name of many tns. in U.S.; bor. Pa., 7063; c. Ind., 6064; c. Ohio, 5742; t. N. Carol., 3545; c. Iowa, 3235; bor. N. Jersey, 2834; t. Mo., 2725; vil. Ga., 2631; and under 2000 in Ill., Kan., Conn., La., Me.; W. HEIGHTS, vil. N. York, 2283.

WASHITA, *r.* Arkansas and Louisiana, U.S., 400 m. to [Red R., affl. of Mississippi.

WAST WATER, *lake*, Cumberl., Engl. (3 m. long), 14 m. S.W. Keswick.

WATERBURY, in U.S., *c.* Connecticut, on Nangatuck R.; manufs.; 28,646; also t. Vermont, 2232.

WATERFORD, *co.* Munster, Irel., between Cork on W. and Wexford on E., with Atlantic on S., and Tipperary and Kilkenny on N.; 52 m. by 28 m.; 721 sq. m.; pastoral and dairy-farming; decrease of pop. in decade, 13 p.c.; 95 p.c. Ro. Catholic; 98,130; also co. tn. and s.pt. on R. Suir, 110 m. S.W. Dublin; 21,693 d.; also t. Conn., U.S., 2661.

WATERLOO, *vil.* Belgium, 9 m. S.E. Brussels; defeat of Napoleon by Wellington, June 18, 1815; also in U.S., *c.* Iowa, on Cedar R., 6674; vil. N. York, 4350; and under 2000 in Ill. and Ind.; also t. N.S.W., suburb of Sydney, manufs., 8000; also t. S. Australia, 74 m. N. Adelaide, 820; W.-WITH-SEAFORTH, t. S.W. Lancash., Engl., N. of Liverpool, 17,328.

WATERTOWN, in U.S., *c.* N. York (manufs.), on Black R., 14,725; *c.* Wisconsin, 44 m. W. Milwaukee; university; 8755; t. Mass., 7073; c. S. Dakota, on Big Sioux R.; trade centre; 2672; t. Conn., 2323.

WATER VALLEY, *t.* Mississippi, U.S.; 2832.

WATERVILLE, *c.* Maine, U.S., on Kennebec R.; Baptist college; 7107; also vil. N. York; 2024.

WATERVLIET, *seat* of U.S. arsenal, near Troy, New York, on Hudson R. [London; 16,819.

WATFORD, *t.* Herts, Engl., on R. Colne, 18 m. N.W.

WATH (-upon-Dearne), *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 8 m. S.E. Barnsley; potteries, iron, coal; 7048.

WATKINS, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Seneca Lake; 2604.

WATLING STREET, *famous Roman road* from Dover in Kent to London (passing Canterbury, Rochester, Dartford), and thence to Chester and Carnarvon; a branch also extends North to Scotland.

WATSEKA, *c.* Illinois, U.S.; 2017.

WATSONTOWN, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2157.

WATSONVILLE, *c.* California; 2149. [Arnsberg; 12,000.

WATTENSCHEIDT, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, 41 m. W.

WATTON, *t.* Norfolk, Engl., 21 m. S.W. Norwich; near is *Wayling* (*Wailing*) *Forest*, scene of 'Babes in the Wood'; 1400. [16,000.

WATTRELOS, *t.* France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Lille;

WAUKEGAN, *c.* Illinois, U.S., on L. Michigan; 4915.

WAUKESHA, *vil.* Wisconsin, U.S., 20 m. W. Milwaukee, near L. Michigan; mineral springs; 6321.

WAUPACA, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2127.

WAUPUN, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 2757.

WAUSAU, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S.; 9253.

WAUSEON, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 2060.

WAVERLY, in U.S., *vil.* N. York; 4123; c. Iowa, on Cedar R.; 2346. [of Liverpool; 13,764.

WAVERTREE, *t.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., S.E. suburb

WAXAHACHIE, *t.* Texas, U.S.; 3076.

WAYLAND, *t.* Mass., U.S., 16 m. W. Boston; 2060.

WAYNESBORO, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3811.

WAYNESBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2101.

WAZEMMES, *t.* France, S.W. suburb of Lille; 18,000.

WAZIRABAD, *t.* Punjab, India, 64 m. N.W. Lahore; 18,000. [Sussex, England.

WEALD, THE, *wooded tract* in S.W. Kent and E.

WEAR, *r.* Co. Durham, Engl., passes Durham to North

WEATHERFORD, *c.* Texas, U.S.; 3369. [Sea (67 m.).

WEATHERLY, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2961.

WEAVER, *r.* Chesh., Engl., from Nantwich to Mersey

WEBB, *c.* Missouri; 5043. [Estuary at Winton (45 m.).

WEBSTER, in U.S., *t.* Mass.; 7031; c. Iowa; 2829.

WEDDERBURN, *t.* Victoria, 151 m. N.N.W. Melbourne; mining, farming, fruit; 1100.

WEDNESBURY, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 8 m. N.W. Birmingham; coal and iron mines, ironware work; t. 25,342, parl. bor. 69,083. [hampton; 4949.

WEDNESFIELD, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., near Wolver-

WEE WAS, *vil.* N.S.W., 337 m. N.W. Sydney; dist., 2000. [dist., 2000.

WEE WEE RUP, *t.* Victoria, 188 m. N.W. Melbourne;

WEIMAR, *c.* cap. of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on R. Ilm, 13 m. E. Erfurt; literary centre; 24,546.

WEIR, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; 2138.

WEISSENBURG, *t. ftd.* Elsass-Lothr., Germany, on Lauter, 34 m. N. Strasburg; various manufs., wine; 6000; also t. Bavaria, on R. Rezat, 27 m. S.E. Anspach; hardware manuf.; 6500.

WEISSENFELS, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on R. Saale, 10 m. S. Merseburg; various trade; 22,000.

WELLAND, *r.* Northampton and Lincoln, Engl., to Wash (70 m.); W. CANAL, joins Lakes Ontario and Erie (35 m.) to avoid Niagara Falls.

WELLESLEY, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 3600; W. ISLS., group in G. of Carpentaria, N. Australia; W. PROVINCE. *See* Province Wellesley. [Nen; leather trade; 15,068.

WELLINGBOROUGH, *t.* Northamptonsh., Engl., on R.

WELLINGROVE, *t.* N.S.W., 385 m. N. Sydney; agric., pastoral, coffee, tin; dist., 2600.

WELLINGTON, *t.* Somersetsh., England, 13 m. S.W. Bridgewater; Duke of W. took his title from this tn.; 6808; t. Salop, Engl., 10 m. E. Shrewsbury, 5831 d.; also in U.S., *c.* Kansas, cap. of Summer Co., 4391; vil. Ohio, 36 m. S.W. Cleveland, 2069; also t. N.S.W., on Macquarie R., 248 m. from Sydney, alt. 1000 ft., 6200; also prov. of N. Zealand, in S. part of North Isl., 200 m. by 80 m., farming and stock-raising, 84,309; also *c.* cap. of Colony of N. Zealand, on the shore of Port Nicholson, on Cook's Strait, 1200 m. S.E. Sydney, commercial centre, 39,563; also vil. Cape Colony, Paarl div., 45 m. from Cape Town, 2200; also *lake*, Gippsland, Victoria, 54 sq. m., connected by navigable channel with L. Victoria and the ocean; also *mt.* Tasmania, near Hobart, 4166 ft.; also isl. off W. coast of Patagonia, 138 m. by (average) 35 m.

WELLS, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., at foot of Mendip Hills, 19 m. S.W. Bath; fine cathedral; 4822; also t. Norfolk, Engl., 31 m. N.E. King's Lynn, 2556 d.; also t. Maine, U.S., 30 m. S.W. Portland, 2029.

WELLSBORO, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2961.

WELLSBURG, *c.* W. Virginia, U.S.; 2235.

WELLSTON, *c.* Ohio, U.S.; 4377.

WELLSVILLE, *c.* Ohio, U.S., on R. Ohio; 5247; also vil. N. York, on Genesee R.; 3435.

WELSHPOOL, *t.* Montgomerysh., Wales, in the vale of the Severn; Welsh flannels; 6489 d.

WENER (or Wenner), *lake*, Sweden; 94 m. by (average) 18 m.; alt. 147 ft.; connected with Baltic by Gotha Canal. [end of L. Wener; 5600.

WENERSBORG, *t.* Sweden, at efflux of R. Gotha, S.W.

WENLOCK, *t.* Salop, Engl., 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury; coal mines; 15,703 d.

WENTWORTH, *t.* N.S.W., 700 m. W. Sydney and 407 N.W. Melbourne, on R. Darling, near confl. with Murray; pastoral; 1500. [various manufs.; 15,000.

WERDAW, *t.* Saxony, on R. Plaisse, 5 m. W. Zwickau;

WERRA, *r.* Cent. Germany, from Thuringian Forest to R. Fulda at Munden; after the confl. the river is called Weser (150 m.). [dist. (grazing), 1600.

WERRIBEE, *vil.* Victoria, 20 m. N.E. Melbourne;

WESER, *r.* Germany (*see* Werra), forms N.E. boundary of Oldenburg; enters N. Sea S.W. of Elbe (270 m.).

WESSON, *t.* Mississippi, U.S.; 3168.

WEST BAY, *c.* Michigan, U.S., on Saginaw R.; 12,981.
W. BETHLEHEM, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2759.
WESTBORO, *t.* Mass., U.S., 32 m. W. Boston; 5195.
W. BOYLSTON, *t.* Mass., U.S., 8 m. N. Worcester; 3019.
W. BROMPTON, *dist.* London, 1 m. S.E. Kensington.
W. BROMWICH, *t. and co. bor.* Staffordsh., Engl.; in 'Black Country'; mineral industries; 59,489. [6632.
WESTBROOK, *t.* Maine, U.S., 4 m. N.W. Portland;
WESTBURY, *t.* Wilts, Engl., 4 m. S. Trowbridge; 6100; also t. Tasmania, 20 m. S.W. Launceston; pastoral; copper and tin mines; dist., 5800; W. (-on-Severn), t. Gloucestersh., Engl.; 2005 d. [delphia; 8028.
W. CHESTER, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S., 27 m. W. Phila-
W. CLEVELAND, *vil.* Ohio, U.S.; 4117. [38,291.
W. DERBY, *t.* Lancash., Engl., E. suburb of Liverpool;
W. DULUTH, *vil.* Minnesota, U.S.; 3368.
WESTERASS, *t.* Sweden, on L. Maelar, 68 m. N.W. Stockholm; 6300. [dence; 6813.
WESTERLY, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S., 45 m. S.W. Provi-
WESTFIELD, *t.* Mass., U.S., 10 m. W. Springfield;
WESTFORD, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2250. [9805.
WEST HAM, *co. bor.* Essex, Engl., on N. bank of Thames, opposite Greenwich; parl. bor. of London; 204,902. [42,492.
W. HARTLEPOOL, *dist.* of Hartlepool (which *see*);
W. HOUGHTON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 5 m. W. Wigan; silk, cotton, coal; 11,077.
W. INDIANAPOLIS, *t.* Indiana, U.S.; 3527.
W. INDIES (so named because Columbus, sailing W. from Europe, thought on sighting San Salvador that he had reached India), *semi-circular chain of isls.* from S. Florida to mouths of R. Orinoco, between G. of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and Atlantic; 95,000 sq. m., nearly twice the area of England; divided into (1) Bahamas; (2) Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and some smaller isls., 83,000 sq. m.); (3) Lesser Antilles (from E. end of Porto Rico to S. American mainland, subdivided into (*a*) Leeward Isls., and (*b*) Windward Isls.); Haiti divided into the two independent republics of Haiti and San Domingo; all the other isls. belong to Britain, Spain, France, Holland, or Denmark; isl. Margarita is Venezuelan; climate and products tropical; two-thirds of pop. are negroes; 4,000,000.
W. KIRBY (and Hoylake), *t.* Cheshire, Engl., 6 m. W. Birkenhead; 6545.
W. KNOXVILLE, *t.* Tennessee, U.S.; 2114.
WESTLAND, *prov.* N. Zealand, on W. coast of South Isl.; 200 m. by 30 m.; cap. Greymouth; 16,413.
WESTMANLAND, *laen*, Sweden, N. of L. Maelar; 2631 sq. m.; 137,453.
WESTMEATH, *co.* (inland), Leinster, Irel., touching Meath on E., Longford and Roscommon on W., King's Co. on S., and Meath and Cavan on N.; 45 m. by 26 m.; 708 sq. m.; farming, grazing; decrease last decade, 9·4 p.c.; over 92 p.c. are Ro. Catholics; co. tn. Mullingar; 65,028.
WESTMINSTER, *c.* Middlesex, Engl., W. of City of London; called Westminster, as opposed to Eastminster (St. Paul's); 55,760; also t. Maryland, U.S.; 2903; and under 2000 in Mass. and Vt.
WESTMORELAND, *co.* England, touching Lancash. on W. and S., Yorkshire on E., Cumberland on N., and Durham on N.E.; 758 sq. m.; mountainous; contains part of Lake dist.; co. tn. Appleby; 66,089.
W. NEWTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 2285.
WESTON, *t.* W. Virginia, U.S.; 2143; and under 2000 in Mass. and Mo.; W. (-super-mare), t. Somersetshire, Engl., 20 m. W.S.W. Bristol; sea-bathing; 15,873.
WESTPHALIA, *prov.* Prussia, touching Holland on W. and Brunswick on E., Hanover and Lippe on N., Rhenish Prussia on S.W., and Hesse-Nassau and Waldeck on S.E.; 7800 sq. m.; in 3 govts. of Münster, Minden, and Arnsberg; university centre, Münster; 52 p.c. of pop. Ro. Catholic; 2,428,661.
WEST PITTSTON, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 3906.
WEST PLAINS, *c.* Missouri, U.S.; 2018.
WEST POINT, in U.S., *t.* Mississippi, 2762; t. Virginia, 2018; under 2000 in Neb. and Ga.; also vil. N. York; site U.S. Military Academy, on Hudson R., 152 m. N. New York City.
WESTPORT, *s.pt.* Co. Mayo, Irel., on Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. Castlebar; 4500; also s.pt. South Isl., N. Zealand, 145 m. S.W. Nelson, coal and gold mines, 2779 (dist., 7440); also in U.S., t. Conn., on Sangatuck R., 3715; vil. Mass., 7 m. W. New Bedford, 2599.
W. PRUSSIA, *prov.* Prussia, on Baltic, touching Posen and Russian Poland on S., Pomerania on W., and E. Prussia on E.; 9848 sq. m.; in 2 govts. of Dantzic and Marienwerder; 1,433,681. [m. long; 2150.
WESTRAY, *isl.* Orkneys, Scotl., 23 m. N. Kirkwall; 10
W. RUTLAND, *t.* Vermont, U.S.; 3680. [5077.
W. SPRINGFIELD, *t.* Mass., U.S., on Connecticut R.;
W. TROY, *vil.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R.; 12,967.
W. VIRGINIA, *state* (E. Central), U.S.A., separated from Ohio on N.W. by Ohio R., touching Kentucky on S.W., Virginia on S. and S.E., and Maryland and Pennsylv. on N.; 24,780 sq. m.; Alleghany Mts. on W. frontier; coal, petroleum, salt; cap. Wheeling, on R. Ohio; 5 p.c. of pop. coloured; 762,791.
WESTWARD HO, *watering-pl.* Devonsh., England, on Bideford Bay. [gold and copper mines; dist., 7746.
WESTWOOD, *vil.* Queensland, 30 m. S.W. Rockhampton;
WETHERSFIELD, *t.* Conn., U.S.; 2271.
WETTER, *lake*, Sweden, 25 m. S.E. L. Wener; 125 m. by (aver.) 10 m.; connected with Baltic by R. Motala.
WETTEREN, *t.* Belgium, on R. Schelde, 8 m. E. by S. Ghent; lace, linen, woollen manufs.; 11,500.
WETTERHORN, *peak* of Bernese Alps; 12,165 ft.
WETZLAR, *t.* Rhenish Prussia, on R. Lahn; leather manuf.; 8000.
WEXFORD, *co.* Leinster, Irel., on Atlantic, S. of Wicklow; 54 m. by 34 m.; 900 sq. m.; grazing and dairy-farming; watered by Slaney; decrease of pop. last decade, 10·8 p.c.; 91·4 p.c. Ro. Catholics; 111,536; also co. tn. and s.pt. at mouth of Slaney; 11,541 d.
WEY, *r.* Hants and Surrey, Engl., flows N.E. to Thames at Weybridge (35 m.); also r. Co. Dorset, flows S.E. to English Channel.
WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis), *s.pt. and watering-pl.* Dorsetsh., Engl., united by bridge over R. Wey; 13,769; also t. Mass., U.S., 12 m. S. Boston, 10,866; also port of entry, N. Scotia, St. Mary's Bay, 1780.
WHANGAREI, *t.* N. Zealand, 80 m. N. Auckland; farming, fruit, coal mines; 2000. [Cawood (60 m.).
WHARFE, *r.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., affl. of Ouse, near
WHAT CHEER, *c.* Iowa, U.S.; 3246. [m. below Pitts-
WHATCOM, *c.* Washington; 4059. [burg; 34,522.
WHEELING, *c.* cap. of W. Virginia, U.S., on Ohio, 92
WHICKHAM, *t.* Durham, Engl., 3 m. S.W. Gateshead; 9174. [burgh; 1185.
WHITBURN, *t.* Linlithgowsh., Scotl., 21 m. S.W. Edin-
WHITBY, *s.pt.* Yorksh. (N.R.), Engl., 18 m. N.W. Scarborough; watering-place; jet-work; 13,274; also t. Ontario South, on L. Ontario; 2786 d.
WHITCHURCH (and Doddington), *t.* Salop, Engl., 20 m. N. Shrewsbury; 4002; also smaller tns. in Hants and Glamorgansh. [also t. N. Hampsh., U.S.; 2041.
WHITEFIELD, *t.* Lancash., Engl., 3 m. S. Bury; 10,781;
WHITEHALL, *vil.* N. York, U.S., at head of L. Champlain; 4434; and under 2000 in Ill. and Mich.
WHITEHAVEN, *s.pt.* Cumberland, Engl., 38 m. S.W. Carlisle; coal, iron, shipbuilding; 18,044 d. [4042.
WHITE PLAINS, *vil.* N. York, 22 m. N. New York;
WHITE SEA, N. of Russia, between Lapland and Archangel; 47,346 sq. m.; abounds with fish; ice-bound for about four months a year.
WHITESTONE, *vil.* N. York, U.S.; 2808. [4359.
WHITEWATER, *c.* Wisconsin, U.S., 51 m. W. Milwaukee;
WHITHORN, *s.pt.* Wigtownsh., Scotl., 12 m. S. Wigtown; ruins of *Candida Casa*, first Christian Church built in Scotland; 1401. [near N. Shields; 3008.
WHITLEY (and Monkseaton), *t.* Northumberl., Engl.,
WHITMAN, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 4441. [8798.
WHITTINGTON, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., near Chesterfield;
WHITTLESEY (or Sea), *t.* Cambridgesh., Engl., 5 m. S.E. Peterborough; 3556 d.; also t. Victoria, 27 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 1857.
WHITWICK, *t.* Leicestersh., Engl.; 4564. [fract; 4806.
WHITWOOD, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. N.W. Ponte-
WHITWORTH, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., near Rochdale; 9766 d.; also t. Durham, 6 m. S.W. Durham City; 5000.
WHYDAH, *s.pt.* Slave Coast, W. Africa, 2° 5′ E.; 15,000.
WICHITA, *c.* Kansas, U.S.; rapid growth, called 'Magic Mascot of the Plains'; factories, packing-houses; 23,853; also r. Texas, affl. of Red R. (225 m.).
WICK, *s.pt. and co. tn.* Caithness, Scotl.; herring fishery and herring trade; 5499; parl. bor., 8463.

WICKHAM, *suburb* of Newcastle, N.S.W., 75 m. from Sydney; industrial; 2400.
WICKLOW, *co.* Leinster, Ireland, on Irish Sea, between Dublin on N. and Wexford on S.; 40 m. by 33 m.; 781 sq. m.; farming, mining, fisheries; beautiful scenery among W. Mts. (*Lugnaquilla*, 3039 ft.); contains 'Vale of Avoca,' sung by Moore in his 'Meeting of the Waters'; decrease of pop. last decade, 12 p.c.; Ro. Catholics, 79·9 p.c.; 61,934; also co. tn. and s.pt. 28 m. S. Dublin; 3391.
WIDDIN, *t. ftd.* Bulgaria, on Danube; wine, corn, rock salt. [Mersey; 30,011.
WIDNES, *t.* (manuf.) S.W Lancash., Engl., on R.
WIELICZKA, *t.* (mining), Galicia, Austria; famous salt mines; 6000. [Mainz; celebrated watering-pl.; 64,670.
WIESBADEN, *t.* Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 5 m. N.W.
WIGAN, *t.* (manuf.) *and co. bor.* S.W. Lancash., Engl., 17 m. N.W. Manchester; 55,013.
WIGHT, ISLE OF, part of Co. Hants, Engl. (Latin, *Vectis*), 23 m. by 13 m.; 146 sq. m.; fine climate; chief tn. Newport; 73,633. [3836 d.
WIGTON, *t.* Cumberland, Engl., 11 m. S.W. Carlisle;
WIGTOWN (or W. Galloway), *co.* S.W. of Scotl., on Irish Sea, touching Ayrsh. on N. and Kirkcudbright on E.; 30 m. by 28 m.; 485 sq. m., divided into the *Rhinns*, or 'peninsula,' W. of L. Ryan and Luce Bay; the *Machars*, or 'flat country,' between Wigtown and Luce Bays; and the *Moors*, including the rest of the co.; contains Burrow Head and Mull of Galloway (most S. point of Scotl.); agricultural; 16,954 d.; also co. tn. on W. Bay; 1509 d. [Sydney; pastoral; 1500.
WILCANIA, *t.* N.S.W., on Darling R., 708 m. W. by N.
WILHELMSHAFEN, *s.pt. ftd.* on N. Sea, Prussian (but in Oldenburg), on Jahde, 33 m. N.W. Bremen; 14,000.
WILKESBARRE, *c.* Pennsylv., U.S., on Susquehanna R., 144 m. N. Philadelphia; chief c. in Valley of Wyoming; named in 1772 after two supporters of American liberty in Brit. Parliament; coal-mining;
WILKINSBURG, *bor.* Pennsylv., U.S.; 4662. [37,718.
WILLENHALL, *t.* Staffordsh., Engl., 3 m. E. Wolverhampton; ironware manuf.; 16,852.
WILLESDEN, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., N.W. Lond.; 61,266.
WILLIAMSBURG, in U.S., *t.* Wisconsin, 3133; vil. Mass., 2234; under 2000 in Ky. and Va.
WILLIAMSPORT, in U.S., *c.* Pennsylv., on Susquehanna R., 200 m. N.W. Philadelphia; 27,132; under 2000 in Indiana and Maryland.
WILLIAMSTOWN, *s.pt.* Victoria, 9 m. S.W. Melbourne; shipbuilding; 15,960; also in U.S., t. Mass., 4221; bor. Pennsylv., 2324. [thread, linen manuf.; 8648.
WILLIMANTIC, *bor.* Conn., U.S., 86 m. S.W. Boston;
WILLINGTON, *t.* Durham, Engl., 5 m. N. Bp. Auckland; collieries; 7804; W. QUAY, t. Northumberland, on Tyne, 2 m. S.W. N. Shields, 6340. [slates; 1100.
WILLUNGA, *t.* S. Australia, 30 m. S. Adelaide; farming,
WILMINGTON, in U.S., *c.* Delaware, on Delaware R., 28 m. S.W. Philadelphia, 65 m. from ocean; chief c. of State; Old Swedes Church (Episcopal) received funds from William Penn, a Bible from Queen Anne, and a communion service from miners of Sweden; 61,431; also c. N. Carolina, on Cape Fear R., chief tn. and chief pt. of State; large foreign trade, naval stores; 20,056; also c. Ohio, 55 m. E. Cincinnati, 3079; and under 2000 in Ill., Mass., and Vt.
WILMSLOW, *t.* Chesh., Engl., 5 m. S.W. Stockport;
WILNA. *See* Vilna. [6344.
WILSDEN, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. S.E. Keighley; collieries, woollen manufs.; 2764.
WILSON, *t.* N. Carol., U.S.; 2126; W. PROMONTORY, Victoria, most S. part of Australia, in Bass Str.; 24 m. by 9 m.; covered with wood.
WILTON, *t.* Wilts, Engl., 2 m. N.W. Salisbury; carpet manuf.; 2120 d.; also towns under 2000 in Conn., Iowa, Maine, and N. Hampshire, U.S.
WILTS, *co.* (Southern), Engl., touching Gloucester on N. and N.W., Somerset on W., Dorset and Hants on S., and Hants and Berks on E.; 53 m. by 37 m.; 1354 sq. m.; Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge in S. of co.; farming, bacon, various manufs.; co. tn., Salisbury; 264,969. [25,798.
WIMBLEDON, *t.* Surrey, England, 7 m. S.W. London;
WIMMERA, *dist.* in N.W. Victoria; 25,000 sq. m.; pastoral; watered by Rs. Wimmera, Avoca, and Avon.
WINCHELSEA, *t.* Victoria, 70 m. S.W. Melbourne; dist. (pastoral), 3457; also t. Sussex, England (Cinque Port), 8 m. N.E. Hastings; 1076.
WINCHENDON, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 4390.
WINCHESTER, *c.* Hants, Engl., on R. Itchen, 12 m. N.E. Southampton; cap. of Engl. in Saxon times; Alfred the Great buried here in 901; fine cathedral (1387); famous public school in existence before 1136; 19,073; also in U.S., t. Conn., 6183; c. Virginia, 113 m. W. Baltimore, 5196; t. Mass., 8 m. N. Boston, 4861; t. Kentucky, 18 m. E. Lexington, 4519; t. Indiana, on White R., 3014; t. N. Hampsh., 2584; and under 2000 in Ill. and Tenn.
WINDERMERE (or Winandermere), *largest English lake*, Westmoreland and (mainly in) Lancash.; 10½ m. by 1 m.; also t. on lake, Westmoreland; 1504.
WINDHAM, *t.* Maine, U.S.; 2216. [7344.
WINDHILL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), 3 m. N.E. Bradford;
WINDSOR (or New W.), *t.* Berks, Engl., on Thames, 23 m. S.W. London; chief residence of British sovereign; 12,327; parl. bor., 18,893; also t. Ontario, on Detroit R.; 10,322; also t. N.S.W., 34 m. N.W. Sydney; farming; 2500; also in U.S., t. Conn.; 2954; and under 2000 in Mo., Vt., N.Y.; W. LOCKS, t. Conn., U.S.; 2758.
WINDWARD ISLS., in W. Indies, *Brit. Crown colony*, consisting of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia, form barrier to Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad; 644 sq. m.; 140,194.
WINFIELD, *c.* Kansas, U.S., 42 m. S. Wichita; 5184.
WINGHAM, *t.* N.S.W., 233 m. N. Sydney; farming, timber; dist., 6800.
WINNIPEG (formerly Fort Garry), *c.* Canada, cap. of Manitoba, at confl. of Assiniboine R. and Red R.; rapid growth of pop. from 7985 in 1881 to 25,642 (or 221 p.c.) in 1891; 40 m. S. of LAKE W.; 240 m. by 55 m.
WINONA, *c.* Minnesota, on Mississippi; wheat mart,
WINSFORD, *t.* Chesh., Engl.; 10,440. [factories; 18,208.
WINSTON, *c.* N. Carol., U.S., near Salem; 8018.
WINTERSET, *c.* Iowa, U.S., 42 m. S.W. Des Moines; 2281.
WINTERTHUR, *t.* Zurich, Switzerl., on R. Eulach; 15,615.
WINTERTON, *t.* Lincolnsh., Engl.; 1400 d.
WINTHROP, in U.S., *t.* Mass., 2726; t. Maine, 2111.
WIRKSWORTH, *t.* Derbysh., Engl., 13 m. N.W. Derby; lead mines, hosiery; 3725. [Nen; grain, timber; 9395.
WISBEACH, *t.* Cambridgesh. (Isl. of Ely), Engl., on R.
WISBY, *s.pt.* Sweden, cap. of Isl. Gothland; 7000.
WISCONSIN, *state* (Northern), U.S.A., touching Michigan and L. Superior on N., L. Michigan on E., Illinois on S., and separated by R. Mississippi from Iowa and Minnesota on W.; 56,040 sq. m.; prairie and agricul.; cap. Madison, but ch. tn. Milwaukee; 1,686,880; also W. RIVER, N. to S.W. affl. of Mississippi (600 m.).
WISHAW, *t.* Lanarksh., Scotl., 15 m. S.E. Glasgow; coal fields; 14,869. [fine harbour; 15,797.
WISMAR, *s.pt. ftd.* Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Baltic;
WITHAM, *t.* Essex, Engl., 8 m. N.E. Chelmsford; 3444; also r. Rutland and Lincolnsh. to The Wash (80 m.).
WITHINGTON, *t.* S.E. Lancash., in parl. limits of Manchester; 25,729.
WITNEY, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl., 12 m. W. Oxford; 3110.
WITTEN, *t.* Westphalia, Prussia, on R. Ruhr, 32 m. W. Arnsberg; silk, woollen, iron, steel manufs.; corn trade; 24,000.
WITTENBERG, *t. ftd.* Prussian Saxony, on Elbe; cradle of Reformation; burial-pl. of Luther and Melanchthon; 14,000. [Potsdam; 11,100.
WITTENBERGE, *t.* Brandenburg, Prussia, 65 m. N.W.
WIVELISCOMBE, *t.* Somersetsh., England, 11 m. W. Taunton; large brewery; 1428 d.
WLOZLAWSK, *t.* Russian Poland, on Vistula, 30 m. N.W. Plotsk; chicory, corn; 21,000. [fordsh., Engl.; 1300.
WOBURN, *c.* Mass., 10 m. N. Boston; 13,499; also t. Bed-
WODONGA, *t.* Vict., 187 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist., 1737.
WOKING, *t.* Surrey, Engl., on R. Wey, 3 m. N.W. Ripley; 8554. [Reading; 2060 d.
WOKINGHAM (or Oak.), *t.* Berks, England, 7 m. S.E.
WOLBOROUGH, *t.* Devonsh., England, 14 m. S.S.W. Exeter; 8525. [England.
WOLDS, THE, *chalk hills*, in Lincolnsh. and E. Yorksh.,
WOLFBORO, *t.* N. Hampshire, U.S.; 3020. [13,543.
WOLFENBUTTEL, *t.* Brunswick, Germ., on R. Ocker;
WOLLOMBI, *t.* N.S.W., 110 m. from Sydney; dist., 2000.
WOLLONGONG, *s.pt.* N.S.W., 50 m. S. Sydney; third port in colony; 8500.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *co. bor.* Staffordsh., Engl., 13 m. N.W. Birmingham; iron and steel works; metropolis of 'Black Country'; 82,620. [Barnsley; 10,942.
WOMBWELL, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 4 m. S.E.
WOODBURN, *t.* N.S.W., 308 m. N. Sydney; farming,
WOODBURY, *c.* N. Jersey; 3911. [sugar, pastoral; 1000.
WOODFORD, *t.* Essex, Engl.; 10,024. [25,830.
WOOD GREEN, *t.* Middlesex, Engl., Tottenham par.;
WOODSTOCK, *t.* Oxfordsh., Engl., 8 m. N.W. Oxford, 1628 d.; also in U.S., t. Vermont, 2545; t. Conn., 2309. also t. Ontario, 29 m. from London, 8612; t. New Brunswick, 60 m. N.W. Fredericton; iron mines; 3290.
WOODVILLE, *t.* N. Zealand, 95 m. from Napier; 1500; also t. S. Australia, 5 m. W. Adelaide; dist., 2650.
WOOLER, *t.* Northumberl., Engl., 18 m. N.W. Alnwick; 1600. [military academy, arsenal, parl. bor.; 98,976.
WOOLWICH, *t.* Kent, on Thames, 2½ m. E. Greenwich;
WOONSOCKET, *t.* Rhode Isl., U.S., 16 m. N.W. Providence; cotton, flannel manuf.; 20,830.
WOOSTER, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 40 m. E. Mansfield; 5901.
WORCESTER, *co.* (W. Midland), Engl., touching Stafford on N. and Gloucester on S., Warwick on E., and Hereford and Salop on W.; 45 m. by 36 m.; 738 sq. m.; watered by Severn and affls.; agriculture, coal and iron mines; 413,755; also *c.* and co. bor. on Severn, 26 m. S.W. Birmingham; fine Gothic cathedral; various manufs.; defeat of Charles II. by Cromwell in 1651; 42,905; also *c.* Mass., U.S., 44 m. S.W. Boston; various manufs., railroad centre, second city in Mass.; 84,655; also t. Cape Colony, 80 m. N.E. Cape Town; 3788.
WORKINGTON, *s.pt.* Cumberl., Engl., at mouth of Derwent; ironworks, shipbuilding, collieries; 23,522.
WORKSOP, *t.* Notts, 18 m. S.E. Sheffield; malt; 12,734.
WORMS, *c.* Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on Rhine, 26 m. S.E. Mainz; scene of Luther's appearance before the Diet in 1521; 25,504.
WORSBOROUGH, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., near Barnsley; coal, iron, stone quarries; 9905.
WORSLEY, *t.* S.E. Lancash., Engl., 6 m. S. Bolton; coal mines; 21,702. [watering-pl.; 16,606.
WORTHING, *t.* W. Sussex, Engl., 10 m. W. Brighton;
WRANGEL LAND, in Arctic Ocean, N.W. Bering Str., discovered by Admiral Wrangell in 1823.
WRATH. *See* Cape Wrath. [commands view of 13 cos.
WREKIN, *hill*, Salop, Engl., near Wellington; 1320 ft.;
WRENTHAM, *t.* Mass., U.S.; 2566.
WREXHAM, *t.* Denbighsh., N. Wales, 12 m. S.W. Chester; flannel trade; 12,552. [3437.
WROTHAM, *t.* Kent, Engl., 9 m. W. by N. Maidstone;
WU-HU, *r. port*, China, on Yangtsekiang, 50 m. above Nanking; 50,000.
WURTEMBERG, *kingdom*, S.W. Germany, touching Baden on W., Bavaria on E., and Baden and L. of Constance on S.; kingdom (previously Duchy and Electorate) created by Napoleon by Peace of Presburg in 1805; 7528 sq. m., traversed by Danube and Neckar; *Black Forest* on W. frontier; very fertile; salt, timber, mineral springs; 69 p.c. Protestant, 30 p.c. Ro. Catholic; university centre, Tübingen; cap. Stuttgart; 2,036,556.
WURZBURG, *t. ftd.* Bavaria, on R. Main, 140 m. N.W. Munich; cathedral, university (1582); 60,844. [12,000.
WURZEN, *t.* Saxony, on R. Mulde, 15 m. E. Leipsic;
WYANDOTTE, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Detroit R.; 3817; W. CAVE, in Indiana, near Leavenworth, with a hall 350 ft. long and 240 ft. high, extends for miles under-
WYCOMBE. *See* Chipping W. [ground.
WYE, *r.* in Engl. (1) Bucks, affl. of Thames (9 m.); (2) Derbysh., affl. of Derwent (20 m.); (3) Wales, from Montgomeryshire through Radnor and Hereford, between Monmouth and Gloucester to Severn below
WYMORE, *vil.* Nebraska; 2420. [Chepstow (120 m.).
WYNYARD, *t.* Tasmania, on R. Inglis; 104 m. N.W. Launceston; dist., 1200.
WYOMING, *state*, U.S.A., touching Montana on N., Utah and Colorado on S., Dakota and Nebraska on E., and Idaho and Utah on W.; 97,890 sq. m.; traversed by Rocky Mts.; only one-sixth of the soil can be cultivated; cap. Cheyenne; 60,705. [2570.
WYTHEVILLE, *t.* Virginia, U.S., 56 m. E. Abingdon;

XALAPA (or Jal.), *c.* Mexico, 60 m. W. by N. Vera
XALISCO. *See* Jalisco. [Cruz; health resort; 12,000.
XANTHUS, *r.* Asia Minor, from Mt. Taurus to Mediterranean near Patara; also ancient *c.* on R. Xanthus; ruins discovered in 1838.
XENIA, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 65 m. N.E. Cincinnati; 7301.
XERES (or Jerez) (de la Frontera), *c.* Andalusia, Spain, 16 m. N.E. Cadiz; *sherry* wine named from this tn.; 61,708. [N.W. Gibraltar; leather; 6000.
XIMENA (de la Frontera), *t.* Andalusia, Spain, 22 m.
XINGU, *r.* Brazil, affl. of Amazon, 250 m. W. Para (1300 m.).
XIXONA (or Jijona), *t.* Valencia, Spain, 18 m. N.W. Alicante; almonds, manuf. of linen and shoes; 5000.
XUCAR (or Jucar), *r.* Spain, from New Castile through Valencia to Mediterranean at Cullera (200 m.).

Y (Dutch *Het Y*), branch of Zuyder Zee, Holland; Amsterdam is on S. side. [Siberia and Manchuria.
YABLONOI (or Stanovoi) MTS., in E. Asia, between
YACKANDANDAH, *t.* Victoria, 186 m. N.E. Melbourne; dist. (mining), 3788. [called Pedee (330 m.).
YADKIN, *r.* N. and S. Carolina, U.S.; in S. Carol. it is
YAKOBA, *t.* Sokoto, Africa, in Niger Territories; 50,000.
YAKOVA, *t.* Albania, Turkey, 67 m. N.E. Scutari; 25,000.
YAKUTSK, *govt.* E. Siberia, Russia, touching Yablonoi Mts. on S.; 1,533,397 sq. m.; in basin of R. Lena; severe climate; 255,671; also t. cap. of govt., on Lena; 62° N., 129° 44' E. [Madras Pres.;
YAMINA, *t.* W. Africa, on Niger; 10,000. [4199.
YANAON, *French settlement*, on R. Godavari, India, in
YANG-TSE-KIANG, *r.* (largest in Asia) flows from Tibet Mts. through the centre of China to Pacific, 100 m.
YANINA. *See* Janina. [below Nanking (3200 m.).
YANKALILLA, *t.* S. Australia, 46 m. S. Adelaide; dist., 1083.
YANKTON, *c.* S. Dakota, U.S., on Missouri, near confl. with James R.; 3670. [and salt.
YAO-NAN, *c.* China, 95 m. W. Yun-nan; trade in musk
YAR (or Yare), *r.* Norfolk, Engl.; enters sea at Yarmouth; also small stream in Isle of Wight, with tn. Yarmouth.
YARKAND, *c.* Chinese Turkestan, on R. Yarkand (1230 m. E. to L. Lob Nor), 140 m. S.E. Kashgar; great centre of Mohammedan learning; 120,000.
YARMOUTH (GREAT), *s.pt. and co. bor.* Norfolk, Engl., 20 m. S.E. Norwich; herring fishery; 49,318; also small tn. in Isle of Wight; also t. Maine, U.S.; 2098;
YAROSLAV. *See* Jaroslaw. [and under 2000 in Mass.
YARRAGON, *t.* Victoria, 69 m. E. Melbourne; timber, sawmills; dist., 1500.
YARRAWONGA, *t.* Victoria, 161 m. N.E. Melbourne; alt. 420 ft.; agric., pastoral, wine, fruit; dist., 9759.
YARRA-YARRA, *r.* Victoria, flows (100 m.) E. to Port Philip Bay; Melbourne stands on it 9 m. by water and 2 by land from its mouth.
YARRIBA (or Yoruba), *country*, Upper Guinea, N. of Benin and E. of Dahomey; very fertile; 3,000,000.
YARROW, *r.* Selkirksh., Scotl., through St. Mary's Loch to R. Ettrick.
YASS, *t.* N.S.W., 187 m. S.W. Sydney; alt. 1657 ft.; agric., grazing, gold; centre for courts; dist., 9000.
YASSY. *See* Jassy. [sippi, 48 m. N.E. Vicksburg; 3286.
YAZOO, *c.* Mississippi, U.S., on Yazoo R., affl. of Missis-
YE, for some Russian names beginning Ye. *See* E. or Je.
YEA, *t.* Victoria, 80 m. N.N.E. Melbourne; dist. (pastoral), 2036. [woollen manufs.; 7396.
YEADON, *t.* Yorksh. (W.R.), Engl., 6 m. N.W. Leeds;
YEARDSLEY (-cum-Whaley), *t.* Chesh., Engl.; 1235 d.
YEISK, *s.pt.* Kuban, Russia, on Azov Sea; 23,725.
YEKATERINODAR, *t.* Russia, 125 m. S. Azov; 40,000.
YELETZ. *See* Jeletz. [son; 52,000.
YELISAVETGRAD, *t.* Kherson, Russia, 130 m. N. Kher-
YELL, *isl.* (second largest) Shetland, Scotl.; 17 m. long.
YELLALA FALLS, *first cataract* on R. Congo, 130 m. from mouth. [Corea; 600 m. by 400 m.
YELLOW SEA, *arm* of Pacific between China and
YELLOWSTONE, *r.* in U.S., flows from Rocky Mts. through Wyoming and Montana to Missouri at 48° 5' N., 104° W.; navigable for 700 m.; in N.W. Wyoming it forms Y. Lake; 7788 ft. above sea level.
YEMBO, *s.pt.* Hedjaz, Arabia, on Red Sea; port of Medina, which lies 130 m. N.E.; 5000.
YEMEN, *dist.* (Turkish), in S.W. Arabia, on Red Sea, between Hedjaz on N. and Gulf of Aden; 400 m. long; (estimated) 77,200 sq. m.; coffee, tobacco, dates, etc.; cap. Sana; port Mocha; (est.) 2,500,000.

YENISEISK, *govt.* Siberia, occupying basin of R. Yenisei (from Mongolia through Altai Mts. N. to Arctic Ocean, 3400 m.); 987,186 sq. m.; 7045.
YEOLA, *t.* Nasik dist., Bombay Pres., India; 18,000.
YEOVIL, *t.* Somersetsh., Engl., 21 m. S.E. Bridgewater, on R. Yeo (affl. of Parret, 24 m.); kid glove manuf.; 9648.
YERKAD, *sanitarium*, Madras Pres., India, for Shevaroy Hills; alt. 4828 ft.
YESSO (Jesso or Yezo, called also Hokkaido), one of the four large isls. forming Japan; 270,263. [moor; 4828 ft.
YER TOR, *mt.* Devonsh., Engl., highest point of Dartmoor;
YETHOLM, *vil.* Roxburghsh., Scotl., at foot of Cheviots, 8 m. S. Kelso; seat of Scottish gipsies; 800.
YEZD, *c.* Persia, cap. of prov. Y. on oasis, 230 m. E. Ispahan; 40,000. [S.S.E. Carnarvon; 5224 d.
YNYSCYNHAIARN, *t.* Carnarvonsh., N. Wales, 15 m.
YOKOHAMA, *s.pt.* Japan, on E. of Isl. Niphon, 17 m. S.W. Tokio; chief seat of foreigners in Japan; great foreign trade; 121,985. [New York; 32,033.
YONKERS, *c.* N. York, U.S., on Hudson R., 15 m. N.
YONNE, *dep.* France (part of old prov. Burgundy), between Seine-et-Marne on N. and Nievre on S.; 2868 sq. m.; cap. Auxerre; 344,688 d.; also r. flows N.W. to Seine at Montereau (155 m.).
YORK, *co.* (largest), Engl., on N. Sea, separated from Durham on N. by R. Tees, touching Westmoreland and Lancash. on W. and Derby, Notts, and Lincoln on S.; 96 m. by 80 m.; 6087 sq. m.; in 3 *Ridings* (East, West, and North), each being almost a distinct co.; the E. R. (pop. 399,412), the W. R. (pop. 2,441,164), the N. R. (pop. 368,237); also c. and co. bor., cap. of co. (anc. Eboracum), 188 m. N.W. London, on R. Ouse; seat of archbishopric; finest cathedral (Gothic) in England; 66,984; also in U.S., bor., Pennsylv., 28 m. S. Harrisburg; 20,793; c. Nebraska, 3405; t. Maine, 8 m. E. Portsmouth, 2444; also t. W. Australia, 77 m. E. Perth; wheat-growing; dist., 3590; Y. CAPE, N. end of York Peninsula, Queensland, E. of Gulf of Carpentaria; Y. ISLS., group in Torres Str., S.E. of New Guinea.
YORKE PENINSULA, *tract* in S. Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs; not fertile; copper mines;
YORUBA. *See* Yarriba. [26,000.
YOSEMITE VALLEY, California, 140 m. E, San Francisco, in Sierra Nevada, 3950 ft. high, hemmed in by nearly vertical cliffs; covers 36,011 acres, granted by Congress to California, to be held as a State park.
YOUGHAL, *s.pt.* Cork, Ireland, at mouth of R. Blackwater, 25 m. E. of Cork; 5396.
YOUNG, *t.* N.S.W., 250 m. S.W. Sydney; 12,009.
YOUNGSTOWN, *c.* Ohio, U.S., S.E. Cleveland; 33,220.
YPRES, *t. ftd.* Belgium, 30 m. S.W. Bruges; 16,000.
YPSILANTI, *c.* Mich., U.S., on Huron R.; 6129.
YSSEL, *r.* Holland, branch of Rhine, passes Zutphen.
YSSELMONDE, *isl.* Holland, formed by Rs. Maas, Merwe, and Yssel, 15 m. by 5 m.
YSTAD, *s.pt.* Sweden, 36 m. E. Malmö; 7000.
YSTRADYFODWG, *t.* Glamorganshire, Wales, on R. Rhondda; dist. 88,350.
YACATAN, *peninsula*, Mexico, jutting N. between G. of Mexico and Caribbean Sea; cap. Merida; 329,621.
YUENSAN, *s.pt.* Corea, open to foreign trade.
YULE, *mt.* Brit. New Guinea; 10,040 ft.
YUN NAN, *prov.* S.W. China, touching Burma.
YVERDUN, *t.* Vaud, Switzerl., 18 m. N. Lausanne; 60 0.
YVETOL, *t.* (manuf.) France, dep. Seine-Infér., 20 m. N.W. Rouen; 9000.

ZAANDAM, *t.* Holand, 6 m. N.W. Amsterdam; 14,000.
ZAB (or Zaab), *r.* Turkish Kurdistan, affl. of Tigris (200 m.). [Strasburg; 7000.
ZABEM (Fr. Saverne), *t.* Elsass, Germany, 27 m. N.W.
ZABORZE, *t.* Prussian Silesia, 45 m. S.E. Oppeln; 12,600.
ZACATECAS, *centr. state*, Mexico, E. of Jalisco; 465,862; also c. cap. of State, 150 m. N.N.W. Guanaxuato;
ZAGAZIG, *t.* Egypt, 75 m. N.W. Suez; 20,000. [30,000.
ZAIRE, Portuguese name of R. Congo.
ZAMBEZI, *large r.* S. Africa, formed by junction of Liba from L. Dilolo and Liambye from W. of Lake Bangweolo; flows S.E. and E. to Mozambique Channel (1400 m.); 800 m. from ocean are the Victoria Falls.
ZAMBEZIA (British), *large territory* in S.W. Africa, including all that lies between the N. boundary of S. African Republic, and 22° S., and the S. boundary of Congo Free State; its E. and W. boundaries are the Portuguese and German spheres; it is divided by R. Zambezi into N. and S. Zambezia; South Z. includes Matabeleland and Mashonaland, reported as rich in gold and other minerals.
ZAMORA, *prov.* Spain, in basin of Douro; 249,018.
ZANESVILLE, *c.* Ohio, U.S., 54 m. E. Columbus; 21,009.
ZANTE (anc. Zacynthus), one of the Ionian Isls., Greece.
ZANZIBAR, *Brit. protectorate*, E. Africa, including Isl. of Z., Isl. of Pemba, and on coast 10 miles inland from R. Umba, N. to Jub R., including (formerly German) territory of Witu, in 2° S.; chief tns. in the Protectorate are Zanzibar, Mombas, Quiloa, and Bagamoyo; Z. Isl. has 625 sq. m. (pop. 125,000), and Pemba, 360 sq. m. (pop. 40,000); Mohammedan; pop. of Z. tn., 100,000 (mainly negroes). [20,000.
ZAPOTIA, *t.* Jalisco, Mexico, 100 m. N.E. Colima;
ZARA, *s.pt. ftd.* Dalmatia, Austria; 12,000.
ZARAFSHAN, *r.* W. Turkestan, flows past Bokhara and is lost in L. Kara-Kul.
ZARIA, *t.* Africa, Niger Territories; 50,000. [10,500.
ZASLAV, *t.* Russia, on R. Gorin, 20 m. S.E. Ostrog;
ZEALAND, *isl.* Denmark, between Cattegat and Baltic.
ZEBAYER, *group of isls.* (volcanic), in Red Sea, 15° N.,
ZEBID, *t. ftd.* Yemen, Arabia; Turkish. [42° E.
ZEBU, one of the Philippine Isls.; 15,000.
ZEHRI, *t.* Baluchistan, 35 m. S.E. Kelat; 10,000.
ZEILAH, *prov.* Egyptian Sudan; also c. cap. of prov., s.pt. in Somali Land, 60 m. S.W. Aden; 4000.
ZEITZ, *t.* Prussian Saxony, on White Elster; 20,000.
ZELAYA, *t.* Mexico, 35 m. S.E. Guanaxuato; sugar, wine, olives; 14,000. [monde; 13,000.
ZELE, *t.* Belgium, on the Scheldt, 4 m. N.W. Dender-
ZENJAN, *t.* Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 135 m. N. Hamadan; 15,000. [Szegedin; 20,000.
ZENTA (or Zsenta), *t.* Hungary, on R. Theiss, 24 m. S.
ZERBST, *t.* Anhalt-Dessau, Germany; 15,000.
ZERNAGORA (or Tz.), *native name* of Montenegro.
ZEVENBERGEN, *t.* Holland, 9 m. N.W. Breda; 7000.
ZHITORNIR (or Jit.), *t.* Volhynia, Russia; 55,000.
ZHIZDA (or Jiz.), *t.* Kaluga, Russia; 12,000.
ZILGIA, *t. ftd.* E. Turkestan, 45 m. W. Khotan; 7500.
ZILLEH, *t.* Asia Minor, 36 m. W. Tokat; great fair for 15 to 20 days. [Stralsund, 14 m. by 2 m.
ZINGST, *isl.* Pomerania, Prussia, in Baltic, 10 m. N.W.
ZITTAU, *t.* (manuf.) Saxony, 27 m. S.E. Bautzen; 25,394.
ZLATUSK, *t.* Ufa, Russia, in Ural Mts.; 20,000.
ZLOCZOW, *t.* Galicia, Austria, 42 m. E. Lemberg; 9000.
ZNAIM, *t.* Moravia, Austria, 50 m. N. Vienna; 12,542.
ZOMBOR, *t.* Austria-Hungary; 24,500.
ZSCHOPPAU, *t.* Saxony, 9 m. S.E. Chemnitz; 8000.
ZUG, *canton (central)*, Switzerl., 92 sq. m.; 23,029; also t. cap. of canton, on L. Zug (9 m. long); cattle, cider, fruit; 5000.
ZULIA (and Falcon), *state*, Venezuela, on Caribbean Sea; 36,212 sq. m.; 205,357.
ZULULAND, *Brit. protectorate*, S. Africa, on Indian Ocean, separated from Natal on S. by R. Tugela, and from the Transvaal on W. by Drakenberg Mts. (10,000 ft.); 8900 sq. m., and neighbouring Tongaland 14,220 sq. m.; administered by Natal govt.; pop. (including 648 whites) 142,686; including Tongaland, 180,000.
ZUMBO, *port.* on R. Zambezi, 500 m. from the sea.
ZUNGARIA. *See* Dzung.
ZURICH, *canton*, N. Switzerl., touching Baden on N.; 666 sq. m.; 337,183; also t. cap. of canton, on R. Limmat; 27,664 (or with suburbs, 90,008); LAKE Z., 33 m. by ¼ m. to 2¼ m., alt. 1342 ft.
ZUTPHEN, *t. ftd.* Holland, on R. Yssel; 10,000.
ZUYDER ZEE, *inlet* of N. Sea, Holland; 45 m. by 35 m.
ZVORNIK, *t.* Bosnia, on R. Drina, 57 m. N.E. Bosna-Serai; 10,000. [4000 ft.; mineral springs.
ZWARTBERG, *two mt. ranges*, Cape Colony, 2500 ft. to
ZWEIBRUCKEN, German name for Deux Ponts (which *see*). [2675.
ZWELLENDAM, *t.* Cape Colony, 110 m. E. Cape Town;
ZWICKAU, *t.* Saxony, on R. Mulde, 20 m. W. by S. Chemnitz; 44,202; also t. Bohemia, 19 m. W. Reichenberg; 5124.
ZWITTAU, *t.* Moravia, 39 m. W. by N. Olmütz; 6500.
ZWOLLE, *t.* Holland, 53 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam; 26,726.
ZWYNDRECHT, *t.* Belgium, on R. Scheldt, 17 m. N.E. Dendermonde; 3580; also t. Holland, on R. Naas.

# Pears'

# Atlas of the World

Containing

Sixty Maps printed in Colours

# PEARS' ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

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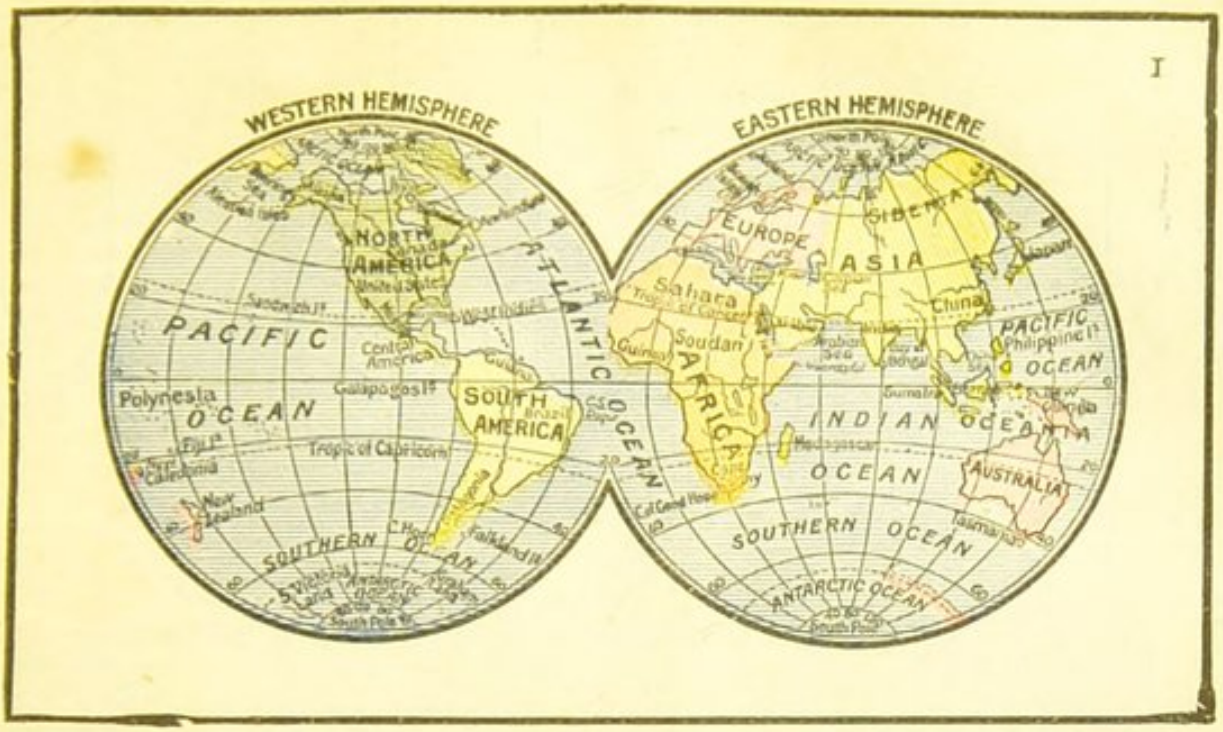
# THE WORLD IN HEMISPHERES.

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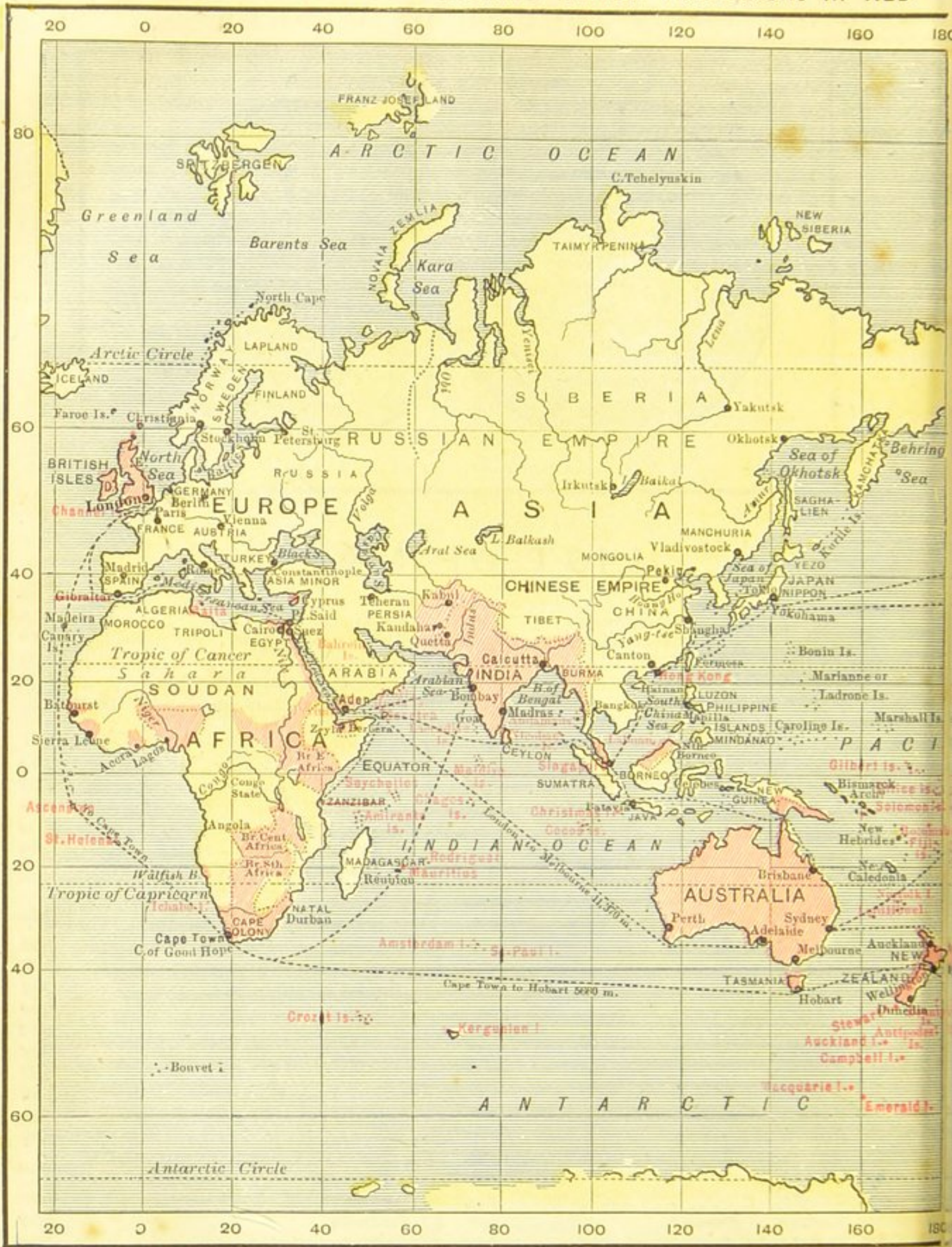
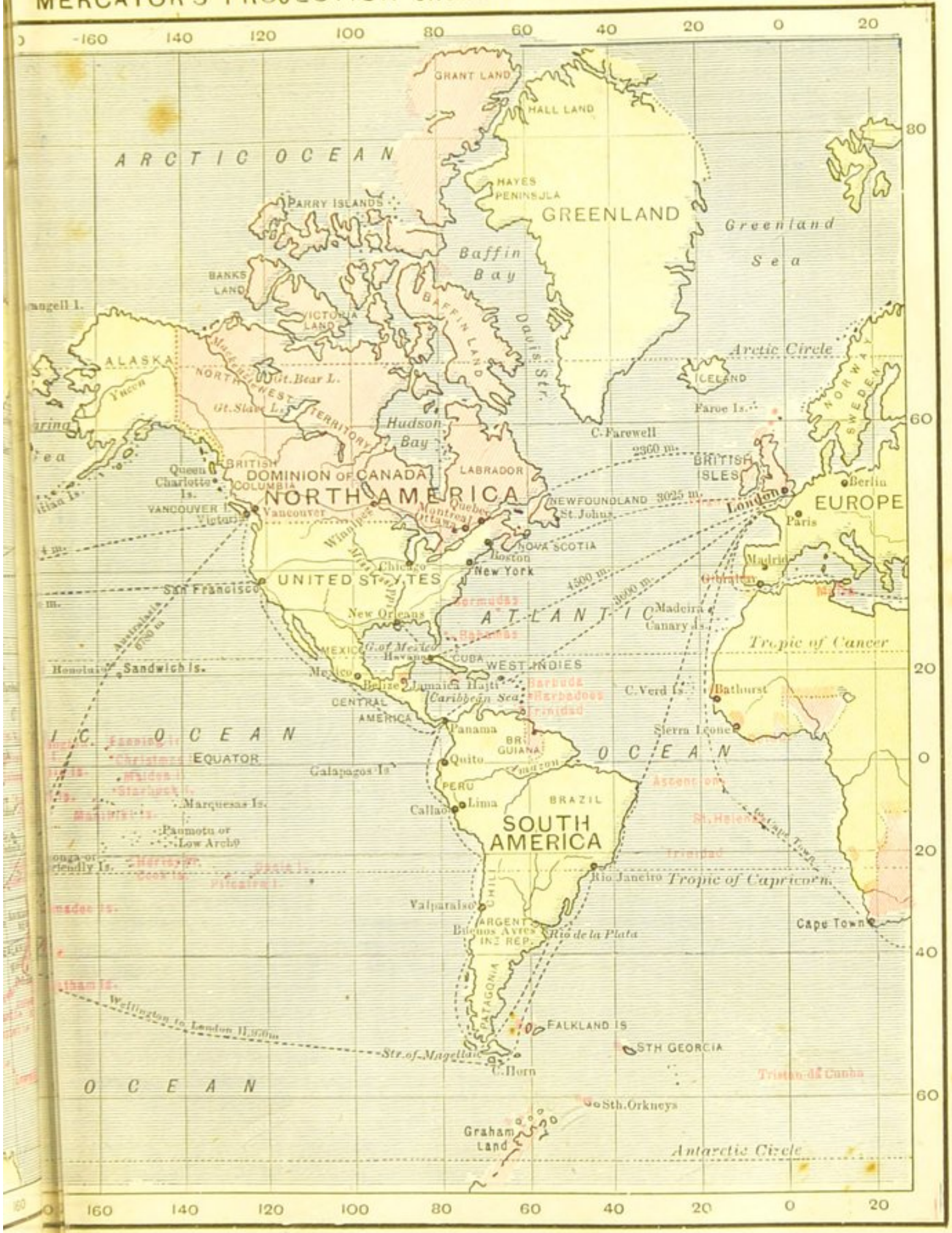
2 MERCATOR'S PROJECTION SHOWING BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN RED

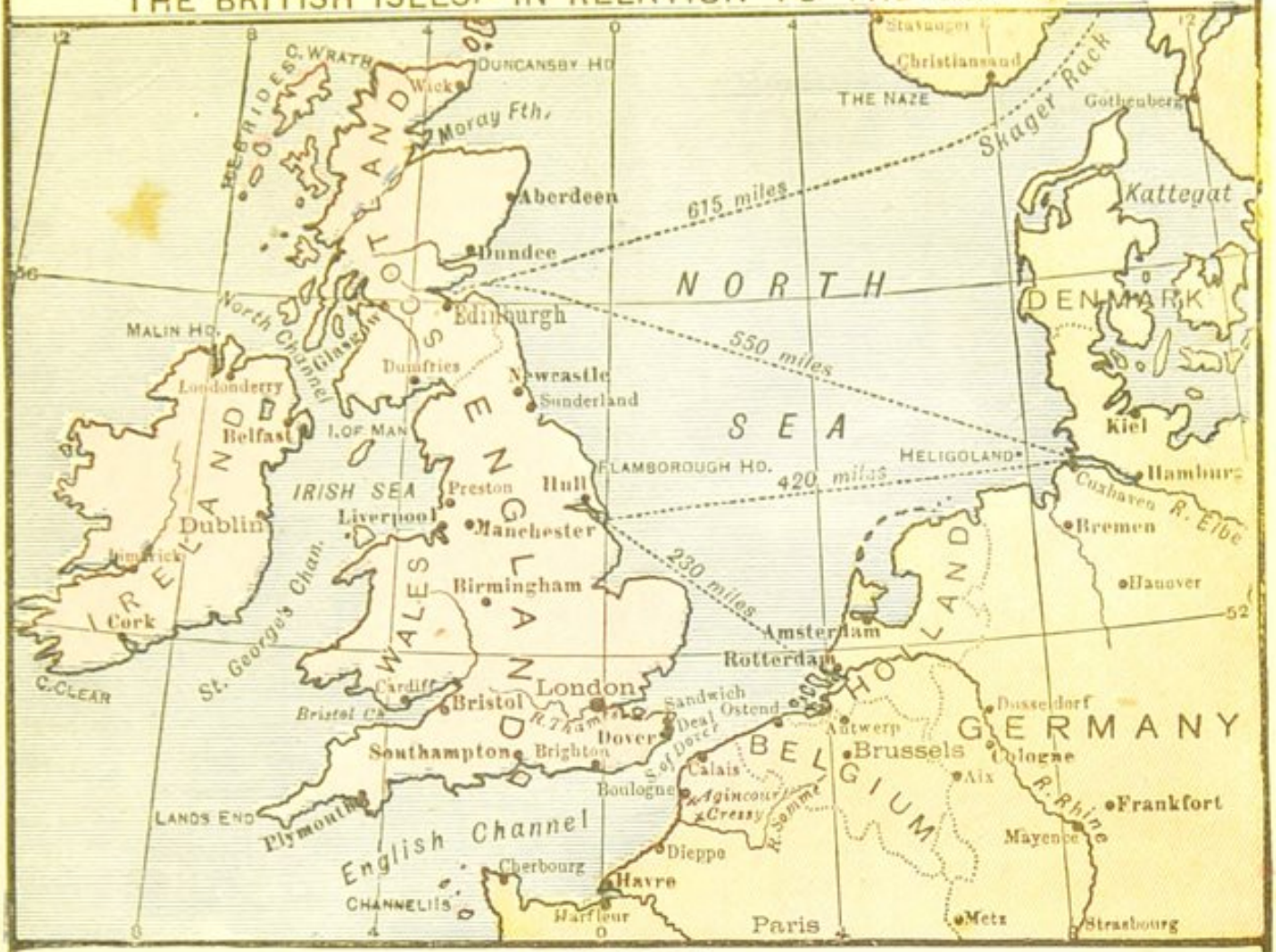



-160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 20
GRANT LAND
HALL LAND
ARCTIC OCEAN
HAYES PENINSULA
PARRY ISLANDS
GREENLAND
Greenland Sea
Baffin Bay
BANKS LAND
VICTORIA LAND
BAFFIN LAND
Davis Str.
Arctic Circle
ALASKA
Mackenzie R.
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
Gt. Bear L.
Gt. Slave L.
Hudson Bay
ICELAND
Faroe Is.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
C. Farewell
9360 m.
BRITISH DOMINION OF CANADA
COLUMBIA
LABRADOR
NORTH AMERICA
BRITISH ISLES
Berlin
Queen Charlotte Is.
VANCOUVER I.
Victoria
Vancouver
Winnipeg
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
NEWFOUNDLAND
3025 m.
St. Johns
London
EUROPE
Paris
NOVA SCOTIA
Boston
Chicago
New York
Madrid
Gibraltar
UNITED STATES
San Francisco
4500 m.
3600 m.
Bermudas
ATLANTIC
Madeira
Canary Is.
New Orleans
Tropic of Cancer
MEXICO
G. of Mexico
Havana
CUBA
WEST INDIES
Sandwich Is.
Mexico
Belize
Jamaica
Haiti
Barbuda
Barbadoes
Caribbean Sea
Trinidad
C. Verd Is.
Bathurst
CENTRAL AMERICA
Panama
Sierra Leone
EQUATOR
Quito
BRI. GUIANA
Amazon
Galapagos Is.
PERU
Lima
Callao
BRAZIL
Marquesas Is.
SOUTH AMERICA
Paumotu or Low Archp.
Ascension
St. Helena
Cape Town
Rio Janeiro
Tropic of Capricorn
Valparaiso
CHILI
ARGENT. REP.
Buenos Ayres
Rio de la Plata
PATAGONIA
FALKLAND IS
STH GEORGIA
Str. of Magellan
C. Horn
Tristan da Cunha
Sth. Orkneys
Graham Land
Antarctic Circle
160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 20

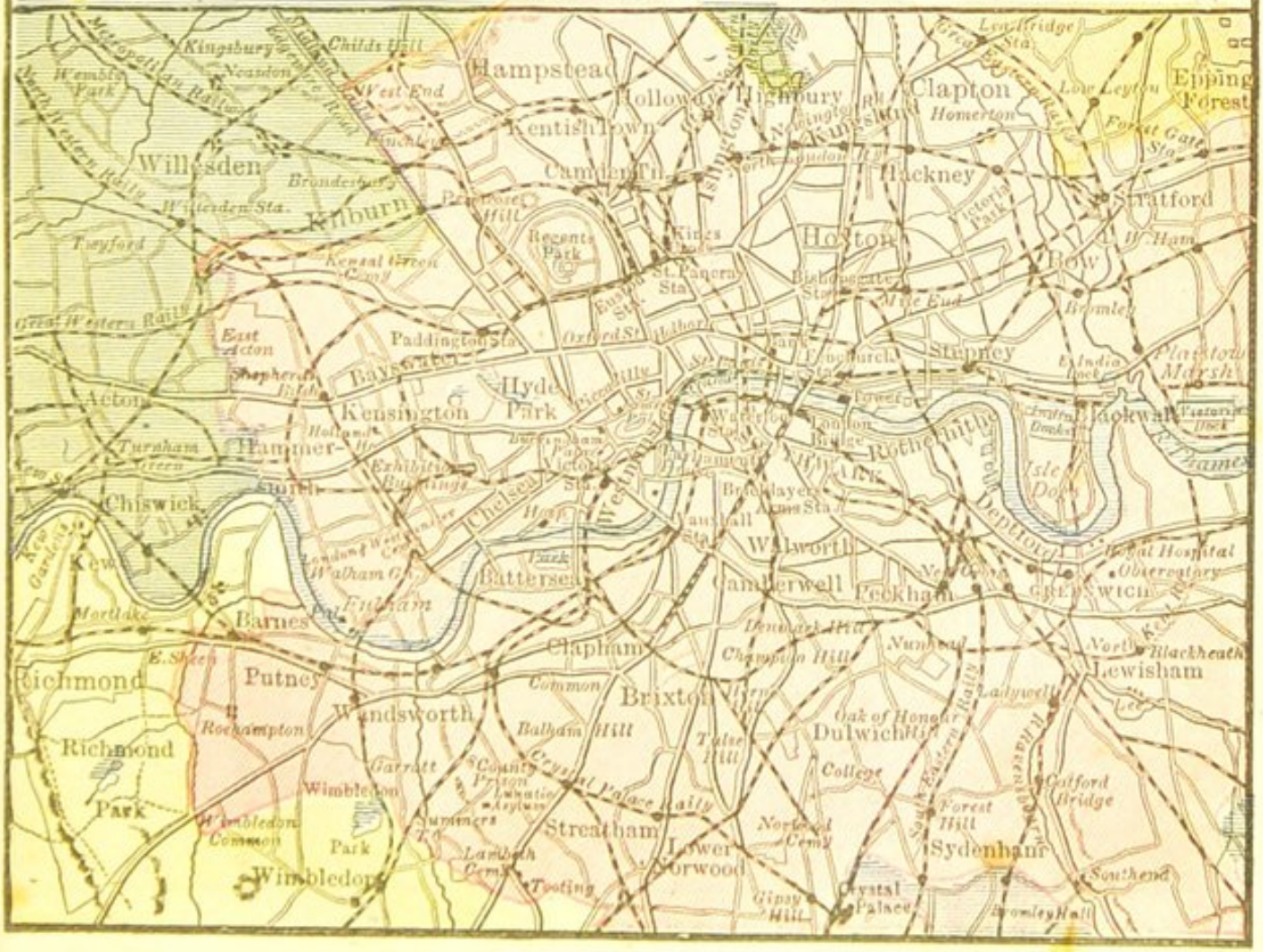
4 EUROPE - POLITICAL.

5 SOUTHERN EUROPE.

## THE BRITISH ISLES:- IN RELATION TO THE CONTINENT. 6




## LONDON 7


Hampstead
Willesden
Kilburn
Kentish Town
Camden Tn.
Holloway
Highbury
Clapton
Hackney
Stratford
Homerton
Epping Forest
Low Leyton
Hoxton
Bow
Kensington
Hyde Park
Paddington
Bayswater
Acton
East Acton
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Turnham Green
Kew
Chelsea
Battersea
Wandsworth
Walworth
Camberwell
Peckham
Greenwich
Deptford
Rotherhithe
Stepney
Limehouse
Poplar
Millwall
Isle of Dogs
Barnes
Mortlake
Putney
Richmond
Richmond Park
Clapham
Brixton
Dulwich
Lewisham
Blackheath
Streatham
Norwood
Sydenham
Crystal Palace
Wimbledon
Wimbledon Common
Tooting
Balham Hill
Tulse Hill
Champion Hill
Oak of Honour
Forest Hill
Gosford Bridge
Southend
Bromley Hall
Gipsy Hill
Victoria Park
Regents Park
Kings Cross
Euston Sta.
St. Pancras Sta.
Bishopsgate Sta.
Fenchurch
Tower
London Bridge
Waterloo
Victoria Sta.
Brompton
Vauxhall
Battersea Park
Wembley Park
Neasden
Kingsbury
Childs Hill
West End
Finchley
Willesden Sta.
Brondesbury
Kensal Green Cem.
Great Western Railway
Metropolitan Railway
North Western Railway
Tunnel
Low Level Sta.
Forest Gate Sta.
Victoria Park
Bromley
Blackwall
Victoria Docks
Royal Hospital
Observatory
Lewisham
Eltham
Woolwich
Plumstead Marsh
Hackney Marsh
Lea
Thames
R. Thames
Lambeth Cem.
Norwood Cem.
Lower Norwood
Streatham Common
Wandsworth Common
Richmond Park
Kew Gardens
Mortlake
E. Sheen
Roehampton
Barnes
Putney
Fulham
Chelsea
Hyde Park
Kensington
Hammersmith
Turnham Green
Acton
Paddington Sta.
Bayswater
Oxford St.
Holborn
Strand
Fleet St.
Temple
Blackfriars
Waterloo Bridge
London Bridge
Tower
Fenchurch
Bishopsgate Sta.
Euston Sta.
St. Pancras Sta.
Kings Cross
Regents Park
Victoria Park
Hackney
Clapton
Highbury
Holloway
Kentish Town
Camden Tn.
Hampstead
Willesden
Kilburn
Brondesbury
Wembley Park
Neasden
Kingsbury
Childs Hill
West End
Finchley
Willesden Sta.

NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
Bristol Channel
Cardigan Bay
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
SCOTLAND
WALES
ENGLAND
Falkirk
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW
Carstairs
Berwick
Hawick
Dumfries
Strranaer
Sillothe
CARLISLE
Penrith
Keswick
Tebay
Whitehaven
I. of MAN
Douglas
Barrow
Lancaster
Fleetwood
Preston
Settle
LEEDS
Selby
YORK
Malton
Driffield
Scarborough
Whitby
Middlesbro'
Durham
NEWCASTLE
Sunderland
S. Shields
Hull
Grimsby
Doncaster
Sheffield
Lincoln
Newark
Boston
The Wash
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lynn
Peterborough
Ely
Cambridge
Ipswich
Harwich
Bedford
Huntingdon
Mkt Harboro'
Leicester
Rugby
Buckingham
Oxford
Didcot
Reading
Windsor
LONDON
Southend
R. Thames
Margate
Tunbridge
Dover
Folkestone
Hastings
Boulogne
Guildford
Portsmouth
Southampton
Salisbury
Bath
Bristol
Cardiff
Swansea
Milford
Pembroke
Carmarthen
Merthyr
Gloucester
Hereford
Worcester
Warwick
Shrewsbury
Craven Arms
BIRMINGHAM
Stafford
Crewe
Derby
Buxton
Stockport
MANCHESTER
LIVERPOOL
Birkenhead
ANGLESEY
Holyhead
Bangor
Chester
Ruabon
Dolgelly
Aberystwith
Barnstaple
Launceston
Exeter
Dorchester
Weymouth
Brighton
Newhaven
I. OF WIGHT
Torquay
Plymouth
Devonport
Tiverton
Taunton
Wellington
Yeovil
Wadebridge
Padstow
Truro
Penzance
Redruth
Falmouth
Helston
Camborne
Hayle
St. Ives
Portsmouth
Ryde
Basingstoke
Andover
Newbury
Didcot
Oxford
Chippenham
Swindon
Trowbridge
Frome
Weymouth
Dorchester
Yeovil
Exeter
Barnstaple
Bideford
Ilfracombe
Taunton
Bridgwater
Weston-super-Mare
Clevedon
Portishead
Avonmouth
Severn Tunnel
Newport
Pontypool
Abergavenny
Hereford
Ross
Monmouth
Chepstow
Tintern
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Evesham
Stratford-on-Avon
Leamington
Coventry
Nuneaton
Tamworth
Lichfield
Burton
Derby
Nottingham
Loughborough
Leicester
Market Harborough
Kettering
Wellingborough
Northampton
Bletchley
Aylesbury
Watford
Rickmansworth
Uxbridge
Hounslow
Richmond
Kingston
Wimbledon
Croydon
Sutton
Epsom
Dorking
Guildford
Woking
Aldershot
Farnham
Alton
Winchester
Romsey
Eastleigh
Fareham
Gosport
Portsmouth
Ryde
Newport
Sandown
Shanklin
Ventnor
Cowes
East Cowes
Ryde
Isle of Wight
Hastings
Eastbourne
Lewes
Brighton
Worthing
Littlehampton
Bognor
Chichester
Havant
Portsmouth
Southsea
Gosport
Fareham
Southampton
Netley
Hythe
Totton
Redbridge
Andover
Basingstoke
Reading
Maidenhead
Slough
Windsor
Staines
Wokingham
Bracknell
Ascot
Sunningdale
Virginia Water
Chertsey
Weybridge
Walton
Esher
Surbiton
Kingston
Richmond
Twickenham
Hounslow
Uxbridge
Harrow
Wembley
Willesden
Kensington
Paddington
Marylebone
Euston
St. Pancras
King's Cross
Finsbury Park
Hornsey
Wood Green
Tottenham
Edmonton
Enfield
Cheshunt
Hertford
Ware
Broxbourne
Harlow
Bishop's Stortford
Stansted
Saffron Walden
Audley End
Newmarket
Cambridge
Ely
Kings Lynn
Wisbech
March
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Newark
Retford
Doncaster
Selby
York
Thirsk
Northallerton
Darlington
Durham
Newcastle
Gateshead
Sunderland
South Shields
Tynemouth
Morpeth
Alnmouth
Alnwick
Berwick
Tweedmouth
Scremerston
Holy Island
Farne Islands
Bamburgh
Seahouses
Belford
Wooler
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Melrose
Galashiels
Stow
Gorebridge
Dalkeith
Musselburgh
Portobello
Leith
Granton
Cramond
Queensferry
Forth Bridge
North Queensferry
Inverkeithing
Dunfermline
Kirkcaldy
Burntisland
Aberdour
Inverkeithing
Rosyth
Dalgety Bay
Inchkeith
Fife Ness
Crail
Anstruther
Pittenweem
St. Monans
Elie
Leven
Methil
Buckhaven
Thornton
Kirkcaldy
Dysart
Kinghorn
Burntisland
Edinburgh
Haymarket
Princes Street
Waverley
Calton Hill
Arthur's Seat
Portobello
Joppa
Musselburgh
Prestonpans
Longniddry
Drem
North Berwick
Dunbar
Cockburnspath
Reston
Eyemouth
Burnmouth
Berwick
Tweedmouth
Scremerston
Holy Island
Farne Islands
Bamburgh
Seahouses
Belford
Wooler
Coldstream
Kelso
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Selkirk
Melrose
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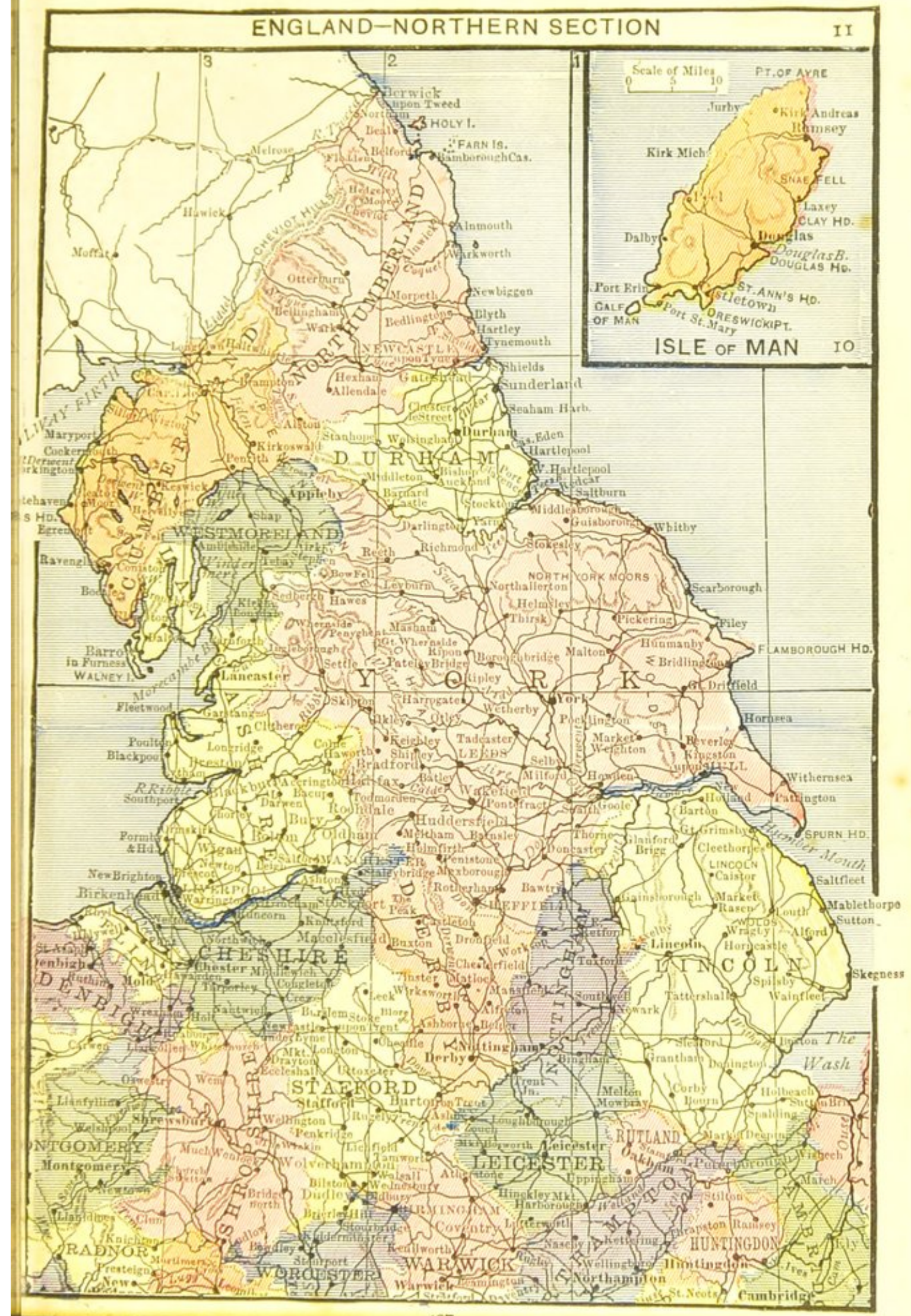
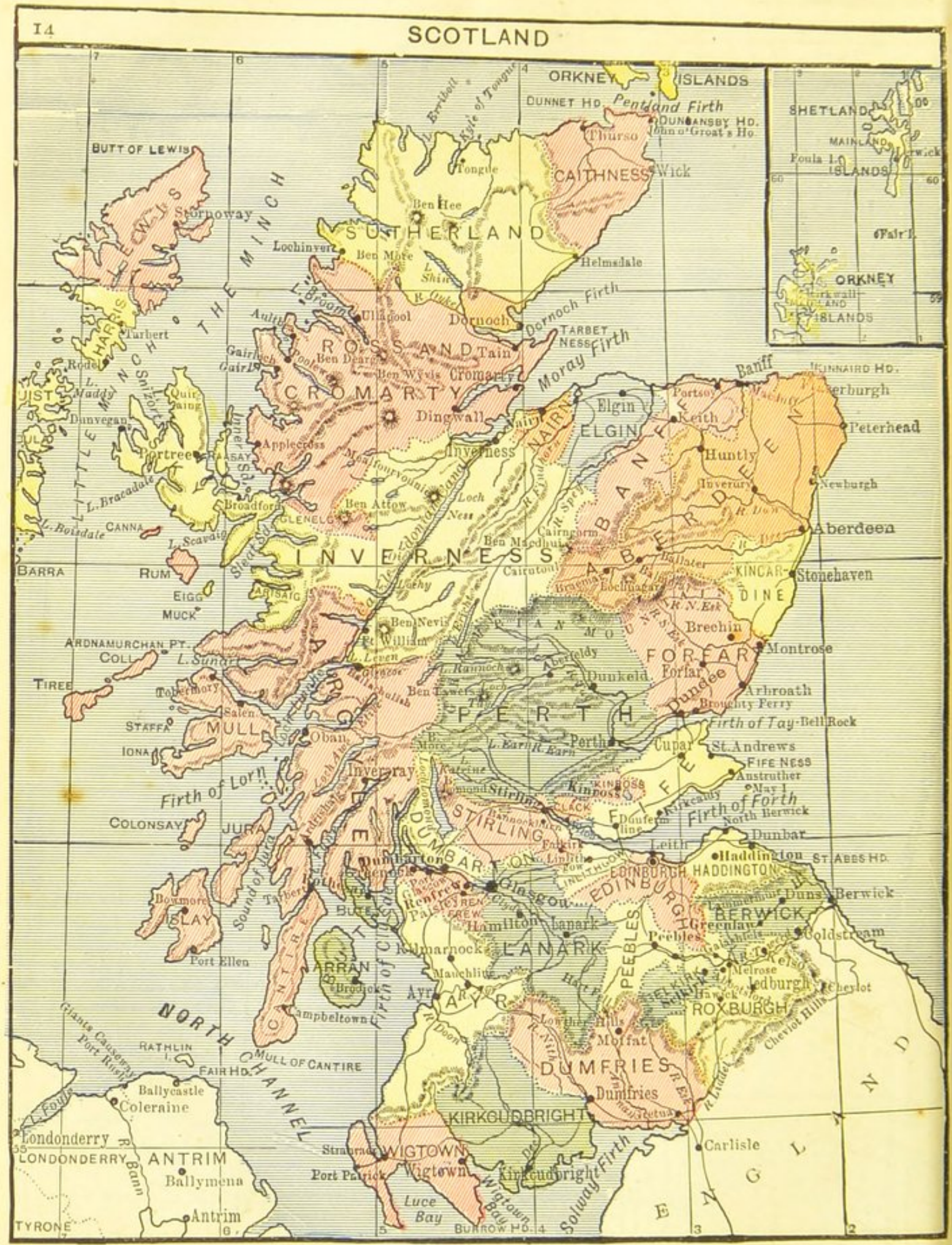
Reston
Eyemouth
Burnmouth

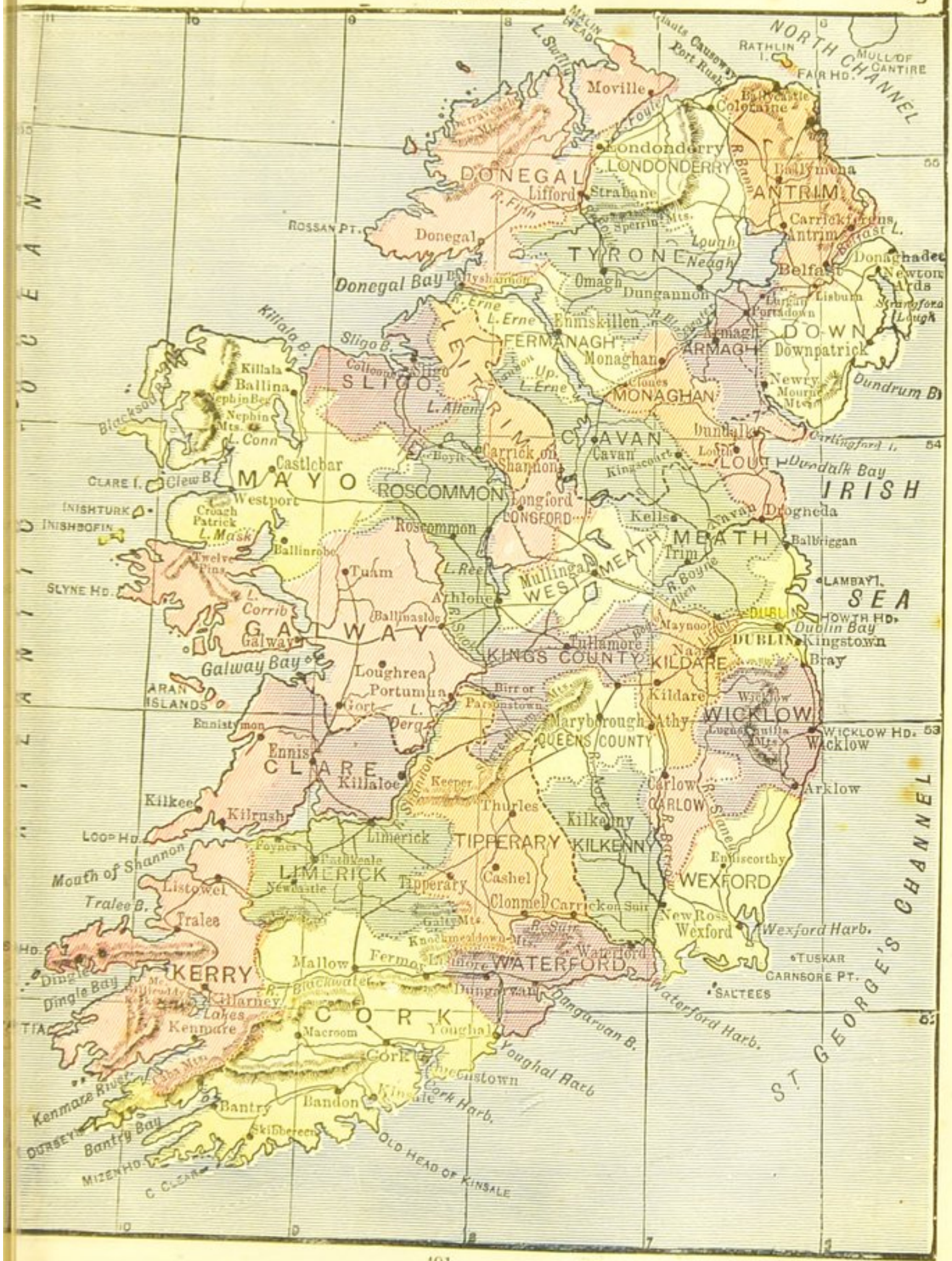

3
2
1
Scale of Miles
0 5 10
PT. OF AYRE
Jurby
Kirk Andreas
Ramsey
Kirk Mich
SNAE FELL
Laxey
CLAY HD.
Dalby
Douglas
Douglas B.
DOUGLAS HD.
Port Erin
ST. ANN'S HD.
Castletown
GALF OF MAN
ORESWICK PT.
Port St. Mary
ISLE OF MAN 10
Berwick upon Tweed
HOLY I.
FARN IS.
Bamborough Cas.
Melrose
Hawick
Moffat
Alnmouth
Warkworth
Otterburn
Morpeth
Newbiggen
Bellingham
Blyth
Hartley
Tynemouth
NEWCASTLE upon Tyne
Shields
Sunderland
Hexham
Gateshead
Allendale
Brampton
Seaham Harb.
Durham
Alston
Stanhope
Eden
Hartlepool
W. Hartlepool
Kirkoswald
Penrith
Middleton
Auckland
Saltburn
Appleby
Barnard Castle
Stockton
Middlesbrough
Guisborough
Whitby
Shap
Darlington
Richmond
Stokesley
Ambleside
Reeth
Bowfell
Leyburn
Northallerton
NORTH YORK MOORS
Scarborough
Hawes
Helmsley
Thirsk
Pickering
Filey
Wharnside
Masham
Gt. Wharnside
Ripon
Malton
Hunmanby
Bridlington
FLAMBOROUGH HD.
Settle
Pateley Bridge
Boroughbridge
Ripley
Lancaster
Harrogate
York
Skipton
Otley
Wetherby
Pocklington
Driffield
Hornsea
Fleetwood
Garstang
Ilkley
Clitheroe
Keighley
Tadcaster
Market Weighton
Beverley
Poulton
Longridge
Colne
Haworth
Shipley
LEEDS
Selby
Kingston upon HULL
Blackpool
Heysham
Bradford
Withernsea
Accrington
Halifax
Batley
Milford
Howden
Southport
Bacup
Wakefield
Pontefract
Goole
Patrington
Todmorden
Holland
Darwen
Rochdale
Barton
Chorley
Huddersfield
Gt. Grimsby
SPURN HD.
Oldham
Melt ham
Batnsley
Thorne
Doncaster
Cleethorpes
Wigan
Holmfirth
Glanford Brigg
Newton
Mexborough
LINCOLN
New Brighton
Stalybridge
Rotherham
Caistor
Saltfleet
Birkenhead
Ashton
Bawtry
Gainsborough
Market Rasen
Mablethorpe
Warrington
Stockport
SHEFFIELD
Louth
Sutton
Knutsford
The Peak
Retford
Wragby
Alford
Macclesfield
Buxton
Dronfield
Lincoln
Horncastle
CHESHIRE
Chesterfield
Tuxford
LINCOLN
Chester
Matlock
Skegness
Mold
Congleton
Spilsby
Leek
Mansfield
Southwell
Tattershall
Wainfleet
Wrexham
Newark
Salt wich
Burslem
Stoke
Alford
Ashbourne
Belper
Nottingham
Derby
Grantham
Donington
The Wash
Oswestry
Uttoxeter
Bingham
Drayton
Eccleshall
Corby
Holbeach
STAFFORD
Melton Mowbray
Stafford
Burton on Trent
Spalding
Shrewsbury
Rugeley
Loughborough
Wellington
Penkridge
RUTLAND
Leicester
Lichfield
Wolverhampton
LEICESTER
Peterborough
Wisbech
Walsall
Oakham
Montgomery
Tamworth
Atherstone
Eppingham
March
Bilston
Wednesbury
Hinckley
Stilton
Dudley
Harborough
Ramsey
Coventry
Lutterworth
Thrapston
HUNTINGDON
Knighton
Stourbridge
Kettering
Ely
RADNOR
Kidderminster
Nasehy
Kenilworth
Rugby
Huntingdon
Presteigne
Stourport
WARWICK
Wellingboro
Mortimer
WORCESTER
Warwick
Northampton
Cambridge
St. Neots
Irthing
Eden
Derwent
Ribble
Lune
Wyre
Kent
Ouse
Nene
Trent
Severn
Tees
Tyne
Wear
Tweed
Humber
Mouth

SKERRIES
Amlwch
Holyhead
HOLY I.
ANGLESEY
Beaumaris
Beaumaris B.
St. Ormes Hd.
Llandudno
Aberffraw
Menai Strait
Carnarvon B.
Carnarvon
Bangor
St. Asaph
Denbigh
Rhuthin
Mold
Wrexham
Holt
Chester
Northwich
Macclesfield
Buxton
CHESHIRE
DERBY
Newton
Carnarvon
Port Madoc
Festiniog
Carwen
Llangollen
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Burslem
Stoke
Ashbor
Penmaen
Criccieth
MERIONETH
DENBIGH
Harlech
Oswestry
Wem
Mkt. Drayton
Eccleshall
Uttoxeter
Derb
BRAICH-Y-PWLL
BARDSEY I.
Barmouth
Dolgelly
Dinas Mowddy
Llanfyllin
STAFFORD
Stafford
Hurton
Shrewsbury
Wellington
Penkridge
Lichfield
Tamworth
Wolverhampton
Walsall
Wednesbury
Bilston
Dudley
Oldbury
Bridgnorth
Briercley Hill
Stourbridge
Kidderminster
Kenilworth
CARDIGAN
Towyn
Aberdovey
Machynlleth
Montgomery
Newtown
MONTGOMERY
SHROPSHIRE
Much Wenlock
Church Stretton
Ludlow
Bewdley
Stourport
WORCESTER
Warwick
Worcester
Pwllheli
Plinlimmon
Llandilo
Clun
Knighton
Presteigne
Mortimers Cross
Leominster
Aberystwith
BAY
Aberaeron
Rhayader
RADNOR
New Radnor
Brynyard
HEREFORD
Hereford
Tregaron
Llampeter
Builth
Wye
Llandovery
BRECKNOCK
Brecon
Talgarth
Llangadock
Crickhowel
Abergavenny
Ross
Tewkesbury
Cheltenham
Gloucester
STRUMBLE HD.
Cardigan
Newport
Fishguard
Letterstone
ST. DAVIDS HD.
St. Davids
PEMBROKE
St. Brides B.
CARMARTHEN
Carmarthen
Llandeilofawr
Llanelly
Narberth
Milford
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen Bay
Merthyr Tydfil
Aberdare
Pontypool
Usk
Chepstow
Monmouth
MONMOUTH
GLOUCESTER
Berkeley
Cricklade
Swindon
Wantage
Malmesbury
Lambourn
Chippenham
Marlborough
Caine
Devizes
Salisbury
Stonehenge
Plain
Amesbury
Newbury
GLAMORGAN
Swansea
Neath
Aberavon
Llantrissant
Pyle
Bridgend
Cowbridge
Cardiff
Caerphilly
Newport
Wickwar
Portishead
Clevedon
Avonmouth
WORMS HD.
Swansea Bay
BRISTOL
Bath
Bradford
Trowbridge
Melksham Hills
WILTSHIRE
Aberthaw
Weston super Mare
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Bridgwater Bay
Minehead
Ilfracombe
Lynton
Exmoor
Cheddar
Wells
Frome
Westbury
Stonehenge
Plain
LUNDY I.
Barnstaple Bay
Barnstaple
Bridgewater
Glastonbury
Bruton
Wilton
Salisbury
HARTLAND PT.
S. Molton
SOMERSET
Ilchester
Taunton
Wellington
Yeovil
Sherborne
Blandford
Bideford
Torrington
Bampton
Tiverton
Chard
Crewkerne
Stratton
Holsworthy
Crediton
Cullompton
Honiton
DEVON
DORSET
Bude B.
Okehampton
Exeter
Axmouth
Lyme Regis
Bridport
Dorchester
Launceston
Moreton Hampstead
Dawlish
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Lyme B.
Weymouth
Portland Bill
St. Alban's Hd.
Padstow
Tavistock
Dartmoor Forest
Newton Abbot
Teignmouth
Bodmin
Torquay
Tor Bay
New Quay
St. Austell
Liskeard
Totnes
Dartmouth
Kingswear
PLYMOUTH
Truro
Redruth
St. Ives
St. Austell R.
Fowey
Salcombe
Kingsbridge
Start Pt.
Prawle Pt.
Falmouth
Penzance
Eddystone L.H.
Plymouth Sound
Falmouth H.
LANDS END
Mounts B.
LIZARD HD.
ENGLISH CHANNEL
3
2
6°30'
St. Martin I.
Bryher
Tresco
St. Mary I.
Hugh Town
49°55
St. Agnes
Scale of Miles
0
5
SCILLY ISLES
53
52
51
50
5
4

LINCOLN
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
KENT
SURREY
SUSSEX
HAMPSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
OXFORD
BEDFORD
HUNTINGDON
CAMBRIDGE
RUTLAND
LEICESTER
NORTHAMPTON
WARWICK
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
MIDDLESEX
LONDON
The Wash
Mouth of the Thames
K. Blackwater
ISLE OF WIGHT
CHANNEL ISLANDS
ALDERNEY
GUERNSEY
SARK
JERSEY
FRANCE
CHANNEL
Scale of Miles
0 10 20
Lincoln
Skegness
Boston
Grantham
Newark
Nottingham
Derby
Leicester
Northampton
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Kings Lynn
Norwich
Gt. Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Cromer
Wells
Hunstanton
Sandringham
Fakenham
Swaffham
Thetford
Diss
Beccles
Southwold
Aldeburgh
Orford Ness
Ipswich
Bury St. Edmunds
Newmarket
Cambridge
Huntingdon
St. Neots
Bedford
Ely
Mildenhall
Haverhill
Saffron Walden
Sudbury
Stowmarket
Eye
Halesworth
Harwich
Colchester
Braintree
Dunmow
Chelmsford
Maldon
Southend
Foulness Pt.
Margate
N. Foreland
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
Goodwin Sands
Dover
S. Foreland
Folkestone
Hythe
Ashford
Canterbury
Maidstone
Rochester
Gravesend
Tilbury
Barking
Romford
Brentwood
Epping
Hertford
Watford
Barnet
Uxbridge
Windsor
Reading
Oxford
Aylesbury
Banbury
Buckingham
Leighton Buzzard
Hitchin
Stevenage
Bishop's Stortford
Basingstoke
Whitchurch
Andover
Salisbury
Stonehenge
Plain
Aldershot
Farnham
Alton
Guildford
Dorking
Godalming
Tunbridge Wells
Tonbridge
Croydon
Epsom
Kingston
Hampton Court
Richmond
Hounslow
Staines
Eton
Slough
Marlborough
Swindon
Wantage
Abingdon
Henley
Maidenhead
Wokingham
Farnborough
Winchester
Alresford
Petersfield
Midhurst
Horsham
Cuckfield
Lewes
Arundel
Chichester
Brighton
Worthing
Littlehampton
Shoreham
Newhaven
Eastbourne
Beachy Hd.
Hastings
St. Leonards
Battle
Winchelsea
Rye
Hailsham
Dungeness
New Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Calais
C. Griz Nez
Boulogne
Dieppe
R. Somme
Southampton
Portsmouth
Selsea Bill
Needles
Newport
Ventnor
St. Catherine's Pt.
St. Alban's Hd.
Bournemouth
Lymington
New Forest
Christchurch
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Salisbury
Wilton
Romsey
Havant
Warminster
Frome
Shepton Mallet
Wells
Glastonbury
Bridgwater
Taunton
Yeovil
Sherborne
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland Bill
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Tiverton
Bampton
Dulverton
Minehead
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Bideford
Hartland Point
Clovelly
Bude
Launceston
Tavistock
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Torpoint
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
Par
St. Austell
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Redruth
Camborne
Penzance
St. Ives
Hayle
Land's End
Scilly Islands
Isles of Scilly
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Severn
Avonmouth
Weston-super-Mare
Clevedon
Portishead
Cardiff
Penarth
Barry
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Wrexham
Chester
Birkenhead
Liverpool
Bootle
Southport
Preston
Blackpool
Fleetwood
Lancaster
Morecambe
Carnforth
Kendal
Windermere
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Maryport
Carlisle
Gretna
Annan
Dumfries
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Wigtown
Newton Stewart
Kirkcudbright
Castle Douglas
Dalbeattie
Sanquhar
Thornhill
Moffat
Lockerbie
Ecclefechan
Langholm
Hawick
Jedburgh
Kelso
Coldstream
Berwick
Tweed
Solway Firth
Irish Sea
North Sea
English Channel
St. George's Channel
Irish Channel
Dublin
Belfast
Londonderry
Donegal
Sligo
Galway
Limerick
Cork
Waterford
Wexford
Rosslare
Kilkenny
Carlow
Kildare
Wicklow
Drogheda
Dundalk
Newry
Armagh
Enniskillen
Omagh
Strabane
Derry
Coleraine
Ballymena
Larne
Belfast
Lough Neagh
Portadown
Lurgan
Banbridge
Downpatrick
Ards
Strangford Lough
Carrickfergus
Antrim
Ballycastle
Rathlin Island
Giant's Causeway
Portrush
Portstewart
Limavady
Magilligan Point
Lough Foyle
Inishowen
Malin Head
Fanad Head
Tory Island
Gweedore
Donegal Bay
Ballyshannon
Bundoran
Sligo Bay
Ballina
Killala Bay
Belmullet
Achill Island
Clew Bay
Westport
Clifden
Galway Bay
Aran Islands
Connemara
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Conn
Lough Gill
Lough Erne
Upper Lough Erne
Lower Lough Erne
Clare
Shannon
Ennis
Kilrush
Loop Head
Kerry Head
Tralee
Dingle Bay
Dingle
Slea Head
Valentia Island
Skellig Rocks
Kenmare
Bantry
Bantry Bay
Glengarriff
Killarney
Lough Leane
Macgillycuddy's Reeks
Carrantuohill
Dingle Peninsula
Ring of Kerry
Iveragh Peninsula
Beara Peninsula
Mizen Head
Fastnet Rock
Cape Clear
Roaringwater Bay
Skibbereen
Baltimore
Clonakilty
Kinsale
Old Head of Kinsale
Cork Harbour
Queenstown
Youghal
Dungarvan
Tramore
Dunmore East
Hook Head
Waterford Harbour
New Ross
Arklow
Wicklow Head
Bray
Howth
Dublin Bay
Kingstown
Drogheda
Boyne
Navan
Kells
Mullingar
Athlone
Lough Ree
Roscommon
Castlerea
Ballinrobe
Castlebar
Westport
Newport
Ballina
Sligo
Boyle
Carrick-on-Shannon
Longford
Granard
Cavan
Belturbet
Clones
Monaghan
Castleblayney
Dundalk
Ardee
Kells
Trim
Navan
Kilcock
Maynooth
Celbridge
Naas
Athy
Carlow
Bagenalstown
Enniscorthy
Gorey
Arklow
Wicklow
Bray
Kingstown
Dublin
Howth
Malahide
Swords
Balbriggan
Skerries
Rush
Lusk
Portmarnock
Ballybunion
Listowel
Tarbert
Kilrush
Ennis
Shannon
Limerick
Tipperary
Cashel
Clonmel
Carrick-on-Suir
Thurles
Nenagh
Roscrea
Birr
Tullamore
Edenderry
Kilcock
Maynooth
Celbridge
Naas
Athy
Carlow
Bagenalstown
Enniscorthy
Gorey
Arklow
Wicklow
Bray
Kingstown
Dublin
Howth
Malahide
Swords
Balbriggan
Skerries
Rush
Lusk
Portmarnock

# SCOTLAND


ORKNEY ISLANDS
DUNNET HD.
Pentland Firth
DUNCANSBY HD.
John o'Groat's Ho.
Thurso
Wick
CAITHNESS
Tongue
Ben Hee
SUTHERLAND
Lochinver
Ben More Assynt
Helmsdale
BUTT OF LEWIS
Stornoway
LEWIS
HARRIS
MINCH
Ullapool
Dornoch
Dornoch Firth
TARBET NESS
Moray Firth
Tain
ROSS AND CROMARTY
Ben Wyvis
Cromarty
Dingwall
Inverness
Loch Ness
Elgin
NAIRN
ELGIN
Banff
Portsoy
Keith
Huntly
Inverury
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
ABERDEEN
Aberdeen
Newburgh
Stonehaven
KINCARDINE
Brechin
Montrose
FORFAR
Arbroath
Broughty Ferry
Dundee
Firth of Tay
Bell Rock
PERTH
Perth
Cupar
St. Andrews
FIFE NESS
Anstruther
May I.
Firth of Forth
North Berwick
Dunbar
Leith
Haddington
ST. ABBS HD.
EDINBURGH
HADDINGTON
Duns
Berwick
BERWICK
Greenlaw
Coldstream
Melrose
Jedburgh
Kelso
ROXBURGH
Cheviot Hills
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
Hawick
Moffat
Lowther Hills
DUMFRIES
Dumfries
Carlisle
ENGLAND
Solway Firth
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
Kirkcudbright
WIGTOWN
Wigtown
Wigtown Bay
Luce Bay
Port Patrick
Stranraer
Burrow Hd.
NORTH CHANNEL
Mull of Cantire
Campbeltown
Firth of Clyde
ARRAN
Brodick
AYR
Ayr
Kilmarnock
LANARK
Hamilton
Lanark
Glasgow
Renfrew
Paisley
RENFREW
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Dumbarton
DUMBARTON
Helensburgh
Rothesay
BUTE
Bowmore
ISLAY
Port Ellen
Sound of Jura
JURA
COLONSAY
Firth of Lorn
Oban
MULL
Tobermory
IONA
TIREE
Inveraray
Loch Awe
ARGYLL
Loch Etive
Loch Leven
Ballachulish
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Glencoe
Loch Linnhe
Loch Lomond
Ben Lomond
Ben Ledi
Callander
STIRLING
Stirling
Falkirk
Linlithgow
Kinross
Dunfermline
Kirkcaldy
FIFE
Ben Tarbet
Loch Tay
Aberfeldy
Dunkeld
Forfar
Ben Macdhui
Cairngorm
Braemar
Ballater
Lochnagar
Glen Shee
R. Dee
R. Don
R. Ythan
R. N. Esk
R. Tay
R. Earn
R. Forth
R. Clyde
R. Tweed
R. Teviot
R. Liddel
R. Nith
R. Doon
R. Ayr
R. Spey
R. Findhorn
R. Ness
R. Beauly
R. Conon
Loch Maree
Loch Broom
Ullapool
Gairloch
Torridon
Applecross
Broadford
Portree
Dunvegan
Quiraing
Trotternish
Sound of Raasay
RAASAY
SKYE
Loch Snizort
Loch Maddy
L. Bracadale
L. Boisdale
L. Scavaig
CANNA
RUM
EIGG
MUCK
ARISAIG
BARRA
ARDNAMURCHAN PT.
COLL
TIREE
STAFFA
Salen
Kyle of Tongue
Loch Eriboll
Loch Inchard
Loch Laxford
Cape Wrath
Rhiconich
Durness
Scourie
Lochinver
Ben More Assynt
Ben Hee
Ben Klibreck
Ben Dearg
Ben Wyvis
Ben Attow
Ben Nevis
Ben Tarbet
Ben Ledi
Ben Lomond
Ben Macdhui
Cairngorm
Caerketton
Braemar
Lochnagar
Ben Cruachan
Ben More
Ben Lui
Ben Chonzie
Ben Vorlich
Ben Ledi
Ben Venue
Ben Lomond
Ben Arthur
Ben Donich
Ben Cleuch
Ben Lomond
Ben Ledi
Ben Venue


NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
DOWN
FERMANAGH
ARMAGH
MONAGHAN
LEITRIM
SLIGO
CAVAN
LOUTH
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
MEATH
WESTMEATH
GALWAY
KINGS COUNTY
KILDARE
WICKLOW
QUEENS COUNTY
CLARE
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
LIMERICK
WEXFORD
KERRY
CORK
WATERFORD
Londonderry
Lifford
Strabane
Moville
Coleraine
Ballymena
Carrickfergus
Antrim
Belfast
Newtownards
Donaghadee
Lisburn
Portadown
Armagh
Dungannon
Omagh
Enniskillen
Monaghan
Clones
Newry
Downpatrick
Dundrum B.
Dundalk Bay
Carlingford L.
Drogheda
Balbriggan
Kells
Navan
Trim
Mullingar
Athlone
Tullamore
Maynooth
DUBLIN
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Kingstown
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Maryborough
Wicklow
Arklow
Carlow
Kilkenny
Enniscorthy
New Ross
Wexford
Wexford Harb.
Waterford
Dungarvan
Youghal
Youghal Harb.
Cork
Queenstown
Kinsale
Cork Harb.
Bandon
Bantry
Skibbereen
Mallow
Fermoy
Lismore
Cashel
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
Tipperary
Thurles
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Roscommon
Castlebar
Westport
Ballinrobe
Tuam
Killala
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Sligo
Carrick on Shannon
Boyle
Killala B.
Sligo B.
Blacksod B.
Clew B.
Clare I.
Inishturk
Inishbofin
Slyne Hd.
Galway Bay
Aran Islands
Loop Hd.
Mouth of Shannon
Tralee B.
Tralee
Listowel
Dingle
Dingle Bay
Killarney
Kenmare
Kenmare River
Bantry Bay
Dursey I.
Mizen Hd.
C. Clear
Old Head of Kinsale
Waterford Harb.
Dungarvan B.
Tuskar
Carnsore Pt.
Saltees
Lambay I.
Howth Hd.
Wicklow Hd.
Rathlin I.
Fair Hd.
Mull of Cantire
Malin Head
Rossan Pt.
Donegal Bay
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Lough Carlingford
Lough Strangford
Lough Erne
Up. L. Erne
L. Allen
Twelve Pins
Nephin Mts.
Mourne Mts.
Wicklow Mts.
Galty Mts.
Knockmealdown Mts.
Slieve Bloom Mts.
Birr or Parsonstown
Keeper
Foynes
Pallaskenry
Newcastle
Killarney
Macroom
Bandon
Skibbereen
Kinsale
Blackwater
R. Shannon
R. Suir
R. Nore
R. Barrow
R. Slaney
R. Boyne
R. Liffey
R. Bann
R. Finn
R. Erne
R. Blackwater
R. Suck
R. Feale
R. Maigue
R. Lee
R. Allen
Sperrin Mts.
Derryveagh Mts.
Coolcorn
Boyle
Longford
Kingscourt
Louth
Naas
Birr or Parsonstown
Portarlington
Portrush
Ballycastle
Coleraine
Ballymena
Carrickfergus
Antrim
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Newtownards
Donaghadee
Lisburn
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Youghal Harb.
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Carrick on Suir
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Thurles
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Kilkee
Ennistymon
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Loughrea
Portumna
Gort
Ballinasloe
Roscommon
Castlebar
Westport
Ballinrobe
Tuam
Killala
Ballina
Sligo
Carrick on Shannon
Boyle
Killala B.
Sligo B.
Blacksod B.
Clew B.
Clare I.
Inishturk
Inishbofin
Slyne Hd.
Galway Bay
Aran Islands
Loop Hd.
Mouth of Shannon
Tralee B.
Tralee
Listowel
Dingle
Dingle Bay
Killarney
Kenmare
Kenmare River
Bantry Bay
Dursey I.
Mizen Hd.
C. Clear
Old Head of Kinsale
Waterford Harb.
Dungarvan B.
Tuskar
Carnsore Pt.
Saltees
Lambay I.
Howth Hd.
Wicklow Hd.
Rathlin I.
Fair Hd.
Mull of Cantire
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Rossan Pt.
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Galty Mts.
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Foynes
Pallaskenry
Newcastle
Killarney
Macroom
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Kinsale
Blackwater
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R. Barrow
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R. Liffey
R. Bann
R. Finn
R. Erne
R. Blackwater
R. Suck
R. Feale
R. Maigue
R. Lee
R. Allen
Sperrin Mts.
Derryveagh Mts.
Coolcorn
Boyle
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Birr or Parsonstown
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Portrush
Ballycastle
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Youghal Harb.
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Cork Harb.
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Fermoy
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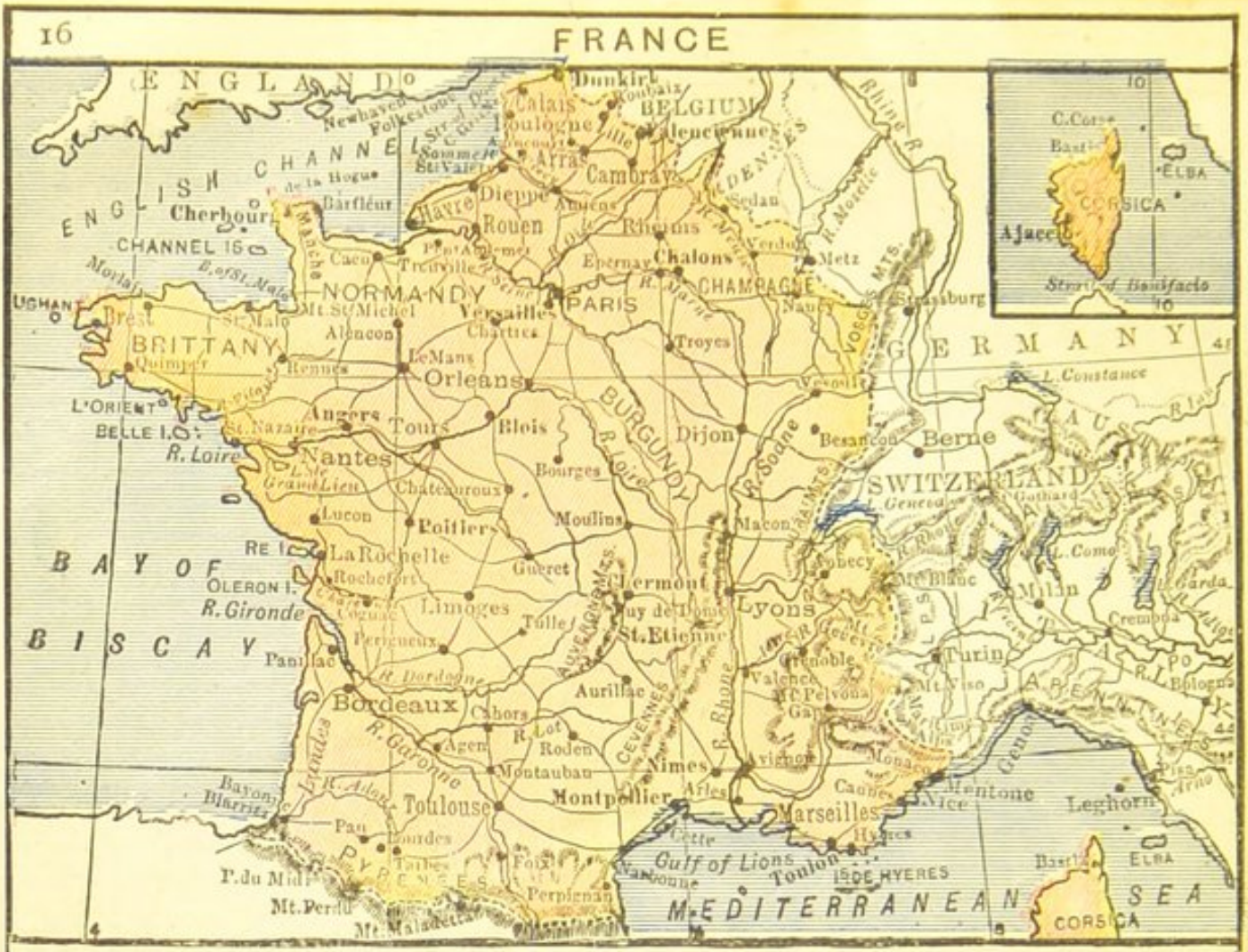
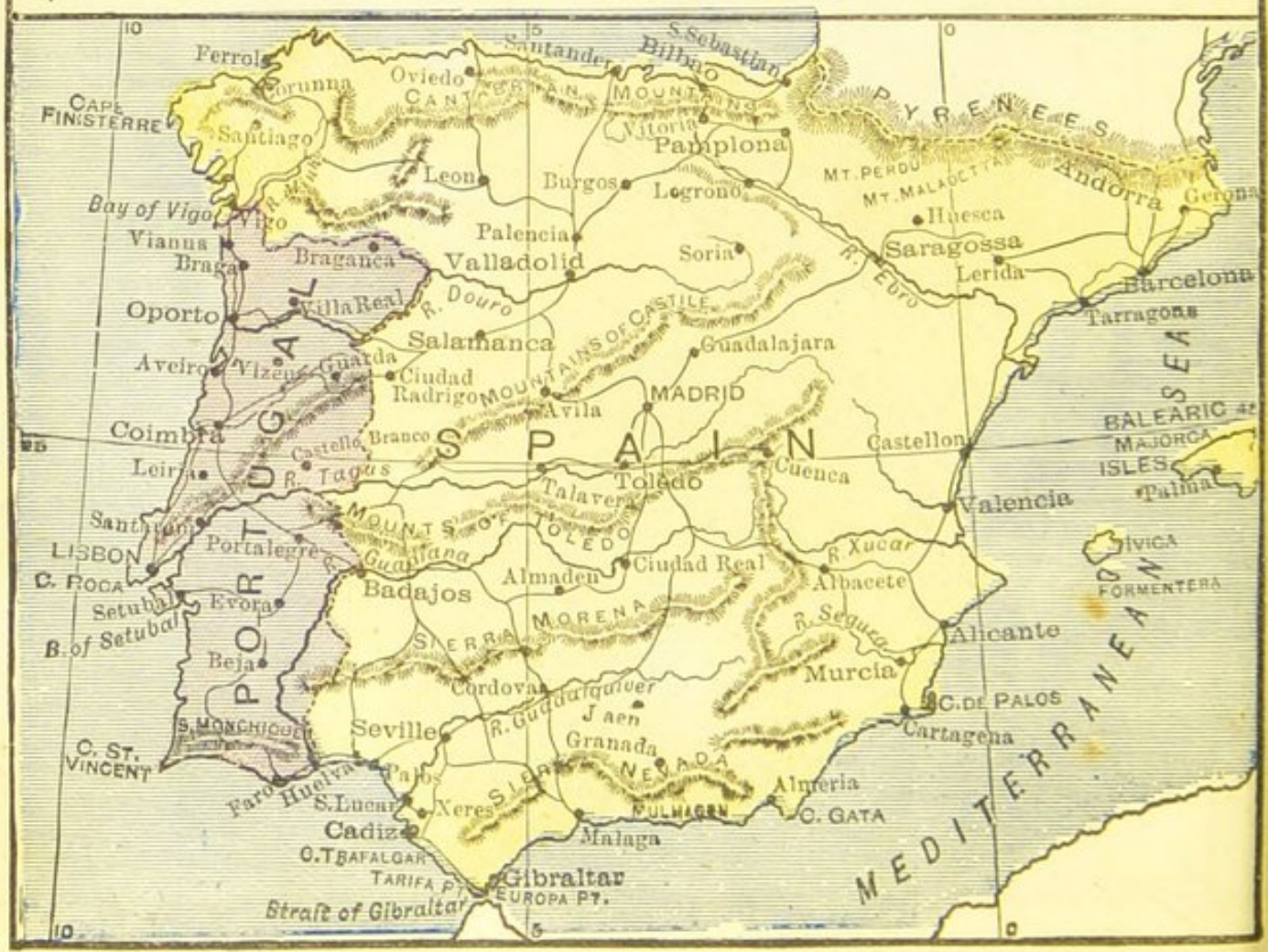
Cashel
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
Tipperary
Thurles
Limerick
Ennis
Killaloe
Kilrush
Kilkee
Ennistymon
Galway
Loughrea
Portumna
Gort
Ballinasloe
Roscommon
Castlebar
Westport
Ballinrobe
Tuam
Killala
Ballina
Sligo
Carrick on Shannon
Boyle
Killala B.
Sligo B.
Blacksod B.
Clew B.
Clare I.
Inishturk
Inishbofin
Slyne Hd.
Galway Bay
Aran Islands
Loop Hd.
Mouth of Shannon
Tralee B.
Tralee
Listowel
Dingle
Dingle Bay
Killarney
Kenmare
Kenmare River
Bantry Bay
Dursey I.
Mizen Hd.
C. Clear
Old Head of Kinsale


FRANCE
ENGLAND
ENGLISH CHANNEL
CHANNEL IS.
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
BELGIUM
Cherbourg
Dieppe
Le Havre
Rouen
Cambrai
Rheims
Sedan
Chalons
Metz
Strasburg
NORMANDY
PARIS
Versailles
CHAMPAGNE
BRITTANY
Brest
St. Malo
Mt. St. Michel
Alencon
Chartres
Troyes
Nancy
GERMANY
Rennes
Le Mans
Orleans
L'ORIENT
BELLE I.
Angers
Tours
Blois
Dijon
Besancon
Berne
R. Loire
Nantes
Bourges
SWITZERLAND
Lucon
Poitiers
Moulins
Macon
BAY OF
RE I.
La Rochelle
Rochefort
Gueret
Clermont
Lyons
OLERON I.
R. Gironde
Limoges
St. Etienne
Grenoble
Turin
BISCAY
Perigueux
Aurillac
Valence
Milan
Bordeaux
Cahors
Agen
Montauban
Nimes
Montpellier
Arles
Toulouse
Marseilles
Nice
Mentone
Leghorn
Bayonne
Biarritz
Pau
Lourdes
Tarbes
Foix
Gulf of Lions
Toulon
ISLE HYERES
P. du Midi
Perpignan
Mt. Perdu
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CORSICA
C. Corse
Bastia
ELBA
Ajaccio
Strait of Bonifacio

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Ferrol
Santander
S. Sebastian
Bilbao
Oviedo
Coruna
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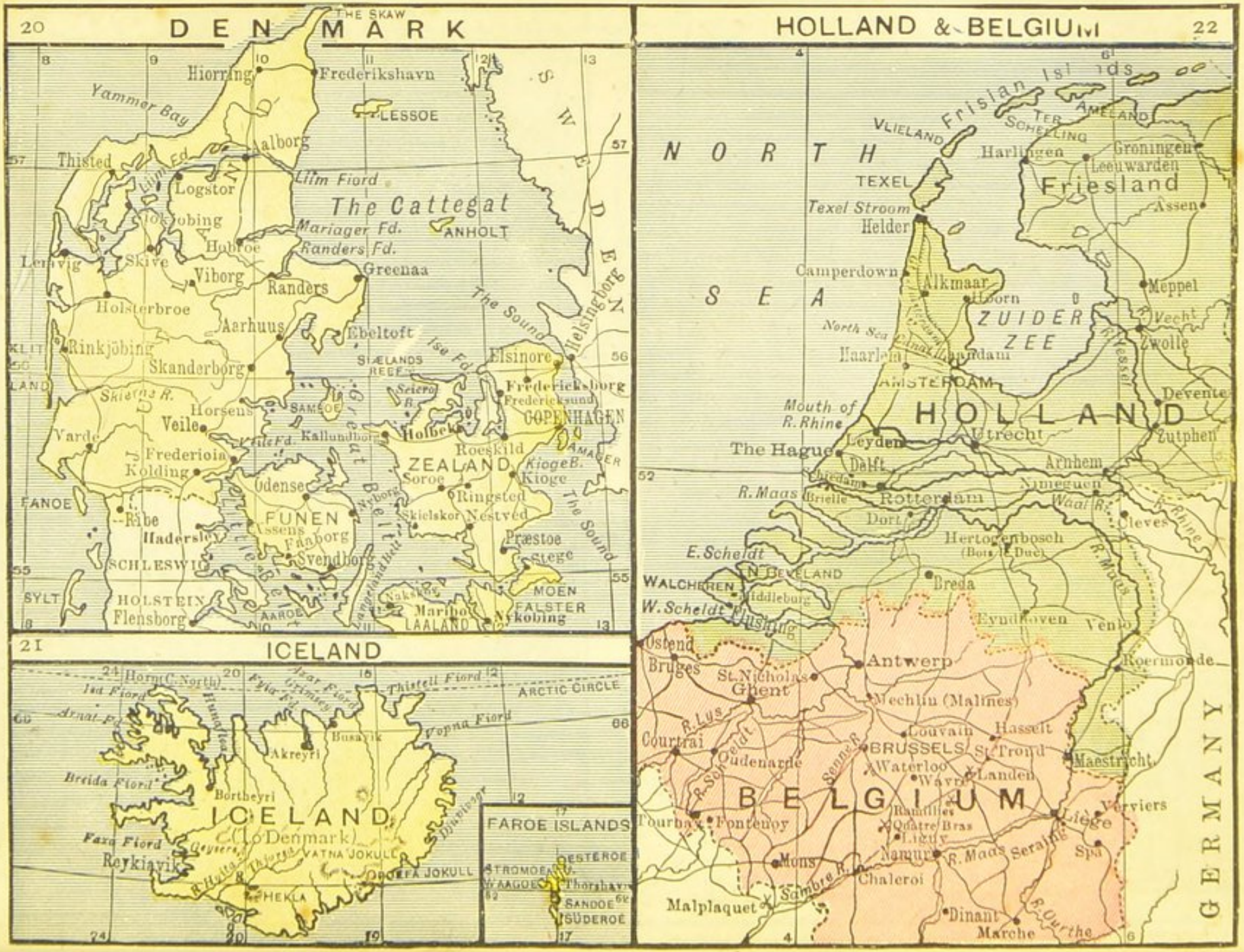
CAPE FINISTERRE
Santiago
Vitoria
Pamplona
PYRENEES
MT. PERDU
MT. MALADETTA
Andorra
Leon
Burgos
Logrono
Huesca
Bay of Vigo
Vigo
Palencia
Valladolid
Soria
Saragossa
Vianna
Braga
Braganca
Lerida
Barcelona
Oporto
Villa Real
R. Douro
Tarragona
Salamanca
Guadalajara
Aveiro
Viseu
Guarda
Ciudad Rodrigo
MOUNTAINS OF CASTILE
MADRID
Avila
BALEARIC MAJORCA ISLES
Coimbra
Castello Branco
SPAIN
Castellon
Leiria
R. Tagus
Cuenca
Toledo
Talavera
Valencia
Santarem
MOUNTS OF TOLEDO
LISBON
Portalegre
Guadiana
R. Xucar
IVICA
FORMENTERA
C. ROCA
Almaden
Ciudad Real
Albacete
Setubal
Evora
Badajos
MORENA
R. Segura
Alicante
B. of Setubal
Beja
SIERRA
Murcia
Cordova
C. DE PALOS
S. MONCHIQUE
Seville
R. Guadalquiver
Jaen
Cartagena
C. ST. VINCENT
Granada
Palos
SIERRA NEVADA
Almeria
Huelva
Faro
S. Lucar
Xeres
SULHAGEN
C. GATA
Cadiz
Malaga
C. TRAFALGAR
TARIFA PT.
Gibraltar
EUROPA PT.
Strait of Gibraltar
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
BORNHOLM
HELIGOLAND
Schleswig-Holstein
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Oldenburg
Hanover
Brunswick
Westphalia
Rhenish Prussia
Hesse-Nassau
Frankfort
Coblenz
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
Luxemburg
Metz
Mayence
Darmstadt
Mannheim
Carlsruhe
Strasburg
Stuttgart
WURTEMBURG
Munich
Augsburg
Ratisbon
Nuremburg
BAVARIA
Erfurt
Leipzig
Dresden
Magdeburg
Berlin
Potsdam
Brandenburg
Stettin
Pomerania
Rügen
Stralsund
Rostock
Lübeck
Schwerin
MECKLENBURG
Danzig
West Prussia
East Prussia
Königsburg
Elbing
Marienburg
Graudenz
Bromberg
Posen
Warsaw
Poland
Silesia
Breslau
Oppeln
Königshütte
Ratibor
Prague
Bohemia
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Danube R.
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
H = Hohenzollern

RUSSIA
Oder R.
Vistula R.
Prague
Königgrätz
Troppau
Cracow
Tarnow
Lemberg
BOHEMIA
Olmutz
MORAVIA
Brunn
GALICIA
CARPATHIAN MTS.
MT. TATRA
BAVARIA
Munich
Passau
Linz
VIENNA
Kremnitz
Kashau
Czernovitz
Schemnitz
Pressburg
Miskolcz
Lokay
MT. GALATZ
Komorn
Erlau
Waitzen
Debreczin
Neustadt
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Oedenburg
Buda
Pesth
HUNGARY
Gratz
Balaton
Grasswardein
Klausenburg
Kecskemet
Csaba
Kalocsa
Szentes
Arad
TRANSYLVANIA
Kanizsa
Mohacs
Maria Theresiastadt
Temesvar
Kronstadt
Laibach
Agram
CROATIA & SLAVONIA
Fiume
Venice
Istria
Peterwardein
Werschetz
Novi
Banialuka
Iron Gates
ROUMANIA
ADRIATIC SEA
BOSNIA
Travnik
Bosna Serai
SERVIA
BULGARIA
HERZEGOVINA
Danube R.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DENMARK
THE SKAW
Hiorring
Frederikshavn
Yammer Bay
LESSOE
Aalborg
Thisted
Lim Fd.
Logstor
Lim Fiord
The Cattegat
Mariager Fd.
Randers Fd.
ANHOLT
Hobroe
Skive
Viborg
Randers
Greenaa
Holsterbroe
Aarhuus
Ebeltoft
The Sound
Helsingborg
Rinkjöbing
Skanderborg
SIÆLANDS REEF
Elsinore
Frederiksborg
Frederiksund
COPENHAGEN
Skierns R.
Horsens
SAMSOE
Veile
Kallundborg
Holbek
Roeskild
Varde
Frederioia
Kolding
ZEALAND
Kioge
Odense
Soroe
Ringsted
FANOE
Ribe
FUNEN
Nyborg
Skielskor
Nestved
Hadersley
Assens
Faaborg
Svendborg
Præstoe
Stege
SCHLESWIG
MOEN
FALSTER
SYLT
HOLSTEIN
Flensborg
AAROE
Maribo
LAALAND
Nykobing
SWEDEN
21
ICELAND
Horn (C. North)
Isa Fiord
Arnat Fd.
Thistell Fiord
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Vopna Fiord
Akreyri
Busavik
Breida Fiord
Bortheyri
ICELAND
(To Denmark)
Faxa Fiord
Reykiavik
VATNA JOKULL
HEKLA
FAROE ISLANDS
ESTEROE
STROMOE
WAAGOE
Thorshavn
SANDOE
SÜDEROE
22
HOLLAND & BELGIUM
Frisian Islands
VLIELAND
TER SCHELLING
AMELAND
NORTH SEA
TEXEL
Harlingen
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Friesland
Texel Stroom
Helder
Assen
Camperdown
Alkmaar
Hoorn
Meppel
ZUIDER ZEE
North Sea
Haarlem
Zwolle
AMSTERDAM
Mouth of R. Rhine
HOLLAND
Devente
Zutphen
The Hague
Leyden
Utrecht
Delft
Arnhem
Nimeguen
R. Maas
Brielle
Rotterdam
Waal R.
Dort
Cleves
Hertogenbosch
(Bois le Duc)
E. Scheldt
N. BEVELAND
WALCHEREN
Middleburg
Breda
W. Scheldt
Flushing
Eyndhoven
Venlo
Ostend
Bruges
Antwerp
Roermonde
St. Nicholas
Ghent
Mechlin (Malines)
R. Lys
Courtrai
Louvain
Hasselt
BRUSSELS
St. Trond
Oudenarde
Waterloo
Wavre
Landen
Maestricht
BELGIUM
Ramillies
Quatre Bras
Liège
Verviers
Tournay
Fontenoy
Ligny
Namur
R. Maas
Seraing
Spa
Mons
Chaleroi
Malplaquet
Sambre R.
Dinant
Marche
R. Ourthe
GERMANY

LOFODEN ISLES
MAELSTROM
ARCTIC CIRCLE
SULITELMA
R. Tornea
Kalix R.
R. Lulea
R. Pitea
Lulea
Pitea
Skelleftea R.
R. Umea
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
VIGTEN ISLANDS
NORWAY
SWEDEN
R. Angermann
R. Adals
R. Indals
Umea
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Trondheim Fiord
Christiansund
Trondheim
DOVRE FIELD
YMESFIELD
Mork
GOLDHOPPIGEN
SOGNEFIELD
Sogne Fiord
HARDANGERFIELD
Bergen
Hardanger Fiord
GAUSTAFIELD
Drammen
Skien
Stavanger
Christiansand
THE NAZE
SKAGER RACK
CHRISTIANIA
Lake Wener
Lake Wetter
Gothenborg
Jonkoping
Norköping
Fahlun
Gefle
Dannemora
Upsala
L. Mælar
STOCKHOLM
ALAND IS.
GOTHLAND
OLAND
Kalmar
Halmstad
Carlscrona
Malmö
BORNHOLM (Den)
C. FALSTERBO
BALTIC SEA
CATTEGAT
Copenhagen
DENMARK
Odense
NORTH SEA
Sundsvall
R. Ljusne
R. Dal
Klar Elf
Klar Glomme
Sogne Fiord
Bukke F.
Aalborg
Aarhus
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SWEDEN
Gulf of Bothnia
FINLAND
Uleaborg
White Sea
Arctic Circle
Petchora
Archangel
Mezen R.
Onega R.
R. Dwina (N.)
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
L. Saima
Helsingfors
Aland
Abo
Finland
Kronstadt
GREAT RUSSIA
ST. PETERSBURG
Revel
Pernau
BALTIC PROVS
Novgorod
Vologda
Viatka
R. Viatka
Kostroma
Riga
Dorpat
VALDAI HILLS
Tver
Volga R.
Vladimir
Kazan
Libau
Dunaberg
MOSCOW
Nijni Novgorod
Vilna
Smolensk
Moskwa R.
Kovnos
Grodno
Minsk
Oka R.
Simbirsk
Samara
Tula
WEST RUSSIA
Warsaw
POLAND
Tambov
Orel
Saratov
Kursk
R. Don
Kiev
LITTLE RUSSIA
Kharkov
Poltawa
River Volga
L. Elton
AUSTRIA
R. Dneister
R. Bug
R. Dneiper
SOUTH RUSSIA
R. Don
Taganrog
Azov
Astrakhan
Odessa
Kherson
Pruth R.
Sea of Azov
DON COSSACKS
Crimea
Simferopol
Sevastopol
Balaklava
Kertch
R. Kuban
Stavropol
CAUCASUS MOUNTS
Terek R.
CASPIAN SEA
ROUMANIA
R. Danube
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
Constantinople
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Tiflis
Batoum
Kars
Erivan
MT. ARARAT
BALTIC SEA
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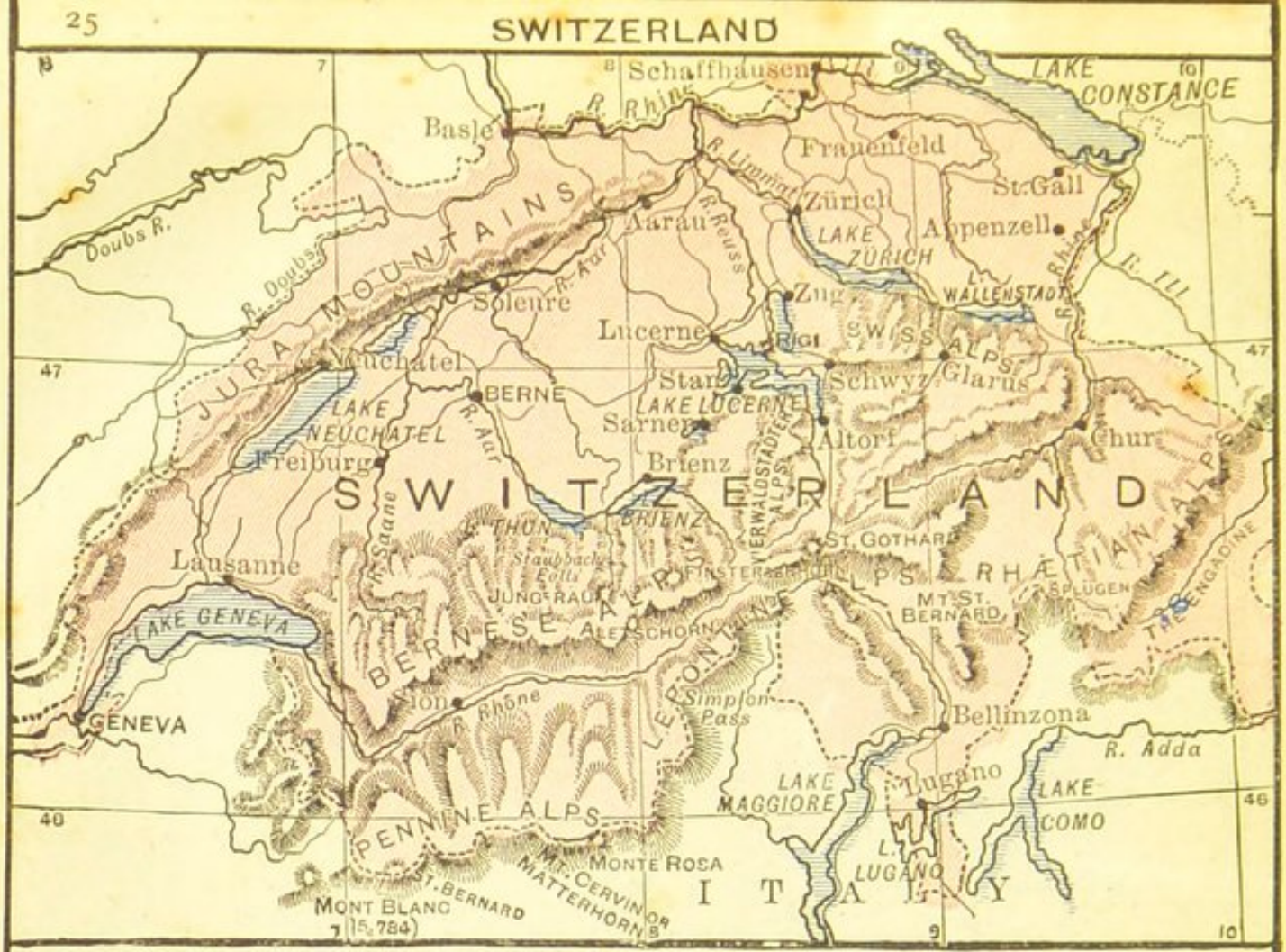
25
SWITZERLAND
Schaffhausen
LAKE CONSTANCE
R. Rhine
Basle
Frauenfeld
St. Gall
R. Limmat
Zürich
Aarau
R. Reuss
Appenzell
Doubs R.
R. Doubs
JURA MOUNTAINS
R. Aar
LAKE ZÜRICH
Soleure
Zug
WALLENSTADT
Lucerne
Rigi
SWISS ALPS
Neuchatel
Stans
Schwyz
Glarus
BERNE
LAKE LUCERNE
LAKE NEUCHATEL
Sarnen
Altorf
Chur
Freiburg
Brienz
SWITZERLAND
R. Saane
THUN
BRIENZ
ST. GOTHARD
Lausanne
Staubbach Falls
FINSTERAARHORN
RHÆTIAN ALPS
JUNGFRAU
MT. ST. BERNARD
SPLÜGEN
LAKE GENEVA
ALETSCHORN
BERNESE ALPS
Simplon Pass
Bellinzona
GENEVA
R. Rhône
R. Adda
LAKE MAGGIORE
Lugano
LAKE COMO
PENNINE ALPS
MONTE ROSA
MT. CERVIN or MATTERHORN
L. LUGANO
ITALY
MONT BLANC (15,784)
ST. BERNARD
26
GREECE
Janina
Turnavo
Salambria R.
Mt. Ossa
LEMNOS
Dardanelles
CORFU
Corfu
THESSALY
Trikhala
Larissa
Mt. Pelion
ÆGEAN SEA
Volo
NORTH SPORADES
MITYLENE
Arta
SKOPELOS
SKYRO
G. of Arta
Lamia
EUBŒA ISLAND
SANTA MAURA
Vonitsa
Mt. Oxia
GREECE
Missolonghi
Salona
Livadia
Chalcis
Egripo
IONIAN
Galaxidi
Thebes
CEPHALONIA
G. of Patras
G. of Corinth
Patras
Marathon
Port Rafti
ATHENS
Corinth
Gulf of
Mt. Hymettus
ZANTE
Zante
Argos
Ægina
ZEA
MOREA
Nauplia
C. COLONNA
THERMIA
G. of Arcadia
Tripolitza
HYDRA
CYCLADES
Arcadia
Leondi
SERPHO
Kalamata
Sparta
SIPHANTO
Navarino
MILO
C. MALEA
C. MATAPAN
CERIGO
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CANDIA
(on same scale)
Sidero C.
Hierapetra
C. Matelle
C. Salomone
Gaudo I.
C. Krio

ROUMANIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
MONTENEGRO
Eastern Roumelia
TURKEY IN EUROPE
ALBANIA
Sea of Marmora
Constantinople
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Salonica
Monastir
Dedeagatch
Gallipoli
Strait of Otranto
CORFU
THASOS
LEMNOS I.
Samothraki I.
Imbros I.
MITYLENE
EUBŒA
ÆGEAN SEA
ASIA MINOR
Sillistria
Rustchuk
Rasgrad
Varna
Shumla
Plevna
Sistova
Tirnova
Trojan
Sofia
Nisch
Pirot
Belogradchik
Pristina
Prisrend
Podgoritza
Scutari
Durazzo
Kroia
Bitolia
Ochrida
Strumnitza
Demirhissar
Seres
Orphano
Drama
Petchova
Kuprili
Istib
Kastoria
Veria
Prevedi
Janitza
Larissa
Elassona
Arta
Philiates
Trikala
Delvino
Aidin
Afium Karahissar
Kutayah
Angora
Eregli
Brusa
Kastamuni
Sinope
Samsun
Amasia
Tokat
Kirgesun
Trebizond
Batoum
Tiflis
Kars
Erzerum
Sivas
Kaisarieh
Konieh
Zietun
Diarbekir
Mush
Van
Tabriz
Urfah
Marash
Adana
Aintab
Aleppo
Antioch
Hamah
Homs
Palmyra
Tripoli
Beyrout
Damascus
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Jaffa
Gaza
Mt. Carmel
Alexandria
Rosetta
Port Said
Damietta
Suez
CAIRO
Petra
Maan
el Djauf
SINAI
Siut
Nile R.
EGYPT
RED SEA
El Hedjas
Medina
Hayel
Syrian Desert
Mesopotamia
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Baghdad
Mosul
Meshed Ali
Bussorah
Persian Gulf
El Hasa
Kermanshah
Sinna
Hamadan
Kazbin
CASPIAN SEA
CAUCASUS
MT. ARARAT
Aras R.
Kur R.
PERSIA
KURDISTAN
ARMENIA
ANTITAURUS
TAURUS MTS.
MT. OLYMPUS
Manissa
Smyrna
Sarabat
Meander
Adalia
Tarsus
Alexandretta
Nicosia
CYPRUS
Larnaca
CANDIA
RHODES
SCARPANTO
SAMOS
ARCHIPELAGO
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Bosphorus
Dardanelles
Gulf of Saros
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Orfano
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Adana
Gulf of Iniada
Gulf of Xeros
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Avlona
Strait of Otranto
Vardar R.
Struma R.
Maritza R.
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Aktebol
Midia
Rodosto
St. Stefano
Ipsala
Makri
Orphano
Drama
Seres
Demirhissar
Petchova
Kuprili
Istib
Kastoria
Veria
Janitza
Salonica
Larissa
Elassona
Arta
Philiates
Trikala
Delvino
Prevedi
Kroia
Durazzo
Elbassan
Ochrida
Bitolia
Scutari
Podgoritza
Cettinje
Prisrend
Pristina
Novi Bazar
Nisch
Pirot
Belogradchik
Sofia
Slivnitza
Vratza
Trojan
Tirnova
Plevna
Sistova
Shumla
Varna
Rasgrad
Rustchuk
Bazardjik
Sillistria
C. Tusla
C. Shablah
C. Kaliakra
C. Emineh
Burghas
Aidin
Afium Karahissar
Kutayah
Angora
Eregli
Brusa
Kastamuni
Sinope
Samsun
Amasia
Tokat
Kirgesun
Trebizond
Batoum
Tiflis
Kars
Erzerum
Sivas
Kaisarieh
Konieh
Zietun
Diarbekir
Mush
Van
Tabriz
Urfah
Marash
Adana
Aintab
Aleppo
Antioch
Hamah
Homs
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Tripoli
Beyrout
Damascus
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Jaffa
Gaza
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Alexandria
Rosetta
Port Said
Damietta
Suez
CAIRO
Petra
Maan
el Djauf
SINAI
Siut
Nile R.
EGYPT
RED SEA
El Hedjas
Medina
Hayel
Syrian Desert
Mesopotamia
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Baghdad
Mosul
Meshed Ali
Bussorah
Persian Gulf
El Hasa
Kermanshah
Sinna
Hamadan
Kazbin
CASPIAN SEA
CAUCASUS
MT. ARARAT
Aras R.
Kur R.
PERSIA
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ARMENIA
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Manissa
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Sarabat
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SCARPANTO
SAMOS
ARCHIPELAGO
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Bosphorus
Dardanelles
Gulf of Saros
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Orfano
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Adana
Gulf of Iniada
Gulf of Xeros
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Avlona
Strait of Otranto
Vardar R.
Struma R.
Maritza R.
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Aktebol
Midia
Rodosto
St. Stefano
Ipsala
Makri
Orphano
Drama
Seres
Demirhissar
Petchova
Kuprili
Istib
Kastoria
Veria
Janitza
Salonica
Larissa
Elassona
Arta
Philiates
Trikala
Delvino
Prevedi
Kroia
Durazzo
Elbassan
Ochrida
Bitolia
Scutari
Podgoritza
Cettinje
Prisrend
Pristina
Novi Bazar
Nisch
Pirot
Belogradchik
Sofia
Slivnitza
Vratza
Trojan
Tirnova
Plevna
Sistova
Shumla
Varna
Rasgrad
Rustchuk
Bazardjik
Sillistria
C. Tusla
C. Shablah
C. Kaliakra
C. Emineh
Burghas
TURKEY IN EUROPE
TURKEY IN ASIA
Danube R.
Maritza R.
Vardar R.
Struma R.
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Aktebol
Midia
Rodosto
St. Stefano
Ipsala
Makri
Orphano
Drama
Seres
Demirhissar
Petchova
Kuprili
Istib
Kastoria
Veria
Janitza
Salonica
Larissa
Elassona
Arta
Philiates
Trikala
Delvino
Prevedi
Kroia
Durazzo
Elbassan
Ochrida
Bitolia
Scutari
Podgoritza
Cettinje
Prisrend
Pristina
Novi Bazar
Nisch
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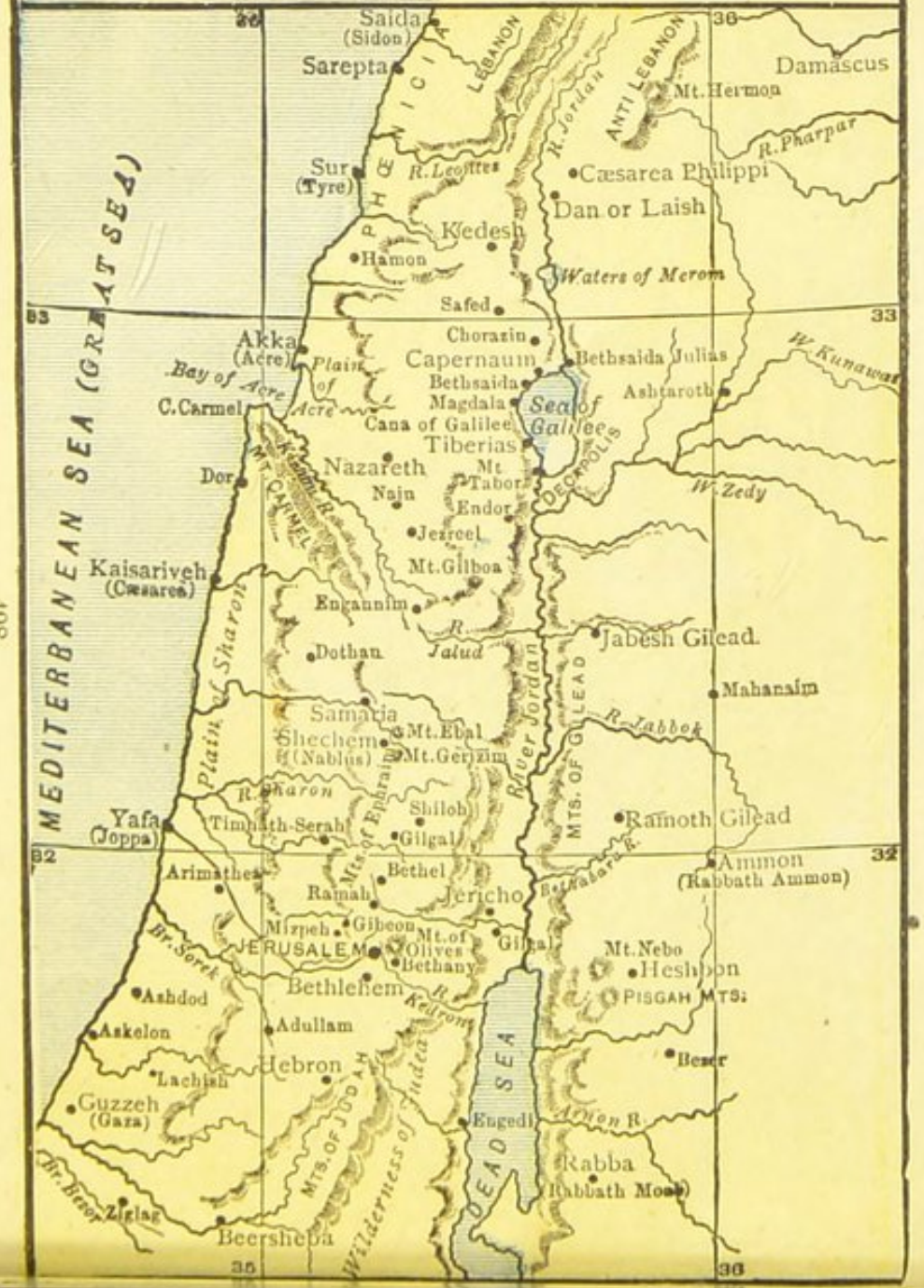
Belogradchik
Sofia
Slivnitza
Vratza
Trojan
Tirnova
Plevna
Sistova
Shumla
Varna
Rasgrad
Rustchuk
Bazardjik
Sillistria
C. Tusla
C. Shablah
C. Kaliakra
C. Emineh
Burghas

# PALESTINE






# ITALY

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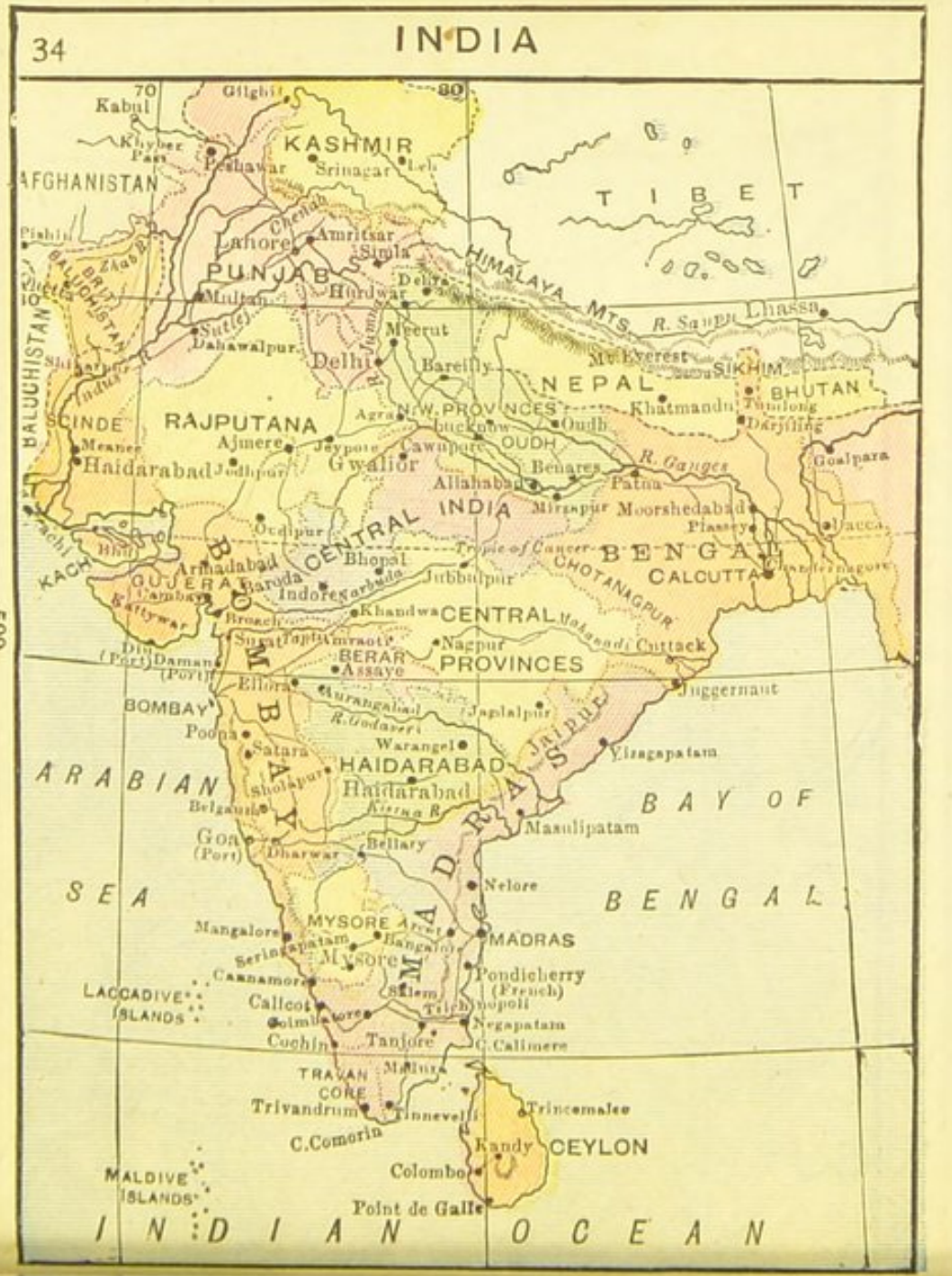
SIBERIA
EUROPE
CENTRAL ASIA
Mongolia
CHINESE EMPIRE
CHINA
JAPAN
Manchuria
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Sea of Tartary
Arctic Circle
St. Petersburg
Berlin
Vienna
Constantinople
Black Sea
Mediterranean
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Baikal
Lake Baikal
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Yenesei
Omsk
Barnaul
Irkutsk
Kialchta
Semipolatinsk
Ulliassutai
Tashkend
Samarkand
Kashgar
Yarkand
E. Turkestan
W. Turkestan
Khiva
Teheran
Ipsahan
Shiraz
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
Kandahar
PERSIA
ARABIA
Jerusalem
Syria
Cairo
Suez
Red Sea
Jeddah
Meeca
Hodeida
Mocha
Aden
G. of Aden
Socotra
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
Oman
Lahore
Tibet
Lhassa
Delhi
Ajmere
Khatmandoo
Lucknow
Benares
Ganges R.
Indus R.
Kelat
BALUCHISTAN
INDIA
Baroda
Calcutta
Dacca
Bamo
Akyab
Bombay
Hyderabad
Goa
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Rangoon
SIAM
Bangkok
Madras
Andaman Is.
Laccadive Is.
C. Comorin
Maldive Is.
Colombo
Kandy
CEYLON
Nicobar
Malacca Str.
MALAY PENINSULA
Singapore
Sumatra
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
Nankin
Shanghai
Ning-po
Foo chow
Amoy
Yun nan
Canton
Hong Kong (Br.)
Tonquin
ANNAM
CAMBODIA
Gulf of Siam
Mekong R.
Yang-tse-kiang R.
Hoang-ho R.
Pekin
Corea
Nicolaevsk
Vladivostok
Mukden
Yezo
Saghalien I.
Kurile Is.
Tokio or Yedo
Nippon
Sikoku
Kiu Siu
Loo-choo Is.
Mayico-sima Is.
Bonin Is.
FORMOSA
Tropic of Cancer
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Manilla
HAINAN
LUZON
MINDANAO
Palawan
China Sea
Celebes Sea
MOLUCCA IS.
CELEBES
BORNEO
Sandakan

SIBERIA
Lake Baikal
R. Amur
Kiakhta
Miamatchin
Urga
Kobdo
Ulliassutai
MONGOLIA
ALTAI MTS.
Gobi or Shamo
Desert of Gobi
KHINGAN MTS.
MANCHURIA
Tsitsikar
R. Sungari
Kirin Oula
Vladivostok
Gulf of Tartary
SAGHALIEN
ITURUP
YEZO
Hakodate
Matsumai
Turfan
R. Tarim
Lob-Nor
EASTERN TURKESTAN
Chotan
IN SHAN MTS.
Mukden
Seu-Chwang
PEKIN
Great Wall
Tientsin
Gulf of Pechili
Corea
SEA OF JAPAN
Tai-yuen
Lan-chou
Koko Nor
KUEN LUN MTS.
Si-nan
Hoang Ho R.
Tsi-nan
YELLOW SEA
King-ki-tao
Seul
Port Hamilton
Kai-fung
Nagasaki
TOKIO (YEDO)
Yokohama
Osaka
NIPPON
SIKOKU
KIU SIU
TIBET
CHINA
Tengri Nor
Nankin
Cheng-tu
Chang Hang chou
Shanghai
Lhassa
Shipatze Saipu
Chung-King
Ning-po
Yang-tze Kiang
Hankow
Ngan-king
Youchiang
EAST SEA
Kwei-yang
Chang-sha
Nanchung
LOO-CHOO IS.
MALAYA MTS.
R. Brahmapoutre
PAN-LING MTS.
Yun-nan
Kue-lin
Amoy
Fu-chow
Keelung
FORMOSA
Taiwan
CALCUTTA
BURMA
Canton
Si Kiang
Swatow
HongKong
Macao
Tonquin
Gulf of Tonquin
ANNAM
SIAM
BAY OF BENGAL
HAINAN
CHINA SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
90
100
110
120
130
140

# INDIA



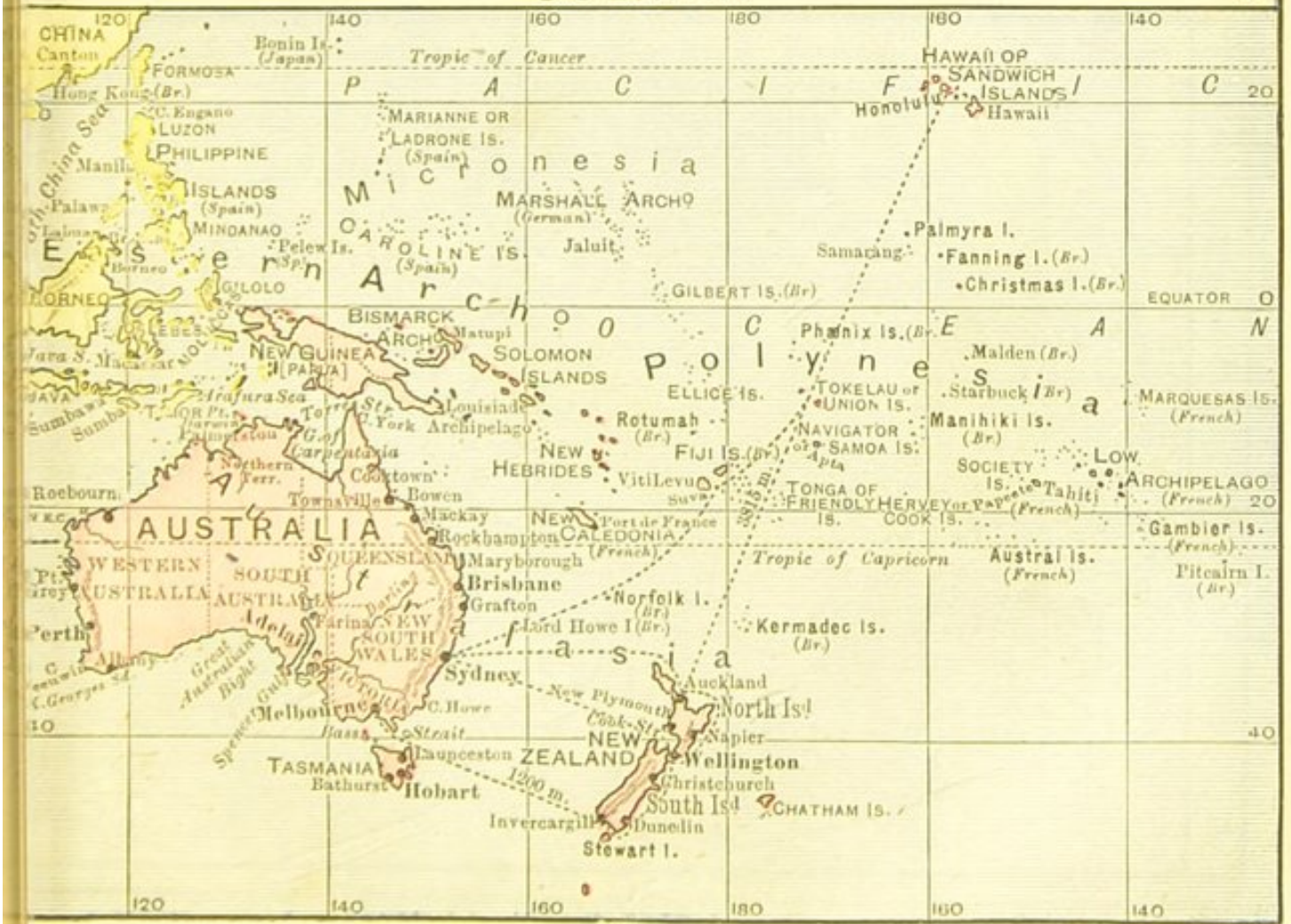



# FARTHER INDIA

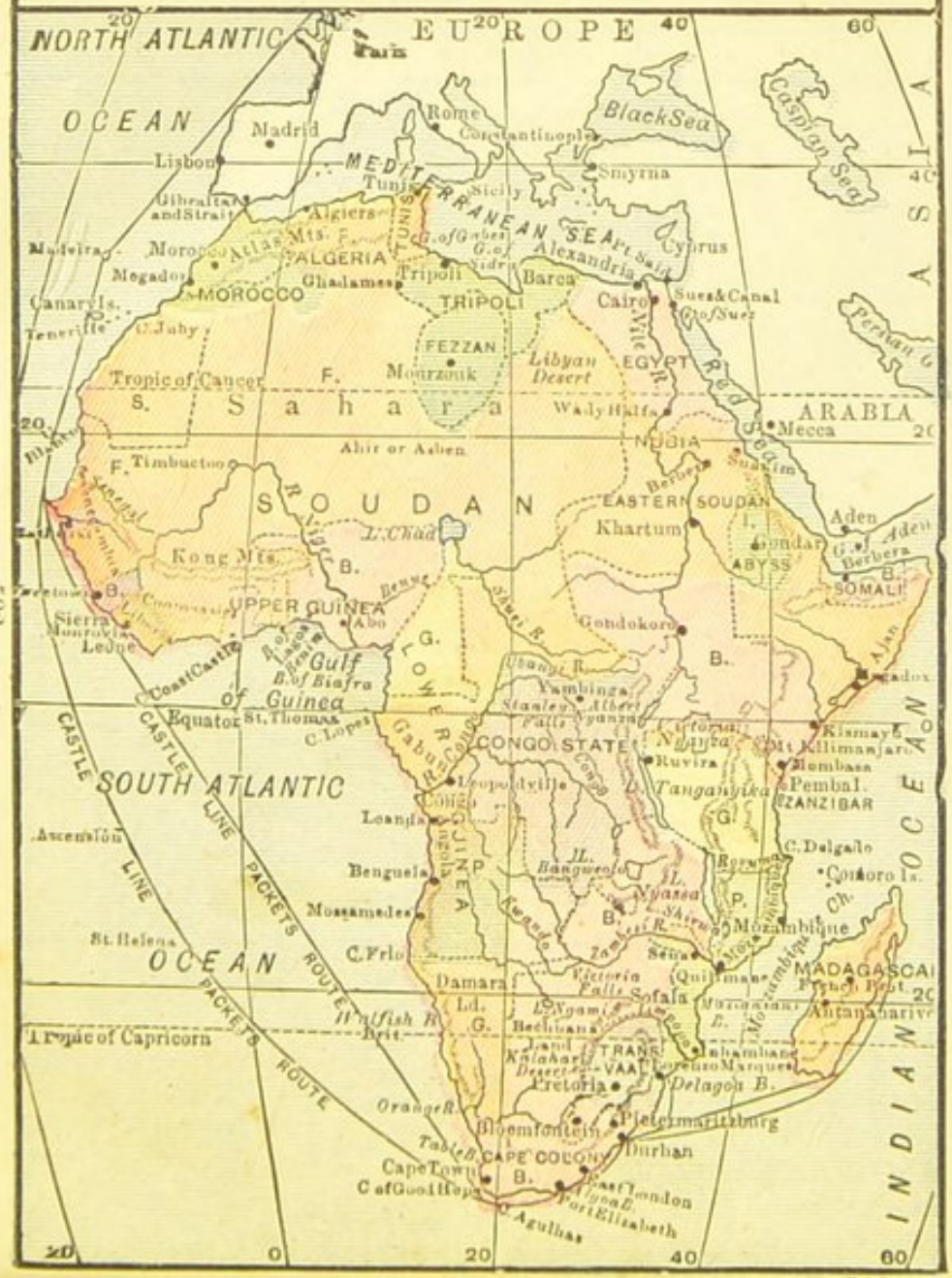
# PHILIPPINE ISLANDS & NEW GUINEA

# OCEANIA

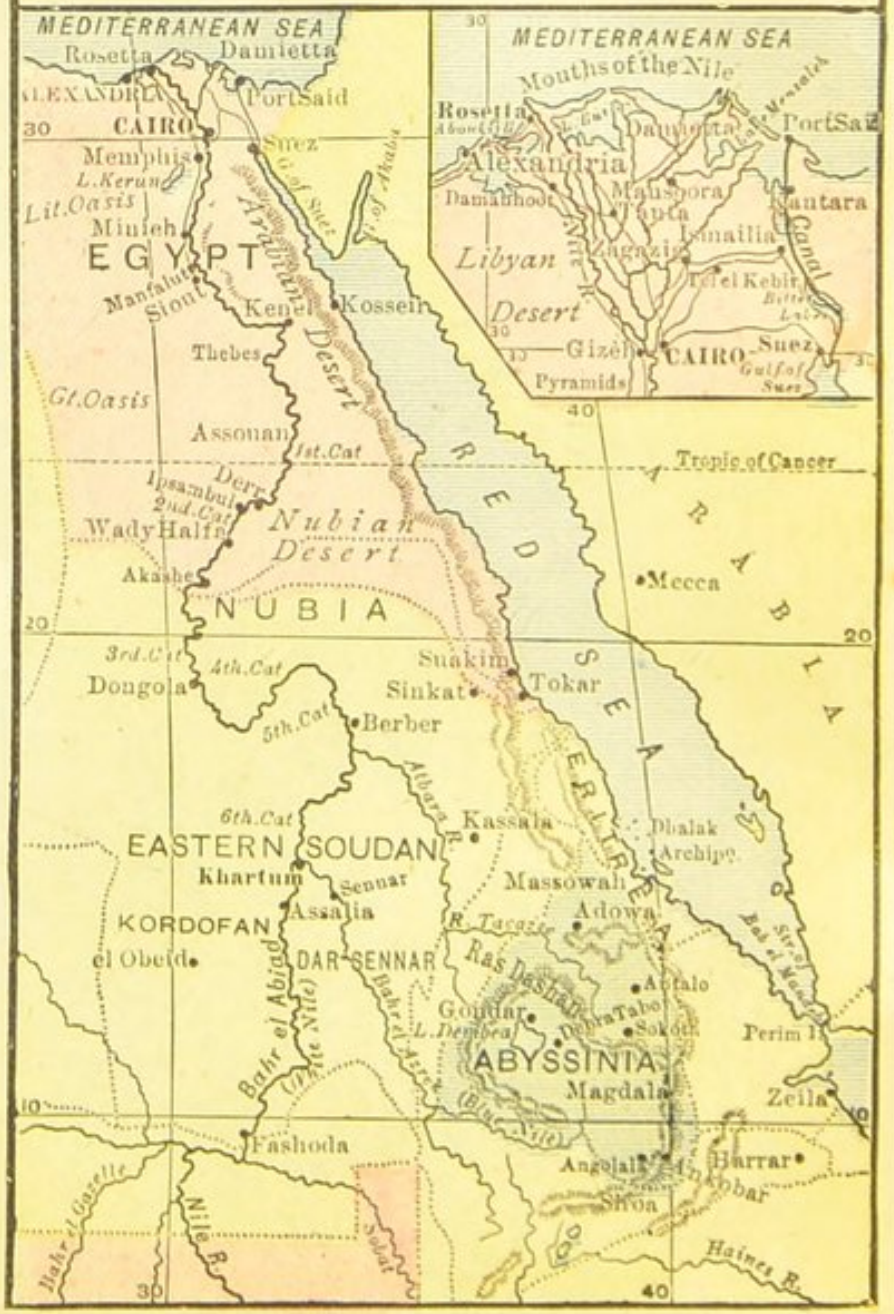


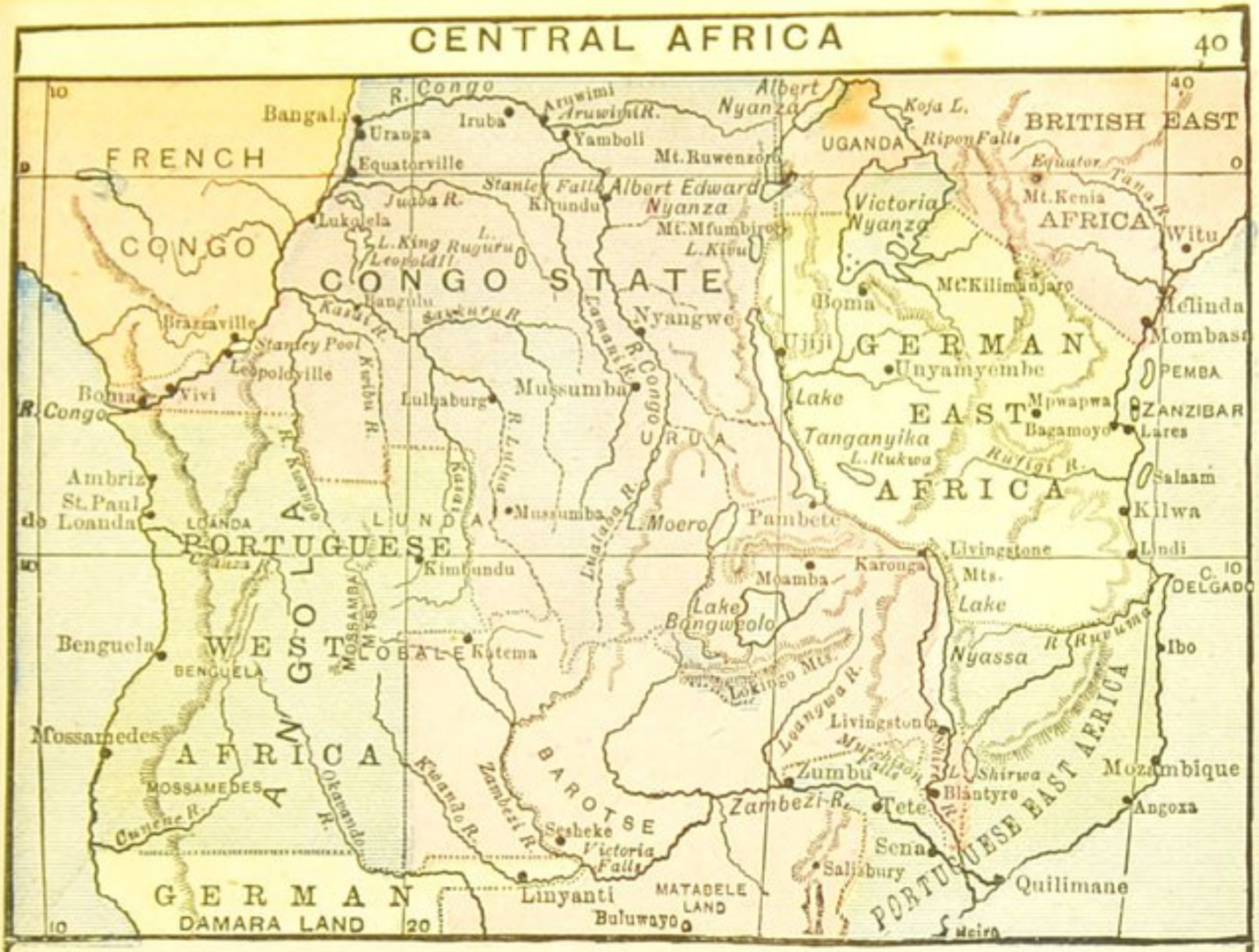


# AFRICA


NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
ASIA
Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Rome
Constantinople
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Smyrna
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sicily
Tunis
Algiers
Gibraltar and Strait
Atlas Mts.
Madeira
Morocco
Megador
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
G. of Gabes
G. of Sidra
Tripoli
Ghadames
Barca
Alexandria
Port Said
Cyprus
Cairo
Suez & Canal
G. of Suez
TRIPOLI
Canary Is.
Teneriffe
C. Juby
FEZZAN
Tropic of Cancer
F.
Mourzouk
Libyan Desert
EGYPT
Red Sea
Persian G.
S. Sahara
Wady Halfa
ARABIA
Mecca
NUBIA
Ahir or Aslen
F. Timbuctoo
Berber
Suakim
SOUDAN
EASTERN SOUDAN
Khartum
Aden
Gondar
ABYSS.
SOMALI
L. Chad
Kong Mts.
Niger R.
Benue R.
Shari R.
Sierra Leone
UPPER GUINEA
Abo
Gondokoro
Coast Castle
Gulf of Guinea
B. of Biafra
Equator
St. Thomas
C. Lopez
Ubangi R.
Yambinga
Stanley Falls
Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Kismayu
Mt. Kilimanjaro
Mombasa
Pemba I.
ZANZIBAR
CONGO STATE
Ruvira
Tanganyika L.
Leopoldville
Congo R.
Gaburon R.
LOWER GUINEA
Loanda
Benguela
Mossamedes
C. Frio
St. Helena
Ascension
CASTLE LINE
PACKETS ROUTE
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bangweolo L.
Nyassa L.
Zambesi R.
Kunene R.
Orange R.
Walfish R.
Port.
C. Delgado
Comoro Is.
Mozambique
Mozambique Ch.
Sena
Quilimane
MADAGASCAR
Tropic of Capricorn
Damara
Ld.
G.
Victoria Falls
Sofala
Antananarivo
Ngami L.
Limpopo R.
Bechuana
Kalahari Desert
TRANSVAAL
Lourenzo Marques
Inhambane
Pretoria
Delagoa B.
Pietermaritzburg
Bloemfontein
Durhan
Table B.
CAPE COLONY
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
East London
Port Elizabeth
C. Agulhas
INDIAN OCEAN
20
0
20
40
60

