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A DICTIONARY
OF
USEFUL ANIMALS
AND THEIR PRODUCTS

P.L. SIMMONDS

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A
DICTIONARY OF USEFUL ANIMALS
AND
THEIR PRODUCTS.

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DICTIONARY OF USEFUL ANIMALS
AND
THEIR PRODUCTS.

A MANUAL OF READY REFERENCE

FOR ALL THOSE WHICH ARE COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT, AND
OTHERS WHICH MAN HAS UTILISED,

INCLUDING ALSO A

Glossary of Trade and Technical Terms connected therewith.

1

BY P. L. SIMMONDS,

AUTHOR OF "THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM,"
"THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF THE SEA," &c.

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TO

SIR FRANCIS R. SANDFORD, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D.,

SECRETARY OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

WHO WILL APPRECIATE ITS USEFULNESS,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS DEDICATED

BY HIS FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

ANIMALS and the Products obtained from them, in which man is more or less interested, are nearly as numerous as the substances furnished by the Vegetable Kingdom, and yet there is no popular book to which ready reference can be made for the scientific name, or a brief description of any animal and its useful products.

Naturalists, too, have so frequently changed the classification, that it is somewhat difficult to keep pace with the nomenclature and synonyms.

Having for a long period had much to do with arranging, labelling, and cataloguing the extensive Collection of Animal Products belonging to the Department of Science and Art, it was suggested to me by the Director that a Glossary of Useful Animals and Animal Products was much wanted.

Acting upon this hint I have prepared a small work which may in some measure meet this want.

Although it has involved a good deal of patient research, I can scarcely expect that such a work can ever be thoroughly complete and perfect.

Both young and old require educating in this matter, for not only teachers in Science Classes and in our public and private schools, but merchants, brokers, and the public at large, are lamentably ignorant

of the generic and specific names of many animals, and of the economic purposes to which some of their products are applied.

The animals have been described under the popular or common names by which they are known in different countries.

Books of ready reference for the school and office library are constantly in request, and I believe one which takes in the wide range of the useful products derived from the Animal Kingdom, will be generally acceptable and appreciated.

As the popular names of animals and animal products met with in many foreign works, in public journals, tariffs and trade circulars, are not easily determined except by reference to dictionaries of the languages, I have included as many of these as possible.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

85, FINBOROUGH ROAD,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A DICTIONARY

OF

USEFUL ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

A.

- AAL**, the German name for the eel.
- AALLET** (German), *Squalus cephalus*, Linnaeus.
- AALRAUPE** (German), *Lotus vulgaris*, Cuv.
- ABADEJO** (Spanish), the cod; in French, merluche.
- ABALONES**, a Spanish name on the west coast of North America for the pearl shells of trade; also a name given by the Chinese to the dried flesh of the *Haliotis*, eaten as food. *See* AWABI.
- ABARCA** (Spanish), a piece of coarse leather tied on the soles of the feet of Spanish peasants.
- ABAT-CHAUVEÉ** (French), refuse of wool.
- ABATTES** (French), giblets.
- ABATTOIR**, the French name for a licensed slaughter-house or yard.
- ABAYATS**, woollen cloaks made in parts of Egypt.
- ABB**, an inferior kind of sheep's wool.
- ABBAS**, a coarse woollen cloth made in Turkey and used by the lower classes for winter wear.
- ABDOMEN**, the posterior and large cavity of the body in mammals.
- ABERDEVINE** (*Carduelis spinus*), a lively and persevering songster which visits England in the autumn and winter; it is also called the siskin.
- ABLE**, **ABLETTE**, the French name for several species of *Cyprinus*, as *Leuciscus jesus*, *L. vindegalensis*, Val., *L. idus*, Lin., *L. alburnus*, Cuv. and Val.; also for *Gadus viridis*.
- ABORTON** (Spanish), the skin of a sink lamb.
- ACECINAR** (Spanish), to salt meat and dry it.
- ACION** (Spanish), a stirrup leather.
- ACTINIA**, a name for the sea anemones or polyps.
- ADA** (*Thorictes dracæna*, Bibron), a reptile, the flesh and eggs of which are eaten by the natives of Guiana.
- ADARCA**, a kind of fluvial sponge, also known in commerce as marine moss.
- ADDA** (Arabic), a small lizard (*Scincus officinalis*), celebrated by Arabian physicians as a remedy in elephantiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases.
- ADEPS**, animal fat or oil, which differs in various animals, and hence bears special names; that of the horse is called grease; of cattle and sheep, tallow, fat and suet; of the hog lard; of marine mammals blubber and train oil.
- ADIPOCERE**, a fatty substance formed by the decomposition of dead animal bodies, especially after a few years in cemeteries and common vaults. As found in coffins it is believed to be produced by the action of running water.
- ADJUTANT**, a name for some species of gigantic stork (*Leptoptilos* [*Ciconia*] *argala*, *L. javanica* and *L. marabou*), whose under tail-coverts furnish the marabou feathers of commerce. *See* HERONS.
- ADOBADO** (Spanish), pickled or preserved meat.
- ADUCAR** (Spanish), a coarse kind of silk.
- ÆQUITOON**, a name among the Joliffs for *Adenota kob*, Gray, of South Africa.
- ÆSCHE** (German), the *Thymallus vexillifer*.

- AFFINAGE** (French), a mode of salting or preserving soft cheese.
- AGATE**, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- AGISTMENT**, pasturing cattle for a stipulated price.
- AGNEAU** (French), a lamb.
- AGOUARA** (*Procyon cancrivorus*), an American animal, the flesh of which is white, tender, and savoury.
- AGOUTI** (*Dasyprocta*), a genus of South American animals; the flesh of some is said to be delicate and digestible.
- AIGRETTE**, a tuft of feathers; also a kind of heron. *See* EGRET.
- AIGULET** (French), a name for the picked dogfish, *Spinax acantheus*, Cuv.; *Squalus Blainvilli*, Riss. The rough skin made into shagreen is much employed by sheath makers.
- AILANTHUS SILK-WORM**, the *Bombyx* [*Attacus*] *Cynthia*, a silk-producing worm which feeds on the leaves of the *Ailanthus glandulosa*. This moth has lately been introduced and acclimatised in Europe and America from China.
- AIR-BLADDER**, the floating organ of many fishes. *See* FISH-MAW and ISINGLASS.
- ITCH-BONE**, a piece of beef; that part of an ox cut between the rump and the buttock.
- AITEL** (German), the *Squalus cephalus*. Lin., which is also known by the name of Dobel.
- AIZEN**, a beverage made from cow's milk in Tartary.
- AKAR BAHAR** (literally root of the rock), a Malay name for a species of *Gorgonia*, which the natives fashion into bracelets and other ornaments remarkable for their fine polish.
- ALADROQUE** (Spanish), a fresh anchovy.
- ALAMODE**, a kind of black silk fabric of former days, now quite gone out of fashion; also a name for a dish made with stewed shin of beef.
- ALASKA SABLE**, a name given to the fur of the SKUNK, which see.
- ALBATROSS** (*Diomedea*), the wing bones of this bird are used in the Pacific Islands for tobacco pipes, and the entrails as buoys for nets. The eggs, which average about a pound in weight, are esteemed by the sealers, and the young birds when first taken from the nest are said to be delicious.
- ALBICORE**, a name in America for the common tunny, *Thynnus pacificus*, *T. albacore*, etc.; also for a large ocean fish, *Auxis Sloanei*, which is esteemed by sailors, as it furnishes them with fresh food when at sea. *See* TUNNY.
- ALBINISM**, a white or different variety to the ordinary coloured animal.
- ALBUMEN**, an impure glossy viscid liquid which forms the white of the egg. This dried animal substance is now obtained from blood as well as from eggs. It is largely used in photography and in calico printing.
- ALBUM-GRAECUM**, the excrement of dogs fed in kennels on animal food, employed as a depilatory by tanners and others. *See* PUER.
- ALEVIN** (French), (properly the Indian name *aloof*), the young fry of fish *Clupea serrata*; every kind of small fish intended to populate a pond.
- ALEWIFE**. *See* GASPEREAUX.
- ALFOMBRERO** (Spanish), a carpet maker.
- ALIGUSTE**, **ARAGOSTE**, Italian names for *Palinurus vulgaris*.
- ALIMENT**, any nutritious animal substance taken as food.
- ALJOFAR** (Spanish), pearls of an irregular shape.
- ALLIGATOR** (Spanish and Port. *lagarto*, a lizard), a large ugly reptile of which there are several species. The principal of these are *Alligator cynocephalus*, *A. palpebrosus*, *A. lucius*, *A. latirostris*, Daud.; the broad-snouted cayman, *A. sclerops*, Schneid.; the rough-eyed cayman, *A. punctulatus*, Spix.; the bottle-jawed cayman, and the long shielded cayman of Paraguay (*A. longisculatus*, Gray). The species, however, best known is *A. mississippiensis*, Daud., which is pretty generally distributed over the Continent of America. It is now extensively slaughtered for its hide, which is made into leather, and there is a musky pod found about its head. The eggs of this reptile are also eaten.
- ALLOXANE**, one of the products of oxidation of uric acid, and which furnishes the dye murexide.
- ALMACAERO** (Spanish), a member of the company of fishermen of the river Seville.
- ALMADRABERO** (Spanish), the tunny fishery.
- ALMOJABA** (Spanish), smoked tunny fish.
- ALMONDS**, a variety of fancy tumbler pigeon.
- ALMOTAZAF** (Spanish), one who weighs wool.
- ALOJA** (Spanish), mead or metheglin.
- ALOSE** (French), the shad fish.
- ALOUETTE** (French), a lark.
- ALPACA** (*Lama pacos*, Lin.), a South American domesticated animal (*Auchenia paco*, Desm.), principally valued for its long soft silky hair, which is

- woven into fabrics of great beauty, and as a beast of burden. It is only in Bolivia and the Sierras of Southern Peru that the alpaca is found in numbers.
- ALPACA WOOL**, this is properly speaking, hair. The exports from Islay and Arica, in Peru, are considerable. The British imports range from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 lbs, annually.
- ALPINE WOLF** (*Canis alpinus*).
- ALTIBAJA** (Spanish), a kind of flowered velvet.
- ALUCITE** (*Alucita granella*; *Gelechia creatella*), the corn weevil.
- AMBER-FISH** (*Seriola lalandii*, Cuv. and Val.), an edible fish of the Atlantic and Japan.
- AMBERGRIS**, a valuable excretory substance obtained in small quantities from the sperm whale, used in perfumery, and which is very costly.
- AMBLE**, in horsemanship, a peculiar kind of pace, in which both the horse's legs of the same side move at once.
- AMBREINE**, the essence of ambergris.
- AMMONIA**, a pungent volatile alkali, sometimes prepared from bones and horus; spirits of hartshorn.
- AMMONITE**, a fossil shell of the Nautilus family.
- AMODIEUR** (French), one who lets out milch cows.
- AMOKURA**, a native name in the north of New Zealand for the red-tailed tropic bird (*Phaeton rubricauda*, Bodd). They set a high value on the long red-tail feathers, which are exchanged with the Southern tribes for greenstone or jade.
- AMPHIBIANS**, forms of animals suited for existence on land and on water. Among the smaller animals of this class which have been used for food are *Rana catesbiana*, *R. clamitans*, *R. esculenta* and the axolotl (*Siredon mexicanus*, Shaw).
- ANAYAN**, a native Indian name for a cowherd or shepherd.
- ANBAR**, the Arabic and Malay name for ambergris.
- ANCHOVY** (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), a small silvery fish, chiefly caught in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coasts of France. It is prepared for use by keeping in brine, after the head and intestines have been removed, and is the basis of the well-known condiment essence of anchovies, or anchovy sauce.
- ANCHOVY PASTE**, a mashed preparation of anchovies used for spreading on bread. Anchovy sauce is a seasoning for fish.
- ANDOUILLE** (French), chitterlings.
- ANDOUILLETTE** (French), forced meat balls.
- ANGE** (French), the angel skate.
- ANGEL FISH** (*Squatina angelus*), a species of shark. Formerly the flesh of this fish was held in high estimation, but it is now disregarded, being rank and coarse. The skin being rough is used to polish wood and ivory, as well as for other uses in the arts, and dyed green, for shagreen.
- ANGELOT**, a sort of Normandy cheese.
- ANGLER**, the sea-devil (*Lophius americanus*, De Kay), not edible.
- ANGLERS**, persons who follow the business of taking fish with a rod and line.
- ANGORA CAT**, an esteemed variety of the domestic cat, with long silky hair.
- ANGORA GOAT** (*Capra angorensis*, Hasselquist). The fleece of this animal is milk white, and is known as mohair.
- ANGORA RABBIT**, a variety of this rodent which has long silky hair, the skins are hence much sought after for making shawls and other stuffs.
- ANGORA WOOL**, the long hairy fleece, of a silky texture, of the Angora goat (*Capra angorensis*), which is better known in commerce as **MOHAIR**, which see.
- ANIMAL CHARCOAL**, calcined bones reduced to grain or powder, much used for filtering liquids.
- ANIMAL MANURES**, fertilisers obtained from parts of animals, as bones, skins, hair, blood from fish, etc.
- ANIMAL OILS**. Although not so numerous as the vegetable oils, those of animal origin are of considerable importance, and comprise train and fish oil, tallow oil, lard oil, horse grease, and neat's-foot oil. The solid animal fats are chiefly tallow, beef and mutton suet, and lard.
- ANIMAL PRESERVER**, one who stuffs and sets up birds and animals.
- ANTA** (*Tapirus americanus*, Gm.), the largest of the South American pachyderms; also called the gran bestia.
- ANT-EATERS** (*Myrmecophaga*). All the Edentata are considered good eating in Brazil, but the flesh of the armadillo is preferred. The great Ant-eater (*M. jubata*, Lin.) is the largest and finest of the species. The hide is much valued, and the hair is used for brushes.
- ANT-EGGS**, the young brood of the ant, which are given to fowls and game birds.
- ANTELOPEAN BUFFALO** (*Anoa depressicornis*, H. Smith), an animal, native of Celebes.

ANTELOPES, a large tribe of animals, inhabiting chiefly Africa, which are chased for their flesh, skin and horns.

ANTHRAX FEVER, a blood disorder, a kind of splenic apoplexy in cattle and sheep.

ANTHROPOLOGY, the study of the human race.

ANTLERS, properly the first branches of a stag's horn, but popularly and generally applied to any of the branches, and erroneously called in commerce **DEER HORNS**, which see. They are solid processes from the frontal bone of the deer, which possess the chemical and physical properties of true bone.

ANTWERPS, a variety of fancy pigeon.

ANZOLETTO, an Italian name for some species of *Triglia*.

AODAD, a species of wild horned sheep, inhabiting the mountains of Morocco.

APAREJOS, a kind of saddle used in Spanish America.

APE. The flesh of the white-bellied climbing ape (*Ateles belzebuth*) found in Guiana is much liked by the Indians for food. The jumping ape (*Callytrix* [*Chrysotrix*] *sciureus*), being easily tamed, is a pet of the Brazilian ladies. The natives of Madagascar are said to train the *Lichanotus* ape to chase smaller animals.

APICULTURE, the science and practice of bee-keeping.

APRON, a river fish (*Perca asper*, Lin., *Aspro vulgaris*, Cuv. and Val.). It is also known in France as the sorcier.

AQUARIUM, a building with tanks for keeping freshwater fish, sea fish and other marine animals alive in. Aquaria are now established on a large scale in many seaport towns at home and abroad.

ARARA (*Ara ararauna*) a Brazilian name for the blue and gold macaw and the blue macaw (*Ara macao*). Their long and splendid tail feathers are much used in the manufacture of head-dresses.

ARCHANGEL, a variety of pigeon, both rich and unique in its colouring.

ARCHAT (French), a fiddle-stick; a turner's bow.

ARCTIC FOX (*Canis lagopus*, Lin.), a small species of fox, sought for from the beauty and fineness of its fur, and the flesh of which is sometimes eaten.

ARDASAS (Spanish), a coarse kind of Persian silk, ardasinas being a finer sort.

ARDASSINE, a kind of silk fabric.

ARGALI (*Ovis ammon*; *O. argala*, Gray),

a wild sheep, inhabiting the loftiest mountain chains of Asia and North America.

ARGOL, a name in Tartary for the dried dung of cattle used for fuel.

ARGUS PHEASANT (*Argus giganteus*, Temm.), an Asiatic bird noted for its long and beautiful wing and tail feathers, which being adorned with a series of ocellated spots along their whole length, are much in request for ornament.

ARMADILLO (*Dasypus*), a genus of mammals covered with a complete suit of armour. The tatu or great armadillo (*D. gigas*) and *D. novemcinctus*, Lin., or *D. setosus*, are common in South America. They are hunted for their flesh, which is roasted in the armour plate or shell, and regarded as a great luxury by the natives and some Europeans. The shell is used by the Mexicans and Texans for various purposes.

ARMLINA, **ARMINO** (Spanish), ermine fur.

ARMOZEEN, a stout black silk fabric, used for mourning hat bands and scarves.

ARMY-WORM, the larva of *Leucaria unpuncta*, Haw., one of the most destructive insects to North American agriculture.

ARNEE BUFFALO (*Bos Arni*), an Indian variety of the common buffalo, which has immense horns, measuring sometimes five or six feet in length.

AROUSSAN, a name for the North American squirrel, *Sciurus Hudsonius*, Pallas.

ARRAS, tapestry hangings woven with figures.

ARRIERO (Spanish), a muleteer.

ARRINDY SILKWORM (*Attacus ricinus*), an Indian moth which feeds on the leaves of the castor-oil plant, and has been acclimatised in Europe.

ARTUNA (Spanish), a ewe whose lamb has died.

ASCIDIANS, a genus of molluscous animals, many of which are esteemed as articles of food in Brazil, China, and the Mediterranean.

ASPIC, a kind of meat jelly for garnishing joints.

ASS (*Equus asinus*), a well-known domestic animal and beast of burden, which is much regarded in Oriental countries. Those of Arabia and Persia are the finest in the world. The flesh of the ass, as well as that of the horse and mule, is now eaten in France. Asses' skin used to be tanned in Great Britain, but the animals are comparatively scarce with us. In China asses' skin is

used for the soles of shoes, and also for making a gelatine of great repute medicinally throughout the empire.

ASSES' MILK, is sold for children and invalids, being considered nourishing, as containing more casein and milk sugar.

ASSIPA, a name in the Dutch West Indies for *Silurus caelethys*.

ASS-LOAD. The pack load for an ass in South America is 170 lbs.

ASTA (Spanish), horns of animals.

ASTESE, the Italian name for *Homarus vulgaris*, Edw.

ASTRACHAN HERRING (*Alosa pontica* and *A. caspica*). The Russian name for this so-called herring is beschenka. It was formerly never eaten, but only used for oil; now more than 170 millions are salted annually.

ATHERINE, a kind of sand smelt (*Atherina presbyter*).

ATOLL, the Polynesian name for the perfect form of coral islands.

ATTIRE, the antlers of a buck.

AUBUSSON, a handsome kind of carpet made in France.

AUK (*Alca*), a genus of aquatic birds, of which there are several species. (The great auk, *Alca impennis*, is extinct). Thousands of these birds are killed for their breast feathers, which are warm and elastic, and incredible numbers of their eggs are also collected. Their flesh is eaten for food in the Arctic regions.

AURORA SHELL, a trade name for the *Haliotis tuberculata*. See ORMER.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT, tinned fresh beef and mutton, cooked, as well as frozen carcasses, are shipped largely to Europe from several of the Australian colonies.

AUTRUCHE (French for ostrich). This name is applied generally in South America to the common *Rhea americana*, whose eggs and feathers are utilised. See VULTURE FEATHERS.

AVADAVAT, **ÄVERDAVAT** (*Ægentha avandava*, Russ.), a pretty cage bird, sold largely in the Indian bazaars; one of the smallest of the foreign finches.

AVESTRUZ (Spanish), the ostrich.

AVOCET (*Recurvirostra avocetta*, Lin.), a European bird, sometimes called the blue footed sword-bill, and reckoned among the snipes.

AVUCASTA (Spanish), the widgeon.

AWABI (*Haliotis species*), a Japanese name for the animal of the ear shell, which is either dried whole or cut in slices and exported in great quantities

to China. The shells of all the species are used for ornamental work.

AXACAYAT, the local name for a cake made of the eggs of species of water insects (*Coriza femorata* and *C. mercenaria*); they are collected and sold in Mexico as a kind of caviare, and for mixing with bread.

AXMINSTER, an imitation Turkey carpet, woven in one piece with a thick and soft pile.

AXOLOTL (*Siren pisciformis*; *Siredon mexicanus*, Shaw), a Batrachian amphibious reptile; thousands are commonly sold in the markets of Mexico; dressed in the manner of stewed eels they are esteemed a great luxury.

AXONGE, the French name for lard or melted pigs' fat; in France the word lard is applied to fat pork.

AYESH, camel's milk mixed with flour into a paste and boiled, which is in common use among the Arabs.

AZARIA (Spanish), a kind of coral,

AZURING, a method of preparing ornamental feathers by the plumassier.

B.

BAARDMANATJIE (*Umbrina capensis*), a delicious South African fish.

BABICHE, the sinews of animals prepared by the Eskimos of the North West coast of America for threads, lines, nets, snow-shoes, etc.

BABIRUSSA (*Babirussa alfurus*, Less.), a species of wild hog found in Malacca and the Eastern Islands, the flesh of which is very good. Its upper canines are of great length and curved backwards in a semicircle.

BABOON, a kind of monkey of which there are several species, chiefly African. *Cynocephalus babouin*, Desm., is the yellow baboon of West Africa.

BABUCHE (French), a lap-dog.

BACALAO, **BACALAU**, names for klip-fish, cod salted and dried and cured in a flat form.

BACK, the part of a tanned hide which yields the thickest and stoutest leather, and is hence chiefly employed for sole leather.

BACON. This term is applied to the sides of the pig which have been prepared by the removal of some of the lean

flesh and ribs, then cured or preserved by salting and drying, and generally by the process of smoking in addition. Bacon is cut into long middles and short middles; these are either free of bone or with the rib in and the shank out, and are called the "shank boneless," and "long boneless." The kinds of bacon chiefly used in England are the American cured, the highly salted Irish, the Cumberland and Yorkshire, and a kind of Irish called "breakfast bacon." The quantity of foreign bacon we import is enormous, in 1879 we received nearly 4,000,000 cwts.

BACON DRIER, one who cures salted pork by smoking.

BADEJO (*Perca cærulescens*), a Brazilian edible fish.

BADESCHWAMME (German), Bath sponges.

BADGER (*Meles taxus*, Schreb.). The flesh of the common and Indian badger is reckoned a delicacy in parts of Europe and China. That of *Meles vulgaris* is often cured and smoked. The skin when dressed with the hair on is impervious to rain and consequently makes excellent covers for rough travelling trunks, etc. Brushes made of the wiry hair or bristles are much in request by artists. The soft, fine fur of the American badger (*Taxidea americana*) is in demand for muffs and rugs, and one or two thousand skins are annually imported into England.

BADGERITT, **BAJGERKETT** (*Manis pentadactyla*, Lin.), a species of Pangolin found in India, the scaly armour of which is used for medicine in the East.

BADIAGA, a small kind of sponge found in the seas of the North of Europe.

BAGGER (*Bagrus capensis*), a South African fish with flesh resembling that of the eel.

BAGON, a name in the Philippines for balachong.

BAGRI, a delicious fish of the American seas and rivers.

BAHAMAS SPONGE, a much coarser kind of sponge than that obtained in the Mediterranean. It is classified into ten sorts, viz.:—1. Sheep's wool or honeycomb, better known as bath sponge. 2. Reef or fine toilet. 3. Boat. 4. Velvet. 5. Yellow. 6. Hard head. 7. Long Island. 8. Grass. 9. Common or glove. 10. Refuse. See SPONGE.

BAILLOQUE, **BAYOQUE**, a common description of ostrich feather of a brownish hue tinged with white.

BAIT-MILL, an American machine used by

fishermen to cut up fish intended for bait.

BAIZE, a coarse woollen fabric.

BAJONE (French), a pig's cheek.

BALACHONG or **BALACHAN**, the Malay name for pounded or bruised fish and shrimps fermented and dried in the sun. This is used as a condiment, and forms a very material article of native trade in the Eastern Archipelago, between the coasts and interior.

BALANUS (*B. psittacus*). On the western coast of South America this cirripede forms a very common and highly esteemed food for the natives, the flesh equalling in richness and delicacy that of the crab.

BALAOU (Spanish), a kind of sprat.

BALATE, a native name for trepang in the Philippines.

BALFACE, a name for the widgeon in America.

BALDPATE, **BALDHEAD**, a variety of pigeon, a robust bird of handsome appearance, a good breeder and sufficiently prolific to be kept for table purposes.

BALEEN, the horny plates or blades in the mouth of the whalebone whale, forming the palate of the true whales, ending in a fringe of bristles. It is popularly known as WHALEBONE, which see.

BALEINIER (French), a whaler.

BALIK, see **BALYK**.

BALIN (Hindustani), a bear. Balin-soor is the Indian badger, a species of *Meles*.

BALLMAKER, one who makes leather balls, of which there are many kinds, such as cricket, croquet, tennis, children's and foot-balls: there are also ivory billiard and bagatelle balls.

BALMORAL, a crape cloth used for ladies' mourning; also a kind of boot.

BALOLO or **PALOLO** (*Puloto viridis*, Gray), a sea worm eaten by the natives of the Pacific Islands much as whitebait is in England.

BALYK, a name in Russia for mullet and other fish slightly salted and dried, but chiefly applied to the backs of sturgeons thus prepared, in which a large commerce is carried on.

BALZAN (French), a black or bay horse with white feet.

BALZARINE, a thin mixed woollen fabric for ladies' dresses.

BANCALERO (Spanish), a carpet manufacturer.

BANDICOOT (*Perameles*), an Australian marsupial, of which there are several species, clothed with rich and beautiful

- fur. The flesh of *P. lagotes* is sweet and resembles rabbit; that of the little short legged (*P. obesula*) is white and delicious, especially when cooked in the native style, roasted upon the coals after the hair is removed. The flesh of the great bandicoot (*P. nasuta*, Geoff., Desm.), is eaten by the coolies in Ceylon.
- BAN-DOG, an old name for a bloodhound.
- BANDUJO (Spanish), a large sausage.
- BANNOCK-FLUKE, a name in Scotland for the turbot.
- BANTAM (*Gallus bankivus*), a small breed of domestic fowl originally from India.
- BANTENG (*Bos sundaicus*), the wild ox of Java and Borneo.
- BAR (French), a fish, the *Labrax lupus*, also called Loubine.
- BARATHEA, a kind of black, thin woollen dress fabric for ladies' mourning.
- BARB, a name for horses imported from Barbary and other parts of Northern Africa. [*barbatus*.]
- BARBARIEN (French), the fish *Mullus*.
- BARBEAU (French), a common river fish (*Barbus vulgaris*, Lin.), which sometimes attains 3 feet in length, the flesh is coarse and unsavory, but about 24,000 lbs. are sold annually in Paris. In England it is caught from June 16 to March 14, but must not be taken under 13 inches in length.
- BARBEL (*Orcinus sinuatus*, Heckel), a valuable food fish of the common people of India, on account of its wide line of distribution and great fecundity.
- BARBER, a perruquier, one who shaves and cuts hair.
- BARBET, a small variety of the poodle; also a French sporting dog used in shooting.
- BARBOTEAU (French), the ray fish.
- BARBOTE, an eel pout.
- BARBS, an elegant and esteemed variety of fancy pigeon which takes its name from Barbary. The best, though not the only colour for barbs is an entire black.
- BARDOT, a small mule. [fabric.]
- BAREGE, a thin mixed woollen dress
- BARGIT (Hindu), the ortolan.
- BARILLO (Spanish), an inferior kind of silk.
- BARKER, a cant term for a low butcher's salesman, who invites customers to "buy, buy, buy."
- BARLEY-BIRD, a name for the skink.
- BARNACLES. These are considered in South America a dainty similar to the oyster. *Pentalismis anatifera* is also deemed a food dainty by negroes. See BALANUS.
- BARNIA, a little edible fish known as the Bombay duck.
- BARRACAN, a smooth woollen or mixed camlet made in Scotland; it used to be formerly woven of camel's hair.
- BARRACOUTA (*Thyrstites atun*, Cuv.; *Sphyræna barracuda*), the sea-pike, a broad fleshy fish of the tropics and Australia. Its flesh, which is firm and palatable, is eaten both fresh, salted and smoked by many. It is much esteemed as a table fish on the Pacific coasts of America.
- BARRATINE (French), thin silk or Persian, chiefly used for lining.
- BARRIGUDO, a South American monkey (*Lagothrix Humboldtii*, Geoff.).
- BARROW, a gelded hog.
- BARSCH, the German name for the perch, *Perca fluviatilis*, Lin.
- BARTAVELLE, a name in France for the red-legged partridge of Mont Cenis.
- BASANE (French), sheepskin leather.
- BASIL GREASE, an oil obtained by squeezing the fat out of raw sheepskins.
- BASILS, tanned sheepskins, of which there are many kinds, home and foreign, and with special trade names, as crust, collar, facing, strained, etc. The former are sold by the dozen, the latter by weight.
- BASKING SHARK (*Selachus maximus*, Cuv.), one of the largest sea fish, which is chased for the oil yielded by its liver. A large fish will furnish as much as eight barrels of oil.
- BASS, a common name for many fishes. In America it is applied to the following:—the red fish or spotted bass (*Sciaenops ocellatus*), the sea bass (*Centropristis atrarius*). Among the freshwater fish are the small-mouthed and large-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus salmoides* or *pallidus* and *M. floridanus*), in high repute for excellence as food. The rock bass is *Amblopletes rupestris*; the white bass, *Roccus chrysops*; the short striped bass, *Morone interrupta*; the strawberry or grass bass, *Hyperistius hexacanthus* and *Pomomys storesius*, *P. negromaculatus*, Les. The bass of the western coast is *Atractoseion nobilis*, and the little bass or cognard *Genyonemus lineatis*; the striped bass or rock fish *Labrax lineatus*, Cuv., which is excellent food, the flesh being very firm, white, and well flavoured. The black bass is *Perca (Grystes) nigricans*, found in Lake Huron and other waters; that of the south and west *Grystes salmoides*. The

- British species is *Labrax lupus*, sometimes called the sea perch. The bass is exceedingly abundant in the Mediterranean.
- BASSETTES**, a French breed of terriers or sporting dogs, short-haired or long-haired, and small or large in size.
- BASTOORMAH**. See **PASTURMA**.
- BAT**. The flesh of one species, the kalong bat, of Java (*Pteropis edulis*), is eaten by the inhabitants of the places where it occurs, as is also that of the flying lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*). The hair of bats is used in felting, and for plaiting ropes in Central America, and tassels in New Caledonia.
- BAT-FOWLING**, a process of catching birds at night with a net and light.
- BAT GUANO**, **BATS' DUNG**, the excrements of various species of cheiroptera, found in great quantities in caves which bats frequent in the Eastern Archipelago, some of the West India islands, the Southern States of America, the Cape Colony, and elsewhere. It has been proved to be a useful fertiliser for land. In the caves of some of the Bahamas Islands there are many hundreds of thousands of tons of this deposit, as well as in many caves from Virginia to Texas. The value of that in the caves of the Southern States has been roughly estimated to be worth four millions sterling. Bats' dung affords the only supply of saltpetre in Java and the other Eastern islands.
- BATH CHAPS**, the sides or cheeks of a pig's head, salted and smoked.
- BATH GLOVES**. These are sometimes made of horsehair.
- BATH SPONGE**. See **BAHAMAS SPONGE**.
- BATIER** (French), a maker of pack-saddles.
- BATTELMATT**, a variety of Swiss cheese made for the Italian market.
- BAUBIS** (French), a harrier.
- BAUD** (French), a staghound.
- BAUDET** (French), an ass.
- BAUDROIE** (*Lophius piscatorius*).
- BAUDRUCHE** (French), goldbeater's skin or gut.
- BAUM**, a name for the wood-marten (*Mus-tela abietum*). The skins of this animal, dyed, resemble the best sable, and form a large article of commerce.
- BAWAK**, the Malay name for the iguana.
- BAWAL**, the Malay name for the white pomfret (*Stromateus sp.*), one of the most delicate fishes in the world to the European palate, being less rich than the turbot, and higher flavoured than the sole.
- BAWSIN**, sheepskin leather.
- BAY**, a horse of a chestnut or reddish nut-brown colour. This is one of the best colours for horses.
- BAYETTE** (French), a kind of baize.
- BAYOCKS**, **BYOKS**, inferior ostrich feathers.
- BAZADAIS**, a race which may be termed the Durham cattle of the South of France.
- BEADLEMER** (*Stemmatopis cristatus*), a year-old hooded seal.
- BEAGLE**, a small, well-proportioned hound, used for hare hunting, of which there are several varieties. They are usually not above ten or twelve inches in height.
- BEAK**, the bill or horny mouth-case of a bird. Some of these are occasionally utilised, as those of the toucan and horn-bill, for curious snuff boxes, etc.
- BEAM-FEATHER**, a long feather of a bird's wing.
- BEAN-GOOSE** (*Anser segetum*, Lin.), a species of wild fowl, distinguished from the grey-lag goose by its comparatively small and short bill.
- BEAR** (*Ursus*), a well-known animal, of which there are several species. It is hunted chiefly for its skin, which is used for sleigh robes and wrappers, saddle housings, and rugs. From 8,000 to 10,000 are received annually in England, but in the early part of the century nearly three times that number were imported. The flesh of nearly all the bears is edible, but some is not very palatable. The long claws of the grisly bear are strung as necklaces, and highly prized as trophies of prowess among the Indian braves, who pride themselves excessively upon the number of bears they have succeeded in destroying.
- BEARDED SEAL** (*Phoca barbata*), a species of seal distinguished from others by having thicker and stronger moustaches.
- BEARS' GREASE**, the melted fat of the bear, which formerly had a high reputation as an unguent for the hair, but is now obsolete, no tamed bears being kept to be slaughtered periodically for their grease.
- BEAST**, a general term for all quadrupeds, but more especially applied to neat cattle.
- BEATILLES** (French), giblets.
- BEAVER** (*Castor fiber*), a rodent animal chiefly inhabiting the North Temperate regions, and sought for its fur. About 150,000 beaver skins are annually im-

- ported into England by the Hudson's Bay Company. Also the name for a stout woollen cloth with only the face prepared, made in Yorkshire.
- BECASSEAU**, the French name for a young woodcock, the dunlin, and other species of *Tringa*.
- BECASSINE**, a common name in France for the snipe (*Gallinago media*, Leach); the double becassine is *G. major*, and the sours or demi-becassine *G. gallinula*. The becasse is the common woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*, Lin.).
- BECCAFICO** (*Sylvia hortensis*), a small bird about the size of a linnet, much esteemed in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean for the delicacy of its flesh, particularly in autumn. The Cypriots preserve them for winter use partially boiled in Commanderia wine.
- BECCARD** (French), a female salmon.
- BECERILLO**, **BECERNO** (Spanish), a tanned calf-skin.
- BECERRO** (Spanish), a yearling calf.
- BECHECHE**, an Arab name for dried meat.
- BECHE-DE-MER**, **BICHO-DE-MAR**, species of *Holothuria* much fished for in the Eastern seas, being an esteemed article of food among the Chinese. It is also called **TREPANG**, which see.
- BECHET** (French), the dromedary.
- BECUNE** (French), the sea-pike. See **BARRACOUTA**.
- BED FEATHERS**, prepared feathers which are cleaned and dressed for filling beds and pillows. Those chiefly used in England are white and grey Dantzic, white Waterford, white, grey, and common goose feathers and poultry feathers. To fill a small sized or three foot bed and pillows, etc., from 27 to 36 lbs. are requisite, according to the kind of feathers used; of poultry feathers the most are required.
- BEDFORD CORDS**, drab coloured ribbed woollen cloths of great strength and durability.
- BEDMAN**, a native name in the Saharan region for a kind of hairy sheep, of which large flocks are kept.
- BEECH MARTEN** (*Mustela* [*Martes*] *foina*), a fur-bearing animal of Europe and Asia, hunted for its skin.
- BEE-EATER** (*Merops apiaster*), a beautiful bird which is shot in large numbers in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago for food.
- BEEF**, the most nutritious kind of meat, the flesh of the ox. It is also the fullest of red blood juices, when eaten fresh.
- Cow beef is not so much appreciated as that of the ox.
- BEEF, SALTED**. In commerce salt beef is classified into three grades, common, mess and family beef. The imports of salted beef into the United Kingdom reach about 300,000 cwt. annually. See **MESS BEEF**.
- BEEF-STEAK**, a cutlet or slice taken from the ox; the most esteemed and tender is generally considered that from the rump.
- BEEF TEA**, a concentrated beef soup for invalids, of which there are several well-known brands.
- BEE-HIVE**, a straw or wooden protection for housing and preserving the domesticated honey bee.
- BEEES** (*Apis mellifera* and *A. ligustica*), insects which are useful for the honey and wax they produce. Large numbers of the domesticated honey bees are bred in hives, but in their wild or natural state they construct their nests in hollow trees. The humble bee (*Bombus terrestris*), builds in holes in the ground and gathers honey.
- BEESTING**, the first milk taken from cows after calving.
- BEEES-WAX**, a yellow wax obtained by submitting honeycomb to pressure, then fusing the same under boiling water. Melted down and bleached by exposing it to sunlight it forms a large article of commerce, and is applied to many useful purposes. We employ in England about 800 or 900 tons annually, of which two-thirds are imported.
- BEETLE-WINGS**. The elytra or wing-coverts of some brilliant beetles are used for ornamenting muslin, etc., in India. In the last few years the trade in these has very much increased.
- BEEVES**, the plural of beef. A name often given to oxen or black cattle in the United States.
- BEGTI** (*Lates nobilis*), a common fish in the Calcutta market. It is also called cockup.
- BELEDI**, a name for the ox in Egypt.
- BELETTE**, the name given by the French to *Mustela vulgaris*, Gm., and to species of badger (*Meles* [*Arctonyx*] *leucolaemus* and *M. leptorhynchus*, A. Milne-Edw.), the skins of which are used for furs in China.
- BELIER** (French), a ram.
- BELL-BIRD** (*Anthornis melanura*, Sparrm.), a bird of New Zealand; its ordinary song is not unlike that of the parron bird, but is more mellifluous.
- BELLELAY**, a kind of Swiss cheese.

BELLOWS-MAKER, one who makes instruments for increasing the heat and activity of a fire.

BELLUNESE, a kind of Italian cheese.

BELL-WETHER, a sheep which, having a bell on its neck, leads the flock.

BELT, a strap of leather, of which there are many kinds, such as driving belts for machinery, sword belts, shoulder belts, waist belts.

BELUGA, the scientific name for the marine animal known as the white whale (*Beluga catodon*, Gray; *Delphinapterus leucas*, Pall.; *Phocaena leucas*), which is chased for the oil it yields, and its skin; this when tanned makes the leather known as porpoise leather. Beluga is also the name given in Russia to the Hausen or large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*).

BEND, a side of leather, half of a butt or rounded crop.

BERGALL, a Dutch name for the cunner fish.

BERGANDER, a name for the shelldrake (*Anas todorna*).

BERGER (French), a shepherd.

BERGERIE (French), a sheep farm or fold, a flock.

BERGUE, HUILE DE, a French name for degrease or thick oil used by curriers.

BERLIN WOOL, worsted yarn and fancy wool dyed of different colours for ladies' embroidery or tapestry work, often termed crewel. There is imported into England from Germany about 842,000 lbs. weight annually.

BERMUDA WHITING. See **KINGFISH**.

BERRICHONE, a race of French sheep.

BERRIED HEN, a name given to the female lobster when in spawn.

BERSCHÉ, a name in Russia for the *Lucioperca volgensis*.

BERSCHINKA, a name in Russia for the Astrachan herring. *Alosa pontica*.

BERSEMLICHA, a sewing silk used in Greece for embroidering.

BERTHE (French), a small fur cape.

BERVESKI, a name for the fur of the Siberian mouse.

BESHUBOY, a name in Brazil for the *Manatus*.

BESRA. See **BHAUSE**.

BESUGO (Spanish), the sea bream.

BESUGUETI (Spanish), the red sea bream.

BEZOAR (Persian, *pa-zahr*, from *pao*, to purify, and *zahr*, poison), a calculus or concretion found in the stomachs of the antelope, cow, goat and some other animals, which was formerly supposed to be useful medicinally and especially as an antidote to poisons. It is still

held in esteem by the Eastern nations. Cow bezoar fetches in China £6 to £7 10s. the oz.

BEZOAR GOAT, a name for the Caucasus or Persian goat, from the fact that a bezoar is found in its intestines.

BHAUSE, a name in India for the goshawk, which is still trained there for flying at game, so is the besra (*Accipiter vulgaris*), which is in high esteem amongst the native falconers.

BIA, a Siamese name for the small white cowry shell (*Cyprea moneta*).

BIASSE (French), raw silk.

BIB, a name for the whiting trout (*Gadus luscus*, Lin.).

BICHE (French), a hind or doe; the female deer.

BICHON (French), a pug dog.

BIDARKA, a kyack or skin canoe made of seal skin or sea-lion leather.

BIGHORN, a name for the Rocky mountain sheep of North America (*Ovis montana*).

BIJU, a name in Languedoc and Provence for *Cynthia microcosmus*. See **BITOIG**.

BILDAES, a name in Spain for a superior kind of codfish from Iceland.

BILE, an animal fluid secreted in the liver, of nauseous taste.

BILL, the beak of a bird.

BILLETS, a name in the Orkneys and Hebrides for the coal fish when about a year old.

BILL FISH (*Scomberox saurus*.)

BILTONG, a name for sun-dried meat in South Africa.

BINA (Hindu), the musk deer.

BIND, a fish measure; ten strikes of eels, each a quarter of a hundred.

BINNY (*Barbus lepidotus*), a large fish of the Nile, the special fishing for which is carried on in many parts of the river.

BINTURONG (*Arctictis binturong*, Raffles), an animal of the size of a badger, native of Malacca.

BIOLOGY, the science of living beings, comprehending the two divisions of Zoology and Botany.

BIQUET (French), a kid.

BIRD-CATCHER, one whose business is to net or trap birds alive.

BIRD OILS. A considerable quantity of oil is obtained from many marine birds, and appears in commerce under the names of mutton bird oil (*Procellaria obscura*), penguin oil, fulmar oil, Mother Carey's chicken, pelican oil, etc. The fat of other birds is also in

request, as goose-grease, ostrich and emu fat, peacocks' fat in India, and that of the oil-bird or guacharo (*Steatornis caripensis*, Hunt).

BIRDS. A considerable trade is carried on in most large towns in the sale of living cage birds, such as parrots, canaries, etc., and fancy pigeons. Rare birds are also brought in by travellers and dealers for zoological gardens. In New York there are several large collectors and dealers in birds; there are five, at least, whose birds are worth £2,000, and twenty others valued at £1,000. The capital represented in bird dealing there is set down at more than half a million sterling.

BIRD SKINS. A large quantity of these are imported from various quarters, several serving for furs or articles of clothing, such as the grebe, goose, turkey, swan, gull, loon, puffin, penguin and pelican, etc. In many countries they are made into articles of clothing, as vulture skins in Egypt. Bird skins are sometimes tanned, and purses, bags, and even shoes are made of them.

BIRDS'-NESTS. EDIBLE. The salangan, a species of swallow (*Collocalia esculenta*), builds both in marine and inland caves, mainly with its saliva, nests of a glutinous character, which are highly esteemed as a food delicacy in China, and realise fabulous prices. Over eight millions of these nests are said to be sold there annually. They are classed in three qualities.

BIRDS OF PARADISE. a family of magnificent birds, natives of New Guinea and the adjacent islands, which are much sought for, the body forming the most *recherché* ornaments of female decoration. There are many species, *Paradisæa superba*, *P. apoda*, *P. regia*, etc.

BIRDSING, BIRSCHLING, names in Bavaria for *Perca fluviatilis*, Lin.

BISATTO, an Italian name for the common eel.

BISCACHA. See **VISCACHA.**

BISHOPING, a cant term for malpractices employed to conceal the age of an old horse.

BISON (*Bos americanus*), the so-called American buffalo, of which there are countless millions roaming wild in North America. It is hunted for its flesh and for its furry robe. In 1874 over 5,000 tons of the bones of this animal were shipped from Kansas, besides 5,000,000 lbs. of hides, and nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of meat.

BISQUAIN (French), sheepskin fur.

BISQUE, a puree of fish; a French soup made with small river cray-fish.

BISSLINGS, BYSLINS, the first milk drawn from a newly-calved cow.

BITCH, a female dog.

BITOIG (pronounced *bitotche*), an ascidian (*Cynthia microcosmus*), much esteemed for food in the Mediterranean, and believed to be highly beneficial in pulmonary complaints.

BITOR (Spanish), the rail, *Rallus Crex*.

BITTERFISCH, a name in Hanover for *Phoxinus phoxinus*, Ag.

BITTERN (*Botaurus stellaris*, Lin.). This European bird was formerly held in great estimation as an article of food for the table of the wealthy. The flesh is said to resemble that of the leveret in colour and taste, with some of the flavour of wild fowl.

BIVALVE, a descriptive term applied to shells, which consist of two halves or valves.

BIVOLTINE, a silk-worm that hatches twice in the year.

BLACK BASS (*Migropterus nigricans*).

BLACK-BEETLE, a name often erroneously given to the cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). See **COCKROACH**.

BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*, Lin.), one of the most admired of the British native songsters; it is sometimes called the ouzel. In Europe they are shot for food. From 350,000 to 400,000 are annually shipped from Corsica. In the month of December they become very fat, and the flavour and perfume given to the flesh by feeding on the berries of the myrtle and arbutus cause them to be much esteemed in Paris, where "paté de foie de merle" is considered a great delicacy.

BLACKCAP (*Sylvia [Curruca] atricapilla*, Lin.), one of the finest of our native song birds.

BLACK CATTLE, a collective name for the ox tribe, or large kind of domestic live stock.

BLACKCOCK (*Tetrao tetrix*), a game bird, a kind of grouse. Blackcock shooting commences in this country on the 21st August.

BLACK-FIN (*Argyrosomus nigripennis*), a fish of Lake Michigan, North America.

BLACK FISH, a name for the Tautog, as well as for *Delphinus globiceps*, Cuv., which is chased in troops off the Faroe Islands for its oil. Also for *Gadopsis marmoratis*, Richard, an Australian fish considered good food.