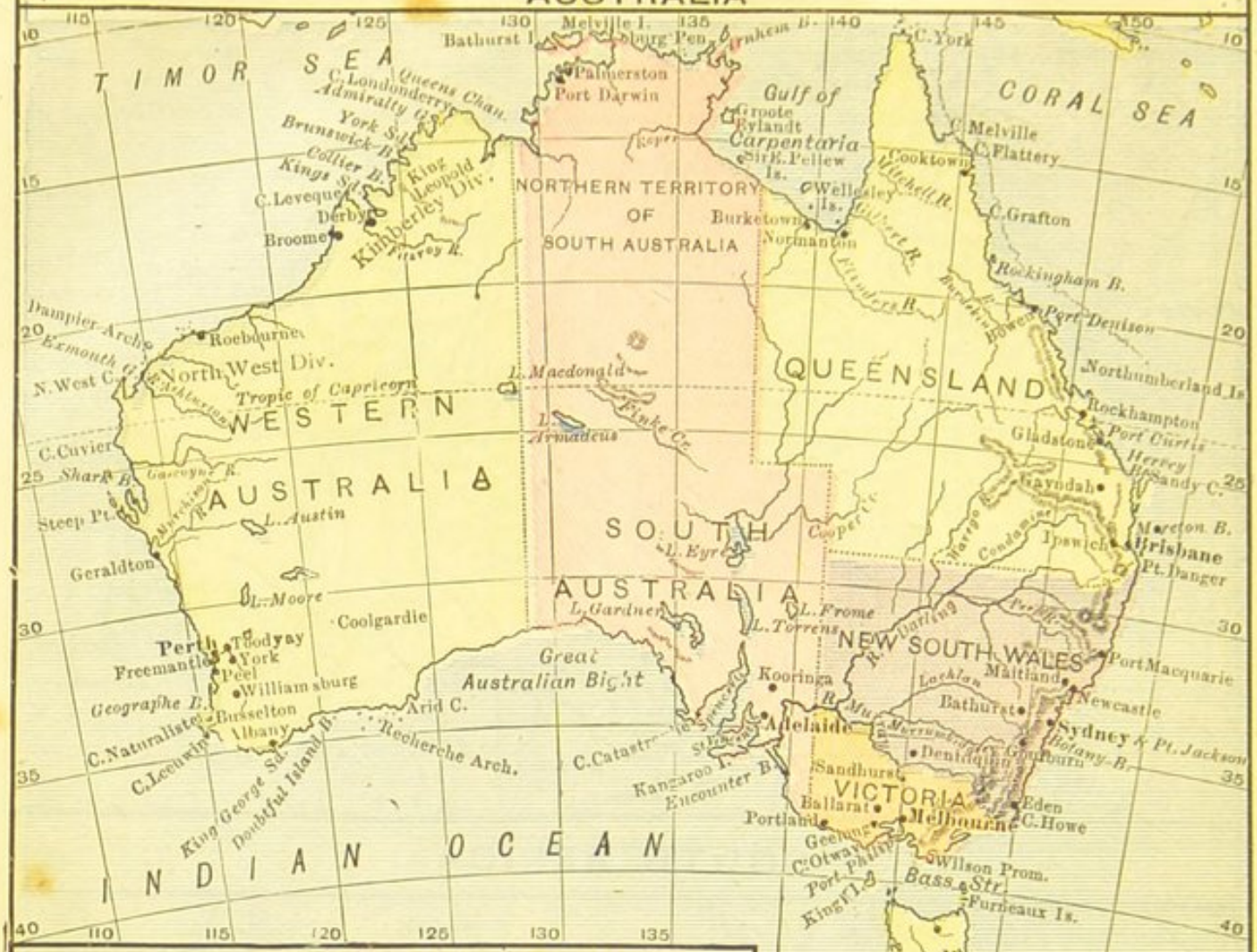



MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Rosetta
Damietta
ALEXANDRIA
Port Said
CAIRO
Suez
G. of Suez
Memphis
L. Kerun
Lit. Oasis
Minieh
EGYPT
Arabian Desert
Manfalut
Siout
Kene
Kosseir
Thebes
Gt. Oasis
Assouan
1st. Cat
Derr
Ipsambul
2nd. Cat
Wady Halfa
Nubian Desert
Akasheh
NUBIA
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIA
Mecca
3rd. Cat
4th. Cat
Dongola
Suakim
Sinkat
Tokar
5th. Cat
Berber
Atbara R.
6th. Cat
EASTERN SOUDAN
Khartum
Sennar
Kassala
Dhalak
Archipe
Massowah
Adowa
KORDOFAN
el Obeid
Asaalia
DAR-SENNAR
R. Tacazze
Ras Dashan
Bahr el Abiad (White Nile)
Bahr el Azrek (Blue Nile)
Gondar
L. Dembea
Debra Tabo
Sokota
Antalo
Perim I.
ABYSSINIA
Magdala
Zeila
Fashoda
Angolala
Harrar
Shoa
Nile R.
Bahr el Ghazelle
Sobat
Haines R.
Mouths of the Nile
Damanhoor
Mansoora
Tanta
Ismailia
Zagazig
Libyan Desert
Gizeh
Pyramids
Suez
Gulf of Suez
Canal
Bitter Lakes


CENTRAL AFRICA
40
FRENCH
CONGO
CONGO STATE
BRITISH EAST
AFRICA
UGANDA
GERMAN
EAST
AFRICA
PORTUGUESE
WEST
AFRICA
ANGOLA
BAROTSE
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
GERMAN
DAMARA LAND
MATABELE LAND
Bangal.
Uranga
Iruba
Yamboli
Equatorville
Mt. Ruwenzoro
Albert Nyanza
Albert Edward Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Mt. Kenia
Mt. Kilimanjaro
Mt. Mfumbiro
Witu
Melinda
Mombasa
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
Lares
Salaam
Kilwa
Lindi
Bagamoyo
Mpwapwa
Brazzaville
Stanley Pool
Leopoldville
Bolna
Vivi
Lukolela
Bangalu
Nyangwe
Bomba
Ujiji
Unyamyembe
Lake Tanganyika
L. Rukwa
Mussumba
Lulabaurg
Pambete
L. Moero
Ambriz
St. Paul de Loanda
LOANDA
Kimbundu
Benguela
BENGUELA
Katema
Mossamedes
MOSSAMEDES
Zumbo
Tete
Sena
Salisbury
Quilimane
Mozambique
Angoxa
Ibo
Livingstone
Karonga
Moamba
Lake Bangweolo
Nyassa
Lake Shirwa
Blantyre
Zambezi R.
Buluwayo
Victoria Falls
Sesheke
Linyanti
Lukinga Mts.
Loangwa R.
Mt. Fallon
Shire R.
C. DELGADO

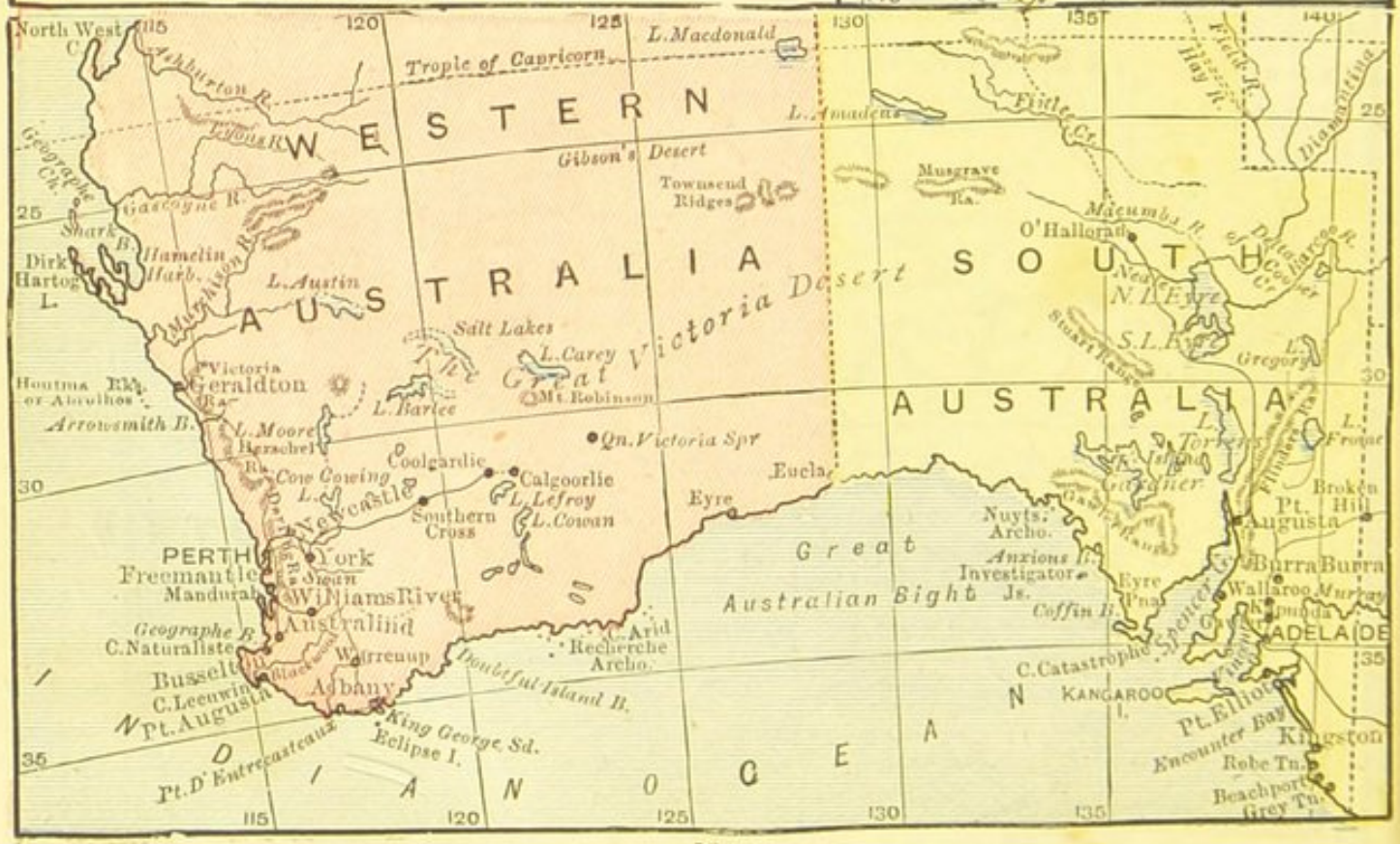
SOUTH AFRICA
41
Kalahiri Desert
GREAT NAMAQUA LAND
BECHUANALAND
TRANSVAAL
(BRITISH) GRIQUALAND WEST
ORANGE FREE STATE
BASUTO LAND
NATAL
ZULU LAND
SWAZI LAND
TONGA LAND
CAPE COLONY
INDIAN OCEAN
Marabastad
Nylstroom
Lydenburg
Rustenburg
Pretoria
Hooge Veld
Barberton
Lorenzo Marquez
Delagoa Bay
Potchefstroom
Johannesburg
Vryburg
Taungs
Kuruman
Mafeking
Pitsani
Molopo R.
Wesselstroom
Newcastle
Utrecht
Kimberley
Harrismith
Ladysmith
Griqua Town
Kheis
Bloemfontein
Faureesmith
Smithfield
Aliwal N.
Colesberg
De Aar
Beaufort
Graaf Reinet
Queenstown
Somerset
Kokstad
Durban & Port Natal
Pietermaritzburg
Tugela R.
St. Lucia Bay
Eshowe
Clanwilliam
Great Karroo
Kg. William's Tn.
Grahamstown
East London
Kelskamma R.
Fish R.
Algoa Bay
Port Elizabeth
Humansdorp
Mossel Bay
Aliwal South
R. Gouritz
Georgetown
Worcester
Stellenbosch
CAPE TOWN
TABLE MT.
Table B.
St. Helena B.
Olifants R.
Yaal R.
False B.
R. Breede
Uredasdorp
C. AGULHAS
C. OF GOOD HOPE
Orange R.
Great Fish R.
Nosob R.
Vaal R.
Olifant R.
Limpopo
Lobombo Mts.
Drakensbergen
Storm B.
Karreebergen
Hoogeveld
Sneeuwbergen
Kaffraria

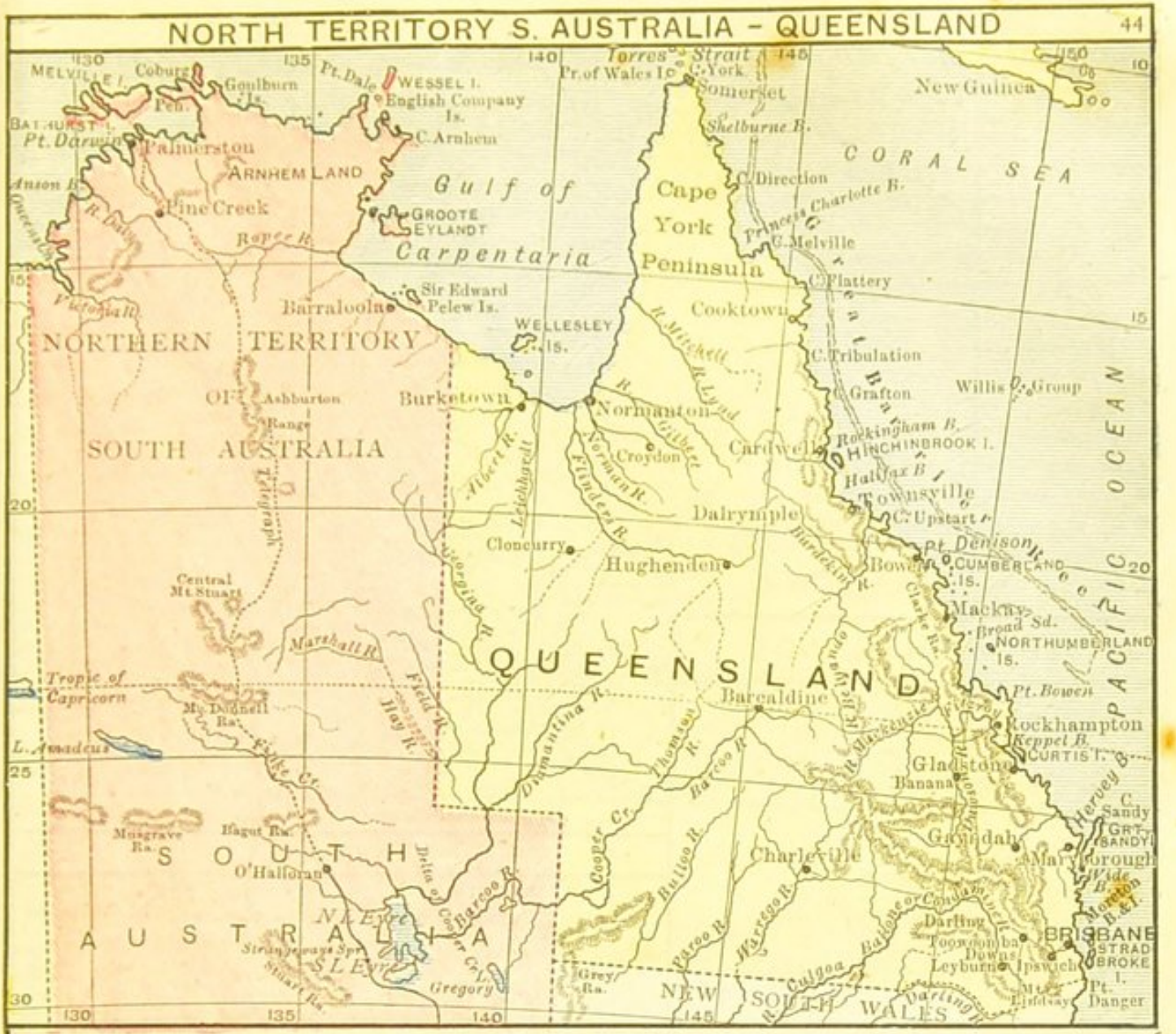
# AUSTRALIA

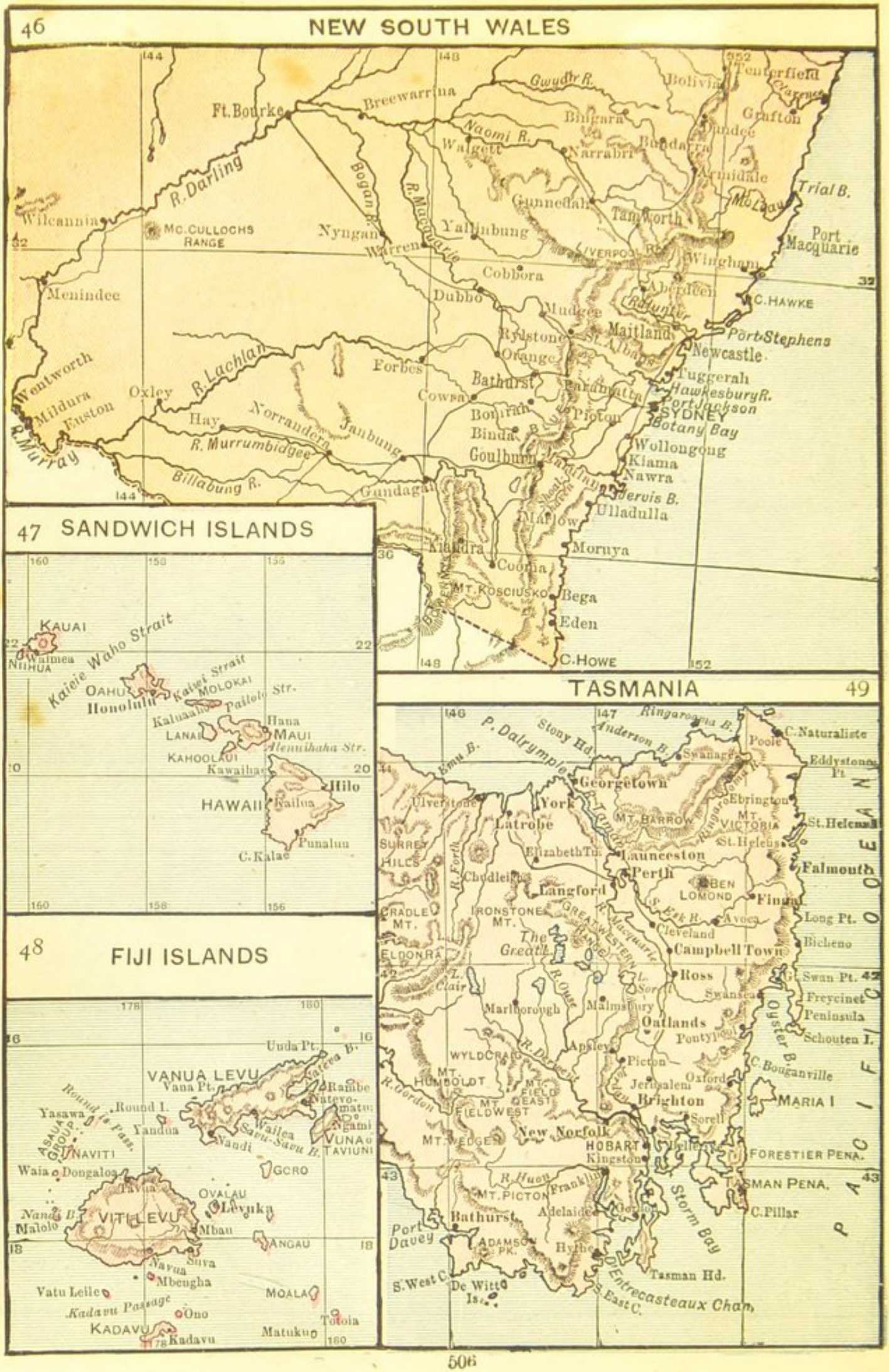


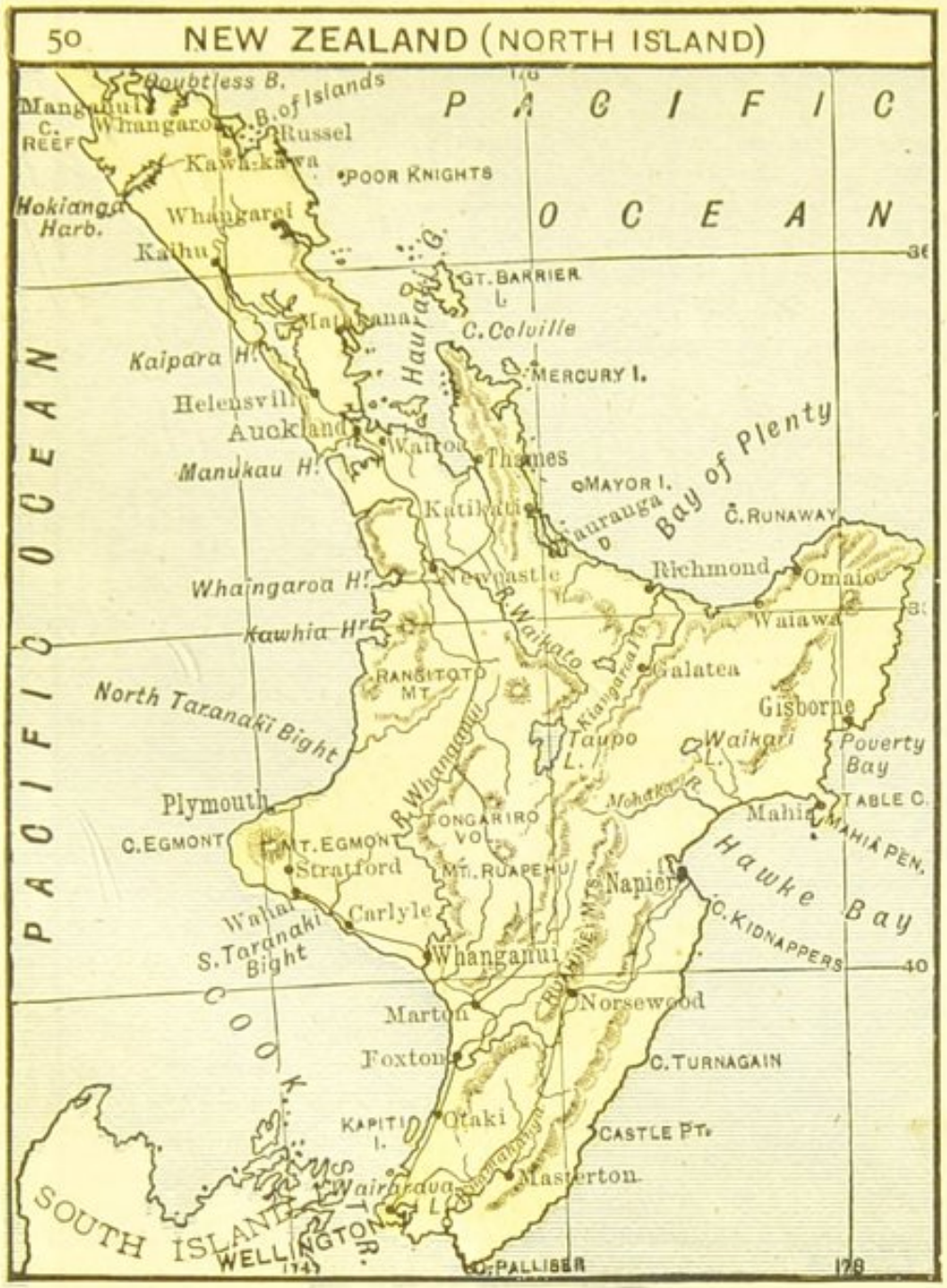



# SOUTH WESTERN & SOUTH AUSTRALIA




NORTH TERRITORY S. AUSTRALIA – QUEENSLAND
44
MELVILLE I.
Coburg
Goulburn Is.
Pen.
Pt. Dale
WESSEL I.
English Company Is.
C. Arnhem
BATHURST I.
Pt. Darwin
Palmerston
ARNHEM LAND
Anson B.
Pine Creek
R. Daly
Roper R.
GROOTE EYLANDT
Gulf of Carpentaria
Torres Strait
Pr. of Wales Is.
C. York
Somerset
New Guinea
Shelburne B.
CORAL SEA
C. Direction
Princess Charlotte B.
Cape York Peninsula
G. Melville
G. Flattery
Great Barrier Reef
Sir Edward Pelew Is.
Barraloola
WELLESLEY IS.
Cooktown
NORTHERN TERRITORY
R. Mitchell
R. Lynd
C. Tribulation
Grafton
Willis Group
Ashburton Range
Burketown
Normanton
Gilbert R.
Albert R.
Leichhardt R.
Norman R.
Flinders R.
Croydon
Cardwell
Rockingham B.
HINCHINBROOK I.
Halifax B.
Townsville
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Overland Telegraph
Dalrymple
C. Upstart
Pt. Denison
Cloncurry
Hughenden
Bowen
CUMBERLAND IS.
Hurleckin R.
Clarke R.
Central Mt. Stuart
Mackay
Broad Sd.
NORTHUMBERLAND IS.
Marshall R.
Field R.
Hay R.
Diamantina R.
QUEENSLAND
Tropic of Capricorn
Mt. Dodnell Ra.
Barcaldine
Pt. Bowen
Rockhampton
Keppel B.
CURTIS I.
L. Amadeus
Fitzroy R.
Thomson R.
Barcoo R.
Gladstone
Banana
Cooper Cr.
Bulloo R.
Warrego R.
Hervey B.
C. Sandy
GRT. SANDY I.
Musgrave Ra.
Hagut Ra.
SOUTH
Delta of Cooper Cr.
Charleville
Grondah
Maryborough
Wide B.
Norton B.
O'Halloran
Darling
Toowoomba
BRISBANE
STRADBROKE I.
Downs
Ipswich
Leyburn
Pt. Danger
Lindesay
Grey Ra.
Gregory
NEW SOUTH WALES
Darling R.
Balonne or Condamine R.
Culgoa R.
130
135
140
145
150
10
15
20
25
30
VICTORIA
45
Wycheproof
Echuca
Moana
St. James
Beechworth
Wimmera R.
Loddon R.
Goulburn R.
Shepparton
Benalla
Donald
Murchison
Dimboola
St. Arnaud
Euroa
MT. BOGONG
Sandhurst
Mansfield
Noradjuha
Glenorchy
Seymour
Avoca
Castlemaine
Avenel
Maldon
PYRENEES
Yea
Jarrahmond
Balmoral
Kilmore
Ararat
Dargo
Colerain
Ballarat
Dunkeld
Hopkins R.
Williamstown
MELBOURNE
MT. ANGUS
Bairnsdale
Digby
Hamilton
Darlington
Brighton
Westbury
Sale
L. Victoria
Nelson
Mortlake
Geelong
Queenscliff
Warragul
Great Swamp
Lake Entrance
Portland
Cape Nelson
Portland Bay
Yambuk
Belfast
Warrnambool
Lorne
Corinella
Mirboo
Gifford
Alberton
90 Mile Beach
C. Otway
C. Schanck
C. Patterson
C. Liptrap
Corner Inlet
P. Albert
WILSON PROMONTORY
SOUTHERN OCEAN
BASS STRAIT
142
144
146
148


46 NEW SOUTH WALES
Ft. Bourke
Breewarrina
R. Darling
Bogan R.
R. Macquarie
Naomi R.
Walgett
Gwydir R.
Bolivia
Tenterfield
Clarence
Grafton
Bingara
Narrabri
Baradarra
Armidale
Trial B.
Mt Lindesay
Wilcannia
Mc. Cullochs Range
Nyngan
Warren
Yallunbung
Gunnedah
Tamworth
Liverpool R.
Wingham
Port Macquarie
Cobbora
Menindee
Dubbo
Aberdeen
Hunter R.
C. Hawke
Mudgee
Rylstone
Maitland
Port Stephens
Orange
St. Albans
Newcastle
Wentworth
Mildura
Euston
Oxley
R. Lachlan
Forbes
Bathurst
Parramatta
Tuggerah
Hawkesbury R.
Port Jackson
Cowra
Botany Bay
Hay
Yorrandera
Jaubung
Boorowa
Picton
SYDNEY
R. Murray
R. Murrumbidgee
Binda
Wollongong
Goulburn
Kiama
Nowra
Shoalhaven R.
Jervis B.
Billabung R.
Gundagai
Ulladulla
Marlow
Kiandra
Moruya
Cooma
Mt. Kosciusko
Bega
Eden
C. Howe
47 SANDWICH ISLANDS
Kauai
Kaieie Waho Strait
Waimea
Niihua
Oahu
Honolulu
Kaiwi Strait
Molokai
Pailolo Str.
Kaluaaha
Lanai
Hana
Maui
Alenuihaha Str.
Kahoolawi
Kawaihae
Hilo
Hawaii
Kailua
Punaluu
C. Kalae
48 FIJI ISLANDS
Unda Pt.
Vanua Levu
Vana Pt.
Rambe
Natevo-matu
Ngami
Vuna
Taviuni
Round I.
Yasawa
Yandua
Vailea
Savu-Savu B.
Vandi
Asauas Group
Naviti
Gcro
Waia
Dongalo
Ovalau
Levuka
Nandi B.
Viti Levu
Malolo
Mbau
Angau
Suva
Navua
Mbengha
Vatu Leile
Moala
Kadavu Passage
Ono
Totoia
Kadavu
Matuku
TASMANIA 49
P. Dalrymple
Stony Hd.
Anderson B.
Ringarooma B.
C. Naturaliste
Poole
Swanage
Eddystone Pt.
Georgetown
Ringarooma R.
Ebrington
Ulverstone
York
Latrobe
Mt. Barrow
Mt. Victoria
St. Helens
St. Helenas
Launceston
Falmouth
Elizabeth Tn.
Perth
Ben Lomond
Finnal
Long Pt.
Cleveland
Avoca
Campbell Town
Bicheno
Ross
Swan Pt.
Oatlands
Freycinet Peninsula
Schouten I.
Marlborough
Malmsbury
Pontypool
Apsley
Picton
C. Bouganville
Oxford
Jerusalem
Brighton
Maria I.
Sorell
New Norfolk
Hobart
Kingston
Forestier Pena.
Tasman Pena.
Mt. Picton
Franklin
Adelaide
Oyster Bay
Storm Bay
C. Pillar
Bathurst
Port Davey
Hythe
Tasman Hd.
S. West C.
De Witt Is.
S. East C.
D'Entrecasteaux Chan.
PACIFIC OCEAN


PACIFIC OCEAN
Doubtless B.
Mangonui
Whangaroa
B. of Islands
Russel
C. REEF
Kawakawa
POOR KNIGHTS
Hokianga Harb.
Whangarei
Kaihu
GT. BARRIER I.
C. Colville
Kaipara H.
MERCURY I.
Helensville
Auckland
Waitoa
Thames
Manukau H.
MAYOR I.
Katikati
Tauranga
Bay of Plenty
C. RUNAWAY
Whaingaroa H.
Newcastle
Richmond
Omaio
Kawhia H.
Waiawa
RANGITOTO MT.
Galatea
North Taranaki Bight
Gisborne
Taupo L.
Waikari L.
Poverty Bay
Plymouth
TONGARIRO VOL.
Mohaka R.
Mahia
TABLE C.
MAHIA PEN.
C. EGMONT
MT. EGMONT
Stratford
MT. RUAPEHU
Napier
Hawke Bay
Waitara
Carlyle
C. KIDNAPPERS
S. Taranaki Bight
Whanganui
Marton
Norsewood
Foxton
C. TURNAGAIN
KAPITI I.
Otaki
CASTLE PT.
Masterton
SOUTH ISLAND
Wairarapa L.
WELLINGTON
C. PALLISER
174
178

PACIFIC OCEAN
Collingwood
Tasman B.
Nelson
Picton
Karamea Bay
C. FOULWIND
Westport
Blenheim
Reeftoncr
Greymouth
Hokitika
Clarence R.
Clarlot
Hurunui
Amberley
Westland Bight
Clifton
Pegasus B.
Kaiapoi
Christchurch
Lyttelton
BANKS PENINSULA
Akaroa
Bruce B.
MT. COOK
Arawata B.
CASCADE PT.
Timaru
Canterbury Bight
MT. ASPIRING
Milford Sd.
Wanaka
Hawea
Waimate
George Sd.
Arrow
Oamaru
Queenstown
Clyde
Alexandra
Palmerston
Hawksbury
Otago H.
Roxburgh
Lawrence
C. SAUNDERS
Dunedin
Dusky B.
Balclutha
Milton
Chalky B.
Winton
Invercargill
Molyneux B.
Tewaewae B.
Foveaux Strait
Campbelltown
Waikawa
STEWART I.
168
170
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Pt. Barrow
Arctic Circle
Yukon
Klondyke Gold Field
Ft. Yukon
Ft. Reliance
Great Bear Lake
Ft. Simpson
Great Slave L.
Athabasca L.
DOMINION OF CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Victoria
New Westminster
Ft. Churchill
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Ft. York
Saskatchewan R.
Winnipeg L.
MANITOBA
Winnipeg
Regina
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
Belle Isle
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. John's
Gulf of St. Lawrence
C. Breton
Halifax
Sable I.
Ottawa
Montreal
Boston
Providence
Brooklyn
Philadelphia
New York
Toronto
Niagara
Detroit
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Red R.
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Milwaukee
Chicago
Omaha City
Cincinnati
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UNITED STATES
Baltimore
Washington
Chesapeake B.
C. Hatteras
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Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
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Danish
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ICELAND
Hudson Str.
C. Farewell
Melville Sd.
Banks Ld.
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Prince Albert Ld.
Boothia
Foxe Channel
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Southampton I.
Melville Peninsula
Frozen Str.
Repulse Bay
Chesterfield Inlet
Baker L.
Wager Inlet
Ft. Reliance
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Athabasca L.
Ft. Simpson
Ft. Churchill
Ft. York
Nelson R.
Saskatchewan R.
Winnipeg L.
Lake Winnipegosis
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Red R.
Assiniboine R.
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Battleford
Edward
Prince
Ft. Pelly
Regina
Brandon
Rapid City
Portage la Prairie
Lake of the Woods
Winnipeg
Edmonton
Calgary
Mt. Brown
Mt. Hooker
Vancouver
New Westminster
Victoria
Vancouver Island
Juan de Fuca Str.
Queen Charlotte Is.
G. of Georgia
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
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ALBERTA
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Hare B.
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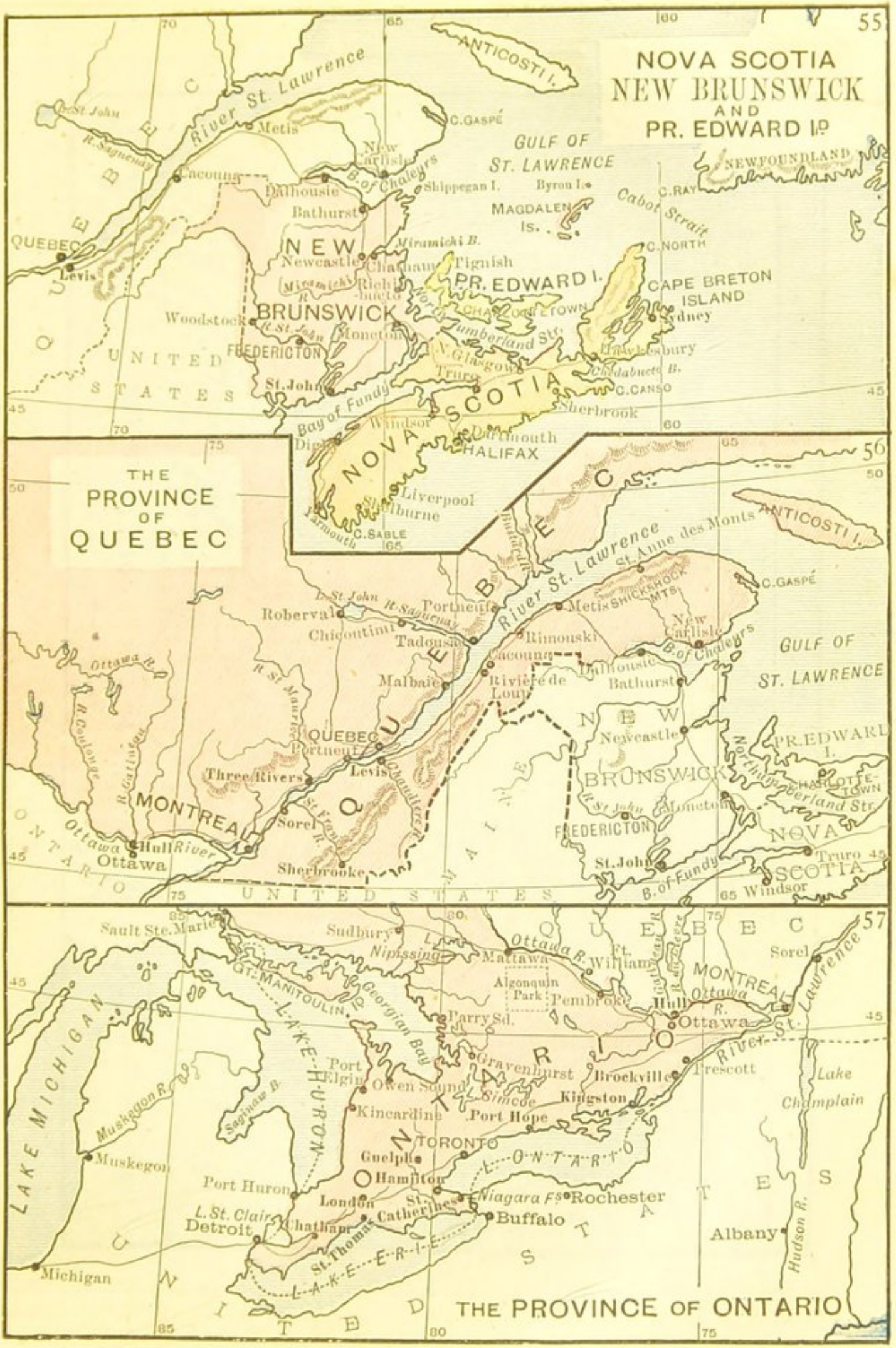
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Loup
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R. St Maurice
R. Gatineau
R. Lièvre
R. Gatineau
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Chaudière R.
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Lake
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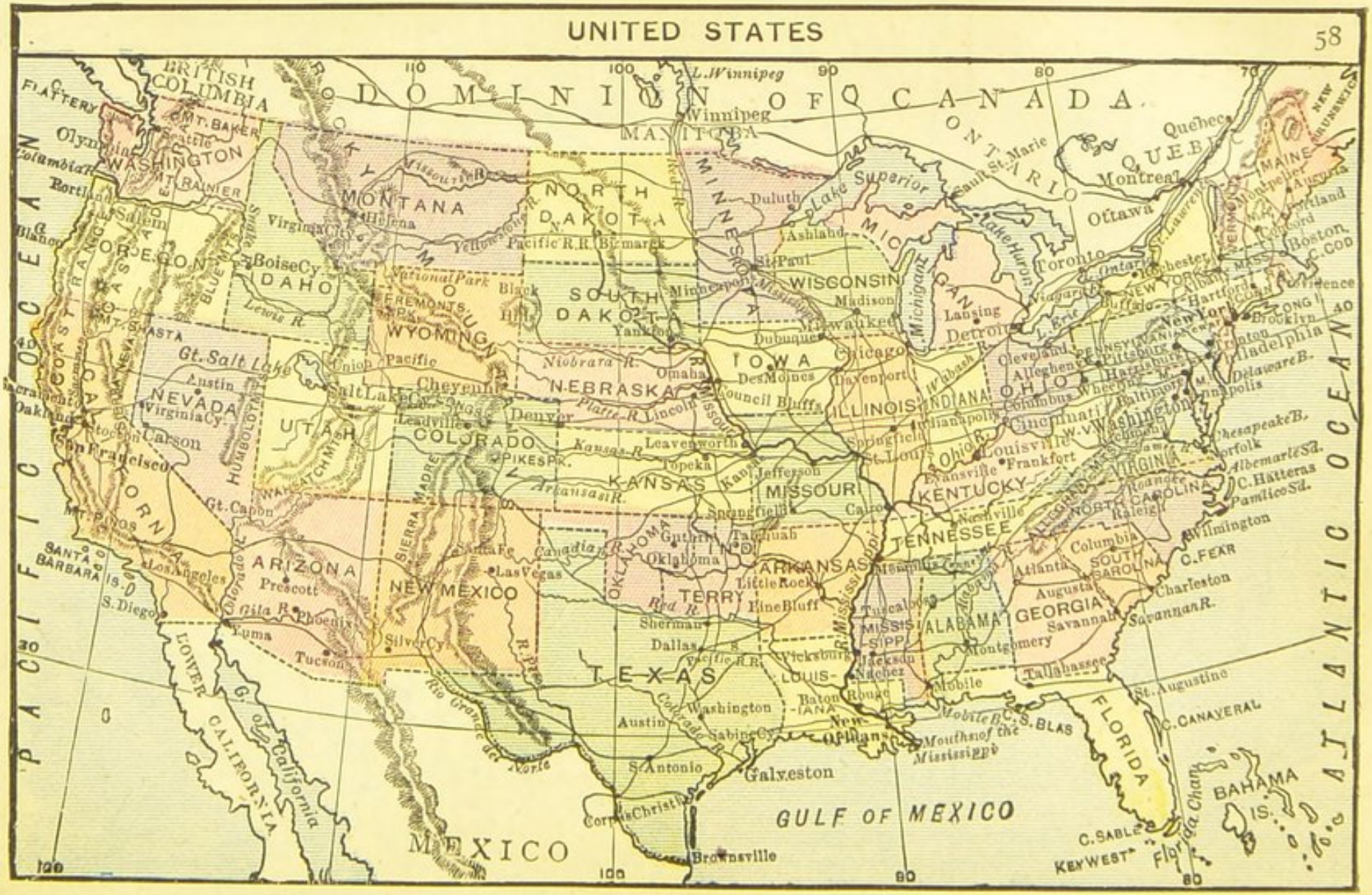
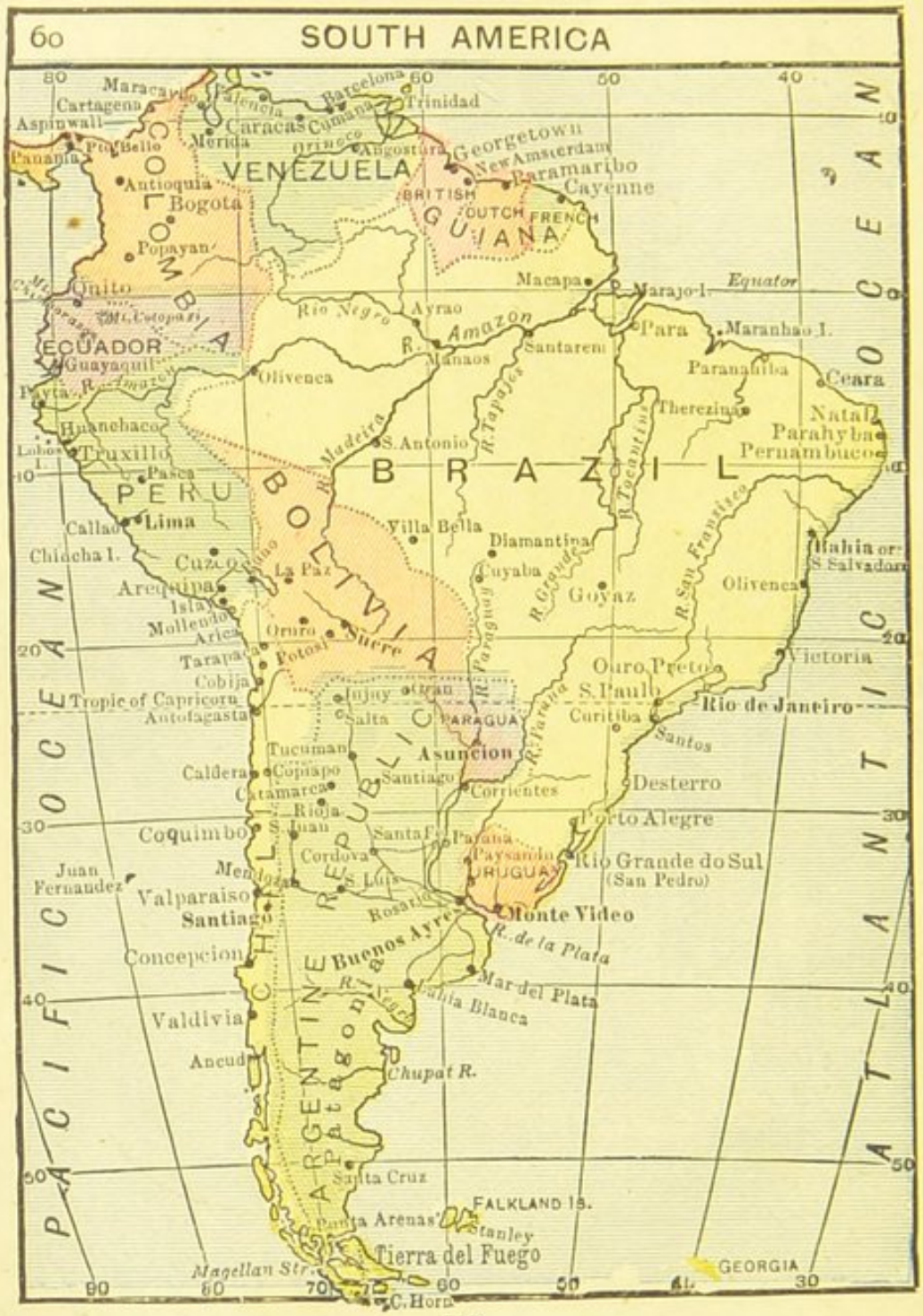
Hudson R.
ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

# UNITED STATES



# CENTRAL AMERICA & WEST INDIES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SOUTH AMERICA
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DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
FALKLAND IS.
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PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Magellan Str.
Maracaibo
Cartagena
Aspinwall
Panama
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Merida
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Callao
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Arequipa
Islay
Mollendo
Arica
La Paz
Oruro
Sucre
Potosi
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Tucuman
Copiapo
Caldera
Catamarca
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Concepcion
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Punta Arenas
Stanley
Tierra del Fuego
C. Horn
Asuncion
Santa Fe
Parana
Paysandu
Corrientes
Monte Video
Olivenca
Ayrao
Rio Negro
R. Amazon
Manaos
Santarem
Macapa
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Para
Maranhao I.
Paranahiba
Ceara
Therezina
Natal
Parahyba
Pernambuco
S. Antonio
R. Madeira
R. Tapajos
R. Tocantins
Villa Bella
Diamantina
Cuyaba
Goyaz
R. Grande
R. Paraguay
R. Parana
R. San Fransisco
Bahia or S. Salvador
Olivenca
Victoria
Ouro Preto
S. Paulo
Curitiba
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Desterro
Porto Alegre
Rio Grande do Sul (San Pedro)

# Pears'

## Dictionary of

# Cookery and Pastry

The Practice of Cookery and Pastry adapted to the Business of Everyday Life

# NOTE

The greatest care has been taken in preparing the recipes in this Cookery Book, so as to give, by easy and distinct directions, dishes at once economical and elegant.

The exact quantity of the different ingredients, the seasoning, and time required for cooking each dish have been carefully specified, to make the book thoroughly serviceable even to the inexperienced.

# Pears'

# Dictionary of

# Cookery and Pastry

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# PEARS'
# COOKERY AND PASTRY.

## SOUPS.

**Clear Brown Soup.**—To make two quarts of good soup allow three quarts of cold water, two pounds of hough of beef and the same weight from the neck, both freshly cut, one small turnip, one good-sized carrot, half a head of celery, one small parsnip, two onions, a quarter of an ounce of black and Jamaica pepper-corns, one teaspoonful of sugar, and about half an ounce of salt. Cut the meat from the bones in pieces weighing about four ounces, put the bones in the bottom of a soup pot, next the pieces of meat, two quarts of the water and the half of the salt, let it come slowly to the boil, add half of the reserved quart of cold water, and let it again boil slowly for half an hour, then add the remainder of the water along with the pepper-corns previously soaked in three gills of cold water in a bowl on the stove, which gradual heating draws out the colour and helps to brown the soup. Let all boil very slowly and steadily for three hours, taking care that the scum does not break and go through the soup, which it will do if allowed to boil quickly even for a few minutes, then add the vegetables, cleaned and cut in pieces, not too small, the onions, from which pare top and bottom, and cut in halves, leaving the skins on, the sugar, the remainder of the salt, and continue boiling one hour and a half longer, after which strain through a hair sieve, breaking the meat and vegetables as little as possible, and let it stand in a cool place from twelve to twenty-four hours. When wanted take off the fat carefully, put the soup on in a clean pan, keeping back the sediment; let it boil for ten minutes, and season with a little ketchup and salt if required. To make a second stock, put on the strainings again, keeping back the pieces of turnip, cover well with cold water, boil slowly for four hours, and strain. When onions are peeled for various dishes the skins should not be thrown away, but added to this soup with the vegetables, as they not only clear the soup but greatly improve the colour.

**Clear Vegetable Soup or Stock.**—Put on half a pound of dried green peas in two quarts of cold water and boil very gently for three hours, then add one carrot split up and cut in two-inch lengths, one small turnip cut in four, two stalks of celery cut in short lengths, one Spanish onion with top and tail cut off, but the skin left on, and cut in two or four according to size, one teaspoonful of salt, the same of sugar, and continue boiling, still very slowly, for one hour and a half longer, then strain through a wire sieve and put aside for use. When wanted for Julienne or other soups with a vegetable garnish prepare the vegetables and cook separately, according to directions given for said soups, with meat stock, only do not drain them—except cabbages, savoys, lettuces, or Brussels sprouts. When the strips of carrot, turnip, etc., are sufficiently cooked in the water with the salt and sugar, add the stock to them, retaining the water; boil together for a few minutes, removing the scum as it rises, then add the drained green vegetables, stir gently and serve. About double the quantity of vegetable garnish should be allowed for a vegetable stock to that which is usually added to a meat stock.

**Strawberry Soup.**—Put one pound of fresh strawberries in an enamelled pan with one quart of cold water and an ounce and a half of bread. Let all boil gently for half an hour, then pass through a wire sieve and return to the pan. Add five ounces of sugar, one glass of white wine, and one teaspoonful of corn flour dissolved in a little water. Stir the soup till it boils again, remove the scum, and finish by stirring in half a gill of cream. The soup must not boil after the cream is added.

**Summer Hotch Potch** (MAIGRE).—Put on in an enamelled pan about five ounces of haricot beans with cold water enough to cover them well, a bit of carbonate of soda about the size of a pea, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, boil gently one hour and a half, adding occasionally more cold water; should it reduce too much, then add one ounce of lentils well washed by running cold water on them through a strainer, and continue boiling two hours longer. An hour and a half before the beans and lentils are finished cooking, put on in a separate pan a dozen green onions cut small in one pint of boiling water with half a teaspoonful of sugar and the same of salt; boil for half an hour, then add three young carrots cut small; boil half an hour longer, then add a good-sized garden turnip cut into inch squares, also four early potatoes, which have been cut into quarters and boiled in a separate pan for ten minutes; continue boiling for twenty minutes, after which add the beans and lentils, along with the water in which they have been boiling, and boil all together for a few minutes. A few green peas and a lettuce will be an agreeable addition, the peas to be put in amongst the beans and lentils half an hour before the finish, the lettuce to be washed thoroughly, shred down, put on in boiling water with a little salt, sugar, and a small pinch of soda, boiled ten minutes, then strained, and stirred in gently at the finish. If more salt is necessary, let it be added with the turnip and potatoes.

**Hotch Potch.**—To make one quart take two pounds of neck or back ribs of mutton. Put the meat in a pan with a pint and a half of cold water, and let it come slowly to the boil. Skim very carefully, and allow it to simmer for two hours. Add one dozen green onions cut small, one teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of sugar, and continue boiling it for another half hour. Add then half a pint of carrots cut into small dice and boil it for twenty minutes longer, then half a pint of turnips cut like the carrots, and a cauliflower broken into small pieces, and boil it for forty minutes longer. Have ready boiling in another pan half a pint of water, into which put one pint of shelled green peas, half a teaspoonful of salt, the same of sugar, and a pinch of

soda. Boil the peas for fifteen minutes and then add one lettuce shred down small, and boil them for ten or fifteen minutes longer. Stir all into the soup, water included.

Pieces of meat are sometimes served in the tureen with the soup, and if this is wanted, cut off a few small pieces from the meat before cooking it, and stew in a separate pan with a very little water and salt. Stir this into the soup before serving.

**Kidney Soup.**—Put on in three quarts of cold water two pounds of the neck or hough of beef, with one large ox kidney, or two small ones, one carrot, one small turnip, both sliced, a few pieces of celery, three onions, each cut in two, leaving the skins on, and about a quarter of an ounce of salt. Put about a quarter of an ounce of black pepper-corns into a bowl, cover with cold water, let it stand on the stove until the colour is drawn, then add to the soup; let all boil gently for two hours, take out the kidney, and let it boil two hours longer, then strain through a wire sieve, and set aside till cold. Shortly before the soup is wanted, remove the fat carefully, and pour it into a soup-pan; brown three ounces of butter with three ounces of flour in a small stew-pan, stir a little of the boiling soup into it, then mix with the soup; add the kidney, previously trimmed and cut into small pieces, season with a little ketchup, and let it boil about fifteen minutes, removing the scum as it rises.

**Ox-tail Soup** is made exactly as described in the foregoing recipe, substituting the tail for the kidneys. The tail must be notched at the joints before putting it on with the other ingredients.

**Russian White Soup.**—Melt in an enamelled pan two ounces of butter with two ounces of flour, then add two quarts of nicely-seasoned good white stock, and stir constantly until it has boiled about fifteen minutes, carefully removing the scum as it rises to the surface. Cut a veal kidney into small pieces about the size of a hazel nut; melt, without browning, one ounce of butter in a frying-pan, and toss the pieces of kidney in it for four minutes. Slice one ounce and a half of pickled gherkins, also eight or ten small tinned or cooked mushrooms, and put them on a plate. Beat up in the tureen the yolks of two eggs, add half a pint of boiling cream, pouring it in gradually and stirring well; then put in the prepared kidney, gherkins, and mushrooms, after which pour in the boiling soup, stirring gently, and serve immediately.

**Bonne Femme Soup.**—Prepare two quarts of good white stock, melt in an enamelled pan two ounces of butter, then put in one small cucumber, peeled, and finely sliced, one large stock of lettuce, or two small ones, finely shred, cook for ten minutes, being careful to keep them from browning. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with a little of the stock, add to the vegetables, then all the stock, and simmer all together for fifteen minutes. Beat up in the tureen the yolks of three eggs with half a pint of cream, pour in the boiling soup gradually, stirring carefully to prevent curdling the eggs.

**Spring Soup.**—Have a good stock prepared as for brown soup; take a bunch of asparagus, cut the green ends in small bits, a few green peas, with small sprigs of cauliflower, one dozen of small onions, one large carrot, and one turnip; cut them in strips, boil these vegetables separately; when tender, strain them through a sieve, and add them to the soup.

**Clear Soup à la Royale.**—Beat up in a basin with a spoon the yolks of four eggs, one gill of stock, a little grated nutmeg and salt, strain through a piece of muslin, pour into a buttered custard mould, and steam till quite firm. When cold, turn it out and cut into small dice. When wanted, put it into the tureen and pour two quarts boiling clear soup over it. This custard may be of various colours—red by adding purée of carrots, green by adding purée of spinach, before pouring it into the mould to steam.

**Clear Soup with Quenelles.**—For two quarts remove the flesh from the breast of a tender fowl, take off the skin, scrape it down with a knive, extracting the sinews, then pound it in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve. Mix this thoroughly with two-thirds of its weight in butter, and one-third in bread panada, add one egg, the yolk of another, and season with white pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Sprinkle some flour on a board, divide the mixture into three dozen pieces, roll these lightly with the hand, forming them like gooseberries, then poach them in boiling water for ten minutes, put them into the tureen, and pour the boiling soup over them.

**Clear Soup with Rice.**—For two quarts, prepare two ounces of the best whole rice, as directed in recipe—(TO BOIL WHOLE RICE); put it into the tureen, and pour the boiling soup over it.

**Clear Soup with Croûtons.**—For two quarts, stamp out from slices of stale bread, about a quarter of an inch thick, four dozen rounds the size of a shilling; brown them in the oven; put them in the tureen, and pour the boiling soup over them.

**Clear Soup with Vermicelli.**—For three quarts, soak in cold water four ounces of vermicelli for fifteen minutes, then let it boil five minutes and drain, put it in the tureen, pour the boiling soup on it, and serve with grated Parmesan cheese on a separate plate.

**Brunoise Soup.**—Cut into small dice, turnip, red carrot, the white part of leeks, white celery, and onions, four ounces of each, cook separately in boiling water with a little salt and sugar in it, drain and put them in a soup tureen. Blanch for one minute in boiling water three ounces of Italian paste, then boil it five minutes in stock, drain, and add to the vegetables in the tureen, pour three quarts of boiling clear soup over them, and serve.

**Julienne Soup.**—Cut into small pipes one inch long four ounces of the red part of carrots, the same quantity of turnips, the white of one small head of celery, two ounces of onions, and four of the white part of leeks. Cook each of these vegetables separately in boiling water with a little salt and sugar in it, drain and put them in the tureen. Cut into shreds one inch long some cabbage lettuce, boil gently for a few minutes with a very little carbonate of soda in the water, drain, add to the other vegetables, and pour over them three quarts of boiling clear soup.

**Julienne Soup** (MAIGRE).—Put in a pan a quart and a half of cold water with half a pound of dried green peas. Boil this slowly for three hours, then add one small carrot, two stalks of celery, one small Spanish onion, half of a small turnip, one teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar. Boil all slowly for one hour longer, then strain the stock through a hair sieve, and set it aside till next day. Cut into straws about an inch long a small carrot, a slice of turnip, and a stalk of celery, and boil them till tender in fast boiling water with a little salt and sugar in it. Cut half a dozen Brussels sprouts also in strips, and cook them separately in boiling water with a little salt and a pinch of soda in it. Strain these vegetables and pour over them the stock heated to boiling point. Care must be taken to keep back the sediment.

**Jardinière Soup.**—Cut into slices a quarter of an inch thick an ordinary-sized carrot and turnip, from them stamp out as many rounds as they will give, with a vegetable-cutter a quarter of an inch in diameter, from the white part of a small head of celery cut an equal quantity with the same cutter; cut the white part of the leaves from a cabbage lettuce with a round cutter the size of a shilling, divide into flowerets one head of cauliflower or brocoli, peel twenty-four button onions, and shell one pint of green peas. Cook all the vegetables separately in the usual way, drain, put them in the soup tureen, pour three quarts of boiling clear soup over them, and serve.

**White Stock for Soups and Sauces.**—To three pounds of uncooked meat and bones, such as knuckle of veal, scraps and bones of the same, bones and giblets of poultry, allow three quarts of cold water, or, what is better, the water in which any fresh meat has been boiled, one small carrot, the same of parsnip, both cut in slices, a few short pieces of celery, two onions sliced, a few sprigs of parsley, two bay leaves, two blades of mace, and one teaspoonful of whole white pepper. If knuckle of veal is used, cut the meat in pieces from the bones, put the bones in the bottom of the stock pot, then the meat and other ingredients, add a little salt, put it on the stove or fire, and as it comes slowly to the boil skim it carefully. Let it boil slowly and steadily for about three hours,

then strain it through a hair sieve and let it stand in a cool place for twelve hours, the fat should then be taken clean off, the stock put on in a pan, allowed to come to the boil, carefully skimmed, then poured into a basin and put aside for use.

**Rich White Soup.**—To make two quarts. Put on in an enamelled pan two ounces of butter, let it melt, then stir in two ounces of flour, taking care not to let it brown; add two quarts and a half of good white stock, stir, and let it boil for fifteen minutes, removing the scum as it rises, and season with grated nutmeg and white pepper. Beat up in the tureen the yolks of three eggs, stir in half a pint of good cream, mixing well, then pour in the boiling soup gradually to prevent curdling, and serve.

**Plain White Soup.**—Knead two ounces of butter with two ounces of flour, put it on to melt in a stew-pan, add one pint of sweet milk, stir and let it boil, then add two quarts of nicely-seasoned white stock, a little grated nutmeg, and salt if necessary. Let it boil about fifteen minutes, add a good tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

**Potato Soup.**—Put on in about two quarts of cold water two pounds of neck of mutton, or hough of beef, and one onion minced, let it come to the boil, remove the scum, and let it boil gently for two hours; then add about a dozen ordinary-sized potatoes, which have been peeled, put on in cold water, allowed to come to the boil, and the water poured off; salt to taste, and boil gently one hour longer. Before serving skim off the fat, and, if liked, a little chopped parsley may be added.

If made with drippings, for the same quantity put on two ounces of drippings with the minced onion in a little of the two quarts of water, cold, let it come to the boil and simmer gently for half an hour; then add the remainder of the water, boiling, along with the potatoes prepared as above, and boil for an hour longer. If made from roast beef bones, proceed in the same way as with the fresh meat.

**Purée of Brussels Sprouts.**—Put on one pound of Brussels sprouts in boiling water with a little soda, let them boil with the cover off the pan till tender, then drain them and pass through a wire sieve with a wooden spoon. Put this purée into a clean pan with three pints of boiling white stock, add a small teacupful of good cream, season with a little white pepper and salt; let it get quite hot, but do not allow it to boil. Serve with fried sippets. Observe, great care must be taken not to let this soup boil, as by doing so it will lose the colour, and be unfit to send to table.

**Celery Soup.**—Put on in an enamelled pan one quart of good white stock, with four ordinary-sized onions, peeled and cut into small dice, the white part of two heads of celery, washed and cut into pieces about an inch long, and a good tablespoonful of ham liquor; let it boil gently for about an hour, or till the celery is quite tender, then pass through a wire sieve, and return to the pan. Dissolve one tablespoonful of corn flour in a very little cold water or milk, stir into the soup, and let it boil for eight minutes, removing the scum as it rises; season with a little celery salt and white pepper, and just before serving add one gill of cream; let it get as hot as possible without boiling, and serve with croûtons of bread on a separate dish.

**Tomato Soup.**—To make one quart. Cut down four ordinary-sized onions, put them on in an enamelled pan, with a little white stock, and let them simmer for half an hour, then add six or eight tomatoes, according to size, cut in halves crosswise, one quart well-seasoned white stock, and about one tablespoonful of ham liquor; when it comes to the boil, add one tablespoonful of corn flour, previously dissolved in a little cold water; let all boil together for about half an hour, stirring occasionally, and pass through a wire sieve. Return to the pan, let it boil for a few minutes, removing the scum as it rises, and serve with croûtons of bread on a separate dish.

If liked, half a gill of cream may be added just before it is poured into the tureen. The liquor got from ham in process of steaming is what is meant, and is very much better for flavouring than water in which ham has been boiled.

**Tomato Soup** (MAIGRE).—Pass one tin of tomatoes through a wire sieve and add to it half a pint of water. Melt one ounce of butter in a pan and stir into it one ounce of flour or corn flour, mixing them together till quite smooth. Add gradually the tomato pulp and water, stirring continually till it comes to the boil. Let it simmer for a few minutes, then take the pan from the fire and stir into the soup one gill of good milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, and a little pepper. Put the pan on the fire again and let the soup get quite hot, but do not allow it to boil.

**White Macaroni Soup.**—Put on four ounces of the best macaroni in one quart of boiling water, let it boil gently for three-quarters of an hour, then drain and cut in half-inch lengths. Put it on again in a quart of white stock, let it simmer gently for twenty minutes, then draw to the side of the fire for five minutes. Have the yolks of two eggs beaten and mixed with one gill of cream; add to the soup, along with one ounce of grated Parmesan cheese, a little white pepper, and a small pinch of cayenne. Stir till thoroughly heated, but do not allow it to boil.

**Chantilly Soup.**—Put on in boiling water two pints of fresh green peas, a small carrot cut up, one onion sliced, a small bunch of parsley, a little mint, and half a teaspoonful of sugar. Let them boil with the cover off the pan till tender, then take out the carrot and onion; drain the peas, and pass through a wire sieve. Moisten one dessert-spoonful of corn flour with a little stock, and boil it in two pints and a half of seasoned white stock. Stir in the purée of green peas into the boiling stock, but on no account allow it to boil after the purée is added.

**Bisque or Crab Soup.**—Take a good weighty crab freshly boiled, remove the claws, break them, take out the flesh carefully, separate the flakes either with the fingers or two forks, and put aside on a plate. Put on in a stew-pan two ounces of butter with a carrot and turnip, each sliced, a small bunch of parsley, a dozen white pepper-corns, and two blades of mace. Let it simmer with the cover on for fifteen minutes, being careful not to let it brown, then add two ounces of flour, and gradually one quart of white stock. Let it boil slowly for an hour, then add the yellow pith from the body of the crab along with another quart of stock; let it boil again for fifteen minutes, and press through a wire sieve, taking out the vegetables before doing so. Put it on again, let it come to the boil, then draw it to the side of the fire; add the flesh of the crab, with one gill of cream, a few grains of cayenne, and salt if necessary. Let it get thoroughly heated, stirring it gently, but it must not boil after the flesh of the crab is added. Lobster soup may be made in the same way, and both should be served with bread cut in dice, browned slightly in the oven, and sent to table on a napkin.

**White Haricot Bean Soup.**—Put one quart of cold water on in a stew-pan with one pound of white haricot beans, one carrot cut in four, one small onion, a small bunch of parsley, a pinch of sugar, and the same of salt. Let this boil about forty-five minutes, or till the water reduces, then add more cold water, and repeat till the beans are soft, which takes about three hours. When quite ready, drain them through a colander; take out the carrot, onion, and parsley, press them through a wire sieve, adding a little stock occasionally to soften them. Put this purée on in a clean stew-pan, with one pint and a half of white stock, stir and let it simmer for ten minutes, season with pepper and salt, and before serving add a small teacupful of cream. This will give about two pints and a half of soup, and if too thick a little more stock may be added, which, of course, will increase the quantity. Serve with toast cut in dice on a separate dish.

**Cauliflower Soup.**—Wash a small cauliflower well and remove the green leaves. Put it in a basin and cover it with boiling water, adding a small piece of washing soda if the water is hard. After it has stood for five minutes, take it out and put it in a pan to boil, with a quart of milk and water, or skim milk without water, until quite tender. Pass all through a sieve and season with one teaspoonful of salt and a little white pepper. Melt one ounce of butter in the sauce-pan and add to it a dessert-spoonful of corn flour, mixing till perfectly smooth. Add the soup gradually and stir till it boils. Let it boil for three minutes, then draw it

aside and stir in two or three tablespoonfuls of cream. Do not allow it to boil again after adding the cream.

**Purée of Fowl à la Reine.**—Clean a good young fowl and put it on in three quarts of good white stock, keeping back the flesh from the half of the breast for quenelles. Along with the fowl put a small bunch of parsley, a bay leaf, one onion, one small lump of sugar, a little white pepper and salt, and let all boil together till the fowl is tender, then strain the stock through a sieve, and skim the fat off very carefully. Take all the meat from the fowl, free it from skin and fat, and pound it in a mortar, with four ounces of bread soaked in the stock, then pass it through a wire sieve, adding at intervals a little of the stock to make it go more easily, put it into a clean stew-pan, and let it get as hot as possible without allowing it to boil. Blanch and pound in a mortar twenty Jordan almonds, adding by degrees, while pounding, half a pint of good cream, and add to the soup. From the half breast of the fowl prepare some quenelles, put them into the tureen, pour the soup over them and serve. The quenelles are made as follows:—Pound the half breast of the fowl in a mortar, pass it through a wire sieve, mix with it one-third of its quantity in butter, and two-thirds in bread panada, the yolk of one egg, and season with white pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Form into small quenelles about the size of a nutmeg, and poach till firm in boiling white stock.

Purée of rabbit may be made in the same way, using one of the fillets from the back of the rabbit instead of the half breast of the fowl.

**Palestine Soup** (MAIGRE). 3 *Pints.*—Peel and cut into small dice one good-sized Spanish onion, put it on in an enamelled pan with cold water, enough to cover it; after boiling slowly for an hour, add one dozen artichokes, peeled and cut into pieces, one carrot, one turnip, both cut in pieces, not too small, three bay leaves, three gills of cold water, and a little salt, boil gently till the artichokes are soft, then pass through a wire sieve after picking out the pieces of carrot and turnip, and return to the pan. Mix in a bowl till quite smooth one ounce of flour with a little milk, then stir in half a pint; add this to the soup, and boil for ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Before serving stir in one ounce of butter, after which do not boil; season with a little white pepper and serve with brown bread.

**Palestine Soup, No. 2.**—Put on two quarts of white stock with two ounces of rice flour, and stir occasionally till it boils, then add one dozen large peeled artichokes, let them boil till soft and pass through a wire sieve. Return this purée to the pan and let it boil till all the scum rises, which must be carefully removed; season with white pepper and salt, and just before serving add half a pint of boiling cream.

**Gipsy Soup.**—Take four or six leeks, according to size, and cut them in half-inch lengths. Put them in a pan with a quart of boiling water, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar. Boil this slowly for half an hour, then add the white part of a head of celery cut like the leeks, and boil it for another half hour. Cut one dozen ordinary-sized potatoes in pieces the size of a walnut, boil them for five minutes, then strain and add to the soup. Moisten a dessert-spoonful of pea flour with a little cold water, stir it in, and continue boiling for half an hour longer. Slice down a cabbage or savoy, put it into a pan of boiling water with a pinch of soda and a little salt and sugar, and boil it for ten minutes. Cut four ounces of mushrooms in small pieces and stew them in a little butter till tender. Add these to the soup before dishing it. Serve with brown bread.

Brussels sprouts may be substituted for the cabbage or savoy.

**Vegetable Marrow Soup.**—Peel and quarter the marrow, scoop out the seeds, then cut into slices, and put it on with a small Spanish onion peeled and sliced, one blade of mace, three bay leaves, three gills of water, and a little salt; let it boil gently till tender, and press through a wire sieve. Mix one ounce of flour with a very little milk, then stir in half a pint; put it on in an enamelled pan with the marrow pulp, and let it boil for eight minutes, stirring constantly; after which remove from the fire, and stir in one ounce of butter; season with white pepper and salt, and serve with small squares of fried bread on a separate dish. The marrow should weigh about two pounds and a half.

**Oyster Soup.**—To make two quarts. Melt two ounces of butter with two ounces of flour in an enamelled pan, being careful to keep it from browning, then stir in one quart of good white stock, and one quart and a half of fish stock with the oyster liquor in it; stir, and let it boil fifteen minutes; season with one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, grated nutmeg, and white pepper. Just before serving stir in half a pint of good cream, then add three dozen oysters, previously scalded and bearded, after which it must not be allowed to boil, but made as hot as possible. To scald the oysters: put them on in their own liquor, and shake the pan occasionally, until they just boil up, then take them off immediately; strain through a gravy strainer into a basin, adding the liquor to the fish stock, which is used for the soup as already stated, and remove the beards from the oysters

**Oyster Soup, No. 2.**—Knead one ounce of butter into one ounce of flour, put it on to melt in a stew-pan, add one pint of sweet milk, stir and let it come to the boil, then add one pint of fish stock and the strained liquor of one tin of oysters. Season with a little white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt if necessary. Let it simmer for about ten minutes, then add the tin of oysters, after which do not let it boil. If liked, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley may be added just before serving.

**Jenny Lind Soup.**—Make a good stock from about two pounds of hough, a piece of veal or fowl, a parsnip, and a little mace. When the meat is quite boiled down, strain and let it stand till cold, then skim carefully and return to the pan; add two tablespoonfuls of finely-minced parsley, a little pepper and salt, and boil fifteen minutes. Have the yolks of four eggs well beat up, mixed with a teacupful of good cream, and put into the tureen, then pour in the boiling soup, stirring all the time.

**Lentil Soup.**—Put on one pound of boiling beef in one quart and a half of cold water, add one onion cut in small dice, and half a pound of lentils, remove the scum when it boils, and let it boil gently for three hours, salting to taste about half time, and serve with small squares of toast in the tureen.

**Lentil and Rice Soup** (MAIGRE). 3 *Pints.*—Put on in an enamelled pan three pints of cold water with three ounces of lentils, half of a Spanish onion, peeled and cut in small dice, a saltspoonful of curry powder, a teaspoonful of salt, and the same of sugar; let it boil gently for about two hours, then add two ounces and a half of whole rice, another teaspoonful of sugar, the same of salt, and let it boil gently one hour longer. Just before dishing, stir in one teaspoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and a good tablespoonful of cream, or half an ounce of butter, after which do not let it boil.

**Mock Turtle Soup.**—Put a well-fed calf's head on in a large pot with cold water, and one tablespoonful of washing soda, allow it to come to the boil, turning it occasionally, then take it out, and scrape the hair clean off with a sharp knife, after which wash it well and put it in cold water. When quite cold, take it out of the water, remove the flesh on both sides from the bone; divide the head, take out the tongue, and saw the bones into convenient pieces. Place the bones at the bottom of a soup-pot, then the sides of the head, the tongue, a knuckle of veal, and an old fowl from which the breast fillets have been removed, add about eight quarts of cold water, cover closely, and skim carefully when it comes to the boil. Allow it to boil steadily for about an hour, take out the sides of the head, and lay them aside; let it boil an hour longer before taking out the tongue, which skin and lay aside. Now add to the soup one carrot, a small head of celery, one small turnip, four onions, one bay leaf, one blade of mace, Jamaica and black pepper-corns, half an ounce of each, and a little salt. Before adding the pepper-corns let them be put into a bowl, well covered with cold water, and allowed to stand on the stove till thoroughly heated and the colour drawn, which helps to darken the soup. Let it boil slowly and steadily for another two hours, and strain, after which put it in

a cool place for at least twelve hours; then, after removing the fat carefully, put it on in a clean pan, with the whites and shells of two eggs, slightly beaten with a gill of cold water; add a little powdered sweet basil, marjoram, and savoury, stir with a switch until it boils, cease stirring, and let it boil for five minutes; then remove a little back from the fire, let it stand with a lid on it for ten minutes, and pour through a jelly bag. Cut the head and tongue into small pieces about an inch square; have small quenelles made from the breast of the fowl, poach them in boiling water for five minutes, and add along with the small squares of meat to the soup just before serving.

**Albert Soup.**—Take the two points of the hind houghs of an ox, together weighing from twelve to fourteen pounds, wash them well, put them in a large stew-pan, cover with water and a little salt, skim clean when it comes to the boil, then add one ounce of whole white pepper, one handful of parsley, and let it boil slowly for four hours, then take out the meat, cut off the gristly parts, lay them aside, and return the bones with the meat left on them to the stew-pan containing the stock. Have a good young fowl prepared, add it to the soup, let it boil for one hour, then take it out and remove the fleshy parts from the breast, return the remainder to the stock, boil two hours longer, and strain through a hair sieve. If the process of boiling reduce the stock too much, a little boiling water may be added. When the soup is to be used, skim off the fat, return it to the stew-pan, keeping back the sediment, and add to it the gristles, cut into small pieces about an inch square. Pound with the breast of the fowl a little lean ham, some bread crumbs, a little grated nutmeg, and ground white pepper, moisten with an egg, and make into small round balls, numbering about two dozen, brown them a little in a frying-pan and add to the soup, together with six egg balls and a few pickled gherkins cut into small pieces. Have two dozen of good large oysters, put them on in their own liquor, let them just come to the boil, strain them through a sieve, beard them, and add to the soup, taking care not to let it boil afterwards. Have a teacupful of Madeira wine in the tureen, pour in the soup, and serve as hot as possible.

**Potato Soup** (MAIGRE).—Peel and cut in small dice one Spanish onion, put it on in an enamelled pan with one quart of cold water and half a teaspoonful of sugar, boil slowly one hour, then add a dozen medium-sized potatoes, previously peeled, cut in pieces, put on in cold water, boiled for ten minutes, and drained, also a carrot split up and cut in short lengths, a few pieces of celery, and a teaspoonful of salt; boil gently for an hour longer, after which take out the pieces of carrot. Moisten one dessert-spoonful of pea flour with a little cold water, stir it into the soup, boil for five minutes, then take off the fire, add half a gill of cream, and, if liked, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Serve with whole-meal bread or squares of toast.

If the foregoing recipe is followed exactly a most delicious potato soup will be produced, nourishing, especially if taken with whole-meal bread, and more digestible than what is usually made from meat, bones, fat, or other scraps.

**Partridge Soup.**—Have a couple of partridges, singe, clean, and bone them; cut the best parts off and lay them aside. Put on in a stew-pan the bones and giblets with three pounds of hough of beef, cut down a little, cover with water and a little salt, skim when it comes to the boil, then add a parsnip, a few sweet herbs, six onions, let it boil till the substance is extracted from the meat, and strain through a wire sieve. From the strainings pick the liver and any bits of the flesh of the birds which have not quite boiled down, pound these, and with a little soup rub them through a sieve. When the soup is cold, skim it, return to the pan, add the pieces of the partridges, cut in small scollops and fried, along with what has been pounded, and boil slowly till tender, removing any fat or scum carefully as it rises. Season with ketchup, pepper, and salt, and in the tureen in which it is to be served have a little port wine.

**Mulligatawny Soup** (MAIGRE). 3 *Pints.*—Peel two apples and one Spanish onion, and mince together not too finely, brown about one ounce and a half of butter in a frying-pan, put them in and fry till very much browned and reduced, stirring constantly to prevent burning, then add one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder, and half a pint of sweet milk, previously well mixed in a bowl; stir thoroughly; let it boil for a minute, then pour into a clean pan, add a quart of vegetable stock, and boil for half an hour, removing the scum as it rises. If convenient the addition of half a gill of cream, just before pouring into the tureen, will be found to be an improvement, but it is good enough without. Serve with boiled whole rice on a separate dish.

**Mulligatawny Soup, No. 2.**—Clean and bone a fleshy young fowl, put it on along with the giblets and bones in four quarts of white stock, let it boil for twenty minutes, then take it out, and leave the remainder to boil very slowly for an hour. While the stock is boiling, brown two ounces of butter in a frying-pan, then put in four apples and four onions, both minced, brown them well, constantly stirring and turning with a wooden spoon till very much reduced. Mix three tablespoonfuls of curry powder with the same of flour, moisten with milk, pour into the frying-pan, let it simmer for five minutes, and add to the stock, then rub through a wire sieve, after picking out the bones and giblets. Return the soup to the pan, add the fowl, freed of skin, and cut into pieces about an inch square, let it boil for twenty minutes, or till the fowl is tender, skimming it carefully. Just before it is sent to table add half a pint of boiling cream, and serve with plain boiled rice on a separate dish. Game, veal, rabbit, or fish may be substituted for the fowl; if game, the soup is called Game Soup à l'Indienne.

**Hare Soup.**—Take a large hare, skin and cut it up, taking care not to break the inside, put in your hand and take out the lungs, holding the hare over a basin so as not to lose any of the blood, and leave the lungs amongst it; lay the hare on the table, and with a sharp knife cut off the four legs, and from them all the flesh; next, from both sides of the back bone, take the flesh as clean as possible, then cut off the head, split it in two, and lay it aside on a plate with the flesh. Put the remainder of the hare amongst the blood, and to it add about three quarts of tepid water, pour all through a hair sieve into a large stew-pan, and rub through any of the blood which does not go easily, either with the hand or a wooden spoon. Put it on the fire, and stir into it three handfuls of oatmeal, and keep stirring gently till it comes to the boil, to prevent curdling, then add the bones of the hare, stir again till it boils, and put in one carrot, one turnip, one parsnip, a bit of celery, a little whole black pepper, some sweet herbs, and two pounds of hough of beef, or three quarts of second stock; let all boil together for three hours, strain it, pick out the bones, and rub through as much as possible in order to thicken the soup. When all the soup has been strained and pressed through the sieve, return it to the stew-pan, cut the flesh into small pieces, and brown it in the frying-pan amongst butter and six minced onions, add to the soup and boil slowly till the flesh is tender, removing the scum and fat, as it rises in the process of boiling. Season with pepper, salt, and ketchup.

**Apple Soup.** 3 *Pints.*—To make a quart, cut four apples into pieces without peeling or removing cores. Put them on in an enamelled pan with one quart of cold water, one ounce and a half of bread, and the thin paring of a lemon; let it boil for half an hour, then pass through a wire sieve, keeping back the lemon peel, and return to the pan. Mix three ounces of sugar with half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, add to the soup; also one glass of sherry: let it again come to the boil, taking off the scum as it rises. Before serving stir in one good tablespoonful of cream, or the yolks of two eggs; if the latter, stir over the fire till it begins to thicken, without allowing it to boil. If liked, slices of toast may be served on a separate dish.

[The quantity of sugar may be more or less, according to the quality of the apples; if sour, more will be required; if sweet, less.]

**Chestnut Soup** (MAIGRE). 3 *Pints.*—Put on in an enamelled pan one Spanish onion, peeled and cut in small dice, with two pints and a half of cold water; let it boil slowly about three-quarters of an hour, then

add one pound of chestnuts, previously roasted and peeled, one stalk of celery cut in small pieces, one carrot, half a teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and continue boiling slowly one hour longer. When ready take out the carrot, pass the soup through a wire sieve and return to the pan; let it boil up, remove the scum, add half a gill of cream, after which do not boil.

**Chestnut Soup, No. 2.**—Roast and peel two pounds of Spanish chestnuts, put them on with three pints of good white stock, then boil gently till quite soft, and pass through a fine wire sieve. Return the purée to the pan, add three pints of good white stock, let it boil till the scum rises to the surface, which must be taken off with a spoon; finish by adding half a pint of boiling cream and half a teaspoonful of pounded sugar. Croûtons fried in butter may be served on a separate plate with this soup.

**Chestnut-flour Soup.**—Peel one Spanish onion and cut it in small dice. Put it in an enamelled pan with one quart of cold water and half a teaspoonful of sugar, and let it boil slowly for forty-five minutes. Add one carrot split up and cut in short lengths, and two stalks of celery cut in small pieces. Continue boiling the soup for one hour longer, then remove the carrot, pass the soup through a wire sieve and return it to the pan. Mix three ounces of chestnut flour with half a pint of cold water, stir it into the soup, and continue stirring until it boils. Allow it to boil for five minutes, removing all scum. Add salt to taste. Take it from the fire and finish by stirring in half a gill of cream. Serve with croûtons of fried bread or toast.

**Russian Soup.**—Make a stock the same as brown soup (see BROWN SOUP), skim and keep back the sediment before returning it to the stew-pan. Have three ox palates boiled till tender, strain them, but do not add the water to the soup, skin them and cut into small pieces about an inch square, put them into the soup, and boil for a little. Have two carrots and two turnips cut into small pipes or straws, parboil, drain, and add to the soup.

**Lobster Soup.**—Put on in cold water three pounds of hough of beef, one fresh haddock, two blades of mace, half a dozen of chillies, half an ounce of whole white pepper, and let it boil till it is reduced to three quarts, then strain through a hair sieve. When quite cold skim the fat clean off, and return to the stew-pan. Have two hen lobsters boiled, cut them up, break the toes and take out the flesh, which cut into small pieces; take the soft meat from the middle of the lobster and pound it with the roe, the meat of an anchovy, or one tablespoonful of the essence, a little minced parsley, grated nutmeg, the rind of a lemon, one teacupful of bread crumbs, a little cayenne and salt, moisten with an egg, and form it into little balls. Put on the soup, let it boil, then add the balls and small pieces of lobster, and, just before sending to the table, add one glass of sherry wine.

**Sheep's-Head Broth.**—Have a sheep's head and feet singed, split it up, take out the brains, and rub the head and feet with them; let them lie all night, and in the morning put them on the fire in a pot with cold water. Let it get hot, but do not let it boil; take it from the fire and let it stand one hour, then wash and brush them well before they are put on to boil. Have a pot ready, put in one teacupful of barley, two ounces of whole rice, two pounds of the neck of mutton; put in the head and feet, and plenty of cold water and a little salt. Skim it well, and when it comes to boil, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it boil slowly but constantly for two hours; then add carrots, turnips, onions, cut neatly, and let it boil for other two hours, salting to taste. If the head is tender, take the broth off the fire, dish the head with the feet round it, and pour a little melted butter and minced parsley over them.

**Plain Rice Broth.**—Put in a pan one pound of boiling beef, and a quart and a half of cold water. Let it come very slowly to the boil, then skim it carefully. When it has simmered for an hour add two ounces of well-washed whole rice, and boil it gently for two hours longer. Carefully skim off the fat, add a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley, and serve.

If cabbage is liked, shred down a small one, put it into a pan of boiling water, with a little salt and sugar, and a small piece of soda, and boil it for ten minutes. Strain it and add it to the soup, after the fat has been skimmed off, and let all boil for five minutes longer.

**Hotch Potch.**—Take six or eight pounds of the back ribs of mutton; cut off six chops from the best end; trim off the fat and put them aside; put the remainder, with the trimmings from the chops, in a stew-pan, with plenty of cold water and a little salt; skim it clean as it comes to the boil; cut two heads of cauliflower very small, wash it well, and put it in the pot, with one pint of carrots, one of turnips, cut small, two pints of peas, and boil them all together for two hours. Take out the piece of mutton and put in the chops, another pint of very green peas, the white part of one dozen of young onions, and salt to taste. If you find the hotch potch not thick enough, add a few more vegetables, and let them all boil gently for an hour. This soup should never be ready long before it is to be dished, as by standing it loses the green colour. Serve it hot with the chops in the tureen.

**Split-Pea Soup.**—Take one pound of split-peas, two pounds of hough or roast beef bones, and put them in a stew-pan with cold water, a little salt, two or three onions, one small turnip, one carrot, and a bit of celery. Let it boil slowly for two hours, take out the bones and press it through a sieve, put it back into the stew-pan; add a little white pepper, and salt to taste. Have some toasted bread cut in dice, put it in the tureen, and pour the boiling soup on it.

You may improve this soup by having some spinach leaves boiled and strained, after which they may be added to the soup.

**Leek Soup.**—Take two pounds of a hough or roast-beef bones, put them in a stew-pan with a good deal of water and a little salt; boil it for two hours, then take the piece of beef and bones out, and put in a fowl cleaned and cut into pieces. Have two dozen of large leeks, cut off all the green parts from them, cut the white ends in pieces, one inch in length, wash them in water till very clean, add them to the soup, and let them boil until the fowl is tender; then salt to taste, and serve the soup and fowl in the tureen. Prunes stewed till tender in the soup, then taken out and the stones extracted, are sometimes served on a separate dish, two being the allowance to each guest.

**Leek Soup** (MAIGRE). 3 *Pints.*—Put on three ounces of white haricot beans with a pinch of soda in a pint and a half of cold water, and boil gently for three hours and a half. When the beans are half cooked, put on in a separate pan four leeks washed and cut in half-inch lengths, with a pint and a half of boiling water, three ounces of lentils, a carrot cut in pieces, one teaspoonful of sugar, and the same of salt, boil slowly for about an hour and a half, then take out the pieces of carrot, and add the beans along with the water in which they have been boiled.

**Cream of Rice.**—Make two quarts of white stock from a knuckle of veal, or bones and giblets of fowls, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, a small bunch of parsley, one blade of mace, a few white peppercorns, and one bay-leaf. When cold free it from fat, and put it on with six ounces of whole rice, and a little salt, let it simmer till the rice is soft, then press through a fine wire sieve, return it to the pan, and allow it to boil a few minutes, skimming it carefully. Before serving add half a pint of boiling cream.

**Cream of Barley.**—Wash in cold water four ounces of pearl barley, put it on in a pan with one pint of water, and let it simmer until it has absorbed the water, then add two quarts of good white stock, and let it boil gently for four hours; strain the soup into a basin, bruise the barley in a mortar, then press it through a wire sieve in amongst the soup, return to the pan, and let it boil for about ten minutes, carefully removing the scum as it rises to the surface. Before serving add one gill of good cream, and half a pint of peas boiled green; if more seasoning is required, add a little white pepper and salt.

**Purée of Onions.**—Peel and slice half a pound of onions, put them on in boiling water for ten minutes, drain and run cold water on them, then put them on in a pan with one gill of milk, a little grated nutmeg, white pepper, salt, and a pinch of sugar, let them boil gently about forty-five minutes, or till the onions are quite soft, and press through a fine wire sieve on to

a clean plate. Melt in a pan half an ounce of butter, with the same weight of flour, then add the purée of onions, along with one quart of white stock, stir, and let it boil about fifteen minutes, skimming it carefully; if more seasoning is wanted, add a little white pepper and salt, and, just before serving, half a gill of cream.

**Fish Soup (White).**—Melt in a pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add three gills of milk, let it boil, then add two pints of fish stock, stir carefully, and let it boil gently for ten minutes; have the fillets of a small haddock or whiting cut into pieces about an inch square, put them into the soup, and continue to stir till it boils for five minutes, being careful not to break the fish, Season with a little grated nutmeg, white pepper, and salt, and just at the moment of serving add a dessert-spoonful of chopped parsley.

**Clear Fish Soup with Quenelles.**—Brown two ounces of butter in a stew-pan, then put in one sliced carrot, one sliced onion, one small head of celery cut into short lengths, four sprigs of parsley, one bay leaf, and a little thyme, let them simmer in the pan with the cover off till well browned, then add two quarts of fish stock, put on the cover, let it boil gently for an hour, and strain. When cold, skim off the butter, put on the soup in a clean pan, with the fillets of a fresh haddock or whiting pounded in a mortar, along with the white and shell of one egg, stir with a switch till it comes to the boil, let it simmer for about five minutes, then remove it to the side, let it stand for ten minutes, and pour through a tamis. To make the quenelles, scrape down and pound in a mortar the fillets of a small fresh haddock or whiting, add to it one-third of its weight in butter, two-thirds in bread panada, one egg, a little grated nutmeg, white pepper and salt, mix thoroughly, and form into quenelles about the size of a gooseberry, on a board with flour sprinkled over it. Poach them in boiling water for ten minutes, then drain and put them into the tureen, pour the boiling soup on them, and serve.

**Soupe Maigre.**—Soak two pounds of haricot beans in cold water for twelve hours. Put them on to boil in one gallon of water with two parsnips, two beet-roots, two onions, one carrot, and a few pepper-corns. Boil until the beans are soft, then add one tin of tomatoes and a thick slice of toasted bread, and boil for half an hour longer. Put all through a wire sieve, and return to the pan to get thoroughly hot before serving.

**White Maigre Soup.**—Slice four onions and boil for ten minutes, then drain and run plenty of cold water on them, put them on with one gill of milk, let them boil till soft, and pass through a wire sieve on to a clean plate; melt one ounce of butter in a sauce-pan with one ounce of flour, add one pint of milk, let it come to the boil, stirring constantly, then add two pints of cold water, and continue stirring till it has boiled for fifteen minutes, carefully removing the scum as it rises, put in the purée of onions, a pinch of sugar, a little pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, and stir till it comes to the boil again; have half a pint of boiled green peas in the tureen, pour the boiling soup on them, and serve. Instead of green peas boiled, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley may be added just before dishing; or, instead of a vegetable garnish, small squares of fried bread, served on a napkin, may be handed round with the soup.

**Mushroom Soup.** 3 *Pints.*—Put on in an enamelled pan six ounces of white haricot beans, with a quart and a half of cold water, one Spanish onion peeled and cut in small dice, a stalk of celery, half a teaspoonful of sugar, and a pinch of soda; boil gently two hours and a half, adding a little more cold water should the beans absorb too much. Have four ounces of flap mushrooms cut into small pieces, add to the soup, and continue boiling slowly one hour longer, then pass through a wire sieve, return to the pan, stir in a teaspoonful of red-currant jelly, let it boil up, take off the scum, and salt to taste. Serve with fried croûtons on a separate dish.

**Pigeon Soup.**—Clean six young pigeons, remove the fillets from the breasts and lay them aside. Brown three ounces of butter with two of flour in a stew-pan, add the birds, each cut in two, also the giblets, brown these well on both sides, then add one carrot sliced, a few pieces of celery, two onions sliced, one bay-leaf, one sprig of thyme, four sprigs of parsley, and a few black pepper-corns, let all simmer together for half an hour, add three quarts of good second stock, and let it boil slowly for two hours. Strain through a wire sieve, pick out the bones and vegetables, and press through what remains for thickening. Cut the fillets across into thin scollops, fry them in a frying-pan with a little butter, browning them nicely on both sides. Return the soup to a clean pan, add the scollops, and let it boil for a little, or till they are tender, removing any scum or grease that may rise to the surface. Finish with one tablespoonful of ketchup, and, if liked, a glass of port wine. Soup of any kind of game or rabbit may be made in the same way.

**Fish Stock.**—Put on in cold water the skin, bone, and trimmings of fresh cod, haddock, and whiting, with a bunch of parsley, an onion, a carrot, and a few white pepper-corns. Let it simmer slowly for an hour, strain, and put aside for use. This stock is not so good if kept longer than twenty-four hours.

**To Clarify Soup or Stock.**—To each quart of soup allow the white and shell of one egg, four ounces of fresh raw meat finely minced, and a wine-glassful of cold water. Switch all together, add to the cold soup, put it on the fire, stir carefully till it boils, and let it boil about twenty minutes. Draw it to the side for a little, and pour through the tamis.

**Chicken Soup for Invalids.**—Have a nice young fowl or chicken drawn and carefully cleaned. Put it on in a clean pan, with one teacupful of whole rice, and as much cold water as will cover it; let it come slowly to the boil, skimming it carefully; keep it boiling gently for about two hours, and just before taking it off add a little salt.

**Beef Tea.**—Take one pound of the juicy side of the round, cut it into very small bits, and keep back the skin; put it on in a clean stew-pan with a quart of cold water and a little salt. When hot skim it clean and let it stand at the side of the fire, taking care that it never boils.

**Beef Tea, No. 2.**—Take the same quantity of beef, or more if required, remove the skin and fat, and cut it in very small bits, put it into a jelly-jar that will hold it easily, sprinkle a little salt over it, and tie a piece of cloth over the jar; put it into a close stew-pan among cold water about two inches deep, and let it simmer for six hours, adding a little boiling water occasionally, and taking care not to allow it to boil into the jar. When ready, pour through a gravy strainer. Of course this method yields a very small quantity, but it is often given, in teaspoonfuls only, to very weak persons.

**Beef Tea, No. 3.**—Take one pound of fresh beef from the juicy side of the round, remove the skin and fat, if any, cut into small pieces, and mince it. Put it on in a clean enamelled stew-pan with one pint of cold water, let it stand for an hour with the cover on, then place it near the fire, so that it may come to the boil slowly, and remove the scum as it rises. Keep it simmering for about twenty-five minutes, add salt to taste, and pour through a gravy strainer.

**Beef Tea, No. 4.**—Put on, in one pint of cold water, one small carrot sliced, one onion cut in two, and one small piece of celery, let it simmer for forty minutes, add two sprigs of parsley, and allow it to simmer twenty minutes longer, then strain and set aside till quite cold. Proceed now exactly as in the foregoing recipe, using this pint of water with the flavour of the vegetables in it instead of the simple cold water.

**Beef Tea, No. 5.**—Take one pound of fresh beef from the juicy side of the round, pare away the skin and fat, mince it finely, and put it into a basin with one pint of cold water. Have a basin with a projecting rim, and a sauce-pan just the size to allow said rim to rest on the edge of it, put the meat and water into the basin, then put the basin into the pan about one-third full of boiling water, put the cover of the pan on the basin, and let it cook for three hours, never for one moment allowing the contents of the basin to boil, while the water outside must be kept boiling slowly. Should the water dry up, more boiling water must be added. When ready, pour through a gravy strainer and salt to taste.

## FISH.

**Steamed Cod.**—Clean, cut off the fins, and skin the piece of cod required, which may be the head and shoulders, the middle cut, or the tail; place it into an enamelled baking-dish, just large enough to hold it, then cover with a piece of clean paper, and put another dish of the same size on the top. Have a fish-pan with boiling water in it to the depth of about an inch; put an open ring or hoop in the middle, on which place the dishes containing the piece of fish, put on the cover of the pan, and steam from half an hour to an hour and a quarter, according to the size and thickness of fish. When cooked enough the flesh leaves the bone easily. It may be served with any of the following sauces:—Oyster, Dutch, anchovy, or plain butter. The stock used in making the sauce should be the liquor which flows from the fish in the process of cooking. It may be garnished with slices of the roe fried and put round it, or pieces of tomato and olives alternately.

**Cod's Head and Shoulders.**—Take a good cod, cut the head and shoulders the size wanted, put the fish upon a board, pour boiling water upon it, then scrape it gently with a knife to take the black off, without taking the skin. When the fish becomes white, put it in cold water until it gets firm, and lay it in salt for some time. When you are to dress it, have a pan with boiling water and salt; put in the fish on a drainer and boil it for about forty-five minutes. Have the tail-piece skinned and cut into small fillets, brushed with beaten egg, coated with bread crumb, and fried in boiling fat. Drain the head and shoulders, dish on a napkin with the fried pieces and sliced lemon placed alternately round it. Garnish with parsley, and serve with oyster sauce, or plain butter sauce in a sauce tureen.

**Crimped Cod.**—Take a very fresh cod, cut into the bone on both sides, with about two inches between each slice, then lay it in cold water with a little vinegar in it for about two hours. Put it on in boiling water with two handfuls of salt in it, and boil gently till done, skimming carefully. Drain and serve immediately, with parsley and butter sauce.

**Cod Steaks.**—Cut from the tail end of a fresh cod three or four slices rather more than half an inch thick, remove the skin from them, and lay them on a dish. Mix two tablespoonfuls of salad oil with the same of vinegar, a few sprigs of parsley, and a little pepper and salt, with a spoon, pour this over the steaks, and let them remain in it for two hours. When wanted, wipe them with a clean cloth, dust some flour on both sides, then brush with beaten egg, coat with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat till they become a nice brown colour. Serve hot with maître d'hôtel butter under them and garnished with parsley, or with plain butter sauce in a sauce tureen. For a small party of four or six persons, this way of cooking cod is very much to be preferred to the usual boiling.

**Baked Cod.**—Clean, trim, and skin a cod rather under the middle size, stuff it with four ounces of grated bread, two ounces of finely-minced suet, a very little thyme, marjoram, grated nutmeg, pepper, salt, two tablespoonfuls of good stock, and one egg. Sew it up and truss with cord in the form of the letter S. Set it on a baking-dish with about two ounces of butter and the liquor of a tin of oysters, put it in the oven till the butter melts, then baste the fish with the gravy frequently. When half done, and just after a basting, sprinkle brown raspings of bread over the fish, and repeat twice, thus forming a coating of raspings over it, and bake about an hour in the oven. Prepare the following sauce:—Brown one ounce and a half of butter in a sauce-pan, dredge in a little flour, then strain in the gravy from the baking-dish, add a wine-glassful of ketchup, one tablespoonful of sherry, a few grains of cayenne, a little grated nutmeg, a few capers chopped, the juice of half a lemon, or a little spiced vinegar, and let it boil five minutes, stirring carefully, then add the tin of oysters (previously bearded), after which do not let it boil. Take two fish slices and remove the cod very carefully on to the dish for the table, pour the sauce round it, and garnish with sliced lemon and parsley. A large haddock may be cooked in the same way.

**Cod au Gratin.**—Take the remains of cold boiled cod left from the previous day's dinner, take away the skin, carefully remove the bones, and separate the flakes without breaking them much. Butter a flat dish, put in alternate layers of the fish and sauce, sprinkling each very lightly with grated cheese, seasoned with a few grains of cayenne. On the top layer strew rather thickly brown bread crumbs or raspings, with here and there very small pieces of butter, and put it in the oven long enough to get thoroughly heated. Serve with a border of potato or rice croquettes, or, if something plainer is preferred, a border of mashed potatoes laid on before the dish is put into the oven.

**Cod à la Religieuse.**—Take three or four pounds of cold boiled cod, and break it into flakes. Have an ashet with a mashed potato border round it, put the smallest of the flakes in the bottom, and the largest on the top, building it high in the centre. Have a sauce made as follows:—Knead with a knife two ounces of butter into two ounces of flour, put it on in a pan with half a pint of cream or good sweet milk, and the same of fish stock, and stir till it boils ten minutes. Have four eggs boiled hard, shell and mince two of them fine; add to the sauce, stir together, and pour it equally over the cold fish. Cut the other two eggs in thick slices, and each slice in four, sprinkle some lobster roe over the sauce in the form of a +; put the pieces of egg over the roe about an inch apart, and all round inside the border, on the top form a star or cross with boiled beetroot and small sprigs of parsley in between the eggs and beetroot; then put it on a hot plate, let it just come to the boil, and serve on a folded table-napkin. This is a most excellent and economical way of using up cold cod.

**To clean and prepare Haddocks.**—Have some haddocks, take out the inside, cut them open considerably below the vent; wash them well, but do not scrape the skins; cut off the point of the tail, take out the eyes and gills, put in some salt into the bodies, let them lie until next day, then put them upon a fish heck or a wooden rod put through the eyes; hang them in a cool place in the air; after which they may be either boiled or broiled, taking off the heads and skins.

**Steamed Fillets of Haddocks.**—Clean, skin, and fillet the number of ordinary-sized haddocks required, allowing a fillet for each person; sprinkle a very little salt on the inside of each, and form into neat rolls, beginning at the head part of the fish. Place them in an enamelled pudding-dish just large enough to hold them, back part uppermost, then cover with a piece of clean paper, and put another dish of the same size on the top. Have a fish pan with boiling water in it to the depth of about an inch; put an open ring or hoop in the middle, on which place the dishes containing the fillets, put on the cover of the pan, and steam for about half an hour. Serve with oyster, Dutch, anchovy, or plain butter sauce, either poured over the fillets or separately in a sauce tureen. The scraps of the fish should be used to make stock, which, with the liquor which comes from the fillets in the process of cooking, goes to make any of the sauces.

**Boiled Haddocks.**—Clean and skin them, put their tails through their eyes, boil, and dish them upon a napkin, garnish with parsley and fried roes, and serve with shrimp sauce (see SHRIMP SAUCE).

**Stewed Haddocks with Brown Sauce.**—Take two or three large haddocks, cut off the heads, skin and bone them into neat fillets, put on the heads, bones, and fins, with two sliced onions, a little whole black pepper and cayenne, cover with cold water, let them boil for twenty minutes, and strain through a sieve. Brown two ounces of butter in a stew-pan, with some flour, brush the fillets over with beaten egg, put them in and brown them on both sides, then add the stock, along with one tablespoonful of ketchup, the same of Chili vinegar, and simmer for fifteen minutes. Place the fillets round the dish, pour the sauce into the centre, and garnish with parsley.

**Baked Fish and Tomatoes.**—Butter a pie-

dish and put a layer of filleted haddock, sole, or plaice in it. Sprinkle over the fish a little pepper and salt and a few drops of lemon juice. Cut some tomatoes in slices and put a layer of these next, adding a little more pepper and salt. Fill the pie-dish in this way, finishing the dish by putting a good layer of bread crumbs on the top, with a few tiny pieces of butter here and there. Bake from thirty to forty minutes.

**Fillets of Haddocks with Cakes and Oyster Sauce.**—Take four ordinary-sized haddocks; clean, and let them lie amongst a little salt for about twelve hours, then skin and split up the back on each side of the bone, in order to divide them in two; after which turn neatly, and roll them up, then place the rolls in a baking-dish that will just hold them, with a morsel of butter on each; cover first with paper, then with another dish of the same size, and put them in the oven for half an hour. Take the remaining fish and mince it down, with two ounces of marrow, a little grated bread, a few grains of cayenne, and moisten with an egg, roll out to a quarter of an inch thick, cut into small cakes about the size of an egg-cup, and fry in boiling fat. Have a browned potato border round the dish on which they are to go to the table, and oyster sauce prepared with a tin of oysters, pour in the sauce first, then place the rolls neatly above, sprinkling pounded crab or lobster roe on the top of each; place the fish cakes between them, and small sprigs of parsley alternately.

**Fish Balls.**—After removing the fillets from haddocks for a separate dish, carefully scrape away every morsel of fish left on the heads, bones, etc. Mince it finely, then add some bread crumbs, a little finely-minced suet, parsley, and a few sweet herbs; moisten with a little beaten egg and a little stock, season with pepper and salt, form into balls, roll in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, drain for a minute in the oven, and serve piled up on a napkin. These balls make a nice breakfast dish, or they may be served round a dish of fish as a garnish, or as a garnish for fish soup; if for the last, let them be made very small.

**Plain Way to Fry Small Haddocks.** (VERY SAVOURY).—Clean, scrape off the scales, and trim the number required; sprinkle a little salt on both inside and out and let them lie for about two hours, then wipe with a cloth to absorb the moisture, sprinkle slightly with pepper, coat them with flour, after which shake them, so that what is loose may fall off. Have a common frying-pan, with three ounces of dripping quite hot, put in the fish, shake the pan a little at first, or move them gently with the fish slice, let them fry for eight minutes, then turn and cook the same time on the other side. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

**Fillets of Haddocks à la Royale.**—Skin and fillet two ordinary-sized haddocks, divide each fillet in two or three according to the size of the fish, and put them into a basin. Mix two tablespoonfuls of salad oil with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a few sprigs of parsley, two bay leaves, and a little pepper and salt. Pour this mixture over the fillets, and let them remain in it about two hours. When wanted wipe them with a clean cloth, dip them in frying batter and fry in boiling fat. Put them in the oven a minute to drain, dish in a circle, the one overlapping the other, with the following sauce in the centre:—Work one ounce of butter into one ounce of flour, put it on in a sauce-pan, let it melt, add one gill of milk, and stir carefully till it boils, then add one gill of fish stock, and let it boil five minutes. Take it off the fire, add half an ounce of butter, let it melt, then one dessert-spoonful of finely-chopped parsley and one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar. Stir till quite hot without allowing it to boil.

**To Fry Haddocks or Whitings on Wire Drainer.**—Have the number required carefully cleaned and slightly salted for two hours, then trim and skin them, taking care not to break the under skin, or handle them too much. Put the tail through the eyes, dip them in well-beaten egg, then roll in bread crumbs, and place them on the wire drainer. Have a stew-pan, which will just hold the drainer, half filled with boiling dripping; put in the drainer with the fish on it, and let them boil till they become a golden brown, then take them out and place them before the fire, or at the mouth of the oven, for a few minutes, to drain the fat from them. Serve very hot on a napkin, and garnish with parsley and cod roe.

**Fillets of Haddock in Custard.**—Sprinkle fillets of haddock, sole, or plaice with lemon juice, pepper, and salt. Roll them up and put them in a buttered pie-dish. Beat an egg till light and frothy, add to it a little salt, white pepper, and grated nutmeg, and a small teacupful of milk. Pour this custard over the fish and bake it in a moderate oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

**Fried Fillets of Haddocks.**—Clean, skin, and fillet two fresh haddocks rather above the medium size, cut each fillet into three pieces, first flour them, then dip them in, or brush them with beaten egg, and coat them with fine fresh bread crumbs. [Another way, which is less expensive, looks as well, and is quite as good, is to make a very thin batter of flour and milk into which dip the fish, then coat with bread crumbs, thus saving the eggs.] A short time before serving place them on a wire drainer, and fry them in boiling fat to a nice golden brown with a crisp surface, put them in the oven a minute to drain the fat from them, and serve on a napkin garnished with parsley. They are usually served without sauce, but if desired, plain butter sauce with a little chopped parsley in it is the most appropriate. One haddock makes a neat dish for a small party of four by skinning the head, coating and frying it with the fillets, placing it in the centre and arranging the fillets neatly round it.

**To Boil Turbot.**—Have a good turbot, lay it in salt and water for a little, scrape and wash it well, make a deep cross cut upon the back, which prevents the skin from breaking on the breast. Have a large fish-kettle of boiling water ready, with a good deal of salt; lay in the fish upon the back, boil it slowly for twenty-five minutes, with the cover off. If the fish is very large, it will require half an hour; when done, draw up the drainer, place it across the pan, cover it up with a dry cloth to keep the steam in, dish it upon a napkin and garnish with parsley and pounded lobster or crab roe. Serve with lobster sauce in a tureen.

**To Broil Mackerel.**—Clean them well, split them and take out the bones, wipe them with a dry cloth, rub them over with butter, and sprinkle them with salt and pepper; butter a piece of paper, put the paper round them, lay them upon the gridiron on a clear fire; they will take twenty-five minutes to broil. Dish upon a napkin, fold them together, so that they may appear whole, and serve them with minced parsley and butter.

**To Crimp Skate.**—Take a good female skate, which is the best; after it has been in salt and water, cut thin round the edge of the skate, hang it up, and when dry take the skin off both sides; lay it in cold water and a little vinegar for one hour; then with a sharp knife cut the skate from the one side to the other, making the slices about an inch and a half broad; cut four or five slices, roll them up in a round ring, and tie them with a bit of tape; put them in the fish-pan, in boiling water, a little salt, and boil them fifteen minutes. Before dishing, cut off the tape, and put the largest roll in the centre with the others around it, garnish with parsley, and serve with shrimp or anchovy sauce.

**Stewed Skate.**—Clean and skin the skate as above, and cut it into square pieces. Make a stock of the skin and spare piece of the skate, put it on with a little stock if you have it, add two onions sliced, a few sweet herbs, boil until you have all the substance extracted, and strain. Take a stew-pan, put in about three ounces of butter, brown it, shake in some flour, shake the pan to keep it from burning, till it becomes a fine light brown. Have the pieces of skate brushed over with a beaten egg, lay them in the stew-pan, brown well on both sides, pour in the stock, shake the pan well to prevent the flour from falling to the bottom; add a little spiced vinegar and cayenne, let it boil for fifteen minutes, and add twelve fish balls (see FISH BALLS). When wanted, make the dish very hot, place the skate in a circle, pour in the sauce and balls into the centre, and garnish with parsley.

**To Boil Salmon.**—Put as much boiling water into a fish-pan as will cover the salmon, add to it salt till you find it strong enough to float an egg, then put

in the salmon, and, as it comes to the boil, skim it carefully. If a whole fish, it will require to boil for half an hour; if in slices, only twenty minutes. There are a variety of sauces with which salmon is usually served, such as lobster sauce, shrimp, parsley and butter, and Dutch, but the most suitable are mayonnaise, tartar, or a little of the water in which it has been boiled, with a little vinegar and chopped parsley in it. Sliced cucumber is usually served on a separate plate with boiled salmon.

**To Boil a Grilse whole.**—Have the grilse cleaned in the usual way, and shape in the form of the letter S, which is done with a packing needle and white cord as follows:—Fasten the end of the cord round the tail, then pass the needle through the middle of the fish, then through the head; put it on in a fish-pan with a drainer in as much boiling water as will just cover it; add three handfuls of salt; when it comes to the boil skim carefully; if a large-sized fish, boil twenty-five minutes, and lift it carefully out of the water with the drainer. Have a table-napkin neatly folded, on which place the fish with the back up, cut the cord and draw it out gently. Garnish with sprigs of green parsley and lobster roe previously dried and pounded. The roe is sprinkled along the back and down the sides, to imitate as nearly as possible the bone of the fish.

**Cold Salmon for Wedding Breakfasts or Evening Parties.**—For a party of thirty have a head cut weighing about twelve pounds, clean in the usual way, and with a sharp-pointed knife cut up the back to the mouth, then down the other side, dividing equally in two. Put it on in a fish-pan with drainer, cover with boiling water, to which add two handfuls of salt, when it comes to the boil skim carefully, and boil twenty minutes, then take it out of the water and place it on two large ashets with the skin side up, pour a little of the water over each piece, and let them stand till cold, then skin carefully and place them on the two ashets on which they are to be served. Make a sauce as follows:—Knead eight ounces of the finest salt butter into six ounces of flour, add one pint of cream, one pint of the water in which the fish was boiled, and half a pint of vinegar; put it in a stew-pan on a slow fire, and stir carefully till it comes to the boil, then pour it equally over each piece of fish, and garnish with sliced cucumber cut into stars and other forms, lobster roe, parsley, and aspic jelly. If liked, the fish may be coated with mayonnaise sauce instead of the above, and ornamented in the same way.

**To Broil Salmon.**—Cut the slices from the thickest part of the fish; butter a piece of paper, put in the slices, broil them over the fire for fifteen minutes, take off the paper, dish them on a napkin, and garnish with parsley. Salmon dressed in this way may be put round salmon boiled in slices. Serve with shrimp sauce.

**To Kipper Salmon.**—Cut the fish up the back and take out the bone. Wipe it clean with a wet cloth, then with a dry one. Lay it upon a large dish; then cover it over with salt and half an ounce of saltpetre, and a handful of raw sugar. Put a large dish over it, and a heavy weight; let it lie twenty-four hours, then take it out and draw it through cold water, tighten the back with wooden skewers, and hang it up to dry where the sun will not strike upon it.

**To Pickle Salmon.**—Cut the salmon into slices, boil it as for eating; take it out and let it stand till cold. Take one English pint of the liquor in which you boiled the salmon, half an ounce of whole black pepper, quarter of an ounce of allspice, and boil for fifteen minutes. Lay the salmon into a deep dish, and pour the pickle over it; add a little salad oil, cayenne pepper, and cover it closely. It will keep any length of time.

**Fried Smelts.**—Take the number required, and see that they are perfectly fresh, as by keeping too long the flavour peculiar to them will be lost. Do not wash them, but draw the gills out very carefully and wipe with a cloth, handling them as gently and as little as possible, dust with flour on both sides, draw through beaten egg, and coat with fine fresh bread crumbs. Place them on a wire drainer, and fry in boiling fat to a light golden brown, after which lift the drainer with them on it, and put it in the oven only long enough to drain the fat from them. Serve crosswise on a folded napkin, and garnish with parsley. Shrimp, Dutch, or lobster sauce may be served with them in a sauce-tureen if desired.

**Fried Soles.**—Take the skin off both sides. Beat up one egg upon a plate; take the fish by the eyes and draw it through the egg, coat with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. When they are a fine light brown, lay them upon the back of a sieve before the fire. Dish them upon a napkin, garnish with parsley, and serve with shrimp sauce.

**Fillets of Soles Fried.**—Take the skin off both sides, bone them, cut each sole in four by cutting up the centre the long way, give them one twist, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Dish upon a table-napkin in two rows, garnish with parsley and sliced cucumber, and serve with Dutch, shrimp, or lobster sauce.

**Sole with Water Souchet.**—Clean the sole, take off the dark skin, and put it on a gratin dish. Put on to boil small pipes or strips of carrot and turnip in fish stock. When ready, pour it over the fish, add a little picked parsley and about half a glass of sherry. Put another dish on the top, and bake in the oven from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Serve with brown bread and butter. Haddock may be cooked in the same way, giving it about fifteen minutes in the oven.

**Sole à la Cardinal.**—Fillet a sole neatly and sprinkle over each piece of fish a little lemon juice, pepper, and salt. Roll the fillets up and lay them on a well-buttered baking tin. Cover them with a piece of buttered paper, and bake them from ten to fifteen minutes. While the fish is baking make the following sauce:—Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter and stir into it one ounce of flour. Mix till quite smooth, and then add gradually half a pint of milk or fish stock. Stir the sauce continually until it comes to the boil, and allow it to simmer for three minutes, that the flour may be thoroughly cooked. Draw the pan to the side of the fire and add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of white pepper, one teaspoonful of white vinegar or lemon juice, and a few drops of carmine. When the fish is ready arrange the fillets neatly on a hot dish and pour the sauce over them. It ought to be thick enough to coat the fish nicely.

**Sole au Gratin.**—Butter a gratin dish rather thickly with about two ounces of butter, then spread over it a very small onion finely minced, a little parsley also finely minced, a few chopped mushrooms, and some brown bread crumbs. Cleanse, skin, and trim a sole, lay it on the dish, strew a little more parsley and bread crumbs over it, put in a few small bits of butter and some button mushrooms neatly arranged, pour in about it one glass of sherry, the same of ketchup, and a few drops of the essence of anchovies. Bake in the oven twenty-five minutes. It must be sent to table on the dish on which it is cooked. A whiting may be done in the same way, giving it fifteen minutes in the oven.

**Fried Whitings.**—Skin and put the tail through the eyes, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. If required for a top dish, they may be dished in the form of a pyramid, by having a napkin folded on the dish on which they are to be sent to table. On it lay first eight, four on each side of the ashet, with their heads meeting, above them place three, next two, and on the top one, and garnish with parsley.

**Fried Whitings, No. 2.**—Skin and turn the tail up the back, pin it, dip them in egg and bread crumbs, and fry them in boiling fat. Fold a napkin on the ashet on which they are to be sent to table, then place a pudding-dish on it bottom up, cover with another napkin, place the whitings all round with the heads up, and garnish with parsley.

**Fillets of Whitings au Gratin.**—Clean, skin, and fillet six medium-sized whitings, roll up each fillet neatly, and place them on a gratin dish, previously spread rather thickly with butter, sprinkled lightly with finely-minced onion and parsley, and coated over with bread raspings. On the top of each fillet strew a very little of the finely-minced onion and parsley, then a coating of bread raspings, and a small piece of butter. Cut into small pieces a few tinned mushrooms, strew them over the top, pour in about the fillets one wine-

glassful of ketchup, the same of sherry, and cook in the oven for about twenty minutes. It is better to use a white fire-proof china dish for this, as the fish must be served on the dish on which they have been cooked. Fillets of haddocks or soles may be done in the same way.

**Boiled Dried Fish.**—Cut the fish down into pieces above four inches square, put them in cold water for a night; wash them well, and brush the skin with a brush; put them in a large stew-pan, and cover with cold water; put them upon the fire and let them just come to the boil; then set them upon the side of the fire to simmer for three hours; pour out the water, and then cover them again with boiling water; set aside to simmer again for two hours, and have some hard-boiled eggs ready. When wanted, dish the fish upon a napkin, slice the eggs, garnish with them and parsley, and serve with egg sauce in a tureen (see EGG SAUCE).

**Fish Pudding.**—Prepare dried fish exactly the same way as the above; take as many pieces as you think will be required; take off the skin, and pick out the bones and beat them in a mortar; have some potatoes mashed, mix the fish and potatoes, adding four ounces of butter, a little cream, and two teaspoonfuls of mustard; beat them all up together, place them upon a square dish, and trim them up neatly. With the back of a knife mark crosswise, in the form of a diamond; put some small bits of butter upon the top; brown them in the oven or before the fire, and serve with egg sauce.

**Fish Pudding** (ANOTHER WAY).—Bone and skin two raw fresh haddocks, pound them in a mortar, and rub through a wire sieve; then put the fish again into the mortar, with two eggs, a little parsley, and an onion cut small, some white pepper and salt, a teacupful of bread crumbs, and four ounces of marrow. Pound all well together, put it into a shape, and let it steam one hour.

**Potted Herrings.**—Take herrings perfectly fresh, and clean them well, but do not wash them; cut off the heads and fins and take the bones out; strew them over with salt and pepper, and a slice of an onion nicely minced to each; roll them up tightly, pack them in a jar, and pour over them in the proportion of a pint of vinegar to two of water, with half an ounce of whole black pepper; tie over the jar a piece of bladder or paper, and bake them in the oven for an hour; take off the cover when they are cold, and pour over them a little cold vinegar and tie them up.

**Potted Herrings** (ANOTHER WAY).—Clean the herrings very carefully, cut off the heads, fins, and tails. Take out the bones, and sprinkle each fish with flour, pepper, and salt. Roll them up and lay them side by side in a pie-dish. Pour over them three or four tablespoonfuls of vinegar and bake them for forty minutes.

**To Fry Trout.**—Carefully clean, scale, and wash the fish; season them lightly with pepper and salt, and roll them in dry oatmeal. Melt a little dripping in a frying-pan, and, when it is quite hot, lay in the fish. Fry them from six to eight minutes according to the size of the trout, browning both sides equally.

**Fresh Herrings.**—Scrape and clean them, then wipe them well, but do not wash them; rub them over with melted butter, dredge them with very small crumbs of bread, and broil them upon a gridiron. Serve them with white sauce made of fresh butter, pepper, vinegar, mustard, and salt.

**To Pickle Oysters.**—Take as many of the best oysters as you wish to pickle; put them upon the fire in a stew-pan in their own liquor, shake them occasionally; when the liquor boils, take them off and drain through a sieve; let the liquor settle, and pour off the clear part, and put it on to boil, with half an ounce of whole black pepper, a little allspice and salt, and boil it fifteen minutes; put in the oysters and let them boil one minute, then put them into a jar and let them stand till cold, and tie them up.

**To Prepare Crab or Lobster Roe for Garnishing.**—Wash the roe carefully in cold water, put it on in boiling water for five minutes, then take it off and break into small pieces, dry it slowly in a hot press or on the end of a hot plate until it becomes crisp; then pound it in a mortar, and sift through a fine gravy strainer. Put aside for use in a bottle with a wide mouth, such as an old pickle one.

**To Prepare Bread Crumbs for Frying Fish.**—Toast and dry on the hot plate all the old crusts and pieces of stale bread, then pound them in a mortar, and sift through a fine sieve or gravy strainer. This is an economical way to use up any left pieces of bread or crusts, and suitable for frying fish of any kind, and will keep good for a long time in a dry place.

**To Clarify Dripping.**—Put the dripping on in a stew-pan, and as it comes to the boil skim carefully, and let it boil five minutes, then pour through a gravy strainer into a large basin half filled with boiling water; let it stand till set into a firm cake on the top, then take it off and scrape away the sediment from the bottom; break the cake of fat in pieces, put them into a clean earthenware jar, and put it on the hot plate to melt. It may be kept for any length of time after this process in a cool dry place.

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## SAUCES.

**Apple Sauce.**—Take six good baking apples, peel and cut them in four, take out the core; put them either in a brass or enamelled pan, with a little water; let them boil to a pulp, and press through a sieve. Return to the pan with one ounce of butter, two ounces of sugar and a little lemon juice; stir well, and serve hot in a sauce-tureen. This is always served with goose and roasted pork.

**Mint Sauce.**—Take twelve stalks of green mint; pick off the leaves, wash well; mince them very small, take a small teacupful of vinegar, add two tablespoonfuls of raw sugar, and mix them well to dissolve the sugar. Serve in a sauce-tureen, with roast lamb, either hot or cold.

**White Sauce.**—To make white sauce for a boiled turkey, take one breakfast-cupful of cream, mix in two tablespoonfuls of flour till very smooth, a little pounded mace, nutmeg, and salt; add a breakfast-cupful of the water in which the turkey was boiled, put it on the fire, stirring all the time till it boils and becomes very thick and smooth; then pour it over the turkey. This sauce may be served with boiled fowl or chickens.

**Celery Sauce.**—Wash two large heads of celery, cut the white parts in half-inch lengths, put them on in an enamelled pan with equal measures of milk and white stock, and boil till tender. Put on in a sauce-pan two ounces of butter with the same of flour, let it melt, stirring it well with a wooden spoon, drain the celery, add the milk and stock to the butter and flour, and continue stirring; let it boil about ten minutes, if too thick add a little more white stock, then add the pieces of celery, half a gill of cream, and season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, after which it must not be allowed to boil. This sauce is very much liked with boiled or braised turkey, and the quantity given here will be found sufficient for one.

**Bread Sauce.**—Boil in a pint of water a thick slice of bread, a minced onion, and some white pepper. When the onion is tender pour off the water, pick out the pepper-corns, and rub the bread through the sieve, then put it into a pan with half a pint of cream, a pat of butter, and a little salt, stir till it boils, and serve.

**Bread Sauce, No. 2.**—Boil one pint of good milk, pour it over a breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs, in a basin, and cover it with a plate; let it stand one hour, and press through a sieve. When wanted, put it into a small sauce-pan; if too thick add a little cream to it, a little nutmeg, two drops of the essence of cloves, and a little salt, let it boil one minute, and serve in a sauce-tureen.

**Bread Sauce, No. 3.**—Boil for ten minutes in a pint of white stock one onion, with two cloves stuck in it, and one blade of mace. Strain this into a basin on a breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs, cover with a plate and let it stand. When wanted, put it on in a clean sauce-pan with one gill of cream, a little white pepper and salt, stir till it boils, and serve in a sauce-

tureen. Bread sauce is served with game and sometimes with roast fowls.

**Browned Bread Crumbs for serving with Game.**—Put some grated loaf bread in the oven on a baking dish till it becomes a fine light brown colour, then take it out and rub in a little bit of butter. Serve hot on a napkin.

**Panada.**—Put on in a small sauce-pan half a pint of water, with an ounce of butter and a little salt. Let it come to the boil, then stir in flour till pretty stiff and smooth, and put it out on a dish to cool.

**Bread Panada.**—Soak six ounces of bread in tepid water for fifteen minutes, then wring it in a clean cloth to take the water from it, put it on in a pan with one ounce of butter and two tablespoonfuls of white stock, stir till it becomes a smooth paste and leaves the side of the pan.

**Bigarade Sauce.**—Pare the outside rinds from three sweet oranges, put them on in a small sauce-pan with cold water, boil till tender, and drain. Brown in a small stew-pan one ounce of butter with the same of flour, add half a pint of brown soup, let it simmer for ten minutes, stirring it occasionally, then add the juice of the three oranges with the rinds, after which it must not be allowed to boil. If necessary, season with a little pepper and salt. This sauce is served with wild duck, and sometimes with roast ducklings when served instead of game.

**Plain Butter Sauce.**—Put on in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, let it melt, then add half a pint of cold water, let it boil gently for about ten minutes, removing the scum carefully as it rises, and stirring constantly one way. After it has boiled the specified time for the purpose of cooking the flour sufficiently, take it off the fire; take three ounces of butter, divide it into three equal parts, add one to the sauce, stir till it melts, then a second, stir again till it melts, and so with the third piece, never on any account allowing it to boil. Season with a little pepper and salt, and, if liked, finish with the juice of half a lemon.

**Parsley and Fennel Sauces.**—Make a plain butter sauce as in the foregoing recipe, and just at the moment of serving stir in one tablespoonful of chopped parsley or fennel.

**Dutch Sauce.**—Put on in a sauce-pan four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and reduce it by boiling to about half the quantity, then take it off and add two tablespoonfuls of white stock along with the yolks of two eggs, put it on again and stir till thick like custard, but do not let it boil. Divide three ounces of butter into four pieces, add one to the sauce, put it on the fire and stir till melted, then take it off, add another, and repeat till all the butter has been put in. While adding the butter, the addition of a tablespoonful of white stock occasionally serves to keep the proper consistency or thickness, which should be somewhat like melted butter. Season with pepper and salt, and, if liked, a few grains of cayenne. Great care must be taken not to let this sauce boil, as if allowed to do so it will be sure to curdle.

**Plain Fish Sauce (White).**—Work one ounce of butter into one ounce of flour, put it on to melt in a sauce-pan, add half a pint of good sweet milk; let it come to the boil, stirring it very carefully, then add gradually half a pint of fish stock, and let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally. Season with white pepper, and salt if necessary.

**Plain Fish Sauce (Brown).**—Brown two ounces of butter in a stew-pan with one ounce and a half of flour, after which add to it about three gills of fish stock, two tablespoonfuls of ketchup, one of spiced vinegar, a little black pepper, one tablespoonful of cayenne sauce, and salt only if necessary. Let it boil gently for about ten minutes; if too thick add a little more fish stock, if too thin reduce by boiling a little longer, and serve in a sauce-tureen with fried haddocks or whitings.

**Oyster Sauce (White).**—Put on in a sauce-pan with the liquor about them two dozen fresh oysters, let them just come to the boiling-point in order to scald them, then drain and remove the beards. Melt in a sauce-pan two ounces of butter with one of flour, add to it one gill of milk, stir till it boils, then add one gill of fish stock, the liquor of the oysters, half a gill of cream, one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a little white pepper, and salt if necessary. Let it boil gently for ten minutes, stirring constantly; if too thick add a little more fish stock, let it come to the boil again, then take it off the fire and put in the oysters, after which it must not be allowed to boil. If liked, a little lemon juice may be added just before serving.

**Oyster Sauce (Brown).**—Prepare two dozen fresh oysters as in the foregoing recipe, then brown two ounces of butter in a stew-pan with one ounce of flour, add to it one gill of gravy soup, one gill of fish stock, the liquor of the oysters, one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a little black pepper, and salt if required. Let it boil gently for ten minutes, stirring constantly; if too thick add a little more brown soup or fish stock, let it come to the boil again, then take it off the fire, put in the oysters, and heat thoroughly without allowing it to boil. This sauce is often served with beef-steaks and broiled slices of cod. Tinned oysters may be used instead of the fresh ones, in which case no scalding is necessary; they have only to be taken out of the tins, drained, and bearded, the liquor about them being reserved for the sauce.

**Lobster Butter.**—Pound together in a mortar the spawn and coral of a boiled hen lobster, add to it the double of its weight in butter and a pinch of cayenne, pound a little longer in order to mix it, pass through a wire sieve, put it into a jar, and set aside in a cool place for use.

**Lobster Sauce.**—Cut into small square pieces about the fourth part of the white meat of a freshly-boiled lobster, and put them on a plate. Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add one gill of milk, stir till it boils, then add half a pint of fish stock, one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a little white pepper and salt, let it boil ten minutes, stirring constantly, then take it to the side of the fire, stir into it lobster butter sufficient to colour it, one tablespoonful of cream and the pieces of lobster, after which be very careful that it does not boil. If liked, a little lemon juice may be added before serving.

**Lobster Sauce, No. 2.**—Make a plain butter sauce (see recipe for it), stir into it lobster butter enough to give it a fine colour, a pinch of cayenne, a little lemon juice, and the same quantity of the white meat of the lobster as in the foregoing recipe, and heat without allowing it to boil.

**Anchovy Sauce.**—Make a plain butter sauce of four ounces of butter, add enough of the essence of anchovies to flavour it, or two pickled anchovies, washed, boned, trimmed, and pounded, and a little lemon juice, or one tablespoonful of Chili vinegar; let it become quite hot without boiling.

**Anchovy Butter.**—Take the number of pickled anchovies required, wash them well, cut off the heads, remove the bones, and pound them in a mortar, add sufficient butter to make a nice soft paste, pound a little more, then pass through a wire sieve, put it into a jar, and set aside in a cool place for use.

**Green Butter.**—Blanch for five minutes in boiling water, tarragon, chervil, parsley, and chives, one handful of each, press them in muslin to take the water from them, pound them in a mortar with four ounces of fresh butter, adding a little cayenne pepper and salt, pass through a fine wire sieve, and put aside for use. This butter is used for colouring and flavouring sauces, and sometimes it is moulded into little pats and handed round with cheese after dinner.

**Bernaise Sauce.**—The ingredients are the yolks of five eggs, four ounces of fresh butter, one full tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, the same of chopped tarragon, and a very little pepper and salt. Divide the butter into four equal pieces of one ounce each, put the yolks into a sauce-pan with one piece of butter, and stir over a slow fire till it begins to thicken, then remove a little from the fire and add one piece of butter, stir till it melts, then add another piece of butter, repeating the melting till the pieces of butter are all added and well mixed. The chopped tarragon, tarragon vinegar, salt, and pepper are now put in and mixed well.

**Egg Sauce.**—Boil two eggs very hard, take them out and lay them in cold water for five minutes, take off the shells, and mince them very fine; beat four ounces

of butter, put in the eggs amongst the butter, and make it hot. This sauce is always served with salt fish.

**Cucumber Sauce.**—Have one or two green cucumbers, put them into boiling water with a little salt and vinegar, let them boil for ten minutes, take them out, peel them, and cut them in slices, about half an inch thick. Take a little white stock, a pat of butter, a tablespoonful of lemon pickle or vinegar, and a tablespoonful of sugar, put them in a stew-pan on the fire, and shake it until it becomes hot, then add the cucumbers and a little white pepper This sauce is served in a sauce-tureen with lamb cutlets.

**Caper Sauce.**—Make a plain butter sauce, add some French capers and a little vinegar; stir, and make it hot. Serve over boiled mutton or in a sauce-tureen.

**Shrimp Sauce.**—Take two dozen of shrimps, put them in boiling water, and let them boil for five minutes, then strain and pick them nicely; put them in butter sauce, add a tablespoonful of lemon pickle or hot vinegar, and shake the sauce-pan until it is hot. Serve in a sauce-tureen.

**Horse-Radish Sauce for Cold Meat.**—Mix a teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and one of Chili vinegar; add a little salt, a tablespoonful of grated horse-radish, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Mix all together, and serve in a sauce-tureen.

**Plain Brown Sauce.**—Put two ounces of butter into a clean stew-pan, melt it, and let it boil, then dredge in about an ounce and a half of flour, moving the pan very carefully, as it has a strong tendency to burn. When it is a dark brown colour add two breakfast-cupfuls of stock, and stir with a wooden spoon. If too thick, add a little more stock; season with a little ketchup, black pepper, and salt, and let it simmer slowly for ten minutes. If wanted very smooth pour it through a gravy strainer.

**Salad Sauce.**—Have two hard-boiled eggs, bruise the yolks till very smooth, add a tablespoonful of cold water, mix them with a teaspoonful of mustard, one of salt, and one of black pepper, a teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a tablespoonful of vinegar, one of the essence of anchovies, and a small teacupful of cream.

**Mayonnaise Sauce.**—Separate very carefully the yolks of two eggs, drop them into a clean basin, and with a wooden spoon stir for a few seconds; then take the salad oil bottle, and, placing your thumb over the top, pour in very slowly about half a pint of oil, stirring constantly till it becomes thick and smooth; season with pepper, salt, vinegar, and mustard. When you begin to mix the oil with the yolks, the oil should be added in drops at short intervals. This sauce is used for dressing cold salmon and lobster salads.

**Piquant Sauce.**—Chop together one tablespoonful of capers, the same of pickled gherkins, and one small onion; put them on in an enamelled pan with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and let simmer for about ten minutes, or till the vinegar is reduced to half the quantity. Brown one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add about half a pint of stock, and let it boil slowly for ten minutes, then add the chopped capers, etc., etc.; season, if necessary, with pepper and salt, and if liked one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce. This sauce is suitable either for meat or fish; but, if for fish, it is better to prepare a plain butter sauce instead of the brown, to which add the piquant mixture.

**Lyonnaise Sauce.**—Peel and cut into small dice one large Portugal onion, put it on in an enamelled pan with one ounce of butter, and let it simmer till soft, then add one gill of tomato pulp, a piece of glaze about the size of a walnut, one dessert-spoonful of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of sugar, a little black pepper, and salt; let it boil up and serve. This is a very good sauce for mutton cutlet.

**Tomato Sauce.**—Put on the fire in an enamelled pan one tablespoonful of vinegar, and let it boil till reduced to half the quantity, then add half a pint of tomato pulp, one ounce of meat or chicken glaze, a pinch of sugar, and the same of salt if necessary, let it simmer for two or three minutes and serve.

**Tomato Pulp.**—Cut two ounces of fat ham into small pieces, put it on in a sauce-pan with one bay leaf and a sprig of thyme, put on the cover, and let it simmer for a few minutes without allowing it to brown. Cut six fresh tomatoes through the middle crosswise, squeeze out the seeds and water, add them to the ham, let them stew for fifteen minutes, or till tender, skimming off the fat as much as possible, take out the pieces of ham, pass the tomatoes through a wire sieve and set aside for use. When fresh tomatoes are expensive, or not in season, conserve of tomatoes, as well as whole ones, may be got very good in tins.

**Mussel Sauce.**—Wash the shells in several waters, scraping them well, then put them in a colander and run cold water on them till it comes away quite clear and free of sand, after which put them to steep in cold water for two hours. Drain the water from the mussels, put them on the fire in an iron stew-pan, closely covered, shake them occasionally until the shells open, then remove from the fire immediately, strain the liquor into a basin, take the muscles out of the shells, and remove the beards and black parts. Melt one ounce of butter with half an ounce of flour in a sauce pan, add the liquor of the muscles, a little pepper, nutmeg, and one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, let it boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, and finish with half a gill of cream, a dessert-spoonful of chopped parsley, and a little lemon juice.

**Plain White Sauce.**—Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, without allowing it to brown in the least degree, add about three gills of good white stock, and let it boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, season with white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt, and finish with half a gill of cream, after which let it come to the boil again.

**Maitre d'Hotel Sauce.**—Mix together two ounces of butter with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley, add the juice of half a lemon and a little pepper and salt, take the foregoing white sauce just after it is off the boil, stir this Maitre d'Hôtel butter into it, let it get as hot as possible without boiling, and serve.

**Cardinal Sauce.**—Make a plain white sauce, and when just off the boil stir into it enough of lobster butter to make it a bright red colour, add a little essence of mushrooms, or the liquor of a tin of mushrooms, one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a little lemon juice, and heat thoroughly without allowing it to boil; if for baked fish a little of the liquid about them should be added to the sauce to give it a characteristic flavour.

**Tartar Sauce.**—Drop into a basin the yolks of two eggs quite free of the least portion of the whites, add one teaspoonful of French mustard, a little pepper and salt, and mix well with a wooden spoon; take the best olive oil in bottle, and, placing your thumb on the mouth of the bottle, add about one gill of oil, at first in single drops with short intervals between each, stirring constantly one way till it becomes thick and smooth, after which add half a gill of tarragon vinegar, one dessert-spoonful of chopped capers, one teaspoonful of the essence of anchovies, and the same of fresh tarragon leaves previously blanched and chopped. If fresh tarragon leaves cannot be got, the dried ones reduced to powder may be used instead. Should this sauce get too thick before the quantity of oil has been stirred in, add a little of the gill of tarragon vinegar, which never fails to bring it back to the proper consistency. In hot weather this sauce, as well as the mayonnaise, should be made in a cool place.

**Soubise Sauce (White).**—Peel and slice six onions, scald for ten minutes in boiling water, drain through a colander, and run cold water on them, after which boil them in milk till soft, and press through a wire sieve. Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add the milk in which the onions have just been boiled along with enough of white stock to make it the proper consistency, then the purée of onions, and one cooked potato mashed, let it boil for about ten minutes, and season with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. This sauce is served with roast mutton, mutton cutlets, and braised pheasant.

**Soubise Sauce (Brown).**—Proceed exactly as in the foregoing recipe, only let the onions be boiled in stock instead of milk, and the butter and flour browned in the sauce-pan instead of being kept white.

**Chestnut Sauce.**—Peel off the outer skin from

eighteen large chestnuts, scald them in boiling water for about ten minutes, then scrape off the inner skin, and put them on in a stew-pan with half a pint of milk along with the same measure of water; let them boil slowly till soft, then drain the milk and water from them, and press through a wire sieve while hot. Stir this purée into about one pint of good plain but rather thin white sauce. If wanted brown, the chestnuts must be boiled in brown stock instead of milk, and the purée mixed with brown sauce instead of white; in either case the sauce must be rather thin, as the purée of chestnuts has a tendency to thicken it. To be served with turkey, fowl, chicken, or pheasant.

**Sharp Sauce for Venison.**—Brown one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour in a stew-pan, add two ounces of ham chopped small, a few sprigs of parsley, one onion sliced, one bay leaf, and a little thyme, let all simmer together for ten minutes, then add three gills of good brown soup or stock, half a gill of vinegar, and a little black pepper and salt, after which let it boil for ten minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Pass through a gravy strainer into a clean sauce-pan, add one glass of port wine, one dessert-spoonful of red-currant jelly, and stir till the jelly dissolves and the sauce just comes to the boil.

**Roast-Meat Gravy.**—When the roast is done, take away the dripping-pan, pour off the fat, leaving the savoury jelly which has come from the meat in the process of roasting in the bottom. Pour into this jelly enough of boiling water with a little salt to make sufficient gravy for the size of the roast, mix well, let it come to the boil, and pour over the meat. To most people this is the most acceptable gravy with roast-beef or mutton, and ought always to be served with it, even when other sauces and accompaniments are served.

**Sauce Royale for Plum Pudding.**—Beat four ounces of fresh butter to a cream, add four ounces of fine ground sugar, and beat a little longer, then stir in gradually one glass of brandy and the same of sherry. The mixing must be done very carefully, adding the brandy and sherry at first in drops at short intervals, so as to make it blend with the butter. This sauce should be made shortly before it is wanted, and served cold in a sauce-tureen, or in little pats on a plate, like butter.

**St. Michael Sauce.**—Squeeze the juice from two sweet oranges, then strain into a small enamelled pan, dissolve one teaspoonful of potato flour in half a gill of cold water, add to the juice along with one ounce and a half of ground sugar, stir over the stove or slow fire until it has boiled about three minutes, then take it off the fire; add one tablespoonful of rum, and serve with any pudding to which the flavour is suitable.

**Raspberry Sauce.**—Put half a pint of hot water well flavoured with raspberry jam into a small sauce-pan. Mix one teaspoonful of potato flour with a little cold water and stir it into the water in the pan, stirring until it has boiled three minutes. A few drops of cochineal or carmine should be added, and a little sugar if the sauce is liked rather sweet. Strawberry and other jam sauce may be made in the same way.

**Albert Victor Sauce for Puddings.**—Switch up in a small brass pan one whole egg, or two yolks, with one dessert-spoonful of ground sugar, till light and frothy, then add a glass of cowslip wine, and continue switching till very much risen. This sauce is suitable for almost any sweet pudding, and must be served immediately, as it falls quickly.

**Wine or Custard Sauce for Puddings.**—Beat one egg with one dessert-spoonful of white sugar and half a teaspoonful of corn flour in a small sauce-pan, put it near the fire, add a teacupful of good sweet milk, stir till it becomes thick, but do not allow it to boil, then add one glass of sherry.

**German Sauce for Puddings.**—Switch up in a basin inside a pan with boiling water in the bottom, on the stove, one egg, half a glass of sherry, the same of water, and one tablespoonful of sugar, till it gets quite light and spongy, and pour over the pudding.

**Almond Sauce.**—Mix together in a small sauce-pan one egg with one ounce of sugar, one gill of milk, one ounce of ground sweet almonds, and one table-spoonful of orange-flower water, put it on a slow fire, and stir with a switch until it becomes like thick cream, taking care not to let it boil.

**Apple Sauce for Puddings.**—Put in a pan half a pint of water in which the skins and scraps of the apples have been boiled. Add one teaspoonful of potato flour mixed with cold water, and sugar to taste. Stir this mixture till it has boiled for three minutes, and colour with a few drops of carmine.

**Ginger Custard Sauce.**—Mix half a tea-spoonful of corn flour with two tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup, add a well-beaten egg and a gill and a half of sweet milk, and stir constantly over a slow fire till it thickens.

**Lemon Sauce.**—Pour half a pint of hot water over the grated rind of a lemon, and let it stand for twenty minutes. Add the juice of half of the lemon with one teaspoonful of potato flour mixed with it. Stir all over the fire till it has boiled for three minutes. Sweeten to taste.

**Apricot Sauce.**—Put on one small tin of apricots in a brass pan, with their own juice, and ground white sugar enough to sweeten them, let them simmer till soft, then pass through a wire sieve, add the juice of a lemon, and, if approved of, one glass of rum or brandy. Pine apple sauce may be made in the same way. When jam is used instead of fresh or tinned fruit it must be heated and diluted with water to the proper consistency, without adding any sugar. When fresh fruit is used it requires more sugar to sweeten it than tinned fruit, and to be simmered till soft in a brass pan with a little water.

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## BEEF.

**Stewed Rump of Beef.**—Let the beef hang for some days to make it tender, bone it, and lard it thickly with bits of bacon ham. Take a pan that will hold the beef, put some slices of pork in the bottom of the stew-pan, have the beef rubbed over with fresh drippings, brown it before the fire for an hour, lay it in the stew-pan, and put it on a slow fire, adding two quarts of good stock, some whole black pepper, six small onions whole, three bay leaves, and a few sweet herbs. Let it simmer at the side of the fire for three or four hours; one hour before dinner take out the beef and put it in the oven or before the fire to keep it hot; glaze the beef, have the gravy in which you stewed the beef reduced to a quart, strain it, and skim the fat clean off. Take a small stew-pan, brown a bit of butter, shake in flour, and make it a nice light brown; pour in the stock, let it boil a little, add a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, and one of lemon pickle; dish the beef and pour the sauce over it, garnish with sliced cucumbers or pickles, and spinach (see SPINACH).

**Stewed Beef, No. 2.**—Take from ten to twelve pounds of the middle part of a brisket of beef, remove the bones, sprinkle a little pepper on it, roll it up neatly, bind with a piece of cord, and put it before the fire one hour to brown. Take a stew-pan large enough to hold it, put in it two quarts of second stock, then lay in the beef, add one head of celery, four onions, a handful of parsley, half an ounce of black pepper, cayenne, and salt. Let it stew slowly for three or four hours, have some carrots and turnips cut out, and boil them in a little stock with a little salt and sugar. The carrots will require double the time the turnips take, therefore you will require to put in the carrots one hour before you add the turnips. Take out the beef, glaze it, strain the stock, and skim off the fat, then brown a bit of butter in a small stew-pan, shake in a good deal of flour, add a pint of the stock and a little of the water in which you boiled the vegetables, stir till it boils, drain the vegetables, put them into the sauce-pan, adding a tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, and salt to taste. Cut the cord off the beef, lay it on a dish, and serve with the sauce and vegetables round it.

**Salted Round of Beef Boiled.**—Have a round of ox-beef, from sixteen to twenty pounds, nicely cut; take out the bone, rub it over with common salt, and let it lie two or three days upon a large flat dish. Have a pickle prepared of the following:—Three pounds of bay salt, one ounce of saltpetre, one ounce of salt prunella, each pounded, one pound of coarse sugar, and two gallons of water; put it upon the fire, stir

occasionally to prevent the ingredients falling to the bottom; skim it well when it begins to boil, let it boil twenty minutes, take it off, and let it stand till cold; then put the beef into a small pickling tub or jar, pour the pickle over it, keeping back the sediment, lay a clean heavy stone upon it, put on a close cover, and turn it every alternate day. The meat will be excellent in fourteen days, and it will not be too salt, although you should keep it for six weeks. A little cochineal improves the colour when it is in the pickle. When you are to use it, bind it tightly with a cord; put it into a large stew-pan with plenty of cold water, put it on the fire till it begins to boil, remove the scum as it rises, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it simmer slowly for four hours; after which leave it in the water for some time. Before it is wanted, have some vegetable greens and carrots boiled. Before dishing the beef, make it hot, and take off the cord; put in a silver or iron skewer, garnish with boiled greens and carrots alternately round the beef, and pour over it a little of the water in which it was boiled.

**To Corn a Brisket of Beef.**—Have from fourteen to fifteen pounds of the brisket of beef; rub it over with common salt, and let it lie for three days; put it in the above pickle with a heavy weight upon it, and turn it every day; it will be ready for use in ten days. When your are to boil it, do not soak it in water; put it in a stew-pan, and cover with cold water; when it boils, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it boil slowly until the ribs draw out. Have some carrots and greens boiled separately to garnish with; or if you wish it cold, when it is done take it out of the water, take out all the bones, roll it in a clean cloth, and put a heavy weight upon it all night. If wanted for breakfast, trim it neatly, and garnish with green parsley.

**Stewed Brisket of Beef.**—Take from twelve to fourteen pounds of the nine-holes of beef, bone neatly before rolling up and cording, sprinkle some pepper and salt on the inside, put it on a very slow fire in a stew-pan that will hold it easily, turning it occasionally till it is all a nice light brown, then cover up and let it simmer slowly for two or three hours; add one quart of good stock, and let it simmer two hours longer. Take a small stew-pan and brown two ounces of butter and a little flour; just before dinner take out the beef on a dish, taking care to keep it hot; pour the gravy out of the large stew-pan into the small one, put it on the fire, stir till it boils, then skim the fat clean off, and add one tablespoonful of ketchup, one of India soy, one of Chili vinegar, and one dozen of minced truffles. Take off the cord, dish the beef, pour the sauce over it, and garnish with parsley.

**Stewed Brisket of Beef, No. 2.**—Take twelve pounds or more of the nine-holes of beef, bone it, and sprinkle with pepper, then roll up and cord it; have a large stew-pan or pot, place the bones in the bottom to prevent the meat from burning, put it in, cover up, and let it simmer slowly on a hot-plate, or very slow fire, for four hours, turning occasionally, then add a little second stock, and let it simmer an hour longer. For the sauce, brown three ounces of butter in a stew-pan, with as much flour as it will take in; add a little brown soup or stock, let it boil five minutes, then add some pieces of pickled cucumbers, one dozen of large oysters or button mushrooms, a little ketchup, cayenne, and salt to taste. Take the cord off the meat, place it on the dish on which it is to be sent to table, and pour the sauce over it.

**Boiled Brisket of Salt Beef.**—Have from twelve to fourteen pounds of the nine-holes of beef salted, bone neatly, roll up, and cord tightly. It may have a force-meat stuffing, if liked. Put it on covered with cold water, let it boil for three hours, and let it stand in the water till cold, then take it out, take off the cord, trim neatly, and garnish with shred lettuce or parsley.

**Roast Sirloin of Beef.**—To sixteen pounds of beef allow three hours to roast. Have a good clear fire; put the roast before the fire, about ten inches distant from it. If you have not a spit, turn the bone side to the fire first, and gradually draw it nearer. Have a piece of paper put round the roast, and fix it with a wooden skewer. Baste it with a little rich drippings at first, and keep basting it with fat all the time you are roasting it. The flavour and richness of roast meat depend greatly upon basting it while roasting. Fifteen minutes before you dish it, sprinkle a little salt, and dredge it with flour; put it close to the fire till it froths up, then dish it, and have a little of the gravy, with water and salt; pour it over the beef, and garnish with grated horse-radish.

**Beef-Steaks.**—Get two pounds of tender beef, or whatever quantity you want; slice them thin, and longer than they are broad; beat them with a roller, and season them with black pepper and salt. Mince two onions very fine, sprinkle them over the steaks, roll and tie them up with a piece of thread. Take a stew-pan with a piece of butter, brown it with a little flour, put in the steaks, brown them a nice light brown, and add a little boiling water or stock. Put the cover on close, and let them stew for one hour slowly. Before serving cut off the threads, add a tablespoonful of ketchup, dish them neatly, and pour the sauce over them.

**Beef Olives.**—Have very thinly sliced one pound of beef from the juicy side of the round, pare away the skin and fat, and divide equally into ten oblong pieces. Have a stuffing prepared of one ounce of finely-minced suet, two ounces of bread crumbs, a little minced parsley, one tablespoonful of stock, half an egg, pepper, salt, and nutmeg; put a small teaspoonful on each piece of meat, roll up, fasten each with a very short skewer and braise for two hours, same as Mutton Cutlets à la Soubise, page 554. Before serving strain off the gravy into a small sauce-pan, skim off the fat, let it reduce a little, then add one teaspoonful of potato flour dissolved in a very little cold water, and boil for three minutes. Draw out the skewers, arrange neatly in a circle, on a mashed potato, pour the sauce over them, and put some vegetable in the centre.

**Stuffed Steak.**—Have one pound of thinly-cut steak off the round cut in a square complete piece. Mix together half a pound of sausage meat, one teacupful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of finely-chopped parsley, quarter of a teaspoonful of mixed sweet herbs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, and a little grated lemon rind. Beat an egg and add it to this, mixing all thoroughly together with the hand. Lay this stuffing on the meat and roll it up, not too tightly. Tie it firmly to keep it in shape while it is cooked. Melt a dessert-spoonful of dripping in a stew-pan, and when it is very hot (a faint blue smoke will be seen rising from it when it is hot enough) brown the roll of meat in it, turning it about to get brown all over. Mix a dessert-spoonful of flour with a little cold water till quite smooth, then add a little salt and pepper and half a pint of second stock or water. Pour this into the stew-pan in which the meat was fried, and stir it until it boils. Put the meat back in the pan, and stew it very gently for two hours. Three tablespoonfuls of finely-chopped suet may be substituted for the sausage meat if desired.

**Grilled Beef-Steak.**—Have the steak cut from the heuck-bone or ribs. Have a clear fire and clean gridiron; let it become hot, then rub it with a little suet, lay on the steak, and with a pair of collop-tongs keep turning it constantly, from seven to ten minutes, according to the thickness of the steak. Have the dish before the fire very hot, put the steak on it, sprinkle with salt, put on the cover, also heated, and serve with horse-radish.

**Scotch Collops.**—Have some pieces of tender beef, about three inches square; take a little beef drippings, brown it, shake in flour until it becomes a light brown, put in the collops, brown them on both sides; put on the cover close, and draw to the side of the fire. Have one dozen of onions stewed amongst stock, pour both into the stew-pan with the collops, and let them stew slowly for an hour, season with black pepper, salt, and a tablespoonful of ketchup, and dish in a circle with the sauce in the centre.

**Stewed Beef-Steak.**—Take the weight required in thin slices from the round, pare away the skin, divide into pieces sufficient for a helping, sprinkle each with a very little black pepper and salt, put them into a pan, cover well with boiling stock, and allow it to boil up so as to enclose the juices, then pour into a milk-scalder or double pan, with about an inch and a

half of boiling water in the outside pan, and let it cook for two hours. The water must be kept constantly boiling, and added to should it reduce too much, while the contents of the inner pan does not boil at all. When ready, arrange neatly in a circle on a hot dish, serve with brown or soubise sauce poured over it, using the stock, or part of it, to make either, and fill the centre with some prepared vegetable, such as baked Spanish onions, Brussels sprouts boiled, or carrot and turnip cut in balls and previously boiled in water with a little salt and sugar in it. Another way is to pile the meat in the centre of the dish, pour the sauce over it, and put small flour dumplings alternately with vegetables round it. The object of this method is to cook the meat without boiling, and so render it easier of digestion. The milk-scalder being somewhat expensive, it is sometimes done in a bowl and pan, or earthenware jar and pan, but is not so satisfactory.

**Minced Collops.**—Mince finely one pound of beef cut from the round, put it into a basin with half a pint of cold water, and mix well with a wooden spoon. Brown one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour in a stew-pan, pour in the collops and water, and stir constantly with a wooden spoon till thoroughly browned, then put on the cover and let them stew till reduced to a proper thickness, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Season with black pepper, salt, and one tablespoonful of ketchup, and serve with a border of fried croûtons of bread round the dish. If liked, a small onion finely minced may be browned with butter and flour before the meat is put in. Instead of the border of croûtons, one of boiled whole rice, or mashed potatoes browned, may be substituted.

**Beef Balls.**—Mince half a pound of beef, one ounce of suet, and a little parsley, add a few sweet herbs, salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, a breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs, one egg well beaten, and mix them all together. Form into balls, flour and fry them in boiling fat. Serve them with toasted bread or brown gravy.

**To Cure Beef for a Ham.**—Have the ham cut as much in the form of a sugar-loaf as you can, without the bone, when it is quite fresh, rub it with common salt, and let it lie three days. Prepare a pickle of the following:—Four gallons of water, six pounds of bay salt, two ounces of saltpetre; pound the salt and saltpetre together; two pounds of raw sugar; put it on the fire, skim it well, and stir from the bottom. Let it boil for an hour; take it off and let it stand till cold. Rub the beef with a dry cloth and put it into a pickling tub, pour the pickle over it, and put a weight upon the beef, in order that it may be entirely covered with the pickle; turn it every two days, and let it lie in the pickle for four weeks, then take it out and cord it up very tightly. If you wish to have it smoked, hang it up in an out-house or open chimney, with a fire made of hard-wood-tree leaves and sawdust. When it has hung for two or three days, wrap it in paper, and hang it in a dry cold place. This pickle answers for pickling pork, ham, and tongues. Tongues should be rubbed with salt and saltpetre six days before they are put into the pickle. You may preserve this pickle as long as you please, by boiling it up every six weeks, and adding to it a little sugar and common salt.

**To Salt Beef for Immediate Use.**—Take whatever piece of beef you want, and rub with common salt for half an hour as much as you can rub into it. Take a washing tub, fill it half full of cold water, and lay two small sticks across it, place the beef upon them, and in one night or two it will be fit for use.

**Stewed Tongue.**—Get a good fresh tongue, rub it well with common salt and saltpetre, and let it lie four days, wash it well, put it on the fire, with as much cold water as will cover it; let it boil slowly for two hours; then take it out, skin, and trim it neatly. Brown a little butter in a stew-pan, then put in the tongue and brown it, add one pint of the liquor in which it was boiled, two whole onions, two slices of turnip, a few pieces of celery, and let it simmer by the side of the fire. When wanted, take out the tongue, glaze, and keep it hot, pick the vegetables out of the sauce, add a spoonful of mushroom ketchup, one of lemon pickle, pepper and salt to taste. Dish the tongue, which you can either send up plain or garnished with spinach.

**Kidneys and Skirts.**—Cut up the kidneys, wash and put them on in cold water, and let them boil for an hour, then strain them. The water they are boiled in is of no use. Take the skirts, skin and cut them in small pieces with the kidneys, and dust them well with flour. Put a piece of butter in a stew-pan and brown it a little; put in the kidneys and skirts, with an onion finely minced, and a pint of good stock or gravy, simmer them an hour at the side of the fire, then season with salt and pepper, and a spoonful of ketchup, and serve hot.

**To Make Glaze.**—If you have the liquor in which hams or tongues have been boiled, take a whole hough of beef, and an ox-foot or any scraps of veal, and put them into a large pot and boil slowly for ten or twelve hours, then strain it, put back the bones and meat, cover with boiling water, let them boil slowly for two hours, strain, and when cold skim very clean. Put it into a sauce-pan, set it upon the fire and let it boil slowly, without a cover, till reduced to a small quantity. You must attend to it lest it should boil over or burn. When it is done sufficiently, dip a spoon in it, touch it with your thumb and finger, and if it cause them to stick together it is ready. Put it into jelly-pots. When you are to use it, set the jelly-pot in warm water, till it becomes liquid; have a brush, and glaze hams, tongues, fowls, stewed beef, cutlets, sweetbreads, etc.

**To Make Glaze** (ANOTHER WAY).—Take two large ox-houghs weighing about twenty pounds each, and two feet, cut them in pieces, and put on in a large pot, cover with cold water, add a little salt and cayenne, and skim very carefully as it comes to the boil. Let it boil slowly for twenty-four hours, then strain through a hair sieve into an earthen jar. Return the meat and bones to the pot, cover with boiling water, let it boil four hours, and strain into a separate jar. When both are cold, skim carefully, and put them together into a pan, taking care to keep back the sediment. In the process of heating, as the scum arises, take it clean off. Let it boil till it becomes sufficiently strong. When it is off the boil, pour it into weasands, and hang up in a dry place.

**Braised Ribs of Beef.**—Take two or three ribs of beef according to the quantity required, and saw off a piece of the chine-bone, so as to flatten it for dishing. Mix two ounces of salt with one and a half of brown sugar, rub it well into the beef, and let it stand for two days. Brown three or four ounces of butter in an oval stew-pan, put in the beef and brown it nicely all over, being careful not to let it burn. When it is well browned add about a pint of stock, or more if necessary, one tablespoonful of vinegar, the same of ketchup, and a little pepper. Cover closely, and simmer slowly for an hour and a half, then take out the beef, skim off the fat, and thicken with corn flour. Return the beef to the pan along with half a pound of sultana raisins, and balls of carrot and turnip previously scooped out, and cooked separately in water with a pinch of brown sugar. Let it simmer slowly for nearly an hour. Have a dozen small onions peeled, and add them half an hour before dishing, or long enough to cook them thoroughly without breaking. Serve with the sauce poured over the meat, and the vegetables neatly arranged around it.

**Braised Fillet of Beef.**—Remove some of the fat from a fillet, trim it neatly, and bind it round with cord or tape to keep it firm. Put a few slices of Wiltshire bacon in the bottom of a pan just large enough to hold the fillet, then place it in, and surround it with one carrot sliced, two onions sliced, one bunch of parsley, one small head of celery cut in short lengths, two bay leaves, a few sprigs of thyme, a little whole black pepper, and a blade of mace. Have some second stock boiling, pour it in round the fillet till it reaches the bottom of it (not higher), cover with buttered paper, put on the lid, which must be very close-fitting, and let it simmer for rather more than two hours, basting it frequently with its own gravy. A short time before dishing, strain off the gravy into a clean sauce-pan, put it on and boil rapidly till reduced to a half glaze; meanwhile, have the fillet in the oven to brown it a little, basting it several times with the gravy from the sauce-pan, in order to give it a bright glossy appearance. When ready place it on the dish on which

it is to be served, arrange a garnish of prepared vegetables in groups round it, and pour the boiling reduced gravy over it. The fillet spoken of in this recipe is not the under part of the sirloin, which cannot be bought separate from that joint in this country, but the under part of the heuck-bone, and which generally weighs about four pounds as it comes from the butcher, and is called by them fillet steak. There are many varieties of garnish, such as stuffed tomatoes, fried balls of potatoes, mushrooms, croquettes of potatoes, as well as all sorts of vegetables, with which to serve this dish. If liked, a pint of wine may be poured over it when put into the braising-pan.

**To Cook Tripe.**—Have the tripe well cleaned and soaked in water for some time; cut it into small pieces, and put it into a pot, with a marrow bone in the bottom, or two pounds of hough of beef, along with as much water as will cover it, but no salt, and let it boil slowly for six hours. If wanted to keep for some days, dish into a number of dishes. If wanted with a brown sauce, brown butter and flour, with some onions, then add the tripe, stew for half an hour, and season with salt. If wanted white, mix a tablespoonful of flour with a teacupful of cream, or knead a little butter and flour together, and dissolve in milk and add to the tripe.

**Boiled Pickled Tongue.**—Put the tongue on in hot water, and, after coming to the boil, let it boil gently from two and a half to three hours, according to the weight, then take it out, peel off the skin, and fasten into shape with cord. If to be served hot, keep it in the water by the side of the fire till wanted; if cold, then allow it to stand in the water, taking it away from the fire, till cold, after which take it out and put it aside for a few hours to firm. Trim the root neatly away, coat it with meat glaze, garnish with parsley, and put a frill of white paper round the root part. If wanted to look like a small round, it must be rolled while hot, just after skinning, with the point in the centre, then corded and put between two dishes, with a weight on the top to press it. When wanted, trim and glaze it, then put a frilling of white paper all round it, beginning at the bottom and passing it round till the top is reached, and garnish with parsley. Dried or smoked tongue will require to be soaked in cold water for twelve hours, and boiled from four to six hours. As tongues vary much both in tenderness and weight, it is not easy to determine the exact time for boiling, but if, after removing the skin, they feel hard and tough, they ought to be returned to the pot and boiled a little longer.

**To Steam a Ham.**—Have a pan large enough to hold the ham, with an inch of boiling water in the bottom, put a ring about two inches deep in the middle, over it place the ham, put on the cover, and let it steam from four to five hours, according to weight, keeping up the measure of boiling water by adding more if required. When ready take off the skin, and when cold, trim, glaze, and garnish.

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## MUTTON.

**Roast Gigot of Mutton.**—Have the mutton cut in the form of a bacon ham; cut about three inches off the point of the shank; if to roast upon a spit, two hours and a half will do before a clear fire; if in the oven, about two hours, basting it frequently. Before dishing, melt a little butter, dust the roast with flour, baste it with the butter, and when it froths up, dish it and put a frill of paper round the shank. Have a little gravy in a small stew-pan, a little salt, a tablespoonful of vinegar, and when it boils, pour it over the mutton. Serve with melted red-currant jelly in a sauce-tureen.

**To Roast a Fore-Quarter of Mutton.**—Have a fore-quarter of mutton, take out the rib-bones first, then the breast, split up and take out the shoulder blade, then the shank to the first joint, sprinkle with pepper and salt, roll up neatly, and cord. Roast from two and a half to three hours, basting it well. This also makes a very good dish by boning in the same way, and laying in salt for three days, then cord it, and boil for two hours and a half. Serve with a little of the water in which it is boiled, and a tablespoonful of vinegar.

**To Boil a Gigot of Mutton.**—Have the mutton cut as the above; cut a piece off the point of the shank-bone, and put it into an oval pot with plenty of water, slightly salted. When it boils again, draw it to one side of the fire, and let it boil slowly two and a half hours. Some like it underdone, and in that case two hours will do it. Garnish the shank with a frill of white paper, and serve with caper sauce.

[The water in which any fresh meat has been boiled ought to be kept either for stock or making broth.]

**To Dress a Shoulder of Mutton.**—Have a small shoulder of mutton, bone it, roll it neatly, and bind it with tape. Put it on the fire with boiling water, and boil it two hours. Have a white sauce (see WHITE SAUCE) ready; have some pickles minced and add them to the sauce, with a teacupful of cream. Make it hot, stirring all the time, but do not let it boil. Cut off the tape, dish the mutton, and pour the sauce over it.

**To Roast a Shoulder of Mutton.**—Have the mutton cut large or small as you require it, bone it, sprinkle a little salt and pepper over it, roll it up, and bind it neatly with a piece of cord, rub it over with fresh drippings, put a piece of white paper round about it, and put it before the fire at a good distance. It will require three hours before the fire before it will be ready. Half an hour before you dish it, take off the paper, let it brown a little, put in a little melted butter with flour until it froths up. Cut off the cord, and have a little gravy and a tablespoonful of vinegar poured over it.

**To Roast a Saddle of Mutton.**—Have the saddle neatly cut, take the skin off, then fix the skin on the mutton with a wooden skewer, and hang it before the fire to roast. It will require two hours and a half before a clear fire. Fifteen minutes before you dish it, take off the skin, and brown it with butter and flour until it froths; or, in place of frothing it, you may glaze it, and serve with melted red-currant jelly in a sauce-tureen.

**Saddle of Mutton** (ANOTHER WAY).—Have a saddle, weighing about fourteen pounds, split up the rump, cut on each side of the back-bone in the inside of the saddle, take out the chop-bones, then the back-bone, commencing at the chop end, and going on till you come to the rump. Sprinkle the inside with pepper and salt, cord, but not tightly, so as to keep it in the form of the saddle, turn round the rump on each side, and fasten with a skewer; roast from two and a half to three hours, and serve with melted red-currant jelly.

**Mock Venison.**—Have a loin of mutton, cut off all the kidney fat, take off part of the flank, skin it, and either bone or notch it; mix a little raw sugar and black pepper, and rub it into the mutton; moisten with port wine, cover with the skin, and let it lie for four days. Take two pounds of flour, a quarter of a pound of dripping, pour in boiling water, and make a paste, and roll it out large enough to cover the mutton. Take off the skin and place the mutton in the paste, cover it all over, have a piece of strong paper, butter it, and tie it round the paste. It will require three hours to roast before a clear fire, or two hours in a quick oven. When you dish it, take off the paste, glaze it, and serve with rich gravy over it, hot claret in a sauce-tureen, and melted red-currant jelly.

**Boned Neck of Mutton.**—Have a neck of mutton of three pounds weight, and take out the bone. Make a stuffing of one ounce of suet, a teacupful of bread crumbs, one onion, and a little parsley minced fine, some sweet herbs, pepper and salt, and a little cayenne, mixed up with one egg, and put this into the neck of mutton in place of the bone. Roll it neatly, tie with a piece of a cord, put it into boiling water, and boil for two hours. Before dishing cut off the cord, and serve with caper sauce.

**Haricot Mutton.**—Divide a neck of mutton into cutlets about half an inch thick, trim away part of the fat, and chop off the larger pieces of bone. Scoop out a number of balls from carrot and turnip, put these into boiling water with a little salt and a pinch of sugar, and boil till half tender. Brown two ounces of butter

in a stew-pan with two ounces of flour, put in the cutlets and brown carefully on both sides, then add about a dozen small onions peeled, and the vegetables along with the water in which they have been boiled. Season with black pepper, salt, and one tablespoonful of ketchup, let it boil gently with the cover on for about one hour and a half, dish in a circle with the gravy and vegetables in the centre, and garnish with parsley and beetroot round the border.

**To Hash Mutton or Beef.**—Take cold roast meat, cut it in neat slices, and lay them aside. Take all the bones and trimmings, and put them on with a little water and salt, one onion, one carrot, and one turnip, and boil it until you have reduced it to one pint, then strain it. Brown a little butter and flour, lay in the slices of meat, and brown them on both sides; skim the stock, and put as much of it to the hash as will make it a proper thickness. Season with pepper and salt and a little ketchup. When wanted, make it hot, but do not boil it more than two or three minutes.

**To Cure a Mutton Ham.**—Have a hind-quarter of mutton cut into the shape of a ham. Take one ounce of saltpetre, one pound of bay salt, six ounces of brown sugar, one grated nutmeg, and half an ounce of white pepper, mix them all together and rub it well into the ham daily, until you have rubbed in all the mixture, then put a heavy weight upon it to press it. Turn it every three days, and rub it well with the pickle every time you turn it. Let it lie for eighteen days, then take it out and hang it up in a dry kitchen. If you wish to have it smoked, hang it up where you can have a fire of hardwood and sawdust. Peats are better, if you can procure them. Keep the ham a good distance from the fire for two or three days. When you are to boil it, soak it for some hours in water, then put it on with cold water and boil it quickly for two hours.

**Hot Pot.**—Cut one pound of cold mutton in neat slices, parboil eight or ten good-sized potatoes, and cut them in slices also. Peel an onion, put it into a small pan of boiling water, with a little salt in it, and boil it for ten minutes, then take it out and chop it. Butter a pie dish and put a layer of potatoes in it, sprinkle over some of the onion and a little pepper and salt. Lay the slices of meat in next; put the rest of the onion over it, and some more pepper and salt. Cover with a layer of potatoes, and pour over a gill of stock, gravy, or water. Brush the tops of the potatoes with melted butter, and if the meat is very lean put little bits of dripping here and there. Bake for an hour and a half.

**Irish Stew.**—Take any thin pieces of mutton that have been cut off the loin or breast, and cut them in pieces four inches square, put them in a stew-pan and cover them with boiling water, add two dozen whole onions, pepper and salt, put on the cover close, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it boil slowly for one hour. Add a little boiling water to it. Wash and pare two dozen of potatoes, put them in the stew-pan amongst the mutton, and let them boil till quite soft. Stir the potatoes with the mutton till it becomes smooth, and dish it hot.

**Scotch Haggis.**—Clean the bag and let it lie in cold salted water for twelve hours, then put it aside with the rough side turned out. Wash the sheep's pluck well and put it on to boil covered with cold water. Carefully remove all scum as it rises, add a little salt, and boil the pluck for one hour. When cold trim off any hard or discoloured parts, chop up the heart and the lights and grate half of the liver. Put all these in a bowl and add to them half a dessert-spoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of Jamaica pepper, and half a teaspoonful of black pepper. Toast a breakfast-cupful of oatmeal in the oven for ten minutes, and chop very finely half a pound of suet. Add these to the other ingredients and mix all with some of the water in which the pluck was boiled. Put the mixture into the prepared bag, being careful to leave plenty of room for the haggis to swell. Sew it up securely and put it in a large pan of warm water with half a pint of milk in it. For a short time keep piercing it now and then with a large needle to let the heated air escape, and so prevent bursting. Let it boil steadily for three hours without the lid, and serve very hot without garnish of any kind. The milk in the water tends to make the outside of the haggis white.

If onions are liked a few can be minced, scalded in boiling water, and added. Should the haggis be made some time before it is wanted and so require to be heated again, it should, when wanted, be put into a pan of boiling water, and allowed to boil for an hour and a half with the lid off.

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## LAMB.

**Lamb's Head and Mince.**—Wash the head and pluck thoroughly in cold water, then put it on in a large pot or stew-pan with cold water and a little salt, leaving the windpipe hanging over the outside, remove the scum as it rises, and, after coming to the boil, let it boil gently for an hour. When ready, take out the head and pluck, and leave the water to boil till reduced to a quart, then strain it into a basin, and set aside to cool. Cut the head from the neck, divide each, take out the tongue and brains, skin the tongue, trim it and the pieces of head and neck neatly, brush them with beaten egg, and coat thickly with a mixture of bread crumbs, minced parsley, and onion, a little thyme, pepper and salt, put them on a baking-dish with a few small pats of butter scattered over them. Cut about a dozen small slices from the liver, of the brains make cakes (see recipe for them), and put both on a wire drainer to be ready for frying. Brown about two ounces of butter in a stew-pan with the same of flour, and an onion finely minced, put in the pluck previously minced, stir together till well browned, then having taken the fat off the water in which the head and pluck were boiled, add it, with a little black pepper, one tablespoonful of ketchup, and salt if necessary, and let it simmer gently till it becomes a proper thickness. While the mince is cooking, have the head browning in the oven, and the pieces of liver and brain cakes fried in boiling fat. Have the dish on which it is to be served as hot as possible, put the mince on it, arrange the head, neck, and tongue over it, and place the brain cakes and the fried pieces of liver alternately round the border, with sprigs of parsley between.

**Hind-Quarter of Lamb.**—Have the gigot cut out neatly; wash it well in warm water, put it into a pan with boiling water and a little salt, and let it boil for one hour and a half. Cut the loin in chops, brush them over with beaten egg, strew them with bread crumbs, and fry them till well done, a fine light brown. Add a little pepper and salt while frying. Dish the gigot of lamb, lay the chops neatly round it, and garnish with parsley and sliced cucumbers. Serve with melted butter and mint sauce.

**Boned Fore-Quarter of Lamb.**—Have a fore-quarter, take out first all the ribs, then the breast-bone, slit up and take out the shoulder-blade, then the shank-bone to the first joint; roll up neatly, and cord. Roast about an hour and a half, basting it well. If served cold, garnish with sliced cucumber, radishes, and cresses.

**Lamb Chops.**—Cut a loin or best end of the neck in chops, flatten them, brush over with beaten egg; and coat with a mixture of bread crumbs, minced parsley, pepper, and salt. Have plenty of drippings in the frying-pan, put in the chops, and fry them nicely on both sides for twenty minutes. Put them before the fire on a sieve, and keep them hot. Have some spinach boiled (see SPINACH), turn it out, and place the chops neatly round it, and serve with cucumber sauce.

**Lamb with Rice.**—Have a fore-quarter of lamb, wash it well, and half roast it. Cut it up into steaks and season with pepper and salt, add a teacupful of stock; boil half a pound of whole rice, strain it, put in two ounces of butter to the rice, beat up the yolks of three eggs, stir them together, and cover the lamb with the rice. Put a border of paste upon the dish, then put it into the oven, and bake it until the paste is done. The rice by that time will be a fine light brown.