BLACKFISH OIL, a name given to the oil

- obtained from the blubber of several species of whale, as *Globiocephalus* *svineval*, *G. intermedius* and *G. macro-rhyncus*, *Balaena australis*, *Physeter* *microps* and *P. turseo*. In its recent state this oil has a dark colour and unpleasant odour.
- BLACK HELMET**, a commercial name for the shell of the *Cassid madagascarensis*, which is used for cutting cameos on.
- BLACKING**, a polishing paste for leather, made of bone black, etc.
- BLACK JACK**, a fishmonger's name for the coal fish, and for a kind of hake; a drinking tankard of leather.
- BLACK LEG**, a disease in sheep and calves.
- BLACK PUDDINGS**, a kind of sausage made of the boiled blood of sheep and pigs, with groats, suet, etc., added, and packed in the intestines of pigs. Of these about 5,000 tons are made annually in England.
- BLACK ROCK COD**. See **ROCK COD**.
- BLACK TAIL** (*Perca cernua*, Lin.), a kind of small perch, sometimes called ruffs or popes. This fish forms a good table treat broiled in buttered paper.
- BLADDER DEALER**, one who cleanses and sells the intestines of animals.
- BLADDERS**, the urinary vessels of animals, which are in demand for many purposes. The term bladder is however indiscriminately applied also to the guts of animals. Bullocks' bladders are the largest, pigs' bladders are the next largest, and run in more uniform sizes than those of calves and other animals.
- BLADE**, a commercial term for the large plates of the carapace of the sea tortoise, and for the whalebone fins or plates of baleen.
- BLAIREAU** (French), the badger (*Meles taxus*, Schreb.; *Ursus meles*, Lin.).
- BLANCHETTE** (French), the fry or young of fish; a term corresponding to white-bait.
- BLANDON** (Spanish), a large wax taper.
- BLANKET-FISH**, a name given by the Hudson's Bay traders to the grayling.
- BLANKETS**, soft, loosely woven woollen bed coverings or wrappers made of different qualities. French blankets are made of the finest wool, and are lighter than English ones; Austrian blankets are striped, grey, brown, blue, or other colours.
- BLAUBOCK** (*Ægocerus leucophaeus*, H. Smith; *Cephalopus pygmaeus*, Lin.), an antelope of South Africa.
- BLAU-FELCHEN**, a German name for the fish *Coregonus Watermanni*, Bl.; it is also called renke.
- BLAUGRUNDEL**, a name in Mecklenburg for *Gobius niger*.
- BLAUNASE**, a name in Bavaria for *Chondrostoma nasus*, Lin., also for *Abramis vimba*, Lin.
- BLAY**, another name for the bleak or silvery carp, sometimes called the fresh water sprat. See **BLEAK**.
- BLAZE**, a white spot or star on the face of a horse or cow.
- BLEAK** (*Cyprinus alburnus*; *Alburnus lucidus*), a small freshwater fish, the silvery matter of the scales of which is used in the preparation of artificial pearls, and is called "essence d'Orient." The fish is caught in the French rivers, and not more than one pound of scales can be obtained from 4,000 fish. The scales are kept in a solution of ammonia.
- BLECKE**, **BLIKKE**, names in parts of Germany for *Blicca Bjorkna*, Lin., and for *Alburnus lucidus*, H.
- BLENHEIM**, a spaniel dog.
- BLENNY** (*Anarrhichus lupus*), a large fish of the Polar seas, also called the sea wolf. The flesh is eaten, and the skin is worked into leather.
- BLESBOK** (*Gazella albifrons*; *Alcelaphus albifrons*, Burch), a South African antelope, a large quantity of the skins of which are annually imported for tanning.
- BLISTERING FLY**. See **CANTHARIDES**.
- BLOATER PASTE**, a preparation of smoked herrings mashed.
- BLOATERS**, herrings slightly salted and smoked. During the Yarmouth season, which commences about July, 60,000 to 100,000 pads of bloaters are sold at Billingsgate weekly, realising from £30,000 to £50,000.
- BLOCHAN**, a name in the Isle of Man for the young of the coal fish.
- BLONDE**, a kind of silk net fabric used by ladies.
- BLONDINETTE**, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- BLOOD**, the red fluid which circulates in the heart and blood-vessels of animals; it is largely used in domestic economy and the industrial arts.
- BLOOD-DRIER**, one who prepares blood for albumen, which is used by dyers, printers, sugar refiners, and others.
- BLOODHOUND** (*Canis sanguinarius*), a breed of dog, noted for its keenness of scent and unwearied perseverance in tracking or following up a trail. The French short haired St. Hubert is one.

BLOOD MIXTURE, an English patent medicine.

BLOOD PUDDING. See **BLACK PUDDING**.

BLOODS, a name for white "primes," or the finest quality of ostrich feathers, which often fetch £1 each feather.

BLOUSSE (French), short wool combings.

BLOW MILK, **BLUE MILK**, other names for skim milk. In large dairies it is chiefly used for feeding hogs.

BLOWSER, a person employed on shore in the pilchard fishery.

BLUBBER, the thick fat casing or cellular membrane, which adheres to the skin of marine mammals, and yields most of the train oil of commerce. It is chiefly fibrous, and varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet.

BLUCHER, a strong leather half-boot worn by men and boys.

BLUEBACKS, the north American herring (*Clupea elongata*); also a variety of cowry shell (*Cypræa moneta*).

BLUE BIRD (*Sialis* sp.). The song of this bird being sweet and pleasing, it is greatly admired in the United States. It closely resembles our robin.

BLUE CREEPERS (*Cæreba*), a common name for some pretty little South American birds. *C. cyanea* and *C. caemba* are killed in vast numbers to decorate ladies' hats. The native name for these birds is Yawaraciris.

BLUE FISH (*Temnodon saltator*), a North American fish, which is pickled, and in some districts called the snapper. The name is also applied to the cunner, to *Coryphaene*, the dolphin, and to *Pomatomus saltatrix*, Gill.

BLUE POINTS, a species of American oyster.

BLUE ROCK (*Columba livia*), the original of the domestic pigeon, kept in large flocks for the food supply of the table and for pigeon-shooting.

BLUE SHARK, the *Carcharius glaucus*.

BOA, a lady's fur protector for the throat; also a species of serpent.

BOALEE (*Siturus boalis*). The jawbone of this fish is used in India for carding cotton.

BOAR, the male of swine; when castrated it is termed a hog.

BOAR-FISH (*Capros aper*), a fish resembling the dory, the flesh of which, however, is but in little esteem.

BOBINEUSE (French), a female who winds silk.

BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Lin.), another name for the rice bird, a good singing bird.

BOB-WHITE, a name for the American colin or quail (*Ortyx virginianus*, Lin.).

BOCKING, a coarse woollen fabric; also a name given to a red or smoked herring.

BODENRENKE (German), a name for the *Coregonus fera*, Jus.

BOF (Spanish), a ragout or fricassee.

BOIS, the French name for the antlers or horns of deer.

BOKHORNS, a name in the Cape Colony for salted and smoke-dried mullet.

BOLAS, stones or balls of clay in raw hide pockets; parts of a lasso. Loaded lines with one or more of these weights attached are thrown at cattle by horsemen in South America to entangle their legs and bring them to the ground.

BOLLAN, a name in the Isle of Man for the wrasse fish (*Labrus maculatus*).

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, a polony made of bacon and veal with some fat.

BOLSTER, a linen case filled with feathers, used with pillows on a bed for sleeping on.

BOMBAY DUCKS, a name in India for the dried bummeloh, a small transparent fish like a smelt.

BOMBAY SHELLS, a name in India for the *Cassia rufa*, imported into Bombay from Zanzibar, and shipped to Europe for cutting cameos.

BOMBAZETTE, a woollen fabric, made plain or twilled.

BOMBAZINE, a ladies' dress material, the warp of silk, and the weft of worsted.

BONDON, a cylindrical, soft, cream cheese made at Rouen, in France. They are rather smaller than the Neufchâtel, and sell at 2d. to 2½d. each. About 35,000 of this and the malakoff are sold daily in France from the 1st of April to September.

BONE-ASH, calcined bones reduced to powder for making cupels, sugar-refining, &c. Some is imported from South America.

BONE-BLACK, fine sifted animal charcoal, used for making shoe blacking, printers' ink, &c.

BONE BOILER, one who collects and cleans bones for trade, first removing the fat by boiling.

BONE CHARCOAL, calcined bones used for filters. See **BONE ASH**.

BONE CRUSHER, a manufacturer who grinds or pulverizes bones for manure.

BONE DEALER, a collector and wholesale vendor of the bones of animals.

BONE-DUST, ground or crushed bones, which, for manure, should contain not less than 45 per cent. of tribasic phos-

- phate of lime, yielding at least 4 per cent. of ammonia.
- BONE-FAT.** This is of two kinds; white, extracted from raw butchers' bones, and brown, that obtained from cooked or kitchen bones.
- BONE-FLATS,** the bones, sawn when edge-wise, which are used for making button moulds, combs, penknife-handles, &c.
- BONES,** the solid framework supports for the flesh; the skeletons of animals. After death these are collected in large quantities for manufacturing and other purposes. The value of the home and foreign bones dealt in in the United Kingdom exceeds one million sterling annually. Half-inch bones and bone ash are used for manure.
- BONE-SIZE,** the gelatine that remains in boiling down bones.
- BONITO** (*Thynnus pelamys*; *Pelamys sarda*; *Gasterocephalus spinachia*), a species of striped tunny, very common in the northern and eastern seas, the flesh of which is sometimes sun-dried as an article of food. It is dry and coarse, but wholesome.
- BONTE-BOK** (*Alcelaphus pygargus*, Pal-las), a South African antelope.
- BONXIE** (*Stercorarius cataractes*, Lin.), the skua gull.
- BOOBY** (*Sula fiber*), a sea bird; also a name for the gannet or soland goose. See GANNET.
- BOODIE,** an animal of Western Australia, the skins of which are tanned.
- BOOK,** a technical term for a small bundle of Chinese skeins of silk of from 5 to 10 lbs.
- BOOMER,** a name for the forester or large kangaroo (*Macropus major*).
- BOORNOUS,** a woollen cloak with hood worn by the Arabs.
- BOOS, BOUS,** commercial names for the tail-feathers of the ostrich.
- BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.** These are always a large trading class in every country to supply protections for walking. In the United Kingdom there are at least a quarter of a million. They are divided into several branches, as factors, mercers, and makers. The proprietors of large factories are usually styled "manufacturers," while the retail shops are "makers and dealers."
- BOOT-CLOSER,** a workman who sews together the upper leathers.
- BOOTS AND SHOES.** Coverings for the feet, which are usually made of leather, as more durable. The manufacture occupies large numbers in all civilised countries, and the value of those made in the United Kingdom, allowing but two pairs annually for each individual, would exceed £16,000,000. Of foreign made boots and shoes we import annually about 100,000 dozen pairs.
- BORDELIÈRE,** a name given in France to the white bream (*Abramis blicca*), because it frequents by preference the borders of streams.
- BORLINAS,** a Spanish name for cloths and cassimeres.
- BORO-POLOO,** a Chinese silk worm (*Bombyx textor*, Hutton), which produces a fine white silk in Bengal, but does not thrive there.
- BORRICA, BURRA** (Spanish), a she-ass.
- BORRIGO** (Spanish), a lamb under a year old.
- BORRO** (Spanish), a wether sheep under two years old.
- BORSTEN** (German), bristles.
- Bos,** the generic name for quadrupeds whose horns are in the form of a crescent.
- BOSCH-BOK.** See BUSH-BOK.
- BOSH,** a popular name for adulterated butter.
- BOTANY WOOL,** a commercial name for the wool from New South Wales.
- BOTANY YARNS,** a name given to those made of New South Wales wool, from the old name Botany Bay.
- BOTARGO, BOUTARGE,** the egg-spawn, or roe of the *Labrax* and *Mugil cephalus*, pickled and sun-dried, principally prepared in the Mediterranean and Black Sea; the best comes from Tunis.
- BOTTLENOSE** (*Delphinus globiceps*, Cuv.).
- BOUCANER,** to dry and smoke salted meat or fish on a hurdle.
- BOUCHOTEUR** (French), a collector of mussels from bouchots or stakes, to which they cling.
- BOUDIN** (French), a black pudding or blood sausage.
- BOUFFLE,** a French dog, used in shooting.
- BOUGES,** a native name in West Africa for cowry shells.
- BOUILLI** (French), boiled beef.
- BOUILLON,** a condensed meat soup sold in tablets in France; restaurants where soup is sold are also named bouillons.
- BOUQUETINS,** a French name for the wild goats, *Capra ibex*, *C. pyrenaica* and *C. hispanica*.
- BOUQUIN** (French), an old he-goat.
- BOURDONNAIS,** a French, black, tailless dog.
- BOURRE DE SOIE, BOURETTE,** French names for floss or waste silk.

BOUVIÈRE (*Cyprinus amarus*, Bl.), a fish, also called pelease by the French.

BOUVILLON (French), a bullock.

BOUVREUIL, the French name for the common bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*, Vieill. ; *P. vulgaris*, Lin.).

BOVINE, belonging to the ox tribe.

BOW-FIN, a species of *Amia* in Lake Champlain, called dogfish in Lake Erie.

BOWSTRINGS. These are made of sheep's gut or twisted hide; they are extensive articles of commerce in China.

BOX-COAT, a thick overcoat with several capes, worn by coachmen.

BOYAUDERIE (French), a factory where the entrails of animals are cleaned and prepared for various uses.

BOYAZA (Spanish), a large or full grown ox, boyezue being a young ox.

BRACE AND BELT MAKER, one who cuts out and makes these articles of leather.

BRACK, BRAQUE, a pointer dog used by sportsmen, of various colours.

BRACONNIER (French), a poacher.

BRAHMA, BRAHMAPOOTRA, a large Asiatic kind of fowl, which surpasses all others in size and strength of constitution, and is somewhat similar to the Cochins. As a table bird, it will not compare with the Dorking.

BRAHMIN BULL (*Bos indicus*, Lin.), the Zebu or Indian ox, which is used as a beast of burden in India, and held in veneration by the Hindus, who consider it sinful to slaughter it.

BRAHMINY GOOSE (*Casarea rutila*).

BRAIN, the soft, whitish mass enclosed in the cavity of the skull. Calves' brains are esteemed a food delicacy, and the brains of some other animals are eaten. The North American Indians use brains for preserving skins.

BRAIN CORAL (*Meandrina cerebriformis*, Quoy and Gaimard), an ornamental mass of white coral. Another pretty form is *Lobophyllia angulosa*.

BRAIZED, a term applied to beef, ham and tongues garnished with aspic jelly.

BRAME (French), the bream fish.

BRANCHER, a name among bird dealers for a young bird.

BRAND, a distinguishing letter or mark stamped on domestic cattle with a hot iron. Sheep are usually ear-marked by punching or cutting a piece out, and sometimes their fleecy coat is marked with red ochre.

BRANDLINGS, the young salmon in their first year, when they are also called fork-tails. The name is likewise given to worms found in dunghills, used by anglers for bait.

BRAQUE (French), a pointer or setter dog.

BRAWN, the flesh of the head and other parts of a pig, boned, collared, boiled, and pressed into shapes.

BRAXY MUTTON, the flesh of sheep which have died a natural death, and which are often used as food in Scotland. Braxy is said by some to be a disease of the brain known as the staggers in horses, and by others considered an inflammation of the lungs.

BREAM (*Abramis Brama*, Lin.), a freshwater fish, belonging to the carp family, which is angled for from June 16 to March 14, but must not be taken under 10 inches long. The sea bream is *Pagrus vulgaris*, or *Centrodontus pimelepturus*, Bosch. (Lacep.), a fish of the Atlantic. The Charleston bream is *Sargus Holbrockii*, Beam. The name is, however, applied in the Southern States of America to various species of fresh-water fish, belonging to the genera *Calliurus*, *Lepornis*, *Enneacanthus* and *Chaenobrythus*. The Australian or black bream is *Chrysophrys australis*. The red bream is a colonial name for the young of the schnapper. The flesh of *Sargus lineatus* is eatable.

BREDA, a variety of domestic poultry.

BRECHES MAKER. This term is chiefly applied to those who make leather breeches for sportsmen.

BREITLING, a German name for the sprat, *Clupea sprattus*, Nilss.

BRENT, a provincial measure for milk, about 48 quarts.

BRENT GOOSE (*Anas bernicla* or *torquatus*), a small species of wild goose, a winter visitant, which is a good bird for the table, the flesh being excellent, and free from fishy flavour.

BRESSE, a French breed of domestic fowls.

BRETONS, a breed of small, hardy horses from the Landes of Brittany.

BRIDLE BUTTS, leather suited for cutting bridle strips out of.

BRIDLE CUTTER, a workman who shapes leather into strips for guiding-reins for horses.

BRIE, one of the best and cheapest of the French soft cheeses. It resembles a large pancake, with a rough exterior, that does not look altogether clean, but this is scraped off before eating. It is made to the extent in value of £400,000 annually, half being consumed in France, and the rest sent to England, Italy, Germany, &c.

BRILL (*Rhombus vulgaris*; *Pleuronectis rhombus*), a flat sea fish, belonging to

- the turbot family, but inferior to that fish both in size and quality, and distinguished from it by the perfect smoothness of its skin, which is covered with scales of a moderate size.
- BRILLANTINE**, a dress fabric made from feathers.
- BRILLS**, the hairs on the eyelids of a horse.
- BRIN**, the French term for a single silk thread from the cocoon.
- BRINDLED**, of a streaked or varied colour.
- BRIQUET**, a French hound.
- BRISKET**, a part of the breast of an animal.
- BRISLING**, a name in Denmark for the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*, Nilss.).
- BRISTLE MERCHANT**, a wholesale dealer in pigs' bristles.
- BRISTLES**, the strong hairs on the back of the hog, largely used for brush making. Those from the wild swine of Russia are considered the best. Our imports of bristles from abroad exceed two and a half million lbs. yearly.
- BRITT** (*Clupea minima*), a small species of American herring.
- BROADCLOTHS**, woollen cloth pieces for men's garments, exceeding 29 inches wide.
- BROAD STUFFS**, a name for silk in the piece. We import these to the value of seven and three-quarters millions sterling annually.
- BROCADE**, a rich silk stuff, adorned with raised flowers, foliage, or other ornaments. Originally it meant silks in which gold or silver threads were interwoven.
- BROCATELLE** (French), linsey-woolsey.
- BROCHET** (*Esox lucius*, Lin.), a French name for the pike. In Russia it is called stchouka, and it is there much used dried and salted. In the Danube this fish attains a great weight.
- BROCHETON** (French), a young pike.
- BROCK**, a provincial name for the badger.
- BROCKET**, a species of South American deer, with unbranched horns, of which there are two species, the red brocket (*Cariacus rufus*, F. Cuv.), of Brazil, and the wood brocket (*C. nemorivagus*).
- BROGUE**, a strong shoe worn by the Irish peasantry.
- BROKES AND NOILS**, the refuse and worst parts of a fleece, as assorted by the wool stapler.
- BRONZEWING** (*Phaps chalcoptera*, Lath.), an Australian pigeon, the friendly indicator of water in the wilderness, as it invariably makes for ponds or pools. Being a plump bird, it is much eaten in Australia.
- BROOD MARE**, one kept for breeding purposes.
- BROOK TROUT** (*Salmo fontinalis*), a migratory fish of the eastern slopes of North America; that of the western slopes is *S. iridea*.
- BROSME** (*Gadus brosmus vulgaris*, Cuv.), a fish which is prepared in Norway, like the ling, into rotscheir and tittling. See **CUSK**.
- BROSQUIL** (Spanish), a sheepfold.
- BROSSIER** (French), a brush maker.
- BROW ANTLER**, the first shoot on a stag's head.
- BRUANG**, a name for the Malayan and Bornean sun bears (*Ursus malayanus*, Raffles, *Helarctos malayanus*, Horsf., and *H. eurypilus*).
- BRUH** (*Macacus nemestrinus*), the pig-tailed Asiatic monkey, which, when young, is trained in Sumatra to climb cocoanut palms, and bring down the fruit.
- BRUMBIES**, a colonial term for horses that have run wild in Australia. These have become so great a nuisance that they are obliged to be chased and shot on many stations in large numbers, their hides alone being saved.
- BRUNSWICK**, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- BRUSH**, a sportman's name for the tail of a fox.
- BRUSHES**, cleansing or daubing tools, for the most part of hair, but some are of vegetable fibre.
- BRUSSELS CARPETING**, a fine and expensive kind of woollen carpet, made with a warp and woof of linen thread. It is three-quarters of a yard wide.
- BRUTIA SILK**. Broussa is the seat of the silk trade in Asia Minor. Two qualities of raw silk used to be produced here, the long reel and the short reel, both coarse, and chiefly suited for ribbons, but now the Italian system of reeling has been adopted, and the value is higher.
- BUCARDE** (French), a name for the cockle.
- BUCK**, a name applied to the male of many animals, as deer, goats, hares, and rabbits, and in America to rams. Also a name given to the scad or horse mackerel.
- BUCKHORN**, a term given to salted whitening dried for food.
- BUCKHOUND**, a dog kept for chasing stags. The pack of Royal buckhounds in England numbers forty or fifty couples.

BUCKLING, a name in Germany for the herring (*Clupea harengus*, Lin.).

BUCKSKIN, a name given to tawed leather, made of deer, goat, sheep, and sometimes of calf-skin. It is the closest grained and stoutest leather used in the manufacture of gloves for military and hunting purposes.

BUDGE, an old name for lamb's floss, dressed as fur, employed to trim the gowns of certain City liveries.

BUDGERIGAR, a name for the shell or zebra grass parakeet of Australia (*Melopsittacus undulatus*, Shaw), of which some 50,000 pairs are occasionally sold in London in a year.

BUEY (Spanish), an ox or bullock.

BUFF LEATHER, a strong, rough, oiled leather for glazing and polishing; also used for sword belts and manufacturing purposes.

BUFFALO (*Bubalus*), a species of ox, chiefly confined to India and the Eastern islands, but there are some few in parts of Southern Europe. The buffalo furnishes savoury meat and milk. It is used as a beast of draught in Siam, Cochin China, &c. See BISON.

BUFFALO BONES. These form an article of import into China, and are utilised like other bones.

BUFFALO FISH (*Bubalichthys bubalus*).

BUFFALO HORNS. See HORNS.

BUFFALO ROBES, a name for the shaggy skins of the male bison (*Bos americanus*) when dressed in the Indian fashion with the hair on.

BUGHY, another name in India for the *Saturnia Paphia* moth.

BULBUL (*Pycnonotus* sp.). The sprightliness of these birds renders them favourites with the natives of India, and several of the species are greatly admired as songsters.

BULCHIN, a young male calf.

BULK PORK, a name in North America for pork intended for immediate use or for smoking.

BULL, the male of the ox tribe.

BULLACK, a trade name for the mother-of-pearl shells from the Panama coast.

BULLDOG (*Canis molossus*), a variety of dog, with a short, broad muzzle, high forehead, and projecting lower jaw. A watchful, faithful companion and protector of his master.

BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula europæa*, Vieill.), a well-known British bird, often kept in confinement for the beauty of its plumage and as an excellent songster, and then termed a piping bullfinch. It is

principally prized for its powers of imitation and memory. Most of them are trained in Germany, and great numbers are imported here from that country. The flesh of this bird is eatable.

BULLFROG (*Rana pipiens*); also a popular name for the matlametlo of the Africans (*Tomoptera adspersa*), which is edible, and, according to Dr. Livingstone, is said to resemble in flavour chicken.

BULLHEAD (*Cottus*). There are several species of fish inhabiting different seas which pass under this name. The flesh of *C. aspidophorus*, of the Baltic and northern seas, is said to be good. The natives of Greenland prize *C. hexacornis*, *C. groenlandicus*, Cuv., highly as an article of food, preferring it to codfish or salmon.

BULLOCKS, castrated bulls; also a trade name for the pearl oyster shells from Panama.