**Shoulder of Lamb.**—Have it boned and stuffed, then put it into boiling water, and let it boil quickly for one hour. Take it out and glaze it, and put it in the oven or before the fire until required.

Dish it upon spinach and turnips. Serve it with melted butter, a little lemon pickle, and garnish with sliced cucumber.

**Roast Lamb.**—Have a hind-quarter of lamb, notch it at the loin, cover with buttered paper, and roast for two hours before a clear fire, basting it well. Take off the paper fifteen minutes before you remove it from the fire, to let it brown. Dish it with a frill of white paper on the shank. Have a little boiling water and salt, with the gravy in a dripping-pan; let it boil, pour it over the lamb, and serve with mint sauce.

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## VEAL.

**Galantine of Veal, No. 1.**—Have a breast of veal from six to eight pounds, take out the bones, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Have half a pound of pork ham, sliced very thin, pare off the skin, spread it over the veal, with a few pickled cucumbers and four dropped eggs (see DROPPED EGGS). Put each egg in between the slices of ham, and strew all over with mixed pickles, some sweet herbs, and parsley. Grate one nutmeg, two blades of mace, a little white pepper, cayenne, and salt; mix these together and shake them all over the breast of veal, roll up neatly and cord it firmly. All this should be done the day before it is to be used. Put it into a flat deep dish, and, to keep it straight, put a heavy weight upon it all night. When wanted take it out; keep the sauce in the dish; rub it over with fresh drippings or butter, put a piece of white paper round it, and put it before the fire two hours. Baste it well; take off the paper, and have a stew-pan that will hold it with some boiling stock; lay the veal in it, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it simmer for an hour. An hour before dinner take it out and glaze it, and put it into the oven or before the fire to keep it hot. Strain the stock in which you stewed the veal, and skim the fat off, mix in a little flour, adding the sauce you kept, and boil till it is the thickness of cream. Dish the veal, cut off the cord, pour the sauce over it, and garnish with sliced cucumbers.

**Galantine of Veal, No. 2.**—Have a breast of veal boned the same way as the above. Make a force-meat as follows:—Mince four ounces of beef suet, add one teacupful of bread crumbs, the grated rind of a lemon, one onion minced, a nutmeg grated, some sweet herbs, a little white pepper and salt; moisten with an egg, and lay it thickly over the veal. Roll it up firmly, and sew it into a piece of cloth; put it in boiling water and boil slowly for three hours. Take the bones and trimmings of the veal, put them into a sauce-pan with as much boiling water as will cover them, with a little parsley and two onions, and boil till reduced to a pint, then strain and skim it well. Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with a little of the stock till very smooth, add it to the stock, put it upon the fire, stir till it boils, and season with white pepper. Before serving, put in a teacupful of cream, and make it hot, but do not let it boil. Dish the veal, and pour the sauce over it, garnished with sliced lemon, and serve with bread sauce (see BREAD SAUCE).

**Galantine of Veal, No. 3.**—Have a breast or loin of veal weighing about eight pounds, bone it and trim round the edges, lay it flat on the table, inside upwards, and sprinkle a little white pepper and salt over it; have a little force-meat made from the trimmings of the veal parboiled, spread it equally over it, then half a pound of sliced ham with eight or ten pickled gherkins, one or two placed between each of the slices. Divide some picked parsley into six equal quantities, arrange these at equal distances over the ham, and into the centre of each put a poached egg. Roll it tightly, taking care not to displace the eggs or stuffing. Put a skewer in at each end, then lace it with a piece of cord; after which remove the skewers, and put it between two dishes with a weight on the top; let it remain all night to flatten as well as press the various seasonings into the meat. When wanted it may either be roasted or boiled; if roasted it will require two hours with frequent basting, and if boiled, let it have two hours and a half rather slowly in a stock made from the bones. [Braising is very much to be preferred to either roasting or boiling, in which case it will require two hours and a half.] When cold remove the cord, trim the ends neatly, and garnish with aspic jelly and butter icing. This is an appropriate dish either for a wedding breakfast or an evening party.

**Bombarded Veal.**—Take a fillet of veal, from ten to twelve pounds weight, and cut out the bone neatly. Make a force-meat of one pound of veal parboiled, half a pound of ham minced, one teacupful of grated bread, a little lemon, thyme, and parsley; season with white pepper, cayenne, and salt, mix well together, and moisten with two eggs. With this force-meat fill up the place where the bone was taken out. Make eight notches round the fillet three inches deep; fill one with force-meat, another with prepared spinach, another with prepared oysters, another with chopped eggs, and so on till you have filled up all the notches; then bind all round with the caul, cord it neatly, and rub all over with butter or clarified dripping; put it in the oven until it becomes a beautiful light brown; take a stew-pan that will hold it easily; make a sauce of three ounces of butter browned with a little flour; add a pint of good stock, one tablespoonful of ketchup, one of India soy, and one of lemon pickle. Put a plate in the bottom of the pan, place the veal on it, and let it simmer slowly till tender, which will be in about two hours. Before dishing, add some minced truffles or pickles. Dish on a very hot dish, cut the cord off gently, pour the sauce over, and garnish with sliced lemon or cucumbers.

**To Roast a Breast of Veal.**—Notch a breast of veal at the joints, and take the blade-bone out, put in stuffing, sew it up, rub it over with good drippings, cover it with paper, and put it to the fire for two hours. Keep it at first a good distance from the fire. When done take off the paper, and froth with butter and flour. Have a little butter melted, add some brown gravy, a tablespoonful of lemon pickle, boil the sauce, and pour it over the veal.

**To Roast a Loin of Veal.**—Notch the back-bone of the veal, rub it with dripping, and take a piece of white paper and tie about it. Two hours before dinner put it before a clear fire, basting it frequently. You cannot baste it too much. When done, take off the paper, have a piece of bread toasted, dish the veal upon it, and serve with sauce the same as the last recipe.

**To Stew a Fillet of Veal.**—Have a fillet of veal from eight to ten pounds weight, and take out the bone. Have ready force-meat (see FORCE-MEAT), or plain stuffing, and put it in where the bone was taken out, tie it up neatly with a cord, rub it over with fresh dripping, and put it to the fire. Let it brown for one hour, basting it well, after which put it in a stew-pan with two pints of white stock, draw to the side of the fire, let it simmer for one hour, turn it over, add a tablespoonful of lemon pickle, and one of ketchup, give it another hour, when it will be done, then take it out, glaze, and keep it hot. Strain the stock, skim it, mix in a little flour with a tablespoonful of browning, and put it on the fire until it boils up. Dish the veal, cut off the cord, have ready force-meat balls, put them round the veal, pour the sauce over it, and garnish with sliced cucumber or lemon.

**Veal Cutlets, No. 1.**—Have two pounds of veal sliced either from the loin or fillet, cut it into neat square pieces, brush them over with beaten egg, and dip in bread crumbs. Have a stew-pan with some boiling lard or dripping; place the cutlets on a wire drainer, and put them into the boiling fat for three minutes; then take them out and put them on a dish before the fire, or in the oven, to drain off the fat. Put two ounces of butter into a clean stew-pan, let it boil, then dredge into it about one ounce and a half of flour; keep moving the pan over the fire till it gets brown, taking care not to let it burn. Add two ladlefuls of stock, and let it come to the boil; season with a little ketchup, white pepper, ground mace, salt, and the juice of half a lemon; put the cutlets into the sauce, and simmer slowly for half an hour, taking care they do not stick to the pan. If the sauce gets too thick, add a little more stock. Serve the cutlets round the dish, with the sauce in the centre poured through a

gravy strainer; garnish with sliced lemon, pickled beetroot, and parsley. Serve as hot as possible.

**Veal Cutlets, No. 2.**—Have the veal cut from the same part and sliced in a similar way. Brown about two ounces of butter in a stew-pan with one ounce and a half of flour, put in the cutlets and brown them carefully on both sides, then add about a pint of white stock, a little white pepper, two tablespoonfuls of ketchup, and one of spiced vinegar, put on the cover and simmer slowly for about an hour. Should the sauce get too thick, add a little more stock; if too thin, take off the cover and reduce by boiling. Dish the cutlets in a circle with green peas in the centre and the sauce poured over them; garnish round the edge of the dish with sliced lemon, beetroot, and parsley.

**To Cure a Veal Ham.**—Take the bones from a large fillet of veal, rub it over outside and inside with plenty of salt, let it lie for two days with a weight upon it, pound two pounds of bay salt, one ounce of allspice, and half an ounce of saltpetre; with this rub the ham every other day, turning it at the same time, and continuing the pressure for three weeks, then cord tightly and hang it up. When you wish to dress it, rub over with lard, and make a paste with three pounds of barley-meal or coarse flour, and one pound of dripping, in which roll the ham, put it in a quick oven, and bake for three hours, then take off the paste, and either glaze or brown it.

**To Make a Shape of Veal.**—Take two pounds of the fillet, stew it in a little stock for one hour along with one pound of lean ham, then take both out; when cold, trim and cut into thin slices about an inch and a half long, boil three eggs hard and cut them through the centre, and the white parts into rings, to fill which have beetroot boiled and cut in slices to the size. Have mixed pickles, such as onions, gherkins, etc., and parsley. Take a large tin mould, and place the white rings with the beetroot, yolks, and pickles tastefully in the bottom, then put veal, ham, pickles, and eggs alternately until the mould is filled. Have the stock in which the veal was stewed seasoned and reduced to fill the mould. When cold, turn out, serve for breakfast, luncheon, or supper, and garnish with savoury jelly and parsley.

**Fricandeau of Veal.**—Cut a piece from the fillet of veal, the quantity you want, and lard the top and sides of it. Take a stew-pan that will hold it, put some slices of bacon in the bottom, one pint of good white stock, two onions, two blades of mace, one carrot, one turnip, some parsley, and half of a lemon. Put in the veal with a piece of buttered paper over it, cover it closely, let it stew gently for three hours, then take it out and keep it hot in the oven, basting it frequently. Strain the sauce, skim off the fat, put it into a small stew-pan, season with white pepper and salt, and reduce to a half glaze. Dish the fricandeau either with green peas round it, a purée of spinach, or a purée of tomatoes.

**Veal Cake, No. 1.**—Take a pound of cold roast veal, a slice of lean pork-ham, mince and pound them well together, with one onion, and a teacupful of bread crumbs soaked in a little milk. Beat up two eggs, mix them all together, season with white pepper and salt. Butter the mould and fill it; bake one hour in a quick oven, turn it out; when cold, cut it in slices, and garnish with parsley.

**Veal Cake, No. 2.**—Slice down three hard-boiled eggs, and with some of the slices garnish a well-buttered plain round mould. Put alternate layers of veal, ham, and hard-boiled eggs till the mould is nearly full, seasoning well with pepper and salt, and sprinkling in here and there a little finely-chopped parsley. Fill up the mould with nicely-flavoured white stock, and allow all to bake for four hours in a steady, moderate oven. Let it stand till quite cold, then turn it out carefully and garnish with parsley.

**Veal Mince.**—Cut some slices of cold veal, and mince them with a little boiled ham, season with white pepper and salt, some nutmeg, and grated lemon. Put it into a sauce-pan with a little white stock, stir it well, but do not let it boil, and let it simmer at the side of the fire till wanted. Add a teacupful of cream, and serve with poached eggs on the top (see POACHED EGGS).

**Sweet-Breads Plain.**—Have three or four sweet-breads, scald and wash them; boil them for half an hour, then take them out, trim when cold, and slice them. Beat one egg, season with white pepper and nutmeg, draw them through the egg, and roll them in bread crumbs, fry a nice light brown, put them before the fire to drain, and keep them hot. Have a dish of spinach, or boiled whole rice, place it in the centre of the dish and the sweet-breads around it, or you may dish them on a napkin.

**Sweet-Breads, No. 2.**—Wash and stew them as in the above. When cold have a white sauce ready (see WHITE SAUCE); when it boils, put in the sweet-breads, keep them hot, put a potato border round the dish, and place the sweet-breads in the centre.

**Sweet-Breads, No. 3.**—Blanch as the above. When cold, trim them, but do not slice them; lard and stew them in a little stock for half an hour. Take them out and glaze them well, keep them hot, and dish them upon stewed peas or celery sauce.

**Veal Olives.**—Cut some slices of veal off the thick part of the fillet, three inches long and two inches broad. Have ready some force-meat (see FORCE-MEAT), and put a little upon each slice, roll them up neatly with a piece of tape, brown a piece of butter and flour, and brown the olives nicely, add a little boiling stock and the juice of half a lemon. Cover them closely, and let them simmer for one hour. Season with white pepper, salt, and a teaspoonful of lemon pickle, cut off the tape, dish them hot, and garnish with sliced lemon.

**To Bone a Calf's Head.**—Take a good large head, scald and clean it, taking care not to break the skin, cut up the under part of the head by the wind-pipe, separate the skin from the cheek bones gently, taking care not to make holes in the skin. Take out the tongue, boil for half an hour, and skin it. Have one pound of sausage meat prepared, the same of veal minced with a quarter of a pound of ham, chestnuts minced may be added according to taste, season with white pepper, nutmeg, and salt, mix all together with one breakfast-cupful of grated bread and moisten with two eggs. Place the tongue in the centre, and the stuffing around it, then form the head into its original shape, fasten with a skewer, cord neatly, and fringe the ears with scissors. When you wish to dress it, place it before the fire for an hour, basting it well, then take a piece of butter, and brown with flour in a large sauce-pan, add a little boiling stock, then put a small plate in the bottom of the pan, to prevent the head from sticking, lay in the head, and stew slowly for two hours. Season with white pepper, ketchup, and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Have a border of stuffed tomatoes round the dish on which it is going to table, cut off the cord, pour the sauce over, and garnish the head with slices of lemon.

**To Dress a Calf's Head.**—Scald and clean the head, lay it in water for an hour or two, wash it and put it into a pot with water, skim it when it comes to the boil, let it boil slowly for one hour, then take it out, and be careful not to break the skin. Let the water remain upon the fire to reduce it. When the head is cold, cut the meat off both sides of it, skin the tongue, and take out the brains. Put the bones in the water in which you boiled the head, and boil it until you have reduced the stock to two pints, then strain it. When the head is wanted, trim it neatly, cut the ears with a pair of scissors in strips, but do not cut them off, brush over with beaten egg, and shake bread crumbs mixed with flour over it. Put a piece of butter in a stew-pan that will hold the head (it is much better, as well as easier, to brown the head by frying it a minute or two in boiling fat before putting it into the sauce), put in the skin side of the head and brown it well, turn it over, and when the other side is done, add the half of the stock you have strained. Shake the stew-pan well, and when it boils, cover it close and let it simmer for half an hour. Have ready one dozen of force-meat balls (see FORCE-MEAT BALLS), and add them to it. Have the tongue hot and glazed, season with pepper and salt, and a little cayenne, one tablespoonful of browning sauce, and one glass of sherry wine. Have a border of fried croûtons of bread round the dish, dish the head with the tongue placed in the centre, and pour the sauce

with the force-meat balls round it. Serve brain cakes on a separate dish (see BRAIN CAKES). The head may be dressed in a different manner by cutting it in pieces two inches square, with the tongue split in two and laid on the top.

**Plain-Boiled Calf's Head.**—Split it up, wash it well, take out the brains, and blanch them for two or three hours. Put on the head in a sauce-pan with water and salt, let it boil for one hour and twenty minutes. Parboil the brains, and rub them through a sieve, have some parsley minced; melt a piece of butter with a little cream, and add to it the brains, season with white pepper and salt; shake, and make it hot. Dish the head, draw out the bones, skin the tongue, and pour the sauce over it.

## PORK.

**To Pickle a Leg of Pork.**—Pound half an ounce of saltpetre, one pound and a half of salt, and four ounces of sugar, rub it into the ham, and turn it daily for fourteen days, when it will be ready for use. But if the weather is hot, in place of rubbing it dry make a pickle of salt and water, strong enough to carry an egg, and pour it over the pork. When you are going to boil it, wash it with cold water, and put it on the fire with as much cold water as will cover it. When it boils, skim and draw it to the side of the fire, and boil slowly but constantly for two hours. Serve with pease pudding or green peas.

**To Roast a Leg of Pork.**—Have the roast neatly cut, which should be of very young pork; rub over the skin with salad oil, put a piece of white paper over it, and put it down to roast, at a good distance from the fire, for one hour, then draw it nearer to the fire, and give it two hours more. Half an hour before dinner take the paper off, so that it may become a nice brown. When you dish it, pour salt and water over it. Serve with apple sauce in a tureen.

**To Roast a Loin of Pork.**—Notch it at the joints, cut the skin in strips, and rub it over with a bit of butter and some sage leaves rubbed into a powder. Rub it into the pork before putting it to the fire; give it two hours' roasting, and serve with apple sauce.

**To Roast a Pig's Head.**—Bone it, put in stuffing, the same as used for a sucking pig, roll it up, and tie with cord. Hang it up before the fire to roast, baste it well, and give it three hours. Serve with apple sauce.

**To Roast a Sucking Pig.**—Take a pig three weeks old, stick it above the breast-bone. Rub it over with beaten resin, let it lie for a few minutes, then put it into a pan of scalding water, and when you find that the hair will come off easily, take it out. The hair should come off without a knife; but if it should not, repeat the scalding. Wash the pig well in cold water, and take out all the entrails. Wash it again in cold water, and dry it thoroughly, outside and inside. Have a stuffing of grated bread, minced suet, one onion, and a bit of sage; season with pepper, salt, and cayenne, put it into the inside, and sew it up. Have the white of an egg well beaten, and brush the pig over with it, put it to roast before a clear fire for nearly two hours, have a dish below it to preserve the gravy, and, when done, cut off the head, divide it, and take out the brains. Cut the body up the middle. Have a little minced sage, boil a little butter and the gravy which ran from the pig, mix them all together, and make them hot. Dish the pig, and serve the sauce in a sauce-tureen; or you may send it to the table whole, by skewering it so as to stand upon its feet, with a roasted apple in its mouth. Serve with apple sauce.

**To Cure Pork Hams.**—For each ham pound two ounces of saltpetre, one pound of bay salt, and rub it into the hams daily until you have rubbed it all in. Lay them in a pickling jar, pour one pound and a half of treacle to each ham, turn them every two days, basting them with the liquor for four weeks. Take them out, wash them with cold water, wipe them, and sew them up into a piece of scrim. Smoke them with hardwood and sawdust, or peats, for three or four days If these instructions are attended to, the hams will keep for years.

## POULTRY.

**Roast Turkey.**—Have a young cock turkey, singe, pick, and rub it well with a dry cloth; cut the head over by the shoulder, leaving the skin long in the front of the neck; cut through the skin only, all round, below the first joint of the legs, break the bones, draw the feet away to pull the tendons from the bird, and then draw it, taking care not to break the gall nor the gut; if properly done, it will not require to be washed; break the back-bone, and dislocate the thigh joints; put in a little salt and pepper into the inside, and put the vent over the rump. Have a stuffing ready, and put it in where the crop was taken out; sew it up, and put a large skewer through the wing, the under side of the thigh, and the body, to the thigh and wing of the other side; press down the legs and put another skewer through them, down the side of the vent; have a piece of tape, put it firmly round the turkey, and fasten it on the point of each of the skewers, to keep the skin of the bird from giving way; fix a piece of paper upon the breast of the turkey, and put it to roast before the fire for one hour and a half. When the steam draws towards the fire it is nearly done; dredge with flour, baste with butter, dish it, garnish with sausages, and pour the gravy over it.

**Boiled Turkey.**—Having cleaned the turkey nicely, draw and truss it, with the legs drawn in under the skin, fasten them with tape round the joints, and tie it round the rump to prevent the legs from starting. Have a stuffing prepared with a few chopped oysters (see STUFFING FOR TURKEY), and put it in where the crop was taken out; sew it up, put the turkey, tied in a cloth, into a pot which will just hold it, with the breast down; cover with boiling water, add a tea-cupful of milk, skim as it comes to boil, remove to the side of the fire, and let it boil slowly; if the turkey is young, one hour will boil it, but if an old one it will require two. When you dish it, take off the tape, and serve with either oyster, celery, or plain white sauce, along with one of the usual accompaniments, such as fried rolls of bacon, boiled tongue, or sausages.

**Galantine of Turkey.**—Have a good large turkey, bone it, take a pickled tongue, and boil it for an hour, skin, and trim off all the fat, turn up the point of the tongue, place it inside of the turkey, putting the root end in the breast. Have a veal stuffing prepared, stuff it neatly and sew it up; run a skewer through the turkey and tongue, to keep the bird in a proper shape; tie it into a cloth, put it in boiling water, with a little milk in it, and let it boil slowly but constantly for an hour. Dish it, and serve with white sauce and boiled cauliflower. If this galantine is intended for an evening party, let it get quite cold, then coat equally all over with white glaze, and ornament with aspic jelly of various colours, such as rose, green, and amber. Instead of boiling, it may be roasted, and served hot with its own gravy, or allowed to get cold, then coated with meat glaze, and ornamented with butter icing and parsley.

**Braised Turkey.**—Clean and truss a fine fleshy young turkey as for boiling, and stuff according to taste. Put a few slices of Wiltshire bacon in the bottom of a stew-pan large enough to hold the bird, let them simmer for a few minutes, then put in the turkey, with the breast uppermost, place around it the giblets, three bay leaves, two sprigs of thyme, three small onions, a bunch of parsley, a carrot sliced, a few pieces of celery, and a little whole white pepper. Pour in boiling stock sufficient to touch the turkey, cover with buttered white paper, put on the lid of the pan, which must be very close fitting, and let it simmer gently for at least three hours, basting it frequently with the gravy about it. When done, which should be about half an hour before the time of serving, take out the turkey, strain the gravy into a clean sauce-pan, and put it on to boil quickly till reduced to a half glaze. While the sauce is reducing, have the turkey in the oven browning a little, pour a little of the gravy from the sauce-pan at short intervals over it, to give it a glossy

appearance. Serve with the sauce poured over it, and groups of mixed vegetables, alternately with small rolls of ham arranged neatly round it.

**Stewed Fowl.**—Have a nice young fowl cleaned and trussed as for boiling; put on in a clean stew-pan two ounces of butter, let it come to the boil, then dredge in about one ounce and a half of flour; put in the fowl and brown it nicely, first the breast, then the back, over a slow fire; after which add one pint of stock, made from the giblets, or any other scraps, a little pepper and salt, two tablespoonfuls of ketchup, one of spiced vinegar, a small bunch of cleaned parsley, and one onion peeled and cut in two. Put the cover on the pan, and let it simmer slowly for three-quarters of an hour, then take out the fowl and put it into another clean pan that will just hold it, strain the gravy over it, keeping back the parsley and onion, add a little more stock or water, and half a pound of lean ham cut into neat square slices, and rolled like wafers; let all simmer slowly for half an hour, or until the fowl is tender, turning it occasionally. Dish the fowl, place the rolls of ham round it, and pour the sauce over all. This is a very savoury as well as economical way of cooking a fowl.

**Braised Fowl.**—Draw and truss a fleshy young fowl as for boiling, and lard it with thin strips of fat bacon. Put a few slices of fat bacon in a stew-pan, let them melt, then put in the fowl, add two bay leaves, one sprig of thyme, a small bunch of parsley, two small onions, one small carrot sliced, a few pepper-corns, and enough of boiling second stock to come up to the fowl. Cover closely, and let it simmer for two hours, basting it frequently with the gravy about it; then take it out, strain and skim the fat off the sauce, and put it on again to reduce a little. While the sauce is reducing, put the fowl in the oven to brown the strips of bacon with which it is larded, then take it out, and serve with the sauce poured over it, and quenelles or croquettes of veal round it.

**Boiled Fowls with Tongue.**—Singe and draw the fowls, wash and wipe them, put them on the fire with hot water, and one teacupful of milk; skim when they come to the boil; if young fowls, fifty minutes will do them; if old, they will take two hours. Have a boiled tongue, skin and glaze it. Dish the fowls with the tongue in the middle; have a white sauce ready, add a teaspoonful of lemon pickle to it; pour the sauce over the fowls, or you may serve it up in a separate dish, and garnish with parsley.

**Roast Fowl.**—Have a young tender fowl—an old one will not roast to be good; singe, draw, and cut through the skin only, all round below the first joint of the legs, draw the feet away to pull out the tendons, break the back-bone and dislocate the thigh joints; put a little pepper and salt in the inside, press a skewer through the wing and under side of the thigh, through the body, into the thigh and wing of the other side; take a piece of cord, put it firmly round the fowl, and fasten at the point of each skewer; put a skewer through each of the legs to keep the skin of the fowl from giving way; fix a piece of paper on the breast, put it before the fire to roast for an hour; basting it well with dripping. Before dishing, shake a little flour on it, a spoonful of butter melted to froth it, and serve with a little boiling water and salt over it.

**Galantine of Fowl.**—Proceed in the same way as for galantine of turkey, omitting the tongue, and stuffing with force-meat only, then boil, braise, or roast according to taste, and, if to be served cold, ornament according to the directions given for turkey.

**Boiled Chickens.**—Have small white-skinned chickens, singe and draw them, but do not wash them much; put a little pepper and salt in the inside, put the vent over the rump, and turn the wings; if liked, you may put a little veal stuffing; sew them up, then put them on the fire with boiling white stock, and let them boil fifteen minutes; you should not have them ready long before they are wanted. Dish them upon boiled rice or mushrooms; have a little white sauce, and pour over the chickens.

**Roast Chickens.**—Chickens are a very good substitute for game, when it cannot be had. Take three or four small chickens, singe and draw them; cut off the points of the toes, scald the upper skin of the legs, put a little stuffing in the breast; sew it up, skewer them as above for roasting, put them to a clear fire, and baste them well with butter while roasting; they will require twenty minutes; dish them, pour a little rich brown gravy over them, and serve up with bread sauce in a tureen. Turkey pullets are done in the same way.

**Broiled Chicken.**—Singe and pick the chicken, cut it up the back, take out the inside, and truss as for boiling. Flatten it with your hand, put a little salt and pepper in the inside, and lay it on the gridiron on a clear fire, putting the inside of the chicken next the fire. Melt a little butter, take a few feathers, and keep basting it for twenty minutes; turn it on the other side, and baste it well for ten minutes. Serve it hot with melted butter and minced parsley.

**To Roast a Goose.**—Singe and draw the goose, leaving the skin long enough to turn over the back. Take the upper skin off the feet, turn them round upon the back, and cut off the wings at the first joint. Have some sage, two onions minced, some bread crumbs, pepper, and salt; mix them all together, and put the stuffing into the goose. Put the vent over the rump, to keep the stuffing from dropping out; pass the skewer through the wings and body, fix a piece of paper over the breast, and roast one hour and a half before a clear fire. Ten minutes before serving take off the paper to let the goose brown, then dish it, with a little salt and water poured over it. Serve with apple sauce in a tureen. A duck is dressed in the same manner; only, one hour's roasting will serve.

**To Roast a Gosling.**—Singe, pick, draw, and truss as above. Instead of onion and sage, have some parsley minced, a teacupful of bread crumbs, a bit of butter, pepper, and salt. Put the stuffing in the goose, and put the vent over the rump; put a skewer through the wings and body, roll it in a piece of paper, tie with cord, put it to a clear fire, and baste occasionally. It will require fifty minutes; take off the paper, let it brown a little, and serve with apple sauce.

**Stewed Duck.**—Pick, singe, and draw the duck, and put some salt and pepper inside, also one onion and a small bit of sage minced, and hang it before the fire to roast for half an hour. Brown a bit of butter with flour, put the duck into the stew-pan, add a little boiling water, season with pepper and salt, and stew till tender. Have two pints of green peas boiled in salt and water, strain, and put them in the stew-pan with the duck, and let them simmer till wanted. Dish the duck, and pour the sauce and peas round it. When peas are out of season, onions stewed the same way are a good substitute.

**Galantine of Duck.**—Pick, singe, and clean the duck, cut off the feet and wings by the first joint, then take off the head and neck, and with a sharp knife cut up the back close by the back-bone, take out all the bones, but do not break the skin. Have ready a stuffing of force-meat (see FORCE-MEAT), stuff the legs and wings, and likewise the body, where the bones were taken out, taking care not to put in too much, as it is apt to burst. Sew up the back, then fasten the skin over the neck, and put a small skewer through the body, to keep it in a proper shape. You may either stew or roast it, and serve with stewed peas.

**To Roast Pigeons.**—Singe, pick, and draw them; keep the feet on, season with pepper and salt, put a little bit of butter and a small bit of veal stuffing in the insides. Sew them up, put a skewer through the wings and body, fasten the legs with cord round the rump, making the feet to stand up. Rub them over with butter or dripping, put them to a clear fire, baste well, and in half an hour they will be ready. When you dish them cut off the cord; serve with toast under and melted butter over them.

**Broiled Pigeons.**—Pick and singe as many pigeons as you require. Cut off the necks and feet, cut them up the backs, take out the insides, truss as for stewing, take out the breast bones, and flatten them. Season with pepper and salt in the inside, and rub them over with butter, put them on the gridiron, with the skin side up, for twenty minutes, then turn over, add pepper, salt, and butter, and in ten minutes more they will be done. Have ready stewed mushrooms, or plain butter sauce, with minced parsley, put the sauce upon the dish, and lay the pigeons over it.

**Stewed Pigeons.**—Truss six pigeons neatly, with their heads and feet cut off. Put a little pepper and salt inside. Brown three ounces of butter in a stew-pan, shake in flour, and, when it is a nice light brown, put in the pigeons with the breast down; when they are browned, turn them upon the back, add boiling water or stock, and, when they boil, draw them to the side of the fire, cover them close, and stew slowly for one hour. Add pepper and salt, a tablespoonful of ketchup, and one of Chili vinegar. Have the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, each cut in two, dish the pigeons round the dish, with the yolks and sauce in the centre.

**Pigeons with Rice.**—Pick, singe, and clean six pigeons, and cut them into quarters. Brown two ounces of butter with the same of flour, and put the pigeons in the stew-pan to brown; when they are browned on both sides, add a pint of stock, two onions minced small, a little pepper and salt, and stew till tender, then take them out, and add a spoonful of lemon pickle or vinegar. Boil half a pound of whole rice, place the pigeons upon the dish on which they are to be served, pour the sauce over them, and cover them neatly with the boiled rice, put a small bit of butter on the top, and some grated cheese, brush it over with a beaten egg, and bake it in a slow oven to a fine light brown.

## PIES.

**Pigeon Pie.**—Pick, singe, draw, and wash as many pigeons as you require. Cut off the points of the wings, necks, and feet, and truss them as for stewing; put a little pepper and salt in the inside. Season the giblets and put them in the bottom of the pie-dish, with one slice of tender beef. Lay the pigeons neatly in the dish, with their breasts up, add black pepper and salt, and put in a pint of good stock. Boil three or four eggs very hard, take out the yolks, cut them in two, and put them in the dish amongst the pigeons, with a tablespoonful of ketchup, one of Chili vinegar, and a glass of port wine. Make a paste of half a pound of butter and a pound of flour; egg the edge of the pie-dish, put a border of paste round it, lay the cover on it, and notch it round the edge. Cut a small bit out of the centre of the pie, put in a rose cut out of the paste, and arrange round it four of the pigeons' feet. With a small knife, draw some leaves on the top of the pie, brush it over with egg, put it into a quick oven, and, when the paste is done, fold some paper and put over it. Open the oven door, and let it stew for one hour longer.

**Pigeon Pie, No. 2.**—For a party of ten or twelve, have four pairs of pigeons, singe, draw, and wash them, cut up the back, dividing each in two, then press the legs under the skin, the same as a fowl trussed for boiling, and sprinkle on them a little pepper and salt. Have three hard-boiled eggs, shell and mince fine; put the giblets in the bottom of the pie-dish, then half the number of the pigeons, strew over them the half of the eggs, then put in the other half of the pigeons, and on the top the remainder of the eggs, pour over the whole a pint of stock seasoned with ketchup and spiced vinegar, and cover with a pie paste (see PIE PASTE) in the usual way. Bake in a hot oven for an hour, then draw it out, and cover with thick white paper. Return the pie to the oven and bake it for an hour longer. Garnish with the pigeons' feet, previously boiled and skinned.

**Beef-Steak Pie.**—Cut the steaks off the rump, or any nice piece of beef, fat and lean together, and beat them a little with a rolling-pin. Mix some pepper and salt together, season the steaks with it, roll them up, and pack them neatly into the dish. If liked, a sliced onion may be added, with a tablespoonful of ketchup (a quarter hundred of oysters is a great improvement), and a half-pint of good stock or gravy. Cover the pie with a good thick paste as above; it will require one hour after the paste is done. Pastry should be always put into a quick oven, and the door not opened for half an hour at least.

**Veal Pie.**—Cut into steaks a breast or loin of veal, season well with white pepper and salt. Put some pieces in the bottom of the pie-dish; have some lean slices of pork ham, cut off the skin, put the slices of pork in the dish; have two eggs hard boiled, mince them small, shake one half of them above the meat, then add the other pieces of the veal and ham, and the other half of the eggs upon the top. Put in half a pint of stock and a tablespoonful of lemon pickle. Put a border of pie paste (see PASTE FOR COVERING PIES) on the edge of the dish, cover with the same, and put it in a quick oven. It will require an hour after the paste is done.

**Mutton Pie.**—Cut into chops the shoulder or loin of mutton, and cut off the fat and skin, season highly with pepper and salt, and, if liked, add a minced onion. Make a little stock of the trimmings of the mutton, add it to the pie, with a tablespoonful of ketchup, one of hot vinegar, cover with a good paste, and bake as above.

**Chicken Pie.**—Pick, singe, and clean the chickens (if very small they may be kept whole), and truss them as for boiling; if large, cut them into joints, and season with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. Make a stock of the giblets, boil three eggs hard, mince them, then lay the back and thin parts of the chicken in the bottom of the dish, add some of the minced eggs, and some slices of ham or force-meat balls. Put the best parts of the chickens on the top, the remainder of the eggs, with plenty of pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of lemon pickle, add the stock which you made from the giblets, and cover with a pie paste (see PASTE FOR COVERING PIES); it will be done in three-quarters of an hour after the paste is ready.

**Rabbit Pie.**—Wash the rabbits, put them in boiling water, and let them boil for two minutes, then take them out, and, when cold, cut them into joints. Brown a piece of butter in a stew-pan, brown the pieces of rabbits on both sides, and lay them in the pie-dish, with plenty of pepper and salt. Mince two onions small, and brown them in the stew-pan where you browned the rabbits, put a little boiling water in it, and, when it boils a minute, pour it over the pie. Add a tablespoonful of hot vinegar, and one of ketchup. Cover the pie with a thick paste, and bake for two hours in the oven. When the paste is done, put some folds of paper over it to keep it from burning.

**Rabbit Pie, No. 2.**—Skin and cut up into small joints a pair of good rabbits, lay them in salt and water for a short time, wash well, and drain. Put them on a clean board, keeping back the eyes, fat, and flank pieces; sprinkle equally over them a little black pepper, salt, and two small onions finely minced; place the heads and lean pieces in the bottom of the pie-dish, then fill up with the remaining joints, sprinkle a little flour on the top, and pour in about a pint of stock, made from roast-beef bones or other scraps, seasoned with two tablespoonfuls of ketchup. Take one pound of flour, and half a pound of butter, and make it into a paste (see PIE PASTRY), cover the dish with it, and glaze on the top with beaten egg. Bake in the oven for about two hours.

**Hare Pie.**—Cut the hare in joints, divide the back into six pieces, and take out the largest bones. Take the thin pieces and ribs of the hare, put them on the fire with a little boiling water, salt, and some Jamaica pepper, boil it until you have extracted all the strength from the bones, and, when reduced to a pint, strain it. Wash the pieces of hare well in cold water, and dry and season highly with pepper and a little salt. Lay two slices of ham or pickled pork in the bottom of the dish, with the pieces of hare neatly packed, pour in the stock you strained, add a glass of port wine, cover it with a thick paste, and bake two hours in the oven.

**Grouse Pie.**—Pick and clean as many grouse as you require, and truss them as chickens are done for boiling. Take the giblets, heads, and necks, put them in a small stew-pan, cover them with boiling water, add salt and Jamaica pepper, or any trimmings of meat of any kind, boil it for an hour, and strain. Mix some pepper and salt, roll a small bit of butter in it, and put a small bit in each bird. Lay them neatly in the dish, with the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs cut in two, put in the stock you strained, add a glass of port wine, cover with a puff paste, and bake an hour and a half in a quick oven.

**Partridge Pie.**—Clean and truss as for boiling as many partridges as you require. Take the giblets and trimmings, put them on with water for stock, and season with pepper, salt, and a little pounded mace. Lay two slices of pork-ham in the bottom of the dish, put in the partridges, pour in the stock you have made, with two tablespoonfuls of lemon pickle, one glass of sherry wine, cover with puff paste, and bake an hour and a half in a quick oven.

**Venison Pie.**—Cut the shoulder or breast into small steaks. Have a seasoning made of the following:—Some sweet herbs, the grating of a lemon, grated nutmeg, pepper, and salt, and mix them all together. Rub the steaks over with the seasoning, brown them nicely on both sides with butter, and pack them neatly in the pie-dish. Have a rich gravy made, fill the pie-dish to the top with it, add a glass of port wine, and a tablespoonful of hot vinegar. Put a thick border of paste round the edge of the dish to keep the gravy from boiling over, cover it with a thick paste, and bake two hours in a quick oven.

**Sheep's-Head Pie.**—Have a couple of white-faced sheep's heads, the younger they are the better; scald and clean them well, split them up, and lay them in salt and water for a night. Put them in a stew-pan, with as much cold water as will cover them, one turnip, one parsnip, a few onions, and a little salt, boil till quite tender, then take out the heads and feet, and add some parsley and sweet herbs. Boil down the stock until you have reduced it to two pints, and strain it through a sieve. When you are to make the pie, take out all the bones from the heads and feet, trim and cut the meat in pieces about three inches square, season well with pepper and salt, and two sliced onions; skim the stock you strained, and fill up the baking-dish, add a tablespoonful of ketchup and two of vinegar, cover it with nice thick paste, and bake in a quick oven for one hour.

**Shepherd's Pie.**—Take cold dressed meat of any kind, roast or boiled, slice it, break the bones, and put them on with a little boiling water, and salt, boil until you have extracted all the strength from them, and reduced it to very little, then strain it. Season the sliced meat with pepper and salt, lay it in a baking dish, pour in the sauce you strained, and add a little mushroom ketchup. Have some potatoes boiled and nicely mashed, cover the dish with the potatoes, smooth it on the top with a knife, notch it round the edge, and mark it on the top the same as paste. Bake it in an oven, or before the fire, until the potatoes are a nice brown.

**Small Mutton Pies.**—Mince a quarter of a pound of beef suet very small, and dissolve in a stew-pan; when it boils, pour in half a pint of sweet milk, let it come to the boil again, then pour through the hair sieve among one pound of flour and a little salt, and work into a smooth dough. Divide in six, and work them up in a round shape with your thumb to the height of three inches, which must be the size of your shape. Form the pie inside by pressing in a baking roller a little smaller than the shape; fill them with lean mutton, cut in small pieces, well seasoned with pepper and salt, and pour in a little gravy. Cut out thin covers with the shape in which the pies were formed, and stick on with an egg, brush over with the same, and bake in a quick oven. During the process, keep the dough warm, in case it should harden and crack while the pies are being formed. Pork pies are made in the same way, only in seasoning add a little sage.

**Small Mutton Pies** (ANOTHER WAY).—Mince six ounces of mutton suet, melt it in a stew-pan, add about one pint and a half of boiling water, strain through a wire sieve amongst two pounds of flour and a little salt, then knead into a very stiff dough, and divide into eight or nine pieces. Make each of the pieces of dough round and smooth, and with a rolling-pin roll the edge thin, leaving the centre as thick as possible, press the centre down with the right hand, keeping up the edge with the left in order to form the shell. When the shells are finished, let them stand till firm, then half fill them with lean mutton cut in small pieces, and season with pepper and salt, moisten with cold water or a little stock, roll a piece of the dough out thin, and form it into covers to suit the shells, wet the under side with water, put them on the top, press firmly round the edge with the finger and thumb, make a hole on the top to let out the steam, glaze with cold water, and bake in a very hot oven for half an hour. Beef pies are made in the same way, by substituting beef for mutton.

**Périgord Pie.**—Clean and bone four grouse or six partridges, divide each bird into four, and sprinkle with aromatic spices, pepper, and salt. Put on the bones and giblets in a stew-pan with white stock, let them simmer for two hours, then strain into a basin, and, if necessary, season with a little pepper and ketchup. Line the pie-dish with very thin slices of Wiltshire bacon, inside of which put another lining of nicely-seasoned veal and ham, force-meat (force-meat of game is better, but, being very expensive to purchase, the veal is named as a substitute), with as many sliced truffles and mushrooms (chiefly truffles) as possible stuck into it; now put in the half of the game in a layer, filling up the spaces with force-meat, truffles, and mushrooms, then the other half of the game. Cover all over with force-meat, and then with thin slices of bacon. Make a sufficient quantity of flour and water paste, with which cover the pie, making one or two holes in it for the escape of the steam, and bake in a moderate oven for three hours. When ready, take it out of the oven, remove the paste, and pour the previously prepared stock, which should be boiling, over it, let it stand till cold and set, then cover with clarified butter, and put aside for use. When wanted remove the cake of butter, cover with aspic jelly, arranged in strips of rose and amber, with a wreath of parsley round the border of the dish. The dish itself, being perfectly plain, may be ornamented with bands of gold or silver paper, or a wreath of evergreens, or anything the occasion or taste may suggest. Fireproof stoneware dishes, rather deep and quite plain, are used for this pie, and may be had at any good china shop. Game of any sort may be used instead of what has been named in the recipe, or, when it is quite out of season, pigeons or poultry may be substituted, but the truffles cannot be omitted, as it is owing to the quantity used in the making of this dish, that it is called Périgord pie.

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## GAME.

**To Roast a Pheasant.**—Pick and singe it very clean, cut a slit in the back part of the neck, and take out the crop, leave the head and feet on, draw and wipe it, but do not wash it. Turn the head under the wing, put a skewer through the wings and under part of the thigh, through the body, to the thigh and wings of the other side, twist the feet closely to the body, and fasten them with a skewer. Put it to a clear fire, baste well with butter, and roast for an hour. Dish it and pour rich gravy over it, and serve with bread sauce in a tureen. Partridges are dressed in the same way, and toasted bread put under and melted butter poured over them. Half an hour at the fire will cook them.

**To Roast Grouse.**—Pick and draw them, but do not wash them if they will do without. Put some pepper and salt and a small bit of butter in the inside. Turn the head under the wing, put a skewer through the wing and under part of the thigh, through the body, to the thigh and wing of the other side; twist the feet closely to the body, fasten them with a skewer, put them to a clear fire, baste well with butter, and roast for nearly an hour. Shortly before dishing, shake some flour and a little salt over them, have some toast ready, about half a slice for each bird, dish them, and pour melted butter over them.

Blackcock are dressed in the same way, but served with bread sauce in a sauce-tureen.

**To Dress a Woodcock.**—Pick and singe it clean; take the bone out of the neck, leaving the skin and head attached to the body, twist the skin of the neck round the wing, and put the bill through the wing and body instead of a skewer. A woodcock or snipe requires no drawing, as there is nothing in the inside. Put it to a clear fire, baste well with butter, and put a piece of toasted bread under each bird, to catch the trail while they are roasting. A woodcock will require half an hour to roast, a snipe twenty minutes. When

wanted, put the toasted bread on the dish, and pour melted butter over it and the bird.

**To Roast and Stuff a Hare.**—Skin the hare and clean it, lay it in salt and water for an hour, wash, and dry it well. Have a stuffing made of the following:—Parboil the liver and grate it, add a teacupful of bread crumbs, three ounces of fat bacon, minced; season with nutmeg, lemon-thyme, pepper, and salt, and bind it with an egg; put it into the hare, sew it up, and truss it properly. Cut the under sinews of the hind legs, and bring them up to meet the fore legs, then run a skewer through one of the hind legs, the body, and leg on the other side. Do the same with the fore legs. The head must be skewered back, running a skewer through the back of the head, and fastening it to the shoulders. Fasten a piece of cord round the body to keep it in its proper shape. Put into the dripping-pan before the fire some salt and water; put the hare to roast, and baste it with the salt and water until all the blood is out of it. Clean out the dripping-pan, put half a pound of butter in it and a quart of milk, and keep basting the hare constantly till it is done. It will require nearly one hour at the fire, then froth it with butter, dish, and pour rich gravy over it. Serve with red-currant jelly in a sauce-tureen.

**To Roast and Stuff a Hare** (ANOTHER WAY).—Skin and stuff it with grated bread, minced suet and parsley, some sweet herbs, one onion minced small, salt, pepper, and one egg, and mix all together. Stuff and skewer the hare as above, put it down at a clear fire, and baste it well with butter. It will take one hour to roast. Dish it, and pour melted butter over it, and serve with red-currant jelly in a sauce-tureen.

**Stewed Hare.**—Bone a hare, take all the bones and a bit of beef, and put them in a stew-pan, cover them with boiling water, add a little salt, some sweet herbs, black pepper, and two onions. Stuff the hare with force-meat (see FORCE-MEAT), sew it up, and, with small skewers, make the hare the same shape as for roasting. Put it in the stew-pan, and let it stew with the bones and seasoning for two hours. When wanted, take out the hare and put it before the fire to keep it hot, strain the soup in which you have stewed the hare, thicken it with browned butter and flour, add a glass of port wine, make it hot, dish the hare and pour the sauce over it.

**A Jugged Hare.**—Skin and cut up a hare, take out the inside, preserve the blood, cut off the legs by the joints, the head, and neck, cut up the back on each side of the bone, and take off all the flesh, lay it aside with the head and joints; wash the bones of the hare with cold water; put the water with the blood in a stew-pan on the fire and stir it till it boils, then put in the bones, a few sprigs of parsley, some sweet herbs, one small carrot, one turnip, and one parsnip, cover it up, boil slowly for two hours, then strain, and rub the blood through the sieve with a wooden spoon. Brown a piece of butter with flour in a stew-pan; cut the hare in small pieces and brown it in the stew-pan, add half a dozen minced onions, brown them a little, pour in the stock which you strained, stir it about a little, let it stew for two hours, taking care it does not burn; add pepper and salt to taste, and a little ketchup. Dish it hot, putting the pieces of hare round the dish, with the sauce, which should be very thick, in the centre.

**Minced Hare.**—Skin and clean it, cut the flesh off the bones, and preserve the blood of the hare. Break the bones, put them in a stew-pan, with as much water as will cover them, along with the blood, two or three onions, a bit of parsley, and some whole black pepper. Let it boil slowly for two hours, then strain it, mince the flesh of the hare small, with four ounces of suet; pick out all the skin and parts you cannot mince, brown a piece of butter in a stew-pan with flour, put in the minced hare, stir with a wooden spoon till it is hot, then pour in the stock which was strained amongst it, and stir constantly till it boils. Put the cover on, stew it slowly for an hour, and season with pepper and salt. If you find it is not thick enough, take off the cover and let it boil for a little, to reduce it; add a glass of port wine, and dish it hot. If liked, serve with poached eggs on the top (see POACHED EGGS).

**To Roast Rabbits.**—Truss them for roasting, the same way as a hare, but cut off the ears; stuff them with the following:—Mince the liver with a bit of ham or suet, some parsley, and lemon-thyme, a teacupful of bread crumbs, pepper, and salt; mix all together with one egg; put the stuffing in the rabbits; sew them up, and after you have skewered them, fasten them with a piece of cord to keep them in shape; rub them over with butter or fresh dripping, and put them to roast at a clear fire, basting them well while they are roasting; two will take one hour to roast; if one, three-quarters of an hour will do it. Dish them, and pour over them melted butter, with lemon pickle in it.

**Stewed Rabbit.**—Skin and cut off the head, then the four legs, divide the body into five pieces, and steep them for a few minutes in cold water, with a little salt in it, after which drain them. Brown two ounces of butter in a stew-pan with the same of flour, and two onions finely minced, then put in the pieces of rabbit and brown them nicely on both sides, add about a pint of second stock, a little black pepper, and a tablespoonful of ketchup, and let them simmer slowly with the cover on till tender. Should the gravy get too thick before the rabbit is tender, add a little more stock, dish neatly in a circle, with the sauce in the centre.

**Rabbits Smothered in Onions.**—Take one or two rabbits as you require, wash them well, cut off the feet and ears, truss them, cut the joints, and bring the hind legs forward, and press the fore legs back; turn the head round upon the shoulder, and fasten a piece of cord round the body; put them in a stew-pan, with as much boiling water as will cover them, add one pound of onions cut in four; put the cover on, and let them stew till the rabbits are tender. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with a teacupful of cream, take out the rabbits and put in the cream, and stir it with a wooden spoon till it boils; add pepper and salt to taste. Dish the rabbits, and cover them with the sauce mixed with the onions.

**Curried Rabbit.**—Skin, divide, wash, and drain a rabbit same as for stewing; put it on in a small stew-pan, just large enough to hold it, cover with white stock, put on the lid, and let it simmer slowly for an hour, or till tender. Make a curry (as in recipe for SAVOURY DISH OF CURRY), using the stock in which the rabbit has been cooked to mix it with, when finished put in the pieces of rabbit, and let it simmer by the side of the fire for a few minutes. Before dishing add two tablespoonfuls of cream, and a little salt if necessary. Serve on an entrée dish, with a wall of boiled rice round it, garnished with parsley and beetroot.

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## ENTRÉES AND MADE DISHES.

**Force-Meat.**—Mince very fine the following ingredients:—Four ounces of beef suet, the same quantity of cooked veal or beef, a teacupful of bread crumbs, one grated nutmeg, pepper and salt, a little minced parsley, a sprig of marjoram minced or rubbed to a powder, mix all together, and moisten with the beaten yolk of eggs; form into balls, and fry them in fresh dripping a light brown, or use it for stuffing.

**Force-Meat for Fowls, Veal, and Turkeys.**—Mince fine half a pound of veal, previously parboiled, and four ounces of ham, add one teacupful of grated bread, and moisten all together with an egg and three tablespoonfuls of white stock. Season with a little grated nutmeg, lemon, and white pepper.

**Chestnut Stuffing.**—Prepare forty chestnuts as for chestnut sauce, and mix with veal stuffing as described in the foregoing recipe, omitting the bread, or with finely-minced fresh pork, highly seasoned. This stuffing is very much liked with turkey.

**Force-Meat for Fish.**—Take the meat of a large haddock, pick out all the small bones, mince it finely with four ounces of beef suet, a breakfast-cupful of grated bread; chop a dozen tinned oysters, with some parsley, a small onion, and season with cayenne pepper and salt; mix all together, bind it with a beaten egg and a little of the oyster liquor, form into balls, and fry them a nice light brown, or use it for stuffing.

**Plain Stuffing.**—Mix four ounces of minced beef suet with a breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs, minced parsley, a little stock, salt, and pepper, and bind it with one egg. This stuffing is used for veal and fowls, and sometimes for fish

**Stuffing for Turkey.**—Mince one pound of veal, previously parboiled, together with four ounces of lean ham; add one breakfast-cupful of grated bread, scald and beard one dozen oysters, then mince them, and add to the stuffing, with a little of the liquor; season with a little white pepper and salt; a little pounded mace may be added, if liked, and moisten all together with an egg.

**Brain Cakes.**—Mince two ounces of suet, a little parsley, and sweet marjoram, and some grated bread; have the brains parboiled and mix them all together. Season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, and bind it with an egg; make them into small round cakes, about half an inch thick, and brown them in the frying-pan with fresh dripping. Put them before the fire on a sieve to drain before dishing.

**Rissoles.**—Mince very fine some cold fowl, chicken, or veal, and a little lean ham; season with the grating of half a lemon, pepper, and a little salt, and moisten with white stock. Make a paste of the following:—Four ounces of flour, two ounces of lard or butter, and a little salt, moisten with an egg, and a little water to make it a proper stiffness; roll it out twice, cut it with a round tin cutter four inches wide, brush them round the edge with beaten egg; put a little of the mince in the centre of each, turn them over, and bring the edges together; press it down to make it stick, then brush them with egg, and strew over them either some vermicelli boiled and dried, or grated bread. Fry in boiling fat to a nice light brown, lay them on a sieve before the fire to drain; keep them hot, and, when wanted, dish on a napkin, and garnish with parsley.

**Veal Ringlets.**—Mince finely any scraps of cooked veal, rabbit, or fowl, along with a little boiled ham; season with white pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg, add a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, one egg, and two tablespoonfuls of white stock, and mix well together. Take four small tin shapes, or tea-cups, butter them well inside, take a few pickled French beans, cut them in small strips, cut some slices of lean ham or tongue the same size, and all one length; place round the tin or cup one strip of beans, and one of ham or tongue, alternately, at a small distance from each other; fill them with the mince, cover them with a piece of clean paper, and set them in a stew-pan with boiling water, two inches deep; let it boil slowly, taking care that the water does not boil into the cups, and steam for half an hour with the lid on. Have the dish you are to serve them up on very hot, turn them upside down, and let them stand a little; have a teacupful of milk, a tablespoonful of flour, a little pounded mace, and salt; stir it until it boils, draw off the shapes, and pour the sauce round the ringlets.

**Casserole of Rice.**—Wash half a pound of whole rice, melt one quarter of a pound of beef suet, taking care it does not brown, put the rice in the stew-pan amongst the fat; add as much water or white stock as will cover it, and a little salt. Let it stew till it gets soft, stirring occasionally, to prevent it from sticking or burning. If you find it too thick, add a little more water; beat it well till it gets thick and smooth; let it stand till cold; butter a plain mould, and line it with the rice about an inch in thickness. When it is firm, fill it with mince of any kind, curried rabbit, oysters, or macaroni. One hour before dinner put it into a stew-pan or steam-pan; cover it close, and let it remain till wanted. Turn the mould upon the dish, let it stand for five minutes, then draw it off, when the casserole will drop out. It may be served as it is, or the top may be cut off, leaving the rice border; or, if wanted brown, beat up an egg with a little fat, brush over with it, and put it in a quick oven to brown

**Croquettes of Rice and Force-Meat.**—Put on in a stew-pan two ounces of the best whole rice and one ounce of beef suet in two pints of water; let it boil, stirring occasionally, till it becomes very thick, then add about one breakfast-cupful of force-meat, break an egg into it, and let it stand till cold. Divide into eight pieces, form each like a jargonelle pear, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, stick a clove into the thick end of each, and a small point of a quill into the other, so as to complete the appearance of the jargonelle. Dish upon a table-napkin, with the points meeting in the centre, and garnish with parsley.

**Croquettes of Veal.**—Take the remains of cold dressed veal, remove the skin and gristle, and mince it finely with cold ham or tongue, a little grated bread, and a few mushrooms, season with grated nutmeg, pepper, salt, and a few grains of cayenne. Put it on in a sauce-pan with a little strong stock made from the veal bones and trimmings, and let it simmer for ten minutes, then put it out on a flat dish to cool. When quite cold form into balls or corks of an equal size, roll them in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Put them in the oven a minute to drain, serve on a napkin, and garnish with parsley.

**Croquettes of Sweet-Breads.**—Cut equal quantities of parboiled sweet-breads and cooked mushrooms into quarter-inch dice. Mix together in stiff white sauce, make it quite hot, but do not let it boil, then put it out on a dish till cold. Prepare some fine bread crumbs, divide the mixture into balls of an equal size, and dip them in beaten egg seasoned with white pepper and salt, then roll them in the bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Serve on a napkin, and garnish with parsley. This is a good way to use up the trimmings of sweet-breads from the shaping of cutlets of sweet-breads, as well as the mushroom stalks left from mushroom toast.

**Cannelon.**—Have very finely minced one pound of cold meat and half a pound of bacon or ham. Add six ounces of bread crumbs, a little pepper, salt, and finely-chopped parsley. Beat two eggs, and add to them a teacupful of stock. Mix all thoroughly with this liquid, and form the mixture into a roll. Tie it up in a pudding cloth, and steam or boil it for two hours. Serve hot with a good gravy or tomato sauce, or, if preferred cold, press it between two plates, and when cold cover it with brown or tomato sauce to which a quarter of an ounce of leaf gelatine has been added. Garnish it with tomatoes or any salad.

**Croquettes of Cold Beef or Mutton.**—Take any scraps of cold roast meat, free it from skin and gristle, and cut it into quarter-inch dice, then mix with it about a third of its quantity in tinned or cooked mushrooms, also cut in small dice. Brown one ounce of butter with the same of flour in a small stew-pan, add about half a pint of strong stiff stock, season with black pepper, one tablespoonful of ketchup, one dessert-spoonful of special vinegar, and salt if necessary; after which let it boil gently for ten minutes, stirring constantly, then add the meat and mushrooms, and heat thoroughly, without boiling. When ready pour it on to a large flat dish, and let it stand till cold and quite set, then form into balls of an equal size, roll them first in flour, then in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice golden brown. Put them in the oven to drain for a minute or two, serve as hot as possible on a neatly-folded napkin, and garnish with sprigs of green parsley.

**Croquettes of Potatoes.**—Boil and peel six large potatoes, pass through a wire sieve into a basin, add one egg or the yolks of two, and season with black pepper and salt. Mix well, and let it stand till nearly cold, then form into twelve or fourteen balls, roll them in flour, then in beaten egg, and lastly in bread crumbs. Fry them in boiling fat to a nice golden brown, then put them in the oven for a minute to drain, and serve neatly dished on a napkin.

**Stewed Ox Palates.**—Get from four to six ox palates, wash them well with salt and water, put them on to boil slowly for an hour, then take them out and skin them, let the water remain, reduce it to half a pint, and strain it. When the palates are cold, trim them neatly, spread them over with force-meat or plain stuffing, and roll or tie them with a bit of tape. Brown a piece of butter with flour, brush the palates over with a beaten egg, put them in the stew-pan and brown them, pour in the stock which you strained, shake them till they boil, and let them simmer till wanted. Before dishing, add a teaspoonful of ketchup,

cut off the tape, place them neatly round the dish, and pour the sauce in the centre.

**Hare Cutlets.**—From the back of a parboiled hare take half a pound, and mince it fine with six ounces of fat bacon or ham, add to these one onion minced separately, six leaves of sage bruised, and one teacupful of grated bread, season with a pinch of cayenne and a little salt, moisten with an egg, knead a little and flatten, cut from it with a cutlet-cutter nine cutlets, fry them in boiling lard or dripping, and put on a dish to drain. Turn out into the centre of a corner dish a breakfast-cupful of mashed potatoes or boiled whole rice, garnish the top with beetroot and parsley, place the cutlets around it on their ends, and between each put little sprigs of parsley. It will be easily understood that it is more economical to make those cutlets when making hare soup.

**Darioles of Beef** (FOR A SINGLE ENTRÉE).—Trim the skin and fat from three-quarters of beef, cut from the juicy side of the round, scrape it down on a board, extracting the sinews, pound in a mortar, pass through a wire sieve, then weigh and put on a dish. Put a third of the weight of the meat in butter into a mortar, pound a little in order to soften it, add two-thirds in flour panada, pound together, then add the beef and pound again, drop in two eggs, one at a time, mixing well between each, and season with black pepper, salt, and ketchup. Butter ten dariole moulds, fill with the mixture, and cook in water just off the boil for about half an hour. When ready turn out in a circle, put stewed mushrooms in the centre, pour a little brown sauce over the darioles, and sprinkle a few chopped truffles on the top of each. To make the panada, brown two ounces of flour in the oven, put on in a small sauce-pan half a pint of brown stock with half an ounce of butter; let it boil, then add the flour, stirring quickly till it thickens and leaves the sides of the pan, after which put it out on a dish to cool before making use of it.

**Blanquette of Lambs' Sweet-Breads.**—Make a casserole or border of mashed potatoes about three inches deep, brush it with beaten egg, and brown in the oven. Soak and scald ten sweet-breads in the usual way, and cook them in a little white stock about fifteen minutes, put them out on a dish to cool, then cut them into scollops a quarter of an inch thick. Make a nicely-seasoned white sauce, put the scollops into it along with a few cooked mushrooms cut in small pieces. Toss them a little till quite hot, but do not let them boil; dish in the casserole with the sauce poured over them.

**Little Soufflés of Oysters.**—Take six ounces of boiled whiting, cut it down small, and pound it in a mortar with the beards of six raw oysters. Melt one ounce of butter and mix smoothly into it one ounce of flour; add half a gill of oyster liquor and a little of the water in which the whiting was boiled. Stir it till it boils, and allow it to boil for three minutes, then draw it aside and stir in the yolk of one egg, a little pepper and salt, and the pounded fish, mixing all thoroughly. Add half a gill of switched cream, and the six oysters, cut in small pieces. When the mixture has cooled a little stir in gently the whites of two eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Butter seven small shell tins, fill them, and cook for half an hour, in water just off the boil. Dish them in a circle, with white oyster sauce poured round, and a suitable garnish in the centre.

**Lobster Quenelles.**—Remove the meat from a freshly-boiled hen lobster, pound it well in a mortar, then add to it an equal proportion of butter, one teacupful of grated bread soaked in a little white stock, the yolks of three eggs, and the whites of two. Season with white pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, and a small pinch of cayenne. Mix all well together, and pass through a fine wire sieve with a wooden spoon. Before filling the moulds, it is better to ascertain whether it is firm enough, by trying a dessert-spoonful in boiling water; and if too soft, the addition of another egg will be necessary. Fill the quenelle moulds nearly to the top, cover with white paper, and cook in water just off the boil for thirty minutes. Dish neatly with prepared prawns or shrimps, heated in a little stock, in the centre, and white fish sauce slightly flavoured with essence of anchovies poured round them; garnish the top of each quenelle with a pinch of finely chopped green parsley.

**Creamed Lobster.**—For a double entrée, put a good hen lobster on in boiling water with a little salt, let it boil for twenty minutes, then take it out and allow it to cool. When quite cold, take off the claws, break up the body, remove the spawn and soft meat, which pound together in a mortar; then add to it the fillets of three fresh whitings previously scraped down, also four tablespoonfuls of fish stock made from the bones and skins of the whitings. When thoroughly pounded and passed through a wire sieve, weigh, put it into a basin, and to a pound of the mixture allow one pint of cream switched a little, mix thoroughly, adding the cream by degrees, and season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. Have the firm meat of the lobster broken into twenty small pieces, brush with butter as many small tin shells or moulds, line each thickly with the cream, put one of the pieces in the centre, then fill up with the cream, covering well in the pieces of lobster, and cook, with a buttered paper over them, for half an hour in water just off the boil.

**Lobster Cutlets.**—Make a force-meat same as recipe for LOBSTER QUENELLES (see above). Butter the number of cutlet pans required, then ornament with small pieces of the lobster reserved for the purpose, fill with the force-meat, and cook in water just off the boil for twenty minutes. Dish in a circle on a border of mashed potatoes, fill the centre with prawns or other suitable garnish, and pour white fish sauce round the base.

**Quenelle Force-Meat.**—This preparation is made of raw fish, meat, poultry or game, bread panada, butter, eggs, stock, and seasoning. For a double entrée eighteen ounces of the raw material is required, which must be weighed exactly after having been scraped down, pounded in a mortar with about one gill of stock, and passed through a wire sieve. Pound slightly in a mortar six ounces of butter, add twelve ounces of bread panada, pound and mix a little more, then add the pounded fish, meat, or fowl, as the case may be; pound thoroughly together, dropping in at intervals of a few minutes two eggs, and the yolks of other two, pounding well between each, and finish by seasoning with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg.

The stocks used for mixing with the pounded fish, meat, fowl, or game, and also to make the panada, should be made from the bones and rejected parts of the same, and reduced to make it strong.

**Roman Pudding.**—Put six ounces of Italian macaroni in a stew-pan, cover with cold water, let it come to the boil, then draw to the side and simmer slowly for two hours, occasionally adding a little water, strain through a sieve, and cut the pipes into pieces about an inch long. Have six ounces of double Gloucester cheese grated, cut in strips six ounces of cooked fowl or rabbit, and mix all together in a basin with two dessert-spoonfuls of made mustard, a pinch of cayenne, and a little salt, and moisten with a tea-cupful of cream. Butter a melon mould, sprinkle it over with vermicelli, then line with puff paste, pressing it gently, that it may take the form of the mould, fill with the mixture, cover with puff paste, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half, then turn out into a corner-dish, and pour round it half a pint of hot brown soup.

**Beef-Steak Pudding.**—Take one pound of flour, and half a pound of beef suet, mince it very fine; put them in a basin with a little salt, and mix it with cold water, make it into dough, and roll it out about half an inch thick; butter a basin, and line it with the paste. Have some steaks cut off a rump of beef, beat them a little with a rolling-pin; season them with pepper and salt, mince two onions small, mix them with the pepper and salt; roll up the steaks and pack them neatly in the basin, add a little gravy and a table-spoonful of ketchup, egg the edge of the paste, and fold it over closely. Butter the middle of a pudding-cloth, shake some flour on it, tie it over the mouth of the basin, put it in a pan of boiling water, and boil it three hours. A quarter of an hour before you dish it, take it out of the water, take off the cloth, and turn it on the dish on which you are to send it to table. When wanted, draw off the basin, and the pudding will drop out.

**Steamed Beef-Steak.**—Take one pound of

steak from the round and remove from it all skin and fat. Cut the meat into eight or nine pieces; put them in an enamelled pie-dish and sprinkle them with a little salt. Put a piece of paper over the dish, and then another dish of the same size. Have ready a pan with about an inch of boiling water in it; put an open ring or hoop in the centre of the pan, and set the dish with the meat on it. Put the lid on, and steam for two hours. Cut one dozen green onions in small pieces, and, after the steak has been steamed for half an hour, put them into a pan of boiling water with a little salt and sugar in it, and boil them for an hour and a half. There should only be enough water in the pan to barely cover the onions. Half an hour before the steak is ready, brown in a small pan one ounce of butter, with one ounce of flour, and put it aside. Just before dishing the steak, stir the juice from the meat into the flour and butter, and boil it for a few minutes. Add a dessert-spoonful of ketchup, a little black pepper, and the onions, with the water in which they were boiled. Dish the steak and pour this sauce over it.

**A Savoury Dish of Curry.**—Peel two onions and two apples, extracting the core from the latter, and mince very fine. A stalk of rhubarb may be used instead of apples. Melt one ounce and a half of butter in a frying-pan, put in the apples and onions, hold it over the fire, stirring carefully with a wooden spoon till they become a dark brown. Mix in a basin one tablespoonful of curry powder and one of flour, with a little milk or white stock, add to the mixture in the frying-pan, along with a small lump of sugar, mix together and let it simmer for five minutes. If too thick add a little more stock. Pour into a clean stew-pan, then put in the meat to be curried, such as veal, chicken, or mutton, previously parboiled, trimmed neatly of fat, skin, or gristle, and cut into small square pieces; let it simmer slowly till tender, stirring occasionally, taking care not to break the meat. Before dishing add a little salt, and three tablespoonfuls of cream. It may be served either on a flat dish, or in a corner-dish with a wall of boiled whole rice round it, garnished with parsley and pickled beetroot, or pieces of tomato.

**Dry Curry.**—Take some sweet-breads, chicken, or veal, and fry them with a piece of butter: mince four onions and fry them; shake two tablespoonfuls of curry powder over them, and put all in a small stew-pan. Wash out the frying-pan with a teacupful of boiling water, pouring the contents into the stew-pan amongst the curry, add a little cayenne and salt, cover it closely, and let it stew till tender. Have the sauce reduced, add a tablespoonful of lemon pickle, and two of cream, stir, and let it boil for five minutes. Serve with boiled rice round the dish and the curry in the centre.

**Dry Curry, No. 2.**—Mince two onions and two apples very small, brown two ounces of butter in a small stew-pan, add the onions and apples, and brown them well, taking care that they do not burn; mix a large tablespoonful of curry powder and one of flour, put into a stew-pan, stir constantly, and add one teacupful of cream; have a quarter of a hundred of pandore oysters bearded, and add to the curry, mix well together, and salt to taste. An hour before dinner, butter a round jelly-mould, and press the curry into it. Have some rice boiled dry, and with it fill four buttered tea-cups, pressing it down so that it may keep the form when turned out. Serve all up in a corner-dish, the curry in the centre, and the rice round about, and garnish with parsley.

**A Dish of Curry, with Cocoanut.**—Have one pound and a half of lean mutton or veal, or any other meat, cut down into small pieces, put it on in a stew-pan with two ounces of butter, shake over it one dessert-plateful of finely-minced onions, cover and let it simmer slowly for an hour, then add the half of a cocoanut grated, with the milk, two tablespoonfuls of dry curry powder, one apple minced; let it simmer gently for one hour longer, and add salt to taste.

**To Boil Whole Rice.**—Have a clean pan half filled with boiling water and one dessert-spoonful of salt. Put in the quantity of rice required, boil for fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally with a clean wooden spoon, then strain through the colander, and run cold water on it; let it drip for a few minutes, then put the colander into an empty stew-pan, and put it on the hot-plate or near the fire, turning it lightly till perfectly free and dry.

**Rice and Beef Timbales.**—Mince half a pound of beef cut from the round and add to it one ounce of finely-minced suet and one and a half ounces of bread crumbs, slightly moistened with a little cold water. Mix these well together and season them with a teaspoonful of ketchup, a little salt, and black pepper. Have two ounces of rice boiled as in the foregoing recipe. Butter six small cups or dariole moulds, and line them carefully with the rice; fill them up with the beef mixture, pressing it down firmly, but taking care not to displace the rice. Put the cups in a pan with about an inch of boiling water in it; cover them with a round of buttered paper; put the lid on the pan, and steam them for three-quarters of an hour. Turn them out carefully, and arrange them neatly on an entrée dish; pour brown sauce round them, and fill up the centre with any suitable vegetable.

**To Dress Cold Roast Beef.**—Cut and trim into neat slices, about a quarter of an inch thick, one pound of cold roast beef, and make a sauce as follows:—Put on in a stew-pan one ounce of butter, with four tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a very small onion finely minced, stir with a wooden spoon till the vinegar is absorbed, then mix in one ounce of flour, go on stirring till it browns a little, then add one pint of stock, and black pepper to taste. Let it boil slowly for fifteen minutes, then add three chopped pickled gherkins and one tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley, let it again come to the boil, and skim. Put in the slices of beef and heat thoroughly, but do not allow it to boil.

**Miroton of Beef.**—Cut one pound of cold beef into slices about a quarter of an inch thick, removing the outside skin and fat, set them neatly in circular order in a gratin dish, and sprinkle on them a very little salt and black pepper. Peel and slice half a pound of onions, blanch them in boiling water for five minutes, then drain, and run cold water on them. Brown one ounce of butter in a small stew-pan, add the onions and brown them; then dredge in about half an ounce of flour, add a little salt and black pepper, and cook for five minutes. Remove the pan to the side of the fire, add half a pint of stock made from the bones and trimmings of the cold meat, let it simmer slowly for fifteen minutes, then add half a teaspoonful of made mustard, and pour it over the slices of beef in the gratin dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs, bake in a slow oven for twenty minutes, and serve hot on the dish in which it has been cooked.

**Banffshire Potatoes.**—Beat one ounce of butter to a cream, add the yolk of an egg, or the half of a whole one, beat a little longer, then mix in three ounces of bread crumbs, a few powdered sweet herbs, a little minced parsley, three-quarters of a gill of milk, and a little pepper and salt. Have seven good-sized potatoes well washed and brushed, flatten them at one end by cutting off a slice to make them stand when dishing, also a slice from the other end to form lids, scoop out the hearts, fill the spaces thus made with the mixture, put on the lids, bake in a quick oven for an hour, and serve hot on a napkin.

**GermanPotatoes.**—Take seven or eight pretty large potatoes all the same size, pare neatly, and cut a thin slice off the stalk end in order to make them flat, cut another about half an inch thick, and with a vegetable-cutter scoop out the inside of the potatoes, taking care to keep the outside whole; fill up the holes thus made with minced beef highly seasoned with pepper and salt; then wet the half-inch slices with an egg, dust with flour, and stick on the parts of the potatoes from which they were cut off; put them into a stew-pan that will just hold them about half filled with boiling dripping, and boil them for half an hour. Serve on a table-napkin, and garnish with parsley.

**Stuffed Vegetable Marrow.**—Have an ordinary-sized vegetable marrow, skin and cut a small piece out of the side of it, with a teaspoon take out the seeds gently, fill the space with force-meat made of veal or fowl (see FORCE-MEAT), and fit in the piece again which you cut out. It may either be stewed in a rich sauce, or baked from an hour to an hour and a half. Serve with white sauce, with plenty of lemon pickle in it.

**Cream of Mushrooms.**—Peel and chop very finely four ounces of fresh mushrooms; put them in an enamelled pan with half an ounce of butter, and simmer till tender. Scrape down four ounces of chicken or any white meat, pound it in a mortar with the mushrooms, and pass all through a wire sieve. Add one gill of switched cream, a little pepper and salt, and mix well. Fill small buttered moulds with this mixture, and cook for twenty minutes in water just off the boil. Turn them out on an entrée dish in a circle, and pour round a light brown sauce flavoured with mushrooms. Fill the centre with a suitable garnish, such as green peas, tomatoes, or French beans.

**Potato Fritters.**—Have grated one teacupful of boiled salt tongue, one breakfast-cupful of mashed potatoes, and one tablespoonful of finely-pounded bread crumbs, add a little white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt to taste, drop in an egg, pound all together in a mortar, then roll out half an inch thick, and cut with a cutter about two inches in diameter into round cakes. Mix together a little grated tongue, minced parsley, bread crumbs, a little white pepper and salt, brush the fritters over with a beaten egg, then dip them into the mixture, and fry them in boiling fat to a light brown. Cut a round slice of bread an inch thick and five in diameter, cut a hole in the centre two inches in diameter, and fry also to light brown. Have an egg boiled hard, mince the yolk and white separately, colour the half of the white with cochineal, then mix together. When the fritters are to be served, put the bread in the centre of the entrée dish, fill the hole with the minced egg, arrange the fritters tastefully around it, and garnish with a little parsley.

**Potted Head.**—Clean the half of a bullock's head, with one foot, and put them in salt and water for some time, then wash them out of it, cut in pieces, put them in a large stew-pan amongst cold water and a little salt, skim clean as it comes to the boil, let it boil for about six hours, and strain through a sieve. When the stock is quite cold skim off all the fat, return it to the pan, cut the meat of the head and foot into small pieces, and add it to the stock, taking great care that no small pieces of bone get in along with it. Season with pepper and salt, let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, and dish in small basins or moulds.

**Oatmeal Puddings.**—Allow one pound of finely-minced beef suet to two pounds of dried oatmeal, four onions minced very small, and pepper and salt to taste. Have the skins thoroughly cleaned, and soaked in salt and water, stuff and tie them, put them in boiling water, pierce them on both sides with a skewer to prevent them breaking, and let them boil for about one hour with the cover off the pan.

**Currant Puddings.**—Mix together with one pound and a half of finely-minced beef suet, two pounds and a half of grated bread, half a pound of flour, one pound and a half of cleaned currants, three-quarters of a pound of soft sugar, season with a little ground white pepper and fine salt, and one grated nutmeg; with this mixture fill the skins, and boil the same as oatmeal puddings.

**Scollops of Hare.**—Remove the fillets from the back of a hare, cut them across into slices about half an inch thick, and flatten them slightly with the handle of a knife dipped in water, then brush them with egg, coat with bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat. Brown one ounce of butter in a sauce-pan with a little flour, add one gill of brown stock or hare soup, which is generally making at the same time, of the hare from which the fillets were taken, one dessert-spoonful of red-currant jelly, one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, a few cloves, and a small onion. Stir and let it boil slowly for five minutes, then pass through a fine gravy strainer into a clean sauce-pan, put in the scollops, add a glass of port wine, and a few chopped mushrooms, and let them simmer slowly for a minute or two. Dish the scollops piled up in the centre, pour the sauce over them, and for a border put croquettes of potatoes, with small sprigs of parsley between each. The croquettes for this dish should be oval and flat, not round, as they generally are.

**Zephyr of Hare.**—When making hare soup keep back six ounces of the finest of the flesh, and from it carefully extract all the sinews, then pound it well in a mortar with two tablespoonfuls of stock, pass it through a fine wire sieve with a wooden spoon into a basin. Mix with it one egg, a little grated nutmeg, pepper, and salt to taste. Switch up till very stiff and light half a gill of cream, and mix carefully and lightly. Ornament the moulds with truffles or hard-boiled white of egg, cut in small dice, then three-quarters fill them with the mixture; put them in a pan with a little boiling water in the bottom, cover with white paper, and cook till firm in water just off the boil. Turn out and arrange neatly round a centre of fried chips of potatoes. Make a little brown sauce same as for scollops of hare, and pour round the zephyrs.

**Russian Timbales.**—For a double entrée, cut into small dice one fillet of sole and six crayfish tails. Cook them in a little butter, taking great care that they do not brown. Add a few truffles, a few green French beans, a small tomato, and a few cooked oysters, all cut into small dice. Mix all with a good, thick, white sauce, and set aside to cool. Scrape down the fillets of three fresh, good-sized whitings; pound them in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve. Pound slightly in a mortar four ounces of butter; add eight ounces of bread panada (see p. 534) and pound with the butter, then add the whiting and pound again. Add two whole eggs and the yolk of another, one at a time, pounding and mixing well as each is added. Season all with nutmeg, white pepper, and salt, and mix thoroughly again. Butter eighteen or twenty small timbale moulds; line them thickly with the whiting force-meat, and fill the centres with the prepared sauce. Cover in with the force-meat, and cook in water just off the boil for half an hour. When ready dish in a circle on two entrée dishes; strew on each timbale a few bits of chopped truffle; fill the two centres with prawns or crayfish tails heated in white sauce. Pour white sauce round, coloured with pounded lobster roe.

**Macaroni Timbale.**—Have six ounces of macaroni boiled in water till it is soft; then take it out and cut into pieces about an inch long. Have a round mould or small bowl well buttered; line it closely with the macaroni pipes, placing them endwise; fill up the centre with force-meat made of cold veal or chicken, minced ham, and grated bread, seasoned with white pepper and salt; cover the mould, and put it on to steam for one hour, then turn out; pour white sauce round it, and garnish with a wreath of pickled beetroot.

**Cucumber Pâtés.**—Peel and cut a fresh cucumber into slices about an inch and a half in thickness, making them all an equal size. Scoop out a little from the centre of each, leaving a sole at the bottom to hold the meat. Put them on in white stock with one teaspoonful of vinegar, and the same of sugar in it, and let them simmer slowly till tender, but not broken. Fill them with hot mince, such as chicken or veal, and serve with white sauce made of the stock in which they were boiled.

**Veal Cutlets, with Ham and Mushrooms.**—Cut from the fillet, or any nice piece of veal, with a two-inch cutter, ten round or oval cutlets about half an inch thick, and the same number, with the same cutter, from sliced ham, making them a little thinner than the veal. Brush the veal cutlets with beaten egg, coat them with fine bread crumbs, and cook them in boiling fat. Fry the pieces of ham, or cook them in the oven. Put on a tin of mushrooms in a small sauce-pan, with a small piece of butter, a little of the mushroom liquor, the juice of half a lemon, a little white pepper and salt, and let them simmer till tender. Brown one ounce of butter with a little flour, then add one gill of stock, a little ketchup, spiced vinegar, and white pepper, and let it boil five minutes. Dish the cutlets in a circle, veal and ham alternately, with the mushrooms in the centre and the sauce poured in under the cutlets.

**Cutlets of Ox Cheek.**—Steep an ox cheek two hours in cold water, put it in boiling water for fifteen minutes, then take it out and bone it. Break the bones, put them on in cold water, with some slices of carrot and onion, a bunch of parsley, a few peppercorns, and a little salt; let them boil down to a strong stock, and strain. Put a few bones in the bottom of a stew-pan, lay the ox cheek on them, cover with the stock, cover the pan closely, and let it simmer gently till tender, then take it out and press between two flat

dishes, with a weight on the top, all night. If for a single entrée, cut ten slices from the cheek two inches long, one and a half broad, and three-eighths in thickness. Coat them with same sauce as for cutlets of sweetbreads, lay them on bread crumbs till cold and firm, brush with the whites of eggs left from making the sauce, beaten slightly, cover with bread crumbs mixed with a little grated cheese, and fry in boiling fat. Have carrot and turnip cut in small dice, and boiled with a pinch of brown sugar in the water. For the sauce, brown one ounce of butter with a little flour, add a little stock, pepper, salt, and ketchup; boil for ten minutes, then add one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, and a little finely-minced parsley. Dish the cutlets in a circle, put the vegetables in the centre, and pour the sauce round them. One ox cheek is sufficient to make two double entrées.

**Cutlets of Ox Cheek, No. 2.**—Prepare the slices of cheek as above, only making them a little thicker, say half an inch instead of three-eighths. Put them on in a small stew-pan with stock enough to cover them; let them get thoroughly heated without boiling. Take three fresh tomatoes, cut each in two, and take out the seeds without breaking them; stuff them with a little minced ham mixed with a few chopped mushrooms, some bread crumbs, an egg, and a little pepper and salt. Place them on a dish, strew bread crumbs over them, and on each put a very small piece of butter; put them in the oven for fifteen minutes, then take them out and cut each half in two. Dish the cutlets in a circle, fill the centre with the tomatoes, and pour the same brown sauce as in the foregoing recipe round them.

**Fillets of Rabbit.**—Take the fillets from the back of a good-sized rabbit, cut each across into three, and slice the four thick pieces lengthwise, thus making ten altogether. Put them in a small stew-pan with a little butter; season them with pepper and salt, and let them cook for ten minutes, turning them once. Cut the liver of a fowl and an equal quantity of bacon in small dice. Fry them a little, then allow them to simmer for half an hour. Pound them in a mortar with a tablespoonful of brown sauce, and half their weight in cold fowl, roast meat, or rabbit. Pass this through a sieve, then season with pepper and salt, and heat thoroughly without boiling. Cut ten pieces of stale bread half an inch thick, two inches long, and an inch and a half broad. Mark each piece with the point of a knife within a quarter of an inch of the edge all round, and fry them a light brown. Scoop out the centre of each by the mark, and fill with the prepared purée. Coat the fillets with brown glaze, and place one on the top of each piece of bread. Dish in a circle with small croquettes of rice or potatoes in the centre.

**Cutlets of Rabbit.**—Remove the fillets from the back of a young rabbit, take off the under skin, cut each across, then from the two thick pieces make six slices longwise, and from the two thin four, making in all ten cutlets. Dip them in a mixture of beaten egg and finely-minced parsley, then in equal quantities of grated bread and Parmesan cheese, seasoned with a little pepper and salt. Fry in boiling fat, and dish in a circle with thin slices of fried bacon of the same size, one between each cutlet. Pour brown sauce round them, and fill the space in the centre with green peas or dressed macaroni.

**Cutlets of Rabbit, No. 2.**—Remove the two fillets from the back of a young fleshy rabbit, divide them into ten cutlets, put them on to simmer in clarified butter, with a sprinkling of pepper and salt, till white and firm, then take them out and put aside till cold. Prepare the following sauce:—Chop three tinned mushrooms, a few sprigs of parsley, and a very small piece of ham, add a pinch of finely-minced onion; put all into the frying-pan with a little scraped fat bacon, and stir over the fire for five minutes, then dredge in a little flour, add half a pint of good stock, the juice of half a lemon, a little nutmeg, white pepper, a pinch of sugar, and salt if required; let it boil about ten minutes, then remove from the fire, stir in the yolks of two eggs, then pour on to a flat dish and allow it to cool a little. Coat the fillets with this sauce, and allow it to set on them, then brush over with the whites of the eggs, and cover with fine fresh bread crumbs, fry in boiling fat to a fine light brown, and dish neatly in a circle, with small quenelles made from the remainder of the rabbit in the centre, and the following sauce poured under the fillets:—Break the rabbit bones, and brown them in a little butter, with a bay-leaf and a little thyme, add half a pint of weak stock, let them simmer about an hour, and strain. Brown about an ounce of butter with a little flour, add the stock, let it simmer for five minutes, then take off the fire, and add one dessert-spoonful of sherry, a little white pepper, and salt if required.

The quenelles are made in the usual way, the flesh scraped down, pounded, and passed through the wire sieve, then mixed with two-thirds of its quantity in bread panada, and one-third in butter, one egg, seasoned with pepper, salt, and nutmeg, and poached in boiling white stock or water till firm.

**Cutlets of Rabbit, No. 3.**—From the back of a young fleshy rabbit remove the two fillets, and proceed exactly as in the foregoing recipe to the frying in clarified butter, and setting aside till cold. From the remainder of the rabbit scrape down all the flesh, carefully extracting the sinews, pound it in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve. Weigh this purée, put it in a basin, then add to it by degrees, in the proportion of a gill of cream switched to four ounces, stirring it vigorously, and season rather highly with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. With this cream coat the cutlets thickly with a palette knife, put them on a large flat dish previously buttered, cover with white buttered paper, then put another dish of the same size on the top, and cook in a slow oven for about twenty minutes. Have a little stock made from the bones of the rabbit, of which make a plain white sauce (see recipe for it). Arrange the cutlets neatly in a circle, with green peas in the centre, and the sauce poured over them.

**Boudins of Whiting.**—To make a double entrée, skin, bone, and fillet two good fresh whitings, pound the fillets in a mortar, and pass through a fine wire sieve. Weigh this purée of fish, return it to the mortar, and add to it two-thirds of its weight in bread panada and one-third in butter, pound well together, after which add the yolks of two eggs, pound for a minute or two longer, then put in two whole eggs, one tablespoonful of white sauce, a little white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, and mix thoroughly. Sprinkle some flour on a board, divide the force-meat into twenty equal parts, form them with the hand into small oval shapes, and place them in a pan spread with butter; cover them with boiling stock, and poach till firm, which takes about ten minutes. When ready, drain them, and dish in a circle, with prepared shrimps or mushrooms in the centre, and the following sauce poured over them:—Melt two ounces of butter in a sauce-pan, with one ounce of flour, add about half a pint of strong white stock, a little of the liquor from a tin of mushrooms, the juice of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and about a gill of fish stock made from the skins, bones, and trimmings of the whitings. Let it boil for five minutes, and, if necessary, add salt and pepper. If the boudins are wanted brown, they must be brushed with egg after being floured, then coated with fine bread crumbs, placed on a wire drainer, and fried in boiling fat. If fried, the sauce may be dispensed with, but if particularly desired, it must be poured under the boudins, not over them.

**Cream of Whiting.**—Pound well in a mortar half a pound of whiting with two tablespoonfuls of fish stock made from the trimmings of the whiting, then pass through a fine wire sieve. Mix it with half a pint of switched cream, and season with white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt. Have ten zephyr moulds well buttered, fill them three-quarters full with the mixture, put them on in a stew-pan with a little boiling water in the bottom, cover with white paper cut exactly the size of the pan, and let them steam slowly for twenty minutes, without boiling. Turn out and dish them in a circle, filling the space in the centre with fried parsley. Have some white fish sauce prepared, pour it over the zephyrs, and on the top of each sprinkle a little pounded lobster roe, or finely chopped parsley. If small zephyr moulds are not at hand, a single border mould may be used.

**Oysters in Shells.**—Remove the beards from a tin of oysters, and cut them in quarter-inch dice,

along with a few tinned mushrooms, and mix together. Melt one ounce of butter in a sauce-pan, with one ounce of flour, add a gill of the liquor of the oysters, and about the same of the mushroom liquor, season with grated nutmeg, white pepper, and, if necessary, a little salt; let it boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, then remove to side of the fire, and stir in the yolk of an egg for thickening. Mix the oysters and mushrooms with the sauce, fill the china shells, strew them on the top with browned bread crumbs (see recipe for BROWNED BREAD CRUMBS), warm in the oven, and serve immediately. The shells ought to be fire-proof, and may be had at any china shop, the cost varying from four to six shillings a dozen.

**Oysters and Bacon.**—Take two dozen large fresh oysters, sprinkle a little white pepper on them, then roll each into a very thin slice of bacon just large enough to cover the oyster. Dip them in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Lace them on six short silver skewers, four oysters on each, and garnish with parsley.

**Bouchées of Oysters.**—For a double entrée take four dozen blanched oysters and eighteen tinned mushrooms, and cut them in small dice, make a white sauce of two ounces of butter melted with two ounces of flour, then add the oyster liquor, half a gill of cream, a piece of glaze, made from white stock, about the size of a small egg, season with pepper, a pinch of cayenne, and salt, let it simmer gently for about eight minutes, stirring it carefully, then add the oysters and mushrooms, and mix with the sauce till thoroughly heated without boiling. Spread this preparation on a flat dish, about half an inch thick, and set it aside to cool and get firm. While it is cooling, scrape down, pound in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve the fillets of two whitings, of this take nine ounces, and pound it in the mortar with six ounces of bread panada, three ounces of butter, one egg, and the yolk of another, mix well and season with nutmeg, pepper, and salt. With a cutter an inch and three-quarters in diameter, stamp out twenty rounds from the oyster preparation, and coat them with the whiting mixture, flour them lightly, brush with egg, then cover with fine fresh bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, to a golden brown. Arrange neatly in circular order in the entrée dishes with fried parsley for the centres.

**Bouchées of Oysters, No. 2.**—With a round cutter one inch and three-quarters in diameter, stamp out from slices of stale bread the number required, then with a cutter half an inch less, mark them slightly on the top, deepen this mark a little with the point of a knife, and fry them in boiling fat to a nice golden brown. After frying, put them in the oven a minute to drain, then take them out, take off the tops or lids where the mark was made, scoop out the soft insides, taking care not to break the croustades. Prepare the oysters same as the mixture in recipe for OYSTER PÂTÉS, with it fill the croustades, put on the tops, serve as hot as possible on a neatly folded napkin, and garnish with sprigs of parsley. For a single entrée, eight or ten will be required, for a double sixteen or twenty.

**Creamed Oysters.**—For a double entrée blanch and beard twenty of the finest and largest oysters, and set them aside to cool. Scrape down the fillets of two whitings, pound it in a mortar with four tablespoonfuls of the oyster liquor, then pass it through a fine wire sieve, take of this twelve ounces, mix it thoroughly with three gills of good cream, switched till very stiff, and season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. Coat the oysters with this preparation, place them on a large buttered dish, cover with buttered paper, then with another dish of the same size on the top, and cook in water just off the boil for twenty-five minutes. For the sauce, melt in a sauce-pan two ounces of butter with two ounces of flour, add one gill of milk, and the oyster liquor, let it boil gently about ten minutes, stirring constantly, then take it off, add half a gill of cream, and season with white pepper, salt if necessary, and a suspicion of cayenne. Arrange the oysters neatly in circular order in entrée dishes, with fried parsley in the centres, pour the sauce over the oysters, and strew on centre of each a little lobster roe or finely chopped green parsley.

**Oysters au Gratin.**—Take the number of deep china shells required, butter the insides, and strew them thickly with bread raspings mixed with a little grated Parmesan cheese, and seasoned with white pepper, salt, and a few grains of cayenne; then into each shell put one oyster, pour in some of the liquor with a little lemon juice in it, cover thickly with the mixture of bread raspings and cheese, and on the top of each put one or two tiny morsels of butter. Place them on an oven tin or large flat dish, put them in the oven for about five minutes, and serve immediately, neatly arranged on an entrée dish.

**Oyster Pâtés.**—Put on two dozen of oysters with their own liquor, let them just come to the boiling point, not more, then drain and reserve the liquor. Beard the oysters, and cut them into quarter-inch dice. Put on in a sauce-pan one ounce and a half of butter, with one ounce of flour, let it melt, then add the liquor of the oysters, half a pint of milk, one teacupful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, a little white pepper and salt, and let it boil gently for about ten minutes, stirring constantly. When ready, move to the side of the fire, and put in the oysters, after which it must not boil. Make a small piece of puff paste, and roll it out till about a quarter of an inch thick, for each pâté stamp out two rounds with a cutter about two inches in diameter, then with a smaller cutter stamp a lid out of one of the rounds, brush the whole one with beaten egg, put the one with the hole in it above it, and brush with egg on the top. Brush the lids with egg, and bake both cases and lids in a quick oven. When ready, fill the cases with the prepared oysters, put on the lids, arrange neatly on a folded napkin, garnish with parsley, and serve very hot. Tinned oysters may be used for pâtés, in which case one tin will be equal to the number given in this recipe, and, of course, will not require scalding.

**Fried Oysters.**—Scald and beard three dozen large pandore oysters; dip them in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry them to a light brown. Have some parsley fried in boiling fat, and turned into an entrée dish. Lace the oysters on eight short silver skewers, and arrange them so as to make all the points meet in the centre on the top of the parsley.

**Creamed Prawns.**—For a double entrée, boil and shell twenty fine large prawns, and proceed exactly as for Creamed Oysters, the only difference being that the cream must be coloured with pounded lobster roe, and the sauce with lobster butter.

**Scalloped Oysters.**—Take two dozen of the best oysters; drain them through a hair sieve, pour the liquor into a small stew-pan, with two ounces of butter kneaded with a little flour, three blades of mace, and a little cayenne; put it on the fire, stir until the butter melts, and let it boil slowly for fifteen minutes; then pick out the blades of mace. Have the oysters bearded, put them in the liquor, let them just boil up; draw them aside, have a breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs ready, then season the oysters with white pepper and salt; butter the scallop shells or dish, put a layer of bread crumbs, then one of oysters, and part of their liquor; and then bread crumbs, then oysters, and so on, until you have filled the dish; place over the last layer of bread crumbs a few small pieces of butter, and brown them in the oven or before the fire for twenty minutes.

**Macaroni Cutlets.**—Put on six ounces of macaroni with a little salt in cold water enough to cover it, boil till soft, then drain and cut into half-inch lengths. Peel and cut small a Spanish onion, put it on with four ounces of lentils in half a pint of cold water, boil till soft, then add half an ounce of butter, a few sweet herbs, a little pepper and salt, mix well, after which stir in one egg and cook till firm without boiling. Stir the macaroni gently with the lentil mixture, divide into equal portions, form these into cutlets, flour, fry in boiling fat, and dish in a circle with boiled Brussels sprouts in the centre.

**Plain Mutton Cutlets.**—For one entrée, prepare seven cutlets from the back ribs of mutton as follows. If bought from the butcher, the rib-bones ought to be sawn off, leaving the cutlet-bones about three inches and a half long. Having got the pieces thus described, saw off the chine-bone, without in the least touching the tender fillet, then divide into as many cutlets as there are bones, trim away the fat and sinews neatly down to the lean fillet, leaving about an

inch of the bone at the end quite bare, and flatten them with the chopper dipped in cold water. [The bones and trimmings may either be used in the stock pot, or made into Irish stew.] Beat up an egg, season it with pepper and salt, dip the cutlets in it, and coat with fresh bread crumbs, place them on a wire drainer, and fry in boiling fat for about five minutes, after which put them in the oven a minute to drain. Serve neatly dished in a circle, with mixed vegetables in the centre, and brown sauce poured under them.

**Mutton Cutlets à la Réforme.**—Cut out of carrot, turnip, hard-boiled white of eggs, boiled ham, and green gherkins or French beans, narrow strips about two inches in length, also a few of a small diamond shape, and parboil the carrot and turnip. Make a sauce of one ounce of butter browned with flour, add half a pint of stock, one shred onion, one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, one dessert-spoonful of red-currant jelly, and about one dozen cloves; stir, and let it boil five minutes, then put it through a fine gravy strainer; return the sauce to the pan, and add to it a few of the cut vegetables, eggs, ham, and pickles, a little cayenne, one tablespoonful of sherry wine, and let it just boil. Have seven cutlets prepared as in the foregoing recipe, dip them in egg first, and then in a mixture of minced ham, parsley, bread crumbs, pepper, and salt, and fry them in boiling fat for five minutes. Arrange the cutlets tastefully in an entrée dish, pour the made sauce into the centre, and strew the remainder of the cut vegetables, eggs, ham, and pickles on the top, the various colours of which give this dish a beautiful appearance.

**Mutton Cutlets à la Soubise.**—Prepare seven cutlets from the back ribs in the usual way, then lard them with bacon, and put them on to braise in stock, with a small carrot sliced, a few sprigs of parsley, one onion sliced, some sweet herbs, and a few pieces of celery. The stock should only come well up about the cutlets, but not to cover them much; cover closely, and let them simmer about an hour and a half. Prepare the following sauce:—Peel and scald for ten minutes six onions, boil them in a little milk, and press them through a wire sieve. Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add the milk in which the onions have just been boiled; if too stiff, add a little more, then the purée of onions, and one cooked potato mashed. Stir over the fire till reduced a little and rather stiff, and season with pepper, salt, and a little grated nutmeg. Take the cutlets out of the braising pan, trim away the bacon ends, keep them hot in another pan, with a little of the gravy about them, while the remainder is being strained and reduced to a half glaze. Dish the cutlets in a circle on a layer of mashed potatoes, put the purée of onions in the centre, and pour the reduced gravy over them.

**Mutton Cutlets à la Soubise, No. 2.**—Prepare the cutlets from the back ribs in the usual way, and put them on to braise in stock, with sliced carrot and onion, a few pieces of celery, and a few sprigs of parsley. Cover closely, and simmer slowly for about one hour and a half. Take out the cutlets and reduce the stock in which they have been braised to a half glaze. Make a Soubise sauce as in the foregoing recipe, add to it some of the half glaze, in order to make it stiff, then coat the cutlets with it, and put aside to cool, or till the Soubise is set, then dip them in beaten egg, afterwards in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Dish in a circle, with mixed vegetables in the centre, and the remainder of the half glaze made hot, and poured under them.

**Mutton Cutlets à la Maintenon.**—Mix one breakfast-cupful of grated bread with one dessert-spoonful of minced parsley, one teaspoonful of very finely-minced onion, a little black pepper and salt. Prepare seven or eight cutlets in the usual way, dip them in beaten egg, and coat with the mixture. From white note paper cut as many pieces as there are cutlets, making them about eight inches square, take away three of the corners, brush them with melted butter, place a cutlet on each, twist the papers neatly and closely round them, and cook on the gridiron over a clear but not fierce fire, for about fifteen minutes, turning the gridiron constantly. Serve immediately, arranged in a circle on a napkin, with fried parsley in the centre, and the following sauce in a tureen:—Make a plain brown sauce of one ounce of butter, with the same of flour, and about half a pint of stock, add to it a few sprigs of parsley, one onion cut in two, half a teaspoonful of made mustard, one dessert-spoonful of spiced vinegar, and a little black pepper; let it simmer for a few minutes, and pour through a gravy strainer.

**Mutton Cutlets Alimatimeas.**—Mince and pound together about a half of a cold chicken and a few mushrooms, add a little grated nutmeg, white pepper, salt, and the white of an egg. Have six or eight mutton cutlets neatly trimmed, dip them in egg, then put the mince on both sides, dip again in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice light brown. Serve on a napkin, and garnish with parsley and mushrooms.

**Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce.**—For one entrée prepare seven or eight cutlets, and put them on to braise, in the same way as for CUTLETS À LA SOUBISE. When done, take out the cutlets, put them on a clean dish, pour the gravy through a strainer into a clean sauce-pan, put it on the fire, and let it boil rapidly till reduced to a strong glaze. Make a tomato pulp, as described in recipe, page 535, add to it one dessert-spoonful of vinegar, the glaze made from the gravy, and a pinch of sugar, let it simmer for five minutes, then pour out on a flat dish, and set aside to cool a little. With this preparation coat the cutlets rather thickly, and lay them aside to firm or set, after which brush with beaten egg, coat with fine fresh bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice golden brown. Dish in a circle, with tomatoes *au gratin* in the centre.

**Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce, No. 2.**—Prepare seven or eight cutlets in the usual way, dip them in egg seasoned with pepper and salt, coat them with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. After draining in the oven or before the fire for a minute or two, dish in a circle, with green peas in the centre, and tomato sauce (see page 535) poured under them. If preferred, they may be braised instead of fried, in which case the sauce should be poured over them, not under.

**Mutton Cutlets à la Périgord.**—From the remains of roast pheasant or any other game, take off all the meat from the bones, carefully remove the skin and gristles, chop the meat finely, and pound it in a mortar with a small piece of butter, add about a gill of reduced brown sauce, and season with aromatic spices and salt. Have the bones, skin, and gristles boiled in strong stock to extract the flavour from them; the stock then strained; put on again in a small sauce-pan, and boil quickly till reduced to a strong glaze. Put the force-meat into a small stew-pan, add to it the glaze, along with some chopped truffles, stir over the fire till well mixed, and put it on a dish to cool a little. Have seven or eight mutton cutlets prepared and braised, coat them with the force-meat, brush with beaten egg, then bread-crumb them, and fry in boiling fat to a nice golden brown. Arrange neatly in a circle, with mushrooms *au gratin* in the centre.

**Mutton Cutlets in Batter.**—Mix together two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two of vinegar, two bay-leaves, a few sprigs of parsley, a little thyme, a blade of mace, a sliced onion, and a little black pepper and salt. Prepare the cutlets in the usual way, put them in a basin, pour the mixture over them, and let them remain in it for two or three hours. For the batter, separate the yolk from the white of one egg, mix the yolk with six ounces of flour, one ounce of melted butter and a little salt, then work into a nice smooth batter, with about one gill of tepid water. Switch up the white of the egg till very stiff and light, and mix with the batter just before it is to be used. Wipe the cutlets with a clean cloth, dip them in the batter, and fry in boiling fat. Serve neatly arranged on a napkin, with plain brown sauce in a sauce-tureen.

**Mutton Cutlets or Chops on the Gridiron.**—Have the chops cut at least an inch thick from the loin of the best mutton, which in cold weather has hung for about a week; remove the skin from the outside fat, taking just a little of the fat along with it, with which rub the wires of a double gridiron, then place the chops on it, and cook them over a clear bright fire from seven to ten minutes, turning them constantly. Have

the dish on which they are to be served very hot, put the chops on it, sprinkle them with salt, put the cover on, having heated it well, and serve immediately.

**Fowl à la Marengo.**—Skin a tender young fowl, cut off the legs, remove the bones from them, and divide each in two, thus making four pieces; then cut the breast into five, which, with the wings, will make eleven altogether. From the remains of the fowl, that is the skin, bones, and giblets, make a good stock, strain it, put on the pieces of fowl in it, and let them simmer slowly till tender. With a cutlet-cutter, round, square, or oval, cut out about a dozen pieces of stale bread, half an inch thick, fry them in boiling fat, and lay aside to drain. Cut a carrot and turnip into very small dice, put these on separately to boil, with a little salt and a pinch of sugar in the water. Make a brown sauce with two ounces of butter, and flour sufficient to thicken it; add a little of the stock in which the fowl has been simmering, a few chopped mushrooms, a little white pepper, and salt if necessary, and let it boil gently for ten minutes. Dish the pieces of fowl in a circle, drain the carrot and turnip, and put them in the centre; pour the sauce over the fowl, on which neatly arrange the pieces of bread, the one overlapping the other, and serve as hot as possible.

**Fowl à la Polignac.**—Bone a chicken or young fowl, and put it on in a stew-pan with three ounces of butter; cover it with a plate and two pounds' weight on it, so as to keep it in the right form, and let it simmer till tender. Have a border of croûtons of bread round the dish on which it is to be served, and within it a wall of boiled whole rice. Pound or mince very finely half a pound of parboiled veal or fowl, with a quarter of ham, a little parsley, marjoram, bread crumbs, pepper, and salt; moisten all together with an egg. From this force-meat make twenty-four quenelles, dip them in egg and bread crumbs, and fry them a light brown. Have a sauce made of two ounces of butter browned with flour; add to it a little stock made from the bones of the fowl, one shred onion, a little parsley, marjoram, grated nutmeg, cayenne, and a few cloves; stir, and let it boil five minutes, then put it through a fine gravy strainer. Return the sauce to the pan, and add to it six large oysters or mushrooms, three pickled gherkins cut in small pieces, a little ketchup, and one tablespoonful of sherry wine. Dish the fowl in the centre of the dish, pour the sauce over it, and put the quenelles into the wall of rice around the dish. Serve all up as hot as possible.

**Fricassée of Fowl.**—Cut up and divide a fleshy, tender young fowl in the same way as for FOWL À LA MARENGO. Put on the bones, skin, and giblets in a stew-pan, with a sliced carrot, a few sprigs of parsley, a few pieces of celery, one sliced onion, one blade of mace, and a few white pepper-corns, cover with cold water, let it boil gently for two hours, and strain. Put the pieces of fowl into a small stew-pan, cover with this boiling stock; cover closely, and simmer for about three-quarters of an hour, when the fowl should be tender. Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce and a half of butter with one ounce of flour, without allowing it to brown, then add three gills of the stock in which the fowl has been simmering, and a few mushrooms cut in small pieces, season with white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt, and let it boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, after which, remove it to the side of the fire, and add half a gill of cream, with the yolk of an egg, and stir until the egg thickens, without allowing it to boil. Place the pieces of fowl neatly in the centre of an entrée dish, pour the sauce over it, and surround it with groups of stewed button mushrooms, with a border of three-cornered croûtons of bread outside. Fricassée of Rabbit may be made in the same way.

**Fillets of Fowl à la Suprême.**—Clean and skin a fleshy, tender young fowl, divide the breast from the back, and from the breast cut ten fillets. Fry these in clarified butter, taking care not to let them get brown. Remove all the flesh from the remainder of the fowl, extract the sinews, pound it in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve. Switch up half a pint of cream till quite stiff and light, mix with the pounded flesh, and season with grated nutmeg, white pepper, and salt. Coat the fillets rather thickly with this mixture, then ornament them tastefully with stars or diamonds cut from truffles and tongue, and put them again in the clarified butter in the frying-pan, or in a slow oven till tender. If in the oven, cover with a dish to prevent browning. Put on the skin, bones, and giblets with a small onion, a few sprigs of parsley, a few blades of mace, and about three gills of water, let it boil slowly till the substance is extracted and the liquid reduced to half the quantity, then strain and skim. Melt two ounces of butter with one ounce of flour, add the stock, with a little essence of mushrooms and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Let it boil five minutes, and, if necessary, add a little white pepper and salt. Fill a croustade with prepared green peas or small mushrooms, put it in the middle of the entrée dish, place the fillets neatly round it, and pour the sauce over them. A pheasant may be cooked in the same way, only let it be young and tender.

**Galantines of Legs of Fowls, as Duck's.**—Have two large chickens, singe and pick them, cut off the heads with the necks, leaving plenty of skin; cut off the feet, leaving about an inch of the leg to form the duck's bill; cut the skin of the fowl right up the back and down the breast, then take the whole of the skin from one side till you come to the joint above the knee, where leave it attached. Separate the joint and the part which you have skinned, and bone it neatly, put the sides of the skin together, and cut it neatly, so as to form the bill of a duck. This do to the other side of the fowl, and the same to the other fowl. Mix some force-meat with crumbs of bread and seasoning to taste; stuff the legs with it, leaving space for it to swell while stewing; sew it up neatly, put a skewer in below the joint through the stuffing, which mould into the shape of a duck, and cord it to keep it in the form. This do with the other legs, and you complete the dish of four small ducks. Have a stock made from the bones of the fowls, and in it boil them till tender. While they are undergoing this process, cut a piece of bread quite round, about an inch and a half thick, slightly toast it, then with a small cutter take a piece from the centre, leaving a space, into which put some prepared spinach or parsley, place it in the centre of the entrée dish, to serve as a receptacle for the food of the ducks. Take the ducks out of the stew-pan, and place them neatly around the receptacle, as if in the act of eating, and pour as much good brown sauce as will set them swimming

**Fillets of Fowl.**—Cut off the wings at the joint, and with them cut neatly the large fillets from the breast; under this is another fillet, which remove, and ornament with three rows of pickled French beans and chilies alternately. The fillets which were joined to the wings lard with neatly cut pieces of bacon. These fillets may be done in the same pan with the ducks. Have an entrée dish with a layer of boiled whole rice, about an inch thick, round the edge, and a hole in the centre, which fill up with white sauce, and on the top lay the wings in the form of a diamond, and the smaller fillets in the spaces between them.

**Zephyr of Chicken.**—Remove the fillets from the breast of two chickens, scrape the flesh clean from the sinews, pound it well in a mortar, then rub through a fine wire sieve, and season with a little grated nutmeg, white pepper, and salt. Weigh the purée of fowl, and to the half pound allow half a pint of cream, switch it till very stiff, and add by degrees to the fowl, stirring vigorously. Have the zephyr pans carefully rubbed with clarified butter, and ornamented with truffles, fill a little more than half, giving them a shake; place them in a pan, cover with white paper, cook in water just off the boil from twenty minutes to half-an-hour, then turn out and dish in a circle, filling the space in the centre with green peas or mushrooms, and pour white sauce about the zephyrs. The above quantity should be sufficient for a double entrée.

**Little Soufflés of Grouse.**—Cut the flesh of a good-sized grouse into small pieces, also two ounces of bacon. Put them in a pan with a bay leaf and sufficient water to keep them moist; simmer them for half an hour, and put the mixture aside in a basin to cook a little Strain off the gravy and put the meat through a very fine mincing machine. Melt three ounces of butter in a sauce-pan, and mix smoothly with it three ounces of flour; add a gill and a half of stock made from the

bones of the grouse, also the gravy just strained, and stir till it has boiled for three minutes. Draw the pan aside, and add, one by one, the yolks of four eggs, stirring well till they are cooked, without allowing the mixture to boil again. Season with salt and white pepper, and stir in the minced grouse and bacon and a gill and a half of slightly-switched cream. Beat the four whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and stir them through the mixture very lightly. Butter eighteen or twenty small moulds, fill them with the mixture, and cook for half an hour in water just off the boil. Dish them in circular order on two entrée dishes, with stewed mushrooms in the centre, and brown sauce poured round. Soufflés of pheasant or other game may be made in the same way.

**Chicken Soufflé.**—To fill sixteen or eighteen cases, pound well in a mortar six ounces of the remains of cold chicken, mix with it four tablespoonfuls of French white sauce (see SAUCE FOR CUTLETS OF SWEET-BREADS), and pass through a sieve. Separate the yolks from the whites of four eggs, mix the yolks with the chicken, and season with grated nutmeg, white pepper, and salt, switch the whites to a stiff froth, mix together carefully, fill the paper cases, strew a little grated cheese on the tops, and bake in a moderately quick oven from ten to fifteen minutes. Serve immediately on a napkin.

**Chicken Kromeskies.**—Take the remains of a cold chicken, a few cooked mushrooms, and a few truffles, and cut them in very small dice. Put them on in a sauce-pan with a little nicely-seasoned stiff white sauce, stir till quite hot, pour out on a flat dish, and set aside to cool. Cut very thin slices of fat bacon two inches long, and an inch and a half wide, put a teaspoonful of the mixture on each, and roll them up like corks. Dip them in frying batter, and fry in boiling fat till nicely browned; put them in the oven for a short time to drain, serve on a napkin, and garnish with parsley. Sweet-bread Kromeskies may be done in the same way, by substituting cooked sweet-breads for chicken.

**Boudins of Fowl à la Reine.**—To make sufficient for a double entrée, clean a fleshy young fowl, roast the two legs, and allow them to cool, then remove the skin, bones, and gristles, mince the meat finely, and pound it in a mortar with half an ounce of butter and four tablespoonfuls of reduced white sauce; season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, then pass through a fine wire sieve, after which put it into a small stew-pan; add to it about half a gill of good cream and an ounce of chicken glaze, stir it over the fire until the whole is well mixed, then spread it out in a square form on a flat dish to about a quarter of an inch in thickness, and set it aside till cold and quite stiff; then cut it into oblong slices about two inches long and fully an inch broad. Remove the raw flesh from the breast and remainder of the fowl, scrape it down, extracting the sinews, and pound it in a mortar with a little white stock, pass through a wire sieve, return it to the mortar, add the third of its quantity in butter, and two-thirds in bread panada, pound well together, then add one whole egg and the yolk of another; mix well, and season with white pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, and a few grains of cayenne. Put a thin coating of this force-meat on the oblong slices, already prepared, dust flour on them, then dip them in beaten egg, and cover with fine fresh bread crumbs. Place them neatly on a wire drainer, and fry in boiling fat to a fine light brown. Dish in a circle, with green peas in the centre, and Suprême sauce poured under them (see SUPRÊME SAUCE in recipe for FILLETS OF FOWL À LA SUPRÊME).

The chicken glaze is made by reducing the stock, which is made from the giblets, bones, and skin, etc., of the fowl.

**Chicken Custards.**—Remove all the meat from the leg of a cold roast fowl, free it from skin and gristle, chop and pound it in a mortar with two tablespoonfuls of white sauce, then force through a wire sieve; add to it the yolks of three eggs, a little grated nutmeg, and salt, and mix thoroughly; then add about one gill and a half of stock made from bones and giblets of fowl, mix well again, and pour into small buttered moulds. Put them on, and let them steam from ten to fifteen minutes. Dish in a circle, with peas or mushrooms in the centre, and white sauce poured over them.

**Chicken Custard Fritters.**—Make the custards and cook them as in the foregoing recipe, then allow them to get cold, after which brush them lightly with beaten egg; then cover with fine fresh bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice golden brown. Serve hot, neatly arranged on a folded napkin, and garnish with parsley.

**Bouchées à la Reine.**—For one entrée, make ten small croustades exactly as for BOUCHÉES OF OYSTERS. From the leg of a cold fowl remove all the meat, free it from skin and gristle, then mince it finely, and pound it in a mortar with one tablespoonful of white stock, and pass through a wire sieve. Make a very little plain white sauce, add to it the pounded meat and two tablespoonfuls of cream, season with grated nutmeg, white pepper, and salt, and stir over the fire till quite hot, without boiling. Fill the croustades, put on the lids, and serve as hot as possible on a folded napkin.

**Bouchées of Fowl à la Périgord.**—For a double entrée, make a white sauce of one ounce of butter and one ounce of flour, three gills of strong white stock, and a little mushroom liquor; let it boil for five minutes, after which stir in a small bottle of truffles, finely chopped, then pour out on a flat dish till about half an inch thick, and set aside to get cold and set into a jelly. While the sauce is cooling, remove the flesh from the breasts of two young tender fowls or good chickens, free it from skin and gristle, scrape it down, pound in a mortar and pass through a wire sieve, after which weigh it, and add to it one-third of its quantity in butter, and two-thirds in bread panada, mix well, then add one whole egg and two yolks, repeat the mixing, and season with white pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt. From the truffle mixture cut out twenty rounds with a cutter, an inch and a quarter in diameter, coat these with the force-meat of fowl, poach them for five minutes in white stock, and set aside to cool. When cold and firm dip in frying batter made as follows:—Mix in a basin the yolk of one egg, with six ounces of flour, a little salt, and milk enough to make a very stiff batter, then add a gill of cream switched, and the white of the egg switched to a stiff froth. After dipping the bouchées in the batter, fry them in boiling fat to a fine light brown. Dish in a circle, with cooked asparagus points or green peas in the centre, and a little white stock made from bones and giblets of fowls, and reduced to a half glaze, poured under them.

**Chicken Cutlets.**—For one entrée bone the legs of one chicken, and put them on to braise till tender, then take them out, and press them between two dishes till cold. Cut them across at the joints, then each piece in two, which will give eight cutlets. Make a strong white sauce of the stock in which the legs were glazed, add the yolks of two eggs to it, allow them to set, then pour it out, dip, or rather coat the cutlets with it, and allow them to get cold and stiff, then brush them with the whites of the eggs, coat with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice light brown. Dish in a circle, with green peas in the centre, and white sauce poured under them.

**Bouchées of Salpicon.**—For one entrée prepare ten or twelve small croustades exactly the same as described in recipe for BOUCHÉES OF OYSTERS. Cut equal quantities of cold fowl, tongue, truffles, and mushrooms into small dice. Melt one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add half a pint of white stock, season with white pepper and grated nutmeg, and let it boil gently for ten minutes, then add the cut up fowl, tongue, mushrooms, and truffles, and stir till thoroughly heated, without allowing it to boil. With this salpicon fill the croustades, put on the lids, and serve hot on a neatly folded napkin.

**Bouchées of Lobster.**—Prepare the small croustades as directed in the foregoing recipe. Cut the meat, or part of it, of a boiled lobster into quarter-inch dice, heat it in lobster sauce (see LOBSTER SAUCE) without allowing it to boil, fill the croustades, and serve hot on a napkin.

**Cutlets of Sweet-Breads.**—Soak the sweet-breads for three hours in cold water, then put them in boiling water long enough to get firm but not hard,

after which boil them gently in white stock till tender, which takes an hour and ten minutes, put them between two flat dishes or boards, with a weight on the top to press them into shape; cut longwise into slices about quarter of an inch thick, and form into neat cutlets of an equal size. Make a sauce as follows:—Melt in a pan two ounces of butter, stir in flour till pretty stiff, then brown it, add about a pint of stock, two bay-leaves, a few white pepper-corns, a few blades of mace, a little ground white pepper, and salt, let it boil about ten minutes, take it off, add the yolks of two eggs, and put it through a fine wire sieve. Coat the cutlets with the sauce, then with fine fresh bread crumbs, and lay them aside for an hour or even longer; brush them with the whites of the eggs beaten a little, coat again with bread crumbs, and put them aside for about an hour, or long enough to get firm. Fry them in boiling fat, and serve with green peas or mushrooms in the centre of the dish, with the cutlets neatly arranged around them. If wanted, they may be served with white sauce, made the same as the foregoing, only cream is added instead of yolks of eggs.

**Chartreuse of Sweet-Breads.**—Take about three-quarters of a pound of the fillet of veal, free it from skin and gristle, scrape it down, pound it in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve, after which weigh, and add to it one-third of its weight in butter and two-thirds in bread panada, mix thoroughly with two whole eggs and two yolks, and season with white pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg. Brush a plain round mould with melted butter, then decorate with pieces of tongue and truffles, after which line with the veal force-meat rather more than half an inch in thickness, prepare the sweet-breads as in the forgoing recipe, without pressing them; when cold, trim and cut them crosswise into scollops about a quarter of an inch in thickness, then warm them in a plain white sauce (see WHITE SAUCE), which should be rather thick, fill the mould till within fully half an inch from the top, cover with the force-meat, then with a buttered paper, and steam slowly for about an hour and a half. When ready, turn out on an entrée dish, let it stand for five minutes, then draw the mould off, and serve with white sauce round the base. A Chartreuse of Rabbit may be made the same way, using the coarse parts for the force-meat, and the fillets from the back for the scollops.

**Scollops of Sweet-Breads.**—Prepare the sweet-breads as in the foregoing recipe, and cut crosswise into scollops about half an inch thick, coat them with veal force-meat same as described above, place them on a buttered flat dish, cover with buttered white paper, then with another dish of the same size, and cook in a slow oven for about twenty minutes or half an hour. Dish in a circle with a croûton of bread the same size and shape between each, with green peas in the centre, and plain white sauce poured under them.

**Veal Pâtés.**—Take some dressed veal, a small bit of ham, a little parsley, a small sprig of marjoram; mince and mix them altogether, grate a little lemon, nutmeg, salt, and white pepper, and moisten it with some gravy or stock. Put it on the fire till thoroughly heated, then fill the pâtés, made as follows:—Line the pâté pans with puff paste, about half an inch thick, put in a crust of bread, wet the edge of the paste, cut out a piece of the same size with a paste-cutter, and put it upon the top. Put them into a quick oven, and bake them; then with a knife cut the top and take out the crust of bread, fill them with the meat; put on the tops, and serve on a napkin. The cases are generally made the same as for oyster pâtés (see OYSTER PATÉS).

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## COLD ENTRÉES AND MADE DISHES

**Aspic Jelly.**—Put on in an enamelled pan one pint of good white stock with half an ounce of gelatine previously soaked in a very little cold water, the white and shell of one egg slightly beaten, a little ground white pepper and salt, one bay-leaf, a few sweet herbs, one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, and a little infusion of hay saffron, just sufficient to give it a bright amber colour. Stir with a switch over a stove or slow fire until it boils; cease stirring and let boil for three minutes, then cover, and set aside a little back from the fire for about ten minutes, after which pour gently through a jelly bag, when it should come quite transparent. Should the stock be weak a little more gelatine must be used; but the jelly will be more agreeable to the taste as well as superior in quality if made of strong stock, requiring as little gelatine as possible; to give it the necessary stiffness.

**White Glaze for Turkeys or Fowls.**—For one turkey moisten four ounces of flour with one pint of thin cream or good milk, and season with a little grated nutmeg and salt. Put it into a clean brass or enamelled pan on a slow fire, and stir very carefully till it boils, then add a little more cream. Have one ounce of gelatine first soaked in a very little cold milk, then dissolved in nearly half a pint of boiling milk; add it to the glaze, and let it again just come to the boil, stirring and watching very carefully, lest it should singe; take it off the fire and put it in a cool place, stirring occasionally till nearly cold, in which state pour all over the turkey a coating of an equal thickness; when it has set (which it will do very quickly), garnish with two colours of aspic jelly, such as rose and amber, cut into various devices, butter icing, and small sprigs of parsley. This glaze is very suitable for boned turkeys, and if tastefully done, makes a very handsome dish for a wedding breakfast or evening party.

**Potted Veal.**—Cut one pound and a half from a fillet of veal, in thin slices, and put it in a stew-pan, with a quart of good white stock, some white pepper whole, the rind of a lemon, and salt, cover it closely, let it stew for three-quarters of an hour, then strain it, and pick out the pieces of veal. Boil three eggs hard, slice them, and have some slices of dressed ham, some pickled beetroot, cut with a paste-cutter, and some curled parsley boiled. Take a large mould, wet it with water, trim the veal neatly; lay some slices in the bottom, some slices of ham, some beetroot, and eggs, with little sprigs of parsley here and there; then veal, ham, beetroot, eggs, and so on alternately, until you fill up the mould. Then skim the stock which you strained, put it on the fire, make it hot, season with salt and white pepper, and when it is nearly cold, pour it into the mould to the top. When it is quite cold, it will be firm; turn it out, and garnish with parsley and sliced beetroot.

**Fowl or Chicken in Aspic Jelly, No. 1.**—Clean and bone a young fowl or chicken in the usual way, stuff it with force-meat, boil it for thirty-five minutes, and let it stand till cold. Have a large mould, pour into it two or three tablespoonfuls of aspic jelly, let it set, then ornament in various designs with pickled beetroot, hard-boiled whites of eggs, cucumbers, and parsley, add more jelly, and allow it to set, then place in the fowl, and fill up to the top with jelly and ornaments. When wanted, turn out on an ashet, and garnish with aspic jelly in various colours. A turkey may be done in the same way.

**Fowl or Chicken in Aspic Jelly, No. 2.**—Line a plain round mould with aspic jelly, running the cold jelly round the sides of the mould till it is well coated. Fill up the centre with lettuce and other salad vegetables shred small, putting pieces of cold chicken among the salad. Pour in some mayonnaise, and cover with cold aspic jelly that is just beginning to set. Turn out carefully when quite firm and set, and garnish with chopped salad and sliced tomatoes. Cold salmon or other cold fish may be used in the same way.

**Chaudfroid of Fowl.**—Clean, cut up, and divide a fleshy, tender young fowl or large chicken exactly as directed in recipe for FOWL À LA MARENGO. Put on the bones, giblets, and skin in a stew-pan, with a sliced carrot, a few sprigs of parsley, a sliced onion, a few white pepper-corns, and a little salt, cover with cold water, and boil gently for two or three hours. Have the pieces of fowl in a clean stew-pan, the coarser parts in the bottom, strain the boiling stock over them, cover closely, and simmer till tender, which will take about three-quarters of an hour at least. When done, pour both stock and fowl into a large basin, and set them aside till next day. When wanted, take out the pieces of fowl, clean from the jellied stock put the

stock on in a clean pan, with half an ounce of gelatine, previously soaked in half a gill of cold water, and let it boil till reduced to about a gill. Mix two ounces of flour with three gills of good milk, put this on in a stew-pan, let it come slowly to the boil, and boil for five minutes, stirring carefully, as it has a strong tendency both to singe and get lumpy, which must be avoided; then add the reduced stock, let it just come to the boil, after which pour it into a basin, and stir till nearly cold, but not set. Coat the pieces of fowl very carefully with this sauce, and lay them aside on a dish till quite firm; then dish on an ornamental paper, in a circle, the one overlapping the other, with lettuce or endive in the centre, and croûtons of aspic jelly in various colours laid tastefully on the pieces of fowl and round the border.

**Mayonnaise of Fowl.**—Roast a young fowl, and when cold divide neatly into joints, making eleven pieces altogether. Make a Mayonnaise sauce as directed in recipe, add to it about a third of its measure in aspic jelly quite cold, but not set, mix well, coat the pieces of fowl, then lay them aside till quite firm, and finish as in the foregoing recipe.

**Fowl in Tomato Sauce.**—Clean, divide, and cook the fowl, also prepare the reduced stock, adding the gelatine, exactly as for CHAUDFROID OF FOWL. Melt one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour in a stew-pan, add the stock, stir till it boils, then add about three gills of tomato pulp, one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, a pinch of sugar, and a little salt if necessary; stir till it boils for five minutes, after which pour it into a basin, and stir till cold, but not set. Coat the pieces of fowl with the sauce, and dish the same as in the foregoing recipes. The ornamenting may be done wilh hard-boiled white of egg cut into stars and various other shapes, instead of aspic jelly. If done with aspic jelly, it must be in one colour only, namely, amber.

**Lamb Cutlets in Tomato Sauce.**—Trim, prepare, and braise eight lamb cutlets in the same way as directed for mutton cutlets, only giving them an hour in the braise, instead of one hour and a half; then put them aside to cool, and reduce the stock in which they were braised to a strong glaze. Mix with this glaze while hot half a pint of tomato pulp, add one tablespoonful of spiced vinegar, and a pinch of sugar, let it just come to the boil, pour into a basin, and stir till cold, but not set. With this sauce coat the cutlets, leaving the end bones bare, and set aside till firm. Dish neatly in a circle on an ornamental paper, with green peas in the centre, previously mixed with a little aspic jelly. Place some chopped aspic jelly of an amber colour round the border, and over it a wreath of sliced cucumber, with here and there a small sprig of green parsley.

Lamb cutlets may be done in the same way with brown sauce, by adding it to the glaze instead of the tomato pulp, and in dishing put mixed vegetables, mixed with a little aspic jelly, instead of green peas.

**Cream of Whiting in Aspic Jelly.**—Make eight zephyr moulds of cream of whiting, as directed in recipe, and, after turning out, set them aside till cold. Have a casserole or border mould, into which pour a very little aspic jelly, next place very neatly a wreath of tiny sprigs of green parsley, with a pinch of lobster roe between each, pour a few drops of jelly all round, in order to fix the parsley, and let it stand till set; after which pour in more aspic jelly, to cover the parsley well, and again allow it to set. Now place in, at equal distances, the moulds of cream of whiting, pour in enough of jelly to fix them, allow it to set, then fill to the top. When quite stiff turn out on a dish having an ornamental paper on it, with chopped lettuce, mixed with a little tartar sauce in the centre. Zephyr of chicken, game, or rabbit may be done in the same way. The aspic jelly must be quite cold, but not set, when making a shape like the one described in this recipe.

**Salad of Cold Meat.**—Trim and cut into thin, delicate slices one pound of cold beef or mutton, mix it in a salad dish with two stocks of lettuce or endive, washed, drained, and shred small, four ounces of cold boiled white haricot beans, and one finely-minced pickled gherkin. Mix together one teacupful of any good roast-meat gravy, free of fat, a teaspoonful of salad oil, a wine-glass of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of made mustard, the same of black pepper, and one teaspoonful of salt. Immediately before serving pour this over the salad, and mix well with a salad fork and spoon.

**Italian Salad.**—Trim and cut in delicate thin slices any cold meat, and put them into a salad bowl or dish. Mix four tablespoonfuls of roast meat gravy, free of fat, with half a teaspoonful of made mustard, one teaspoonful of salad oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and pepper and salt to taste. Two or three hours before serving pour this over the cold meat, and garnish with parsley, hard-boiled whites of eggs, and beetroot.

**Lobster in Aspic Jelly.**—For one entée, cut the tail of a cold boiled lobster in square pieces. Have ten small zephyr moulds, into each of which pour a little aspic jelly; allow it to set, after which put in a piece of lobster, then a little more jelly, to fix it; again allow it to set, and fill to the top. When wanted turn out and arrange in a circle, with shred lettuce or endive in the centre, mixed with a little tartar or Mayonnaise sauce.

**Lobster Salad.**—Take the meat from the tail and claws of a cold boiled lobster, being careful not to break it, cut it into oblong pieces, and lay them aside. Take the meat from the body, and mix with shred lettuce and tartar sauce, pile this up on a silver entée dish, then cover with Mayonnaise sauce, on which sprinkle some pounded lobster roe; place the heart of a lettuce in the centre, and surround it with the pieces of lobster, with heart lettuce leaves between each, and garnish round the border with hard-boiled eggs, cut into quarters, and croûtons of aspic jelly.

**Fillets of Soles à la Cardinal.**—Clean, skin, and fillet a medium-sized sole, divide each fillet in two, making in all eight pieces. Put these on a buttered dish, with a morsel of butter on each, cover with buttered paper, then with another dish of the same size, and cook in the oven for ten minutes, after which take them off the dish, and put them aside till quite cold. Have ready about half a pint of Cardinal sauce (see recipe for it), add to it about a gill of stiff savoury jelly, with a little of the gravy from the dish on which the fish was cooked, mix well, pour into a basin, and stir occasionally till quite cold, but not set. When ready, coat the pieces of sole, and put them aside to firm; then arrange neatly in a circle on an ornamental paper, with prawns stewed in a little stock, and mixed with aspic jelly in the centre, and a wreath of parsley for a border.

**Imitation Foie-Gras.**—Cut in small pieces equal quantities of fat bacon, veal, and livers of chickens or fowls, say four ounces of each, put them on in a stew-pan, with a few pepper-corns, two cloves, one bay-leaf, two sprigs of parsley, a few mushrooms, and a very small onion sliced. Let it fry all together for a minute or two, but not too long, as the liver has a tendency to harden, then remove to the side of the fire, and let it simmer for twenty minutes. When ready, add a little salt, then pound in a mortar, after which force through a wire sieve, spread out on a dish, and set aside for use. If wanted for a shape, cut into small round cakes, place them in circular order in a border mould, with aspic jelly, proceeding very much in the same way as described in the recipe for CREAM OF WHITING IN ASPIC JELLY. In addition to the parsley and lobster roe, hard-boiled whites of eggs and truffles, cut into small pieces, may be used for ornamenting.

**Plain Salad.**—Take the number of lettuces required, pick off the outside and blemished leaves, lay the stocks in salt and water for about half an hour, then drain and shred down into pieces not too small, after which shake them well in a dry cloth, to take the water from them. Have a little mustard and cress washed and drained, mix them with the lettuce, put altogether in a salad bowl, and ornament with radishes and hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters. Immediately before serving, pour over it the following sauce: take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, bruise them in a basin, add a teaspoonful of mustard, one of sugar, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a little salad oil, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and mix all together.

## VEGETABLES.

**To Boil Green Peas.**—Shell and wash the peas, put them into a stew-pan in plenty of boiling water; add salt, a teaspoonful of pounded loaf sugar, and boil them twenty minutes, when they will be tender, if young; if old, they will require a longer time. Drain them in a colander, and dish immediately. If peas are allowed to stand in the water after being boiled, they lose their colour.

**To Stew Young Peas and Lettuce.**—Take two heads of cabbage lettuce, pick off the outside leaves, and lay them in salt and water for an hour; cut them down in slices, run cold water on them, put them in a sauce-pan with a teacupful of rich gravy, shake in a little flour, some pepper and salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, one quart of green peas, and let them stew closely covered, at the side of the fire, until the peas are set and the sauce much reduced; add a little cream, shake the sauce-pan, but do not stir it. Serve hot on a dish by itself, or under chickens, sweet-breads, or any dressed meat you choose.

**To Boil Asparagus.**—Wash and scrape them well, tie them up in small bundles, cut them all even at the white ends, and lay them in cold water; when washed, put them on in boiling water, with salt, and boil them quickly for fifteen minutes. Have a slice of toasted bread cut in four, and the crusts cut off; dish the asparagus with the tops meeting in the middle of the dish, cut off the strings, and serve with butter sauce in a sauce-tureen.

**To Boil Sea-Kale.**—Cut off any part that may be at all green, lay it in cold water and wash it clean; put it on in boiling water, with salt, and boil it quickly for twenty minutes; have a slice of toasted bread in the dish, take out the kale with a fish-slice, and dish it upon the toast, laying it all one way, and pour butter sauce over it.

**To Boil Artichokes.**—Cut off the stalks close to the bottom; let them lie in salt and water for two hours, wash them well, put them on in boiling water with salt and a small bit of potash; boil them constantly for about one hour and a half, when they will be tender, if young; if old, they will require another half hour; take them out of the water with a fork, put them in the dish, and serve with butter sauce in a sauce-tureen.

**To Boil Cauliflower.**—Cut them neatly, and lay them an hour or two in salt and water, rinse them in plenty of cold water, put them in boiling water with some salt and a pinch of soda, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes. When you dish them, take them out of the water with a fork and fish-slice, lay them in the dish, and pour butter sauce over them.

**To Boil Spinach.**—Pick it carefully, lay it in water, and when you are to boil it, wash thoroughly in plenty of cold water; have a pan with boiling water, some salt, and a bit of soda; put in the spinach, boil it twenty minutes, pour it into a colander, then run cold water on it; when cold, let it stand till the cold water runs from it; set the drainer in a basin, and with a beater or wooden spoon beat it perfectly smooth; put an ounce of butter in a small sauce-pan, put in the spinach, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a little pepper and salt; put it on the fire, and stir till very hot. When dished, it is marked in squares with the back of a knife; if for supper, serve with poached eggs on the top.

**To Dress Young White Turnips.**—Clean and peel them, and boil them in salt and water; when they are tender, pour melted butter over them; or they may be stewed in milk till tender, thickened with cream and flour mixed together. Season with white pepper and salt. Dish them, and pour the sauce over them.

**To Boil French Beans.**—Cut off the stalks, and string them, cut them into very thin slices, and put them into cold water with a little salt; half an hour before dinner put them in boiling water and salt, boil them quickly for half an hour, drain, and dish them immediately; keep them hot, but do not allow them to lie in the water, else they will lose their green colour. Serve with butter sauce in a sauce-tureen.

**To Boil Windsor Beans.**—Shell and skin them, put them in boiling water and salt, let them boil till tender, pour the water from them, and served with pickled pork or minced parsley and butter sauce.

**To Dress Jerusalem Artichokes.**—Clean and pare them, put them in boiling water and milk, with salt, and boil them until they are soft. Pour the water off them, and serve with butter sauce over them, or mix a tablespoonful of flour with a teacupful of cream, season with white pepper and salt, a little nutmeg, and stir till it boils, then pour it over the artichokes.

**To Stew Cucumbers.**—Skin and slice the quantity of cucumbers you require, and lay them in vinegar and a little salt. Have a pint of white stock, a little parsley and thyme, and a piece of butter rolled in flour, shake it until it boils, then add a tablespoonful of vinegar, drain the cucumbers, put them in the stew-pan, and let them stew slowly till tender. When you are to serve them, take out the parsley and thyme, add a teaspoonful of sugar, and make it hot. Dish the cucumbers, and pour the sauce over them.

**To Stew Red Cabbage.**—Take off all the outside leaves, slice it as for pickling, put it into a stew-pan with a pint of good stock, a little pepper and salt, cover it closely, and let it stew one hour, then add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, let it boil for fifteen minutes, and serve hot.

**To Stew Beetroot.**—Take a pint of good stock, wash one beetroot, and scrape it clean and cut it in slices about half an inch thick. Have the stock boiling, with a little salt and pepper in it; put in the sliced beetroot, cover it closely, and let it stew for half an hour; add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, let it stew another half hour, then dish it neatly, and pour the sauce over it.

**To Boil Beetroot.**—Wash it well, taking care not to break the points, as it will spoil the colour, put it in a pan, cover with boiling water, and boil till tender, which takes about forty minutes, then skin and trim the heads neatly, put them in a jar, and when cold cover with vinegar. Serve it in slices in a corner-dish, with a little of the vinegar poured over it.

**To Stew Onions with White Sauce.**—Peel as many large onions as you require, put them into a sauce-pan, and cover them with white stock, a little white pepper and salt; cover them, and let them stew for an hour. Mix a small teacupful of cream with a tablespoonful of flour; add this to the onions, shake it well until it boils, and dish the onions with the sauce over them. If you wish to have them stewed with a brown sauce, brown two ounces of butter, add a pint of good stock, with salt and pepper, put in the onions and stew them for an hour. Dish them hot with the sauce over them.

**To Mash Turnips.**—Wash and peel the number required; cut each into four, put them on in boiling water with a little salt, and boil them quickly until they are soft, put them upon the back of a sieve, and with a wooden spoon press them through it. Put a little bit of butter in a stew-pan, put in the turnips, a little white pepper and salt, and stir until very hot and dry. A little before dishing, put in half a teacupful of thick cream, and mix it well. Dish them by themselves, or under dressed meats.

**To Dress a Cucumber to be Served with Salmon.**—Peel and slice the cucumber very thin; sprinkle the slices with pounded salt and sugar; let them lie for two hours, and pour off the juice. Have a little vinegar, a tablespoonful of salad oil, and beat up together, pour it over the cucumber, and sprinkle a little white pepper over it.

**To Boil Brussels Sprouts.**—Take the quantity required, pick off the withered leaves, and steep them in cold water with salt in it for half an hour; then drain, and put them on in boiling water, with a pinch of soda and a little salt, let them boil for ten minutes, then drain and serve. If to be taken alone—that is without meat—serve with melted butter in a sauce-tureen.

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## SAVOURY ENTREMÊTS AND BREAKFAST DISHES.

**Egg Balls.**—Boil four eggs for fifteen minutes, take them out and lay them in cold water for ten minutes,

then take off the shells and whites, and pound the yolks in a mortar, drop in the white of one egg, add a little flour, beat it up with a spoon, and form into eight little balls.

**Buttered Eggs.**—Beat up as many fresh eggs as you require, put a piece of butter in a sauce-pan, shake it one way until melted, add two tablespoonfuls of cream, put in the beaten eggs and stir constantly until they become thick. Have slices of toasted bread buttered and hot, cut into square pieces, on which pile the eggs, and serve on a napkin.

**Minced Ham with Eggs.**—Take some slices of boiled ham, and mince very fine; put a little pat of butter in stew-pan, with a little flour, and brown it, then put in the minced ham, with a spoonful of stock, stir, and make it hot. When wanted serve with poached eggs on the top.

**Savoury Omelette.**—Take three eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, put the yolks in a basin, and beat the whites on a dinner-plate to a snow; beat up the yolks with a little salt, a tablespoonful of flour, and two tablespoonfuls of thick cream; mince a little green parsley, one onion, with some sweet herbs, add them to the yolks, and mix in the whites. Have a clean frying-pan with a piece of butter hot, pour in the omelette, and hold it over a slow fire, at a good distance, until fastened and well risen; then hold it before the fire, brown it, and dish on a napkin. You may make another omelette the same way by substituting grated ham, tongue, or pounded chicken, keeping out the parsley and herbs.

**Cheese Fritters.**—Beat up two tablespoonfuls of flour with one teaspoonful of made mustard, add half a teacupful of sweet milk, a little salt, two ounces of Parmesan cheese grated, and the whites of two eggs, beat up till very stiff, and mix all gently together. Have some lard boiling in the frying-pan, drop them in with a dessert-spoon, fry them to a nice light brown, drain in the oven, and dish them on a napkin.

**Welsh Rabbit.**—Take half a pound of Dunlop or Gloucester cheese, cut off the skin, take a small frying-pan, put in it half a teacupful of strong ale, and when it boils put in the cheese, and let it boil for a minute or two; then stir in a teaspoonful of mustard when it becomes a liquid; toast a thick slice of bread, cut off the crust, butter it well, and set it before the fire to keep it hot. When it is wanted, have a dish and cover very hot, put the cheese on the toast, and send it to table immediately.

**Macaroni with Cheese.**—Put four ounces of macaroni into a stew-pan, cover it with cold water, and let it stand for an hour, then put it on the fire, let it come to the boil, and boil slowly till soft, after which drain through a colander. Melt in a stew-pan one ounce and a half of butter, with the same of flour, add to it about half a pint of good milk and a little salt, stir till it boils, then add the macaroni, and move the pan till well mixed. Have an ornamental paste border round the dish on which it is to be baked, and two ounces of cheese grated, put a little of the prepared macaroni in the dish, on which strew thickly grated cheese and dry mustard, then another layer of macaroni, and so on, finishing on the top with grated cheese and morsels of butter placed here and there. Bake in a hot oven till the border is ready, when the macaroni will be done also, and serve hot on another dish, having a folded napkin on it.

**Kedgeree.**—Remove the bones from a cold boiled haddock, break it into small flakes, add one breakfast-cupful of boiled whole rice, prepared as for curry, two hard-boiled eggs shelled and minced, a little salt, and one teaspoonful of dry mustard. Melt and brown a little in a frying-pan about two ounces of butter, add the mixture to it, with one teaspoonful of cayenne sauce, and heat thoroughly, stirring constantly with a fork. Serve hot with three-cornered croûtons of bread neatly arranged round the dish, with sprigs of parsley in between each, and vermicellied yolks of eggs strewn on the top. Cold cod may be cooked in the same way. Vermicellied yolks of eggs are simply hard-boiled yolks passed through a wire sieve.

**Ceylon Savoury.**—Make a little cheese pastry according to directions given for CHEESE STRAWS. Cut it in small rounds, and bake these a golden brown. Have some spinach cooked according to the recipe given for BOILED SPINACH, and put a layer of it on each biscuit, allowing a narrow edge of the pastry to show all round. Switch a little double cream very stiffly. Season with a little white pepper and salt, and put a rose of this on the top of the spinach on each biscuit. Serve hot.

**Cheese Ramakins.**—For eighteen cases, separate the yolks from the whites of five eggs. Beat two ounces of butter to a cream, then add by degrees, while beating, three of the yolks. Make a batter of one good tablespoonful of flour and a little milk, mix with the butter and yolks, then add about three ounces of grated Parmesan or Gruyère cheese, pepper, salt, and a very little cayenne. Switch up to a stiff froth the five whites of eggs, and mix all together very gently and lightly. Have the ramakin cases oiled with a little salad oil, fill them a little more than half, sprinkle on each a little grated cheese, and bake in a quick oven for about seven minutes. Arrange them neatly on a folded napkin, and serve immediately.

**Nudels with Cheese.**—Melt in an enamelled pan one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add five tablespoonfuls of milk, a pinch of salt, and a few grains of cayenne, stir well till it becomes a thick paste and leaves the sides of the pan; then remove from the fire and stir in two ounces and a half of grated cheese, mixing thoroughly, drop in two eggs, one at a time, stirring well after each, put on the fire again and stir till the eggs are cooked without allowing it to boil. Have a pan with boiling water in it and a good teaspoonful of salt, drop the mixture in dessert-spoonful into it, after which remove from the fire to take it off the boil. Let them poach for fifteen minutes, drain, and serve hot on a napkin with brown bread crumbs sprinkled on them.

**Cheese Straws.**—Rub two ounces of butter into four ounces of flour, then mix with it four ounces of finely grated cheese, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of cayenne, and make into a smooth dough with two eggs; roll this out, and give it a few folds similar to pastry; let the last fold form it into a square, then with a knife or paste runner cut it into straws about four inches long; put them on a clean oven tin, and bake in a moderate oven to a nice light brown. Have a table napkin neatly folded on a dish, pile them on it crosswise, place them before the fire to toast, and serve hot.

**Cheese Aigrettes.**—Grate three ounces of Parmesan cheese, and put it aside on a plate. Put on in a sauce-pan half a pint of water with two ounces of butter, let it come to the boil, then stir in two ounces of fine flour, and continue stirring until it thickens and leaves the sides of the pan. Remove it to the side of the fire, add one egg, mix well; then a third of the cheese, mixing again; repeating this process till three eggs and all the cheese have been put in; season with one teaspoonful of dry mustard and a little pepper and salt. With a dessert-spoon drop the mixture into boiling fat, and let them cook until very much risen and a nice brown, then take them out, drain for a minute in the oven, and serve very hot on a napkin. The above will make twenty.

**Celery Soufflé with Parmesan.**—Clean one pound of white celery carefully, and cut it in small pieces. Put it in an enamelled pan with as little milk as possible, and let it simmer till tender, then boil rapidly to reduce the liquid. Pass it through a wire sieve and put it aside to cool. Beat two ounces of butter to a cream, and add to it the yolks of four eggs, one at a time, beating each one well in. Add the celery gradually, mixing well, also an ounce and a half of grated Parmesan cheese, and season with a little celery salt. Beat the whites of five eggs to a very stiff froth, and stir them into the mixture very gently. Fill small paper cases about three-quarters full, and sprinkle on each a little of the cheese mixed with a very little celery salt. Bake in a hot oven for seven minutes. Arrange tastefully on a napkin and serve immediately. Sufficient for a double entremêt.

**Cheese Custards in Shells.**—Boil a red herring for five minutes, cut off the head and tail, skin it, remove the bones, pound it in a mortar with a few drops of cochineal sufficient to colour it. Pass it through

a wire sieve with a wooden spoon, then dry on the stove, and put aside for use. Make a custard with three eggs and six tablespoonfuls of milk, add to it two ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, a little white pepper and grated nutmeg. Fill the shells with the custard, strew some of the red herring crumbs on the tops, warm in the oven, and serve. The above is sufficient to fill a dozen of shells.

**Iced Cheese.**—Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, beat the yolks with one teaspoonful of dry mustard, a little white pepper and salt, then add half a pint of cream and four ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, and mix well. Switch up the whites of the eggs till very stiff and light, and mix together carefully and lightly. Freeze in the usual way in a square or oblong mould, and, just before serving, turn out and cut into pieces one inch and three-quarters long, one inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick. Dish in a circle, the slices overlapping each other, with lettuce or endive in the centre.

**Iced Cheese, No. 2.**—Melt in a sauce-pan three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, with half a pint of milk, then let it get cold, and mix it with a small teacupful of cream, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a little pepper and salt. Pour into a square mould, and freeze in the usual way. When wanted, turn out and cut into small cakes about two inches long by an inch and a quarter broad, and dish in a circle, the one overlapping the other.

**Cheese Canapés.**—From thin slices of stale bread cut, with a cutter about two inches long and an inch and a half broad, as many croûtons as you require, and fry to a light brown in clarified butter. Spread a little made mustard on each, then a thin slice of cheese, on which sprinkle a little pepper, and put them in the oven or before the fire till the cheese is melted, and serve hot.

**Scotch Woodcock.**—Mix in a pan on the stove two ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, one teaspoonful and a half of anchovy paste, half a teacupful of cream, and a small pinch of cayenne. Let it melt and just come to the boil. Have three slices of bread fried in butter to a nice light brown. Cover each with the mixture, and serve as hot as possible.

**Celery Toast.**—With a cutter two and a half inches long, by one and a half broad, stamp out ten toasts from slices of bread about half an inch thick. Then with a cutter a little smaller mark them slightly on the top. Deepen this mark a little with the point of a knife, and fry them in boiling fat to a golden brown. After frying put them in the oven for a few minutes to dry, then scoop out the centres by the mark, taking care not to break the toasts. Cut the white parts of two heads of celery in two-inch lengths; put them in a sauce-pan with enough white stock to barely cover them, and stew gently for one hour. When ready, put the celery in equal proportions on the toast. Moisten half a teaspoonful of potato flour with a little ketchup and stir it into the stock. Season it with pepper and salt; let it boil for three minutes, then pour it in equal proportions over the celery. If liked, a little grated cheese may be sprinkled on them before serving.

**Ham Toast.**—Cut thin slices of bread from a stale loaf, take off the crust, divide into pieces from two to three inches long, and fully an inch wide, and fry in boiling fat. Cover half the number of the pieces of toast with lean ham, sliced as thin as possible, sprinkle over them some grated Parmesan cheese, and lay on that the remaining slices of toast. Put them in the oven till thoroughly heated, and serve very hot on a folded napkin.

**Mushroom Toast.**—Take as many mushrooms just opened as will be wanted, remove the stalks, wash and drain them, and place them on a flat dish with the hollow part upwards. Put a small piece of butter into each mushroom, sprinkle a little pepper and salt on them, and put them in the oven for about fifteen minutes, or till they are tender. With a cutter two inches in diameter cut out as many rounds of bread, half an inch thick, as there are mushrooms, scoop a little hollow in the centre of each, and fry them in boiling fat. Place a mushroom on each round of toast, with a little of the gravy, and serve hot.

**Green Onion Toast.**—Cut small one bunch of green onions and put them in a pan barely covered with boiling water. Add a small half-teaspoonful of salt, the same quantity of sugar, and boil gently for one hour and a half. Then add from four to six sage leaves, powdered, quarter of an ounce of butter, and more salt if needed. Have ready two slices of toast buttered, divide each slice into four, and spread with equal proportions of the onion. Serve very hot. This can be made also with Portugal onions.

**Craigie Toast.**—Beat three eggs, add one green chili and the inside of two tomatoes, both finely minced, a little milk, one ounce of butter, and a little salt. Mix all together, and put on in a pan to get thoroughly heated. Have small pieces of stale bread cut out half an inch thick, with a cutter either round or square, and fried in boiling fat. Cover the toast with the mixture, and serve hot.

**Stuffed Eggs.**—To make twelve, boil six eggs for ten minutes, and put them in cold water for a short time. Take them out, and divide each crosswise, taking care not to break the white part, take out the yolks, and flatten the white cups at the ends by slicing off a very little. Pound the yolks with one ounce of butter, three anchovies, washed and trimmed; chop together eight olives, one teaspoonful of capers, and three pieces of truffle; add these to the yolks, season with pepper, salt, and a few grains of cayenne, and mix well. Fill the cups with this mixture, raising them towards the centre, and smoothing them with a knife dipped in water. Garnish them on the top with chopped truffles, and put them in the oven till thoroughly heated; place each egg on a round croûton of bread, and serve. If preferred, they may be served cold, without being put in the oven.

**Anchovy Eggs.**—For a party of twelve have six large eggs, boil them ten minutes, let them cool, and take the shells from them carefully. Divide them in two crosswise, scoop out the yolks, and cut off the points from the white, in order to flatten them for dishing. Wash, scale, and bone twelve anchovies, cut a long fillet from the back of each, which divide in two, and lay aside for garnishing. Pound the anchovies in a mortar, then add the yolks, and pound them together, adding a few drops of salad oil, a little finely-chopped parsley and shalot, a few grains of cayenne, a little grated nutmeg, and white pepper and salt to taste. With this mixture fill up the cups made from the white of the eggs, raising them a little towards the centre, and making them smooth with a knife dipped in cold water. Ornament with two strips of anchovy and one of boiled white of egg, placing the strip of egg in the middle, and one strip of anchovy on each side of it. Chop some lettuce or endive, put it on a dish, arrange the eggs neatly on it, and serve cold.

**Suprême of Eggs.**—Boil five eggs for ten minutes, let them cool, and take the shells from them carefully; cut them across, scoop out the yolks, and cut the points off the whites to flatten them for dishing. Pound the yolks in a mortar with one ounce of butter, two ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, the raw yolk of one egg, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, a pinch of cayenne, and a little white pepper and salt. Pound all well together, fill the cups made from the whites, raising them towards the centre, and smoothing with a knife dipped in cold water. Strew a little grated cheese on them, and put them in the oven for ten minutes, but do not colour them. Spread what is left of the yolk mixture on the bottom of the entrée dish, arrange the eggs on it neatly, put a small diamond of beetroot or pickled gherkin on the top of each, and serve with Chili vinegar.

**Finnan Haddock Canapés.**—Cook a little on the gridiron, or in the oven, a good-sized finnan haddock, remove from it the bones, skin, and trimmings, pound it well in a mortar, with three ounces of butter, and pass through a wire sieve with a wooden spoon. Cut out eighteen or twenty rounds of stale bread, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a two-inch cutter, and fry them in butter to a nice golden brown. Cover them with the mixture, raising it towards the centres, put in the oven long enough to get thoroughly heated, but not to brown, and serve hot.

**Soufflé Potatoes.**—Wash and brush eight

potatoes of an ordinary size, flatten them at one end by cutting a slice from each, and roast them in the oven. When quite ready take them out, cut a slice from the other end of each, scoop out the potatoes, taking care to keep the skins whole, and put them through a colander into a basin. Switch them till very light, with an ounce of butter, half a gill of cream, and one egg; add ketchup, pepper, and salt to taste. With this mixture, refill the skins, sprinkle a little grated cheese on the top, and put them in the oven till they rise and get brown. Serve hot on a table-napkin, and garnish with parsley.

**Dressed Crab.**—Take a large freshly-boiled crab, break it up, take out all the meat from the body, then rub it through a sieve, add one teaspoonful of salad oil, a little dry mustard, a few grains of cayenne, and pepper and salt to taste. Break the thick ends of the small claws, and the whole of the large ones, take out the white meat, break it very small, being careful that no small bits of shell are left in it, add one teaspoonful of salad oil, the same of vinegar, and season with pepper, salt, and a few grains of cayenne. Cleanse and brush the large round cell, break away the inside white part till within about an inch of the edge, fill the two ends with the prepared white meat, and the middle with the yellow. Ornament with finely-minced parsley and pounded lobster roe, and serve on a napkin, with the small claws placed neatly round it.

**Cauliflowers au Gratin.**—Take away the green stalks from the cauliflowers, divide them into quarters, throw them in cold water with a little vinegar in it, to draw away the insects, then put them on in boiling water with a little salt in it, and let them boil about fifteen minutes. Drain on a sieve, and place them neatly on a vegetable dish, flowerets up. Mix one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, put it on in a sauce-pan to melt, then add half a pint of milk, season with pepper and salt, and let it boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Have about two ounces of cheese grated, mix an ounce and a half with the sauce, pour it over the cauliflowers, then sprinkle the remainder of the cheese on the coating of sauce, then bread crumbs, with here and there a morsel of butter. Put the dish in a quick oven till nicely browned, and serve hot.

**Sardine Canapés.**—Bone, skin, and trim three or four sardines, and mince very finely, add about half an ounce of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, one of Worcester sauce, one of ketchup, one of essence of anchovies, two eggs, a little cayenne, and salt if necessary. Mix all together, and put it on the fire in a sauce-pan to heat and thicken, but not to boil. Cut out as many rounds of stale bread as will be required, with a two-inch cutter, fry them in boiling fat; cover them with the mixture, and serve hot,

**Italian Polpetti.**—Take about six ounces of any cold meat, free it of skin and fat, and chop or cut it into very small dice; mix with this two ounces of cold ham or tongue, a few tinned or cooked mushrooms, or truffles, also cut in small dice, one ounce and a half of grated cheese, a little grated nutmeg, and one dessert-spoonful of Oude sauce. Make a sauce of one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add nearly half a pint of stock, and let it boil from five to ten minutes. Season with nutmeg, pepper, a pinch of sugar, and the juice of half a lemon, remove to the side of the fire, add the yolks of two eggs, put it on again, and stir till the eggs set, but do not let it boil. Put in the mixture of chopped meat, etc., into the sauce, and stir till thoroughly heated, but do not let it boil. Spread out on a flat dish till about a quarter of an inch thick, and let it stand till quite cold and stiff; then, with a round cutter an inch and a half in diameter, stamp it out into as many as the quantity will make, cover these with bread crumbs, then brush them with the two whites of eggs, again cover them with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat to a nice light brown. Dish in circular order, with prepared cheese and macaroni in the centre, and serve as hot as possible. This is sufficient for a double entrée.

**Small Macaroni Timbales.**—To make twenty, put on four ounces of best macaroni in cold water, let it simmer till soft, which will take nearly an hour, and drain it. When cold cut it into half-inch lengths, put these on in a stew-pan with one ounce of butter, four ounces of grated cheese, a little dry mustard, pepper, and salt. Stir over the fire for a minute, or till the cheese is melted. Line the small moulds with common paste or trimmings of puff paste, then fill with the prepared macaroni, sprinkle grated cheese on the top of each, bake in a quick oven to a nice brown, turn out, and serve hot on a napkin.

**Mushroom Timbales.**—Beat one ounce of butter to a cream; add the yolk of an egg and beat a little longer. Mix in four ounces of tinned mushrooms finely chopped, three ounces of bread crumbs, and one gill of mushroom liquor. Season with pepper and salt, and grated nutmeg. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and mix it in very lightly. Butter eight small moulds or cups; ornament them with strips of French beans; fill them with the mushroom mixture, and cook in water just off the boil for one hour. Turn out in a circle on an entrée dish; fill the centre with cooked tomatoes, and pour tomato sauce round.

**Mushroom Soufflé.**—To fill eighteen paper cases, put on the fire in a small sauce-pan a pint basket of mushrooms, with a little salt, and let them simmer gently for ten minutes, to soften them, then strain off the liquor into a basin, pound the mushrooms in a mortar, and pass through a wire sieve. Make a white sauce with a little butter, flour, strong white stock, and the mushroom liquor; allow it to cool, then add four tablespoonfuls of it, along with the yolks of three eggs, to the purée of mushrooms, and mix thoroughly. Switch up the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and mix all together very carefully and lightly, season with pepper, and, if necessary, a little salt, fill the previously oiled cases about two-thirds, bake in a moderate oven until very much risen and slightly browned, and serve immediately.

**Olives and Anchovies.**—Cut from slices of stale bread, about a quarter of an inch thick, with a round cutter an inch and a half in diameter, twelve rounds, and fry them lightly in boiling fat. Take one dozen of anchovies, wash and wipe them, then remove the fillets, put aside twelve on a plate, pound the other twelve with a pat of butter. Take a dozen olives, peel them clean off the stones, breaking them as little as possible, then stuff them with the anchovy butter, and restore to their original shape. Spread the croûtons lightly with anchovy butter, place a stuffed olive neatly on the centre of each, then twine round the olives the fillets of anchovies, one for each, with the skin side out, and serve cold on a neatly-folded napkin or ornamental paper.

**Croustades of Cheese.**—Beat one ounce of butter to a cream, then mix with it one ounce of grated cheese and an ounce and a half of flour. Roll this out on a baking board, and make it into ten cases as for OYSTER PÂTÉS. Bake in a moderate oven, and fill them with a mixture made in the following manner:—Melt half an ounce of butter in a sauce-pan, and stir into it half an ounce of potato flour, and half an ounce of corn flour. Add gradually one gill of milk and let it boil for one minute, then take the pan from the fire and mix in one yolk of egg and one ounce of grated cheese. Add a little pepper and salt, and lastly mix in lightly one white of egg beaten to a stiff froth.

**Cheese Custards.**—For a party of eighteen or twenty, beat up in a small sauce-pan five eggs, add to them half a pint of milk, season with white pepper, grated nutmeg and salt, then put on a slow fire, and stir until it begins to thicken, after which take it off, and stir in four ounces of grated Parmesan cheese. Brush eighteen small zephyr moulds with melted butter, fill them with the custard, put them in a stew-pan with boiling water in the bottom, cover with a round of buttered paper, and steam slowly till firm, which takes about twenty minutes. When ready turn out and serve on two dishes, with powdered red herring sprinkled on the top of each. (For the RED HERRING POWDER, see CHEESE CUSTARDS IN SHELLS.)

**Cheese Custard Fritters.**—Prepare the custards as in the foregoing recipe, and set them aside to cool. When quite cold, brush them with beaten egg, seasoned with a little pepper and dry mustard, then coat with fine fresh bread crumbs, fry to a light brown in boiling fat, and serve hot on a folded napkin.

**Savoury Cheese Cakes.**—Put on in a sauce-

pan a gill of sweet milk with one ounce of butter and a little salt, let the butter melt and come to the boil, then stir in two ounces of flour with a wooden spoon, and go on stirring till quite smooth. Beat it on the fire for a minute, then take it off, and add to it three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a little white pepper, then stir in two eggs, adding one at a time. Take about a quarter of a pound of puff-paste trimmings, roll it to about an eighth of an inch in thickness, stamp out two dozen of rounds with a cutter two inches in diameter, put them on an oven tin, about an inch apart from each other, brush them with beaten egg, put a teaspoonful of the prepared mixture on the centre of each round, then turn up the sides so as to form them into the shape of a three-cornered hat, brush them lightly with egg, bake in the oven to a nice light brown, and serve hot on a folded napkin.

**Tomatoes au Gratin.**—Take the number of fresh tomatoes required, cut each through the middle crosswise, squeeze out the seeds and water, taking care to keep the outsides of the tomatoes whole, then stuff them with minced ham, mixed with a few chopped mushrooms previously cooked, some bread crumbs; season with a little pepper and salt, and moisten with an egg. Place them on a baking-dish, strew bread crumbs over them, and on each a morsel of butter, then put them in the oven for about fifteen minutes.

**Mushrooms au Gratin.**—For this dish take the best large mushrooms, remove the stalks, and peel them carefully without breaking them, then put them into a colander and run cold water on them to free them of sand. Fill them with the same stuffing as described in the foregoing recipe, put them on a baking-dish, strew with bread crumbs; place a morsel of butter on each, and bake in the oven for about fifteen minutes.

**Anchovy Canapes.**—Prepare the croûtons of bread in the same way as described in recipe for OLIVES AND ANCHOVIES. Wipe, trim, and fillet the anchovies, cut each fillet in two the long way, and lay them aside, pound the remainder with a little butter, with which spread the croûtons of bread, then lay on crosswise like lattice-work the fillets cut in strips to suit the canapé or cushion, and heat in the oven for a minute or two, taking care not to let them brown. Serve as hot as possible on a folded napkin Cold anchovy canapés are done in the same way, the only difference being that the fillets are laid on in long strips, with chopped green parsley and hard-boiled eggs minced, placed alternately between.

**Canapes of Herring.**—Prepare the croûtons of bread as already described. Trim and skin a red herring, remove the fillets and cut them in strips, pound the remainder with a little butter, with this spread the croûtons, then lay on the strips of herring crosswise, and cook in the oven for about ten minutes. Serve hot on a folded napkin.

**Cream of Celery.**—For a double entremêt, clean and cut into small pieces the white part of two heads of celery. Put it in an enamelled pan with enough milk to cover it, and let it boil till tender. Strain it and pass it through a wire sieve, reserving the milk. Break five eggs into a sauce-pan; season them with white pepper and celery salt, and beat them a little. Add one gill of cream and the milk in which the celery was boiled, filling it up to the measure of one gill by adding more milk. Stir over a slow fire till it begins to thicken without boiling. Then add the celery and mix together. Butter eighteen small timbale moulds, fill with the mixture, and steam in water just off the boil. They should be covered with buttered paper before putting on the lid of the pan. When ready, turn out on two entrée dishes in circular order, filling in the centre with cress, lettuce, or endive. Put a few finely-chopped truffles on the top of each cream.

**Cream of Asparagus.**—For a double entremêt, put on in boiling water one bundle of asparagus, with a very small pinch of soda and a little salt. Boil till tender, then strain and pass through a wire sieve. Break five eggs into a pan; season with pepper and salt, and beat them a little. Add one gill of cream and the same quantity of good milk. Stir over a slow fire till it thickens, taking care it does not boil, then draw it aside and stir in the asparagus. Butter eighteen small moulds and fill them with the mixture. Cook, and serve in the same way as Cream of Celery.

**Tomato Soufflé.**—To fill ten or a dozen paper cases melt one ounce of butter with one ounce of flour, add to it about a gill and a half of tomato pulp, a little powdered thyme, white pepper, and salt, let it boil gently for five minutes, stirring constantly, after which remove to the side of the fire, mix in the yolks of two eggs, then pour into a basin, and set aside to cool a little. While it is cooling, switch up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and mix gently together. Fill the paper cases about two-thirds, bake in the oven for about ten minutes, and serve hot on a napkin.

**Soufflé Tomatoes.**—The tomatoes must be of the medium size, well shaped, and not too ripe; cut a very thin slice off the top of each, squeeze out the seeds and water, then with a teaspoon scoop out the insides, being very careful to keep them whole, and sprinkle with a little pepper and salt. Prepare a soufflé mixture as described in the foregoing recipe, using the slices cut off and what was taken from the insides of the tomatoes to make the pulp. Fill the tomatoes nearly to the top with the soufflé mixture, and bake in the oven for fifteen or twenty minutes, and serve immediately.

**Devilled Legs of Turkey.**—Mix together a tablespoonful of French mustard, one of salad oil, one teaspoonful of essence of anchovies, and one tablespoonful of cayenne sauce. Score with a knife the legs of the turkeys, then rub in the mixture, and cook on the gridiron till crisp and brown without burning.

**Savoury Iced Soufflé.**—Make about a gill of highly-seasoned tartar sauce, switch up till stiff one gill of cream, do the same with the whites of two eggs, then cut into quarter-inch dice some cold lobster or prawns, chicken, or game; if chicken, a little cold tongue and truffles cut in the same way should be mixed with it. Mix all these ingredients carefully and lightly together, fill the paper cases, sprinkle on the tops with lobster roe or powdered red herring, and freeze in a cave in the same way as sweet iced soufflé.

**Savoury Croquettes of Rice.** — Put on three ounces of the best whole rice with one pint of white stock, one ounce of butter, a little pepper and salt, and let it simmer gently by the side of the fire till soft, which will take about forty-five minutes. When ready, stir in one ounce of grated Parmesan cheese and the yolks of two eggs, stir over the fire till the eggs begin to thicken, then pour out on a flat dish, and set aside till quite cold and stiff. Form into balls of an equal size, roll them in flour, then brush lightly with beaten egg, coat with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, drain in the oven for a minute or two, and serve hot on a neatly-folded napkin, with sprigs of parsley for garnish.

**Porridge.**—Put in a pan one quart of cold water with one teaspoonful of salt. When it boils sprinkle in five ounces of oatmeal, stirring all the time. Boil this gently for half an hour, stirring it now and then. The porridge can be made thinner or thicker according to taste.

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## PUDDINGS AND PASTRY.

**Split-Pease Pudding.**—Take one pound of split peas, an ounce of butter, a little soda, and tie them up in a cloth, leaving plenty of room to swell; put in a stew-pan with boiling water, boil for two hours, and rub them through a sieve. When all pressed through, put it into a stew-pan, with a little salt and white pepper; put it on the fire with an ounce of butter, add a little of the water in which it was boiled, and stir till thick. Butter a basin and press in the peas to make it a nice shape; when wanted, turn it out in a corner-dish by itself, or slice it, and lay it round boiled pork Pease pudding should always be sent to table with boiled pork.

**Suet Dumpling.**—Mince half a pound of good beef suet, mix it with one pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, half an ounce of ground ginger,

and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three gills of milk, a little salt, and mix them all together. Butter a basin or tin mould, put in the mixture. Put it into a pan with an inch of boiling water in the bottom, cover with buttered paper, and steam for three hours. As the dumpling rises in the process of cooking, the mould must not be filled more than three quarters. When ready, turn out and serve with fruit sauce.

**Essex Pudding.**—Put in a bowl three ounces of butter and four ounces of sugar, and beat them to a cream. Add gradually five ounces of flour, two eggs, and enough milk to make all into a smooth batter. The eggs should be dropped in from the shell, and the mixture beaten well for a few minutes after each egg is added. Enough milk should be added to make the batter of the consistency of very thick cream. Mix through it half a teaspoonful of baking powder and quarter of a teaspoonful of vanilla. Butter a mould or pudding basin, put a good layer of thick jam in it, and pour the batter over it gently, so that it does not mix with the jam. Cover with a piece of buttered paper, and steam for an hour and a half.

**Marmalade Pudding.**—Grate six ounces of loaf-bread into a basin, pour over it three gills of boiling milk, and set aside till nearly cold. While the bread and milk are cooling, separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, beat the yolks with two ounces of raw sugar for ten minutes, then add a full tablespoonful of marmalade, and mix with the bread and milk. Have the whites switched on a dinner-plate to a stiff froth, mix gently with the pudding, then pour into a melon mould previously buttered and ornamented with stoned raisins. Have a pan ready with enough of boiling water in it to reach the height of the pudding inside the mould—no higher; place it immediately after finishing in the water, then remove the pan just far enough from the fire to take it off the boil—no more; and let it cook in this way for one hour and three quarters. [This method of cooking should be adopted for all puddings having eggs in them, for the simple reason that it prevents the hardening of the eggs, and so renders them easier of digestion and produces a finer consistency.] When ready, take it out of the water, take off the lid, let it stand from five to ten minutes, then turn out and serve with custard sauce poured round it.

**Yorkshire Pudding.**—Take six tablespoonfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and mix it with a little cold milk. Have three eggs well beaten, mix them with the flour, boil one pint of milk, and pour it in amongst the eggs and flour, stirring all the time. Have a square tin pan greased, pour in the pudding, and set it upon a gridiron a few minutes, then place it under beef while roasting, and send it to table, cut in small square pieces.

**French Sago Pudding.**—Put on three ounces of sago with one pint of milk; let it boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, and just before taking it off the fire stir in half an ounce of butter; then pour into a basin to cool, during which stir occasionally. Beat the yolks of three eggs with two ounces of sugar, then add one tablespoonful of marmalade and mix with the sago, switch the whites to a stiff froth, mix all gently together, pour into a well-buttered pudding mould, and cook same as MARMALADE PUDDING (see above).

**Queen's Pudding.**—Pound two ounces of orange peel, with one of blanched bitter almonds; put it on the fire in a brass pan with a pint of sweet milk, and stir till it boils five minutes, pour it through a fine drainer in amongst two ounces of arrowroot, previously dissolved in a little cold water; add a pint of cream, and stir occasionally till nearly cold. Have a quarter of a pound of ground white sugar beat up with six eggs, adding one at a time, and mix all together. Butter and ornament a melon mould with cut angelica, pour in the pudding, and steam for two hours. Serve with custard and sweetmeats round it.

**Queen of Puddings.**—Put half a pint of milk in a sauce-pan and let it come to the boil. Put in a bowl a breakfast-cupful of bread-crumbs, one ounce of butter, and one ounce of sugar, and pour the boiling milk over them. Mix well and add half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and two well-beaten yolks of eggs. Put this mixture into a pie-dish, and bake it in a moderate oven for half an hour. Let it cool a little, and then spread a layer of jam or marmalade on the top. Beat two whites of eggs to a very stiff froth; stir into them a tablespoonful of castor sugar and beat them again for a few minutes. Spread this roughly over the jam, and put the pudding back in a cool part of the oven for five minutes, taking care that the white of egg does not brown too much.

**Moderate Pudding.**—Mix together a breakfast-cupful of minced beef suet, two ozs. of bread-crumbs, four ounces of currants, half a pound of raisins cleaned, and two ounces of almonds. Beat up four eggs, then add two tablespoonfuls of raw sugar, half a nutmeg, a little pounded mace, a little cinnamon, and one teacupful of milk. Butter a melon shape, and ornament with raisins, mix the currants, and the remaining part of the raisins with the bread, suet, and half of the almonds; the other half to be kept to ornament the outside of the pudding. Add a glass of brandy or rum, put the pudding in the shape, butter the cover, fix it on, put it in boiling water, and let it boil for three hours. When wanted, turn it out; place sliced almonds in rows between the raisins, and serve with wine sauce in a tureen.

**Bread and Butter Pudding.**—Stone four ounces of raisins, wash and dry four ounces of currants, cut some slices of bread very thin, pare off the crusts, and butter them. Butter the shape well, and put the raisins in rows on the inside, then put in a slice of bread, the butter side next the shape; lay in some raisins and currants, then a slice of bread, then fruit, and so on, alternately, until the shape is three-fourths full. Beat up three eggs with one tablespoonful of sugar, add a little lemon juice, grated nutmeg, a little milk, and one glass of brandy or rum, mix them well together, and pour into the shape, butter the cover, and boil or steam it for two hours. Serve with wine sauce poured round it.

**Welcome Guest Pudding.**—Mix together six ounces of bread crumbs, three ounces of sugar, and three ounces of finely-chopped suet. Put half a pint of milk in a sauce-pan and let it come to boiling point, then pour it over the bread crumbs, etc., and let all soak for ten minutes. Cut up in very small pieces two ounces of citron peel, and chop an ounce and a half of shelled walnuts. Add these to the ingredients in the bowl. Add also half a teaspoonful of vanilla and the yolks of two eggs, which have been beaten till frothy. Whisk the two whites of eggs till very stiff; stir them very lightly through the mixture, and turn it into a well-buttered mould. Cover it with buttered paper and steam for three hours. Serve with a custard or wine sauce.

**Newcastle Pudding.**—Take six ounces of rice flour, six ounces of pounded white sugar, four eggs, a little carbonate of soda, put them all in a small basin, and beat them up with a spoon, till very light and white. Have four ounces of butter beat to a cream, mix with the pudding, add ten drops of the essence of almonds, and beat them all together for about five minutes, then butter a mould, pour in the pudding, butter the cover, put it on to steam or boil for two hours, and serve with wine sauce poured round it.

**Plum Pudding.**—Mix together one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of cleaned currants, one pound of beef suet minced, one pound of bread crumbs, two apples cut in small dice, a teaspoonful of ground ginger, one of cinnamon, one of salt, one nutmeg grated, two ounces of orange peel minced, and three ounces of flour. Beat four eggs with half a pound of brown sugar, add a teacupful of milk, and one glass of brandy, mix this with the pudding, and if you find it too stiff, add a little more milk. Butter the middle of a pudding cloth, shake a little flour over it, put the cloth over the top of a basin, put in the pudding (this gives it a round shape), put it in boiling water, and boil it nine hours, taking care it does not get off the boil; add boiling water when required, and send it to table very hot. Serve with wine sauce poured round it.

**Plum Pudding, No. 2.**—Mix together in a large basin half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pound of finely-chopped suet, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, quarter of a pound of almonds, finely-chopped, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, quarter of a teaspoonful of carbonate of

soda, and two ounces of flour. Beat four eggs till light; add to them two tablespoonfuls of brandy; add these to the other ingredients and mix all well together with the hand. Butter a mould and put this mixture into it; put on the lid of the mould or cover with a piece of buttered paper, and steam the pudding for seven hours. This pudding is better to be made some time before it is wanted; it should be steamed again for three hours the day it is to be served.

**Tapioca Pudding.**—Take six ounces of tapioca, soak in half a pint of milk for an hour. Put it on the fire in a stew-pan, with one pint and a half of milk, stir till it boils, then draw it to the side of the fire, and let it simmer till soft. Beat up two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one of marmalade, mix all together, put it in a baking dish, and bake before the fire or in a slow oven. If you boil this pudding, put in six eggs instead of two.

**Cocoa-nut Pudding.**—Grate three-fourths of a cocoa-nut on a fine grater. Beat to a cream two ounces of butter with four ounces of sugar, then add the yolk of one egg, and beat for a few minutes, add another, and so on till you have put in four. Have one breakfast-cupful of finely-grated bread soaked in a pint of boiling milk, mix all together, adding the cocoa-nut, the juice of a lemon, the white of the eggs switched to a froth, and one glass of brandy. Butter a melon mould, into which pour the pudding, boil it for two hours, and serve with brandy sauce.

**Cabinet Pudding.**—Slice thin nine penny sponge cakes; pound in a mortar four ounces of ratafia biscuits; mince three ounces of citron peel and three ounces of sultana raisins. Have a melon mould carefully brushed with half melted butter, and ornamented with preserved cherries; place in a layer of the sliced sponge cake alternately with the minced fruit and pounded biscuits until the mould is filled up; then with a switch beat up four eggs with four ounces of sugar for five minutes; add one pint of sweet milk; put it on the fire in a pan till it nearly boils, add two glasses of sherry, or one of brandy, and pour over the pudding. Steam for one hour and a half, and serve hot with a wine sauce. Half the foregoing quantities is enough for a good-sized pudding.

**Apple Custard Pudding.**—Stew till soft two pounds of apples, with the juice and rind of a lemon, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tablespoonful of water. When quite tender put the apples through a sieve, to make them quite smooth and to keep back the lemon rind. Mix the yolks of two eggs and a dessert-spoonful of corn flour with a little milk; put three-quarters of a pint of milk in a pan, and when quite hot stir into it the yolks of eggs and corn flour. Stir it till it comes to the boil, then take it from the fire at once, and add a dessert-spoonful of sifted sugar, and quarter of a teaspoonful of vanilla, or a few drops of essence of lemon. Beat the two whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and stir it through the custard. Put the apples in a glass dish, pile the custard over and set it aside to cool. This pudding is delicious with any kind of stewed fruit.

**Custard Pudding.**—Put on in a pan one pint of milk, three ounces of sugar, half an ounce of cinnamon, and the rind of one lemon. Let it come to the boil, then take it off, let it stand about two minutes, and strain through a piece of muslin. Switch up in a basin for a little eight eggs, leaving out three whites. When the milk is cold mix all together, and pour into a well-buttered custard pudding mould, let it steam slowly for about forty-five minutes, then turn out, and serve with custard sauce.

**Whole Rice Pudding.**—Wash four ounces of whole rice, put it on in a quart of good milk, boil until quite soft and smooth, and set aside to cool. Beat up one egg with two ounces of sugar, add the grating and juice of a lemon, or a glass of rum, mix with the rice, pour into a pudding-dish, and bake an hour in a slow oven.

**Whole Rice Pudding, No. 2.**—Put in a pan one large tablespoonful of rice and one pint of milk. Set the pan at the side of the fire where the milk will get quite hot, but where there is no chance of it boiling, as that makes it thin and poor. Leave it there for two hours so that the rice may swell out and thicken the milk. Beat the yolk of an egg; stir it in, and let all stand at the side of the fire for another hour, when the mixture should be thick and creamy like a boiled custard. Pour it into a basin and add to it a dessert-spoonful of sugar and quarter of a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, stir it very lightly through, and turn the pudding into a pie-dish and bake it for twenty or thirty minutes.

**Ground Rice Pudding.**—Put a quart of good milk in a stew-pan, stir in four ounces of ground rice, put it on the fire and stir constantly until it boils, then set aside to cool. Beat up one egg with a large tablespoonful of sugar, add a little marmalade, mix in the boiled rice amongst it, pour it into a baking-dish, and bake before the fire, or in a slow oven, for about an hour. Corn Flour Pudding is done exactly in the same way.

**German Rice Pudding.**—Put on in a stew-pan one ounce and a half of whole rice with one pint of milk, stir occasionally till it boils and softens a little, then take it off and mix it in a basin with a teacupful of grated bread. Beat to a cream one ounce of butter, add two ounces of ground sugar, beat a little longer, then add the yolks of three eggs, one at a time, beating three minutes between each, mix with the rice and flavour with the juice of half a lemon. Switch the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix all together very gently, pour into a buttered mould, steam for one hour and a quarter, and serve with the following sauce, beat the yolk of one egg with a tablespoonful of ground sugar, put it on to heat, but do not let it boil; add one glass of sherry wine and the white of the egg, beat up till very light and stiff.

**Macaroni Pudding.**—Steep four ounces of macaroni for one hour; pour the water off, add a quart of good milk, and set it on to boil. When it boils, draw it to the side of the fire, and let it simmer until it is soft. Beat two ounces of butter to a cream, add two ounces of sugar, beat a little longer, then three eggs, one at a time, add the macaroni to it, and bake in a slow oven for one hour.

**French Apple Pudding.**—Melt in a sauce-pan one ounce and a half of butter; stir into it till quite smooth two ounces of flour, add gradually three gills of milk, stirring constantly. Let it boil for three minutes, then pour the mixture into a basin, and add to it one ounce of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat in two yolks of eggs, one at a time. Whisk two whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and stir lightly in. Put a thick layer of stewed apples in a pie-dish, pour the batter over, and bake for forty minutes.

**Aunt Mary's Pudding.**—Stone four ounces of raisins, the same of currants washed and dried, a quarter of suet minced, a quarter of apples, a quarter of bread crumbs, the same of raw sugar, and mix all together. Beat up two eggs, add half a gill of milk, a teaspoonful of pounded ginger, a little salt, half a nutmeg grated, and one glass of brandy. Butter a shape, put in the pudding, put on the cover, and boil or steam it for two hours. When wanted, turn it out, and serve with wine sauce.

**Curate Puddings.**—Take two eggs, separate yolks and whites, beat up the yolks with a quarter pound of white sugar, beat a quarter pound of fresh butter to a cream, and beat it up with the sugar and eggs for a little. Beat up the whites of eggs to a froth. Have a quarter pound of flour, and sift it in amongst the eggs and butter, add a little carbonate of soda, and mix in the whites of the eggs gently. Butter four tea-cups, and divide the pudding into four; you can either steam them for one hour, or bake them in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. When wanted, turn them on the dish, and pour wine sauce round them.

**Albany Pudding.**—Soak two ounces of tapioca for an hour in one pint of milk, then put it on in a pan and let it simmer slowly till soft. Pound two stale penny sponge cakes in a mortar, add to them one ounce of ground sweet almonds, mix with the tapioca and milk, and set aside to cool. Beat up three eggs with two ounces of ground white sugar, adding one egg at a time. Mix all together, flavour with a few drops of ratafia, pour into a buttered mould, and

steam for one hour and a quarter. Turn out, and serve with wine sauce.

**Vegetable Marrow Pudding.**—Peel an ordinary-sized vegetable marrow, cut it into pieces, taking out the seeds, and put it on in boiling water with a little salt, boil till tender, and press through a wire sieve. Mix with this purée two tablespoonfuls of flour and a teacupful of grated bread, beat two ounces of butter to a cream, add three ounces of ground white sugar, beat a little longer, then add three eggs, beating five minutes between each. Mix all together, flavour with the juice and grated rind of half a lemon, pour into a well-buttered pudding mould, cover closely, and steam for one hour and a half. When ready, turn out, and serve with the following sauce:—Switch up together in a sauce-pan till very light the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and a glass of sherry, then put it near the fire and heat gradually, but do not allow it to boil.

**Soufflé Pudding.**—Mix in a pan on the stove four ounces of flour with two ounces of sugar, one ounce of butter, and one pint of milk; stir till it just boils, then take it off, and go on stirring till it cools a little. Separate the yolks from the whites of four eggs, beat the yolks a little, and add to the pudding by degrees. Switch the whites to a stiff froth, and mix very gently and lightly, flavour with the juice of a lemon, pour into a well-buttered pudding mould, and steam slowly for one hour and a quarter. Turn out, and serve with German sauce.

**Muffin Pudding.**—Cut into slices about one pound of stale bread, and soak them in one pint of cold milk for an hour, clean half a pound of currants, butter a melon mould, line it neatly with the slices of bread, then put in a layer of currants, again slices of bread, and so on till the mould is nearly full. Beat up two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add one glass of sherry, and pour over the pudding. Let it stand a short time, then put it on and let it steam for an hour and a quarter.

**Chocolate Pudding.**—Put one quart of milk in a pan, and let it get very hot. Mix three tablespoonfuls of corn flour and three tablespoonfuls of ground chocolate to a smooth paste with a little cold milk, and stir it into the hot milk. Let it simmer for three minutes, then take it from the fire, and add half a teaspoonful of vanilla and a tablespoonful of sugar. Beat till light the yolks of two eggs, and stir them in also. Turn this mixture into a pie-dish, and bake it for twenty or thirty minutes. Whisk two whites of eggs to a stiff froth, stir through them a tablespoonful of castor sugar, and whisk again for a few minutes. Pile this roughly over the pudding, and return it to a cool part of the oven for five minutes to cook the white of egg.

**Chocolate Pudding, No. 2.**—Grate three ounces of vanilla chocolate, and mix it with one ounce of flour. Put it on in a pan with a pint of milk, and stir carefully till it boils, then pour it over a good teacupful of grated bread or sponge-cake in a bowl, and allow it to cool; separate the yolks from the whites of four eggs; beat the yolks with two ounces of sugar for fifteen minutes, and mix with the pudding; then add the whites previously switched to a stiff froth, and mix all gently together. Brush a melon mould with half melted butter, pour in the pudding, and steam for one hour and a half. Serve hot with arrowroot sauce or ground sugar.

**Saxony Pudding.**—Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, beat the yolks with three ounces of ground sugar, then add six ounces of grated brown bread, a little salt, barely half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, the grated rind of a small lemon, and one gill of cream switched. Switch the whites of the eggs till very stiff and light, and mix gently with the pudding. Open a tin of cherries (If cherries cannot be got, various other fruits may be used, such as prunes, figs, etc.), extract the stones, put a layer of them and a layer of the pudding alternately into a well-buttered mould, cover and steam for one hour and a quarter, then turn out, let it stand ten minutes, draw off the mould, and serve with the sauce poured round it. To make the sauce, put the juice from the tin of cherries on in a small sauce-pan with half a teaspoonful of potato flour or arrowroot, and about a dessert-spoonful of sugar, stir, and let it boil a few minutes.

**Fig Pudding.**—Mince four ounces of beef suet fine, add four ounces of sifted bread crumbs, two ounces of orange peel cut small, an apple cut into small dice, and mix all together. Take eighteen figs and cut them in slices, butter a pudding mould and ornament with them as with raisins, then add the remainder to the other ingredients. Boil a pint of sweet milk and pour it over them. Beat up a tablespoonful of sugar with four eggs, adding one at a time. Mix all together, adding a few drops of the essence of cinnamon; pour all into a buttered mould, boil for three hours, and serve with brandy sauce.

**Fig Pudding, No. 2.**—Mix together quarter of a pound of bread crumbs with an equal weight of flour, sugar, and finely-chopped suet. Add half a pound of figs cut in small pieces, and a quarter teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and mix all well together. Beat an egg and stir it in, adding enough butter milk or skim milk to make a thick batter. Pour it into a buttered mould or pudding-basin; cover it with well-buttered paper, and steam for two hours and a half.

The batter must not be too thin, or the figs will be apt to sink to the bottom of the mould or basin in which the pudding is cooked.

**Batter Pudding.**—Take half a pound of flour and two pints of sweet milk, moisten the flour with a little of the milk, boil what remains, and pour it into the flour, stirring it well. Beat to a cream four ounces of sugar with two ounces of butter, and six eggs, adding one at a time. Mix all together, add a little salt, butter a pudding mould with a cover; pour it into it, and set it in a pan of boiling water and boil two hours.

**Vermicelli Pudding.**—Soak in cold water, for one hour, four ounces of vermicelli, pour the water off, put it in a clean stew-pan with a quart of sweet milk, put it on the fire, shake it till it boils, and draw it aside, until it has taken in the milk. Beat up four eggs, two ounces of sugar, and mince two ounces of lemon peel, mix them all together, and bake it in a pudding-dish. If you are to boil it, it will require six eggs instead of four, put it in a buttered shape, and boil for two hours.

**Sir Watkin Wynne, or Golden Pudding.**—Mix together four ounces of minced beef suet and twelve ounces of grated bread; beat four eggs with eight ounces of ground loaf sugar, add three tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade, and half a gill of milk, then mix all together, pour into a buttered mould, and boil two hours and a half. Serve with the following sauce:—Cut the peel of one lemon into straws, put them into a pan with six lumps of sugar and one teacupful of water, along with the juice of the lemon; simmer for twenty minutes, then pour over the pudding, leaving the straws on the top.

**Preserved Ginger Pudding.**—Beat to a cream quarter of a pound of butter and quarter of a pound of sugar; drop in one egg and two ounces of flour, and beat for five minutes, then another egg and another two ounces of flour, and beat again for a few minutes. Cut up in small pieces two ounces of preserved ginger, add it, and two tablespoonfuls of the ginger syrup, and mix well. Finally stir in half a teaspoonful of baking powder; mix it in carefully, but do not beat the mixture any more. Turn it into a well-buttered mould or basin, cover with a piece of buttered paper, and steam for an hour and a half.

**Preserved Ginger Pudding, No. 2.**—Pour one pint and a half of boiled sweet milk over eight ounces of grated bread and two ounces of flour; beat six ounces of fresh butter to a cream, add to it six ounces of ground sugar, then one egg, beat for a little, then another egg, and so on till you have added six. Mince small eight ounces of dried preserved ginger, and when the bread and milk are quite cold, beat till smooth, and mix all together. Butter a melon mould, and if a little ornament is wanted, cut out small pieces of angelica of various designs, and stick them to the mould, then pour in the pudding, and boil for two hours. Serve with custard sauce poured round it. The half of the ingredients given in this recipe will make a good-sized pudding.

**Mousseline Pudding.**—Put into an enamelled pan two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, and the yolks of five eggs; stir over the fire till it begins to thicken without boiling, then take it off, mix in two unbeaten additional whites, allow it to cool, and mix in gently the whites of the eggs switched to a stiff froth; pour into a buttered mould, cook, as MARMALADE PUDDING (page 564), for about two hours, and serve with custard sauce flavoured with sherry.

**Uncle Tom's Pudding.**—Heat half a pound of treacle in a basin, mix with it half a pound of flour, four ounces of minced beef suet, two ounces of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one of ground cinnamon, one of allspice, and the same of carbonate of soda. Beat up two eggs, mix them with a teacupful of buttermilk, and add to the other ingredients; mix them all together, pour into a buttered mould, and boil for two hours. Serve with egg sauce (see EGG SAUCE).

**Windsor Pudding.**—Boil one ounce of whole rice in half a pint of milk till soft. Stew three large apples, with three ounces of sugar and one tablespoonful of water; put aside one tablespoonful of this pulp for the sauce, and pass the remainder along with the rice through a wire sieve; switch the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, mix all gently together, pour into a buttered mould, and cook as described in Marmalade Pudding for two hours. Turn out and serve with the following sauce:—Beat the yolks of two eggs with one dessert-spoonful of sugar in a small sauce-pan, add one gill of milk, stir till it begins to thicken, but do not let it boil, then add the apple pulp.

**Holyrood Pudding.**—Put on in a sauce-pan two ounces of semolina with one pint of good milk, one ounce of butter, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of ratafia biscuits, and one pinch of salt, stir constantly until it has boiled about five minutes, then pour it into a basin and allow it to cool. When nearly cold, beat in the yolks of three eggs, one at a time, mixing well after each, flavour with one dessert-spoonful of orange marmalade, then add the whites of eggs switched to a stiff froth, mix gently, pour into a buttered mould, and steam for one hour and a quarter. When turned out serve with almond sauce.

**Welsh Pudding.**—Cut half an ounce of leaf gelatine in small pieces, pour over it a gill of milk and let it soak for half an hour, then put it in a sauce-pan, and stir it over the fire till the gelatine is quite melted. Beat the yolks of three eggs till light, stir them into the milk and gelatine, and stir again over the fire till the custard thickens, but take great care it does not boil. Whenever it thickens, turn it into a bowl, and add a gill of orange or pine-apple juice, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and stir them thoroughly in. Wet a mould with cold water, pour the mixture into it, put it aside to cool, and turn it out carefully when set.

**Fairy Pudding and Sauce.**—Put in an enamelled pan three quarters of a pint of cold water and the rind and juice of one large lemon. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and allow all to come to boiling point, then strain, and return the water to the pan. Mix one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn flour to a smooth paste with a little cold water, stir it into the water in the pan, and let it boil for two minutes. Then pour it into a basin, and stir through it the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. Put this mixture into a mould which has been wet with cold water, and put it aside to cool. When cold and firm, turn it out carefully, and pour round it a sauce made in the following manner:—Put three quarters of a pint of milk into a pan, and let it get very hot. Mix one teaspoonful of corn flour with a little milk, add the yolks of the two eggs, and beat well with a fork. Stir this into the milk, and remove it from the fire just when it comes to boiling point. Add a dessert-spoonful of sugar and a little essence of vanilla, and put it aside to cool, stirring it now and then to prevent a skin gathering on the top.

**Arrowroot Pudding.**—Moisten two ounces of arrowroot in a little milk; boil one pint and a half, and pour over it, stirring all the time. Separate six eggs, beat up the yolks with four ounces of sugar till very light; beat the whites to a snow, mix all together, and season with the grate and juice of a lemon. This pudding can be either boiled or baked; if boiled it will require two hours, if baked one. Serve with a wine sauce.

**Viennoise Pudding.**—Cut into small dice six ounces of stale bread, and put it into a basin, add to it one ounce of ground sweet almonds, the grated rind of one lemon, and three ounces of cleaned sultana raisins. Put on a slow fire in a small brass pan one ounce of sugar, and brown it well without allowing it to burn, then add one gill of milk, and stir till the sugar melts. Beat three eggs with three ounces of ground sugar, add to them one gill of sweet milk, then pour in amongst the brown sugar and milk in the pan, stir with a switch till quite hot, taking care not to let it thicken; add one glass of sherry with a few drops of ratafia, after which, pour it over the bread, and let it soak for about an hour. Switch up till stiff and light one gill of cream, and mix well with the pudding, then pour into a mould previously buttered and ornamented with orange peel cut in small diamonds, and put it on to steam for one hour and a half. When ready, turn out on a dish, let it stand for ten minutes, then draw off the mould, and serve with wine sauce poured round it.

**Victoria Pudding.**—Line an open tart tin or dish with some good short crust, ornamenting the edge with the scraps of pastry. Put a layer of jam in the centre, then take the weight of two eggs in butter and castor sugar; beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then beat in the yolks of the two eggs, and the grated rind of a lemon and a little of the juice. Spread this over the jam, and bake until the pastry is done. Whisk the whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth, mix them lightly with a little castor sugar, and whisk again for a few minutes. Spread this over the pudding, and put it back in the oven for a few minutes, taking care the white of egg does not get too brown.

**Apple Dumpling.**—Take a pound of flour, half a pound of beef suet, minced very fine; put the suet in the flour, add a little salt, pour in a little cold water, and work it into a dough, take it out and lay it on the table, roll it out, fold it up, roll it out again till about half an inch thick. Butter a quart basin, and line it with the paste. Have as many large apples, pared and cut into four, as will fill the basin, core them, and pack them closely. When half full, put in a handful of brown sugar, and a little pounded cinnamon or ginger, then fill it with apples, add more seasoning and sugar on the top, cover it with the paste, and wet it with an egg at the edge. Butter the middle of a pudding cloth, shake a little flour on it, put it over the top of the basin, and tie it firmly, set it in a pan of boiling water, and boil it for two hours, or bake for one hour in the oven. When wanted take it out, and let it stand for ten minutes, turn it upside down, and take care not to break it. Serve with cream in a sauce-tureen.

**Roly Poly, Apple.**—Mix six ounces of flour with three ounces of finely-minced suet, a small teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt; put it on a baking table, make a bay in the middle, add cold water enough to make a soft dough, roll out, give it five folds, letting the last be to the size wanted, namely, ten inches long and five broad; on this spread the jam or half-stewed fruit, brush the edges with egg, then roll up, pressing the ends together. Have a Balmoral mould buttered, put in the roll, put it on in a pan with two inches of boiling water in it, cover with a piece of buttered paper, then put on the pan lid and steam for three hours. When ready, turn out and serve hot with fruit sauce poured round it.

**Minced Meat for Pies.**—Stone a pound of raisins, wash and dry a pound of currants, mince a pound of beef suet very fine, and one pound of tender beef, one pound of apples pared and cored; mince them with the raisins, and mix them all together; season with half a pound of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pounded ginger and cinnamon, and a teaspoonful of mixed spices; mix them all together, put them into a stone jar, press it down with a spoon, pour a teacupful of brandy over it, and tie it up

closely with a piece of bladder. You may use this immediately, but it is much improved by keeping for some months. When you are to make a pie, have a puff paste ready, roll it out till it be about half an inch larger than the dish, and half an inch thick; lay the dish upon the paste, and cut round by the edge of the dish, lay this piece of paste aside; take the cuttings and fold them together, and roll them the size of the dish; brush the edge of the dish with egg, and line it with the paste cut neatly round the edge; then fill it with the minced meat in the jar, pour a glass of brandy over it in the dish, egg it round the edge; take the paste you laid aside, and put it over the dish; press them closely together, notch it round the edge with a small knife; put a flower on the top, cut the paste through when you cut out the flower or leaves, to let the meat appear; brush over the top with egg, and put it in a quick oven for half an hour. When you send it to table, fold a table-napkin, lay it over the china dish, and put the pie on it. Small mince pies are made in pâté pans, the same way as above; twenty minutes will bake them in a quick oven.

**Scotch Pancakes.**—Beat up four eggs, yolks and whites, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; have six tablespoonfuls of flour, and one pint of sweet milk or cream; mix a little of the milk with the flour, till it is very smooth; put in the flour and all the milk amongst the eggs, add a little salt, and mix them well together. Have a clean frying-pan, put a bit of butter in it, and make it hot, stir the batter from the bottom, and fill a tea-cup with it, pour it into the frying-pan, hold it over a slow clear fire, until it fastens; shake the pan; if the cake slip from the edge of the pan, turn it over, and sprinkle a little sugar with a knife. Roll it up, and put it on a hot dish before the fire; put a bit of butter in the frying-pan, stir the batter, and fill the tea-cup, and go on till you have made all the pancakes. Dish them neatly the long way upon the dish, sift white sugar over them, and serve hot.

**French Pancake or Omelette.**—Take three eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat up the whites on a dinner-plate to a snow; beat the yolks with one tablespoonful of sugar, one of flour, and a small teacupful of cream; mix all together till very smooth; add a little salt, put in the whites of the eggs, and mix them gently. Have a very clean frying-pan, put in an ounce of butter; when it is hot, pour in the whole of the pancake, and hold it in your hand at a good distance from the fire for about five minutes; it will then be fastened and risen; then finish in the oven. Serve immediately on a napkin, with marmalade, or any preserved fruit you choose, spread over it.

**Omelette Soufflé.**—Beat the yolk of one egg with as much ground sugar as it will take in, add one teaspoonful of corn flour and a little vanilla sugar, switch the whites of four eggs till very stiff and light, and mix together very gently and lightly. Butter a soufflé dish slightly, pour in the soufflé, bake about ten minutes in a slow oven, and serve immediately.

**Chocolate Soufflé.**—Stir together over the fire one ounce and a half of fresh butter, two ounces of castor sugar, and a gill of milk. Mix one ounce and a half of chocolate and an equal weight of flour with half a gill of cream, and stir it into the milk and butter in the pan. Continue stirring until it has boiled for three minutes; then let it cool a little. Add a little grated lemon rind, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a teaspoonful of brandy; stir these well in, then add one by one the yolks of three eggs, and lastly the whites, stiffly beaten. Pour it into a well-buttered soufflé mould and bake.

**A Plain Omelette.**—Break three eggs into a basin, add three tablespoonfuls of good milk or cream, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little pepper and salt; then beat with a spoon for a few seconds only, not more else the omelette will be watery. Put a little salad oil or butter into a clean omelette pan, let it get thoroughly heated over the fire, then pour it out, and wipe the pan with a piece of paper. Put a fresh pat of butter into the pan, say about an ounce, let it froth, taking care not to let it brown; then pour in the omelette, and hold it over a clear fire, scraping constantly with the spoon from the bottom of the pan, till it begins to set, after which gather it as quickly as possible to the side, hold it over the fire for a few seconds, or long enough to brown; then brown on the other side before the fire, and serve immediately.

An omelette pan should not be washed, but wiped; then scoured with finely powdered bath-brick, and polished with a clean cloth.

**Small French Pancakes.**—Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, beat the yolks with four ounces of ground sugar, then add one ounce and a half of flour, and flavour with lemon, orange, or vanilla sugar, after which add half a gill of cream switched till very light. Switch up the whites till very stiff and light, and mix gently all together. Put the mixture into saucers or tins, sprinkle fine sugar on the top, and bake in the oven for about ten minutes.

**Baked Apple Pudding.**—Take one dozen of small baking apples all one size; peel and take out the cores, fill the holes with sugar, a little pounded cinnamon, and place them in a baking-dish. Put a paste border round it. An hour before dinner have a plain custard ready, pour in as much as will cover the apples; put it in the oven, and let it remain till wanted. Sift pounded sugar over it, and serve with cream in a sauce-tureen.

**Meringue Tart of Apples.**—Line and border a ten or twelve inch ashet with puff paste, made of three ounces of butter and three ounces of flour, bake in a quick oven, and put aside to cool a little. Put on in a brass pan one pint of cold water, with four ounces of loaf sugar and the peel of a small lemon; let it come to the boil, then put in four apples previously peeled, quartered, and cored; let them simmer gently till soft, but not broken, take them out with a spoon, and place them in the paste case, building them high in the centre, reduce the syrup in the pan by rapid boiling to a jelly, strain and pour over the apples. Mix in an enamelled pan two ounces of ground sugar with one good tablespoonful of flour, the grated rind of one lemon, a quarter of an ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and half a pint of milk; put it on the fire and stir constantly till it has boiled ten minutes, after which remove to the side, add the yolks of two eggs, continue stirring till it thickens without again boiling, then take it off and spread over the apples. Switch the two whites till very stiff, adding a few drops of vinegar, then mix in gently two ounces of ground sugar, spread this over the custard, reserving a little for ornamentation, dust with sugar, and brown it slightly in the oven. Put the reserved mixture into a bag with pipe, and ornament according to taste.

**Italian Pudding.**—Line a small ashet or tart tin with short crust, decorating the edge nicely. Prick the centre of the pastry with a fork, to prevent it blistering and rising too much in the oven; bake it for twenty minutes or half an hour. Put a layer of jam in the centre, and cover it with three or four tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. Beat the yolks of two eggs with half a teacupful of milk, and stir over the fire in a sauce-pan until thick, but taking great care the custard does not boil; add half a teaspoonful of sugar, and a few drops of vanilla, and pour the custard over the bread crumbs. Beat the two whites of eggs to a stiff froth, mix through them a tablespoonful of castor sugar, and beat again for a few minutes. Pile this roughly over the custard, and return the pudding to the oven for a few minutes to cook the white of egg.

**Plain Custard for Cups.**—Switch up in a small brass pan the yolks of four eggs, with two ounces of ground sugar, then add half a pint of milk, and stir with a switch over a stove or slow fire till it begins to thicken without allowing it to boil; pour immediately into a cold basin, stir it once or twice, and flavour to taste.

**Charlotte of Apples.**—Take three pounds of baking apples, peel and core them, put them in a little water and sugar, put them on the fire, stew till soft, and press them through a sieve, then put them back into a brass or copper pan, with half a pound of sugar, let them simmer at the side of the fire till very thick, taking care they do not burn. Cut some stale bread in thin slices, cut off the crusts, cut them about

an inch and a half broad, and dip them in melted butter. Have a pudding mould well buttered, make the strips of bread the depth of the mould, then place them round the mould, the one edge over the other; with a small biscuit-cutter, cut as many pieces as will cover the bottom, dip them in butter, place the one over the other until you have covered the bottom of the mould; shake in some bread crumbs, brush it all with a beaten egg, to keep in the juice of the apples. An hour before dinner make the apples hot, and pour them into the mould until you have filled it to the top, put it in the oven and bake for an hour. When wanted turn it upside down on the dish, and let it remain for a few minutes, then draw off the mould, and serve with cream in a sauce-tureen.

**Lemon Pie.**—Pour a breakfast-cupful of cold water over a quarter pound of bread crumbs, and let them soak for half an hour, then add one teacupful of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and two well-beaten yolks of eggs. Melt one ounce of butter and add it also. Put this in a pie-dish, and bake it for half an hour in a moderate oven. Whisk the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, stir through them two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, and beat them again for a few minutes. Spread this smoothly over the pudding, and return it to the oven for a few minutes.

**Lemon Fritters.**—Put on in a sauce-pan one ounce and a half of butter with a third of a pint of water, let it come to the boil, add two ounces of sifted flour, stir it up for half a minute, then take it off and beat it up with two eggs, adding one at a time, along with half an ounce of sugar, and flavouring to taste. Drop with a tea-spoon into boiling fat, and boil about four minutes. Serve on a napkin piled up high, with ground sugar sprinkled on them.

**Apple Fritters.**—Mince two apples, mix two tablespoonfuls of flour and the same of ground sugar with half a teacupful of good milk or cream and a very little salt, add the minced apples, and the whites of two eggs beat up till very light, drop with a dessert-spoon amongst boiling lard, and fry to a nice light brown on both sides. Drain them on a sieve before the fire, dust with fine sifted sugar, and serve on a table-napkin. Orange fritters are made the same way, by substituting the juice of two ripe sweet oranges for the apples.

**Apple Fritters, No. 2.**—Peel five or six apples, remove the core with an apple corer, and cut the apples across into slices of about half an inch thick. Put them on a flat dish, dust ground sugar over them, pour a little white wine, with the juice of two lemons, all over them, and let them stand a short time. For the batter take half a pound of flour, put it into a basin with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil and a little salt, work it into a paste rather thicker than cream, with tepid water, switch up to a stiff froth the whites of three eggs, and add to the batter a short time before it is wanted. Dip the slices of apple in the batter, and fry them in boiling fat to a nice light brown, drain them on blotting-paper, or in the oven, and serve on a napkin with sugar sifted over them.

**Vanilla Fritters.**—Put in a bowl three ounces of flour, and one ounce of macaroon or ratafia crumbs. Add the yolk of an egg, a dessert-spoonful of the best salad oil or melted butter, and a pinch of salt. Stir in gradually three quarters of a teacupful of luke-warm water, beating the mixture till smooth. Add half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and two whites of egg beaten to a stiff froth. Drop spoonfuls of this batter into boiling fat, and fry light brown. Serve hot, piled on a napkin, with sugar sifted over them.

**Almond Custard Fritters.**—Cut a cold custard pudding into slices about two inches long, one inch and a half broad, and half an inch thick, and brush with beaten egg. Blanch and chop some sweet almonds, dry them a little in the oven, or on the stove, and strew them thickly on both sides of the slices of custard. Fry in boiling fat to a nice light brown, and serve hot.

**Roasted Apples.**—Take the number of baking apples required, rub them with a dry cloth, put them in the oven on a dish, or before the fire; turn them when soft, and serve on the same dish, with sifted sugar over them.

**Roasted Apples, No. 2.**—Take as many baking apples as you require, and with an apple-corer core them half-way through, beginning at the top; then fill the hole thus made with fresh butter and sugar, previously mixed together. While roasting be sure to keep the top up, in order to keep in the butter and sugar, and serve on the dish on which they were roasted.

**Apples with Rice.**—Boil two ounces of the best whole rice with one pint of milk, one ounce of butter, a little sugar, and the rind of a lemon. When sufficiently boiled take it off the fire, take out the lemon rind, and add the yolk of an egg; stir for a minute or two, but do not let it boil, then pour it out and set aside to cool a little. Have four apples of an equal size peeled and cored, cut three of them into quarters, keeping the fourth whole, put them on in a syrup made of one pint of water and four ounces of sugar, with a few small pieces of dried ginger in it for flavouring; let them boil gently till soft, but not broken. Dish the prepared rice neatly in the centre of a glass dish, arrange the quarters of apples round it, placing the whole apple on the top; reduce the syrup a little by boiling, then pour it through a gravy strainer over the apples, and ornament with dried cherries, or ginger and angelica.

**Sweet Croquettes of Rice.**—Wash two ounces of whole rice, put it on in a sauce-pan with one pint of milk, two ounces of ground sugar, half an ounce of butter, and the thin rind of a lemon. Any other flavouring may be used if preferred. Simmer gently until the rice is soft and the milk absorbed, which will take from twenty to twenty-five minutes, then take it off, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, mix well, and allow it to stand till cold and stiff. Make it into a dozen balls, roll in bread crumbs, then in egg, and again in the bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard till equally browned. Serve them piled high on a dish, with a folded napkin under them.

**Stewed Rhubarb.**—To four pounds of rhubarb allow one pint and a half of water, and one pound and a half of sugar. Wipe the rhubarb with a clean towel, but do not peel it, and cut it into pieces an inch and a half long. Put on the sugar and water in a brass pan, let it boil, then put in the rhubarb, and let it simmer till tender, taking care it does not break. It is better to watch it while cooking, and lift out the pieces with a spoon as they become tender, before breaking down. When it is all dished reduce the syrup by boiling a little longer, and pour over it.

**Stewed Prunes.**—Put on one pound of prunes in a brass pan, with cold water to cover them, boil for one minute, and drain. Extract the stones from them, return to the pan along with the water in which they were boiled, and two ounces of sugar, and boil slowly for fifteen minutes. If liked the kernels may be extracted by breaking the stones, then blanching and removing the skins, and served with the prunes on a glass dish.

**Japanese Tart.**—Line a shallow tin with short crust, and bake it for twenty minutes. When cool, turn it out and put a layer of jam or preserved apricots in the bottom. Then fill up with a nice thick custard made with the yolks of two eggs and three quarters of a cup of milk, and return to the oven to set. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; mix through them two ounces of castor sugar, and beat them again for a few minutes. Take the soufflé from the oven, spread an even layer over the custard, put the remainder into an icing-bag with tube, and ornament with fancy scrolls. Put it back in the oven for a few minutes, but take great care it does not brown too much.

**Tart of Whole Apples.**—Have a paste case made of puff paste; then peel and core six apples all one size, put them in a syrup made of four ounces of sugar, one pint of water, and a few pieces of rough ginger, let them boil slowly till soft, but not to break; then take them out, and arrange tastefully in the case. Reduce the syrup to a small quantity, and strain over them. Sprinkle colouring sugar on the top of each apple, or cover with a sugar frame; and put a small piece of citron or orange peel into the hole on the top of each apple.

**Apple Pie.**—Have as many good baking apples

as will fill the pie-dish, peel and cut them in four, cut out the cores, pack them in the dish closely, add sugar and ground ginger to taste. Heap the apples high in the centre of the dish, add more sugar; have a piece of puff paste ready, and with a paste-brush egg the edge of the dish; set the pie-dish on the paste, and run the knife round the outside of the dish, to cut the paste the same size; take it off, and cut a small bit of paste the breadth of the border of the pie-dish, lay it on lightly, and brush it with beaten egg. Lay on the cover, press the paste and border gently together with your fingers; nick it round the edge with a pen-knife, cut a small bit out of the centre of the pie, and draw some leaves on the top. Cut a neat rose and put it in the hole in the centre, brush it over with water, then dust with sugar, and put it in a moderate oven for one hour.

**Apple Tart.**—Take two pounds of baking apples, peel and cut them in four, and take out the cores, put them in a brass pan, with four ounces of white sugar, the grating of a lemon, and a little cold water. Let them stew slowly till quite soft, then rub them through a sieve, adding a little juice of lemon, and more sugar if required. Have a piece of puff paste ready, about a quarter of an inch thick; have a paste-cutter, cut out one dozen and a half of leaves with it, cut them in two, fold the cuttings together, and roll them out the size of the dish. Line the dish, cut it neatly round the edge, brush over the edge of the paste with beaten egg, and lay the cut leaves round it, with the cut side next the dish, the one a little above the other, and so on till you go round the dish; then fill it with the stewed apples, and with a knife make them smooth on the top. Cut out some leaves, lay them in a regular form on the top, with a large one in the centre; brush it over with egg, put it in a quick oven for half an hour, and serve with a little grated sugar over it.

**Apple Tart, No. 2.**—Prepare the apples as the above, have a piece of puff paste ready, fully a quarter of an inch thick, lay the dish in which you are to make the tart on the paste, cut it round the edge of the dish with a knife, to make it the same size. Take off the dish, and with a round cutter, four inches wide, cut a piece out of the centre of the paste. Lay the cover aside, and take the cutting and roll it out the size of the dish; line it, and cut it neatly round the edge; fill it with the apples, and heap them in the centre. Take a small bit of paste and a little flour with water, work it with your hands till very tough, roll it into small straws between your hands, lay them over the centre of the dish, closely together, crossing them. Egg the edge of the paste, and lay on the cover, nick it round the edge, draw some small flowers on the top, bake it half an hour in a quick oven.

**Wine Soufflé.**—Put on in a brass pan half a pint of white wine with four ounces of lump sugar, two tablespoonfuls of the flour of rice, stir constantly, and let it boil till thick and smooth, then pour it into a small basin. Add a little of the essence of cinnamon to it when cold. Separate six eggs, the yolks from the whites, beat the whites to a snow, beat the yolks with a tablespoonful of white sugar, put the yolks in the wine and mix them well. Half an hour before dinner add the whites, and mix them gently. Have a paste border round the dish, put the soufflé upon it, heap it in the centre like a pyramid, put it in a quick oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

**Ornamented Soufflé.**—Make an open tart of any kind of fruit or preserves; beat up the whites of six eggs till very stiff, shake in six ounces of ground sugar, and with a palette knife lay it gently on the top of the fruit, within the paste border, sift a little sugar over it, and put it in the oven till it becomes a very light brown. With a tea-spoon spread red-currant jelly on the top; have a pipe with icing, and with it draw flowers on the jelly.

**Richly Ornamented Soufflé.**—To make the above for a party of eighteen, have a medium-sized ashet covered with thin, sweet paste (see SWEET PASTE), brush the border with egg, put a puff paste border fancifully cut around the edge of the dish, bake it in a quick oven for about twenty minutes, then put into it a sufficient quantity of any kind of preserved stone fruit, such as greengages, apricots, cherries, or damsons. Drop the whites of fourteen eggs into a clean copper or brass pan, and with a switch beat them up for ten minutes, then add one dessert-spoonful of white wine vinegar, and go on beating till very stiff and white. Sift twelve ounces of the finest ground loaf sugar, and mix gently with the beat-up whites, put about three-fourths of this mixture on the top of the preserves, and with a palette knife smooth it round the sides and on the top. It can be formed into any shape—round, square, or oblong, according to taste. If wanted brown, dust a little fine sugar over it, and put it into the oven for ten minutes; if pink, strew over it very thickly pink sugar. Put the remaining fourth of the mixture into an icing-bag, with a pipe attached to it, and with it draw flowers or any other tasteful design, then into these drop from a tea-spoon various colours of jelly, such as red-currant and apple. Have a clean brass pan, with one pound of loaf sugar dissolved in half a pint of cold water, put it on the fire, let it come to the boil, add one table-spoonful of vinegar, cover it, and let it boil briskly from six to eight minutes, dip a spoon into it, then in cold water, and if you find the sugar which adheres to the spoon hard and brittle, it is ready for spinning, which do in the usual way. After the sugar is spun, take the half of it, roll it lightly between your hands, and put it neatly round the border of the soufflé; take the remaining half, flatten it, and with a pair of scissors cut out stars and diamonds, dip these in pink sugar, and arrange tastefully on the top of the roll of spun sugar, then ornament with the bag and pipe, and finish with cut angelica and red-currant jelly. The above makes a handsome top dish for the second course, and may be finished in a variety of ways, according to taste.

**Cheese Soufflé.**—Grate eight ounces of Parmesan cheese, beat up the yolks of six eggs with a tablespoonful of sugar and four ounces of butter, till very light; add one tablespoonful of made mustard, a little cayenne and salt, two tablespoonfuls of ketchup, and a teacupful of very fine bread crumbs. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a snow, and mix them in along with the grated cheese. Have a tin shape buttered that will hold it easily, as it rises very much, and pour in the soufflé. While the dinner is dishing, put it in a quick oven, and let it remain until you are to send it to table. Serve on a table-napkin, ornamented with frilled paper.

**Cheese Pudding.**—Put in a sauce-pan three-quarters of a pint of milk, and allow it to come to boiling point. Mix together in a basin one breakfast-cupful of bread crumbs, three ounces of grated cheese, one ounce of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper. Pour the boiling milk over these. Beat two eggs till light and frothy, and add them. Pour into a buttered pie-dish, and bake for twenty or thirty minutes.

**Puff Paste.**—To one pound of flour take one pound of butter; if fresh butter, put in a little salt amongst the flour; pour in water, and work up the flour with your hand to a dough. Take it out, and lay it upon the table or on a marble slab, knead it till smooth, and divide it in two, roll one piece out, then make it round and lay it aside. Roll out the other piece of dough the same size, and take the butter and roll it out the same size, lay it in between the two pieces of dough, press it round the edge with your fingers to prevent the butter from bursting out, put a little flour under and over it, and roll it out lightly, as thin as you can make it. Fold the four sides in the centre, double it over and then roll it out again. Fold it once more, and roll it out a third time, when it is ready for any purpose. Paste should always be put in a quick oven when it is ready; if it has to stand for any time, cover it up to keep from the air. You may bake paste in winter anywhere; but in summer, when the weather is hot, you should bake it in as cool a place as possible. Common paste for meat pies is made exactly the same way as the above, but only half a pound of butter to one pound of flour.

**Puff Paste, No. 2.**—Take equal weight of butter and flour, cut the butter in small pieces, and mix freely and lightly with the flour, and as much cold

water as will make it a nice soft dough, handling it as little as possible. Roll out to a large sheet, dusting it now and then with a little flour to prevent it from sticking either to the table or rolling-pin. Give it six folds, roll out again, then five folds, when it is finished. It is much improved by keeping in a cool place for some time.

**Puff Paste, No. 3.**—Rub four ounces of butter freely into one pound of flour, mix it with as much cold water as will make it a nice soft dough, roll it out, give it five or six folds, then roll it out again to a large sheet, and on one side of it spread twelve ounces of butter; cut into small pieces, fold the other side over it, and press it round the edge, then roll it out again and fold it six times. Put it in a cool place to firm for about half an hour, then roll it out again, and give it four folds, when it will be finished. German, French, and American are the best kinds of flour for making paste.

**Rich French Paste.**—Rub four ounces of salt butter into one pound of flour, then take twelve ounces of fresh butter, cut it into small pieces, and mix with the flour, being careful to rub it as little as possible with the hands. Make a circle in the middle of the flour, and into it put the whites of two eggs, with three ounces of ground sugar and nearly a pint of cold water; mix the water, eggs, and sugar together, then draw in the flour and butter, and mix all up freely and lightly; roll it out to a large sheet, dusting it occasionally with flour to prevent it from sticking to the table or rolling-pin, fold it six times, roll it out again, give it other four folds, and put it in a cool place to firm for about half an hour. This pastry is generally used for fancy dishes, built up with barley-sugar, and covered with spun sugar, in various styles, according to taste.

**Paste for Mutton or Raised Pies.**—Put two pounds of flour with one tablespoonful of salt on the table, make a circle in the middle of the flour, and into it put six ounces of butter or lard cut into small pieces, then pour over the butter rather more than a pint of boiling water; mix the water with the butter till quite dissolved, then knead it all together till very stiff and smooth, adding a little flour occasionally. This is a nice paste for raised French pies or venison pasties. If salt butter is used, you do not require to put salt amongst the flour.

**Paste for covering Veal or Beefsteak Pies.**—Cut half a pound of butter into small pieces and mix it with one pound of flour, make a circle in the middle, and pour in nearly a pint of cold water, mix it lightly with the butter and flour, taking care to handle it as little as possible. Roll it out to a large sheet, fold it six times and roll it out again, dusting it occasionally with flour, give it other five folds, and put it in a cool place to firm for half an hour. This quantity will cover a large dish. Banffshire or north-country butter is the best for this kind of paste.

**Suet Paste for Dumplings.**—Take half a pound of beef suet, finely minced, one pound of flour, a little salt, and mix it with cold water. Work it with your hand till it is all wet, then take it and roll it out on the table; fold it up, and roll it a second time, when it will be ready for use. This paste answers for any kind of boiled fruit pudding.

**Short Crust.**—Rub from four to six ounces of butter—according to the richness of pastry desired—into half a pound of flour; add a dessert-spoonful of castor sugar. Beat the yolk of an egg with two tablespoonfuls of cold water; add it gradually to the flour, and mix to a paste. A little more water may be added if necessary, as the pastry must not be too stiff and firm, but the less water used the shorter the crust will be. This pastry is used for fruit tarts or any other sweet dish.

**Sweet Paste.**—Take a pound of flour and six ounces of white sugar, beat up the whites of two eggs, and mix them all together with cold water; knead it well with your hand until it is smooth, divide it in two, and roll out each piece a quarter of an inch thick. Take half a pound of fresh butter, roll it out the size of the pieces of paste, lay it in between them, dust the rolling-pin with flour, press it round the edges with your finger, to prevent the butter from bursting out, roll it out gently as broad as you can make it, fold up the four sides in the centre, double it over, dust the roller with flour, roll it out again and give it one fold, and roll it out a third time, when it will be ready for any purpose.

**Sweet Paste, No. 2.**—For gooseberry, rhubarb, apple, or cranberry tarts, rub six ounces of butter and three ounces of sugar into one pound of flour, make it into a dough with cold water, and either roll or knead it till smooth and pretty stiff, dusting flour on it occasionally, to keep it from sticking to the hands or table.

**Jam Tartlets.**—Take a piece of puff or sweet paste, roll it out about a quarter of an inch thick; have a paste-cutter a size larger than your pâté pans; cut out a piece of paste, put it into the pans and press it down; put in some small bits of bread, press it down at the bottom, but not at the sides; put them in a quick oven; when they are a light brown they are done; take out the piece of bread, and fill them with jam or jelly.

**Jam Tartlets, No. 2.**—To make eighteen, have half a pound of butter and the same of flour made into puff paste (see PUFF PASTE), roll it out to the eighth of an inch in thickness, and with a round fluted cutter cut out the number, put the one on the top of the other, and press them in the centre with the end of the rolling-pin. Dust the tartlet pans with flour, put one into each, then about half a tablespoonful of any kind of jam, and, with a brass runner, cut a stripe for each, twist it on the top of the jam, and bake them in a quick oven from ten to fifteen minutes. Glaze on the top with melted sugar.

**Jam Puffs.**—To make eighteen, have three-quarters of a pound of very light puff paste (see PUFF PASTE), roll out to the eighth of an inch in thickness, and with a round fluted or plain cutter cut the number required, dust lightly a little flour over them, give them a roll with the rolling-pin, so as to make them an oval shape, dip a brush in egg and draw across each; then put on the centre a teaspoonful of thick jam, turn over with thumb and forefinger, so as to raise the edges, dust them with ground sugar, and bake in a quick oven from eight to ten minutes. Glaze on top with melted sugar.

**Sausage Rolls.**—To make a nice dish, have a piece of light puff paste (see PUFF PASTE), roll out to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, then with a cutter five inches square cut out as many as required, and brush round the edges with egg. Have some minced beef seasoned with pepper and salt, put about two ounces of it on each of the squares of paste, roll them up from the one side, press with the thumbs at each end, to prevent the meat from coming out, brush them carefully on the top with egg, and bake in a quick oven from twelve to fifteen minutes.

**Rice Paste.**—Take half a pound of rice flour, rub in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and one ounce of sugar; mix it up with cold water; roll it out and dust it with flour; roll out another quarter of a pound of fresh butter, put it inside and fold it up; roll and fold it three times; dust with white flour, cover the tart or pie, and glaze on the top with eggs. This does not require a very quick oven. It should be used hot, and on the day it is baked.

**Spanish Pastry.**—Put on in a sauce-pan one ounce of butter with a gill of water, a pinch of salt, and the same of sugar, let it melt, and come to the boil, then stir in three ounces of flour, and go on stirring till very smooth. Beat it over the fire for a minute, then take it off, and stir in three eggs, one at a time. Drop into boiling fat one tablespoonful of the paste for each puff, and keep turning them, to brown them equally. Let them remain in the boiling fat till very much risen and of a nice golden brown. Profiteroles for garnishing soup are made of this pastry, only they must be made very small, say about the size of a pea, and baked in the oven.

**Vol-au-vent.**—Roll out a piece of light puff paste half an inch thick, and with a sharp knife or cutter cut two pieces, round, square, or oblong, according to the shape of your entrée dish, from the middle of one cut a piece, brush the other over with beaten egg, and lay the cut one on the top, brush it

also, roll out a little larger the small piece cut from the centre, and bake in a quick oven from ten to fifteen minutes. When wanted, fill the space in the centre with lobster, crab, oyster, or veal and ham prepared as for pâtés. Dish on a table-napkin neatly folded, and garnish with parsley.

## CREAMS, JELLIES, COLD PUDDINGS, ICES, AND ICED SOUFFLEES.

**Calf's-foot Jelly.**—To make two shapes of jelly, have four calf's feet and one ox foot, clean and wash thoroughly, cut them up, put them on the fire in a clean soup pot with plenty of cold water, skim well as it comes to the boil, let it boil till the meat and bones are separated, and the substance extracted, then strain through a hair sieve, and let it stand for twenty-four hours. When wanted, skim it clean, and with a cloth wrung out of hot water take off every particle of grease. For one shape, put into a brass pan the half of the stock, with half a pound of loaf-sugar, half an ounce of whole cinnamon, a few cloves, the juice of two lemons, the rinds also peeled very thin, the whites and shells of six eggs beat up a little; put it on a clear fire, stir occasionally, and let it boil slowly for ten minutes, then take it off and add one pint of sherry wine; put it on the fire again to heat, and take it off as it comes to the simmering point. Have the jelly bag soaked and well wrung out of boiling water, fix it to the stand, pour in the jelly, and let it run into a basin, return it again into the bag, and let it run till clear. If you find it not quite transparent, put it on again in the brass pan with the beat-up whites and shells of two eggs, let it come to the boil, and pour though the bag. The jelly stand should be kept near the fire and covered up to exclude the cold air. When it has all run through, and nearly cold, pour it into a mould previously wet with cold water, turn out by dipping in tepid water, put it on a glass dish, and draw off the mould.

**Jelly made with Gelatine.**—To make a large shape of jelly, soak two ounces of gelatine (in hot weather two ounces and a half is the rule, which applies to all jellies made with gelatine) in a pint of cold water until all is absorbed into the gelatine, then pour over it one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Have a clean brass or copper pan, pour into it the gelatine and water along with ten ounces of the finest loaf sugar, three-quarters of an ounce of whole cinnamon broken into small pieces, eighteen cloves, the rind and juice of one large lemon or two small ones, and the whites and shells of two eggs beaten up together. Soak in half a teacupful of boiling water for ten minutes a pinch of hay-saffron, and add to the other ingredients. Put all on the fire, stir it carefully; when it comes to the boil, let it boil five minutes, then draw it to the side of the fire, and add fully half a pint of sherry wine, let it come to the boil again, then pour through the jelly bag, which should be previously soaked in and well wrung out of boiling water. If at the first running through you find the jelly not clear enough, return it through the bag. When the jelly has all run through, let it stand till nearly cold, and pour into a jelly mould previously wet with cold water.

**Jelly à la Russe.**—For a whole shape, take half a shape of solid jelly, melt it and let it stand till cold, but not set; whisk it up till spongy and very light, and pour it into a mould. When wanted, turn out into a glass dish.

**Silver Jelly.**—To make one shape, dissolve two ounces of gelatine in a quart of cold water; put it on the fire in a brass pan, with ten ounces of loaf sugar, a few drops of the essence of cinnamon, the juice of four lemons, and the whites and shells of six eggs a little beat up; stir till it boils, then add two wine-glasses of milk punch, and run through the jelly bag. If not quite clear, return it to the pan with the whites and shells of two eggs, stir gently till it boils, and pour again through the jelly bag. When cold, but not set, pour into a jelly mould, and turn into a glass dish.

**Ox-Foot Jelly.**—Have two feet scalded and cleaned, cut them up, and wash them well, put them on in a sauce-pan with plenty of water, and boil them from six to eight hours, till the stock is reduced to two quarts, then strain and set aside for twenty-four hours. When wanted, skim it clean, and with a cloth wrung out of hot water remove every particle of grease; then take half of the stock, put it in a brass pan, take the rinds off three lemons, squeeze the juice, and add to it. Beat up the whites of four eggs, break the shells, put both into the pan along with one ounce of stick cinnamon, six cloves, and eight ounces of loaf sugar, put it on the fire, stir till it boils, and let it simmer for fifteen minutes. Wring the jelly bag out of hot water, fasten it to the jelly stand, pour in the jelly, and let it run till clear. If you wish to make a shape of it, add a breakfast-cupful of white wine, and wet and fill the mould. Without wine, this is an excellent jelly for invalids.

**Orange Jelly.**—Soak two ounces of gelatine in one pint of cold water for an hour, during which time grate the outer rinds of three pounds of sweet oranges and one lemon, then divide each through the middle crosswise, and squeeze the juice from them into a clean basin. Pour over the soaked gelatine half a pint of boiling water; stir till quite dissolved, then pour into a brass pan, add the grated rinds and juice of the fruit, ten ounces of loaf-sugar, and the whites and shells of two eggs, slightly beaten, put the pan on the fire and stir till it comes to the boil, after which cease stirring and let it boil for five minutes. Have the jelly bag soaked in clean boiling water, and well wrung out of it, fix it to the stand, pour the jelly through it into a basin, returning it again if not perfectly transparent. When nearly cold pour into a mould previously wet with cold water. A glass of curaçoa added just before pouring into the mould is a great improvement to the flavour, but as this is a little expensive it may be left out, if not wanted.

**Orange Jelly with Oranges.**—Soak two ounces of gelatine in one pint of cold water for two hours, then pour over it one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put it on in a clean brass pan with eight ounces of the finest loaf sugar, the thin rind of six oranges and the juice of five, two eggs, whites and shells only, slightly beaten together; stir till it boils, let it boil five minutes, then take it off, and add one glass of curaçoa. Let it stand by the fire a minute, then pour through a heated jelly bag, returning it a second time if not sufficiently transparent at first. Carefully peel the white skin off the orange from which the juice was not squeezed, divide it into quarters, take out the pips, taking care not to break the thin skin between the sections. Pour a little jelly into a mould, allow it to set; then a layer of the orange sections, with a little more jelly, let it again set; pour in more jelly, let it set; then a layer of oranges with a little jelly, let it set, and fill up the mould.

**Orange Sponge.**—Pare very thinly the best part of the rind of two oranges; put it in a sauce-pan with a gill of cold water and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and let it come to boiling point. Strain it and put it aside to cool. Cut half an ounce of leaf gelatine in small pieces, and soak it for half an hour in a gill of cold water, then stir it over the fire till it is melted. Strain it into the other water that is cooling, and add the juice of two large oranges. When cold, but before it has begun to set, add the whites of two eggs, and whisk for fifteen or twenty minutes till very light and frothy. Wet a mould with cold water; pour the sponge into it, and put it aside to set.

**Claret Jelly.**—To make a quart shape, soak two ounces of gelatine in half a pint of cold water, then pour over it the same of boiling, stirring all the time. Put it on in a clean brass or enamelled pan, with half a pound of finest loaf sugar, the rind and juice of one large lemon, a sixpenny pot of red-currant jelly, and the whites and shells of two eggs beaten up together. Stir carefully till it boils, let it boil five minutes, then take it off the fire, add one glass of brandy, let it again come to the boil, and pour through the jelly bag, which ought to be previously soaked in and well wrung out of boiling water. If not clear enough at the first running through, return it to the jelly bag. When it

has all run through, and nearly cold, add one pint of good claret, and pour into a mould.

**Lemon Jelly.**—Soak two ounces and a half of gelatine in a pint of cold water for an hour, then pour in the same measure of boiling. Put it in a brass pan, add three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, the whites of two eggs beaten a little, the shells also, and put it on the fire. Stir gently till it boils, boil five minutes, then pour it through a jelly bag, return till quite clear, then pour it into a jelly mould. When set turn out into a glass dish.

**Shape of Apple Jelly.**—Take three pounds of baking apples; peel, core, and cut them in four, laying them in cold water as you cut them. When all cut, put them in a brass pan, cover with cold water, put in the peel of one lemon, and boil them till soft, then drain them through a hair sieve. Add three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar to the liquid, and the juice of one lemon. Beat up the whites of two eggs, put them all in a brass pan together with an ounce of gelatine dissolved in a gill of cold water, stir with the switch till it boils one minute, then run it through a piece of muslin, wet the mould and fill it. When you are to turn it out, follow the directions as above.

**Strawberry Jelly.**—Have one pint of the juice of strawberries and two ounces of gelatine dissolved in a pint of water. Put the juice of the strawberries into a small brass pan, add the gelatine, three-quarters of a pound of lump sugar, and the juice of two lemons. Put it on the fire, stir it with a spoon till it boils, add a few drops of cochineal, run it through a silk sieve, and wet and fill the mould. Raspberry and red-currant jellies, etc., do not require any cochineal for colouring.

**Cherry Jelly.**—Squeeze two pounds of ripe cherries with a few red currants through a flannel bag. Have half a pint of syrup, made of three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one ounce of isinglass dissolved in water, reduced to half a pint; mix them all together, run them through a silk sieve, and fill the mould.

**Pine Apple Jelly.**—Pound a pine apple, and strain the pulp through a piece of muslin. Add a pint of syrup and one ounce of isinglass, dissolved in half a pint of water; put it on in a brass pan, stir it with a whisk till it just boils, and run it through a silk sieve; add the juice of two lemons, a few drops of cochineal, and fill the mould.

**Grape Jelly.**—Have the juice of two pounds of grapes and the juice of two lemons, strain them through a flannel bag, add half a pint of syrup and one ounce of prepared isinglass; mix them lightly, wet and fill the mould, and follow the same directions as above. Apricot jelly is made in the same manner, only keep out the lemon juice.

**Venus Pudding.**—Line a melon mould with calf's-foot jelly—this is done by pouring in some jelly first, and then put a small oval plain mould or basin, within about an inch of the bottom of the melon mould, so as to form a space for the pudding to be poured in afterwards. Let the jelly come nearly to the top of the melon mould. After the smaller one is put in, make a blancmange of somewhat less than half a six-penny package of gelatine soaked in cold water, boil half a pint of sweet milk, the same of cream, and two ounces of fine sugar. When it boils, pour it over the gelatine, and stir occasionally till cold, but not set, add six drops of the essence of ratafia, or eight of the essence of cinnamon. Draw out the shape you placed in the melon mould, it being understood that the jelly is set before doing so. It will come out quite easily by pouring within the smaller mould a little lukewarm water, then put in a few preserved cherries, or small pieces of preserved ginger and angelica cut in small diamonds, with a little of the blancmange; let it set, then the preserved fruit again, and so on alternately, till you come to the top, over which pour some calf's-foot jelly; let it set, and turn out into a crystal dish, in the same way as a jelly.

**Iced Pudding.**—Beat up the yolks of eight eggs with three-quarters of a pound of sugar; boil one pint and a half of cream or good sweet milk, pour it in amongst the yolks and sugar, stirring all the time, add a little salt and one pound of pine apple grated, put it on the fire and stir constantly until it just comes to boil; have a clean hair sieve over the basin, and rub it all through with a wooden spoon. Freeze in the usual way, and put into the mould previously ornamented with angelica cut to taste. When to be served, dip the mould in cold water, take off the cover, shake it, and turn over on the dish.

**Iced Pudding, No. 2.**—Break ten eggs amongst one pound of ground sugar in a basin or copper pan, and beat up on a stove till quite light; add one pint and a half of good sweet milk, and a half pint of cream, set it on a slow fire and stir gently till it comes to the boil, then pour into a basin, and stir occasionally till quite cold. Put it into a freezer, and freeze in the usual way. When you find it becoming stiff, add half a pound of preserved ginger, and pine apple cut in small pieces, one glass of brandy, the grating and juice of two lemons, and go on freezing till stiff enough. Have a mould ornamented with angelica cut in stars, put in the pudding, cover up, and immerse amongst ice and salt. Let it stand about two hours, and, when wanted, turn out in the usual way.

**Venetian Pudding.**—Dip a mould in cold water, and ornament it with preserved cherries and pieces of angelica previously dipped in a little jelly. Soak one ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water for an hour, then pour over it one gill of boiling water, and stir until it has cooled a little. Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, mix the yolks with three ounces of sugar, and one gill and a half of good milk, put it on in a sauce-pan, and make custard of it, then pour into a bowl; flavour with one glass of sherry, one tablespoonful of rum, and mix with the gelatine. Switch up half a pint of thick cream till very stiff, also two of the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, add the cream by degrees to the custard, mixing very gently and lightly, then the whites also by degrees, and with equal care, and continue mixing until it begins to set, then pour into the mould, and turn out on a glass dish when sufficiently set.

**American Snow Pudding.**—Soak a six-penny package of gelatine in one pint of cold water for an hour, then dissolve with one pint of boiling water; add the juice of four lemons, with half a pound of loaf sugar, and stir till it is melted, then pour through a gravy strainer, and switch for five minutes; drop in the whites of two eggs, and continue switching in a cool place for about twenty-five minutes, or till it gets white and spongy. Have a clean melon mould, pour in the pudding, and when it has set, turn it out on a large glass dish. Make a custard as follows:—Switch up the two yolks with an additional egg and two ounces of ground sugar in a small brass pan, till it gets light; add one teacupful of good milk, put it on the fire, and stir carefully till it becomes thick, then pour into a basin, and stir till quite cold; season with three drops of ratafia, or any other seasoning that may be preferred. Pour this custard round the pudding in the glass dish, and ornament with preserved cherries and pink sugar.

**Swiss Pudding.**—Slice a small sponge cake, cover each slice with strawberry jam, or any other preserve that may be preferred, lay the slices in a glass dish, one on the top of the other, then pour over it about two glasses of sherry. As the sherry soaks through the cake to the bottom of the dish, take it up with a spoon again, and pour it over the cake until it is all absorbed. Switch up, till very thick and light, about half a pint of good cream, and pour over it, and ornament with pink sugar. The cream should set on the top and sides of the cake as it is poured over it.

**Casserole of Grapes.**—Have one pint and a half of clear calf's-foot jelly melted; put three table-spoonfuls of it into the bottom of a clean casserole mould; let it set, then place a green and purple grape alternately into each flute of the mould, and nearly cover them with a little more of the melted jelly, taking care not to move them; let it set again, and repeat the process till the mould is nearly full, then colour the remaining jelly with a few drops of cochineal, and fill it to the top. When it has set, turn it out on a glass dish, and fill up the centre with frothed cream, on which sprinkle a little pink sugar.

**Casserole of Prunes.**—Take ten ounces, put them into a brass pan, cover with cold water, put them on the fire, and let them boil for a minute; take them off, and drain through a sieve, then open up and extract the stones, which break, take out the kernels, and blanch in boiling water for a minute, and take off the brown skins. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water, then put it on in a brass pan along with the stoned prunes, two ounces of sugar, a few drops of ratafia, and one glass of port wine. Let it boil for five minutes, after which drain the prunes in a gravy strainer, and set the liquid aside in a basin to cool, but not to jelly. Place the prunes in rows, with a blanched kernel on the outside of each, round a casserole mould; colour the half-cooled jelly with a few drops of cochineal, put four tablespoonfuls of it into the mould, allow it to set, then another four spoonfuls, and repeat till the mould is filled up. When set, turn out into a glass dish, and fill the centre of the shape with switched cream, on the top of which strew a little pink sugar.

**Casserole of Apples.**—Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water, add four ounces of sugar and a few pieces of whole ginger, put it in a brass pan, and let it boil for five minutes, taking care not to let it burn. Have three-quarters of a pound of apples, pare, and cut each in four, put them in the syrup, and boil till soft, but not broken, then take them out and place them in a casserole mould, strain, and colour the syrup, when cold, with hay saffron, and pour over them by degrees, as with the prunes in the foregoing recipe. When set, turn out into a glass dish, fill the centre with switched cream, and on the top strew a little pink sugar.

**Casserole of Oranges.**—Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water, put it on in a brass pan with six ounces of sugar, and let it boil five minutes, taking care not to let it burn. Have four large St. Michael oranges, peel and separate all the quarters, taking out the seeds, add to the syrup, and let them boil ten minutes. Take them out, and when cold place them into a casserole shape, reduce the syrup, just to fill the mould, and pour it in. When set, turn out into a glass dish, fill the centre with switched cream, and on the top strew a little pink sugar.

**Blancmange.**—Melt a quart of calf's-foot stock, add a pint of good thick cream, six ounces of lump sugar, a stick of cinnamon, four bay-leaves, one dozen of bitter and two dozen of sweet almonds, blanched and sliced, or a few drops of the essence of almonds. Put it on a clear fire, and let it boil for five minutes; then run it through a piece of muslin into a basin, stirring occasionally till cold. Wet a mould with water, and fill it; when you are to turn it out, follow the directions as in calf's-foot jelly.

**Blancmange with Gelatine.**—To make a shape, soak two ounces of gelatine in a little milk; put on the fire, in a brass pan, a pint of cream, the same of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, and stir till it boils; then add the gelatine, stir for some minutes, then add six drops of ratafia, or eight of the essence of cinnamon; pour it into a basin, stir occasionally till cold, but do not allow it to set, and pour it into the mould.

**Blancmange Eggs.**—Have six small eggs, make a small round hole in the end, and let the whole inside drop out. Put in a little cold water and wash them out; have a small filler, fix the egg shells in a dish amongst salt, and fill the eggs with the blancmange. When you are to serve them, break the shells, taking care not to injure the blancmange. You may put them in a glass dish by themselves, or put them round a shape of jelly. The proper way to dish them is to have the form of a bird's nest made of calf's-foot jelly; proceed as follows:—Take a china quart basin, wet it with cold water, fill it half full of calf's-foot jelly, hold a small basin within an inch of the bottom, and fix it so as to remain until the jelly is cold and set. When you are to send it to the table, draw out the small basin, run a pin round the jelly and edge of the large basin, do not shake it, turn it over upon a flat dish. Take a cloth wrung out of tepid water, lay it over the basin for a minute, then take off the basin, put the glass dish on the jelly, turn it up, and lay the eggs on the bottom. Have some jelly coloured with cochineal, break it small, and lay it round the edge of it.

**Chartreuse of Apples.**—Cut twelve apples with a small pipe into strips about two inches long; boil them in four ounces of sugar, a quarter of an ounce of gelatine previously dissolved in half a pint of water; add one tablespoonful of the essence of ginger, or a few pieces of whole ginger; boil them till soft, but by no means allow them to break down. Take out half of the strips, and colour the remainder with a little cochineal; then drain them out. Have a round mould with calf's-foot jelly in it to the depth of half an inch, and when the apple strips are cold, put the white ones round the mould on their ends, the one close to the other; place the pink above in the same way. Have as much white ginger cream made as you think sufficient to fill the mould, and pour it in. When all is set, turn into a glass dish.

**Chartreuse of Prunes.**—Put on in a brass pan one pound of the best prunes, with a little cold water, let them boil for a minute, and drain through a gravy strainer, then take out the stones, break them, extract the kernels, blanch them in boiling water, and peel off the skins. Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water, put it on in a brass pan with two ounces of sugar; the stoned prunes, a glass of sherry wine, and a few drops of ratafia. Let all boil together for five minutes, then pour through a gravy strainer, put the liquid aside to cool a little, after which colour it with a few drops of cochineal, and leave it to jelly. On the outside of each prune put a white kernel, then line both bottom and sides of a plain round mould with them, arranging them neatly in rows, and so that the kernels may appear when the shape is turned out. Fill the mould with rice cream (see recipe for it), and set aside to get firm. When wanted, dip the mould in warm water, turn out on a glass dish, and serve with the jelly chopped a little round the base.

**Bavarois of Lemons.**—Soak one ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water for two hours, then pour over it one gill of boiling water, and stir occasionally till cold but not set. Beat with a switch five ounces of ground sugar with the yolks of three eggs in a small brass pan on the stove, then add one gill and a half of milk, with the rind of a lemon grated into it, stir carefully till it begins to thicken, taking care not to let it boil, and pour through a gravy strainer into a cold basin. While cooling it ought to be stirred occasionally at first, to prevent skin gathering on the top. When the gelatine and custard are nearly cold mix them together, then add the juice of two lemons, one glass of sherry, and one gill and a half of cream previously switched till light and spongy, mix gently, and pour into a jelly mould. When set turn out in the usual way on a glass dish, and serve.

**German Custard for Tarts, Cakes, etc.**—Grate on a plate the outer rind of one lemon, peel two apples, and grate them also, add three ounces of sugar, mix and put it on in an enamelled pan, stir constantly until it has boiled for about four minutes, then remove a little from the fire, add one egg, put it on again, stir till it begins to thicken without allowing it to boil, and set aside for use.

**Tipsy Cake.**—Make a sponge cake of four eggs, four ounces of sugar, and fully four ounces of flour (see recipe for SMALL SPONGE CAKES), brush a melon mould with butter, then dust with white sugar, pour in the cake, and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour. When ready, and while hot, turn it out on a dish, then pour into it as much sherry wine as it will absorb, and set aside till cold. Blanch and remove the skins from one ounce of sweet almonds, then cut them into thin slices, put these in rows between the flutings made by the mould, then on the centre of the flutings put rows of preserved cherries cut in two, or angelica cut in diamonds, or both together. Serve with a little switched cream, flavoured with sherry wine round the base.

**Trifle.**—Cut into half-inch dice the quantity of stale sponge cake required, put it into a glass dish for the centre of the table, pound a few ratafia biscuits, and strew them over the cake, then soak with sherry

wine, and spread all over with strawberry or raspberry jam. Switch up till stiff and light one pint of good cream, with two ounces of ground sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup, and one glass of sherry, lay this in spoonfuls on the trifle, heaping it up in the centre, sprinkle with pink sugar, and finish with a row of ratafia biscuits round the dish.

**Apricot Trifle.**—Cut four penny sponge-cakes in slices, and lay them in a crystal dish. Take a tin of preserved apricots, put the fruit and syrup in a pan with a little sugar, and simmer till the fruit is soft. Let it cool a little, then pour it over the sponge-cakes, and let them soak for half an hour. Whip half a pint of thick cream till stiff, and pile it high over the fruit. Decorate with finely chopped pistachio nuts.

**Apple Trifle.**—Peel, cut into quarters, and take out the cores of four good apples. Put on in a brass pan four ounces of loaf sugar, with one pint of cold water and a few pieces of whole ginger, let it come to the boil, then put in the apples, and boil gently till soft, but not broken, turning them constantly. When ready take them out, put them aside to cool, and boil the syrup till reduced a little, then pour through a gravy strainer into a basin, and set aside to cool also. Beat up two eggs a little, put them on in a brass pan, with one gill and a half of milk, one ounce and a half of sugar, and a few drops of the essence of lemon, stir over a slow fire till it begins to thicken, without allowing it to boil, then pour out and set aside to cool. Switch up till stiff and light three gills of good cream, with two or three tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup, put the apples in the bottom of a glass dish, pour the syrup over them, then the custard, after it the switched cream roughly in spoonfuls, and sprinkle pink sugar on the top. Put a border of German wafers round the edge of the dish, with a little of the switched cream in each.

**Bavarois of Apples.**—Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for two hours, then put it on in a brass pan with four apples peeled and sliced, two to four ounces of sugar, according to the quality of the apples, stew till soft, stirring constantly, and pass through a wire sieve on to a flat dish. Switch in a small brass pan the yolks of three eggs, with two ounces of ground sugar, then add one gill and a half of milk, stir with a switch over a slow fire till it begins to get thick, without boiling, and pour into a cold basin. Switch till light and spongy one gill of cream, mix the custard with the apples and gelatine when cold, just before it begins to set, then add the cream, mix together thoroughly but lightly, and pour into a mould.

A bavarois of pine-apple, apricots, or peaches is made as the foregoing, the only difference being that the fruit should be stewed separately from the gelatine, and added at the last before pouring into the mould.

The tinned varieties of the aforesaid fruits answer quite well when the fresh cannot be conveniently obtained, but they ought always to be stewed for a little in their own liquor, with a little sugar, then passed through a wire sieve and allowed to cool.

**French Sweet.**—Pound in a mortar a dozen and a half macaroon biscuits, add a spoonful or two of cream, and pound again till all is a smooth moist paste. Lay this in the bottom of a crystal dish; whip half a pint of thick cream till stiff; put three-quarters of it over the macaroon paste; colour the remainder a pretty pink, shade with one or two drops of carmine, and put it over the white in rocky lumps.

**Rice Cream.**—Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water for an hour, then pour over it the same of boiling water, and stir occasionally till nearly cold. When the gelatine is preparing, put on in a sauce-pan three ounces of whole rice, with one pint and a half of milk, one ounce of sugar, and the rind of a lemon, let it simmer gently for about forty minutes, then take out the lemon rind, pour it into a basin, stir occasionally till nearly cold, and mix with the gelatine. Switch up one gill of thick cream till spongy and light, adding two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup, and one ounce of finely ground sugar; mix this gently and thoroughly with the rice and gelatine till it begins to set, then pour into a quart mould, previously wet with cold water. When firm, turn out on a glass dish, and arrange any kind of prepared fruit around it.

**Tapioca Cream.**—Soak three ounces of the best tapioca in one pint and a half of milk for two hours, then put it on with one ounce of ground sugar and the rind of one lemon, let it simmer slowly for about twenty minutes, then remove the lemon rind, pour it into a basin, and mix with the same quantity of gelatine (prepared in the same way as for RICE CREAM), and stir both together occasionally till nearly cold. Add this to the cream (same in quantity and preparation as for RICE CREAM), and pour into a mould, using the same precaution in the mixing. Serve also in a similar manner.

**Macaroon Cream.**—Cut half an ounce of leaf gelatine in small pieces, and soak it in a gill of milk for half an hour, then stir it over the fire till it melts, taking great care that it does not get too hot, in case of curdling. Whip one pint of double cream, add the melted gelatine and milk, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and one ounce of sugar. Colour it slightly with a few drops of carmine. Grate two ounces of macaroons, and pass them through a coarse wire sieve into the cream. Mix carefully, and pour into a mould that has been wet with cold water, and put it aside to set.

**Cream à la Romaine.**—Blanch, peel, and chop two ounces of sweet almonds and half an ounce of bitter, brown them in the oven, then pound them in a mortar, and put them on in a sauce-pan, with half a pint of milk and two ounces of ground white sugar, let this boil, then take it off the fire, add the yolks of three eggs, stir till it thickens, but do not let it boil again; pass through a fine wire sieve, and put aside to cool. Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water for an hour, then pour over it the same of boiling water, and stir occasionally till nearly cold. Switch up one gill and a half of good cream till light and spongy, adding one tablespoonful of lemon syrup and two ounces of icing sugar, then add the gelatine, after it the preparation of almonds, mixing carefully and gently, till it begins to set, then pour it into a mould previously dipped in cold water.

**Strawberry Cream.**—Cut in small pieces half an ounce of leaf gelatine, let it soak in one gill of milk for half an hour, then stir it over the fire till quite melted, taking care not to let it get very hot. Whip half a pint of cream till thick, and add a few drops of carmine and an ounce of sugar. Add the melted gelatine to the cream, and let it stand till it is just beginning to set. Pick over half a pound of ripe strawberries, wet a mould with cold water, and put one or two strawberries in the bottom of it, outlining the pattern of the mould. Pour the cream in, putting strawberries here and there till the mould is full.

**Italian Cream.**—Beat the yolks of two eggs with two ounces of ground sugar, add one gill of milk and two ounces of ratafia, put all on together in a small brass pan, stir till it begins to thicken, then pass through a wire sieve; set aside till cold, and add one glass of curaçoa. Proceed with the preparation of gelatine, and the switching of the cream, both in method and quantities exactly as in Cream à la Romaine. When the cream and custard have been mixed, add two ounces of preserved ginger, with the same of preserved cherries, both cut into small pieces; mix well, and pour into a mould previously dipped in cold water.

**Italian Cheese.**—Switch one pint of cream with the juice of three lemons, two glasses of sherry wine, and six ounces of ground sugar, until the cream curdles, which takes about half an hour, pour into a perforated mould made for the purpose, and put it on an ashet to let the whey drain from it. Let it stand till firm, turn on a crystal dish, and draw off the mould. This cream in turning out does not require the usual process of dipping in water.

**Apple Cheese.**—Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for an hour. Peel, core, and slice one pound and a half of baking apples, put them on in a brass pan with the gelatine, half a pound of ground white sugar, and a few pieces of rough ginger. Stir, and let it boil till

the apples are quite soft, then pass through a hair sieve, stir occasionally till nearly cold, after which add one gill of switched cream, and pour into a round casserole mould. When quite set, turn it out on a glass dish, and fill the centre with switched cream, on which sprinkle a little pink sugar.

**Pine Apple Cheese.**—Put on a pound of tinned pine apple in its own juice, and simmer slowly till tender, adding a little water should it reduce too much, then pound it in a mortar, after which force it through a hair sieve, and sweeten with three ounces of sugar. Soak one ounce of gelatine in one gill and a half of cold water for an hour, then pour over it the same quantity of boiling water, stirring till nearly cold. Mix the prepared pine apple and gelatine together, both being cold, with one gill of switched cream; this must be carefully done lest the gelatine should separate from the fruit and get into a lump. Pour it into a plain round casserole mould; when quite firm, turn out, and serve with switched cream in the centre. Apricot Cheese is made in the same way, substituting the tinned apricots for the pine apple.

**Burnt Almond Charlotte Russe.**—Blanch and chop four ounces of good sweet almonds. Melt in a brass or copper pan two ounces of sugar, let it boil till quite brown, then add the almonds, and stir carefully for a few minutes. Pour it out on a flat dish, let it get quite cold, then pound in a mortar, and set aside for use. Line a plain mould with finger biscuits. Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water, then pour over it the same of boiling water, and stir occasionally till almost cold, not allowing it to set. Switch up in a basin half a pint of good cream till quite light and stiff, adding at the same time four ounces of the finest ground sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup. When switched enough, add the gelatine, mixing it very carefully with the cream, then the burnt almonds, pour into the mould, and when jellied, turn out and serve.

**Coffee Charlotte Russe.**—Proceed exactly as in the foregoing recipe, substituting the following preparation of coffee for the almond and sugar mixture. Heat in the oven, or in a pan over the fire, two ounces of roasted coffee beans, then put them into a quarter of a pint of boiling milk, cover closely, let them stand for an hour in a warm place, and strain through a piece of muslin. Let it stand till cold before mixing with the cream.

**Pine Apple Charlotte Russe.**—Put on in a brass pan about eight or ten ounces of tinned pine apple along with the juice and one ounce of loaf sugar. Let it simmer slowly till tender, adding a little water should it reduce too much, then pass through a wire sieve, and put aside for use. When wanted, proceed as in the recipe for BURNT ALMOND CHARLOTTE RUSSE, using the purée of pine apple instead of the burnt almonds.

A purée of apricots may be made as above for APRICOT CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

**Plain Shape of Cream.**—Soak three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in one gill of cold water for two hours, then pour over it the same of boiling water, and stir occasionally till nearly cold, taking care that it does not set or get lumpy. Switch up in a basin half a pint of good thick cream till very light and spongy, adding while doing so about two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup (see LEMON SYRUP), and four ounces of icing sugar. When light enough, add the prepared gelatine by degrees, mixing it with the cream very carefully and thoroughly, and pour into a mould previously dipped in cold water.

A great variety of creams may be made according to this recipe, simply by adding the flavour or fruit when the gelatine and cream are being mixed, this addition, whatever it may be, giving the name to the cream. It will therefore save much unnecessary repetition if, in the following recipes, the various preparations for creams are given.

**Ginger Cream.**—Soak half an ounce of gelatine in a gill of milk, then stir it over the fire till melted. It must not be allowed to get too hot or it will curdle. Whip one pint of cream, add to it one ounce of sugar, the melted gelatine, and two tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup. Keep stirring it now and then till it is just beginning to set. Cut two ounces of preserved ginger in small pieces and stir carefully through the cream. Wet a mould with cold water and pour the cream in.

**Chocolate for Creams.**—For one shape, put on in a small sauce-pan two ounces of grated chocolate with one gill of milk, and the yolks of two eggs beaten a little, stir over a slow fire till it begins to thicken, without allowing it to boil, and set aside to cool.

**Strawberry or Raspberry for Creams.**—For one shape, pass through a gravy strainer about a third of a pound pot of either preserve, along with half a gill of good milk. For either a strawberry or a raspberry cream, a very little cochineal must be added to give a decided colour, as the preserve fails to do it.

**Vanilla for Creams.**—Pound till very fine in a mortar one pod of vanilla with a little sugar, then pass it through a fine sieve, after which put it on in a sauce-pan with a gill of milk, and the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir over a slow fire till it begins to thicken, then take it off, and let it stand till cold. Sufficient for one shape.

**Coffee for Creams.**—Heat in the oven, or in a pan over the fire, two ounces of roasted coffee beans, then put them into a gill of boiling milk, cover closely, let them stand for an hour in a warm place, and strain through a piece of muslin, then set aside till cold. Sufficient for one shape.

**Pine Apple for Creams.**—For one shape, put on in a brass pan, about eight ounces of tinned pine apple with its own juice, and one ounce of sugar, let it simmer slowly till tender, then pass through a wire sieve, and set aside till cold. Tinned apricots may be prepared in the same way for apricot cream, by using more sugar, say double the quantity, or more if liked.

**Burnt Almonds for Creams.**—Blanch and chop four ounces of sweet almonds, melt in a brass pan two ounces of sugar, let it boil till quite brown, then add the almonds, and stir carefully for a few minutes. Pour out on a flat dish, let it get quite cold, and pound in a mortar.

**Ginger for Creams.**—Cut in small pieces about two ounces of preserved ginger, add to the cream, with a little of its own syrup and a few drops of the essence of ginger.

**Ratafia for Creams.**—For one shape, pound in a mortar two ounces of ratafia biscuits, put them on in a small sauce-pan with a gill of milk; let it boil, then pass through a fine gravy strainer, and, when cold, add to the cream, with a few drops of the essence of ratafia.

**Lemon for Creams.**—Rasp the rinds of two lemons on a piece of loaf sugar, pound in a mortar, and add to the cream, with the juice of the lemons. Sufficient for one shape. Oranges may be done in the same way.

**Hazel Nuts for Cream.**—Take the dry hazel nuts and shell them, put them in the oven till they become a deep yellow colour, after which take them out, and rub them against each other in a dry cloth, to take the skins off. When quite cold, chop them finely, then put them in a mortar, and pound with a little thin cream to a thick pulp. For one shape of cream, four ounces of nuts, after the shells are taken off, will be required.

**Arrowroot Cream.**—Have three ounces of arrowroot, and pour a tea-cupful of milk over it. Boil two pints of sweet milk with a stick of cinnamon, the rind of a lemon, and three ounces of lump sugar, for a few minutes, then pick out the cinnamon and lemon, and pour it boiling upon the arrowroot. Serve with stewed apples or preserved fruit of any kind.

**Cream Custards in Cups.**—To fill a dozen glasses, beat four eggs with three ounces of ground white sugar in a brass pan on a stove near the fire till white and light, then add three gills of good milk, put it on the fire, stir till it begins to thicken, without allowing it to boil, pour into a basin, and stir occasionally till quite cold. Flavour the custard with rum, sherry wine, or brandy, then mix with half a pint of cream switched with two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup; fill the cups, and strew pink sugar on the top of each.

Any flavour may be used instead of the wine or brandy, such as vanilla, cinnamon, or any essence that may be prepared.

**Shape of Corn Flour.**—Take four ounces of corn flour and two pints of milk, dissolve the corn flour in a clean stew-pan with a little of the milk, then pour in the whole, add two ounces of sugar, and stir very carefully over a slow fire until it has boiled for ten minutes. When ready, remove to the side of the fire, stir in the yolks of two eggs, put it on the fire again, and stir till the eggs set, without boiling. Add flavour to taste, and pour into a mould previously dipped in cold water. When wanted, dip the mould in warm water, turn out, and serve with cream and preserved fruit.

A shape of ground rice may be made exactly in the same way.

**Lemon Water Ice.**—To make one quart shape, boil one pound of loaf sugar with a pint of water for ten minutes, then add the juice of six lemons and two oranges, half a pint of cold water, one teaspoonful of the infusion of hay-saffron, or the rind of an orange rasped on a piece of loaf sugar, to colour the mixture; mix all together and pour through a gravy strainer into a freezer or ice machine. Break into small pieces about fourteen pounds of rough ice, mix it with four pounds of coarse salt, put some of it into a pail, then place in the freezer, surround it with ice and salt, and turn with the forefinger and thumb. When it begins to adhere to the side of the freezer, scrape it with an ice-spoon, and go on turning till nearly stiff. If wanted for dinner, put it into an ice shape, and put a piece of white paper between the cover and the shape, to prevent it from sticking; let it stand about two hours, pour the water off should it rise above the mould, and add a little more ice and salt. When wanted, take the mould out of the ice, wash it well in cold water, take off the cover and paper, turn up and shake it till you feel it loosening, then put it on a crystal dish, and draw off the mould.

**Orange Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, rasp three oranges on a piece of loaf sugar, and scrape it in among the juice of six and two lemons, half a pint of cold water, and one pound of loaf sugar boiled for ten minutes in one pint of water, mix all together and pour through a gravy strainer. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Ginger Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, boil three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar and three-fourths of a pint of water for eight minutes, pound four ounces of preserved ginger in a mortar with half a pint of cold water, mix all together, add the juice of two lemons, and two ounces of preserved ginger cut in thin slices; colour with a little cochineal. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Pine Apple Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, boil one pound of loaf sugar in a pint of water for ten minutes, pound in a mortar three-quarters of a pound of pine apple till very fine, add the juice of one lemon and the sugar, mix well, and strain. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Strawberry Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, boil one pound of loaf sugar in one pint of water for ten minutes, mix it either with the juice of one pound of fresh strawberries, or one pound of strawberry jam pressed through a sieve, mix and add the juice of two lemons, half a pint of cold water, and a little cochineal. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Raspberry Water Ice** is made the same as above, by substituting raspberries for strawberries.

**Red-currant Water Ice** is made the same as strawberry, by substituting one pound and a half of red currants, and a few raspberries, to heighten the colour.

**Apricot Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, boil one pound of loaf sugar in a pint of water for ten minutes, rub through a fine sieve six very ripe apricots, pound the kernels, mix, and add the juice of two lemons. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Grape Water Ice.**—To make a quart shape, boil one pound of loaf sugar in a pint of water for ten minutes, then add the juice of three lemons, the rind of one orange rasped, half a pint of cold water, two glasses of grape syrup, one glass of sherry wine, one of the extract of elderberry blossom, and strain. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Strawberry Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, bruise three-quarters of a pound of fresh scarlet strawberries and half a pound of strawberry jam through a sieve among six ounces of ground loaf sugar, half a pint of sweet milk, the juice of two lemons, and one pint of cream, mix all together, and add a little cochineal. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice. If fresh strawberries cannot be procured, use strawberry jam.

**Raspberry Ice Cream** is made the same as above, by substituting raspberries for strawberries.

**Lemon Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, rasp the rind of two lemons on a piece of loaf sugar, scrape it in amongst one pint of cream, a little milk, half a pound of ground loaf sugar, and the juice of two lemons, mix all together. Freeze, and finish as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

ANOTHER WAY.—Cut the rind of two lemons very thin amongst one pint of milk, half a pound of sugar, and a small piece of stick cinnamon, put it on in a sauce-pan, and boil slowly for ten minutes; then strain into a basin, let it stand till cold, add the juice of two lemons, and one pint of cream. Freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Ginger Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, bruise six ounces of preserved ginger in a mortar with half a pint of milk, strain through among half a pound of ground loaf sugar, add the juice of two small lemons, and mix all together with one pint of cream. When half frozen, add two ounces of preserved ginger, cut in small pieces, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Pine Apple Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, bruise in a mortar half a pound of pine apple with half a pound of ground loaf sugar, add the juice of a large lemon, rub them well together, and pass through a sieve amongst one pint of cream and a little milk. When nearly frozen, add a few thin slices of pine apple, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Ratafia Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, beat the yolks of two eggs with four ounces of ground sugar, put them in a clean sauce-pan with one pint of cream, half a pint of milk, four ounces of sugar, and two ounces of ratafia biscuits; stir over a slow fire till it boils, then strain through a sieve, and add the juice of a small lemon. When frozen, add two ounces of ratafia biscuits pounded and sifted, one glass of maraschino or sherry wine, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice. If wanted pink, add a little cochineal.

**Brown Bread Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, toast three slices of bread in the oven till brown, put one of them in a sauce-pan with half a pound of loaf sugar, half a pint of milk, two penny sponge cakes, and one pint of cream; stir over a slow fire till it boils, then strain through a sieve, let it stand till cold, and freeze as Lemon Water Ice. When stiff, add the other two slices of bread pounded and sifted, along with one glass of maraschino or sherry wine, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

**Vanilla Ice Cream.**—To make a quart shape, pound in a mortar two pods of vanilla, with half a pound of ground sugar, till very fine, and sift it through a fine sieve, beat up the yolks of two eggs with a little of the sugar, put all in a sauce-pan with half a pint of milk, stir over a slow fire till it boils, then take it off, let it stand till cold, add the juice of one lemon and one pint of cream, mix, freeze, and turn out as directed for Lemon Water Ice.

ANOTHER WAY.—Boil two pods of vanilla in one pint of milk until the milk is reduced to the half, then strain through amongst half a pound of sugar. When cold, add one pint of cream, the juice of a lemon, and finish the same as above.

**Hazel-Nut Ice Cream.**—Prepare the same mixture as described in recipe for HAZEL NUTS FOR CREAM, only, six ounces of nuts after shelling are required instead of four. Add this to the vanilla

cream described in the foregoing recipe, after it is cold, and freeze in the usual way.

**Iced Soufflé.**—Beat up the yolks of eight eggs with six ounces of ground white sugar in a copper or brass pan, over the stove, till very light, then draw it aside and allow it to cool. Switch up one pint of good cream with two ounces of ground sugar and three tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup till quite thick and spongy, switch up four of the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; have half a pound of any dried preserved fruit, such as ginger, pine apple, or apricots, chopped up into small pieces. The mixing must now be very carefully and lightly done, adding a spoonful of the yolks and sugar mixture to the cream alternately with so much of the frothed whites and half the fruit at a time. When thoroughly mixed, pour it into the soufflé dish with a paper band round it, place it among the ice and salt for a few hours, or till quite frozen to the centre, then take off the band of paper, and serve on a silver dish with vanilla and pink sugar sprinkled on the top.

**Iced Apple Soufflé.**—Peel, core, and stew to a pulp six apples with three ounces of ground white sugar, as quickly as possible, stirring constantly, add the juice of a lemon, pour on to a dish and stir till cold. Separate the yolks from the whites of four eggs, mix the yolks in a bowl with four ounces of icing sugar, then beat them on the stove till white and light, after which remove them and beat till cold. Switch up three gills of good cream till very stiff, adding two tablespoonfuls of lemon syrup and one ounce of icing sugar. The whites of the eggs must also be switched up to a stiff froth, then proceed to the mixing, which must be very carefully and lightly done, as follows:—With a spoon add a little of the yolk mixture to the cream, then a little of the purée of apples, then a little of the switched whites, and repeat until all has been put in, mixing well after the addition of each ingredient, then pour into the soufflé mould, strew lemon sugar on the top, place it in a cave, and freeze in the usual way.

A great variety of iced soufflés may be made by working according to the foregoing recipes, and simply altering the fruit or flavour, which gives the name to the soufflé.

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## CAKES, BISCUITS, & BREAD.

**Plain Shortbread.**—Take one pound of butter (half-fresh half-salt is a great improvement), and cream it with the hand on a board or table, then add one pound and a half of flour, four ounces of rice flour, half a pound of fine ground sugar, and work all together into a smooth dough. Divide into the number of cakes required, pinch round the edge with the fore-finger and thumb, and prickle on the top. Ornament with a few caraways and orange peel; paper a tin, put the cakes on it, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Shortbread, No. 2.**—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and five ounces of castor sugar; add the yolk of an egg and one pound of flour, and work with the hand to a smooth paste. Put it on a piece of clean paper, press it out with the hand, and then roll it a little to make the surface quite smooth. The cake may be either round, square, or oval, and should be about one-third of an inch thick. Pinch it round the edge with the finger and thumb, and prick it all over with a fork. Bake in a very steady, moderate oven for thirty or forty minutes.

**Pitcaithly Bannock.**—Take four ounces of fresh butter, the same of salt, and cream it with the hand on a board or table, then add twelve ounces of flour, two ounces of rice flour, two ounces of minced almonds (previously blanched), two ounces of minced orange peel, and four ounces of ground sugar. Rub all together into a smooth dough; form into a round cake, at least an inch thick, prickle on the top, and pinch round the edge with the fore finger and thumb; ornament very tastefully with large-sized caraways and orange peel; pin a band of paper round it, so as to keep it in its proper form; paper a tin, put it on, and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

**Ginger Cake.**—Rub together with the fingers half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, and an equal weight of sugar. Rub until it looks like bread crumbs, but do not press it into a paste as for shortbread. Add half a teaspoonful of ground ginger, and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat till light one small egg, add it and rub the mixture again, till it is moist but still loose like bread crumbs. Butter a flat tin, sprinkle in the mixture, making it quite level, and about half an inch thick. Bake in a steady, moderate oven for half an hour. When it is baked mark it into small cakes with a knife, but do not take it out of the tin till cool and firm.

**Scotch Petticoat Tails.**—Rub six ounces of butter into a pound of flour, and six ounces of sugar; add a little water, and work into a smooth dough. Divide in two; roll into round cakes about the size of a dinner-plate. Cut a round cake from the centre of each with a cutter four inches in diameter, then divide the outside of each into eight, prickle on the top, dust over with fine ground sugar, and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes.

**Diet Loaves or Sponge Cake.**—Take nine eggs, separate yolks from whites, dropping the yolks into a basin amongst four ounces of finest ground sugar, and the whites into a brass or copper pan. Switch up the whites till very light and stiff, and beat up the yolks with the sugar. Have six ounces of flour sifted, mix gently together, adding a little flour and a little of the whites to the yolks alternately. Line three square tin moulds with cartridge paper, pour in the mixture in equal quantities, put two thin slices of citron peel on the top of each, and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

**Sponge Cake, No. 2.**—Beat three eggs with one tea-cupful of castor sugar for twenty minutes. Add half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and stir in quickly and lightly one teacupful of flour. Pour into a buttered cake-tin, and bake for half an hour.

**Small Sponge Cakes.**—Break eight eggs into a pan amongst eight ounces of fine ground sugar, beat up over a stove till very stiff and light, then take them off and keep beating till cold, and add a few drops of the essence of lemon. Mix in gently nine ounces of flour; drop into greased and sugared pans, and bake in a slow oven about ten minutes.

**Savoy Cake.**—Beat up twelve eggs with one pound of fine ground sugar, over a stove, till light and white, then take it off and beat till cold, add a few drops of the essence of lemon, and mix in gently one pound of flour. Grease a tall mould with melted lard, then dust over with fine ground sugar; put in the cake, and bake in a slow oven for nearly half an hour.

**Pound Cake.**—Take twelve ounces of butter and beat in a basin to a cream; add twelve ounces of ground sugar, and beat ten minutes longer; then drop in two eggs, and beat five minutes; again two eggs, and so on till you have put in twelve. Add a few drops of the essence of lemon, mix in gently one pound and a quarter of sifted flour, and one ounce of caraway seeds. Pour the cake into papered tin hoops, and bake from an hour to an hour and a half in a moderate oven.

**Rice Cake.**—Beat six ounces of butter in a basin to a cream, add six ounces of ground sugar, and beat a little longer. Drop in an egg, beat a few minutes, then another, and so on till you have put in six. Add a few drops of the essence of lemon or ratafia, mix in gently six ounces of sifted flour, two of rice flour, two of ground rice, and a little volatile. Put the cake in a papered tin hoop, and bake in a slow oven about three-quarters of an hour.

**Rice Cake, No. 2.**—Beat together six eggs, half a pound of sugar, and half a pound of rice flour in a basin, with a spoon, till very light. Add a few drops of the essence of lemon, pour into a prepared tin hoop, and bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

**Plain Rice Cake.**—Beat to a cream a quarter of a pound of butter with six ounces of castor sugar, then add a little flour and one egg, and beat again for a few minutes. Add in this way three eggs and six ounces of flour, dropping in one egg at a time, and beating a little of the flour in with each egg. Mix one-third of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda with six

ounces of rice flour, and stir it in thoroughly with enough butter-milk to make a smooth thick batter. Flavour with half a teaspoonful of vanilla, or a few drops of essence of lemon. Turn into a cake-tin that has been buttered and lined with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour or a little longer.

**Snow Cake.**—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter, add half a pound of ground sugar, and beat a little longer, drop in an egg, beat for a few minutes, then another egg, and so on, till you have added six. Mix in gently six ounces of flour, the same of potato flour, both sifted, and a little volatile. Paper a tin hoop, pour in the cake, and bake from an hour to an hour and a half in a moderate oven.

**Small Snow Cakes.**—Beat half a pound of fresh butter to a cream, add half a pound of ground white sugar, and beat a little longer, then mix in one pound of potato flour. Beat up till very stiff and light the whites of six eggs, mix these very gently and lightly with the cake, and flavour according to taste. Line with paper an oven tin, about twelve inches square, and turned up at the sides, pour the cake into it, and bake in a moderate oven from twenty minutes to half an hour. When ready, take it out, turn over the pan, take off the paper, and cut into small squares while hot.

**Bachelor's Cake.**—Beat one pound of soft sugar with half a pound of butter for fifteen minutes; mix three teacupfuls of buttermilk with two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda, and one of tartaric acid; add to the sugar and butter. Mix in one pound of raisins with one pound and a half of flour, one ounce of mixed spice, and two ounces of minced orange peel; mix all together, and bake in a moderate oven two hours.

**Hailes Cake.**—Cream together quarter of a pound of butter with six ounces of castor sugar. Drop in two eggs, add quarter of a pound of flour, and beat hard for five minutes, then add another quarter of a pound of flour and enough buttermilk to mix all to a smooth batter. Cut quarter of a pound of figs in small pieces and chop two ounces of almonds. Add these to the mixture, also one teaspoonful of lemon juice or a few drops of essence of lemon. Mix half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda through quarter of a pound of ground rice, and stir it in thoroughly. Put into a well-buttered cake tin, lined with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour or longer.

**Lunch Cake.**—Beat to a cream six ounces of butter, add eight ounces of ground sugar, and beat for a short time, drop in an egg, beat a few minutes, then another egg, and so on, till you have put in four. Mix one gill and a half of sweet milk with half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix together one pound of flour and half a pound of currants, add the half of this to the butter, sugar, and eggs, then mix the whole ingredients together; put it in a prepared tin hoop, and bake in a moderate oven from an hour to an hour and a half.

**Madeira Cake.**—Beat twelve ounces of butter to a cream, add twelve ounces of ground sugar, and beat for some time, drop in two eggs, beat for a few minutes, again drop in two eggs, and so on, till you have added twelve. Mix in gently one pound and a quarter of flour, a little volatile, and ten drops of the essence of lemon. Pour into a papered hoop, dust a little fine ground sugar on the top, then three thin slices of citron peel, and bake from an hour and a half to two hours in a moderate oven.

**Seed Cake.**—Beat one pound of butter to a cream, add one pound of sugar, and beat both together until they become white; then add two eggs, and beat for some time, and so on until you have added twelve. Have one pound and three-quarters of flour sifted, mix in amongst it half a pound of orange peel and one pound of citron peel, cut small, half a pound of sweet almonds blanched, and cut small; then mix all together, but stir as little as possible. Have a hoop prepared, put in the cake, smooth with a knife, and scatter a few caraways on the top. Bake two hours and a half in a moderate oven.

**Plum Cake.**—Take one pound of soft sugar, and beat it with one pound of butter (previously beat to a cream) for twenty minutes; add two eggs, and beat for some time, and so on until you have added twelve; then add a pound and a half of sifted flour mixed with one pound and a half of cleaned currants, and half a pound of orange peel cut small. Bake three hours in a slow oven.

**Rich Plum Cake.**—Beat to a cream half a pound of salt butter and half a pound of fresh in a basin, over a stove or hot-plate, then add one pound of ground sugar, and beat together till white; add two eggs, beat for five minutes, then another two, and so on, till you have put in six. Have one pound and a half of flour sifted, from which take a handful and shake into the mixture, then two eggs, and beat for five minutes, again a handful of flour, and so on, till you have added in all twelve eggs. Have one pound and a half of currants cleaned, half a pound of sweet almonds, blanched and cut small, one pound of orange peel, and half a pound of citron, also cut down, and half a pound of sultana raisins. Mix all the fruit with the remainder of the flour, then all together, taking care not to beat the cake after you have added the fruit and flour. Pour it into a papered hoop, and bake in a moderate oven for nearly three hours.

**Sultana Cake.**—Take one pound of soft sugar, beat with one pound of butter (previously beat to a cream) for twenty minutes; add two eggs, and beat for some time, and so on until you have added twelve; then mix in gently one pound and a half of sifted flour, along with two pounds of sultana raisins. Bake in a slow oven for two hours.

**Kentish Cake.**—Beat to a cream quarter of a pound of butter and quarter of a pound of castor sugar. Add gradually quarter of a pound of flour and three eggs, beating the mixture for several minutes after each egg is added. Stir in one ounce of grated chocolate, and the same of ground almonds and desiccated cocoa-nut, and flavour with quarter of a teaspoonful of vanilla. Butter a flat rouud cake-tin, line it with buttered paper, and put the cake mixture into it, spreading it evenly over the tin. Bake for thirty or forty minutes. When the cake is cold, cover it with the following icing:—Put in a sauce-pan quarter of a pound of chocolate powder and a tablespoonful of water, and stir until the chocolate is melted. Add quickly quarter of a pound of icing sugar, and spread the icing over the cake with a knife dipped in hot water.

**Vienna Cake.**—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, add half a pound of ground sugar, and beat a little longer. Drop in two eggs, beat a few minutes, again drop in two eggs, and so on till eight are in. Mix in gently one pound of flour and a little volatile. Have six pieces of paper seven inches long and four broad, brush with lard, drop the cake in equal quantities on each of them, smooth with a knife on the top, and bake ten minutes in a quick oven. When you take them out, turn over on clean paper, and spread with various preserves. Lay the one above the other, pare the edges, and ice all over (see ICING FOR CAKES). Ornament with icing, angelica, and variously coloured jellies. This makes a very nice dish for a sweet course.

**Cherry Cake.**—Beat half a pound of fresh butter to a cream, add half a pound of castor sugar, and beat well again. Drop in one egg from the shell, add a little flour, and beat for five minutes. Continue until five eggs and ten ounces of flour have been added, and then stir in half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and six ounces of glacé cherries. Butter a cake-tin, line it with buttered paper, pour the cake mixture in, and bake for an hour or longer. The oven should be rather hotter than ordinarily at first, as the cherries, being heavy, are apt to sink to the bottom of the cake if it is slowly baked. Cover the cake with almond icing when cold.

**French Cake.**—Take six eggs, separate yolks from whites, beat the yolks with half a pound of soft sugar and two ounces of butter; blanch and pound with two ounces of sugar, two ounces of sweet and half an ounce of bitter almonds; beat up the whites to a snow, mix in half a pound of common flour, a quarter of rice flour, and a little volatile, put all together, and season with the grate and juice of one lemon. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

**Old Maid's Cake.**—Beat up half a pound of fresh butter with half a pound of sugar for fifteen minutes; add one egg occasionally till you have added five. Have half a pound of currants, mixed with three-quarters of a pound of flour, mix all together by stirring as little as possible. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

**Jenny Lind Cake.**—Beat up one pound of ground loaf sugar with one pound of butter for fifteen minutes; add two eggs occasionally until you have added eight; then add half a pint of sweet milk. Have one pound and a half of flour mixed with a quarter of a pound of orange peel minced small; grate the half of a nutmeg, half an ounce of ground cinnamon, half an ounce of ground caraway seeds, quarter of an ounce of ground cloves, and a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda. Then mix all together, line a hoop with paper, and bake two hours in a slow oven.

**Ginger Bread.**—Take two pounds of treacle, and set it near the fire so as to become hot; mix three pounds of flour with half an ounce of ground ginger, half an ounce of ground cinnamon, quarter of an ounce of ground cloves, one ounce of caraway seeds, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of orange peel, cut small, and half an ounce of carbonate of soda. Then melt three ounces of butter, pound a quarter of an ounce of alum with half an ounce of pearl ashes, and add to the melted butter; shake them up till quite dissolved; then mix with the treacle and pour in among it the flour and other ingredients; mix well and roll out; put it into a buttered tin about twelve inches square; smooth with a knife, and cut diamonds on the top. Bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour, then turn it out, and cut in square pieces, according to the size you wish. Ginger bread is improved by sponging a night or two.

**Ginger Bread (Superior).**—Pound well three ounces of carbonate of soda, and mix it thoroughly with seven pounds of sifted flour, on a board or table, then rub in one pound and a half of butter, and mix well. Make a large space in the middle, into which pour four and a half pounds of treacle, heated sufficiently to make it pour easily, one pound and a half of orange peel cut into small pieces, one pound of sweet almonds without blanching, four to five ounces of mixed spice, one pound and a half of sugar, four eggs, and one ounce and a half of American pearl ashes, previously dissolved in a little hot water. Mix all these ingredients well in the centre, then gradually draw in the flour and work into a dough, put it into a large earthen jar, cover with a towel, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Form into cakes according to the size wanted, and bake in a very moderate oven.

**Plain Ginger Bread.**—Mix together in a basin one pound of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, and two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda. Put three-quarters of a teacupful of treacle in a sauce-pan with quarter of a pound of butter and six ounces of sugar, and stir it till it boils. Beat two eggs till light and frothy; pour the boiling sugar and treacle over them, stirring all the time, then pour all into the flour, mixing quickly. Add enough buttermilk to make a smooth, thick batter, put it in a buttered tin, and bake from an hour to an hour and a half in a very moderate oven. Open the oven door as seldom as possible, and move the cake as little as possible while it is baking. If it gets too brown on the top, as it does very readily, it should be covered with several folds of paper. When it is baked, leave it in the tin for quarter of an hour before turning it out.

**Very Plain Ginger Bread.**—Heat one pound of treacle with two ounces of butter. Mix with one pound and three-quarters of flour, two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda, one of ground ginger, the same of allspice, and two ounces of ground sugar. Mix all together. Butter a flagon sufficiently large, put in the cake, and keep off the cover. Put it on in a pan of boiling water, cover the pan closely, and let it steam for two hours.

**Scotch Bun.**—To make a bun of twelve pounds weight, have four pounds of dough; stone four pounds of raisins, clean four pounds of currants, cut small half a pound of orange peel, half a pound of sweet almonds blanched, and cut in four, one ounce of allspice, an ounce of ground ginger, two nutmegs grated, and mix the spices well with the fruit. Take two pounds and a half of the dough, add to the fruit, lay it on the baking table and work well until thoroughly mixed. Take the pound and a half of dough, mix it with four ounces of melted butter, knead it well with a little flour till smooth and stiff, then roll it out large enough to hold the bun, lay the bun on it, gather it up round the sides, and fold it nicely to cover all the fruit. Have the hoop buttered, turn the bun upside down on a sheet of greased paper, make it smooth on the top, and prickle it with a fork or prickle, glaze on the top with water, put it into a quick oven; if a metal oven, it will require four hours; if in a baking oven, three hours will do it.

**Scotch Bun, No. 2.**—Line a round cake-tin with a little plain short crust which has been rolled out very thin. Mix in a basin half a pound of flour, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, quarter of a pound of sugar, two ounces of almonds, two ounces of orange peel, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of Jamaica pepper, quarter of a teaspoonful of black pepper, and half a teaspoonful each of carbonate of soda and cream of tartar. Mix all these ingredients together with one teacupful of milk, mixing with the hand. Put the mixture into the lined tin, wet the pastry round the top, and roll out any scraps to form a cover. Put it on and press the edges together. Brush the top over with a little milk, and prick it with a fork. Bake in a moderate oven from two to three hours.

**Rice Cheese Cakes.**—For two dozen of cheese cakes, take a quarter pound of ground sugar, and a quarter pound of rice flour. Break three eggs, yolks and whites, in amongst the sugar and flour into a basin, beat them up with a spoon till very light and white; add a few drops of the essence of almonds or lemon, and a little volatile, line the pâté pans with a piece of puff paste, fill them three-fourths full, put on the oven sheet, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

**Cheese Cakes.**—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, then add half a pound of soft sugar, and beat together until white; add one egg at a time until you have added eight, beating all the time. When you find it beginning to oil, which it will do about the time you add the sixth egg, have three-quarters of a pound of flour sifted, and shake in a little. When all the eggs are in, and it sufficiently beaten, mix in gently all the flour, along with a quarter of an ounce of volatile, and season with a few drops of the essence of lemon. Line the pans with puff paste, fill them about half full; with a paste-cutter cut some strips of paste, ornament on the top, and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes.

**Macaroon Cheese Cakes.**—Beat four ounces of ground sweet almonds and six ounces of ground sugar with the whites of four eggs for ten minutes, then add one tablespoonful of rice flour, and a little volatile. Have eighteen pâté pans lined with puff paste, divide the mixture in equal quantities into them, lightly touch the cheese cakes on the top with a brush dipped in water, and bake in a moderate oven ten minutes.

**Lemon Cheese Cakes.**—Melt in a small brass pan four ounces of butter, then add one pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, and the grated rinds of two. Stir very carefully and constantly over a stove or slow fire until it has boiled for about eight minutes. With a spoon beat up six eggs in a bowl, pour in the mixture by degrees, stirring constantly to prevent curdling. When well mixed return to the pan, put it again over a slow heat, and stir very carefully until it becomes thick like a custard, without allowing it to boil, then set aside till cold. Line the pâté pans with puff paste, put in the mixture, and bake in a quick oven. The mixture in the above recipe is sufficient for a large number of cheese cakes, but as it keeps good for a considerable time it may be set aside in a jar and used as occasion requires.

**Rose Cakes.**—Beat together to a cream three ounces of butter and three ounces of castor sugar. Add gradually three eggs and three ounces of flour,

beating for several minutes after each egg is added. Stir in three ounces of corn flour and half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and lastly sufficient carmine to make the mixture a pretty shade of pink. Butter a dozen small fancy tins, fill them half full, and bake in a moderate oven for quarter of an hour.

**Queen Cakes.**—Beat four ounces of butter in a basin to a cream, add four ounces of ground sugar, beat together till white, then put in one egg and beat for a few minutes, then another, and so on till you have added four. If the mixture should oil before all the eggs are in, take a little flour from the six ounces previously weighed and sifted, and shake in amongst it; add a little volatile, a few drops of the essence of lemon, and mix flour and all gently together. Have eighteen queen-cake pans greased, and a few cleaned currants scattered in the bottom of each, pour in the mixture in equal quantities, and bake them in a moderate oven for about ten minutes.

**Raspberry or Jelly Sandwiches.**—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, then add half a pound of ground loaf sugar, and beat together until white; add one egg at a time until you have added eight, beating all the time. When you find it beginning to oil, which it will do by the time you have added the sixth egg, have one pound of flour sifted, and shake in a little. When all the eggs are in, and it sufficiently beaten, mix in gently all the flour, along with a quarter of an ounce of volatile. Divide this quantity into eight, with a spoon, on buttered papers, spread round with a knife, and bake in a quick oven, after which lay three together, the one on the top of the other, with jelly between, and cut to taste.

**Victoria Sandwiches.**—Beat six ounces of fresh butter to a cream, add the same quantity of fine ground sugar, and beat together till light and white, then add one egg, and beat for a few minutes, again one egg, and so on till you have put in six, then mix in gently nine ounces of sifted flour. Have three half sheets of paper cut into six squares, butter them, divide the mixture into equal proportions on the squares of paper, and bake in a quick oven about five minutes, then turn them up; let them stand till cold; spread over three of them red-currant jelly or marmalade, and put them together. Ice them on the top with lemon icing (see LEMON ICING), pare the edges with a sharp knife, and cut into slices similar to finger biscuits.

**Coronation Cakes.**—With a switch beat up six eggs and eight ounces of sugar over a stove, till light and white, take them off the stove and beat till cold, then add a few drops of the essence of lemon, and mix in gently eight ounces of sifted flour. Have the pans greased and dusted with sugar, put in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for about ten minutes. When done, turn them out of the pans, and let the under sides remain up. Have some stiff icing prepared (see ICING FOR CAKES), put it into the ornamenting bag, with it form small rings round the top of each cake, and into each of these rings put a very little jelly of various colours.

**Chocolate Cakes.**—Beat together till creamy quarter of a pound of sugar and quarter of a pound of butter. Add by degrees quarter of a pound of flour, and three eggs, beating the mixture for five minutes after each egg is added. Mix quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder through three ounces of chocolate powder. Stir it in with one tablespoonful of milk and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Butter small fancy tins, and fill them half full with the mixture. Bake for fifteen or twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

**Orange Cakes.**—Rub together till quite smooth six ounces of flour, three ounces of butter, and four ounces of sugar. Grate in the rind of one small orange; add also quarter of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and mix all well together. Beat one egg till light, and stir it in gradually with the juice of the orange and sufficient butter-milk to make a smooth thick batter. Half fill small buttered tins with this mixture, and bake for fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

**Swiss Tartlets.**—Make twelve tartlet cases, and fill them with jam of any kind. Beat up the whites of four eggs till very stiff, mix in gently six ounces of fine sifted sugar, then put it into the ornamenting bag, and press out a small quantity on the top of each tartlet, to resemble as nearly as possible the shape of an egg, then dust them over with pink sugar; put them in a slow oven for five minutes, and with the same mixture in the bag form a ring on the top of each tartlet, into which put a very little jelly of various colours.

**Albert Cakes.**—Beat up twelve eggs with fourteen ounces of ground sugar in a pan or basin, over a stove, with a switch, till light and spongy, then take it off and beat till cold; add half a pound of clean sultana raisins mixed with one pound of sifted flour, mix all gently together, and pour into a flat pan about fourteen inches square, previously lined with greased paper. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes, then take it out and cut into small square pieces.

**Spanish Cakes.**—Put on half a pint of milk in a small sauce-pan with two ounces of sugar, three ounces of butter, and a pinch of salt, let it come to the boil, then take it off the fire, and add five ounces of flour; put it on again, and stir well with a wooden spoon for three minutes. Remove to the side of the fire; add three eggs, one at a time, mixing well after each; if too stiff, add the yolk of another, and flavour to taste. Blanch and chop two ounces of sweet almonds, and mix them with one ounce of ground white sugar and the white of an egg; with a teaspoon lay the paste out on a baking sheet, in pieces about the size of a walnut, brush over lightly with beaten egg, spread the almond mixture over them, then dust white sugar on them, and bake in a moderate oven to a pale brown. When cold, open them, fill with switched cream, flavoured to taste, and put them together again.

**Cocoa-nut Cakes.**—Cream together four ounces of butter and an equal weight of sugar, then beat in two eggs, one at a time. Add gradually six ounces of flour and enough milk to make a thick smooth batter. Mix half a teaspoonful of baking powder with three ounces of desiccated cocoa-nut; add it with half a teaspoonful of vanilla, mixing very thoroughly. Half fill small buttered tins with this mixture, and bake for fifteen minutes; or put all into one large tin, which has been buttered and lined with buttered paper, and bake for forty or fifty minutes. A little desiccated cocoa-nut should be sprinkled over the cakes before they are put in the oven.

**Almond Cakes.**—Beat to a cream four ounces of butter and four ounces of castor sugar. Add gradually quarter of a pound of flour which has been passed through a fine wire sieve, and three eggs, beating the mixture for five minutes after each egg is added. Mix quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder through three ounces of ground almonds; add it and a few drops of almond or ratafia essence. Bake in a moderate oven, in little fancy tins which have been well buttered.

**Shrewsbury Biscuits.**—Rub four ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour; add six ounces of sugar; wash and dry six ounces of currants. Beat up three eggs, yolks and whites, and mix them all together with a little carbonate of soda; roll them out into small biscuits, half an inch thick, adding a little more flour if necessary, and cut them with a paste-cutter. Lay them upon a clean buttered tin, and bake in a moderate oven until they are a fine light brown.

**Almond Biscuits.**—Blanch and mince small a quarter pound of almonds. Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar grated, four ounces of melted butter, and the half of an egg; mix all together with a spoon; put them out into small thin cakes, cut them with a cutter, or drop upon a clean tin, and bake them in a slow oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

**Wafer Biscuits.**—Rub in three ounces of butter and three ounces of sugar into half a pound of flour, add a little cold water, work it up with the hand, and roll out into very thin biscuits. Cut them with a cutter about five inches wide, prickle them on the top with a fork, and put them in a slow oven for ten minutes.

**German Wafers.**—Beat up for ten minutes eight eggs with one pound of ground loaf sugar, and add a few drops of the essence of lemon. Mix in half

a pound of flour, drop on greased tins, and bake in a moderate oven till a very light brown, then take them out and turn into the form of a cone.

**Sugar Biscuits.**—Separate five eggs, the yolks from the whites; beat up the yolks with half a pound of loaf sugar for half an hour; beat the whites to a froth. Sift in four ounces of dried flour with the yolks; beat them for five minutes, then add the whites, and a little essence of cinnamon; drop them in a round form upon a sheet of white paper, and sift sugar over them. Bake them in a quick oven about ten minutes.

**Macaroons.**—Take fourteen ounces of sweet almonds and two ounces of bitter, blanched and dried, pound them in a mortar with two pounds of sugar. Beat up the whites of twelve eggs with a switch till very light, mix with the almonds in a basin, and squirt them through a pipe on wafer paper. Bake in a moderate oven.

**Ornamented Macaroons.**—Take one pound of sweet almonds, blanch, dry, and pound them in a mortar, with two pounds of finest ground sugar, then put them in a basin, and beat with the whites of twelve eggs, and three ounces of rice flour, till they become pretty stiff. Drop the biscuits on wafer paper through a bag and pipe; ornament on the top with small strips of angelica and coloured slices of almonds. Have the oven tins covered with common grey paper, on which lay the sheets of wafer with the biscuits, and bake in a slow oven about twenty minutes.

**Dough Nuts.**—Rub one ounce of butter into six ounces of flour. Add two ounces of sugar, a third of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and mix well. Beat an egg till light; add to it gradually with enough buttermilk to make a soft dough. Put it on the baking board, knead it lightly together, and roll it out about quarter of an inch thick. Cut it in small rounds, and make a hole in the centre of each. Fry in hot fat, turning the cakes so that each side may be equally brown. There should be enough fat in the pan to completely cover the cakes, and it will be hot enough when a very faint blue smoke is seen rising from it. Put them on kitchen paper as they are fried, and when all are ready sprinkle them well with sifted sugar.

**Spice Nuts.**—Heat half a pound of treacle, and mix it with four ounces of raw sugar, the same of melted butter, half an ounce of Jamaica pepper, an ounce and a half of ground ginger, half an ounce of caraway seeds, half an ounce of carbonate of soda, and three ounces of minced orange peel. Have about a pound and a half of flour on the baking-table, pour amongst it the above ingredients, and make into a dough. Roll out, and cut the nuts with a round cutter, lay them on greased tins, and on the top of each put a small slice of sweet almond. Bake in a slow oven about ten minutes.

**Yorkshire Perkins.**—Mix with half a pound of flour four ounces of coarse oatmeal, one ounce of mixed spice, six ounces of brown sugar, and a full quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda. Rub in four ounces of butter or lard, add four ounces of treacle, previously heated, and buttermilk sufficient to make a nice soft dough. Divide the dough into pieces weighing one ounce and a half each, form them into round flat cakes, put them on greased tins, and bake in a cool oven. When done, glaze them on the top with buttermilk.

**Squirt Biscuits.**—Rub in six ounces of butter among three-quarters of a pound of flour, six ounces of sugar, a little volatile, moisten all with three eggs; make into a dough; put through the squirt; form the biscuits to taste; and bake in a slow oven.

**Jumble or Squirt Biscuits.**—Beat to a cream half a pound of the finest butter, add twelve ounces of ground loaf sugar, beat a little longer, then put in one egg, and go on beating till you have added four, then add a few drops of the essence of lemon, and one teacupful of sweet milk. Spread on the table two pounds of flour, four ounces of rice flour, and almost a quarter of an ounce of volatile; make a space in the centre, into which pour the mixture, mix all up lightly with the hands, press through the biscuit squirt, form into various shapes, and bake in a slow oven about ten minutes. If liked, a few caraway seeds may be added.

**Ratafia Biscuits.**—Blanch four ounces of sweet almonds, dry them, and pound in a mortar with half a pound of ground sugar till very small, mix up with the whites of five eggs and one ounce of rice flour till smooth and pretty stiff. Have the oven tins lined with paper, put the mixture into a bag and pipe, made for the purpose, and drop the biscuits on the paper about the size of a sixpence. Bake in a slow oven about ten minutes.

**Brandy Wafers.**—Heat half a pound of treacle; rub four ounces of butter into six ounces of flour, and half a pound of sugar, one ounce of allspice, and the grate and juice of one lemon; pour in the treacle amongst the ingredients, mixing them well together; butter a broad tin, and pour in the mixture, spreading it all over with a knife. Put it in a slow oven for about fifteen minutes, then take it out, and cut in square pieces, and roll on a wooden pin, to form the wafer.

**Rice Biscuits.**—Beat five eggs with four ounces of ground sugar in a pan or basin, over a stove or hot plate, till light and spongy; take it off and beat till cold, then mix in gently two ounces of common flour, and the same of rice flour. Drop the mixture from the point of a tablespoon on a greased tin, making each biscuit the size you wish, and bake in a quick oven for about five minutes.

**Finger or Savoy Biscuits.**—Break eight eggs into a brass or copper pan amongst ten ounces of ground sugar, and beat up over a stove till very light and white, then take it off and beat till cold. Add a few drops of the essence of lemon, mix in gently ten ounces of flour, and drop through a pipe and bag on clean paper. Have a sheet of paper on the table with some ground sugar on it; turn the sheet with the biscuits over on it, then take them off, and bake about five minutes in a quick oven.

**German Biscuits.**—Rub in four ounces of butter amongst half a pound of flour and four ounces of sugar, a little carbonate of soda; moisten with one egg, and season with a few drops of the essence of bitter almonds. Lay it in small pieces on a buttered tin as roughly as possible, and bake in a slow oven.

**Victoria Biscuits.**—Rub one pound of butter into three pounds of flour, and break in six eggs, add one pound of ground loaf sugar, half an ounce of volatile, a few drops of the essence of bitter almonds; mix them together into a stiff dough, and roll it out about a quarter of an inch thick. Cut the biscuits out with a small round cutter. Have one pound of loaf sugar broken into small bits, and spread on a sheet of paper. Wet the biscuits on the top with egg, then lay the wet side amongst the sugar, turn them over, and lay them on greased tins a little distance from each other. Bake in a moderate oven till a light brown.

**Cinnamon Biscuits.**—Rub four ounces of butter into one pound of flour, add half a pound of ground loaf sugar, one ounce of ground cinnamon, and half an ounce of volatile. Moisten with water into a soft dough; roll out pretty thin, and cut to taste with fancy cutters. Glaze on the top with coarse melted sugar.

**Lemon Biscuits.**—Rub three ounces of butter into half a pound of flour, add half a pound of sugar and a very little volatile; moisten with two eggs, and a little essence of lemon. Roll out, cut small, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Abernethy Biscuits.**—Rub in three ounces of butter amongst one pound of flour, two ounces of sugar, and half an ounce of caraway seeds; moisten with a little water; roll out to half an inch thick, cut with a small cutter, stamp them, and bake in a quick oven.

**Wine Biscuits.**—Rub in three ounces of butter amongst one pound of flour and one ounce of sugar; moisten with a little water or sweet milk; roll out to half an inch thick, cut to the size wanted, stamp them, and bake in a quick oven.

**Ginger Biscuits.**—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound and a half of flour, mix it with three eggs, half an ounce of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of the essence of ginger, half a pound of ground sugar, and a quarter of an ounce of volatile. Work all together into a smooth dough; roll out till about the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Brush with an egg,

and strew over with minced almonds. Cut out with an oval or star cutter, lay them on greased tins, and bake in a moderate oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

**Ginger Biscuits, No. 2.**—Rub ten ounces of butter into one pound and three-quarters of flour. Mix with it four eggs, one pound of ground sugar, one ounce and a half of ground ginger, half an ounce of volatile, and one teacupful of water. Knead all together into a smooth dough; then roll it out thin, and cut them out with a round cutter. Brush them on the top with egg, put a small strip of orange peel on the top of each, put them on greased tins, and bake in a quick oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

**Fancy Rock Almond Biscuits.**—Beat up the whites of three eggs with a teaspoonful of vinegar and one pound of the finest ground sugar till very stiff and light. Blanch, dry, and mince half a pound of sweet almonds, and add to the above. Drop from the points of two teaspoons on slightly greased tins, and ornament on the top with small strips of angelica and coloured almonds. Bake in a very slow oven till they become hard, but not in the least brown. The half of the quantity may be made pink by adding a little cochineal.

**Meringues.**—Separate the whites from eighteen eggs; put twelve of the whites in a brass or copper pan, and beat them with a switch till very light, adding a spoonful of vinegar. Then take the other six whites, and beat them in a basin with two pounds of icing sugar, and a tablespoonful of vinegar, till it becomes light and stiff. Mix all gently together in the pan; have three or four sheets of thin cartridge paper greased; cut the paper in strips, and lay it on boards two inches thick, then, with a tablespoon, drop the meringues in rows on the paper as near to the shape of an egg as possible. Sprinkle a little coloured sugar on the top of each, and put them in a cool oven, the door of which must be left open, for one hour. Take them out and separate them from the paper with a sharp-pointed knife dipped in warm water, then place two of them together, which forms the meringue.

**Meringues, No. 2.**—Drop the whites of six fresh eggs into a brass or copper pan; switch up till very stiff, adding a little white wine vinegar, then stir in gently eight ounces of the finest ground sugar; put this mixture into the bag and pipe, drop the meringues through it on greased oven tins in the form of twisted shells. Bake in a very slow oven till they become hard and a light brown; then take them out, and with a teaspoon scoop out the insides, so as to make space for some switched cream or preserves, with which they are filled when cold. Put the shells in some dry place all night, so as to dry them thoroughly before using.

**Icing for Cakes.**—Beat up the whites of three eggs with three-quarters of a pound of the finest ground sugar and a little vinegar. Beat it up till very stiff, pour the icing over the cake, and smooth on the top and sides with a knife. Set the cake in a warm place until the sugar gets hard.

**Lemon Icing.**—Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a basin amongst half a pound of ground white sugar, and beat it for a short time. If wanted pink, add a little cochineal.

**Lemon Icing, No. 2.**—Pour half a gill of boiling water over the grated rind of a lemon, and let it stand for twenty minutes, then add the juice of half of the lemon, and strain it into a small sauce-pan. Allow it to get as hot as possible without boiling, then stir it gradually into half a pound of icing sugar. It should be poured over the cake, and smoothed with a knife dipped in hot water.

**Raspberry Icing.**—Mix two tablespoonfuls of raspberry jam with a half gill of hot water. Strain it into a small pan, and let it get as hot as possible without boiling. Pour it gradually, mixing well, into half a pound of icing sugar, and add a few drops of cochineal or carmine. If rather thin for coating cakes and pastry, add a little more sugar.

**Water Icing.**—Mix half a pound of icing sugar with water near boiling point, making it sufficiently thick to spread on the cake without letting it run over the sides, flavour with pounded mace.

**Almond Icing.**—Put on in a brass or copper pan four pounds of soft sugar with one pint of water, and let it boil from six to eight minutes, then draw off the fire, and mix with it two pounds of ground sweet almonds, stirring till it begins to get thick, then pour equally over the cake.

**Almond Icing, No. 2.**—Mix together two pounds of ground sugar and one pound of ground sweet almonds, put this out on a clean board or table, make a space in the centre into which drop the yolks of six eggs, add a few drops of the essence of ratafia, and work with the hands into a stiff paste.

**Chocolate Icing.**—Grate two ounces of best chocolate, put it on in a small enamelled sauce-pan with half a gill of hot water, and stir till quite dissolved, then add half a pound of icing sugar, and stir again till quite smooth.

**Coffee Icing.**—Heat in the oven, or on the stove, two ounces of roasted coffee beans, put them into a small enamelled pan with one gill of boiling water, cover closely and leave them to infuse for an hour, then strain and return to the pan. Stir in half a pound of icing sugar, or more if required, to bring it to the proper consistency for coating cakes, pastry, etc.

**Butter Icing.**—Beat over a stove till smooth half a pound of white fresh butter; then add three ounces of fine sifted flour, and beat together till very smooth. This is used for ornamenting cold fowls, turkeys, tongues, hams, and other cold meats.

**Butter Icing, No. 2.**—Beat quarter of a pound of fresh butter to a cream, and add gradually half a pound of icing sugar which has been passed through a fine wire sieve. Add lemon juice or vanilla to flavour, and beat till soft enough to pass through an icing tube.

**Vienna Icing.**—Put one pound of icing sugar through a fine wire sieve. Make a hole in the centre of it, and drop in two whites of eggs, and beat for twenty minutes or half an hour, until the icing is soft and very white. A few drops of lemon juice should be added now and then while beating. A layer of this icing should be spread on the cake with a knife dipped in cold water, and when it is dry it can be ornamented with the icing that remains, using for the purpose an icing tube and bag.

**Currant Loaf.**—To make a good-sized one, take four pounds of loaf-bread dough, and work into it half a pound of melted butter, one pound of stoned raisins, three-quarters of a pound of cleaned currants, four ounces of orange peel cut small, and one ounce of mixed spices. Knead it till the fruit and spice are thoroughly mixed with the dough. Have an oven tin and a cake hoop greased, place the hoop on the tin, into it put the loaf, cover up, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour to prove. Bake in a hot oven from an hour to an hour and a half, and glaze on the top with sugar and water.

**Loaf Bread.**—To make six loaves of bread, have three potatoes boiled and pared, rub them through a drainer with a wooden spoon into a large jar, adding a little warm water, to make them go through more easily, then add five quarts of lukewarm water, along with a pint of baking yeast and three ounces of salt, mix in flour enough to make it a thin batter, cover it up, put it in a warm place, and let it stand for ten hours. Add another quart of water, a little hotter than the first, and another three ounces of salt, beat it up a good deal with the hand, adding flour till pretty stiff, and let it stand two hours longer. Pour it out on a baking table, and knead as much flour into it as will make it a nice smooth dough. If you wish to make cottage loaves without a pan, take two pounds of dough, divide it in two, roll them up round and smooth, put the one above the other, press them down in the centre with the back of the hand, to give the loaves a shape; put them on the oven tin, then put them in a warm place to prove, for nearly an hour, and bake in a quick oven one hour more. When you take them out, brush with a little cold water on the top.

**Bread with German Yeast.**—Dissolve one ounce of fresh German yeast in half a gill of tepid water. Mix in an earthen jar two pounds and a half of flour with nearly a quart of warm water, or milk, or milk and water together; add a good dessert-spoonful

of salt, then the dissolved yeast, after which work the batter well with the hand, cover it, and set it on the stove, or near the fire, for two hours, to rise. When sufficiently risen, pour it out on the table or baking-board amongst flour, and knead flour into it sufficient to make a nice soft dough. Form it into loaves weighing about two and a half pounds each, put them on baking sheets, set these on the stove, cover them up, and let them stand from twenty to thirty minutes to prove. Bake in a quick oven for about three-quarters of an hour. The above quantity will make two loaves of the above weight.

**London Buns.**—Rub twelve ounces of butter into three pounds of flour; put it into a basin, break nine eggs among half a pint of sweet milk or water, add a small teacupful of good yeast; mix all in amongst the flour and butter, stirring it a little, cover up with a cloth, and let it sponge all night in a warm place. Mix it up in the morning with three-quarters of a pound of sultana raisins, the same of sugar and citron peel, weigh it in two ounce pieces, and form with your hand as rough-looking as possible. Break some loaf sugar into small bits, and stick on the top. Place them on buttered tins, a little distance from each other; put them for an hour, either into a steam press or some warm place, to prove, and bake in a quick oven five minutes. Take them out, and brush them on the top with sugar and water.

**Cookies.**—Rub six ounces of salt butter into one pound and a half of flour; put it in a basin, and break in four eggs; add one pint of lukewarm water with a small teacupful of yeast, mixing them together; cover it up, and let it sponge all night in a warm place. Mix it up in the morning with six ounces of ground sugar; stiffen it with flour so that it will not adhere to the table. Divide into two-ounce pieces, make them round, and lay them on greased tins, a little distance from each other. Put them for one hour into a steam press or some other warm place, to prove them; then bake for about five minutes in a quick oven, and brush on the top with sugar and water.

**Cocoa-nut Buns.**—Put in a bowl together half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of sugar, and three ounces of butter, and rub lightly together till smooth. Then add three ounces of desiccated cocoa-nut and a large half teaspoonful of baking powder, and mix well. Beat one egg till very light, add it gradually, with sufficient milk to make all to a stiff paste. Butter a flat baking-tin, and put spoonfuls of the mixture on it, not too close together. Bake in a quick oven for ten or fifteen minutes. A little cocoa-nut should be sprinkled over each bun, before they are put in the oven.

**Hot Cross Buns.**—Rub six ounces of salt butter into two pounds of flour, put it in a basin, break in amongst it three eggs, add one breakfast-cupful of yeast, and mix all together with a little tepid water, to make it the consistency of a thin batter, cover it up, and let it stand all night. Mix it up next morning with half a pound of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, half an ounce of ground cinnamon, half an ounce of ground ginger, and a very little ground cloves. Mix all well together with as much flour as will keep it from sticking either to the table or hands. Allow two ounces of the dough to each bun; make them round, make a cross mark on the top of each, and prove them for an hour in a steam press; then bake in a quick oven for a few minutes, and glaze on the top with sugar and water.

**Breakfast Rolls.**—Put four pounds of flour into an earthen jar; melt four ounces of butter in a pint and a half of sweet milk, make a space in the centre of the flour and pour in the milk; add one tea-cupful of good fresh yeast, mix and stir it well; then a dessert-spoonful of salt, beat up two eggs well, stir them into the sponge, cover it up, then set it before the fire, and let it stand for six hours. Beat it up one way with your hands fifteen minutes, and form the rolls with as little flour as possible. You may bake this dough in small pans, or round rolls, formed the same as cottage loaves; bake them in a quick oven for twenty minutes, and when you take them out brush them on the top with a little water.

**Breakfast Rolls, No. 2.**—Mix two pounds of flour with half an ounce of carbonate of soda, and one of tartaric acid pounded; moisten with butter-milk till pretty soft, make up into small pieces like French rolls, put them on the tin, and place the roll-pans above them. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

**Milk or Soda Rolls.**—To make two dozen, rub three ounces of butter into two pounds of flour, then add half an ounce of carbonate of soda, and one ounce of cream of tartar, mix, and make a space in the middle, into which put half a teaspoonful of salt, make into a soft dough with butter-milk, and divide into twenty-four pieces, each weighing about two ounces and a half. Have twenty-four roll-pans and an oven sheet greased, turn the rolls round and smooth with the hands, place them on the oven sheet, then put a pan on the top of each, and bake in a hot oven from ten to twelve minutes.

**To Make Yeast.**—Put on the fire, in a large pan, one ounce and a half of hops, with eight quarts of water, and boil it for three hours; then pour it over two pounds of malt, let it stand till lukewarm, add a pint of old yeast, one ounce of coarse salt, and one handful of flour; stir all together, then strain and bottle it. It should be kept in a dry place. Allow one teacupful of the above to one quart of milk or water for making loaf bread or breakfast rolls.

**To Keep Yeast.**—Baking yeast is the best for bread. Run it through a hair sieve, pour a gallon of cold water over it, and let it stand for a night, then pour the water off and mix it with a tablespoonful of brown sugar. If you require to keep it for some time, put it in a bottle, cork it tightly, and set it in a cool place.

**Sweet Currant Scones.**—Rub fine three ounces of salt butter into two pounds of flour, then add half an ounce of carbonate of soda, one ounce of cream of tartar, three ounces of ground sugar, and two ounces of cleaned currants, mix all together, then make a space in the centre of the flour, into which put half a teaspoonful of salt and about a pint of butter-milk, or as much as will make a nice soft dough. Mix carefully with the hands, and divide into eight, knead round and smooth, roll out about half an inch thick, prickle, and glaze on the top with a little milk and egg, and bake in a hot oven from eight to ten minutes. These scones may be baked on a hot-plate or girdle, in which case you neither prickle nor glaze them on the top.

**Soda Scones.**—Rub six ounces of butter into four pounds of flour, add one ounce of soda, half an ounce of tartaric acid, and make all into a soft dough with buttermilk, divide into twelve scones, roll out, prickle them on the top, glaze with buttermilk, and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes.

**Girdle Soda Scones.**—Mix well three pounds of flour with two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda and three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, both well pounded, add two teaspoonfuls of salt, and mix thoroughly, lay this on the table or board, make a space in the centre, into which pour about a quart of sour buttermilk, mix and knead with the hands into a soft dough, using a little flour to prevent it from sticking to the table or hands. Roll out to half an inch thick, stamp out with a cutter according to the size wanted, and bake on a girdle over a clear but not very strong fire.

**Whole Meal Scones.**—Mix well half an ounce of soda and ten drachms of cream of tartar, with a pound and a half of whole meal, and half a pound of flour. Put it out on a table or baking-board, make a space in the centre, and into it put a good tea-spoonful of salt; dissolve by pouring over it rather more than a pint of good buttermilk; then mix all together into a smooth soft dough; divide into eight equal parts, roll them out to an equal thickness, and bake on the hot plate or girdle, turning them occasionally till ready, or in a hot oven.

**Victoria Scones.**—Pound well a quarter of an ounce of soda, mix with one pound of flour and five drachms of cream of tartar, pass together through a sieve on to a baking table, make a bay in the centre, in which cream three ounces of butter, add two ounces of sugar, quarter of an ounce of salt, and half of an

egg. Mix well, then add gradually half a pint of sweet milk, and make all into a dough, kneading it lightly for a little; roll out in two large scones, divide each with a knife into eight, and bake on the girdle.

**Barley Scones.**—Take one quart of good sweet milk and put it on in a clean pan with a little salt. When it boils, stir in barley flour until it is as thick as porridge, pour out on the baking-board, and let it stand till cold. Knead up with barley flour to a nice soft dough, roll out, cut to the size wanted, and bake on the girdle. Flour scones may be made in the same way.

**Barley Scones, No. 2.**—Mix twelve ounces of barley flour with twelve ounces of wheaten flour, quarter of an ounce of bicarbonate of soda, and one-third of an ounce of cream of tartar. Pass this through a sieve, and add one teaspoonful of salt. Mix to a soft dough with fresh butter milk, roll it out, stamp with a round cutter the size wanted, and bake on the girdle.

**Dropped Scones.**—Rub half an ounce of butter into twelve tablespoonfuls of flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and mix well. Beat an egg till light, add it and sufficient butter milk to make a smooth batter. Butter a hot girdle and drop the batter on it in spoonfuls. Brown well on both sides, lay them on a clean towel, and keep them covered with it till cool.

**Wafer Scones.**—Take one pound of the finest flour, and moisten with good sweet cream into a nice soft dough, or, if cream cannot be got conveniently, rub in three ounces of fresh butter and moisten with milk. Roll out as thin as a wafer, cut into small cakes, and bake the one side on the girdle, and the other before the fire until crisp.

**Lemon Puffs.**—Put on in a small sauce-pan one gill of sweet milk, with one ounce of ground sugar, one ounce of butter, the grated rind of a lemon, and a very little salt, let it come to the boil, being careful to see that the butter is all melted. then with a wooden spoon stir in two ounces of flour, and go on stirring till very smooth. Beat it over the fire for a minute, then take it off, and beat into it two eggs, adding one at a time; pour out on a dish, and set aside to cool. From puff paste trimmings, rolled out to an eighth of an inch in thickness, cut out from twenty-four to thirty rounds with a two-inch cutter. put these on an oven tin, a little apart from each other, brush them lightly with beaten egg, put a teaspoonful of the prepared mixture on each round, then turn up the sides so as to form them into the shape of a three-cornered hat, brush them lightly with egg, bake in the oven to a nice light brown, and serve hot on a folded napkin.

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## PRESERVED FRUITS.

**To Boil or Clarify Sugar.**—Take the quantity of sugar that you wish, put it in a clean brass or copper pan, and to each pound allow half a pint of cold water; if wanted very pure, the whites of eggs slightly beaten may be added, allowing one to each four pounds of sugar; put it on a stove or quick clear fire, and stir it with a spoon, so as to make it dissolve, which it should do before it comes to boil; when it boils, draw it to the side and skim it clean: then return to the fire, and boil till candy high, when it will be ready for the fruit you wish to preserve. To know when sugar is boiled to what is called "candy high,' dip a spoon in it, then in cold water, and if it adhere to the spoon and feel soft and tough when you draw it, it is ready. If wanted for barley-sugar or rock, boil it a little longer till it is quite crisp and breaks freely on the spoon when you try it as above. Spun sugar, or sugar for ornamenting trifles, is boiled to the same height as barley sugar.

**Ginger Tablet.**—Put on in a brass or copper pan three pounds of coarse sugar with a pint of cold water, stir till it comes to the boil, boil till candy high (see CLARIFIED SUGAR), then take it off the fire, and stir into it one ounce and a half of the finest ground ginger, and keep stirring till you see it beginning to get thick. Have a sheet of paper greased and laid upon a stone slab, on it place four iron rods, so as to form a square, into which pour the tablet, let it stand until it set, then turn over and draw off the paper, and cut into small square pieces. Cinnamon, rose, and lemon tablets are made in the same way, by substituting loaf sugar for coarse, and the essence for the ground seasoning. The rose and cinnamon are coloured with cochineal.

**Cocoa-nut Tablet.**—Put on the fire in a brass or copper pan four pounds of brown sugar with one pint of cold water, stir till it comes to the boil, and boil till candy high (see CLARIFIED SUGAR), then take it off the fire. Have a large cocoa-nut pared and grated, add it to the sugar along with the milk of the cocoa-nut, and stir it altogether until you see it beginning to stick to the side of the pan. Have a large sheet of paper greased, lay it on an oven tin or large flat dish, pour the tablet on it, and let it stand till it set, then turn it over, draw off the paper, and cut it with a saw or knife into squares, or break it into small pieces.

**Cocoa-nut Ice Tablet.**—Put on in a brass or copper pan four pounds of loaf sugar with two pints of cold water, stir till it comes to the boil, by which time the sugar should be quite dissolved, let it boil till candy high, and draw it to the side. Have a large cocoa-nut pared and grated, mix together with the milk, add three-fourths of it to the sugar, and stir till it begins to candy. Have a sheet of paper greased and laid upon a stone slab, on it place four iron rods, so as to form a square, into which pour the tablet. Repeat the above process with two pounds of sugar and one pint of cold water, adding a little cochineal to colour it, and the remainder of the grated cocoa-nut: when ready, pour it over the first sheet of tablet, which will be set by the time you have done the second. When quite cold, turn it over, draw off the paper, and cut in strips about three or four inches long.

**Everton Toffee.**—Take six pounds of coarse sugar, put it on the fire in a brass pan with two pints of cold water, and let it boil briskly for twenty minutes; then add half a pound of fresh butter, and the same of salt butter, and let it boil ten minutes longer, by which time it should be brittle, which you will know by trying a little on a spoon in cold water; then butter a stone or flat dish, and pour it out. When half cold, mark on the top like diamonds; and when quite cold break it up.

**To Preserve Angelica.**—Cut the angelica in pieces about four inches long, and steep in salt and water for twelve hours. Have a quantity of cabbage or cauliflower leaves, put a layer of them into a clean brass pan, then the same of the pieces of angelica, again the leaves, and so on, till all is put in, having a layer of leaves on the top; cover with water and vinegar, and boil slowly till the angelica becomes quite green; then strain and weigh it, and to each pound allow one pound of loaf sugar. Put the sugar on in a clean pan with as much water as will cover it; boil for ten minutes, and pour it over the angelica. Let this stand for twelve hours, pour the syrup off, and boil for five minutes, and again pour it over the angelica; repeat this process once more, and after it has stood twelve hours, put all on in a brass pan, and boil till tender; take out the pieces of angelica, put them in a jar, and pour the syrup over them.

**Scotch Marmalade.**—Take the weight of bitter oranges required, and an equal weight of loaf sugar; rub the oranges with a clean rough towel, put them in a brass pan with cold water, and let them boil till the skins are tender, and easily pierced with a pin, changing the water twice at least during the process of boiling. When ready, take out the oranges, and keep the water; divide the oranges in quarters, then with a knife scrape out all the white from the inner part of the skins, making them as thin as possible, then cut the skins into very thin strips, and lay them aside on a dish. Put what remains of the oranges into the pan containing the water in which they were boiled, let it boil slowly till reduced a little, and press through a sieve. Put all on together now, in a brass pan—that is the chips, sugar, and what has been pressed through

the sieve, and let it boil quickly for a few minutes, or till it jellies.

**Mashed Marmalade.**—Take the weight of oranges required, and wipe them with a clean rough towel, cut them in four over a sieve, to preserve the juice, take out the pulp and put the skins on with cold water. Cover them closely, and boil until a pin-head will go through them easily, then take them out, scrape off the white, and mash them in a mortar. Take as many pounds of sugar as you have of fruit, boil and clarify it; put in the mashed skins, press through all the juice with a wooden spoon, add the juice of two lemons, put all into a pan, boil, and finish as in the foregoing recipe.

**Grated Marmalade.**—Take the quantity of bitter oranges required, wipe them with a cloth, grate all the rinds off, and put it on the fire in a brass pan with a little boiling water, and let it boil for twenty minutes. To each pound of oranges take one pound of loaf sugar, put it in a large basin, break and squeeze all the oranges through a sieve over it; then put all the pulp into a brass pan, just cover it with water, put it on the fire, and let it boil for ten minutes, then run through the sieve among the sugar. Put it all on the fire in a brass pan; add the gratings after being drained through a piece of muslin or hair sieve, and let it boil till it jellies, which you will find out by trying a little in a saucer. Lemon marmalade may be made in the same way.

**Orange Marmalade (Economical).**—Take twelve oranges and two lemons, and rub them with a rough towel, then divide them longwise into quarters, remove the seeds, and cut them into very thin slices. Weigh the fruit and put it into a basin with cold water, allowing three pints to each pound, and let it stand twenty-four hours, after which put it on in a clean brass pan, let it boil till tender, and set it aside again in a basin for twenty-four hours. Weigh it again, then put it on, allowing one pound and a half of loaf sugar to the pound, and let it boil briskly for a few minutes, or till it jellies. Lemon Marmalade may be made in the same way.

**Orange Jelly.**—Take the quantity of oranges required, half of sweet and the other half of bitter, cut them up, and squeeze through a fine sieve. To a pint of juice allow one pound and a quarter of finest loaf sugar, clarify it (see CLARIFIED SUGAR), pour in the juice, and let it boil about ten minutes; then try a little in a saucer, in order to ascertain whether it is jellied.

**Apple Jelly.**—Take green juicy apples, peel and cut them into quarters, throwing them in cold water as you peel them, to prevent discolouring, then put them on with the water in a brass pan, let them boil to a pulp, after which pour through a jelly bag. When all the juice has run through, measure it, and to each pint allow one pound of loaf sugar, put sugar and juice on in a brass pan, and let it boil for about ten minutes, or till it jellies, removing the scum as it rises to the surface. While the juice is running through the bag it must not be touched with the hands.

**Black-Currant Jam.**—Gather the black currants when dry, allow to each pound of fruit a pound of loaf sugar and to four pounds allow a pint of raspberry juice, adding a pound of sugar for each pint. Put all on in a brass pan, stir slowly till it boils, and boil for five minutes.

**Black Currants for Tarts.**—Gather the currants on a dry day, and to every pound of fruit allow half a pint of rasp and red-currant juice. Allow a pound and a half of sugar to each pound of currants and half pint of juice. Put them all into a brass pan together, and shake it frequently till it boils. Skim it clean, and let it boil constantly for eight minutes; then take it from the fire, put a piece of muslin over the jars, and with a divider take some of the thinnest of the jelly out of the pan, run it through the muslin, fill the jars, and go on filling until the jam comes to a proper thickness. This makes beautiful jelly, and the jam answers better for rolls, tarts, etc.

**Red-Currant Jelly.**—Pick the fruit from the stalks, put it on in a brass pan, allowing four pints of cold water to the gallon of fruit, let it boil moderately till the currants get quite soft and broken, then pour through a clean hair sieve; when the juice has quite run through, return it to the pan, allowing one pound of loaf sugar to the pint, and stir with a clean wooden spoon till the sugar melts. When it has boiled rapidly for about eight minutes take it off the fire, remove the scum, and fill into pots.

**Red-Currant Jelly, No. 2.**—Take the quantity of fruit required, squeeze it, and put the juice on in a brass pan. When it comes to the boil, take it off and run through a jelly bag. To a pint of juice allow one pound of loaf sugar, add the juice, and boil for three minutes; then try a little in a saucer, to ascertain whether it is jellied. Be careful not to boil it too much, as it will then be more like treacle than jelly. White-currant jelly may be made in the same way.

**Red-Currant Jelly, No. 3.**—To six pints of red currants allow two of white and two of raspberries, squeeze all together; then measure the juice, and allow one pound of loaf sugar to the pint. Put sugar and juice on in a brass pan, let it come to the boil, and boil for about three minutes, removing the scum as it rises to the surface.

**White-Currant Jelly.**—Gather the fruit on a dry day, pick it from the stalks, and bruise it with a saucer in a basin, along with some white rasps, and to each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar, clarify, and boil candy high. Add the juice, and boil it quickly for six minutes, or you may squeeze and boil as in the foregoing recipe.

**Green Gooseberry Jelly.**—Take the quantity of green gooseberries required, put them on in a brass pan with cold water sufficient to cover them, let them boil to a pulp, being careful to stir them occasionally, to prevent burning, and pour through a jelly bag. When the juice has all run through, measure it, and allow one pound of loaf sugar to the pint. Put sugar and juice on together in a brass pan, and let it boil for about ten minutes, or till it jellies, removing the scum as it rises to the surface. It is better in making this or apple jelly to let the juice run through the bag all night, and finish next day.

**To Preserve Raspberries.**—Gather the raspberries when they are dry, allow to each pound of fruit a pound of sugar, boiled candy high, add the raspberries, and boil them for twenty minutes.

**Raspberry Jam.**—To each pound of fruit allow one pound of ground loaf sugar, pick the rasps carefully, put them in a preserving pan along with the sugar, put the pan on a clear brisk fire, and with a wooden spoon stir carefully from the bottom, as it is very apt to burn. When it comes to the boil, let it boil quickly from five to eight minutes, stirring all the time; draw the pan to the side of the fire, skim it carefully, and pot it.

**Raspberry Jam and Jelly.**—Have equal weights of raspberries and red currants, pick the currants from the stalks, allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, put all in the pan together, and stir with a wooden spoon until it boils. Skim it carefully when boiling; boil it for ten minutes; when done, run a few pots of the jelly through a bit of muslin, and return the berries that are in the muslin into the pan, and pot it up.

**Strawberry Jam.**—To each pound of fruit allow one pound of ground sugar. Pick carefully from the strawberries any leaves or stalks that may be among them, put them in a preserving pan along with the sugar, put it on a clear brisk fire, and with a wooden spoon stir very carefully from the bottom, as it has a strong tendency to burn. When it comes to the boil, let it boil quickly from eight to ten minutes; then draw the pan to the side of the fire, skim carefully, and pot it.

The grove-end scarlet strawberry is the best for making jam, and should be gathered when dry.

**Strawberry Jam** (ANOTHER WAY).—Take the quantity of strawberries you wish, pick any stalks or leaves from them, weigh them and put them in a preserving pan, put it on a hot-plate or very slow fire, let them slowly come to the boil, shaking the pan occasionally, to keep the fruit from adhering to the bottom, and let them boil fifteen minutes. To each pound of fruit allow one pound of ground loaf sugar;

add the sugar to the fruit, and let it boil quickly from ten to fifteen minutes, when it should be ready. This is a very good way of making strawberry jam when the fruit is gathered wet.

**To Preserve Strawberries.**—Have the fruit gathered very dry and ripe. To six pounds of fruit allow two pints of the juice of red currants, and to each pound of strawberries allow one pound of loaf sugar, and the same to each pint of juice. Clarify and boil the sugar candy high, put in the fruit with the juice, boil it for twenty minutes, take out a little on a saucer, and let it stand till cold. If it jellies it is done; if it runs, boil it a few minutes longer.

**Gooseberry Jam.**—Take as many red gooseberries as you require, allow an equal weight of sugar for fruit. To six pounds of gooseberries allow two pints of the juice of raspberries, and one pound of sugar for each pint. Put them all in the pan together, shake them occasionally, skim well when they are boiling, and let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes. The Nutmeg or Warrender is the best gooseberry for jam.

**Apricot Jam.**—Weigh equal quantities of pounded loaf sugar and of apricots; slit them up, take out the stones, and lay them on a flat dish. When they are all done, strew the half of the sugar over them. The following day boil the remainder of the sugar candy high, then add the apricots, and boil it fifteen minutes, removing the scum as it rises. Have the kernels blanched, add as many of them to the jam as you wish, and boil five minutes longer.

**To Preserve Apricots Whole.**—Weigh equal quantities of fine apricots and of loaf sugar; cut a slice at the stems, and push out the stones; put them on a flat dish, and strew some sugar over them. Boil the remainder of the sugar candy high, put in the apricots, let them boil for three minutes, take off the pan, cover it closely, and let them stand for two hours, after which return it on the fire, let them come to boil for three minutes, take off the pan, cover it, and let it stand for two hours. Put it on the fire again, let them boil slowly for fifteen minutes, blanch the kernels, and add them; carefully remove the scum, take it from the fire, and let it stand ten minutes before you pot it.

**Damson Jam.**—Pick the damsons carefully, and to each pound allow one pound of ground loaf sugar; put sugar and fruit together into a preserving pan, put it on a clear brisk fire, stir with a wooden spoon till it comes to the boil, after which let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes, stirring all the time; then draw it to the side of the fire, skim carefully, and pot it.

It is a great improvement to the above jam to allow to each six pounds of damsons one pint of apple juice and one pound of ground sugar.

**Damson Jam, No. 2.**—To each pound of damsons allow one pound of ground sugar. With a sharp pointed knife cut a slit in the side of each. When all done, put some damsons in a preserving pan, then some sugar, then some damsons, and so on, till you have them all in the pan. Let it stand for an hour or two, then put it on a clear slow fire; stir occasionally with a wooden spoon, and let it boil slowly for twenty minutes. Take a small drop in a saucer to cool; if it is thick, and jellies, it is done; if thin, and runs in the saucer, boil it a few minutes longer. When you take it from the fire, let it stand for ten minutes before potting it up.

**To Preserve Damsons Whole.**—Take an equal weight of damsons and pounded lump sugar; prickle them with a needle, and have the sugar boiled. Put in the damsons, and let them boil a minute or two, then take them off the fire, cover them up, and let them stand two hours. Put them again on the fire, and let them boil up; put them in an earthen dish, and let them stand till next day; strain the syrup into the preserving pan, put it on a clear fire, and when it has boiled ten minutes put the damsons in it. Boil all together slowly for fifteen minutes, then take it off the fire, skim, and pot it.

**Apple Jam.**—Take the Paradise or Ribston pippin, as many as you wish, pare neatly, and cut into eight, the long way of the apple, taking out the core at the same time; then cut across into small pieces, and throw them into cold water as you do them, in order to keep the colour. To every pound of apples take one pound of loaf sugar, and put it on in a brass pan, allowing a pint of water to six pounds of sugar, and boil it candy high. Drain the apples from the water, put them into the boiling sugar, and boil gently till soft, but by no means allow them to break, then put it up in jars as other preserves.

**Rhubarb Jam.**—Take as much Victoria rhubarb as required, when it is tender and full grown; cut off both ends, do not peel it, but rub with a cloth, and cut in pieces about an inch long. To each pound of rhubarb allow one pound of sugar, and put them alternately in a deep dish. Let it stand twenty-four hours, by which time the sugar should be in a liquid state. Pour the liquid into a brass pan, and boil briskly for half an hour; then add the rhubarb, and boil half an hour longer; take it off, and let it stand near the fire another half hour before you pot it.

**To Preserve Cherries.**—Allow an equal quantity of cherries and ground loaf sugar. With a pin pick out the stones and stalks, put the sugar in the preserving pan, and put in the cherries as you stone them. When all done, set them on a slow clear fire, shaking them occasionally, and let them boil for fifteen minutes, then take the pan off the fire, cover it close, and let it stand till cold. Put them on the fire again, let them boil, remove the scum carefully, and boil for fifteen minutes. When you take them from the fire, let them stand fifteen minutes before you pot them.

**Greengage Jam.**—Pick and extract the stones from as many greengages as required, and to each pound of fruit allow one pound of ground loaf sugar. To six pounds of sugar allow one pint of water, put all together into a preserving pan, put it on a clear, brisk fire, and with a wooden spoon stir carefully. When it comes to the boil, let it boil quickly for fifteen minutes. It is a great improvement to the flavour to extract the kernels—blanch, and have them added to the jam, just as it comes to the boil. When it has boiled the specified time, draw to the side of the fire, skim carefully, and pot it.

**To Preserve Greengages.**—Gather the large greengage plums, put them in a pickle of salt and water, and let them lie for twenty-four hours; put in some vine or cabbage leaves in the bottom of a pan, lay in the fruit, cover with leaves, and fill it up with cold water. Put them on the fire, and let them just come to the boil; add a little vinegar, and keep them in that heat till they change their colour, and become green; take them out and drain them on a sieve. Take of sugar the weight of the plums, clarify it, put in the plums, and let them boil gently for fifteen minutes; then take them out carefully, and put them into jars. When the syrup is cold, pour it over them, and in three days pour off the syrup again; boil it up for ten minutes, and when cold pour it over the fruit.

**To Preserve Apples.**—Pare and core six pounds of good baking apples, put them into a stone jar, with half a pound of the best white ginger, and four pounds of ground loaf sugar, cover them up, and let them remain forty-eight hours. Boil two ounces of white ginger with a pint of water; strain it into a brass pan, and put in the apples with the syrup and ginger; put them on a slow fire, take off the scum as it rises, and let them boil for three-quarters of an hour; then take out the apples with a spoon, and place them in a jar; pour the syrup over them; and when cold tie them up. Take out the ginger when you send them to table.

**To Preserve Cucumbers.**—Have as many large green cucumbers as required; split them down the middle, and take out the seeds; put them in an earthen dish that will allow them to lie at their length; cover them with cold water, add a handful of salt, cover them up, let them stand by the side of the fire for three days; take them out, and lay them in cold water for four hours, changing the water twice; put them on a sieve to drain; put a stick of cinnamon, a blade of mace, and a little white pepper in the inside of each, and tie them up with tape. Have of sugar the weight of the cucumber, and boil it with as much water as will dissolve it: take off the scum when it rises, put in the cucumbers, simmer them for fifteen

minutes, then take them off again, let them stand till quite cold, put them on the fire again, boil them slowly till clear and green, put the cucumbers in jars, cover them completely with the syrup; when they are cold, tie them up with bladder or starched paper. Look at them in two weeks; if the syrup is wasted, boil more, and when cold pour it into the jar and tie it up.

**To Preserve Jargonelle Pears.**—Gather the pears with stalks before they are quite ripe; pare the pears as thin as possible, keeping on the stalks; cut out the black top, and as you peel them put them in cold water; put some cabbage leaves in the bottom of a preserving pan, lay in the pears, cover them with cold water, and put a few leaves on the top; put them on the fire, and boil them for half an hour; thrust the head of a large pin into one, and, if soft, take them off and lay them in cold water a little. Have the same weight of sugar as of pears, boil it with a little water, remove the scum as it rises, and add one ounce of whole ginger. Lay the pears on a sieve to drain, and when the syrup has boiled ten minutes, put in the pears, and let them boil for half an hour; then take them out with a spoon, put them in a deep dish, and when the syrup is cold pour it over the pears. Cover them up, and in four days pour off the syrup, and boil it for ten minutes. When cold, pour it over the pears, and in four days repeat this process, and do it a third time; then stick a clove into each pear, where the black top was cut out, and put the pears into jars. Divide the ginger, and pour on the syrup when cold.

**To Preserve Pears Red.**—Take as many pounds of pears as required; parboil them in water, and peel them. Have clarified the same weight of loaf sugar that there is of pears, add a pint of port wine, the juice and rind of one lemon, with a little cochineal, a few cloves, and a stick of cinnamon. Boil the pears in this till they become clear and red; take them out, and put them in a jar. Boil up the syrup, strain it, and pour it over the pears.

**To Preserve Oranges.**—Take as many large high-coloured and smooth-skinned bitter oranges as required, and with a sharp penknife cut a hole in the top, to admit the end of a teaspoon, with which scoop out the inside, and put the rinds into cold water, with two handfuls of salt. Let them stand two days and nights; change them into fresh water frequently, and boil them in a brass pan, with plenty of water, and a close cover, till the head of a pin will easily pierce them. Allow a pound of sugar to each orange; clarify and boil it candy high, place the orange skins in a flat vessel, and pour the syrup into and over them. The following day pour off the syrup, repeat this four times, and at the last add the strained juice of four bitter oranges and the prepared rind, and boil them about eight minutes, carefully taking them out one by one, and put them into jars, and pour over the syrup, so as entirely to cover them.

**To Preserve Green Gooseberries.**—Gather the gooseberries where they are a full size; green, hard, and perfectly dry; top and tail them; put them into wide-mouthed bottles, cork and seal them; put a little straw in the bottom of a large pot, place the bottles standing in the pot, up to the necks in water, watch them until the water boils; take out the bottles instantly, take out the corks and fill with boiling water, then put in the corks again. When quite cold, seal them, lay the bottles on their sides, in a cold, dry place; and turn them twice a week for a month.

**To Preserve Lettuce in imitation of Preserved Ginger.**—Take about three dozen of tender shot lettuces, peel, cut in pieces about three inches long, and throw into a basin of cold water as you do it. When all done, put it on the fire in a brass pan, shake in half a pound of ground ginger, let it boil two minutes, take it off, pour it carefully into a jar, and let it stand for two days; give it another boil for two minutes, and return it to the jar another day. Put on six pounds of sugar in a brass pan, with a quart of cold water; let it boil for ten minutes, take the lettuce out of the ginger water, and wash in cold water; then put it into the boiling syrup, let it boil briskly for five minutes, take it off and pour carefully into the jar. Repeat the boiling until it is clear, allowing a day or two between each time; but before boiling the third time, put on six pounds of loaf sugar with a pint of cold water in a brass pan; let it boil briskly for ten minutes, then pour all together. In the last boiling put in an ounce of the essence of ginger, some shred ginger, and two dozen of cayenne pods, tied in a muslin cloth. When you pot it up, you must let the shred ginger and the cayenne pods lie on the top. This is a good imitation of foreign ginger.

**To Keep Peas Green.**—Have full-grown green peas. Fill wide-mouthed bottles up to the neck with the peas; place them on the fire in a pan of cold water, and, when it boils, take them out and seal them, and keep them in a cool place.

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## PICKLES, SYRUPS, AND SUGARS.

**To Pickle Onions.**—Have as many small pickling onions as you wish. Take off the outside skin, throw them into salt and water as they are done. Let them stand for four days, changing the pickle once or twice, then put them into a jar, and pour over them boiling water and salt. Cover them closely, and when quite cold, pour off the pickle and pack them in wide-mouthed bottles. Have some strong vinegar boiled, and some sliced ginger and mustard seeds. Fill up the bottles, and, while hot, cork and seal them.

**Mixed Pickles.**—Take some small cucumbers, French beans, sprigs of cauliflower, and some white onions. Make a pickle of salt and water that will carry an egg; pour it over them, let them lie for two or three days; then put some cabbage leaves in the bottom of a brass pan, put in the pickles and the salt and water, put it on the fire, let them get hot, but not to boil. Keep them by the side of the fire, or on a slow hot-plate, until they get quite yellow; take them out, and clean out the pan; put some fresh cabbage leaves in the bottom; lay in the pickles, put in an equal quantity of vinegar and water to cover them; shake a handful of salt over them, and cover them with a few cabbage leaves. Set them upon the fire, put on a cover when they become hot, draw them aside, and keep them hot, until they are all green over. Then put them in a sieve to drain; have some vinegar boiled with sliced ginger, a few blades of mace, mustard seeds, and pepper-corn. Put the pickles into bottles or a jar, pour the boiling vinegar over them until they are completely covered, cork and seal them immediately.

**To Pickle Beetroot.**—Take as many heads of beetroot as you intend to pickle, wash them well, but do not cut or break the points. Put them in a pan of boiling water, add a handful of salt to them; let them boil about three-quarters of an hour, take them off, and skin and trim neatly. Cut them in slices about half an inch thick, put them in a jar; have some spices with vinegar boiled, pour it over the beetroot, and when cold tie it up with a piece of bladder.

**To Pickle Red Cabbage.**—Take as many hard stocks of red cabbage as required; trim them, cut off the top points, slice them as thin as possible—you cannot slice them too thin; put them on a large flat dish; shake two or three handfuls of salt over them, cover them up; next day shake them about and add a little more fresh salt. Let them stand two days, then take a coarse cloth and wring them, put them in bottles or a jar, and pour over them vinegar previously boiled with spices, as in mixed pickles, then cork and seal them.

**To Pickle Cauliflower.**—Take as many heads of white cauliflower as you intend to pickle. Break them down in small sprigs, put them in a dish with salt and water, making the pickle strong enough to carry an egg. Let them lie four days, put them on in the pickle; let them get hot, but do not boil them; drain them on a sieve, have vinegar with spices boiled, put the cauliflower into a jar, put a piece of muslin on the top, pour the boiling vinegar over them, and cover immediately.

Broccoli is done exactly in the same way.

**To Pickle Mushrooms.**—Have as many button mushrooms as you intend to pickle gathered in the morning before the sun is on them, cut off the stalks, peel, and put them in cold water. When all done, have a stew-pan with boiling water and salt; let them boil five minutes; then put them in a sieve to drain for an hour. Boil for ten minutes some vinegar with pepper-corns, four blades of mace, and mustard seed, put the mushrooms in a jar; put a piece of muslin over the jar, pour in the vinegar; let it stand till cold, then tie it up with a piece of bladder or double paper.

**Mushroom Ketchup.**—Have the mushrooms gathered in the morning before the sun is on them. Break them in small pieces, put them in a large dish, and sprinkle a good deal of salt on them; let them lie for four days, turning them daily, then lay them on a sieve, or put them in a thin bag, and let them run all night until the liquor is all run from them. Take the mushrooms out of the bag, put them on in a little cold water, let them boil slowly for about half an hour, then drain, and add this second liquor to the first. Put the liquor in a stew-pan, with plenty of mixed spices, let it boil for five minutes, run it through a piece of muslin into a basin, and, when cold, bottle up, cork, seal, and keep it in a dry place.

**Black-Currant Vinegar.**—Take the quantity of black currants required; put them into a jar, break them with the hand, and cover with vinegar, let them stand for forty-eight hours; put them into the hair sieve, and let it stand till all the juice has run from them. Put the fruit into a brass pan, and nearly cover it with cold water, let it come to the boil, then take it off, and press as much as possible through a hair sieve. Mix this second juice with the first; measure it, and to each pint allow half a pound of brown sugar; pour back into the brass pan, let it boil for five minutes, run through a piece of muslin, and when cold bottle it up.

**Gunner's Delight.**—One quart best white wine vinegar, half an ounce of mace, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, four tablespoonfuls of India soy, six cloves of garlic, one pennyworth of cochineal, let it stand for some time, shaking it every day; then put into small bottles.

**Black-Currant Syrup.**—Have two or three quarts of black currants, put them in a jar, and set them in a dry place. Let them stand a few days, take a kitchen cloth, and wring them, and to every pint allow three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, put it on the fire in a brass pan, and let it boil five minutes; run it through a piece of muslin, and bottle it up when cold.

**Ginger Beer.**—Pour a gallon of boiling water over three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one ounce and a quarter of sliced ginger, and the peel of one lemon. When lukewarm, the juice of the lemon and a spoonful of yeast are added. It should be made in the evening, and bottled next morning in half-pint stone bottles, and the corks fastened down.

**Ginger Beer, No. 2.**—For a ten-gallon cask, eleven gallons of water, fourteen pounds of sugar, the juice of eighteen lemons, and one pound of ginger are allowed; the sugar and water are boiled with the whites of eight eggs, and well skimmed just before coming to the boiling point. The ginger, which must be bruised, is then added, and boiled for twenty minutes. When cold, the clear part is put into the cask, together with the lemon juice and two spoonfuls of yeast; when it has fermented for three or four days, it is fined, bunged up, and in a fortnight bottled. It may be made without the fruit.

**Ginger Wine.**—Take sixteen pounds of brown sugar, and the whites of six eggs well beaten, stir it in six gallons of water, and put it on to boil. The scum, having well risen, should be taken clean off, and six ounces of the best white ginger cut small added, and boiled for three-quarters of an hour. When it has become lukewarm, put it into a wooden vessel, together with a teacupful of fresh yeast, the juice of six lemons, and the same of Seville oranges, made in a syrup. When it has fermented for three days, put it into the cask, with two bottles of brandy, or four of whisky. The fermentation should be bunged up, but not very tight at first; it may be fined in eight or ten weeks, and bottled, or allowed to stand in the cask nine or ten weeks.

**Wine for Kitchen use.**—Take all sorts of ripe fruit, bruise it in a large jar, and cover with cold water; let it stand for two or three days, then run through a fine sieve into a clean tub. To every quart allow one pound of raw sugar, stir until it is quite dissolved, when you must fill up your cask or casks quite full, in order to increase the fermentation, which may continue for six days, stirring and filling up often, daily. When the fermentation ceases, bung up closely, set it in a dry place, and let it stand for six months. When you are to bottle it, run it through an old flannel bag.

**Raspberry Vinegar.**—To four pints of ripe raspberries allow a pint and a half of vinegar, bruise the fruit in a large basin, pour the vinegar over it, cover it, and let it stand for three days. Put a sieve over a large basin, break the fruit, put it into the sieve, and let it run for a night, but do not press it. Allow to each pint of juice three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar; put it all on the fire in a brass pan, stir occasionally till it boils; let it boil three minutes, and run it through a piece of muslin; when cold, bottle it up.

**Gooseberry Vinegar.**—To each pint of ripe gooseberries allow three pints of cold water previously boiled, bruising the fruit well first. Let it stand forty-eight hours, then strain through a jelly bag, letting it run until all the juice has run through, to each pint of which add half a pound of raw sugar, stirring it till the sugar is dissolved. Then put it into a barrel, and let it remain ten months.

**Mushroom Powder.**—Pick, skin, and clean half a peck of mushrooms, throw them in cold water, drain and put them into a sauce-pan with two spoonfuls of white pepper, a quarter of an ounce of mace, and five cloves pounded. Simmer and shake them till dry, but be careful that they do not burn. Lay them on dishes, put them into a cool oven to dry, then beat them to a powder; put it into wide-mouthed bottles, tie leather over the corks, and keep them in a dry place.

**Lemon Pickle.**—Cut into quarters and pick out all the seeds of six medium-sized lemons, put them into a jar, strew over them two ounces of well-beaten bay salt; cover the jar with a cloth and plate, and let it stand three days; then put a few cloves in, and a quarter of an ounce of mace beaten fine, one ounce of garlic or shallot, two of mustard seeds, and one nutmeg sliced. Make a quart of vinegar boiling hot, and pour it over the ingredients; cover the jar, and in three or four days close it with a bung, and tie leather over it. It will be fit for use in a week, and is an improvement to most sauces, and particularly to fish sauce.

**Currant Wine.**—To forty pints of currants allow ten pints of water; bruise the fruit and lay it on a sieve, pour the water on gradually, and squeeze out the stalks and seeds with your hand. To every pint of liquor add a pound and a half of sugar. The best way to melt the sugar is to reserve a little of the water, which you can warm and pour over it, stirring all the time, otherwise it is apt to gather into knots. Before you bung it up add a pint of whisky, work it in a tub, and take off the scum.

**Sweet Wine from Ripe Currants.**—The fruit is gathered when quite ripe, and the stalks being carefully picked out, it is bruised in the hands, and then strained through a canvas bag into a ten-gallon cask. Forty pounds of fruit, thirty of sugar, and a quarter of good tartar are allowed; the materials having remained some hours in the tub in which it was mixed, it is removed to the cask, the bung-hole covered with a tile, and the cask is stirred every other day for ten days, and filled up every day as the fluid wastes. The fermentation may continue from three to six weeks. When it has subsided, the wine is racked into a cask, in which matches dipped in sulphur have been burned, or in which a little of the sulphate of potash, or of oxymuriate of potash has been put. It should be again racked and fined in March, when the wine is completed, and may be bottled, or allowed to remain in the cask.

**Ripe Gooseberry Wine** may be made by the same rule, excluding carefully from it all the husks,

**Black-Currant Wine.**—The same varieties of proportions are allowed in this as in the others already mentioned. The fruit being picked, it is brought to the boiling point in as much water as to avoid any risk of burning. It may then be strained, and put into the cask, or the liquid and skins may, with the other ingredients, be first fermented in the vat or tub, by which the wine will acquire a higher colour and flavour.

**Strawberry and Raspberry Wine.**—From either of these fruits agreeable wine may be obtained by following the rules given for making currant wine; but it will be found a cheaper and better method to add a little syrup or juice of the fruit to any flavourless currant wine when the fermentation begins to decline. Currant wine may also be flavoured with odoriferous flowers, such as cowslip, elder, mignonette; the quality of roughness is communicated by catech and kenochips of oak, and of beech, and also the sole, a small quantity of these or of the flowers being put into the cask when the first fermentation is over, and as soon as the wine has acquired the desired flavour it is racked and fined. The flavouring articles, such as orisroot, cloves, ginger, sweet and bitter almonds, are put into a muslin bag, and hung in the cask for a few days, during the stage of insensible fermentation—that is, after the first fermentation has ceased; care being taken to taste the liquor frequently, so that the flavouring matter may be withdrawn as soon as it has produced the desired effect.

**Milk Punch.**—Put two pounds and a quarter of loaf sugar into a good-sized jar, pour over it two quarts and a half of boiling water and cover it up; when nearly cold, add the juice of twelve lemons, cover up again, and let it stand till morning; then add one bottle of whisky, one of pale Jamaica rum, and stir it a little. Boil one quart of new milk and pour it in, and while doing so, be sure you do not stir it. Cover up again, and let it stand till mid-day; then run through a jelly bag, and return till it comes as pure as water, and bottle it.

**Lemon Syrup.**—Squeeze about three dozens of lemons, put the juice into a jar, and add to it one quart of cold water previously acidulated with two ounces and a half of tartaric acid; add three pounds of loaf sugar, and stir occasionally till quite dissolved; pour it through a jelly bag, let it run all night, then bottle it up. Orange syrup is made in the same way, by substituting oranges for lemons.

**Wine from Mixed Fruit.**—The three varieties of currants may be used in the largest proportions, and being nicely picked from the stalks, they are allowed just to boil in as much water as to prevent their burning. Of raspberries, strawberries, and cherries (black-heart is the best), equal quantities may be allowed; they are infused with a little water. Gooseberries may be used to advantage, but must be prepared separately; more powerful bruising in an equal quantity of water, and straining through a canvas bag, the other fruits being also strained. To each gallon of juice thus obtained four pounds of loaf sugar and half an ounce of crude tartar are allowed. When the material has stood some hours in the tub in which it was mixed, it is removed to the cask, and managed as currant wine.

**Strawberry Syrup.**—Put twenty-four pounds of strawberries into a jar, and pour over them four quarts of spring water previously acidulated with ten ounces of tartaric acid. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then strain them, taking care not to bruise the fruit. To each pint of clear liquor allow one pound of loaf sugar; stir it occasionally. When quite dissolved, pour into a well-cleaned cask that will just contain it, except about a quart, which must be left out for the purpose of filling up during the process of fermentation. When it ceases, bung up, and let it stand for two months, when it will be ready for bottling.

**Raspberry Syrup.**—Put twenty-four pounds of raspberries into a jar, and pour over them four quarts of spring water previously acidulated with ten ounces of tartaric acid. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then strain them, taking care not to bruise the fruit. To each pint of clear liquor allow one pound of loaf sugar; stir it occasionally. When quite dissolved, pour it into a well-cleaned cask that will just contain it, except about a quart, which must be kept out for the purpose of filling up during the process of fermentation. When it ceases, bung up, and let it stand for two months, when it will be ready for bottling.

**Baking Powder.**—Two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda, three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of rice flour. Pound the soda in a mortar, then add the rice flour and pound together, then the cream of tartar, and repeat the pounding till thoroughly mixed. Put it into a wide-mouthed bottle, cork, and put aside for use.

**Cochineal.**—Dissolve one ounce of sub-carbonate of potash in eight ounces of cold water, add to it one ounce of the best cochineal, previously bruised in a mortar, stir over the fire with a switch until it has boiled for five minutes. Mix lightly one ounce of potash alum with half an ounce of citric acid, add these gradually to the boiling liquid, let it boil, stirring constantly, until it ceases frothing up, then pour through a linen bag on to four ounces of sugar in a basin. When it has nearly run through, pour in about eight ounces of hot water to wash all through the bag, and bring it up to the measure required from the ingredients given. When quite cold, pour into a bottle, cork up, and put aside for use.

**Pink Sugar.**—Spread one pound of grated or ground loaf sugar on a sheet of paper; bruise a piece of carmine the size of a bean in a mortar with about two tablespoonfuls of liquid cochineal, sprinkle it over the sugar and rub between the hands until it becomes equally coloured, let it stand till dry, rubbing it occasionally to prevent it from getting into knots, put it into a bottle with a wide mouth, and keep in a dry place.

**Vanilla Sugar.**—Open two vanilla pods, take out the seeds, and pound them in a mortar with a little ground white sugar; then put it into a bottle with a glass stopper, and put aside for use. The empty pods may be used for creams or ices.