BULLOCKS' BUNGS, the large and shapely bladders of oxen.

BULLOCK'S WEASANDS, ox gut. See WEASANDS.

BULL'S EYE (*Priacanthus macracanthus*, Cuv. and Val.), a fairly good edible fish of Australia. It is frequently mistaken for the nannygai.

BULL'S MOUTH, a commercial name for the *Cassis rufa*, a sea shell used for cutting cameos on. The layers are a pale salmon colour on an orange ground.

BULL TERRIER, a cross-bred dog.

BULL TROUT, the *Salmo esiox*.

BULTOW, a mode of fishing for cod practised in North America by stringing a number of baited hooks on one line.

BUMBARIES, BUMMAREES, wholesale fish buyers at Billingsgate, who retail or vend to the fishmongers. They have to pay for their standing or stall.

BUMMALOH, a name in Bengal for the fish known as Bombay ducks (*Saurus nehereus*, Hamilton). See BOMBAY DUCK.

BUNGAR, a name for the menhaden fish.

BUNTING, a thin, open, worsted fabric, chiefly used for making flags. A technical name in the fish trade for brown shrimps. The common name of several species of birds belonging to the genera *Emberiza*, *Euspiza*, *Fringillaria* and *Melophus*. The common buntings (*Emberiza miliaria*), are often taken in nets, and brought to market, where they are sold for larks. The snow bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), when fat, is excellent eating.

BURBOT, a name for the losh or lawyer (*Lota maculata*, *Gadus lota*) in America, and *L. vulgaris* in England. Its flesh is highly esteemed, and the large liver is regarded as a great delicacy. From the small air-bladder isinglass is made. The dried skin is used in many parts of Russia and Siberia instead of window glass, being as translucent as oiled paper. It is also utilised by some of the Tartar tribes as a material for their summer dresses.

BURCHET, the Javanese name for the snipe.

BURGAU, a French name for *Turbo olearis* and *T. marmoratus*, which are obtained on the coasts of Sumatra, and used for manufacturing purposes, owing to the burgaudine or nacreous substance.

BURHEL (*Ovis Nahura*), the wild sheep of India.

BURLING, the process of examining woollen cloths to repair defects.

BURNOUS, an Arab wrapper.

BURTAH, a name for the salted and spiced flesh of the Suleah fish (*Polynemus sele*), a piquant relish, well known at the breakfast tables of Indians in Bengal.

BUSH-BOK (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*, Sparm.), a small South American antelope.

BUSH-CAT, a name for the serval (*Felis serval*).

BUSTARD. The common name for several birds belonging to the genera *Eupodotis*, *Houbara* and *Tetrax*. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*, Lin.), is the largest of European land birds, but is now very scarce. The little bustard (*O. tetrax*), is taken in nets in France, like the partridge. It weighs about twenty-five ounces. The flesh has the appearance of a young pheasant. See **FLORICAN**. Of the South African bustards there are six species. The largest is the kori bustard (*Eupodotis cristata*, Scop.), the adult male of which often weighs from thirty to thirty-five pounds. It is excellent eating.

BUTAROOKH, **BUTTARGHI**, the cured and dried roe of fishes in Eastern countries.

BUTCHER, one who slaughters and prepares domestic animals for consumption.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, the flesh of animals properly cut and dressed to be sold for human food.

BUTIFARRA (Spanish), a kind of sausage.

BUTT, **STRUFFBUTT**, German names for the flounder (*Platessa flesus*, Lin.)

BUTTER, a solid fat, made from the milk

of the cow, and largely consumed as food. It enters into commerce fresh or salted. Butter consists of about eighty-seven per cent. of the fat of milk, ten of water, one of caseine, one of common salt, and one third per cent. of sugar of milk. One pound of butter should be obtained from twelve quarts of milk. The British make of butter is about 100,000 tons, and the foreign imports are nearly as much. Irish butter is sold in firkins of about eighty lbs.; Normandy butter in casks of about twenty-five and sixty lbs. each.

BUTTER-FISH (*Pronotus triacanthus*), the name of an American fish. An Australian fish, *Checlodactylus macrop-terus*, Castel., also passes under this name. The New Zealand butter-fish is *Coredodax pullis*; the European butter-fish *Gunillius vulgaris*.

BUTTERINE, an artificial or imitation butter prepared from fat or melted tallow.

BUTTERMILK, the residue of cream after the butter has been churned. It forms about two-thirds of the whole weight of the cream.

BUTTOCK, the rump of an animal.

BUTTON-LAC, one of the forms in which lac resin enters into commerce.

BUTTONS. Large quantities of these projecting knobs are made from the hoofs of oxen, of bone, ivory, and mother of pearl.

BUTTS, a name in the leather trade for a full hide or rounded crop. There are English and foreign butts, and some bear specific names, such as shoe butts, kip butts, &c.

BUTYROMETER, an instrument for testing butter.

BYOKS, a trade name for white ostrich feathers which have black spots on them.

BYSSUS (Latin, fine flax), animal fibre, by which many molluscs attach themselves to the rocks. The silky filaments produced by the foot of some of the *Pinna*s is utilised in the Mediterranean by being spun into fabrics, gloves, &c. It is there called "lana pinna," or marine wool. The byssus of the *Avicula margaritifera* is used for textiles, glue, &c.

C.

CAAMA (*Canis Chama*, Smith), a small

- species of South African silver-backed fox, the fur of which is largely used by the natives for making their karosses or skin cloaks.
- CABALLA** (Spanish), the horse mackerel; also a stallion or entire horse.
- CABALLADA** (Spanish), a stud of horses.
- CABALUSTE** (Spanish), a kind of saddle.
- CABANA** (Spanish), a drove of mules and asses driven with a flock of sheep.
- CABIAL** (Spanish), caviare.
- CABILLAUD**, a French term for salted cod-fish (*Gadus morrhua*).
- CABRERO** (Spanish), a goatherd.
- CABRI** (French), a young kid.
- CABRIT**, a name given by the Canadian hunters to the pronghorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Antilocapra americana*, Ord.).
- CABRITILLO** (Spanish), a kid.
- CABRON** (French), the skin of a young deer.
- CABUJADA** (Spanish), a hunting saddle.
- CACCIOCAVALLO**, an Italian cheese, in shape something like a beet root. It weighs about three lbs., and is made principally in Rome, Naples and Sicily.
- CACHALOT**, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).
- CACHEMERE**, a commercial name given to the fine under wool of goats' hair.
- CACHE-NEZ** (French), a woollen comforter or wrapper for the neck.
- CACKS**, a technical name in the United States for infants' shoes, or those worn by children under five years.
- CADE**, a cag or cask containing 500 herrings.
- CADE LAMB**, a house lamb, brought up by hand.
- CADGER**, a name in some parts for an itinerant fishmonger.
- CADIS** (French), a kind of serge.
- CADOCE** (Spanish), the gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*).
- CAFFUM** (*Megalops atlanticus*), a West Indian edible fish, weighing from twelve to fifteen lbs.
- CAGIER** (French), a bird-seller.
- CAGMAG**, superannuated geese and ganders.
- CAHOVANE** (*Chelonia caouana*), a sea tortoise, which yields a poor description of shell. The scales are thin, and neither clear nor beautifully coloured.
- CAIDA**, a Spanish name for the commonest kind of wool in a fleece.
- CAILLE** (French), the quail; also curdled milk.
- CAILLE-LAIT**, **CAILLETTE** (French), rennet.
- CAIMAN**, **CAYMAN**, a name in South America for the alligator. The jacare or common caiman of Brazil (*Alligator cynocephalus*) is two or three yards long. See **ALLIGATOR**.
- CALABAR SKINS**. Under this name the skins of the common squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), and the Siberian grey squirrel (*S. cinereus*), are used for small furs.
- CALAMARETTO**, the Italian name for *Loligo parva*, Rondelet, eaten as food in the Mediterranean.
- CALAMARY**, a name for the *Sepia loligo*, Lin.; *Loligo vulgaris*, Lin. See **CALMAR** and **SQUIDS**.
- CALCIDE** (Spanish), a kind of pilchard.
- CALF**, the young of the cow, whose flesh is termed veal; also of the deer. In this country calves are killed for food at an earlier age than on the continent. In Europe they are generally six to nine months old when they are killed, whilst in England they are usually killed before half that age.
- CALF KID**, soft leather, made of the skins of young calves, of which ladies' ball room shoes and boots are made.
- CALF'S FEET**. These are boiled to make a nutritious jelly.
- CALF'S HEAD**. When boiled, this is a delicate and esteemed article of food.
- CALLIPASH** and **CALLIPEE**, the upper and under parts of the edible turtle.
- CALLIPEVA** (*Mugil liza*), a West Indian mullet. The roe is an edible luxury, and the large scales are used for making ornaments.
- CALMAR** (*Loligo vulgaris*, Lin.). This species of squid is eaten in Cuba and other parts of the West Indies, and considered a great delicacy. It is the favourite food of the cod, and one half of the fish taken on the banks of Newfoundland are caught with it as a bait.
- CALMUCK**, a woollen, textile fabric.
- CAMARONES**, a name for large prawns in Brazil, which are there sold dried.
- CAMEL** (*Camelus*), an animal, of which there are two species, the Arabian (*C. dromedarius*), which has a single hump, and the Bactrian camel (*C. bactrianus*), which has two of these excrescences. These sure-footed and hardy animals are extremely useful as beasts of burden in parts of Africa and Asia. Their flesh, and the milk of the female, are also useful for food, and the long and soft hair is woven into a sort of cloth, which is impervious to wet. The skins are dried into a very compact hide, which is made into "kuppas" and oil vessels.

CAMEL-LOAD, a burden of from 400 to 600 lbs., for young camels, according to length of journey. The largest and strongest will carry 800 to 1,000 lbs. from thirty to thirty-five miles a day.

CAMELOPARD. See GIRAFFE.

CAMEL'S DUNG, forms an important article of fuel in arid countries.

CAMEL'S HAIR, is shipped chiefly to England for the manufacture of shawls, carpets, &c. There is a considerable export from Tient-in, in China. It is longer than some sheep's wool, and of different colours—red, white, and grey.

CAMEL'S HAIR PENCILS, artists' small brushes, used for water colours, made of badger's, camel's, and other kinds of hair.

CAMEMBERT, a soft, French cheese, made in moulds of about four inches.

CAMEO CUTTER, an engraver of cameos for ornament.

CAMEOS, small bas reliefs cut on shell, ivory, &c.

CAMEO SHELLS. See BULL'S MOUTH and HELMET SHELL.

CAMLET, a light, mixed fabric, made of long wool and cotton, or linen yarn. It was formerly made of goat's hair. There are English, Dutch, and imitation camlets.

CAMPINE, a Belgian race of fowls.

CANADA GOOSE (*Anser canadensis*).

This wild fowl makes its appearance in large flocks in parts of North America. When fat, it will weigh about nine pounds. In favourable seasons as many as 6,000 or 7,000 will be killed, and barrelled up for winter provision.

CANARDEAU (French), a duckling.

CANARY (*Fringilla canaria*, Lin.; *Carduelis canaria*). This favourite cage bird is now bred in quantities in large establishments in Germany, whence the greater part of Europe is supplied with these captive song birds. The trade in this bird is large in most of the principal towns. A name in Jamaica for several species of *Dendroica*.

CANCERINE, a fertiliser, sold in America, consisting of king crabs or "horse fœt," as they are termed, ground as finely as possible, and put up into bags, sold at about £5 a ton. In New Jersey one or two mills sell about 250 tons each per annum.

CANDLES. These, though formerly chiefly made of tallow or wax, are now almost generally replaced by those made from vegetable substances.

CANE, a name in Suffolk for the weasel; also called the mouse-hunt.

CANEPIN (French), a thin leather, made from the flesh side of sheep and lamb skins.

CANGREJO (Spanish), a crayfish.

CANICHE (French), a poodle.

CANINES, the tushes or tusks, a name applied to the eye or dog teeth of mammals, specially developed in Carnivora or flesh-eating animals.

CANNED GOODS, a commercial name in America for fish, mollusca, crustacea, and meat preserved in tins.

CANNIBAL, a savage, who eats human flesh.

CANTALOON, a species of woollen stuff.

CANTHARIDES, a name for various dried insects which have vesicating or blistering properties. The genera *Cantharis*, *Mylabris*, *Lytta*, and *Meloe* furnish many. They are sometimes popularly termed Spanish flies. More than 158 species and varieties of blistering beetles occur in the United States, and the bordering provinces of Mexico and British America.

CANTHARIDIN, the concentrated, poisonous principle of cantharides crystallised.

CANVAS-BACKED DUCK (*Fuligula valisneria*, Stephens, *Nyroca valisneria*, Wils., *Aythya valisneria*, March), a bird which frequents the United States in the autumn, and becomes fat, it is then regarded as a great food delicacy.

CAP, a man's or boy's covering for the head, often made of cloth or fur.

CAPADOR, **CASTRADOR** (Spanish), one who castrates animals.

CAPAROZZOLO, a name in Italy for species of *Venus*, a mollusc which is eaten as food.

CAPE-KILLER (*Orca capensis*), a species of grampus.

CAPELIN (*Mallotus villosus*), a small fish of the North American seas, they are principally used as a bait for cod fish, but a few are exported to Europe dried.

CAPE LOBSTER (*Palinurus Lalandii*), a crustacean, which is abundant in Table Bay, and forms an important part of the food of the lower classes. The young ones have a very good flavour.

CAPERCAZZIE (*Tetrao urogallus*), the wood grouse, a game bird, common in the northern countries of Europe.

CAPITAZ (Spanish), a chief cattle drover in South America.

CAPITONE (*Coriphæna sicula*), a kind of large eel, of which there is a great consumption in Italy, this fish forming the national dish of both rich and poor. Also a name for floss silk dyed red.

CAPON, a castrated cock, fattened for the table, Caponet being a young capon.

CAPPADINE, a kind of floss silk, taken from the cocoon after the thread has been wound off.

CAP-PEAK and **COCKADE MAKER**, a workman who makes these leather attachments for caps and hats.

CAPPERS, a Dutch name for the Jacobine pigeons.

CAPRIFICATION, a process of fertilising the blossoms of fig trees by hymenopterous insects (*Blastophaga grossorum*, *Cynips Psenes*, Lin.)

CAPS, a commercial name for sheets of floss silk, used for covering the ends of the "books" or bundles of China silk.

CAPUCHIN, the hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*).

CAPULLO (Spanish), cocoon of a silkworm.

CAPYBARA. See **CARPINCHO**.

CAQUAGE (from the Dutch, *caker*), casking or barrelling herrings.

CAQUIER (French), one who packs herrings.

CARACAL (*Felis caracal*, Schreb.), the handsomest of the lynxes, a native of Southern Asia and Africa.

CARAMANEE SHEEP (*Ovis steopygos*), a race of sheep with fat tails.

CARAMEL (Spanish), a kind of pilchard.

CARAPACE, a shield or covering; the term applied to the dorsal shell of Crustacea, and to the upper buckler or convex plate of Chelonian reptiles.

CARAVAN JOURNEY, the distance a camel will travel in a day, about thirty miles.

CARAY, **CAREY** (Spanish), tortoiseshell.

CARBATINE (French), the skin of a beast newly flayed.

CARCAJOU (*Cariacus*), American deer, of which there are three species. *C. virginianus*; the mule deer (*C. macrotis*), and the black-tailed deer (*C. columbianus*). They are valuable for their flesh and hide, the latter being made into hunting shirts, mocassins, and other articles of wearing apparel. Also a trapper's name for the glutton or wolverene (*Gulo luscus*).

CARCASE, the dead body of an animal.

CARCASE BUTCHER, a dealer in country killed meat. One who slaughters cattle, and does not retail, but only sells on a large scale to dealers in meat.

CARDANNE (French), silk threads from the floss on the outer part of the cocoon.

CARDINALS (*Paroaria cucullata*, Lath., *Coccothraustes cucullatus*, Russ.), the red crested cardinal; a handsome cage bird. The red cardinal grosbeak is *Cardinalis virginianus*, Briss., a bird

of great beauty, and esteemed as a song bird.

CARDING, the process of combing wool by metallic teeth set in leather bands.

CARD LEATHER, a name in Austria for artificial leather, made of leather shreds.

CARET TORTOISE (*Chelonia imbricata*), the hawk's bill turtle, which yields the best tortoiseshell.

CARGOOSE, the crested diver.

CARIAMA (*Chunga burmeisteri*, Hartl.), a South American bird, which furnishes excellent food in La Plata, and also destroys insects and mollusca.

CARIBITO (Spanish), a river fish of the bream species.

CARIBOU (*Rangifer tarandus*, Lin.), a name for varieties of the reindeer. The barren ground caribou is the sub-species *groenlandicus*, and the woodland caribou the sub-species *Caribou*.

CARMELINE OR **CARMENIA WOOL**, a common kind of vicuna wool.

CARMINE, a bright scarlet water colour, obtained from cochineal.

CARNAGI (Spanish), salt beef.

CARNASSIERS (French), carnivora or flesh-eaters.

CARNERADA (Spanish), a flock of sheep.

CARNICERO (Spanish), a butcher.

CARNIVORA, the tribe of flesh-eating animals.

CARNUCCI, glue pieces and hide cuttings shipped from Italy.

CARON (French), a slice of bacon.

CARP (*Cyprinus carpio*), a common freshwater fish, which is sought for by anglers rather for sport than for the flavour of the flesh; it must not be taken under 18 inches. This fish lives to a great age. There are many species, and in the rivers of Europe they attain a heavy weight. Carp are very abundant in parts of India, and enter largely into the diet of the indigenous population.

CARP-BREAM (*Abramus brama*), a freshwater fish, the flesh of which is coarse and insipid.

CARPET BAG, a portable sack or hand travelling-bag. Originally these were made of carpet, but now the term is applied to leather and other hand bags.

CARPETING, **CARPETS**. Ornamental floor or stair coverings, of woollen or mixed fabrics, of different kinds, which vary in pattern, style and texture in different countries.

CARPET MANUFACTURER, one who has a factory and employs persons to weave carpets.

CARPET PLANNER, a skilled workman

- who arranges, cuts and puts down carpets to fit rooms.
- CARPET WAREHOUSEMAN**, a wholesale dealer in carpets, who keeps a stock of rolls of carpeting for selection.
- CARPINCHO** (*Hydrochaerus Capybara*, Erxl.), the capybara of South America, the largest gnawing animal in the world. Its meat is very indifferent; more than 33,000 of the skins of this animal were shipped from Buenos Ayres in 1874.
- CARRAGOLO**, a name given in Italy to species of *Cerithium* and *Trochus*; mollusca, which are eaten as food.
- CARRANCHA** (*Polyborus brasiliensis*), the name for the caracara, one of the carrion-eating birds in La Plata.
- CARREAU** (French), an old pike, also known as loup.
- CARRELET** (French), a flounder.
- CARRELEUR** (French), a cobbler, one who soles shoes.
- CARRIAGE RUG**, a woollen or fur covering for the legs when travelling.
- CARRIERS**, a very serviceable race of courier pigeons, which from remote antiquity have been employed in the office of bringing letters under the wing. They are trained by successive distance journeys.
- CARRION**, putrefying flesh, unfit for food.
- CARRY-AWAY**, a kind of sloop attached to the menhaden fishing boats in the United States, which are employed to take the fish ashore. They hold 16 or 17 tons, or about 70,000 fish.
- CARTABAC** (*Tetragonopterus latus*), a river fish of Guiana, which is excellent when dried and smoked.
- CART-HORSE**, a draught-horse fit for hauling heavy loads, of which there are various breeds, as the Clydesdale, Cleveland, Suffolk, Punch, and others.
- CART-LOAD**, the quantity of goods which one horse can draw; this will be about two tons on paved streets or good roads.
- CARTRIDGE**, or **CARTOUCHE BOX**, a leather pouch slung over the shoulder of a soldier for holding cartridges.
- CASED SKINS**, furs of animals which are inverted and not cut open on the belly. Those prepared cased in North America are wolf, mink, musk rat, otter, fox, fisher, opossum, and skunk.
- CASEIN**, an albuminoid, which forms three-fourths of the nitrogenous matter in cheese.
- CASHMERE**, the material properly so named is made of the shawl-goat wool, much in the same way as merino; but most of the fabrics so called are made of sheep's wool.
- CASHMERE SHAWLS**, a superior kind of shawl made in Persia and other parts of the East of goats' and camels' hair.
- CASHMERETTE**, a woollen cloth made in Yorkshire.
- CASK EGGS**, a name in commerce for the contents of broken eggs, kept for manufacturing uses by leather-dressers and others.
- CASSERON**, a French name for *Loligo parva*, Rondelet, much used as food in the Mediterranean.
- CASSIMERES**, a woollen fabric made in Yorkshire.
- CASSOWARIES** (*Casuarus*), a family of birds of little commercial importance, with long pendant feathers like hair. The eggs are of a green tint.
- CAST**, a Norfolk term for two crabs, six score cast are called a hundred. In falconry the term "cast" is used for a couple of hawks or peregrine falcons.
- CASTILOGNE** (French), a fine blanket.
- CASTOR** (German, *Kastor*; Sanscrit, *Kustura*, musk), a name for the beaver (*Castor canadensis*, Kuhl).
- CASTOREUM**, the preputial pods of the beaver, once much used as an antispasmodic, and still somewhat in request.
- CASTRATION**, the operation of gelding male, and speying female animals, to induce them to fatten or become docile. For cattle this should be done between 2 and 8 months, for horses between 4 and 12 months, and for sheep before they are 21 days old.
- CAT** (*Felis catus*), a tribe of animals which both in their wild and domesticated state are commercially useful. The skins are converted into furs. A wild cat is a dainty dish among the negroes of the West Indies, and cats are eaten in China. As a domestic animal the cat (*F. domestica*), is largely kept in different households. The varieties in the domesticated state are very numerous, and are found in every country of the earth. The fur of a native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) is made into rugs.
- CATBIRD** (*Mimus carolinensis*, Lin.; *Galeoscoptes*, Gray). This American songster rivals even the other species, the mocking bird (*M. polyglottus*, Lin.).
- CAT FISHES**, a name for several fishes, as the Siluroids (*Amiurus nigricans* and *Pimelodus catus*); *Amiurus catus*, Lin., an unsightly North American fish, is, however, highly esteemed as