**Orange or Lemon Sugar.**—Take a piece of loaf sugar, rub the rind of the orange or lemon on it, till quite full; then grate it off, and repeat till the sugar is done. Put the sugar on a plate, set it on the stove to dry, then pound it, after which put it into a bottle with a glass stopper, and set aside for use.

**Lemon Squash.**—Pare very thinly the outside rinds from three lemons into a bowl, remove the inner white skin, and put it away, then slice the lemons crosswise as thinly as possible on a plate, putting away the seeds; add slices and juice to the rinds, along with two and a half ounces of sugar and three pints of boiling water; cover, and let stand all day or all night according to convenience, then strain off into a jug and serve.

**Scouring Soap.**—Put one pound of caustic soda into one pint and a half of cold water, stir occasionally till quite cooled down, by which time the soda will be quite dissolved. Have four pounds of fat melted and poured into a vessel large enough to allow the stirring, which must be constant, to be done freely, pour into this the soda and water, being careful to do so very slowly, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for use. A pair of old gloves should be worn during the making of this soap. It is very cleansing, makes kitchen tables white, and a very good way to use up waste fat which has become useless for frying.

**ClaretCup.**—Pour two quart bottles of claret into a four-quart jug, add to it three bottles of soda water, two glasses of sherry, half a glass of brandy, curaçoa, or maraschino, two lemons sliced, loaf sugar to taste, and about a pound of pure spring-water ice. Set it aside for a little to dissolve the ice and sugar, and serve. If liked, a small bunch of borage may be put into it.

**Champagne Cup.**—Pour two quart bottles of champagne into a four-quart jug, add to it two oranges sliced, three bottles of soda water, two glasses of sherry, and about a pound of pure spring water ice. Let it stand a little to dissolve the ice, and serve.

**Coffee.**—Have a muslin bag, with a wire round the mouth or opening, to fit the top of the coffee-pot. When the coffee is wanted, put this bag into the coffee-pot, fitting the wire round the edge, pour boiling water through the muslin into the pot, in order to heat both, then pour it out, and put the newly ground coffee into

the bag, allowing a tablespoonful to a breakfast-cupful of water. Pour the water boiling over the coffee, letting it run, and add more till the measure of water required has been added. Let it stand near the fire for a minute or two, and serve very hot, with boiled milk in a separate jug, or with switched cream.

**Coffee, No. 2.**—To make two breakfast-cups, heat one ounce of roasted coffee beans in the oven, then put them in the coffee-pot, pour over them half a pint of boiling water, cover closely, and let it stand for an hour, then add half a pint of boiling milk, and serve as hot as possible.

**Apple Paste for Decoration.**—Put on in a brass pan some apples cut in slices along with any parings or cores left from other dishes of apples, add rind of lemon sufficient to give flavour to the quantity, also a few pieces of whole ginger; barely cover with cold water, boil to a pulp, stirring quickly and constantly, and pass through a wire sieve. To each pint of pulp allow twelve ounces of loaf sugar, return to the pan, add some lemon juice, let it boil from twenty to thirty minutes, or till it becomes very stiff, stirring carefully and quickly to prevent burning, then pour into a pudding-dish and set aside for use. It may be coloured variously with French vegetable colouring, to be stirred in immediately after taking it off the fire.

**Victoria Punch.**—Take the juice of six lemons and the grated rinds of two, one pint of clarified sugar, and half a pint of water, mix together, then strain into the freezer, and freeze in the usual way. Add one glass of brandy, the same of rum, and go on freezing a little longer, as the spirit brings it down. Beat up the whites of three eggs till quite stiff, then mix gently with four ounces of ground sugar, and stir slowly into the ice. Serve in glasses.

**Barley Water.**—Wash two ounces of pearl barley in cold water, then put it into a clean enamelled pan with a little water, let it boil five minutes and pour off the water. Put it on again with two quarts of fresh water and the peeled rind of one lemon, let it boil gently till reduced to a quart, then strain, and when cold add the juice of the lemon.

# Menus.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (January).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup à la Jardinière.
Purée of Fowl à la Reine.

FISH.
Fillets of Soles à la Cardinal.
Fried Sparlings.

ENTRÉES.
Cutlets of Sweet-Breads à la Maréchale.
Suprême of Fowl, with Truffles.

REMOVE.
Braised Turkey, with Celery Sauce.

ROAST.
Roast Pheasant.
Mushrooms au Gratin.

SWEETS.
Iced Apple Soufflé.
Claret Jelly.
Compôte of Chestnuts.

SAVOURY.
Salad of Lobster, with Aspic Jelly.

ICE.
Ices à la Vienne.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (February).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup à la Royale
Palestine Soup.

FISH.
Salmon, with Tartar Sauce.
Fried Fillets of Soles, with Butter Sauce.

ENTRÉES.
Bouchées of Oysters.
Fillets of Fowl à la Suprême.

REMOVE.
Roast Saddle of Mutton.

ROAST.
Wild Ducks, with Bigarade Sauce.
Mushroom Soufflé.

SWEETS.
Iced Pine Apple Soufflé.
Venus Pudding.
Burnt Almond Cream.

SAVOURY.
Cheese Custards.

ICE.
Ices à la Vienne.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (March).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup, with Quenelles.
Cream of Rice à la Victoria.

FISH.
Salmon, with Dutch Sauce.
Fillets of Soles à la Cardinal.

ENTRÉES.
Bouchées of Salpicon.
Cutlets of Sweet-Breads à la Dauphine.

REMOVES.
Roast Lamb.
Braised Capon, with Tomato Sauce.

ROAST.
Prairie Fowl.
Mushroom Toast.

SWEETS.
Iced Pudding.
Maraschino Jelly, with Peaches.
Apricot Bavarian Cream

SAVOURY.
Anchovy Eggs.

ICE.
Neapolitan Ices.

## DINNER FOR TWELVE (April).

SOUP.
Spring Soup.

FISH.
Salmon, with Parsley and Butter Sauce.

ENTRÉES.
Cream of Chicken.
Oyster Kromeskies.

REMOVES.
Chickens à la Bechamel.
Wafers of Ham.
Roast Lamb.

ROAST.
Guinea Fowl Larded.
Lobster Salad.

SWEETS.
Soufflé Pudding.
Rhubarb Tart.

SAVOURY.
Small Macaroni Timbales.

ICE.
Neapolitan Ices.

## DINNER FOR TWELVE (May).

SOUP.
Clear Soup, with Croûtons.
FISH.
Fillets of Haddocks à la Royale.
ENTRÉES.
Blanquette of Lamb's Sweet-Breads.
Bouchées à la Reine.
REMOVES.
Ducklings, with Green Peas. Roast Lamb.
ROAST.
Roast Pigeons. Cheese Custard Fritters.
SWEETS.
Viennoise Pudding. Orange Jelly, with Oranges.
Cream Custards in Cups.
SAVOURY.
Finnan Haddock Canapés.
ICE.
Maraschino Iced Soufflé, in Cases.

## DINNER FOR EIGHTEEN (June).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup. Hotch-Potch.
FISH.
Salmon, with Mayonnaise Sauce.
Fillets of Soles au Gratin.
ENTRÉES.
Creamed Prawns. Mutton Cutlets à la Périgord.
REMOVES
Braised Chickens à la Jardinière.
Roast Lamb and Salad.
ROAST.
Suprême of Eggs, with Truffles.
SWEET.
Pine Apple Iced Soufflé.
SAVOURIES.
Prince of Wales Canapés. Cheese Custards in Shells.
ICE.
Ices à la Vienne.

## DINNER FOR TWELVE (July).

SOUP.
Brunoise Soup.
FISH.
Salmon Trout, with Tartar Sauce.
ENTRÉES.
Boudins of Whiting à la Suprême. Cucumber Pâtés
REMOVE.
Galantine of Veal, with Green Peas.
ROAST.
Roast Pigeons. Anchovy Toast.
SWEETS.
Iced Apricot Soufflé. Venetian Pudding.
SAVOURY.
Craigie Toast.
ICE.
Strawberry Iced Cream, in Cases.

## DINNER FOR TWELVE (August).

SOUP.
Purée of Grouse.
FISH.
Grilse, with Shrimp Sauce.
ENTRÉES.
Venison Cutlets à la Reforme. Chicken Custards.
REMOVES.
Roast Ducklings, with Green Peas Saddle of Mutton.
ROAST.
Roast Grouse.
SWEETS.
Apricot Cream Tart. Vegetable Marrow Pudding.
SAVOURY.
Cheese Canapés.
ICE.
Chocolate Iced Soufflé, in Paper Cases.

## DINNER FOR TWELVE (September).

SOUP.
Julienne Soup.
FISH.
Turbot, with Dutch Sauce.
ENTRÉES.
Oyster Fritters. Timbale of Grouse.
REMOVES.
Braised Chickens, with Mushrooms au Gratin.
Roast Venison.
ROAST.
Roast Partridges. Tomato Soufflé.
SWEETS.
Saxony Pudding. Chartreuse of Apricots.
SAVOURY.
Chicken Soufflé.
ICE.
Brown-Bread Iced Cream.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (October).

SOUPS.
Hare Soup. Clear Soup, with Profiterolles.
FISH.
Cod and Oyster Sauce.
Fried Fillets of Whitings à la Tartare.
ENTRÉES.
Bouchées of Lobster. Zephyr of Hare.
REMOVES.
Turkey Poult, with Macaroni Sauce
Roast Saddle of Mutton.
ROAST.
Roast Pheasant, with Fried Bread Crumbs.
Savoury Cheese Cakes.
SWEETS.
Coffee Iced Soufflé.
Chocolate Custard, with Vanilla Cream.
Spanish Cakes, with Ratafia Cream.
SAVOURY.
Soufflé Tomatoes.
ICE.
Neapolitan Ices.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (November).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup à la Florentine. Cream of Barley.
FISH.
Cod, with Dutch Sauce. Fried Fillets of Haddocks.
ENTRÉES.
Chartreuse of Sweet-Breads.
Bouchées of Fowl à la Perigord.
REMOVE.
Fillet of Beef à la Jardinière.
ROAST.
Grouse. Haricot Beans.
SWEETS.
Preserved Ginger Pudding. Chartreuse of Prunes.
Compôte of Apples.
SAVOURY.
Croûtons of Lax à la Norwège.
ICE.
Ices à la Vienne.

## DINNER FOR TWENTY (December).

SOUPS.
Clear Soup, with Surprise Quenelles. Celery Soup.
FISH.
Cod and Oyster Sauce
Fried Fillets of Whitings à la Maître d'Hôtel.
ENTRÉES.
Oysters au Gratin. Boudins of Pheasant la Reine.
REMOVES.
Roast Turkey, with Chestnut Sauce. Roast Beef.
ROAST.
Grouse. Mayonnaise of Lobster.
SWEETS.
Plum Pudding. Chartreuse of Apples. Maraschino Jelly.
SAVOURY.
Canapes of Herring.
ICE.
Ices à la Vienne.

# Pears'

# Language of Flowers

Illustrated

With Pictorial Borders of 32 named Grasses and
64 representative Flowers printed
in Colours

Upright Perennial Brome Grass.

# LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abecedary, | Volubility. |
| Abatina, | Fickleness. |
| Acacia, | Chaste love. |
| Acacia, Pink, | Elegance. |
| Acacia, Yellow, | Secret love. |
| Acanthus, | The Fine Arts. Artifice. |
| Acalia, | Temperance. |
| Achillea Millefolia, | War. |
| Aconite (Wolfsbane), | Misanthropy. |
| Aconite (Crowfoot), | Lustre. |
| Adonis, | Sorrowful remembrance. |
| African Marigold, | Vulgar minds. |
| Agnus Castus, | Coldness. |
| Agrimony, | Thankfulness. Gratitude. |
| Almond, | Stupidity. Indiscretion. |
| Almond, Flowering, | Hope. |
| Almond, Laurel, | Perfidy. |
| Allspice, | Compassion. |
| Aloe, | Grief. Affliction. |
| Althæa Frutex, | Persuasion. |
| Alyssum (Sweet), | Worth beyond beauty. |
| Amaranth, | Immortality. Unfading love. |
| Amaranth (Globe), | Unchangeable. |
| Amaranth (Cockscomb), | Foppery. Affectation. |
| Amaryllis, | Pride. |
| Ambrosia, | Love returned. |
| American Elm, | Patriotism. |
| American Linden, | Matrimony. |
| American Starwort, | Welcome to a stranger, and cheerfulness in old age. |
| Amethyst, | Admiration. |
| Andromeda, | Self-sacrifice. |
| Anemone, Field, | Sickness. |
| Anemone, Garden, | Forsaken. |
| Angelica, | Inspiration. |
| Angrec, | Royalty. |
| Apple, | Temptation. |
| Apple Blossom, | Preference. |
| Apple, Thorn, | Deceitful charms. |

APPLE BLOSSOM.

BARBERRY.

CALCEOLARIA.

CANDYTUFT.

CANTERBURY BELL.

CLEMATIS.

COLUMBINE

CONVOLVULUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Apple, Pine, | Perfection. |
| Apocynum, | Deceit. |
| Arbor Vitæ, | Unchanging friendship. |
| Arum (Wake Robin), | Ardour. |
| Ash-leaved Trumpet Flower, | Separation. |
| Ash Mountain, | Prudence. |
| Ash Tree, | Grandeur. |
| Aspen Tree, | Lamentation. |
| Aster China, | Variety. |
| Asphodel, | My regrets follow you to the grave. |
| Auricula, | Painting. |
| Auricula, Green-Edged, | Importune me not. |
| Auricula, Scarlet, | Avarice. |
| Austurtium, | Splendour. |
| Azalea, | Temperance. |
| Azalea (Indian), | True to the end. |
| Bachelor's Buttons, | Single Blessedness. |
| Balm, | Sympathy. |
| Balm, Gentle, | Pleasantry. |
| Balm of Gilead, | Cure. Relief. |
| Balsam, | Impatience. |
| Balsam, Red, | Touch me not. Impatient Resolves. |
| Barberry, | Sourness. Sharpness. Ill temper. |
| Basil, | Hatred. |
| Bay Leaf, | I change but in death. |
| Bay Tree, | Glory. |
| Bay Wreath, | Reward of Merit. |
| Bearded Crepis, | Protection. |
| Beech Tree, | Prosperity. |
| Bee Orchis, | Industry. |
| Bee Ophrys, | Error. |
| Begonia, | Dark thoughts. |
| Belladonna, | Silence. |
| Bell Flower (White), | Gratitude. |
| Belvedere, | I declare against you. |
| Betony, | Surprise. |
| Bilberry, | Treachery. |
| Bindweed (Great), | Insinuation. |
| Bindweed (Small), | Humility. |
| Birch, | Meekness. |
| Birdsfoot, Trefoil, | Revenge. |
| Bittersweet; Nightshade, | Truth. |
| Black Poplar, | Courage. |
| Black Thorn, | Difficulty. |
| Bladder Nut Tree, | Frivolity. Amusement. |
| Bluebottle (Centaury), | Delicacy. |
| Blue Bell, | Constancy. |
| Blue-flowered Greek Valerian | Rupture. |
| Bonus Henricus, | Goodness. |

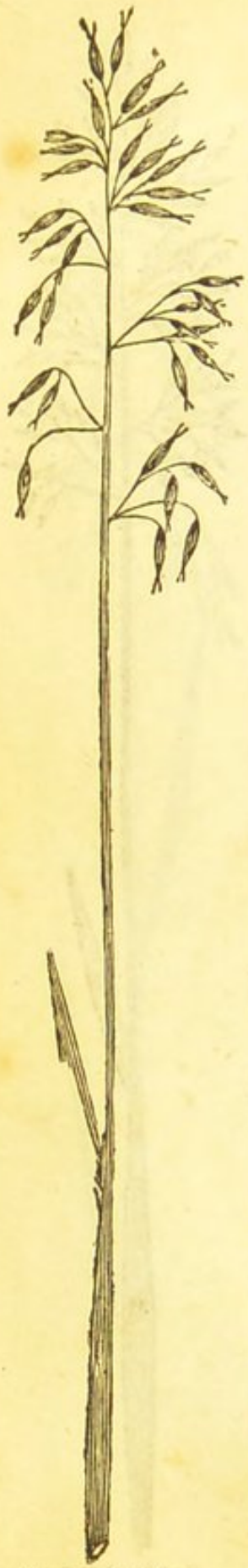
Tall Fescue Grass

Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa Retroflexa).

| | |
|---|---|
| Borage, | Bluntness. |
| Box Tree, | Stoicism. |
| Bramble, | Lowliness. Envy. Remorse. |
| Branch of Currants, | You please all. |
| Branch of Thorns, | Severity or Rigour. |
| Bridal Rose, | Happy love. |
| Broom, | Neatness. Humility. |
| Buckbean, | Calm. Repose. |
| Bud of White Rose, | A heart ignorant of love. |
| Buglos, | Falsehood. |
| Bulrush, | Docility. |
| Bundle of Reeds, with their Panicles, | Music. |
| Burdock, | Importunity. Touch me not. |
| Buttercup (Kingcup), | Childishness. Ingratitude. |
| Butterfly Orchis, | Gaiety. |
| Butterfly Weed, | Let me go. |
| Cabbage, | Profit. |
| Cacalia, | Adulation. |
| Cactus, | Warmth. |
| Calla Æthiopica, | Magnificent beauty. |
| Calceolaria, | Keep this for my sake. |
| Calycanthus, | Benevolence. |
| Camellia Japonica, Red, | Unpretending excellence. |
| Camellia Japonica, White, | Perfected loveliness. |
| Camomile, | Energy in adversity. |
| Campanula or Pyramidal Bell Flower, | Gratitude. |
| Canariensis, | Self-esteem. |
| Canary Grass, | Perseverance. |
| Candytuft, | Indifference. |
| Canterbury Bell, | Acknowledgment. |
| Cardamine, | Paternal error. |
| Carnation, Red, | Alas! for my poor heart. |
| Carnation, Striped, | Refusal. |
| Carnation, Yellow, | Disdain. |
| Cardinal Flower, | Distinction. |
| Catchfly, | Snare. |
| Catchfly, Red, | Youthful love. |
| Catchfly, White, | Betrayed. |
| Cedar, | Strength. |
| Cedar of Lebanon, | Incorruptible. |
| Cedar Leaf, | I live for thee. |
| Celandine, | Joys to come. |
| Cereus (Creeping), | Modest genius. |
| Centaury, | Felicity. |
| Champignon, | Suspicion. |
| Chequered Fritillary, | Persecution. |
| Cherry Tree, | Good education. |
| Cherry Tree, Winter, | Deception. |
| Chestnut, | Luxury. |
| Chestnut Tree, | Do me justice. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chickweed, | Rendezvous. |
| Chicory, | Frugality. |
| China Aster, | Variety. |
| China Aster, Double, | I partake your sentiments. |
| China Aster, Single, | I will think of it. |
| China Rose, | Beauty always new. |
| Chinese Chrysanthemum, | Cheerfulness under adversity. |
| Christmas Rose, | Relieve my anxiety. |
| Chrysanthemum, Red, | I love. |
| Chrysanthemum, White, | Truth. |
| Chrysanthemum, Yellow, | Slighted love. |
| Cineraria, | Ever bright. |
| Cinquefoil, | Maternal affection. |
| Circæa, | Spell. |
| Cistus or Rock Rose, | Popular favour. |
| Cistus Gum, | I shall die to-morrow. |
| Citron, | Beauty with ill-humour. |
| Clarkia, | Will you dance with me? |
| Clematis, | Mental Beauty. |
| Clematis, Evergreen, | Poverty. |
| Clotbur, | Rudeness. |
| Cloves, | Dignity. |
| Clover, Four-Leaved, | Be mine. |
| Clover, Red, | Industry. |
| Clover, White, | Think of me. |
| Cobæa, | Gossip. |
| Cockscomb Amaranth, | Singularity. |
| Colchicum or Meadow Saffron, | My best days are past. |
| Coltsfoot, | Justice shall be done. |
| Columbine, | Folly. |
| Columpine, Purple, | Resolution. |
| Columbine, Red, | Anxious and trembling. |
| Convolvulus, | Bonds. Uncertainty. |
| Convolvulus, Minor, | Night. |
| Convolvulus, Major, | Extinguished hopes. |
| Convolvulus, Pink, | Worth sustained by judicious and tender affection. |
| Corchorus, | Impatient of absence. |
| Coreopsis, | Always cheerful. |
| Coreopsis Arkansa, | Love at first sight. |
| Coriander, | Concealed merit. |
| Corn, | Riches. |
| Corn, Broken, | Quarrel. |
| Corn Straw, | Agreement. |
| Corn Bottle, | Delicacy. |
| Corn Cockle, | Gentility. |
| Cornel Tree, | Duration. |
| Coronella, | Success crown your wishes. |
| Cowslip, | Pensiveness. Winning grace. |
| Cowslip, American, | You are my divinity. |
| Crab (Blossom), | Ill nature. |
| Cranberry, | Hardiness. |

Creeping Soft Grass (Holcus Mollis).



Creeping Soft Grass (Holcus Biaristatus).

| | |
|---|---|
| Creeping Cereus, | Horror. |
| Cress, | Stability. |
| Crocus, | Abuse not. |
| Crocus, Spring, | Youthful gladness. |
| Crocus, Saffron, | Mirth. |
| Crown, Imperial, | Majesty. Power. |
| Crowsbill, | Envy. |
| Crowfoot, | Ingratitude. |
| Cuckoo Pint, | Ardour. |
| Cudweed, | Never ceasing remembrance. |
| Currants, | You please all. |
| Cuscuta, | Meanness. |
| Cyclamen, | Diffidence. |
| Cypress, | Death. Despair. Mourning. |
| Daffodil, | Regard. |
| Daffodil, Great Yellow, | Chivalry. |
| Dahlia, Single, | Good taste. |
| Dahlia, | Instability. |
| Daisy, Double, | Participation. |
| Daisy, Garden, | I share your sentiment. |
| Daisy, Ox Eye, | A token. |
| Daisy, Parti-Coloured, | Beauty. |
| Daisy, Red, | Unconscious. |
| Daisy, White, | Innocence. |
| Daisy, Wild, | I will think of it. |
| Dandelion, | Oracle. |
| Daphne Odora, | Painting the lily. |
| Darnel, | Vice. |
| Dead Leaves, | Sadness. |
| Dew Plant, | A serenade. |
| Diosma, | Uselessness. |
| Dittany of Crete, | Birth. |
| Dittany, White, | Passion. |
| Dock, | Patience. |
| Dodder of Thyme, | Baseness. |
| Dogsbane, | Deceit. Falsehood. |
| Dogwood, | Durability. |
| Dragon Plant, | Snare. |
| Dragonwort, | Horror. |
| Dried Flax, | Utility. |
| Ebony Tree, | Blackness. |
| Eglantine or Sweet Briar, | Poetry. I wound to heal. |
| Elder, | Zealousness. |
| Elm, | Dignity. |
| Enchanter's Nightshade, | Fascination. Witchcraft. |
| Endive, | Frugality. |
| Escholzia, | Sweetness. |
| Eupatorium, | Delay. |
| Evergreen, | Poverty. |
| Evergreen Thorn, | Solace in adversity. |
| Everlasting Pea, | Lasting pleasure and an appointed meeting. |

CYCLAMEN.

DAFFODIL.

EVERLASTING PEA.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

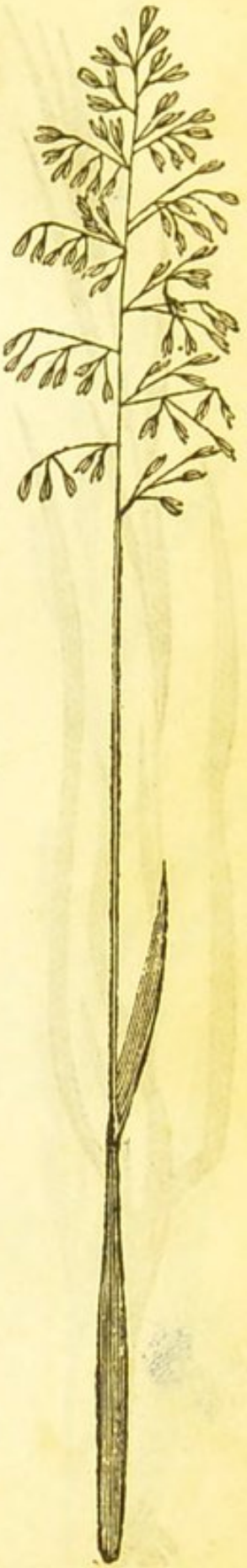
GARDEN ANEMONE.

GERANIUM.

GLOXINIA.

HAREBELL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fennel, | Worthy of all praise. |
| Fern (Flowering), | Fascination. |
| Fern, | Sincerity. |
| Ficoides, Ice Plant, | Your looks freeze me. |
| Fig, | Argument. |
| Fig, Marigold, | Idleness. |
| Fig Tree, | Prolific. |
| Flax, | Fate. Domestic industry. I feel your kindness. |
| Flax-leaved Golden Locks, | Tardiness. |
| Fleur-de-Lis, | Flame. |
| Fleur-de-Luce, | Fire. |
| Flowering Reed, | Confidence in heaven. |
| Flower-of-an-Hour, | Delicate beauty. |
| Fly Orchis, | Error. |
| Flytrap, | Deceit. |
| Fool's Parsley, | Silliness. |
| Forget-Me-Not, | True love. |
| Foxglove, | Insincerity. |
| Foxtail Grass, | Sporting. |
| French Honeysuckle, | Rustic beauty. |
| French Marigold, | Jealousy. |
| French Willow, | Bravery and humanity. |
| Frog Ophrys, | Disgust. |
| Fritillary, Chequered, | Persecution. |
| Fuller's Teasel, | Misanthropy. Importunity. |
| Fumitory, | Spleen. |
| Fuchsia, Scarlet, | Taste. |
| Furse, or Gorse, | Enduring affection. |
| Garden Anemone, | Forsaken. |
| Garden Chervil, | Sincerity. |
| Garden Marigold, | Uneasiness. |
| Garden Ranunculus, | You are rich in attractions. |
| Garden Sage, | Esteem. |
| Garland of Roses, | Reward of virtue. |
| Gentian, | You are unjust. |
| Germander Speedwell, | Facility. |
| Geranium, Dark, | Melancholy. |
| Geranium, Ivy, | Bridal favour. |
| Geranium, Nutmeg, | An expected meeting. |
| Geranium, Oak-leaved, | True friendship. |
| Geranium, Pencil-leaved, | Ingenuity. |
| Geranium, Rose or Pink, | Preference. |
| Geranium, Scarlet, | Comforting. |
| Geranium, Silver-leaved, | Recall. |
| Geranium, Wild, | Steadfast piety. |
| Gillyflower, | Lasting beauty. Bonds of affection. |
| Gladiolus, | Strength of character. |
| Glory Flower, | Glorious beauty. |
| Gloxinia, | A proud spirit. |
| Goat's Rue, | Reason. |



Meadow Soft Grass (Holcus Lanatus).

Slender False Brome Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Golden Rod, | Precaution. Encouragement. |
| Gooseberry, | Anticipation. |
| Gourd, | Extent. Bulk. |
| Grass, | Utility. Submission. |
| Grape, Wild, | Charity. |
| Guelder Rose, | Winter or age. |
| Hand Flower Tree, | Warning. |
| Harebell, | Submission. Grief. |
| Hawkweed, | Quick-sightedness. |
| Hawthorn, | Hope. |
| Hazel, | Reconciliation. |
| Heartsease or Pansy, | You occupy my thoughts. |
| Heath, | Solitude. |
| Helenium, | Tears. |
| Heliotrope, | Devotion. |
| Hellebore, | Scandal. Calumny. |
| Hemlock, | You will be my death. |
| Hemp, | Fate. |
| Henbane, | Imperfection. |
| Hepatica, | Confidence. |
| Hibiscus, | Delicate beauty. |
| Holly, | Foresight. |
| Holly Herb, | Enchantment. |
| Hollyhock, | Fecundity. |
| Honesty, | Honesty. Sincerity. |
| Honey Flower, | Love sweet and secret. |
| Honeysuckle, | Bonds of love. Sweetness of disposition. |
| Honeysuckle, Coral, | The colour of my fate. |
| Honeysuckle, French, | Rustic beauty. |
| Hop, | Injustice. |
| Hornbeam, | Ornament. |
| Hortensia, | You are cold. |
| Houseleek, | Vivacity. Domestic economy. |
| Houstonia, | Content. |
| Hoya, | Sculpture. |
| Humble Plant, | Despondency. |
| Hyacinth, | Sport. Game. Play. |
| Hyacinth, Purple, | Sorrow. |
| Hyacinth, Blue, | Constancy. |
| Hyacinth, White, | Unobtrusive loveliness. |
| Hydrangea, | A boaster. Heartlessness. |
| Hyssop, | Cleanliness. |
| Iceland Moss, | Health. |
| Ice Plant, | Your looks freeze me. |
| Imperial Montague, | Power. |
| Indian Cress, | Warlike trophy. |
| Indian Pink, Double, | Always lovely. |
| Indian Plum, | Privation. |
| Iris, | Message. |
| Iris, German, | Flame. |
| Ivy, | Friendship. Fidelity. Marriage. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ivy, Sprig of, with Tendrils, | Assiduous to please. |
| Jacob's Ladder, | Come down. |
| Japan Rose, | Beauty is your only attraction. |
| Jasmine, White, | Amiability. |
| Jasmine, Cape, | Transport of joy. |
| Jasmine, Carolina, | Separation. |
| Jasmine, Indian, | Attachment. |
| Jasmine, Spanish, | Sensuality. |
| Jasmine, Yellow, | Grace and elegance. |
| Jonquil, | I desire a return of affection. |
| Judas Tree, | Unbelief. Betrayal. |
| Juniper, | Succour. Protection. |
| Justicia, | The perfection of female loveliness. |
| Kennedia, | Mental beauty. |
| King-Cups, | Desire of riches. |
| Laburnum, | Forsaken. Pensive beauty. |
| Lady's Slipper, | Capricious beauty. Win me and wear me. |
| Lagerstraemia, Indian, | Eloquence. |
| Lantana, | Rigour. |
| Larch, | Audacity. Boldness. |
| Larkspur, | Lightness. Levity. |
| Larkspur, Pink, | Fickleness. |
| Larkspur, Purple, | Haughtiness. |
| Laurel, | Glory. |
| Laurel, Common, in flower, | Perfidy. |
| Laurel, Ground, | Perseverance. |
| Laurel, Mountain, | Ambition. |
| Laurestina, | A token. |
| Lavender, | Distrust. |
| Leaves (dead), | Melancholy. |
| Lemon, | Zest. |
| Lemon Blossoms, | Fidelity in love. |
| Lent Lily, | Sweet disposition. |
| Lettuce, | Cold-heartedness. |
| Lichen, | Dejection. Solitude. |
| Lilac, Field, | Humility. |
| Lilac, Purple, | First emotions of love. |
| Lilac, White, | Youthful innocence. |
| Lily, Day, | Coquetry. |
| Lily, Imperial, | Majesty. |
| Lily, White, | Purity. Sweetness. |
| Lily, Yellow, | Falsehood. Gaiety. |
| Lily of the Valley, | Return of happiness. |
| Linden or Lime Tree, | Conjugal love. |
| Lint, | I feel my obligations. |
| Live Oak, | Liberty. |
| Liverwort, | Confidence. |
| Liquorice, Wild, | I declare against you. |
| Lobelia, | Malevolence. |
| Locust Tree, | Elegance. |

Floating Sweet Grass.

Rye Grass
(Lolium Perenne.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Locust Tree (Green), | Affection beyond the grave. |
| London Pride, | Frivolity. |
| Lote Tree, | Concord. |
| Lotus, | Eloquence. |
| Lotus Flower, | Estranged love. |
| Lotus Leaf, | Recantation. |
| Love-in-a-Mist, | Perplexity. |
| Love-lies-Bleeding, | Hopeless, not heartless. |
| Lucern, | Life. |
| Lupin, | Voraciousness. |
| Madder, | Calumny. |
| Magnolia, | Love of nature. |
| Magnolia, Laurel-leaved, | Dignity. |
| Magnolia, Swamp, | Perseverance. |
| Mallow, | Mildness. |
| Mallow, Marsh, | Beneficence. |
| Mallow, Syrian, | Consumed by love. |
| Mallow, Venetian, | Delicate beauty. |
| Manchineal Tree, | Falsehood. |
| Mandrake, | Horror. |
| Maple, | Reserve. |
| Marigold, | Grief. Despair. |
| Marigold, African, | Vulgar minds. |
| Marigold, French, | Jealousy. |
| Marigold, Prophetic, | Prediction. |
| Marjoram, | Blushes. |
| Marvel of Peru, | Timidity. |
| Meadow Lychnis, | Wit. |
| Meadow Saffron, | My best days are past. |
| Meadowsweet, | Uselessness. |
| Mercury, | Goodness. |
| Mesembryanthemum, | Idleness. |
| Mezereon, | Desire to please. |
| Michaelmas Daisy, | Afterthought. |
| Mignonette, | Your qualities surpass your charms. |
| Milfoil, | War. |
| Milkvetch, | Your presence softens my pains. |
| Milkwort, | Hermitage. |
| Mimosa (Sensitive Plant), | Sensitiveness. |
| Mint, | Virtue. |
| Mistletoe, | I surmount difficulties. |
| Mock Orange, | Counterfeit. |
| Monkshood (Helmet Flower), | Chivalry. Knight-errantry. |
| Moonwort, | Forgetfulness. |
| Morning Glory, | Affectation. |
| Moschatel, | Weakness. |
| Moss, | Maternal love. |
| Mosses, | Ennui. |
| Mossy Saxifrage, | Affection. |
| Motherwort, | Concealed love. |
| Mountain Ash, | Prudence. |

HAWTHORN.

HEATHER.

HELIOTROPE.

HEPATICA.

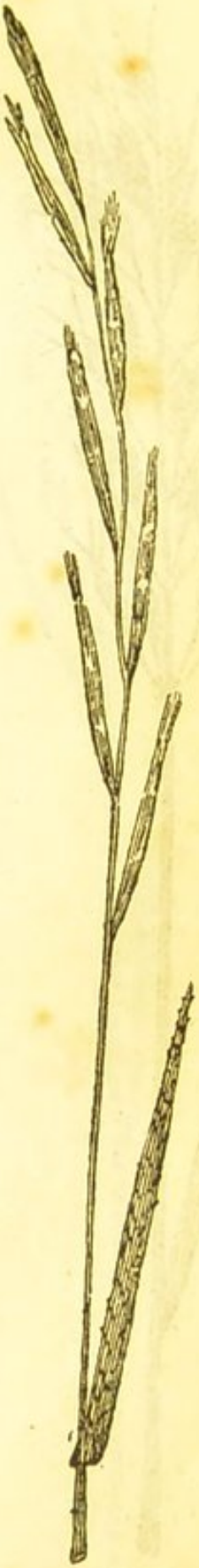
HONEYSUCKLE.

HYACINTH.

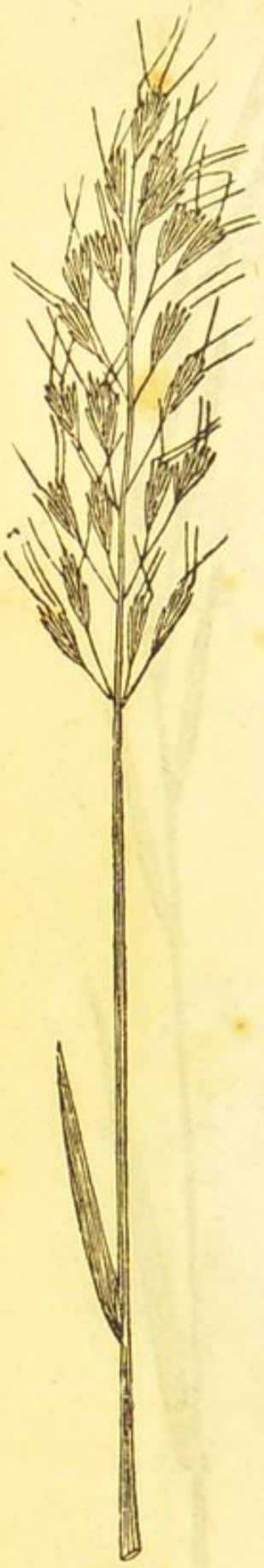
IRIS.

LABURNUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mourning Bride, | Unfortunate attachment. I have lost all. |
| Mouse-eared Chickweed, | Ingenuous simplicity. |
| Mouse-eared Scorpion Grass, | Forget me not. |
| Moving Plant, | Agitation. |
| Mudwort, | Happiness. Tranquillity. |
| Mulberry Tree (Black), | I shall not survive you. |
| Mulberry Tree (White), | Wisdom. |
| Mushroom, | Suspicion. |
| Musk Plant, | Weakness. |
| Mustard Seed, | Indifference. |
| Myrobalan, | Privation. |
| Myrrh, | Gladness. |
| Myrtle, | Love. |
| Narcissus, | Egotism. |
| Narcissus (Double), | Female ambition. |
| Nasturtium, | Patriotism. |
| Nemophila, | I forgive you. |
| Nettle, Common Stinging, | You are cruel. |
| Nettle, Burning, | Slander. |
| Nettle Tree, | Conceit. |
| Night-blooming Cereus, | Transient beauty. |
| Night Convolvulus, | Night. |
| Nightshade, | Falsehood. |
| Oak Leaves, | Bravery. |
| Oak Tree, | Hospitality. |
| Oak (White), | Independence. |
| Oats, | The witching soul of music. |
| Oleander, | Beware. |
| Olive, | Peace. |
| Orange Blossoms, | Bridal festivities; and your purity equals your loveliness. |
| Orange Flowers, | Chastity. |
| Orange Tree, | Generosity. |
| Orchis, | A belle. |
| Osier, | Frankness. |
| Osmunda, | Dreams. |
| Ox Eye, | Patience. |
| Palm, | Victory. |
| Pansy, | Thoughts. |
| Parsley, | Festivity. |
| Pasque Flower, | You have no claims. |
| Passion Flower, | Religious superstition. |
| Patience Dock, | Patience. |
| Pea, Everlasting, | An appointed meeting. Lasting pleasure. |
| Pea, Sweet, | Departure and delicate pleasures. |
| Peach, | Your qualities, like your charms, are unequalled. |
| Peach Blossom, | I am your captive. |
| Pear, | Affection. |



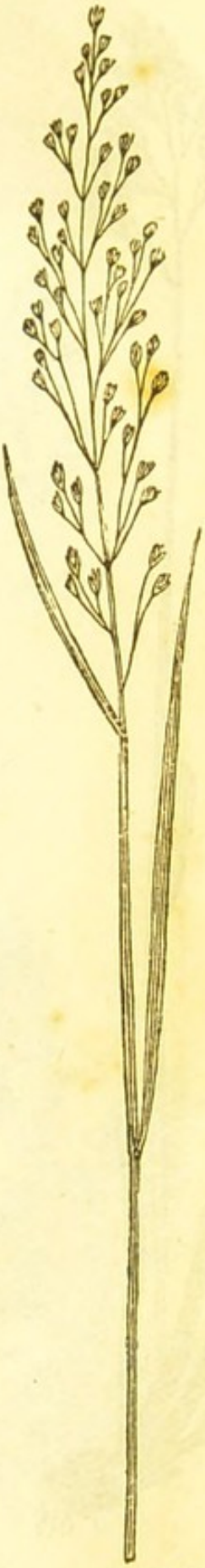
Slender Wheat Grass.



Downy Oat Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pear Tree, | Comfort. |
| Pelargonium, | Eagerness. |
| Pelargonium (White), | Gracefulness. |
| Pelargonium (Red), | Her smile the soul of witchery. |
| Penstemon, | Pleasure without alloy. |
| Pennyroyal, | Flee away. |
| Peony, | Shame. Bashfulness. |
| Peppermint, | Warmth of feeling. |
| Periwinkle, Blue, | Early friendship. |
| Periwinkle, White, | Pleasures of memory. |
| Persicaria, | Restoration. |
| Persimon, | Bury me amid nature's beauties. |
| Peruvian Heliotrope, | Devotion. |
| Petunia, | Never despair. |
| Pheasant's Eye, | Remembrance. |
| Phlox, | Unanimity. |
| Pigeon Berry, | Indifference. |
| Pimpernel, | Change. Assignation. |
| Pine, | Pity. |
| Pine-Apple, | You are perfect. |
| Pine, Pitch, | Philosophy. |
| Pine, Spruce, | Hope in adversity. |
| Pink, | Boldness. |
| Pink, Carnation, | Woman's love. |
| Pink, Indian, Double, | Always lovely. |
| Pink, Indian, Single, | Aversion. |
| Pink, Mountain, | Aspiring. |
| Pink, Red, Double, | Pure and ardent love. |
| Pink, Single, | Pure love. |
| Pink, Variegated, | Refusal. |
| Pink, White, | Ingeniousness. Talent. |
| Plane Tree, | Genius. |
| Plum, Indian, | Privation. |
| Plum Tree, | Fidelity. |
| Plum, Wild, | Independence. |
| Polyanthus, | Pride of riches. |
| Polyanthus, Crimson, | The heart's mystery. |
| Polyanthus, Lilac, | Confidence. |
| Pomegranate, | Foolishness. |
| Pomegranate Flower, | Mature elegance. |
| Poplar, Black, | Courage. |
| Poplar, White, | Time. |
| Poppy, Oriental, | Silence. |
| Poppy, Red, | Consolation. |
| Poppy, Scarlet, | Fantastic extravagance. |
| Poppy, White, | Sleep. My bane. |
| Potato, | Benevolence. |
| Prickly Pear, | Satire. |
| Pride of China, | Dissension. |
| Primrose, | Early youth and sadness. |
| Primrose, Evening, | Inconstancy. |
| Primrose, Red, | Unpatronized merit. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Primula, | Diffidence. |
| Privet, | Prohibition. |
| Purple Clover, | Provident. |
| Pyrethrum, | I am not changed, they wrong me. |
| Pyrus Japonica, | Fairies' fire. |
| Quaking Grass, | Agitation. |
| Quamoclit, | Busybody. |
| Queen's Rocket, | You are the queen of coquettes. Passion. |
| Quince, | Temptation. |
| Ragged Robin, | Wit. |
| Ranunculus, | You are radiant with charms. |
| Ranunculus, Garden, | You are rich in attractions. |
| Ranunculus, Wild, | Ingratitude. |
| Raspberry, | Remorse. |
| Ray Grass, | Vice. |
| Red Catchfly, | Youthful love. |
| Reed, | Complaisance. Music. |
| Reed, Split, | Indiscretion. |
| Rhododendron (Rosebay), | Danger. Beware. |
| Rhubarb, | Advice. |
| Rocket, | Rivalry. |
| Rose, | Love. |
| Rose, Austrian, | Thou art all that is lovely. |
| Rose, Boule de Neige, | Only for thee. |
| Rose, Bridal, | Happy love. |
| Rose, Burgundy, | Unconscious beauty. |
| Rose, Cabbage, | Ambassador of love. |
| Rose, Campion, | Only deserve my love. |
| Rose, Carolina, | Love is dangerous. |
| Rose, Charles le Fievree, | Speak low if you speak love. |
| Rose, China, | Beauty always new. |
| Rose, Christmas, | Relieve my anxiety. |
| Rose, Daily, | Thy smile I aspire to. |
| Rose, Damask, | Brilliant complexion. |
| Rose, Deep Red, | Bashful shame. |
| Rose, Dog, | Pleasure and pain. |
| Rose, Gloire de Dijon, | A messenger of love. |
| Rose, Guelder, | Winter. Age. |
| Rose, Hundred-leaved, | Pride. |
| Rose, Japan, | Beauty is your only attraction. |
| Rose, John Hopper, | Encouragement. |
| Rose, La France, | Meet me by moonlight. |
| Rose, Maiden Blush, | If you love me you will find it out. |
| Rose, Montiflora, | Grace. |
| Rose, Mundi, | Variety. |
| Rose, Musk, | Capricious beauty. |
| Rose, Musk, Cluster, | Charming. |
| Rose, Nephitos, | Infatuation. |
| Rose, Single, | Simplicity. |



Meadow Grass

Alpine Meadow Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rose, Thornless, | Early attachment. |
| Rose, Unique, | Call me not beautiful. |
| Rose, White, | I am worthy of you. |
| Rose, White (withered), | Transient impressions. |
| Rose, Yellow, | Decrease of love. Jealousy. |
| Rose, York and Lancaster, | War. |
| Rose, Full-blown, placed over Two Buds, | Secrecy. |
| Rose, White and Red together, | Unity. |
| Roses, Crown of, | Reward of virtue. |
| Rosebud, Red, | Pure and lovely. |
| Rosebud, White, | Girlhood; and a heart ignorant of love. |
| Rosebud, Moss, | Confession of love. |
| Rosemary, | Remembrance. |
| Rudbeckia, | Justice. |
| Rue, | Disdain. |
| Rush, | Docility. |
| Rye Grass, | Changeable disposition. |
| Saffron, | Beware of excess. |
| Saffron Crocus, | Mirth. |
| Saffron, Meadow, | My happiest days are past. |
| Sage, | Domestic virtue. |
| Sage, Garden, | Esteem. |
| Sainfoin, | Agitation. |
| Saint John's Wort, | Animosity. |
| Salvia, Blue, | I think of thee. |
| Salvia, Red, | For ever thine. |
| Saxifrage, Mossy, | Affection. |
| Scabious, | Unfortunate love. |
| Scabious, Sweet, | Widowhood. |
| Scarlet Lychnis, | Sunbeaming eyes. |
| Schinus, | Religious enthusiasm. |
| Scilla, Blue, | Forgive and forget. |
| Scilla, Sibirica, | Pleasure without alloy. |
| Scilla, White, | Sweet innocence. |
| Scotch Fir, | Elevation. |
| Sensitive Plant, | Sensibility. |
| Shamrock, | Light-heartedness. |
| Snakesfoot, | Horror. |
| Snowdragon, | Presumption. |
| Snowball, | Bound. |
| Snowdrop, | Hope. |
| Sorrel, | Affection. |
| Sorrel, Wild, | Wit ill-timed. |
| Sorrel, Wood, | Joy. |
| Southernwood, | Jest. Bantering. |
| Spanish Jasmine, | Sensuality. |
| Spearmint, | Warmth of sentiment. |
| Speedwell, | Female fidelity. |
| Speedwell, Germander, | Facility. |
| Speedwell, Spiked, | Semblance. |
| Spider Ophrys, | Adroitness. |

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

MARIGOLD.

MICHAELMAS DAISY.

MIGNONETTE.

MOSS ROSEBUD.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

NASTURTIUM.

ORIENTAL POPPY

| | |
|---|---|
| Spiderwort, | Esteem, not love. |
| Spiked Willow Herb, | Pretension. |
| Spindle Tree, | Your charms are engraven on [my heart. |
| Star of Bethlehem, | Purity. |
| Starwort, | Afterthought. |
| Starwort, American, | Cheerfulness in old age. |
| Stephanotis, | You boast too much. |
| Stock, | Lasting beauty. |
| Stock, Ten-Week, | Promptness. |
| Stonecrop, | Tranquillity. |
| Straw, Broken, | Rupture of a contract. |
| Straw, Whole, | Union. |
| Strawberry Blossoms, | Foresight. |
| Strawberry Tree, | Esteem, not love. |
| Sumach, Venice, | Splendour. |
| Sunflower, Dwarf, | Adoration. |
| Sunflower, Tall, | Haughtiness. |
| Swallow-wort, | Cure for heartache. |
| Sweet Basil, | Good wishes. |
| Sweetbriar, American, | Simplicity. |
| Sweetbriar, European, | I wound to heal. |
| Sweetbriar, Yellow, | Decrease of love. |
| Sweet Pea, | Delicate pleasures and depar- [ture. |
| Sweet Sultan, | Felicity. |
| Sweet William, | Gallantry. |
| Sycamore, | Curiosity. |
| Syringa, | Memory. |
| Syringa, Carolina, | Disappointment. |
| Tamarisk, | Crime. |
| Tansy (Wild), | I declare war against you. |
| Teasel, | Misanthropy. |
| Teasel, Fuller's, | Misanthropy. |
| Tendrils of Climbing Plants, | Ties. |
| Thistle, Common, | Austerity. |
| Thistle, Scotch, | Retaliation. |
| Thorn, Apple, | Deceitful charms. |
| Thorns, Branch of, | Severity. |
| Thrift, | Sympathy. |
| Throatwort, | Neglected beauty. |
| Thyme, | Activity. |
| Tiger Flower, | For once may pride befriend me. |
| Traveller's Joy, | Safety. |
| Tree of Life, | Old Age. |
| Trefoil, | Revenge. |
| Tremella Nestoc, | Resistance. |
| Trillium Pictum, | Modest beauty. |
| Truffle, | Surprise. |
| Trumpet Flower, | Fame. |
| Tuberose, | Dangerous pleasures. |
| Tulip, Red, | Declaration of love. |
| Tulip, Variegated, | Beautiful eyes. |
| Tulip, Yellow, | Hopeless love. |

Hard Fescue Grass

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis).

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|---|---|
| Turnip, | Charity. |
| Tussilage (Sweet-Scented), | Justice shall be done you. |
| Valerian, | An accommodating disposition. |
| Valerian, Greek, | Rupture. |
| Venice Sumach, | Intellectual excellence. Splendour. |
| Venus's Car, | Fly with me. |
| Venus's Looking-Glass, | Flattery. |
| Venus's Trap, | Deceit. |
| Verbena, Scarlet, | Sensibility. |
| Verbena, White, | Pure and guileless. |
| Vernal Grass, | Poor, but happy. |
| Veronica, | Fidelity. |
| Vervain, | Enchantment. |
| Vine, | Intoxication. |
| Violet, Blue, | Faithfulness. |
| Violet, Dame, | Watchfulness. |
| Violet, Sweet, | Modesty. |
| Violet, Yellow, | Rural Happiness. |
| Virginia Creeper, | Ever changing. |
| Virgin's Bower, | Filial love. |
| Volkamenia, | May you be happy. |
| Walnut, | Intellect. Stratagem. |
| Wall-Flower, | Fidelity in adversity. |
| Water Lily, | Purity of heart. |
| Water Melon, | Bulkiness. |
| Wax Plant, | Susceptibility. |
| Weigela, | Accept a faithful heart. |
| Wheat Stalk, | Riches. |
| Whin, | Anger. |
| White Jasmine, | Amiability. |
| White Lily, | Purity and modesty. |
| White Mullein, | Good nature. |
| White Oak, | Independence. |
| White Pink, | Talent. |
| White Poplar, | Time. |
| Whortleberry, | Treason. |
| Willow, Creeping, | Love forsaken. |
| Willow, Water, | Freedom. |
| Willow, Weeping, | Mourning. |
| Willow Herb, | Pretension. |
| Willow, French, | Bravery and humanity. |
| Wisteria, | I cling to thee. |
| Witch Hazel, | A spell. |
| Woodbine, | Fraternal love. |
| Wood Sorrel, | Joy. Maternal tenderness. |
| Wormwood, | Absence. |
| Xanthium, | Rudeness. Pertinacity. |
| Xeranthemum, | Cheerfulness under adversity. |
| Yew, | Sorrow. |
| Zephyr Flower, | Expectation. |
| Zinnia, | Thoughts of absent friends. |

A BOASTER, - - - - - - Hydrangea.
A BELLE, - - - - - - Orchis.
A HEART IGNORANT OF LOVE, - White Rosebud.
A SERENADE, - - - - - Dew Plant.
A SPELL, - - - - - - Witch Hazel.
A TOKEN, - - - - - - Ox Eye Daisy, Laurestina.
ABSENCE, - - - - - - Wormwood.
ABUSE NOT, - - - - - - Crocus.
ACCEPT A FAITHFUL HEART, - Weigela.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, - - - Canterbury Bell.
ACTIVITY, - - - - - - Thyme.
ADMIRATION, - - - - - Amethyst.
ADORATION, - - - - - - Dwarf Sunflower.
ADROITNESS, - - - - - - Spider Ophrys.
ADULATION, - - - - - - Cacalia.
ADVICE, - - - - - - Rhubarb.
AFFECTATION, - - - - - Amaranth (Cockscomb), Morning Glory.
AFFECTION BEYOND THE GRAVE, - Locust Tree (Green).
AFFECTION, - - - - - - Mossy Saxifrage, Pear, Sorrel.
AFFLICTION, - - - - - - Aloe.
AFTERTHOUGHT, - - - - - Starwort, Michaelmas Daisy.
AGE, - - - - - - - Guelder Rose.
AGITATION, - - - - - - Moving Plant, Sainfoin, Quaking Grass.
AGREEMENT, - - - - - - Corn Straw.
ALAS! FOR MY POOR HEART, - Red Carnation.
ALWAYS CHEERFUL, - - - Coreopsis.
ALWAYS LOVELY, - - - - - Double Indian Pink.
AMBASSADOR OF LOVE, - - Cabbage Rose.
AMBITION, - - - - - - Mountain Laurel.
AMIABILITY, - - - - - - White Jasmine.
AMUSEMENT, - - - - - - Bladder Nut Tree.
AN ACCOMMODATING DISPOSITION, Valerian.
AN APPOINTED MEETING, - - Everlasting Pea.
AN EXPECTED MEETING, - - Nutmeg Geranium.
ANGER, - - - - - - - Whin.
ANIMOSITY, - - - - - - Saint John's Wort.
ANTICIPATION, - - - - - Gooseberry.
ANXIOUS AND TREMBLING, - - Red Columbine.
ARDOUR, - - - - - - Arum (Wake Robin), Cuckoo Pint.
ARGUMENT, - - - - - - Fig.
ARTIFICE, - - - - - - Acanthus.
ASPIRING, - - - - - - Mountain Pink.
ASSIGNATION, - - - - - Pimpernel.
ASSIDUOUS TO PLEASE, - - - Sprig of Ivy with tendrils.

Water Whorl Grass

Tall Brome Grass

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|---|---|
| ATTACHMENT, | Indian Jasmine (Ipomœa). |
| AUDACITY, | Larch. |
| AUSTERITY, | Common Thistle. |
| AVARICE, | Scarlet Auricula. |
| AVERSION, | Single Indian Pink. |
| BANTERING, | Southernwood. |
| BASENESS, | Dodder of Thyme. |
| BASHFULNESS, | Peony. |
| BASHFUL SHAME, | Deep Red Rose. |
| BEAUTY, | Parti-Coloured Daisy. |
| BEAUTY ALWAYS NEW, | China Rose. |
| BEAUTY IS YOUR ONLY ATTRACTION, | Japan Rose. |
| BEAUTY WITH ILL-HUMOUR, | Citron. |
| BEAUTIFUL EYES, | Variegated Tulip. |
| BE MINE, | Four-leaved Clover. |
| BENEFICENCE, | Marsh Mallow. |
| BENEVOLENCE, | Potato, Calycanthus. |
| BETRAYAL, | Judas Tree. |
| BETRAYED, | White Catchfly. |
| BEWARE OF EXCESS, | Saffron. |
| BEWARE, | Oleander, Rhododendron. |
| BIRTH, | Dittany of Crete. |
| BLACKNESS, | Ebony Tree. |
| BLUNTNESS, | Borage. |
| BLUSHES, | Marjoram. |
| BOLDNESS, | Pink and Larch. |
| BONDS, | Convolvulus. |
| BONDS OF AFFECTION, | Gilly Flower. |
| BONDS OF LOVE, | Honeysuckle. |
| BOUND, | Snowball. |
| BRAVERY, | Oak Leaves, French Willow. |
| BRIDAL FAVOUR, | Ivy Geranium. |
| BRIDAL FESTIVITIES, | Orange Blossom. |
| BRILLIANT COMPLEXION, | Damask Rose. |
| BULK, | Gourd. |
| BULKINESS, | Water Melon. |
| BURY ME AMID NATURE'S BEAUTIES, | Persimon. |
| BUSYBODY, | Quamoclit. |
| CALL ME NOT BEAUTIFUL, | Unique Rose. |
| CALM, | Buckbean. |
| CALUMNY, | Madder, Helebore. |
| CAPRICIOUS BEAUTY, | Musk Rose, Lady's Slipper. |
| CHANGE, | Pimpernel. |
| CHANGEABLE DISPOSITION, | Rye Grass. |
| CHARITY, | Wild Grape, Turnip. |
| CHARMING, | Musk Rose Cluster. |
| CHASTE LOVE, | Acacia. |
| CHASTITY, | Orange Flowers. |
| CHEERFULNESS UNDER ADVERSITY, | Chinese Chrysanthemum, Xeranthemum. |
| CHEERFULNESS IN OLD AGE, | American Starwort. |

OX-EYE DAISY.

PANSY.

PASSION FLOWER.

PEONY.

PETUNIA.

PINK.

POLYANTHUS.

PRIMROSE.

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|---|---|
| Childishness, | Buttercup (Kingcup). |
| Chivalry, | Monkshood (Helmet Flower), Great Yellow Daffodil. |
| Cleanliness, | Hyssop. |
| Cold-heartedness, | Lettuce. |
| Coldness, | Agnus Castus. |
| Come down, | Jacob's Ladder. |
| Comfort, | Pear Tree. |
| Comforting, | Scarlet Geranium. |
| Compassion, | Allspice. |
| Complaisance, | Reed. |
| Concealed love, | Motherwort. |
| Concealed merit, | Coriander. |
| Conceit, | Nettle Tree. |
| Concord, | Lote Tree. |
| Confession of love, | Moss Rosebud. |
| Confidence, | Liverwort, Hepatica, Lilac Polyanthus. |
| Confidence in heaven, | Flowering Reed |
| Conjugal love, | Linden or Lime Tree. |
| Constancy, | Blue Hyacinth, Blue Bell. |
| Consolation, | Red Poppy. |
| Consumed by love, | Syrian Mallow. |
| Content, | Houstonia. |
| Coquetry, | Day Lily. |
| Counterfeit, | Mock Orange. |
| Courage, | Black Poplar. |
| Crime, | Tamarisk. |
| Cure for heartache. | Swallow-wort. |
| Cure, | Balm of Gilead |
| Curiosity, | Sycamore. |
| Dangerous pleasures, | Tuberose. |
| Danger, | Rhododendron (Rosebay). |
| Dark thoughts, | Begonia. |
| Decrease of love, | Yellow Sweetbriar, Yellow Rose. |
| Deceitful charms, | Thorn Apple. |
| Deceit, | Venus's Trap, Apocynum, Dogbane, Flytrap. |
| Death, | Cypress. |
| Declaration of love, | Red Tulip. |
| Dejection, | Lichen. |
| Delay, | Eupatorium. |
| Delicate beauty, | Flower-of-an-Hour, Hibiscus, Venetian Mallow. |
| Delicacy, | Bluebottle (Centaury) and Corn Bottle. |
| Delicate pleasures, | Sweet Pea. |
| Deception, | Winter Cherry Tree. |
| Despair, | Marigold and Cypress. |
| Desire to please, | Mezereon. |
| Desire of riches, | King-cups. |

Hairy Wood Brome Grass.

Cat's-Tail Grass.

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| Despondency, | Humble Plant. |
| Departure, | Sweet Pea. |
| Devotion, | Heliotrope, Peruvian Heliotrope. |
| Difficulty, | Black Thorn. |
| Diffidence, | Cyclamen, Primula. |
| Dignity, | Elm, Laurel-leaved Magnolia, Cloves. |
| Disappointment, | Carolina Syringa. |
| Disdain, | Rue, Yellow Carnation. |
| Disgust, | Frog Ophrys. |
| Distrust, | Lavender. |
| Distinction, | Cardinal Flower. |
| Dissension, | Pride of China. |
| Dreams, | Osmunda. |
| Docility, | Bulrush, Rush. |
| Do me justice, | Chestnut Tree. |
| Domestic virtue, | Sage. |
| Domestic industry, | Flax. |
| Domestic economy, | House Leek. |
| Duration, | Cornel Tree. |
| Durability, | Dogwood. |
| Eagerness, | Pelargonium. |
| Early attachment, | Thornless Rose. |
| Early friendship, | Blue Periwinkle. |
| Early youth and sadness, | Primrose. |
| Egotism, | Narcissus. |
| Elegance, | Pink Acacia, Locust Tree, and Yellow Jasmine. |
| Elevation, | Scotch Fir. |
| Eloquence, | Indian Lagerstræmia, Lotus. |
| Enchantment, | Holly Herb, Vervain. |
| Encouragement, | John Hopper Rose, Golden Rod. |
| Enduring affection, | Furze or Gorse. |
| Energy in adversity, | Camomile. |
| Ennui, | Mosses. |
| Envy, | Bramble, Crowsbill. |
| Error, | Fly Orchis, Bee Ophrys. |
| Esteem, | Garden Sage. |
| Esteem, not love, | Strawberry Tree, Spiderwort. |
| Estranged love, | Lotus Flower. |
| Ever bright, | Cineraria. |
| Ever changing, | Virginia Creeper. |
| Expectation, | Zephyr Flower. |
| Extent, | Gourd. |
| Extinguished hopes, | Major Convolvulus. |
| Facility, | Germander Speedwell. |
| Fairies' fire, | Pyrus Japonica. |
| Faithfulness, | Blue Violet. |
| Falsehood, | Manchineal Tree, Nightshade, Buglos, Yellow Lily, Dogbane. |
| Fame, | Trumpet Flower. |

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|---|---|
| Fantastic extravagance, | Scarlet Poppy. |
| Fascination, | Enchanter's Nightshade, Flowering Fern. |
| Fate, | Hemp, Flax. |
| Fecundity, | Hollyhock. |
| Felicity, | Sweet Sultan, Centaury. |
| Female ambition, | Double Narcissus. |
| Female fidelity, | Speedwell. |
| Festivity, | Parsley. |
| Fickleness, | Abatina, Pink Larkspur. |
| Fidelity, | Ivy, Plum Tree, Veronica. |
| Fidelity in adversity, | Wall-flower. |
| Fidelity in love, | Lemon Blossoms. |
| Filial love, | Virgin's Bower. |
| First emotions of love, | Purple Lilac. |
| Fire, | Fleur-de-Luce. |
| Flame, | German Iris, Fleur-de-Lis. |
| Flattery, | Venus's Looking-glass. |
| Flee away, | Pennyroyal. |
| Fly with me, | Venus's Car. |
| Foolishness, | Pomegranate. |
| Folly, | Columbine. |
| Foppery, | Amaranth (Cockscomb). |
| Foresight, | Holly, Strawberry Blossoms. |
| For ever thine, | Red Salvia. |
| Forgetfulness, | Moonwort. |
| Forget me not, | Mouse-eared Scorpion Grass. |
| Forgive and forget, | Blue Scilla. |
| For once may pride befriend me, | Tiger Flower. |
| Forsaken, | Anemone (Garden), Laburnum. |
| Frankness, | Osier. |
| Fraternal love, | Woodbine. |
| Freedom, | Water Willow. |
| Friendship, | Ivy. |
| Frivolity, | London Pride, Bladder Nut Tree. |
| Frugality, | Chicory, Endive. |
| Gaiety, | Butterfly Orchis, Yellow Lily. |
| Gallantry, | Sweet William. |
| Game, | Hyacinth. |
| Generosity, | Orange Tree. |
| Genius, | Plane Tree. |
| Gentility, | Corn Cockle. |
| Girlhood, | White Rosebud. |
| Gladness, | Myrrh. |
| Glorious beauty, | Glory Flower. |
| Glory, | Bay Tree, Laurel. |
| Good education, | Cherry Tree. |
| Good-nature, | White Mullein. |
| Goodness, | Bonus Henricus, Mercury. |
| Good taste, | Single Dahlia. |

Tawny Melic Grass.

Manured Canary Grass

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|---|---|
| Good wishes, | Sweet Basil. |
| Gossip, | Cobæa. |
| Grace, | Montiflora Rose. |
| Grace and elegance, | Yellow Jasmine. |
| Gracefulness, | White Pelargonium. |
| Grandeur, | Ash Tree. |
| Gratitude, | White Bell Flower, Campanula or Pyramidal Bell Flower, Agrimony. |
| Grief, | Marigold, Aloe, Hare Bell. |
| Happiness, | Mudwort. |
| Happy love, | Bridal Rose. |
| Hardiness, | Cranberry. |
| Hatred, | Basil. |
| Haughtiness, | Tall Sunflower, Purple Larkspur. |
| Health, | Iceland Moss. |
| Heartlessness, | Hydrangea. |
| Hermitage, | Milkwort. |
| Her smile the soul of witchery, | Red Pelargonium. |
| Honesty, | Honesty. |
| Hope, | Snowdrop, Flowering Almond Hawthorn. |
| Hope in adversity, | Spruce Pine. |
| Hopeless love, | Yellow Tulip. |
| Hopeless not heartless, | Love-lies-Bleeding. |
| Horror, | Mandrake, Creeping Cereus, Dragonwort, Snakesfoot. |
| Hospitality, | Oak Tree. |
| Humanity, | French Willow. |
| Humility, | Bindweed (Small), Field Lilac, Broom. |
| I am not changed, they wrong me, | Pyrethrum. |
| I am worthy of you, | White Rose. |
| I am your captive, | Peach Blossom. |
| I change but in death, | Bay Leaf. |
| I cling to thee, | Wisteria. |
| I declare against you, | Wild Liquorice, Belvedere. |
| Idleness, | Marigold Fig, Mesembryanthemum. |
| I declare war against you, | Tansy (Wild). |
| I desire a return of affection, | Jonquil. |
| I feel my obligations, | Lint. |
| I feel your kindness, | Flax. |
| I forgive you, | Nemophila. |
| If you love me you will find it out, | Maiden Blush Rose |
| I have lost all, | Mourning Bride. |
| I live for thee, | Cedar Leaf. |
| Ill nature, | Crab (Blossom). |
| Ill temper, | Barberry. |

PURPLE LILAC.

RANUNCULUS.

RED CARNATION.

RED TULIP.

RHODODENDRON.

ROSE.

ROSE (GLOIRE DE DIJON).

SHAMROCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| I LOVE, | Red Chrysanthemum. |
| IMMORTALITY, | Amaranth. |
| IMPATIENCE, | Balsam. |
| IMPATIENT OF ABSENCE, | Corchorus. |
| IMPATIENT RESOLVES, | Red Balsam. |
| IMPERFECTION, | Henbane. |
| IMPORTUNE ME NOT, | Green-edged Auricula. |
| IMPORTUNITY, | Burdock, Fuller's Teasle. |
| INCORRUPTIBLE, | Cedar of Lebanon. |
| INCONSTANCY, | Evening Primrose. |
| INDEPENDENCE, | White Oak, Wild Plum. |
| INDIFFERENCE, | Pigeon Berry, Candytuft, Mustard Seed. |
| INDISCRETION, | Almond, Split Reed. |
| INDUSTRY, | Bee Orchis, Red Clover. |
| INFATUATION, | Nephitos Rose. |
| INGRATITUDE, | Buttercup (Kingcup), Crowfoot, Wild Ranunculus. |
| INGENIOUSNESS, | White Pink. |
| INGENUOUS SIMPLICITY, | Mouse-eared Chickweed. |
| INGENUITY, | Pencil-leaved Geranium. |
| INJUSTICE, | Hop. |
| INSINCERITY, | Foxglove. |
| INSINUATION, | Bindweed (Great). |
| INSTABILITY, | Dahlia. |
| INSPIRATION, | Angelica. |
| INNOCENCE, | White Daisy. |
| INTELLECT, | Walnut. |
| INTELLECTUAL EXCELLENCE, | Venice Sumach. |
| INTOXICATION, | Vine. |
| I PARTAKE YOUR SENTIMENTS, | Double China Aster. |
| I SHALL DIE TO-MORROW, | Cistus Gum. |
| I SHALL NOT SURVIVE YOU, | Black Mulberry Tree. |
| I SHARE YOUR SENTIMENT, | Garden Daisy. |
| I SURMOUNT DIFFICULTIES, | Mistletoe. |
| I WILL THINK OF IT, | Single China Aster, Wild Daisy. |
| I THINK OF THEE, | Blue Salvia. |
| I WOUND TO HEAL, | Eglantine or Sweetbriar. |
| JEALOUSY, | French Marigold, Yellow Rose. |
| JEST, | Southernwood. |
| JOY, | Wood Sorrel. |
| JOYS TO COME, | Celandine. |
| JUSTICE SHALL BE DONE YOU, | Tussilage (Sweet-scented). |
| JUSTICE SHALL BE DONE, | Coltsfoot. |
| JUSTICE, | Rudbeckia. |
| KEEP THIS FOR MY SAKE, | Calceolaria. |
| KNIGHT ERRANTRY, | Monkshood (Helmet Flower). |
| LAMENTATION, | Aspen Tree. |
| LASTING PLEASURE, | Everlasting Pea. |
| LASTING BEAUTY, | Stock, Gillyflower. |
| LET ME GO, | Butterfly Weed. |

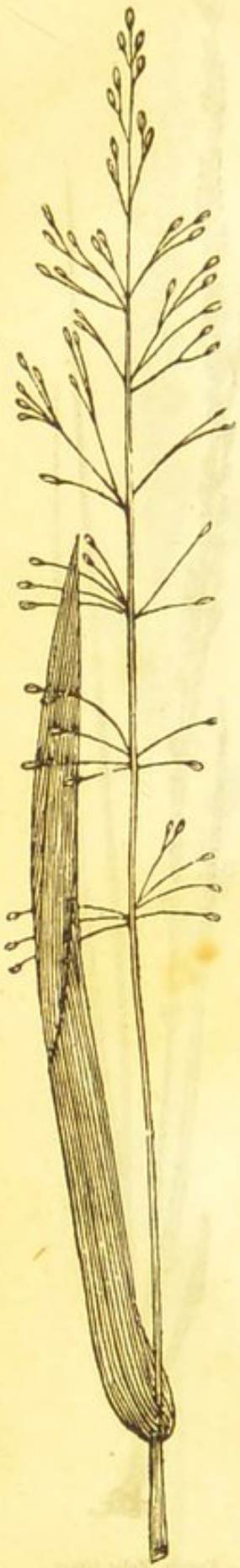
Crested Dog's-tail Grass.

Meadow Fescue Grass

| | |
|---|---|
| LEVITY, | Larkspur. |
| LIBERTY, | Live Oak. |
| LIFE, | Lucern. |
| LIGHTNESS, | Larkspur. |
| LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, | Shamrock. |
| LOVE, | Rose, Myrtle. |
| LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT, | Coreopsis Arkansa. |
| LOVE FORSAKEN, | Creeping Willow. |
| LOVE IS DANGEROUS, | Carolina Rose. |
| LOVE RETURNED, | Ambrosia. |
| LOVE SWEET AND SECRET, | Honey Flower. |
| LOVE OF NATURE, | Magnolia. |
| LOWLINESS, | Bramble. |
| LUSTRE, | Aconite (Crowfoot). |
| LUXURY, | Chestnut. |
| MAGNIFICENT BEAUTY, | Calla Æthiopica. |
| MAJESTY, | Imperial Crown, Imperial Lily. |
| MALEVOLENCE, | Lobelia. |
| MARRIAGE, | Ivy. |
| MATERNAL LOVE, | Moss. |
| MATERNAL AFFECTION, | Cinquefoil. |
| MATERNAL TENDERNESS, | Wood Sorrel. |
| MATRIMONY, | American Linden. |
| MATURE ELEGANCE, | Pomegranate Flower. |
| MAY YOU BE HAPPY, | Volkamenia. |
| MEANNESS, | Cuscuta. |
| MEEKNESS, | Birch. |
| MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT, | La France Rose. |
| MELANCHOLY, | Leaves (dead), Dark Geranium. |
| MEMORY, | Syringa. |
| MENTAL BEAUTY, | Clematis, Kennedia. |
| MESSAGE, | Iris. |
| MESSENGER OF LOVE, | Gloire de Dijon Rose. |
| MILDNESS, | Mallow. |
| MIRTH, | Saffron Crocus. |
| MISANTHROPY, | Teasel, Fuller's Teasel, Aconite (Wolfsbane). |
| MODESTY, | Sweet Violet. |
| MODEST BEAUTY, | Trillium Pictum. |
| MODEST GENIUS, | Cereus (Creeping). |
| MOURNING, | Weeping Willow, Cypress. |
| MY BANE, | White Poppy. |
| MY BEST DAYS ARE PAST, | Colchicum or Meadow Saffron. |
| MY REGRETS FOLLOW YOU TO THE GRAVE, | Asphodel. |
| MUSIC, | Bundle of Reeds, with their Panicles. |
| NEATNESS, | Broom. |
| NEGLECTED BEAUTY, | Throatwort. |
| NEVER-CEASING REMEMBRANCE, | Cudweed. |
| NEVER DESPAIR, | Petunia. |

NIGHT, - - - - - - Minor Convolvulus, Night Convolvulus.
OLD AGE, - - - - - Tree of Life.
ONLY DESERVE MY LOVE, - - Campion Rose.
ONLY FOR THEE, - - - - Boule de Neige Rose.
ORACLE, - - - - - Dandelion.
ORNAMENT, - - - - - Hornbeam.
PAINTING, - - - - - Auricula.
PAINTING THE LILY, - - - Daphne Odora.
PARTICIPATION, - - - - Double Daisy.
PASSION, - - - - - White Dittany, Queen's Rocket.
PATERNAL ERROR, - - - Cardamine.
PATIENCE, - - - - - Dock, Ox Eye, Patience Dock.
PATRIOTISM, - - - - - American Elm, Nasturtium.
PEACE, - - - - - - Olive.
PENSIVENESS, - - - - Cowslip.
PENSIVE BEAUTY, - - - - Laburnum.
PERFECTION, - - - - Pine Apple.
PERFECTED LOVELINESS, - - Camellia Japonica, White.
PERFIDY, - - - - - Common Laurel in flower, Laurel Almond.
PERPLEXITY, - - - - Love-in-a-Mist.
PERSECUTION, - - - - Chequered Fritillary.
PERSEVERANCE, - - - - Ground Laurel, Canary Swamp Magnolia.
PERSUASION, - - - - - Althæa Frutex.
PERTINACITY, - - - - Xanthium.
PHILOSOPHY, - - - - Pitch Pine.
PITY, - - - - - - Pine.
PLAY, - - - - - - Hyacinth.
PLEASANTRY, - - - - Gentle Balm.
PLEASURE AND PAIN, - - - Dog Rose.
PLEASURE WITHOUT ALLOY, - Scilla Siberica and Penstemon.
PLEASURES OF MEMORY, - - White Periwinkle.
POETRY, - - - - - Eglantine or Sweet Briar.
POOR BUT HAPPY, - - - Vernal Grass.
POPULAR FAVOUR, - - - Cistus or Rock Rose.
POVERTY, - - - - - Evergreen, Clematis Evergreen.
POWER, - - - - - - Imperial Montague, Crown Imperial.
PRECAUTION, - - - - Golden Rod.
PREDICTION, - - - - - Prophetic Marigold.
PREFERENCE, - - - - Apple Blossom, Rose or Pink Geranium.
PRESUMPTION, - - - - Snowdragon.
PRETENSION, - - - - Spiked Willow Herb, Willow Herb.
PRIDE, - - - - - - Amaryllis, Hundred-leaved Rose.
PRIDE OF RICHES, - - - Polyanthus.
PRIVATION, - - - - - Myrobalan, Indian Plum.
PROFIT, - - - - - - Cabbage.

Purple Melic Grass (Molinia Caerulea).



Spreading Millet Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prohibition, | Privet. |
| Prolific, | Fig Tree. |
| Promptness, | Ten-weeks Stock. |
| Prosperity, | Beech Tree. |
| Protection, | Bearded Crepis and Juniper. |
| Provident, | Purple Clover. |
| Proud spirit, | Gloxinia. |
| Prudence, | Mountain Ash. |
| Pure and guileless, | White Verbena. |
| Pure love, | Single Pink. |
| Pure and lovely, | Red Rosebud. |
| Pure and ardent love, | Double Red Pink. |
| Purity, | Star of Bethlehem, White Lily. |
| Purity and modesty, | White Lily. |
| Purity of heart, | Water Lily. |
| Quick-sightedness, | Hawkweed. |
| Quarrel, | Broken Corn. |
| Reason, | Goat's Rue. |
| Recall, | Silver-leaved Geranium. |
| Recantation, | Lotus Leaf. |
| Reconciliation, | Hazel. |
| Refusal, | Variegated Pink, Striped Carnation. |
| Regard, | Daffodil. |
| Relief, | Balm of Gilead. |
| Relieve my anxiety, | Christmas Rose. |
| Religious superstition, | Passion Flower. |
| Religious enthusiasm, | Schinus. |
| Remembrance, | Pheasant's Eye, Rosemary. |
| Remorse, | Raspberry, Bramble. |
| Rendezvous, | Chickweed. |
| Repose, | Buckbean. |
| Reserve, | Maple. |
| Resistance, | Tremella Nestoc. |
| Restoration, | Persicaria. |
| Resolution, | Purple Columbine. |
| Retaliation, | Scotch Thistle. |
| Return of happiness, | Lily of the Valley. |
| Revenge, | Trefoil, Trefoil Birdsfoot. |
| Reward of merit, | Bay Wreath. |
| Reward of virtue, | Crown of Roses, Garland of Roses. |
| Riches, | Corn, Wheat Stalk. |
| Rigour, | Lantana and Branch of Thorns. |
| Rivalry, | Rocket. |
| Royalty, | Angrec. |
| Rudeness, | Xanthium and Clotbur. |
| Rupture, | Blue-flowered Greek Valerian, Greek Valerian. |
| Rupture of a contract, | Broken Straw. |
| Rural happiness, | Yellow Violet. |

SYRINGA.

SINGLE DAHLIA.

SNOW DROP.

STEPHANOTIS.

STOCK.

SUNFLOWER.

SWEET PEA.

THISTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rustic beauty, | French Honeysuckle. |
| Sadness, | Dead Leaves. |
| Safety, | Traveller's Joy. |
| Satire, | Prickly Pear. |
| Scandal, | Hellebore. |
| Sculpture, | Hoya. |
| Secret love, | Yellow Acacia. |
| Secrecy, | Full-blown Rose, placed over two Buds. |
| Self-esteem, | Canariensis. |
| Self-sacrifice, | Andromeda. |
| Semblance, | Spiked Speedwell. |
| Sensibility, | Sensitive Plant, Verbena Scarlet. |
| Sensitiveness, | Mimosa (Sensitive Plant). |
| Sensuality, | Spanish Jasmine. |
| Separation, | Ash-leaved Trumpet Flower, Carolina Jasmine. |
| Severity, | Branch of Thorns. |
| Shame, | Peony. |
| Sharpness, | Barberry. |
| Sickness, | Anemone (Field). |
| Silence, | Belladonna, Oriental Poppy. |
| Silliness, | Fool's Parsley. |
| Simplicity, | Single Rose, American Sweet-briar. |
| Sincerity, | Fern, Garden Chervil. |
| Single blessedness, | Bachelor's Buttons. |
| Singularity, | Cockscomb Amaranth. |
| Slander, | Burning Nettle. |
| Sleep, | White Poppy. |
| Slighted love, | Yellow Chrysanthemum. |
| Snare, | Catchfly, Dragon Plant. |
| Solace in adversity, | Evergreen Thorn. |
| Solitude, | Heath, Lichen. |
| Sorrow, | Purple Hyacinth, Yew. |
| Sorrowful remembrance, | Adonis. |
| Sourness, | Barberry. |
| Speak low if you speak love, | Charles le Fievree Rose. |
| Spell, | Circaea. |
| Splendour, | Austurtium, Venice Sumach. |
| Spleen, | Fumitory. |
| Sport, | Hyacinth. |
| Sporting, | Foxtail Grass. |
| Stability, | Cress. |
| Steadfast piety, | Wild Geranium. |
| Stoicism, | Box Tree. |
| Stratagem, | Walnut. |
| Strength, | Cedar. |
| Strength of character, | Gladioli. |
| Stupidity, | Almond. |
| Submission, | Harebell, Grass. |
| Success crown your wishes, | Coronella. |

Slender Fox-tail Grass (Alopecuris Agrostis).

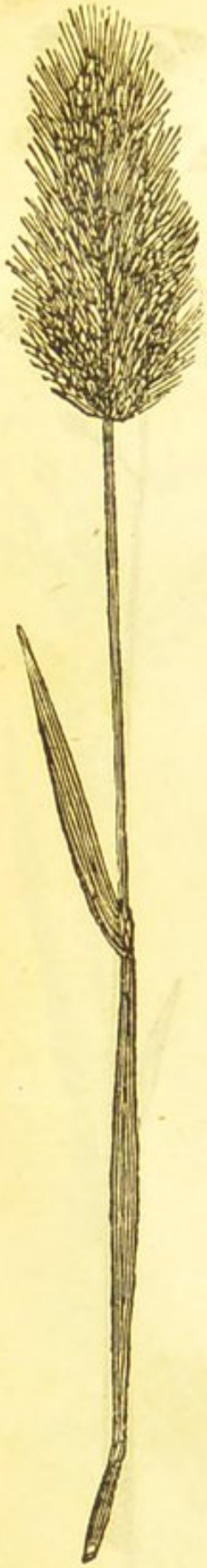
Slender Fox-tail Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Succour, | Juniper. |
| Sunbeaming eyes, | Scarlet Lychnis. |
| Surprise, | Betony, Truffle. |
| Susceptibility, | Wax Plant. |
| Suspicion, | Mushroom, Champignon. |
| Sweet disposition, | Lent Lily. |
| Sweet innocence, | White Scilla. |
| Sweetness, | Escholzia, White Lily. |
| Sweetness of disposition, | Honeysuckle. |
| Sympathy, | Balm, Thrift. |
| Talent, | White Pink. |
| Tardiness, | Flax-leaved Golden Locks. |
| Taste, | Scarlet Fuchsia. |
| Tears, | Helenium. |
| Temperance, | Acalia, Azalea. |
| Temptation, | Apple, Quince. |
| Thankfulness, | Agrimony. |
| The colour of my fate, | Coral Honeysuckle. |
| The fine arts, | Acanthus. |
| The heart's mystery, | Crimson Polyanthus. |
| The perfection of female loveliness, | Justicia. |
| The witching soul of music, | Oats. |
| Think of me, | White Clover. |
| Thou art all that is lovely, | Austrian Rose. |
| Thoughts, | Pansy. |
| Thoughts of absent friends, | Zinnia. |
| Thy smile I aspire to, | Daily Rose. |
| Ties, | Tendrils of Climbing Plants. |
| Time, | White Poplar. |
| Timidity, | Marvel of Peru. |
| Touch me not, | Red Balsam, Burdock. |
| Tranquillity, | Stonecrop, Mudwort. |
| Transient beauty, | Night-blooming Cereus. |
| Transient impressions, | White Rose (withered). |
| Transport of joy, | Cape Jasmine. |
| Treachery | Bilberry. |
| Treason, | Whortleberry. |
| True friendship, | Oak-leaved Geranium. |
| True love. | Forget-me-not. |
| True to the end, | Indian Azalea. |
| Truth, | Bittersweet, White Chrysanthemum |
| Unanimity, | Phlox. |
| Unbelief, | Judas Tree. |
| Uncertainty, | Convolvulus. |
| Unchangeable, | Amaranth (Globe). |
| Unchanging friendship, | Arbor Vitae. |
| Unconscious, | Red Daisy. |
| Unconscious beauty, | Burgundy Rose. |
| Uneasiness, | Garden Marigold. |
| Unfading love, | Amaranth. |

| | |
|---|---|
| UNFORTUNATE ATTACHMENT, | Mourning Bride. |
| UNFORTUNATE LOVE, | Scabious. |
| UNION, | Whole Straw. |
| UNITY, | White and Red Rose together. |
| UNOBTRUSIVE LOVELINESS, | White Hyacinth. |
| UNPATRONIZED MERIT, | Red Primrose. |
| UNPRETENDING EXCELLENCE, | Red Camellia Japonica. |
| USELESSNESS, | Diosma, Meadow-sweet. |
| UTILITY, | Dried Flax, Grass. |
| VARIETY, | Mundi Rose, China Aster. |
| VICE, | Ray Grass, Darnel. |
| VICTORY, | Palm. |
| VIRTUE, | Mint. |
| VOLUBILITY, | Abecedary. |
| VORACIOUSNESS, | Lupin. |
| VIVACITY, | Houseleek. |
| VULGAR MINDS, | African Marigold. |
| WAR, | Achillea Millefolia, Milfoil, York and Lancaster Rose. |
| WARLIKE TROPHY, | Indian Cress. |
| WARMTH, | Cactus. |
| WARMTH OF FEELING, | Peppermint. |
| WARMTH OF SENTIMENT, | Spearmint. |
| WARNING, | Hand Flower Tree. |
| WATCHFULNESS, | Dame Violet. |
| WEAKNESS, | Musk Plant, Moschatel. |
| WELCOME TO A STRANGER, | American Starwort. |
| WIDOWHOOD, | Sweet Scabious. |
| WILL YOU DANCE WITH ME, | Clarkia. |
| WIN ME AND WEAR ME, | Lady's Slipper. |
| WINNING GRACE, | Cowslip. |
| WINTER, | Guelder Rose. |
| WISDOM, | White Mulberry Tree. |
| WIT, | Meadow Lychnis, Ragged Robin. |
| WIT ILL-TIMED, | Wild Sorrel. |
| WITCHCRAFT, | Enchanter's Nightshade. |
| WOMAN'S LOVE, | Carnation Pink. |
| WORTH BEYOND BEAUTY, | Alyssum (Sweet). |
| WORTH SUSTAINED BY JUDICIOUS AND TENDER AFFECTION, | Pink Convolvulus. |
| WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE, | Fennel. |
| YOU ARE COLD, | Hortensia. |
| YOU ARE CRUEL, | Common Stinging Nettle. |
| YOU ARE MY DIVINITY, | American Cowslip. |
| YOU ARE PERFECT, | Pine-apple. |
| YOU ARE RADIANT WITH CHARMS, | Ranunculus. |
| YOU ARE RICH IN ATTRACTIONS, | Garden Ranunculus. |
| YOU ARE THE QUEEN OF COQUETTES, | Queen's Rocket. |
| YOU ARE UNJUST, | Gentian. |
| YOU BOAST TOO MUCH, | Stephanotis. |

Holy Grass.

| | |
|---|---|
| You have no claims, | Pasque Flower. |
| You occupy my thoughts, | Heartsease or Pansy. |
| You please all, | Branch of Currants, Currants. |
| You will be my death, | Hemlock. |
| Your charms are engraven on my heart, | Spindle Tree. |
| Your looks freeze me, | Ficoides, Ice Plant. |
| Your presence softens my pains, | Milkvetch. |
| Your purity equals your loveliness, | Orange Blossom. |
| Your qualities surpass your charms, | Mignonette. |
| Your qualities, like your charms, are unequalled, | Peach. |
| Youthful gladness, | Spring Crocus. |
| Youthful innocence, | White Lilac. |
| Youthful love, | Red Catchfly. |
| Zealousness, | Elder. |
| Zest, | Lemon. |



Meadow Barley.

VALERIAN.

VERBENA.

VIOLET.

WALLFLOWER.

WHITE ROSE.

WHITE JASMINE.

YELLOW CARNATION.

YELLOW HEATH.

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# Pears'

## Dictionary of

# Medical Information

for the

## Household

# NOTE

THIS Dictionary has been compiled to give, as briefly as possible in simple language, an account of the Nature and Treatment of Common Diseases, and of what is to be done in emergencies or till the Doctor comes.

# MEDICAL DICTIONARY

**Abrasion** is applied to the removal of the outer skin or cuticle by violent friction; for example, coming in contact with a hard surface, or by falling, by which the skin is eroded. The treatment consists in removing all dirt that may have embedded itself in the injured surface of the skin, and then applying an antiseptic, the best of which is carbolic acid mixed with oxide of zinc ointment in the proportion of one to sixteen or twenty.

**Abscess** is an accumulation of matter either of a purulent or serous nature. If this consists of pus or matter, it is generally accompanied by severe pain and swelling. If, on the other hand, it contains fluid which is not undergoing decomposition, it may only occasion inconvenience. In either case it is desirable that the fluid be given exit to as speedily as possible. This can be done without risk if antiseptic precautions are rigorously adhered to. To soothe the pain hot applications in the form of poultices or hot fomentations are very useful.

**Acarus** is a parasitic insect affecting the skin. It burrows between the cuticle and true skin, where it lays its eggs and gives rise to the disease commonly called Itch. The treatment consists in destroying both the insects and the eggs as they mature by means of storax ointment well rubbed into the surface of the skin night and morning for two days in succession, then taking a warm bath, using carbolic soap freely as a cleansing agent, and repeating the application of the ointment during other two days, and again having recourse to the bath and carbolic soap. To be certain of a cure it is well to err on the safe side and apply the storax ointment for a further period of two days, when, as a rule, the parasite will be completely destroyed. Of course, all the clothing which has been worn during the process should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

**Acne** is a disease of those glands of the skin which secrete the sebaceous or oily matter. It is characterized by pimples occupying the sites of these glands. One form of Acne is that which goes under the popular name of Comedones or Black-heads. On squeezing these, the retained secretion comes out on the skin like a little maggot. Acne very frequently occurs upon the face, shoulders, back, and chest. It is most common from the ages of 15 to 21. To prevent the disease, frequent washing with a good soap (Pears') and warm water is most efficacious, but when the disease has obtained a footing the following lotion will be found useful: Flowers of sulphur, one drachm; rectified spirits of wine, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce; elderflower water to make eight ounces. Shake the bottle and apply every night, at bed time, to the eruption.

**Aconite,** Monkshood or Wolfsbane, is an Alpine plant, and has been introduced into almost every garden. It is a deadly poison, and as its root somewhat resembles that of the Horse Radish many accidents have occurred from mistaking the one for the other. The taste of the two are, however, quite different—the Horse Radish being pungent and sweet, and causing the eyes to water very freely. When Aconite is partaken of, however, it produces severe pain at the pit of the stomach, followed by nausea and vomiting, also a tingling sensation of the lips, feebleness of the pulse, and a cold, clammy sweat. In the majority of cases death occurs within a very short period after its ingestion. The treatment of poisoning by Aconite consists in inducing free vomiting by the administration of mustard and water or sulphate of zinc. This should always be followed by a full doze of castor oil. Stimulants, such as brandy and strong coffee, should be given. Aconite is, however, a most useful medicine, and when given in proper doses has a wonderful power in controlling fever, sore throat, inflammation of the lungs, and neuralgia. For these purposes an adult may take five drops to begin with, and then two drops repeated every half hour until the pulse is reduced to its normal standard.

**Actaea Racemosa,** or Black Snake Root, is a useful remedy in lumbago and the other forms of muscular rheumatism. It also goes under the name of Cimicifuga Racemosa, because of the repugnance borne to it by bugs. It is usually administered in the form of tincture, of which 10 drops may be taken every two hours in water.

**Acute** is a term applied to inflammatory disease which develops very rapidly and runs a short course; for example, inflammation of the lungs or pneumonia.

**Adder Bites** should be treated either by excision of the tissue immediately surrounding the bite, or by the free application of ammonia, caustic, or carbolic acid.

**Addison's Disease** is associated with atrophy of the capsules of fat surmounting the kidneys. Its symptoms are bronzing of the skin and anaemia. It is always associated with great debility, sickness, loss of appetite, and a peculiar pearly condition of the whites of the eyes. These symptoms are followed by a characteristic bronzing of the skin, most frequently found on the face, neck, armpits, and lower part of the abdomen, and in the midst of these spots frequently are found areas completely devoid of pigment. The treatment consists in improving the general health and in the free administration of iron and arsenic.

**Adipose** is applied to the fatty matter of the body which sometimes becomes so superabundant as to assume the form of disease. To reduce this tendency it is necessary that those articles of diet which are known to produce fat be altogether avoided or used in very small quantities. The diet, therefore, ought to be so regulated that neither fat of any kind, starchy food, nor articles containing sugar be partaken of. Another safeguard against obesity is to imbibe as little fluid as possible. Liquids should not, for instance, be taken during eating, but only after the food has

been thoroughly mixed with the saliva and gastric juice; in other words, no fluid should be partaken of during a meal, but only after the meal is finished.

**Aethers** are those volatile liquids which are employed in medicine as stimulants and antispasmodics. Amongst those most commonly in use are—nitric aether, or sweet spirits of nitre, sulphuric aether, and chloric aether.

**After-pains.** See "Woman in Health and Sickness."

**Ague,** or Intermittent Fever, or Malarial Fever, is peculiar to marshy districts where decomposition of vegetable matter is constantly in process. This evidently gives rise to the development of microscopic organisms which find an entrance into the body and produce the symptoms characteristic of the disease. The symptoms commence with a feeling of general lassitude, a sensation of weight in the region of the stomach, and a chilly sensation which rapidly develops into actual shivering and chattering of the teeth. When the disease appears to be at its height the colour of the skin becomes livid, and the body presents a shrivelled appearance. The circulation is feeble and the mucous surfaces become pallid, and sometimes actual stupor or convulsions may supervene. There are shooting pains throughout the head and limbs. This cold stage will in a short time be followed by intense heat and flushing of the whole body, when the pulse becomes quick and bounding accompanied by a throbbing headache, hot skin, intense thirst, thickly coated tongue, and dark-coloured urine. This second stage is again followed by a third or sweating stage, when copious perspiration gives rapid relief. All these symptoms may again develop in twenty-four, forty-eight, or seventy-two hours, or at longer periods as the case may be. This periodicity, as it is termed, is one of the chief features of the disease, and according to the time which is occupied by it in recurring it is called quotidian, tertian, or quartan. Quinine is not only the best preventative but also the best curative agent which at present we are acquainted with. Other remedies, such as arsenic and sulphate of zinc, are also of service. I should, however, be very much inclined to recommend the employment of phenacetin in this disease, as it has a marvellous power in controlling high temperatures when due to fevers. Quinine may be given in five-grain doses every two hours, or phenacetin may be administered in ten-grain doses every four hours, but in every instance before employing these antipyretics it is essential that the bowels be thoroughly cleared out, either by means of a full dose of castor oil or carbonate of soda and rhubarb. Within the last few years malarial districts which have been freely planted with the eucalyptus tree have been rendered healthy, and from these areas the disease has been completely eradicated. This seems to be due to its power of rapidly absorbing moisture and also to the abundant exudations of its essential oil given off by the leaves especially, and to a lesser degree by the whole plant.

**Albumen** is one of the chief constituents of the animal body. The white of egg is albumen in nearly a pure form. This substance exists in the watery portion of the blood in a very large proportion. From the white of the egg the chick in its development receives its nourishment, and from it is constructed its muscles, bones, and nerves. It can easily be seen then what a nourishing agent this substance naturally is. In its pure state it possesses a very important property of being an antidote to various mineral poisons, such as sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate, and chlorine.

**Albuminuria** is a term applied to the urine when it contains albumen in solution. This may arise either from organic disease of the kidneys or from a weakened action of the heart, which interferes with the functional activity of these organs. It can be detected in the urine by boiling a small quantity or by the addition of nitric acid to the suspected fluid, when coagulation of the albumen will immediately take place.

**Alimentary Canal** consists of the mouth, œsophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestines and large intestines. The two latter are still further subdivided, but these subdivisions are only of interest to the anatomist.

**Aloes** is one of the most useful and extensively used purgatives. It is, however, seldom given alone, but generally in combination with some carminative which has the effect of preventing the spasmodic pain which this substance is liable to give rise to. The principal effect of aloes is upon the colon or large bowel, whose action it appears to excite without increasing the amount of the evacuation. In consequence of its cheapness and purgative properties it enters largely into the composition of quack medicines.

**Alopecia** is applied to baldness which occurs in patches, thus it is generally known by the term of Alopecia Areata. This disease is as a rule due, not so much to actual disease of hair bulbs as to nervous debility which affects their nutrition. This knowledge would lead us on this account to treat the disease not so much as a local affection but as an indication of general nervous debility. Our efforts, therefore, should be directed towards the restoration of the nervous tone of the system at large.

**Alum** is a compound salt of potash and alumina in combination with sulphuric acid. It is one of the cheapest as well as one of the most efficacious astringents that are known, and has the power of controlling haemorrhage and catarrhal discharges when applied locally and in solution. It is useful also as an astringent in sore throat, being then used dissolved in water, and employed as a gargle.

**Alvine** is applied to the evacuation of the bowels; for example, alvine discharges, etc.

**Amaurosis** is total or partial blindness depending upon disease of the optic nerve or the brain. In this disease the eye-ball appears to be in no way altered, with the exception of dilatation of the pupil, which gives the eye an unmeaning expression. This disease may be induced by overworking the eye in an intense light, smoking to excess, rupture of a blood-vessel in the neighbourhood of the optic nerve or in the eye-ball itself, gout, indigestion, or excesses of any kind. In any case it is desirable that competent medical skill be immediately called in.

**Ammonia** is a diffusible stimulant and also an expectorant and counter-irritant. It is very useful in fainting, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and general weakness, when administered internally. As an external application it is frequently employed where there is any inflammation of an internal organ or tissue.

**Ammoniac Gum** is an antispasmodic and expectorant, and is of considerable service in chronic bronchitis.

**Amyl Nitrite** is a powerful antispasmodic when employed either by inhalation or when taken by the mouth. It is especially useful in that formidable disease known as Angina Pectoris.

**Anaemia** is applied to that condition of the blood whose characteristic is a deficiency of the red corpuscles. It is most prevalent in females, and, as a rule, takes its origin in a prolonged period of constipation. The absorption of the foetid matter from the colon in these circumstances, by contaminating the vital fluid, appears to have a destructive effect upon these red corpuscles, the blood loses its colour, and consequently its carrying power of oxygen is interfered with. The symptoms are: A pallid complexion, with a blanched appearance of the lips and gums and all mucous surfaces; there is general languor and debility and breathlessness on the slightest exercise, coldness of the feet and hands, and a feeling of general malaise; there are also frequent attacks of palpitation. The remedy consists in a careful attention to diet, the daily evacuation of the bowels, and the administration of iron in large doses, the most efficacious preparation of which is that known as Blaud's Capsules. The effect of these, however, is very much enhanced by the combination of small doses of aloes, which tend to keep the bowels in a healthy condition; indeed, iron should never be administered unless precautions are taken to ensure a free alvine evacuation every day.

**Anaesthetics,** or agents which produce insensibility to pain, whether applied locally or to the system

generally by inhalation. These should never be given but by a duly qualified physician or surgeon, and on no account should a person attempt to administer any one of these to himself. It need hardly be said that many operations, which at one time could not possibly have been performed, are now quite easily undertaken by the surgeon because of the passive co-operation which is given by the patient. The most notable of these are the operations which are now so frequently and successfully performed upon the organs of the female pelvis and abdomen.

**Anasarca** is the term applied to a dropsical condition of the limbs and tissues which retain the impression called pitting, produced by pressure of the finger. It is usually due either to disease of the heart or kidneys. It may, however, be consequent upon obstruction of the veins beyond the seat of the affection.

**Aneurism** is a dilated condition of a portion of an artery. It may either be due to disease of the artery itself or to an injury inflicted upon it. The most dangerous seat of aneurism is in the aorta, or main artery coming from the heart; but the most frequent seat of the disease is probably in the artery situated behind the knee joint, called the popliteal. In a popular work of this kind it is quite superfluous to indicate any line of treatment, as this must necessarily come under the supervision of a competent medical man.

**Angina Pectoris** is one of the most painful and agonizing diseases that the human frame can possibly suffer from. Its symptoms are a terrible struggle for breath combined with pain of a most acute type situated over the region of the heart. It is always due to heart disease, but as a rule is brought about by some gastric disturbance in persons suffering from affections of the heart. The symptoms are attended by a feeling of impending death from suffocation. The treatment consists in the administration of nitrite of amyl, either by inhalation or by the mouth. When taken internally it is generally combined with nitro-glycerine in minute doses, and this combination has a marvellous effect upon the disease. As an adjunct to this treatment mustard poultices over the region of the heart will be found of considerable service. The precautions necessary to ward off the disease are entirely those which promote digestion, viz., the avoidance of food which is known to disagree with the individual, and the administration of digestives such as pepsine, ingluvin, combined with aromatics and alkalies. The following will prove of service where the stomach is at fault: Pepsine, compound aromatic powder, of each three drachms; bicarbonate of soda, one ounce; calcined magnesia, half an ounce. Mix. Half a teaspoonful in water three times a day immediately after food.

**Animation, Suspended,** is that condition of the body where life is threatened in consequence of some impediment to the breathing. The principal causes of this condition are—drowning, hanging, or inspiring gases which are not conducive to the maintenance of life, such as fire-damp, the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, and coal gas. For the remedies in such cases see special articles upon these subjects.

**Aniseed** is a most useful carminative, and is especially applicable to the treatment of flatulence in children. It is administered either as sugar of anise, which is simply sugar of milk mixed with aniseed oil, or aniseed water, which contains the oil of aniseed in suspension.

**Ankle** is the joint connecting the foot with the leg. Its connection is maintained by strong ligamentous bands. These sometimes become strained or stretched by a false movement of the foot, at other times slight rupture may occur from the same accident. When such is the case we find the condition which we term a sprained ankle. The proper treatment of this accident is at once to apply leeches to the part, or a soothing and at the same time stimulating liniment, while rest must be enjoined for some days. During this period it is most conducive to the comfort of the patient that a bandage, preferably of flannel, be applied to the joint so as to afford it support and at the same time restrain movement. Not unfrequently the severe traction upon these ligaments may result in a fracture of the lower portion of the tibia or main bone of the leg, which is called the malleolus. If this complication should be present it will be necessary to put the leg up either in a splint or a starch bandage, but this proceeding can only be carried out by a medical man.

**Anodynes** are those substances which have a soothing effect upon the human body. The principal anodynes are — opium, chloral, hyoscyamus, hop, canabis indica, chloralamid, and sulphonal; while those which act locally are—menthol, cocaine, belladonna, and liniments containing opium, chloroform, chloral, etc.

**Ant-Acids** are those substances which correct an acid condition of the stomach, such as soda, potash, lithia, bismuth, and magnesia. These are generally called into requisition in indigestion.

**Antimony** is a mineral medicine useful in cases of high fever, but this remedy has been lately superseded by much safer and less poisonous agents. It is very useful in certain forms of chest complaint, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy. It has a powerful depressing effect upon the heart's action, and is one of the substances that have frequently been employed by criminals as a poison. Its presence, however, is very readily detected in the blood and secretions of its victims.

**Antipyrin**, as its name indicates, is a medicine which was first employed as an anti-febrile agent. It afterwards came into great repute in the treatment of neuralgia. It is a drug, however, which requires to be taken with the greatest caution, as it is liable to produce very depressing effects upon the heart's action.

**Antiseptics** are those substances which have a destructive effect upon the micro-organisms which give rise to disease. The most notable of these substances are—carbolic acid, chlorine, oil of eucalyptus, aristol, thymol, dermatol, permanganate of potash, iodoform, boracic acid, perchloride of mercury, salicylic acid, etc. Antiseptics are invaluable in the dressing of wounds, and in consequence of their power of destroying the organisms which promote decomposition tend very much to promote rapid healing.

**Anus** is the exit of the bowel. It is controlled by a muscle called the sphincter ani. The anus is frequently the seat of disease, such as piles, or haemorrhoids, fistula, fissure, and prolapsus of the mucous membrane of the bowel.

**Aorta** is the large artery which takes its origin in the left ventricle of the heart and distributes the blood to the various arteries of the body. This portion of the arterial system is liable to aneurism, which consists in a dilatation of the vessel, proceeding in some instances to such an extent as to exceed in dimensions the circumference of a large orange. If this be the case treatment is of little avail, and death ultimately ensues.

**Aperient** is the term applied to medicines which act as purgatives, *e.g.* castor oil, rhubarb, scammony, jalap, croton oil, colocynth, senna, Epsom salts, etc.

**Aphasia** is a disease affecting the third convolution of the left hemisphere of the brain, and is generally produced by a rupture of a blood-vessel in that region. Its characteristic symptoms are inability to associate objects with their particular name, and it is generally made apparent to the physician by the fact that the patient suffering from this disease calls familiar objects by names disassociated from them. The treatment consists in absolute rest for the time being, together with attention to the general health.

**Aphonia** literally means loss of voice, and is always due to an inflammatory affection of the larynx or paralysis of the vocal cords. This may be caused, either by cold or specific disease, such as syphilis, tuberculosis, or cancer. The general treatment of such cases consists in the alleviation of the inflammatory action by poultices, hot fomentations, the inhalation of steam, etc.; also by the employment of expectorants, the most valuable of which are ipecac and antimony combined with soothing agents such as paregoric or chlorodyne. When paralysis is present, electricity is of considerable service when employed

in conjunction with the internal administration of strychnine.

**Aphtha** is a disease due to the development of a fungus growth upon the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat. It is generally associated with a disordered condition of the digestion. The best local application is borax or boracic acid, or both combined, with a solution of glycerine, while at the same time the condition of the stomach is rectified by means of alkalies in conjunction with a tonic, such as the infusion of calumba, gentian, or quassia.

**Apnoea** literally means a loss of breath, and eventually terminates in the death of the patient. It may be produced by external causes or by disease of the heart or lungs.

**Apoplexy** is invariably due to either a congestion of a portion of the brain substance, when it is called congestive apoplexy, or to a rupture of a blood-vessel within the brain substance, which is invariably followed by paralysis of the side of the body which that portion of the brain supplies with nerve power. It is a frequent cause of sudden death, and invariably, when death does not immediately supervene, it is followed by paralysis. The great point to attend to in such cases is to keep the person affected at absolute rest; and where the blood-vessel appears to be overloaded, blood letting is invariably indicated; free evacuation of the bowels is also an essential line of treatment to be pursued, while a light and nutritious diet is to be given.

**Appetite** consists in a physiological congestion of the stomach which produces a feeling of craving for food. This we designate Appetite. As soon as food enters the stomach this temporary congestion disappears and the gastric glands come into play, secreting gastric juice, which promotes the digestion of the food. It must, however, be noted that frequently what is called a false appetite exists. This, however, is invariably indicative of a diseased condition of the stomach, and consists in a congested state of the blood-vessels; thus a false appetite is due to disease rather than to the desire of the individual for food. When this condition is present it is essential that the aid of a medical man be called in, as it, in many cases, is the precursor of a much more serious pathological condition.

**Arcus Senilis** is that condition of the cornea, or colouring matter of the eye, the circumference of which appears to be surrounded by a pearly-looking ring. It invariably indicates a fatty degeneration of the heart and arteries, and is associated with advancing years. Its indications are always attended by serious import to the individual affected.

**Areola** is the term applied to the deepening of the colouring matter surrounding the nipple of the female breast, and is, as a rule, indicative of pregnancy being co-existent; in fact, it is one of the chief signs of pregnancy. It is due to a deposit of pigment in the area where the colouration exists.

**Aristol** is one of the most useful and least irritating of all antiseptics. It resembles very much in its effects those of iodoform, but it does not possess the disagreeable odour of that substance, and therefore is to be preferred to it in every instance where antisepsis is desired in the treatment of wounds. It possesses a salmon colour, and it is necessary that it be kept in the dark, as exposure to light is liable to produce its decomposition, and thereby interfere with its non-irritating properties.

**Arm-Pit**, or Axilla, is that portion of the body which is bounded internally by the chest wall and externally by the arm. It contains several important structures such as the axillary glands, the axillary artery, the axillary vein, and the nerves going to supply the upper extremities. The external portion of it is covered with hair, and is supplied with sweat glands. It is frequently the seat of abscess.

**Aromatics** are those medicinal substances which are employed as carminatives and antispasmodics. Amongst these may be classed cloves, cardamoms, nutmegs, peppers, cinnamon, etc.

**Arsenic** pure and simple is a metal, but in medicine the term is applied to a combination of this with oxygen, and this article is technically known as arsenious acid. As is well known it is a deadly poison, and when swallowed acts as a powerful irritant to the mucous membranes, with which it comes in contact. Poisoning by arsenic produces faintness, nausea, and frequent vomiting, with intense burning pain at the pit of the stomach. When the stomach has emptied itself of its contents, it throws off a coffee-ground-like substance mixed with mucus, which is frequently streaked with blood. There is also intense heat in the gullet and throat accompanied by intense thirst. After a little time diarrhoea accompanied by cold sweats and convulsions sets in, and is shortly followed by death. In slow poisoning by arsenic the eyes become inflamed, and frequently this condition is accompanied by an eruption on the skin. It should not be overlooked, however, that British cholera resembles very much in its symptoms arsenical poisoning. The promptest treatment is necessary, and the stomach should be emptied as quickly as possible, either by the administration of a tablespoonful of mustard in a teacupful of warm water or 30 grains of sulphate of zinc dissolved in half a teacupful of warm water. Vomiting may also be induced by pushing some object down the throat and thus sickening the patient, after this the stomach should be well washed out by means of the stomach pump. Milk mixed with magnesia or lime water should be given, as the arsenic tends to mix with this and form a coagulum. Olive oil is also useful in the circumstances. The fresh precipitated oxide of iron has been recommended as an antidote to a certain extent. It should be borne in mind that arsenic is a volatile metal, and may produce its injurious effects if it is exposed, in any form, to the atmosphere, and the fumes inhaled. Hence, when entering into the green colouring matter of Scheel's green, which is frequently used on wall papers, the inmates of the dwelling where this paper is used are liable to suffer. On this account such colouring matter should be condemned and never employed on the walls of apartments. On the other hand, arsenic is a most useful medicine, and is extensively employed in the treatment of skin diseases, ague, and neuralgia, and, strange as it may appear, it has also a most beneficial effect upon irritability of the mucous membranes. Its usual method of employment is in solution, viz., Fowler's solution of arsenic—from three to five drops in a little water thrice a day after meals is the usual dose. It is also employed in combination with soda, viz., the arseniate of soda, the dose of which is one-twelfth of a grain thrice a day.

**Artery** and Arterial Haemorrhage. Artery is the blood-vessel which conveys the blood from the heart to the capillaries, from whence it is returned by the veins. The arterial blood is a bright red and flows in waves or pulsations. An injury to an artery may be recognized by the fact that the blood is ejected in spurts which correspond to the beats of the heart, while blood coming from an injured vein flows in a constant stream. Compression applied above the seat of the injury as well as over the bleeding aperture will modify the flow of blood till medical assistance is procured, while compression will completely arrest that from a vein. It need hardly be said that unless the haemorrhage from an artery is speedily checked very dangerous symptoms will arise, and if the artery is of any size soon prove fatal.

**Articulation.** (See JOINT.)

**Ascites** is the term applied to a dropsical condition of the abdomen. It may arise from various causes, such as disease of the liver, peritonitis, disease of the heart and kidneys, etc.

**Asphyxia** is due to the blood not coming in contact with atmospheric air, thus all the organs of the body suffer by the blood becoming poisoned with carbonic acid. In consequence of this the heart becomes less and less excited until at last it ceases to beat, and death ensues. Asphyxia is produced by hanging, drowning, and suffocation.

**Assimilation** is the process succeeding digestion by which the food is rendered fit for absorption into the circulation.

**Asthma** is a spasmodic affection of the smaller bronchial tubes. The symptoms are paroxysmal, and may be recognized by intense breathlessness, so that the patient is obliged to sit up in bed in consequence

of the difficulty of breathing. It differs from bronchitis by the fact that the air is more difficult to expel from the chest than to inhale, the wheeze therefore is heard only on expiration; but if it happens to be combined with bronchitis, the bronchitic wheeze will be heard on inspiration as well. As a rule asthma depends entirely upon some derangement of the digestive organs. It is, however, very peculiar in this respect, that certain atmospheres appear to induce it, whereas other atmospheric influences would appear to keep it in abeyance. The treatment of asthma should in every instance commence by clearing the bowels, regulating the diet, and improving the digestion, while the spasm may be relieved by the inhalation of the fumes of blotting paper which has been saturated with a solution of nitre and afterwards dried, so that it will consume rapidly away, evolving at the same time thick volumes of smoke. Smoking stramonium and datura tatula through a clean pipe is also of great service. Frequently the inhalation of a few drops of chloroform on a handkerchief will give relief to the spasm, while rubbing the chest with a liniment containing equal proportions of belladonna liniment, compound camphor liniment, and soap and opium liniment, will be found as a rule to relieve the patient.

**Astigmatism** is the term applied to a peculiar condition of the eye which causes an imperfect refraction of light. It may invariably be remedied by the use of suitable spectacles.

**Astringents** are those substances which cause contraction of the tissues when they are applied locally to them. The best known of these are the vegetable astringents which contain tannin, *e.g.* oakbark, galls, matico, catechu, kino; and the mineral astringents are, sulphuric acid (and to a lesser degree the other acids), alum, the salts of iron, particularly the muriate and perchloride, sulphates of copper and zinc, the acetate of lead, and nitrate of silver.

**Atrophy,** or Wasting, may be either general—when it is due to disease such as consumption or cancer—or it may be local, when, as a rule, it is due to some deficiency of the nerve supplying the part affected. These will be treated under their respective heads.

**Auricle** is the name of the external ear as well as that of the two upper cavities of the heart, the left receiving the oxygenated blood from the lungs, and the right the venous blood from the general circulation. These communicate by valvular orifices with the ventricles of the heart.

**Auscultation** is the term applied to the detection of disease in the chest by means of the ear applied either to the chest wall directly, or by means of the stethoscope. It is also a useful assistant in detecting disease of the abdomen and fractures of bones.

**Axilla.** (See ARM-PIT.)

**Bacillus** is the term applied to a microscopic organism which has the power of multiplying to an enormous extent and with great rapidity within the human frame, and thereby producing disease.

**Bacteria** are micro-organisms which, when they find an entrance into the circulation, produce disease. There are various species of this class of fungus, such as those which produce diphtheria, typhoid fever, charbon, and the various specific fevers.

**Baldness** as a rule is due to atrophy of the hair follicles. This may be due to some constitutional or hereditary tendency, while it also is not unfrequently due to the secondary effects of syphilis. It may to a certain extent be remedied by the application of a stimulating lotion to the scalp, *e.g.* tincture of cantharides 2 drachms, spirit of rosemary 1 ounce, acetic acid 1 ounce, rose water to make 8 ounces; apply a little night and morning to the scalp, and afterwards the hair should be kept soft by rubbing in a little pomade.

**Bandages** are strips of gauze, linen, calico, flannel, or elastic web, and are applied to the body or limbs requiring artificial support. A bandage, to be of any service, should be thoroughly applied, as otherwise it will slip and become useless. Bandages for the abdomen and chest should be supplied by a professed bandage maker, by whom they will be made to fit the several parts. When the limbs require support the bandage should be about three inches broad, and to enable it to apply itself accurately to the irregularities of the limb will require to be turned at every revolution, or nearly so. A little practice will soon enable anyone to apply a bandage scientifically.

**Bath.** The application of water, vapour, or hot air comes under the comprehensive term of bath. The daily use of water to the surface of the body, either by means of the sponge, spray, shower, or plunge bath, is one of the best and most easily applied hygienic rules. The bath may be cold, tepid, hot, simple, or medicated. A cold bath should always be followed by reaction, but if there is difficulty in obtaining this, great assistance will be afforded by the individual standing in a foot bath containing warm water during the process of drying the body. Sea bathing is one of the most popular as well as one of the most invigorating hygienic measures that can be employed. The temperature of the various baths may be stated as follows:—Tepid bath varies from 85° to 95°; warm bath ranges from 95° to 102°; hot bath from 106° to 110°. Baths may be either general or local; for example, the sitz or hip bath, and foot bath, are local; a bath is general when the whole body with the exception of the head is immersed. The vapour bath may be applied by a suitable apparatus when the patient is in bed, or by sitting in an enclosed space into which steam is freely admitted. Medicated baths are those into which chemical substances are introduced, such as carbonate of soda, salt, vinegar, or extract of pumuline. Mineral baths are usually employed in conjunction with the drinking of the various waters, such as chalybeate or iron water, sulphurous, gaseous, and saline. The best known in England are those of Bath, Harrogate, Cheltenham, Buxton, and Strathpeffer in Scotland, and on the Continent Aix-le-Bains, Kreuznach, Homburg, Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, etc. The Turkish bath is not only one of the most invigorating, but also one of the most enjoyable which we possess. After a day's fatigue it is wonderful how refreshing a Turkish bath is. It is, however, very necessary to use every precaution in the way of having the body cooled thoroughly before going again into the open air. Moreover, the Turkish bath possesses curative properties of no mean order, *e.g.* in many diseases such as neuralgia, rheumatism, dropsical swellings, chronic diseases of the lungs, and affections of the digestive organs. If disease, however, is present in any shape it would be as well to take medical advice on the subject.

**Bed Sores** arise in lingering illnesses, and are due to continued pressure upon one particular part. They chiefly occur on the buttocks, and give rise to serious complications in the course of diseases in which they occur. The greatest safeguard against such sores is the employment of a water-bed, whereby the pressure is equalized over the whole body. When a bed sore threatens, the part presents a red and congested appearance. In such circumstances the surface so affected should be bathed frequently with warm water, and after drying with a soft towel eau de Cologne or whisky should be applied. If a bed sore has really formed, then it is desirable to keep it clean by means of frequent applications of antiseptics, such as charcoal poultices or carbolized oil, which will promote healing. One part of carbolic acid in sixteen parts of oxide of zinc ointment is also a valuable dressing in such circumstances. The daily application of aristol by dusting it over the raw surface is an excellent healing agent.

**Bee Stings.**—If possible, the first thing to do is to extract the sting and then apply an alkali, such as ammonia, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of potash, or lime, which substances have an affinity for the formic, which is the essential constituent of the sting, and thus its virulence is destroyed.

**Bile** is the secretion of the liver, and aids in the assimilation of the fatty portions of the food. If the liver becomes defective in its action, then the biliary products are liable to accumulate in the system, and give rise to what is popularly termed biliousness, and not unfrequently jaundice is the direct result. If this condition obtains the urine will frequently be observed

to contain bile, while the alvine secretions are deficient in the biliary colouring matter. A frequent cause of what is popularly termed biliousness is constipation. The effects of this, however, are not entirely due to the accumulation of bile in the system, but to a great extent to the fact that faecal absorption by the lower bowel takes place from the retained matter in the canal, thus contaminating the blood and giving rise to the dusky and sallow complexion which is directly consequent upon this process; hence a free purgative will often have the effect of relieving the symptoms which are present. If, however, the unhealthy condition is due to a sluggish action of the liver, then it will be necessary to add to the purgative one of the medicines which we know act directly upon the liver itself, such as calomel, grey powder, blue pill, podophyllin, or taraxacum. Nitric acid has also a most beneficial effect when combined with a tonic when the liver is sluggish. All attempts, however, to correct biliary derangements should be combined with careful attention to diet.

**Biliary Calculi,** or Gall Stones, are not really calculi in the same sense as those which constitute stone in the bladder, but are what might popularly be termed congealed masses of bile which render them incapable of passing through the bile duct as the substance would normally do if in a fluid state; they therefore have to be forced through by spasmodic contraction of the canal, hence the severe pain which is produced and obstruction which they cause to the free exit of the biliary secretion. The consequence of this impediment is that the gall bladder becomes distended and the bile is absorbed by the blood-vessels, giving rise to the yellow colouring of the whites of the eyes and skin which is characteristic of jaundice. Jaundice, however, is not invariably due to the presence of gall stones, but may arise from organic disease of the liver and to thickening of the walls of the gall duct, which thus reduces its calibre, and hence its capability of permitting a free passage of the bile into the duodenum. The treatment of gall stones which has been recently recommended, and which has proved of immense service, consists of large and repeated doses of olive oil. As much as a tablespoonful has been given every two hours with marked beneficial results. It is certainly a simple remedy, and has proved very efficacious in the hands of many men who have studied the question.

**Biliary Disorder** is due to a diseased or unhealthy condition of the liver, gall bladder, or biliary ducts. It is a frequent accompaniment of indigestion, especially when this is co-incident with a catarrhal condition of the stomach and bowels. Its symptoms are, general lowness of spirits, sickness, and deficiency of bile in the alvine excretions, and an excess of bile in the urine, accompanied by an unhealthy appearance of the skin. It is a very frequent disorder in civilized life, and is intimately connected with over-indulgence in alcoholic liquors and food. It is not unfrequently due, however, to cold. If the liver is out of order, then the health is rapidly affected, as its secretion is essential to the assimilation of food, and therefore the nutrition of the body is rapidly affected. It also tells upon the circulation, and by the fact that the blood is contaminated the nervous apparatus becomes deteriorated and rendered unduly sensitive to cold. Attacks of biliousness are generally accompanied by sick headaches, bowel complaints, which may either result in constipation or diarrhoea. A low and morbid condition with irritability of temper is a frequent concomitant of this disease. The remedy consists in clearing the bowels and, at the same time, acting upon the liver by means of calomel, blue pill, grey powder, or some other remedy which stimulates the liver to a healthier state of action; at the same time it is essential that the diet should be carefully studied so as to promote digestion and assist the bowels in their daily evacuations.

**Bismuth** is a most popular remedy in certain forms of dyspepsia. It is generally prescribed in the form of subnitrate or carbonate, both of which substances are a white and rather heavy powder. It is very useful in heart-burn and water-brash, the dose being 10 grains three times a day about half an hour before food. It may also be administered in the form of lozenges and tablets.

**Bites** of dogs should, in every instance, be first of all thoroughly cleansed by means of warm water, the bleeding at the same time being encouraged, and afterwards the raw surface should be cauterized, either by means of lunar caustic or carbolic acid, and then dressed with carbolized oil or carbolized zinc ointment.

**Bladder.** The urinary bladder is the receptacle of the urine after it has been secreted by the kidneys. It is situated at the lowermost point of the abdomen, just behind the pubic bones. It is subject to many affections which are due to various causes, such as carelessness and neglect, to cold and disordered digestion. If the bladder is permitted to become distended it may rupture, when the consequences are very serious and frequently fatal. Irritability of the bladder is due, as a rule, to an inflamed condition of its mucous membrane, which may be produced by cold or an irritating condition of the urine, and not unfrequently to the action of cantharides, either given internally or absorbed into the blood from a blistered surface; hence it is a frequent sequel to the application of a blister. Stone in the bladder is not an uncommon cause of great pain in the organ. When this is present the urine is liable to become bloody after exercise, and the urinary stream is frequently impeded or completely stopped by the obstruction caused by blocking up of the water passage. The general treatment for disorders of the bladder is the hot sitz-bath, accompanied by the administration of bicarbonate of potash in combination with tincture of henbane and the infusion of uva ursi, buchu or triticum repens. The following mixture will often be of service when the bladder is in an irritable condition:—Bicarbonate of potash six drachms, tincture of henbane six drachms, infusion of uva ursi to make eight ounces. A tablespoonful three times a day in water half an hour before food. Weakness of the bladder, indicated by inability to retain its contents, is a frequent disorder of old age. It is not uncommon in children also, and may be remedied by giving tonics which we know act upon the involuntary muscular tissue, such as ergot of rye, belladonna, and nux vomica.

**Bleeding.** (See HAEMORRHAGE.)

**Blindness,** or Loss of Sight, may arise from accident to the cornea or lens, or from disorganization of the eye-ball by accident or disease. It is also not unfrequently due to disease arising independent of accident to the cornea, lens, vitreous humour, and retina. Blindness may also arise from disease of the optic nerve or brain. As a rule, when this affection is due to disease the symptoms come on gradually, but when accident is the cause, as might be expected, they come on suddenly. When blindness is due to opacity of the lens itself, or cataract, it may be remedied by operation; when due to the retina it is called Amaurosis, which see. Colour blindness is a peculiar condition of the optic nerve which prevents it from being able to identify various colours; hence this affection precludes many individuals from engaging in occupations which render it necessary that colours presented to their vision be correctly identified, *e.g.* railway signalmen. In blindness arising from any cause whatever it is essential that a competent medical practitioner be consulted, and that without loss of time.

**Blister,** Blistering, or Counter Irritation, by the application of cantharides plaster, although not so much in vogue at the present day as it was some years ago, is still a most useful remedy in certain inflammatory disorders of the internal organs and joints. As a rule, blisters are applied to too great a surface at once. A small blister will act quite as efficaciously as a larger one in many instances. The proper method is to allow the blister to remain on from eight to ten hours, then if it has not risen sufficiently to apply a piece of cotton wool, when, as a rule, a large vesicle filled with serum will appear, this should then be cut with a pair of scissors and all the dead cuticle removed so as to expose a raw surface. This raw surface should be dressed night and morning with prepared lard on a piece of lint, until it is healed.

**Blood.** The blood, or vital fluid, has been designated by some "The Life." This, however, is not the case, any more than food is life, or oxygen is life, but certainly it is the medium of life. Its composition is a liquid in which float innumerable corpuscles, or globules. These are designated the red and white corpuscles, the red particles being the carriers of carbonic acid gas from the system towards the lungs and of oxygen from the lungs to the capillary vessels. The white corpuscles, or leucocytes, are the minute bodies which protect the animal economy against disease and wage constant warfare against the numerous bacilli, microbes, bacteria, etc., which are the essential elements of zymotic disease. The chemical composition of blood is 79 parts water, 4 albumen, 14 globulin, together with certain salts in solution. When blood escapes from the body it separates into two portions, coagulum, which is generally known as blood clot, and serum. It is the serum of the blood which fills the vesicle or bleb of a blister. Blood letting was at one time a much more popular remedy than it is at present. Fifty years ago it was carried to an absurd extent, and people were under the delusion that it was necessary to have a vein cut and a certain amount of blood abstracted from it at least twice a year. The process consisted in tying a bandage above the seat where the puncture in the vein was to be made, the vein was then cut by a sharp lancet and a certain amount of blood abstracted. The bandage which had been used to constrict the limb above the point of incision was generally utilized to stop the bleeding, which was readily staunched by pressure. Blood letting still retains a certain amount of importance in the treatment of disease, especially where there is a plethoric condition of the system, or where a rupture has taken place of a blood-vessel within the brain. Other means besides the lancet were employed in abstracting blood, such as cupping, leeching, and scarifying, for description of which see their respective articles.

**Blows** may be either of a very innocent nature or of very serious import. For example, a blow on a fleshy part of the body will only result in a rupture of minute vessels at the seat of the injury; discolouration will result from the effusion of blood which oozes from the ruptured vesseis, but this will disappear within a few days, and all traces of the injury be eradicated. A blow on the chest or abdomen, however, may have very serious consequences, as the shock to the nervous system in such circumstances may be followed by alarming symptoms, and possibly death. Blows on the head are also of great importance, and should never be treated with indifference. Not unfrequently, dangerous symptoms may supervene months or even years after the blow has been inflicted in this region. It is hardly necessary to suggest that in severe blows on the chest, abdomen, spine, or head, medical aid should be called in without delay.

**Blue Disease,** or Cyanosis, is due to a defect or malformation of the heart which prevents the full volume of blood passing from the heart into the lungs for oxygenation; thus the venous blood never becomes completely converted into arterial, but always enters, in a greater or less degree, into the general circulation.

**Blue Pill** is composed of mercury in a very fine state of subdivision. It is a useful agent combined with some other purgative in disorders of the liver. (See BILIARY DISORDERS.)

**Boil,** or Furuncle, is a localized affection of the skin, produced by a microscopic organism which locates itself in the hair follicle and there propagates its species, giving rise in the process to suppuration in its immediate neighbourhood. This affection, as a rule, can only develop when the system is below par. If the little pustule which at first appears is touched with pure carbolic acid, as a rule the boil will be aborted, in consequence of the destructive effect of the acid upon the microbes which tend to produce it. At the same time great diligence should be observed in endeavouring to improve the general health. As a rule, the less a boil is meddled with the better. Permit it to come to a head if it has gone beyond the stage when it can be aborted. Boils frequently appear about the neck, as they are encouraged by the irritating effect of the collar ruffling the pustules, which otherwise would have died away without developing into the more painful affection. Oranges are to a certain extent beneficial where there is a tendency to boils. They should, however, be eaten in fairly large quantities, say six or eight a day. A carbuncle, as a rule, develops from a boil which has been unduly irritated.

**Borax** is a compound of boracic acid and soda, and is a most convenient and useful antiseptic. It is also employed as a preserving agent for milk, soup, or other perishable food. It is used largely in combination with glycerine for the treatment of thrush, or aphtha, on children's mouths, and in sore throat.

**Bowels,** or Intestines, are frequently the seat of disease, such as inflammation, colic, catarrh, tuberculosis, etc., which see.

**Brain** is the large mass of soft tissue occupying the cranium or skull case. It is arranged in convolutions or coils, which are subdivided into the right and left hemispheres, while the brain itself is made up of cerebrum and cerebellum, the latter portion is in connection with the spinal cord. From the brain itself arise the most important nerves which govern the economy, such as the auditory, optic, pneumogastric, and phrenic. Brain concussion is the term applied to the condition which results from a severe blow when unconsciousness is produced without any organic mischief having been inflicted upon the brain itself. Brain compression is applied to an injury which displaces a portion of the skull or ruptures a blood-vessel within the brain substance, thereby causing compression of the organ. In either of the foregoing affections it is highly desirable that competent medical aid be called in without delay.

**Brandy,** when pure, is derived from distillation of grape wines. Of late years, however, it has been manufactured artificially from ordinary spirit. It is a most useful stimulant when this is required for medical purposes, and has often proved invaluable in the treatment of debilitating diseases, and has often been the means of carrying patients over critical periods.

**Breast.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Breath.** By the breath many important diseases may be recognized, or at least suspicion of their presence aroused. If the breathing is rapid and excited we would infer that there is some impediment to the proper aeration of the blood. It then remains for us to ascertain whether this be due to disease of the lung tissue, to some affection of the heart, or to a distended condition of the abdomen, which prevents the proper inflation of the lung at each inspiration. If, on the other hand, the breath is offensive we may from this derive many indications of a variety of diseases, such as disease of the mucous membrane of the air passage, caries of the bones over which a portion of this mucous membrane is stretched, a disordered state of digestion, or of the several conditions of the blood which arise from impurities being present. Bad teeth and ulceration of the gums will also give rise to an offensive breath. The greatest stench that can possibly impregnate the breath is that which is derived from gangrene of the lung. Whenever the breath is disagreeable to those in the neighbourhood, it is desirable that medical aid be called in and the exact cause ascertained and remedied.

**Bright's Disease** is the term applied to inflammatory affections of the kidneys, and is readily recognized by the presence of albumen in the urine when it is boiled or when a small portion of nitric acid is added to it, each process giving a copious deposit of albumen. The disease is so serious and the treatment of it so important, that in every instance where it is suspected medical aid should be called in without delay.

**British Cholera.** (See DIARRHOEA.)

**Broken Bones.** (See FRACTURES.)

**Bronchitis** is due to an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. It is, as a rule, induced by cold, but may occur in the course of some acute diseases, such as typhoid fever. In the first stages of acute bronchitis the mucous membrane of the tubes is frequently so inflamed as to give rise to intense spasm and pain in breathing. When the in-

flammation somewhat subsides and the membrane is permitted to secrete mucus, it does so in such excessive quantities as to cause a great amount of expectoration, which of course is always accompanied by an inveterate cough. Sometimes the inflammatory state of the tubes spreads downwards towards the minute capillary branches and even to the lung substance itself, when of course very serious symptoms may supervene. The proper treatment of bronchitis is the frequent application of mustard and linseed poultices to the back and front of the chest, each of which should be permitted to remain on for at least half an hour, to be followed by a fresh application in three or four hours. The patient should be confined to bed and well nourished. When there is difficulty in bringing up the expectoration, this may be assisted very materially by remedies such as ipecacuanha wine, antimonial wine, paregoric, squills, etc.

**Bronchitis Kettles** are very useful in conveying a warm and moist atmosphere into the apartment of those suffering from affections of the windpipe and chest. They are usually made by attaching a long tube to the lid of a tin kettle. When this is put upon the fire and allowed to boil, the steam escapes through the tube and diffuses a warm, moist atmosphere throughout the apartment in which the patient is confined.

**Bronchocele** is strictly speaking a cyst of the thyroid gland. It may, and frequently does, attain to enormous dimensions; as a rule, however, it is not a disease accompanied by danger to life, although it invariably causes immense inconvenience. The proper and most advisable course to pursue when bronchocele is present is to draw off the fluid by means of an aspirator, while syrup of iodide of iron should be given regularly for a considerable period.

**Broom.** The new shoots of the common broom, when infused in boiling water, yield a liquid which is very popular in the treatment of dropsical effusions, as it possesses a powerful influence in stimulating the excretory powers of the kidneys.

**Bruises** and contusions are produced by direct violence to the part affected. It is generally followed by considerable effusion of blood due to rupture of the minute vessels at the seat of injury. This effused blood or ecchymosis, as it is termed, may become diffused over a considerably greater area than one would naturally suppose. Gravitation plays a considerable part in inducing this. The proper treatment of a bruise is to apply cold at once, so as to prevent as much effusion of blood as possible. The swelling which invariably results from a bruise is due to effusion of blood and serum into the injured part. This, however, will as a rule disappear after a few days if the skin has not been broken.

**Bubo** is the swelling of a gland which usually tends to suppurate. The inflammation which causes the bubo is, however, due to some sore in its immediate neighbourhood, and which has a connection with the gland through the lymphatic vessels. If the bubo suppurates it will be necessary to treat it as an ordinary abscess. Suppuration, however, may frequently be averted by applying a blister over the swelling, or painting the part with liniment of iodine once or twice a day.

**Bunion** is a swelling over a joint, usually that of the great toe. It is due to inflammation of the capsule of the joint, and is, as a rule, induced by continued pressure, possibly by wearing too tight boots. When a bunion threatens, the part should be leeched and well fomented at frequent intervals, and a proper fitting boot procured.

**Burns** and scalds are inflicted by heat, the one from a dry substance, and the other from boiling water or oil. According to the length of application of the super-heated substance so will the relative severity of the burn or scald be. If the burn or scald be extensive and severe, it may have very serious consequences, and in any case will produce a severe shock to the nervous system. The proper treatment is to apply an antiseptic in solution as quickly as possible, and cover the part with sheets of cotton wool. If the pain is very severe the application of cold to the part affords great relief. Cold water, having in solution permanganate of potash, is a very useful application in the circumstances. Condy's fluid, being a solution of permanganate of potash, may be employed in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a breakfast-cupful of water. Cotton or linen rags wrung out of this and applied to the surface at frequent intervals will prove very serviceable, not only in relieving the pain, but in promoting healing. Afterwards, when the pain has disappeared and the dead skin has been removed, carbolized zinc ointment (one part of carbolic acid to sixteen or twenty parts of oxide of zinc ointment) spread upon lint and applied to the sore will assist materially in the healing process.

**Cachexia** is used to express an unhealthy appearance which is due to some interference with the nourishment of the body, caused by disease. It is always a term significant of serious disease within the human body.

**Caddis,** or Lint, is employed in the dressing of wounds, and is composed of linen loosely woven, one of the surfaces having a soft and flossy appearance. It is this surface which is applied next the wound.

**Caloric,** or the heat generated by the living economy, is dependent upon vital actions which are present within the body. These are due to the chemical changes constantly going on within the animal frame, and which depend for their existence upon the changes due to digestion, assimilation, and respiration.

**Cancer** is a malignant disease which may attack any portion of the human body. By some it is said to be hereditary, but it would appear to be essentially due to the presence of minute organisms, which attack a tissue reduced in its vitality by some distinct cause. There are several varieties of cancer, such as epithelial, scirrhus, and colloid. It is essentially a disease of mature years, rarely occurring under thirty years of age, and being of such a nature that, if left to itself, it is always fatal. This disorder is naturally dreaded by all. Its early recognition is of the utmost importance, as it is only in the first stages of its progress that it can be eradicated, and that for the most part only by a surgical operation. It usually commences as a hard, painless tumour of very small dimensions. It is more frequent in females than in males, and oftener attacks the breast than any other organ. Some trades are more liable to this disease than others. For example, chimney sweeps and those working among paraffin oil are particularly liable to it, and in these individuals it generally attacks the scrotum. The skin, particularly that of the lip, is liable to it. Of the internal organs, the womb, the stomach, and the liver are frequently the seat of it. If it attacks any one part, the adjacent glands are almost certain to be affected sooner or later, hence the necessity of diagnosing the disease in its early stages, and removing the affected part before the surrounding tissues have become involved. Local applications, as a rule, are of little service, yet it is gratifying to know that recent experiments have proved that the disease may sometimes be arrested, if not completely cured, by the frequent application of ichthyol, and recently inoculation with the virus of erysipelas has been said to be an antidote

**Cancrum Oris** is peculiarly a disease of a low state of the vitality. It is a mortification or gangrenous inflammation affecting the lips, cheeks, and gums of ill-nourished children. It is a most loathsome complaint, the first symptom of which is a red, hard, inflamed-looking spot on the cheek or lip, which rapidly develops into an angry foetid ulcer giving off a most offensive odour. The great point in the treatment is to sustain the vitality of the patient by an abundance of good nourishment conjoined with stimulants, and in keeping the sore aseptic by frequent applications of antiseptic lotions, such as Condy's fluid, carbolic lotion, aristol, or solution of chlorinated lime or soda. A medical man should be called in as soon as possible, who will endeavour to destroy the diseased tissue and establish a healthy condition of that immediately surrounding it.

**Canine,** or Eye Teeth, are four in number, and are situated immediately below and in a direct line with the eye, hence the term Eye Teeth so frequently applied to them.

**Cantharides,** or Spanish Fly, is an insect with

long wings and having a bright green colour. They are chiefly brought from Hungary, where they are taken from the trees in great numbers and afterwards dried and reduced to powder. When applied to the skin they cause a blister to rise on the surface with which they have been in contact, and are of immense service in many inflammatory conditions of the internal organs and joints. (See BLISTER.) Cantharides, or Spanish fly, are also employed internally, but the symptoms produced by their administration are too serious to permit of this drug being prescribed except under medical advice. They are sometimes given by malicious persons and criminals on account of the peculiarly distressing irritation they give rise to in the urinary organs. The remedies employed to allay the irritation produced by this substance must be of the most soothing character. Milk has a peculiarly beneficial effect in poisoning by Spanish fly, so also has the white of egg, arrowroot, and linseed tea. The parts suffering from the irritation should be soothed by hot fomentations over which laudanum has been freely sprinkled, and the internal administration of tincture of henbane will be found to allay the irritation if given in frequent doses of, say 15 to 30 drops every two or three hours in water.

**Capillary** is the term applied to the minutest blood-vessels in the body, and compose the uniting link between the arterial and venous circulation.

**Carbolic Acid** is obtained by the destructive distillation of coal. It is in its crude state an oily-looking liquid, and resembles very much in taste a similar product derived from the destructive distillation of wood which is called creasote. Carbolic acid and creasote resemble each other very much, both chemically and in their various properties. It is a potent antiseptic. They both have a destructive effect upon the life of minute organisms. Carbolic acid is a powerful sedative, and is applied internally to allay vomiting and sickness. As an external application it is largely employed as a lotion, the strength of which may vary from two to five per cent. When purified it forms long needle-shaped crystals, which dissolve very rapidly. It is frequently combined with soaps on account of its antiseptic properties. The fumes of carbolic acid in steam are employed in the treatment of hooping cough, and are frequently used as a disinfectant where contagious diseases are or have been present.

**Carbon** is an essential constituent of all living bodies. Its most familiar forms are plumbago, or black lead, which is pure carbon; the diamond, which is crystallized carbon; and charcoal, which is carbon produced by combustion of vegetable or animal substances. It is a powerful antiseptic. It is sometimes taken in the form of biscuits or in powder by those suffering from indigestion accompanied by flatulence and eruptions of a foetid nature. In combination with oxygen it is exhaled from the body at each expiration, carbonic acid being the result of a chemical change which takes place in the blood during its transition from arterial to venous. As carbonic acid it is a deadly poison when inhaled by the lungs, yet in solution it is quite harmless when taken into the stomach. It is this gas which gives the effervescing character to sparkling drinks, such as champagne, sparkling hock, bottled beer, soda, potash, and lithia waters, ginger beer and lemonade. It is this gas which is called choke damp. It is much heavier in its specific gravity than atmospheric air, and thus falls by virtue of its weight forming a deadly stratum in ill-ventilated and overcrowded buildings, old wells, brewers' vats, the holds of ships, and certain valleys, such as the Death Valley of Java, so called because of its being entirely filled up to a certain level by this noxious gas. It is generated by a combustion of charcoal, hence the danger of employing charcoal fires without due precautions being taken as to ventilation.

**Carbuncle,** although resembling a boil to the extent that it is due to the development of a micro-organism in the substance of the skin, is a much more virulent affection. It may indeed develop from a simple pustule or boil, and is invariably an indication of a low state of the general health. Irritation aggravates it very much, and permits it to assume in some instances enormous dimensions. A carbuncle is essentially a destruction of the vitality of the skin, which results in gangrene or mortification of the part affected, and it is not until this mortified portion, or slough, comes away that healing can take place. It goes without saying that a carbuncle is a most painful and depressing disease, and not unfrequently it has proved fatal. The treatment consists in the indurated part being laid open by a crucial incision. This should be done early in the progress of the disease, and will invariably shorten its course; at the same time the bodily health must be well maintained by suitable nourishment assisted by stimulants, the best of which is port wine.

**Cardiac,** that which pertains to the heart.

**Carditis** is inflammation of the heart tissue, but cardiac inflammation is generally confined to the lining membrane of the sack in which the heart beats and to the outer covering of the heart, when it is called pericarditis. The lining membrane of the heart may also be affected, when the disease is termed endocarditis. Pericarditis is accompanied by acute pain in the region of the heart, and frequently is followed by effusion of fluid into the sack, which naturally incommodes the heart's action to a very serious degree. Both pericarditis and endocarditis are intimately associated with a rheumatic condition of the system, and they are a frequent sequelae of rheumatic fever. Such cases must necessarily come under the care of a medical practitioner.

**Caries** is a kind of ulceration of the bone, producing death of the part affected. It is usually due to a tubercular condition of the system. The muriate of calcium will be found an invaluable remedy in cases of caries, if the remedy is persevered with for a prolonged period and a nourishing diet at the same time administered; but not unfrequently it will be necessary to have recourse to surgical measures to get rid of the disease.

**Carminatives** are those medicines which are of service in flatulence, distension of the bowels accompanied by spasm, or in other words colic. The principal carminatives are peppermint, pennyroyal, cinnamon, ginger, nutmegs, ether, sal volatile, and even very hot water will often prove of service.

**Carotids** are the two large arteries which lie on each side of the wind-pipe and supply the head and neck with blood.

**Carron Oil** is made by mixing olive or linseed oil with lime water in equal proportions. It is useful as an application to burns and scalds, but it has been very much superseded of late by carbolized oil, one part of carbolic acid to sixteen or twenty of olive oil being the strength usually employed as an application in these circumstances.

**Cartilage** is a pearly-looking substance which covers the extremities of the bones and joints. It there forms an elastic cushion, and the movement of one cartilage over another is rendered easy by the synovial fluid which is secreted within the joint itself.

**Cascara Sagrada** is an American plant which possesses very valuable laxative and tonic properties. It is one of the safest laxatives that can possibly be prescribed, because it not only induces a healthy action of the bowels, but at the same time acts as a tonic to the muscular fibre of the gut, whereby it enables it to act of its own accord. Then, again, by relieving the lower bowel of its congested condition, it reacts upon the circulation of the liver, thereby giving it considerable help and enabling it to become restored to a healthier condition. The dose of the liquid extract of cascara is from 15 to 30 drops every night at bedtime. It is also prescribed in tabellae, or tablets, which are manufactured by Allen & Hanbury, each of which contains two grains of the solid extract of the drug, the dose being from two to three tabellae at bedtime. Anyone who has been long troubled with obstinate constipation should never desist from routine and regular treatment until cascara has had a very fair and prolonged trial.

**Castor Oil** is one of the most popular as well as one of the most useful purgatives we possess; it acts quickly and thoroughly, and does not require the dose to be increased when it is necessary to administer it at frequent intervals. It is highly useful in infancy and

old age. When combined with laudanum it is invaluable in diarrhoea and dysentery. The great objection to castor oil is its nauseous taste, but this has been overcome to a great extent by Messrs. Allen & Hanbury, who have introduced an almost tasteless oil into the market. It can also be administered in gelatine capsules, when of course there is no taste whatever. Castor oil is also frequently employed as an injection—two wine-glassfuls should be made into an emulsion with the yolk of one egg and afterwards well mixed with a pint of thin gruel which has been previously strained; the whole of this should be injected by means of the enema syringe and retained as long as possible. The inunction of castor oil over the abdomen has often proved of great service in habitual constipation. For an infant a teaspoonful should be well rubbed in over the abdomen night and morning, the quantity being increased in proportion to the age of older people.

**Catalepsy,** or Trance, is a very rare affection, and seems to be entirely nervous in its origin. Frequently when catalepsy exists the signs of life are so apparently absent that the individual may be looked upon as being dead, and doubtless burials have frequently taken place when the patient has been in this condition. If catalepsy is supposed to exist, ammonia should be applied to the nostrils, and aether or brandy injected under the skin, while friction should be applied to the surface of the body. Electricity is also a useful agent in these circumstances.

**Cataract** is the term applied to that affection of the eye which, as a rule, does not come on till life is well advanced. It is due to an opacity of the crystalline lens, and is a disease which is usually gradual in its development. An oculist should be consulted in such cases, which, as a rule, are amenable to operative measures.

**Catarrh** literally means "a running through." It is characterized by an excessive secretion of mucus, and is, as a rule, a consequence of exposure to cold. It may attack any mucous surface, such as the air passages, the ear, the stomach and alimentary canal, the bladder, urinary passages, vagina, etc. What is commonly designated a cold in the head is a most characteristic example of catarrh. Some constitutions, principally those with a rheumatic tendency, are very liable to this disease, and in many instances we meet with people who are afflicted with the disorder in a chronic form, it being never altogether absent in their case. The treatment consists in endeavouring to soothe the irritation of the canals of the mucous membrane affected and the administration of remedies which act upon the affected surfaces. For catarrh of the several organs see special articles. Catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane is a premonitory symptom of several diseases, such as measles and influenza. In these circumstances it is usually accompanied by an irritable cough, which indicates that the irritation is not confined to the nasal tract alone. Catarrh of the air passages may frequently be aborted by the inhalation of steam impregnated with creasote, menthol, eucalyptus oil, pumuline essence, and benzole.

**Cathartics,** or Purgatives, are medicines which promote an evacuation of the bowels, and are largely employed as domestic medicines. The most popular cathartics are castor oil, Epsom salts, senna, aloes, and cascara sagrada.

**Catheter** is an instrument made either of silver, gum elastic, or india-rubber, and is employed to draw water from the bladder when the natural efforts fail. It is always essential that great care be taken in using this instrument, as injury to the urinary canal may easily follow its careless use. It should always be rendered aseptic before being used.

**Caustics** are substances which have a destructive effect upon the animal tissues. The principal caustics in use are nitric acid, nitrate of silver, chloride of zinc, caustic lime, caustic potash, or soda, and acetic acid. Chromic acid and salicylic acid are frequently employed for the purpose of destroying warts and corns.

**Cellular Tissue** is that peculiar membraneous web or network which connects the various tissues of the body, filling up the interstices between them. It is made up of numberless rows of cells crossing each other like a complete network and containing in the meshes of the network small intercellular spaces which communicate with each other throughout the body.

**Cerebellum** is that portion of the brain which occupies the posterior portion of the skull cavity.

**Cerumen** is that waxy-looking matter which the membrane of the external ear secretes. In catarrh of the ear it frequently accumulates to an abnormal extent, and thus is a frequent cause of deafness. When this has occurred the hardened mass should be softened by the introduction of a drop or two of warm glycerine, and then the ear syringed with warm water in which a little soap has been dissolved.

**Chalk Stone** is that concretion which is liable to be deposited in the joints of those who suffer from gout. It is composed mainly of urate of soda. Therefore soda should be avoided by all who have a tendency to gout. Potash or lithia are the most useful antacids to be employed when there is gout or rheumatism in the system.

**Chancres** are ulcers which result from the specific poison of venereal disease. They generally commence as small pustules, which break down and form an ulcer of a yellowish grey appearance, round which the skin is indurated. Whenever these appear the surface should be freely cauterized so as to destroy all the unhealthy tissue, but in every case the patient should apply for medical aid.

**Chapped Hands** are the result of carelessness in drying the parts after washing when the weather is frosty. The employment of a soap containing an excess of alkali also tends to give rise to this affection. Where the tendency to this complaint is very pronounced the application of vinolia cream or lanoline will prove helpful in warding off the affection. The greatest benefit, however, will be obtained by using, for toilet purposes, the soap known as paraffin soap, which has a most emollient effect upon the skin.

**Charcoal.** (See CARBON.)

**Chest,** technically termed the Thorax, is the cavity of the body containing the lungs, heart, and large blood-vessels. The gullet and windpipe also pass through this cavity in a portion of their course. It is separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm, and its upper portion is bounded by the neck. The development of the chest may be cultivated to a large extent by judicious gymnastic exercise.

**Chest,** Water in the, or Hydro Thorax, is the result of pleurisy and where effusion into the pleural cavity has taken place.

**Chicken-Pox** is a zymotic disease, and is highly infectious. It occurs principally amongst children, and only once during life. It may be preceded by slight feverishness, afterwards the eruption, composed of pimples with white heads, appears on the breast, shoulders, face, scalp, and body generally. It may also affect, and very frequently does, the tonsils and roof of the mouth. On the third or fourth day the white vesicle dries up, forming a crust which soon drops off. If the vesicles are not irritated they will pass away without leaving any mark, but as they are apt to be very itchy the little patient by rubbing them may so irritate the part as to create a slight ulcer, which will result in a little indentation or pit. To obviate this irritability it is usual to apply a little carbolized oil to the itchy part, which will speedily allay the irritation. The great point in the treatment of chicken-pox is to keep the patient indoors and to attend to the daily evacuation of the bowels.

**Chilblain** is a very modified frost bite, whereby the skin becomes inflamed, irritable, and disagreeably itchy. It is more liable to occur in persons who are weakened by disease and in those who are of a rheumatic constitution. The best application for chilblains is carbolized zinc ointment in the proportion of one part of carbolic acid to sixteen or twenty of the ointment. The application of tincture of iodine has also been recommended.

**Childhood** is always an anxious period to parents, in consequence of the inability of the infant to indicate the symptoms from which it may be suffering. One thing may be accepted as an axiom, that if a child is fretful and cross there is some cause at the root of this. As a rule, this will be found to exist in the digestive

organs, and is frequently caused by pains due to flatulence. These may be frequently allayed by a dose of castor oil or the administration of a little carminative combined with a small dose of bicarbonate of soda. The child should be bathed regularly night and morning, and always sponged after an evacuation of the bowels or passing of urine, the parts in the immediate neighbourhood after being thoroughly dried should be dusted with oxide of zinc powder, so as to prevent scalding at the folds of the joints. It is always better that an infant should sleep in a cot, and not with the mother or nurse. If this advice is carried out it will be found that the sleep will not only be more prolonged, but much less disturbed than it would otherwise be. The nursery should always be well aired, but free from draughts. The most natural food of the infant is certainly the mother's milk, and if possible every mother should suckle her own infant, but if she is unable to do this, then a wet nurse should be procured. Should it be preferred by the mother to resort to artificial food for the infant, great care should be exercised in selecting this, as there are so many different kinds of infants' food in the market which might constitute a difficulty in making a proper selection. Mellin's food is so well known and so popular in nurseries that it may be recommended with the greatest confidence.

**Chin Cough.** (See HOOPING COUGH.)

**Chloral** is a soporific which at one time was most popular, but in consequence of its popularity came to be too freely employed as a means of procuring sleep. The consequence is that it has fallen into considerable discredit, and this arises from the fact that individuals indulged in it too freely, and thereby acquired the habit of depending upon it, this habit resembling to a large extent the craving for alcoholic stimulants. The dose of chloral, when legitimately used for procuring sleep, is from 15 to 30 grains given at bedtime.

**Chloralamid** is another soporific which may be given with considerable benefit in sleeplessness, and does not seem to produce any injurious effects when taken occasionally as a hypnotic.

**Chloroborom** is a substance which has been prescribed in sea-sickness. The dose is one ounce repeated every two or three hours if necessary.

**Chloroform** is, as a rule, administered to children without much danger, and should always be employed if an operation, however slight, is requisite. The inhalation of this anaesthetic will also be found most useful when convulsions occur during childhood, as thereby the convulsive movements will be immediately checked, and frequently a fatal issue avoided. In the administration of chloroform there is practically no danger if the anaesthetist is a careful man and directs his whole attention to his duty. Accidents are almost invariably the result of carelessness.

**Chlorosis** is an aggravated form of anaemia, and is invariably the result of prolonged constipation in young women, when it is usually accompanied by cessation of the menstrual periods. It is always accompanied by languor, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep. The deterioration of the blood accounts for the peculiar greenish tint which is characteristic of the disease. The treatment consists in procuring a daily evacuation of the bowels and the administration of iron, together with plenty of fresh air.

**Choke-damp.** (See CARBONIC ACID.)

**Cholera,** properly so called, is of Asiatic origin. Fortunately the advance in sanitary science has practically stamped this disease out of existence in our country. It is, like every epidemic disease, due to the development of a microscopic organism within the body. This has been identified by bacteriologists, and has the form of a comma, hence it is called the comma bacillus. It takes possession of the alimentary canal, where it produces its virulent symptoms. These are very violent in their nature and develop very rapidly. The symptoms commence with diarrhoea, a sinking sensation in the stomach; the diarrhoea rapidly develops in virulence and the stools become very frequent, and accompanied by severe cramps of the limbs and abdomen. The character of the stools is very distinctive of the disease, and resemble thin gruel or rice water. As the disease advances the surface becomes cold, livid, and bathed in profuse perspiration; this is called the collapse stage, and frequently terminates fatally. The treatment consists in keeping up the animal heat and endeavouring to arrest the great drain that takes place of the vital fluids. Opium has always held a prominent position in the treatment of this malignant disorder, but probably the most efficacious means is the frequent administration of antiseptic remedies, the most useful in this disorder being naphthaline. Cholera, although epidemic in its nature, is not necessarily infectious, but is generally due to the imbibing of fluids containing the germs of the disease.

**Cholera, British,** is characterized by copious diarrhoea, accompanied by spasmodic pains in the region of the abdomen and limbs. It is generally caused by eating unwholesome fruit. The proper course to pursue in such circumstances is to clear out the bowels by a dose of castor oil and laudanum, 20 or 25 drops of the latter being given to an adult, and less according to the age of the patient, after which chalk mixture containing an astringent and laudanum may be given at regular intervals.

**Chorea,** or St. Vitus's Dance, is essentially a disease of a rheumatic origin. It is characterized by involuntary movements of the voluntary muscles, and is practically a disease of childhood. It is generally consequent upon a constipated condition of the bowels occurring in patients with a rheumatic constitution. During the progress of the disease the patient does not appear to have any control over the movements of his limbs and face. It is frequently followed by disease of the valves of the heart, resembling in this peculiarity the sequelae of rheumatism. The treatment consists in procuriug a daily evacuation of the bowels and giving nerve tonics, the best of which probably is the valerianate of zinc and arsenic combined with the extract of conium, which tends to soothe the irritable condition of, and give tone to, the nervous system. Bromide of potassium has also been employed as a remedy, but this only acts temporarily, and, moreover, it has to a certain extent a depressing effect which is not desirable when chorea is present.

**Chromic Acid,** so far as medicine is concerned, is only employed in the destruction of growths such as warts and carunculae. Its effects are very marked in the treatment of warts on the face, hand, or any other part of the body, when these growths are not pedunculated. Great care, however, should be taken in not permitting the acid to attack the healthy structure of the skin in the immediate neighbourhood of the wart.

**Chronic** is the term applied to diseases of long duration and which run no definite course. It is used in contra-distinction to the term acute in medical language.

**Chyle** is the milky-looking fluid which is separated from the chyme after it has passed from the stomach and been acted upon by the bile and pancreatic fluid in the duodenum, by which it is emulsionized and rendered easy of absorption by the lacteal vessels. These vessels convey this substance to the chyle or thoracic duct, from which it is conveyed to the venous circulation.

**Cicatrix** is the substance which takes the place of skin in the covering of a wound either of the integument or mucous membrane. Cicatricis arise when a portion of the true skin has been destroyed, as in burns, sloughs, or ulcers. It has not the appearance of skin, nor does it possess a like vitality, and is therefore more easily injured, and not unfrequently it becomes the seat of chronic sores and cancer. Cicatricis, and especially those of some extent, are very liable to contract and thus produce deformities.

**Clavicle,** or Collar Bone, is that long bone which stretches from the sternum, or breast bone, to the shoulder blade at the top of the chest on each side. It is frequently the seat of fracture, and causes, in many instances, no little difficulty to the surgeon in his endeavours to set and retain the fragments in position.

**Clergyman's Sore Throat** is a peculiar condition of the throat and larynx, the effect of prolonged use of the voice and straining of the vocal chords. It is characterized by hoarseness and catarrh

of the mucous membrane, the voice loses its normal tone, and not unfrequently disappears altogether. It is generally associated with a rheumatic constitution. The proper treatment is rest, and repeated inhalations of creasote, eucalyptus, or pumuline in the vapour of steam. The general system should at the same time receive tonic treatment. The application of electricity to the throat has also proved of immense service. The best internal remedy is the glycerite of tar, combined with minute doses of arsenic.

**Club Foot** is a deformity of the foot due to a contracted condition of one or other of the tendons which are in conjunction with the muscles regulating its movements. When attended to in early life it can, as a rule, be easily remedied by a simple operation.

**Clyster.** (See ENEMA.)

**Coagulation** is a term applied to the clotting of blood when it is drawn from the body and comes in contact with a foreign substance by the action of two constituents of the blood named globulin and liquor sanguinis upon each other, the effect being the production of fibrin, which is the composition of the coagulum.

**Coal Gas.** (See CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.)

**Cobra di Capello** is the name of one of the most deadly snakes of India. The bite of the reptile should be immediately cauterized by a hot iron, or excised with the knife. The application of strong ammonia to the wound, however, frequently has a most beneficial effect, and recently the injection of strychnine in large doses and also the subcutaneous injection of a solution of chloride of gold have proved most efficacious.

**Cobweb** has been employed as a popular application to bleeding surfaces with a view of stopping haemorrhage, but a piece of cotton wool or lint applied to the part, along with a certain amount of pressure, is much more cleanly and quite as efficacious.

**Cocaine** is a crystalline substance obtained from the coca leaf. It has the power of producing local anaesthesia, and is useful in the treatment of diseases of the eye, toothache, a hypersensitive condition of the nipples, haemorrhoids, etc. Many operations have been performed under the local anaesthetic effects of cocaine, such as the extraction of foreign bodies from the eye, the removal of cataract, and the operation for squinting. It has also been employed to deaden the pain in the extraction of teeth; and small operations on various parts of the body have been undertaken, when the subcutaneous injection of cocaine has been the only means of destroying the pain of the operation, and in many instances this has been highly beneficial. Cocaine, however, should never be injected subcutaneously in close proximity to the head, its beneficial and non-injurious effects being more apparent when it is introduced by this means in regions requiring operative measures when these regions are at a considerable distance from the brain.

**Cod Liver Oil** holds a high place as a curative remedy in many diseases, such as scrofula, consumption, and rheumatism. Its efficacy is very much increased by its being combined with malt, which has the additional advantage of rendering the oil less nauseous, and therefore more acceptable to children. When combined with malt it is not so liable to be rejected by the stomach, and is, at the same time, more readily assimilated.

**Colchicum** is a popular remedy for gout. It, however, requires to be administered with great care, as its effect upon the heart is depressing. The preparations of colchicum which are usually employed are the tincture, wine, and extract—the dose of the two former being from 10 to 30 drops, and of the latter from half a grain to one and a half grains, three times a day after meals. Colchicum has a slightly laxative effect upon the bowels, and this may possibly be the reason why it is so efficacious in gouty affections.

**Cold** may be said to be simply the absence of heat. The extraction of heat from the body by exposure to cold often leads to most disastrous results, causing a depression of the vitality and susceptibility to disease. Many diseases which are directly attributed to cold are only due to this agent in a secondary degree: just as the inhalation of impure gases renders the system susceptible to typhoid fever, so does exposure to cold act in inducing diseases such as rheumatism, pneumonia, catarrh, and congestion of the various organs—that is to say, the organisms which are intrinsically the cause of these diseases are enabled to gain a footing within the system in consequence of the lowered condition of the vitality resulting from exposure, when, if this had not occurred, the system would have been able to withstand and conquer the disease-producing entities.

**Cold in the Head,** or Catarrh, is due to congestion of the mucous membrane, and hyper-secretion is the result. It is an infectious disease, but does not in every instance necessarily arise from exposure to infection; it is frequently the result of a chill, or of sitting or standing for an unduly long period in a draught of cold air. Those of a rheumatic temperament are more susceptible to this affection than those who are free from this tendency. When a cold in the head is threatening, the best method of cutting it short is to inhale such substances as creasote or menthol along with the vapour of steam. The steam so impregnated acts as an antiseptic, and therefore is a destructive agent to the minute organisms which keep up the irritation of the mucous surfaces. Frequently cold in the head, especially in young children, spreads by continuity of tissue into the bronchial tubes and even into the minute capillary tubes which ramify in the lung substance, giving rise to what is popularly termed capillary bronchitis and pneumonia.

**Colic** is a painful spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bowels, particularly that of the large bowel or colon. It may be caused either by a large accumulation of wind or the presence of some irritating matter, such as undigested food or hardened faeces, too powerful purgatives or poison, as well as by exposure to cold. The characteristic symptoms of colic is pain coming on in paroxysms which last for a shorter or longer period, and then gradually pass away, only, however, to recur within a short time. The pain is frequently relieved by firm pressure over the part, and in this it differs from inflammation, which, on the other hand, is aggravated by pressure. The seat of the pain is usually in the region of the navel. If the pain is due to flatulent distension this will frequently be relieved by raising the buttocks considerably above the level of the head and by the injection of hot water. If this is not practicable, then the application of hot fomentations, freely sprinkled with laudanum, over the abdomen, will prove of great service. Internally, the combination of nepenthe, essence of ginger, chloric aether, and tincture of cardamoms will act most efficaciously as an anodyne.

**Colic, Lead,** is a disease of a much more serious nature than the above, and is due to the absorption of lead, either from constant contact with the skin, or from being taken in small quantities into the stomach in solution. It is accompanied by obstinate constipation, and is recognized by a blue line appearing on the gums at the junction of the teeth and gums. Paralysis of the wrist, or drop wrist, is also a palpable symptom.

**Collapse** is the term applied to that extreme condition of prostration which arises in the course of many diseases, and is always indicative of imminent danger. It is characterized by lividity of the countenance and a clammy coldness over the whole surface of the body, and is due to failure of the vital functions.

**Collar Bone.** (See CLAVICLE.)

**Collyrium** is a lotion given for the relief of diseases of the eye. (See EYE.)

**Colocynth,** or Bitter Apple, comes principally from the shores of the Mediterranean. It is a powerful purgative, and should always be combined with some aromatic or soothing medicine, as otherwise its purgative effects are accompanied by severe pain.

**Colon,** or Large Bowel, is that portion of the bowel which receives the faeces after the nutritive properties have been extracted from the ingesta.

**Coma** is a state of insensibility resulting from some pernicious influences acting upon the brain, and may be due either to direct injury, to the absorption or retention of poisonous matter within the economy itself, or to the effects of narcotics or intoxication of one kind or another. It is a frequent precursor of

death in diseases such as apoplexy and other affections of the brain, and also where the functions of the kidneys are in abeyance.

**Complexion** may be divided into fair and dark, but it may vary between these two points. Again we may have the pallid and florid complexion, the latter being due to an excess of blood, and the other to a deficiency of it, or an absence of the colouring matter of the blood. If, however, the individual is in bad health, the complexion frequently gives indication of the cause—*e.g.* in constipation and biliousness the complexion becomes sallow, or dusky, this being due to the fact that the blood is contaminated by the absorption of some foetid or excrementitious matter absorbed from the bowel. If the complexion is yellow and conjoined with the yellow colouration of the whites of the eye, then we may conclude that there is some deficient excretion of bile, or in other words, that the individual is suffering from jaundice. Frequently there is a dark rim round the eyes, combined with a dusky colouration of the skin; this is generally associated with constipation. In other instances the face has a waxy appearance, when it is suggestive of kidney disease. If the skin is pallid and this pallor is conjoined with a loss of colour in the mucous membrane of the eyelids, nostrils, lips, and gums, the cause is usually anaemia. In short, from the complexion a considerable amount of information may frequently be gathered which will guide the physician very much in his endeavours to come to a correct diagnosis. A choice of soap is also of great importance in maintaining a healthy complexion, as, if the soap contains an excess of alkali, it acts as an irritant to the skin, and conveys to it a rough and unhealthy appearance. Careful ablution and the use of Pears' Soap, with its emollient properties, tend greatly to clear and brighten the complexion. This soap is generally recommended both on account of its cleansing properties and its innocuous effects upon the skin.

**Concretion** means an unusual aggregation of any of the secretions within the body, such as the gall and urinary bladders, kidneys, joints, and also in the intestines, the latter arising from taking some substance in excessive quantities into the stomach. In many instances hair in large balls has been found in the stomach, also pieces of thread. Magnesia, when partaken of too freely, is liable to accumulate within the intestinal canal.

**Concussion** is the effect of a severe blow upon the head or spine. In concussion of the brain the consequences are alarming at first, but usually they are of a transient nature and soon pass off. The immediate effects of concussion are insensibility, frequently followed by vomiting. The treatment of such cases consists in endeavouring to remove the shock which is the immediate cause of the attack. This is best done by the administration of stimulants, such as ammonia, brandy, or whisky, and the application of ammonia to the nostrils and cold to the head and face; immediately following these, the application of mustard and hot water to the feet and over the stomach.

**Congestion** means an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels in any one part. This may lead to effusion of the liquid portion of the blood into the tissues immediately surrounding the seat of disease. In the popular mind it is usually synonymous with inflammation, and is marked by a sensation of heat, pain, and swelling of the part—*e.g.* congestion of the throat, of the lungs, or the kidneys are all due to inflammatory action in these organs. The proper treatment in such circumstances is to endeavour to counteract the morbid process by means of poultices, blisters, or sometimes even cold applications, and, at the same time reduce the temperature of the body by suitable antipyretics.

**Conjunctiva** is the membrane which covers the eyeballs and eyelids. It is of a white pearly colour, and over the cornea and iris is a perfectly transparent membrane. It is liable to inflammation, which is termed conjunctivitis. This may arise either from direct contagion or exposure to cold. Until a medical man is called in great relief may be obtained by bathing the eyeball with a strong infusion of tea to which a few drops of laudanum have been added, while one or two grains of quinine may be given every three hours. The introduction of a drop or two of a five per cent. solution of cocaine gives immediate relief to pain, and frequently cures the disease.

**Constipation,** or Costiveness, is one of the most frequent predisposing causes of diseases. This can be readily understood when it is pointed out that if the faecal matter is permitted to remain for a lengthened period within the colon, or lower bowel, absorption of the fluid constituents of the faeces rapidly takes place, and has the effect of contaminating the blood and producing a form of blood poisoning. In consequence of this, the functions of the body at large become more or less prostrated, while, at the same time, the quality of the blood becomes deteriorated. The consequences of constipation are very varied—*e.g.* it renders the individual more susceptible to infectious disease; secondly, it interferes with digestion; thirdly, it interrupts the excreting power of different organs, such as the liver and kidneys; and lastly, it has a most pernicious effect upon the nervous apparatus, causing depression of spirits, irritability of temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, and an undue sensibility to cold.

**Consumption** is a disease which is due to the development within the tissues of the tubercle bacillus. It is probably the greatest scourge that ever visited mankind, and is responsible for more suffering and deaths than almost any other disease; in fact, its ravages produce about one-fifth of the death rate of the adult population, and in children it is equally fatal. It is considered a hereditary disease, so far as the facts and deductions at our command seem to indicate. At the same time it must be looked upon as a specific disease, and due, in its essence, to the presence of a particular micro-organism which has the power of attacking and invading tissues such as the lungs, glands, and bones, in which it develops its virulence. Consumption is usually the term applied to pulmonary disease where tubercle is the power at work. It is manifested by a cough accompanied by copious expectoration, which comes away chiefly in the morning. Unlike the usual expectoration of bronchitis or catarrh, which, as a rule, is frothy, the expectoration of tubercular disease is characterized by its purulent nature, which may sometimes be streaked with blood, or even accompanied by spitting of blood. Technically, the expectoration is termed nummular, in consequence of its resembling somewhat in shape and form a coin. Its consistence is denser than that of any other form of expectoration. Another symptom of consumptive or tubercular disease is—wasting of the body, the emaciation proceeding in some instances to an extreme degree. It is frequently accompanied by profuse perspiration, especially at night. The extremities of the fingers become clubbed, the face pallid with a hectic flush on each cheek, and in many instances there is profuse diarrhoea, and if the mucous membrane of the larynx is also attacked there is hoarseness, in some cases proceeding to actual loss of voice. Consumption, to be curable, must be detected in its very earliest stages, when a change to a dry, bracing, and cold climate, such as is found in some parts of the Engadine, will have a most beneficial effect; a long sea voyage is also a popular remedy which has proved of great service; conjoined with these a good nourishing diet must be prescribed. Cod liver oil, syrup of hypophosphites, muriate of calcium, creasote, and other remedies of a like nature have proved most efficacious in enabling the constitution to overcome the disease and expel it from the system. As is well known, Koch has recommended the subcutaneous injection of a substance which he calls tuberculin, while others have advised the employment of a compound of cantharidin with some mineral salt; others, again, have recommended the subcutaneous injection of chloride of zinc; but all these local applications can in reality have little effect upon the disease, which is essentially a constitutional affection. The grand point in treating consumption is to strengthen the organism attacked, so that each individual cell composing that organism will be rendered capable of exerting its powers to the full, and so resist the multiplication of the entities which constitute the real essence of the

disease, and thus prevent them getting a footing and a hold upon the individual. Muriate of calcium would appear to have the most powerful effect in accomplishing this end, and it seems to me beyond doubt to be the great remedy which in future we will depend upon in the treatment of this disease which has hitherto proved to be a most fatal affection. Of course no treatment of a disorder of this nature can of itself cure or arrest it. Medical treatment must therefore be accompanied by strict attention to the laws of health. A good and nourishing diet must be partaken of, whilst the body should be well and comfortably clothed, flannel in every instance being worn next the skin. The apartment which the patient sleeps in should be airy and well ventilated. It is a curious circumstance connected with this disease, that patients suffering from it never seem to realize its danger, but invariably are buoyed up by most optimistic views. It should always be borne in mind that consumption is to a considerable extent an infectious disorder, and therefore it is desirable that those who are in a healthy condition should avoid occupying the same bed, or even the same apartment, with a patient suffering from this affection.

**Contagion** means literally the contracting of disease by touch. The term is applied, however, to all infection contracted either by breathing the air exhaled from a patient, or by drinking out of the same vessels, or using the same clothing as that which has been utilized by patients suffering from infectious disorders. This power of propagating disease is due to the fact, that the organisms which are the disease-producing entities are transferred from one individual to another, and it is then called epidemic disease. Endemic, on the other hand, is applied to those diseases which come and are spread independently of infection —*e.g.* influenza, which appears to come in a wave and attacks whole communities without any evidence to indicate that it is spread by infection or contagion. There are certain forms of contagion which, if antiseptic precautions are not thoroughly and efficiently employed, may linger about a piece of furniture or clothing, or a bedroom, for months after the disease has apparently disappeared, thus showing the great necessity of employing disinfectants, not only to the individual, but to all his surroundings, immediately that convalescence has been established. The most virulent form of diseases, such as scarlet fever and small-pox, have been known to develop months after all fear of infection had been apparently removed. No precaution, when the disinfecting process is being carried out, should be overlooked, and the most minute details with regard to this sanitary measure should be rigidly enforced. The best antiseptics to employ in the circumstances are—carbolic acid, chlorine, sulphur, eucalyptus, etc., and one or other of these ought to be freely employed, not only when the house is being disinfected, but during the progress of the disease. A good plan is to have a sheet over the doorway of the apartment where the infected patient is lying, and to keep this freely sprinkled with a saturated solution of carbolic acid in water. By this means the air that passes out of that apartment will be disinfected before it gains access to the other parts of the house. The ventilation of the room should also be made certain by keeping a fire constantly burning.

**Contusion** is applied to injuries arising from bruises, and is generally followed very rapidly by swelling of the part which has suffered from the blow. This swelling arises partly from rupture of the minute vessels which permit the exudation of blood into the tissues of the parts, and by the effusion of lymph which also takes place. The treatment which is most useful in these circumstances is, to apply cold to the part, in the form of cloths wrung out of cold water, as rapidly as possible after the injury has been inflicted, thereby keeping in check the effusion of blood, and thus permitting the ruptured vessels to become closed by the formation of clots within their orifices.

**Convalescence** is that period which intervenes between the cessation of disease and restoration to health. It commences at the point where the disease process has completely ceased to act, and is as a rule characterized by a feeling at its commencement of great prostration, which very slowly or rapidly, as the case may be, gives place to the re-establishment of health and strength. In convalescence it is of the utmost importance to endeavour to restore the vital energies by the judicious yet frequent administration of suitable nourishment and stimulants, where the latter are thought to be advisable. A change of air in these circumstances is frequently of considerable service, but the grand point is to insist on the patient taking food, and that of the most nutritious and easily digested character, at frequent intervals, which should be continued even during the night, that is if the patient is not asleep. It must be observed, however, that sleep is one of the best restorers, or is the best restorer, that a convalescent can command, therefore this should never be disturbed on any pretext. Sometimes it will be found that, where there is restlessness and wakefulness during the night, if an egg flip or a cup of strong nutritious soup be taken, sleep will speedily ensue, and that of a most refreshing nature. In convalescence from acute disease which has necessarily prostrated the vital energies to a considerable extent, it will be found that taking food frequently and liberally will aid very much in shortening the period of restoration to health. The management of convalescence is sometimes even more important than the treatment of diseases, for these as a rule run a certain course, and if the vitality of the patient be well maintained, will do so without causing much anxiety; yet, in some diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, pneumonia, influenza, etc., so many complications may arise in the course of convalescence that the greatest care must be exercised, and the most extreme vigilance employed to counteract the tendency to inflammatory affections which so frequently prevail during this period. The excretions must be rigidly watched; for example, the bowels should be acted upon at least once a day, and the condition of the urine carefully observed. If constipation exists, it acts in a most pernicious manner, while an unhealthy condition of the kidneys may proceed to disease which may eventually prove fatal. During convalescence the bedroom should be well ventilated, the clothing be sufficient, and the diet and cooking most carefully attended to.

**Convulsions** are those distressing symptoms characterized by unconsciousness and involuntary movements of the muscles of the body at large. They are always of an alarming nature, and give rise to great anxiety to those interested in the patient. They are characterized by twitching of the muscles of the face, contortions of the body, lividity of countenance, foaming at the mouth, and frequently biting of the tongue. They may arise from some reflex irritation, such as teething, constipation, or worms. On the other hand, they frequently are due to some organic mischief within the brain itself, such as epilepsy or congestion of the lining membrane of the brain, of vessels within the brain substance, or rupture of vessels within the cranium. An attack may come on without the least warning, but, as a rule, there are generally premonitory symptoms. If in children (and they are probably more liable to this nervous disorder than older people), the convulsion will generally be preceded by moaning in the sleep, grinding of the teeth, starting in a fright, irritability of temper, squinting or rolling of the eyeballs in sleep, a startled look about the face, and a constipated condition of the bowels. In an adult they are sometimes preceded by restlessness at night, noises in the ears, giddiness, depression of spirits, irritability of temper, confusion of the mind, and want of power of concentrating the thoughts, loss of memory, and headache. The digestive organs are very frequently involved, and vomiting without any obvious cause is also a frequent concomitant. There may be hiccough, cramp of the limbs, and as a rule there is present a peculiar sensation which is called the "Aura," which will be immediately followed by the attack. Convulsions are rarely fatal when due to a cause outside the nervous apparatus, that is to say, when they are not due to some organic disease within the brain or spinal cord. Convulsions of children should be treated by immediately emptying the bowels, either by medicine or by

an enema; a mustard poultice should then be applied to the nape of the neck and to the calves of the legs. If the convulsion persists, the administration of chloroform should be immediately resorted to, when the spasm will be found to pass away as the patient comes under the influence of the anaesthetic. Ten grains of bromide of potassium combined with an equal quantity of chloral dissolved in water will generally prove very efficacious in keeping the attacks in abeyance. In some instances it may be necessary to lance the gums. After the attack has been successfully combated, its recurrence should be guarded against by strict attention to diet and to the daily evacuation of the bowels. The warmth of the body should also be thoroughly maintained by judicious clothing. In every instance, however, where a convulsion occurs no time should be lost in having recourse to medical advice, as the treatment of such cases requires the best professional skill that can possibly be obtained.

**Cookery** for invalids is of the greatest importance. Unless this is properly conducted the stomach of the patient will be sorely tried. Nothing aids recovery so much as judicious cooking—*e.g.* in dyspepsia food should not be stewed or boiled, as by this process the digestive salts are abstracted from the meat and the food thereby rendered more difficult of digestion. Roasted and grilled food, well, but not overcooked, should be given in such cases. In convalescence from fevers and other acute diseases the cooking is of no less importance, as the patient's apetite is, during that period, often very fickle and very difficult to please. Milk puddings properly made should always enter into the dietary of invalids, while articles containing a large amount of gelatine should invariably be avoided. It is quite needless in a work of this kind to enter into details with regard to the cooking of the various articles of diet that might be enumerated—these can always be obtained in a book devoted to the subject—but at the same time it may be suggested that soups contain little nourishment, whereas milk puddings with the addition of eggs are highly nutritious, and animal foods are much preferable in their cooked condition than broth and soup made from them, which are erroneously supposed to contain the nutritive properties.

**Corn** is an excrescence generally situated upon one or other of the toe joints. It is a hypertrophied condition of the cuticle or epidermis of the part, and is as a rule due to friction or pressure arising from wearing tight boots. This, however, is not always the cause, the tendency to corns being generally hereditary. They therefore do not disappear when the apparent cause is removed, but may persist in spite of this. Sometimes what are called soft corns appear between the toes, and these as a rule are due to an excessive secretion of the skin, causing irritation. They are generally productive of considerable uneasiness and pain. When corns are situated in this particular locality, they generally contain underneath the hardened surface of the skin an accumulation of fluid resembling in some respects the contents of an abscess. The treatment which gives the most speedy relief consists in removing the indurated surface, and afterwards applying a solution of salicylic acid in collodion along with the extract of Cannabis Indica, the latter soothing the pain which the former is apt to give rise to. The salicylic acid has a destructive effect upon the cuticle, and in process of time is quite effective in eradicating the affection. Chromic acid has also a powerful destructive effect upon this thickened condition of the epidermis. The application of caustic at frequent intervals has also been advocated in these circumstances, but nothing seems to have the curative effect that salicylic acid combined with collodion exerts.

**Cornea** is the transparent portion of the eyeball through which light is transmitted to the retina.

**Corrosive Sublimate.** Of late years this has come much more into use, on account of its antiseptic properties, than formerly. It is, however, given internally in certain diseases where the action of mercury is desired. Its chemical name is bi-chloride of mercury. Its administration requires great caution, and should never be employed except under medical supervision.

**Cough** is a violent expectoration which expels air and mucus from the air passages. It is invariably the symptom of disease, and not so much a disease of itself. It is always induced by the cold air impinging upon an irritated surface of the respiratory tract. When arising from disease confined to the larynx it is generally associated with a tickling sensation at the top of the windpipe, and is liable to assume in such circumstances a spasmodic character with little expectoration. When, however, the bronchial tubes or lung tissue are affected, the cough terminates in the expectoration of a mucous, or muco-purulent, or muco-sanguineous discharge. Cough in many instances, on the other hand, may be reflex in its character and arise from derangement of the stomach, the irritation of worms, or some uterine disorder. In every instance where cough of a troublesome nature exists it is wise to call in medical aid so as to ascertain its proper source and the treatment to be applied. In the majority of instances cough usually arises from the effects of exposure to cold, and great relief, if such be the case, will be obtained by the judicious administration of an expectorant mixture, such as the following:—Chlorodyne, chloric aether, and ipecacuanha wine, of each three drachms, syrup of squills to make three ounces—a teaspoonful to be taken at intervals of two or three hours to soothe the irritable membrane and at the same time promote expectoration.

**Counter-Irritation** consists in applying an irritant to the surface, which, acting through the nervous system, relieves inflammatory action in the deeper structure—*e.g.* if congestion of the mucous membrane of any of the organs of the body exists, then a counter-irritant applied on the surface over this will frequently give considerable relief. Counter-irritation may be either produced by mustard poultices, the application of croton oil liniment, acetic acid, fly blisters, or the actual cautery, the latter being considered the most severe counter-irritant which we can employ. If mustard poultices are employed, these require to be repeated at intervals of three or four hours, whereas if acetic acid or croton oil is the counter-irritant preferred, then the application may not require to be renewed except at intervals of twelve or even twenty-four hours; but if the fly blister or the actual cautery is decided upon, then a longer time will necessarily require to elapse before they are renewed. The two latter are generally employed where the disease is deeper seated or of a chronic nature. There is perhaps no more popular remedy in inflammatory affections than counter-irritation, and this claim to popularity is based upon its great utility, as there can be no doubt that this method of treating inflammatory affections is one of the most efficacious that has ever been adopted.

**Countenance.** (See COMPLEXION.)

**Coup de Soleil,** Sunstroke, or Sun Apoplexy, is the direct effect of the sun playing for a considerable time upon the naked or insufficiently protected head, which produces congestion of the brain or its membranes. The symptoms are, throbbing of the head, accompanied by sickness, and frequently followed by insensibility, and even death. The treatment should be in every instance very prompt, and consists in the application of cold to the scalp, either in the form of cold water cloths or ice bags, while the bowels should be thoroughly emptied by a purgative, and mustard poultices applied to the abdomen and extremities. The patient should at the same time be kept perfectly quiet and free from any form of excitement, and the food should be of the simplest kind.

**Cow-Pox** is the disease affecting cattle which has all the characteristics of small-pox in the human being. It, however, is not of such a virulent nature, and therefore vaccination, which is simply the inoculation of a human being with the virus of the cow-pox, or vaccinia, is universally resorted to to render the individual innocuous to small-pox, which effect it undoubtedly has; and, being a disease of such a mild type, renders the operation free from danger, while at the same time it protects the vaccinated person from the more loathsome disease.

**Crab-Louse** is the vulgar name given to the insect which locates itself in the hair round the pubes

of dirty people, and which gives rise to intolerable itching and sometimes to sores in the parts. It is easily destroyed by the application of mercurial ointment or carbolic oil, while afterwards the parts must be kept clean by means of carbolic soap and water.

**Cramp** is a spasmodic affection of one or other of the muscular tissues. It may affect the voluntary muscles, such as those of the leg or thigh, also the involuntary muscles, such as those of the intestines or stomach. When cramp occurs, the part affected contracts to such an extent as to produce a hard lump at the point of seizure. When it occurs in the bowels it is generally due to some indigestible food in the stomach, or which has escaped from the stomach into the intestines. When it occurs in the limbs it is generally due to some reflex irritation conveyed from the stomach or bowels. It is a symptom of British and Asiatic cholera. It is also frequently due to disease of the heart or the large blood-vessels of the chest. Exposure to prolonged cold frequently produces cramp, and this is particularly noticeable in the cramp which seizes those who have been too long immersed in cold water, and is in many instances the cause of death to bathers. The best remedy when cramp occurs is to use friction very energetically to the part affected. Bromide of potassium given internally is also a useful remedy, not only in relieving the spasm, but preventing its occurrence. When the bowels are affected by this painful disorder, opiates, in one form or another, are exceedingly useful. In every instance, where a person is liable to cramp, particular attention should be invariably paid to the free evacuation of the bowels.

**Cranium,** or Skull, is the bony cavity containing the brain.

**Cream of Tartar,** or Bi-tartrate of Potash, is a popular remedy employed in conjunction with sulphur as a laxative. It also possesses useful diuretic properties when given in solution with water and lemon juice.

**Creasote** is a substance very much resembling carbolic acid in its properties and odour. It is obtained from the destructive distillation of wood, and possesses powerful antiseptic properties. It is employed both externally and internally as a medicine. Externally, it is frequently added to ointments, both on account of its antiseptic properties and its sedative effect upon the skin. Internally, it is applied to decayed teeth for the relief of toothache. It frequently enters also into the composition of inhalations, a few drops being added to a jug of boiling water and inhaled for the reiief of bronchial affections and also in common catarrh of the head. In the form of pill (one grain mixed with a little bread crumb), it has a sedative effect on the stomach, and thus is useful in vomiting. Creasote is not unfrequently employed in the curing of certain kinds of fish, they being dipped into a weak solution and then hung up to dry.

**Creatine** is a crystallizable substance which exists in the flesh of all animals.

**Crisis** is the term applied to a sudden change which takes place in the course of disease either for the better or worse. The crisis is generally associated with some well-marked symptom, such as copious perspiration, eruption on the skin, or some deposit in the urine. When the crisis for the better is established it is followed by refreshing sleep, but on the other hand, if death is impending, the crisis is denoted by sudden loss of the vital powers.

**Croton Oil** is obtained from the seeds of the small plant called croton-tiglium, which is a native of India and Ceylon. The oil should be of a very pale amber colour and nearly as thick as castor oil. It is a very acrid oil, and as a purgative it is very rapid in its effects, a single drop being sufficient to produce copious evacuation of the bowels. Externally it is applied in the form of liniment, the oil being diluted for this purpose with cajuput, or some other bland oil. It has proved to be a most useful liniment in bronchitis. Its application is followed by a copious papillary eruption. Great care should be taken by those who apply the liniment that they do not bring it in contact with the face, as it will thereby produce intense irritation and swelling, especially if it is rubbed in near the eyes.

**Croup.** There are two forms of croup, that of the most frequent occurrence being of a spasmodic nature, and due, as a rule, to reflex irritation produced by indigestion or constipation combined with slight cold. It most frequently occurs in early childhood, and is always a source of great anxiety to parents. The treatment should be commenced by giving a good dose of castor oil, and if this causes sickness benefit will be derived, but in any case by clearing the stomach and bowels the cause of the spasm will be speedily removed. The chest, back, and front should at the same time be well rubbed with the following liniments:—Equal parts of the compound camphor liniment, belladonna liniment, and soap and opium liniment—a little to be well rubbed in over the back and chest at intervals of two or three hours. Sometimes it may be necessary to supplement a dose of castor oil with 10 drops of ipecacuanha wine every few minutes until vomiting is produced. This medicine has the additional effect of promoting a flow of mucus in the windpipe and bronchial tubes. This form of croup goes under the name of spurious croup in contra-distinction to membraneous or true croup. The latter, however, appears to be more allied to diphtheria, and therefore is always a most dangerous disease. (See DIPHTHERIA.)

**Cupping** is a process of drawing blood by means of a series of lancets arranged with a trigger connection by which a spring is let loose, this carrying the knives rapidly through the skin at the required depth. Before the lancets are applied congestion of the skin is produced by means of cupping glasses in which the air has been rarefied by the insertion of a lighted wick. The glasses are again applied after the incisions have been made, so as to draw off the required amount of blood. Cupping is not nearly so much in vogue as it was some years ago; it is still employed, however, to a certain extent, and is useful in certain inflammatory affections of the internal organs. In cases of poisoned wounds the application of a cupping glass is a good precaution, as thereby the poison together with the blood of the part may be withdrawn and thus prevent absorption of the virus.

**Curry** is animal food prepared with the well-known aromatic curry powder, which is made up of turmeric, cumin, cayenne pepper, mustard, ginger, and other spices. From its composition it will be seen that it is not an article of diet that can be indulged in by persons of an irritable or weak stomach. It is much better adapted to give a slight stimulating property to rice and other vegetable foods of hot climates than to animal food.

**Cuts.** (See WOUNDS.)

**Cut Throat.** Two great dangers which threaten life immediately in this horrible condition are, bleeding from the large vessels of the neck, and the liability of the blood to enter the windpipe, thus producing suffocation. If a non-medical person has sufficient presence of mind to act energetically on the instant, he may render considerable assistance by restraining the bleeding. If an artery is wounded the danger of course is much more imminent, and pressure would not be of much service. The proper course to adopt would be to endeavour to seize the bleeding vessels by forceps and tie them with a silk or cotton ligature until medical assistance arrives. If, on the other hand, a vein is wounded gentle pressure with a handkerchief made into a pad and dipped in cold water would be effectual in arresting the bleeding. If the windpipe is wounded the patient should be laid on his side or front, so as to endeavour to keep the blood from gaining access to the wounded tube. Of course it goes without saying that medical assistance should be immediately sent for.

**Cutaneous,** or belonging to the skin, such as cutaneous eruptions, etc.

**Cuticle,** the external layer of the skin.

**Cyanosis,** or Blue Disease, is essentially venous blood circulating in the arteries. It is due to a congenital malformation of the valves of the heart, and is therefore an incurable affection.

**Cynanche** is applied to affections of the throat

which tend to produce loss of voice and difficulty of breathing, such as cynanche clericorum, or clergyman's sore throat. (See CATARRH.)

**Cyst** is a membraneous bag containing fluid or other morbid substances which may be either semi-fluid or solid. Cysts frequently form just underneath the skin and especially under the scalp. Those found on the head are usually of hereditary origin and contain a substance very much resembling porridge in appearance. These are called atheromatous cysts, and are easily removable. The cysts which attain the largest size are those of the ovary, but these are also removable with wonderful freedom from danger.

**Cystitis,** or Inflammation of the Bladder, may be due to exposure to cold, admission of air by faulty application of the catheter, direct injury, as in the case of instrumental interference in cases of labour, the presence of stone, or the introduction of poisonous matter from without. The symptoms are, great pain and frequent desire to make water, which, in consequence of the irritability of the organ, comes away in small quantities, or positive retention of urine may take place accompanied by a strong desire to void it. Chronic cystitis, or catarrh of the bladder, is a serious malady, and frequently continues for a very long period. When the disease is acute the urine should be diluted by the patient partaking of fluids in large quantities, hot sitz-baths, and medicine containing an alkali combined with an anodyne, such as the following:—Bi-carbonate of potash six drachms, tincture of henbane six drachms, the infusion of uva ursi to make eight ounces—a tablespoonful of which may be taken three times a day. If the disease is chronic and the urine loaded with pus, boracic acid in ten-grain doses repeated three times a day is a most useful remedy, while the bladder should be washed out with a solution of the same acid night and morning.

**Dandelion,** or Leontodon Taraxacum, is a plant well known in almost every country in Europe. It is a medicinal agent of considerable value, especially in affections of the liver and kidneys. It is usually prescribed as an extract of the root, which may be taken either in a semi-solid form or as a liquid. Sometimes the root is made into a kind of coffee and is taken to breakfast instead of ordinary coffee or tea. The dose of the liquid extract of taraxacum is from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

**Dandriff** is an affection of the cuticle wherein the complete development of the outer layer is interfered with, and is therefore cast off in scales. It is positively a disease of the epidermis, and is closely allied to that form of skin disease which is termed Pityriasis. Hard brushes and small tooth combs should not be employed in this affection, but it is desirable that the scalp be washed two or three times a week with a solution of borax, and afterwards a pomade containing the red oxide of mercury applied. This application will have a curative effect upon the diseased condition of the cuticle and eventually cure the disease. Half an ounce of the red oxide of mercury may be added to two and a half ounces of ordinary pomade, and this will prove of considerable service in this affection. It frequently occurs in infants, but as a rule it will speedily disappear if soap is not used in cleansing the scalp, but instead, a solution of borax to which a little spirits of camphor has been added. and the oxide of mercury pomade may afterwards be applied with considerable advantage.

**Deadly Nightshade,** or Belladonna, is largely employed in medicine. In large doses, however, it is a powerful poison, and should only be taken under medical supervision. It has a powerfully tonic effect upon the involuntary muscular fibres, and is therefore employed to a considerable extent in ophthalmic practice, and it is also given in constipation and incontinence of urine.

**Deafness** may be either partial or complete. If it is congenital, the individual is also a mute, from the fact that he has never been able to hear sound, and therefore is unable to learn how to employ his vocal cords. The causes of deafness may be temporary or permanent. It may also be due to an affection of the brain, or only to the mechanism of the ear itself. Temporary deafness is frequently the result of catarrh of the external ear, of the internal ear, or of the Eustachian tube. Some drugs also have a curious effect upon the auditory apparatus, such as quinine when given in too large doses. If deafness is due to obstruction in the external ear, this may readily be removed by the judicious employment of the syringe, with warm water. If, however, congestion of the throat or Eustachian tube exists, by which the calibre of the tube is reduced, or even temporarily obliterated, then of course it becomes necessary to treat the local affection and remove the thickened condition of the mucous membrane which obtains. In any case it would be injudicious for the patient himself to attempt to cure his own deafness; his proper plan would therefore be to consult a competent medical authority on the subject.

**Debility,** or Weakness, is that failing of the vital powers of an individual which prevents him from performing his usual duties or enjoying pleasure as might naturally be expected if he were in health. Debility is invariably a concomitant of illness, and in many instances persists for a longer or shorter period after the illness has entirely disappeared; it therefore becomes necessary in all illnesses to endeavour to sustain the vital powers, not only with a view to counteract this debility, but at the same time to enable the patient to throw off the disease. The feeling of debility often arises from indigestion and constipation. If due to dyspepsia alone it is always more pronounced after a meal, but if due to constipation it gives rise to what is often erroneously designated as a bilious condition, and in these circumstances a free purge will often relieve the distressing symptoms. The great point in counteracting this state of the health is to endeavour to live regularly, both in the matter of diet and taking of sufficient exercise. The cold morning bath will also be found of great service in bracing up the system, a healthy condition of the skin being thus ensured and a tonic influence imparted to the body generally in consequence. Debility in childhood is very frequently congenital, but it is astonishing how this congenital deficiency may be remedied by judicious measures being adopted, both in the way of nourishment and by remedies which ensure the proper assimilation of food. Muriate of calcium given after meals has proved itself a most potent remedy in promoting assimilation, and thus removing a great cause of debility in early childhood. The syrup of hypophosphites are also most useful medicines in this condition. When debility depends upon disease, then of course the cause must be attacked and removed before it is possible to get quit of this symptom; for, of course, in these circumstances, it can only be classed as a symptom and not as a disorder *per se*. Debility naturally is a consequence of old age and general decay of the vital powers, yet even in such circumstances, by assisting digestion and attending carefully to the bowels together with endeavouring to sustain the external heat by judicious clothing, a great deal may be accomplished in alleviating the symptom and in prolonging life.

**Decline** is synonymous with consumption or tuberculosis. Decline of the bowels is that diseased condition of the peritoneal cavity which is due to the deposit of tubercle. (See CONSUMPTION.)

**Decomposition** is that change which takes place in dead bodies which results in their being decomposed into their elementary atoms. Fermentation and putrefaction are two forms of decomposition. The process of decomposition in organic matter is due to the development of micro-organisms, which feed upon the substance undergoing change and liberate the various elements of which it is composed. This can be averted by agents which we call antiseptics, in consequence of their power of destroying the vitality of these minute bodies.

**Deformity** is any and every deviation from the normal proportions and symmetry of the human frame, but it is most usually applied to those irregularities of form which consist in local deviations from the correct anatomical condition of the parts. These may be either congenital or acquired after birth. The causes of congenital deformities are not properly understood, although they are frequently attributed to mental impressions made upon the mother during gestation,

In those which are acquired, irritation of the nervous system produced by some cause, such as worms, teething, constipation, etc., is the usual factor at work. Organic change in some portion of the nervous system, such as the brain or spinal cord producing paralysis, not unfrequently results in malformation of the parts affected. Certain occupations also, such as leaning over a desk, carrying heavy loads, etc., may produce curvature of the spine, but probably the most frequent cause of malformations affecting the bones of the body and resulting in deformity is malnutrition of the parts, which produces the deformities affecting the spine and the bones of the lower limbs. Deformity is frequently due to tubercular affections of the joints, in which case the limb is shortened. Shortening of the limb also arises from fractures which have been improperly set. Probably the most frequent form of distortion is club-foot, which is due to a spasmodic condition of one or other of the muscles controlling the movements of the foot. This can, as a rule, be easily remedied by a simple surgical operation; indeed, most of the deformities which we meet with are amenable to surgical and medical treatment. Ry-neck is also due to a spasmodic condition of the sterno-mastoid muscle. Severe scalds or burns, where the skin has been completely destroyed and a cicatrix has been established in its place, are naturally a cause of distortion, in consequence of the tendency of the cicatrix to contract and draw the parts in its neighbourhood out of their normal position. (For special information on the various forms of deformity refer to articles upon RY-NECK, RICKETS, SPINE, and CLUB-FOOT.

**Delirium** is a temporary aberration or disturbance of the mental functions, occurring during illness either of a febrile or exhausting nature, or due to prolonged indulgence in alcoholic drinks. It is generally a symptom of considerable importance, but not always so, slight causes frequently in children and even in adults producing delirium. When delirium arises from an exhausting disease it is always of serious import, and may gradually merge into a low muttering form and terminate in coma. Again, delirium may be due to some disorder of the brain, either of an inflammatory nature or resulting from injury. Of course, in the treatment of delirium the first thing to ascertain is its cause; *e.g.* if a person of full habit becomes delirious, and along with the delirium there is a high temperature, a quick pulse, blood-shot eyes, and a flushed face, the proper course to adopt would be to abstract blood either from the arm, or by leeching the temples, or cupping the nape of the neck. A free purgative should also be administered, while to the calves of the legs and abdomen mustard poultices should be applied, and the head shaved and kept cool by the application of ice. If the delirium is accompanied by violent contortions or movements of the limbs, these should be restrained as much as possible. Sleep should also be promoted by the administration of medicines which are known to have a soothing effect upon the nervous system without producing any degree of narcosis. The vital energy should also be maintained by the judicious administration of nourishment, either by the mouth or rectum. In every case of delirium patients should be strictly watched, so that they may not do themselves any injury, as frequently if constant surveillance has not been observed, the patient has been known to rush out of the house by any mode of egress he could find, and not unfrequently this has been through the window; it therefore becomes essential that unceasing care be exercised till intelligence returns. Delirium is so frequently combined with violent muscular exertion that the disease is aggravated and the chances of recovery very much interfered with in consequence of the exhaustion which naturally arises from such an amount of fatigue that thereby is induced. It would therefore be madness to abstract blood, yet it is essential that the bowels be kept moderately open, the extremities kept warm, the head cool, and in every instance the patient should be placed in an airy and well ventilated room. Amongst the best medicines to induce sleep when delirium is present are—bromide of potassium in 30-grain doses administered every two or three hours, the hydrate of chloral in 15 to 20-grain doses repeated at intervals of two hours till sleep is induced, sulphonal in from 20 to 30-grain doses at intervals of four hours, or chloramid in 20-grain doses repeated at intervals of two or three hours. There is hardly any disease of an acute nature which may not develop delirium in its course, and in all these instances it is usually dependent upon the vitiated condition of the blood due to the poison upon the presence of which the disease is dependent. Delirium must always be differentiated from insanity, its treatment being so entirely opposite.

**Delirium Tremens** is essentially an exhausted and poisoned condition of the nervous system due to the indulgence for a prolonged period in alcoholic drink. The disorder of the mind, which is the chief symptom of this disease, is of a peculiar kind. It is always accompanied by sleeplessness, restlessness, and peculiar hallucinations, which latter seem to excite terror in its most acute form. The entire bodily frame is in a state of tremor, even the closed eyelids and the tongue are tremulous, the hand is unable to perform any action with exactitude in consequence of the incessant shaking of the limb. Great prostration speedily follows an attack, yet the patient is unable to sleep, the nervous excitement becoming so intense that the patient cannot be kept in bed, and eventually the strength becomes so exhausted that stupor supervenes, followed by death. Delirium tremens is frequently the sequel of an injury of one kind or another which overtakes a man who has been a habitual drunkard. The great point in the treatment of this disorder is to endeavour to restore the animal strength by means of the frequent administration of nourishing diet of an easily digestible nature, such as egg flips, beef peptinoids, and strong soups, while at the same time sleep may be induced by the administration of sulphonal, chloralamid, or any of the other soporifics which are mentioned in the article upon Delirium. It is needless to say that alcoholic stimulants should be entirely suspended and that the patient be constantly watched so as to prevent him doing himself an injury or escaping from the house.

**Demulcents** are those remedies employed in medicine which have a soothing influence upon the mucous membranes and skin when these are in a state of irritation. These substances may be applied either locally or by the stomach and bowels. When the demulcent is intended to act upon the urinary organs or air passages, they are administered by the mouth, and it is always desirable that they should be given in considerable quantities. Demulcents are exceedingly useful when the urine is irritating, in consequence of their power of diluting the fluid. In the same way they act on the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes by promoting a free flow of mucus. Amongst the demulcents may be mentioned almond emulsion, gruels made of arrowroot, sago, tapioca, and oatmeal, egg flips, barley water, rice water, gum arabic in solution, linseed tea, linseed oil, spermaceti, lard, wax, etc.

**Dengue** is an epidemic fever which prevails in the East and West Indies and also in North America. It is accompanied by great pain and swelling of the joints, resembling very much the symptoms which occur in acute rheumatism. It presents many of the characteristics of eruptive fever, and is liable to frequent recurrence or relapses. There is a strong evidence to show that influenza, especially when it occurs in those severe epidemics which have overwhelmed the community during the past year or two, is closely allied to dengue.

**Dentifrice** is composed of an alkaline substance such as chalk or magnesia, as a base, and some colouring and odoriferous matter to make its use in cleansing the teeth pleasant. The most popular dentifrice is precipitated chalk mixed with a small portion of camphor, which not only acts as an antiseptic, but makes the dentifrice more pleasant to use.

**Dentition** is the period during which the teeth impel their way through the gums in infancy. It is always a more or less anxious time, as disturbances of the nervous system and the digestive organs are liable to take place during its progress. It is always desirable to keep the child as much in the fresh air as possible, and to observe that the bowels are kept rather loose

than otherwise. If dentition is creating any disturbance, as a rule the matter may be safely left to nature.

**Derbyshire Neck,** or Goitre, is a disease of the thyroid gland producing an enlarged condition of this organ, which not unfrequently develops into a large cystic tumour. This disease is peculiar to certain localities where an undue proportion of lime is contained in the drinking water. It is benefited by the internal administration of iodine and iron.

**Desquamation** takes place after diseases which are accompanied by acute inflammation of the skin, such as erysipelas, scarlet fever, measles, and erythema. Desquamation is the separation in flakes of the epidermis, or outer skin. Strictly speaking, this process is constantly going on over the whole surface of the body, the epithelial cells which are thrown off being rapidly replaced by others. Desquamation also occurs after the application of an irritant, such as mustard plasters, blisters, croton oil, acetic acid, etc. See articles on these several diseases.

**Diabetes** is that wasting disease in which there is an unusually large secretion of urine and in which is suspended a considerable amount of saccharine matter. This disease should only be treated under medical supervision. Many remedies have been proposed for its relief, but the sheet anchor of the patient consists in strict attention to diet and the avoidance of everything containing sugar or farinaceous matter. Skim milk has been advocated by some as an article of diet in the treatment of this disease, but the great point consists in attention to the strict avoidance of all articles containing starchy or sugary matter. Amongst the medicines which have been recommended in this disease are—codeia, morphia, and salicylate of soda. In this affection, although the quantity of the urine is enormously increased, its specific gravity is always unduly high in consequence of the sugar contained in it. It must be remembered, however, that a copious flow of urine does not always indicate diabetes, as frequently in certain nervous disorders the secreting power of the kidneys is very much increased. This is specially the case in hysterical affections.

**Diachylon Plaster** is the plaster commonly sold by the druggists as adhesive plaster. At one time it was supposed to have healing properties, but this idea is long since exploded. It is now principally employed in long strips for supporting the stitches which have been inserted for the purpose of bringing raw surfaces together. It is also employed in exerting pressure upon chronic ulcers, so as to promote absorption of the hardened tissue surrounding the edge of the ulcer and enable the granulations to cicatrize and the ulcer to heal.

**Diagnosis** is the word which is applied to the art of discovering the nature of any disease and distinguishing it from others. It is a term which is largely employed in medical literature. To diagnose a case is of course the first step taken by every medical man when called into the sick room. If he is able to come to a correct conclusion as to the nature of the disease, the greatest difficulty has been overcome and the treatment is thereby rendered comparatively easy. If, on the other hand, his diagnosis is incorrect, then the greatest mischief to the patient may follow. Hence the necessity in many cases of calling in other help to clear up a point which may be hazy. A great many instruments have been called into requisition for the purpose of assisting in diagnosis, the most important of which perhaps are—the stethoscope, the thermometer, and the microscope, in medicine; in surgery, the probe, sound, and exploring needle; in diseases of the throat and air passages, the laryngoscope and the rhinoscope; for the ear, the auriscope; for the female genital organs, the speculum and uterine sound; for disease of the kidneys, in addition to the microscope and urinometer, chemical tests are employed in examining the constituents of the urine.

**Diaphoretics** are those medicines which have the effect of promoting a free action of the sweat glands of the skin. These are employed in cases of fever, where it is always desirable to bring the skin into a state of action. This can be accomplished by various means, such as baths of various kinds, viz., the hot bath, vapour bath, Turkish bath, and the hydropathic pack. Various medicines also have this property, the most important of which is phenacetin, which not only reduces the temperature of the body, but promotes copious perspiration. Amongst the older diaphoretics may be included acetate of ammonia, commonly called when in solution the spirits of mindererus, ipecacuanha, antimony, opium, etc. The great point, however, in treating fevers is to endeavour to get the temperature reduced as rapidly as possible, and in certain cases it is advisable to apply a cold spray or sponge bath to the whole surface of the body, and not unfrequently life has been saved when the temperature has been very high by the application of bags filled with ice over the region of the heart and abdomen. As a medicine, however, nothing seems to equal phenacetin in attaining this object, though several preparations of like nature, such as antipyrine and antifebrine, etc., have been largely used, but their employment is always more or less attended with danger, whereas phenacetin is uniformly safe.

**Diarrhoea** consists, as its nature implies, of a copious discharge from the bowels of liquid or semi-liquid matter, this generally being of a most offensive odour. It is frequently accompanied by severe griping pain, which invariably indicates that the diarrhoea is due to the presence of some irritating matter within the intestinal canal. The proper method of treatment to be adopted when these painful symptoms accompany the disorder is, to commence by clearing out the alimentary canal by means of castor oil and laudanum, or a mixture of rhubarb, soda, and ginger—the first, however, as a rule, is to be preferred. A form of diarrhoea, or pseudo-diarrhoea, frequently occurs in the lower portion of the colon, and this is due to the presence of hardened faeces within the canal which set up the irritation, exciting the bowel to undue action in its efforts to get quit of the matter. This diarrhoea is accompanied by very great depression of spirits and irritability of temper, and may be recognized by the fact that when the patient goes to stool he invariably has the feeling as if he could not get himself properly relieved, and feels inclined to sit and strain long after the bowel has apparently been emptied. It is also characterized by the fact that when the desire to go to stool comes on, the call is imperative and will admit of no delay. It has also the additional characteristic that diarrhoea frequently supervenes immediately on rising to the erect position or after partaking of a meal. It may continue for a day or two, and then there is a period of constipation, when the bowels do not act at all; this, however, again gives place to looseness of the bowels, and it is difficult to convince one ignorant of the cause of this form of diarrhoea that it is in reality due to constipation. The treatment consists in the employment of enemata, so as to wash out the bowel and clear it of its irritating contents, and this should be repeated at regular intervals of at least forty-eight hours. Diarrhoea again is an urgent symptom in certain diseases, such as typhoid fever and cholera. It may also arise from a catarrhal state of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal; in such diseases, however, it is essential that medical aid be called in to indicate the proper line of treatment. The most popular remedies for diarrhoea after the bowel has been cleared of any irritating matter are—opium, chalk mixture, bismuth, and gum arabic, combined with a light diet.

**Diet** is a subject which is of the greatest importance for consideration in this age of luxuries. Nine cases out of ten of indigestion are due to over-indulgence in eating and drinking. Again, attention to diet is most important when there is a tendency to plethora and obesity, and it is equally important when there is a tendency to constipation, and certainly no case of dyspepsia can be treated without the strictest attention being paid to the food, both as to its cooking and its nature. If there is undue distension after meals, such articles as broth, soups, stewed and boiled meats, pastry, badly cooked potatoes, and uncooked vegetables should be carefully avoided, and liquids must not be partaken of in any quantity during a meal, but should only be drunk after the meal is finished. Confections of all kinds are also pernicious where there is dyspepsia, and long-infused tea is also to be avoided.

It is hardly necessary to add that where indigestion is present it is essential that the food be thoroughly masticated and mixed with the salivary secretion before being swallowed.

**Digestion** is the process commencing in the mouth and terminating in the duodenum by which food is rendered fit for nourishing the body. The first stage in the process is mastication, which should in every instance be thoroughly accomplished, as by this means its fine division is secured, which renders it capable of coming in contact thoroughly with the juices which are necessary to act upon it in the process of digestion. By mastication a thorough mixing of the food with the salivary secretion is obtained. This secretion is most important where farinaceous articles are concerned, therefore bread, potatoes, and food containing starchy matter should come thoroughly in contact with the saliva before being swallowed. When the food is swallowed it comes in contact with the gastric juice, and by a peculiar worm-like movement of the stomach called the peristaltic action, it is kept constantly moving to and fro until all the albuminous portions have been digested and the contents of the stomach converted into chyme. The chyme then passes into the duodenum, where it comes in contact with the bile and pancreatic juices, the fatty matters there becoming emulsionized. The digested food is thus transformed into chyle, after which it is taken up by the lacteal vessels and conveyed to the blood as nourishment. The unassimilated portion of the ingesta then passes into the large intestine or colon, where it becomes acid and mixed with the feculent excretion from the glands of that bowel, and is thereafter discharged as excrement. Digestion will thus be seen to be very much facilitated by thorough mastication, while the organs of digestion are kept in healthy vigour by the nervous apparatus controlling their secretions being supplied by a pure blood; hence the necessity of a daily evacuation of the bowels. If this is not regularly accomplished absorption of the foetid liquid takes place, and the blood thereby becomes contaminated. This vitiated blood circulates through the nervous system, and naturally has a prejudical effect upon their activity; thus not only are general symptoms of nervous depression persistent if the bowels are not acted upon daily, but likewise the nerves stimulating the gastric and other glands are deprived of their normal power, and hence the secretions become reduced in quantity as well as in quality. The salivary glands are stimulated and become active when the process of mastication is going on, the saliva being poured out in sufficient quantities to completely saturate the food which is undergoing mastication. It is therefore quite unnecessary to imbibe any fluids during eating, as this only dilutes the natural gastric juices, and renders them less efficient in consequence. The salivary secretion, as before stated, acts in a chemical manner upon the starchy components of the food, converting them into sugar, by which transition they become fitted for absorption. Starch, on the other hand, cannot pass into the blood as nourishment. The gastric juice, as already noted, acts principally upon the albuminous portions of the food; its action is highly acid, and, in consequence of this, any starchy matter that has escaped from the mouth without being acted upon by the salivary secretion remains unaltered until it comes in contact with the pancreatic and biliary secretions in the duodenum. These juices neutralize the acidity of the chyme, and, by emulsionizing the fats and transforming the remaining starchy constituents into sugar, transform the chyme into chyle. This substance, as before stated, is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, which ramify over the small intestines and have communication with the intestinal canal by small glandular elevations called villi. These vessels take up the nutritious portions of the chyle and convey them through the mesenteric glands, thus filtering it from all matter which is not capable of being vitalized. After this purification it acquires the power of coagulating, and assumes a slightly reddish tinge when exposed to atmospheric air. The chyle from the smaller vessels is emptied into the larger trunks, which unite and form one main channel. This conveys the blood to the vein formed by the junction of the large veins of the head and neck with those of the arm. This large lacteal vessel is called the thoracic duct. At the junction of the thoracic duct with the venous circulation the process of digestion and assimilation terminates. (For INDIGESTION see article.)

**Digitalis,** or Fox-Glove, is a well-known plant, and one which yields the most graceful pendulous flowers that adorn the hedgerows and wilds of our native land. It is a most powerful medicine, which, when in skilled hands, is one of the most important remedies we possess. It should never be employed as a domestic remedy, but only when prescribed by a skilled physician. It acts as a powerful tonic on the heart, but, like all other tonics, when given in excessive doses is liable to produce very serious symptoms. The dose of the tincture of digitalis is from ten to twenty drops every four or five hours, whereas that of the infusion (which probably is the most reliable preparation) is a dessert-spoonful every four hours. By its effect upon the heart's action it stimulates the circulation throughout the whole body, and has a special effect on the kidneys, enabling them to secrete in much larger quantities than they would otherwise do if the heart's action was unaided by a valuable drug like digitalis.

**Diphtheria** is essentially a disease due to bad sanitation, and is therefore preventible in every instance. The *casus morbi* is a fungoid growth, whose spores are deposited upon the tonsils or fauces. These spores do not reach their seat of attack by the atmosphere, but must be conveyed to the spot either by the saliva, food, or drinking water. This disease never occurs in a person who is of robust health, but is generally associated with a vitiated atmosphere confined within the dwelling, and which is as a rule due to the escape of sewage gas into the apartment or apartments inhabited by the individual. The inhalation of such gases for a prolonged period has the natural effect of debilitating the human frame and rendering it susceptible to disease, while these gases, when absorbed into water, convey to that fluid the power of sustaining and nourishing the disease-producing germs. Thus, when this contaminated fluid is partaken of, the germs are conveyed along with it into the system of their victim, and produce the dire consequences of this dreadful disorder. The first indications of diphtheria are lethargy combined with a slow and weak pulse, which is followed in a day or two by sore throat and feverish symptoms. When the throat is examined a small ulcer of a yellowish white colour may be detected upon some part of it; this rapidly spreads in area until not only the throat but the pharynx and larynx may likewise be covered with the deposit. When the disease is confined to the throat it is readily destroyed by the application of strong antiseptics, such as carbolic acid, boracic acid, per-chloride of iron, sulphurous acid, chloral, and other germicides. While the throat is being attended to, however, it is essential that the general health be also carefully looked after, and copious supplies of nourishment should be administered at frequent intervals; stimulants, too, should be freely administered, so as to enable the system to resist and overcome the disease. When diphtheria has located itself on the throat, it is at first only a local affection, but in process of time the filaments of the fungus which constitute the disease penetrate the mucous surface and insinuate themselves into the blood-vessels, and it is then that the dreadful characteristics of the disease so rapidly develop. When once the disease germs have been permitted to enter the blood, the most dangerous stage of the disease may be said to have been arrived at. Our object then should always be to prevent this catastrophe by energetic, persistent, and repeated attacks being made upon the disease before it has become constitutional; in other words, we should endeavour in every instance to attack the disease and destroy it in its initial stage, and prevent its invading the circulation. This can only be accomplished by the energetic application of antiseptics to the primary ulcers. As a rule, if these injunctions are strictly followed out, diphtheria will be found most amenable to treatment, whereas, if time is allowed to elapse without the local remedies being actively employed, the disease becomes one of the most malignant and fatal that flesh is heir to. The following application will be found to be most efficacious

in destroying the micro-organism when it has deposited itself on the throat, viz.:—Equal portions of the strong liquid of the per-chloride of iron, sulphurous acid, glycerine of carbolic acid, and pure glycerine; this should be applied to the ulcers every two hours by means of a camel hair pencil, while a mixture containing five drachms of sulphurous acid, five drachms of the tincture of the muriate of iron, two and a half drachms of chlorate of potash, two and a half drachms of salicine, and water to make eight ounces should be given in tablespoonful does every two hours, so that the application and the medicine are given at alternate hours, thus bringing the remedy in contact with the diseased surface every hour. Of course, simultaneously, the patient should be well nourished by frequently partaking of strong soups, egg flip, and port wine. Diphtheria, however, is a disease involving so much danger that it is absolutely necessary that every individual case be placed in the hands of a competent medical man. While diphtheria is most commonly a throat disease in its first stages, it may be conveyed to other mucous surfaces, such as the eye, nose, vagina, and bowel, in which instances, of course, suitable local measures will require to be employed, all of which must necessarily be antiseptic. A useful adjunct to local and general treatment will be found in keeping the air of the apartment in which the patient is confined saturated with the fumes of eucalyptus, which may be conveyed to the patient by means of steam impregnated with the oil issuing from a bronchitis kettle.

**Dipsomania** is evidently a form of insanity or monomania, in which the patient has an inveterate craving for drink, occurring at intervals of long or short duration. The individual seems quite unable to control this unnatural desire, and if not constrained by physical force, he, at any cost, will procure drink, and indulge in it until his morbid craving is satisfied. The term dipsomania is necessary, because it is well known that numbers of people are alive whose desire for intoxicants is so strong, and their ability to resist them so feeble, that they are obliged to give way to it; reason has no effect upon them, and thus they are classed amongst maniacs. Several remedies have been advocated for the treatment of this painful disorder, but it would appear that few, if any, have proved of much avail. If the patient is lacking in that moral courage which will enable him to abstain entirely from alcoholic stimulants in any form whatever, medicines are of very little service. Doubtless, however, some few of the many remedies suggested have proved helpful in the treatment of this mental affection. The extract of red chinchona bark at one time had some little reputation in the treatment of dipsomania. Latterly, however, it has been suggested that a solution of the per-chloride of gold should be injected under the skin, and many practitioners have spoken highly of this therapeutic agent. Isolation in a retreat for three or six months has in many instances proved remarkably beneficial, as it is a well-known fact that the longer the patient denies himself the use of stimulants, the less difficulty does he encounter in his attempts to resist them. It goes without saying, that the more a man indulges, the less able will he be to withstand temptation, because a long continuance in the excessive use of stimulants without doubt produces degeneration of the nervous tissue, and, therefore, enfeeblement of the moral sense results. Dipsomania, although probably more frequently met with in the lower and middle classes, is also prevalent to a considerable extent among those occupying a high social position, and possessing large fortunes and estates. (Refer to ALCOHOL, DELIRIUM TREMENS, DRUNKENNESS, STIMULANTS.)

**Discharge** is a term applied to fluids which are expelled from the system either by the natural passages or from abscesses. As a rule it is applied more frequently to fluids which are of a purulent nature.

**Disinfectants,** or Antiseptics, are preparations which have the effect of destroying the germs of disease. There are several natural disinfectants, such as pure air, sunshine, and good ventilation. Disinfectants must always be distinguished from aseptics; *e.g.* water, as a rule, contains germs which may be morbid in their action or not, but if this water is boiled, the vitality of the germs is thereby destroyed, and thus the water is rendered aseptic—that is to say, it is deprived of the power of producing poisonous effects upon the individual drinking it. Disinfectant, therefore, in reality means the power of destroying the potency of certain low forms of microscopic life. Among the most powerful antiseptics are—bi-chloride of mercury, carbolic acid, creasote, thymol, aristol, chlorine, acetic acid, sulphurous acid, chloral, chloroform, alcohol, and many others. The direct effect of these agents is to destroy the vitality of the germs which give rise to disease. If we wish to isolate a patient who is suffering from a contagious disorder, the ordinary plan would be to hang a sheet over the door of the apartment in which the patient is confined, and keep this sheet saturated with a solution of carbolic acid. By this means all air passing from that room will naturally be deprived of its disease-producing constituents, in consequence of the destructive effect of the carbolic acid upon the germs. Disinfectants are also employed as local applications in certain diseases, such as aphtha, diphtheria, furunculus or boils, small-pox, and all the exanthemata during convalescence. In the latter circumstances disinfectants are applied to the skin, so as to disinfect the scales which are thrown off by the cuticle. In certain diseases of the bladder also, disinfectants, of which the most popular is boracic acid, are employed internally, and also by injection into the bladder, with a view of destroying the tendency to the formation of pus which frequently exists in disease of this organ. They are also largely employed in the treatment of women who have recently given birth to children. In this instance they are used in solution, and injected into the vagina night and morning, with a view of keeping down putrefaction of the discharges which naturally are thrown off after child-birth. So many diseases depend upon the effects of micro-organisms that these are invariably treated by the application of disinfectant fluids; *e.g.* ophthalmia is most successfully combated by the introduction of antiseptic fluids within the eye, the most potent of which perhaps is a dilute solution of the bi-chloride of mercury. Again, offensive odours arising from putrescence of any kind may be destroyed by the free use of certain disinfectants, which in this instance are termed deodorants, simply from the power which these agents have of destroying the organisms which give rise to the foetid stench which is generated by decomposing substances.

**Dislocation** is purely a surgical term, which means the displacement of bones, or portions of bones, where they ought to be connected. Violence, as a rule, is the factor producing this deformity. When it takes place it is often very difficult to reduce, in consequence of the unnaturally strong action of the muscles surrounding the part and attached to the dislocated bone. It is, therefore, frequently necessary to put the patient under chloroform, with a view of overcoming the muscular traction upon the parts, so that by the muscles being rendered inactive, the dislocated bone may be replaced in its natural position. Chloroform, therefore, is a most useful agent in enabling the surgeon to reduce dislocations. It is quite needless in this book to go into details of the various dislocations that may arise, as no one will make the attempt, or risk the result, if he is not thoroughly competent from his anatomical knowledge to ascertain when he has in reality brought the parts into their proper position. Surgical aid should in every instance of dislocation be called in, so that the dislocated bone may be accurately replaced. After reducing the dislocation, the parts should have complete rest; and in no instance should they be brought into active use until sufficient time has elapsed for the tissues to have become thoroughly consolidated.

**Diuretics** are those medicines which act upon the secreting power of the kidneys, and thereby increase the flow of urine. The most popular diuretics of the present day are—diuretin, digitalis, salts of potash, malt liquors, spirituous liquors, broom, dandelion, juniper, squills, and the free administration of liquids, such as barley water, rice water, gruel, linseed tea, skim milk, and plain water. These agents are freely employed when it is desirable to dilute the

urine, either on account of its irritating properties or because it is necessary to flush the kidneys.

**Douche** is a column of water so arranged that it will play upon a certain portion of the body. It is a most useful remedy in certain conditions of the joints, where thickening has taken place from inflammatory exudation. It is also most efficacious in many rheumatic affections, such as lumbago, stiffness of the joints, and in affections of the womb. Where there is chronic inflammatory mischief it proves of great service, when combined with friction in the form of massage.

**Dover's Powder** is a compound of one grain of ipecacuanha, one grain of opium, and eight grains of sulphate of potash, mixed together in a mortar. It is largely used in the treatment of feverish complaints where it is desirable to produce free perspiration. In common catarrh of the head, or ordinary cold, it frequently succeeds in cutting short the disease; and in inflammatory affections of the lungs it is a most popular remedy when combined with calomel. In such cases five grains of Dover's Powder combined with half a grain of calomel, administered every four hours, will frequently have a most beneficial effect.

**Drainage,** as applied in medicine, has special reference to the removal of fluids which are secreted in cavities, such as abscesses and after-operations. If free drainage is not induced, the fluids which are secreted, either in the cavity of an abscess which has been opened or in that which has been produced by the removal of unhealthy tissue, may decompose and produce constitutional effects which would otherwise be obviated. Drainage, of course, is a term more largely employed with reference to the hygienic conditions essential to the preservation of health, and in this instance has special reference to the removal of superabundant fluids from the surface of the soil, and also to the removal of soil from dwelling-houses. In the drainage of houses it is essential that all fluids which do not contain decomposing matter should be emptied into the sewage pipes without being connected with them; *e.g.* all liquids emanating from baths, wash-hand basins, and sinks, should have no direct connection with the sewer pipes. On the other hand, it is necessary that the drainage of water-closets should be conducted into the main sewer; but previous to their junction with this channel they should be so ventilated that any gases emanating from the main sewage system will be permitted to escape into the open atmosphere, and not by virtue of a continuity of pipe be permitted to enter the dwelling-house. The complete severance of the drainage system of a house from that of the sewer is essential to the health of the individuals inhabiting the dwelling; and this, of course, can only be brought about by the introduction of traps which are thoroughly open to the outside air. The certainty of removing such a contingency as the admission of sewer gas into a house is so easily accomplished that it would simply amount to criminality in any builder to permit such a catastrophe to occur. Of course, it goes without saying that the sewage pipes within the dwelling should be thoroughly impervious to the escape of gas; and to provide against the risk of this occurring, the drains should be periodically tested, so that it may be ascertained, at least once a year, whether they are in perfect working order. If this rule be adopted, serious consequences arising from sewage contamination may always be avoided, and thereby not only illness prevented, but valuable lives saved.

**Drastic** is a term applied to severe measures, and also to purgatives which act in an energetic manner, such as croton oil, scammony, jalap, etc.

**Dressing,** as applied to surgery, means the application of certain substances, either in a simple form or combined with some medicinal substance which renders their action more efficacious; *e.g.* dry dressings are applied to certain wounds where absorption of discharges is required. These dressings are always, or ought always, to be rendered antiseptic by previous immersion in some fluid which has a destructive effect upon micro-organisms. Until within the past few years wet dressings were largely employed in the treatment of wounds, whether these were surgical or due to injury. Now-a-days dry dressings are very much more in vogue, and these are invariably associated with antiseptic substances which prevent decomposition, while the dressings absorb the discharges. The most important point to be attended to in the dressing of wounds is to procure as rapid healing of the raw surface as possible, and this can only be induced by keeping down decomposition of the fluids which naturally exude from a wounded surface. It is therefore customary to, first of all, make the wound aseptic by the application of antiseptic fluids, such as bi-chloride of mercury, carbolic acid, iodoform, or aristol. When this has been effected the wound is dusted over with an antiseptic powder, such as boracic acid, aristol, or iodoform. The most efficacious, however, is aristol, and when it is combined with cocaine, say in the proportion of 5 or 10 per cent., the pain of the wound entirely disappears in consequence of the anaesthetic effect of the cocaine upon the cut surface. When aristol is judiciously employed in the dressing of wounds we frequently find that these heal without the slightest difficulty; indeed, if it is properly applied, we will invariably have union taking place without any appearance of suppuration. The best dressing for wounds is what is usually called blue gauze, because of its being saturated with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, which is probably one of the most powerful antiseptics we possess. A wound dressed with this substance and in the manner which has been indicated will frequently not require to be looked at for a week afterwards, when in all probability it will be found that complete union has taken place and that no further dressings will be required.

**Drop Wrist**, or Wrist Drop, is a characteristic affection of lead poisoning. It is due to paralysis of the muscles which extend the hand, and in consequence of this paralysis it is impossible to expand the fingers and lift up the wrist, hence the wrist drops. The treatment consists in electricity applied to the muscles twice a day, together with judicious massage, and with a view to get rid of the cause of the mischief sulphur may be given at regular intervals; this combines with the poison which is the cause of the disease, and so the system gets quit of the *casus morbi*. Wrist drop is always associated with constipation, hence it is essential to attend carefully to the condition of the bowels.

**Dropsy** is the effusion of the watery constituents of the blood, and is invariably due to an imperfect circulation through the veins. When dropsy occurs in the limbs it may be detected by pressure applied to the swollen part, in which case the indentation produced by the fingers remains for a considerable time after the pressure has been removed. This is called pitting, and technically this form of dropsy is termed Anasarca. When dropsy occurs in the cavity of the abdomen it is generally due to the obstruction of the venous circulation of the liver, or to some inflammatory condition of the peritoneum which interferes with the complete circulation of the blood in this membrane, and in consequence oozing takes place of the watery constituents of the blood into the peritoneal cavity. This form of dropsy, as well as that of the limbs, is frequently coincident with heart disease and with Bright's disease of the kidneys, but in every instance it depends upon an incommoded circulation of the veins. Dropsy in the chest, or hydro-thorax, is the direct outcome of pleurisy which has not been cured in its acute stage, or it may arise from pressure upon the large veins which pass through the thorax in their progress towards the heart. When dropsy of the limbs, or anasarca, occurs, it of course is necessary in every instance to ascertain the immediate cause, and this should be treated with remedies which will tend to remove the cause of obstruction; *e.g.* if the kidneys are at fault it will be necessary to employ diuretics with a view to increase the action of these organs, and also purgatives to relieve them as much as possible of the burden which naturally devolves upon them, while at the same time the circulation should be relieved by keeping the limbs in a horizontal position. If abdominal dropsy, or ascites, exists, the same remedies should be employed as in the case of dropsy of the limbs, but it will often be found that the most expeditious way of removing the fluid is by tapping. The same applies to dropsy of the chest. This operation can now be performed with such safety,

and with so much freedom from inconvenience, not to say pain, that it seems absurd to rely on medicinal agents when such an expeditious method of getting quit of the fluid can be adopted. Dropsy is such an important and serious ailment that it would be wrong to endeavour to treat it without the aid of medical science; therefore, in every case of dropsy medical aid should be immediately called in. Amongst the most useful diuretics used in the treatment of dropsy are—digitalis, diuretin, cream of tartar, acetate of potash, infusion of broom, etc., together with saline purgatives.

**Drowning,** as everyone knows, is suffocation due to immersion in a fluid, which is generally water. The great point to observe in treating a person who has been immersed in water for a considerable period is, to endeavour to produce artificial respiration, and thus re-establish the action of the lungs, which, for the time being, has been kept in abeyance. If this can be successfully accomplished the possibility exists of animation being restored, and the individual brought back as it were from the gates of death. An important point in the restoration of persons threatened with death from drowning is to retain and supplement the temperature of the body by the application of external heat, while at the same time artificial respiration should be employed by expanding the chest and compressing it alternately. This is perhaps best accomplished by drawing the arms forcibly backwards, and then bringing them downwards and compressing them against the walls of the chest. This should be persisted in for some time and until all possibility of inducing natural breathing has ceased. If electrical appliances are at hand they should be used with a view to stimulating nervous action. Pure oxygen is also a powerful adjunct in restoring animation, if the apparatus can be commanded at the moment by which a pure gas can be introduced into the lungs. Drowning, however, generally occurs where such apparatus are out of reach, and it is therefore necessary to depend upon more simple methods, the most important of these, as has been stated, are—retaining all the heat the body possesses, and supplementing it by means of external heat; endeavouring to expand and compress the lungs so as to produce artificial breathing, when, possibly, the blood contained in the pulmonary vessels, by coming in contact with the oxygen which is thus forcibly propelled into the lungs, may find its way to the heart and thus re-establish cardiac contractions, and in this way restore animation. No time should ever be lost in endeavouring to re-establish the action of the lungs; in short, promptitude is the great point to attend to in every case of apparent suffocation from drowning. Never take for granted that the patient is beyond hope of recovery, as many instances are on record where this conclusion has been erroneously arrived at.

**Drug** is the term which is generally applied to agents employed in medicine for the treatment of disease. It is, however, more commonly applied to those substances which were at one time much more in use than at present. The substances which are more commonly called drugs are those which have a prejudicial effect upon the system when employed too persistently, such as opium, mercury, digitalis, Indian hemp, etc.

**Drum of the Ear,** or Tympanum, is that membrane which separates the internal from the external ear, and which receives the impressions produced by the vibrations of the atmosphere. It is in contact with the minute bones or ossicles of the internal ear, which in their turn convey the impressions to the auditory nerve and in sequence to the brain.

**Duct** is the anatomical term applied to a canal which conveys fluids from a secreting body, such as the lachrymal duct, conveying the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eyeball; the salivary duct, conveying saliva from the salivary glands to the mouth; the gall duct, conveying bile from the bladder; the thoracic duct, conveying the chyle to the circulation; and so on.

**Dumbness** is the result, in almost every instance, of deafness, and is directly caused by the individual not hearing articulate sounds, and therefore being unable to imitate them.

**Duodenum** is the first portion of the small intestines which receives the chyle from the stomach and in which this fluid is mixed with the pancreatic and biliary secretions, and thus transformed into chyle. It derives its name from the fact that it extends to the extent of about twelve finger lengths.

**Dysentery** is an affection of the mucous membrane of the lower reaches of the large intestine. Its characteristic symptoms are, liquid stools composed principally of mucus mixed with blood, and a constant desire to go to stool, which is always accompanied by severe straining and pain. Dysentery is frequently accompanied by fever and shivering, and as a rule it arises from a congested state of the liver, which is invariably the result of some indiscretion, either of eating or drinking. In the East it is a disease of much more consequence than it is in this country, because of the fact that it is generally due to the drinking of water contaminated by some decomposing matter which contains the germs of the disease. The proper treatment of dysentery is, first of all, to clear the bowel of the offending matter, either by a dose of castor oil and laudanum or rhubarb in combination with carbonate of soda and grey powder. In the East, however, where this disease is more of a specific character, the great remedy is ipecacuanha, which may be given in considerable doses, and as a rule this medicine has a marvellously good effect. A most useful adjunct to these remedies, in dysentery, is found in an enema containing an antiseptic such as carbolic acid, combined with a sedative such as laudanum, mixed with a solution of starch and injected into the lower bowel. For an adult 30 drops of laudanum, 4 grains of carbolic acid, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of starch about the consistence of cream, will be found of great service where the desire to go to stool is of frequent occurrence, and where pain and straining are prominent symptoms. Dysentery may be diagnosed from ordinary diarrhoea, by the fact that the stools in the former instance are generally slimy and mixed with blood, and small in quantity, whereas in the latter instance the stools are copious and of a brownish colour, and have a very foetid odour.

**Dyspepsia,** or Indigestion, is one of the most common illnesses that effect civilized races. It is generally brought on by indiscretions in eating and drinking, together with inattention to the daily evacuation of the bowels. Many remedies are advocated as curative agents in this disagreeable affection, but the grand point in every case of dyspepsia is to study the diet and attend to the condition of the bowels. The general rules for the treatment of dyspepsia may be summed up in the avoidance of such articles of diet as tend to undergo fermentation when they enter the stomach, such as soups, stews, boiled meats, and food containing oatmeal; while other articles, such as long-infused tea, pastry, shell-fish, potatoes, uncooked fruit, uncooked vegetables, etc., are injurious, because of the difficulty which the stomach, even in a healthy condition, encounters in digesting them. If an individual suffers from dyspepsia the condition of the teeth should in the first place be attended to, so that proper mastication may be accomplished, this being the first and most important process involved. If the food is thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before passing into the stomach it is in a condition ready to be acted upon by the gastric juices. Water, or any other liquid, should not be partaken of during a meal, but reserved until the meal is finished. Pepsine, ingluvin, and other digestives of a like nature, will frequently assist a weak stomach if taken in conjunction with the meal. There are, however, so many forms of dyspepsia that it would be quite impossible in a work of this kind to go into the treatment of it in its various phases. Medical aid should therefore be called in, and the strictest attention be given to the instructions received from the physician who is consulted.

**Dysphagia** is a difficulty in swallowing, and may arise either from a nervous condition of the individual or from actual constriction of the oesophagus or gullet.

**Dyspnoea** is difficulty in breathing, and is associated with disease of the heart, of the lungs, of the windpipe, and larynx. It may be, and frequently is, coincident with indigestion, when this results in a distended condition of the stomach and intestines from

accumulation of flatus. When this is generated to an undue extent the stomach and intestines become so inflated that they tend to push the diaphragm upwards, and thus interfere with the free action of the heart and lungs. Dyspnoea also, and very frequently, results from the accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the chest, due to pleurisy. It may also be the result of aneurism or dilatation of the large vessels coming from the heart. When there is dyspnoea the patient is unable to lie down, and is therefore obliged to sit up in bed to obtain the greatest amount of ease in breathing.

**Ear,** as is well known, is the organ of hearing by which we are made sensible of the vibrations which take place in the atmosphere. These vibrations are communicated to the brain by means of the auditory nerve, which receives these impressions from the tympanic membrane, which membrane communicates with the auditory apparatus by a series of minute bones. The ear is divided into minute portions, called the external, middle, and internal portions. The external ear is made up of the auricle and the meatus. What is usually called the ear is intended to collect the vibrations from the atmosphere and convey them through the canal to the drum, which in its turn, as has been before stated, conveys them to the sensory nerves. It is necessary that the internal ear should be in free communication with the atmosphere, so as to prevent undue pressure being exerted upon the membraneous drum. This communication is established through the Eustachian tube, which has its exit in the pharynx, which aperture is situated just behind the tonsils. If this tube becomes congested, which frequently occurs in catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, then deafness results from the fact that the air becomes rarefied within the internal ear in consequence of this cavity being to a certain extent isolated from the external atmosphere. This form of deafness is popularly known as throat deafness. The sense of hearing may be, and frequently is, interfered with by an undue secretion of wax in the external ear, which acts as a barrier to the waves of sound travelling in the atmosphere. This as a rule can easily be remedied by the judicious use of the ear syringe. No case of deafness, however, should be treated by amateurs, but should invariably be confided to a competent medical man.

**Early Rising** has been extolled on all hands as conducive to health, yet we must always remember that the body requires a certain amount of rest in bed, so that early rising, without being accompanied by going to bed at a reasonable hour, is simply out of the question. "Early to bed and early to rise" is certainly a much better rule than late to bed and late to rise, and it will always be found that a good start in the morning aids one in many ways. There can be no doubt that sleep in the early hours of the night is much more refreshing than that which is obtained in the morning. Morning, too, is the best time of the day for taking exercise, and the healthiest man is he who takes advantage of this, the general tone of the body being invigorated and the digestive powers likewise improved.

**Ecchymosis** is that condition which supervenes upon a blow by a blunt instrument. The best example of ecchymosis is that which we find after a blow in the region of the eye, where the colouration of the part becomes of a dark purple, due to the rupture of the minute vessels circulating in the injured tissues, the consequence being that the venous blood becomes extravasated and produces the swelling and discolouration.

**Eczema** is intrinsically a disease of the epidermis, in consequence of which the outer layer of the skin does not mature, and therefore permits the exudation of the watery portion of the blood. Eczema is characterized by what is technically called a "weeping surface," which on drying develops an incrustation or scab. This, on being removed, reveals a red, angry, and moist surface which is exceedingly irritable and gives rise to considerable pain and itching. Eczema may attack any portion of the skin, but its most frequent seats are behind the ear, the flexures of the joints, the hands, feet, and legs. Want of cleanliness in many instances, especially in the case of infants, gives rise to this affection. It is frequently a concomitant of the rheumatic diathesis, and in such circumstances is very intractable. People suffering from eczema should therefore be carefully dieted so as to keep down any acid tendency of the blood, and at the same time arsenic, in the form of Fowler's solution, may be given in 5-drop doses three times a day after food. The best application which the author has employed in the treatment of this disease is one containing the oleate of mercury and oleate of zinc ointments in equal proportions, with 5 per cent. of the following—carbolic acid, cocaine, and aristol added to it. This ointment should be applied night and morning on a piece of lint.

**Effluvium** is a gaseous emanation from bodies in a state of decomposition, always offensive in odour and noxious in its effects. Effluvium arising from decomposing animal and vegetable substances is most pernicious and liable to give rise to disease.

**Effusion** is the term applied to the disease process which results in an excessive amount of fluid being generated in the cavities or tissues of the body; *e.g.* in pleurisy an undue amount of fluid accumulates within the pleural cavity, and by virtue of its presence interferes with the free action of the lungs—this is called pleuritic effusion. An inflammatory affection of the pericardium also may result in effusion into that cavity, in which case the heart's action is materially incommoded. In inflammation of the peritoneum, or lining membrane of the abdomen, fluid may accumulate in such large quantities as to distend the cavity to an enormous extent. This is popularly known as Dropsy, and is technically termed Ascites. Effusion may also take place into the cavity of the skull, when it is termed Water in the Head. When it takes place in the scrotum it is termed Hydrocele. Effusions also occur in the joints and tissues of the body, and also into the lung substance. In the latter instance it is usually associated with disease of the heart or kidneys.

**Electricity and Galvanism** are employed, not only in the investigation of disease, but also in the treatment of various affections of the nervous system. Electricity is also employed as a cautery, and is most useful in removing unhealthy growths, as, by its employment, the danger of bleeding from the cut vessels is very much reduced. The electric lamp is also frequently employed now in the investigation of disease, especially of various internal organs. The employment of electricity has recently been recommended in the treatment of fibroid tumours of the womb, but so far the results obtained have been far from satisfactory. This force, combined with massage, has been brought into considerable prominence of late, and doubtless great benefits have resulted from its judicious application.

**Elephantiasis** is applied to those diseases of the integument where it puts on an unhealthy growth and attains gigantic proportions, in consequence of the thickened condition of the skin and the tissues lying immediately beneath it. Leprosy is a form of elephantiasis, and is called Elephantiasis of the Greeks. It is characterized by a shining tubercular condition of the integument, which tends to ulcerate and slough. It is a disease of a most painful character, and is no doubt infectious. It reduces the patient to the most pitiable condition imaginable. There are other forms of this disease which are more local in their effects, and which can be removed by simple operation.

**Emaciation,** or Wasting of the Tissues, may progress to such an extent that the individual may be literally described as being composed of only skin and bone. It is a symptom that may either indicate very dangerous or simple disease. It not unfrequently occurs in dyspepsia, but as a rule it depends not so much upon a deficient action of the stomach as upon the loss of power of assimilating the food after it has been digested. It is a constant symptom in pulmonary consumption and malignant disease of the liver and other organs. The great point in the treatment of emaciation is to endeavour to restore the glandular system, and this can frequently be accomplished by the judicious administration of the muriate of calcium together with careful dietetic measures.

**Embrocation,** or Liniment, is a fluid sometimes of a stimulating, at other times of a soothing, nature.

These fluids are rubbed into the skin over the parts which are affected, and are useful in affections of the chest, of the joints, and of the muscles.

**Emergencies** is a term which may be applied to occasions where accidents occur, and where one's own judgment requires to be promptly and judiciously called into action during the absence of medical assistance, such as in the case of injury, sudden haemorrhages, fits, drowning, burns or scalds, poisoning, etc. It would, however, be very injudicious for any one to interfere in such circumstances without having some knowledge of how to act, as frequently more injury may be produced by ignorant meddlesomeness than by leaving the patient alone. In the event of an accident resulting in fracture of the limbs or skull, the great point to be observed is to keep the injured part as much at rest as possible, so as to prevent the fractured portions of bone injuring the soft tissues in their immediate neighbourhood until proper medical assistance is procured. If a person receives a wound where the haemorrhage is considerable, then the duty of the individuals at hand is to endeavour to arrest the bleeding by the application of compresses wrung out of cold water and applied firmly over the bleeding parts; and if the situation of the wound is in a limb, a tight band should be applied above the bleeding orifice, so as to constrict the arteries which are pouring blood into the injured limb. In the case of burns or scalds, the greatest relief may be obtained by repeated applications of rags wrung out of Condy's fluid diluted with water. If the accident produces so much shock as to induce faintness or collapse, it is advisable to administer brandy and water from time to time, and at the same time keep up the heat of the body by the application of hot-water bottles to the extremities. In convulsions it is always desirable to lay the patient down, and undo anything that constricts the neck or chest, while a piece of wood or cork may be placed between the teeth to prevent the patient biting the tongue; and on no account should any attempt be made to make the patient swallow anything during the convulsion. In poisoning it is always desirable to induce vomiting. This may be attained by the simple method of mixing a tablespoonful of mustard in a cupful of warm water, and giving it to the patient; following this up by copious draughts of warm water until vomiting ensues. If there is violent vomiting after an injury, this, as a rule, will indicate that the brain has suffered to a considerable extent. In these circumstances it would be advisable to keep the head cool by the application of cold-water cloths or ice, while the extremities should be kept warm by hot-water bottles and mustard poultices applied to the calves of the legs and to the pit of the stomach.

**Emetics** are those substances which induce vomiting when taken into the stomach or injected into the skin. The most powerful substance for this purpose is amorphine, which is always used subcutaneously, which operation is speedily followed by the emptying of the stomach. Those medicines which are used most frequently as internal remedies are—antimony, ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc, and mustard and water. The most efficient method, however, of emptying the stomach in the event of poisoning is by means of the stomach pump, by which apparatus the organ can be not only emptied of its contents, but washed out at the same time, thus ensuring the complete removal of the foreign substance from this cavity. An emetic is often of very great service, especially in children where there is great accumulation of mucus in the chest. It is also a useful remedy in certain spasmodic affections, such as spasmodic croup, colic, asthma, etc. Great care should be always taken, however, in resorting to the employment of emetics, as considerable mischief may follow their use, *e.g.* in pregnancy and in persons of a plethoric habit. They are also dangerous in cases of falling of the womb and in rupture.

**Emollients** are those remedies which have a soothing and relaxing effect upon the parts to which they are applied. Amongst these may be mentioned the inunction of oily and fatty matters, the application of steam containing certain remedies when inhaled, and which have a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages.

**Emulsion** is a mixture of oil, water, and an alkali. New milk, for instance, is an emulsion of cream and milk; the fat, in this instance, separates in the form of cream from the milk in consequence of the mixture not being complete. Emulsions can be made for medical purposes by the admixture of gum or the yolk of egg with fluids such as water, gruel, milk, soups, etc. Sweet almonds powdered and mixed with water are frequently used in emulsion as a vehicle for giving medicines which tend to fall to the bottom of the fluid.

**Endemic** is that term which is applied to diseases affecting communities, but due to the district or surroundings of the individuals attacked. Ague, dengue, cretinism are all endemic. Typhoid fever, cholera, and rheumatism are also frequently endemic. It is a curious fact that the constitutions of individuals of certain localities have, by some process or other, been rendered impervious to endemic disease.

**Enema** is probably one of the most useful medical measures that can be employed in the treatment of constipation and its baneful effects. It is easily applied and gives immediate relief, and as it can do no possible injury, being simply a process of washing out the lower bowel by means of suitable fluids, it does not deserve the antipathy which so many have towards it. Frequently persons, and especially children, feel a degree of discomfort, weakness, irritability of temper, and depression of spirits, and when this is accompanied by cold feet, a shivering sensation over the body, bad taste in the morning, and frontal headache, we may rest assured that these symptoms are all due to a loaded condition of the lower bowel. If an enema, composed of one pint of warm water to which a tablespoonful of common salt has been added, be injected into the lower bowel and retained for a few minutes, the probability is that a copious stool will be obtained, and in a short time all these disagreeable symptoms will have disappeared. Many prefer soap and water as the component parts of an enema, but soap is much more irritating to the mucous membrane than salt, and therefore salt is to be preferred. Several forms of apparatus have been introduced for the administration of this remedy. When it is to be employed for children the ball syringe is to be preferred, but the most complete enema apparatus which is also applicable for children, but more especially for adults, is what is generally known as Higginson's or Davidson's enema syringe. The enema is not unfrequently employed in the treatment of worms, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Where the discharges are offensive, in the two latter cases the enema contains an antiseptic as well as an anodyne, with a view of soothing the irritated mucous membrane, and also to destroy any disease germs that may be present within the intestine.

**Enteric Fever**, frequently named Typhoid, or Gastric Fever, is due to the absorption through the alimentary canal of specific disease germs. It is a disease which runs an uncertain and always a long course, and is very liable to relapses. In the majority of instances it is due to bad sanitary arrangements. It cannot, however, be definitely stated that it is the result *per se* of the inhalation of sewer gas; on the other hand, it is very frequently the result of the contamination by sewage gas of water, which by virtue of this absorption is enabled to provide pabulum for the germs of the disease, and thus enable them to assume an active form. If water containing germs thus nourished is taken into the stomach of persons debilitated by other causes, these individuals are highly susceptible to typhoid fever. Now, as the inhalation of sewer gas has a most depressing effect upon the vitality, it thus plays a secondary part in the production of the disease by rendering the individual more susceptible to disease of any kind, and particularly so to typhoid fever. It is yet an open question whether this fever is contagious or not: for my part I do not think it is, and I have searched for evidence on this point for many years. The great dangers of typhoid are the high temperature which accompanies it and the tendency of the bowels to ulcerate, thus giving rise to haemorrhage, which not unfrequently proves fatal. The characteristic symptoms are, in the first place, great prostration of the bodily strength accompanied by a high pulse furred tongue, and copious diarrhoea

which has the appearance of pea soup. The temperature usually rises at night and falls towards morning, and not unfrequently an eruption of purplish coloured spots may be observed on the surface of the abdomen and sometimes on the chest also. When the disease has advanced to any considerable extent the tongue becomes dry and coated, and sordes appear on the teeth. All the secretions except those of the mucous membrane of the bowel become deficient, and the urine especially, which is of the most consequence, is liable to become very scanty, so that the secretion of the kidneys is seriously interfered with, uraemic poisoning takes place, resulting in coma. The high temperature, without doubt, has altogether to do with this partial paralysis of the organs of secretion, and it is therefore most important in the treatment of this disease to endeavour to keep the temperature down, while it is also necessary with a view of preventing waste of strength that the diarrhoea should be controlled as much as possible. The best antipyretic that can be employed in this instance is phenacetin, which not only possesses the advantage of rapidly reducing the temperature, but of being perfectly safe in every respect; if given in eight-grain doses every four hours to an adult it rapidly brings down the temperature and has a soothing effect on the patient, in many instances promoting sleep as well as copious perspiration. Of course it goes without saying that judicious nursing is most important in this terrible disease, while the diet must be carefully attended to and the room kept well ventilated. Not unfrequently the high temperature of typhoid fever has been treated by cold affusion, or even the cold bath. The hydropathic pack has also in many instances proved highly efficacious; and where great prostration of the vital powers has taken place and death appeared to be imminent, the application of ice bags over the heart and abdomen have given immediate relief, and in not a few instances tided the patient over the crisis. These seem to be heroic measures, but they have been found in the author's experience of the greatest service to the patient.

**Enteritis** is, literally, inflammation of the intestines, or, more accurately, of the intestinal mucous membrane. It is generally due to catarrh, and is indicated by excessive mucous discharges. Dysentery is in reality enteritis of a small portion of the colon, but the catarrhal inflammation may, and frequently does, affect the whole mucous membrane of the alimentary tract. The most useful treatment in such circumstances is the administration of tar in conjunction with small doses of arsenic given after food, while the diet should be of the simplest and most easily digested kind.

**Entozoa** are those parasitic animals which obtain a nidus within the body. The most common forms of entozoa in man are intestinal worms, but there are others of less frequent occurrence, such as cysticercus, trichinae, guinea worm, and possibly the itch insect may come under this class.

**Epidemic** is a term applied to those diseases which spread from one individual to another by infection, such as influenza, scarlet fever, measles, hooping cough, typhus fever, etc. Cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria have often been classed in this form of disease, but the opinion of the author is that none of these last mentioned are infectious in the same sense as those previously mentioned. The great remedy against epidemic diseases is to observe strict cleanliness both of the person and of the domicile, to endeavour to sustain the vital functions, and to be assured of perfect ventilation. Of course isolation of the patient, together with the use of antiseptics in his apartment, would be absolutely necessary to ensure safety to the other members of the household, but the grand point to be enforced is the keeping up of the hygienic conditions of those who have not contracted the disorder.

**Epidermis** is the outer or scarf skin, or cuticle. It is this layer which rises in a blister after scalds or burns of a slight nature, and when a blister has been applied. It is also this portion of the skin which is diseased in certain skin affections, such as eczema, psoriasis, and which is thrown off in certain acute fevers, such as scarlet fever, measles, etc.

**Epiglottis** is a small valve of a heart shape which covers the glottis or opening into the larynx, so as to protect it from the introduction of foreign bodies.

**Epilepsy,** or Falling Sickness, is a disease which is generally accompanied by a premonitory sensation on the part of the patient called the "Aura," which sensation is succeeded by a convulsive seizure, accompanied by foaming at the mouth, lividity of the countenance, and severe spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the body. As a rule, in consequence of the tongue falling between the teeth, it is liable to be bitten by the spasmodic closure of the jaws, and therefore blood becomes mixed with the salivary secretion which exudes in considerable quantities from the mouth during an attack. It is therefore desirable to take precautions against this accident by introducing a piece of wood or india-rubber between the teeth. All articles of clothing which tend to constrict the breathing apparatus should be loosened, and the patient laid upon a sofa or bed, or even the floor, until the convulsions cease. These will be succeeded by a heavy, stupid look or a deep sleep which may continue for some hours. This sleep should not be disturbed, as, if the patient is forcibly wakened, his mental functions will be found to be temporarily suspended. Epilepsy varies very much in severity, some attacks being very mild and others very severe in their nature. Epilepsy occurs very frequently during sleep, and is undoubtedly in such circumstances superinduced by a deranged condition of the digestive organs or the bowels; indeed, any disturbance of the nervous system may, in an epileptic subject, give rise to an attack. Epilepsy is frequently a hereditary disease, but it may be, and certainly is, in many instances induced by blows on the head, worms, dyspepsia, constipation, and over-indulgence. In infancy the nervous system is highly sensitive, and readily acted upon by various irritating causes; thus a deranged digestion, or the irritation of dentition, or constipation, frequently give rise to attacks during the infantile period of life. It is rarely that epilepsy results in death, though, after repeated attacks, a fatal issue may result. When death does occur, however, in this disease, it is not as a rule so much due to the attack as to the suffocation which arises from constriction of the muscles of the throat and chest. In the epilepsy of children, and adults also, the disease may be cut short by the administration of chloroform, but to prevent its recurrence is more important than the treatment of the attack when it has developed. However, in infants a fatal issue may frequently be averted by administering chloroform during the seizure, and it should always be ready on the least indication of an attack threatening, so that the chloroform vapour may be administered and thus cut the attack short. Amongst the various remedies which have been advocated in the treatment of epilepsy are—the bromide of potassium, belladonna, antipyrine, phenacetin, and chloral, but the great point is to attend strictly to the digestive and excretory organs, and the patient should be relieved of all unnecessary anxiety and worry.

**Epistaxis** is the technical term applied to bleeding from the nose. When this occurs great benefit will often be derived from the simple method of holding up the hands above the level of the head, also by the application of cold to the spine. When, however, the bleeding is persistent, it may be necessary to plug the nares. This is most efficiently accomplished by introducing an india-rubber bag of a cylindrical shape, and filling it while within the nares either with water or air, and thus bringing pressure to bear upon the bleeding surface. Cotton wool is also used as a plug in these circumstances, and before its introduction the plugs may be saturated with an astringent solution, such as a solution of tannin or per-chloride of iron. Some people, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the veins, are very liable to frequent bleeding from the nose. These patients should be treated for a lengthened period by the administration of remedies which are known to have a special effect upon the blood and the veins. The most useful of these are, tincture of iron and the extract of witch hazel or hamamelis.

**Epsom Salts,** or Sulphate of Magnesia, is one of the most popular saline purgatives which we possess,

In a dry state it enters into nearly every effervescing saline, and is sold under various names, such as Eno's fruit salt, effervescing saline, etc. It also enters largely into the bitter waters which are so much advertised at the present time; amongst these may be enumerated Fredrichshall, Hunyadi Janos, etc. Epsom salts should invariably be taken when required for purgative purposes in a very dilute solution, and preferably before breakfast.

**Ergot of Rye** is the diseased fungoid condition of the cereal rye. It is black in colour, about half an inch long, and about a quarter of an inch thick. It has a powerful stimulating effect upon the involuntary muscular tissues, especially upon those of the womb; hence it is largely used by accoucheurs for stimulating that organ during parturition, and also in inducing a contractile condition if there is any tendency to haemorrhage. It is also employed in producing contraction of the arteries in internal bleedings from the lung, stomach, kidneys, and bladder.

**Eructation** is always the result of indigestion, in consequence of which large accumulations of gas are generated in the stomach, and are emitted through the mouth. Charcoal in powder is very useful as a palliative agent, but the great point to attend to where eructation is troublesome is the diet, and improving the digestive functions by suitable remedies, such as pepsine, ingluvin, and tonic medicines.

**Eruption** is a diseased condition of the skin, arising either from a vitiated condition of the blood, without this being due to a specific poison, or it may arise in the course of certain febrile diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, etc.

**Erysipelas** is an inflammatory affection of the skin, and sometimes also of the subcutaneous tissue, arising from a specific germ which locates itself in these tissues, and develops its progeny there. It is always accompanied by considerable pain and hardness of the part affected, together with a highly febrile condition of the system at large. It may, and frequently does, develop without any external injury having preceded it, in which case its usual seat is in the face, and when it affects this part of the organism there is always more or less tendency for it to spread to the covering membrane of the brain, when it may prove fatal. It not unfrequently, however, takes its origin in an injured surface, and when this is the case may occur in any part of the body. The most approved treatment of erysipelas is to cover the parts with a solution of ichthyol and glycerine, and administer 10 drops of the tincture of the muriate of iron every two hours, while the bowels should be carefully attended to, and the diet be of a light and nutritious character.

**Erythema** is a superficial congestion of the skin resembling often in its appearance erysipelas, but it is not attended by any of the dangerous symptoms of this affection. It is usually the result of some gastric disturbance. The congestion of erythema may be so severe as to result in the formation of the vesicles on the surface attacked. There is a form of this disease termed Erythema Nodosum, to which persons of a rheumatic or syphilitic constitution are liable.. These painful swellings usually are located over the shin bone or on the forehead. The simple form of erythema is best treated by the administration of medicines which improve the digestion and keep the bowels in a healthy state of action. Erythema nodosum, on the other hand, requires the administration of iodide of potassium, together with blisters over the inflamed area.

**Eucalyptus,** or the Blue Gum Tree of Australia, has obtained a great reputation on account of its antiseptic powers. The tree itself is a most powerful destructive agent of the miasma, which gives rise to ague, while the essence obtained from the leaf is largely used as an inhalation in many infectious diseases, such as influenza, diphtheria, catarrh, etc. It is also frequently employed in chronic diseases of the chest, amongst which may be mentioned chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and consumption.

**Euonymin** is a resinous principle which of late years has been largely employed in the treatment of bilious disorders. It is frequently given in combination with the extract of cascara sagrada, in doses of from one to three grains at bedtime.

**Eustachian Tube** is that canal which connects the internal ear with the pharynx, and thus permits a free passage of air into the tympanum. Catarrh spreading to this tube is frequently the cause of deafness, in consequence of this channel being either partially or totally occluded; this goes under the name of Throat Deafness.

**Excretion** is that which is thrown out from the human body, being either superfluous or noxious in character. Excretions are distinct from secretions in so far that the former are of the nature of debris, while the latter are produced by glandular structures, and are thereafter utilized in the digestion or assimilation of food. Amongst the excretions are—perspiration, urine, and the excretion of the bowel. Healthy elimination of the excretion is as important to the health of the individual as the secretion of the various organs, because if excretion does not take place, absorption of foetid matter is liable to occur and blood poisoning result.

**Exercise** is one of the most important factors in maintaining the health of the body. Every man and every woman should undergo a certain amount of out-door exercise every day. It is not sufficient that the daily requirements, as far as internal duties are concerned, are undertaken; no one thing probably has such an effect upon the health of an individual as a systematic amount of exercise in the open air, whether this be walking or horse exercise; hence out-door games, such as tennis, golf, cricket, and football, are to be highly commended in consequence of the exercise which such games necessitate. Shooting and fishing are also health-giving exercises in consequence of the amount of walking and enjoyment which they give. It is wrong, however, to take exercise immediately after taking food; rest should always be enjoyed for a longer or shorter period after a meal.

**Exhalation** is applied to the excretion of the lungs and skin when these occur in the form of vapour. In the normal state of the human body it is calculated that from thirty to forty ounces of water pass every day from the respiratory organs, and that from fifteen to twenty-five ounces of perspiration are exhaled by an adult. If the functions of the skin are interfered with in any way, considerable danger may arise in consequence of the interference of free perspiration. A healthy condition of the skin and kidneys is essential to health.

**Exhaustion** is in every instance the result of prolonged effort, whether this be on the part of the muscular system, the nervous system, or the organs of the body at large. It is wonderful, however, how different organs and tissues can, by proper training, be fortified against exhaustion, so that fatigue which in ordinary circumstances could not be borne without consequent evil effects will under certain circumstances, where long training has been persisted in, be borne, and the individual be little the worse of what would otherwise produce great prostration. Amongst the restorers which are serviceable where endurance is essential in consequence of prolonged fatigue are—strong tea, coffee, cocoa, and kola. These do not act as nourishing agents, but seem to have power in preventing undue waste of the muscular tissue.

**Expectorants** are a class of remedies which enable the air tubes to throw off an excessive secretion from their mucous membrane. Amongst the most popular expectorants are—ipecac, antimony, paregoric, tolu, ammonia, pumuline, and terebine.

**Expectoration** literally means the putting out of the secretion of the chest. In certain diseases, such as consumption, bronchitis, and catarrh, there is always secreted an undue amount of pernicious fluid within the pulmonary apparatus which requires to be coughed up and ejected from the mouth. In certain circumstances it is with considerable difficulty that this is effected, when of course expectorants must be employed to help nature in her efforts. If the expectoration is frothy in its character it is usually due to bronchitis or catarrh of the air passages. If, on the other hand, it is more or less purulent and consolidated in character, it may be taken for granted that there is consumptive disease of the lung. If it is viscid and rusty in colour it is in all probability due to pneumonia or inflammation of the lung.

**Eye** is the organ of vision, and is one of the most beautiful structures of the human body. Not only is it beautiful, but it is perfect in every particular, and manifests in a small compass the great, the unspeakable, the incomprehensible power of our Creator. It is important to man, and its adaptation to its requirements is beyond the power of speech to describe, and in a work like this it is quite impossible to give anything but a mere outline of its structure. It is naturally divided into two sections, the globe of the eye and the appendages which control its movements. As is well known, it is situated in a bony case which protects it as perfectly as possible from external injury; this is called the socket, in which it revolves and moves in so many directions. The eyeball is protected from injury to a large extent by the eyelids, which automatically, so to speak, close on the approach of anything that is likely to injure the delicate membrane which covers the eyeball. The external covering of the eye, which is reflected upon the eyelids, is called the conjunctiva or white of the eye. In the centre is the pupil, which opens and closes by the action of a muscle called the iris, while that part composing the coloured portion, together with the pupil, is termed the cornea. The globe of the eye itself is barely one inch in diameter, and measures longest from before backwards. It is completely enveloped by the sclerotic, which is composed of a very firm membraneous structure. This membrane, however, does not continue beyond the margin of the cornea, and at the posterior surface it opens so as to permit the passage of the optic nerve. Within this membrane is the choroid coat, which is of a dark brownish colour, and within that is situated the retina or expansion of the optic nerve, which forms the layer called the sensitive coat, upon which objects are projected, the impressions of which are conveyed to the brain. The globe of the eye is filled with two remarkably transparent fluids contained in chambers, the anterior of which is called the aqueous humour, and the posterior the vitreous humour, between which two chambers is situated the lens. To produce the sense of vision, the rays of light emanating from the objects in front of the eye pass, first of all, through the cornea, then through the aqueous humour, the lens, and the vitreous humour; and in their passage undergo certain refractions which bring them into their proper focus on the retina, where the picture or the impression is conveyed to the brain through the channel of the optic nerve. The object of the dark-coloured or choroid coat is to absorb all the superfluous rays of light, which otherwise would confuse the vision. The eye is subject to many diseases, such as ophthalmia, or inflammation of the conjunctiva or external layer; this is called Conjunctivitis. Sclerotis, on the other hand, is usually of a rheumatic nature, and is distinguished from conjunctivitis, which produces a red colouration of the conjunctiva, by producing a more livid appearance. The cornea may likewise contract inflammation, when it is liable to become opaque, and therefore interfere with the transmission of the rays of light. The lens also may be affected, and in process of time become completely opaque, when the disease called Cataract is the result. The humours of the eye may be the seat of disease, and also the retina and choroid coat. These diseases, however, are of so great importance to the individual that it seems to be quite beyond the scope of this work to attempt to give any directions as to treatment, as this can only be successfully carried out by one well versed in ophthalmic disease.

**Faceache.** (See NEURALGIA.)

**Faeces,** the excrement from the bowel. (See ALIMENTARY CANAL; DIGESTION.)

**Fainting** is a state of unconsciousness due to an abnormal contraction of the blood-vessels supplying the brain. Some people, especially those of a nervous temperament, are more liable to faint than others. Fainting is, as a rule, due to a shock received by the nervous system, which may be produced in various ways, such as witnessing an accident, or the sight of blood, and sometimes it has even been known to result from smelling a rose. It may also arise from some affection of the mind, such as grief, intense joy, or other emotions, and not unfrequently it results from weakness of the heart's action, loss of blood, or any cause which acts injuriously upon the vital energies. When fainting occurs, the patient will naturally involuntarily assume the recumbent posture, and thus injuries may be inflicted if the head comes in contact with any hard object in falling. The clothing about the throat should be immediately loosened, while cold water may be dashed on the face and strong smelling salts applied to the nostrils; and if the person is capable of swallowing, a little sal volatile, or brandy mixed with water, may be given by the mouth. Nitrate of amyl, which becomes volatile very readily, may be administered on a pocket handkerchief, five drops at a time. The inhalation of this substance causes relaxation of the blood-vessels, and therefore all the faint symptoms disappear. It may be necessary to apply strong friction, or a mustard poultice, over the region of the heart.

**Falling Sickness.** (See EPILEPSY.)

**Farina,** or Starch, enters largely into the composition of all cereals and certain tuberous plants, such as the potato. It therefore enters largely into articles of diet, and is utilized in the formation of fat and sustaining the animal heat.

**Fear** in nervous people is very liable to be seriously injurious, and may give rise to convulsions, faintness, and even complete cessation of the heart's action. Fear, therefore, should never be resorted to to terrorize children into good behaviour, and nurses especially should be warned against frightening the little ones placed under their care.

**Febricula** is the term applied to slight feverish attacks. These occur principally in children, and are usually due to some slight disorder of the alimentary tract. (See "Our Children.")

**Febrifuge** is an old term applied to those medicinal agents which have the power of reducing fever, the most popular of which, until within recent years, was quinine. Other substances, however, of much greater value have been introduced into medicine within the past decade, the most notable and useful of which is phenacetin; while others, such as antipyrine, antifibrin, have also been employed, but these are attended by more danger, and therefore should be avoided. Salicin, salicylate of soda, salol, and other substances are also very useful as febrifuges, especially in rheumatic affections. By these medicines rheumatic fever has been shorn of a great portion of its danger, and its duration has also been considerably shortened.

**Femur,** or Thigh Bone, is the longest bone of the human body. It is frequently the seat of fracture, and in such circumstances requires the greatest care possible on the part of the surgeon in placing the parts in apposition, and retaining them there by suitable splints.

**Fetor** is applied technically to offensive odours arising from decomposition of any kind. Foetid breath has usually some connection with disease in the air passages. The most offensive odour arising from this cause is due to an ulcerated condition of the mucou membrane and spongy bones of the nares. Fetor of the breath may also be caused by decayed teeth and certain affections of the stomach. Fetor arising from the feet is always due to the development of a micro-organism which produces fermentation of the sweat. Antiseptics are the only useful remedy for fetor, whether it arises from the breath, or any other cause; those most applicable are—chlorine, charcoal carbolic acid, and hyposulphite of soda.

**Fever** is that condition of the body in which the temperature is elevated, the pulse quickened, and where there is persistent thirst and general functional disorder. Fever may arise from various causes, such as blood poisoning, chill, or specific infection, but it will invariably be found that the actual cause of fever is some morbid material circulating within the blood.

**Fevers** comprise a large number of diseases, such as typhus, typhoid, relapsing fever, yellow fever, intermittent fever or ague, and all the zymotic diseases.

**Fibula** is the small bone of the leg.

**Figs** are a most wholesome, nutritious fruit, and very useful where constipation exists. The pulp of the fig is the only part of the fruit which should be eaten if it has not been previously stewed. If properly cooked, however, the whole may be eaten with advantage.

**Fingers,** from their constant exposure and uses to which they are applied, are specially liable to acci-

dent and disease. They may be fractured, dislocated, burnt, or bruised, and may be attacked by deep-seated suppuration, which is termed Whitlow, or be chapped by the effects of cold; all of which are treated under their special headings.

**Fistula** is an abnormal passage between some internal organ and the skin. The term is most generally applied to a canal which is formed between the bowel and the skin. It is usually the result of an abscess which has formed in the neighbourhood of the anus, and which has burrowed its way into the gut as well as to the surface. It is invariably an indication of poor health, and gives considerable pain. The only remedy is to lay the false passage open in its entirety, and permit the wound to heal from the bottom. Fistulous openings may occur in the cheek, in the neighbourhood of the eye, and these are due to false passages being formed from the salivary and lachrymal ducts.

**Fits** is the term applied to any convulsion or spasmodic seizure, such as epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions generally. These may occur at any period of life.

**Flannel** is a woollen fabric, without which no one is perfectly clothed. Every man, woman, and child should wear flannel next the skin, especially in a variable climate like ours. It not only gives warmth, but permits of free ventilation of the skin, and absorption and elimination of the perspiration. In this way the skin is kept in healthy action, and thereby the temperature of the body regulated: thus there is less liability to cold when flannel is worn than there is when the body is only clothed with cotton or linen material.

**Flatulence,** popularly termed Wind in the Stomach, is a collection of gas generated in the stomach and bowels, and in every instance is the result of indigestion. The badly digested mass becomes decomposed by fermentation, giving rise to acidity and a gas which we call Flatulence. The most important measures to adopt in this disorder are to prevent its formation by attention to the diet, and promote a healthy condition of the stomach. The foods which conduce to the formation of flatulence are—over-infused tea, soups, butcher meat which is boiled or stewed, and other articles which are well known to be indigestible. Perhaps the best remedy for flatulence, as a general rule, is charcoal, which has the power not only of absorbing the gas, but which also acts as a destructive agent upon the ferment. When flatulence proceeds to such an extent as to produce distension of the stomach and bowels, it may be the cause of very considerable inconvenience, by interfering with the free movements of the chest. Thus, breathlessness and palpitation are frequent concomitants of flatulent distension. If the flatulence accumulates in large quantities in the lower bowel, great relief may be obtained by an enema containing turpentine one ounce, castor oil two ounces, the yolk of one egg, and a pint of thin gruel, all switched together and injected into the bowel. This enema may be retained quite comfortably for four or five hours.

**Flooding.** ("See Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Fluor Albus.** (See LEUCORRHOEA.)

**Flux** is a term which has quite gone out of use.

**Foetus** is the term applied to the embryo after it reaches four and a half months, and has become viable.

**Fomentation** is the most useful, and at the same time simple, method of applying moist heat to any part of the body. It is most efficacious in relieving spasmodic affections of the abdomen, also in inflammatory affections in any part of the body. The proper method of making and applying a fomentation is to fold about six plies of flannel and place this on a towel laid over a wash-hand basin; the flannel should then be saturated with boiling water and enclosed in a towel, two people being employed in wringing out the redundant moisture. The fomentation should then be spread out, and, if it is to be applied to a part where there is considerable pain, it may be, with great advantage, sprinkled over with laudanum. It should then be applied as hot as the patient can bear it, and covered over with several layers of dry flannel so as to retain its heat. Another very convenient way of applying fomentations is to take a hot water india-rubber bag, half fill this with boiling water, and expel all the air from the bag before screwing on the top, this enables the bag to apply itself thoroughly to the part to be acted upon. Two or three plies of flannel should then be wrung out of warm water, laid over the part, and covered by the hot-water bag. A fomentation of this nature will retain its heat much longer than when composed simply of flannel.

**Food**, which is essential to the living body, ought to be partaken of at regular intervals, and always with deliberation. A meal should never be hurried over, but thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before it passes into the stomach. It is a mistake to partake of too much fluid during the process of mastication; in fact these should always be left to be imbibed after the solid portion of the meal has been eaten. The more simple the diet is, the greater is the prospect of health to the individual, and it is a well-known fact that we eat far more, as a rule, than the body requires for nourishment. Over-indulgence in eating is quite as pernicious as over-indulgence in alcohol, although its effects at the moment are not so apparent. Temperance in all things is the proper rule to follow, and my own observation teaches me that those who are the strongest advocates of total abstinence, as applied to alcoholic drinks, are the very individuals who eat most inordinately, and in this way injure themselves much more than if they were temperate in both eating and drinking. Both animal food and vegetables should be eaten fresh if possible, as many dangers attend the preservation of edibles, and numerous instances are on record of poisoning which have been distinctly traced to the consumption of tinned meats and vegetables. When artificial food, especially in children, is called for, Mellin's Food can be highly recommended.

**Forearm** is that portion of the arm extending from the elbow to the wrist. It is composed of two bones, the radius and ulna. The wrist is articulated with the forearm by the radius, which enables the hand to rotate.

**Fractures** of bones are not at all uncommon occurrences. When the fractured ends of the bone do not protrude through the flesh and skin, it is termed a simple fracture; when the fracture has resulted in a shattering of the bone, so that it is made up of several broken pieces, it is said to be comminuted; when the fractured ends protrude through the skin, it is termed a compound fracture. The great point to attend to in fractures is, to endeavour to prevent movement in the injured bone until surgical assistance arrives, so that the broken pieces may be put into position, or set, and kept in that position by means of suitable apparatus. If it is necessary to move the patient at all, the greatest precautions should be taken against altering the position of the limb. This can be done by supporting it on any convenient apparatus, such as a shutter. Should the fracture be compound, and a considerable time likely to elapse before a surgeon can be obtained, it would be a wise precaution to keep it covered by cloths wrung out of a solution of carbolic acid in water, with a view to prevent the entrance of micro-organisms, and thus guard against suppuration. A fracture can always be distinguished from a sprain or other injury by the sensation which is produced when the two fragments are moved and rub against each other. This sensation is called crepitation. As a rule, fractures are accompanied by considerable swelling in the neighbourhood of the injury, in consequence of the laceration which is produced in the tissues surrounding them; and in fracture of the rib we may have swelling all over the body, in consequence of fragments of the rib having injured the lung, thus permitting air to penetrate from that organ into the cellular tissue of the body.

**Freckles,** which are so common, especially on children of fair complexion, are due to an accumulation of pigment in the particular parts affected, and are induced by exposure to the sun. They are not amenable to treatment, but they usually disappear as maturity is attained. The following ointment is said to do much good in this disfigurement:—White precipitate ointment, half an ounce; subnitrate of bismuth, three and a half drachms; glycerine to make four ounces. Mix. To be applied every other night.

**Friction,** or Rubbing a portion or the whole of the body, is conducive to health, especially so when

this is followed by bathing. Rubbing must be distinguished from properly applied massage, as frequently much injury is done to this useful method of treating certain diseases by ignorantly supposing it to be merely rubbing. Rubbing is useful where there is stiffness of any muscle or joint, and may be conjoined with the inunction of oil over the affected tissues. Rubbing the chest with certain counter-irritants is frequently employed in the treatment of bronchitis, spasmodic croup, asthma, etc. The method of treating bronchitis and spasmodic croup in children, by rubbing in a liniment containing both slight counter-irritating and soothing properties, is especially to be commended. Ertell's is one of the best.

**Fruits** should enter into the dietary of every one as far as possible, and if eaten before breakfast are very beneficial where there is a tendency to constipation. Besides this, they are useful in purifying the blood.

**Fumigation** should be thoroughly carried out during the progress of contagious diseases, and for some time after convalescence has been established. The most powerful antiseptics to employ in these circumstances are carbolic acid and sulphur.

**Functional Disorder** of any organ of the body is to be distinguished from organic disease, by the fact that it is simply due to a disordered condition which can be rectified; whereas, in organic disease an actual change has taken place in the tissues affected, and cannot be restored by nature's efforts; *e.g.* dyspepsia, or indigestion, is a functional disorder of the stomach, while an ulcer or a thickening of any portion of the walls of the stomach are organic diseases.

**Funis** is a term applied to the umbilical or navel cord.

**Gall Bladder** is the receptacle of the secretion of the liver which we call bile. It lies beneath the right lobe of the liver, and is pear-shaped. From the apex to this bladder there proceeds a short duct which joins a similar duct from the liver, and then forms what is known as the common bile duct, which empties itself into the duodenum.

**Gall Stones** are composed of inspissated bile, and contain a considerable quantity of one of the crystalline ingredients of this fluid, called cholesterine. They vary very much in size, and according to their dimensions give rise to symptoms more or less severe. Sometimes they accumulate in very large numbers within the gall bladder, and at times produce considerable swelling of this organ, so much so that it not unfrequently is necessary to perform a surgical operation for their removal. When they become impacted within the gall duct, they give rise to most excruciating spasmodic pain, and, in consequence of the bile not getting free exit, jaundice is liable to result. When gall stones are present in the gall duct, the pain may be very much soothed by the frequent application of hot fomentations over which laudanum has been freely sprinkled. Opiates internally are also called for, and these may be repeated at intervals of two or three hours. If the pain continues, the hypodermic injection of morphia is perhaps the best means of giving relief. When there is a tendency to gall stones, it is most imperative that a daily evacuation of the bowels be obtained and the diet strictly regulated, so as to facilitate the action of the liver as much as possible. The best purgative to administer in these circumstances is olive oil, in tablespoonful doses, frequently repeated.

**Ganglion** is an anatomical term applied to those minute nerve centres which abound throughout the body. The term is also applied in surgery to those elastic swellings which appear generally on the wrist, and sometimes on the top of the foot also. They are about the size of a hazel nut, and when the cyst walls become thin they can be easily ruptured by pressure, after which the fluid which was contained in them disappears by absorption.

**Gangrene** is a term applied to the death of the tissues, and is indicated by the fact that the parts become black in colour, void of sensation, and, in short, dead. It is always due to some interference with the circulation, and may arise from a direct obstruction in the main artery of the limb or by a thickening of the walls of the artery, preventing a proper supply of blood being carried to the part. When gangrene occurs in young people it is generally the result of a blocking of the artery by a blood clot, or, very rarely however, it may be due to a nervous contraction of an artery, when it is usually symmetrical. When it occurs in old people it is the result of a diseased condition of the coats of the arteries, which become thickened in consequence. Senile gangrene commences at the toes, and may be set up by some very trifling injury to the parts; hence it is important in the cutting of the toe nails or paring of corns in elderly people that the greatest care be taken not to injure the surrounding tissues. The disease spreads up the limb, and in some instances may reach the thigh, but before this occurs it is usually fatal. Sometimes what is termed the line of demarcation may form, that is to say, the disease process ceases at a certain point, in consequence of the blood current not being interfered with higher up. The only thing that can be done in this disease is to amputate the limb beyond the disease. (See MORTIFICATION.)

**Gargles** are, practically, lotions applied to the throat; they may be astringent, antiseptic, or soothing. Astringent gargles, combined with an antiseptic, are useful in all inflammatory affections of the throat in their early stages. If there is much accumulation of mucus in the throat, then a gargle of hot water, in which is dissolved a small quantity of bi-carbonate of soda, acts as a very soothing agent. Chlorate of potash in solution is also a most useful gargle, and when there are ulcerated patches upon the throat this solution of chlorate of potash combined with borax is very efficacious in removing the unhealthy deposits. A good all-round gargle for throat affections is twenty-five to thirty drops of sulphurous acid mixed with a sherry-glassful of warm water and used frequently. Alum dissolved in water makes a good astringent gargle, but the most useful astringent to employ in such circumstances is the glycerine of tannin mixed with water.

**Gas** is the term usually applied to those substances which exist in the form of an elastic fluid, and which are permanently aeriform at ordinary temperatures. Gases must be distinguished from vapours, which are elastic and aeriform only at high temperatures. The gases alluded to in this book are—Ammonia, Carbonic Acid, Carburetted Hydrogen, Chlorine, Hydrogen, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and Oxygen.

**Gastric Juice** is an acid secretion of the stomach, and is produced by the gastric glands, which are stimulated when food is taken into the stomach. Its special duty is the solution of albuminous compounds. It has no effect upon gelatine, as has been erroneously stated, and therefore there is no nutrition in this substance. The acid of gastric juice is abstracted from the salt which is taken with food. It contains also an albuminoid substance called peptone, which is also derived from the food.

**Gathering.** (See WHITLOW.)

**General Health** is a term applied to the state of the body and its functional activity in contradistinction to the condition of individual organs or sets of organs. The general health, however, always suffers when one or more organs are involved.

**Gentian Root** is obtained from an Alpine plant, and is employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is either taken in the form of extract, infusion, or tincture. The dose of the extract is two to four grains, three or four times a day; that of the tincture a teaspoonful in water; and of the infusion from a half to one ounce.

**Germs of Disease.** A great amount of information has been obtained with regard to these minute organisms during the past few years. It is now pretty well established that every disease which the human frame suffers from is due to the invasion of a specific germ or microbe. Some of these find entrance to the system through the breathing apparatus, but in the majority of instances the channel is the mouth; in short, disease, as a rule, enters the system by being swallowed either in the saliva, or in the process of drinking or eating.

**Gestation** is that period which is required for development of the living child, from conception to the end of pregnancy.

**Giddiness**—in medical language 'Vertigo'—culminates in a loss of balancing power with a sensation of reeling, and may terminate in the individual falling to the ground. It is frequently attributed to an abnormal supply of blood to the head, whereas it is most frequently caused by a deficiency of blood in the cranium, or anaemia of the brain. Of course, when due to anaemia it is not difficult to comprehend that the brain should lose its functional power, as it is temporarily deprived of its nourishment, and therefore acts imperfectly. As soon, however, as the giddiness results in the patient taking a recumbent posture, the head ceases to be the highest point to which the blood is propelled, and consequently the blood is driven with greater facility to the brain, and thus the giddiness passes away. A weak action of the heart, in consequence of its imperfectly propelling the blood through the cerebral vessels, is a frequent cause of giddiness. Flatulent distention of the stomach, by incommoding the heart's action, is also a potent cause of this disagreeable sensation. Giddiness frequently results when people suddenly rise from the horizontal posture, and this is due entirely to the fact that the circulation in the brain is temporarily interfered with by the sudden change of posture.

**Ginger** is the well-known spice procured from the root of a certain tropical plant. It is a useful carminative, and has a slightly stimulating effect upon the biliary secretion. It enters into the composition of various stomachics, amongst which may be mentioned Gregory's mixture and aromatic powder. In the form of the essence of ginger it is frequently administered where there is flatulent distention of the stomach and intestines, and is a useful adjunct to opiates when there is colic of the intestine.

**Glanders** is that malignant disease which attacks horses, and may be transmitted to man by inoculation through erosions of the skin, so that very great care should be exercised in handling horses which suffer from this disease. As glanders is always fatal when it attacks the horse, the ass, or the mule, the animals should be immediately destroyed when it is recognized, and buried immediately afterwards at a considerable depth.

**Glands** are those bodies which filter the fluids of the human body, and thus keep the blood pure. Their office is the secretion of various substances—*e.g.* the kidneys which secrete urine, the liver which secretes bile, the lachrymal gland which secretes tears, the salivary gland which secretes saliva, the gastric gland which secretes gastric juice, etc., etc. These glands are all more or less subject to disease, which varies in its character just as the secretions vary in theirs. When the mesenteric glands are affected this is generally due to some tubercular deposit. This also, as a rule, is the cause of disease of the glands of the neck. In such circumstances it will be found that muriate of calcium given after food has a most beneficial effect; indeed, it seems to be the most potent remedy in glandular disease wherever this may be situated.

**Glottis** is the opening into the larynx. (See LARYNX.)

**Gluten** is the nitrogenous principle which exists in every kind of grain, but more abundantly in oats and wheat than in barley. It is closely allied in its composition to the flesh of animals, and is therefore highly nutritious.

**Glycerine** is a substance which enters into composition with fats and oils, whether these belong to the vegetable or animal kingdom. In combination with oleic acid it would seem to be essential to the formation of soap. It has been extensively used both in the arts and in medicine. In the arts it enters into that well-known and powerful explosive which we call nitro-glycerine; in medicine it is principally used as an application, diluted either with water or fat, to the skin to produce an emollient effect. Internally, it has proved a useful adjunct to cod-liver oil in pulmonary consumption. It has also a slightly laxative effect upon the bowels, and is frequently employed in catarrh both of the bronchial and alimentary canals. It has a powerful affinity for water, and is therefore employed on tampons to reduce congestion and affections of the womb. In combination with borax it is applied in aphtha or thrush, which frequently develops on the tongue and throat of children suffering from acidity of the stomach. It is also combined with tannin, and in that form is a popular remedy for relaxed sore throat, when, if it is frequently applied with a camel hair pencil, it produces a most beneficial astringent effect. Glycerine is also a popular solvent of many substances, such as carbolic acid. Injected into the rectum—a teaspoonful at a time—it is useful in constipation.

**Goitre** is an affection of the thyroid gland, which is induced by drinking certain waters which contain an excess of lime in solution. Its popular name is Derbyshire Neck. The most potent and most highly recommended remedy for goitre is iodine, both internally and applied to the swelling as an external application. Sometimes cysts form within the swollen gland and enlarge it to an enormous extent, when it is termed Bronchocele.

**Gout** is not so much a disease of the blood as a disease in the blood. It is a hereditary disease also, or perhaps it would be more accurate to state that heredity makes one more liable to it if there is indiscretion as to diet on the part of individuals whose forefathers have been the victims of this disease. Its foundation in every case is in the digestive apparatus. If the digestion is good, and the bowels in a healthy condition, no one need be afraid of gout. The natural outlet of the poison of gout is the kidneys; but when uric acid exists to an undue extent within the blood, the kidneys fail to eliminate; it is then liable to deposit itself in some locality, usually in a joint, when pain, accompanied by active inflammation, results. This is designated the explosion of gout. As this disease is one of such importance, it would be out of the question to go into its pathology and treatment with sufficient elaboration to enable one to attempt its treatment without the aid of a medical man; some general hints, however, may be useful, and amongst these the most important is, to abstain from all articles of diet which are difficult of digestion—in short, to confine one's self to a diet of the lightest kind, such as milk food, chicken, fish, oysters, etc., while as an application to the painful part a solution of three drachms of menthol in half an ounce of chloroform and one ounce and a half of belladonna liniment will prove most beneficial. As an internal remedy, probably the most useful is the benzoate of lithia in combination with small doses of tincture of colchicum given after food three times a day, while a course of treatment at Aix-les-Bains will prove of immense service. There is no doubt that gout and rheumatism are very closely allied to each other, but gout would appear to be a more specific disease than rheumatism, though possibly both are caused by poisons of a similar nature within the blood.

**Granulations** are those small red granular points which fill up and promote the healing of a sore. It is a well-known fact that if no granulations exist the sore can never heal; the object therefore of the surgeon is invariably to promote granulation. Sometimes, however, the growth of the granulations proceeds too far, and this is termed proud flesh, when healing is thereby arrested. In such circumstances the granulating surface requires to be cauterized with a view to reducing their redundancy, when healing will succeed.

**Gravel** is the term applied to that condition of the urine when it is highly acid and crystals of uric acid or particles of urate of soda, lime, and ammonia become suspended within this fluid. Gravel is invariably the outcome of dyspepsia and a highly acid condition of the blood, and is frequently associated with rheumatism and gout. The best remedy for gravel is bi-carbonate of potash or lithia,

**Green Sickness** is technically called Chlorosis, and is a form of anaemia which frequently attacks young girls who have been long the victims of obstinate constipation. Its connection with puberty has frequently misled not only the general public but physicians themselves, as it has been customary to associate it with the menstrual functions improperly performed. In every instance it will be found that chlorosis takes its origin in constipation. (Refer to article on CONSTIPATION.)

**Gregory's Powder** is composed of one part ginger, two parts rhubarb, and four parts calcined

magnesia. It is one of the best stomachics combined with a purgative action we possess. It also acts as an antacid and tonic to the alimentary canal. It is probably as safe a medicine as can be taken when a gentle aperient action is desired. If a few drops of brandy, whisky, or eau de Cologne, are put in the water in which it is mixed, the disagreeable taste will be very much modified.

**Griping** is a pain which is produced by spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of some portion of the intestine, and arises either from the effects of cold or from the presence of some foreign irritating matter within the alimentary canal. Undigested food, for instance, passing into the intestine frequently gives rise to colic, which is simply an aggravated form of griping. Certain medicines, such as aloes, colocynth, or scammony, when taken without the addition of some carminative or anodyne, produce severe griping; it is therefore highly desirable that purgative medicines possessing such irritating properties should never be prescribed without being combined with some anodyne or carminative, or with both.

**Grippe** is the French name for Influenza, which has recently become anglicized.

**Gullet,** or Oesophagus, is the tube which leads from the mouth into the stomach. It is liable to be injured when caustic materials, such as carbolic acid, or vitrol, or any other caustic material, are swallowed. It is liable also to spasm, to stricture, and diseases of a more malignant type, such as cancer. When food is impacted in the oesophagus very considerable difficulty may often be experienced in either pushing it down or drawing it up into the mouth again. If the food actually passes into the oesophagus it does not produce choking, but naturally very unpleasant sensations are experienced until it finds its way into the stomach or is brought back again into the mouth.

**Gums.** The gums are composed of dense mucous membrane, which covers the alveoli, or the bony sockets, of the teeth. They are liable to be affected by such diseases as scurvy, lead poisoning, and want of cleanliness. Sometimes the gums bleed very freely, but this, as a rule, is due to the effect of disease or to neglect of the teeth. The gums are also frequently affected in children, aphtha being the most common disease of this class, but not unfrequently this may develop into small ulcers which may prove difficult to heal. The best application for disease of the gums, from whatever cause it may arise, is a lotion containing carbolic acid, chlorate of potash, and tannin in solution with water.

**Gum Boils** are abscesses connected with teeth which are decaying at the roots. Their origin in reality is in the alveolar process, or tooth socket; hence they give rise to intense pain in consequence of the tension which they produce. When a gum boil has once occurred it will be very liable to develop again on little provocation if the tooth is not removed.

**Gunshot Wounds** do not always occur where medical assistance can be speedily obtained; it is therefore advisable to endeavour to disinfect the wound as rapidly as possible, and this may be accomplished by mixing one part of carbolic acid with forty of water and injecting it into the wound, and afterwards covering the aperture with a pad soaked in this solution.

**Gymnastics** are exercises which should always be regularly practised with a view to the developing of the muscles of certain parts and the physical energies of these parts. It is wonderful what can be obtained by the judicious employment of gymnastics, both in developing the chest and limbs. Massage is a form of gymnastics which is practised by a second party. By its means, muscles which have been rendered almost useless by disease may frequently be restored to a fair amount of health, and general nourishment of the body can by this means be promoted to an extraordinary extent. Massage, moreover, produces a healthier action of the nervous system, and in certain diseases where exercise cannot be taken in consequence of the weakness and pain which it produces, massage is a most efficient agent in removing these conditions. Swimming is another very popular form of gymnastics; no other exercise brings so many muscles into play as swimming does; therefore, beyond its utility as a life-saving means, it is an excellent method of carrying out a thorough system of gymnastics.

**Haematemesis,** or Vomiting of Blood, is applied to that particular form of bleeding which takes place from the stomach in contra-distinction to haemoptysis, which is bleeding from the lungs. Frequently great alarm is experienced by what would appear to be vomiting of blood, when in reality the blood has been swallowed, such as in bleeding of the posterior nares and bleeding from the gums. It is a curious fact that the stomach will not retain fresh blood, but immediately ejects it Sometimes the blood becomes partly digested, in which circumstances its appearance is completely altered and resembles coffee grounds; this in every instance may be taken as a diagnostic feature of the blood having come from the stomach.

**Haematuria** is blood passing along with the urine. It may proceed from the kidneys or from the bladder. If from the former the urine assumes a smoky appearance, whereas if it comes from the bladder it is generally bright in colour.

**Haemoptysis**, as has been stated in the article on Haematemesis, is bleeding from the lungs, and is generally a symptom of great gravity, as in the majority of instances it is an indication of consumptive disease which has produced ulceration of the blood-vessels of the lungs.

**Haemorrhage** is an escape of blood from any vessel, and is caused either by direct injury or from the effects of disease. If the bleeding orifices are within reach, then the proper method to adopt with a view to check it is, to apply pressure until the arrival of the surgeon, who will be able to pick up the blood-vessels and tie them. If the haemorrhage is internal, then it may be arrested by the administration of astringent remedies, such as gallic acid, dilute sulphuric acid, acetate of lead, or those remedies which act directly upon the blood-vessels, as ergotine and hamamelis. The administration of ice is also usefully employed in such emergencies. If, however, as frequently happens, the haemorrhage is the result of a sluggish action of the heart, which interferes with the complete circulation in the veins, then cardiac tonics such as digitalis and strophanthus will be found of very great service. Bleeding from the nose is perhaps one of the most common of what we might designate internal haemorrhages; in such circumstances holding up the arms will be beneficial, and the application of cold to the spine is also a popular and useful means of arresting the bleeding. It may, however, be necessary to plug the nares, which can be done by pieces of cotton attached to thread and soaked in an astringent solution, which are pushed up the nostrils.

**Hair** in many ways resembles a plant, as it grows from a follicle within the skin, and continues to grow as long as this follicle is in a healthy condition. Its mode of growth is very similar to that of the hyacinth. It is composed of a horny tissue resembling in every particular of its composition that of the cuticle, or scarf skin. Baldness is always due to atrophy of the follicle which produces the hair. These follicles are supplied with a pair of minute glands, which secrete the greasy matter supplying the hair. After many acute diseases the nutrition of the hair becomes so interfered with that it is liable to fall off. Debility also so interferes with the maturity of the hair that it is liable to split or become forked. The colour of the hair is due to a pigment contained within the minute tube which permeates its centre. The natural colour of the hair therefore is white, and it is due to the deficiency of this pigment that the hair becomes blanched as years progress. Severe mental emotion may so affect the colouring matter of the hair as to make it turn white in a very short space of time. Hair, as is well known, is liable to grow on places where it is very unsightly, such as on the faces of women. A popular and, I believe, a very efficient means of removing superfluous hair is in the application of the brine which accumulates in herring barrels. This, although it produces a temporary rash on being applied, has often the effect of completely destroying the hair follicles. The application of arsenic has also

been resorted to for the destruction of hair follicles, but this being a dangerous remedy is not to be advocated. Electricity has also been employed for this purpose, as has also the introduction of a hot wire into the cavity of the follicle.

**Hand.** This marvellous agent of the human mind is, in consequence of exposure, necessarily liable to injury. If this should occur at a distance from medical aid, the first thing to be done is to endeavour to stop the bleeding, and at the same time apply a 3 to 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid on lint. It is highly desirable that as much of the hand be preserved as possible, even a single finger, and certainly the thumb in conjunction with this, if it is at all within the range of possibility. (See ARTERY, DISLOCATION, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, etc.)

**Hanging,** or suspension of the body by the neck, causes death in three distinct ways. First, it may cause fracture of the cervical vertebra; secondly, suffocation by contracting the wind-pipe; thirdly, by pressure upon the veins causing effusion within the brain. If the former has occurred, nothing can be done to resuscitate the individual, whereas if death has not supervened from the asphyxia produced by pressure, the patient may recover; but if rupture has taken place in any of the blood-vessels of the brain, the probability of restoring the individual will be very much lessened.

**Hare-Lip**, or Cleft-Lip, is a congenital deformity due to complete union not having been effected of the two halves of the body. It is frequently associated with cleft palate, and may extend through the whole roof of the mouth. It can be remedied by surgical measures, which should be resorted to at as early a date as possible.

**Hay Asthma,** or Hay Fever, is a most troublesome disease in consequence of its intractable nature. It is difficult to say what it is positively due to, but the popular belief is that it arises from the inhalation of the pollen of certain grasses. The irritation which is its direct cause may also be produced by the inhalation of certain powders, such as ipecacuanha, and I have known the odour of the rose positively give rise to this disorder. The symptoms are suffusion of the eyes, violent sneezing, and active discharge from the nostrils, with an irritating cough accompanied by severe headache. Sometimes severe spasm accompanies the disease, resembling in its character that of asthma. The treatment which is most efficacious is, to remove the individual from the cause of irritation; at the same time many remedial agents are of considerable value, such as the inhalation of carbolic acid vapour, the insufflation of snuff containing cocaine or opium, and probably the best preventative is a long-continued course of arsenic with Archangel tar, which seems to have a beneficial effect upon the mucous membrane, which is the seat of the disease.

**Hazeline** is a clear fluid distilled from the fresh twigs of the hamamelis virginica, or witch hazel. It is a powerful astringent, and has a special action upon enlarged veins; hence it is valuable in the treatment of haemorrhoids, which are intrinsically a varicose condition of the veins of the rectum. It is also useful as an external application in varicose veins of the leg and bruises and sprains. Given internally, it seems to act upon the venous system where haemorrhage or enlargement has taken place.

**Headache** is an affection which a great many people suffer from, and its causes are very various. Headache may be due to indigestion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, congestion of the blood-vessels, and constipation. It is frequently symptomatic of disease, and is a constant symptom in febrile affections. Of course the treatment depends entirely upon the cause, but it will be found that nervous and neuralgic headaches can be very quickly removed by the administration of phenacetin in 10-grain doses, combined with two grains of caffein. Antipyrine has been frequently prescribed for the relief of headache, but this drug should be taken with the greatest caution, as its effect upon the heart is ofttimes very deleterious. When headache is of frequent occurrence and persistent, particular attention should be paid to the digestive apparatus and the condition of the bowels. Hardly any one suffers from headache whose bowels are in a healthy condition. (See CONSTIPATION.) If the headaches are of a neuralgic origin this is invariably associated with a lowered condition of the vitality: tonic treatment must therefore be persevered in for some time, and possibly it may be necessary to send the patient away for change of air and scene, together with complete rest from his ordinary vocation. Neuralgic headaches can generally be differentiated from those proceeding from another cause, from the fact that they are usually confined to one side of the head and are paroxysmal in their character, whereas a headache arising from general nervous causes is usually felt throughout the entire head, and frequently gives the sensation as if the top of the head were being lifted off, or of severe weight and pressing down upon the top of the cranium.

**Heart,** the central organ of circulation, is placed obliquely in the chest, with its apex situated behind the space between the fifth and sixth ribs, from an inch and a half to two inches below the left nipple. The base of the organ is placed upwards, and to the right side of the apex. The heart may be computed to be about the size of the closed fist of the individual. It is contained in its own proper membraneous bag, called the pericardium, which in health is lined by an extremely smooth membrane, lubricated very much in the same manner as the joints are lubricated by a serous fluid. The heart is divided into four cavities, viz., the right and left auricle, right and left ventricle, and is composed of a series of layers of muscles arranged in such a manner as to give the greatest power possible in contraction and expansion. The cavities communicate with each other by orifices which are provided with valves to maintain the circulation only in one direction. The aorta, or main artery, which conveys the blood from the left ventricle to the general circulation, is also provided with valves at its junction with the heart, as also are the apertures by which the venous blood reaches the heart and the orifices through which the blood is transmitted to and from the pulmonary circulation.

**Heart-Burn** is a burning acrid sensation felt both in the stomach and at the top of the gullet. It is usually accompanied by an undue flow of water into the mouth, called water-brash, and is a symptom of acid dyspepsia. It is a frequent concomitant of pregnancy, and in such circumstances often causes very considerable discomfort. It can be temporarily relieved by the administration of carbonate of potash, soda, and lime, these acting as neutralizing agents to the acid. It is not, however, expedient to have constant recourse to these remedies, but in every instance the diet should be arranged so as to avoid those articles which are found to be prejudicial in the circumstances, and with a view to strengthening the stomach eight grains of bismuth combined with ten grains of ingluvin may be given three times a day just before meals.

**Heat,** or Temperature of the Body, should be about 98·6° F. in the normal state. The heat of the body invariably rises when there is febrile disturbance, and in consequence of this the muscular tissue undergoes disintegration. As is well known, heat is essential to vitality, and animals accustomed to one temperature are unable to retain their health in another. Excess of heat is almost more difficult to stand than excess of cold, and sudden transitions from heat to cold are well-known factors in the production of disease. If a person is exposed to the heat of the sun for a prolonged period, sunstroke, which is simply congestion of the blood-vessels of the brain, is liable to occur, and may leave very disagreeable symptoms if it does not immediately prove fatal. The skin of certain persons exposed to the strong rays of the sun is liable to an eruption called prickly heat. Heat is frequently employed in the treatment of disease, especially in the form of hot poultices and hot fomentations. Again, it is used in the Turkish bath as an invigorating agent, while as a hot bath it is employed in incipient febrile attacks with a view of promoting a healthy action of the skin. Were it not for the free perspiration which exposure to heat induces, the human frame would not be able to exist in certain climates, as by this means radiation takes place with great freedom and rapidity. The application of hot water or dry heat is very useful in causing contrac-

tion of the blood-vessels in cases of haemorrhage. Heat spots, as they are popularly called, are rarely the effects of heat, but generally of an impure condition of the blood. (Refer to FOMENTATIONS, POULTICES, etc.)

**Hectic,** or Hectic Fever, is that febrile condition which occurs in wasting disease, such as consumption. It is indicated by a bright red burning spot upon the wasted cheek of the patient, and always conveys the idea of impending death. It is generally accompanied by a condition of the skin varying from excessive dryness to profuse perspiration.

**Hemicrania** is that form of neuralgia which affects one side of the head. It may be relieved by phenacetin, quinine, guarana, galvanism, or other anti-neuralgic agents, but the great point is to endeavour by judicious nourishment, and stimulation if necessary, to restore the vitality of the individual. (See HEADACHE.)

**Hemorrhage.** (Refer to HAEMORRHAGE.)

**Henbane,** or Hyoscyamus, is a native plant of Britain and Europe generally. In the form of tincture and extract it is an excellent sedative remedy where there is local irritation, such as in griping or colicky pains of the abdomen. It is frequently combined with purgatives in pills, with a view of rendering their action painless.

**Hepatic** is the term employed to denote circumstances connected with the liver or with the functions of that organ.

**Hepatitis** is inflammation of the liver.

**Hernia** is the term applied to that condition of the abdomen where the bowel protrudes through its walls, popularly known by the name of rupture. When hernia exists it is desirable to support the protruding portion of the bowel by means of a properly fitted truss. (See RUPTURE.)

**Herpes** is an inflammatory disease of the extremities of certain nerves which produces an eruption, first of all containing a clear fluid which gradually becomes more opaque, and finally comes off as a crust. It frequently appears on the lips and cheek. Shingles, which is a form of herpes known as herpes zoster, as a rule makes its appearance upon the body, and is generally in connection with an intercostal nerve.

**Hiccup,** or Hiccough, is an intermitting spasmodic affection of the diaphragm, and is frequently due to indigestion. When, however, it occurs in the last stages of acute disease it is of great gravity, and frequently indicates a fatal termination. When hiccup occurs in ordinary health it generally arises from some irritating matter which has been taken into the stomach, and will usually pass off of its own accord.

**Hip Joint** is a ball and socket joint which is enclosed in a strong capsule. It is liable to dislocation and fracture within the capsule, and both these accidents require the immediate attention of a surgeon.

**Hip-Joint Disease,** or Morbus Coxarius, only affects children of a tuberculous habit. It is due to tubercular disease, either in the joint itself or in its immediate neighbourhood, and results in the formation of pus, which may burrow and find an outlet at a considerable distance from the joint. As a rule, the premonitory symptoms of hip-joint disease are felt in the knee, in consequence of the disease affecting the trunks of certain nerves which terminate behind the knee joint. This disease has a most pernicious effect upon the joint, and may culminate in its complete destruction, when, of course, stiffness of the part ensues, if the patient should be fortunate enough to recover from the disease. When disease of the hip is in an incipient stage complete rest should be enjoined, and the limb should be kept extended by means of a weight attached to a cord running over a pulley at the foot of the bed, while the general health of the patient should be carefully attended to, and muriate of calcium given regularly for several weeks at a time. There is not the slightest doubt that this medicine has a most beneficial effect in diseases of this nature. If an abscess has formed, it must be evacuated, antiseptic precautions being taken so as to prevent the ingress of the germs of putrefaction. In some instances it may be necessary to cut down upon the disease and remove the dead bone; but if the disease has advanced further than to render this necessary, the prospects of the patient's recovery are very distant.

**Home Sickness** may be thought by some to be purely an imaginary disease, but in reality it may assume dimensions which become in some instances quite alarming. Depression of spirits and a falling away of the general health frequently occur, so that disease actually is the outcome of a longing for home and its surroundings. As a rule, this sickness passes away with the lapse of a little time, but in some cases nothing will give relief to the symptoms but removing the patient home.

**Homœopathy** is a system of treating disease, first promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann of Leipzic in 1796. The "Organon of Medicine" which he published in 1810 contains a full exposition of his system, perfected after many years of careful observation and experiment. It is based upon the observation—as old as Hippocrates—that a drug which on the healthy will cause a certain array of symptoms will cure a disease presenting a similar array of symptoms. Thus, Hippocrates observed that Veratrum, which is capable of causing a series of symptoms resembling cholera, cured that disease. Again, amongst the well-known poisonous effects of Belladonna are sore throat and a red rash all over the skin, and it is claimed that Belladonna is a specific for scarlatina, which is accompanied by a similar sore throat and red rash; and Quinine, which produces on the healthy, febrile symptoms resembling an attack of ague, will, as is well known, cure the ague. From these and numerous analogous observations, Hahnemann inferred that the treatment of likes by likes was the long sought for true rule for medical treatment of disease. Further, it was found that the sensitiveness of the parts of the organism affected by disease was so much increased that the homœopathic medicine which acts on the same parts had to be given in doses much smaller than those generally employed, in order to avoid a primary aggravation of the original disease. Homœopathy has had a powerful influence on the general practice of the medical profession during the present century, and in recent years the method of studying the action of drugs, originally suggested and carried out by Hahnemann, has been adopted to a very large extent. It claims to be a system of medicine that approaches the exactness of science, and its advantages are—universal applicability, shorter duration of diseases, greater chance of cure, pleasantness to take, absolute freedom from danger of being poisoned, cheapness, and compactness. A homœopathic medicine chest can be of the smallest compass.

**Hooping Cough** is a curious disorder of a certain nerve, viz., the pneumogastric. This nerve supplies the stomach, lungs, and larynx. It is a question whether the disease is primarily a stomach disorder, a lung disorder, or an affection of the larynx, or whether it is due to some congested condition of the nerve centre itself. Be this as it may, the cough, which is paroxysmal in its character, affects all the three organs to which the nerve is distributed: we have the cough proceeding from the lungs, the hoop which is a spasmodic affection of the larynx, and the vomiting which of course arises from the irritation of the stomach. Hooping cough commences apparently like an ordinary catarrh of the head, which seems to spread to the larynx and downwards towards the lungs. The cough at first is not paroxysmal, but speedily the paroxysms supervene after what is usually called a "fit" of coughing. The difficulties experienced by those suffering from hooping cough are—an inability to inspire while the paroxysm prevails, as the cough is so very incessant, and when the cough is exhausted the prolonged draught of air passing through the spasmodically closed larynx gives rise to the peculiar hoop which is characteristic of the disease. As a rule, however, the paroxysm does not actually cease until free vomiting has taken place, when it will be observed that the contents of the stomach are largely mixed with a glairy mucous expectoration. While the expulsive cough is going on it would seem as if the child were on the point of suffocation—the face becomes swollen and livid, and the veins of the neck and face turgid, and the eyes sometimes, in a severe paroxysm, have the appearance as if they would start out of their sockets; the child con-

vulsively holds on to whatever object it can lay its hands upon, so as to obtain support during the paroxysm. Not unfrequently the congestion of the blood-vessels of the head is so great that rupture may take place from small twigs, either in the nose or eye, or possibly, as I have observed, within the brain itself. Bleeding at the nose then is not unfrequently a concomitant of hooping cough, while effusion of blood in the white of the eye also occasionally occurs. The treatment of hooping cough consists in, first of all, careful attention to the bowels, especially keeping the lower bowel empty by enemata if necessary, rubbing the child's chest and abdomen night and morning with a liniment composed of equal parts of soap and opium combined with compound camphor and belladonna liniments. Many internal remedies have been advocated for this disorder. Amongst those which I have found most useful are—the iodide of silver given in ⅛ of a grain doses three times a day; the bromide of sodium in from 5 to 15 grain doses, according to the age of the child, three or four times a day; but perhaps the most energetic remedy is one which should only be prescribed under medical supervision, as it requires to be carefully watched during its administration, that is ouabain in 1-1000th to 1-500th of a grain doses. The greatest danger of hooping cough consists in the complications which frequently arise in its course, viz., bronchitis and pneumonia. Either of these diseases add very much to the gravity of this affection when they are present. The greatest care should therefore be taken to avoid exposure to cold. (See "Our Children, how to keep them well, etc.")

**Hop,** a well-known bitter agent, is chiefly used in the manufacture of bitter ale. It is, however, a useful tonic as well, and, as the tincture and extract, is frequently employed in medicine. The aroma from the hop has an agreeably soothing effect, and hop pillows have therefore been employed with a view to soothing invalids to sleep.

**Horehound** is a plant which grows freely in this country, and its infusion is used largely by country people in the treatment of cough.

**Horse Radish** is a well-known garden plant, and is employed extensively as an aromatic. It may also be used as a stimulant, and as a counter-irritant when applied in the form of poultice. Great care should be taken to distinguish this root from that of the common monk's-hood, which also grows freely in our gardens, but which is a deadly poison.

**Housemaid's Knee** is, as a rule, the result of frequent and prolonged pressure upon the knee. It is therefore frequently met with in servants who have a considerable amount of scrubbing to do, which necessitates their kneeling upon hard floors, stairs, or stone passages. The disease is usually of a chronic character, but sometimes the symptoms may be of an acute nature. It is characterized by swelling over the knee cap, and is in fact due to an effusion having taken place within the capsule of the knee cap. If the affection is chronic, there is no inflammatory blush apparent upon the skin. This, however, makes its appearance if the disease is of an acute nature. The best treatment which can be employed in such circumstances is rest, together with the application of blisters, the one succeeding the other as soon as healing of the previous one has taken place. Absorption will thus be induced, and the swelling will disappear in a short time.

**Humerus** is the anatomical name given to the long bone of the arm. It reaches from the shoulder joint to the elbow, and is liable to fracture, when of course surgical aid will be necessary.

**Hydatids** are parasites which develop in the animal organism, but which are introduced into the stomach either by eating or drinking. These undergo the first stage of their development within the stomach, and become provided with a perforating apparatus by which they penetrate the coats of the stomach or intestine, and find their way into the circulation, afterwards locating themselves in some distant organ or tissue, such as the eye, brain, liver, or muscular tissue. They there produce a cyst within which they reside until they are liberated by the substance in which they are contained being taken into the stomach of a second animal. There they complete the cycle of their development, and become transformed into a tape worm. When a hydatid cyst becomes located in an organ, such as the eye, brain, or liver, it may attain considerable proportions, and not unfrequently proves fatal to its host. The fluid of the cyst may be drained off, and the hydatid along with it, when of course a cure may naturally be expected. If it exists in the eye, however, it will be necessary to have the whole eyeball removed.

**Hydrocele** is a dropsical condition of the scrotum. It is due to an inflammatory condition of the serous membrane lining this bag, and requires to be treated by the surgeon. Great comfort, however, may be afforded by wearing a suspensory bandage, and in a few rare instances absorption may take place if this treatment is adopted.

**Hydrocephalus** is popularly known as 'Water in the Head,' and is due to an inflammatory condition of the membranes surrounding the brain. It is usually of tubercular origin, and is a frequent cause of death in delicate children.

**Hydrocyanic Acid** is the technical name of prussic acid. As is well known, it is a deadly poison, yet it is in many instances a useful medicine when given in small doses. It acts as a direct sedative to the stomach, and is one of the component parts of chlorodyne.

**Hydrogen Gas** is the lightest known substance—it has neither colour, taste, nor smell when in a pure state. It burns with a pale yellow flame, and in its combustion it unites with oxygen, forming water. Hydrogen gas enters largely into the composition of coal gas. When combined with sulphur it forms sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is soluble to a considerable extent in water, but is a deadly poison when inhaled.

**Hydropathy** is that system of treating disease by the external and internal application of water. The body and trunk pack, cold water compresses, hot and cold baths, and the douche bath, comprise to a large extent the external applications employed in hydropathy, while the administration of hot or cold water constitutes the internal medicaments employed in this method. There can be no doubt that hydropathy is a most useful adjunct to medical treatment. Inflammations, either local or general, as well as febrile complaints due to specific causes, may be very much influenced by the judicious application of hydropathy. The temperature of the body can be rapidly reduced when fever is present, either by the direct application of cold water to the whole surface of the body or by promoting perspiration by immersion of the whole or part of the body in warm water. Then again, the daily employment of the morning bath, if not actually a medical agent, is at all events of considerable value as a preserver of health, and a valuable hygienic measure.

**Hydrophobia** takes its origin from the fact that those suffering from it dread the very sight of water. It is one of the most fearful diseases that an animal can be subjected to. As is well known, it is only conveyed by inoculation through the body of an animal suffering from rabies. If a person has been bitten by a mad dog, although the wound may heal in the ordinary manner, it does not follow that the person has escaped the disease, for after an uncertain interval the symptoms may appear—it may be months or even a year after the injury has been inflicted. The first symptoms which show themselves are, an uneasy or painful sensation about the injured part, and if the wound has healed the scar tingles, or some peculiar sensation is experienced in its neighbourhood. This pain or uneasiness extends from the sore or scar towards the central parts of the body, and within a day or two of these symptoms appearing the patient commences to feel very ill and uncomfortable, and the specific constitutional symptoms commence. These are, great irritability of temper, with pain and a choking sensation about the neck and throat, and the patient is unable to swallow fluids, which, if he attempts to do, spasms, not only of the throat but of the body generally, speedily supervene, and within a few days he dies of sheer exhaustion. It would appear that this disease is due to the poison imbibed by the system

acting upon the spinal cord and producing changes there which culminate in the fearful and distressing symptoms of the disease. The precaution to be taken when a person is bitten by a mad dog is, of course, in the first instance to endeavour to destroy the poison by the free application of caustics. Perhaps the most useful application to apply to the wound is pure carbolic acid; if this is not at hand, then lunar caustic may be applied vigorously and freely to the part. Within recent years a very great deal of information on this hitherto almost uniformly fatal disease has been obtained through the researches of M. Pasteur of Paris, and he has been able by a process of attenuating the virus to render the system so far invulnerable as to enable it to overcome the potency of the poison. This is accomplished by injecting underneath the skin of persons bitten by mad animals this weakened virus; by doing so he acts upon the system very much in the same way as vaccination does with reference to small-pox. Pasteur's method of treating persons bitten by mad dogs, who are therefore liable to take the disease, has now become universally recognized as one of the greatest achievements of medical science.

**Hygiene** is that department of science which is devoted to the preservation of health.

**Hypochondria** is the term applied to that portion of the abdomen in which the stomach and liver are contained. It is also applied to a disease which is characterized by lowness of spirits with a tendency to monomania. This disease is usually associated with a sluggish action of the liver and indigestion, and as a rule can be relieved by restoring the functions of these two important organs to a healthy condition.

**Hypochondriasis** is the technical term employed for hypochondria; hence people suffering from this affection are said to be "hypped."

**Hypodermic,** or Underneath the Skin, is the term employed when medicines are administered by means of a perforated needle and a syringe, by which means the medicaments to be employed are injected underneath the surface. It is not only a reliable, but most efficacious and speedy way of obtaining the beneficial effects of certain agents, such as morphia, atropine, digitaline, ergotine, cocaine, strychnine, and numerous other substances. It is eminently useful in cases of severe pain, whatever may be the cause of it; *e.g.* in neuralgia or spasmodic affections the subcutaneous injection of one-sixth of a grain of morphia will have an immediate effect in giving relief. Then, again, in great prostration the subcutaneous injection of ether produces a rapid stimulant effect upon the general system. Subcutaneous injections of digitaline will also act very rapidly as a tonic to the heart's action, and in this way a crisis may at times be tided over. Antiseptics have also been employed subcutaneously where microbes have located themselves and developed the disease peculiar to them in the skin, such as anthrax, or, as it is popularly termed, malignant pustule. By this means the course of this deadly disease has been cut short, and the life of the patient saved by this simple measure. It has also been proposed to use the hypodermic syringe in the treatment of cancer, and, as is well known, its employment has been suggested by Professor Koch of Berlin in the treatment of tuberculosis. This, however, has resulted in complete failure. It would be dangerous for any but a properly qualified practitioner to employ hypodermic medication.

**Hypogastrium** is the lowermost portion of the abdomen. It commences about two inches below the navel and extends to the pubes.

**Hysteria,** as its name implies, generally takes its origin in some affection of the womb; it is therefore entirely a disease of females. This is invariably dependent upon some congested or irritable condition of the sexual organs, and when it is not assumed is a disease requiring much sympathy, for, as a rule the patient suffers very much more than her appearance would suggest. It is a curious fact that a woman may have a very serious affection of the womb without her general condition suggesting the presence of disease, but as time goes on and the disease becomes more aggravated the general health speedily suffers, and this becomes apparent to the most casual observer. If a woman becomes depressed in spirits, irritable in temper, and easily fagged with the least exercise, we will find on inquiry that this is not all assumed, but that there is some irritation present internally which is exhausting her nervous system and developing these symptoms. It therefore becomes important that when a female complains in this way that the condition of the womb should be immediately examined. It is strange indeed that such an important organ should have been so systematically ignored when examining for the cause of disease. All sentimentality should be put aside when the health is at stake, and the condition of every organ of the body ascertained before arriving at a diagnosis, as, by ignoring this, a great many women while suffering intensely receive no sympathy because of the ignorance manifested by their medical attendants on this important subject. The symptoms of the patient in these circumstances have frequently been said to be imaginary, when the patient herself knew full well that they were too well founded upon fact. Of course there are impressionable females who give way more readily than others, and who make the most of their symptoms; it is necessary in such cases to act firmly, but this firmness should always be accompanied by kindness—cruelty should never be resorted to. The general symptoms of hysteria may be summed up as follows:—Lowness of spirits accompanied by weeping at the slightest cause, sometimes alternating with fits of what is called hysterical laughter; it is seldom that a hysterical patient looks on the bright side of things, and there is always considerable irritability of temper. Another prominent symptom is what is termed the globus hystericus, which gives a sensation as if a ball were in the throat, and conjoined with these there is always more or less an excessive flow of urine, the urine being almost colourless. Neuralgia frequently accompanies this disorder, and there is always sleeplessness. If we dip further into the symptoms we will find that there is a bearing-down sensation at the bottom of the abdomen with weakness and pain in the back, also pain extending from the groin down the limbs; these of course are due to the direct cause of the hysterical symptoms. The treatment consists, in, first of all, removing the local irritation, which will be materially assisted by enjoining rest in the horizontal posture; the bowels should also be very carefully watched; the tincture of valerian or the ammoniated tincture of valerian will be found very efficacious when a paroxysm threatens or is actually present—this may be given in teaspoonful doses in water every two or three hours, a pill containing 2½ grains of valerianate of zinc, and 2 grains of extract of conium given forenoon and afternoon will be found the best nerve tonic for a hysterical patient. These may be continued for ten or twelve days at a stretch. Women, and young women especially, are very much given to underclothe themselves, and especially to abjure the use of flannel next the skin. This, it need hardly be said, is a very pernicious habit; it is therefore essential that all suffering from nervous prostration, from whatever cause it may arise, should wear flannel next the skin. The digestive functions are liable to go out of order in hysterical patients; the diet, therefore, should be carefully regulated and adapted to the conditions of the stomach of the patient. From what has been said it is absurd to say that a man can be affected by hysteria, doubtless he may suffer from nervous symptoms, but that these are hysterical carries absurdity on the face of it. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Ice** is the crystallized condition of water, and may be said to be water from which the latent heat has been extracted. It is a most useful article in the treatment of many diseases; *e.g.* in congestion of the head the application of iced cloths or a bladder filled with ice is a most potent remedy. It also has a most powerful remedial effect in certain diseases where the temperature is unduly high. The author has seen it of the utmost value in typhoid fever, where death seemed imminent from the high temperature affecting the heart's action and causing it almost to cease; in such circumstances the application of a bag of ice over the heart and upper portion of the abdomen has frequently tided the patient over what appeared to be a fatal crisis. By this means the temperature of the

body may be reduced in a very short time 4° or 5°, and it is astonishing to find how the heart's action improves along with the subsidence of this abnormally high temperature. Ice is also frequently employed externally as a local anaesthetic, and is specially useful as such in severe cases of neuralgia. As an application to the throat, externally, it is most useful in inflammatory affections. As an internal remedy, ice is highly beneficial in obstinate vomiting—a good plan to give it in such circumstances is, to powder the ice and give it in teaspoonful doses, requesting the patient to swallow it before it is melted in the mouth. Iced drinks will also be retained when the stomach is highly irritable, when fluids at a warmer temperature would not be retained for a moment. It is also very grateful in inflammatory affections of the throat, when taken internally.

**Ichor** is an unhealthy discharge emanating from an ulcer. Its properties are very acrid and irritating, and in every instance retard healing, and are liable to make the original sore extend its area. When an ichorous discharge is present in a wound or ulcer, the raw surface should be thoroughly cleansed and rendered aseptic by the application of some antiseptic substance or fluid, probably the best application in these circumstances is aristol, but iodoform, dermatol, and other substances are also of service.

**Ichthyosis** is a disease of the skin which develops hard scales, making the surface somewhat resemble the skin of a fish. The disease is frequently hereditary and usually congenital. It is to a certain extent endemic to some districts, and is very difficult to treat successfully.

**Idiocy and Imbecility** may be described as the result of an immature or ill-developed brain. These diseases are invariably congenital, the one being only a milder type of the other. They are usually the result of frequent inter-marriages, but they also occur where the constitutions of the parents have been tainted by syphilis or tubercle. If these diseases exist in the parent, and inter-marriage also exists, the offspring are thereby much more liable to be deficient in their intellectual powers. No doubt a great deal can be done for the amelioration of the subjects of these distressing mental conditions, but the idea of curing and elevating them to the platform of intellectual beings is beyond the scope of medicine. Both imbeciles and idiots should invariably be placed in asylums or institutions devoted to their care.

**Idiosyncrasy** is that peculiar state of the mental or physical apparatus which reacts in such a manner as to render an individual peculiarly susceptible to certain diseases and influences which other people are not affected by; *e.g.* hay fever is an idiosyncrasy, so is asthma, but the most peculiar form of susceptibility which I have known was in an individual who, on smelling the aroma of certain flowers, was immediately attacked by catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nose, or, as it is commonly called, cold in the head. It was not, however, as can be easily seen, due to cold, but to irritation arising from the emanations of certain flowers. With regard to the administration of medicine many peculiar idiosyncrasies require to be stated and noted; *e.g.* the least quantity of mercury administered to some people will cause salivation, whereas others may be able to take it in considerable quantities without any apparent effect being produced. Eruptions on the skin occur in some people when certain articles of diet are partaken of or certain medicines given, while others, and the majority, are uninfluenced by these substances. Certain individuals are unable to take quinine from the physiological effect it produces upon the hearing, others again are purged by taking iron, while as a rule it has an opposite effect. Then, again, it has been stated that Epsom salts have actually produced constipation in certain individuals.

**Imperial Drink** is made by pouring upon half an ounce of cream of tartar and one lemon cut into slices a pint of boiling water and allowing it to cool, the fluid afterwards being poured off as required for the patient. It has an excellent effect on certain sluggish conditions of the kidneys, and is also a mild laxative. It may be taken *ad libitum* where there is any slight feverish condition combined with a deficiency of urine.

**Impetigo** is a pustular eruption of the skin. It may be associated with eczema, when it is called impetiginous eczema. It should invariably be treated by a competent medical man, but if this is beyond reach great benefit will be derived by the application of an ointment containing a small proportion of nitrate of mercury, chrysarobin, and quinine.

**Incontinence of Urine** arises from a deficient action of the sphincter muscle of the bladder. It is not at all of unfrequent occurrence in boys up to a certain age, and sometimes even in girls, who, in consequence of this weakness, pass their urine during sleep. It again occurs in very aged persons, when it is usually a symptom of approaching death, as it is in these circumstances due to paralysis. When children suffer from incontinence of urine, the important point to attend to is to keep the lower portion of the body at a higher elevation than the bladder, so that pressure does not occur upon this sphincter muscle which surrounds the orifice of exit from the bladder. Certain medicines are also useful in these circumstances, amongst which may be mentioned belladonna, nux vomica, and steel drops. As this condition is frequently aggravated by constipation or the presence of worms in the intestines, these causes should be removed. Douching the parts with cold water night and morning and using considerable friction are also very beneficial adjuncts to other treatment.

**Incubus,** or Nightmare, is invariably the result of something disturbing the digestive tract, either eating too much indigestible food shortly before going to bed or an accumulation of foetid matter within the large intestine. It is a mistake to suppose that sleep is more refreshing and less disturbed by abstinence from food for some hours before retiring to rest. On the other hand, it is a greater mistake to eat too much before retiring, yet it must be conceded that a moderate quantity of easily digested food, an hour or so before retiring for the night, will not only facilitate sleep, but make it more lasting and refreshing.

**Indigestion,** or Dyspepsia, is probably the most common complaint that the human frame is liable to; this is largely due to the fact that people will not study their diet and attend to the daily evacuation of the bowels. Indigestion may arise from many causes, the chief of which are—the partaking of rich or unwholesome articles of diet: this of course can be easily remedied by abstaining from those particular substances which one by experience learns is the cause of the trouble; nervous debility brought on either by mental fatigue and worry or from the enervating effects of certain diseases; while febrile disturbances also have a direct effect upon the digestion. Dyspepsia also frequently arises from catarrh of the stomach, and this condition is in many instances hereditary, while in others it is the result of exposure to cold. When this exists an undue secretion of mucus takes place, and a deficiency of gastric juice results. When indigestion is purely stomachic in its origin it is indicated by a feeling of discomfort or pain immediately after taking food, with an inclination to vomit. In other forms the dyspepsia manifests itself by a sensation of distention of the stomach, accompanied by frequent eructations. This is generally accompanied by fermentation of the food, the fact being that the temperature of the stomach favours this kind of decomposition, and the result is the generation of acid and gas, which is in consequence accompanied by the eructation of flatus, or wind, as it is popularly called. The acidity which accompanies it may be of such an acrid nature as to give rise to what is popularly known as heartburn, and this is also accompanied by pyrosis, or water-brash. This is an eructation of a watery fluid having a disagreeable taste. Along with indigestion there is frequently an undue inflation of the intestine as well as of the stomach, and when this is the case it is manifested by a feeling of fulness low down in the abdomen, together with a griping sensation. As a rule, this is due to undigested food finding its way into the intestinal canal. When indigestion is present it is essential that a proper dietary should be attended to, and it will be found that the following instructions, if carefully carried

out, will be of considerable service, viz., the avoidance of soups, stewed meat, and boiled meat, and if such articles as porridge and vegetables produce acid, these should be abstained from also. Another pregnant cause of indigestion is the partaking of tea in too large quantities, and especially of tea which has been long infused; it is therefore necessary that tea should not be infused for more than three or four minutes at the outside. Bread should not be eaten before it is at least one day old, and brown bread, or that which is made from whole wheaten meal, will be found much more easy of digestion than white bread. Then, it may be necessary to assist the digestion materially by adopting an exceedingly simple diet. It may be necessary to abstain entirely for a little while from butcher meat, and only such articles as chicken, fish, sweetbreads, revalenta, and milk diet generally will require to be fallen back upon. It is also a well-known fact that butcher meat underdone is much more easily digested than that which is overcooked. It need hardly be mentioned that in cases of dyspepsia it is essential that thorough mastication of the food should take place, but perhaps that which requires as much care as anything is the daily evacuation of the bowels, and where this requires assistance a small dose of Gregory's mixture will probably answer the purpose better than anything else. If catarrh of the stomach is present, or if dyspepsia from other causes exists, great service will be obtained by washing the stomach thoroughly out before eating, and this can be done very easily by sipping a teacupful of very hot water about an hour or three quarters of an hour before meals. Regular and systematic exercise in the open air, and the employment of a cold bath, either by means of the spray or sponge, with a good rub down in the morning, will also be found very advantageous. Then, again, it must be remembered that proper clothing is a most useful and beneficial means to adopt in persons who are of a dyspeptic habit; it is essential that the body be kept warmly, but not over, clothed, and with a view of accomplishing this, flannel should always be worn next the skin. If the feet are cold, and the sleep is disturbed by dreams, with a feeling of fatigue in the morning accompanied by bad taste and frontal headache, we may rest assured that the bowels are in an unsatisfactory condition. These symptoms are frequently ascribed to biliousness, but the liver is not altogether at fault, the condition being due to a very large extent to the fact that the lower bowel is in a torpid condition. When such symptoms are observed a saline purgative, very thoroughly diluted with water, taken before breakfast, will prove most beneficial. When it is necessary to assist the digestion, pepsine, ingluvin, papain, or zymine will be of considerable service if taken immediately after meals. Frequently, pepsine combined with aromatic powder, bi-carbonate of soda, and magnesia, or with helalin, will give great comfort and relieve the distressing symptoms. The following prescription may be taken with advantage if combined with the regulations as to diet which have just been given:—Pepsine and aromatic powder, of each three parts, bi-carbonate of soda, eight parts, and heavy magnesia, four parts; half a teaspoonful of this powder taken in water immediately after food will often prove to be of immense service. If, however, the indigestion proceeds from an atonic condition of the stomach it may be necessary to combine this with 20 drops of tincture of nux vomica and a tablespoonful of a bitter infusion, such as that of quassi, calumba, or gentian. Nux vomica is an admirable stomachic where the stomach requires tone. It will, however, always be advisable when indigestion is present to consult a competent medical man, as it is quite impossible for any patient to treat himself, however well he may be advised in a work of this kind; indeed, medical men themselves are quite unable to treat a disorder of this kind occurring in their own persons.

**Infection** is applied to the contraction of disease through the breath. It is contra-distinct from contagion, in so far that this is the contracting of disease by touch. Some diseases are both infectious and contagious. It is a question, however, if infection can be in every instance due to the inhalation of the poison. It is very probable, I think, that it is the result of the disease germs finding access into the mouth and being imprisoned there in the saliva and thereafter swallowed. So far as my own observations have gone, I have been led to believe that if a person who is in the vicinity of a patient suffering from an infectious disease continually keeps his mouth shut and breathes through his nose and does not swallow his saliva, that he will escape infection. It is therefore important that individuals who are obliged to come in contact with diseases of this nature should act up to these injunctions. Of course it goes without saying that disinfectants have a most powerful influence in destroying infection, and as these substances can be employed without any detriment to the patient, they should invariably be diffused through the sick-room.

**Inflammation** is that unhealthy action which may arise in any part of the human body, and is characterized by an engorgement of the blood-vessels of the part, producing redness, pain, and swelling. It may arise from the direct introduction of some poisonous matter or by the absorption of septic material from without; indeed, in every instance it would appear to be due to the latter influence. It has recently been ascertained that the engorgement which takes place in the part which is inflamed is due to the development of microbes of an injurious nature within the part. These microbes have the power of developing very rapidly within the blood stream, but there are substances within the blood called white corpuscles or leucocytes, which, when a part is invaded by this poisonous matter, immediately congregate in the neighbourhood, and, by the power which they possess, attack the germs producing the mischief, and endeavour to destroy them by absorbing them within their own cellular structure, thus devouring them so to speak. These bodies, in consequence of this peculiar power which they possess, have obtained the name of 'phagocytes,' and the process of their action has been termed 'phagocytosis. Whatever be the nature of the septic germs which develop inflammation in a part, these phagocytes invariably accumulate in the neighbourhood and endeavour to destroy them. That they are not always successful is a fact of which we are too well conscious, but it is astonishing what they can accomplish if they are assisted by the bodily health being well sustained by nutritious and stimulating nourishment. Medicines are also of considerable service in assisting them in their efforts, and amongst the most useful remedies which we can employ in these circumstances are those which reduce the temperature of the body, which is always high during the existence of inflammatory action, such as phenacetin, salicine, quinine, aconite, and those substances which act upon the skin, producing free perspiration—amongst these may be included ipecac, liquor of the acetate of ammonia, sweet spirits of nitre, hot gruels; and if the inflammation is external, the application of ichthyol, belladonna, dilute solution of carbolic acid, menthol in solution, ice, cold water compresses, and hot fomentations. If the disease has affected an internal organ, then the application of mustard poultices, fly blisters, dry cupping, and even blood-letting may be found to afford very beneficial results. In every instance, however, it is essential that the vital forces should be well maintained by judicious nourishment, and stimulation if necessary. There can be little doubt that when inflammation is present it is not so much the local mischief that tends to produce a fatal result as the high temperature of the body which accompanies the attack, as when the temperature is running high the whole muscular system of the body, especially that of the heart, becomes impoverished, and tends to become flabby; therefore it is the first duty of any one in charge of a patient whose temperature is above the normal to get this reduced as rapidly as possible. Phenacetin in 10-grain doses, repeated every four hours if necessary, will, in these circumstances, have a most beneficial effect, and not only prevent this enervation of the muscular system from proceeding too far, but also assist in maintaining the vital energies of the leucocytes, which have so much to do with the destruction of the disease germs. It is also necessary that the lower bowel be kept empty, preferably by the enema, as thereby a most prostrating effect is avoided, this

prostration being due to the absorption of foetid matter from the large bowel, which of course has an additional prejudicial effect upon the blood current. A person suffering from inflammation will necessarily be very thirsty; his thirst therefore should be assuaged by allowing him to partake freely of farinaceous gruels, which tend to, as it were, supply the super-heated blood with fuel, and thus prevent it from preying upon the tissues of the body. It is, however, needless to advise that wherever inflammation, accompanied by a temperature above 101° exists, that the patient should be immediately placed in the hands of a medical man.

**Influenza** may be described as the most typical example of epidemic disease. It literally comes upon the people, and does not appear to be conveyed by infection so much as it is produced by a peculiar atmospheric condition, due evidently to the fact of the atmosphere being loaded with the germs of this disease at the time being. Influenza has been (in the popular mind) very much mixed up with ordinary catarrh and cold, for the reason possibly that the premonitory symptoms of influenza very much resemble those of common catarrh; they are, however, two very distinct diseases. Influenza is a feverish attack coming on quite suddenly, and producing invariably a sudden and considerable rise in the temperature of the body. It is always accompanied in the first stage with a catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the air passages, hence it is probable that the disease germs, in the first instance, locate themselves upon the mucous membrane of these passages very much in the same way as the poison of measles does, and through these channels it enters the general circulation. Shortly after the onset of the disease there is great prostration, shivering, and pains through the whole body, especially in the loins and head. As a consequence of the fever there is loss of appetite, and in many instances vomiting, with intense heat of the surface and excessive thirst. As a result of the affection of the mucous membrane there is generally cough, and not unfrequently this congestion of the bronchial tubes may extend until it reaches the lung tissue, and thus produce pneumonia, which so often is the direct cause of death in this disease. Death, however, may occur from the excessive debilitating effects that the disease has upon the vital powers, especially upon the heart. As is well known, influenza seems to come in waves over a very large extent of the world's surface, and attacks large numbers at once, and frequently simultaneously. This is a striking peculiarity of the disease. Another of its characteristics is the tedious convalescence which follows it, and the liability to relapse or to a fresh attack occurring. It is not a little remarkable how some people escape from its ravages. It would appear that only those whose health is at the time in an unsatisfactory condition are affected; especially are those liable to it whose blood is contaminated by faecal absorption from the lower bowel, due to that commonest of all evils and predisposer of disease, constipation. Of course, exposure to cold or any other influence which will depress the vitality for the time being will also lay the system open to an attack. In the treatment of this disorder we must always remember that death occurs in every instance from the disease affecting the vital organs with such rapidity that they are unable to withstand the attack. Now this, to my mind, is entirely due to the fact that the febrile disturbance in the system is so great, and the high temperature which results has such a prostrating effect upon the heart's action, that congestion of all kinds are very easily set up, in consequence of the driving power of this organ being so terribly reduced. The first point then, and the most important, to attend to in the treatment of influenza is, to reduce the temperature at once. On no consideration permit it to be retained at anything above 100°, and this can readily be accomplished by the free and, if necessary, frequent administration of phenacetin. For a child up to six years of age four grains may be given every four hours, up to ten years six grains, from ten to fifteen years eight grains, and above that ten grains may be safely administered at intervals of four hours if necessary. Phenacetin is not only a safe but a most efficacious remedy in diseases which give rise to a high temperature. At the same time that this medicine is being administered, the lower bowel should be kept clear by the daily use of the enema, and the vital powers sustained by judicious nourishment. When an attack of influenza is threatening, the free inhalation of eucalyptus oil or menthol by a steam inhaler may cut short an attack, but the grand point to observe is the condition of the general health, and especially that of the bowels.

**Infusion** is the extraction of the essential constituents of vegetable substances by means of boiling water. A great many infusions are employed in medicine, such as cinchona, senna, calumba, chamomile, broom, gentian, quassia, hop, senega, uva ursa, bucchu, etc. The most commonly employed infusion is tea, and this article, in consequence of the mode of infusing it, frequently produces most prejudicial effects upon the stomach. All the time necessary for the infusion of tea and the extraction of its invigorating and aromatic properties is four minutes at the outside; if it is infused longer than this, the gummy extractive matter and the tannin enter into the liquid, and are pregnant sources of dyspepsia, especially among females, who drink large quantities of tea. It is therefore desirable not to let the infusion go on longer than three or four minutes.

**Inhalation** is one of the most efficacious means of introducing medical substances into the respiratory organs and blood, if this is required. When it is desired to act locally upon any portion of the respiratory tract, the vapour is conveyed by means of steam issuing from any article which is employed as an inhaler. The common jug answers the purpose fairly well, but there are vessels to be had adapted for the purpose, which are manufactured and retailed at most moderate prices. Amongst the more common vapours employed in inhalation are those of menthol, eucalyptus, terebine, pumuline, camphor, and other volatile substances. The inhalation of chloride of ammonia, for which a special inhaler has been manufactured, has of late years been largely employed in the treatment of catarrh of the nares and bronchial tubes. It is easy of application, and not at all unpleasant for the patient, and at the same time has considerable power in relieving the distressing symptoms which are invariably present in these cases. Sulphurous acid at one time was held in high esteem, as an inhalation in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the air passages, but, like many other things which have been boomed too much, it has fallen into an oblivion which it scarcely deserves, as doubtless it is a most useful agent in the treatment of the first stage of catarrh, and this is evidently due to its antiseptic properties. When it is desired to act by inhalation upon the blood, as in the production of anaesthesia during operations, ether, chloroform, laughing gas, and other like substances are inhaled without being diluted, except by atmospheric air. The inhalations used in these circumstances are quite distinct from those employed when medicinal effects alone are desired, and as the administration of these substances is always attended with more or less danger they should never be administered by unskilled hands. Oxygen gas in its pure state has of late come again into use in such diseases as pneumonia, etc. In its concentrated state it is administered to tide the patient over what may be considered the crisis, and by this means the lividity indicating a deficient oxygenation of the blood speedily disappears, this being due to more complete oxygenation taking place, in consequence of the gas being inhaled without dilution. Simple steam may frequently be inhaled with advantage where there is sore throat or an irritable condition of the windpipe. It is also a very useful soothing agent in bronchitis, especially in children, and the apartment occupied by the patient can be kept moist by means of what is popularly known as a bronchitis kettle, from which a constant current of steam is kept flowing. This may be impregnated with eucalyptus oil, terebine, or pumuline. The inhalation of carbolic acid vapour is very useful and beneficial in whooping cough, and is also of considerable service in other spasmodic coughs, and in the inveterate coughing of consumption. In diphtheria the inhalation of iodine vapour and that of eucalyptus oil has been strongly advocated, and doubtless not without good reason. Inhalation, however, in

such diseases as these must not be relied upon solely as the means of treatment, as local measures require also to be adopted.

**Inoculation** is the introduction of a foreign substance into the system by means of a wound. The term is generally applied to the inoculation of small-pox, which was frequently adopted prior to the discovery of vaccination by Jenner. It was found that the introduction of the disease artificially rendered the patient less liable to the full virulence of the disorder. Inoculation at the present day is much more largely employed than ever it has been before, both among animals and the human race. It has been ascertained, principally through the researches of Pasteur, that certain diseases of a most virulent type can be modified to a remarkable degree, and indeed, in many instances, the system may be rendered impervious to them when an attenuated virus is introduced by subcutaneous injection. Amongst these diseases may be mentioned tetanus or lock-jaw, hydrophobia, anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia, etc.

**Insanity** or Unsoundness of Mind are terms which are applied to aberrations of the mental faculties. Although these diseases may come on in the course of one's life, they are, as a rule, hereditary in their tendency. Many modified forms of insanity exist, such as monomania, peculiarities of the mental faculties, imbecility, dementia, idiocy, and complete lack of the mental faculties, called amentia. The main points to be observed in considering insanity are those which relate to the legal responsibilities of the individual; many people labour under delusions which in themselves are harmless, and these people may be able to perform their social duties fairly well, but should the delusions referred to be so pronounced as to lead them to be dangerous from a legal point of view, then it becomes necessary to put them under restraint; indeed, whenever a mental affection has even a suspicion of rendering the individual irresponsible for his actions, it is not too soon to take the precautions which the law prescribes for the detention of such persons. When a patient, whose mind is supposed to be affected, becomes suspicious and indulges in conversations with himself, and looks upon his best friends as his enemies, it is time that particular note be taken of his actions, and if these go to prove that his mental capabilities are becoming undermined medical aid should be at once called in, and proper precautions taken either to prevent him injuring himself or others, or to put him under restraint entirely. This of course cannot be done without the sanction of his friends, the certificates of two unprejudiced medical men, and the warrant of a magistrate or sheriff. Whenever an individual whose mind is suspected of being unhinged makes either an attempt upon his own life or that of another, no time should be lost in resorting to the measures which the law enacts. When the mind becomes disordered it is generally preceded by restlessness, inability to attend to one's normal duties, peculiarities of conversation, these generally running in a special groove, suspicions regarding his best friends, sleeplessness, and general disorder of the bodily functions. With a view to ward off worse symptoms, and if possible bring about a cure, the first thing to attend to is, to endeavour to procure for the patient a refreshing sleep, and this may be attained by the judicious administration of certain soporifics, the best of all being sulphonal. This can be given without danger, and generally with the very best results. Mania is a form of insanity which may be either acute or chronic, and is indicated at first by the patient showing peculiar emotional proclivities, this being followed by disorder of the intellectual powers. The first symptoms which appear are generally those of despondency, irritability of temper, combined with sleeplessness. The digestive organs, together with the functions of the bowels, are generally very much disturbed, the skin becomes hot and irritable, and sometimes may even develop an eczematous disease. Such cases are generally associated with a rheumatic constitution; the despondency frequently attains such a pitch that the patient may make an attempt upon his life, or if his mania is directed in a particular channel he may develop homicidal tendencies. Another form of mania is called, rightly or wrongly, kleptomania. This, however, is often taken advantage of as a shield for thieving propensities which have nothing but the criminal element in their nature. Dipsomania is said also to be a form of insanity, and doubtless it becomes so whan the patient indulges in his proclivity for drinking. A certain form of mania not unfrequently attacks women shortly after confinement, this being generally associated with a hereditary tendency to mental disorder, and is called puerperal mania. As a rule, however, this disease will speedily subside if the patient receives a proper amount of sleep, either artificially or naturally. Epileptic mania results from continuous attacks of epilepsy, and is generally associated with some disordered condition of an organic character located at the base of the brain in close proximity to the spinal cord. At the change of life women are frequently attacked by a species of mania which, as a rule, is associated with some organic mischief occurring in the womb or its appendages. These attacks not unfrequently develop into insanity, and can only be relieved by the removal of the diseased condition which is the origin of the malady. When any form of mania has once attacked an individual, relapses are very liable to occur, but when such attacks occur in a person who has previously enjoyed good health they are generally due to some organic lesion, and the first duty of the physician is to attend to the removal of the disorder which has in the first instance given rise to the disease. If this is done in an efficient manner, and the disease disappears, we may calculate that there will be no recurrence, providing the affected organ is completely restored to health. It is a curious fact that when insanity occurs in an individual who previously has enjoyed mental health, the most extraordinary hallucinations possess him or her, and he or she may become possessed of the idea that they are transformed into personages occupying prominent positions either in ancient or modern history; *e.g.* the author has met with individuals who have so far lost their own identity as to make them pose as emperors, kings, queens, generals, and even as Jesus Christ. It is needless to say how pitiable it is to behold men and women whom we have been acquainted with in their sane moments subject to such terrible delusions. There can be no doubt whatever, leaving out the more severe types of this painful disease, that many persons whom we consider rational in almost every respect are more or less insane upon certain topics, and that those who are so-called eccentric have to a greater or less degree insanity in their constitutions; indeed, there seems to be a point at which high mental culture stands on the verge of a precipice dipping down deep into the abyss of insanity, and from which pinnacle a very slight mishap would precipitate them. With regard to the treatment of this painful disorder little can be done except by judicious restraint and careful attention in an asylum devoted to the care of patients affected with this malady.

**Inspiration** is that act of the lung, combind with the movements of the chest and diaphragm, by which air is drawn through the air passages into the vesicles of the lung tissue. It is therefore opposed to the act of expiration. In a healthy adult the number of inspirations per minute should average eighteen; these of course are naturally increased according to the amount of exertion that is being expended, but in the quiescent state of the body from sixteen to twenty inspirations may be considered normal. If, however, the lung has been affected by disease, and a portion of its tissue destroyed, then the number of inspirations will be thereby increased, so as to maintain a proper oxygenation of the blood. In all affections of the lung, such as bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, the number of inspirations is necessarily increased, and frequently disease of these organs may be suspected from the fact that the breathing is more rapid than normal.

**Intemperance** may be said to comprise either the over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or food. It is a strange coincidence that those who are intemperate in any of these articles live the shortest lives. I mean by this, that those who are intemperate drinkers die young, those who are excessive smokers also shorten their lives, while those who are inordinate eaters invariably die before they have attained the

normal epoch of life's duration. Teetotallers are, as a rule, inordinate eaters, and therefore hurt themselves quite as much, if not more, than they would do were they to indulge moderately in stimulants. Smoking to a moderate extent invariably has the effect of quieting the nervous system, and at the same time has a tendency to keep the appetite within proper bounds; and I feel certain that if statistics be properly stated, that those who eat moderately, drink moderately, and, if they choose, smoke moderately, will in every case be found the longest livers. There is quite as much intemperance practised by advocates of total abstinence by their indulgence in articles of diet, as well as by their speech, as there is by those who partake of stimulants to excess; and a great deal of mischief accrues by their vituperative remarks upon a subject which ought to be left to every man's good sense.

**Intermittent** is the term applied to diseases which, like ague and neuralgia, come on in paroxysms and then subside, leaving the patient comparatively well for a short time, but only to disappoint his hopes, and return again with renewed vigour. The term is also applied to the pulse when it intermits or misses a beat every now and again. This is not necessarily a symptom of heart disease, but may be due to some nervous disorder consequent upon some stomachic derangement, or possibly from the over-indulgence in the use of tobacco and stimulants.

**Intestines.** The intestines, as is well known, occupy the abdominal cavity, and consist of that portion of the alimentary canal which commences at the pyloric end of the stomach and terminates at the anus. The intestines are divided into the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, which constitute the small intestines. The ileum terminates in the large intestine, or colon, in a kind of valve-like opening called the ileo-caecal valve, beyond which is a cul-de-sac, or pouch, about three inches in length, called the caecum. Attached to this caecum is a worm-like appendage about the thickness of a goose quill, tubular in form, and from four to six inches in length, the use of which is not understood; yet it is a very important structure, as it is liable to inflammatory disease, and the surrounding tissue may be the seat of abscesses from inflammatory action taking place in it, or its immediate neighbourhood giving rise, as the case may be, to typhlitis or perityphlitis. Generally speaking, the intestines are divided into small and large. The former, though of smaller calibre, are more than three times the length of the colon, or large intestine; and it is in the small intestine that the chyle is absorbed into the general circulation. The duodenum measures from eight to ten inches in length, and is continuous with the pyloric orifice of the stomach. It forms a kind of horse-shoe groove between the liver and the pancreas, and above its middle receives the secretions of the pancreas and liver, which enter it by a common duct. It is to these juices that the transformation of the chyme into chyle, which the stomach discharges into the duodenum, owes its accomplishment. The jejunum, which is continuous with the duodenum, receives its name from the fact of its usually being found empty after death; in other respects it presents little difference to duodenum in its structure. The ileum, which again is continuous with the jejunum, and which forms the last third part of the small intestines, has somewhat a narrower calibre, and its coils or convolutions are much more numerous. The entire length of the small intestines measures about twenty feet. The inner surface of the intestines, or mucous membrane, is supplied by innumerable glands, follicles, and villi, by means of which the food is absorbed and transmitted to the circulation through the chyle duct. As has been before said, the jejunum terminates in the large intestine, and the junction of these two portions of the intestines takes place in the right side, low down in the abdomen. The colon then ascends upwards on the same side until it reaches the lower border of the liver, when it crosses horizontally to the left side, and thus forms what is termed in anatomy the transverse portion. It afterwards passes downwards on the left side of the abdomen, and when it reaches the upper portion of the sacrum it takes the form of the letter S, and is therefore termed the sigmoid flexure; after which it terminates in the rectum, which is a straight tube from which the faeces are discharged. At the extremity of the rectum there is a circular muscle called the sphincter of the anus, which, when closed, retains the faecal discharges, and, when open, permits of their exit. The healthy condition of the lower intestines has so much to do with the preservation of health, that too much stress cannot be laid upon keeping them in a healthy state, and emptying them at least once every twenty-four hours. Numerous diseases may affect the intestines, such as catarrh, ulceration, atony, rupture, stricture, and inflammation. When ulceration takes place, which it frequently does in the progress of typhoid fever, haemorrhage is liable to occur, and this complication adds very much to the gravity of the disease. The rectum, on the other hand, is liable to stricture, cancer, haemorrhoids or piles, and fistula, while the anus may be the seat of fissure and intense irritation, causing most inveterate itching, termed pruritis.

**Intoxication,** although literally meaning a poisoning of the blood by alcohol or any other toxic agent, is generally applied to that resulting from excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. The first symptom of alcoholic poisoning is the local irritation produced upon the stomach, which is indicated by a sense of warmth. When, however, the alcohol is absorbed into the blood, its next effect is upon the brain and spinal cord, and through these upon the entire nervous system. At first the imagination is excited, and brilliant and happy thoughts pass through the mind; as, however, the stimulant obtains a greater possession of the nervous system, the mental and physical power of the individual are, according to the amount imbibed and the susceptibility of the person, brought to a standstill, or they become unable to perform their functions properly. Whenever the partaking of alcohol produces flushing of the cheeks, it has then proceeded to a poisonous extent, this being due to the fact that the nerves which control the arteries are, for the time being, paralyzed, and unable to keep the blood-vessels in a state of contraction. It is therefore an important point in the administration of alcohol as a stimulant to observe this fact, and prevent the patient having more, or even as much as produces this symptom of alcoholic poisoning. The next symptom which follows flushing, if alcohol still be imbibed, is pain in the forehead and inability to hold the head up, the eyes lose their expression and become half closed, so that the whole physiognomy is altered, and a vacant expression exists. Afterwards the voluntary muscles are lost control of, and the arms drop or their movements become irregular, and [the legs are] unable to support the individual in his effort to walk. If the poison be still partaken of delirium is apt to follow, and sleep disappears. The condition then becomes very grave, and delirium tremens is apt to supervene. If a large quantity of alcohol has been taken in a short space of time into the stomach, and unconsciousness has resulted from this, the first proceeding to be adopted is to empty the stomach as rapidly as possible by means of the stomach pump, and afterwards wash the organ out with warm water. Free vomiting may, however, be excited by the subcutaneous injection of apomorphine; for, as a rule, it will be impossible to get the patient to swallow an ordinary emetic, but not unfrequently nature takes the matter into her own hands, and the alcohol itself seems in many instances to act as an emetic. If the extremities have become cold by the effects of the poison, the external heat must be maintained artificially, and electricity may also be employed with a view to rouse the drunkard. If other methods fail, mustard plasters may be applied to the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, but in every instance the first point to attend to is the complete emptying of the stomach, as these other measures may be pursued and yet absorption of the poison still be going on.

**Inunction** is the rubbing in of an ointment on the skin, so that it may become absorbed through this membrane. The only ointments which are thus employed are—mercurial, iodine, sulphur, and those containing a narcotic, such as atropine, morphia, cocaine, etc.

**Iodine** is considered to be an elementary body, and is obtained from kelp, which is carbonized sea

weed. It is there found in combination with potash and soda, from which the free iodine is liberated by suitable chemical methods. Iodine is formed in dark purple-coloured metallic scales; it has a powerful odour, and stains whatever it touches with a deep yellowish-brown colour. It is volatile in its nature, and when heated in a flask it rises in a beautiful violet-coloured vapour, and then condenses on the side of the cold portion of the glass. Iodine is a most useful preparation, and is much employed in medicine. It is given internally, generally in combination with potash and soda, in many diseases, and has been found specially useful in syphilis, goitre, enlarged glands, thickening of the bones, and in rheumatic affections. Externally, it is employed as an ointment and as a liniment with a view both of producing counter-irritation and promoting absorption in the thickened tissues. It is a medicine, however, which should generally be employed under medical supervision.