- an article of food in some districts. The *Cnidoglanis megastoma* of Australia, though an excellent fish, is very seldom eaten. Although the cat fishes are rather despised by many, they are by no means contemptible fish as food, and some are really superior meat.
- CATGUT**, the name for a substance made from the peritoneal coverings of the intestines of the sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, whipcord, hatter's cord, clock-maker's cord, for bowstrings, anglers' lines, snoods, &c.
- CATLINGS**, another name for catgut, the dried and twisted intestines or viscera of sheep.
- CAT'S TONGUES**, a trade name for very small soles.
- CATTLE**, a collective name for the large domestic quadrupeds, either kept for labour, for their milk, or as food when slaughtered.
- CATTLE DEALER**, one who buys and sells the live stock raised by graziers and farmers.
- CATTLE MARKET**, a place set aside and legalised for the sale of live stock. Many towns have fixed days for holding the cattle market.
- CATTLE PEN**, a grazing farm for raising and breeding cattle in the Colonies.
- CATTLE RUN**, an extent of land in Australia kept for grazing cattle on.
- CATTLE SHOW**, a competitive exhibition of live stock, usually held under the auspices and patronage of some Agricultural Society, at which prizes are awarded.
- CAUL**, the omentum or adipose membrane attached to the stomach. The caul of an infant has a fanciful value among superstitious seamen, who consider it a charm against shipwreck.
- CAURIS** (French). See **COWRY**.
- CAUSTELO**, the Italian name for the grey mullet (*Mugil capito*, Cuv.).
- CAVALE** (French), a mare.
- CAVALLA** (*Lybinon cavalla*, Ac.), a West Indian fish, something like the mackerel.
- CAVALLO** (Spanish), a horse.
- CAVALRY**, mounted troops.
- CAVEACHING**, a mode of pickling fish.
- CAVIARE**, a preparation of the eggs or spawn of the sturgeon, in which a large trade is carried on in Russia.
- CAVY**, a genus of South American rodents, to which the guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*) belongs. The flesh of the spotted cavy (*Coclogemys paca*) is much esteemed as an article of food. That of the paca (*C. subniger*) is also very savoury, and forms a staple article of food.
- CAWQUAW**, another name for the Canadian porcupine.
- CAXINGEULES**, a name in Brazil for squirrels.
- CAYEU**, a name in some parts of France for the mussel.
- CAYMAN**, **CAIMAN**, a name in South America for different species of alligator.
- CAYOTE**, a small species of North American wolf. See **COYOTE**.
- CECIAL** (Spanish), cod or other fish dried in the air.
- CECINA** (Spanish), hung beef.
- CECOLINI** (Italian), small eels.
- CEDAR-BIRD** (*Ampelis carolinensis*), an American bird, which when berries are abundant, as in the autumn and the beginning of summer, becomes very fat, and is then in considerable esteem for the table.
- CEDAZO**, **CEDAZUELO** (Spanish), a hair sieve or strainer.
- CEGAJO** (Spanish), a he-goat two years old.
- CELERIN**, an old French name for the pilchard when young.
- CEPHALOPODS**, several of these polyps, as *Octopus vulgaris* and species of *Sepia* are edible.
- CEREFACED GOOSE** (*Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ*), a large Australian palmipede bird, the flesh of which is excellent.
- CERF** (French), a stag or hart.
- CERO** (*Cybbum caballa*), a North American fish; the striped cero is *C. regale*.
- CEROON**, a mode of spelling seroon, a package of merchandise enclosed in raw or green hide.
- CERVICHE**, a name for marrow preserved for food in skins in Wallachia and Moldavia. See **CHERVICE**.
- CETACEANS**, an order of marine mammals, which includes the whales and seals.
- CHABIN**, a kind of buck sheep of the Chilian Alps, a cross between the ibex of the Pyrenees and the domestic goat, which are of considerable commercial importance on account of their skins and fleeces, known by the name of "pellones."
- CHABOT** (French), a river fish, the *Cottus gobio*, Lin.
- CHABRILLON** (French), goat's milk cheese.
- CHACAL**, the French name for the jackal

- (*Canis aureus*, Lin.), which is hunted for its skin for fur.
- CHAD, a name for the young of the sea bream.
- CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cœlebs*). In France this lively little songster is a favourite cage bird.
- CHAGREEN. See SHAGREEN.
- CHAIR (French), flesh.
- CHAJA (*Chauna chavaria*), a bird of Brazil, which is frequently brought up in a domesticated condition amongst the fowls and geese.
- CHAKKILI, in the Tamil and Malabar languages a worker in leather. It is usually corrupted by the English into "chucklar."
- CHALLIS, a lady's dress fabric of silk and worsted, made like Norwich crape.
- CHALONA, a name for sun-dried mutton in Chili.
- CHAMAR, one of the largest and lowest of the castes in India, who do the plain tanning of skins and hides, while another caste, the chikwars, finish them by dyeing or tawing.
- CHAMBARD, a hand-woven worsted fabric made in Saxony.
- CHAMELEON (*Chamæleo vulgaris*, Daud ; *C. africanus*), the dried body of the common chameleon forms part of the native materia medica in Morocco, and in this state is sold in the bazaars.
- CHAMOIS (*Rupicapra tragus*, Pallas), an animal which lives on the European Alps, on the loftiest summits of mountains, and is a favourite object of chase. Its antlers are from 6 to 8 inches long, the flesh, hide and horns are valuable, and the skin is wrought into a soft, pliable leather. This is imitated by the flesh side of the sheepskin, oil-dressed and beaten.
- CHAMPINOIS, a race of French sheep, the flesh of which is much esteemed.
- CHANDELLE (French), a tallow candle.
- CHANFAINA (Spanish), a ragout of liver and lights.
- CHANKE (*Cyprinus cultratus*), the razor carp, the young of which dried are much consumed in the countries about the Black Sea.
- CHANKS, a name for the heavy porcelaneous shells of *Turbinella pyrum* and *T. rapa*, which are sawn into bangles or bracelets, much worn by Indian women.
- CHAPEAU (French), a hat.
- CHAPELIER (French), a hat maker.
- CHAPON (French), a capon ; chaponneau being a young capon.
- CHAPPE, a kind of twist or yarn made in France from waste silk, and the cocoons, pierced by the moth, and used in the manufacture of shawls and other fabrics.
- CHAPS or CHAWLS, the cheeks or faces of pigs, cured and smoked.
- CHARBON (French), a disease in cattle.
- CHARBONNEE (French), short ribs of beef.
- CHARCOAL, ANIMAL, calcined bones, ground and pulverised.
- CHARCUTERIE (French), the pork butcher's trade ; cooked flesh, especially pork, such as hams, tongues, sausages, &c. There are about 1,000 charcutiers in Paris.
- CHARGER, a soldier's horse, trained for military purposes.
- CHARGOSH, a name for *Lupus kurgosa* of India.
- CHAROLLAIS, a handsome French race of cattle, equalled only by the Norman breed, and one of the best types for meat.
- CHARQUEADOR, a butcher in South America, who cuts the flesh from the carcase of an ox in long strips, to be salted and sun dried.
- CHARQUI, a South American name for jerked or sun-dried meat ; a bullock will yield on an average about 100 lbs. of charqui.
- CHARR (*Salmo salvelinus*), a small fish of the salmon family, the flesh of which is held in high estimation. It is also sold in the form of potted charr. The charr of the Swiss lakes is *Salmo umbli*, Lin., that of the fresh waters of North America, *S. fontinalis*, Mitch.
- CHARTREUSE, in French cookery, meat or poultry of various kinds brought to table disguised with vegetables.
- CHASSUM, CHUSSUM, the refuse of Indian silk, the loose outer covering of the cocoon.
- CHATEAUBRIAND, the French name for a double beefsteak.
- CHATTERER (*Ampelis garrulus*, Lin.), the black-throated waxwing, which is found generally in Northern Europe, but migrates south in extremely cold weather ; its flesh is palatable.
- CHAURIÉS, CHOWRIES, a fly-flapper of yak's tail.
- CHAUSONNIER (French), a sock maker.
- CHAUVE-SOURIS (French), a bat.
- CHAWL. See CHAPS and BATH CHAPS.
- CHAYAKS, a light woollen fabric made in Turkey.
- CHEDDAR, an English cheese, weighing 10 to 12 lbs., made of sweet unskimmed milk, which represents the average

- composition of a whole milk cheese made from rich milk. It takes its name from a village in Somersetshire famous for its pastures.
- CHEEPER, a sportsman's name for a young grouse.
- CHEESE, a well known food preparation made from different kinds of milk, of which there are three chief kinds, whole-milk cheese, skim milk cheese, and cream cheese. The special names of different cheeses derived from the localities where they are made are innumerable. Besides our large home production, about 120,000 tons, we import from abroad nearly 100,000 tons, valued at £5,000,000.
- CHEESE-MITE, the *Acarus domesticus*, an insect which breeds in cheese.
- CHEETAH (*Cynailurus jubatus*; *Felis jubata*), the hunting leopard of India.
- CHEETUL, the spotted deer of India (*A. maculatus*), which is often domesticated.
- CHEIROPTERA, an order of mammals, represented by the bats.
- CHELONIA, an order of reptiles represented by the turtles and tortoises. They are all esteemed as food in Brazil and many other countries.
- CHEMAYA, the *Aspius clupeioides*, Pallas.
- CHENILLE, a kind of shaggy woollen or silk braid used for fringe and flowers.
- CHEERVICE, a superior kind of tallow, the clear fat of the carcase and marrow boiled, much used in Constantinople for culinary purposes.
- CHESHIRE, a kind of English cheese.
- CHESSEL, a mould or vat with holes, in which cheese is made.
- CHEVAINE, CHEVENNE (*Cyprinus dobula*, Lin.; *Leuciscus dobula*, Cuv. and Val.), an edible fish, which is also known in France as "le meunier."
- CHEVALIER (*Totanus glottis*; *T. stagnatilis*, Bichot), a bird, called by some the greenshank; its flesh is very delicate and well-flavoured. The "chevalier becasseau de cul blanc," of the French is *T. ochropus*.
- CHEVEN, a name for the chub.
- CHEVILLARD, a name in Paris for a carcase butcher; one who buys and slaughters cattle to sell piecemeal to retail butchers. The name is derived from *cheville*, the iron hook or peg on which the carcases are hung.
- CHEVIOT WOOL, a small, fine-haired wool of medium length, suitable for woollen and worsted purposes, for which it is largely employed.
- CHEVRE (French), a she-goat.
- CHEVRETS, small cheeses made of goats' milk.
- CHEVRETTE (French), a doe; also a French name for shrimps (*Palæmon serratus*, *P. squilla* and *Crangon vulgaris*).
- CHEVREUIL (French), a deer or roebuck.
- CHEVROTAINE (*Tragulus*), a pigmy kind of Eastern deer, whose flesh is good, but the animal is more ornamental than useful. There are three species, *T. mimerina*, *T. javanicus*, Pallas, and *T. Stanleyus*, Gray. The water chevrotain of West Africa is *Hyomyschus aquaticus*, Ogilby.
- CHIBATO (Spanish), a kid between six and twelve months old.
- CHICKAREE, a name for the Hudson's Bay squirrel (*Sciurus Hudsonius*, Pallas), the flesh of which is edible and the skin used as fur.
- CHICKEN, a young fowl, also a name for a small variety of Manila mother of pearl shell, worth but half the price of the bold and medium kinds.
- CHICKEN BROTH, soup made of fowl, which is sold in tins ready for use.
- CHICKEN GLOVES, gloves made in Lime-rick from the skins of very young calves, each pair packed in a walnut-shell.
- CHICKLING, a young fowl.
- CHIENNE (French), a bitch dog.
- CHIGNON, human hair artificially arranged for ladies' wear.
- CHIGNON MAKER, one who prepares human hair for ladies' wear.
- CHIKARAH, the Indian gazelle (*Gazella Bennettii*).
- CHIKWARS, a Mahomedan caste in India who monopolise the finishing process of tawing or dyeing leather.
- CHINCHILLA (*Chinchilla lanigera*), a South American rodent, the grey skin of which forms an extensive article of commerce for fur.
- CHINE, the backbone or spine of a beast, but the name is usually restricted to a joint of pork.
- CHIQUETTE (French), skins dyed with the hair on.
- CHITLINGS, CHITTERLINGS, the smaller fleshy intestines of some animals, as pigs, washed and cleansed for food and stuffed with some meat and fat. They are generally eaten grilled, but are sometimes smoked and cooked in soup.
- CHOCO (Spanish), the small cuttle fish.
- CHOGSET, an Indian name for the cunner fish.
- CHOLLETAISE, a French breed of cattle which occupies a high rank for the

- quality of their meat, which is very savoury and nourishing.
- CHOLO**, a Peruvian sheep's wool of a middling quality, but inferior to the mez-tizo of the Argentine Republic.
- CHONDRIN**, a gelatinous substance afforded by some cartilaginous tissues, and by the bones of young animals.
- CHOP**, a slice of meat from the loin or chump, usually applied to pork and mutton.
- CHOPA** (Spanish), a kind of sea bream (*Sparus melanurus*).
- CHOQUETTES**, silk cocoons in which the worm has died before completing its work; the worm adhering to the cocoon prevents its rattling when shaken. Choquettes furnish a silk thread less brilliant and strong.
- CHORIZO** (Spanish), a pork sausage.
- CHORLITO** (Spanish), the curlew or red-shank.
- CHOROK**, a name for the Siberian marten (*Mustela siberica*, Pallas), furnishing the Kolinski fur.
- CHOUGH**, a name for the red-legged Cornish crow (*Fregilus graculus*, Lin., *Pyrrhocorax graculus*), which is something like the jackdaw, and is often tamed.
- CHOWDER**, an American fish soup, also a food dish made with fish, fried pork, and spices, and sometimes of clams.
- CHOWICHEE**, a Russian name for the king salmon (*Onchorhynchus orientalis*, Pallas), one of the largest and finest of the Alaska salmon, often met with weighing 80 pounds.
- CHOWL**, an Indian silk dress piece.
- CHOWRY**, a fly-flapper made in India of the yak's tail.
- CHRISTIANA HERRING**, a name in the North of Europe for a two-year old herring; it does not become a spring herring.
- CHRYSLIS**, the pupa of the lepidopterous insects; the third or resting age, that between the worm and the moth. The silkworm chrysalis is enclosed in the cocoon; it is eaten as food by the Chinese.
- CHUB** (*Leuciscus cephalus*), a common river fish not much esteemed as food; it must not be taken under 7 inches long, and the season is from June 16 to March 14.
- CHUB MACKEREL**, the *Scomber coleas*.
- CHUCHA** (Spanish), a name for the opossum in Peru.
- CHUCK**, a fish measure. See TOSS.
- CHUCKLER**, properly CHAKKILI, a name in India for a worker on leather.
- CHULITA** (Spanish), a chop; broiled or fried meat.
- CHULLA** (Spanish), a slice of bacon.
- CHUMP**, a bony part of the loin in meat.
- CHUNAM**, a species of shell lime, much used in the East with the betel nut as a masticatory.
- CHUR** (*Phasianus Wallichii*, Hardwicke), the hill pheasant of India.
- CHURNING**, the process of separating butter from milk.
- CHURRA**, the Spanish name for a kind of sheepskin leather, and for a female calf one year old. [wool.]
- CHURRO** (Spanish), sheep with coarse
- CHUSSUM**, an Indian name for waste silk. See CHASSUM.
- CHYLE**, the nutrient fluid or result of the final action of the digestive juices.
- CHYME**, the acid fluid resulting from the action of the gastric juices in the stomach. [Schypa.]
- CHYP**, the Russian name for *Acipenser*
- CIEGO** (Spanish), a large black pudding.
- CIERGE** (French), a wax candle or taper.
- CIMBEL** (Spanish), a decoy pigeon.
- CIMIER** (French), a haunch or buttock of meat.
- CIRE** (French), beeswax.
- CIRIER** (French), a wax chandler.
- CITULLUS** (*Spermophilus* sp.), a small European rodent, whose flesh is well flavoured and the skin much valued.
- CIVET**, a highly pungent odoriferous secretion obtained from several species of *Viverra*, viz., *V. civetta*, Schreb., *V. rasse*, and *V. zibetha*, natives of Asia and Africa, which is occasionally used by perfumers. A French name appropriated to a ragout or dish of stewed hare or rabbit.
- CLABBER**, a name in America for milk that has turned sour.
- CLAIRE** (French), a fattening bed or pond for oysters.
- CLAMS**, a general name for many molluscs in North America. Some are used largely for human food, others as bait by fishermen. The sand or soft long clam is *Mya arenaria*, the round quahaug, or hard-shell clam, *Venus mercenaria*. Each bushel of clams in the shell yields about 10 lbs. of meats. The sea clam is *Macra gigantea*, the hen clam, *Macra solidissima*, and the razor clam, *Solen ensis*. The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) can be eaten, but is tough. The large valves of this shell are used for fountains, benitiers, and other purposes. [sheep.]
- CLAVELLÉE** (French), the scab or rot in
- CLAVICLE**, the collar bone; one of the

- bones of the shoulder girdle in vertebrata.
- CLICKER, a shaper or cutter of leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.
- CLICKS, an Indian name for the skins of the ermine, which form a medium of currency in North America.
- CLIP, the quantity of wool obtained from a sheep or flock in shearing.
- CLIPFISH, KLIPFISH, a name for salted and dried codfish.
- CLOAKINGS, woollen cloths made in Yorkshire, of which there are many kinds, such as plain, fancy, mixed, &c.
- CLOBBERERS, workmen who patch up old boots and shoes to sell, which have not much wear left in them.
- CLOSH-HOOK, a whaler's implement for lifting in blubber from the carcase of the whale.
- CLOTHES BRUSH, a brush made of stiff strong bristles or hair for brushing cloth garments.
- CLOTHES MOTH (*Tinea sarsitella*, Fabricius), a small insect very destructive to wool or fur.
- CLOTH FAIR, a public market held at stated periods in some Continental towns for the sale of woollen fabrics.
- CLOTH HALLS, places in the manufacturing districts where clothiers, woollen factors and others interested in the cloth trade assemble on fixed days to transact business.
- CLOTHIER, a maker of or dealer in cloth.
- CLOTHING WOOLS, short fine merino or electoral wools, specially adapted for making broadcloth.
- CLOTHS, woven woollen fabrics of which garments are made. There are several kinds, as broad and narrow cloths, habit, medium, Mahommedan, pilot, Russian, union, &c.
- CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY. One of the guilds or livery companies of the City of London, the last in precedence; its charter dates from the time of Edward IV.
- CLOTTED or CLOUTED CREAM, a preparation rendered more complete by the application of a gentle heat to the milk in Devonshire.
- CLOVE, a weight for wool of 7 pounds.
- CLOVISSE, a French name for some edible molluscs, *Cytherea Chione*, *Tapes virginia* and *Venus decussata*. They are obtained in large quantities in the marshes of the Mediterranean, and form a considerable article of commerce, but the flesh is hard and disagreeable. See PALOURDE.
- CLOYERE (French), a basket of 26 dozen oysters.
- CLUMBER, a kind of Spanish dog.
- CLUTCH, a brood of chickens.
- CLYDESDALE, a large and heavy kind of draught horse.
- COACH-DOG, the Dalmatian, a variety of dog with numerous black spots, which is kept chiefly as an appendage to the carriage, being fond of the stable.
- COACH HIDES, leather suited to the requirements of the carriage builder.
- COAL FISH (*Gadus carbonarius* or *pollachius*), the pollack, a fish which derives its popular name from the dusty pigment which tinges the skin, and soils the fingers when handled. Although a coarse fish it furnishes substantial food to the poor.
- COAT, a man's outer garment, usually of cloth. The hair or fur of a beast.
- COATI, CUATY (*Nasua narica*, Lin., and *N. rufa*, Desm.), South American animals, sometimes called the long-nosed bear; also a name given to the red-faced spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*, Lin.).
- COB, a serviceable riding horse.
- COBBLET SHELLS, undefined shells, of which there are large imports at some of the ports of China.
- COBOURG, a kind of Paramatta cloth.
- COBRA. COLLERA (Spanish), a number of breeding mares (not less than five) used for treading out corn in Spain.
- COCALONS, a name for silk cocoons larger than ordinary, but less compact in texture; not being tightly pressed they require particular care in reeling.
- COCHIN-CHINA, an esteemed breed of large Eastern fowls.
- COCHINEAL, the commercial name for the dried tiny carcases of the female *Coccus cacti*, an insect which yields a brilliant scarlet dye.
- COCHINEAL EXTRACT, a diluted solution of cochineal.
- COCHON (French), a pig; cochon de lait, a sucking-pig.
- COCK, the male of birds, but most generally applied distinctively to the male of domesticated fowls.
- COCKATOOS (*Cacatuine*), handsome plumaged birds of the Eastern Archipelago and Australia, the head being adorned with a crest which the bird is capable of elevating and depressing at pleasure. Many cockatoos are kept as domestic pets, and some of them will learn to speak very distinctly.
- COCKCHAFER (*Melolontha vulgaris*), a great ravager of meadows and grass-

- lands. Sometimes they become so numerous that they are collected by bushels, and after killing in hot water are used as manure.
- COCKER**, a long-haired spaniel, with pendant ears and an elevated tail.
- COCKEREL**, a young cock.
- COCKLES** (*Cardium edule*), a small mollusc which is much esteemed as food in many parts. In the West of England they are pickled; the shells are collected and crushed for covering pathways in gardens and parks. In the North Sea cockles are so abundant that the animal is used as food for swine, and the shells are burned for lime.
- COCK-OF-THE-ROCK**, a brilliant red-plumaged bird of British Guiana (*Pipra rupicola*, Gmel.; *Rupicola crocea*, Vieill).
- COCK-PADDLE**, a name in Scotland for the lump fish.
- COCKROACHES** (*Blatta orientalis*); there is quite a demand for Russian cockroaches, as a new remedy for dropsy, and they fetch a high price from the fact that poison cannot be employed for killing the insect.
- COCKS**, a class of Irish butter, known in the trade, in which a large proportion of water is introduced in the manufacture.
- COCKSCOMBS**, the fleshy crest of the cock prepared as a food delicacy.
- COCKUP** (*Lates nobilis* or *calcarifer*), an edible fish of the Indian seas, which sometimes weighs as much as 12 lbs.; it is also called Begti.
- COCOON** (French *cocon*, from the Latin *concha*, a shell). The case or fibrous web investing the body of many insects during the pupa or chrysalis stage of their metamorphosis. The oval nest formed by the silk-moth for its chrysalis and from which the silk of commerce is reeled off. There is a large trade carried on in these cocoons. Also a name for the bastard wildebeest (*Catoblepas gorgon*).
- CODFISH** (*Gadus morrhua*, Lin.; *Morrhua vulgaris*), a much prized fish, which is extensively caught in many localities, and in which a large trade is carried on, either in its fresh state, sun-dried, or pickled.
- CODLING**, a small codfish; these are not allowed to be taken under 12 inches in length.
- COD-LIVER OIL**, a purified medicinal oil, extracted from the liver of the cod and several other species of *Gadus*. It is bleached by weak lye and animal charcoal.
- COD OIL**, the crude brown commercial oil obtained by pressing, or else leaving the livers to putrefy. It is chiefly used in tanneries and the soap factories. Five tons of fish will yield about one hog-head of oil. In Newfoundland alone, about 1½ million gallons of cod oil are made.
- COD-ROES**, the milt or spawn of the cod-fish, which is sometimes salted, smoked and dried for food. Large quantities are preserved in salt and shipped under the name of "rogue," to be used as ground-bait by the sardine fishermen on the French coast.
- COD'S HEAD**, at the seat of the great fisheries these are frequently saved, with the bones and other offal, to be used for manure.
- COD'S SOUND**, the air-bladder, which, consisting almost entirely of pure gelatine, sells well for food. Cod's tongues and sounds salted form a considerable article of commerce. The annual quantity taken by the French, alone, exceeds one million pounds.
- COFF**, the offal of pilchards.
- COFFEE BUG** (*Lecanium coffea*, Walters), the brown or scaly bug, an insect very destructive to coffee trees.
- COGNARD**, a name in America for the little bass (*Genynnonemus lineatus*).
- COIFFEUR** (French), a hair-dresser.
- COLADURA** (Spanish), the dregs or lees of clarified beeswax.
- COLAS**, an East Indian name for the shells of the tiger cowry (*Cypræa tigris*).
- COLBACK** (French), a fur cap.
- COLCEDRA** (Spanish), a feather-bed.
- COLETERO** (Spanish), one who makes breeches and doublets of buff leather.
- COLIBRI**, the French name for the humming bird (*Trochilus granatinus*, Lath.).
- COLIN**, a name for several birds belonging to the genera *Ortyx*, *Eupsychortyx* and *Callipepla*. They pass under the name of quails and partridges in America, and are often taken with the net and sent alive to the markets, being an esteemed game bird from the delicacy of their flesh.
- COLIN** (French), the coal fish; a species of *Gadus* (*Pollachius carbonarius*), caught on the French coasts, which is inferior to the whiting in its fresh state, but is good when salted.
- COLLARED PORK**, or **COLLARED HEAD**, a food preparation made from the gela-