**Ipecacuanha** is a most useful medicine; it has a special effect on the involuntary muscles of the intestines and womb, and is also largely used as an expectorant in chest diseases, and as an emetic in these affections also. It is the root of a South American plant, and comes to this country in small pieces about the thickness of a goose quill, possessing a brown, wrinkled, and knotty appearance. Ipecac should be constantly kept in the houses of every one who has children, as it is most useful in spasmodic croup and all affections of the chest. In dysentery it has a specially curative effect, but where this disease exists it is necessary to give the powdered ipecac in very considerable doses, or little good will be obtained. When ipecac is combined in the preparation of one part of powdered root with one part of powdered opium and eight parts of sulphate potash, it forms Dover's powder, which is a popular remedy at the beginning of colds and in inflammatory affections. Ten grains of this powder given at bedtime in a hot gruel induces free perspiration, and has a most beneficial effect in such circumstances as have been mentioned. This drug is usually combined with an alkali, such as carbonate of soda or carbonate of ammonia, paregoric, and syrup of squills. As an expectorant the most useful and popular mode of administering this medicine is in the form of wine or tincture. This is made by the powdered root being immersed in sherry wine for two or three weeks and then filtered.

**Iridin** is a resinous principle derived from an American plant, and seems to exert considerable influence upon the liver. It possesses aperient and diuretic properties, and is given in doses of one to five grains at bedtime.

**Iris** is the coloured portion of the eye surrounding the pupil, and placed between this and the white of the eye. Its colour is entirely due to a deposit of pigment within its structure, and it opens and shuts according to the amount of light that is to be admitted into the retina.

**Iron** is largely used as a medicinal agent, and is administered in a great variety of its preparations. It enters into the composition of many mineral waters, and it would appear that when thus administered it acts more beneficially than when it is prepared artificially. Iron should never be taken by persons who are of a costive habit, and where it is employed as a medicine no benefit will be derived if the bowels are not kept freely open during its administration. It is a splendid blood tonic, and in cases of anaemia produces wonderful results in a very short time by restoring the blood to its normal condition. Perhaps the best preparation that can possibly be given in such circumstances is the fresh carbonate which is produced by the chemical decomposition which takes place in Blaud's pills, if these are properly prepared. The sulphate of iron is combined in these pills, along with carbonate of soda or potash, mixed with a little gum tragacanth. They are prepared with these ingredients in a dry condition, so that the two salts retain their integrity until they become mixed with the fluids of the stomach, when the sulphate of iron becomes transformed into the carbonate, and the carbonate of potash into the sulphate. Absorption, in these circumstances, of the iron then takes place, and more readily than if the carbonate of iron had been prepared in a laboratory. It is always desirable in prescribing Blaud's pills to combine with them a small portion of aloes, which tend to keep the bowels in a state of action, and thus promote the medicinal effects of the iron. The tincture of iron, or steel drops, is either prepared from the per-chloride or from the action of muriate acid upon iron filings or wire, the latter, or the muriate of iron as it is called, being preferable to the per-chloride. The tincture of the muriate of iron, as well as that of the per-chloride, has powerful antiseptic qualities, and the former especially seems to have a specific effect upon erysipelas if given in ten-drop doses every two hours. The sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, is also frequently administered as a blood tonic, either in solution or in the form of pill. Other preparations, such as ammonia tartrate and citrate, combined with quinine, are very useful preparations, and possess the advantage of being soluble in water. Chemical food, or Parrish's syrup, contains iron in the form of phosphate, and is very popular in children's diseases on account of its being very easily taken. Another pleasant mode of giving iron is in the form of the saccharated carbonate, and in combination with arsenic it forms the arseniate of iron, in which form it acts both as a blood tonic and nerve tonic combined. The principal waters containing iron are those of Harrogate, Tunbridge Wells, Moffat, and various other places which do not possess any more than local reputation. During the administration of iron the evacuations of the bowels always become dark, or even black in colour, and this is due to its combining with matter within the intestines containing tannin. The grand point to be observed in taking iron as a medicine is to see that it is given in small and repeated doses, or in a state of great dilution with water.

**Itch,** or Scabies, is a highly contagious parasitic disease of the skin. It is characterized by an eruption of small pointed vesicles, which confine themselves largely to the flexures of the joints, especially those of the fingers, toes, elbows, knees, and thighs. It is, however, liable to spread over the skin generally. It is always attended with excessive itching, especially when the person gets warmer than usual, such as in bed, or standing near a fire, or in taking stimulating food or exercise. This disease is produced by a minute insect called the Acarus Scabiei, which burrows under the cuticle of the skin and deposits its eggs there, where they are hatched, and produce the intense itching which is characteristic of the disease. It occurs very frequently amongst those of uncleanly habits, and is therefore more often met with amongst the poor, and especially in those whose constitutions are undermined by bad nourishment and clothing. Fortunately, it is a disease which can be easily cured by the inunction of an ointment containing the flowers of sulphur or storax. The latter is to be preferred, because it does not produce such a disagreeable odour, and is quite as efficacious as sulphur. The proper plan to adopt in the treatment of this disease is to put the patient into a warm bath and sponge him thoroughly down with soft soap and water, and, after drying, to rub the body all over with the ointment. This should be continued for at least two days, when, as a rule, the disease will be found to have disappeared. A useful adjunct to this treatment is the administration of sulphur in teaspoonful doses night and morning. It is needless to state that the clothing which a person affected with this disease has worn, and the bed-clothes in which he has lain, should be thoroughly scalded, so as to destroy any vestige of the disease which may remain upon these articles. It must be remembered that when sulphur ointment is employed this preparation is liable of itself to give rise to an eruption which should not be confounded with that of the disease. As storax does not produce this unpleasant effect it has this additional advantage over sulphur.

**Jalap** is a well-known purgative, and is employed largely in affections of the kidneys, with a view to produce free watery evacuations from the bowels, and thus relieve the kidneys to a certain extent of their functions. The best form to administer it in is the compound powder, which is composed of five ounces of jalap, nine ounces of cream of tartar, and one ounce of ginger, well mixed together; the dose of this being

thirty to sixty grains given every morning till free purgation results.

**James's Powder** is a preparation of antimony, and at one time was held in high repute in the treatment of febrile disturbances. It requires, however, to be given with great caution, and, as other preparations are now in use which possess safety and greater efficiency, it is desirable that these should be preferred.

**Jaundice** is a secondary result of disease, either in the liver, gall-bladder, or gall duct, and is essentially blood-poisoning, arising from an accumulation of bile within the circulation. It is easily recognized by the colour of the whites of the eye and of the skin which it produces, giving a yellow appearance to these tissues, while at the same time the stools become white, in consequence of the absence of bile in them. On the other hand, the urine partakes of an intense porter-like colour, due to bile being excreted by the kidneys, and often the perspiration even may be tinged. The causes of jaundice are so varied, and the consequences so very serious, that it is essential to call in medical aid on the appearance of the disease. If this is not at hand, then in the first instance a blue pill may be administered, followed within a few hours by a brisk purgative of four grains of calomel combined with a purgative taken at intervals of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. If the disease arises from organic mischief within the liver it is generally incurable, and as a rule is an indication that death is not far distant, whereas if it arises from cold, as it frequently does, thus producing a catarrhal and thickened condition of the gall duct, it will as a rule speedily pass off. This will also be the case if it has its origin in the blocking of the duct by gall stones, which are in reality only pieces of congealed bile. When gall stones are the cause of jaundice, these may readily be suspected by the severe colic which their passage through the gall duct gives rise to, and in such circumstances great benefit may be derived by the frequent, even hourly, administration of one or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil. How this acts it is difficult to say, but that its effects are most beneficial is beyond dispute.

**Jejunum** is the lower portion of the small intestine.

**Jelly** is manufactured from numerous fruits combined with sugar, but those which are taken cognizance of mostly in medicine are those gelatinous substances which are supposed to have a nutritious effect in debilitating diseases. No greater mistake can possibly be made than this, as gelatine, so far from doing good in a state of debility, does positive mischief, as it is a useless substance so far as nourishment goes, and only incommodes the stomach.

**Jelly Fish,** Stings of the, are frequently met with by bathers on the sea coast. These creatures have the power of ejecting from their tentacles a poisonous substance which, when coming in contact with the skin, produces redness, swelling, and pain, so much so that a whole limb or a considerable area of the body may be thus affected. The symptoms usually subside spontaneously in the course of three or four days if allowed to do so, but in the meantime they cause considerable suffering of the part affected, and may render the limb useless and cause a great deal of needless anxiety. The best application to make in these circumstances is an alkaline solution, such as a weak solution of ammonia, bi-carbonate of soda or potash. It is of no material consequence what strength be employed, but a weak solution frequently applied will have a better effect than a solution of greater strength.

**Joints,** technically called Articulations. The mobility and exposed situations of the joints render them liable both to accident and to disease. In either case considerable patience on the part of the patient as well as upon the attendant is called for, and absolute rest must be enjoined in any such affection. Although serious disease may locate itself in the bone or covering of a joint, as a rule this may be successfully treated either by the surgeon (if the use of the knife is required) or by the physician (if medical treatment is applicable). Apart from actual organic disease, the joints are liable to inflammatory attacks, more especially that portion of the joint which envelops it, and is called the synovial membrane. This membrane provides a thick glairy secretion, which acts as a lubricating substance, just as oil is employed in lubricating machinery. Inflammation of this membrane, or synovitis, as it is called, though common to all the joints of the body, is most frequently met with in the knee, and, as a rule, arises from injury, such as too much kneeling, or a blow upon the knee; but it may also result from cold or a rheumatic condition of the part, due to acidity of the blood. Like inflammation of other parts it is accompanied by severe pain, especially on movement; there is also swelling and tenderness to the touch, and when fluid exists it may be detected by the fact that it yields an elastic and fluctuating sensation to the fingers. When the disease is acute great relief may be afforded by the application of leeches, followed by warm fomentations so as to encourage the bleeding, and afterwards complete rest should be enjoined. On the other hand, many surgeons advise the application of cold in the form of ice bags, or the application of an evaporating lotion, which extracts the inflammatory heat from the part. The evaporating lotion, however, is mostly applicable in those diseases of joints which are due to direct injury. The various joints of the body are also liable to tubercular disease; especially is this the case with the hip joint. In such circumstances the aid of the surgeon is generally necessary, and the diseased portion requires excision. At the same time it is essential that the general health be attended to and complete rest enforced, while the muriate of calcium should be given regularly after each meal, for there is no doubt that this useful lime salt has a specific effect in tubercular disease wherever it may be located.

**Jugular Veins** are the large veins circulating in the neck which convey the blood from the head and face back to the heart. Injury of these veins is always serious, not so much perhaps because of the haemorrhage that may result, but from the fact that air is liable to be admitted into the heart by the exhaust action of the right auricle.

**Juniper** is a plant which yields an oil, and is employed in combination with other medicines for exciting the action of the kidneys. It is this oil which gives the peculiar flavour to gin; thus this spirit is frequently prescribed for persons whose kidneys are sluggish, with a view to promote a diuretic effect. Spirit of juniper is used in medicine, the dose being from thirty minims to one drachm, and when the oil is given alone two to ten minims is the dose.

**Kamela** is a reddish powder which is scraped from the fruit of an Eastern plant. It is employed chiefly as a remedy for tape-worms, and is probably the most efficacious medicine that can be employed in the treatment of this loathsome disease. It is not such a nauseous medicine as the oil of male-fern, nor does it produce such painful symptoms. It should be given in sixty-grain doses on an empty stomach, either mixed with treacle, honey, or jelly; and after an hour or two, a dose of castor oil will materially assist in its action.

**Kidneys** are those glands which are situated on either side of the spine, just below the region of the liver. Their office, as is well known, is the secretion of urine from the blood. The kidneys are supplied with blood-vessels, which proceed directly from the aorta, or main blood-vessel of the body. The glandular structure is so arranged that the ducts flow into a cup-like cavity called the pelvis or base of the kidney, and this is continuous with a tube leading to the bladder called the ureter. The kidneys are enveloped by a strong membrane or capsule. As is well known, these organs are subject to diseases which often prove fatal; but as these require the skill of the medical man to treat, it is beyond the scope of this book to enter fully into them. It may, however, be of great service to note that if the secretion of urine is scanty, this is not necessarily a symptom of disease, as it may be the consequence of a limited supply of liquid being taken into the stomach, while the skin has been unusually active. Scanty urine may also result from nervous exhaustion. On the other hand, a free and limpid flow of urine may be due to nervous excitement, and this is specially the case in nervous and hysterical women. When the urine deposits a red sediment on standing, one is apt to blame the kidneys for this. This, however,

is an error in many instances, as the most frequent cause of this deposit is an acid condition of the blood due to dyspepsia, or to a rheumatic or gouty habit. If there is a large secretion of urine, accompanied by excessive thirst and gradually encroaching debility, diabetes must at once be suspected; while, if the urine on being boiled becomes thick, an inflammatory affection is probably present, and no time should be lost when either of these symptoms are present to consult a competent medical man.

**King's Evil** is the old name for Scrofula, and originated in the now exploded superstition that the touch of the king would cure the disease. The practice originated in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was continued down to the time of Queen Anne.

**Kino** is the gum resin of a tree brought from the East Indies. It is a powerful astringent, and is therefore employed in the treatment of diarrhoea, and may be given in the form of powder or an electuary in from ten to twenty-grain doses every three or four hours. It is also administered in the form of tincture, when a teaspoonful mixed with chalk mixture is frequently employed for the same purpose.

**Knee** is one of, if not the most important joint of the body. It is formed by three bones, viz., the extremity of the thigh-bone or femur, and the upper extremity of the tibia or large bone of the leg, and the knee-cap or patella, which lies in front of the joint, and is attached to the large muscles of the front of the thigh by means of a powerful ligament, and also to the tibia or leg-bone by another ligament of equal strength. It is a joint which is very liable to both serious disease and injury, and being complicated in its nature, is therefore somewhat difficult to treat. The rounded ends of the thigh-bone rest upon two concave surfaces on the expanded head of the bone of the leg. These concavities are surrounded by cartilaginous cushions called the semi-lunar cartilages. The knee-cap protects the joint in front, and acts to a great extent the part of a pulley, while the several parts of the joint are bound together by means of strong ligaments. The whole of this, as other joints, is covered by a dense cartilage, which is a most elastic body, and prevents concussion to a large extent. The knee-joint is liable to inflammation, either of an acute or chronic nature, caused by violence or wounds, or as a result of a diseased condition of the blood, such as rheumatism, gout, or tuberculosis. Whatever be the cause of the disease, it should at once receive serious attention by a competent medical man. If the joint has been opened by accident, the first course to be adopted in the absence of a surgeon is to cleanse it as quickly as possible with carbolic lotion, one in forty at least. Close the wound by means of a pad soaked in this lotion, and afterwards place and keep the leg in position by means of a splint secured by appropriate bandages, and to prevent the onset of inflammation ice bags should envelop the injured parts. The patient at the same time should be kept on nutritious but simple diet, and constipation carefully avoided. Before the application of antiseptics was introduced, an injury to the knee was almost tantamount to its complete destruction; now, however, by preventing decomposition within the cavity of the joint, no such fear need be entertained. When the knee-joint swells to an inordinate degree, this is generally due to inflammation of the synovial or lubricating membrane, and if this is accompanied by redness and tenderness to the touch, leeches should be applied freely round the joint, to be followed by repeated and prolonged hot fomentations, never of course forgetting that absolute rest is also essential in such cases. White swelling is a disease naturally very much dreaded, as it very frequently culminates in complete destruction of the parts composing the joint. It is due to the deposit of tubercle, and of course requires to be treated as much constitutionally as locally. Till medical aid is called in, the part must be kept at perfect rest, and the inflammation and swelling treated by cooling applications together with anodyne lotions freely applied. Hot fomentations freely sprinkled over with a liniment composed of two drachms of menthol, and dissolved in two ounces of belladonna liniment, will prove to give considerable relief. The tubercular symptoms may be successfully treated by the administration of muriate of calcium regularly after food in from ten to twenty-grain doses, while the general strength must be maintained by a liberal supply of easily assimilated nourishment. This disease, however, may not in every case be amenable to medical treatment, and frequently it has been necessary to perform amputation to get quit of the disease. Various accidents may occur to the knee-cap, such as fracture or dislocation. These of course require surgical aid, and no time should be lost in obtaining this. Housemaid's knee is an inflammatory condition of the synovial membrane of the sac by which the knee-cap is surrounded. It is not usually a painful disease, and, as a rule, may be successfully treated by a succession of blisters applied over the seat of the swelling. Sometimes, however, the disease may be acute and go on to suppuration, when of course it requires to be opened and treated as an ordinary abscess.

**Koumiss** is fermented milk prepared by causing natural fermentation. When milk is fermented in the process of producing koumiss, carbonic acid gas is generated to a large extent, so that great care must be taken in opening the bottles, or the whole of the contents will be expelled, and thus the fluid lost. It is a useful article of diet in cases of irritability of the stomach, and at the same time is most nutritious and very easily digested. Originally it was prepared from mare's milk, but now cow's milk is largely employed for the purpose, and is recommended by medical men for various forms of debilitating disease, as, besides being a most nutritious, it is a refreshing and also agreeable beverage.

**Kousso,** or Cusso, is a valuable remedy for tapeworm. In many cases which have resisted all other treatment, the parasite has been dislodged when kousso was administered. The author has found it a most successful remedy in this parasitic affection Although an infusion has been introduced into the British pharmacopoeia, it will be found much more efficacious if the powder is employed, the dose required being half an ounce taken upon an empty stomach, followed in a few hours by the administration of a dose of castor oil.

**Labour.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Laceration** is the term applied to wounds which are produced by tearing of the tissues. The wound should be immediately cleansed, and an antiseptic solution, such as carbolic lotion or bi-chloride of mercury in a weak solution, applied. If the wound is cleansed, putrefaction may be prevented by dusting it over with iodoform, aristol, or boracic acid, but if none of these remedies are at hand, a weak solution of Condy's fluid may be applied until the parts can be properly dressed.

**Lactation** is the secretion of milk, and may be promoted, if the mammary glands remain inactive, by the application of poultices composed of castor-oil leaves. As a rule, however, a deficiency of milk is difficult to remedy.

**Lameness** arises from so many causes that it will be necessary to refer to the different joints involved in the movements of the body.

**Languor** is a general symptom of disease; true, it may be due to over-indulgence, but even in this case it is an indication of an unhealthy condition of the muscles. A febrile condition cannot exist without languor being also present; therefore, whenever a person complains of being languid without a cause, it is necessary to find this out, as frequently very serious disease is manifested in the first instance by a feeling of languor.

**Lanoline** is a natural oil which exudes from the sheep at the little bulbs which supply the wool with nourishment, and at the same time keeps it oiled and impervious to the atmosphere and rains.

**Lard** is the pure fat derived from the fatty covering of the intestines of the pig. It is extensively employed in the manufacture of ointments, and also as an inunction where absorption of fat is desired.

**Laryngitis** is inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx, which is situated in the upper part of the windpipe. It is generally due to exposure to cold and damp, or to the inhalation of some irritating vapour. It may also be produced by the local action

of some irritant, such as boiling water or carbolic acid. The symptoms are very similar to those of croup or diphtheria, but may be distinguished from these by the cause which has excited the inflammation. The symptoms are—hoarseness, difficulty of inhaling air (sometimes producing such a sensation of suffocation as to give rise to lividity of the countenance), and a very feeble but rapid pulse. If the inhalation of steam does not give immediate relief, it may be necessary to open the windpipe, and thus permit the admission of air to the lungs; so that in any case it is imperative that medical aid be called in.

**Larynx** is the organ of voice which contains the vocal chords, and is situated at the upper portion of the windpipe.

**Laudanum,** or Tincture of Opium, is one of the most useful medicines which we possess; it is employed largely by the physician and surgeon, and not only by these, but as a household remedy, though one which should not be employed extensively. It is prepared by infusing for two or three weeks opium in rectified spirits. It should always be remembered that laudanum, or opium, in any form has a specially narcotic effect upon young children, and the dose may be said to range with the age of the patient up to manhood, one drop being given to a child one year old, two drops to one two years old, and so on; the maximum dose should rarely exceed twenty to twenty-five drops. In severe case of local pain hot fomentations upon which laudanum has been freely sprinkled afford considerable relief, especially is this the case in colic. It is also frequently given in injections for dysentery and diarrhoea; for an adult in such circumstances, thirty drops mixed with two ounces of thin starch may be injected every four hours until relief is obtained.

**Laxative** is the term applied to medicines which have a purgative effect upon the bowels. These are so numerous that it would be quite impossible to detail them in this work. The most popular and useful laxatives, however, which we know of are those natural mineral waters which exist so universally over the whole face of the globe. These, for the most part, owe their properties to sulphate of magnesia, or common Epsom salts. It therefore may be usefully employed when a laxative is required, but always in a very dilute solution, when its effects are very much more comfortable than if taken concentrated. Castor oil, senna, sulphur, cascara, rhubarb, and magnesia may also be enumerated amongst the more popular laxatives.

**Lead** is a most important metal, both because of its poisonous and medicinal properties. Lead has the peculiarity of being, to a certain extent, soluble in pure water; it is therefore essential that lead pipes should be avoided in certain localities, especially where the water is soft and free from lime. Leaden cisterns are also pregnant sources of lead poisoning; but as it is always risky to drink water out of any kind of cistern, these should be avoided entirely for domestic purposes. Lead is also to a certain extent volatile, and lead poisoning very frequently results in factories where this metal is being manipulated, not only through the atmosphere, but also by absorption in consequence of the skin coming in frequent contact with it. The salt of lead, which is most frequently employed in medicine, is the acetate, or as it is most commonly called, the sugar of lead, in consequence of its sweet taste. It is given internally in obstinate diarrhoea, and, as the lead and opium pill, is frequently prescribed in the diarrhoea of typhoid fever. As an external application it enters into the composition of Goulard's extract, lead plasters, and as a lotion in diseases of the eye and ulcers of the skin. It should never be used in stronger solutions than about five grains to the ounce. When lead is taken into the system in minute doses for a prolonged period it produces obstinate constipation, associated with severe colic, which goes under the name of lead colic. Painters, type-founders, and workers in lead generally are most liable to this affection. Lead poisoning may generally be detected by the appearance of a blue line which forms round the margin of the gums, and frequently paralysis of the wrist, or as it is popularly called 'drop wrist,' results from the effects of this metal. The treatment in such cases is to remove the patient from all risk of poisoning, and administer iodide of potassium three or four times a day, in from 5 to 10 grain doses.

**Leeches** are an invaluable aid in the treatment of certain diseases, notably those of an acutely inflammatory type, and also in sprains, if the leeches are applied with sufficient promptitude. The general appearance of the leech is so well known as not to require any description here. Those leeches which are used for medicinal purposes are mostly imported from the south of Europe, but come by way of Hamburg, where they are collected by merchants from different parts of the continent. They are also found in India. When it is desirable to apply leeches to a part, the surface of the skin should be thoroughly cleansed with pure water, then dried, and the leech held in position by means of a paper box or a tube made for the purpose. When the leech has become sufficiently gorged with blood it usually falls off, and may be made to eject the blood which it has drawn from the patient by applying salt to its extremities. The leech bite is peculiar in its character, and frequently not a little difficulty is experienced in checking the bleeding. This may be effectually accomplished by pressure, by means of a pad tightly bound down over the wound. The general rule is, however, that bleeding from leech bites requires some little encouragement, and this may be done by the application of warm water, not hot water, as this is liable to coagulate the blood and prevent bleeding. Some constitutions are liable to inflammatory attacks of the surface of the skin surrounding the leech bites; it is then better to resort to some other plan of bloodletting if this is the case. The most important affections which are influenced favourably by the applications of leeches are—acute inflammatory attacks, such as pleurisy, inflammation of the joints, peritonitis, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, etc. The severe pain of a sprain will be very quickly relieved by the application of four or five leeches round the ankle or wrist, as the case may be. This is not very generally known, but it is a remedy which can be so easily applied, and is so very helpful, not only at the time, but in the future treatment of the injury, that it may be resorted to even by the unprofessional.

**Leg, White,** or Phlegmasia Dolens, is one of the most troublesome affections which follow child-birth. It arises from an inflamed condition of the veins causing coagulation within these vessels, and therfore obstruction to the return flow of the blood. It is generally preceded by shivering, and is always accompanied by fever. The leg becomes swelled up, bright, glistening, and painful to the touch. The thigh, especially the parts about the groin, feel hot, stiff, hard, and painful, and frequently the size of the leg may be increased to double its bulk. The most judicious treatment to apply in these circumstances is to keep the leg elevated and moistened at frequent intervals with hazeline, while gentle friction may also be made during its application, but the rubbing must always be upwards towards the body. The bowels must be kept freely open, either by mild laxatives or by enemata. If the pain is excessive this should be soothed by the administration of one grain of opium at intervals of three or four hours. This disease invariably leaves the limb very much weakened for a considerable period after convalescence has set in: the limb, therefore, should be rested as much as possible, and gentle friction made (always upwards) with a continued application of hazeline, either as liquid or in the form of ointment. After each rubbing an elastic bandage not exerting too much pressure should be applied so as to support the parts. In every instance it is essential that medical aid be called in.

**Lens.** The crystalline lens of the eye is that transparent disc lying behind the pupil. The shape of this lens and its position, together with its translucency, have the most important bearings upon vision, while its opacity constitutes that disease which is known as cataract, and removal of the cataract is simply the removing of the opaque lens. (See EYE.)

**Lentils** belong to the pea tribe of plants, and are a most nutritious article of diet when they are properly prepared. They are also very easy of digestion and assimilation, and are frequently of great service in the

dietetics of dyspeptics. Lentil soup has of late become a popular article of diet, and as it can be made at small cost, its popularity should still further increase. It is both nourishing, easy of digestion, and contains a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, or flesh-forming substance. It also contains a large proportion of phosphates; it thus tends to promote the nutrition and development of bone. As is well known, lentils, in the form of flour or meal, are sold under the name of revalenta.

**Leprosy** is a loathsome disease of the skin characterized by thickening and ulceration of its surface. Although not probably infectious, it is at least contagious to a considerable extent, and like tuberculosis it is hereditary, and indeed would appear to be closely allied to this disease.

**Lethargy,** or an unnatural tendency to sleep and doze, is closely allied to languor and debility, and in many instances would almost appear to verge upon coma. It usually arises from some nervous disturbance, due either to plethora of the blood-vessels of the head or from an opposite condition, which we name anaemia, of the brain,' or in other words it is a paucity of the blood supply to that organ. Lethargy also frequently arises from a poisoned or impure condition of the blood, such as that which is consequent upon constipation, jaundice, typhoid fever, bilious diarrhoea, or a scanty flow of urine. It may, however, and frequently is, the result of over-indulgence in intoxicants and narcotics, and often the difficulty has arisen to determine whether an individual in a lethargic condition is suffering from disease or from some toxic condition of the blood. Great care should therefore always be taken to differentiate between the two, especially does this advice apply to persons in a public or official position.

**Leucorrhoea** is a white, milky-looking discharge which exudes from the vagina in women who are suffering from a catarrhal affection of that canal or of the womb. It is always a symptom of disease, and should be treated with as little delay as possible, as it invariably tends to propagate itself, and not only to do this, but to encroach upon the healthy mucous membrane higher up in the genital tract. When the discharge becomes greenish or yellowish this fact indicates that the lining membrane of the womb is probably affected, and as a rule concomitant symptoms are liable to develop in the nervous system. The patient becomes dejected, irritable, easily fatigued, and ofttimes most unreasonable in her whole demeanour. These symptoms are generally aggravated just before the menstrual periods, while at the same time the congestion that exists in conjunction with this discharge renders menstruation excessively painful. The treatment to be adopted should always embrace the daily use of the vaginal douche, the liquid employed being rendered antiseptic by the addition of boracic acid, carbolic acid, or the bi-chloride of mercury, and it should always be used as hot as the patient can bear it. (See 'Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Lice,** or Pediculi, are probably the most loathsome of all parasites. Want of cleanliness is always associated with these loathsome creatures. Mercury applied in the form of ointment is the most effective agent to employ for their destruction. The ova or nits which become attached to the hair may be destroyed by the free application of acetic acid.

**Life.** In a work of this kind this subject can only be considered as to its duration. Such a variety of circumstances exercise their influence upon the duration of life that it will be quite impossible even to enumerate them in the space that can here be devoted to the subject. There is no doubt, however, that in children especially the mortality might be very much reduced were dietetic rules and hygienic laws, especially as regards clothing and ventilation, more rigidly enforced; and this pertains not only to the years of childhood, but also to those of youth and maturity. The more naturally an individual is fed, and the more conscientiously that he observes the laws of nature, the greater are his chances of longevity; *e.g.* eating and drinking to excess, and especially partaking of indigestible foods and the indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, though acting slowly, gradually undermine the system, and by inducing faulty action of the various organs invariably result in an untimely death. Then, again, living in an overcrowded and vitiated atmosphere, by lowering the vitality of the individual, renders him more liable to disease, and consequently adds to the risks of his being carried off prematurely. Dr. Farr's table, extending over a period of thirty-four years, yields the following statistics:—

| | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|---|---|
| All ages, | 23 | 21 |
| Under 5 years, | 72 | 62 |
| From 5 to 10, | 8·7 | 8·5 |
| From 10 to 15, | 5 | 5 |
| From 15 to 25, | 8 | 8 |
| From 25 to 35, | 10 | 10 |
| From 35 to 45, | 13 | 12 |
| From 45 to 55, | 18 | 15 |
| From 55 to 65, | 32 | 28 |
| From 65 to 75, | 67 | 58 |
| From 75 to 85, | 147 | 134 |
| From 85 to 95, | 305 | 279 |
| From 95 and upwards, | 441 | 430 |

N B.—The figures, of course, represent the deaths of every thousand living.

The average life of the middle classes would appear to be 45 years, that of tradesmen and their families 39 years, and that of labourers, servants, and their families 34 years. Doubtless the variations in these instances are largely due to more careful living and better ventilation in the longer-lived as compared with those whose longevity is shorter. Then, again, it is ascertained that in country districts longevity is greater than in towns, and this evidently is accounted for by the simpler mode of living which obtains in the country than that which is prevalent in towns. Of late years it is well known that longevity has increased considerably; and this, without a doubt, is only accounted for by the fact that sanitary legislation has become more advanced and hygienic precautions more rigidly observed by the population at large.

**Ligaments** are composed of dense fibrous inelastic bands which bind the bones together and retain them in position.

**Light** is essential to the existence of man; nothing is more depressing than darkness; and no greater punishment can be endured than that of being precluded from the influence of this beneficent agent. It is a well-known fact that, in certain valleys where light penetrates very feebly, the children produced there are apt to become deformed and dwarfed. In fact, light is almost as necessary to the maintenance of health as fresh air and pure water are. It is therefore most desirable that dwellings should be so constructed as to admit light freely; and it will be found that houses constructed on this principle will be less liable to harbour infectious disease than those into which light is not so freely admitted. There is not the slightest doubt that the action of the sun has a powerfully destructive effect upon the germs of disease, and is nature's best disinfectant. As is well known, light has a most powerful stimulant effect upon the eye, so much so that when it is excessive it may produce inflammation in that organ by the bright glare, and even blindness is liable to occur in Arctic regions from the excessive glare of the snow.

**Lightning** produces injury or death by its action upon the nervous system, although it also produces local injury by its scorching effects. Individuals who are prostrated, but not killed, by lightning, invariably suffer from temporary, if not permanent, effects upon the nervous system, such as blindness and insensibility. In such cases it is essential that the animal warmth be maintained, which, in consequence of the shock, is liable to become diminished. If the respiration is feeble and tends to cease, then artificial respiration may be advantageously employed, just as in the case of drowning. A little stimulant, such as sal volatile or brandy, may also be administered, and a mustard poultice applied across the region of the stomach and heart, and also to the spine. Many accidents from lightning occur from want of knowledge on the part of those who are suddenly overtaken by a thunder-storm. In such circumstances the open fields, although the individual is exposed to the drenching rain, are much safer than when shelter is taken under trees or at the side of

buildings, as these attract the electric fluid and thus expose those seeking shelter to much greater risk. Umbrellas should not be used for this reason, and contact with metallic objects should also be carefully avoided. It is also dangerous to sit in a draught when a thunder-storm is prevailing, such as between the window and the fire, or the door and the fire, as this seems to exercise considerable influence on the course of the electric fluid.

**Lime** is the oxide of calcium. Calcium, however, also combines with acids, such as carbonic acid, when it forms marble, chalk, or limestone rock; with chlorine, when it forms the chloride of calcium; sulphuric acid, when sulphate of lime or gypsum is the result; sulphur, when sulphide of calcium is the product, etc. Quick lime is formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate by means of heat. On exposure to the atmosphere, however, it rapidly absorbs carbonic acid (for which it has a strong affinity) and water, and is again converted into the carbonate of lime. As is well known, lime enters largely into therapeutics as carbonate or chalk, which is employed in the manufacture of chalk mixture and is prescribed in the treatment of diarrhoea. Chloride of calcium possesses very valuable therapeutic properties, and is one of the most useful remedies in tubercular complaints, and also where there is malnutrition from inactivity of the absorbents of the intestine. Lime dissolves very sparingly in water, so that a saturated solution, which goes under the name of lime water, is very readily prepared and can be manufactured at a very nominal cost. This preparation is largely employed as an ant-acid, and is specially useful as an addition to the dietary of children rendering milk very easy of digestion, while at the same time it provides lime for the formation of bone. Equal parts of lime water and olive oil were at one time largely employed in the treatment of burns. Carbonate of lime, or chalk, is a powerful antidote in carbolic-acid poisoning, while it is well known that chloride of lime, or rather chlorinated lime, by parting with its chlorine so readily, is a powerful antiseptic. White-washing walls and roofs with lime also acts as a disinfectant. Burns frequently result from the contact of quick lime with the skin, in consequence of the powerful caustic effect of this substance. These of course must be treated as ordinary burns.

**Liniment** is an application which is made to the skin in cases of congestion or inflammation of an internal organ or a joint. It usually contains a counter-irritant as well as a soothing agent, the counter-irritant acting upon the nerves and blood-vessels of the surface, thus influencing the disease in the internal organ. Liniments are also composed of soothing substances, such as menthol, chloroform, belladonna, and opium. A good all-round liniment which may be applied in cases of bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, swollen glands, and sprains, is that which is sold under the name of 'Ertell's' liniment. It contains compound camphor liniment, soap and opium liniment, and belladonna liniment, and may be employed with the greatest safety in any complaint requiring slight counter-irritation combined with a soothing effect.

**Linseed** is the seed of the common flax, containing a fixed oil which is procured from the seeds by pressure. When boiled, the seeds also yield a thick mucilaginous substance, which is frequently employed as a demulcent in cases of bronchial catarrh. Linseed oil was at one time largely employed, mixed with lime water, in the treatment of burns; it has, however, been quite superseded by olive oil combined with carbolic acid. Linseed meal is made by grinding the seeds, not after the oil has been extracted, as was formerly the case, but in their natural condition, and by this method linseed meal exercises a much more emollient effect, and does not tend to get hard and caked as when the oil had been extracted. Poultices of linseed meal are invariably employed in the treatment of suppuration, and when combined with mustard are popular applications in the treatment of bronchitis and other affections of the chest. (See POULTICE.)

**Lint** was formerly made by scraping old linen, which produced on one side a woolly surface, but now it is manufactured for immediate use, and is made from cotton instead of linen, both on account of its cheapness and because it is equally serviceable as that made from linen. As a rule, this substance is rendered antiseptic either by the introduction of boracic acid, salicylic acid, or by being impregnated with some other antiseptic solution, such as that of bi-chloride of mercury or carbolic acid.

**Lip.** The colour of the lips is due to their being covered by a mucous membrane which is extremely vascular. The colour of the lips reflects that of the blood, and indicates very plainly the condition of this fluid. If anaemia is present, that is to say if the blood is deficient in red corpuscles, the lips become pallid, or if the blood is not properly oxygenated, as in cases of heart disease or pneumonia, they take on the livid appearance, and in extreme cases of jaundice the yellow colouration which the blood assumes is manifested in the lips. The lips are liable to disease, either of a passing or persistent nature. As an example of the former, herpes and fissure may be mentioned, and of the latter, cancer. The lips are also liable to be the seat of cysts, which, however, can be easily removed.

**Liquorice** and Liquorice Root are obtained from the root of a pod-bearing plant, and are generally imported from Spain and Southern Europe, but the plant is also cultivated in this country. The extract of the root is known as liquorice, or Spanish juice, and is largely employed as a demulcent in coughs and irritation of the throat. It is also taken in cases of heartburn and in constipation. It does not disorder the stomach like common sugar, and its taste persists for a considerable time after it has been partaken of. It forms the basis of many sweetmeats, such as delectable lozenges, jujubes, and Pontefract cakes. The powdered root enters largely into the composition of a very popular laxative medicine which goes under the name of compound liquorice powder; the purgative properties of this, however, depend largely upon the powdered senna and sulphur which it contains.

**Liver** is the largest of all the glandular structures of the human body, weighing on an average about four lbs. in the adult. It occupies the upper part of the right side and right front of the abdomen, just beneath the diaphragm and pyloric orifice of the stomach. It is attached to the diaphragm by ligaments composed of peritoneum. The liver is divided into various lobes, but it is generally considered to consist of a right (which is the larger lobe) and the left (which is smaller in size). The gall bladder occupies the fore part of the under side of the right lobe. The structure of the liver is lobular, each lobule being about the size of a millet-seed, which is composed of capillary blood-vessels and of cells which separate glycogen and bile from the blood, together with ducts which convey the secreted bile into the larger common ducts; these again converge to the one main duct of the liver, through which the bile flows either into the gall bladder or into the duodenum direct. The glycogen secreted by the liver becomes transformed into fat, and the bile on entering the duodenum aids in the digestion of the food, and also produces a laxative effect upon the bowels. The circulation in the liver is very extensive, and it is from the fluid circulating in this gland that the aforesaid substances are extracted. The liver is a large organ, yet it is frequently blamed for conditions of the system with which it has no connection. It is easily thrown out of order however, especially when constipation exists and when anything interferes with the action of the heart. It is specially liable to disease in those individuals who indulge inordinately in the use of alcoholic liquors. Intemperance, therefore, is frequently the cause of enlargement of this organ, in consequence of the inflammatory action which its absorption produces. The enlargement may go on for a considerable time, but when the disease has attained a certain point the change is reversed and contraction of the organ takes place, so that cirrhosis, or gin drinker's liver, is established. This is characterized by a hard condition of the organ, which usually results in its becoming unable to perform its proper functions, and gradually jaundice supervenes, speedily followed by death. The liver is also liable to inflammation, when feverish symptoms, accompanied by severe pain and tenderness on pressure over the right side, will be the prominent symptoms. Of course in such circumstances

medical aid must at once be called in. Sluggishness of the liver is generally indicated by a paucity of bile appearing in the stools, and probably an excess being present in the urine. What, however, is usually termed biliousness is quite as frequently attributable to ordinary dyspepsia combined with constipation without anything being actually wrong with the liver itself. (See BILIARY DISORDER, GALL STONES, JAUNDICE, etc.)

**Lobelia,** or Lobelia Inflata, is a plant commonly found in North America. It has been employed in the treatment of asthma, and in some instances has proved of service, but this has generally been due to the emetic action which it has produced. It partakes largely of the nature of tobacco, and it is not advisable that it should be employed without medical advice.

**Lochia.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Lockjaw** is the popular name for Tetanus. The severe spasm which affects the muscles of the jaws in this disease, although a prominent symptom, is not the only one which exists, as all the muscles of the body are more or less seriously involved. The effects of tetanus very much resemble the symptoms produced by strychnine poisoning. It has recently been ascertained that this disease is highly contagious, and is frequently transmitted to human beings from horses affected with the disorder. It is undoubtedly due to the introduction of a special germ into the wounded surface, and this germ appears to exist within the soil of different localities. The germ acts specially upon the nervous system, producing the violent spasms which are characteristic of the disease. Many remedies have been suggested for the treatment of this painful and dangerous affection, amongst which may be mentioned the administration of chloroform vapour, calabar bean, chloral, etc., but recently a much more successful method of treatment has been introduced, this being the injection under the skin of the attenuated virus of tetanus, or the antitoxine of Tizzoni and Cattani. This disease, however, invariably requires the attention of a medical man.

**Loins,** or the Lumbar Region, is the seat of that painful form of muscular rheumatism called lumbago.

**Longevity,** or Prolonged Life, is popularly believed to be hereditary; people, however, should not calculate upon this as an invariable fact, as frequently the longest-lived parents have a very short-lived progeny, whereas parents who have died young have frequently borne children who have lived to a good old age. It is also a fact that those who in infancy and childhood have shown indications of great weakness have survived till they have attained ages long beyond the orthodox three-score years and ten. Old age very much depends upon the care that is taken by the individual when he has had youth and middle age on his side. If the age of forty-five is passed in robust health and the individual is of steady habits, his chances of longevity are very good indeed.

**Lotions** are liquid applications composed of various substances in solution with water. They are employed for diseases of the eye when they contain an antiseptic solution combined with an anodyne, such as the following:—Five grains of sulphate of zinc, thirty drops of laudanum, and one ounce of water, or one grain of bi-chloride of mercury, half an ounce of wine of opium, and four ounces of rose water. A teaspoonful of either of these may be mixed with a teaspoonful of hot water and applied to the eye three or four times a day in cases of ophthalmia. There are also stimulating lotions which contain substances such as ammonia, turpentine, or acetic acid. Astringent lotions are those containing tannin in some form or other, such as an infusion of oak-bark. Soothing lotions are those which contain only agents such as belladonna, opium, cocaine, menthol, etc. The most important lotion, and one which is most frequently employed, is that which possesses antiseptic properties. This may consist of bi-chloride of mercury, carbolic acid, boracic acid, Condy's fluid, etc. These substances are largely employed in the treatment of injuries to the surface, or to disinfect the vagina in cases of disease of the womb. An excellent lotion is simply water which has been boiled and then applied to the part as warm as it can be borne.

**Low Diet** is a term which is applied to a modified system of starvation, and therefore should never be resorted to in cases of disease, when all the energies of the individual require to be sustained in the endeavour to combat the disease process.

**Lumbago** is a form of muscular rheumatism attacking the muscles of the loins. It is an extremely painful affection, and especially so when the affected muscle comes into play. It would appear that the excruciating pain which results from movement is due to a large extent to the fact that the sheath of the muscle becomes inflamed and adherent to the muscular tissue; thus, when the muscle contracts, this acutely inflamed membrane becomes dragged upon, and gives rise to the suffering which is experienced. Lumbago is generally the result of cold, but it may also be brought about by a sudden false movement, by which the muscular tissue is strained and inflammation set up from this cause. It resembles very much cric in the neck. When lumbago is present the treatment should always be commenced by a sharp purge, after which the patient should take a hot sitz-bath for half an hour, and then the affected part should be well rubbed over with the following liniment:—Menthol two drachms, chloroform half an ounce, belladonna liniment one ounce and a half. This application may be rubbed in a intervals of two or three hours, and ten drops of the tincture of actaea racemosa taken in water every two hours. The patient should keep his bed for a day or two, and during the intervals between the applications of the liniment a hot water cushion should be placed in such a position that he can lie on it, and thus keep it in constant contact with the affected part. After a day or two a system of massaging the part will prove of very great service, as by this process the adhesions of the sheath to the muscle will separate, and thereby the muscle be enabled to perform its movements without dragging upon the inflamed membrane. The best preventative against lumbago is to keep the loins comfortably warm, and employ considerable friction over the parts every morning when taking a bath.

**Lumbar,** or belonging to the loins, is the region occupied between the ribs and the haunch bones. In delicate children it is not unfrequently the seat of abscess, and, as has been stated in the previous article, it is an affection of the lumbar muscles which constitutes lumbago. Pain in the lumbar region is also symptomatic of many diseases, such as small-pox, influenza, and other febrile disturbances.

**Lumbricus,** or Worm, is the name generally applied to that special kind of worm which in many respects resembles the common earth-worm. It is readily removed by the administration of santonine, which should always be given on an empty stomach, and followed by a purge of castor oil.

**Lunacy.** (See INSANITY.)

**Lunar Caustic,** or Nitrate of Silver, is the most popular cauterizing agent that is employed, both by the medical man and the lay public. It is also employed as a lotion in certain forms of ophthalmia, and has a beneficial effect in such circumstances, not only as a caustic, but as an antiseptic. It is also a popular remedy for the destruction of warts and corns, and also when proud flesh makes its appearance upon a granulating surface.

**Lungs** are those spongy-looking and vascular organs which are entirely engaged in the function of respiration. They occupy the two sides of the chest, the left lung being smaller than the right, on account of part of the space on that side being occupied by the heart and large vessels. The air passes into the lungs by means of the windpipe, or trachea, at the top of which the larynx, or box of the voice, is placed. At its lower extremity the windpipe bifurcates into the two bronchi, one of which passes into each lung. These bronchi again divide and subdivide into innumerable branches, which ultimately terminate in the air-cells. These air-cells are minute cavities covered with a delicate membrane in which ramify innumerable minute capillary vessels which bring the blood into contact with the atmospheric air, and thus secure its oxygenation, while at the same time the carbonic acid which has been generated within the system is thrown off and ejected in the process of expiration. This transmutation of gases is brought about by the process of osmosis,

and when this is interfered with in any way, either by disease or mechanical means, carbonic acid is retained within the blood, and acts as a direct poison, producing death by asphyxia. The tubes, the air-cells, and the blood-vessels of the lungs are all held together by connective tissue, and the entire organ is enveloped by a membrane which covers the whole surface and that of the inside of the thorax. This surface is lubricated by a fluid which enables the lungs to move freely and painlessly within the chest. When this membrane becomes inflamed its surface becomes roughened, and then each movement of the chest is attended with acute pain, this diseased condition being termed pleurisy. The trachea, or windpipe, and the large bronchi are composed of cartilaginous rings united together by an elastic tissue. The larynx, which extends from the trachea to the root of the tongue, is the organ of voice, and is easily distinguished by the prominence which is popularly called 'Adam's apple.' The anatomy of this wonderful vocal instrument is most complex. Into it various cartilaginous ligaments and muscles enter, and the whole of its inner surface is lined by a mucous membrane which is continuous with the mouth, stomach, and air-passages generally. The entrance to the larynx is through the glottis, which is of a triangular form, and is protected from injury by a heart-shaped cartilaginous covering called the epiglottis; this closes in the act of swallowing, and prevents foreign matter from entering the windpipe. The movements of the lungs, although to a certain extent under voluntary control, are nevertheless carried on without the consent of the will; they are, in short, involuntary movements, although they can be increased either in volume or rapidity at the exercise of the will. The filling and emptying of the lung vesicles can be distinctly heard by means of the stethoscope, and their healthy or unhealthy condition can thus be readily detected. In this way disease is easily recognized by the experienced ear. The various diseases which affect the lungs are—Bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, and, last but not least, consumption. Other diseases are of more rare occurrence, such as gangrene and cancer. (See special articles.)

**Lupus** is a technical name for a skin disease of a most inveterate type. The name is derived from a Latin word meaning wolf, and is used to denote that form of cutaneous disease which is most destructive to the tissue affected. As a rule the disease confines itself to the nose and face, and appears in red patches which are slightly elevated above the surface, and which give off a most offensive odour. The patches are composed of tubercular matter within the meshes of the skin, which, although they do not actually ulcerate, yet exhibit points of great irritation. In the worst forms, however, the tubercles do ulcerate and cause deep excavations and scars. The treatment of this disease consists largely in attention to the general health, the greatest point being the administration of good, nourishing food, together with cod-liver oil. Muriate of calcium combined with the hypophosphites will be found to act almost as a specific in this disease, but this treatment must always be accompanied by the application of an antiseptic ointment, such as the dilute nitrate of mercury ointment, to which may be added aristol and quinine in the proportion of one drachm to the ounce of ointment.

**Luxation,** or Dislocation of a Joint, is treated under the article Dislocation.

**Lymph** is that fluid which is contained within the lymphatic or absorbent vessels. It is also applied to various fluids which are employed subcutaneously for the treatment of various diseases, such as vaccine lymph, tuberculine, etc.

**Mace** is the outer covering or husk of the nutmeg, and is employed largely as a spice, but when partaken of too freely may produce a congested condition of the brain and disturbance of the intellect.

**Madeira Wine** is one of the strongest wines that is produced, and contains as much as 16 per cent. of alcohol. It is largely prescribed, however, for invalids, and as a rule produces little disturbance of the digestive organs.

**Madness.** (See INSANITY.)

**Magnesia** is an alkaline salt in which the metal magnesium forms the base. What is generally termed magnesia is the carbonate, of which there are two forms, viz., the light carbonate, which is soluble to a considerable extent in water, and thus constitutes the fluid magnesia which is sold in the shops; the heavy carbonate is more employed than the light because of its occupying less space and being more active in its effects. It enters largely into the composition of Gregory's mixture. As an ant-acid and gentle purgative it has few equals, in consequence of its being transformed by the acids of the stomach into a soluble salt, and thus produces a gentle action upon the bowels. It is also usefully employed as a tooth powder, having many advantages over other preparations which are used for cleansing the teeth. Magnesia in combination with sulphuric acid forms the sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts. Citrate of magnesia is usually sold in a granular condition, and effervesces when mixed with water, thus rendering it a very agreeable aperient. The acidity in children which is characterized by sour stomach, green evacuations, heat spots on the body or a tendency to nettle-rash, is very much benefited by giving small doses of magnesia mixed either with water or milk three or four times a day after food. It must always be remembered, however, that magnesia does not act as a purgative unless it mixes with some acid contained in the stomach or bowels, and therefore it should not be given as a routine medicine without some degree of acidity is suspected, as otherwise it may accumulate and form concretions in the bowels. Fluid magnesia in doses from half an ounce to two ounces will prove a gentle purgative, especially if it be followed with the juice of a lemon mixed in water.

**Malaria.** (See AGUE.)

**Male-Fern** is interesting because of the oil which is procured from it. This oil is employed as a remedy against tape-worm, but in administering it, it is necessary to clear out the bowels by a dose of castor oil beforehand, and then from twenty to forty drops of the male-fern oil may be given in mucilage on an empty stomach. This should be followed in a few hours again by another dose of castor oil, when as a rule, if not the whole, at least the greater portion, of the worm will have been expelled.

**Malic Acid,** the acid peculiar to the apple.

**Malignant** is that term which is applied to diseases such as cancer, ulcers, etc., which are known to have invariably a fatal termination. The term is also applied in cases of sore throat which occur in the course of scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

**Mamma** is the technical term given to the female breast.

**Marrow** is that oily matter which is contained within the shafts of the long bones. As an article of diet it is easily assimilated, and possesses very much the same properties as other fats.

**Marsh Mallow** was at one time largely used in the form of infusion as a demulcent in catarrhal affections of the chest. I have also known the leaves to be employed as poultices, especially in suppurations of the breast. Now, however, it has fallen very much out of use, even as a popular remedy, and with the exception of the marsh-mallow lozenge we rarely hear of this substance being much in daily use.

**Mastication** is one of the most important points to be attended to in considering the treatment of indigestion. If mastication is not thoroughly completed, the stomach has more work to do than its share, and is less able to do it in consequence of the food not having been properly mixed with the saliva before it has left the mouth. If the teeth are deficient in number in persons suffering from dyspepsia, they should be replaced by false teeth, so that the process of mastication may be thoroughly and properly carried out.

**Matico** is a strong astringent, and is employed both as a local and a constitutional agent in haemorrhages. The leaves are frequently used in obstinate bleeding from leech bites and cuts. This substance, however, does not possess any advantages that make it superior to any of the other astringents.

**Maw-Worm** is the term applied to the thread worm which lodges within a few inches of the end of

the bowel. They can generally be removed by repeated injections of salt and water. Although frequently occurring in adults, they, as a rule, are more a child's disease, and in girls sometimes cause considerable irritation in consequence of finding their way into the vagina, and there creating considerable inflammatory action and unhealthy discharges.

**Measles** is one of the eruptive fevers, and, as a rule, only attack a person once in a lifetime. It is, however, not quite so uniform in this respect as scarlet fever or small-pox, as I have known a person to have at least three attacks of measles within the space of a very few years. Measles require fourteen days from the inoculation before they attain their maximum intensity, that is to say, eleven days after contact with the poison. The symptoms commence by a running at the nose and eyes, accompanied by an irritating cough and feverish symptoms. There is also shivering, headache, loss of appetite, and possibly vomiting, with slight sore throat. The symptoms do not appear till the fourteenth day after contact, or till the fourth day succeeding the first active symptoms, when an eruption begins to appear, generally on the temples and forehead first, then on the wrists, ankles, and neck, and gradually extends until the whole body is covered. The eruption of measles has a peculiar appearance, assuming configurations of a horse-shoe shape, the colour being reddish-purple, and it is very slightly elevated above the skin. In the course of a few days this eruption gradually declines, and by the seventh day, as a rule, it will have entirely disappeared, leaving the skin slightly rough. Shortly afterwards the cuticle begins to peel off, so that it is advisable to disinfect the patient every day by means of a bath containing Condy's fluid. The complications which are most liable to attend the course of measles are inflammatory affections of the eye, bronchitis, and pneumonia, while afterwards the kidneys may be the seat of disease, if proper precautions against cold are not taken. If the inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes has been very severe, permanent injury may result to the eye and to the ear, so that the greatest possible precautions should be taken during the period of convalescence. The fact must not be overlooked that a very malignant or putrid form of measles may develop itself, when the death of the patient is a matter of only a few hours. While measles may be treated (if the disease is very mild) without the aid of a medical man, yet, as a rule, it is the safest plan to employ one, as so many complications may arise which would puzzle the attendant, and at the same time imperil the future health of the patient. The principal points to attend to in the treatment of this disease are to see that the bowels are evacuated every day, that the patient be kept in bed, not too warmly but comfortably clad, that he has plenty of milk and milk diet for the first few days, that the room be shaded from light and kept at a moderate temperature, while, if the cough is inveterate or severe, mustard and linseed poultices should be applied to the back and front of the chest, and a small dose of ipecac and squills given by the mouth. The convalescence from this disease should be attended with the greatest care, as exposure to cold and draughts may set up such violent mischief in the parts that have been weakened by the disease as to leave permanent traces of injury in organs such as the ear, eye, chest, and kidneys. (See "Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill.")

**Meconium** is the dark tarry-looking discharge which constitutes the first evacuation from the bowels of the newly-born infant.

**Megrim,** or Migraine, is a neuralgic affection of the head generally confined to one side, and affecting the temporal nerve. It is a disease which is liable to come and go, but is always associated with a debilitated condition of the system at large, and this is generally combined with constipation causing a sluggish action of the liver. The best remedy for this painful affection is two grains of caffeine combined with eight grains of phenacetin, which may be repeated at intervals of four hours if necessary. This is very much more efficacious than the old method of treatment by quinine, while it does not produce any of the unpleasant sensations which quinine is liable to give rise to.

**Membrane** is a thin delicate tissue possessing considerable strength which covers the various cavities of the body, such as the mucous membrane, which lines the air passages and alimentary canals as well as the various internal organs; the serous membranes, which are spread over joints and the abdominal and thoracic cavities; while the epidermis, or cuticle, is the membrane covering the skin.

**Memory** is that power of the mind which retains impressions, and which we have every reason to suppose is imperishable. How this extraordinary function is performed is a mystery which will probably never be solved. That it only remains while the brain is in a state of health is a well-known fact, but we know that it can be recovered from when the brain again resumes its healthy functions. Loss of memory may always be accepted as a symptom of some cerebral mischief going on, or at all events of some contamination of the blood supplying the brain substance with nourishment.

**Menstruation.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Menthol** is a kind of camphor or volatile gum which remains after the distillation of the essential oil of peppermint. It is crystalline in appearance, very much resembling the crystals of Epsom salts. Its effects are those of an anaesthetic, and when applied locally it destroys the nervous sensation of the part, and conveys to the individual a feeling of numbness very similar to that experienced in paralysis. The effects of menthol, however, are very transient, yet while they last relieve the pain, and are very grateful. It is largely employed internally, also as an antiseptic in certain affections of the stomach, and its anaesthetic or sedative effects have been very largely taken advantage of in the treatment of obstinate vomiting, when it often proves of very considerable service.

**Mercury,** or Quick Silver, is that well-known metal which remains fluid at ordinary temperatures, and furnishes some of the most important medicines which are employed by the physician. Those which are most popular as internal medicines are blue pill, grey powder, and calomel, all of which have a powerful influence upon the functions of the liver. Mercury, however, should invariably be administered under medical advice only, as its effects, if not carefully watched, may be most serious. The dose of blue pill is three grains, and it should always be combined with a purgative, such as colocynth and henbane pill, to aid it in its effects upon the liver. Eight grains of grey powder may be given to an adult, and probably the best mode of administering it is in combination with thirty grains of rhubarb, thirty grains of bi-carbonate of soda, and ten grains of ginger. The ordinary dose of calomel is four grains, and it may be combined very much in the same way as has been recommended for grey powder. Corosive sublimate, or the bi-chloride of mercury, is used both internally and externally. In the former case it is very efficacious in the treatment of syphilis, and externally it is one of the most useful antiseptics that we possess, and is also employed in the treatment of ophthalmia, when one grain in four ounces of rose water makes an admirable lotion. In antiseptic surgery a solution of one in 2000 to one in 5000 of water is the strength employed. The red oxide of mercury is used largely in the treatment of affections of the skin, in the form of ointment, and no better application can be made for dandriff or scurf on the scalp than a pomade containing one part of red oxide of mercury ointment added to three parts of an ordinary pomade. Calomel is also used as an external application, and proves most useful in the treatment of ulcers on the cornea, when a little may be dusted into the eye every second day. The green iodide and red iodide of mercury are preparations which are also largely employed in the treatment of syphilis, and in affections of the skin such as eczema and psoriasis. (See special articles.) When mercury is taken for a lengthened period it is liable to produce many unpleasant symptoms, such as salivation and softening of the gums, so that the teeth may drop out if the medicine is pushed to an undue extent. At the same time there is produced considerable constitutional disturbance, accompanied

by fever, and it must be remembered that certain individuals are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of mercury, so that what in one case would produce no symptoms worthy of note will in others act in a very unpleasant manner. It is quite a mistake to imagine that it is essential to produce these symptoms to obtain the medicinal effects of this powerful medicine. If the symptoms of mercurial poisoning, however, have been developed, a mouth-wash containing alum and carbolic acid should be employed very freely, both to act as an astringent and to remove the foetid odour that is apt to rise when the gums become affected by mercury. Another excellent mouth-wash suitable in these circumstances is composed of equal parts of tincture of myrrh, tincture of cinchona, and spirit of camphor, a teaspoonful of which may be mixed with a wine-glassful of water and used as a mouth-lotion. Condy's fluid in water also makes a good cleanser, which is applicable in these circumstances. The method by which mercury acts would appear to be entirely due to its antiseptic qualities upon poisonous matter contained within the blood, and also upon its stimulating effects upon the biliary secretion. When inflammatory conditions exist and it is deemed advisable to employ mercury for their alleviation, it is usually combined with opium to obviate its purgative effects. When administered as an alterative in these circumstances, one-half to one grain of calomel combined with one-half to one grain of opium may be given every four hours; but when a purgative effect is required, it is necessary to administer it in from four to eight-grain doses, either as has been before recommended, combined with a purgative, or followed by a purgative a few hours afterwards. Mercurial poisoning is liable to occur in those employed in the manufacture of mirrors, also in furriers and others who come much in contact with the metal. They then become liable to a peculiar palsied condition of the hands and arms, and sometimes of the whole body, which is indicated by a peculiar tremor of the muscles, and which compels them to abandon their occupation. The same symptoms frequently occur in those employed in quick-silver mines. The well-known pigment vermilion is mercury in combination with sulphur. White precipitate is the ammonia chloride of mercury, and is largely used as a parasiticide, especially in the destruction of lice. In the form of ointment it is frequently recommended in the treatment of fissure of the anus, and in that disagreeable itching which frequently exists around the anus.

**Mesentery** is the broad fold of peritoneum, or lining membrane of the bowels, by which the small intestines are attached to the posterior part of the abdomen and retained in their position. The mesentery is a most important fold of membrane, as it contains numerous glands as well as blood-vessels.

**Miasma** is the peculiar poisonous emanations which take place in warm climates and give rise to ague in white people who have taken up their residence in the neighbourhood.

**Microbe** is a term very similar in its meaning to that of bacillus; indeed, microbe, bacillus, bacteria, micro-organism, germ, etc., all have very much the same meaning, and apply in every instance to the microscopic objects which possess the power when introduced into the human frame of multiplying to an incredible extent, thereby producing the various diseases to which the human frame is subject.

**Midriff** is the popular name applied to the diaphragm.

**Milk,** the natural food of all young animals, is able to maintain life at whatever age it may be partaken of. It is a well-known fact that the longest-lived race on the globe, viz., the Arabs, subsist largely upon milk and dates. Numerous experiments have been made upon the nutritious properties of this important fluid, and invariably these have resulted in the fact that it is more capable of sustaining an animal in perfect health for an indefinite period than any other known substance. The digestibility of milk is very much increased by the addition of a little salt, and although some people profess that they are unable to assimilate milk in any form that it may be presented to them, this would appear to be merely a matter of prejudice rather than lack of power on the part of their digestion. Milk seems to supply every requirement of the human frame, and this is placed beyond doubt when we look at the healthy child who is being brought up on its mother's breast. In every family milk diet should enter largely into the daily menu. Fresh milk cannot always be readily obtained, but an excellent substitute is always at hand in the various preserved or condensed milks which have been introduced and can be purchased almost everywhere.

**Milk Fever,** or, as it used to be termed, 'Weed,' is a condition of the blood which induces fever of considerable virulence. When it does occur it usually manifests itself a few days after child-birth, and is said to be connected with the difficulties attending the secretion of milk. This, however, is a popular fallacy, as there is not the slightest doubt that when fever does occur, and I have no hesitation in saying that it never should, it is due to the absorption of foetid matter which has been retained within the womb or genital passages. Of course it goes without saying, that if there is a very great rush of milk to the breasts, and these become congested in consequence, a febrile condition of the system may be consequent upon this, but what is generally called milk fever arises from the circumstances which have just been enumerated. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Mineral Acids** are composed of the various elementary bodies which combine with hydrogen and oxygen.

**Mineral Waters** may be described as water issuing from the surface of the earth impregnated with various mineral salts.

**Minim** is the 60th part of a drachm, and may be roughly compared to a drop—*e.g.* 60 minims of water make a drachm, and 60 drops of water are supposed to occupy an equal volume.

**Mint** is an old and popular remedy, which has been extensively employed in the treatment of flatulence. There are two varieties—one peppermint and the other spearmint. The former is that which is usually employed in the treatment of flatulence and pain arising therefrom. It is a popular remedy when taken in the form of peppermint lozenges and peppermint water in flatulent distention of the bowels. In the preparation of the oil of peppermint a gummy substance called menthol is extracted, which has of late years come into popular use as a local anaesthetic. It is also a powerful antiseptic, and there can be no doubt that the popularity of oil of peppermint has largely depended upon the fact, which until recently was unknown, that it possesses powerful antiseptic properties. (See MENTHOL.)

**Miscarriage.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Mixtures** is the term applied to compounds of medicinal substances in a fluid form.

**Moles.** This term is applied in two distinctly different connections. In the first place, pigmentary deposits upon the skin go under the name of 'moles.' As these are in all cases unsightly, the individual who is afflicted by these marks invariably desires their removal; it is not, however, quite safe to do this, as frequently, when they have been interfered with, cancerous disease has been known to develop on the site from which they have been excised. The term is also applied to false conceptions, so called; but that such a thing as false conception could ever occur seems to be most absurd, and the only explanation of this form of mole is, that the conception, when it did take place, had become the seat of some diseased condition, and was then immediately expelled.

**Monkshood.** (See ACONITE.)

**Monomania** is a species of unsoundness of mind arising from a debilitated condition of the nervous system. It may take on a suicidal, homicidal, or religious trait; or, as is frequently the case, it may develop a thieving propensity, when it is called 'kleptomania'; or an inclination to take alcoholic stimulants to an undue excess, when it is termed 'dipsomania.' Again, it frequently occurs in young men who contemplate marriage, when the mental condition becomes concentrated upon a fallacious idea that their physical condition is such as to render them incompetent.

**Morphia** is one of the most energetic and useful of the alkaloids obtained from opium. It is prescribed both by the mouth and by the bowel in the form of suppository, and it is also extensively used hypodermically. From ⅛ to ¼ of a grain of morphia is a fair dose when taken by the mouth; in the form of suppository it is usually administered from ¼ to ½ a grain; and hypodermically no stronger dose than ⅙ of a grain should be given at the commencement. It may, however, be increased to ¼ of a grain if the pain is very severe.

**Mortification,** or Gangrene, is the term given when death has taken place in a limited portion of tissue. Sloughs, which frequently occur after injury to a part, boils, and carbuncles may also be termed mortification of the parts which are thrown off. The term, however, is mostly applied in cases where a considerable extent of the living tissue has been deprived of its nourishment, and has hence died. The appearance of mortification in these circumstances is, blackening of the part, which is separated from the living tissue by a bright red line, and this blackening and death in the tissue are accompanied by a very offensive odour. At the commencement the surface of the skin may present an angry, inflamed appearance, but it is not accompanied by the severe pain which usually exists in acute inflammation of the surface. On the contrary the part becomes deadened in its sensibility, and that in consequence of the blood supply being cut off. Constitutional symptoms invariably exist when mortification is present—viz., great prostration, coldness of the body, rapid pulse, brown tongue, and a high temperature, whereas, if the disease exists, which it is very liable to do in old people, when it is termed 'senile gangrene,' the prostration increases as the gangrene spreads towards the body, and usually terminates in death. Sometimes, however, a line of demarcation forms—that is, the living tissue may become separated from the dead—and in these circumstances amputation of the affected part may prolong the life of the patient for some time; this, however is usually a forlorn hope. When gangrene of a limited portion of the tissue exists, the proper treatment is to apply antiseptic poultices and sustain the vitality of the body while nature is endeavouring to throw off the dead matter, and in certain cases it may be desirable to place the patient under chloroform and separate, by a process of scraping, the dead from the living tissue, which frequently will have the effect of checking the spread of the disease and promoting a rapid cure. Of course other causes may produce mortification besides those which have been mentioned in this article—*e.g.* very acute inflammation of a given part may result in the death of the tissue; but in these circumstances the term 'slough' is generally applied to the dead tissue, which, as a rule, is thrown off by nature's efforts, assisted by antiseptic soothing poultices.

**Mouth** is the cavity which is composed of the upper and lower jaw, lined by a mucous membrane which is connected to the subjacent muscular apparatus. It contains the tongue, teeth, and gums, and is bounded on the front by the lips, and posteriorly by the fauces and uvula. Many diseases arise in and around the mouth—the lips are subject to herpes, fissure or crack, cysts, and cancer; while the gums are also liable to ulcers, depending upon either thrush or inflammatory affections and diphtheria; while the tonsils, which form the posterior part of the throat, are liable to tonsilitis, which frequently develops into quinsy, aphtha, and ulcerations arising from inflammatory action. Every affection of the mouth, however, is traceable to some disorder of the stomach or general system, except in the case of malignant disease, which of course may attack any portion of the body. (See special articles.)

**Mucilage** is a thick fluid generally composed of gum or starch in solution, and is employed either as a medium for taking medicines of heavy specific gravity or as a demulcent.

**Mucous Membrane** is that membrane which lines the air passages, alimentary canal, and the various internal organs, such as the bladder, womb, fallopian tube, kidneys, etc. It is a smooth surface secreting a glutinous-looking substance called 'mucus,' which protects the tender membrane from the action of the various substances which otherwise would come in contact with it and irritate it. When these surfaces secrete mucus in too large quantities they are said to be subject to catarrh.

**Mucus** is the thick viscid secretion which the mucous membranes throw out so as to protect their surfaces. It is composed of numerous cells of a globular appearance floating in a fluid. This secretion is always very much increased in quantity if any irritation is applied to the surface of the mucous membrane, or any inflammatory action is set up by cold or any other cause. If, however, the irritating action proceeds beyond a certain point, the cells of the mucous membrane become paralyzed and secretion ceases altogether, so that the membrane becomes dry and exceedingly irritable and sensitive. An ordinary cold in the head is a good exemplification of the effects of a slight irritation of the mucous membrane, but if the effects of the cold have been very severe, there is no flow of mucus down the nostrils, but, on the contrary, the mucous membrane is dry, hot, and exceedingly sensitive, when as a consequence a most disagreeable burning sensation is felt over the surface of the air passages.

**Mumps** is an infectious disease of a somewhat epidemic character, and consists essentially in an inflammatory condition of the salivary glands on either side of the jaw. It is essentially a disease of childhood, and commences with more or less fever preceded by a shivering sensation. After the fever the neck on either side of the jaw becomes very much swollen, and may interfere very much with both swallowing and breathing, and in every instance prevents the jaws from being opened to their full extent. In four or five days the swelling and acute suffering begin to disappear, and rarely does the inflammatory action proceed so far as to produce suppuration, but this contingency should always be held in view. The proper treatment is to keep the child indoors, attend to the bowels, and apply over the swollen surface a flannel dipped in olive oil, or saturated with a liniment of belladonna and soap liniments in equal proportions. After a day or two the application may consist of equal portions of belladonna, soap and opium liniment, and compound camphor liniment. It is a curious coincidence in affections of the parotid glands, of which mumps is one, that the disease may by the process of Metastasis disappear from the neck and appear on the testicle in boys, or in the breasts of girls. Mumps may be looked upon as a disease quite devoid of danger if properly attended to. (See "Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill.")

**Muriatic Acid** is the old name for hydro-chloric acid, or spirit of salt. It enters very much in a diluted form into numerous tonic preparations which are used in the treatment of certain stomachic disorders.

**Muscles** are those portions of the human body which correspond to that which is known as the lean portion of meat. It is by means of the muscles that the movements of the body are effected, and when the muscles are under the control of the will they are designated voluntary muscles. Numerous muscular fibres, however, exist within the animal frame which are not under control of the will, such as those of the heart, the intestines, the bronchial tubes, and arteries. These are called involuntary muscles, they being under the sway of the sympathetic nervous apparatus. The muscles which are under control of the will are stimulated into action by the spinal nerves. Muscles are not very liable to disease, but they may be ruptured or injured by direct violence, and may be the seat of tumours. If a muscle is observed to shrink in volume and decrease in its power, we may as a rule infer that there is some nervous disorder at the root of it, and it should always receive medical attention.

**Mustard.** Black and white varieties of mustard plants are grown throughout Europe and cultivated for use. Mustard is a well-known condiment, and no doubt when taken in moderation assists digestion to a certain extent. It is also employed in cases of poisoning as an emetic, when a dessert-spoonful may be mixed in a teacupful of warm water and taken at a single dose. As a counter-irritant it is unsurpassed, not only because it is easily applied in the form of poultice, but is always

at hand and produces a rapid action. For these reasons it is most popular as a remedy in slight inflammatory affections of the breathing apparatus or other organs. One very important fact with reference to the application of mustard in the form of poultice is, that it can rarely if ever do any harm. Mustard is employed largely, especially in the treatment of children's complaints, in the form of mustard bath, when a tablespoonful of mustard may be stirred up in the child's warm bath before it is put to bed. These mustard baths are specially useful in inflammatory affections of the chest and stomach, and where convulsions are present. A mustard foot-bath is also a very popular remedy in the treatment of ordinary catarrh of the head, and mustard poultices are specially useful in the treatment of congested conditions of the head, such as apoplexy, epilepsy, meningitis, and convulsions from whatever cause they may arise. Mustard leaves are preparations which are said to be composed of mustard powder spread on thin calico. The mustard leaves, however, which are sold almost invariably contain a large amount of capsicin in their composition, which renders the application very much more painful than an ordinary mustard poultice would be.

**Myrrh** is a gum resin which is extracted from trees growing in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea. It is a slight stimulant, and is also employed occasionally as an expectorant, but its principal use is in the form of tincture, which in combination with spirits of camphor and tincture of cinchona forms one of the most useful mouth-washes that can be recommended. A teaspoonful of a mixture containing equal proportions of these three ingredients, added to a wine-glassful of plain water, makes one of the most agreeable and tonic mouth-washes that can be made use of.

**Naevus** is the technical term applied to Mother's Mark. Naevi may appear on the face, head, or any other part of the body. When upon the face they cause considerable disfigurement, but this may be removed by surgical operation. These marks are due to an enlargement of the blood-vessels of the skin.

**Nails** are of the same composition as the hair and outer layer of the skin, or cuticle. In short, they are prolongations from this membrane. They are composed of flattened cells compressed together into a sort of horny matter. These cells spring from a matrix in the outer skin, which we term the root of the nail. There are here placed numerous vascular points from which the nail is developed and is continually pushed forward by the development of new matter from behind. The nail rests upon a soft vascular cushion which is situated on the true skin and is popularly termed the quick. At first the nail is thin, but as it advances in growth it becomes thicker by the addition of new cells, which are derived from the quick and which serve to fix the nail in its proper position. An injury to the root of the nail may for the time being arrest its development, when the portion anterior to the injury may be cast off and cause considerable inconvenience by its ragged edge. Constitutional disturbances of any kind, such as fever, frequently interfere with the growth of the nails, and this can be seen on persons who have passed through a severe illness. The most annoying and painful affection of the nails, however, is that which so frequently occurs in the big toe, where the nail is liable to grow in upon the flesh. In this way ulceration takes place, and may cause considerable pain. The ulceration may often be arrested by the application of powdered nitrate of lead to the raw surface, but the chief point to attend to is to prevent the recurrence of this contingency, and the method to adopt is to keep the nails pared in the centre more than at the edges, so that when the nail is cut it presents a concave front. When the disease, however, has progressed to an extent which interferes with locomotion, it may be necessary to apply to the surgeon to have the whole nail removed. In many instances where consumption is present the nails assume a curious shape from the clubbing of the fingers so frequently met with in consumptive patients.

**Narcotics** are those medicines which have a sedative effect upon the nervous system, and therefore are employed for the relief of pain. They always require to be given with the greatest amount of care and consideration. Those which are most frequently in use are—opium, henbane, hemlock, chloral, sulphonal, cocaine, etc.

**Nausea** is that disagreeable sensation which produces the inclination to vomit without actually accomplishing this. It is frequently present in dyspepsia and a disordered condition of the liver, but it also arises from impressions received by the nervous system which are due to unpleasant motion, such as in sailing, riding backwards, etc. It may also be due to direct injury to the head, spine, or abdomen, and in sensitive people disagreeable sights or odours frequently produce nausea. It is also, as is well known, a frequent concomitant of pregnancy, and in many patients who suffer from an affection of the womb or ovaries. The treatment of this unpleasant sensation depends in every instance upon that of the disease from which it arises.

**Navel** is that indentation in the abdomen from which the umbilical cord has sprung and has been separated.

**Neck,** the bond of union between the head and trunk of the body, is anatomically and surgically the most important region of the frame. It is the channel of communication of the nervous apparatus supplying the body with that of the brain, and through it runs the large blood-vessels named the 'carotid arteries,' which supply the brain with blood; and through it descend the important veins carrying the blood from the head. Within the neck also are the oesophagus and windpipe, in front of which lies the thyroid gland, which becomes enlarged in goitre and bronchocele. In the neck also are situated the parotid and submaxillary glands, which secrete the saliva. The diseases of the neck, from the great number of important vessels and organs which it contains, are very numerous. The muscles which keep the head balanced in its proper position are liable to rheumatic affections and contractions. Cric is one of those acutely painful affections which may suddenly develop in the muscles of the neck, when the slightest movement gives rise to the most excruciating pain. To soothe this the following liniment will be found most efficacious:—Menthol, 2 drachms; chloroform, ½ an ounce; belladonna liniment, 1½ ounces. A little to be well rubbed in every two or three hours. Wry neck, on the other hand, is due to a spasmodic contraction of one of the lateral muscles of the neck, anatomically termed 'sterno mastoid.' This disfigurement may be removed by surgical measures, viz., by dividing the muscle.

**Nerves,** and Nervous System, is that complicated mechanism by which we think, feel and move. It is composed of two distinct parts, one of which is white and opaque in appearance, and which, when examined under the microscope, presents a tubular and fibrous structure; the other is of a reddish-grey colour, and is composed of cells filled with granular matter. These two distinct nervous substances would appear to be essential to the working of this important organic apparatus. The opaque white matter forms the larger portion of the brain substance, spinal marrow, and nerves; while the grey, although more sparingly distributed, is essential to the generation of nerve force, the tubular portion of which acts as a conductor, and there seems to be little doubt that an amount of circulation exists in this tubular portion. This is made quite apparent when the grey substance of the nervous apparatus enters into the composition of nerves, which are distributed throughout the whole body. These nerves at their roots are connected with the grey substance, with the cells of which their fibres are completely intermingled. When this union takes place an enlargement or swelling, termed a 'ganglion,' is formed; and each of these ganglia would appear to be a distinct nervous centre of itself, and reflects the sensation produced in one part of the body connected with it to another portion to which it sends nervous filaments. The divisions of the nervous system are—the brain or cerebrum, together with the cerebellum; the medulla oblongata, which occupies the upper extremity of the spinal cord; the origin of the optic nerves; the olfactory; the pneumo-gastric, which supplies both the lungs and stomach; and the phrenic, which supplies the diaphragm. Continuous with the medulla oblongata is the spinal cord, which is carried within its

special canal in the vertebral column, and from which the spinal nerves are given off to supply the body and limbs with motor and sensory power. In front of the spinal cord within the chest are situated the splanchnic ganglion and solar plexus. These are the centres of the sympathetic nerves, and control the vascular system and the functions of digestion and assimilation. The involuntary muscular system is entirely under the control of the sympathetic nerves. The brain, which constitutes so large a mass of the nervous system, is in itself devoid of sensation, for it may be shaved off when protruding through an injury in the skull without the individual experiencing any pain; neither does it appear to have any special relation to the carrying on of the functions or even the life of the individual, as it has been proved by experiment that the brain may be gradually removed without causing the death of the animal for some time. It has been asserted that the brain is undoubtedly the organ upon which the manifestations of will, intelligence, memory, and sensation depend, and wherein consciousness and memory exist. This, however, is purely hypothetical, as there are distinct evidences that the brain is neither more nor less than an immense reservoir of nerve force from which the spinal and sympathetic nerves draw their supplies to enable them to carry on their special functions; and if we look at the effects of grief and joy, we will observe that they are not experienced in the brain, but rather in the chest, viz., within those immense ganglionic masses which are called splanchnic ganglion and solar plexus. This, of course, is also hypothetical, but it would appear from the fact that these centres are concerned, at all events, in pleasure and sorrow, and that they are more closely related to the soul than the brain itself. The spinal cord is the medium by which the will is exercised and sensation is conveyed; but it will be found that in every spinal nerve there are sympathetic filaments entwined, and it is quite possible that these filaments of the sympathetic system derive their nourishment from the medium by which they are surrounded. The cerebellum, or little brain, is believed to be that portion of the nervous system which regulates the equilibrium and harmonizes the various movements of the body. This portion of the brain is connected with the processes of respiration, swallowing, and the circulation of the blood, but these various functions would seem to be stimulated by nerves which supply their nourishment from the base of the brain more than from the brain substance itself. The special senses have each their special nerve, viz., those of sight, smell, taste, hearing, etc.

**Nervous Disease** is invariably associated with some local mischief which impoverishes the nervous system by constantly draining away its force, either by the constant pain or continuous irritation of the part. For this reason females are much more liable to nervous disease than males, because they are liable to affections of the womb and ovaries, which are supplied with a very sensitive and important nervous apparatus, and these nerves being by disease kept in a constant state of irritability drain away nervous energy from the body at large. This, to a certain extent, explains hysterical conditions which women labouring under disease of the sexual organs frequently suffer from. When nervous prostration exists it is always accompanied by a very serious depression of spirits, associated with irritability of temper. There is also a languid condition of the circulation resulting in coldness of the extremities and of the surface of the body. This is combined with disorder of the various functions, such as those of the stomach, liver, heart, and kidneys. The depression of spirits may proceed to such a degree as to develop a species of monomania, and the disordered digestion and assimilation may result in weakness of the whole body, accompanied by emaciation. This nervous disease is invariably associated with sleeplessness, which, in consequence of the nervous apparatus not receiving that amount of rest and repose which is essential to its being sustained in a vigorous state, aggravates the disease. It is a great mistake to treat nervous complaints by the administration of stimulants; the first thing to be done in the circumstances is to find out the source of the drain of nervous energy, and proceed to treat the organ or organs that may be primarily affected. Next ascertain if the functions of the bowels are in a healthy condition, if not, this should receive serious attention. Then the patient should be removed from all that may cause anxiety and worry, and at the same time an abundance of fresh air and pleasant society should be provided. If, as is most usually the case, the womb is the origin of the mischief, this must be put right, and the following prescription will prove of great avail as a nerve tonic, viz., 2 grains of extract of hemlock, 2½ grains of valerianate of zinc, made into a pill and given forenoon and afternoon for ten or twelve days in succession.

**Nettle-Rash** is so called from the fact that its symptoms are the appearance of a rash resembling very much the sting of a common nettle. It is composed of slightly elevated whitish areas surrounded by a red colouration of the skin. The rash is intensely itchy, and especially so when the body is warm. It may disappear for a short time and then reappear, but as a rule it passes off within the period of twenty-four hours. Sometimes, however, it becomes chronic when it persists for a much longer period, and is in these circumstances not easily removed. Nettle-rash is invariably due to some disorder of the digestive organs caused by the partaking of indigestible food, such as crabs, lobsters, and other kinds of shell fish, underfed meat, and meat which has been cooked in an unwholesome way. Certain fruits also, such as the almond, nut, plum, etc., are liable to cause nettle-rash. The treatment, therefore, naturally suggests itself, viz., the clearing of these unwholesome substances from the alimentary canal by a smart purge, and, as the disease is invariably associated with an acid condition of the system, magnesia combined with rhubarb and ginger in the form of Gregory's mixture is one of the best remedies that can be used. If the itching is very severe, it will be found that the application of a solution of carbolic acid in water of the strength of one in thirty, to which an ounce of eau-de-Cologne or spirit has been added, will prove very soothing, and to avoid a repetition of the attack it will be necessary to regulate the diet very carefully.

**Neuralgia,** or Pain in a Nerve, may find a seat in any of the sensory nerves which ramify in the head, body, or limbs. As is well known, it is one of the most painful affections to which the body can be subjected. The most common seat of neuralgia is the head, when it is usually termed tic-doloreux. Toothache is a species of neuralgia, but its causes are not so difficult of explanation as the pain of neuralgia when it affects other nerves. In most instances the pain is really the only symptom that exists, but it may be accompanied with marked constitutional disturbances. The exact cause of the disease is sometimes a little difficult to decipher, but it is due either to pressure upon the nerve external to itself, or in consequence of inflammation taking place in its sheath or within the nerve substance itself, or, as in the case of decayed teeth, it may proceed from the irritation of one of its branches, which irritation is conveyed to the whole of the nerve from which this branch takes its origin. It may generally be accepted as a rule, that when neuralgia exists it is more a symptom of general debility than a disease in itself. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and especially is this the case in sciatica, which is neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. Then, again, neuralgia is not unfrequently associated with gastric disturbances, which give rise to an acid condition of the system, developing a gouty or rheumatic condition of the blood. When the disease arises from such a cause it is generally of a more persistent and acute character than when it simply depends upon an impoverished state of the nervous system. It is quite unusual for this disease to attack two sides of the body simultaneously, but is usually located in one side of the head, neck, body, or limbs, although it may leave the one side and fly to the other. It is characterized by excruciating pain, this being of a paroxysmal and piercing character, sometimes increasing to such an extent as almost to produce delirium. It then disappears when the paroxysm has spent itself, but only again to return with renewed violence in a longer or shorter period. Some forms of neuralgia are quite periodic in their attacks; these are generally associated with some malarial condition of the

blood. The great remedy for neuralgia used to be quinine, and sometimes it was taken to such an extent as to produce serious injury to the organs of hearing, upon which it exercises a special influence. It is, however, no use trusting to medicine alone in the treatment of this painful disorder. The first point to attend to is, to endeavour to bring up the general health by suitable nourishment and stimulants, if need be, while the condition of the bowels should be most carefully attended to, and, if the paroxysms are severe, 8 grains of phenacetin with 2 grains of caffeine, repeated at intervals of four hours, will probably give relief more rapidly than anything else. At the same time a tonic containing quinine 2 grains, caffeine 1½ grains, extract of belladonna ½ of a grain, and extract of hop 2 grains, made into a pill, may be taken three or four times a day with great advantage. If the blood is attenuated, which frequently is the case when neuralgia exists, the administration of iron will be essential. As a local application the following liniment will probably give the speediest relief, viz.:—3 drachms of menthol, ½ an ounce of chloroform, 1½ ounces belladonna liniment, mixed, a little of which should be well rubbed in over the pained part at frequent intervals. The following ointment has also proved very efficacious in the author's hands, viz.:—6 grains of veratrum, 6 grains of morphia, rubbed up with ½ an ounce of vaseline, and a piece the size of a small pea to be well rubbed in over the painful part. In sciatica, menthol plasters placed over the course of the nerve have frequently given great relief. Unfortunately, many suffering from sciatica have resorted to the pernicious habit of injecting morphia subcutaneously for the relief of the pain. This is a great mistake, as frequently the opium habit has been contracted by such a practice. In persons who are subject to neuralgic attacks it is essential that particular attention be observed in the matter of clothing, and flannel should invariably be worn next the skin, whilst exposure to damp and cold should be avoided as much as possible. When neuralgia is very persistent a change of air to a dry bracing atmosphere will frequently prove very beneficial. In these circumstances, that is when the disease has become chronic, phosphorus administered for a lengthened period in the form of a pill will often prove of great service. When neuralgia attacks the stomach it is termed 'gastralgia,' when it affects the muscles of the chest it is called 'pleurodynia,' when the heart is affected very dangerous symptoms, termed 'angina pectoris,' may result, and this not unfrequently terminates in death. Earache, or otalgia, is another form of this painful affection of the nerves, and must be distinguished from abscess or inflammation of the internal ear.

**Nightmare** is that peculiar vivid hallucination which so frequently occurs during the night in those who are suffering from indigestion or constipation. It is in reality a hyper-active condition of the brain without the control of the will being brought to act as the balancing power and prevent it from having its full sway. It frequently gives rise to what are called night-terrors in children, and in many instances, even in adults, appears so real as to affect the nervous system very seriously when it occurs. Nightmare generally partakes somewhat of the nature of a tragedy, and the scene which rises before the imagination of the individual is one full of horror, and appears for the time being to be so real as to give rise to screams, indicating the terror that the sleeper is possessed with. So real does the scene that is being enacted appear to the sleeper, that it frequently results in somnambulism. In short, nightmare is neither more nor less than a temporary delirium in a person whose functions are only disturbed for the time being. The proper remedy for this distressing nervous disturbance is, to avoid everything that is indigestible and pay proper attention to the bowels, as it will certainly recur if either of these injunctions is ignored.

**Nipples.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Nitrates** are salts, some of which are largely employed in medicine, such as nitrate of potash or saltpetre, nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, these salts being made up of a base in combination with nitric acid. Nitric acid, or aqua fortis, is one of the most caustic of the mineral acids. It is never found in its free state in nature, but is procured by distilling saltpetre or the nitrate of potash with the oil of vitriol. The composition of nitric acid is—2 atoms of hydrogen, 1 atom of nitrogen, 5 atoms of oxygen. Nitric acid has frequently been employed as a caustic, or rather as a corrosive, in inflammatory affections of the womb, and in cancer of this organ; it has frequently been applied in its concentrated state with considerable benefit. It should, however, only be used with the most extreme care, and never at haphazard, as its destructive power upon the living tissue is so very great. Internally it has been prescribed largely in sluggish action of the liver, but only in a very dilute solution. Nitric acid in a dilute form combined with pepsine has also found much favour in the treatment of certain forms of diarrhoea occurring in children. When poisoning by nitric acid occurs, the destructive effect of the substance upon the living tissues renders an antidote almost useless. If, however, the accident has been discovered in time, the administration of carbonate of soda or chalk in sufficient quantity may destroy the virulence of the poison to some extent.

**Nitro-Hydro-Chloric Acid,** or Aqua Regia, so named from its being the only compound that had any solvent effect upon gold, is employed very largely in medicine as a tonic in functional weakness of the stomach and liver. The nitro-muriatic or nitro-hydrochloric acid is composed of three parts of nitric acid, four parts of hydro-chloric acid, and twenty-five parts of water, and is not only employed internally in affections of the liver, but frequently externally by being sprinkled freely over hot fomentations which are applied over the seat of the liver in sluggish action of that organ.

**Node** is an enlargement which takes place on the surface of a bone, and is due to an inflammatory exudation taking place underneath the periosteum. It is frequently the result of syphilitic disease and rheumatism. The most common seats of nodes are the shin and bones of the skull, but any bone may be similarly affected. While the disease is in its painful and acute stage perfect rest should be enjoined, while leeches, fomentations, and poultices may be applied with considerable benefit. At the same time, however, constitutional treatment should be actively employed; and amongst the most potent remedies for this painful affection are iodide of potassium and mercury, which rank in the first place. Medical aid in this affection must be called in.

**Noise in the Ears,** or Tinnitus Aurium, though not always, is very frequently due to disease of the internal ear. It, however, frequently arises from accumulations of wax in the external ear, and from the effects of certain medicines, such as quinine and salicine.

**Nose,** the organ of smell and the natural passage of the air in inspiration, is lined by a vascular mucous membrane largely supplied with cilia, or minute hairs, which act as a filter to the air in its passage to the lungs. The part of the nose occupying the face is chiefly made up of bone at the upper part, or bridge, and of cartilage where the nostrils expand. The internal canal, which communicates with the pharynx, or back of the throat, is tortuous to a considerable extent, in consequence of the mucous membrane spread over the spongy bones having a convoluted surface. A blow upon the nose is generally accompanied by considerable bleeding, in consequence of the vascular condition of the mucous membrane. The nose is also liable to fracture, when, of course, the bleeding may be excessive. As is well known, it is the seat of what is popularly called catarrh, or cold in the head, when the mucous membrane, being irritated by the congestion which accompanies this affection, secretes mucus in abnormal quantities, and causes considerable difficulty in breathing, as well as inconvenience otherwise. If bleeding from the nose takes place and becomes excessive, this may be checked in many ways, such as actually plugging the nares. Cold applied to the spine frequently assists to arrest the bleeding, and holding up the hands has also a like effect. If the bleeding has become so incontrollable as to require plugging of the nares, this will require to be undertaken by a medical

man. Frequently foreign bodies, especially in children, are introduced into the nose, when considerable skill may be required for their extraction. In syphilis the nose is frequently seriously affected, and ulceration results. When this ulceration attacks the mucous membrane, and, as it may do, attacks the bones on which it is spread, a most loathsome and distressing disease, called 'ozaena,' results, and from the surface of this ulcer a most offensive discharge, giving rise to a disagreeable foetor of the breath, ensues. The treatment of this distressing affection must be both constitutional and local. Iodide of potassium in five- or ten-grain doses, given three or four times a day, should be taken for a considerable time, while the ulcerated surface should be thoroughly scraped, and all the diseased tissue removed. The surface should afterwards be freely dusted over with aristol at frequent intervals, after which the nasal douche should be diligently and frequently employed. The interior of the nares are liable to be affected by polypi, which interfere not only with the passage of air, but with the sense of smell. These can be readily removed by the forceps, which operation, as a rule, entails little danger.

**Nurses for the Sick.** So many institutions have now been established for providing efficient nurses, and they are so readily procured at the present day, that it is quite superfluous in a work of this kind to indicate what their duties should consist of. It is quite different now from what it was some years ago, when any old washerwoman or charwoman was supposed to be sufficiently capable to assume charge of the sick.

**Nux Vomica** is the seed of an Indian tree. Its active principle, and that upon which depends its medicinal properties, is strychnia, which, as is well known, is a most powerful poison, though at the same time a most valuable medicine. Many instances of strychnine poisoning are on record, the symptoms of which are most painful; violent spasms coming on quickly attack the whole muscular system, and cause death by suffocation in consequence of the severe spasm that attacks the muscles of the chest. Chloroform inhalation is one of the most potent methods of giving relief, while animal charcoal taken into the stomach is a useful antidote. Calabar bean has also a most beneficial effect in cases of strychnine poisoning. As a medicine nux vomica, either in the form of tincture or extract, is largely employed in the treatment of atonic conditions of the stomach, intestines, and muscular system generally. The tincture may be administered three or four times a day, in ten-drop doses, with great advantage where constipation is a prominent symptom, or when there is a want of activity in the muscular structure of the stomach. The extract may be similarly administered in half-grain doses three or four times a day, while the powder, in two-grain doses combined with eight grains of bismuth, is frequently given as a stomachic shortly before meals. In failure of the heart's action and in alcoholism one-sixtieth to one-fiftieth of a grain of strychnine, injected subcutaneously, has frequently proved of great service.

**Oats,** as an article of diet, should occupy the first place of all the cereals, containing as it does a larger amount of gluten and flesh and bone-forming substances than the others. It is most largely used in Scotland, and forms the staple food of the agricultural classes. It is, first of all, kiln dried, stripped of its husk, and afterwards coarsely ground, in which state it constitutes Scotch oatmeal. Oats are also employed in the form of groats, which are simply the oats crushed after being dried in the kiln. There is probably no more nutritious article of diet than well-made oatmeal porridge, when taken with milk. It is also employed, as is well known, in the manufacture of gruel, and in the form of oat-cakes. When oatmeal is partaken of largely as an article of diet it is liable to give rise to acidity of the stomach and heartburn. This is due to the fact that it gradually ferments in the stomach if it is not immediately digested, and people who take oatmeal require a considerable amount of exercise to make it agree with their stomachs; hence its popularity amongst those whose occupation is out-of-doors. In some people, when oatmeal is eaten it produces an eruption on the skin, due to the acidity which it is liable to give rise to. Oatmeal has the advantage of acting as a slight laxative, so it is especially useful to those who are of a costive habit. It should always be thoroughly cooked, as when it is taken raw it is liable to form concretions within the intestines.

**Obstetrics,** the art of midwifery. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Occiput** is the bone which is situated at the back of the head.

**Oedema** is a term applied to a swelling of the skin and tissues underneath the skin, and is due to the effusion of the watery part of the blood into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. It may be due to disease of the kidneys, heart, or liver, or it may be the consequence of pressure in the pelvis preventing the free return of the venous blood. It is always a symptom of considerable gravity, and should be dealt with very promptly.

**Oesophagus,** or Gullet, is the tube leading from the mouth of the stomach. (See GULLET.)

**Oils** used in medicine are all more or less odoriferous. They are generally limpid, and should be colourless, but, for the most part, they are of a slightly yellow tint, and are invariably pungent in taste. Like the fixed oils, they produce greasy stains on paper or cloth, but this gradually evaporates under the influence of heat, and the stain passes away. Turpentine, oil of lemons, juniper, mint, lavender, are examples of volatile oils; while the principal fixed oils employed in medicine are—almond, cajeput, castor, cod-liver, croton, linseed, and olive oils. They are all more or less aperient in their properties, but are employed externally as emollients or as an adjunct to some stimulating preparation.

**Ointments** are usually prepared with lard, vaseline, or lanoline, which are employed to dilute and render easy of application certain medicinal substances, *e.g.* mercurial ointment, gall and opium, etc. (See various articles.)

**Old Age** is usually said to commence in women about the fifty-third year, and in men about the sixtieth year, although many men and women retain their health and vigour for a much longer period. As old age advances, disease of a serious nature is more liable to develop than at an earlier period of life, such, for example, as gout, gravel, rheumatism, apoplexy, paralysis, cancer, etc., and it is at this period of life that the effects of dissipation and excess in early life are liable to manifest themselves. Old people should always be well nourished, and care should be taken how they attempt to depart from the habits which they have formed, either in the way of eating or drinking, or clothing, as a little thing at this period of life may result in very serious consequences. Particular attention should be given to the preservation of the teeth, and if these have disappeared they should be immediately replaced by artificial ones, as mastication is essential to digestion and to the prevention of dyspepsia. If there is difficulty in mastication, the table mincer should be brought to the aid of the individual. The meals should all be light, and not at too long intervals. The principal meal of the day should be taken about one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and not late in the evening. Then, particular care should be observed in clothing old people, as their power of resisting cold is very much decreased by advancing years. Woollen clothing should therefore be worn next the skin by all elderly people. Exercise to a moderate degree should be taken every day, but over-fatigue carefully avoided. Injuries of all kinds are more apt to end seriously in the aged than in younger people, partly in consequence of the more languid state of the circulation, and because the nervous system is not so able to sustain shock. Sleeplessness is a common complaint in elderly people, but fortunately sleep is not so essential to their health as it is in younger people. When, however, sleep is difficult to procure, it will be found that taking a light meal shortly before going to bed will aid very much in inducing sleep. Constipation is also liable to occur in elderly persons, and this must be carefully guarded against by judicious administration of aperient medicine, or an enema composed of a tablespoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of warm water may be given every second day. As is well known, the faculties are liable to give way more or less as age advances, especially those of sight and hearing. When these symptoms

appear in their incipient stages a great deal can be done by obtaining medical assistance.

**Olive Oil** is prepared by crushing the ripe fruit of the olive tree or olives. It should be of a pale amber colour, and devoid of taste or smell. It is frequently adulterated with inferior fixed oils. In many instances, what is sold as pure olive oil is not this article at all. It possesses gentle aperient properties, and may be usefully employed in children who are subject to constipation, as it is both nutritious and also produces aperient effects. It is a useful laxative for ladies during pregnancy. Of late years large and frequently repeated doses of olive oil have been found efficacious in the treatment of gall stones.

**Onychia** is a disease attacking the root or side of the nail, and may result in the formation of an abscess, or the parts may become ulcerated, and in every instance it is attended with severe pain. When the side of the nail is ulcerated, powdered nitrate of lead dusted over the part often gives immediate relief. If the pain is great, and matter is present, the part will require to be poulticed and fomented at frequent intervals, and if pus has formed it will be necessary to allow its escape by a free incision with the lancet. The disease may be so persistent that it becomes a necessity to apply to the surgeon with a view to have the nail removed, which may be done either without pain, if cocaine is used locally, or under the influence of chloroform or laughing gas.

**Ophthalmia,** or Inflammation of the outer covering of the Eye, may be due to exposure to cold or the introduction of some foreign matter into the eye. Its symptoms are—intolerance of light, pain on movement of the eyelids, and a congested or blood-shot appearance of the white of the eye. Great relief will be almost instantaneously obtained by the introduction into the eye of a drop or two of a five or ten per cent. solution of cocaine, while one of the following lotions should be employed every two or three hours after:—5 grains sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm of opium wine, and rose water to make one ounce—a few drops to be introduced into the eye every two or three hours; or, 1 grain bi-chloride of mercury, ½ an ounce of opium wine, 4 ounces rose water—a teaspoonful of this to be added to a teaspoonful of hot water, and the eye to be frequently bathed. As internal remedies in this affection, 10 grains of salicine every two hours, or 2 grains of quinine every four hours, will be found highly beneficial.

**Opium** is one of the most useful and most popular of medicines. It consists of the milky juice which is extracted from the garden poppy, which when dried becomes of a dark brown colour. Opium has given more relief probably to human suffering than any other medicine which we possess. The drug is chiefly cultivated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and India, but it can and has been prepared in Great Britain. The effects of opium are very delightful when taken in small quantities, and in consequence of this the opium habit is very easily acquired, and when once it has taken possession of an individual it is very difficult indeed to get quit of. As is well known, amongst the Orientals this drug is employed as a stimulant, just as we employ wine and alcoholic stimulants, and even in this country there are many people who indulge in this pernicious method of procuring intoxication. It is a curious fact that opium, when taken in small quantities, acts as a stimulant, and that when pain exists a much larger dose is required to produce sleep than when the person is free from suffering. It is also noteworthy that when persisted in for a long time the system becomes so accustomed to it that enormous doses can be taken without producing anything more serious than a feeling of ecstasy, so much so that a single individual may be able to take at one dose as much laudanum as would kill two ordinary people. Children are highly sensitive to the effects of opium, and a dose of laudanum (which is the tincture of opium) should correspond in drops to the number of years of the patient up to maturity, after which the dose should not exceed 25 drops. If a dose of opium has been taken which produces heavy slumber, with stertorous breathing, and if there is a fear that death may ensue, the patient should be kept moving about and the surface of his body switched and irritated by some substance or other (for this purpose nettles have been frequently employed) until the effects of the drug begin to pass away. But before these measures are commenced an effort should be made to empty the stomach, either by means of emetics or the stomach pump. The stomach pump is preferable, because after the stomach has been emptied by this instrument it can be washed out by means of warm water. In some cases opium neither produces sleep nor pleasant excitement, but may give rise to feverish restlessness, headache, thirst, etc. When relief from pain is sought to be procured by opiates, the present method of employing the hypodermic injection of morphia gives the most satisfactory results. Opium modifies the action of the mucous membranes of the liver and kidneys, and also constipates the bowels, but it causes free perspiration. The quantity of opium which may produce a fatal result if taken into the stomach may be estimated roughly at from four to five grains, and from one drachm to two drachms of laudanum. The average time at which death ensues from opium poisoning is about twelve hours, but if the dose has been large it may occur much earlier. As a medicine, opium is employed in a great variety of diseases, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, diarrhoea, cholera, prostration, and sudden collapse after confinements, bronchitis, asthma, and as a local application in the form of liniments. The acting principles of opium are morphia and codeia, the latter being largely employed in the form of lozenges for irritation of the windpipe, and also in the form of pills in the treatment of diabetes.

**Opodeldoc** is the popular name for the old form of soap liniment, which has been superseded by the soap and opium liniment.

**Optical** Illusions or Delusions are the result of a disorded action of the nervous system. These delusions are always indicative of disturbance of the functions of the brain which are reflected through the optic nerve. They may also arise from a vitiated condition of the blood circulating in the nervous system, this impure condition being produced by absorption of faecal matter from the colon of bile or of urea. Optical illusions are always present when alcohol has been indulged in to excess, and these are invariably the first symptoms which show themselves in delirium tremens.

**Ossification** is the formation of bone. It proceeds from various points or nuclei, which are situated in the extremities of the long bones and in the centre of the short bones. As is well known, the anatomy of infants is remarkable for its absence of bony tissue, the limbs being occupied by cartilage where bone afterwards exists. The principal components of bone are phosphate of lime and carbon. Bone, like all the other living tissues, is subject to disease, the most important of which is caries, this being due to a deposit of tuberculous matter within the substance of the bone, which is liable to invade the neighbouring structure and cause its death, when it gives rise to abscess, sometimes of considerable dimensions, and frequently having most serious consequences. Caries usually attacks the extremities of the bones; necrosis, on the other hand usually attacks the surface irrespective of position. This may be induced by direct injury or by acute inflammation of the periosteum. In process of time the dead bone is thrown off, and health is restored; but in many instances it will be necessary to resort to surgical interference for the removal of the dead tissue. (Refer to CARTILAGE, FRACTURES, etc.)

**"Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill."** The information is too extended to come under the scope of this work, but will be found in a treatise with the above-named title.

**Ovariotomy** is the term applied to the operation for removal of cysts, or tumours, formed in, or in connection with, the ovary. In former years it was an operation which was rarely attempted, in consequence of the almost uniformly fatal results which followed. Nowadays it can be undertaken with almost a certainty of success, and little fear need be present in the minds of those who require to undergo this operation if the operator is skilful, and if he is surrounded by an efficient staff of nurses. During the past two years the

author has operated in over eighty cases with only one death.

**Ovary.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Ovum,** the Latin word for an egg, is the term which is applied to the germ which, on impregnation, develops into the future being. This, in the human subject, usually takes place within the cavity of the womb, but it has frequently been observed to occur in the fallopian tube, or even within the abdominal cavity itself.

**Oxide of Bismuth** is employed in the treatment of heartburn and acid dyspepsia. Its dose is from 6 to 10 grains, three times a day, about half an hour before food.

**Oxygen Gas** is one of the elementary bodies, and is sixteen times heavier than hydrogen. It is the most important of all the gases, being essential to the sustenance of animal and vegetable life. It occupies 20 per cent. of the atmospheric air, and it is due to the inhalation of oxygen that the blood is purified within the lungs, or, as it is said, becomes oxygenated, the oxygen gas taking the place of the carbonic acid gas, which is formed within the blood during its progress through the tissues. When combined with hydrogen it forms water, so that in every particular oxygen may be looked upon as an elementary body without which life could not exist. It can be artificially prepared by the action of certain acids upon oxides and bin-oxides, and has in recent years been largely employed in the treatment of diseases which interfere with the oxygenation of the blood, such as pneumonia, and in many instances doubtless has been the means, when thus administered, of tiding over a crisis which otherwise would have been fatal. It is due to the action of oxygen that the animal heat is maintained, and when administered in larger doses than that which is contained within the atmosphere it acts as a direct stimulant. In combination with many metals it forms what are called basic oxides, such as the oxide of potassium or potash, oxide of sodium or soda, the oxide of iron, etc. It is soluble to a considerable extent in water, and in consequence of this fish are enabled to live in this fluid; were it not for this fact they would soon perish from suffocation. Oxygen is also in that form which we call 'ozone,' which is supposed to be a bin-oxide of oxygen, a powerful disinfectant, and is the agent which acts in the bleaching of articles exposed to the atmospheric air. Water may be highly charged with oxygen, and has been sold as a medicinal substance as oxygen water, the water being surcharged with oxygen under considerable pressure.

**Oxymel** is a mixture of honey and vinegar, and was at one time much more largely used in the making of cough mixtures than at the present day. The oxymel of squills is made by mixing 5 ounces of squill vinegar with half a pound of honey. The syrup of squills, however, has largely taken the place of the oxymel.

**Ozone** is a substance of a penetrating odour, and is supposed to be generated in the atmosphere by the action of the electric fluid. It is a powerful antiseptic and oxidizing agent, and performs in the atmosphere many important functions, the most notable of which is the decomposing of organic and offensive matters in the atmosphere, and thus purifying it. It is found in the greatest abundance near the sea and during snow and thunder-storms, and may be readily detected by exposing a paper moistened with a solution of iodide of potassium, which it turns brown by combining with the potassium and liberating the iodine. As has been stated in the article on oxygen, ozone is supposed to be the peroxide of oxygen, or oxygen in a concentrated condition, just as we know the diamond is carbon in a pure and more concentrated state. The peroxide of hydrogen is now employed in surgery as a deodorizing and antiseptic application where suppuration in deep-seated cavities exists.

**Pain** may be described as an aggravated irritation of the nerves. It may be said that it is due to an aggravated irritation, of which sensation is the modified form. Injury to the nerves in every instance produces pain, whereas slight contact may produce a pleasing sensation, which, when increased, may give rise to what we recognize as tickling, and this may be carried to such an extent as to so excite the nerves as to produce actual pain, and if persisted in, delirium. Pain, in one sense, is a provision of nature to enable us to recognize injuries, and the fear of it is such as to make us take every precaution to avoid it. By the fact of pain being present in any particular locality of the body, the physician is enabled to form his diagnosis, and the character of the pain will often enable him to determine whether it is of inflammatory, neuralgic, or rheumatic origin. It is a well-known fact that nervous people bear pain with much less fortitude than those of a more phlegmatic nature. It is therefore not always an evidence that the pain is severe because the patient complains bitterly of it. Some people would appear to be entirely devoid of the sensation of pain, even when they require to undergo operations of a serious nature, while others are the very antipodes of this. Nature has, however, provided means by which pain can not only be alleviated, but entirely destroyed; and operations which were at one time impossible are now, by the introduction of chloroform, rendered not only painless, but free from many of the risks which formerly would have attended them. The author has frequently had patients under chloroform, who have required operations necessitating the greatest care, attention, and leisure in their performance, without the slightest appearance of danger presenting itself. When pain is local, or due to disease, the most popular remedies are—opium, hyoscyamus, cocaine, etc. A substance called exalgine has been recently recommended in the treatment of certain painful affections, but, so far as the author's experience goes, it has proved perfectly useless. (See NERVES, OPIUM, COCAINE, etc.)

**Painter's Colic** is due entirely to the absorption of lead from the paints which he employs in his daily occupation. Its symptoms are—severe colicy pains, amounting to cramp in the abdomen, attended with obstinate constipation, and generally a blue line at the margin of the gums will co-exist.

**Painter's Paralysis** is a more advanced stage of lead poisoning than the foregoing, and the disease usually attacks the wrist, causing what is termed 'drop wrist.'

**Palate** is divided into hard and soft; the hard is that portion of the mouth which is arched by bone and covered by mucous membrane and is continuous with the soft palate, which stretches backward towards the uvula and is devoid of bone. The soft palate is bounded on the posterior aspect by the uvula and the two pillars of the fauces, between which, on either side, is placed the tonsil. The soft palate acts during swallowing, and prevents the food from getting access to the posterior nares. The mucous membrane covering the palate is liable to many diseases, amongst which may be mentioned, aphtha, or thrush, which most frequently attacks infants or those suffering from acid dyspepsia; diphtheria, which, as is well known, is due to the deposit of a specific germ upon the mucous membrane; and paralysis, which is invariably due to some disease of the brain affecting the nerve supply of this important membrane. Both the hard and the soft palate may be the seat of an abnormal condition called 'cleft palate,' which is due to incompleteness of the union which takes place between the two sides of the body in the foetus. This, however, can be remedied by operation, by which the deformity is safely overcome. It would not appear that the organ of taste resides in the palate; on the other hand, it seems to be confined to the tongue.

**Palliatives** are medicinal agents which are intended to relieve symptoms rather than cure the diseases which these symptoms indicate. Too frequently there is no alternative in the treatment of certain diseases than to administer palliatives, for the cogent reason that the disease is beyond all human aid; *e.g.* when cancer has gone beyond a certain point, and is no longer within the range of operative interference, all that can be done is to palliate the symptoms by administering anodynes, and thus render the life of the patient more endurable than it otherwise would be.

**Palpitation of the Heart** consists in a perturbed and tumultuous action of that organ of which the patient is painfully sensitive. It may give the sensation of a fluttering movement about the region

of the heart, or of a thumping sensation against the walls of the chest. Palpitation may be either functional or organic in its origin, or it may depend, as it frequently does, upon an excited condition of the individual, either fear or joy producing this unpleasant sensation. It is a very common symptom in certain nervous diseases, and is especially prevalent in nervous women, and when anaemia is present, especially after slight exertion. The distended condition of the stomach arising from dyspepsia likewise frequently gives rise to this unpleasant sensation. In these circumstances, palpitation is more due to mechanical interference with the proper action of the heart, and is therefore not to be viewed with such seriousness as people are liable to estimate it at. Hysterical women are especially liable to palpitation, and in consequence may become very apprehensive as to their bodily health, which invariably has a most pernicious effect upon their already weakened organism. Palpitation, however, may, and very frequently does, accompany actual disease of the organ itself, when, of course, it becomes a matter of very serious import both to the individual and to the medical attendant. When palpitation arises from nervous disturbance it becomes necessary to ascertain from whence this arises, and by judicious treatment endeavour to accomplish its removal. When due to hysteria, as it frequently is, temporary relief may be given by the administration of a teaspoonful of the ammoniated tincture of valerian, in water, every two or three hours. When the stomach is at fault the same medicine will often prove beneficial; but, of course, the great point is to endeavour to regulate the diet and improve the functions of digestion. If anaemia is the cause, then iron should be given after each meal, but always accompanied by a slight laxative, as it will be found in these circumstances that the lower bowel is sluggish. When this distressing symptom, however, depends upon disease of the heart it will be necessary to administer digitalis, preferably in the form of infusion, in tablespoonful doses, three or four times a day, or tincture of strophanthus in five-drop doses, every four or five hours.

**Palsy** is the old name which has now been superseded by that of Paralysis, which see.

**Panada** is a food which may not only be partaken of by children and invalids, but by the robust as well, as it contains all the elements which the body requires for its nutrition. It is prepared by pouring boiling milk upon bread, and allowing it to soak thoroughly, after which it may be sweetened to taste and partaken of freely.

**Pancreas** is that narrow gland which is situated behind the lower portion of the stomach, and extends from six to seven inches in length. It secretes pancreatic juice, which resembles in many of its properties the saliva, possessing as it does the peculiar properties of digesting starch and emulsionizing fats. Its duct enters the duodenum by the same opening as that which carries the bile from the liver; and the two fluids mingling with each other act upon the digested food, or chyme, and transform it into chyle. (See DIGESTION.)

**Papilla,** or Little Pap, is a small eminence upon the surface of the mucous membrane or skin. Those minute points on the tongue upon which the nerve of taste is distributed are called papillae.

**Papules,** or Pimples, occur as slight elevations on the surface of the skin, and are characteristic of many diseases of this membrane; small-pox, chicken-pox, herpes, acne, lichen, impetigo, all commence as papules at first, as also do boils and carbuncles.

**Paralysis** is the loss of sensation and the power of motion in one or other parts of the body which are supplied by nerves whose functions have been obliterated by disease or injury. Occasionally, loss of sensation may exist without the power of motion being interfered with, but this is a very rare occurrence indeed. Generally, it is the power of motion which is affected, that of sensation being left intact, or if it is involved, it may be only so to a slight degree. Paralysis of motion may be confined to a limited portion of a limb or to the whole of it, or it may extend only to the lower extremities while the upper portion of the body is unaffected. In a few instances it may affect the whole muscles of the voluntary system, so that life is entirely dependent upon nervous activity being still produced in the involuntary or sympathetic nerves. When paralysis affects one side of the body it is generally due to some interference with the blood supply, or to the rupture of a blood-vessel and a deposit of clot in the opposite side of the brain. This form of paralysis is termed 'hemiplegia,' and is, in the majority of instances, due to apoplexy, which refer to. There is, however, another form of brain disease, called 'congestive apoplexy,' in which actual rupture does not take place, but where effusion within the cranium is liable to occur. Such cases may, and do, frequently recover, but when the congestion has proceeded so far as to cause undue pressure upon the brain substance, it is not so liable to pass off without leaving some paralysis behind it. Paralysis may likewise occur from pressure upon the brain, as the result of accident or from the presence of tumours or abscesses within the cranium. Of late years surgical measures have been devised by which these can be removed and the paralysis cured. Certain symptoms which the case points to will enable the surgeon to locate the seat of the tumour, upon which he may be able to cut down by means of the trephine and remove the cause of the mischief. The symptoms which generally indicate that paralysis is pending are, first, a feeling of numbness and prickling in the part, and when such symptoms do appear particular attention should be paid to them, and every effort made to remove their cause. When, however, paralysis comes on suddenly it is generally accompanied by a plethoric condition of the blood-vessels of the head and a tendency to vomit. Under these circumstances the judicious abstraction of blood and the administration of a free purgative should at once be resorted to, while to the extremities and abdomen mustard poultices should be freely applied. Frequently the first symptom indicative of paralysis will be observed in the face, when the mouth appears to be twisted in consequence of the muscular action being confined to the healthy side, by which the paralyzed side is drawn out of position. When paralysis has been established for a considerable time much may be doue to restore sensation and motion to the parts by the judicious and persistent application of massage combined with electricity. At the same time the various functions of the body should be carefully attended to, and the patient be kept warmly clothed. It is a curious fact that, although paralysis so frequently results as a consequence of apoplexy, the mental functions of the individual may not be interfered with to any great extent for a considerable period after the attack; as, however, one attack is frequently succeeded by another and another until death ensues, we may conclude that the paralysis is not due so much to disease of the brain itself as to an unhealthy condition of the walls of the arteries, which, in consequence, are easily ruptured, and effusion of blood within the brain consequently takes place. If the attack occurs in a person of a very full habit of body the chances are that apoplexy is the cause, although the disease may, and frequently does, attack people of the very opposite temperament. If an attack occurs during the absence of medical assistance the patient should be kept very quiet, cold being applied to the head and heat to the extremities, while, if possible, a free evacuation of the bowels should be ensured either by a brisk purgative or by the administration of an enema, while, if there is much faintness, the patient may have a teaspoonful of sal-volatile or a little brandy water administered every little while with a view to overcome the shock which necessarily follows. When the lower limbs are paralyzed and the upper portion of the body is left unaffected, this form of the disease is named 'paraplegia,' and is usually due to some injury or disease of the spinal cord or its membrane. If arising from disease of this important structure it may generally be looked upon as hopeless. When injury, however, or pressure is the cause a great deal can be done by rest and counter-irritation. The premonitory symptoms of this affection are, an intense hyperaesthesia of the skin, accompanied by the sensation as if insects were creeping over its surface; when this occurs, it is well that the most careful investigation should be made into its cause. Many forms of local

paralysis frequently present themselves for treatment, such as paralysis of the optic nerve, called 'amaurosis'; or the cheek may be paralyzed temporarily by exposure to cold; one hand also may be paralyzed in a single night by the effect of pressure upon the nerves which supply it. In such circumstances, that is when the paralysis is brought about by any such local injury, a smart mustard poultice or a fly blister may frequently give relief to the symptoms. Then, again, paralysis may occur in some of the nerves of special sense, such as that of sight, as has been already noted, or hearing, taste, and smell. Then, again, the power of articulation or swallowing may be lost or deteriorated by the motor nerve supplying the lips, tongue, and other organs within the mouth being affected. Loss of voice is not an uncommon effect either of cold or hysteria, both of which give rise to a depraved condition of the nerves supplying the larynx. *Lead Parlysis*, or Drop Wrist, has been referred to in the article upon lead poisoning. This, of course, is due to the poison having gained access to the system, and producing its specific effects upon the nerves supplying the fore-arm and hand; but it may effect other muscles besides that of the arm, such as those of respiration, when, of course, the disease rapidly proves fatal. *Shaking Paralysis* is generally the result of old age, and is, as a rule, traceable to some degeneration coming on within the brain substance. Alcohol also may produce this temporarily by its pernicious effect upon the nervous system. Mercurial tremor is also a form of paralysis which is due to the absorption of mercury by those who work with that metal. Paralysis, however, is a disease of such import that in every instance medical assistance should be called in without loss of time wherever even a failing of the nerve force seems to be apparent. (See APOPLEXY, NERVES, BRAIN, etc.)

**Paralysis, Infantile,** or Children's Paralysis, is a subject which has for long occupied the attention of the medical profession. It may take its origin from some irritation quite distant from the part of the body affected—that is to say, the irritation is reflected through the nervous system by the nervous centres which supply that particular portion of the body. Amongst the most potent factors in this disease are irritation of the bowels, either from the retention of faeces, the effects of worms, or indigestion. A dose of scammony and calomel will generally suffice to restore the parts to their active condition, while the paralyzed limb should be well rubbed with some stimulating embrocation. In some instances, however, the disease does not yield to treatment, and chronic paralysis may result from what appears at first sight to be comparatively a trivial cause. Electricity combined with the administration of strychnine in small doses will often have a most beneficial effect even if the disease has become chronic, and if this is combined with massage for a lengthened period the disease may frequently be overcome. A peculiar form of infantile paralysis has been named 'St. Vitus's dance,' from the fact that the muscles, in consequence of the nerves supplying these being affected, place them beyond the control of the parts. This affection, however, is usually associated with a rheumatic condition of the constitution, and may result in a child of this peculiar constitutional tendency being exposed to damp, or having been affected by some local inflammation, or irritation from teething, worms, constipation. It may follow in the wake of violent coughs, such as spasmodic croup or hooping cough, but in every instance there will be a hereditary or congenital tendency to the disease. Then, again, a fall or a blow may give rise to paralysis in children. Tubercle, when it affects the brain or its membranes, not unfrequently results in infantile paralysis.

**Paraplegia,** or Paralysis of the Lower Portion of the Body, is due either to injury or disease of the spinal cord or its membrane. (See PARALYSIS.)

**Paregoric,** or Paregoric Elixir, is the compound tincture of camphor, or camphorated tincture of opium, as it is now called. Half an ounce of this liquid contains one grain of opium, and it is used principally in the treatment of affections of the air passages. It is a useful curative agent in the incipient forms of catarrh, when it may be taken in ten-drop doses every two hours by an adult, and will frequently cut short an attack.

**Parietal Bone** is one of the bones of the skull, which refer to.

**Parotid Gland** is the largest of the salivary glands. It is situated a little below, and in front of, the ear, and fills up the space beneath the angle of the lower jaw. This gland is frequently the seat of disease, and would appear in some unaccountable way to have peculiar relations with the ovaries and testes, for we find that diseases which attack the parotid gland may, by the process of metastasis, fly to one or other of these distant glands. The parotid gland is that which is affected in the disease called 'mumps'; it is also frequently the seat of tubercular disease, and abscesses in these circumstances may readily form within its substance, and when neglected give rise to ugly scars upon the neck, which are popularly termed 'scrofulous.'

**Paroxysm** is a periodical aggravation of certain symptoms occurring in the progess of a disease, such as neuralgia, toothache, ague, mania, coughs, cramp, etc.

**Parturition** is the term applied to the giving birth of young. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Pastry** is an article of diet which should not be indulged in by those having a weak digestion, as from its composition the stomach has considerable difficulty in acting upon it.

**Patella,** or the Knee Cap, is that small oval bone which is inserted in the powerful tendon of the extensor muscles of the thigh. It serves at once to protect the knee-joint, and at the same time acts as a pulley in the movements of these muscles. The knee-cap is liable to injury, and especially to fracture. It may be torn across when the muscle is in strong action and the person falls upon the knee, or from a direct blow upon the part. The fracture is not difficult to detect because of the powerful contraction which takes place in the muscle, by which the upper fragment is drawn upwards so that a deficiency is occasioned by the separation of the upper fragment from the lower. It is somewhat difficult to replace and keep these fragments in position, and this object can only be attained properly by suturing the two fragments together by strong wire, a hole being bored in the upper and lower fragments, and the wire afterwards passed through these holes and secured. Such an operation can now be accomplished without encountering the dangers of suppuration if antiseptic precautions are employed. The limb must then be kept at perfect rest until complete union has taken place between the fragments.

**Pathology** is that science which treats of the nature of disease. Without a thorough knowledge of this important department of medicine, no one can be competent either to diagnose or treat disease.

**Pearl Ashes,** the name applied to ordinary potash, which was originally obtained entirely from the ashes of burnt wood.

**Pediculi,** Ticks, or Lice, are invariably the result of filth and negligence. They inhabit the hair and skin of certain individuals, and are frequently an indication of debility of the individual infested with them. Cleanliness, however, will as a rule remove them and be a preventive of a future attack. With a view to their destruction the parts should be thoroughly washed and a little mercurial ointment well rubbed in, which will act as a direct poison upon the parasites, while the nits or eggs which are attached to the hair may be destroyed by applying strong acetic acid.

**Penny-Royal** is one of the mint tribe of plants found in wet places in England and throughout Europe. It is not a drug that should be used indiscriminately, especially for the purpose of exciting the functions of the womb. The only popular method in which it can be employed safely is for the purpose of driving away fleas, which power it is said to possess.

**Pepsine.** There are several forms of pepsine, which differ only in the fact that the stomachs of various animals are used in its preparation. When made from a pig's stomach it is probably to be preferred before any other, and this is due to the fact that the pig's stomach resembles the human stomach in its adaptability to an omnivorous diet. There can be little doubt that pepsine, when given to people suffering from a weak condition of the stomach, aids very much in promoting digestion. It may be taken alone or

combined with an aromatic, or with an alkali, or with both. The following mixture will prove a most useful preparation of pepsine, which may be taken by persons suffering from indigestion, in which flatulence is a prominent symptom :—Pig's pepsine and aromatic powder, of each three drachms; bi-carbonate of soda, one ounce; calcined magnesia, half an ounce—mix, and take half a teaspoonful in water three times a day after meals. The method of preparing pepsine is as follows :—The stomach of the animal should first of all be washed with cold water, and all the mucous membrane scraped off with a blunt knife. This pulp is spread out on flat glass or porcelain vessels, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 100 degrees. The dried residue is then reduced to powder and preserved in stoppered bottles.

**Perforation** is that term which is applied chiefly to the formation of an opening from some portion of the alimentary tract into the peritoneal cavity. When this takes place, peritonitis with a fatal consequence must be anticipated if very prompt measures are not taken, and the abdominal cavity opened so as to ascertain the seat of the perforation and restore the integrity of the bowel, at the same time cleansing the peritoneal cavity of any foreign matter that may have found entrance into it. Perforation may take place as a result of ulcer of the stomach, or in the progress of enteric fever. Females who are anaemic are more liable to ulceration and perforation of the stomach than those in good health. The severe pain that results from this accident may be, for the time being, relieved by the judicious administration of laudanum or solid opium—20 to 30 drops of the former may be administered every two hours, and from one to two grains of the latter may be given at like intervals; but the most efficacious method that can be adopted is the subcutaneous injection of morphia.

**Pericardium,** the bag in which the heart is enclosed. Its inner surface resembles that of the synovial membrane of the joints, and is provided with a lubricating fluid somewhat similar to that which lubricates the joints.

**Pericranium** is the membrane which covers the inner surface of the bones of the skull, just as the periosteum covers the outer surface.

**Perineum** is that space which is situated between the anus and the genital organs. It is liable to serious injury during childbirth, in consequence of rupture which sometimes occurs during the passage of the child's head. When this accident occurs it should immediately be repaired by the medical man in attendance, as, if it is allowed to persist, it invariably gives rise to displacement of the womb, in consequence of its being deprived of the support of the perineum. If, however, the rupture has been permitted to exist, and the consequences due to it have arisen, it can be repaired by surgical operation. Falling astride upon any hard substance may bruise the perineum, and give rise to serious mischief in the urinary passage and bladder. This, of course, requires surgical interference. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Periosteum** is that membrane which adheres closely to and envelops the bones of the body, except where cartilage exists in the joints. Inflammation of the periosteum causes most intense pain, in consequence of the closeness with which it adheres to the bone, so that effusion taking place between the periosteum and the bone is unable to find exit or expansion, and therefore the pressure of the parts is intense and the pain excruciating. The periosteum is liable to rheumatic affections, when nodes or elevations take place and constitute highly sensitive points. If the periosteum is destroyed, death of the denuded portion of bone generally takes place.

**Peritoneum** is the membrane which lines the abdominal cavity covering both the inner surface of the abdominal walls and its contents, to which is given the general name viscera. The peritoneum is a complete sac composed of one continuous membrane. It secretes a serous fluid which enables the various organs contained within it to move freely and without injury to themselves. Certain diseases, especially of the liver, heart, and kidneys, give rise to dropsical effusion, which exudes from this membrane, as also does inflammation. The peritoneum requires to be opened in all operations where the ovaries, fallopian tubes, or womb require surgical interference; and since antiseptic measures have been adopted and carried out thoroughly, these operations can be performed with almost uniform success, whereas, in the olden days, before sepsis was thoroughly understood, the death-rate was something enormous, so much so, indeed, as almost to preclude any operative interference which necessitated the opening of the abdominal cavity.

**Permanganate of Potash** is employed in solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Condy's fluid is simply a solution of permanganate of potash. It is also prescribed in pills to bring on menstruation when it is tardy.

**Perspiration,** the natural secretion of the skin, whereby radiation takes place and the temperature of the body is kept at its normal standard. Excessive perspiration, especially at night, is frequently a grave symptom of disease, and generally exists where consumption is far advanced. A dry skin, on the other hand, always indicates an unhealthy condition, and is invariably an accompaniment of fever. (See SKIN.)

**Peruvian Bark** is the proper name for cinchona bark, from which quinine is manufactured. It has excellent tonic properties, and before the discovery of its alkaloid it was largely employed in the treatment of ague.

**Petechiae** are spots which appear upon the skin in some fevers, such as typhoid, when they appear upon the abdomen; typhus, when they appear upon the chest. They resemble fleas' bites in appearance, and are not unfrequently mistaken for them. These spots when characteristic of fever, have certain localities where they appear and develop in colour and form according to the distinctive fever of which they are symptomatic.

**Pharynx** is that part of the air passage which is continuous with the back of the nares and the upper part of the windpipe and throat.

**Phlebitis** is inflammation of the veins, and is recognized by pain, a corded feeling of the vessels, and swelling in the neighbourhood. It may arise from blood poisoning, but is most frequently encountered after child-birth, when it goes under the name of white leg, in consequence of the swollen and glossy appearance that the leg presents when phlebitis is present.

**Phlebotomy** is the cutting of a vein, and is the term usually applied to blood-letting.

**Phlegm** is the popular term applied to mucus, such as is secreted in the air passages.

**Phlegmasia Dolens** is white leg, referred to in the article on Phlebitis. It occurs after child-birth, and is due to an inflammatory condition of the veins of the leg, which, preventing the return flow of the blood, gives rise to dropsical swelling of the limb and tenseness of the skin, which causes the glossy appearance characteristic of the disease. It is an affection very difficult to remove, and invariably leaves the patient weak for a considerable period after it has apparently disappeared. When this disease makes its appearance medical aid should be procured without delay. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Phlegmon** is the term applied to that very acute form of inflammation which results in the death of the tissue that has been attacked, such as in erysipelas, when the subcutaneous tissues have been involved and slough has formed in consequence of the virulence of the poison.

**Phosphorus** is that elementary body which oxidizes so rapidly, that immediately it comes in contact with the atmospheric air it bursts into flame. It is a deadly poison, having most irritating properties, and yet, when taken in small doses, is one of the most useful medicines which we possess, especially in the treatment of various kinds of neuralgia. It enters largely into the composition of animal bodies, but is always found there in the shape of salts, such as the phosphate of lime, which enters largely into the composition of bone. It is contained in the seeds of grains, and is also a constituent of the albuminous fibrous compounds of the human frame. It was discovered in 1669, and was at that time prepared from urine, from which it was extracted by distillation with charcoal. It is now, however, procured by decomposing the

various salts, viz., those of lime, magnesia, potash, etc., which exist in the soil. It is also an important element in the composition of brain and nerve. When given as a medicine in its pure state it requires to be prepared with the very greatest of care, as the most minute particle of phosphorus coming in contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach would set up intense irritation. It should, therefore, be rubbed up with some substance, such as wax and balsam, so as to divide the phosphorus and distribute it completely through the substance which is selected. From 1-50th to 1-30th of a grain of phosphorus, given after food, is quite sufficient for a dose. Of late years phosphorous pills have been manufactured on a large scale by pill-makers, and at so small a cost that when this substance is prescribed it is much better to name the maker in the prescription, so as to ensure its proper manufacture. There are several firms who devote themselves largely to the manufacture of pills, and one of these should invariably be selected. The emanations from phosphorus, especially in the manufacture of matches, is well known to give rise to disease of the bones in those employed in the factories. The lower jaw-bone is specially apt to become affected, and necrosis, or death of the bone, to ensue, causing abscesses in the immediate vicinity of the necrosed bone, and necessitating operative interference for its removal. These accidents from inhalation of phosphorus, however, are becoming rarer and rarer in consequence of the phosphorus not being employed in its old form, but in what is termed the amorphous condition, and which does not volatilize like the ordinary phosphorus. Considerable risk is sometimes run by children getting possession of lucifer matches and sucking the heads off. Numerous cases of poisoning are on record which have resulted from this accident. If a child has found a box of matches from which he has sucked the phosphorus the mouth will be found to be quite luminous in the dark, and the child will probably complain of considerable pain in the pit of the stomach. The first thing to be done is to induce vomiting as rapidly as possible, and give milk in large quantities. The white of egg is also another good antidote, but the great point is to have the stomach well washed out. Stimulants may be necessary if great prostration exists. Oil should *not* be given, because it has the power of dissolving the phosphorus, and thus distributing it to the intestines and promoting its absorption. One important point with reference to phosphorus seems to be ignored, both by our corporations and by individuals, and that is, that phosphorus is contained in large quantities in the excreta of the human body, both urinary and faecal, and yet, although it is a well-known fact that phosphorus in its various compounds is essential to the growth of vegetable life, this excreta, at considerable expense, is shipped away and buried in the sea instead of being utilized as it ought to be upon the land, while at the same time, at enormous cost also, phosphates, in the form of guano, are shipped from South America to act as fertilizing agents; such an extraordinary paradoxical combination it is difficult to comprehend.

**Phrenitis,** or Inflammation of the Brain. (See BRAIN.)

**Phthisis** is a term which is applied to tubercular disease of the chest, when it is called 'phthisis pulmonalis,' and of the bowel, when it is termed 'phthisis abdominalis. It is due to the deposit of the bacillus or tubercle, which develops within the chest cheesy looking messes, which, eventually breaking down, cause ulceration of the lung tissue, and results in what is generally known as consumption. When it occurs in the abdomen it attacks the glandular structures, and results in atrophy, or emaciation, of the tissues of the body at large. (See CONSUMPTION.)

**Physiology** is that science which treats of the functions of living bodies, and embraces biology, bacteriology, and pathology, and in fact dips into every branch of medical science.

**Piles,** or Haemorrhoids, are in reality, in the first place, a varicose condition of the haemorrhoidal veins. This extended condition of the veins excites inflammatory action in the piles, when they become strangulated, and hence the severe pain which accompanies these little tumours. It is to the rupture of these enlarged veins that the haemorrhage, which so frequently takes place during the evacuation of the bowels, is due. When they are extruded from the anus and come to the surface the mucous membrane which covers the piles becomes transformed into skin, and the term 'external piles' is employed. As is well known, haemorrhoids are always accompanied by more or less pain and uneasiness at the anus, the pain ofttimes becoming very severe and overpowering. They also give rise to a grinding, down-bearing sensation round the loins, and altogether a martyr to piles is in a most melancholy condition almost continuously. The irritation caused by piles is frequently conveyed to the bladder and womb, and gives rise to irritability in both of these organs. The peculiar construction of the haemorrhoidal veins makes them very liable to become varicose if anything obstructs the flow of blood within the vessels, and this is accounted for by the fact that these veins are not provided with valves which would otherwise give support to the column of blood contained within them. They are, in fact, simply tubes, and anything which interferes with the circulation in them naturally causes a congested condition of their lowermost ramifications; therefore constipation and a sluggish action of the liver are predisposing causes of piles. Pregnancy, in consequence of the pressure which is brought to bear upon the veins of the pelvis, is also a predisposing cause of this painful disorder; hence haemorrhoids are not at all an unfrequent occurrence in women who have borne children. The preventive treatment, therefore, of piles is to assure a healthy evacuation of the bowels every day, and not only will this act beneficially with regard to *this* disease, but upon the general health of the individual as well. There is no reason why one person should suffer from piles and another not, and there can be no real predisposing cause except neglect of nature's laws. It is a fact, therefore, that no one need ever be afflicted with this painful malady. If the bowels require assistance, and a tendency to piles exists, the best purgatives that can be employed in the circumstances are, cascara sagrada and milk of sulphur. Allen & Hanbury's tabloids of cascara may be taken in doses of one to three at bedtime, or a teaspoonful of the milk of sulphur may be employed instead; but the weight of experience all points to the fact that cascara is most beneficial. If piles actually exist it becomes a necessity that the bowels be moved by these means daily. Local applications are also to be employed, and the best of these is the extract of hamamelis or hazeline. The hamamelis can be employed either in the form of ointment or suppository, but to either of these preparations it is advisable to add some soothing agent, such as the extract of conium, or powdered opium. There would appear, however, to be only one real cure for haemorrhoids, and that is their removal by operation. The author can speak on this point from a very large experience, and invariably the results have been not only gratifying to himself, but surprisingly so to the patients, and as the operation can be performed with perfect safety it seems a pity that it should not be more universally resorted to.

**Pimples** are usually due to some unhealthy condition of the blood, and, as a rule, are dependent upon constipation, or to some inefficient action of the sweat glands. (See ACNE, BOILS, etc.)

**Plague** is, or rather was, a disease well known long ago, happily, however, it has passed into oblivion, from which it is to be hoped it will never emerge. It is a disease which evidently depended largely upon non-observance of hygienic laws. Nothing authentic upon this important, and at one time deadly, disease seems to be on record. Probably it was a virulent form of typhus fever. Its symptoms came on with a feeling of intense languor and lassitude, something like the precursors of typhus fever. Like other acute diseases it had a cold stage, though seldom of long duration, in consequence of the poison setting up such intense irritation within the body as to give rise to a high temperature. There was intense pain in the head and forehead, the eyes were heavy, dull, and muddy, just as we observe in patients who have the first symptoms of typhus fever. It would be absurd to state as a fact

that the temperature of the patients suffering from plague become very high; at the same time, judging from present experience, this was undoubtedly the case, and it was to this symptom being allowed to go on uncontrolled that the high death-rate was evidently due. It is stated that the expression of the countenance in plague changes in a very remarkable manner—sometimes there is a wild and furious look, sometimes a look which claims sympathy and commiseration in consequence of the sunken eye and contracted features which exist. Perhaps the most striking of all the early symptoms of this disease is the loss of power to retain the equilibrium which the patient feels, and this muscular weakness is evidently due to the strong current of fever which is running through the frame of the patient. All the functions are disturbed—the stomach becomes irritable, the tongue white, the bowels torpid, accompanied by most offensive discharges; faltering of the speech is present, from the same cause as the staggering which has been before noted; the pulse becomes hard, rapid, and in a short time compressible. Afterwards, large purulent buboes appear on the surface of the body. These are evidently due to the fact that the skin, in endeavouring to throw off the poison, becomes destroyed at certain points by the virulence of the virus. After two or three days, at the most, pains in the groin and armpits, or any other place where glands are present, indicate that pus is being formed in these localities. These pains are frequently very acute, and unless speedily followed by suppuration in the glands, the patient dies delirious from blood poisoning. Carbuncles appear about the same time on any part of the body; spots with purulent heads are, however, much more frequent than carbuncles, and when death is imminent it is frequently preceded by extensive haemorrhages from the mucous membranes. The duration of this virulent disease is various—sometimes a patient has been known to die within a few hours of the attack; to many it has proved fatal during the first paroxysm or period, which includes the time from the evening of the attack to the close of the following night. The third, fifth, and sixth days are, however, mostly to be dreaded, that is, if the patient survives the first paroxysm. If the fifth day is passed, and suppuration has taken place in the glands which have been attacked, the patient may be said to be almost out of danger. The convalescence, however, is always tedious from the excessive debility which succeeds the continuous high temperature, this being due to the fact that an elevated temperature existing for a considerable time always has a most reducing effect upon the muscular activity of all the organs; therefore the heart suffers to a very great degree. In the present state of our knowledge it would be quite out of place to attempt to give any rules as to the treatment of this terrible disorder, but common sense and experience would suggest that the first thing to be done, if plague again attacks the community, is to reduce the temperature as rapidly as possible, and keep it as near the healthy standard as possible, by means of antipyretics.

**Plasters** are compounds of adhesive substances spread upon calico or leather, and may be classed as mechanical supports to cut surfaces, or, when combined with anodyne substances, as soothing applications, and when with irritants, such as cantharides, capsicum, mustard, etc., as counter-irritants. The various plasters which are in daily use are—the ordinary adhesive or resinous plaster, belladonna, menthol, cantharides, mustard, capsicum, pitch, lead, etc.

**Plethora,** as its title indicates, is a fulness, and is the term which is applied to that condition of system in which the blood-vessels are turgid and over-loaded. It is generally the result of indolence, over-eating, and over-indulgence of any kind. Some people are more prone to this condition than others, in consequence of their sanguine temperaments, while leading a life of inactivity and over-indulgence in food and drink. This condition predisposes to many diseases having most serious consequences, such as apoplexy and haemorrhages from the mucous membranes generally. When these haemorrhages take place in the nose, stomach, or lungs, this generally acts as a safety valve, and relieves the pressure upon the brain, whereby apoplectic seizures are frequently averted. Fevers, or any disease in fact, occurring in such persons are generally attended with much more serious consequences than when they attack those whose circulation is in a healthy condition. The great point to observe in the avoidance of plethora is to live naturally, to take plenty of exercise, to attend carefully to the daily evacuation of the bowels, and to avoid stimulants.

**Pleura** is the serous membrane which lines both the inner surface of the chest walls and covers the lungs. It is a continuous membrane very closely resembling in construction the peritoneum. The surface of the lungs, and that of the chest, in consequence of being closely invested by this membrane, from which exudes a lubricating fluid, are enabled to move over each other with perfect freedom and without friction. When, however, this becomes inflamed the surface in which the inflammation exists becomes roughened, and therefore friction results during the movements of the chest, and intense pain is consequently experienced. Pleurisy is then said to exist, and in consequence of this inflamed condition the serous surfaces secrete the pleuritic fluid in undue quantities, which gives rise to what is called dropsy of the chest, or hydro-thorax.

**Pleurisy,** or Pleuritis, is a term given to that inflamed condition of the pleura which causes roughening of its surface, and, in consequence of the friction which is induced, intense pain becomes a prominent symptom of the disease. It is rarely, however, that the pleura is affected without disease in the neighbouring portion of the lung being also present, when pleuro-pneumonia is said to exist. It is always attended with a short, dry cough in its first stage, but afterwards the cough is accompanied by a rusty-coloured expectoration, and there is, invariably, considerable fever accompanied by a high temperature. Nothing seems to give relief to pleurisy so rapidly as the prompt application of leeches over the part affected. If, however, the disease has existed for a day or two, a fly-blister should be applied over the seat of disease. When the temperature is high, phenacetine in ten-grain doses should be administered every four hours until this is reduced, while the bodily strength should be well maintained by a copious supply of milk diet in the form of arrowroot, sago, or tapioca gruels. For the intense pain, one grain of opium with one grain of calomel may be administered at intervals of three or four hours.

**Pleurodynia** is an affection of the chest wall which, by many ignorant medical men, is often confounded with pleurisy, and many cases which are diagnosed as pleurisy are nothing more than neuralgia of the intercostal nerves. The pain that accompanies pleurodynia is sometimes most acute and commanding, and may well be confounded with the more serious disease, pleurisy. It, however, is unaccompanied by fever, and is generally the result of a weakened condition of the physical strength accompanied by nervous prostration. The subcutaneous injection of one-sixth to one-fourth of a grain of morphia will give immediate relief, or eight grains of phenacetine combined with two grains of caffeine, given every four hours will also be found to be beneficial; while the parts affected should be well rubbed in with a liniment composed of 2 drachms of menthol, ½ an ounce of chloroform, 1½ ounces belladonna liniment every hour; and with a view of preventing a recurrence of the attack, the following pills given every two hours will act most beneficially, viz., 1½ grains quinine, 1 grain caffeine, 2 grains of extract of hop, made into a pill, and taken as directed.

**Pneumonia,** or Inflammation of the Lungs, is, doubtless, a disease due to the invasion of a specific germ. Of course this germ cannot develop its virulence in a healthy subject, the health of the individual must be, first of all, so far deteriorated as to permit its making a soil for its development and propagation within the lungs. Pneumonia is invariably accompanied by very high fever, rapid breathing, lividity of the countenance, and a hacking cough, which, in a day or two, is accompanied by an expectoration most viscid in character, and having more or less of a rusty-coloured appearance. On percussion, the chest over the seat of the disease is invariably dull, and if the stethoscope be placed over the dull area, a fine crepita-

tion or crackling sound will be audible, this, as time goes on, becomes more and more of a crackling and afterwards of a bubbling nature. The great point in the treatment of pneumonia is to keep the temperature low, and this can best be accomplished by giving phenacetine in 8-grain doses for an adult every four hours, while considerable benefit may also be derived by the application of a fly-blister over the seat of inflammation. At the same time, the vital powers must be thoroughly sustained by an abundance of nutritious food, and careful attention should be given to the bowels. The patient should be kept in a well-ventilated room, the air of which may be kept warm if the cough is very persistent. The old method of treating pneumonia by opium and calomel is, however, not to be ignored, as the calomel would appear to act powerfully as an antiseptic and alterative, while the opium soothes the pain which almost invariably accompanies pneumonia, in consequence of the pleura in the neighbourhood being also in a state of inflammatory action.

**Podophyllin** is a resin possessing a greenish brown or sometimes an altogether brown colour. It is procured from the American May apple, which is a well-known fruit in the United States, and is generally called by its more popular name of 'mandrake.' The dose of podophyllin should never be large, and its action is always to be obtained by giving it in small doses at frequent intervals. 1-20th of a grain given three or four times a day will have a much more beneficial effect than ¼ or even ½ a grain given at once. It should always be combined with some other purgative such as colocynth, and an anodyne such as henbane, together with a carminative like powdered capsicum, which will prevent the griping, and not at all interfere with its beneficial effect. Podophyllin is largely used in bilious derangement, as it exercises a considerable stimulating effect upon the liver and its secretions. It at one time possessed such a popularity that it was deemed far superior to all the preparations of mercury, and it was thought that it might supersede this drug altogether in the treatment of liver complaints. This, however, has not proved to be the case, as mercury still holds its own, and probably will do so in the future, as being one of the most useful remedies that are known in the treatment of bilious disorders. The tincture of podophyllin can be administered in very minute doses and at repeated intervals, and is therefore a very useful preparation, but the commonest form of administering this drug is that of pill, of which the following may be considered one of the most useful compounds:—Podophyllin ¼ grain, powdered capsicum 1 grain, colocynth and henbane pill 4 grains. This to be mixed and made into a pill, which may be taken at bedtime when the liver is sluggish.

**Poison.** It is difficult to define this word, as so many substances are deleterious in their effects, and therefore literally poisonous without being actually destructive to life. Those articles which usually are recognized by the public as poisons are, strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, opium and its alkaloids, belladonna and its alkaloids, aconite and its alkaloids, etc. Then, again, there are what are called specific poisons, which develop disease within the system and often result fatally, such as that of the various fevers, cholera, dysentery, diphtheria, etc. The great point to attend to when poison such as arsenic has been taken into the stomach is to endeavour to produce vomiting as rapidly as possible, or if the stomach pump is at hand to empty the organ by this means and afterwards wash it thoroughly out with warm water, while suitable antidotes should be given with a view of counteracting the effects of the poison upon the system at large. If an emetic is the only convenient means of emptying the stomach, then mustard and warm water mixed together is one that is always at hand, or sometimes vomiting may be quickly effected by tickling the throat with a feather or pushing the finger down the throat with a view of causing sickness. But the great point in all such cases is at once to send for professional aid, at the same time stating the circumstances which are exciting suspicion, so that proper appliances may be brought without loss of time. There are certain poisons which have well-known antidotes, a list of which is given in Dr. Garrod's work on "Materia Medica":

| POISONS. | ANTIDOTES. |
|---|---|
| ACIDS, | Magnesia, Chalk, and diluted solutions of Alkaline Carbonates. |
| ALKALIES, | Vinegar and Water, Oil. |
| ALKALOIDS, | Finely divided Animal Charcoal. |
| ANTIMONY, | Decoction of Bark and other preparations, containing Tannin in solution. |
| ARSENIC, | None; but Charcoal may be given, or Magnesia and Hydrated Peroxide of Iron. |
| CHLORINE, | Ammonia, Magnesia. |
| CYANIDES OR PRUSSIC ACID, | Solutions of Chlorine, mixed Oxides of Iron. |
| IODINE, | Starch. |
| LEAD SALTS, | Sulphate of Soda or Magnesia. |
| MERCURIAL SALTS, | White of Egg. |
| OPIUM, | Animal Charcoal, which absorbs Morphia. |
| NITRATE OF SILVER, | Common Salts and other Chlorides. |
| SULPHATE OF ZINC, | Carbonate of Soda in dilute solution. |

**Polypus** is the term applied to tumours which are attached to the tissue from which they have grown by a pedicle. They vary in size considerably according to their position, those of the nose being small, while those of the womb sometimes attain enormous dimensions. When they appear in the nares they frequently give rise to considerable distress in consequence of their interfering with the breathing. They are, however, as a rule, very easily removed by being laid hold of with a pair of strong forceps and then twisted, and thus disconnected from the mucous membrane. Polypi, however, may appear in the ear, the rectum, and in the larynx, when they generally partake very much of the nature of the surface from which the pedicle takes its origin. When they occur in the womb they invariably in the first instance develop within the tissue of the womb itself, and then by virtue of the muscular action which is exercised in consequence of the presence of the tumour, become expelled either into the cavity of the womb itself or outside into the peritoneal cavity. Some idea of the size of these tumours, which have become converted into poypi, may be given when the author can state that in his own experience he has removed them as large as the head of a newly-born infant, and on one occasion from the abdominal cavity he removed as many as eight of these tumours by abdominal section, the largest of which would be the size of an ordinary cocoa-nut, while the smaller varied from the dimensions of a hen's egg to that of an orange. From the nature of these growths it is quite impossible that they can be treated except by a professional man.

**Porrigo** is a disease of the scalp developing crusts in which sero-purulent discharges accumulate. It is somewhat like eczema in its appearance, and is essentially a disease of the epithelial covering of the scalp. The treatment of this disagreeable affection consists, in the first place, of washing the scalp thoroughly with carbolic soap, and after drying, an ointment composed of one part of red oxide of mercury ointment, with three parts of ordinary pomade, with which two drachms of quinine have been thoroughly mixed, should be applied night and morning.

**Position.** The position of any part suffering from weakness, injury, or illness, is of the greatest importance and requires to be taken into serious consideration in accident and in disease. In the case of a fracture, for instance, occurring beyond the reach of medical assistance, it is of the greatest importance to the patient that the injured part should be kept in such a position as to prevent the ends of the bones penetrating the skin, as, otherwise, what might have remained a simple fracture is turned into a compound one, and therefore the peril of the limb very much increased. Again, if a joint is affected by disease, the position must be studied, so that if stiffening is inevitable, the

limb may be in such a position as to render it most useful in the circumstances. Then, again, if a patient is sick or faint the recumbent posture will be found most acceptable to him, and enable him to recover more rapidly than if the erect posture was maintained. In bleeding at the nose position is also of great importance, as, naturally, the bleeding will be less liable to continue if the erect posture is maintained, and further assistance will be given by keeping the hands elevated above the head. Then, in dropsical conditions of the lower limbs especially position is of the utmost importance, as, if the legs are allowed to droop as in the ordinary position of sitting, the swelling will, from this mechanical arrangement, be more liable to increase; whereas, if the limbs are elevated and kept in the horizontal position, the flow of blood will be materially assisted and the swelling thereby reduced. Then, again, with regard to fatigue either of the mind or body, it has been said that a rest in bed for 24 hours is equal to a change of air extending over some days; and this, doubtless, is the case, and can be accounted for by the fact that the whole of the tissues of the body, together with the mind, are in perfect repose and have an opportunity of regaining their wasted energies. There can be no doubt whatever that sleeping in a chair, instead of being beneficial, is frequently prejudicial, whereas nothing is more refreshing and invigorating than sleeping in the recumbent posture. When the bodily strength is so far exhausted as to prevent the individual from changing his position in bed, it is essential that this should be done for him by the nurse in attendance, otherwise his condition becomes very much complicated by the development of bed sores, which are due to long continued pressure upon one part, whereby the circulation of the part is interfered with, and therefore it loses its vitality. Not only is shifting the posture of the patient beneficial in this respect, but it conduces very much to his comfort otherwise by the relief which his muscles obtain by having the position of the body altered.

**Potash** is the oxide of the metal potassium, and is very widely distributed throughout all nature. It is found in the soil, in all living bodies, both animal and vegetable. It is very largely employed in medicine, the most generally used salts of this metal being caustic potash, carbonate and bi-carbonate, cream of tartar, or bi-tartrate or potash, acetate of potash, saltpetre or nitrate of potash, chlorate of potash, iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium, citrate of potash, and permanganate of potash. (See special articles.) Caustic potash in solution is employed as an ant-acid in certain diseases, especially in those affecting the urine, bi-carbonate is also used as an ant-acid, and in similar circumstances. Caustic potash is also used as a caustic for the destruction of morbid growths, and has been found very useful in the treatment of carbuncle, by which means the recovery of the part is said to be very much hastened. Caustic potash requires, however, to be handled with the greatest of care, as its destructive effects upon the skin are very pronounced. Acetate of potash is a compound, as its name implies, of acetic acid and potash. It is a popular remedy as a diuretic, and may be given in from 30 to 40-grain doses in water, three or four times a day. Chlorate of potash is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the mouth and throat, and is specially useful in the treatment of aphtha and stomatitis. Bi-tartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, is a popular remedy, and also possesses diuretic properties. Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, is also used as a diuretic, but it is not such a safe medicine as the bi-tartrate. It has been frequently employed in the treatment of sore throat. The iodide and bromide of potassium are the two most popular salts of this metal, and are invaluable in the treatment of diseases of a constitutional character; the iodide of potassium being employed largely in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, enlarged glands, and swollen joints. It has also been recommended in the treatment of diphtheria, but other remedies are much to be preferred. When taken in excess it is liable to give rise to very copious exudation from the eyes and nostrils, and seems to have a peculiar effect upon the mucous membranes generally. This effect can be somewhat modified by combining it with carbonate of ammonia. Bromide of potassium, by its action upon the arteries of the brain, causing them to contract, produces a soothing and soporific effect. It is a useful remedy in the treatment of epilepsy, and doubtless acts by its effect upon the blood-vessels supplying the sensitive portion of the brain from the congestion of which the convulsions seem to be due. Permanganate of potash is the substance which gives the disinfecting properties to Condy's fluid. It is a well-known and deservedly popular disinfecting agent. (See PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.)

**Poultice** is an application which is intended to act as an emollient, to afford moisture, and produce a soothing effect upon the part to which it is applied. The great point in making a poultice is to see that it is made very soft and very warm when it is applied, as upon cooling it becomes stiffer, therefore less emollient in its effect. Poultices are made of several different articles, amongst which may be mentioned—bran, linseed meal, oatmeal, marsh mallow, and charcoal, which of course is always mixed with some other substance, such as linseed meal and hemlock for soothing purposes.

**Prussic Acid,** technically known as Hydrocyanic Acid, exists in a great many vegetable substances, such as the kernels of all stone fruit, *e.g.* the peach, plum, cherry, etc. It is also contained in the leaf of the laurel. It is composed of three elementary substances, viz., nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon. It has a most powerful, peculiar, pungent odour, and if inhaled in any quantity is apt to cause sudden and serious depression of the heart's action. Prussic acid, which is employed in medicine and for commercial purposes, is not prepared from vegetable substances, but is procured by the decomposition of cyanide of potassium. It is a most valuable medicine when prescribed by the physician, its action being both sedative and anodyne to the nervous system. In sickness and nervous irritability it proves of immense service. Its poisonous properties, however, necessitate that it be employed with the greatest caution. Its action as a poison is very rapid, as it acts immediately upon the heart, producing paralysis of that organ. When a small overdose has been taken the symptoms produced are—a feeling of weight and pain in the head, confusion of the mental faculties, nausea, and a rapid pulse. The antidotes which are usually employed in poisoning from this substance are—cold water dashed freely over the body, and the spine especially; stimulants, such as ammonia, alcohol, and digitalis, are also called for; while, if a medical man is at hand, the subcutaneous injection of strychnine may prove of great service. Chlorine, however, in the form of vapour seems to be the best antidote that is known for this poison; or thirty drops of the solution of chlorinated lime or chlorinated soda may be given in water by the mouth, the vapour at the same time being inhaled. Artificial respiration should also be employed, and electricity if it is at hand.

**Puberty** is that important epoch in the human life when the sexual organs become fully developed. In English law the time of puberty is considered in the male to be at fourteen years of age, and in the female at sixteen, but these periods are not actually correct so far as the physiological development of the individual is concerned, as the age of puberty varies very much in different individuals. Great care should be taken in the management of an individual attaining the age of puberty, as it is a critical period of life, when latent disease is apt to develop its activity, especially is this the case with regard to tuberculosis. Menstruation in girls is the first indication that puberty is attained, while in boys it is generally indicated by the appearance of hair upon the face and genitals.

**Puerperal** is the term applied to affections which are incident to the child-bed, such as puerperal fever, puerperal mania, etc. (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Puerperal Fever** is in every instance due to some negligence on the part of the medical attendant, and is invariably the result of blood poisoning, either communicated by him or as a result of decomposition taking place within the womb or its neighbourhood. It was at one time deemed an incurable disease, but with the advance of medical science it can now be treated

with almost certain success, if active measures are employed to remove the decomposing matter, and at the same time disinfect the parts that have been contaminated.

**Pulmonary** is the term applied to everything connected with the lungs, such as pulmonary consumption, gangrene, or cancer, etc.

**Pulse** is that sensation which is imparted by the waves of blood passing through the arteries, and indicates each beat of the heart, the condition of the circulation, and the strength of the individual. A regular, steady pulse, which is not easily obliterated by pressure, indicates a good condition of the general health, whereas if the pulse beat intermits, this fact usually points to some faulty action of the heart. Rapidity of the pulse may indicate either a high state of fever or a condition of nervous excitement. When fever is present and the pulse is rapid it is generally full, and round, and easily compressed. The average pulse in a healthy man in the prime of life may be estimated as beating 72 times in a minute, but though this is the average there are many deviations, and even in the same individual the pulse varies greatly according to the time of day it is taken, and the condition of his nervous system at the time. A quick pulse is never an indication of health, although some people appear to be fairly well with the pulse ranging from 80 to 90, in others the pulse may be exceedingly slow, and may not exceed 40 beats in the minute, and yet apparently fair health is enjoyed.

The following is a table drawn up by M. Quetelet:—

| AGE. | Average of Pulsations per minute. |
|---|---|
| Birth, | 136 |
| 5 years, | 88 |
| 10-15, | 78 |
| 15-20, | 69 |
| 25-30, | 71 |
| 30-50, | 70 |

The most convenient part of the body for feeling the pulse is the wrist, where the radial artery lies upon the bone and is very superficial. In affections of the brain, causing great depression, the pulse is usually slow, whereas in peritonitis it is very rapid and thready in character. In recent years a valuable instrument named the sphygmograph has been introduced, which registers the exact movements of the heart by the tracings which are obtained from it. By this means a great deal of information has been obtained with regard to the circulation,

**Pupil** of the eye is the transparent portion of the cornea, and is surrounded by the iris or colouring matter of the eye. It permits light to pass directly through the lens to the retina. Opaque spots upon this important portion of the eye-ball should be attended to with the greatest promptitude, as their existence may not only disturb, but even destroy the vision altogether.

**Purgatives** are those medicinal substances which excite and accelerate the movements of the alimentary canal, and increase the discharges from it. Purgatives are divided into simple laxatives and drastic purgatives. A laxative effect may be produced by certain articles of diet, such as brown bread, porridge, uncooked foods, or even by drinking cold water before breakfast. These are generally described as dietetic laxatives, and act, more or less, by the mechanical irritation which they produce upon the mucous lining of the bowel. Injections also act as laxatives by washing out the bowel, and are most useful in the treatment of a sluggish condition of the colon. Their more general use would add very much to the comfort of those troubled with constipation or an inefficient action of the colon. Amongst the more gentle laxatives may be included—olive oil, almond oil, extract of malt, phosphate of soda, hyposulphite of soda, cream of tartar, prunes, sulphur, and tamarinds. Those having a more energetic effect are—aloes, cascara sagrada, podophyllin, Epsom salts, Glauber salts, jalap, calomel, grey powder, blue pill, rhubarb, senna, and magnesia, when there is an acid condition of the stomach; while those having a more drastic effect are substances such as colocynth, scammony, gamboge, etc. The great point to observe in taking purgatives is to ascertain what is the direct cause of constipation. It may be due to errors of diet, want of exercise, indigestion, or habitual neglect of the calls of nature, when of course the lower bowel becomes distended and semi-paralyzed, in consequence of the accumulations which have existed so long within its canal, because the parts have got stretched and unable to act by unaided efforts. If the laws of nature were properly attended to purgatives would be rarely called for, but when they are necessary it is important that they should be employed without hesitation, as many evil consequences arise from constipation, and predisposition to disease is induced by accumulations within the intestine, while the absorption of foetid fluids naturally arises therefrom.

**Pus** is the discharge which is found in abscesses, upon granulating surfaces, open wounds, and ulcers. It varies very much in character, but in every instance it is the result of decomposition. At one time pus was thought to be essential to the act of healing; now, however, it is always considered an unnecessary evil, as its presence can always be avoided by the judicious and careful employment of antiseptics, except of course in the formation of abscesses which are beyond the control of the surgeon until they have actually formed; yet, by prompt interference, these abscesses can be frequently aborted and prevented from extending in their dimensions. The formation of pus is due to the action of certain minute organisms which prey upon the secretion of the membrane, granulations, or other part which has been weakened either by disease or injury, and thus rendered an easy prey to these microbes.

**Pustules** are slight elevations on the skin and contain pus. They are invariably due to decomposition taking place in serum which has been effused in limited areas on the surface of the skin. They generally appear as clear vesicles, and these undergo a purulent change. The formation of pus in such circumstances, if the eruption is extensive, as in some cases of small-pox, is always attended by very high fever; hence the great danger which attends the development of pus in this disease, and which gives rise to the secondary fever of small-pox.

**Pustule, Malignant,** is due to the introduction of the poison of anthrax or charbon into the skin. It is a most painful, and at one time was considered a fatal, disease; now, however, by the introduction subcutaneously of antiseptics round the neighbourhood of the pustule the disease can frequently be destroyed, in consequence of the parasite being killed. In olden times it was thought necessary to avert a fatal issue by excising the pustule along with a considerable portion of the healthy skin, or else to destroy the diseased area by the use of powerful caustics. There can be little doubt that this disease may be communicated by means of flies, which have been feeding on putrid matter, alighting on the skin and depositing the poison there; so that if irritation commences after the bite of one of these insects the greatest watchfulness should be paid to its immediate effects.

**Pyaemia** literally means pus in the blood, and is always attended with very high fever, which may abate for a period, but always comes on again with renewed vigour. The fever is due to the blood being poisoned from absorption of foetid matter from any given point. The suppuration occurs in the blood itself, but this invariably gives rise to coagulation of the blood in its immediate neighbourhood within the vessel. The pus germs, however, invade this clot and reduce it to pus, when a fresh exacerbation of the fever immediately ensues. This succession of feverish attacks comes on for a limited period, but sooner or later the patient succumbs to the general septicaemia which always results if the disease has not been checked. In olden times, before antiseptics were thoroughly understood, pyaemia, or septicaemia, was a very common occurrence in the practice of surgery; now, however, thanks to cleanliness and antiseptics, and the laws which the employment of these substances have naturally developed, this disease is rarely or never met with, and if it does show itself it can always be traced to negligence on the part of the medical man or the nurses in attendance upon the patient. It commences with

rigors and high temperature, followed by profuse perspirations, denoting great prostration of the individual. A succession of these symptoms, together with their temporary abeyance, is quite characteristic of the disease.

**Pyrosis,** or Water-brash, is always due to indigestion, and is frequently associated with heart-burn. It is a most disagreeable symptom, and is recognized by eructations of a disagreeable watery fluid welling up into the mouth. In many people certain articles of diet, such as oatmeal in any form, broths, soups, stewed meat, and boiled meat, give rise to this form of dyspepsia. The best medicinal agent in the circumstances is bismuth, 10 grains of which may be taken half-an-hour before food three times a day.

**Quinine** is the principal alkaloid which is obtained from cinchona bark, commonly called 'Peruvian bark.' It possesses most excellent properties as an antidote for ague, as a curative agent in neuralgia, as an anti-pyretic in certain forms of fever, and as a tonic in debility. It also has valuable medicinal properties when applied locally, as in eczema, psoriasis, pityriasis, and other skin affections. The dose of quinine varies very much according to circumstances—in ague it is sometimes given up to 25 grains, but as a rule one or two grains every hour or two is quite sufficient to produce the desired medicinal effects of this substance. When quinine is taken for any length of time it gives rise to peculiar singing or rushing noises within the ear, which may actually develop into complete deafness for the time being. This is called cinchonism. Quinine also in many instances acts as an irritant to the stomach; this, however, is only the case when chronic congestion of the mucous membrane exists.

**Quinsy,** or Tonsilitis which has gone on to suppuration, is one of the most painful affections that can possibly attack the throat. It is closely associated with rheumatism, and, as a rule, only develops in rheumatic subjects. The author has found it frequently to precede an attack of rheumatic fever. When the inflammation of quinsy has proceeded to a certain extent, it is liable to give rise to an abscess within the tonsil, which is accompanied by considerable fever and excruciating pain, especially when any attempt is being made to swallow. Quinsy rarely attacks an individual who is in good health, but, as a rule, is indicative of a lowered state of the general system, which is accompanied by constipation, a highly acid condition of the urine, and a rheumatic condition of the blood. When tonsilitis appears it is well to suspect that quinsy may be in the background, and with a view to prevent its occurrence the following mixture should always be in readiness, and should be taken every two hours when the least indication of inflammation of the tonsils is present:—Chlorate of potash and salicine, of each 2½ drachms; guaiacum mixture, 6 ounces—mix, and take a dessert-spoonful every two hours.

**Quotidian** is the term applied to agues whose paroxysms occur every 24 hours. (See AGUE.)

**Radius** is the bone of the fore-arm upon which the hand is articulated at the wrist-joint, and is so called because of its power of revolving round on the ulna.

**Rash** is that term which is applied to the discolouration of the skin, or eruptions which occur in certain diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, nettle-rash, erythema, etc. Small-pox and chicken-pox, on the other hand, develop vesicles which are termed the eruption of these diseases.

**Regimen** is one of the most important adjuncts to medicine in the treatment of every disease. In dyspepsia especially nothing conduces so much to the welfare of the patient as strict attention to regimen. In such circumstances the diet must be carefully considered—articles of certain descriptions being prohibited, while those of a more digestible character should constitute the food of the patient. Regimen, however, goes very much beyond the region of dietetics. The daily routine of the patient requires to be modified in such a way as shall be most beneficial to him in his endeavour to obtain restoration to health. (See INDIGESTION, GYMNASTICS, DIET, HYGIENE, etc.)

**Respiration** is the term which is applied to the whole process of breathing, from the time the air commences to enter the lungs, to that in which it is completely expelled. The respiration is frequently an important guide to the physician in his endeavours to diagnose diseases, especially those affecting the chest and heart, although any illness which disturbs the circulation or nervous condition of the patient invariably has more or less a direct effect upon the breathing. Hence, if a person breathes with difficulty, even without exertion, this is generally caused by some affection of the lungs, either directly or indirectly. If, on some slight motion, the breathing is increased in rapidity and rendered more difficult, we may rest satisfied that either the lungs or the heart are the seat of serious disease. Yet, such a condition may be produced by causes quite external to both the lungs and heart, such as distension of the stomach from dyspepsia, etc. The number of respirations per minute in an adult, when he is in good health, should be from sixteen to twenty; when they are increased beyond this the fact is generally explained by disease being present in one form or another, either within the chest itself or in the abdomen.

**Respirators** are instruments manufactured for the purpose of filtering the air before it enters the mouth and nose. This may be fitted in such a manner as to enable antiseptic remedies to be constantly applied in a volatile form, and at one time great faith was placed in creasote and carbolic acid being inhaled for hours at a time by those suffering from consumptive disease. The great benefit, however, which the wearing of the respirators confer is, that they prevent the inhalation of minute particles which are held in suspension in the atmosphere, and which are very injurious to those suffering from bronchitis, asthma, and consumptive disease. They are also useful in yielding a certain amount of warmth to the atmosphere before it is inspired. In obstinate cough many substances may be introduced into the respirator which will have a soothing effect, such as chloroform, creasote, menthol, belladonna, conium, henbane, etc.

**Retina** is the expanded membrane composed of nerve tissue which is derived from the optic nerve and is spread over the inner surface of the eye-ball. It is this membrane which receives the impressions of external objects, and conveys these impressions by means of the optic nerve to the brain. When viewed through the ophthalmoscope it has a beautiful reddish golden tint when free from disease. When this portion of the organ of vision becomes inactive, the disease called amaurosis is said to exist. The functions of the retina may also become disorganized by a dropsical condition occurring behind the membrane and detaching it from its matrix, or a blood-vessel may rupture within the membrane and thus destroy the vision.

**Rheumatism** may be said to be composed of two varieties, viz., the acute and the chronic. The direct cause of rheumatism is the acid condition of the blood, the acid contained being uric. It is invariably associated with constipation and dyspepsia of the acid type. Certain individuals are more prone to this disease than others; but the author's conviction is, that even an individual who has a hereditary tendency to this disease may escape it altogether if he pay sufficient attention to the daily evacuation of the bowels. There is hardly a tissue of the body that may not be affected by rheumatism. The acute variety, however, invariably attacks the joints, and serous membranes, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, as well as those of the joints. It is characterized by very high fever, a thickly furred tongue, and excruciating pain on the least movement of the parts affected. It is not unfrequently preceded by an attack of tonsilitis, or quinsy, which may proceed to suppuration. This, however, only goes to prove that these diseases are of a rheumatic nature, and owe their origin to the same poison which develops the disease in other parts of the body. Acute rheumatism, however, now-a-days, has been robbed very much of its painful symptoms and duration. This has been due to the discovery of the fact that constipation always has a great deal to do with the development and continuance of the disease, and also that salicine has a powerful influence over it, this influence being probably due entirely to the fact that salicine is an antiseptic, and has the power of destroying the virus which gives rise to the chemical change

which takes place within the blood. Chronic rheumatism, although not so excessively painful, and not productive of the feverish symptoms which the acute variety gives rise to, is a disease which entails much suffering and distress. Both of these varieties may be very much relieved by applying to the parts agents that have a soothing effect upon the nerves surrounding the affected areas. Amongst these agents may be mentioned—carbolic acid in solution, menthol, chloroform, belladonna, opium, etc. In every instance, however, the chief object of those who are in attendance upon the patient should be, to ensure the daily and free evacuation of the bowels, to regulate the diet so as to promote digestion to its fullest extent, and to keep the patient clothed in flannel. Salicine may be given according to age, in from 5 to 20-grain doses every two hours, in the acute form of the disease, and it will also be found beneficial in the chronic variety. If the disease attacks the throat and quinsy is threatening, the following mixture will generally prove most efficacious in arresting its progress:—Salicine and chlorate of potash, of each 2½ drachms; mixture of guaiacum, 6 ounces—to be mixed, and a dessert-spoonful taken every two hours. It should always be remembered that rheumatism may attack portions of the human body which may appear to be unlikely places for it to locate itself, such as the eye, the mucous membranes, the ovaries, etc. People affected in this manner are generally exceedingly susceptible to the influences of cold, and from this fact alone a rheumatic condition of the system may be recognized. Thickening of the joints is frequently the result of a rheumatic state of the system, and what is often designated as rheumatic gout is neither more or less than chronic rheumatism. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that gout is very closely related to rheumatism, and is simply a phase of this disease. A chronic congested condition of the throat is almost always of rheumatic origin, and it will be found that people suffering from this painful affection will procure great relief by taking salicine, or the salicine and guaiacum mixture which is mentioned above. It is a well-known fact that individuals of a rheumatic temperament are very sensitive to changes of temperature and climate; therefore, a dry, equable climate is to be preferred for those who suffer from this disease. Many medicinal springs have been found most useful in the treatment of this disease, and in consequence of their curative properties have become historical as health resorts. Amongst the most famous are those of Aix-les-Bains on the continent, Bath and Buxton in this country.

**Rhubarb** as a medicine is obtained from the root of the ordinary rhubarb. The climate, however, in which it grows seems to exert a considerable influence upon its medicinal properties, Turkey rhubarb being the best in the market. The great portion of the rhubarb, however, employed in medicine is grown in India and Chinese Tartary. It is a medicine of very great value, combining not only purgative and antibilious, but tonic properties as well. When of good quality, its odour, though feeble, is anything but agreeable, and its colour should be of a bright yellow. There are few medicines which are more extensively employed than rhubarb, and few possess greater value or are safer remedies. Its peculiar characteristics are those of a mild but effectual aperient. It does not gripe; it is a tonic; and after its action it is a slight astringent. It is taken largely in the form of 'Gregory's mixture,' where its tonic effects combined with the carminative effects of the ginger contained, and the ant-acid and purgative effects of the magnesia, render it most useful in cases of constipation associated with acidity or indigestion in any form. It also enters largely into the compound rhubarb pill, and is also prescribed as the tincture, and for children there is a sweet essence prepared which is not only easy to take, but very efficient in its action. There is no doubt that rhubarb has a slight stimulating effect upon the action of the liver; hence, it is frequently combined with grey powder in the treatment of bilious disorders. The ordinary dose for an adult is from 20 to 30 grains, while for a child one year old 5 grains may be given with perfect safety. When rhubarb is mixed with sherry wine or brandy it is deprived to a large extent of its nauseous taste, or a few drops of eau de Cologne, chloric ether, or spirits of nitre, may be added with a view to take away the characteristic taste of the drug.

**Ribs** are the bones which form the arch of the thorax in front, which has its foundation upon the vertebral column, and encloses the organs of the chest and those of the upper part of the abdomen. They are twelve in number on each side. The upper seven are directly connected with the breast bone, or 'sternum,' by means of cartilaginous attachments. These are called the 'true' ribs. The remaining five have no direct connection with anything but the vertebral column, and they are named the 'floating' or 'false' ribs. The cartilages connecting the true ribs with the breast bone, together with the mobility of the ribs themselves, enable the chest to expand and contract in the process of respiration. The ribs are liable to fracture from direct violence, and this frequently gives rise to very alarming symptoms, especially if the rib perforates the lungs, when haemorrhage may take place from the lung substance, and emphysema result in the tissues external to the chest, in consequence of the air finding exit through the ruptured lung into the cellular tissue of the body. Fracture of the rib is always accompanied by severe pain in the immediate neighbourhood of the injury. It, however, is a lesion which generally can be repaired without much trouble.

**Rickets** is a disease in which the bones are deficient in the lime salts which enter so largely into their composition, and hence they lose the hardness which is essential to their healthy condition. In consequence of this, they are liable to become malformed and bent in various directions, according to the weight which is brought to bear upon them. Rickets, as a rule, are entirely due to want of proper nourishment. It has been erroneously attributed to a deficiency of lime in the water of certain localities, but this is a great mistake, as nature has provided for a sufficiency of lime being present in every healthy article of diet. It is, therefore, a matter beyond dispute that rickets invariably result from children being fed upon sloppy and unnatural articles of diet; in short, rickets resolves itself into a species of starvation. Where rickety children exist it will always be found that there is improvidence on the part of the parents. They are usually dissipated, and care less for their children than they do for their own individual comforts, luxuries, and excesses. It is quite a mistake to suppose for a moment that rickets is a natural disease, and that it can be cured by the administration of medicine. A wholesome regimen must be adopted, or certainly the disease will develop into the usual outcome, viz., tuberculosis. Rickets are characterized by deformities of the limbs, of the pelvis, of the spine, and of the ribs, and, in many instances, of the bones of the skull. The best medical remedy, combined with wholesome nourishment, is the muriate of calcium, along with the syrup of the hypophosphites.

**Rigor** is that condition of the body which, although associated invariably with a very high temperature, gives the impression to the individual that he is intensely cold. It is invariably accompanied by shivering. It is usually the precursor of some feverish condition resulting from a contamination of the blood, such as is experienced at the onset of acute fevers and inflammations. It may, however, also result from some nervous irritation, when, of course, its import is not so great as if it was due to some septic influence acting upon the blood.

**Ring-Worm** is due to the presence of a fungus which locates itself within the hair follicles of the skin, and by the development of its progeny there spreads sometimes over a considerable area. It rarely attacks the hair of adults, but in children it frequently produces most disastrous results, and is a disease always difficult of eradication. It radiates from a centre—hence the origin of its name—and in its progress it destroys the hair, or rather it destroys the power of the hair bulbs to develop new hair. The proper method to treat it, if recognized in its very earliest stage, is to apply some powerful parasiticide, such as acetic acid, carbolic acid in solution, or strong mercurial ointment. Before applying any of these substances, however, it is necessary to wash away from the surface which is invaded all greasy

matter, by means of carbolic soap. Another remedy which has been advocated for this affection is turpentine, frequently applied to the part. When the disease attacks the beard, whiskers, or moustache of an adult, it is then very much more difficult to eradicate, and in these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that every hair be pulled out by the root, and an ointment, composed of one part of oleate of mercury ointment, one part of the oleate of zinc ointment to which has been added one-eighth part of aristol, be applied. This ointment should be well rubbed into the affected part night and morning, and continued for a considerable period after all traces of the disease appear to have disappeared. At the same time the health of the individual should be strengthened by the administration of cod-liver oil, together with an abundance of nourishment. There can be little doubt, although it has not been tried on a very large scale, that the application of pure chloroform repeated at frequent intervals, would have a most beneficial effect upon this disease. The author, however, has found that it has proved very efficacious in this loathsome affection.