- tinous parts of the pig, as the ears, feet, and face.
- COLLARED TURTLE** (*Columba risorius*, Lin.), a pigeon kept as a cage bird.
- COLLAR-MAKER**, one who makes leather collars for draught horses.
- COLLE**, **COLLEFORTE** (French), animal glue; "Colle de poisson" being fish glue or isinglass.
- COLLET** (French), a lady's fur boa.
- COLLEY**. See **COLLY**.
- COLLOP**, a term applied to four or five sheep; also a cutlet or small slice of meat.
- COLLY**, a dog much prized by drovers in Scotland. A sheep that has black face and legs.
- COLOCOLO** (*Felis feros*), a tiger cat of Central America.
- COLOMBINE**, a French term for pigeon's or fowl's dung used for manure. In China it is largely used medicinally for man and beast.
- COLONIAMITE**, an explosive prepared from glycerine.
- COLORADO BEETLE** (*Doryphora decemlineata*), an insect which commits great ravages on potatoes in North America.
- COLT**, a male horse under three years old which has not changed its milk teeth.
- COMADREJA** (Spanish), the weasel.
- COMB**, the wax cell of bees in which they deposit their honey.
- COMBING WOOLS**, wools of considerable length, contra-distinguished from short or clothing wools. Wools of this class are used for worsted purposes; the length of the staples and the brightness and fineness of the hair rendering them more or less applicable for each of the great variety of goods now made in the woollen manufacturing districts.
- COMB-MAKER**, an artisan who shapes, moulds, and cuts combs from horn, tortoiseshell, bone, or ivory.
- COMPRESSED BEEF**, cooked beef sold in 2 and 4 lb. tins. Tongues are also sold compressed in 4 lb. tins.
- CONCHOLOGY**, a treatise on shells.
- CONCH PEARLS**, a name for the pink pearls formed by *Strombus pugilis*, principally obtained from the shells of the Bahama Islands.
- CONCHS**, a name for a genus of shells, the *Strombs*. At the Bahama Islands they distinguish four principal kinds—the king conch, the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), the common pink conch or fountain shell (*S. pugilis*), and the lamp conch.
- CONDENSED MILK**, milk prepared for keeping by evaporation and the addition of cane sugar till it acquires a thick or pasty consistence. It is sold in hermetically sealed tins, and is principally made in Switzerland and North America. The quantity exported from Switzerland in 1880 was about 9,230 tons.
- CONDITIONING**, a term applied to the process of assaying or testing raw silk to ascertain how much moisture it contains. There are silk conditioning houses in London, Manchester, Lyons and other places.
- CONDONGO**, Spanish raw silk of an inferior quality.
- CONDOR** (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, Lin.). The quill feathers of this bird are the strongest and largest yet known. The great quantity of rapacious birds on the prairies of Brazil is one of the elements that contribute to the public health. Did they not exist, the putrefaction of enormous quantities of carcasses of horses and horned cattle which die during the winter for want of food would be intolerable. See **VULTURE**.
- CONEJO** (Spanish), a rabbit; also a name in South America for the *Cavia leucopygia*, Brandt.
- CONEJUNA** (Spanish), rabbit down.
- CONES** (*Conus*), an extensive genus of very handsomely marked sea shells, much prized by collectors.
- CONEY**, an old name for the rabbit, nearly obsolete.
- CONEY WOOL**, the hair of the rabbit, in which a large home and foreign trade is carried on. The value of the annual shipments of rabbit and hare wool from the United Kingdom exceeds £50,000.
- CONGER EEL** (*Muraena conger*, Lin.; *Conger vulgaris*), a large and coarse sea fish, which is, however, eaten on the coasts of the West of England, and when dried, shipped to Spain and Portugal. The Chilean conger is *Conger chilensis*, Philippi.
- CONSOMMÉ** (French), a meat soup.
- CONTRASTE** (Spanish), a public office where raw silk is assayed and weighed. See **CONDITIONING**.
- COOK**, a domestic who superintends or prepares food in the kitchen or on board ship.
- COOK'S SHOP**, a place where cooked viands are sold.
- COOL**, a kind of tub or cask cut in two in which butter is sent to market; it holds about 30 lbs.
- COON**, an abbreviation for raccoon.
- COOT**, the common name for birds of the genus *Fulica*.

COPAZ (Spanish), a large fleece of wool.

COPER, a slang name for one who doctors up bad horses.

COPROLITES, the fossilized excreta of extinct animals, which are collected in some districts, as Bedford, Cambridge, and Suffolk, in large quantities, and from the phosphate of lime they contain, converted into manure. About 50,000 tons a year are used in England. Coprolites are sold either whole or ground.

COQUE, a name on the coasts of France for *Venus verrucosa*; it is also called "praire double."

COQUETIER (French), a higgler or dealer in dairy produce—butter, eggs and poultry.

COQUETTE (*Chælodon capistratus*, Lin.), a West Indian edible fish.

COQUILLAGE (French), shells.

CORAHS, Indian printed silk handkerchief pieces.

CORAL, the skeleton or calcareous framework of certain polypi, which is sought for and extensively sold for ornaments and other purposes. The red, pink and white varieties, *Corallium rubra* and *Oculina virginica* are most esteemed. Other kinds are sometimes used for ornamental purposes. The horny axis of the black flexible coral (*Plesaura crassa*) is used for canes and whips in the Bermudas, and the axis of fan coral (*Rhidiorgia*) for skimmers in the same islands. Coral is used for building purposes in the Pacific Islands, the Mauritius, Seychelles and other places, and coral rock of recent formation is employed in Florida in the manufacture of ornamental vases and carvings.

CORAMBRERO (Spanish), a dealer in hides and skins.

CORAMOUR, a name in the West Indies for the king fish when young.

CORDON BLEU (*Estrela phœnicotis*), a cage bird (*Ampelis cotinga*, Lin.).

CORDOVAN, a leather made from goat-skin in Spain, first at Cordova, and from horse-hide in the United Kingdom.

CORDWAINER, an old name for a tanner, a shoemaker or other worker in leather, from the Italian cordovaniere.

CORES, the hollow parts of ivory tusks; the bony centre of horns.

CORGO (Spanish), the roe or fallow deer.

CORMORANTS (*Graculus carbo*). *Phalacrocorax carbo* is employed in Europe for fishing, and *Carbo* (*Phalacrocorax*) *sinensis* for a similar purpose in China. The tough skin of the cormorant is

used by the Greenlanders for garments, and its flesh, though rank and disagreeable, they eat for food.

CORN CRAKE (*Crex pratensis*, Bechst.), another name for the landrail, a native of Europe, improperly called "the king of the quails."

CORNE (French), horn.

CORNED BEEF, beef that has been kept in brine or pickle for a short time, and not salted. It is often sold in various sized tins.

CORNET, ENCORNET, French names for the calmar (*Loligo sagitta*), edible.

CORNICHON (French), the tips of horns.

CORNISH SARDINES, small pilchards preserved in oil and tinned after the manner of sardines in France.

CORN MOTH (*Tinea granella*), the destructive larva of this insect destroys stored grain. [dentifrices.

CORNU USTUM, burned horn used for CORN WEEVIL (*Calandra granaria*), an insect extremely injurious to corn in granaries.

COROBINAS, a South American fish (*Serra salmo marginatus*), found on the west coast, weighing from 20 to 80 lbs.; somewhat resembling the salmon, but its flavour is not quite so delicate.

COROUCOU (*Trogon pavoninus*, Tem.), a bird with splendid green plumage and long tail feathers.

CORRAL, the Spanish name for an enclosure in which cattle are penned or confined; in Africa the name has been corrupted to kraal.

CORROYEUR (French), a currier.

CORSAC, the heath fox.

COSCOJO (Spanish), kermes grain.

COTENTIN, an old race of French cattle.

COTINGA, a genus of handsome South American birds.

COTSWOLD, a long, coarse-woolled breed of English sheep, once common in the Midland counties, named after the cots or sheds in which they were housed. The Cotswolds resemble the Leicesters.

COTTON-TAIL (*Lepus sylvaticus*), a species of American rabbit. In South America there is one species (*Lepus brasiliensis*) the flesh of which is very good.

COTTON-WORM (*Aletea argillacea*, Hubn.; *Noctua xyliana*, Say), a caterpillar which commits great ravages on the cotton plant. It is the most injurious of the insect depredators.

COUAGGA. See QUAGGA.

COUGUAR. See PUMA.

COULOMMIER, a French cream cheese.

COULTERNEB, a name for the puffin.

COURT PLASTER, silk covered with a solution of isinglass for attaching to small flesh wounds.

COURT PLUME, a few ostrich feathers worn on the head by ladies at State receptions.

COUTELIER, a kind of sea mussel.

COVEACHING, a mode of marinading or preserving fish with pepper, fried onions, oil and vinegar.

COVEY, a flock of partridges.

COW, the female of the bovine tribe of animals which has borne a calf; previous to that it is styled a heifer.

COWBECK, a mixture of hair and wool for making men's hats.

COW-BEZOAR. See **BEZOAR**.

COW-BONES, these, like other animal bones, have a commercial value.

COWDA SHELLS, undefined shells shipped from Zanzibar and Mozambique.

COW-DUNG, the excrements of the ox tribe; when dried it is often used for fuel in different countries. It is also valuable as a manure, and is employed in the process of calico printing.

COW-GLUE. In the Eastern countries the sinews and other parts of the animal are boiled down for glue.

COW-HAIR, the hair removed from the hides of oxen, which is used for making felt, stuffing upholstery, mortar and other purposes.

COW-HEEL, the foot of a cow or calf boiled down for jelly.

COW-HIDE, the tanned and prepared skin of the cow; in the raw or green state it is used for packing bales of produce, and for making into ropes and traces.

COWKEEPER, a dairyman; one who keeps milch cows.

COWRIES, shells of the genus *Cypræa*, which are much sought after by shell collectors, and some of the smaller kinds, as *Cypræa moneta*, form an extensive medium of small currency in India and Africa. The Chinese consider the cowry a charm against the plague.

COWS' MILK, the most extensive supply of milk for domestic and dairy purposes is that from the cow. It contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of caseine or curd, 3 per cent. of butter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ of sugar of milk and 87 per cent. of water. See **MILK**.

COWS' SINEWS. See **COW-GLUE**.

COYOTE (*Canis latrans*, Say), a name for the prairie wolf of North America, which is hunted for its skin, employed for rugs and robes.

COYPU (*Myopotamus coypus*, Mol.), a South American rodent, resembling the beaver in many respects. A large

number of the skins of this animal are annually imported under the name of Neutria skins, the fur being used for hat-making.

CRAB-CATCHER, a name in Jamaica for some species of *Ardea*.

CRAB-POT, a wicker basket with a hole in the top, baited with garbage, lowered to the sea bottom by a stone and rope, and with a cork buoy attached.

CRABS, the common large edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) is an esteemed crustacean, of which large numbers are sold in England; the small edible crab (*Carcinus maenas*, Lin.), is principally consumed by the poorer classes. Many other species are eaten in different parts of the world. See **LAND CRAB**.

CRAB'S EYES, a name given to concretions of carbonate and phosphate of lime found in the crayfish when about to cast its shell. They were formerly in repute as an absorbent and antacid remedy.

CRACKLINGS, the cellular or membranous tissue of tallow and lard after the fat has been melted out by the tallow chandler, or lard renderer. It is usually sold as greaves for dogs' food.

CRACKNEL (from the French *craquelin*), the skin of roasted pork.

CRAIG-HERRING, a name in Scotland for the shad.

CRAKE (*Ortygometra crex*), the landrail, much sought after for the delicacy of its flesh.

CRAMP-FISH (*Torpedo vulgaris*; *Torpedo occidentalis*), the electric powers of this fish by no means affect its flesh, for it is frequently eaten in the South of Europe; an oil obtained from it is used by fishermen for the cure of rheumatism. See **GYMNOTUS**.

CRAN, a fish measure; as many herrings as will fill a barrel, about $37\frac{1}{2}$ gallons or 960 fish.

CRANE (*Grus cinereus*), a migratory bird, native of Europe and Asia, which becomes tame when caught; the flesh of the young bird is palatable.

CRANG, the carcase of a whale.

CRANIUM, the skull or bony case in which the brain of vertebrates is enclosed. These are sought after by many private collectors, and for museums for comparison and the study of natural history. The Museum of the College of Surgeons, London, now possesses one of the finest collections.

CRAONNAISE, the best type of French white pigs, their pork and hams are excellent.

- CRAPE**, a thin open gauzy fabric made of silk, woven without crossing, and stiffened.
- CRAP-LEATHER**. See **CROP**.
- CRAQUELOT** (French), a red herring; Craqueloture, a vendor of the same.
- CRAVACHE** (French), a hand-whip.
- CRAVALLA, CAYALLA**, a West Indian fish (*Caranx Bartholomei*), which is generally good eating, but sometimes poisonous.
- CRAVAT**, a necktie of silk.
- CRAW**, the crop of birds.
- CRAYFISH, CRAWFISH** (*Astacus fluviatilis*), an esteemed crustacean, the flesh of which is reckoned cooling and nutritious. Crayfish are found in almost every river and brook in England and throughout nearly the whole of Europe, but especially in North Germany. They take three or four years to reach the length of about ten centimetres, when they can be brought to market as soup crawfish. In France there are two species, *A. longicornis* and *A. pallipes*. The Australian crayfish are *Palinurus Hugellii* and *P. Lalandii*.
- CREAM**, the minute globules of oil which rise on the surface of milk when the liquid is cooled and kept at rest for a time.
- CREAM-CHEESES**, cheeses which are only gently pressed and eaten new, hence they are easily digested. Neufchatel and some other kinds of cream cheeses are very rich in milk fat. In France these are sold in a wicker basket, shaped in the form of a heart.
- CREASH**, a name for refuse woollen mill-waste, saturated with oil or grease, which is used for manure.
- CREMERIE** (French), a milk shop.
- CREMIER-FROMAGER** (French), a tradesman who sells butter and cheese; there are about 1,600 cremier-fromagers in Paris.
- CRÉMOMÈTRE** (French), a glass tube for testing milk.
- CREVALLE**, a name for some fishes (*Caranx hippos* and *Paratractus pisquetus*).
- CREVE-COEUR**, a magnificent jet black breed of French fowls, which fatten rapidly.
- CREVETTES** (French), *Gammarus fluviatilis*, prawns; also a name for the grey shrimps. See **CHEVRETTE**.
- CREWEL**, two-threaded coloured worsted yarns or wools used by ladies for embroidery and tapestry work, usually known as Berlin wool.
- CRICKET** (*Acheta campestris*), this field insect pounded and given in wine is considered in China a remedy for hydrophobia.
- CRIMPING FISH**, cutting into salmon, cod, skate, turbot, &c., a process of slicing the flesh to cause it to bleed and hence become firmer.
- CRIN** (French), horse-hair; also a name in Catalonia for species of *Squatinus*, the rough skin of which is an article of commerce.
- CRISTALLINA**, a nutritious and palatable Swiss cheese.
- CROAKER** (*Micropogon undulatus*), a North American edible fish.
- CROCODILE** (*Crocodilus vulgaris*), a well-known formidable and ferocious reptile, principally inhabiting the African continent. The crocodiles resemble the Gangetic gavia (*Gavialis gangeticus*, Gme.), in most of their characters. The skins have some commercial value, and the scales are used medicinally in China. The eggs are eaten in Africa and Asia, and the flesh, which has a musky smell, also forms food for the negroes. The common crocodiles of Southern Asia and North Australia (*C. palustris*, Les., and *C. porosus*, Sch.), are found in most parts of India. Their flesh is much esteemed as food in Cochin China by the Annamites. The Western African crocodiles are *C. frontatus*, Murray, and the long-nosed *C. cataphractus*, Cuv.; *C. acutus* is a South American species, and *C. rhombifer*, Cuv., is the Mexican crocodile.
- CROCOTTE** (French), a wolf dog.
- CROONER**, a common name in Ireland and Scotland for the gurnet.
- CROP**, a dilatation of the œsophagus serving as a food receptacle, found in insects and crustacea, but more especially in birds; a full hide weighing from 26 to 36 lbs.; crop leather is made from thin cowhides, and is used chiefly for light walking shoes.
- CROPPER**, the pouter, a fancy pigeon with a large crop or bag under the beak, which it can distend at will.
- CROSS-FOX**, a variety of Arctic fox (*V. fulvus*, var., *decussatus*), which is readily distinguished by a black cross on the neck and shoulders, from which it derives its name. Its fur, like that of all foxes, is valuable.
- CROTALIN**, a chemical substance obtained from the rattlesnake and copperhead snake.
- CROTTIN** (French), the dry dung of animals.

CROUPIER. See CRUPPER.

CROW BLACKBIRD (*Quiscalus versicolor*), a name in the United States for the purple grackle, which is readily tamed in captivity, and like the European starling may be taught to repeat a few words.

CROWN-FULL, one of the four official brands on barrels of salted herrings, most in esteem because of their larger appearance.

CROWQUILLS, the quill feathers of the crow, used in lithography and tracing where fine writing is required.

CRUPPER, a leather strap from the saddle, passing under the horse's tail.

CUATA. COAITA, the largest of the prehensile monkeys of Brazil, *Ateles marginatus* and *A. paniscus*.

CUB, a name for the young of some wild animals, as of the bear, fox, &c.

CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*, Lin.), this is the British cuckoo, but another species, the great spotted cuckoo (*Coccyzus glandarius*), arrives in flocks in Greece from the North about August, and is shot for food.

CUDDOCK, the name in Scotland for a young heifer, or yearling calf.

CUDDY, a name in the Orkneys and Hebrides for the young of the coal fish.

CUERNA (Spanish), a deer's horn; anything made of horn.

CUERO (Spanish), leather or skin.

CUIR (French), leather, hides, skins.

CUISSOT (French), the haunch of a stag or deer; a leg of pork or veal.

CULLER, a sworn officer who examines and reports on the quality of fish in the North American colonies.

CULLS, selections made of prime animals, fish, etc.

CULLYCOCK, the name given to an edible mollusc (*Tapes pullastra*, Lin.).

CULPEU (*Canis magellenica*), a species of Chilian fox which destroys sheep.

CULTCH, CUTCH, the young spat or spawn of oysters deposited on tiles, shells, etc.

CULVER, a provincial name for a pigeon or dove.

CUMBERLAND DISEASE, a form of splenic apoplexy in sheep.

CUMBLIES, a kind of Indian woollen rug.

CUMMELMUMS, hard horny pieces of dried bonito fish, used by the Hindoos to rasp over their rice.

CUNNER (*Ctenolabrus ceruleus*, De Kay), a name for the sea perch, a North American fish, the flesh is sweet and palatable when skinned; also for the Tautog (*Labrus [Tautogolabrus] adspersus*), sometimes called the chogset.

CUR, a dog produced from the shepherd's dog and the terrier.

CURASSOW (*Crax*), a genus of gallinaceous birds, nearly as large as the turkey, inhabiting South America. Their flesh is white, delicate and nutritious, and not exceeded by that of any fowl. See Hocco.

CURD, the caseine of milk, a solidified substance separated from it by acids. It is the basis of cheese and highly nutritious.

CURDS AND WHEY, a kind of coagulated milk sweetened, which is relished as a food dainty.

CUREMA (*Mugil curema*), the large, long mullet of Jamaica, the most highly coloured of all the mullets; the back is a golden green and it has scales on the second dorsal fin.

CURLED HAIR, horse hair prepared for the upholsterer to be used for stuffing articles of furniture.

CURLEWS (*Numenius*), grallatorial birds of the snipe tribe. The common curlew is *N. Arquata*. The American species are the long-billed (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian (*N. hudsonicus*) and the Eskimo (*N. borealis*). The curlew is often palmed off on the ignorant as a woodcock.

CURLEW SANDPIPER, the *Tringa subarquata*.

CURLINA, an esteemed unidentified fish of the Eastern seas.

CURLY WASTE, a trade name for the silk knubs and husks of the cocoons imported from China and Japan.

CURRIER, a preparer and dresser of skins for leather after they have been tanned.

CURRUCA (Latin), a whitethroat.

CURRY, to beat or dress leather after tanning; to rub or groom a horse with a metal comb.

CUSORES, the family of running birds.

CUSHAT, the ring-dove or wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*, Lin.).

CUSK, the small-headed cod (*Brosmus vulgaris*, Lin.). In commerce they are divided into white brosmes, weighing about 13 ounces, and common brosmes. In America this species is *B. americanus*. It is also called the torsk. The skin has been tanned for leather.

CUTH, CUTHINS, names for the young of the coal fish.

CUTLET, a fleshy slice of meat, usually a section of the leg.

CUT POINTS, the ends of ivory tusks, sold for shaping into billiard and bagatelle balls.

CUT SQUARES, leather trimmed into that

form, to be sold to leather workers and dealers.

CUT THROAT (*Amadina fasciata*), a bird dealer's name for a small bird with red throat.

CUTTLEFISH, the common name for species of *Sepia*. The calcareous back-plate of *S. officinalis*, Lin., has various uses, being given to cage birds and made into pounce and tooth powder, &c. The ink bag is collected to yield the sepia colour of painters. In Europe the common sepia is chiefly sought for its sepia bag and calcareous bone, but in the Mediterranean, the Eastern Seas and the Pacific, these cephalopods and octopods, either fresh or dried, are largely used for food. In the islands about Chusan more than six million lbs. are annually collected. When fresh and well cooked their flesh is said to be excellent, and in consistence and flavour not unlike that of a lobster's claw. *Loligo vulgaris* is much used for bait by fishermen.

CYGNET, a young swan. The cygnet used to be a dainty dish, though now held in little esteem. They were formerly fattened in London and Norwich for the Corporation banquets.

CYPRUS BIRD, a name for the blackcap warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*, Lin.), from its being common in that island.

D.

DAB (*Pleuronectes [Platessa] limanda*), a flat fish of a very broad oval shape, of which there are several species; their flesh is esteemed before that of the plaice and flounder, and the fish is well-known in the London market.

DABCHICK the little grebe (*Podiceps fluviatilis*).

DACE (*Cyprinus leuciscus*; *Leuciscus vulgaris*), a small freshwater fish, found in still, deep rivers and lakes; the flesh is full of bones and has a clayey taste.

DACHSHOUND, a German breed of dog closely allied to the turn-spit, and originally bred for badger hunting; it has short legs and a long body.

DAG, a brocket or buck fawn of the second year.

DAGERAAD (*Pagrus lanianus*), a South African fish, highly prized for food.

DAIRY, a building or room where milk is kept, and butter and cheese prepared and preserved.

DAIRY PRODUCE, collective names for milk, butter, and cheese, and sometimes including eggs.

DAIRY SKINS. See **DEACON SKINS**.

DALAG, an undefined esteemed fish of the Eastern seas.

DALGHITE, an animal of Western Australia, the skins of which are tanned.

DALL, the Hindu name for the rough coating of lac removed from the tree, commercially known as stick-lac. See **STICK-LAC**.

DALMATIAN, a small spotted Danish dog. See **COACH DOG**.

DAMAN, or **DASSAR** (*Hyrax capensis*, Schreb.), an animal about the size of a rabbit; the flesh is eaten, and a strong smelling secretion of the animal, hyraceum, has been used medicinally as an anti-spasmodic.

DAMASINA, a light silk stuff.

DANDY DINMONT, a terrier, smaller in size than the Skye.

DANT, a heavy weight with a handle, of 32 to 48 pounds, used in packing or pressing down salt beef and pork in the casks.

DANTA, a Spanish name for the tapir.

DARD, DARE, DART. French names for the dace.

DARME (German), gut strings.

DASSIE, DESSIE (*Bombyx fortunatus*, Hutton), a Bengalese race of silk-worms, producing five broods each year and yielding a golden yellow silk.

DATILO, a name in Italy for the *Pholas dactylus*, eaten as food.

DAUPHIN, a kind of French cheese which is rendered green by mixing in it parsley and tarragon chopped fine.

DAUW (*Equus Burchellii*, Gray), a name for a species of zebra and the quagga, the domestication of which has been attempted in France.

DAYAL or **DIAL BIRD** (*Copsychus saularis*, Lin.), a beautiful song-bird of India; also kept for its fighting properties.

DCHOUBOU, a hybrid; a cross between the yak and the Indian cow, domesticated in the Himalayas.

DEACON SKINS, a name in North America for the skins of very young calves under two weeks old, which are also called dairy skins.

DEAD WOOL, the wool obtained from the skins of dead sheep, which is charac-

- terized by harshness, weakness, and incapacity to take good dyes.
- DECIDUOUS**, parts which are shed or fall off during the life of the animal.
- DECOY**, a kind of winding canal or ditch leading to a snare or net-trap, into which wild fowl are driven.
- DECOY DUCK**, a tame water fowl trained to lead others into the fowler's snare of network.
- DEER**, a family of animals which have deciduous antlers, and of which there are many species.
- DEER HORNS**, the deciduous horns (or as they should be termed "antlers") of the deer tribe; in their structure and mode of development and growth they are really bone, and are consequently applicable to many of the purposes for which that material is employed. Deer antlers are imported in considerable quantities from different parts in the East, afforded by various species of *Cervidæ*, found in those regions. The fallow deer also annually yields a considerable supply, whilst the reindeer and moose afford a large contribution to the supply from Canada and other northern parts of the globe. These antlers are used in the manufacture of handles for instruments, trinkets, and buttons, and articles of furniture in Germany. A large quantity of young deer horns are imported into some of the Chinese ports, as they hold a high place in the materia medica.
- DEER SINEWS**. These form articles of commerce in Siam, China, and some other parts of the East, being used for food and for medicine. From Siam, 200 to 300 cwt. are annually exported.
- DEER SKINS**, a woollen fabric for men's wear with a cotton warp.
- DEGRAMAI**, a name in Japan for the pierced cocoons of the silk moth.
- DEGRAS** (French), sod oil; oil used in currying leather.
- DELAINE** (originally mousselines de laine), a thin figured fabric of wool or of mixed material.
- DELIM**, an Arab name for the male ostrich.
- DENDENG**, a name in the Eastern countries for the dried sinews and muscles of various animals used for food.
- DENIER**, a small weight used for silk in Italy and France, one-sixth less than the English grain, 20 deniers = $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The size or substance of a silk thread is usually estimated by deniers. The standard of silk measure is about 400 yards, that length of a single filament from China cocoons will weigh 2 deniers, and from French or Italian 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. A 10-denier silk will thus be the combined thread of four or five cocoons.
- DENTICETE**, the scientific name for the beluga, narwhal, porpoise, black fish, killer, grampus and sperm whale.
- DENTINE**, the modification of tooth substance forming true ivory, which in transverse sections or fractures, shows lines of different colours or striae proceeding in the arc of a circle, and forming by their decussations minute curvilinear lozenge-shaped spaces.
- DENTIST**, one who has a practical knowledge of the teeth and their diseases.
- DERI**, the hair from the skin of a dead goat.
- DERM**, the true skin of animals.
- DERMAL**, belonging to the skin.
- DESICCATED MEAT**. See **CHARQUI**.
- DESICCATED MILK**. See **CONDENSED MILK**.
- DESMAN** (*Mygale moschata*), another name for the musk rat of Muscovy; the tails have a strong musky odour and are sold.
- DEVIL**, a name in Tasmania for *Dasyurus ursinus*, Harr., which has a soft thick fur.
- DEVIL FISH**, a fisherman's name for the poulpe (*Octopus piscatorum*, Verrill); it is also given to a species of ray, and to *Stauroleuthis syrtensis*. In Jamaica the name is applied to *Cephaloptera Banksiana* and *C. manatis*.
- DEVONS**, an all-wool fabric for men's wear. There are also black and mixed union Devons having a cotton warp.
- DEWLAP**, the membranous fleshy substance which hangs from the throats of neat cattle; a kind of fur tippet, a feature which is considered a great beauty and recommendation in a fancy rabbit.
- DHOLE**, the wild dog of India.
- DIAGONALS**, union or mixed fancy worsted fabrics for women's wear, made with a sort of lozenge pattern woven in it, or stripes crossing each other at very acute angles.
- DIAMOND BEETLE** (*Entimus nobilis* or *imperialis*), a handsome South American beetle, the elytra of which are sometimes made into headdresses for ladies.
- DIANA MONKEY** (*Cercopithecus diana*, Lin.), an African monkey, the skin of which is sometimes used for making ladies' muffs.

DIAPHANE, a silk fabric with coloured and transparent figures.

DICE, small marked squares of bone or ivory for playing.

DICK, a German name for *Acipenser Schyppa*, Guld; it is also called blaue dick and stachel dick.

DICKER, a measure for counting; a dicker of hides is ten, a dicker of gloves ten dozen, &c.

DIEBEL. See DOBEL.

DIGBY CHICKS, a name in Nova Scotia for a delicious small kind of smoked herring, cured in the port of Digby.

DIGIT, a finger or toe.

DINGO (*Canis Dingo*, Blumenb.), the wild dog of Australia; they are hunted down and poisoned by the settlers. The natives kill them and eat their flesh, which is by no means of ill flavour.

DINMONT, a Scotch name for a shearling ram or tup, one-and-a-half to two years old.

DIPPEL'S OIL, a fetid oil, a secondary product obtained in the destructive distillation of bones.

DIPPING, the process of washing sheep to cleanse the wool before shearing; it is either done in a river or by a pump and tank.

DIPS, small candles made by dipping a wick of cotton repeatedly in melted tallow. They have been greatly replaced by composite candles.

DISHLEY, an English long-woolled breed of sheep; the new Leicester.

DISTEMPER, a name given to a disease in cattle and dogs.

DIVERS (*Colymbus*), a genus of aquatic bird common in all the Arctic regions. Their skins (the feathers on which are very thick) are dressed and made into caps, hoods, &c., and are much esteemed as a covering for the head and breast in the severe climates where they are found.

DJEZMA, soft leather boots worn by Arab horsemen.

DJIRIMI, an inferior kind of balyk or sun-dried fish, prepared in Russia.

DOBEL, DIEBEL. German names for *Squalus cephalus*, Lin., and *Leuciscus dobula*, Gunth.

DOE, the female of the fallow deer, and also applied to a female rabbit.

DOESKIN, a woollen fabric for trousering; deerskin prepared for gloves.

DOG-FISH (*Scyllium*). There are two prominent species, the large and small spotted (*S. catulus* and *S. canicula*). The spinous or pickled dog-fish (*Spinax acanthas*, Cuv.) is found everywhere in

the European seas and on the coasts of North America. In some places it is dried in great quantities, and in the winter pigs are fed on it and thrive well. The livers furnish a valuable oil. They are said to afford the best food of any of the sharks, and are commonly brought to the markets of seaside towns. Turners, cabinetmakers and carpenters use the rough skin for smoothing their work, and polishing various substances, especially wood. The two-horned dog-fish is *Centroscyllium Fabricii* and another is *Centrosymnus celolepsis*.

DOG FOOD. See GREAVES.

DOGLING, a species of cachalot or sperm whale, the oil from which contains doeglic acid but no glycerine.

DOGS (*Canis*), a valuable and well-known race of domestic animals, of which there are many varieties, which may be classed into farm dogs, hunting dogs and shooting dogs. They are used in many countries as beasts of draught. The skin and fat of the dog have commercial uses.

DOGSKIN GLOVES. Although so named, these are really made from Cape sheepskin.

DOG'S MEAT. Many animal substances are sold to feed dogs with, such as greaves, paunches, cooked horseflesh, &c.

DOLLAR FISH (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

DOLPHIN (*Delphinus*), a cetaceous animal bearing a great resemblance to the porpoise. Large shoals of *Delphinus rostratus* and *D. macrocephalus*, some of which are more than 6 feet long, live in the bays and coves of the coast of Brazil. The flesh of the dolphin used to be eaten as food. The *Inia boliviensis* is captured in the South American rivers by the Indians for the oil. The name dolphin is also given to a fish, the dorade (*Coryphæna hippurus*).

DOMETT, a loose woven flannel with cotton warp.

DOMINIAL WOOL, a name in Germany for wool brought to market by large landed proprietors.

DONKEY, a common name for the ass.

DORADE (*Coryphæna hippurus*; *Sparus aurala*), a very excellent sea fish, sometimes called the dolphin.

DOREE. See DORY.

DORKING, a fine race of domestic poultry.

DORMEUR (*Philipnus dormitator*, Cuv. and Val.), an esteemed river fish of Guadaloupe. The dormeur of St. Domingo is *Lobotes somnolitus*.

DORMILLE (*Cobitis barbatula*, Lin.), a river fish.

- DORMOUSE** (*Myoxus glis*, Desm.), the flesh of this little animal was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans and is even now eaten in Italy. *See* LOIRE.
- DORNGRUNDEL**, a German name for *Cobites taenia*, Lin.
- DORNHAI** (*Spinax acanthias*, Lin.).
- DORNROCHEN** (*Raja clavata*, Lin.; *R. rubris*, Bl.).
- DORSE** (German, *dorsch*) (*Morrhua calarius*), a British sea fish allied to the cod.
- DORSETS**, one of the oldest and best breeds of upland horned sheep in Great Britain.
- DORY** (*Zeus faber*), an esteemed sea fish, of which there are many species, but the best known is the common John Dory, taken abundantly on the southern coasts of Britain. The name is said to be derived from the French *jaune* (yellow) *dorée*, referring to the golden yellow of the fish when fresh. Although an ugly fish, it is thought a delicacy by epicures.
- DOTTEREL** (*Eudromias morinellus*), Lin., a species of plover, a summer visitor to England, well known in the London market, its flesh being delicate and much esteemed.
- DOUPPION** (French), a double cocoon. *See* DUPION.
- DOURADO** (*Chetodon aureus*), a Brazilian fish. *See* DORADE.
- DOVE**, a synonym for pigeon.
- DOVE-COT**, a pigeon-house.
- DOVEHOUSE PIGEON** (*Columba affinis*, Blyth), a variety of domesticated pigeon kept in large flocks for the supply of the table.
- DOVEKEY**, a name for the black guillemot (*Uria grylle*).
- DOWN**, the short, fleecy breast plumage of various birds which is collected and used for upholstery purposes. The most esteemed is that from the eider duck. Swans'-down and goose-down are sold on the skin.
- DOWN PILLOWS AND COUNTERPANES**, articles of bedding stuffed with down, the soft under-plumage of birds.
- DRACHENFISCH** (German), *Trachinus draco*, Lin.
- DRAGON, DRAGOON**, a large barb, a variety of fancy pigeon; an intermediate race between the Antwerp carrier and the tumbler.
- DRAKE**, the male of the duck.
- DRENCH**, a strong dose of medicine given to cattle.
- DRIPPING**, the fat collected in cooking from roasting meat, or that skimmed off the pots in boiling.
- DRONE**, the male of the honey bee, which collects no honey.
- DROVER**, a herdsman, one who drives cattle or sheep to or from market.
- DROVER'S DOG**, a colley, a kind of shepherd's dog.
- DRUGGETS, DRUGGETING**, a coarse, thin woollen fabric used for carpeting, packing, etc.
- DRUM** (*Pogonias chromis*), an American edible sea fish. The fresh-water drum is *Haploidonotus grunniens*. A package in which cod-fish is sent to Brazil, containing one Portuguese quintal.
- DUALINE**, an explosive substance prepared from glycerine.
- DUBB**, a name for the Syrian bear (*Ursus Isabellinus*, Hors.).
- DUBBERS**, large bags or bottles made of green hide, used for conveying glue or other fluids in India. They are also made by boiling cuttings of skin and afterwards shaped on an earthen mould.
- DUBBING**, a greasy substance used for softening hard leather.
- DUCAPE** (French), a stout rich silk fabric.
- DUCKBILL**, a name for the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*), a curious Australian animal.
- DUCKLING**, a young duck.
- DUCKS**, an extensive genus of water birds, many of which form articles of food, especially the tame or domesticated duck and the wild duck (*Anas boscas*). There are many varieties of the tame duck; the Aylesbury and the Rouen breeds are much valued.
- DUCKWING**, a variety of fowl.
- DUFFELS**, a kind of frieze or coarse woollen cloth, having a thick nap; a stout milled flannel.
- DUFFER**, a name for the dovehouse pigeon.
- DUGONG** (*Halicore dugong*), the name is a corruption of the Malay duyong; a marine cetaceous animal inhabiting the Eastern seas, and chiefly met with about Ceylon and the Australian coasts. Its flesh, skin, and bones are commercially useful, and the oil obtained from its fat has a medicinal reputation, being considered equal to cod liver oil.
- DUKER, DUYKER-BOK** (*Cephalophus grimmia*; *C. mergens*, Blain.), an African antelope.
- DUMBA WOOL**, wool obtained from the large-tailed sheep, common in Peshawur, Cabul, &c.
- DUNBAR-WEDDER**, a common Scotch term for a salt herring.

- DUNBIRD, another name for the pochard, a species of duck.
- DUN-FISH, broken cod, split and salted, which are kept piled in a dark store for many months, and intended for home use and not for shipment.
- DUNG, the excrement of animals, most of which have some commercial uses.
- DUNK, a fish measure.
- DUNLIN, a name in the north of England for *Tringa alpina*, Lin., a common shore bird.
- DUNLOP-CHEESE, a sweet, rich white cheese, made in Scotland.
- DUN-PIED, a variety of pigeon.
- DUNTER-GOOSE, a name for the eider duck.
- DUPION, DOUPPION, a double cocoon formed by two silkworms. In these the threads are so interlaced that frequent breakings occur in reeling, and sometimes they cannot be wound at all.
- DUPPER. See DUBBER.
- DUTCH CHEESE, small round-moulded cheeses made in Holland of skimmed milk; they are in the shape of a ball, and weigh about 4 lbs. If intended for European use they are coloured exteriorly with a little linseed oil, to which a small quantity of annatto has been added; if for foreign commerce, they are coloured with Berlin red and turnsole steeped in water. See EDAM.
- DUTCH FOWLS, a white-crested breed of fowl.
- DUVET (French), down or fine feathers.
- DUYKER-BOK. See DUYKER.
- DUYONG (Malay), this has been converted by naturalists into Dugong.
- DYMOND, DIAMOND, a Scotch name for a two-year old wether.
- DYNAMITE, an explosive powder, prepared from nitro-glycerine.
- DZIGGUETAI (*Equus onager*, Pall.), the wild ass of Asia; its flesh is excellent, and it is an object of the chase in the lands where it is found.
- DZO, a name given in India to a cross between the yak and the zebra or ordinary cow.

E.

EAGLE (*Aquila*), the monarch of the feathered tribes; the only objects of commerce are the brown and chocolate

coloured wing and tail feathers of the golden eagle (*A. chrysaetos*, Lin.), which are worn in caps and bonnets of most of the Scotch clans, and by Zulu chieftains. The sea-eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*, Lin.) is the European species.

EAR-MARK, a notch, slit or brand on the ears of sheep or other domestic animals for identification.

EARSHELL, the commercial name of various species of *Haliotids* in demand for their beauty, as well as for inlaying purposes in manufactures. In China the shell of *H. funebris*, pounded and washed, is used in ophthalmia and other cases.

EASTER EGGS, in French, "œufs de Pâques," eggs dyed with fuchsine.

ECREVISSE (French), crayfish (*Astacus sp.*); from Finland 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 are annually exported. Those with "pattes rouges" (*A. longicornis*), are brought into Paris from the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse and Picardy, and a small quantity from the Seine. Those with "pattes blanches" (*A. albigator palipes*) from the Seine and Oise and Eure-et-Loire.

ECUREUIL (French), the squirrel.

EDAM, a kind of Dutch cheese, weighing 3 to 4 lbs.

EDREDON (French), a quilt or bed cover filled with eider down.

EELS (*Anguilla vulgaris*), an esteemed freshwater fish; the best come from Ireland, but there are large imports from Holland. The consumption of eels in Great Britain amounts to 4,000 or 5,000 tons a year. The flesh of the eel forms the exclusive fish food of large populations in Europe, and salted, smoked, or pickled is an important article of trade; the skin and fat are used for technical purposes. Eels attain a large size in India, but as they are only eaten by the lower classes there is but little demand for them. In Italy eels are eaten for breakfast, dinner and supper; they grow to a great size, and are reputed to be of an excellent flavour. In New Zealand the eels are nearly 6 feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh, weighing between 20 and 25 lbs. They are dried and cooked as wanted.

EELERY, a kind of pond in Italy for the fattening and growth of eels on a large scale; one of the largest is at Commachio.

EEL-GRIG, a trap for eels.

EEL POUT, a North American fish

(*Zoarces anguillaris*, Pick.), sometimes called the mutton fish; also a name for the losh in Lake Erie.

EEL SKINS. These when dried are used occasionally for whip-thongs, the attachments of hand flails and other purposes.

EFFILOCHEUR (French), an unraveller of woollen rags for shoddy.

EGG ALBUMEN, the dried white of eggs, which is largely used in photography, calico printing, and for other purposes.

EGG-BIRD, the great sooty tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*, Gmel.).

EGG MERCHANT, an importer and wholesale dealer in eggs.

EGG POWDER, condensed egg, which can be kept and used for domestic purposes.

EGGS, a term chiefly applied to the ova of the feathered tribes, although there are many other oviparous animals, such as fish, reptiles, and insects. There is a large commerce carried on in the eggs of poultry, our foreign imports being nearly 800 millions annually. The crate of eggs from Ireland contains from 6,000 to 8,000, the box 2,500. Two hundred eggs are estimated to be packed in one cubic foot. The eggs of many sea fowl are collected and sold for food. So highly are the eggs of the sooty tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*, Gmel.), esteemed, that gathering them is quite a considerable trade. Fish spawn or eggs is also eaten. The eggs of the silkworm are transported in large numbers from different places to secure healthy races of silk moths.

EGRET, a small tuft of feathers. Those of *Ardea alba*, Lin., the *A. egretta*, Gm., and of the little egret, *A. garzetta*, Lin., are in request for ornamental wear. The small feathers sell at 1s. each, or 8s. 6d. the ounce, larger ones fetch double that price. The common heron (*A. cinerea*, Lin.), furnishes the black feathers.

EIDAM. See EDAM.

EIDER DOWN, the soft under feathers of the eider duck, of which about 6,000 lbs. weight are collected annually in Iceland. It is also obtained in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, and imported through Denmark. With the exception of rabbits' fur, it is the worst known conductor of heat.

EIDER DUCK (*Somateria mollissima*, Lin.), a valuable species of wild duck of the Arctic regions, whose nest is systematically robbed of the half-pound of soft feathers with which it is peri-

odically lined; this down, from its superior warmth, lightness, and elasticity, is preferred to every other article for beds and coverlets.

EIER (German), eggs.

ENGINEWEIDE (German), the entrails of an animal; garbage.

ELAN. See ELK.

ELAND (*Oreos canna*, H. Smith; *Boselaphus oreas*), the largest species of antelope found in South Africa; its flesh is of the most palatable and nutritious character.

ELECTORAL WOOL, the finest quality of clothing wool, bred from the Silesian sheep in Silesia, Hungary, and Poland, which countries produce all the superfine wools used in Europe. These wools are designated in Germany as "noble" wools, because their production is deemed a fit employment for noblemen.

ELEPHANT (*Elephas*), the largest of living quadrupeds, of which there are two species, the Asiatic and the African. These animals, when domesticated, are useful as beasts of burden, and in their savage state are hunted for their tusks, flesh, bones, and skin, which are all commercially valuable.

ELEPHANT SEAL (*Phoca proboscidea*), the largest animal of this order, 20 to 25 feet long, found in the South Seas and some of the islands of the Arctic regions.

ELEPHANTS' GRINDERS, the molars of the elephant, which have been ground down into knife handles and other objects, but are brittle.

ELEPHANTS' TEETH, the commercial name under which ivory tusks are imported.

ELFENBEIN (German), ivory. The name is nearly the same in the Swedish, Danish and Dutch languages.

ELK (*Cervus alces*, Lin.). This large species of deer, common to the northern parts of both hemispheres, is called the moose. The American elk is *Alces machilis*, Ogilby; its flesh is highly esteemed as an article of food, and is said to equal beef in flavour; the skin, which is soft and thick, furnishes a most excellent pliable leather. The horns, shed every year, are often 2 feet long and 60 lbs. in weight. Russian elk and deer skin wash-leather is of a very good quality.

ELLECK, a name for the red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*).

ELLERLING, ELRITZE, German names for *Phoxinus levis*, Ag.

- ELVERS, EEL-FARE, the young fry of eels.
- ELYTRA (Greek, a sheath), the horny anterior part of wings found in beetles (*Coleoptera*), and which serve as sheaths or cases for the posterior part. Some of these are used for ornamental purposes by ladies.
- EMMENTHAL, a large round Swiss cheese, weighing from 100 to 200 lbs.
- EMU (*Dromæus Novæ Hollandiæ*, Vieill), a large Australian bird allied to the cassowary. The flesh of the young bird is said to be a delicious article of food. The short feathers when dyed and the green eggs now form articles of commerce. The oil, of which the bird yields about 2 gallons, is used in rheumatism.
- ENAMELLED LEATHER, polished varnished leather used for boots and shoes and other purposes. It is sometimes called patent leather.
- ENCORNET (French), the cuttle fish (*Sepia* sp. and *Loligo sagetta*), which are much eaten as food in the Mediterranean and the East.
- ENGEL-HAI, a German name for *Squatina angelus*, Cuv. See MEERENGEL.
- ENGOULEVENT, the French name for the common night-jar (*Caprimulgus europæus*, Lin.).
- ENTE (German), a duck.
- ENTOOZON, a worm or animal living embedded in some part of another.
- EPAULARD, a French name for the beluga or white whale.
- EPERVIER (French), the common sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*, Lin.) of Europe.
- EPHRAIM, a hunter's name for the grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*, Lewis and Clarke).
- EPIDEMIC, a murrain or disease among cattle, which may attack a great many at certain seasons.
- EPINOCHÉ (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Lin.), a French name for the stickleback, a small fish too fat to be edible generally. There are several species.
- EPIZOOTIC, a murrain or pestilential disease, an eruptive fever among cattle; a term having the same significance with the lower animals as epidemic with man, being highly contagious.
- EQUARISSEUR (French), a knacker's yard, or common slaughter-house, where carcases of dead animals are taken to be flayed, &c.
- ERAL, the Tamil name for prawns.
- ERBSENWIRSTE, a kind of dried sausage made of peas, salted meat, and fat bacon.
- ERIA SILK-WORM, a name for the *Bombyx cynthia* in India; also known as the *Attacus Canningii* of the Lower Himalayas.
- ERMINE (*Mustela [Putorius] erminea*, Lin.), the white fur forming the winter clothing of the weasel or stoat in northern Russia is in great request, being worn by ladies, royal personages, and judges on their robes; when trimmed with Astrakhan fur it is known as "miniver."
- ESCARGOT (French), a snail. See SNAILS.
- ESCUTCHEON, a French term applied to the centre whence the hair diverges on the buttocks of a cow, and from its form M. Guenon deduces the milk-yielding properties of the animal.
- ESPADON, the French name for the sword-fish, *Xiphias gladius*.
- ESSENCE D'ORIENT, a solution obtained from the scales of the bleak, by which hollow glass beads coated with it are made to sparkle almost like the genuine Oriental pearls. This substance is also said to be prepared from the scales of *Sphyraena vulgaris*, together with the minute silvery particles of its air bladder.
- ESSEX PIGS, an esteemed race of small black English pigs.
- ESTAMINES, an all-wool fabric, made for men's and women's wear.
- ESTANCIA, a cattle farm or grazing ground in South America, which is usually of very large extent.
- ESTRIDGE, the fine soft down of the ostrich, formerly used in hat making.
- ETAAC, another name for the blaubeck antelope.
- ETALON (French), a stallion.
- ETAVILLON (French), skins prepared for glove making.
- ETHNOLOGY (from the Greek *Ethnos*, a nation), the science or study of the human races.
- ETOURNEAU (French), a name for the common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*, Lin.).
- EWE, a female sheep.
- EXTRACT OF MEAT, a concentrated soup or essence of beef, of which there are several kinds in commerce, made in Australia, South America and Europe, as Tooth's, Liebig Company's, Bago's, &c.
- EXTRACT WOOL, wool obtained from mixed cotton and woollen rags by a chemical process, which consumes the cotton and leaves the wool intact.