**Rupture,** or Hernia, is the protrusion of one or other portion of the bowel, or of any of the contents of the abdominal cavity. This protrusion usually takes place in the groin, when it is called an 'inguinal hernia,' although it may also pass through at a lower level than this, when it is termed a 'femoral hernia,' the distinctive names being given to the rupture which passes through the inguinal or femoral rings. Hernias not unfrequently take place at the umbilicus, or navel. These are most frequently met with in females who have borne children, and are called umbilical hernias. In infants a slight protrusion frequently takes place at the navel, but this, as a rule, is easily put right by a properly applied bandage. Hernias are said to be congenital or acquired. When a child is born with a hernia it is most desirable that a properly fitting truss should be immediately procured and worn constantly, so as to prevent the bowel coming down. If proper precautions be taken in this respect the probabilities are that the swelling will soon disappear, at least within the course of two or three years, and not be liable to return unless the parts are subjected to some severe strain. When a rupture is acquired it is generally due to some powerful muscular strain which has forced the bowel down through the apertures or rings before mentioned. If the rupture has been produced in this way it must be reduced with as little delay as possible, and afterwards a truss worn to prevent its recurrence. When a rupture is due to this cause it is not so likely to be recovered from entirely, and it will be a necessity for the patient to wear a truss ever afterwards. There are surgical means, however, which may be adopted for the cure of hernia, and as these operations involve little risk they are to be recommended, as the comfort of the patient is so much increased and his peace of mind assured when there is no dread of the rupture returning. When the rupture comes down, and cannot be returned again to the bowel by the individual himself, medical aid should at once be called in, and every expedient resorted to with a view to get the bowel replaced in the abdomen. Otherwise, it is liable to become strangulated, and when this occurs it becomes most painful from the inflammation which necessarily is set up, and may even prove fatal if operative measures are not immediately resorted to for its reduction. If the medical man fails by the process of what is called 'taxis' in getting the hernia reduced, then it will be necessary to supplement this by the administration of chloroform with a view to relax the parts thoroughly. The employment of an anaesthetic in these circumstances is always attended with very great benefit, and generally enables the surgeon to reduce the swelling. If this fails, then the sac in which the bowel is contained, and which is composed of peritoneum, will require to be exposed, and the neck of the sac divided, so as to permit the bowel being replaced within the abdominal cavity. If this is not done with sufficient promptitude gangrene of the bowel will certainly result, when, of course, it will be almost impossible afterwards to avert a fatal issue. When a truss is worn for the relief of a hernia the greatest care must be taken in its selection and proper fit, and it is always safe and expedient to get the opinion of a medical man as to the proper kind of truss to purchase. Everyone who suffers from hernia should be particularly careful about the daily evacuation of his bowels.

**St. Vitus's Dance** is a peculiar involuntary action, or perhaps it would be more correct to say an inability to direct the action of the voluntary muscles. It is a disease purely confined to the nervous apparatus of the body, and is very closely allied to, if not identical with, rheumatism. It probably is entirely due to a rheumatic condition of the blood and a tendency to the development of this disease in the system. It is at all events a curious fact that chorea is closely associated with many of the symptoms and consequences which are peculiar to rheumatism. It is a disease for the most part confined to young persons, but may become so chronic in these as to last beyond the age of puberty and even beyond that of manhood. The most marked symptoms in this disease are the involuntary movements of what ought to be voluntary muscles—that is to say, muscles which, as a rule, are under the control of the will, refuse to act as the will directs, but make most erratic excursions in their endeavour to perform what is required of them. It is a disease which is associated with a considerable amount of twitching about the face and neck, and especially about the muscles of the mouth, the most extraordinary grimaces being made by those suffering from St. Vitus's dance, while on asking a child affected in this way to clutch or grasp any object his will seems to lose the power of directing his hand to do what he wishes. Many things have been blamed for the development of the symptoms of St. Vitus's dance. The probability, however, is that it, like all other rheumatic affections, takes its origin in a constipated state of the bowels, thereafter an acid state of the blood, and consequently a poisoned condition of the nervous apparatus, which culminates in a rheumatic affection of the whole system. The nervous apparatus in these circumstances is first affected. The great point therefore in the treatment of this disease is to observe strict regularity of the bowels, to counteract the rheumatic condition of the blood by means of salicine or salicylate of soda, and at the same time soothe the nervous symptoms (which naturally arise from the vitiated condition of the blood acting upon the nerves which have become erratic) by means of valerianate of zinc combined with extract of conium—say, for a child of ten years old, 1½ grains of valerianate of zinc, and 1 grain extract of conium, made into a pill and given three times a day.

**Salicine** is obtained from the bark of the willow tree; and from the fact that the willow grows in damp, marshy districts, and rheumatism is prevalent wherever there is dampness and humidity of the soil, it would appear that nature has so arranged that wherever disease is developed by certain circumstances its antidote is at the same time provided in the immediate neighbourhood. Salicine is a peculiar bitter substance forming in crystals very like the other alkaloids with which we are so well acquainted, such as quinine. It is not only a remedy, but a specific for rheumatism, especially that of the acute character; but it matters not what the nature of the rheumatism is, whether it be acute or chronic, whether it be due to some deposit within the joints or inflammatory affection of the tonsils, or chorea; in short, if rheumatism is the cause of the suffering, salicine will invariably be the medicine that should be prescribed. Many a case of acute rheumatism has been cut short by the action of salicine, and in the author's experience no case of tonsilitis need ever progress to the stage of suppuration if salicine, combined with guaiacum, be properly administered. There are other preparations of salicine which are also employed for similar purposes, viz., salicylate of soda, salicylic acid, and salicylate of various bases which it is quite unnecessary to enumerate. All, however, have peculiar antidotal properties over rheumatism. There can be little doubt that this important medicine acts very much in the same way as other antipyretics act, viz., by destroying the poison which is generated by the fever producing the attack.

**Saliva** is the secretion of the glands surrounding the gums, which have their exit in the cavity of the mouth, and are stimulated by the act of chewing, and

especially the chewing of savoury foods. It is entirely due to the action of the saliva that starch, or farinaceous matter, is digested. Starch, by the action of the saliva, is transformed into glucose, and thereby becomes fit to be acted upon by the biliary and pancreatic secretions, and then transformed into chyle. Gastric juice, however, on the other hand, has no effect upon starch, so that in the partaking of starchy food it is essential that these be thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before passing into the stomach. It is a wonderful fact that the very idea of partaking of food often sets the salivary glands into action, and we frequently find that even the odour of cooking is sufficient to excite the appetite and operate on these glands. Thus, we hear of one's mouth watering, or one's teeth watering, when odours are experienced. It is quite unnecessary for one in a work of this kind to enter into the various chemical constituents of this most interesting fluid; suffice it to say, that its acting principle is due to the presence of ptyaline, which has the power of acting upon diastase and starch, and transforming these into glucose or saccharine matter. Saliva may therefore be considered to be one of the digestive juices, as without its aid a great many distressing symptoms, such as acidity, flatulence, distension, and inconvenience would be experienced.

**Salivation** is the excessive secretion of saliva, and may be due to mercurial poisoning, the administration of iodide of potassium in excess, or to a diseased condition of the nerves regulating the action of the salivary glands. Some people have a peculiar faculty of secreting saliva to a degree which can neither be pleasant to themselves nor agreeable to those in their company.

**Salol** is a coal-tar product employed in the treatment of rheumatism. It has been employed in solution as a lotion, and when it is applied round inflamed and rheumatic joints is said to be of considerable service. Its benefits are most powerfully and permanently demonstrated, however, when it is partaken of by the mouth, the dose being from 5 to 15 grains every two hours in cases of rheumatism or feverish attacks. This substance, however, neither possesses nor does it deserve the reputation which has been obtained by salicine, its compounds and phenacetine.

**Sal-Prunell** is a purified form of saltpetre, which is generally sold in the form of marbles. It is an old but exploded remedy for the treatment of sore throat, but no doubt it has had its day, and has proved of service in these circumstances.

**Salt** is applied to everything which is soluble in water, and has an elementary body, such as potash, soda, lime, or magnesia for its base. It is usually applied, however, to the salt which is employed for domestic purposes, although it must be understood that it is not because of this term that the general cognomen has been adopted. Salines and salts are identical as far as chemical composition goes. In this paragraph, however, the term must be confined to that of the chloride of sodium, which is the salt that is employed for domestic purposes. It is composed of equal portions of chlorine and sodium, and is contained in large quantities in various springs, in mines, and, as is well known, in sea-water. Without it, it would be impossible for the stomach to secrete the various juices which are essential to digestion. Chlorine, for instance, enters largely into the composition of gastric juice, and without common salt it would be very difficult to procure chlorine. Salt, as is well known, has many properties beyond its uses as a digestive agent. It has wonderful antiseptic and, in consequence, preserving powers, which before the knowledge of antiseptics was so perfect as it is at present, were made available for, and utilized to a very large extent in, the preservation of animal food.

**Salt of Tartar** is an old name which was applied to the impure carbonate of potash. It was largely employed for cleaning purposes, especially where it was desirable to remove grease, paint, and stains of any kind.

**Saltpetre** has been described under the article of Nitrate of Potash and Sal-Prunelle.

**Sal-Volatile** is the aromatic spirits of ammonia, and is both a stimulant and an antiseptic, and is especially useful in the treatment of fainting, flatulence hysteria, recovery from drowning, hanging, prussic-acid poisoning, or any circumstances which depress the heart's action.

**Sanitas** is one of the most agreeable and efficient antiseptics and deodorizers that we possess. It is manufactured from common turpentine, which is oxidized by certain chemical processes, and which transforms this substance into one which seems to be closely allied to ozone in its chemical properties. It may be employed by sprinkling it over the carpet, upon the bed-clothes and hangings of the room, none of which it injures in any way, and its vapour when thus employed gives a pleasant character to the atmosphere of the sick-room. It can also be employed in the form of spray in sore throat, or to any portion of the body where it may be thought advisable to use it as an application.

**Sanitation.** Sanitary regulations and laws are daily acquiring greater and greater importance, both amongst the public and medical profession. Numerous Acts of Parliament have been passed with a view of enforcing certain sanitary laws, the observance of which not only adds very much to the comfort of the population at large, but to individual health; and hence the longevity of the population has been very much increased in consequence of the abolition to a large extent of certain diseases which at one time were prevalent to an enormous degree. Were it not for sanitary enactments our large cities, which to-day are almost free from typhus fever, would still be the hot beds of this terrible scourge. Cholera, by these measures, has been almost made impossible in this country, while typhoid fever and all other zymotic diseases have been reduced very much, not only in virulence, but in the frequency of their attacks. Sanitation, however, does not entirely depend upon Acts of Parliament. The individual must also be educated in this branch of science, and he, by his own efforts and care, will be enabled frequently to avert disease when it may be threatening, or to prevent its possibility, by adopting suitable measures which have for their object free and abundant ventilation, cleanliness, and exclusion of foetid gases from dwellings, and the obtaining of pure water and milk. As is well known, many of the diseases which we call infectious are communicated by these two fluids much more frequently than they are by inhaling a contaminated atmosphere. Perhaps one of the most important advances that has been made in recent years with regard to sanitation is the closing of graveyards within towns and cities; but what would be a greater advance still would be to do away with burial of the dead altogether and adopt cremation instead. The process of decomposition which goes on after burial in the long run only culminates in what cremation would accomplish in a few minutes, while in the process of the chemical change which naturally takes place after death the living are injuriously affected, in consequence of the atmosphere being contaminated by the foetid gases which naturally emanate from decomposing tissue.

**Santonine** is a valuable remedy in the 'lumbricus,' or round-worm. It is the active principle of wormwood, and possesses poisonous properties as regards the above-mentioned parasite. The dose of santonine is from two to six grains, but its administration should be preceded by a dose of castor oil. It may be taken in milk at intervals of eight or twelve hours, and afterwards followed by a dose of castor oil each time. Such a course of treatment usually results in a complete evacuation of the worms from the intestine. As is well known, these worms wander about all through the intestinal tract, and may be either passed by the bowel or vomited by the mouth; indeed the author has known them being vomited into the nares and actually passed through the nose. It is needless to say that the presence of these creatures is highly prejudicial to health, and gives rise not only to great weakness, but to many nervous symptoms which oftimes become very alarming, such as convulsions, etc.

**Sarcinae Ventriculi** are fungoid developments within the stomach, always accompanied by great distention of that organ, with sickness and vomiting. They are always associated with a highly

acid condition of the secretions of the stomach, and the vomited matter is invariably found to contain these peculiar fungoid developments. Under the microscope they appear as small packages, and are often associated with the ordinary yeast plant, or 'torula cerevisiae.' The treatment of this troublesome form of dyspepsia can only be undertaken by a qualified medical man, but it is a mistake to suppose that by simply destroying the fungus we eradicate the disease, because the fungus can only exist when the secretions of the organ are unhealthy; therefore, while such substances as the sulphite and hyposulphite of soda destroy the vitality of the parasite for the time being, it will almost certainly recur if measures are not adopted to improve the digestion and invigorate the stomach. The occurrence of this particular form of indigestion is most frequently observed in those who live largely upon a vegetable diet, such as potatoes, oatmeal, and bread. It is therefore very common in some parts of Scotland, and also in Ireland. When this peculiar condition of the stomach exists it is very liable to be accompanied by distressing nervous symptoms, such as great depression of spirits, irritability of temper, and a morbid condition which may almost appear to border upon mania.

**Sardonic Smile,** or Grin, is a characteristic symptom of lockjaw and many other convulsive affections. The peculiarity of this smile is that the corners of the mouth are drawn back and the teeth exposed.

**Sarsaparilla** at one time was a most popular medicine, and was believed to be possessed of wonderful purifying effects upon the blood. It is extracted from a creeping plant, native of the central and northern portion of South America. The root is brought to this country tied up in bundles, which are cut up into chips for the market. Sarsaparilla is usually prescribed in the form of decoction or infusion, and has found considerable favour by some medical men, especially when combined with iodide of potassium, in the treatment of syphilis and other constitutional disorders.

**Savine** is used both externally and internally. When employed as an application it is usually made up in the form of ointment, and in consequence of its irritating properties has been frequently employed as an application to blisters to prevent them healing. Internally it is said to have considerable stimulating effects upon the functions of the womb; hence it has been prescribed in delayed menstruation, or when functional weakness was present in the sexual organs.

**Scabies** is another name for itch, in consequence of the disease being due to the insect called 'acarus scabies.' (See ITCH.)

**Scald** is a burn produced by the application of hot water or fluid of any kind. When a scald has been sustained the best application is a solution of Condy's fluid in water, applied on bits of cotton or linen, and frequently changed, by which means the heat is extracted from the part and decomposition is prevented if the blister bursts, and hence healing is very much hastened.

**Scald Head** is a term applied to many loathsome encrustations which affect the scalp, but the term should be entirely confined to that disease which is called 'porrigo favose,' which is a skin affection having a vegetable or fungoid origin, the fungus dipping down into the hair bulbs very much in the same way as that of ring-worm does. The irritation produced upon the scalp by this parasite develops an infusion of serum which exudes and forms crusts or scabs upon the surface, within which the fungus exists and develops its spores. It is a disease which is always associated with filth. The encrustations may advance to such a degree as to cover the whole scalp. From the diseased surface a most peculiar odour of a disagreeable character constantly escapes. The disease produces itching, which aggravates it in consequence of the scratching which it excites, and the consequent irritation and erosions which are produced, where the disease locates itself, and thus forms new centres from which it radiates. The treatment to adopt in this affection is to apply a poultice to the affected part, so as to enable the crusts to be lifted off entirely, after which equal portions of the oleate of mercury and oleate of zinc ointment should be well rubbed in night and morning. Another excellent ointment in the circumstances is composed of 8 parts of oleate of zinc ointment, 8 parts of oleate of mercury ointment, 2 parts of quinine, and 1 part of chrysarobin. This also should be rubbed in night and morning.

**Scalp**, or Skin of the Head, is thicker and denser than the integument of the body, and it is connected with the parts immediately beneath it by cellular tissue. These characteristics give it a peculiar power of resisting the effects of violence, as its elasticity and vascularity render blows and bruises not only less injurious, but also more easily recovered from. A cut in the scalp heals very readily, and the effects of a bruise very soon disappear. Great care should be taken in all cuts or abrasions of the scalp that they be cleansed thoroughly from dirt which may have found entrance there. After the wound has been thoroughly cleansed an antiseptic solution should be applied, such as Friar's balsam, a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a very weak solution of bi-chloride of mercury, or even pure whisky. By the application of such substances the tendency to suppuration will be very much reduced. If the wound is deep and gaping a few stitches may be necessary, but as a rule these can be dispensed with in injuries to this part of the integument, as after the hair has been cut off round the injured portion the lips of the wound can be drawn together by plaster, and kept in position by these until union takes place. Bleeding from wounds in the scalp is often very profuse, especially if an artery has been injured. In such circumstances it will frequently be necessary to have these picked up by means of artery forceps and tied. Simple pressure, however, often arrests the bleeding very quickly, and can be readily applied to the scalp in consequence of the hard skull which lies immediately beneath. One considerable danger, which should never be lost sight of in injuries to the scalp, is the tendency for erysipelas to attack a bruised or contused wound. This, however, can only be the result of carelessness on the part of those in charge, as erysipelas is well known to be a poison introduced from without. It is therefore imperative that the wound, as has been before indicated, be thoroughly cleansed and protected from atmospheric influences by means of antiseptics carefully and efficiently applied. In many instances the edges of a wound of the scalp can be kept together by plaiting the hair on each side, and bringing the lips in contact by drawing the hair across the line of incision, thus keeping them fixed there. The scalp is often the seat of small cystic tumours, which are filled with a peculiar-looking matter resembling porridge in its appearance. These little growths are generally hereditary in their nature, and although not dangerous, yet cause considerable inconvenience to those affected. They can always be removed without much pain, and at no risk, by incising the scalp and drawing the tumour out in its entirety by means of forceps. Great care, however, should always be exercised in extracting these tumours, as it matters not how little of the cyst remains, it will always give rise to another growth if it is allowed to retain its vitality. These tumours go under the name of 'atheroma, which name is derived from the peculiar appearance of their contents. The scalp is the seat of various forms of skin disease, such as ring-worm, scald-head, eczema, pityriasis or dandriff, prorigo, alopecia, etc. In consequence of the dense character of the scalp, and the peculiar punctuated condition of its structure, there is a large area and peculiar facilities for the development of fungus diseases, in consequence of these insinuating their filaments within the hair follicles, where they are often very difficult to reach by parasiticides. The proper method to adopt, therefore, in all affections of the scalp is to remove the hair by shaving, and thereafter rub well into the hair follicles the parasiticide which it is advisable to adopt in the peculiar circumstances. The remedies which are most efficacious where infectious diseases of the scalp exist are—the oleates and nitrate of mercury ointment, the acetum cantharides, turpentine, chloroform, chrysophanic acid, chrysarobin, etc. It must be borne in mind, however, that although the disease may seem to have been eradicated the spores are liable to exist for a considerable period after all traces of the disease seem to have disappeared. It is, therefore, always wise to

continue the applications long after the disease has apparently been cured. While the local treatment is going on it is essential that the children should be well nourished, have plenty of fresh air, have their bowels regularly attended to, and be placed in circumstances which shall be most conducive to their being kept in good vigorous health.

**Scammony** is a gum resin possessing cathartic properties of a drastic character. It is procured from a species of convolvulus which grows in the countries of Southern Europe. It is a most valuable purgative, both on account of its powerful action and also because it is easily taken by children. It is, however, a pretty expensive drug, but in consequence of the small dose required to effect its purpose, this need not be taken into account. Combined with calomel, scammony is a useful medicine in thread-worm. It is also serviceable in certain conditions of the liver, especially when this organ is sluggish, and even in jaundice it proves highly efficacious because of its energetic and rapid action. In cases of incipient jaundice the author invariably begins by prescribing 4 grains of calomel with 20 grains of the compound scammony powder—this to be repeated in six hours if the evacuations continue to be white. The dose of scammony for a child three years old is about 5 grains of the compound powder, in which form it is usually prescribed, as scammony itself would gripe too much. If thread-worms are present in a child of this age 3 grains of calomel may be mixed with 5 grains of compound scammony powder, and given early in the morning before any food has been taken.

**Scapula,** or the Blade of the Shoulder, is a flat triangular bone through which a ridge runs for the attachment of muscles. It is one of the means of connecting the arm to the trunk of the body, and permits of its free motion by the scapula being articulated to the muscles at each side of the spine.

**Scarf Skin,** or Epidermis, or Cuticle, is the outermost layer of the skin, and is composed of epithelial cells of a horny character. This epidermis, or scarf skin, is liable to certain diseases, such as pityriasis, psoriasis, eczema, and when the scalp is attacked dandriff or pityriasis is liable to occur. All diseases of the scarf skin should be particularly attended to, as they are liable to become chronic if neglected.

**Scarifications** are slight incisions or scratches made upon the skin or upon the mucous membranes. Scarifications are used for many purposes, such as for the performance of vaccination, for the relief of any congested portion of a tissue in the neighbourhood, such as in congestion of the womb, when the cervix is frequently scarified, although much more useful methods of treatment have recently been adopted. The gums are also scarified in children who are teething when there is any obstruction to the teeth passing through their gummy sheath.

**Scarlet Fever** and Scarlatina are synonymous terms which go to describe one of the most dangerous diseases that childhood is subject to. It must not, however, be taken for granted that childhood alone is subject to scarlet fever, as it not unfrequently attacks the adult and the aged. In children, however, its virulence seems to be most manifest and its malignity most clearly exemplified. It is a curious question what the origin of scarlet fever is. For my part I am inclined to think that it is a disease which does not take its origin in the human species, but is the result of the partaking of milk of cows affected by a specific disorder. Of course, it is a disease which is highly infectious; but it would seem, in almost every instance where an epidemic breaks out, that its origin takes place in a dairy, or perhaps it would be more proper to say from the partaking of milk supplied by one or more dairies whose sources of supply are almost, if not altogether, identical. The disease is peculiar in its attack. It invariably manifests itself by the development of sore throat accompanied by vomiting, together with a considerable amount of febrile disturbance. In from twelve to twenty-four hours after these symptoms have shown themselves, a red brilliant rash appears upon the chest and gradually extends to the trunk and limbs; along with this there is high fever, and sometimes the disease may be so virulent as to produce gangrene of the throat accompanied by terrible prostration. The affections of the mucous membrane do not always finish where they begin, but very frequently spread by continuity of tissue into the nose, eyes, and ears, and are in consequence productive of immense disorganization of these highly sensitive portions of the economy. In other cases the disease may have been imbibed by the individual, but his vitality may be so impoverished that he is unable to make even an attempt of throwing it off either by the throat, stomach, or skin, or what is very much more likely, the dose of the poison which he has imbibed has been so great as to entirely paralyze the whole functions, and thus disable them from even making the attempt to throw off the poison. By the development of the peculiar symptoms which are characteristic of it such cases are usually called suppressed scarlet fever. This, however, is not the case at all; it is neither more nor less than an overpowering of the system by a virulent poison which exerts its full force, and results invariably in the speedy death of its victim. Scarlet fever, doubtless, finds its entrance to the system through the mouth, not through the lung, as so many suppose. My reason for inferring this is, that the poison invariably manifests its existence in the first place upon the tonsils, which glands, as is well known, secrete a tenacious fluid, and not only entrap the poison of scarlet fever, but that of diphtheria also. Portions of the poison, however, escape this trap, if it may be so designated, and enter the stomach, and there create an amount of disturbance which results in the stomach making violent efforts to get quit of the poison; hence the vomiting. This poison, therefore, has two modes of gaining access to the body, viz., by the tonsils and by the stomach, and by one or other it makes sure as a rule of its progress being unimpeded. As soon as the poison has entered the blood high fever sets in, which may have been scarcely noticeable before the constitutional symptoms became apparent. It was, however, present even at the very onset of the disease, although possibly not quite so marked. When this fever develops thoroughly, the rash, the peculiar scarlet rash characteristic of the disease, develops upon the chest and limbs. As soon as this has thoroughly developed, the disease as a rule may be said to be within control, that is to say if the strength of the patient is well maintained. The fever may be modified, however, very much by the administration of phenacetine, and by the administration of diaphoretics, every two or three hours. The diet at the same time should consist largely of gruels thinned with milk, and administered in a warm condition, until the skin has been encouraged to act to its fullest extent. It is also necessary, however, to keep the bowels freely moved every day, while the condition of the kidneys should be particularly attended to. After the lapse of three or four days the rash will subside, but the severity of the eruption has been the means of paralyzing the skin to such an extent as to disable it from performing its healthy functions and developing to its full perfection its epithelial layer. The cuticle, or epithelium, is thrown off in flakes until the skin has sufficiently recovered from the effects of the poison which has so taxed its efforts to get quit of. Six weeks therefore must necessarily elapse before the patient is exposed to the ordinary surroundings of life, as until his skin has become so mature as to enable it to perform its healthy functions perfectly contagion may still exist in the individual, and again we must remember that not only does the external skin become disabled by the effects of the scarlet fever-poison, but the mucous membranes also participate in the destructive effects upon their epithelial lining; hence the kidneys frequently suffer if the patient is exposed to cold before their mucous membrane has become thoroughly re-established in health. The mucous membrane also of the Eustachian tube and of the internal ear, as well as of the nose and throat, require a certain time to elapse before they can be said to be free from susceptibility to disease, and therefore to the tendency to prejudice the organs of sense with which they are in immediate communication. The grand points in the treatment of scarlet fever are to keep the patient quiet in bed in a well-ventilated room, comfortably clothed, and at the same time attend to the daily evacuation of the bowels, while for the immediate symptoms which exist, such as

sore throat, chlorate of potash may be given in a saturated solution with water every half hour or so. The fever may be controlled perfectly by the administration of phenacetine, and if necessary the action of the skin promoted by the administration at frequent intervals of a diaphoretic mixture. The diet should be light and simple, and largely composed of farinaceous gruels thinned with milk, whose object is to promote the action of the skin and of the kidneys. At the same time the starchy matter which it contains tends very much to conserve the strength of the patient by providing pabulum for the fever which is raging. It must always be remembered that scarlet-fever patients retain their powers of communicating the disease to others for a very considerable period, and they should invariably be put into quarantine for forty-two days before being permitted to mingle with other children. It is a comfort, however, to know that if once a patient has suffered from scarlet fever he will never suffer from it again, and the greatest care should therefore be taken to discriminate carefully between scarlet fever and other rashes which may frequently resemble it as far as the skin affection is concerned. I have frequently seen cases of ordinary nettle-rash and erythema diagnosed as scarlet-fever, and the parents of the children so suffering have been put to a very great inconvenience, and expense as well, in their endeavours to isolate the patients and prevent the disease being communicated to the other children, when the disease was one which in the ordinary course of nature would have passed off in a few days. When scarlet fever has manifested itself in any house, the first duty of the parents is to communicate the fact to the sanitary authorities, who will take every precaution to prevent its spread from this particular source, but who will at the same time have their attention directed to what they consider the original fountain of the disease, and this may probably be ascertained to be in some neighbouring dairy. The powers of the Health Act are sufficient to enable the sanitary authorities who are thus apprised to frequently stamp out an epidemic at its very outset, and thus be the means of saving not only many valuable lives, but an immense amount of anxiety to parents and friends. Every parent and guardian therefore should, in all instances, have no hesitation in reporting the cases that may occur in their own household at once to the sanitary authorities.

**Sciatica** takes its name from the fact that the sciatic nerve is affected in this disease. Sciatica, therefore, is the term which is applied to neuralgia of this particular nerve. It is the largest nerve of the body, and from it proceed the various branches which supply the lower limb from the thigh down to the toes. As has been inferred, it becomes at times the seat of very severe neuralgic pain, which is felt not only in the course of the nerve itself, but also in its various branches. The pain, however, may confine itself to the upper part or trunk of the nerve; but, as a rule, the trunk alone is not only involved, but the different offshoots supplying the calf of the leg and the foot also participate in the painful affection. It is a disease of the acutest nature, so far as pain is concerned, but beyond the fact of this, and that it disables the victim from moving about, and at the same time interferes with his rest, it is not in the least dangerous to life. The disease may arise from a debilitated state of the system, and, in consequence, a hyper-sensitive condition of the nerve results; but, as a rule, sciatica is due more or less to the fact that the sheath of the nerve has become affected by a rheumatic condition of the blood, which tends to produce congestion of this membrane, and therefore pressure upon the nerve. Any affection of the blood which indicates a departure from health may induce sciatica, such as an acid condition, or a vitiated condition arising from other causes, the most noticeable of which is the absorption of foetid matter due to constipation of the lower bowel. The first thing that should be done with regard to the treatment of this painful disease is, to effect a clear and healthy condition of the lower bowel, after which, if the pain does not subside, salicine may be given in regular doses of 20 grains every two or three hours for an adult, when, if it does not succeed in relieving the pain, quinine in 5-grain doses every four hours may be employed; and should these measures fail, 10 grains of phenacetine along with 2 grains of caffeine may be given every four hours, and, as a rule, this will have the effect of at least alleviating the severe suffering. At the same time, however, it will be essential that the general health of the individual be maintained as far as possible by the administration of good nourishing food, combined with port wine or stout, if these be required. Phosphorus, in the form of the compound phosphorous pill, should also be given regularly, at least three times a day. Constitutional treatment, however, does not always succeed in relieving this painful affection, and it may be necessary to resort to counter-irritation, either over the roots of the nerve or along its course. In the first instance liniments having a counter-irritant, and at the same time soothing effect, may be employed with considerable advantage—such as a liniment composed of acetic acid, compound camphor liniment, soap and opium liniment, of each equal parts; a little of this to be well rubbed into the parts affected every three or four hours. If this does not succeed in relieving the pain, then the following liniment may be applied at the same intervals, viz.:—Menthol, 3 drachms; chloroform, ½ an ounce; belladonna liniment, 1½ ounces—a little of this may be applied, either rubbed well into the part affected or upon a flannel saturated with the mixture. In every instance it will be necessary that the patient be kept at rest, so as not to irritate the branches of the nerve by movement of the muscles which it supplies. There is another treatment which has been frequently recommended for this disorder, and that is, the subcutaneous injection of morphia. It is needless to say that such a method of alleviating the pain of this disorder is to be condemned without stint, and this because it is very liable to give rise to a most pernicious habit which may cause the patient very considerable trouble to rid himself of.

**Scirrhus** is derived from a word indicating hard, and it is applied to a form of cancer which is specially liabe to attack the breast. If this disease is not taken in time it is liable to ramify and involve the tissues in its immediate neighbourhood. Scirrhus is the form of cancer specially liable to set in in the breast, but when it is detected in its early stage can readily be eradicated by means of the knife. Any other method will have no effect in removing the disease, whereas if an operation is undertaken at a sufficiently early period, the patient may rest assured that the malady can be effectually and thoroughly removed. The great danger lies in procrastination, as no disease is more amenable to treatment than cancer when it is detected in its earliest stages and means are taken for its complete removal. If time is allowed to elapse, and the disease permitted to gain hold upon the constitution, it is much wiser not to attempt its removal, as thereby the life of the patient, which is already in danger, is placed in very much greater jeopardy than if no operation had been attempted.

**Sclerotic** is the second layer of the eye, and is composed of a fibrous material. It lies subjacent to the sclerotic coat. It is the membrane which is exceedingly liable to rheumatic disease, and when it is affected the appearance is quite different from that which is manifested in inflammation of the conjunctiva, the latter being of a rosy red colour, whereas, where inflammation of the sclerotic occurs, it assumes more the appearance of a livid congestion. When sclerotitis, or inflammation of the sclerotic, occurs, it is of much greater import than when the disease has affected the conjunctiva alone. Inflammation of the sclerotic is always accompanied by severe aching pain surrounding the eye-ball, whereas in conjunctivitis the pain is confined to the surface of the eye-ball alone.

**Screaming** of infants is invariably an indication that the child is suffering from pain of some particular organ of the body. As a rule, this is generally traceable to some digestive disturbance, and is the effect of dyspepsia, producing flatulence, and therefore griping. The first aim, therefore, should be to ascertain whence the cause arises, and if the bowels be distended a dose of castor oil should be administered without delay. Should this not remove the cause of distress, a carminative mixture composed as follows should be administered, viz.:—Bi-carbonate of soda, 30 grains; tincture of cardimoms, spirit of nitre, of each two

drachms; aniseed water to make two ounces—a teaspoonful of which may be given every two or three hours, and probably this will be followed by considerable relief; because, as a rule, dyspepsia or indigestion in children is usually associated, especially in boys, with a difficulty in making water, and this mixture will not only act as a carminative to the bowels, but also as an aid to the difficulty which is experienced in the passing of urine. Screaming, however, may arise, and very frequently does, from some external injury, especially the pricking of a pin or some injudicious movement which has been made by the nurse who has charge of the child. It is therefore necessary to satisfy oneself in every instance where any circumstance has occurred of this nature which has produced pain. (See "Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill.")

**Scrofula** is one of those disagreeable terms which have been applied to certain constitutional tendencies appearing in the young. It is, in fact, synonymous with tuberculosis, and is a term which should at all times be discarded as conveying an erroneous impression, and which brands the individual to whom it is applied with a loathsomeness which is quite beyond what it really indicates. Many individuals are condemned in a way which should never have obtained credence, by the fact that they have scars upon their neck. Now, these scars may not, and frequently do not, result from scrofula. They are simply the effects of abscesses which have formed within the parotid or submaxillary glands, and which do not in the very least, in many instances, indicate that these children have been tubercular or the subjects of scrofula. An inflamed condition of these glands may develop into abscesses, which, if not properly attended to, result in scars which are very offensive, and exceedingly disfiguring. The scars, however, are invariably the result of a want of knowledge on the part of those in attendance; as even if an abscess does form, which frequently will happen when the disease in a gland has proceeded to suppuration, any subsequent mark can be avoided by prompt measures being taken by the medical attendant. These measures consist in evacuating the pus before the skin has become so attenuated by the progress of the abscess, and therefore its vitality interfered with to such an extent as to prevent it healing, as it otherwise would do had the abscess been opened and the pus allowed to escape in its early stages. No doubt, when these glands are diseased and this proceeds to suppuration, the child is in a condition of health which may require medical treatment. This, however, should not altogether be depended upon, because nature will be very much assisted in its efforts to throw off the disease or to procure its resolution, if the general health is assiduously attended to. When there is a tendency to a glandular affection of this kind, many medicines prove of immense service; but the most prominent of these is the muriate of calcium, which, if administered regularly after food, will have a specific effect in affording to the glands an amount of vitality which may enable them to throw off the disease entirely. Cod-liver oil and extract of malt are also very valuable medicines in these affections, and should invariably be prescribed, but not to the exclusion of muriate of calcium, which probably is the most efficient remedy, both in preventing disease of the glands, and at the same time enabling them to throw off disease when it has taken possession of them.

**Scurf** is always a most disagreeable thing to contend with. It arises from an unhealthy condition of the cuticular or epithelial layer of the skin of the scalp, and is entirely due to the fact that the cells which cover the outer layer of the skin in this region are immature, in consequence of some unhealthy condition of the integument, the result being that these are thrown off before they become thoroughly matured. The object, therefore, should always be to promote a healthy condition of the outer membrane of this particular portion of the skin, whereby their tendency to exfoliation will be diminished. When dandriff exists the following pomade will be found very efficacious in removing the disagreeable consequences of this troublesome, though not serious, affection, viz., 1 part of the red oxide of mercury ointment, combined with three ounces of pomade, and applied every day just as pomade is used in the ordinary way. The head, however, should be washed at least once a week with carbolic soap, and afterwards thoroughly dried, after which the pomade should be applied.

**Scurvy** is a disease which now fortunately is very little met with, thanks to the fact that it is not essential to lay in a stock of salted meats to the same extent that was necessary in olden times, and also to the fact that vegetables can be preserved in such a way as to retain all the peculiar qualities which they possess in the fresh condition. The human frame requires the daily employment of vegetables as an article of diet, otherwise the blood becomes deteriorated and its health interfered with. It is, therefore, essential that fresh vegetables as well as fresh meat should enter into the dietary of every individual, or the blood will become deteriorated and its vitality reduced. In by-gone days, when long voyages were undertaken, such dietetic arrangements could not possibly be made, in consequence of the lack of knowledge which now happily we possess, and therefore scurvy was a disease very largely prevalent amongst sailors, whereas now it is a disease which is very little heard of; and I question very much whether any young practitioner has ever come across an example of this painful affection which at one time was one of daily occurrence. The treatment of scurvy, when it does exist, consists in the frequent administration of lime or lemon juice, which substances go to supply the deficiency which exists within the blood; and it is a well-known fact that, with a view of avoiding the occurrence of scurvy amongst sailors, the Government insisted that a certain supply of these vegetable juices should accompany them upon each voyage, so that they might by this means be provided with a substitute which the absence of fresh vegetables necessitated them to partake of, with a view of preserving them from this painful disorder. The symptoms of scurvy generally manifest themselves first in the gums, which become spongy and have a great tendency to bleed; frequently this proceeds to such an extent as to loosen the teeth, which drop from their sockets. These symptoms are generally followed by an ulcerated condition of certain portions of the skin, especially that of the legs, which are difficult to heal even after the cause of the ulcer has been entirely removed. The bones also are liable to become affected; in fact, the disease culminates in a generally unhealthy condition of the blood, which has affected all the tissues to a greater or less degree. It is a matter for thankfulness that now-a-days this painful disease has been almost entirely eradicated, in consequence of the precautions which are taken to preserve the sailors' health, by supplying them with an abundance of fresh and wholesome nourishment, instead of the rubbish that was at one time deemed sufficient for their wants.

**Scybalae** are hard lumps of faeces which result from the absorption of the liquids from these accumulations within the lower bowel. The presence of scybalae is always more or less injurious, partly because they obstruct the passage of the bowels, and also because of the irritation which they give rise to in the nervous system. The presence of scybalae in children frequently induces high fever (especially at night), a lethargic condition of the system, and not unfrequently may be the cause of convulsions.

**Sea-Bathing** is more a luxury than a medicinal agent, although doubtless in many instances it possesses slight tonic effects upon the skin and muscles when swimming is also engaged in, as no better form of gymnastics exists than swimming. It should always be made a rule, when sea-bathing is indulged in, to come out of the water long before the temperature of the body has been so far reduced as to interfere with a healthy reaction.

**Sea-Water** contains many constituents which are highly advantageous when it is employed as a bath. Amongst these constituents are—chloride of sodium or common salt, sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, sulphate of soda or Glauber salts, and chloride of magnesia, muriate of calcium, iodides and bromides of sodium and potassium, etc. In consequence of these salts being contained in solution in the sea its specific gravity is very much increased;

therefore its buoyancy is greater and the tendency to reduce the specific gravity of the blood is to a large extent done away with, whereas if a person is immersed in pure water an enervating result follows in consequence of the blood becoming thin by absorption of the water and parting with a portion of its soluble contents. Sea-water, in consequence of the salts it contains, would act as a purgative if taken in large quantities. It is also very usefully employed as an enema, as a uterine douche, and in warm and tepid spray, shower, and douche baths. Tidman's sea-salt is supposed to be simply sea-water evaporated down to crystallization, and when dissolved in ordinary water may be substituted for sea-water when a bath of this nature is required

**Sea-Sickness,** as is well known, is one of the most disagreeable forms of sickness that can possibly exist. It may continue to such an extent, as the author has seen it on one occasion, as to end in death. In any case, when it is persistent, it has a debilitating effect for the time being, although afterwards it is generally followed by an enormous appetite, a good digestion, and a speedy making up of the tissues which have been wasted. One of the best preventives against sea-sickness is to support the abdominal walls and those of the chest with a stout, firmly fixed bandage. At the same time very particular attention should be paid to the daily emptying of the bowels. Amongst the medicines which have been recommended for sea-sickness, and which have proved very serviceable, are —phenacetine in 10-grain doses, bromide of potassium in 30-grain doses, chloral in 15-grain doses, and other substances of less utility. The great point, however, is to endeavour to have the organs of the chest and abdomen kept as fixed as possible until the nervous system gets accustomed to the motion of the vessel.

**Seasons** have a most important effect upon the health of mankind. The seasons vary so much in different countries that it must be apparent to any observer what the consequences are of the climatic changes which take place at different periods of the year. It does not appear, however, that a variable climate such as that of Great Britain tends to shorten life, but rather it would seem to be conducive to longevity. Possibly this, however, is due to the fact that greater care is taken in the matter of clothing, ventilation, and general hygiene, than in climates where the changes of temperature can be calculated upon to a nicety. In this country, doubtless, the winter months are most trying to the health, and have a larger death-rate than summer, whereas in some of the continental countries the death-rate would appear to be higher in summer than it is in winter. It may be that local causes have something to do with this, and certainly if sanitary measures are not carried out very strictly in those climates where the weather is intensely hot during summer this must add very much in the development of disease and consequent fatalities.

**Sebaceous.** The sebaceous glands or follicles are those minute glands situated in the skin which secrete the oleaginous matter which keeps the skin moist and elastic. They are most common on the face and nose, and are larger in dimensions in that locality than in any other portion of the integument. Comedones, or what are popularly called 'shilcorns,' which are indicated by black points upon the nose especially, are the orifices of these glands, upon the sebaceous matter of which the carbonaceous matter of the atmosphere has become deposited and fixed. When they are squeezed a yellowish matter exudes, which is the contents of these sebaceous follicles. When these follicles become inflamed they give rise to reddish pimples, which are called 'acne.' The proper way to keep the sebaceous glands in a healthy state of action is by washing the face with warm water and soap, and afterwards using a considerable amount of friction in drying. If, however, these glands have become diseased and acne is produced, an application of the following lotion every night at bedtime will prove very beneficial:— One drachm of flowers of sulphur, two ounces of rectified spirits, one ounce glycerine, and five ounces of Elder-flower water. The lotion to be well shaken before the application is made. (See ACNE and SKIN.)

**Secale Cornutum** is the technical name for 'ergot of rye.'

**Secretion.** This term is applied both to vegetables and animals, and it signifies the powers which the several organs have of separating certain substances from the circulation, such as the saliva which the salivary glands secrete, the gastric juice which the glands of the stomach secrete, the bile which the liver secretes, and so on.

**Sedatives** are medicines which restrain the activity of the various functions, and at the same time remove sensibility to pain. It is quite evident that sedatives act entirely through the nervous system, their first effects being upon the nerves, and through these influencing the various secretions. Sedatives may be either local or general in their action; *e.g.* menthol, chloroform, belladonna, opium, ice, etc., may act locally if applied to a limited portion of the integument. If taken internally they then act as sedatives to the body at large.

**Sedentary Occupation** should always be alternated by a fair amount of exercise, otherwise the bodily health will certainly suffer by a too prolonged confinement within doors in consequence of the depressing effect of this upon the vital functions.

**Seidlitz** is a well-known Bohemian spa possessing excellent aperient properties, in consequence of the presence of sulphate of magnesia within the water. There is said to be 100 grains of this substance in every pint of water issuing from the spa.

**Seidlitz Powders,** which are supposed to be an imitation of this water, are composed of Rochelle salt or the tartrate of potash, together with bi-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid to produce effervescence.

**Seltzer Water** is distinguished by the large amount of carbonic acid which it contains in combination with carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, and a small proportion of lime. The soda salt, however, predominates, and it also contains a small amount of chloride of sodium or common salt. It is now manufactured largely artificially, and is a popular effervescing drink.

**Sending for the Doctor** should be attended to with as little delay as possible, as disease can always be more readily overcome in its early stages than if it is allowed to proceed to any length before treatment is commenced. It should always be the object of the patient to give the doctor information as early in the day as possible when he is required, so that he may be able to economize his time to the greatest extent, and not be compelled to travel over the same ground more frequently than is necessary. A great many thoughtless people put off till they can do so no longer, and usually their fears come to a point when evening, or even night, is far advanced. These fears, perhaps, may be aggravated by the fact that disease generally assumes a much more formidable appearance at night than it does in the morning. Then, again, if the disease is not showing any very alarming symptoms, the patient, or the patient's friends, should not demand an immediate visit; on the other hand, if the symptoms are alarming, urgency should always be indicated by a special message. A great many people, especially those of a timid and nervous temperament, become alarmed at very little, and attach to symptoms a meaning which they should never possess. Such people are very liable to be left in the lurch some day or other, for if the doctor has been repeatedly summoned to such patients, and found upon his arrival that there is little or nothing the matter, he will be very apt to take for granted that this may invariably be the case, and thus not attend so promptly as otherwise he would have done, when serious disease may have manifested itself.

**Senna.** The medicinal part of the senna plant is the leaf. It is one of the most useful purgatives that we possess, and has been used by the Arabians as such for a very long period of time. The plant grows abundantly in the northern portions of Africa and India. That grown in Northern Africa commands the best price, and is preferable to all others. Senna, when infused in cold water for twelve hours, yields all its purgative properties without any of the extractive matter entering into the infusion; and if this method

of preparing senna as a purgative be adopted it acts quite as efficiently as if it was infused with boiling water, and it has not the nauseous taste which the latter method produces, nor does it produce the griping effects which an infusion in hot water always does. The old black draught, which is composed of a decoction of senna combined with Epsom salts and ginger, is a most nauseous medicine, and always produces griping to a greater or less extent. A very excellent preparation of senna, which is specially applicable to children, is the sweet essence, as it is easily taken and acts most beneficially. It is not generally known that cold water extracts the purgative properties of the senna leaf, and from the fact that this method of extracting the essential constituent of the leaf does away with griping it should be generally adopted. Powdered senna leaves mixed with powdered liquorice root and carminative substances is sold under the name of compound liquorice powder, or Prussian powder. This substance likewise acts without producing any griping effects. Powdered senna leaves are also made into a kind of electuary by rubbing up the senna leaves with treacle. This is called the confection of senna, and is also a useful method of administering the medicine. Senna seems to act almost certainly upon the colon, or large bowel, and therefore is specially useful in habitual constipation, as it may be taken at frequent intervals without aggravating the tendency to constipation.

**Serous Membranes** are those which envelop and enclose the cavities of the chest, abdomen, skull, spinal column, and joints. It is a semi-transparent, smooth membrane of considerable elasticity and tenacity, which secretes a lubricating fluid, and this enables the parts to move over each other freely and without friction. When inflammation, however, of this membrane takes place the surface becomes roughened, and friction of the inflamed surfaces is productive of considerable lancinating and acute pain. When inflammation of the serous membrane takes place an excess of the serous fluid is secreted, and is productive of dropsy of the various cavities where the disease exists.

**Serpent Bites.** (See SNAKE BITES.)

**Serum** is the watery portion of the blood, or liquor sanguinis, and is that which is left on the formation of a clot in the process of coagulation of the blood. In a scald, burn, or blister, the fluid which accumulates underneath the cuticle is serum, and exudes from the mucous coat or the skin on the destruction by the irritant of the cuticular layer. The liquor sanguinis, or serum, holding the fibrine of the blood in solution is the liquid portion of the blood holding in suspension the red and white corpuscles, and in solution certain salts of potash, soda, lime, and iron.

**Shingles** is a peculiar disease of the skin due to an inflamed condition of the peripheries of the nerves which supply the area of the affected part. Technically it is termed 'herpes zona' or 'zoster.' This particular form of herpes is situated upon the trunk of the body. When herpes attacks the lips, cheek, or any other part of the body than that of the trunk, it is named 'herpes labialis,' which indicates herpes of the lip, or other designation according to the particular region which it attacks. As a rule, shingles indicates a lowered condition of the vitality of the individual attacked, and like neuralgia is more a symptom of disease than actual disease itself, although, from the fact that an eruption is coincident with its development, it is classed as a disease. When the eruption manifests itself it is always accompanied by considerable pain, and invariably occupies a region supplied by a particular nerve. At first the vesicles are full of clear serum, which, as time progresses, become transformed into an opaque liquid, and afterwards dry up into a crust, and thereafter separate like an ordinary scab. As shingles is due to an inflammatory condition at the very extremities of the nerves supplying the skin of the particular region affected, it not unfrequently happens that even after the disease has disappeared considerable pain is experienced in the part which has been affected. When this is the case it may be necessary to apply anodynes of considerable power to destroy the sensibility of the part, such as veratrium, morphia, aconite, menthol, or chloroform. A good ointment to rub in under such circumstances is composed of 6 grains of morphia, 6 grains of veratrium, and half an ounce of vaseline, mixed together—a piece the size of a split-pea to be well rubbed in night and morning. Another good application is made up of three drachms of menthol, half an ounce of chloroform, one ounce and a half of belladonna liniment—a little of which should be rubbed in night and morning, or as often as the pain is severe. In every instance where shingles exist they should be treated by an abundance of good wholesome and nutritious food, accompanied by stimulants if the system is reduced to any great extent; while the bowels should be carefully attended to, the vesicles projected so as to prevent them bursting and laying bare the irritated extremity of the nerve upon which they are situated, and thus obviating a troublesome ulceration which may follow such an accident. At the same time the patient should be well clad and every protection taken against exposure to damp and cold, these conditions being exceptionally hurtful where the system is in such a susceptible condition, as far as the nervous apparatus is concerned.

**Shivering** is a symptom which frequently indicates the onset of some febrile disturbance. Its technical term is 'rigor.' It is very frequently the first indication of some inflammatory or febrile condition which threatens the system. When shivering exists the individual experiences the sensation of extreme cold, so that the limbs shake and the teeth chatter in a most extraordinary manner, and any one looking at one in this condition would naturally suppose that he was suffering from a reduced condition of the animal temperature. If, however, the thermometer be introduced, either under the armpit or into the mouth when this shivering is present, it will be ascertained that actually the bodily temperature is very much above the normal, and indicates a considerable amount of fever. It is therefore desirable, when this symptom of fever is present, to take measures which shall promote a free action of the skin and at the same time reduce the temperature of the body. With this view the patient should be put to bed and warm gruels administered, together with ten grains of phenacetine, which medicine may be repeated every four hours till the temperature of the body is reduced.

**Shock** is that depressing effect upon the nervous apparatus which is produced either by some distressing news or other influence which affects the nervous system independent of the body, or by direct violence to the tissues by accident or otherwise. The extent of a shock depends entirely upon the impression which has been conveyed by its effect, either upon the mind or physique of the individual. In every case, however, it is the nervous system which receives the impression, and it must always be attributed to the ultimate effect upon this portion of the animal economy. When nervous shock exists it is indicated by a slow and feeble pulse, combined with a collapsed condition of the exterior of the body, and threatening death from positive weakness. The means to take, therefore, to remove these conditions should invariably consist in the application of external heat, and the administration of stimulants, such as salvolatile, brandy, whisky, or ether, and afterwards in the free administration of beef juice and other stimulating fluids. If there has been much loss of blood connected with an accident, and which of course will render the shock more permanent, it may be necessary to have recourse to transfusion, which is the introduction of blood obtained from a healthy individual who can afford to part with some of his blood, and thus directly supply the deficiency which has resulted from the loss of the vital fluid sustained by the injured person. It is a remarkable fact, however, that where a severe injury has occurred, and shock in consequence is the result, that if the patient be placed under chloroform, with a view to having the shattered limb removed or the injured tissue repaired, the shock will pass off during the period that the patient is under chloroform, and this possibly may not return after the operation has been completed. In olden times it was always thought necessary to allow reaction to set in before any operation was undertaken. Now, however, thanks to chloroform, such an idea is entirely exploded.

**Short Sight** is entirely due to a malformed condition of the cornea, and, as it invariably is, to say the least of it, an inconvenience, should be placed under medical supervision.

**Shoulder.** The shoulder is one of the most important joints of the whole body. It is composed of the muscles and soft parts surrounding the joint, together with the bones, the joint, the shoulder-blade, and a portion of the collar-bone. Altogether, the parts entering into the constitution of the shoulder are beautifully moulded and splendidly adapted to the purposes for which they are ordained. The shoulder-joint is not at all difficult of displacement, but fortunately such a displacement is easy of reduction if it is properly manipulated. It may be necessary, if the joint has been out for a considerable time, to have recourse to chloroform to relax the muscles, which invariably become very much contracted if reaction has existed for any length of time. If, however, chloroform is administered the muscles immediately relax, and the joint is very readily placed in its normal anatomical position.

**Sickness** is the term which at one time was entirely confined to an inclination to vomit, or vomiting itself. Now, however, it is a general term applied to the condition of one who is suffering from illness of almost any description. (Refer to VOMITING.)

**Sickness, Sea.** (Refer to SEA-SICKNESS.)

**Side.** Pain in the side may arise from very various causes, and may indicate ailments from a very slight to a very serious importance. If the pain is intensified by breathing, especially taking a long breath, then suspicions should he aroused in case this may be due to some inflammatory affection of the pleura. If the pleura is affected it will invariably give rise to a febrile condition of the system, and at the same time a friction sound will be heard if the stethoscope is placed over the seat of pain. If, on the other hand, the pain is not accompanied by fever, but rather by a lowered condition of the system at large, the probability is that it is of a neuralgic character, and is then called pleurodynia. This pain is frequently erroneously termed 'pleuritic,' and many ignorant persons are apt to designate it pleurisy or inflammation of the pleura. It is needless to say that when the affection is neuralgic there is no danger connected with it, whereas if it is pleuritic considerable danger may exist, and the treatment of the one is so different from the treatment of the other that it becomes a matter of great importance to differentiate between the two. If the pain is on the right side and low down it may be due to some affection of the liver, or to muscular rheumatism or neuralgia of the part. Pain on the left side again is usually associated with a distended condition of the stomach. In females, however, a pain in the side carries with it considerable importance according to its position, especially if it is seated low down near the groin, when it generally indicates some ovarian irritation.

**Sight.** Too much importance cannot be attached to this important sense, and every precaution should be taken for its preservation. If there is the slightest deviation from the healthy standard an oculist should immediately be consulted and his advice carefully followed. (See EYE.)

**Sinapism** is another name for mustard plaster. (See MUSTARD, COUNTER-IRRITATION.)

**Sinking Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach** is due to the effects of indigestion, grief, or nervous depression from some cause or other acting upon the large sympathetic nerves, which are situated behind the stomach. Stimulants are naturally craved for under such circumstances, but they should be avoided, as their effects are only temporary and will be followed by greater depression when the stimulation has passed away. The great point is to remove the actual cause by treating the stomach for the indigestion, and the source of the nervous depression by local or constitutional treatment.

**Skeleton.** This term is applied, as is well known, to the bones which form the foundation of the human frame, and are composed as follows:—(1) The bones of the skull and face, the former having eight and the latter fourteen, entering into the formation of the skeleton of the head. (2) The spinal column, which is composed of twenty-four bones, somewhat of a circular or disc-like formation, are attached to each other by a ligamentous structure, while a strong elastic cartilaginous substance forms a cushion upon which each bone rests upon its neighbour; the spine supports the head and trunk of the body, and is inserted into the pelvis at the sacrum, which see. (3) The collar-bones and shoulder-blades support the arms in their respective places. (4) The ribs, which are twenty-four in number, are made up of seven pairs of true ribs, which are attached to the sternum or breast-bone by means of cartilage, while the five remaining pairs of ribs are termed floating ribs, having no attachment in front, but yet giving support to the abdominal walls. (5) The breast-bone. (6) The bones of the arm, named the humerus, those of the fore-arm, viz., the tibia and radius; the wrist or carpal bones; the palm and finger bones, or metacarpal bones. (7) The bones of the pelvis. (8) The bones of the lower limb are composed of the thigh-bone, the knee-cap, the tibia, and fibula, together with the ankle or tarsal bones, and the metatarsal bones, forming the arch of the foot and the toes. Besides the bones of the skeleton proper there are others of the body, such as the ossicles of the ear, and the hyoid bone, which is placed at the root of the tongue, besides adventitious growths of bone on tendons, which, however, are not in every case present.

**Skin.** The skin is one of the most wonderful structures of the human body, and is essential to its life. As is well known, it acts as a covering to the body, and protects and retains in their various places the different tissues subjacent to it, as well as forming an elastic and strong envelope to the frame. It consists of two distinct membranes, viz., that of the epidermis or cuticle, which is the outer covering of the underlying layer, or true skin. The skin is continuous with the mucous membrane of the various passages, such as the mouth, nose, anus, etc. The epidermis consists of a thin, transparent, horny membrane, which is very similar in its structure and uses to the outer layer of the mucous membrane. It is composed of a layer of cells called 'epithelial cells.' These are flat on the outermost surface, and overlap each other so as to form a complete covering. Those that are exposed to the atmosphere are comparatively hard, and are more flattened than those which lie immediately underneath. The undermost layers of the epithelial are softer and moister in their structure, and were at one time supposed to constitute another layer of the skin, which was termed 'rete mucosum.' In the epithelial structure of the skin the pigment cells exist, these cells containing the colouring matter which gives the varied hues to the skin of different races, being most distinctly exemplified in the negro. Freckles are a development of an excess of pigment in these pigment cells. The outer or flattened layer of the epithelial cells which overlap each other and form the horny covering of the skin are constantly being removed in the process of friction or washing, but they are replaced by those lying immediately underneath. The effects of a blister, scald, or burn destroy the vitality of the epithelial layer, when this rises up by the effusion of fluid underneath. It, however, is soon replaced again on the removal of the irritant. As is well known, the epithelial layer of the skin is entirely devoid of sensation, which fact may be demonstrated by introducing a pin and raising a portion of it up by this means, when it will be found that no pain is produced. It is a well-known fact that this layer of the skin varies very much in thickness, always being denser on those points where the greatest amount of pressure is brought to bear; hence it is stronger and more dense at the heel, and on the hands of those who have a great deal of manual labour to perform. It also varies considerably according to age, the skin of the infant being very much softer and more elastic than that of elderly persons. The true skin, which lies underneath the cuticle, is very much thicker, and consists largely of connective tissue whose fibres interlace and enclose the blood-vessels, nerves, and glands, which are essential to the structure of the skin. From the fact of the nerves and blood-vessels ramifying in this structure it is extremely sensitive, and requires for its protection the covering of the cuticle. An erosion of the skin is invariably excessively painful to the

touch, and there are few people who have not been able to demonstrate this at one time or other. At the surface of the true skin will be found innumerable little eminences, or 'papilae,' as they are technically called, upon which the nerves of sensation are distributed. These are distributed most profusely on the point of the fingers, where sensation to touch is most acute. The skin varies very much in sensibility, this being accounted for according to the nerve supply of the various portions. The deeper layer of the true skin is composed of fibres, which form a network with which are mingled elastic fibres and muscles. These minute muscles which ramify through the skin are attached to the hair bulbs, and have the power of contraction or expansion just as any other muscular fibre has. This is readily demonstrated by the fact of the little eminences which are raised upon the skin during exposure to cold, and which go under the name of 'goose skin,' this being due entirely to the contraction of the minute muscles inserted into the hair follicles. It is in consequence of the contraction of these muscles that the hair of different animals is enabled to become erect, as is seen in the cat when its hair is said to stand on end. Besides being a protective covering to the body, the skin has other duties to perform, viz., those of a secreting membrane, by which office it is enabled to preserve the heat of the body at a certain temperature. Throughout the whole structure of the skin exist innumerable glands which secrete sweat, and these by radiation enable the skin to throw off an enormous amount of heat, or on the contrary to restrain their secretion and thus preserve the heat of the body. This is well exemplified in the Turkish bath, where an individual may exist and be benefited by exposure to a heat which would otherwise prove very injurious; *e.g.* a man may enter into a room, the temperature of which is above that of boiling water, and remain there for a considerable period, notwithstanding the fact that if such a heat did not excite the action of the sweat glands of the body and drain from its surface an immense amount of fluid, scalding must necessarily ensue; but because of the effect of this dry heat upon the secreting powers of these minute glands, the temperature of the body is actually unaltered although surrounded by an atmosphere of such intense warmth. The sweat glands do not only secrete water, but separate from the blood certain impurities, and assist very materially the action of the kidneys in their important function. Were it not for the action of these minute glands the heat of certain climates would be quite inconsistent with the preservation of health. In cold climates their powers are restrained, so that they are enabled by the circumstances in which they are placed to retain the body at an equable temperature. Besides the sweat glands there are the sebaceous glands, which have already been referred to. These secrete a fluid of an oleaginous nature which tends to keep the skin moist, soft, and elastic. The skin, as is well known, contains, besides those glandular apparatus, blood-vessels and nerves in very large quantities, and besides these there are absorbent vessels. The latter, probably, are more venous than anything else in their nature. Some curious calculations have been made with reference to the number of the sebaceous and sweat glands contained in the skin. As many as 3500 have been counted upon the square inch, so that some conception may be formed of the immense service which these little organs perform. As is well known, the skin is subject to various diseases—these may affect either the nerves, the blood-vessels, the glands, or the tissues of the skin itself. When the skin is affected it is generally the outcome of some disease of the blood acting upon this membrane; indeed, it would appear that every affection of the skin is dependent upon the blood entirely for its existence. Amongst the affections of the skin with which we are most familiar are—eczema, psoriasis, pityriasis, elephantiasis, leprosy, etc.; while amongst the acute affections which attack the skin are those which are entirely due to its efforts to get quit of various blood poisons, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, furunculus, etc. (See special articles on each of these diseases.) If the skin is destroyed in its entirety it never becomes replaced, but the interval between is made up by the formation of an adventitious tissue called a 'cicatrix.' This is devoid of the elasticity of the skin, and so tends to contract. This may be demonstrated when any one has been so unfortunate as to have the entire structure of the skin destroyed by burns or severe scalds, by the formation of cicatrices, or what are popularly called 'scars, these frequently producing deformities by their tendency to contract. This is specially noticeable when such accidents have occurred upon the neck or face or near a joint. The daily use of cold water to the surface of the body, either by means of the sponge, spray, shower, or plunge bath, should be carefully observed. Common soap, which simply roughens and hardens the skin, should be avoided, and perfectly pure soap used. Pears' soap, which has stood the test of over a century, is the ideal of perfection; its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the tenderest and most sensitive skin—*even that of a new-born babe.*

**Skull.** The skull is the bony cavity which contains the brain, and forms the foundation of the face, mouth, ear, and the important organs of smell, taste, hearing, and vision. The skull in the new-born infant is composed of various bones which consolidate into a uniform mass in advancing years. These bones in the infant are united together by serrated margins called 'sutures,' which in the process of parturition are enabled to overlap each other, so as to permit of the passage of the head with the least difficulty to the soft parts of the mother. That suture which forms the junction between the frontal bone, or the bone of the forehead, with the two side bones, called 'parietal,' is named the transverse suture. Where the parietal bones are joined to the temporal or temple bones, the suture is different, this being formed by the thin margin of the temple bones overlapping the edge of the parietal. Altogether, the bones are so arranged as to give the greatest amount of strength for the protection of the brain, and represent very much in their formation the structure of an arch, so that immense weight can be brought to bear upon the exterior without injury being conveyed to the contents of the cranium. Within the cranium or skull the brain with all its ramifications of blood-vessels and nerves is contained, and is preserved from injury by the bony covering which has been provided for its safety. The skull is provided with various apertures, such as that of the spinal cord, which is situated at the base of the skull, and those at its anterior aspect for the passage of the optic nerve, with the blood-vessels, also the nares and mouth; while numerous smaller openings exist for the transmission of the blood-vessels and nerves supplying the brain itself and the tissues in its immediate neighbourhood. The interior surface of the skull is variously grooved for the accommodation of blood-vessels which are concerned in the circulation of the head. To the cranium or skull proper is articulated the lower jaw, which, as is well known, is hinged to the upper jaw, upon the movements of which mastication and speech are so dependent. The bones of the skull, like the bones of the body at large, are covered by a membrane named the 'periosteum,' or, as it is termed in this instance, the 'pericranium,' while the inner surface is covered by the dura mater or endocranium. The scalp is that dense skin from which the hair takes its growth, and which is loosely attached by connective tissue to the periosteum or pericranium. (See BRAIN, SKELETON, etc.)

**Slough** is a small portion of dead tissue which is still attached to a living body, and by which, therefore, it has not yet been cast off. It may be the result of injury or strong inflammation of the part, either of which has destroyed the vitality of the tissue affected. To assist in the separation of a slough, and to destroy the offensive odour that invariably is associated with it, it is necessary to wash the affected part well with an antiseptic solution, and afterwards dress it with an antiseptic such as carbolic lotion, bi-chloride of mercury lotion, or cover it over with some substance such as boracic acid, aristol, or iodoform.

**Small-Pox** is probably the most loathsome of all the contagious or zymotic diseases which are known in modern times. It is characterized by the most overpowering and distressing premonitory symptoms, being

quite unlike in their severity the symptoms appertaining to any other infectious disorder. It commences with a feeling of shivering, lassitude, intense pain and discomfort in the back, together with a sinking sensation at the stomach, intense headache, thirst and fever. On the third day after the above symptoms have set in and continued, general relief will be experienced, and this is accompanied by the appearance of minute red spots, very much resembling those of the preliminary stage of chicken-pox, over the forehead, neck, wrists, arms, chest, and abdomen, and latterly upon the legs. Such is the course of the eruption which is characteristic of this disorder, the lower extremities being invariably the last affected. The eruption gradually becomes more and more pronounced until each spot attains the character of a vesicle. Frequently, however, the eruption does not permit of the isolation of each vesicle, as several may appear so closely together as to become confluent—that is to say, running into each other. In such a circumstance the disease is named 'confluent small-pox.' There is one particular characteristic of the pustule of small-pox, and that is, it becomes depressed at its apex, or, as it may be termed, 'umbilicated,' because it somewhat resembles the appearance of the navel. About the sixth or seventh day after the vesicles have reached their maturity—that is to say, after they have attained their full size—their contents become more and more opaque, and latterly purulent, the serum which they had originally contained having been transformed into pus. At this period of the disease—that is, when about the eleventh day, or upon the eighth day after the appearance of the eruption—the disease is said to have matured, which indicates neither more nor less than that decomposition has taken place within the vesicles; then the so-called secondary fever comes on, and the febrile symptoms, which had to a large extent abated before the eruption had reached this stage, become aggravated. At this period of the disorder the greatest danger is to be apprehended, for it is then that death most frequently occurs. Now, it is an extraordinary circumstance that, though this so-called secondary fever is so much dreaded, there should be no necessity at all for its appearance. The author has had a large experience in the treatment of small-pox, and has been the means of instituting a treatment of this loathsome disorder which entirely does away with secondary fever, and therefore reduces the death-rate from small-pox to a very great extent. Not only is the secondary fever by this treatment abrogated, but the course of the disease is at the same time very much modified, while the tendency to pitting is greatly reduced. The treatment consists in the application to every vesicle of a solution, containing one part of carbolic acid to fifteen parts of glycerine, night and morning. By this means the irritation caused by the eruption is alleviated, and the tendency to itching lessened. Suppuration is also avoided; hence the vesicles disappear without suppuration, and there being no irritation developed no scratching is indulged in, and the skin resumes its normal condition without having undergone destruction at the particular points where the eruption has appeared, which was wont to be the case. In every work upon the symptoms and treatment of small-pox a great deal of stress is laid upon the fact that the chief danger occurs about the time of the secondary fever; this, of course, being due to the development of pus within the vesicles, as there can be no doubt that these vesicles are produced by the efforts of the skin to eliminate the poison which, coming to the surface, produces acute inflammation at these various points; and the germs of the disease being located where this depression of the vitality of the skin has been induced, develop there to a large extent, and make a nidus of the skin wherever opportunity offers. If antiseptics, however, such as carbolic acid, are applied to the surface of the skin where the eruption exists, the vitality of these germs is destroyed; their virulence therefore is aborted, and the effects of the disease suppressed; in short, no secondary fever ever appears, and the patient sails safely over a crisis which at one time was thought to be inevitable, and in every instance most dangerous. It is a well-known fact that small-pox need hardly ever exist, in consequence of the beneficent effects which vaccination produces; this being evidently due to the fact that vaccine in the cow is identical with small-pox in the human being, just as grease on horses' feet and distemper in dogs are supposed to be due to the same poison. If, therefore, the disease which has been attenuated in the system of the calf is introduced into that of the human being, the effects produced destroy the susceptibility which would otherwise exist. The author has observed on more than one occasion when small-pox was prevalent the effects of the vaccine virus and that of small-pox culminating almost at the same period within the human system, when invariably the vaccine virus, probably because of the start it had got, has overcome that of small-pox and aborted it—the vaccine coming to a head while the small-pox simultaneously receded and entirely disappeared. As is well known, vaccine disease is not infectious in the human subject, while small-pox is highly so. Again, vaccination is devoid of danger, while small-pox is highly dangerous. It therefore behoves all who have charge of children to insist upon their early vaccination and re-vaccination, if necessary, during the prevalence of the disease in the neighbourhood. The medicines which are usually given in this disorder are those which act as slight aperients and keep the blood pure in this manner, the most valuable of which is Epsom salts, which, given highly diluted with water, forms a grateful and at the same time beneficial purgative. The diet should consist of the most nutritious and easily digested articles, such as an abundance of gruels made up with milk and farinaceous substances, together with chicken soup, drinks of barley water, rice water, or oatmeal and water. (See VACCINATION.)

**Smothering,** or Suffocation, is due to the fact that the air which has entered the lungs is not permitted to be renewed by the inspiration of fresh air, so that carbonic acid, which, as is well known, is a deadly poison, becomes re-inhaled and produces its poisonous effects upon the blood stream.

**Snake Bites** may be comparatively innocuous or rapidly fatal. Venomous snakes insert their fangs into their victim, and introduce the poison to the circulation by means of a perforation in the tooth, which is connected with the poison gland. If surgical means are at hand the injured part should be immediately excised, or the poison may be counteracted by the introduction of some strong alkali, such as ammonia, into the wound. Such measures, to be successful, however, must be employed without any loss of time. If the poison has entered the circulation strong stimulants should be administered by the mouth, the best of which are—alcohol and ammonia. If there is great prostration the subcutaneous injection of ether may be resorted to, but beyond these a much more powerful remedy consists in the subcutaneous injection of strychnine, which would appear to act in direct opposition to that of the poison. (See COBRA DI CAPELLO.)

**Sneezing** is a convulsive movement produced by a reflex action affecting the nervous centres which control the secretions of the mucous membrane of the nostrils. This convulsive effort causes a forcible expulsion of air through the nares, as a rule carrying with it the irritating agent which has produced the act—that is to say, if it is due to the introduction of some foreign substance, such as snuff. Sneezing, again, may be produced, as it invariably is, in the preliminary symptoms of catarrh, measles, influenza, or any diseased condition which affects the air passages, because of the irritation produced in the nostrils by the poison which has located itself there, and endeavours to become resident for the time being. The act of sneezing is nature's effort to dislodge the poison and protect the system from the disease which characterizes it. Continual sneezing frequently results from the irritating particles consisting of the pollen of grasses and flowers, which culminates in hay fever. Persistent sneezing, however, also occurs where no foreign matter apparently has found entrance to the nostrils, but is caused by a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane lining this portion of the air channel, and which is due to a rheumatic condition of the mucous membrane. In this case it is always accompanied by considerable catarrh of a somewhat acrid nature; it is then termed 'coryza.'

**Snuffles** is a term sometimes applied to catarrh of

the nasal mucous membrane of infants. Its name is derived from the fact that the child makes a considerable noise in its efforts in breathing because of its instinctive desire to breathe only through the nostrils The best treatment for this affection is to keep the child in as equable a temperature as possible, and introduce within the nostrils a little vaseline, and anoint the nose and forehead frequently with some animal fat, such as lard.

**Soap,** if properly made, should not injure the skin to any degree, but on the contrary, as Sir Erasmus Wilson has remarked, should prove very beneficial to it; but some soaps, especially those of a cheap manufacture, contain so much alkali in their composition as to produce an irritant effect upon the cuticle, and develop, especially in cold weather, chapped hands and chilblains. Properly speaking,soap should be composed of either animal or vegetable fat, with a sufficient amount of alkali (usually soda) to neutralize the oleic acid which it contains, and thus form the fat into an emulsion, which thereby becomes soluble in water. The most useful soap for toilet purposes is, according to the eminent dermatologist above quoted, unquestionably Pears,' as its emollient effects on the skin are so very pronounced. Carbolic soap, again, is specially useful in the treatment of dandriff, eczema, and parasitic diseases of the skin. Various other forms of medicated soaps are reputed to be useful in certain affections, but the benefits which they possess must be entirely due to the fact that in them there is incorporated some antiseptic substance, such as borax, eucalyptus, terebine, pumuline, tar, etc. Castille soap is largely employed in the preparation of pills, and soap if made into a pill possesses slightly aperient properties. As is well known, soap is also pretty frequently employed as a component part of injections. A piece of soap the size of a walnut dissolved in a pint of warm water may be injected with considerable benefit in certain constipated conditions of the lower bowel.

**Soda** is an alkali, and is used both for domestic and medicinal purposes in the form of bi-carbonate of soda. It is largely used in the treatment of dyspepsia, especially where acid is a prominent symptom. It is a mistake, however, to employ bi-carbonate of soda too frequently, and in large doses, for the reason that it necessarily acts under these circumstances as an excessive stimulant to the gastric glands. It, however, may be safely taken in acid indigestion, if the dose is not too large, and if the salt is well diluted with water. An excellent remedy in indigestion is composed of the following ingredients, of which soda is a prominent component, viz.:—Pepsine, 3 drachms; compound aromatic powder, 3 drachms; bi-carbonate of soda, 1 ounce; and heavy magnesia, ½ an ounce—to be mixed well together and half a teaspoonful taken in water three times a day after meals. Bi-carbonate of soda is extensively employed in the manufacture of effervescing drinks, when in combination with citric or tartaric acid it dissolves and produces a refreshing beverage. Soda water, the popular effervescing drink, contains very little of the alkali, but sufficient to make it grateful when combined with the carbonic acid with which the water is saturated under pressure. Hyposulphite of soda is an excellent saline, and acts as a gentle purgative, and is a beneficial agent where piles are present. It is also employed as an external application in certain fungus diseases of the skin, especially that form which goes under the name of chloasma or liver spot. It is also employed in that form of dyspepsia where sarcini are developed within the stomach, when it acts as a destructive agent to these little fungi. Sulphite of soda also acts in a similar manner to the hyposulphite. Chlorinated soda is prescribed as a disinfectant in ulcerations, especially of the throat and mouth, when it is employed as a gargle or mouth-wash. It is also useful in poisoning by prussic acid, when it is given in solution, and has a powerful antidotal effect upon this powerful agent. Phosphate of soda is a very mild aperient in large doses, and as it is devoid of taste is frequently employed in children's diseases when a purgative is desired. It has so little taste that it may be given in soup or any other nourishment that the child may be partaking of. Sulphate of soda, or Glauber salts, possesses very much the same properties as Epsom salts, and may be employed for a similar purpose. Bi-borate of soda, or borax, is an excellent antiseptic agent, and is specially useful combined with honey and glycerine in the treatment of thrush in children, and also in the aphthous sore throats of adults. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, is one or the most useful agents which we possess, as from it the stomach derives the hydrochloric acid which is essential to the gastric juices. Bromide of sodium, again, is frequently employed in the treatment of hooping-cough, as it possesses valuable antispasmodic properties. Salicylate of soda has recently become a most valuable medicine in the treatment of rheumatic affections, some preferring it to salicine itself.

**Somnambulism,** or Sleep-walking, is due to an unhealthy condition of the nervous system brought by the presence of some irritating matter, usually within the alimentary canal. This excites the nervous centres to a state of unnatural activity during the epoch of sleep, or rather it should be said that sleep is disturbed by a species of wakefulness. As a rule, somnambulism is associated with dyspepsia of one form or another, or a constipated state of the lower bowel; these causes being removed, therefore, will usually result in the cessation of this disagreeable and sometimes dangerous manifestation.

**Sore Throat** may be of several varieties, such as relaxed throat, catarrh of the throat, tonsilitis or quinsy, diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., but in this paragraph quinsy or tonsilitis accompanied by a rheumatic condition of the blood will be specially considered. As is well known, certain individuals are peculiarly liable to this affection, but invariably these are of a rheumatic diathesis, and the inflammation which exists very frequently develops into an abscess within the tonsils, causing most excruciating pain on any attempt at swallowing, accompanied by high fever, and liable to be succeeded by acute rheumatism after it has disappeared. It is invariably ushered in by a feeling of shivering, great prostration, and considerable fever, together with a very furred tongue, and constipated state of the bowels. Whenever quinsy is suspected to be threatening, the best remedy to administer internally is the following:—Salicine and chlorate of potash, of each 2½ drachms; guaiacum mixture, 6 ounces—a dessert-spoonful to be given every two hours to an adult, and a teaspoonful to a child eight or ten years of age every two hours. At the same time the system should be well kept up by a stimulating and nutritious diet, port wine being especially beneficial, and egg flip, strong chicken soup, beef juice, and plenty of milk being amongst the most valuable forms in which nutrition can be administered. If these measures are energetically and promptly adopted, the disease will frequently be cut short and an immense amount of suffering prevented, while at the same time the after-effects will be annihilated. It is a great mistake to think that quinsy can be averted by the old-fashioned and obsolete methods of treatment which have been, and at the present day are yet frequently prescribed, such as mustard and linseed meal poultice, blistering, gargles, etc. Aconite, however, has been and frequently is still employed in the treatment of these affections, and no doubt proves very beneficial when there is no specific disease present. This remedy has many advocates, and no doubt has been specially useful in ordinary congestive attacks of the throat. It, however, simply acts by its effect upon the circulation, thereby reducing the tendency to congestion and favouring resolution without the inflammation having proceeded to suppuration. Its benefits, however, are not nearly so great as those conferred by the administration of the guaiacum, chlorate of potash, and salicine mixture, before mentioned. With regard to the local applications which are made by means of gargles, these, it must be confessed, have a certain beneficial effect by the astringent properties which they usually possess, while, if combined with some antiseptic, such as sulphurous acid, carbolic acid, or vinegar, they may act directly as destructive agents to the poison which is exerting its influence in the developing of the inflammation, and therefore on this account they are not to be deprecated, but at the same time I would insist that they must not be depended upon. Quinsy,

tonsilitis, or sore throat, in any form whatever, is usually secondary to a lowered condition of the vital powers; and this is, as a rule, if not directly due to, dependent for its start upon a constipated condition of the lower bowel.

**Sound,** or Sounding, is a term applied to the investigation by the ear of the condition of the various organs contained in the cavities of the body, especially those of the chest. (See EAR.)

**Spasm** is a painful contraction of the voluntary or involuntary muscles of the body, such as cramp in the legs, colic of the bowels or womb, angina pectoris when the heart is affected, of the biliary duct when gall stones are present, or of the ureter when a calculus is passing from the kidneys towards the bladder. It is characterized by sudden agonizing pain in the region of the part affected, which in a short time subsides, but only to be renewed when further muscular action is brought into play. The very severe pain that is induced in any form of spasm makes it important to procure speedy relief, and this can only be obtained by the action of some narcotic antispasmodic agent. Among the most useful and universally beneficial of which in these circumstances is the subcutaneous injection of morphia; next to this, the frequent application of very hot fomentations freely sprinkled over with laudanum, and afterwards the administration of opium by the mouth, or the administration of chloroform by inhalation. If the spasm is in the alimentary canal, any local or constitutional remedies that may be applied should invariably be followed by the free administration of a purgative. If, on the other hand, the gall duct is the seat of the disorder, together with the subcutaneous injection of morphia and the local application of opium, olive oil should be administered in large and frequently repeated doses. If the ureter is the seat of disease, and the calculus is passing from the kidney to the bladder, great benefit may often be derived by setting the patient in a hot sitz-bath for a considerable period, at frequently repeated intervals. If the heart is affected, as it is in angina pectoris, the greatest benefit will be derived from the inhalation of nitrate of amyl, or the administration of this substance combined with nitro-glycerine in minute doses, while the condition of the stomach should be carefully attended to, and antispasmodics administered by the mouth—the most valuable of which are chloric ether combined with ammoniated tincture of valerian. There is another form of spasm which frequently attacks children, especially if the digestive organs or bowels are out of order. This is called spasmodic or spurious croup, and will generally be relieved by the administration of a good dose of castor oil, while the upper part of the chest and throat should be well rubbed with an antispasmodic liniment, such as the following:—Liniment of soap and opium, liniment of belladonna, and compound camphor, of each equal parts—a little of which should be well rubbed into the throat and upper part of the chest every two or three hours.

**Spasmodic Diseases** are characterized by involuntary contractions of the various muscles, *e.g.* lockjaw, which causes contraction of the muscles of the face; St. Vitus's dance, where the patient is unable to direct the voluntary movements in consequence of spasmodic contraction of the muscles which he wishes to bring into play. Colic is a spasm of the muscular fibre of the intestine. Gall stones produce spasmodic contraction of the muscular structure contained in the gall duct. Gravel also causes this affection in the muscular tissue contained in the ureter. Cramp is another form of spasmodic disease, but the greatest development of this affection is found when epilepsy is present in an individual. An epileptic convulsion is neither more nor less than very strong spasmodic convulsions of the various muscles of the body, due to irritation at the base of the brain.

**Spectacles** should always be selected under the supervision of a competent optician, who will be able to adapt the lenses to the various peculiarities which the individual may be subject to.

**Speculum** is an instrument largely used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the internal organs, especially those of the ear, nose, bowel, and womb. As these have no special interest to the public at large, it is quite unnecessary to go into details with regard to any of them.

**Spermaceti** is a hydro-carbon very much resembling in its composition paraffin wax. It is found in the head of the sperm whale, and is employed largely in the preparation of ointment, pomades, etc., as it is possessed of no odour.

**Spinach** is a wholesome as well as a nutritious vegetable, and, as a rule, is easy of digestion. The taste for it, however, is always an acquired one, and in consequence of its peculiar flavour it is not a general favourite.

**Spine,** or Spinal Column, is a chain of twenty-four bones which enter into the composition of its structure. They are arranged and fitted to each other in such a way as to permit the most extensive motion of the trunk of the body in all directions, and at the same time enable it to retain its equilibrium. Besides being the means of keeping the body erect, it acts the important part of a shield for the spinal marrow, protecting it against the most violent shocks and concussions. From between the various bones which constitute the vertebral column the different nerves are given off for the supply of the upper limbs, trunk, and lower limbs. Each vertebra has its peculiar characteristic marks, and can be recognized from its appearance by any one who understands anatomy. The vertebral column is divided into several sections, such as the cervical vertebrae, the two upper of which are most especially concerned in supporting the head; the uppermost of these is named the 'atlas,' on which the head moves in the performance of its movements forwards and downwards, and backwards and downwards. The second vertebra, called the 'axis,' rests upon the bony ring of the atlas, and is kept in its position by strong ligamentous bands which run across from one side of the ring of the first vertebra to the opposite side, and cross the tooth-like process of the second vertebra binding them firmly together. By this arrangement the head is enabled to move from side to side as well as from before backwards. When the neck is broken in the process of hanging it is the tooth-like process of this vertebra which presses forward upon the spinal cord and thus extinguishes life. In all, there are seven vertebrae in the neck, the seventh or last being the most prominent of all, and is therefore called the 'vertebra prominens. The next subdivision of the spinal column is the dorsal portion, which gives support to the ribs. After this come the lumbar vertebrae, the lower of them resting upon the sacrum, which see. This is composed of a series of vertebrae gradually diminishing in breadth, but moulded together. The spinal column is not straight, but has various curves which are natural to it. The principal of these is one outwards, which increases the capacity of the chest, and one which tends inwards at the small of the back, and these assist in maintaining the equilibrium of the body, and also in supporting the viscera of the chest and abdomen. As a rule, there is generally a slight curve towards the right side, which when aggravated becomes transformed into lateral curvature of the spine. As the spine, like the rest of the body, is made up of two lateral halves, it may (just as in the formation of hare-lip), from an incomplete union of the two primordial halves of the body, at times remain deficient in the neighbourhood of the loins, by which the membranes lining the spinal canal are left unprotected except by the skin, and the fluid accumulating at this region distends the membranes and skin, and forms a livid-looking bag full of semi-transparent fluid, which is termed 'spina bifida.' At one time this was considered a fatal malformation, but at present, by operative measures being skilfully adopted, the tumour can frequently be completely annihilated, and the integrity of the canal re-established. *Concussion of the Spine* is not an unfrequent result of a severe injury from falls on the feet or on the back directly. It may also occur from severe blows upon the back, and in consequence of this latter fact it frequently arises from the effects of railway accidents. The usual symptoms are—depression of the whole system, with a complete or incomplete loss of power in the portions of the body which are supplied by nerves issuing from the spine below the seat of the injury, and occasionally acute

pain comes on in the lower limbs. The organs supplied by these nerves are also liable to be interfered with, such as the bowel and bladder, which frequently lose all power of retaining their contents, and thus add very much to the distress of the patient. Until medical aid can be procured, the best thing to do in the circumstances is to place the patient carefully in the recumbent posture, and keep him perfectly quiet. Any inflammatory action which may supervene upon such an accident will require the usual treatment, such as leeching, cupping, fomentations, poultices, the application of soothing liniments, etc. The bowels should be kept active by means of purgatives or enemata, as the case may seem to warrant. Patients who are suffering from injuries of the spine, by constantly lying in one position, are very liable to be affected with bed-sores. It is therefore desirable that a water-bed be procured, which will not only add to the comfort of the patient, but at the same time reduce the tendency to bed-sores to a minimum. Surgical measures can frequently be employed now that antiseptic surgery is so well understood, and by these means pressure removed from any portion of the cord where it may be found to exist. If there is actual displacement of any of the vertebral bones paralysis must necessarily supervene, in consequence of the pressure which is brought to bear upon the spinal marrow. *Irritability of the Spine* is a condition which frequently exists in hysterical and nervous women. It is diagnosed by tapping the spine, and when percussion is applied to the point where the irritability exists the patient will complain of intense pain. This condition is usually associated with some diseased condition of the womb or ovaries, but local treatment by the application of an anodyne liniment or soothing plaster will afford considerable relief. Irritation of the spine is due to various causes, such as inflammation, rupture of the vessels within the cord, hardening or softening of the structure. Softening at the medulla oblongata, which is that portion of the cord nearest to the brain, is not an unfrequent concomitant, if not an actual cause, of epilepsy. The usual symptoms when the spine is irritated are—a disordered condition of the functions of sensation and motion, accompanied by twitchings of the parts supplied from the diseased portion of the cord. It is quite impossible that any lay individual can treat such a disease; therefore, it is imperative that medical aid be called in with the least possible delay. It would appear that lockjaw is invariably due to the poison of tetanus acting upon the spine. Cerebro-spinal meningitis in many instances would appear to be an infectious disorder. This is accompanied by high fever, and is usually fatal. *Curvature of the Spine* is due to a diseased condition of the bones, and is closely allied to rickets. It is associated very intimately with tuberculosis. The treatment most to be recommended when this unfortunate deformity exists is, to have the patient enveloped in a plaster of Paris jacket, and administer muriate of calcium in combination with the compound syrup of the hypophosphites three times a day after meals, and at the same time maintain the strength by administering freely a nutritious diet. The length of time that the jacket should remain on is about three months. Lateral curvature, on the other hand, is not usually associated with disease, but is the effect of the body being continually or repeatedly bent in the direction which the curvature assumes. Of course it is very liable to occur in those of a delicate constitution, more so than in the strong and robust. This deformity was much more common before attention was directed to its prevalence by those having charge of the educational establishments of the country, before which time children were permitted to sit at desks which were quite unsuitable to their requirements. Plaster of Paris jackets are here again most useful to remedy the mischief which has been in ignorance developed. Gymnastics should also be recommended, and carried out very thoroughly.

**Spirits, Low,** are generally attributable to some functional or organic disease affecting the stomach, liver, womb, or ovaries.

**Spitting of Blood** may be from two sources, viz., the lungs, when it is termed 'haemoptysis'; or from the stomach, when it is named 'haematemesis.' In either case it is a symptom which requires very prompt attention. Until medical aid can be summoned, the patient should be kept perfectly quiet, and ice administered by the mouth, while eight grains of gallic acid mixed in half a wine-glassful of water to which twenty drops of elixir of vitriol have been added may be administered every two hours. If this does not succeed in arresting the haemorrhage, three grains of ergotine combined with fifteen drops of liquid extract of hamamelis may be administered with elixir of vitriol every four hours. If the haemorrhage proceeds from the stomach, great care should be taken with regard to the food that is administered, and this should be composed of the most digestible substances that can be given, such as peptonized milk, Valentine's or Wyeth's beef juice, raw meat, etc.

**Splint** is an apparatus for keeping fractured bones in position. They can be made out of almost anything —a piece of wood, cardboard, or plaster of Paris, or starch laid upon a bandage and allowed to dry.

**Spongio Piline** is a mixture of sponge with some other substance, such as cotton or linen, and afterwards covered with a waterproof substance such as india-rubber. It is frequently employed as an application when compresses or fomentations are indicated.

**Sprain** is the result of an accident, which either over-stretches or ruptures the ligaments surrounding a joint. The ankle and wrist are most liable to this accident. When such occurs it develops pain of a most excruciating character, which is immediately followed by considerable swelling of the part, and possibly discolouration—the swelling and discolouration being due to the rupture of small vessels which supply the part which has been injured. If the discolouration does not show itself after the accident it will undoubtedly do so at a later period, and if the limb has been placed in a horizontal position this discolouration may spread to a considerable extent up the limb. Sprains may frequently be confounded with fractures, especially when the ankle is involved, as a small projection of the tibia and fibula, called in each case the 'malleolus,' may be factured, and when this occurs it of course adds very much to the gravity of the accident. In a sprain, however, pure and simple, no such complication arises. The treatment that is suggested in sprains is that which will give the most immediate relief to the pain which has been incurred, and probably the most efficient method of treating this is by the application of four or six leeches over the seat of injury. The effect of leeches in such circumstances is very apparent and always beneficial—the pain will speedily subside, and the convalescence of the part be very much accelerated. If, however, the sprain has existed for a considerable time, leeches will not then be of the same service, and hot fomentations and soothing liniments may be applied at regular intervals, with a view of relieving the intense suffering that always accompanies the rupture of ligaments, which practically constitutes a sprain. After the liniment has been applied, a firm bandage should be brought to bear upon the parts which have been injured, both to promote absorption of the fluid that is being effused by the accident, and also to support the weakened joint. It is a mistake to keep a patient who has been suffering from a sprained joint too long in one position, as thereby stiffening of the joint is liable to result, so that after a day or two's rest slight movement should be encouraged (at the same time retaining the bandage in position), with a view of strengthening the weakened parts. In about ten days or a fortnight afterwards the joint should be placed under a douche bath, and afterwards rubbed vigorously with a rough towel, so as to stimulate the process of absorption which must necessarily go on until the sprain is completely recovered from.

**Squill** is grown on the banks of the Mediterranean, and is a bulb resembling in many of its external appearances an ordinary onion. It is a useful medicine in bronchitis and catarrhal affections of the chest, and is usually administered either in the form of tincture, syrup, or oxymel. It also possesses useful diuretic properties, which render it a useful adjunct to other medicines, such as digitalis, ipecac, etc., in diseases which are dependent upon a catarrhal condition of the lungs or chest. The following mixture, into which

squill enters very largely, is most efficacious in bronchitis, viz.:—Ipecac, 3 drachms; chloric ether, 3 drachms; chlorodyne, 3 drachms; and syrup of squills to make 3 ounces—a teaspoonful of which is to be taken at frequent intervals when the cough is troublesome.

**Squint** is due to a spasmodic contraction of the rectus muscle of the eye at one side or other. It is a most disfiguring deformity, but fortunately it is one that can at any time be removed by a simple operation. In technical language it is termed 'strabismus.' The method of operating for the cure of squinting is exceedingly simple, and with the assistance of cocaine can be performed without any suffering on the part of the patient. In recent years, before the discovery of cocaine, it was usually necessary to place the patient under chloroform to enable the operation to be successfully performed, and doubtless even at the present time this is preferable to cocaine.

**Starvation,** or Abstinence from Food, may proceed to a very considerable degree without actual danger to life accruing. It is a well-known fact that we eat much more than our body requires for actual nourishment. It is also well known that we can live a longer period without food than we could without water. When starvation has proceeded to an undue extent and food again comes within reach, this should at first be partaken of very, very sparingly indeed, as otherwise the individual may die from the effects of over-eating; whereas, if food is given in very small and gradually-increasing quantities, the stomach will become accustomed to it, and gradually acquire power to digest an ordinary meal. We all know the dreadful effects of famine and of the enormous death-rate that accompanies this dreadful calamity. If, however, the authorities in the districts affected were to take the precaution of husbanding all the food that they could annex, a great deal of life might easily be saved by giving this out in small but sufficient quantities to the afflicted people. Several experiments have recently been made on the human body to test its powers with regard to abstinence from food. Such experiments, however, should not be encouraged, as they are only carried out by men who court notoriety and make money out of their exhibition. The body is always provided with a sufficient amount of fat to enable it to retain its temperature under even extraordinary conditions, and if starvation is accompanied by a warm temperature, so that the animal heat can thus be retained, an individual will be enabled to endure starvation with much less risk to life than otherwise he would be able to do. The fat of course goes first in every instance of starvation, this being consumed in nature's attempts to retain the animal heat of the body. It may seem quite paradoxical to state that starvation very frequently occurs in the midst of plenty, but such is actually the case, for although a person partakes of quite a sufficiency of food to sustain him in ordinary circumstances, and keep him at the same time in good health, all things being equal, yet, although digestion may go on pretty fairly under such circumstances, the organs of assimilation may be so deficient as to be unable to absorb the food, and thus render it useful in the maintenance of health. This condition is peculiarly apparent in tubercular disease, which attacks the glands of the abdomen; hence wasting and debility supervene, notwithstanding the fact that an abundance of nourishment may be taken by the individual. In the gradual starvation which occurs where food is deficient the symptoms usually commence by great depression of the nervous system, this being apparent in the ordinary sensations and mental powers of the individual. This, however, will invariably be accompanied by an irritable condition of the system, and possibly some aberration of the mental powers. The physiognomy of the person becomes sallow and dusky, the eyes inanimate, and a general appearance of imbecility appears to exist. The stomach loses its activity, and thus the digestion, as well as the appetite, is impaired. Languor and despondency, with a disposition to sleep, from which he is apt to wake in a dreadful nightmare, usually are the symptoms which manifest themselves in starvation. As is to be expected, there is a sensation of chilliness, also breathlessness, palpitation, giddiness, curious noises in the ears, possibly swimming or cloudiness before the eyes, and indeed blunting of all the sensations. In some districts of countries which are inhabited by an improvident and poverty-stricken population, starvation may, and frequently does, give rise to a certain form of fever called famine or relapsing fever. It is difficult to account for the specific cause of this fever, but it is probably due to the spores of the potato disease finding an entrance to the human body, and manifesting itself in the peculiar symptoms which are present in this enervating disease.

**Steel** is usually administered in the form of steel drops or tincture of iron. It is a useful blood tonic, and may be taken either in the form of tincture, solution in water, when of course it is the oxide of the metal which is partly dissolved, and this constitutes the essential principle of the numerous iron waters which are so popular as remedies in anaemia, etc.; or in syrup, which holds in solution other salts of the metal—such as the iodide, phosphate, hypophosphite, etc. The preparations of steel, as a rule, are astringent in their properties, but not unfrequently one meets with individuals whose peculiar idiosyncrasy renders these salts purgative in their effects. This should always be borne in mind, therefore, when prescribing iron or steel in any form. It is a peculiar circumstance with reference to the salts of iron that they are very readily absorbed, and are therefore beneficial when prescribed in such a way that a fresh salt of the metal will be developed within the stomach—such as is aimed at in the composition of Blaud's pills, capsules, or palatinoids.

**Stertor,** or Stertorous Breathing, is almost synonymous with snoring, only it is produced by a condition of the nervous system which abrogates the sensibility of the throat, and therefore is always an indication of approaching death in such diseases as apoplexy, blood-poisoning, etc.

**Stiff Joint** is invariably due to some inflammatory action having taken place within the joint, and afterwards adhesions, resulting from the inflamed surfaces becoming united. It frequently results after fractures or inflammatory affections of the joint, and is also a sequela of rheumatism. In the treatment of stiff joint massage is a most useful agent, but often complete relief can be given by placing the patient under chloroform and forcibly breaking any adhesions that may have taken place. Great care, however, should be taken when this course is to be adopted, as, if any inflammation be present, it may have an opposite effect from that which was intended.

**Still-Born.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Stimulants, Alcoholic.** These are made up of fermented and distilled liquors, the principal of these being whisky, brandy, rum, gin, grape wines, malt liquors, and those prepared from the apple and pear. Distilled liquors, of course, may contain a much larger proportion of alcohol than those which are simply fermented; indeed, they are composed entirely of alcohol diluted with water, depending for their flavour upon certain oily constituents which they may contain. Alcohol itself is a narcotic poison; therefore, all alcoholic stimulants are more or less poisonous in their nature, and this is too frequently made apparent by the effect upon the brain and circulation, which a too free indulgence in them produces. It is a matter of most vital consequence to decide whether stimulants are injurious or beneficial. If they are taken in moderation there can be no doubt that they are beneficial; but if, on the other hand, they are taken to excess, it is not difficult to impress upon any intelligent individual that they are highly pernicious. If then a person is unable to keep within proper bounds, that man should at once make up his mind to become a total abstainer. Indeed, I would go further, and say that if a person has once exceeded he should either make a point to confine himself to a limited quantity, or, if he is unable to do this, to resist the temptation of taking it altogether. There can be no doubt that stimulants are a great aid in the treatment of certain diseases, especially those which produce great exhaustion, and it is beyond doubt that many valuable lives have been saved by the judicious administration of these beverages. When

alcohol in any form is prescribed as a medicine it must be kept in view that it becomes a poison when once flushing is developod by its use. Supposing a glass of port wine is ordered to a patient two or three times a day, and that glass of wine induces a flushing of the countenance, then a glass is too much for his particular requirements, because the very fact of flushing having occurred indicates that the alcohol contained in the wine has acted as a paralyzing agent to the minute vessels which control the circulation in the face; hence its narcotic properties have been developed. The effects of alcohol upon the organs of digestion may be either hurtful or helpful, and it remains for the individual to find out what particular form of stimulant is most adapted to his peculiar requirements. No medical man should ever take upon himself the prescribing of a particular form of stimulant, as the individual himself is alone able to arrive at a proper conclusion upon this important point. It is also a peculiar fact that certain people are affected very differently from others by stimulants, some being able to take a large amount without any apparent injury, whilst others are affected most seriously by a smaller quantity. The effects of spirits taken to excess are always more serious, acting as they do, not only upon the nervous system, but upon the various organs of the body, especially the liver and kidneys. Climate, again, has a most wonderful influence on the effects produced by stimulants; *e.g.* in warm climates like India large potations of stimulants invariably produce much more serious effects upon the constitution than a similar amount would bring about in colder latitudes. Then, again, it must be remembered that over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor invariably becomes such a dominant habit that it can with difficulty be relinquished; moreover, the children of drunken parents are born with the same craving which their progenitors have acquired. Alcoholic drinking to excess, again, produces many social evils which are to be deprecated by every right-thinking man, as there can be no doubt that insanity and crime are largely due to the over-indulgence in stimulants. On the other hand, it is a difficult problem to solve if stimulants are not useful agents in domestic economy, as we frequently find that those who abstain entirely from the use of alcohol indulge to an inordinate extent in other ways, viz., as gluttons. My experience of teetotallers is, that they are enormous eaters, and are shorter lived than those who take food and stimulants in moderation. The difficulty, however, is to draw the line; and probably, from a moral point of view, the teetotaller has the advantage, simply, however, from the fact that over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants does more harm to the individual and to society at large than over-indulgence in eating does.

**Stings** of Bees, Wasps, etc., are produced by the insertion of the sharp-pointed and perforated sting, which permits the introduction of fornic acid into the part. It is always accompanied by intense pain and inflammation at the seat of injury. The poison is secreted by a small gland at the base of the sting, where it is contained in a minute sack. Individuals are affected very variously by a sting from these insects —in some it produces only trifling symptoms, while in others it may give rise to very serious consequences and prolonged suffering. Not unfrequently a sting of this nature has proved fatal. The first thing to do in the treatment of stings is to endeavour to extract the sting itself, and afterwards apply ammonia in a liquid form to the part, or if this be not at hand some other alkaline solution, such as soda, potash, or lime, which has the effect of destroying the acid which produced the irritation, and thus renders it inert.

**Stomach,** as is well known, is the organ which is chiefly concerned in digestion. Its position is more to the left than to the right, and it may be said to lie just below the heart; hence distension of the stomach frequently gives rise to palpitation, in consequence of its encroaching upon the space which the heart requires for its own movements; thus, pressure is brought to bear upon it, and it is liable to thump against the walls of the chest when the stomach is distended by flatus. The stomach is made up of three different coats or layers, the outer one being composed of peritoneum, which covers all the viscera of the abdomen. The middle layer is composed of muscular tissues, whose movements are voluntary and continuous during the process of digestion. It is by means of the muscular coat that the churning process is kept up when food is undergoing digestion. The innermost coat is made up of mucous membrane, this being continuous with that of the gullet and mouth, and that of the intestines. The mucous lining is drawn into folds or wrinkles called 'rugae,' which extend longitudinally. When the organ is at rest this lining membrane is of a pale pinkish colour, but whenever its functions are called into exercise it becomes much reddened by the increased supply of blood which it receives to enable it to secrete the gastric juice in sufficient abundance for its requirements. The chief disorders which the stomach is liable to are—indigestion, gastralgia or neuralgia of the stomach, gastritis or inflammation of the stomach. It is also liable to organic disorders, such as cancer and ulcer. A blow over the region of the stomach produces intense prostration, pain, and a sensation of impending danger. This is evidently due to the fact that the concussion affects the large nerve centres which lie immediately behind this organ.

**Stone** is a term applied to concretions which form in the gall bladder and kidney.

**Straining** at stools is invariably an indication of some irritable condition of the lower portion of the colon. This may arise either from constipation or a dysenteric condition of the bowel. (See CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY.)

**Stramonium** is a drug which is largely employed in the treatment of asthma. The most beneficial effects are derived from smoking the stems and leaves of the plant. It seems in asthma to exert a powerful antispasmodic effect. In the process of smoking it should be inhaled as deeply as possible into the lungs. It enters largely into the various preparations which are advocated for the treatment of asthma.

**Strangulation,** when applied to the throat, invariably results in suffocation, in consequence of the circulation of air being interfered with; therefore, the patient dies if the strangulation is continued for even a very short period. The term is also applied to hernia or rupture, when the gut is said to become strangulated, and the part that is protruding becomes constricted and cut off from the neighbouring portion of the gut, when, as a consequence, gangrene of the ruptured portion is liable to occur if it is not speedily attended to.

**Stricture** is a term which is applied to a contracted condition of various canals, such as of the urethra, the neck of the womb, vagina, etc. In the two latter cases it is generally called atresia.

**Strychnine** is one of the most powerful tonic remedies which we possess in muscular and nervous atony. Its poisonous effects are first of all apparent upon the muscles controlling the movements of the jaws, afterwards upon those of the chest, and lastly the muscles of the limbs become affected. As it is well known, strychnine is a deadly poison when given in lethal doses; at the same time, it is one of the most valuable medicines contained in the pharmacopoeia. It is especially useful as a subcutaneous injection in certain forms of paralysis which are not due to organic disease. It is also employed in this method in chronic alcoholism or dipsomania. Doubtless, in this respect it possesses properties which few other drugs can possibly lay claim to. It is also a valuable nerve tonic, and may be given with great advantage in certain forms of dyspepsia and muscular atony. Its effects are not only manifest upon the voluntary, but also upon the involuntary muscles; hence it becomes a useful agent in promoting a healthy action of the involuntary muscles, such as those of the heart, bowel, womb, bladder, etc. The dose of strychnine for an adult is one-twentieth of a grain, which may be repeated three times a day, while for a child from eight to twelve years of age one-fiftieth to one-thirtieth of a grain will be found quite sufficient.

**Stye** is a pimple which forms upon one or other of the eyelids and proceeds to suppuration, sometimes giving rise to considerable inconvenience and constitutional disturbance. Invariably it is the result of a low state of the general health. With a view to arrest the progress of this disagreeable affection, the best

application is a poultice of tea leaves, which, by exerting an astringent effect, in many instances prevents the stye from coming to a head, and thus yields relief.

**Sudden Death** may occur from many causes, the principal of which, however, are heart disease, apoplexy, embolism; the latter of which is the liberation of a clot from the heart, which finds its way into one of the large vessels which supply the brain with blood, and by blocking it deprives the brain of nourishment, which is essential to the existence of life.

**Suffocation** is the term applied to the circumstances which deprive the individual of air containing oxygen, and thus death results from the failure of the lungs to receive a sufficient supply of this vital gas. Suffocation is the direct cause of death; therefore, in hanging, drowning, and any other method which is adopted for preventing fresh air from entering the pulmonary organs. Suffocation, therefore, may result from being overlain by any animal—such as a cat or dog—which is permitted to have free communication with bedrooms, nurseries, etc., in which young children are sleeping. It may also arise, and frequently does, from breathing an atmosphere which is largely impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and, as is well known, where persons are immured from the falling of soil when excavating mines, tunnels, or other structures, and in children who are overlain by their parents. Suffocation may also occur in infants during the process of parturition, when, if the cord is strangulated in any way, admission of air, or the circulation of oxygenated blood, is interfered with.

**Sulphates** are a combination of a metallic base with sulphuric acid, such as sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, etc.

**Sulphur** is an elementary body, and is found in large quantities in volcanic countries. A large supply of the sulphur imported to this country comes from Sicily. It is also found in combination as sulphides, such as the sulphide of iron, usually called 'iron pyrites,' from which both iron and sulphur are extracted. As is well known, this substance is found largely in combination with metals, such as lime, magnesia, copper, etc., and also in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. In the latter it forms a constant element in all substances containing albumen, and this is well demonstrated in the egg, in which, during the process of decomposition, sulphuretted hydrogen is developed, and gives the characteristic odour to rotten eggs. It is also contained in the hair and nails, and can be detected when these are burnt. Sulphur is a very excellent laxative, and at one time was largely employed as a blood purifier on account of it being supposed to contain some special virtue. The beneficial effects, however, were not due so much to the sulphur as to the traces of arsenic which the flowers of sulphur at one time contained as an impurity. It was the arsenic, therefore, which acted upon the skin, and not the sulphur. As is well known, sulphur is a powerful antiseptic, and when burnt by the evolution of sulphurous acid which takes place, its beneficial effects as a disinfectant become apparent. In combination with hydrogen the gas developed is named 'sulphuretted hydrogen,' which is soluble to a large extent in water, and conveys to various springs which are charged with it medicinal properties of a very high order, amongst the most noted of which in this country are Harrogate and Strathpeffer. When sulphur is administered as a laxative the dose should be about one to two teaspoonfuls taken at bedtime. The preferable form to take it as an internal medicine is in that of the precipitated or milk of sulphur.

**Sulphuric Acid** is a combination of sulphur with hydrogen and oxygen, and is one of the most valuable commercial products which we possess, as by its action upon various substances many important products are obtained. It has a very strong affinity for water, and as oil of vitriol, which is the popular name for this acid, it is employed as an agent for extracting moisture from various substances, especially from air in the process of the manufacture of ice by Hardy's machine. It is manufactured on a very large scale directly from sulphur, which is burnt in conjunction with nitrate of potash in large leaden chambers, sulphurous acid being at first produced, and this being converted into sulphuric acid by the absorption of an atom of water. As a medicine sulphuric acid is used in a diluted form as a tonic. Poisoning by sulphuric acid, although not often met with, has frequently occurred. Its symptoms are of the most painful description, and, in consequence of the caustic effect of the substance, is rarely recovered from. The first thing to be done, when accidental poisoning of this kind takes place, is to administer alkaline substances, such as magnesia, chalk, potash, soda, or even soap, and afterwards give some bland substance, such as oil or milk. In the absence of any alkali, which have been mentioned, any kind of mortar or lime taken from a wall or any other convenient place should be given, as anything in the shape of an alkali destroys the acid by converting it into a sulphate. The aromatic sulphuric acid, or elixir of vitriol, is a popular tonic when taken in from 15 to 20-drop doses in a wine-glassful of water three or four times a day.

**Sulphuric Ether** is manufactured by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, which produces an oxidation of alcohol and renders it much more volatile, at the same time altering its properties both chemically and medicinally. This substance is perfectly colourless, having a very light specific gravity and being very volatile. Its odour is peculiar to itself, and diffuses itself very rapidly through any apartment in which it may be placed. It is largely employed as an anaesthetic, and by many is preferred to chloroform. It is also prescribed as a diffusible stimulant and antiseptic, and in certain cases of great prostration it is administered hypodermically to prevent collapse. In such diseases as angina pectoris, asthma, hysteria, etc., it is a very useful agent, and may either be inhaled or given by the mouth in from 15 to 20-drop doses in water. Great care should always be taken by any one handling ether, especially when in the neighbourhood of light, as it is so volatile that its vapour flies off in great quantities, and, being heavier than the atmospheric air, it may float in such a volume as to become ignited and set fire to the liquid or substance with which it may be in contact. In consequence of the rapidity with which it evaporates, it has been employed as a local anaesthetic by means of a spray producer. This, however, produces such a hardening of the tissues that it is not at the present moment very popular.

**Sulphurous Acid** is composed of three parts of oxygen, and one of sulphur. Properly speaking it is a gas held in solution by water. It possesses a strong pungent sulphurous odour, and unless kept in well-stoppered bottles the gas is liable to fly off and leave the water, so that it becomes very much diluted. It is a most useful antiseptic, and is largely employed in consequence of its non-irritating properties. In the form of spray it is applied in sore throat, and as it is produced in the combustion of sulphur it is also employed for catarrhal affections of the air passages and in disinfecting rooms where contagious diseases have been present.

**Sunstroke,** or Heat Apoplexy, is a congestion of the brain produced by the heat of the sun. The effects of sunstroke are frequently very serious, and often have a fatal result. In every instance the nervous system is so seriously affected that complete prostration and insensibility take place at the same time. These, if death does not result, invariably leave the mind in an unhealthy condition, in many instances giving rise to a form of insanity or mania which may be permanent, although in many cases it may be recovered from. Individuals of intemperate habits are much more liable to this affection than those who live a temperate life. Constipation is also a condition which superinduces sunstroke; it is therefore imperative that those who are resident or travelling in hot countries abstain from over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, and at the same time be careful that the bowels are satisfactorily evacuated every day. The greatest precautions must be taken to shelter the head from the action of the sun by suitable head-gear. Cold baths and exercise in the open air in the early morning are also considered to be preventive of an attack, while the body should be clothed in flannel, and the dress, as well as the covering of the head, made of a material devoid of colour, so that the sun's rays may be reflected instead of absorbed. The symptoms of sunstroke often come on very

insidiously. They commence as a rule with headache, giddiness, general prostration, accompanied by sickness and vomiting The skin becomes hot and dry, the pulse quick at times, but at other times it may be unusually slow, in consequence of the great nervous prostration that exists. The bowels become more than usually costive and the urine deficient in quantity, while there is excessive thirst and high temperature. After these symptoms have continued for some time the breathing becomes oppressed and rapid, and the action of the heart tumultuous or palpitating, after which gradual or sudden unconsciousness will supervene. When this state becomes developed the eyes are blood-shot and the pupils contracted, the face pale, and the surface of the body dry and hot, after which convulsions may set in and the patient succumb. When death is near the pulse becomes intermittent, the breathing stertorous, and the pupils dilated. When recovery takes place there is always a tendency to some affection of the nervous apparatus, which may take the form of temporary paralysis, convulsions, or some form of insanity. The greatest variability as to the duration of the symptoms frequently exists—in some cases death has taken place within an hour or two of the attack, while it may occur at a much longer interval. The treatment of the disease consists in first of all having the bowels thoroughly well evacuated simultaneously with the application of ice to the head, or the cold douche if the patient can bear it. It may also be necessary to extract blood by venesection or cupping from the nape of the neck, while the head should be shaved and a fly blister applied to the nape of the neck and over the base of the brain. Blood should be drawn towards the extremities and trunk of the body by means of mustard poultices, while strong tea or coffee, together with ammonia, should be administered to counteract the depressing effects which have resulted, and if there is any difficulty in swallowing these should be administered by means of the enema, while, to act as a rapid stimulant, ether may be injected under the skin. A great many theories have been advanced as to the cause of sunstroke—some of these being that it is largely due to the atmosphere being highly charged with electricity, while others hold that it is the direct effect of the sun acting perpendicularly. It is a strange circumstance that sunstroke seldom occurs in mid-ocean, although it is very liable to produce its effects in narrow seas and close to land.

**Suppository** is a method of administering medicine by the bowel. It is usually composed of cocoa butter made soft by the addition of olive oil, yet possessing a greater consistency than butter. The remedy to be employed is mixed in this and introduced into the rectum. The medicines which are mostly given in this way are—morphia, hamamelis, belladonna, ichthyol, santonine, iodoform, opium, etc. Food is also frequently administered by means of nutrient suppositories. These are specially useful in cases of disease where the stomach is highly irritable and unable to retain food to any extent.

**Suppression** in medical language applies to the cessation of the secretions of certain organs, such as the urine.

**Suppuration** is the formation of pus on or within the living tissue. (See PUS, ABSCESS, ULCER.)

**Sweat,** or Perspiration, is the fluid which is thrown off by the skin, and is invariably a healthy symptom when it is not excessive. In certain diseases, however, such as consumption, if it is too copious, it forebodes very grave symptoms. When the skin ceases to act it is invariably a symptom of high fever, and it should be the aim of the medical attendant to induce perspiration by first of all lowering the temperature and keeping the body warm, at the same time administering diaphoretics.

**Swelling** is an increase of the size of various textures of the body, and may consist either of fluid or solid matter. In the former case it is caused by a congestion of some of the tissues either immediately concerned or in some neighbouring tissue, and invariably arises from an oozing taking place from the veins of the part or parts. Swelling of the leg, for instance, in dropsy arises from some impediment to the flow of blood towards the heart, and usually indicates disease of a very grave nature, either affecting the kidney, liver, or heart. If in the abdomen, when it is named 'ascites,' it usually depends upon some obstruction of the circulation due to serious disease of one or other of the above-mentioned organs. When the swelling takes place on the surface of the body it usually contains pus, and may assume the nature of an abscess, carbuncle, or boil. Swelling may also arise from the infiltration of air within the cellular tissue of the body, and tumours are another cause of this affection. (See TUMOURS, DROPSY, ABSCESSES, etc.)

**Swine-Pox** is a variety of chicken-pox, and is characterized by vesicles very similar in appearance to those of chicken-pox.

**Swoon,** or Fainting, usually arises from some mechanical or nervous condition affecting the heart's action. The patient should therefore be laid in the horizontal position, and cold applied to the forehead, together with the fumes of ammonia to the nostrils, and when the patient is able to swallow, a little sal-volatile or brandy mixed with water should be administered.

**Symptoms,** as applied to medicine, are those conditions which enable the physician to make his diagnosis. They are said to be subjective and objective—in the former the symptoms being described by the patient himself, whereas in the latter they are arrived at by examination made by the physician. Amongst the former may be mentioned pain and the various sensations which the patient experiences in the progress of disease; in the latter the physician obtains information by the use of the speculum, sphygmograph, stethoscope, and chemical tests applied to the urine, etc. It is always wise in endeavouring to diagnose disease to go regularly to work, inquiring in a methodical manner the various train of symptoms that follow upon the supposed cause of the disease. In many instances it will be necessary to treat symptoms with a view of ascertaining their origin, and at the same time relieving these without necessarily curing the disease. This plan of action is specially necessary in malignant diseases where a cure is impossible In every instance, however, the symptoms should be so focussed as to enable the physician or surgeon to come to a correct conclusion as to the nature of the disease, with a view to having it removed. (Refer to DIAGNOSIS.)

**Syncope** is a severe form of fainting, and may terminate in death, especially if it is due to organic mischief within the heart or lungs. With a view of averting a fatal issue, the patient should be treated very much in the same way as is described in fainting, but more energetic measures may be necessary, such as the application of electricity, artificial breathing, or the subcutaneous injection of ether or brandy.

**Synovia,** or Synovial Fluid, is that which is secreted by the synovial membrane of the joints, and acts as a lubricating agent, permitting the cartilaginous substances of the bones to move over each other without friction. It contains a considerable amount of albuminous material, together with an oleaginous-looking substance, and is popularly known as joint oil. When this membrane becomes inflamed the fluid is apt to be secreted in excess, and give rise to swelling of the joint. This is specially noticeable in what is popularly known as 'housemaid's knee.' When the joint becomes organically diseased, however, a chronic form of this inflammation exists, and is usually accompanied by a degeneration of the tissues composing the joint, and this is specially noticeable in the knee-joint, when it is known as 'white swelling.

**Tamarinds** are the fruit of a leguminous tree which is a native of India and other warm climates. The fruit is employed largely in this country as a slight laxative, and, as it is pleasant to take, is specially useful in constipation, which so frequently exists in children.

**Tannin and Gallic Acid** are the active principles which give the astringent properties to the gall nut, oak bark, and other astringent barks. The former is a yellowish powder, while the latter crystallizes in white, silky-looking flakes. Both are soluble in water, and are employed in medicine to a considerable extent in internal haemorrhages. Gallic acid in eight-grain doses, combined with fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol, may be given every two hours in half a wine-

glassful of water, and may also be administered in the form of pill in small doses. Tannin and gallic acid are also given in the form of suppository, and applied as external styptics, and are thus useful for arresting haemorrhage from wounds. Tannin mixed with glycerine is frequently employed as an astringent in relaxed sore throat, when it should be painted upon the tonsils every hour or two.

**Tape-Worm** is one of the parasites which infest the intestines of various animals. That found in man is generally due to the eating of raw or under-done meat, which contains the larva of the worm. It cannot develop from the egg within the human intestine, it being necessary to its development that the egg be taken into the stomach of some herbivorous animal, such as the pig, sheep, or ox. Within the stomach of any of these animals the egg becomes developed into a small object called an 'echino coccus.' This little body is provided with a boring apparatus, by which it penetrates through the coats of the stomach and enters the circulation, and locates itself in one or other of the fibrous tissues of the animal, where it remains encapsuled for an indefinite period, its cycle of existence being arrested. When the animal is eaten, and the flesh containing this echino coccus taken into the human stomach, a further development of the parasite takes place until it reaches its adult existence, this being the tape-worm, which attaches itself by means of two hooks, situated on its head, to the mucous membrane of the bowel, from which it grows downwards, attaining a length of twelve feet in many instances. The segments of the worm, at the lower portion, are constantly being thrown off, and appear in the stools; but until the head is detached the cure cannot be said to be complete, as it retains the power of still developing fresh segments, each of which contains the generative organs of both sexes. Each segment, therefore, is a bi-sexual organism capable of producing the fertilized eggs, which may at a future time give rise to a complete specimen of the tape-worm. Amongst the many remedies which have been advocated for the cure of tape-worm are—pomegranate bark, cusso, oil of male-fern, chloroform water, but the best of all, and probably the most recent of introduction into the pharmacopoeia, is naphthaline, which seems to act as a direct poison to the parasite. Chloroform water, which is a saturated solution of chloroform in water, is also a very useful agent, and seems to have a paralyzing effect upon the worm, so that it loses its hold upon the mucous membrane of the intestine, and can be cast off by means of a purgative.

**Tapping** is an operation which is employed for the removal of fluid which has collected in any quantity in any of the cavities of the body, such as the pleura and abdomen. It is also had resort to for the removal of fluid from the scrotum when hydrocele is present, and also to remove a superabundance of fluid from joints and abscesses of large dimensions.

**Taraxacum** is the technical term given to the dandelion. In the form of liquid extract it is largely employed in the treatment of sluggish liver, the dose being one teaspoonful, and that of the solid extract about fifteen grains, three times a day.

**Tartaric Emetic,** or Tartarized Antimony, is a medicine which at one time was largely administered in febrile attacks. It has a powerfully depressing effect upon the heart's action, and possesses also expectorant properties. It is not now nearly so much used as it was in former times. The usual mode of administering it is in the form of antimonial wine, which may be given in from ten to twenty-drop doses every three hours, combined with some other expectorant. When given in a powder half a grain is a fair dose. It must be taken with considerable caution, as it is a deadly poison when given in too large doses.

**Tartaric Acid** is a vegetable acid, and is the characteristic acid of the grape, from which it at one time was altogether procured. It exists in fruits in combination with potash as bi-tartrate of potash or cream of tartar, and is met with both in the form of crystals and powder, generally the latter. It is largely employed in the production of effervescing drinks, and it is one of the component ingredients of seidlitz powders. It may also be employed as a solvent for quinine, just as elixir of vitriol is used for the same purpose.

**Temporal** is the region of the head which is situated in the temples, and gives the name to the nerve and artery supplying this region.

**Tendons** are those strong fibrous bands by which the muscles are attached to the bone, and are popularly termed 'leaders.' Tendons are liable to injury either by overstrain, whereby rupture may result, or if not, inflammation set up in the part, which always produces severe pain on movement, and consequently lameness. When rupture or division by a wound takes place the portion of the limb immediately below is helpless. If the part has been strained the tendon will become thickened and sensitive to the touch; the treatment in this case consists in perfect rest, together with the application of a fly-blister over the part. If rupture or division from any cause is present, the parts must be relaxed so as to enable the divided ends to come into position, and the limb fixed by a proper bandage or splint until union takes place.

**Terebine** is produced from turpentine by the action of sulphuric acid and heat. It is a colourless, volatile fluid having a rather pleasant resinous odour. It is much employed in bronchitis, when it may be given in from 5 to 10-drop doses on a piece of sugar at frequent intervals. It is also employed in the treatment of inflammatory affections of the air passages by inhalation. It has been used as an antiseptic in the dressing of wounds, but is superseded by more energetic and more stable antiseptics.

**Tertian.** (See AGUE.)

**Testicles** are the organs of the male which are represented in the female by the ovaries. They are liable to inflammatory attacks, which are accompanied by swelling and severe pain. This requires to be treated by leeching, fomentations, poultices, and rest in bed, with the parts supported by means of a towel pinned round the upper parts of the thighs, and the inflamed parts raised up and permitted to rest on this. Afterwards a suspensory bandage will require to be worn, so as to give support to the greatest possible extent. These organs are liable to disease of a malignant type, and are not unfrequently the seat of cancer, when of course their removal will be a necessity.

**Tetanus,** or Lockjaw. (See LOCKJAW.)

**Thermometer,** or Measurer of Heat, is largely employed now in the diagnosis of febrile conditions. By its employment a great advance has been made in medical science. When otherwise it would be impossible to diagnose the presence of fever, the thermometer indicates this with the greatest precision, thus enabling us to adopt measures for the reduction of the animal heat before a high temperature could otherwise be demonstrated. In this way the debilitating effects of a continued excessive temperature can be averted by the judicious administration of antipyretics, the most useful of which is phenacetin. The normal temperature of the body is about 98·4°, while in fevers it may rise to 106° or even higher. In collapse the temperature of the body falls as low as 80°, or even lower, which of course always indicates symptoms of the greatest gravity. The clinical thermometer is an instrument which can be employed by any one, and should be in the possession of every one, so that on the least suspicion of fever arising it can be resorted to, and thus indicate the necessity of calling in the medical attendant. No time should be lost in doing this if the thermometer indicates a temperature of 100 degrees.

**Thigh** is that portion of the lower limb which is supported by the femur, this being the largest bone in the body, and is articulated with the hip and the knee. It is made up, besides this bone, of large muscles, the principal of which are the quadriceps—extensor-femoris. It is a portion of the body which, from a surgical point of view, is of the greatest importance, containing as it does the large blood-vessel called the 'femoral artery,' and the largest nerve of the body named the 'sciatic.' The groin, which is the junction of the thigh with the body, is of considerable importance from a surgical point of view also, as wounds in this region are exceedingly dangerous, in consequence of the femoral artery and vein passing through this region. The thigh, or femoral bone, is liable to fracture in any

portion of its extent; but being a single bone, and of considerable diameter, it is easily set if it is attended to by a competent surgeon.

**Thorax** is the cavity of the chest.

**Throat** comprises that portion of the alimentary canal between the fauces and soft palate. It is liable to many diseases, such as congestion, quinsy, diphtheria, scarlatina sore throat, aphtha, etc. It is also liable to neuralgic affections, when the ordinary treatment of neuralgia should be adopted. If quinsy is threatening it should be attacked by gargling the throat with an astringent gargle, such as the following:—Glycerine of tannin, 1 ounce; sulphurous acid, half an ounce; acid infusion of roses to make 8 ounces—the throat to be gargled every hour; while the following mixture should be administered:—Salicine and chlorate of potash, of each 2½ drachms; guaiacum mixture to make 6 ounces—a dessert-spoonful of which should be taken every two hours. In diphtheria powerful disinfectants should be applied to the throat at frequent intervals, while the system should be well kept up by stimulating nourishment.

**Thrush,** or Aphtha, is an indication of an acid condition of the alimentary canal, and is distinguished by small white spots upon the throat, palate, and tongue. Its existence is due to a fungoid growth upon these parts where the spots appear.

**Tic-Douloureux** is the name given to neuralgia of one side of the head, generally situated in the temporal nerve. It is characterized by its paroxysmal attacks, which occur at regular intervals or at regular hours. It can generally be alleviated by the administration of eight grains of phenacetin combined with two grains of caffeine, while the neuralgia is being treated by means of quinine, given in two-grain doses every four hours, at the same time that a nourishing diet is partaken of.

**Tinctures** are solutions in spirits of medicinal substances which have been infused in this liquid—such as tincture of arnica, spirits of ammonia, spirits of camphor, tincture of calumba, tincture of cardamoms, tincture of catechu, compound tincture of camphor or paregoric, essence of ginger, tincture of ginger, tincture of henbane, liquid extract of hamamelis, tincture of muriate of iron, tincture of per-chloride of iron, tincture of myrrh, tincture of opium or laudanum, tincture of valerian, tincture of rhubarb, tincture of squill, tincture of sombul, etc.

**Toes** are liable to bunions, corns, fractures, and in old people are frequently the seat of the commencement of senile gangrene. Bunions are an inflamed condition of the bursae covering the joints, while corns are an excessive development of the cuticle covering the joints. In fractures of the toes a splint is not necessary, as the fractured ends can be kept in position by binding the neighbouring toes together along with that which is fractured.

**Tongue,** or the Organ of Speech and Taste, is made up of muscular fibre covered with mucous membrane and cellular tissue, with which is mixed a certain amount of fat. It is a most vascular organ, containing a large number of blood-vessels and nerves. It is covered by a dense tenacious mucous membrane, which is continuous with that of the mouth and throat, and on which are situated the papillae, upon which are distributed the nerves of taste. Sometimes these are very much enlarged, and can be seen as elevated spots at the back part of the tongue. The tongue is attached to the lower portion of the mouth by a band of fibrous tissue, called the 'fraenum.' At the back, or base, the tongue is attached to a small bone, called the 'hyoid.' This organ is liable to many diseases—such as inflammation, ulceration, and cancer, and it has also been frequently the seat of neuralgia of a most painful description. By means of the tongue the condition of the digestive organs can be readily ascertained, while it also gives indication of general disturbance of the system at large. When the tongue becomes swollen, and this is accompanied by a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the throat, it may be surmised that the stomach is likewise affected; while a dry tongue always indicates considerable prostration of strength. When inflammation of the tongue, or glossitis, is present, the organ may become so swollen as to protrude from the mouth and threaten suffocation. The best remedy in these circumstances is to incise it deeply so as to promote copious bleeding, and thus diminish its size by relieving the congestion. Ulcerations of the tongue should be treated by the application of the glycerine of borax and chlorate of potash, while the stomach disorder which has given rise to it should be simultaneously treated. Frequently ulceration of the tongue arises from the irritation produced by its constant contact with the rough surfaces of decayed teeth, or stumps of teeth. These should therefore be filed down, so as to remove the roughness of their edges. Cancer of the tongue can only be relieved by operation, when the organ should be removed, or at least the portion of it which is affected by the disease. In every instance, as is well known, the condition of the tongue gives valuable information to the medical man in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. A dry tongue in the morning generally points to the fact that the individual has been sleeping with his mouth wide open, and this circumstance is liable to prevent a prolonged and refreshing sleep. The habit, therefore, of sleeping with the mouth shut, and breathing through the nose, should be cultivated by every one, as thereby sleep is prolonged, and is also much more refreshing. When feverish conditions exist the tongue invariably becomes coated with a white fur, and when prostration results, in consequence of this, it is liable to become dry and horny to the touch. A great deal of information as to the state of a patient may be derived from the condition of the tongue. In scarlet fever it invariably presents a strawberry appearance, and this in itself may frequently enable the physician to suspect the presence of this disease. When the tongue is very clean and red it generally indicates a considerable amount of stomachic and intestinal irritation. This condition also exists in an irritable mucous membrane, which is usually due to a rheumatic condition of the system, and is generally accompanied by a very relaxed state of the throat, in which circumstances there is always a tendency to take cold very readily, in consequence of the chronic catarrh which exists in the mucous membrane. When the tongue is protruded, and diverges to one side more than the other, it is an indication that paralysis of one side of the body exists, so that the appearance and movements of the tongue constitute most valuable evidence in the diagnosis of disease.

**Tonics** are medicines which are given with the intention of promoting nervous tone, and thereby conveying to the various organs the vigour which is thus produced through the nervous system. Tonics are generally believed to be only applicable to certain conditions of health which produce debility by an inefficient action of the stomach. This, however, is not invariably the case, as tonics can be prescribed which will affect various organs individually—such as a tonic for the stomach, for the liver, kidneys, or womb, etc. The most useful tonics which are known are those which exert a specific action upon the nervous apparatus—such as strychnine, quinine, zinc, the mineral acids, the bitter infusions, tinctures, etc. No medicine, however, can be considered a tonic which does not act in the first instance upon the nervous apparatus which supplies the organ intended to be influenced. Of course, beyond medicine, many things act as tonics, amongst which may be mentioned a wholesome and easily digested diet, a regular regimen as to hygienic measures, change of air to the country or to the seaside, rest from business, accompanied by relaxation of one kind or another—such as golf, cricket, fishing, shooting, hunting, all of which are tonics when taken advantage of in their proper places.

**Tonsils** are the glands which are situated at each side of the throat, and which are enclosed in the pillars of the fauces or soft palate. These glands secrete a tenacious mucous fluid, and in consequence of the tenacity of this fluid it is liable to entrap certain substances in their progress towards the stomach, amongst which may be mentioned the germs of certain diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, and therefore, in consequence of this mucilaginous secretion, the tonsils are frequently affected in contagious or infectious diseases. Doubtless it is through the tonsils that diph-

theria finds its entrance to the system at large. The tonsils are also liable to inflammation, which may in many instances proceed to suppuration or quinsy. This condition should always be looked upon with suspicion, as it almost invariably indicates a rheumatic tendency of the individual; and, in short, quinsy may with perfect safety be looked upon as an indication of a tendency to acute rheumatism or some other rheumatic affection. It is a disease, however, which need never take hold of an individual, but may always be combated by the physician insisting upon the bowels being kept open every day, while the following mixture should be taken at regular intervals of two hours:—Salicine and chlorate of potash, of each 2½ drachms; guaiacum mixture to make 6 ounces—a dessert-spoonful to be taken every two hours; while the throat should be gargled with sulphurous acid and water at frequent intervals also. In many instances the tonsils become chronically enlarged in consequence of some slight inflammatory attack having located itself within these glands. If they do not subside by the frequent application of the glycerine of tannin it is possible that they may require to be excised. This operation, however, is entirely devoid of danger, and can be accomplished without pain. It is extraordinary what an influence the muriate of calcium, combined with the syrup of the iodide of iron, has upon enlarged tonsils; for a child ten years old 6 grains of the former with 15 drops of the latter may be given three times a day in water, with considerable benefit.

**Toothache** is a painful, aggravating, peace-disturbing affection, but as it is never attended with any danger to life it is generally viewed with contempt by all beholders. The best remedy for toothache, if the disease has proceeded to any great extent, is to have the tooth extracted—this, of course, goes without saying; but, on the other hand, if extraction is not thought advisable, the pain may be assuaged by first of all having the cavity of the tooth thoroughly cleansed by means of cotton wrapped round the end of a piece of match-wood and swabbed out by a solution of carbonate of soda, after which a pledget of cotton wool may be introduced, having been first saturated with a solution of carbolic acid, or a ten per cent. solution of cocaine. A dose of medicine, as a rule, proves very efficacious in relieving the pain from toothache, and this is especially the case with children.

**Torpor** is a condition of semi-coma, and always indicates some injury to, or disease of, the nervous system. If it is impossible to rouse a patient from the state of torpor into which he has fallen, either as a consequence of disease or the administration of a narcotic, the greatest fears may be naturally indulged in. Torpor, in fact, is another name for torpidity of the nervous system, and this, as is well known, is either due to the direct action of poison or of disease.

**Total Abstinence.** (See STIMULANTS.)

**Trachea** is that portion of the wind-pipe which is situated between the larynx and the bronchial tubes. It is liable to inflammatory attacks, but its greatest importance, medically, consists in the fact that in cases of threatened suffocation from diphtheria and other affections of this nature, it is this portion of the air passage which is opened, the operation being called 'tracheotomy.'

**Trance.** (See CATALEPSY.)

**Tremor** is a symptom of nervous debility arising from either exhaustion, excitement, or disease. It is especially noticeable in drunkards and in the course of fevers, and is invariably a symptom of a very serious nature, as it always indicates a decadence of the vital powers.

**Trichiniasis** is a disease which has given rise to very considerable alarm, in consequence of its painful and disgusting nature. It is due to the invasion of the muscles of the human frame by a minute worm called the 'trichina spiralis,' and is generally developed by eating under-cooked pork, the pigs from which it has been procured having been infested with this disorder. The disease sets in within a few days after eating the infected meat, and commences with loss of appetite, sickness, prostration, fever, pains in the limbs, swelling of the face, copious perspiration, and other signs of depression. In the worst form of the disease these symptoms are accompanied by incessant vomiting and diarrhoea, resembling very much the symptoms of typhoid fever, with which disease it at many times has been confounded. Although trichiniasis is such a loathsome disease it at times is not necessarily fatal, as the minute worms which find their way into the muscles of the individual may become surrounded by a capsule, and thus separated as it were from the muscle, where it remains embedded, causing little or no disturbance. It is needless to say that if such a disease is suspected a medical man should be consulted immediately.

**Trunk-Pack** is the hydropathic application which is employed frequently in the treatment of febrile conditions of the body, especially where the organs of the thorax or abdomen are involved. The method of application is to wring a towel out of tepid water as tightly as possible, and wrap it round the body, and afterwards cover it with several plies of flannel or blanket, permitting the patient to lie in this for a period varying from three-quarters of an hour to two hours. In this way free perspiration, together with a reduction of the temperature, is induced. Another method of applying the trunk-pack is to fold a towel and pour boiling water upon it, afterwards wringing this dry by placing it in a dry towel and twisting the ends of this till all the superfluous water is expelled from the wet towel. This answers the purpose of a hot bath by covering the body with it, and afterwards retaining the heat by means of dry flannel placed around it.

**Truss** is an instrument employed in the treatment of ruptures. (See RUPTURE and HERNIA.)

**Tubercle** is due to the development of a germ named the tubercle bacillus within the affected portions of the body, the lungs, glands, and bones being the special tissues affected. It may invade any of these tissues without producing any organic change; as a rule, however, this is not the case, and its effects are destruction of the tissues involved, with a tendency to suppuration. In every instance where tubercle invades a part of the economy the vitality of that portion is destroyed to a greater or less extent, and it only requires the system to be reduced below its ordinary standard to enable the disease to develop and promote its ravages. The treatment of tubercular disease consists essentially in the endeavour to keep the general health in as good a condition as possible, while the disease itself is counteracted by the administration of muriate of calcium, or this salt combined with hypophosphites. The muriate of calcium seems to have a particularly antagonistic effect upon the tubercle bacillus, and numberless instances are on record where the disease has been entirely eradicated by its administration.

**Tumour** is an adventitious growth taking place in any organ or tissue of the body. Tumours may occur in the brain, in the stomach, liver, womb, ovaries, testicles, muscles, fatty tissue, skin, nerves, etc. In very many instances—such as the brain, tongue, gums, throat, larynx, womb, ovaries, abdomen, muscles, and fat—they can be removed by a surgical operation, and, as a rule, these operations can be accomplished with comparative safety. (Refer to CANCER, CYST, WOMB, etc.)

**Turn of Life,** Change of Life, Climacteric, are terms which are employed to denote the cessation of menstruation in women. It is always a period of considerable anxiety, as the circumstances of the woman undergo an entire change. At this period latent disease is liable to develop if proper precautions are not taken against it.

**Turpentine** is the spirit derived from the resinous exudation proceeding from various species of the pine tree. It is a volatile spirit, and possesses many medicinal properties. When applied externally upon a hot fomentation it acts as a powerful counter-irritant, and is frequently employed in the treatment of inflammatory or spasmodic affections of the abdominal viscera. It is also used in this way as an application in rheumatic affections of the muscles, nerves, and joints, especially in the treatment of lumbago, sciatica, and pains in any of the joints. It enters largely into the composition of many popular liniments, such as Elliman's embrocation and the turpentine liniment of the British Pharmacopoeia. Turpentine, I believe, is

the real constituent of that popular liniment called St. Jacob's oil. Internally it is useful, in small doses, for the relief of flatulence, and it also acts upon the kidneys and increases the flow of urine. When it produces this effect it gives to the urine a peculiar odour very similar to that of sweet violets. In larger doses it acts as a purgative, and it is very frequently employed in the treatment of worms. It is also beneficial internally as a remedy in certain cases of rheumatism, when it may be given in 15-drop doses three times a day in milk. When employed for flatulence, 10 to 15 drops may be given every three or four hours. It also acts as a haemostatic, preventing by its action haemorrhage, and in this way is especially useful in the treatment of bleeding from the nose, bleeding from the bowel, kidneys, or bladder. When a very large dose of turpentine is taken internally it is liable to cause intense sickness, with a feeling in the head very closely resembling that of alcoholic intoxication, after which it is apt to produce powerful purgative effects very similar to those of castor oil. If the purgative effect of turpentine is not freely developed it is liable to cause a feeling of stranguary similar to that produced by cantharides, which see. The best way to administer turpentine internally is by means of capsules, which are made to hold ten drops, and can be swallowed without any difficulty. The most important use to which turpentine has been applied is in the treatment of certain conditions of the lower bowel, where an accumulation of faeces, together with flatulent symptoms, occurs. In these circumstances, it is employed in the form of an enema, which should be composed of the following ingredients:—One tablespoonful of turpentine, the yolk of one egg, two wineglassfuls of castor oil, well switched together, to which should be added one pint of thin oatmeal gruel which has been previously strained. This mixture should be injected into the bowel by means of an enema syringe. The patient should be enjoined to retain this for four or five hours if possible.

**Tympanum,** or Internal Ear, is that cavity of the auditory apparatus which lies within the drum of the ear.

**Typhoid,** although indicating a condition of the system which invariably prognosticates considerable danger, is a term especially applied to enteric fever, typhoid fever being a synonym. (See ENTERIC FEVER.)

**Typhus** is an infectious fever, which is essentially the result of overcrowding and breathing a vitiated atmosphere. Although typhus is such an infectious disease in overcrowded dwellings it is almost innocuous to those who are in attendance when the disease occurs in a well-ventilated and airy house. Many curious experiences have been observed with reference to this fever in many instances. In Ireland especially, where the disease was at one time so prevalent, patients have been taken from their beds and put outside of the house under the impression that they were dead, when they have been known to recover simply from the fact that they were enabled to inhale a sufficiency of pure and unvitiated air. It therefore stands to reason that the grand point in the treatment of this disorder is to supply the patient with an abundance of fresh, unpolluted atmospheric air, and doubtless the death-rate from typhus would have very much diminished had this simple precaution been carried out in the treatment of the disease in the past.

**Ulcer** is a term which is applied to a destruction of the cutaneous tissue or mucous membrane. It literally means an eating away of the surface, and is invariably due to the fact that healing has not been encouraged by the prevention of the development of the germs of decomposition which have invaded the wound or injured surface. When a wound does not heal by first intention, or without suppuration, this is due to the invasion of certain organisms which have taken possession of the injured portion of the surface, and by developing therein prey upon the tissues, weakening the surrounding integument and attacking it, thus extending the area of the disease. The treatment therefore consists in the application of antiseptics, which destroy the vitality of these organisms and enable the weakened tissues to recover their health to a sufficient degree to enable them to complete the repair of the part. A great deal can be done in aiding the healing of an ulcer by keeping the limb or part at rest and in the horizontal posture, while the debilitated portion may be stimulated by strapping the ulcer by means of ordinary adhesive plaster, at the same time dusting the raw surface with aristol, iodoform, or any other bland antiseptic. Ulcers very frequently occur upon the stomach, womb, and bowel, and in these circumstances the diet of the individual should be adapted to the weakened condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach; while antiseptics may be administered with a view to prevent the development of the organisms which are essential to the existence of the ulcer; while in the bowel, if within reach, the parts can be treated locally, and this method is also advisable in the treatment of ulcerations of the womb. In every instance, however, it would be advisable to consult a competent medical man. Ulcers frequently arise from local irritation, such as that produced by the application of a bandage which has been put on too tightly, by lying in one position in bed, when the tissues are destroyed by continual pressure, as in bed-sores. They are also produced by the presence of varicose veins, and by an unhealthy condition of menstruation.

**Ureter** is the tube which conveys the urine from the kidney into the bladder. It sometimes is the seat of intense pain in consequence of the passage of what is called a renal calculus, when the spasmodic pain produced is of a most excruciating and sickening character. The treatment under the circumstances is to apply hot fomentations well saturated with laudanum over the seat of pain and give morphia by subcutaneous injection.

**Urethra** is the canal which conveys the urine from the bladder. It is liable to be affected by various complaints, especially in males. In some instances it may be irritated by the passage of small stones or gravel, or urine of a highly acid character. The most frequent affection of this portion of the urinary tract, however, is caused by the contact of poisonous discharges, such as gonorrhoea and other purulent discharges from the female passages. When this occurs it is liable to set up such an amount of inflammatory action which may result, when this has passed off, in stricture of the canal, and in many instances this has become so pronounced as to prevent the passage of urine altogether. The treatment of such an affection consists in the first instance of destroying the poisonous secretions of the part by means of the frequent application of antiseptics, and if stricture has manifested itself, to dilate the passage by bougies graduated from the small to the large size. In every instance where this canal is affected be certain that only a qualified and respectable medical practitioner be consulted; never, under any circumstances, consult a quack.

**Urine,**, or the Secretion of the Kidneys, conveys from the body certain products of decomposition. In some circumstances, however, it may contain blood, albumen, sugar, and an excessive quantity of urates, which is designated 'gravel.' The secretion of urine is one of the most important in the human economy, as a healthy urine is usually an indication of a sound condition of the individual. When the urinary secretion produces irritation in the canal this is generally due to its condition being too highly acid, and this will usually be demonstrated by the fact that a brickdust looking deposit takes place in the urine when it has cooled. This peculiar condition very frequently indicates the presence of rheumatism or gout within the system, and if the direct evidence of these affections has not manifested itself, yet the very fact of this red deposit being present should make the physician suspect that such a contingency may be near at hand. When the urine contains albumen, such a symptom is looked upon with very great gravity by the physician, as it invariably indicates an unhealthy condition either of the heart or kidneys. When sugar is present the disease called 'diabetes' is known to exist, and in such circumstances there is also to be dreaded very serious results, and the greatest care must be taken to diet the patient in such a way that his nourishment will be assured, while the sugary constituents of the food will be abstained from. In many instances the urine is a very powerful aid in the diagnosis of nervous disorders, as well as those of the bladder; *e.g.* if a person is passing very large

quantities of urine of a pale appearance and of light specific gravity, the physician will generally infer from this that there is some cause of nervous irritation present, whereas, if the urine is of a high colour, it usually indicates fever or intense nervous prostration, while in many instances this may be due to the presence of bile or blood within the urinary secretion. A careful examination of the urine in any of these circumstances will enable the medical attendant to arrive at the exact cause of the abnormal condition. When the urine is passed at frequent intervals, and the last few drops are expelled with considerable pain, it may be concluded that the bladder itself is the seat of disease, and that considerable irritability of its membrane exists. In many instances when the urine is passed it will have the appearance as if water had been mixed with milk in small quantities. On boiling this fluid the milky appearance will still be retained, but on adding an acid in small quantities it will disappear. This is usually the evidence of the presence of phosphates in the urine, and in such circumstances the fluid is invariably alkaline in reaction. When the urine, on being passed, possesses a creamy look it will also be found to be alkaline in reaction, but on boiling and adding acid it will still retain its yellow and viscid appearance. In such circumstances the presence of pus should be suspected. The normal condition of the urine presents the following characteristics :—It should possess a pale brandy appearance in colour, have an acid reaction, and a specific gravity varying from 1015 degrees to 1022 degrees. The quantity passed will be greater in winter than it is in summer, in consequence of the fact that a larger amount of vapour is passed from the skin in summer than in winter, but the average quantity should be about 30 to 40 ounces per day. In urine there is always suspended a certain amount of mucus, which is thrown off naturally by the mucous membrane of the bladder. This, when the fluid is allowed to stand in a glass vessel, presents the appearance of a very filmy-looking cloud suspended in the centre of the fluid. When urine possesses a heavy odour this indicates the fact that decomposition has been going on to a certain extent, and in these circumstances the urine will usually be alkaline in reaction. Now, whenever urine does not give an acid reaction it has to a certain extent departed from the healthy standard, and precautions should at once be taken to rectify this condition of things. When urine contains blood of a dark, dull-brown appearance one may reasonably infer that the source of the haemorrhage is in the kidneys; when, however, it appears bright red we may conclude that the bleeding is coming either from the coat of the bladder itself or from the prostate gland, which lies at the base of the bladder close to its orifice. A healthy condition of the urine is one of the best indications of health, whereas an unhealthy condition should invariably be looked upon with the greatest amount of apprehension.

**Vaccination** is the introduction of the lymph obtained from cows or heifers suffering from vaccinia or cow-pox, which disease seems to be identical with that of small-pox in man. Other diseases are said to be also identical with it, such as distemper in dogs and grease on horses' feet. When vaccinia is introduced into the human frame it produces a certain amount of disturbance, but this is so trivial compared to that which results from small-pox, and as it gives immunity from this loathsome disease, it has rightly become enacted that every individual should undergo the operation of vaccination. The effects of vaccination are truly marvellous; the author has seen cases where the premonitory symptoms of small-pox were actually present, and he has vaccinated the individuals, and, in one instance in particular, he observed that the small-pox papules had actually made their appearance upon the skin at the time that the vaccination was coming to a head. The result was that the vaccination, as it were, beat back the small-pox and completely overcame it, so that small-pox never developed, but the vaccinia came to a head in the ordinary course. Doubtless, many diseases have been contracted by impure vaccine lymph having been employed, especially was this the case when it was invariably the rule to procure the supply of lymph from infants. This should never be resorted to, as the pure lymph can be obtained in any quantity from heifers which are kept for the purpose of supplying it, and when it is derived from this source there need be no apprehension on the part of those vaccinated that any disease can thereby be introduced except that of vaccinia. The process of vaccination consists in simply excoriating the skin to a very limited extent—not sufficient to produce haemorrhage at all, but simply a rawing of the surface—afterwards placing a small quantity of lymph upon the denuded surface of the skin and permitting it to dry there, when the lymph will be absorbed and produce its constitutional effects, which will come to a height about the eighth day, and afterwards gradually pass off. In any case where vaccination has been properly performed, if the lapse of time has not been too great, small-pox will be completely prevented, whereas it will always have the effect of modifying the disease even if a longer interval than that which is necessary to produce immunity has elapsed. Re-vaccination, however, should be performed at certain intervals, say after a period of seven years, when complete immunity will be almost entirely secured.

**Veins.** These vessels convey the blood from the arteries back to the heart, and communicate with the capillary arteries by means of the capillary veins. The arterial blood is of a bright red colour, whereas that of the veins is purple in consequence of its being contaminated by carbonic acid, which becomes liberated on its reaching the pulmonary circulation, and is thereby transformed again into arterial blood. The walls of the veins are quite different in their construction to those of the arteries, the former being tubular and elastic, while the latter are more of a membraneous character, and flaccid in their nature. The veins, with the exception of those conveying the blood from the various viscera of the heart, are supplied with valves opening only forwards, and therefore prevent the blood flowing back within the vessel. In the operation of phlebotomy, when the veins are incised with a view of extracting blood, one of the superficial veins is generally selected, as the bleeding from this can always be controlled by applying pressure. The veins are liable to distension, in consequence of pressure being exerted upon the larger trunks nearer the heart than those which are affected, the result being varicose veins, which, as a rule, appear upon the leg, but may also appear upon the scrotum and vulva. The veins of the leg are especially liable to inflammation, called 'phlebitis,' this being due to the coats of the vessels becoming inflamed. This induces coagulation within the vessels. White-leg in lying-in women is directly due to this cause. When a vein is wounded and haemorrhage is going on, this may readily be arrested by simple pressure applied to the part; whereas, if an artery is wounded, it will be with considerable difficulty that the haemorrhage can be staunched. In any instance where either disease or injury of a vein has taken place, it is very essential that a medical attendant be called in with as little delay as possible.

**Ventricle** is the chamber of the heart which distributes the blood to the circulation, the left ventricle supplying the circulation to the body, while the right ventricle supplies the lungs.

**Vertebra** is the term applied to the various bones composing the spinal column.

**Vertigo,** or Giddiness, is a symptom which should always be viewed with considerable alarm, as it very frequently indicates some mischief either within the internal ear or brain itself.

**Vitriol.** (See SULPHURIC ACID and SULPHATES.)

**Vomiting** is a convulsive effort of the stomach by which it discharges through the gullet a portion or all of its contents. It may be produced by direct irritation from substances which have been ingested, such as unsuitable food; by the effects of mechanical irritants, such as some of the poisons; or by nauseating drugs, of which ipecac may be taken as a fair example. Vomiting, however, frequently is the result of disease, and it may also be caused by blood either being swallowed or being effused from the mucous coat of the stomach. Certain diseases, such as dyspepsia (especially when this is due to the development of sarcinae within

the organ), irritation of the mucous membrane, ulceration, cancer, etc., all induce vomiting, this being due to the irritable condition of the organ which obtains. Vomiting, as is well known, may also be caused by reflex irritation, as in certain diseases of the ovaries, in pregnancy, and sea-sickness. Obstinate constipation may also induce it, and when this has proceeded to an extraordinary extent, stercoraceous vomiting may result, this distressing condition being due to the intestines reversing their action and carrying faecal matter into the stomach. Various remedies are advocated, amongst which may be recommended a simple diet, if need be the food to be partly digested by being peptonized before it is partaken of; the administration of pepsine and bismuth, which are also useful agents when taken immediately after food; effervescing drinks, powdered ice, drop doses of ipecacuanha wine, morphia in very small doses, carbolic acid, phenacetin, etc., have all been recommended, and doubtless are useful agents in overcoming these distressing symptoms. The application of mustard over the pit of the stomach will often prove of great benefit, and in sea-sickness a bandage tightly applied round the abdomen and lower portion of the chest will frequently be found of considerable service. In every instance where vomiting is persistent it is highly desirable that the lower bowel be kept in a state of daily action.

**Wakefulness,** or Sleeplessness, frequently arises from the neglect of taking food shortly before going to bed. It is quite unreasonable to suppose that the stomach can be in a healthy condition if it is permitted to fast for a long period, as often elapses between dinner and breakfast; and frequently, when a person wakes in the middle of the night and is unable to sleep, the partaking of a little light nourishment, such as the white of an egg switched up in a teacupful of milk, or a piece of bread and butter with milk, will induce sleep which otherwise would be courted in vain. There is no doubt that sleeplessness frequently is a concomitant of advancing years, and this is partly due to the fact that sleep is not so essential to an elderly as it is to a young person, and in old age the body requires less sleep; consequently, elderly people are more wakeful than young people.

**Warm Bath** should always be taken with a certain amount of discrimination, as it invariably has the effect of opening the pores of the skin, and rendering the system susceptible to cold. When a warm bath is taken for cleansing purposes alone, it should invariably be followed by a cold sponge, so as to tone up the skin before drying. This form of bath is very popular as a remedy for colds, and in these circumstances it is followed by beneficial results. When, however, it is taken in this connection it would be well that the individual immediately goes to bed, and in this way keep up the action of the skin, which has been already induced by the bath.

**Warts** are a hypertrophied condition of the epithelial layer of the skin, and are of a horny structure. In every instance they are disfiguring, especially when they appear upon the face. They can, however, generally be removed by the application of strong acetic acid or chromic acid, both of which substances have a destructive effect upon epithelial structures. When the wart is pedunculated, as frequently happens, they can either be snipped off with a pair of scissors or tied with a piece of fine silk, when they will soon drop off. Warts on the hands of children may be treated very efficaciously by administering five to ten grains of the sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts in a little water three times a day. When warts are irritated, especially those which occur in elderly persons, they are apt to degenerate into a malignant growth called 'epithelial cancer.' When, therefore, it is desirable that a wart in an elderly person be removed, care should always be taken to do this in such a way as to secure the removal of a certain amount of healthy tissue in its immediate neighbourhood.

**Wasp Stings** may be treated by the free application of ammonia, bi-carbonate of soda, or potash, but the first point to attend to is to endeavour to extract the sting.

**Wasting.** (See "Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill.")

**Water,** so abundantly distributed over the face of the globe, is most essential to the maintenance of health both of plants and animals. It is much more important even than food, as one could live much longer on water alone than on food alone. It enters largely into the composition of every living substance, the human body, for instance, containing as much as 80 per cent. of water. The amount of water required by the human frame depends entirely upon the character of the food which is partaken of—*e.g.* if vegetables and fruit enter largely into the dietary, then water will be less necessary; whereas, if the food is of a drier nature, water will require to be taken in more considerable quantities. Although water is such an important fluid, and, when pure, is so beneficial, yet by it many diseases are communicated to the human body—as, for example, cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and doubtless many others. Water, when pure, should contain no living organism; but, when it holds in solution organic matter, it is thereby enabled to act as a nidus to various microscopic bodies, some of which are innocent, while others are most pernicious in their effects when taken into the system. The composition of this fluid is two atoms of hydrogen combined with one of oxygen, and remains fluid until 32° F. is reached. At a temperature of 212° F. it becomes vapour, and passes off in the form of steam, in which condition it is frequently employed as an inhalation.

**Water-Brash.** (See PYROSIS.)

**Water Dressing** is applied to wounds, ulcers, abscesses, etc. The water which is employed for this purpose should always be rendered antiseptic by the addition of some substance, such as carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, solution of bi-chloride of mercury, etc. The proper method to apply a water dressing is to saturate a piece of lint cut a little larger than the size of the open surface, apply it to the surface, and afterwards cover this with a piece of impervious dressing, such as oil-silk, gutta-percha tissue, etc., after which these should be kept in position by means of a properly-fitting bandage.

**Water in the Chest,** or Hydrothorax, is the effusion of the fluid portion of the blood into the pleural cavity. It is, in the majority of cases, due to pleurisy, whereby the inflammation creates a congestion of the veins, which, in consequence of a hydrostatic effect, causes an oozing of the serum of the blood to take place through the thin coats of these vessels, and this may proceed to such an extent as to completely prevent expansion of the lungs to fulfil the necessities of respiration. If this fluid is permitted to remain for any period, if death does not supervene, in consequence of the mechanical obstruction which it produces, the liquid is liable to undergo a purulent degeneration, so that what was at one time a bland and non-irritating fluid, becomes transformed into pus. When this disease exists it can readily be detected by the fact that it causes a dull note on percussion, at the same time producing a slight bulging between the ribs, and, according to the amount of fluid that is present, more or less fever will result, while the respiration will be increased in proportion to the obstruction which it causes. No time should ever be lost in treating such a case in the most energetic manner; blistering over the surface may produce absorption of the fluid, but by far the best method of treatment is that of paracentesis, or drawing away the food by tapping. This operation can be accomplished with very little risk if proper antiseptic precautions are taken.

**Water in the Abdomen,** or Dropsy of the Belly, is also composed of the liquor sanguinis or serum. It is due to the obstruction to the flow of blood within the veins, in consequence of inflammation of the peritoneum, liver disease, Bright's disease of the kidneys, or heart disease. It is not nearly so amenable to treatment, at least in so far as to ensure permanent benefit, as dropsy of the thorax or chest. Great relief, however, can be obtained by tapping; but, as a rule, the fluid will very soon tend to collect again, and the operation may have to be repeated time after time, until gradually the patient sinks from sheer exhaustion. A great deal of benefit can be often obtained in dropsy, whether the water be in the chest, abdomen, or extremities, by administering medicines which act upon

the circulation, and also those which produce watery evacuations from the bowels and a freer excretion of urine. Amongst the former may be mentioned digitalis and strophanthus, while amongst the latter are compound powder of jalap and other drastic purgatives.

**Water in the Head,** or Hydrocephalus, is almost invariably a fatal disease, as its origin is usually of a tubercular nature. It is a sequela of tubercular meningitis.

**Weaning.** (See "Our Children: How to keep them Well and treat them when they are Ill.")

**White Leg** is due to an inflamed condition of the veins, in consequence of which the blood becomes coagulated within them and thus prevents the free return of blood towards the heart from the extremities. Effusion therefore takes place into the tissues, causing the leg to swell and the skin to become tense, glossy, and bright in appearance. It is generally due to the absorption of some foetid matter from the womb after confinement. The treatment consists in absolute rest in the horizontal position, hot fomentations, the administration of iodide of potassium in five-grain doses three times a day, and careful attention to the bowels, along with a simple and nutritious diet.

**Whites.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**White Swelling** is the term applied to that disease of the knee-joint where degeneration of the cartilages and synovial membrane of the joint has taken place in consequence of prolonged inflammatory action. It is in many instances associated with a tubercular condition of the body. The treatment consists in keeping the limb at perfect rest by means of splints, and applying a dressing of mercurial ointment to the part, while the condition of the general health receives particular attention, the patient being well nourished and kept in a healthy atmosphere.

**Whitlow** is an abscess which forms on the thumb or finger, and is always dependent upon a very acute inflammation of one or other of the tissues of these parts. The bone, tendon, or fibrous tissue may be the seat of the disease. In consequence of the dense nature of the covering of the thumb and fingers, and the resistance which the nail gives to the evacuation of pus, which invariably forms in this disease, the pain of whitlow is of the most excruciating character. The disease may spread, by continuity of tissue, up the whole finger or thumb and into the palm, when it becomes very serious indeed. The proper treatment to adopt when this disease is present is to lay the part open down to the bone, so as to permit free evacuation of the pus, and allay the tension which has naturally resulted from the disease. In some instances it may be necessary to scrape the bone, or even remove it, if the disease has involved it to such an extent as to threaten its destruction. The sooner the lancet is used the better will it be for the patient, as thereby the inflammation will be prevented from spreading and involving the neighbouring structures, and healing will progress much more rapidly than if nature were allowed to take its own course, and the pus be permitted to burrow its way to the surface. When the parts have been laid open in this way poultices should be applied for some little time to loosen any slough which may have formed, after which a dressing, composed of one drachm of aristol to one ounce of benzoate of zinc ointment, may be applied night and morning, after the parts have been thoroughly well bathed in warm water. During the treatment the hand should be placed in a sling, and all movement of the part prevented by the application of a splint, if necessary, while the general condition should be improved by nutritious diet, supplemented with port wine, quinine, and iron, if necessary. An abundance of fruit, especially oranges, seems to exert a beneficial effect upon this disease.

**Windpipe,** or Trachea, is, properly speaking, that portion of the air-passage which extends from the larynx to the bifurcation of the bronchea. It is liable to inflammatory affections like other portions of the respiratory organs, and this should be treated by inhalation of steam, impregnated with some anodyne and antiseptic substances—such as menthol, carbolic acid, eucalyptus, pumuline, etc., while hot fomentations or hot poultices should be applied externally.

"**Woman** in Health and Sickness, or what she ought to know for the Exigencies of Daily Life." The information is too extended to come under the scope of this work, but will be found in a treatise with the above-named title.

**Womb.** (See "Woman in Health and Sickness.")

**Worms** are very prevalent amongst children, especially in country districts. They are a source of more annoyance than actual danger, though not unfrequently they give rise to serious complications, such as convulsions. The symptoms produced are picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in the sleep, feverish attacks especially at night, fretfulness, restlessness, languor, variable appetite, changing colour, pinched and thin look about the nose and mouth, dark rims around the eyes, ashy complexion, and itching around the anus. In girls I have frequently seen inflammation of the vagina set up by thread-worms finding their way from the rectum into this passage. We must not forget, however, that many of these symptoms may be due to constipation, even when no worms are present. As a natural consequence delicate and weakly children, especially those of a scrofulous habit, are more liable to worms than strong children. These parasites are always introduced into the body either by means of food or water; hence their more frequent occurrence in country districts where surface water is used for drinking purposes. The varieties of worms are:—(1) The long thread-worm, whose habitat is the large intestine; it is long and slender, and may be two inches in length. (2) Ascaris, or thread-worm, which is very common; it resides in the rectum, and sometimes comes away in large bunches. (3) Round-worm, or lumbricus, which occupies the small intestines and frequently is vomited up; and I have known them being expelled through the nostrils after an attack of vomiting. In these circumstances they have crawled into the stomach. They resemble in appearance the common earth-worm, and measure from three to nine inches in length. (4) Tape-worm, which also inhabits the small intestines. Recently a very simple and efficacious method of treating tape-worm has been advocated, viz., the administration of a tablespoonful of a saturated solution of chloroform in water every hour for eight or ten consecutive hours, and this to be followed by a smart dose of castor oil, when the worm is said to be expelled in its entirety. Another quite as effectual, but certainly much less pleasant, mode of treating the disease is to administer 10 grains of naphthaline every three or four hours till three doses have been taken. These two drugs appear to have a sickening effect upon the tape-worm and cause it to lose its hold on the intestine, when of course it can be readily swept away by means of a purgative. It should, however, be always borne in mind that 'tinea solum,' is a misnomer, as frequently several tape-worms have been discovered to exist in the same individual. They are rarely found in children under six years of age. Their length varies from five to ten feet. They are composed of innumerable segments, each of which is a complete animal, having the organs of reproduction, male and female, contained within itself. The segments making up the body are flat and white, and the head is small and attaches itself to the walls of the intestine by means of four suckers. Another and larger tape-worm is also described, but it is only found amongst the inhabitants of Russia and Switzerland. The treatment of worms which infest the lowel bowel is best carried out by means of injections, combined with powders containing calomel and scammony. A dessert-spoonful of common salt dissolved in a breakfast-cupful of an infusion of quassia is very efficacious in dislodging these parasites. Another excellent vermifuge is a breakfast-cupful of an infusion of quassia to which has been added a dessert-spoonful of tincture of steel, and employed as an injection. The food of the child should be well cooked, and eaten with plenty of salt, and fifteen drops of tincture of steel may be given in water three times a day after food, or, if preferred, a powder of calomel and scammony may be given every second morning before breakfast. The following is the dose for a child three years old:—Calomel, 3 grains; compound powder of scammony, 6 grains. Mix. To be given in sugar and water before breakfast. For

round-worms the best remedy is santonine, in doses of from 2 to 4 grains, given at bedtime (the child having no supper that night), followed by a dose of castor oil in the morning before breakfast. This may be repeated every third night for three times. This drug sometimes gives rise to giddiness, disordered vision, sickness, and a peculiar tint to the urine, all of which symptoms soon pass off. Tape-worms are sometimes very difficult to remove, from the fact that the head is not easily dislodged from its attachment, and if every vestige of the worm is not got rid of it will grow again. One of the most popular remedies is oil of male-fern, of which ten to thirty drops may be given in milk or gum mucilage. Beforehand the patient should fast for some hours, then a dose of castor oil be given at bedtime, and in the morning the oil of the male-fern administered, and in four or five hours afterwards another dose of castor oil. Turpentine and castor oil are also useful remedies, but it requires a large dose of each, from a half to two teaspoonfuls of the former mixed with a dessert to a tablespoonful of castor oil. The oil of male-fern and turpentine frequently succeed in dislodging the round-worm also. Kousso in drachm or two-drachm doses, succeeded by a good dose of castor oil six hours afterwards, is my favourite remedy. I have found it often to succeed when all other remedies have failed. When worms have been got rid of it is always wise to advise the patient to take a tonic of tincture of iron and infusion of quassia for a few weeks afterwards. Instructions should be given that no raw meat, especially pork, be partaken of. In conclusion, we must always bear in mind that many distressing and apparently alarming symptoms may be due to the presence of worms—such as epilepsy, convulsions, giddiness, fainting, perversion of vision, squinting, dysenteric diarrhoea, etc. Thread-worms are indicated by itching around the anus; straining at stool and giddiness point to round-worms; and gnawing pain, usually felt above the navel, to tape-worm.

**Wounds** are injuries to the human body which invariably produce the separation of the parts involved. They are classified as incised wounds, lacerated wounds, punctured wounds, poisoned wounds, and gun-shot wounds. The treatment in every case should involve the one idea of preventing decomposition taking place within the injured part. The first duty then of those in attendance is to apply antiseptics, at the same time taking care to prevent haemorrhage by securing any bleeding vessels that may present themselves, especially is this necessary in the case of haemorrhage due to division of an artery. Pressure, in the absence of the medical man, will be sufficient temporarily, but in any case where the haemorrhage is severe it will be well to call in medical assistance. When the bleeding has been thoroughly stopped and the edges of the wound brought together, either by strips of plaster or stitches, the parts should be thoroughly cleansed by the application of an antiseptic fluid—such as carbolic acid in water in the proportion of one to twenty or forty, or a lotion composed of one part of bi-chloride of mercury in one thousand of warm water. The surface of the wound should then be dusted over with a substance which also possesses antiseptic properties—such as iodoform, aristol, or boracic acid. The great point to be attained in the treatment of a wound is to endeavour to obtain union by what is termed first intention, that is union without suppuration intervening. As a rule this can usually be attained by the careful and efficient use of antiseptics; even when the parts are very much bruised this desirable end may be obtained if antiseptics are efficiently employed. In wounds on the face or any part which is highly vascular, stitches will not be so essential as in wounds upon the limbs or trunk, strips of sticking plaster being sufficient to keep the parts in approximation. If the wound is poisoned it will be necessary in such circumstances to take measures which shall either destroy the poison or at least extract it. If the poison is due to snake bite or the sting of an animal the application of ammonia to the part will usually act as a neutralizing agent. If, however, this is not at hand it will be necessary to exercise the injured part so as to remove the deleterious substance which has been injected into the tissues. In bites from dogs it is usual to cauterize the parts with a view not only of destroying the poison, but at the same time producing death of the part which has been affected. In many instances where the wound is lacerated or contused dirt is liable to become adherent to the wound, and in such circumstances it will be necessary to induce suppuration by the free application of poultices or water dressing, and, if need be, keep the wound open by means of some irritating substance, such as blistering ointment. Suppuration frequently takes place in lacerated or contused wounds, and in such circumstances it is absolutely necessary that the part be kept perfectly at rest and in the horizontal position, while the surface of the ulcer may be dusted over once in twenty-four hours with aristol, when healing will usually be encouraged to the utmost.

**Wry Neck.** This well-known deformity is caused by a spasmodic contraction of the sterno-mastoid muscle, which is the principal muscle concerned in the movements of the head from side to side. It may be congenital, but in most instances it is an acquired deformity. It can almost invariably be remedied by dividing the muscle, or by wearing an apparatus which keeps the head in its normal position.

**Yellow Fever** is essentially a tropical disease, arising from an unsanitary condition of the localities in which it prevails. It is somewhat of an intermittent character, and its virulence seems to expend itself directly upon the liver. In olden times, before the action of antipyretics was thoroughly understood, it was a most fatal malady; now, however, it is amenable to treatment to a considerable degree. The great point to attend to is to keep the temperature reduced by antipyretics, at the same time paying particular attention to the evacuation of the bowels, thorough ventilation of the apartment in which the patient is living, and administering a liberal diet of the most simple description.

**Zinc.** The salts of this well known metal are largely used in medicine, the principal of these being the oxide, sulphate, and chloride. The oxide of zinc is a white, tasteless heavy powder, and is employed largely in the form of ointment, and also for dusting excoriated surfaces. It acts as an absorbent of unhealthy secretions, and thus is most valuable in the treatment of eczema, scald, ulcers, etc, Zinc ointment, combined with one part of carbolic to twenty of the ointment, is one of the best healing ointments that can possibly be prescribed. Internally, it is given in diseases such as epilepsy and St. Vitus's dance; but in such affections the best preparation is the valerianate of zinc, which may be administered in 2½-grain doses, three times a day, in the form of pill; and in such circumstances, when combined with two grains of the extract of conium, it is a useful and efficient nerve tonic. The sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol, resembles very much in its appearance ordinary Epsom salts, so that great care should be taken when administering the latter internally to ascertain that the one is not mistaken for the other. This preparation has powerful emetic properties, and is frequently given to produce vomiting when poisons have been inadvertently or intentionally partaken of. It is also employed in the preparation of an eye-lotion, when five grains to the ounce is the strength usually made use of. It is again employed in the treatment of ulcers and in inflammation of the mucous membranes, especially those of the vagina and urethra. The dose as an emetic is from 15 to 20 grains in a wine-glassful of water; but when taken as a tonic, it should be administered in the form of pill as before indicated. Chloride of zinc is a powerful caustic as well as an antiseptic, and is employed in the destruction of malignant and other growths. The acetate and carbonate of zinc have very much the same properties as those possessed by the oxide and sulphate, but they are not such popular remedies as the latter substances.

**Zymotic** is the term which is applied to those diseases which are of an epidemic nature—such as scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, typhoid fever, mumps, etc.

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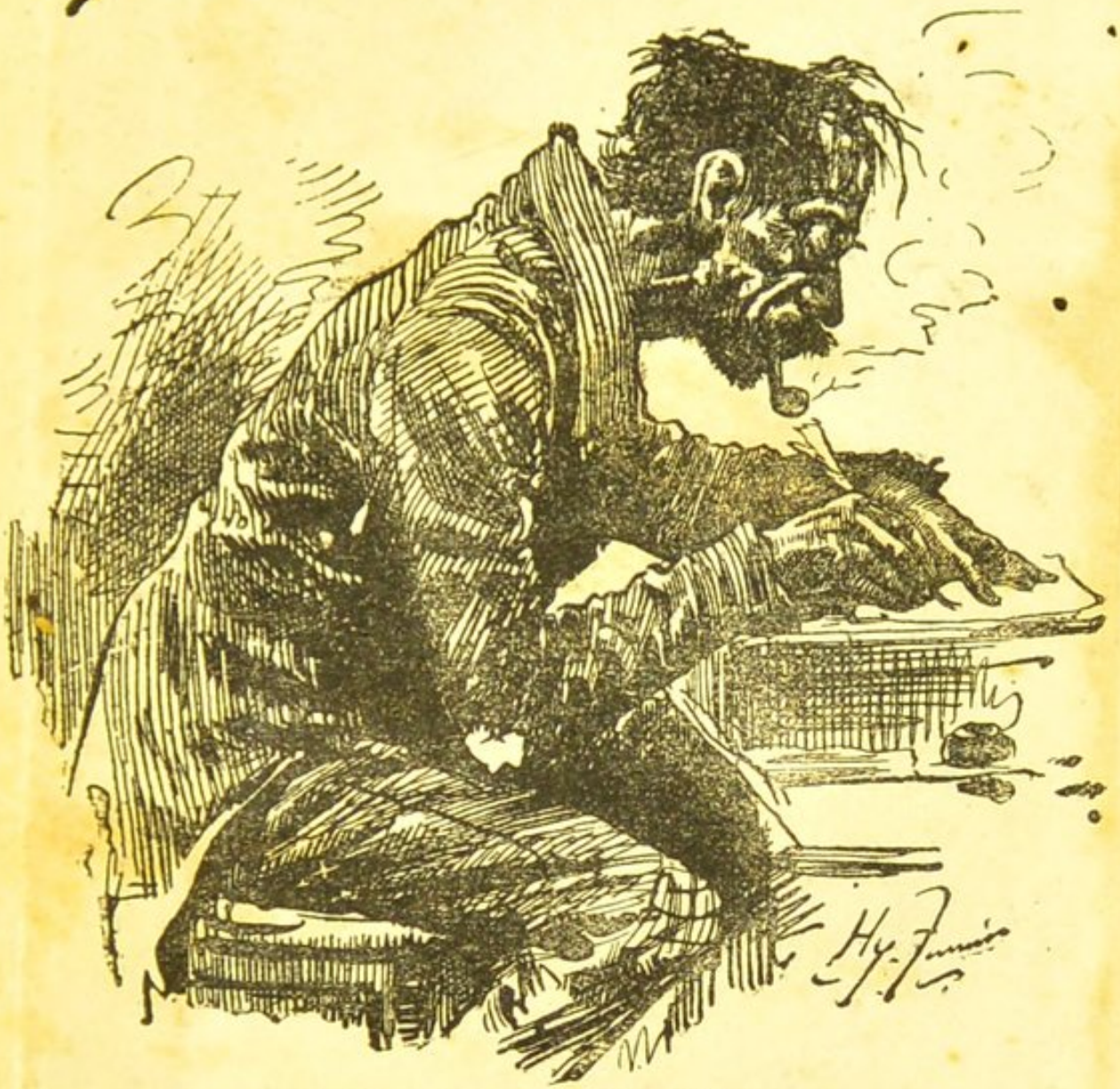

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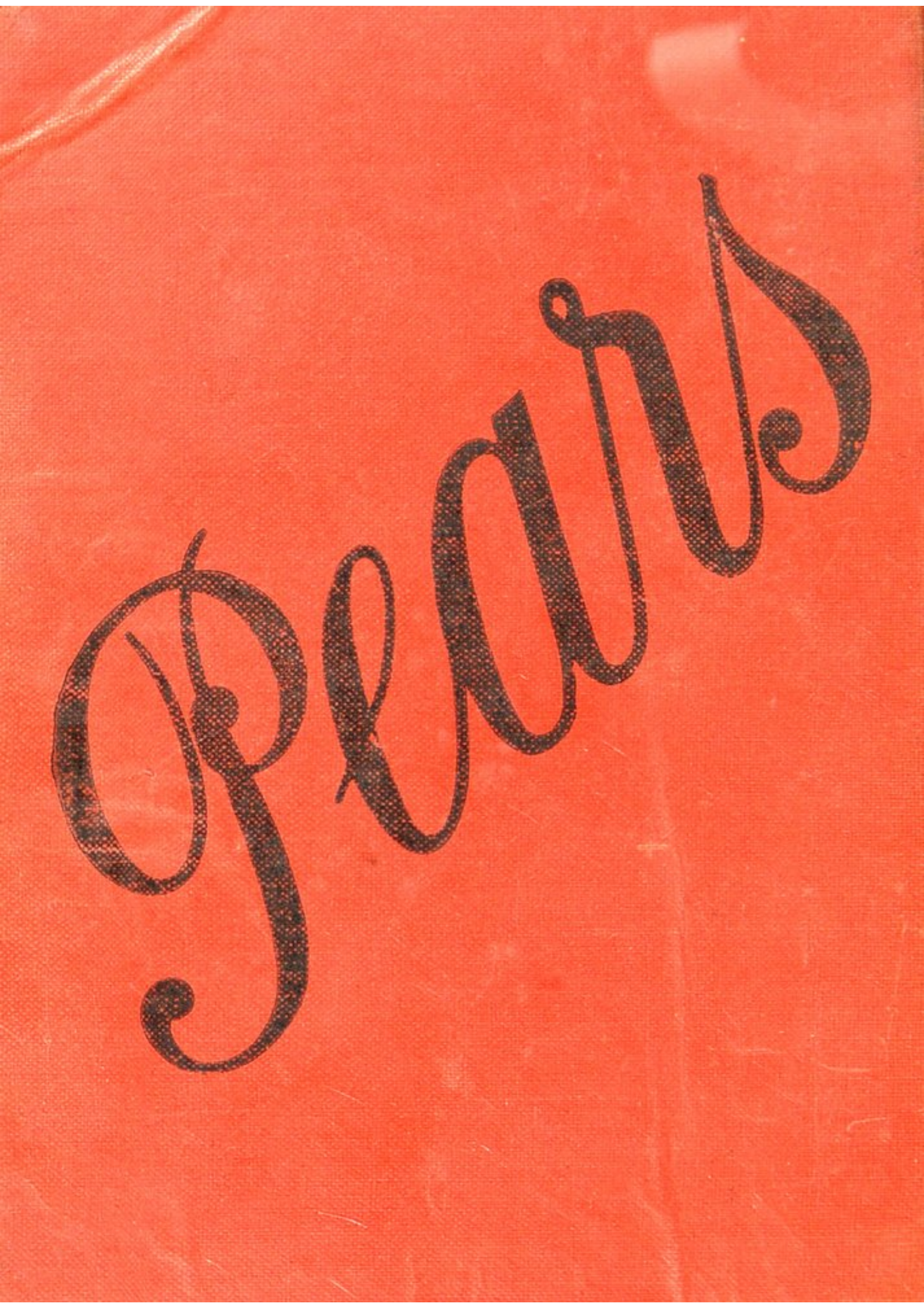
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