EXUVIÆ, the cast skin or shells of animals.

EYE STONES, a name for the opercula of some molluscs, which are polished and set by jewellers. See OPERCULA.

F.

FADGE, FODGE, a trade term for the rough leather covering a bundle of patent or other dressed leather.

FAILLE (French), a kind of thick corded plain silk.

FAIRY, a fancy variety of the swallow pigeon.

FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*), a species of formidable bird of prey, which is kept and trained in many countries for chasing and capturing other birds.

FALCONER, one who breeds and trains hawks for pursuing game. Nine species of falcons, hawks and owls have been employed in the chase by Europeans. *F. islandus*, Gm., is the most bold and daring in proportion to its size of all birds of prey. Falconry used to be much practised in England; it is still followed in North Africa.

FALL, a short silk veil worn by ladies.

FALLOW DEER (*Cervus dama*, Lin.), the domestic deer which is kept in parks, the flesh of which, termed venison, is noted for its richness and delicacy. The skins are unrivalled for durability and softness, and the antlers, like those of the stag, are used for knife handles and other purposes.

FAN, an article for ladies' use, often made of or trimmed with ivory, tortoiseshell, silk or feathers.

FANTAIL, a variety of pigeon, mostly of a pure snowy white. The French term them peacock pigeons.

FANTAILED DUCK (*Anas galericulata*, Gmel.).

FANTAISIES (French), waste silk obtained from defective cocoons in reeling and spinning.

FARCY, a disease among horses, a species of subcutaneous glanders.

FARMAIDS, FIRMAIDS, a name given to salted and smoked pilchards, a corruption from the Italian "fumadoes."

FARMYARD MANURE, the droppings of cattle and stable bedding, &c., which is considered one of the best fertilisers.

FARRA, a kind of salmon in Spain.

FARRIER, a workman who shoes horses.

FARROW, a litter of pigs.

FARROW COW, a cow not in calf.

FATS, the tallow or grease from animals, the best kinds being obtained from domesticated ones. The fat of warm-blooded animals is generally solid, while that of cold-blooded animals and fish is liquid. The principal solid fats are butter, lard, suet and horse grease, and the fluid animal fats cod-liver and other fish oils, neat's-foot, sperm and train oils.

FAUNA, a collective term for the animal life of a country or district.

FAWN, a young deer of the first year.

FEARNOUGHT, a thick shaggy woollen cloth, much used by seafaring men.

FEATHER DRESSER, an operative who steams, cleans and purifies bed feathers; a female who clips and twists ostrich and other feathers, scraping the quills, sewing pieces together, curling and mounting, &c.

FEATHER DUSTER, a light dusting-brush made of feathers.

FEATHER FANS, fans made of or trimmed with feathers.

FEATHER FLOWERS, an imitation of flowers in feathers for ladies' wear. These are chiefly made in Brazil and Madeira.

FEATHER PURIFIER, one who beats, dries and steams feathers for bedding.

FEATHERS, the exterior covering or plumage of birds and domestic poultry, in which there is a large trade carried on—some for upholstery purposes, others for ornamental wear or other purposes. The imports into the United Kingdom of those for ornament exceed in value one million and a quarter sterling. Those for beds 26,000 cwt., value about £5 per cwt., besides the home production estimated at 700 tons. The feathers of gulls, guillemots, puffins, and other sea-fowl are utilised. Iceland exports about 40,000 lbs. of these. See EIDER DOWN.

FEET, a trade name for the twenty-four marginal pieces of shell round the edges of the carapace of the hawk's bill turtle, which are chiefly in demand in China. They are also called "noses."

FELID, long woven strips of sheep's or goat's wool or camel's hair, which are sewn together to form Arab tents.

FELL, an old name for the skin or hide of an animal.

FELLMONGER, properly one who separates the wool from the skin of sheep, but applied very generally to a dealer in hides and skin dresser.

- FELT.** This branch of woollen manufacture is confined to the heavier and harder sorts, applied to mechanical purposes and for carpets, &c. England is the chief seat of its manufacture.
- FELT CAPS AND HATS,** woollen coverings for the head worn by men.
- FEMINA,** a trade classification of ostrich feathers.
- FENCE SEASON,** the period when fish may not be caught in inland waters, which varies for different fish. In England for salmon from September 11 to March 31; for most other river fish from March 15 to June 15; smelts from March 25 to July 25; lamperns from April 1 to August 23.
- FENKS,** the refuse of the blubber of the whale, after trying out the oil, which can be used as manure.
- FENNEC** (*Canis cerdo*, Lin.), a pretty little fox-like animal of Egypt.
- FENT DEALER,** a piece-broker; one who sells small remnants of cloth.
- FERRET** (*Mustela furo*, Lin.), a ferocious little animal of the weasel kind, often kept in a domesticated state for catching rabbits and rats.
- FERTILIZERS.** See ANIMAL MANURES.
- FETLOCK,** the tuft of hair which grows behind the pastern joint of most horses.
- FEUTRIER** (French), a felt-maker.
- FEVIAK,** a Russian name for *Crystophora cristata*.
- FEZ,** a Turkish cap of wool, dyed red.
- FIDDLE STRINGS,** cords of catgut for stretching across the bridge of a violin.
- FIELDFARE** (*Turdus pilaris*, Lin.), a British bird which is often shot for eating, the flesh being good and preferable to that of the blackbird.
- FIELD LARK.** See LARKS. [manure.
- FIENTE** (French), fowls' dung used as
- FIL,** a French term for the combined threads as they come from the winding-reel.
- FILALA,** an Arab name for a fine sheepskin dyed red with henna, and used for making indoor shoes without soles, which are generally embroidered with gold or silver thread.
- FILATEUR** (French), a silk throwster.
- FILATURE** (French), a silk-spinning establishment.
- FILE FISH** (*Balistes capriscus*), an American fish.
- FILLET,** a fleshy piece of meat from the thigh, often boned and rolled, as of veal or lamb.
- FILLY,** a young mare under three years old which has not changed its milk teeth.
- FILOSELLE** (French), silk threads made from the bourre or floss on the outer part of the cocoon.
- FILZ** (German), felt or hair cloth.
- FILZWOLLE** (German), long or combing wool.
- FIN,** a wing or membranous appendage to fishes; those of sharks are eaten as food in China; fin is also a trade name for a blade of whalebone.
- FINCHES** (*Fringillidæ*), a large family of small birds; many are remarkable for their powers of song; others highly prized for the delicacy of their flesh.
- FINDON HADDOCKS, FINNEN HADDIES,** a corrupted term for Findhorn, fish slightly cured and smoked; originally prepared in Scotland, but now cured in London and other towns, as a breakfast relish.
- FINGERING YARN,** a name in Scotland for worsted spun on a small wheel for stockings.
- FINNER-WHALE,** the fin-backed whale (*Balenoptera boops*), which furnishes the shortest and coarsest plates of baleen. [grilse state.
- FINNOCK,** a name for the trout in the
- FINTE** (*Alarusa finta*, Cuv.), a sea fish which enters the rivers at certain seasons. [lbs. or more.
- FIRKIN,** a cask for butter, containing 66
- FISCH-EIER** (German), fish roe or spawn.
- FISCHER** (German), a fisherman; **FISCHWEIB,** a fishwoman. [green.
- FISCH-HAUT** (German), fish skin, sha-
- FISCH-OTTER** (German), *Lutra vulgaris*, Erxl. [oil.
- FISCH-THRAU** (German), fish oil; train
- FISH BAIT,** there is a large employment of small fish and polypi for bait for the larger fish. Capelin, launce, squid, &c., are extensively employed. 206,649 barrels of fish and clams were used for bait in the Quebec district in 1877 for the fisheries on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 5,000 barrels of squid. See ROGUE.
- FISHER** (*Mustela pennanti*), an American fur-bearing animal, sometimes called pekan and wood-shock. The tail forms a large portion of the value of the skin in Russia, being worn as a circlet round the head, and is much esteemed by the Jews. From 7,000 to 9,000 are annually sold in Europe.
- FISHES,** cold red-blooded swimming vertebrated animals of the rivers, lakes and seas, breathing by gills through the water, which are divided into osseous and cartilaginous. They are for the most part eatable, their spawn, oil,

skin, air-bladder and scales are all made use of. A large commerce is carried on in fresh, preserved, dried and salted fish. Our imports of fish cured or salted amounts to nearly 1,000,000 cwt. annually. The term fish is popularly applied to all marine animals, although many of these are mammals.

FISH FACTOR, a fish salesman or dealer, of which there are a large number connected with Billingsgate market.

FISH FLAKES, erections made in the North American colonies for drying fish on.

FISH FLARE, a name for silk-worm gut.

FISH GLUE, the swimming bladder of the cod, carefully washed, laid out and dried.

FISH GUANO, a manure made in Norway, North America and other northern countries with the refuse of the fisheries.

FISH HAWK (*Pandion haliaetus*, Lin.), a name for the osprey, the feathers of which are used for ornamental purposes.

FISH MEASURES; the barrel of anchovies ranges from 16 to 30 lbs.; of pilchards 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; the cran or barrel of herrings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and contains about 700 fresh or 500 smoked fish; the barrel of fish in Maryland contains 220 lbs.; of cod fish, 50 fish; a mace or meace of herrings is 500 fish; a basket of bloaters contains about 150; a long hundred of herrings is 132; a cade, 500; a cade of sprats, 1,000; a stone of fish is 14 lbs.; dried sprats are sold in bundles of 30 fish. For shell fish the ordinary measures are, native oysters, kegs of 16 lbs., containing about 5 score, or barrels of 1,000; periwinkles and mussels by the basket; cockles and whelks by the bushel; shrimps by the gallon; a pad is 60 mackerel, also a basket of soles; a hog'shead of pilchards well cured and pressed will hold from 2,500 to 3,000 fish. See **BARREL**, **LAST**, and **SWILL**.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY. One of the oldest City guilds, being the fourth in order of the great livery companies of London.

FISH-MAWS, the dried air-vessels or sounds of different kinds of fish, used as food in China. A large quantity are exported from the Western Coast of India.

FISH OILS, the principal oils obtained from the fisheries (although some are from mammals) are whale or train oil,

seal oil, dugong oil, cod oil, porpoise oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, pilchard oil, sardine oil, &c. In India oil is obtained from *Squalus carcharius*, *Clupeus magur*, and *Platanista gangetica*.

FISH-POT, a wicker basket for sinking to the bottom of the sea to catch lobsters and crabs.

FISH ROE. See **CAVIARE** and **ROGUE**.

FISH SCALES. Some of these are used for making fish glue, artificial flowers, and fancy ornaments for ladies' wear. Those of the Calipeva (*Mugil liza*), the hog-fish, the parrot-fish, the drum, the bass, the sheep's-head (*Archosargus probatocephalus*), the tarpum, and some perches, are thus utilised; artificial pearls are coated in the interior with a solution of the scales of the bleak and dace.

FISH SKIN LEATHER, the skin of some silurids is curried for glove making; soleskins and others are tanned; shoes are made of the skin of the torsk, and clothing of the tanned skin of the salmon in Eastern Asia. The skin of the beluga (*Acipenser huso*) is employed by the Russians for harness leather.

FISH SKINS. Of late years many attempts have been made to utilise the skins of some of the finny inhabitants of the deep, as those of marine mammals have long been used. The skins of skates, rays, and sharks are used for polishing substances; many are now tanned, others converted into shagreen; some serve in the North for windows instead of glass. Eel skins are used for braces and other purposes.

FISH SOUNDS, the swimming-bladder of some fish, as of the cod, are eaten, and others dried for isinglass.

FITCH, **FITCHET**, names for the polecat of Europe and Asia (*Mustela putorius*, Lin., *Putorius vulgaris*). It is also called the founmart, apparently a corruption of foul marten. The skin is much used for fur.

FITCHES. Brushes or hair-pencils used by artists in oil and water-colour painting.

FLAMBARD (French), an inferior kind of melted tallow.

FLAMINGO (*Phœnicopterus*, Lin.), an aquatic bird (of which there are three species) remarkable for size, beauty, and some say also for the delicacy of their flesh. The large fleshy tongue of the flamingo was much esteemed by the Romans.

FLANNELS. Soft woollen fabrics produced in variety—plain, fancy, and coloured; the best are made in France, England, and Saxony. Upwards of 60 million yards are made in this country annually, and 16 million yards of flannels, blanketings, &c., exported.

FLANNEL SHIRT, a woven worsted inner vest or garment.

FLAT-FISH, a general name for the sole, flounder, and other fish of that form.

FLAUCHTER, a term in Scotland for a Skinner, and for one who cards wool.

FLEECE, a French race of fowls.

FLEECE, the quantity of wool shorn from one sheep, which varies according to the breed and climate. The average clip of British sheep may be taken at 5 lbs. The Lincolns and Cotswolds may be placed at 8 lbs., the Leicesters at 7 lbs., the Downs at 4 lbs., the Cheviots at 3 lbs., the Black faces at 2½ lbs., and the Welsh at 2 lbs. In the German Empire the average is about 3½ lbs. In Austria and Hungary 3 lbs. In Asia the yield is not more than 2 lbs. each. In Australia it is from 2½ to 3½ lbs.

FLEECY, a kind of woollen yarn.

FLENCHING, a seaman's term for the operation of cutting the blubber from the carcase of the whale.

FLESH, the muscular tissue of quadrupeds, which in the food aspect is usually termed butchers' meat, although that from different animals bears distinctive names. Fish and fowl are not spoken of as flesh. [butcher.]

FLESHER, the name in Scotland for a

FLESHINGS, the inner part or flesh side of a skin. Sheep and other skins are now split very cleverly by machinery. Fleashes are employed for books, where strength rather than superior finish is desirable. They are also made into chamois leather and buckskin gloves.

FLETAN (French), the *Hippoglossus maximus* and *pingius*.

FLET MILK, milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

FLEURETS, waste silk made from the floss or the outer part of the cocoon.

FLIES, ARTIFICIAL, imitation flies made of feathers, &c., for the use of the angler. Shrimps, insects, &c., are also very closely imitated.

FLOCK, an indefinite number of sheep kept under one shepherd.

FLOCKING, FLOCKS, picked wool, refuse quills and other substances prepared for filling mattresses.

FLOCKMASTER, a sheep owner.

FLOCK PAPER, wall paper-hangings on

which pulverised dyed wool has been sprinkled and attached.

FLOOK, FLUKE, a name in Scotland for the plaice, flounder and other kinds of flat fish.

FLORET SILK, FLORETTA, names for floss silk obtained from waste and spoiled cocoons. It is carded and spun into coarse thread.

FLORETTA, a Spanish name for the finest quality of wool in a fleece.

FLORICAN. FLORIKEN (*Sypheotides bengalensis*, Gm.), an Asiatic species of bustard, much sought for by the Indian sportsmen as a delicacy for the table; it is sometimes captured by falcons.

FLOSS SILK. See **FLORET**.

FLOUNDER (*Pleuronectes flesus*), a well-known flat fish, somewhat similar to the plaice, but smaller, the flesh of which is held in considerable esteem. In North America the common flounder is *Chenopsetta ocellans*; the Southern flounder *C. oblonga*. The smooth flounder is *Pleuronectes glaber*, and the sand flounder *Lophopsetta maculata*; another is *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*. The fish passing under the name of flounder in Australia is *Pseudorhombus Russellii*. See **FLUKE**.

FLUGFUCHS (German), the flying fox or bat (*Pteropsis Edwardsi*).

FLUGHUNDE (German), the fruit-eating bats (*Pteropina*).

FLUKE, a common name for several species of flat fish. There are white flukes or flounders (*Pleuronectes flesus*), plaice flukes (*P. platessa*), sandstone flukes and gar flukes or dabs (*Platessa limanda*). The plaice flukes are the principal sorts.

FLUKE (*Diostoma*), a parasite which infests the liver of sheep. It derives its name from its resemblance to the flounder called fluke all over Scotland and many parts of England. There are two forms of the liver fluke, the larger *D. hepaticus*, and the smaller *D. lanceolatum*.

FLUSSADLER (German), the osprey or fish hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*, Lin.).

FLUSSBARSCH (German), Cuv.; *Perca fluviatilis*, Lin.

FLUSS-KREBS (German), the river cray-fish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

FLUSSNEUNAUKE, the German name for the river lamprey (*Pteromyzon fluviatilis*, Lin.).

FLYING-FISH (*Exocetus exiliens*), a fish inhabiting tropical seas, and which is esteemed for food in some quarters, espe-

- cially Barbados (*E. Robertii*). There would appear to be two species, the Oceanic and the Mediterranean (*E. volitans*).
- FLYING-FOX** (*Pteropus Edwardsi*). The flesh of this animal is eaten by the Malays, but Dr. Oxley says "no real fox smells, to my mind, half so rank as they do. Methinks a rat would be palatable food compared with them."
- FOAL**, a young horse.
- FOIES GRAS**. See PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
- FOLD**, a temporary enclosure or pen for keeping sheep or cattle.
- FOLPO**, the Italian name for *Sepia octopodia*, Lin.; *Eledon moschatus*, Lamk.
- FONDEUR** (French), a tallow melter.
- FONTINA**, a kind of Italian cheese.
- FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**, a disease in cattle.
- FOOT MUFF**, a fur protection for keeping the feet warm when riding.
- FOOT ROT**, a disease in sheep, leading to the decomposition or rotting of the sole and horny part of the hoof.
- FOOTS**, the deposit in fish oil and other fatty substances.
- FORELLE**, a German name for the trout (*Salmo fario*, Lin.). The sea forelle is *S. Trutta*, Lin., the meere forelle *Trutta lacustris*, Ag.
- FORESTER**, a name given to the largest of the kangaroo family, which sometimes attains 400 lbs. in weight.
- FORK-TAIL**, another name for the brandling, a salmon four years old.
- FORMAGGINI**, a kind of small Italian cheese.
- FORMIC ACID**, an acid originally obtained from red ants. [binding.]
- FORRIL**, a kind of parchment for book-
- FOUET** (French), a whip-lash.
- FOULARDS**, washing silk printed on the cloth either in pieces or in handkerchiefs. In France these are woven to the annual value of £2,000,000.
- FOULÉ CLOTHS**, all-wool fabrics made for women's wear.
- FOULEMART**, a name for the polecat.
- FOURMILIER** (French), the anteater (*Myrmecophaga* sp.).
- FOURRIERE** (French), fur.
- FOWLER**, one who pursues or snares wild fowl for food.
- FOWLS**, a generic term applied to the larger kinds of birds, both wild and domestic, which are reared or pursued for the purposes of food. It is most commonly applied to the cock and hen (*Gallus domesticus*), of which there are numerous breeds.
- FOX** (*Canis vulpes*, Lin.), a well-known animal very widely diffused, of which there are several species. In England they are bred to afford sport to the huntsman, and their brushes or tails are considered a trophy. In wilder countries they are hunted for their skins, which are extensively used by the furriers. The red fox (*C. fulvus*, Desm.) is that chiefly brought to market, but the skins of the black, blue and silver fox (*C. fulvus*, var. *argentata*) are those most prized.
- FOXHOUND**, a breed of dogs, the most important of the hound group, kept for chasing the fox. There are about 135 packs of foxhounds kept up in England, 10 in Scotland and 18 in Ireland. The expense of maintaining a pack of hounds is very considerable, amounting to several thousand pounds annually.
- FOX PAWS or PADS**. A large trade is carried on in these from Russia to China, many hundred thousands being sent yearly.
- FOX TAILS**, the brushes of foxes, which are mounted and used for various purposes.
- FOX-TERRIER**, a breed of dog, of which there are two varieties, the smooth-coated and the wire-haired.
- FRANCOLINS** (*Francolinus*), birds much resembling partridges, of which there are several species, whose flesh is greatly esteemed. *F. vulgaris*, Steph., is the common francolin of Europe; *F. clamator* is the pheasant of the Cape colonists; *F. afer* and *F. Levaillantii* are called partridges. Their flesh is rather hard unless carefully cooked.
- FREE-MARTIN**, the barren twin-calf, whose mate is a bull-calf, the heifer is incapable of breeding.
- FREE WARREN**, a privilege of preserving and killing game. [fish.]
- FRETIN** (French), the young or fry of
- FRETT-KATZE** (German), *Cryptoprocta ferox*.
- FRIBS**, a name for small cut locks of wool which are sorted out of the fleece.
- FRICANDEAU** (French), a slice of veal larded and stewed.
- FRICASSEE** (French), a savoury dish of meat cut into small pieces and fried.
- FRIEZE**, a kind of baize, which is coarser, stouter and longer-haired than cloth. Irish frieze consists of a heavier yarn, and is more strongly milled.
- FRIGATE BIRD** (*Tachypetes aquilus*). The flesh of this bird is strong-tasted, but the pectoral muscles of this and the tropic birds, which are never fat,

- are very good, if cooked separate from the bones.
- FRILLS**, a name in Cornwall for a species of edible scallop (*Pecten*), which are also called "Queens."
- FRISONNETS**, a species of silk waste, useful for working up.
- FRISONS** (French), the outer covering of silk cocoons.
- FRIZZETS**, hair pads used by ladies in dressing their hair to distend it and make it appear more voluminous.
- FROCK**, a name in Scotland for a pair of draught oxen.
- FROCK COAT**, a gentleman's surtout or walking coat; in France, however, a *frac* means a dress coat.
- FROG** (*Rana esculenta*), the hind legs of this species of frog are esteemed a food delicacy in parts of Europe; the flesh of *R. paradoxa* is also eaten in Surinam. A plaster made of the spawn of frogs is often prescribed in medicine. The Chinese make a soup of them. A powerful arrow poison is obtained by the Indians of Columbia from *Thylobates bicolor*; it is said to be as dangerous as curare. See **AMPHIBIANS**.
- FROST FISH**, a name for the American smelt (*Osmerus mordax*, Mitch.); also for *Lepidopus caudatus*, a fish of New Zealand.
- FRUITIERE** (French), an association of farmers who send their milk to a central dairy to be made into butter and cheese.
- FRUITIERS** (French), dealers in butter, cheese and eggs.
- FRY**, the young of fish.
- FUCHS** (German), the fox (*Canis vulpes*).
- FUILLE**, a French name for a carp more than a year old.
- FULMAR** (*Fulmarus glacialis*, Stephen). This bird breeds abundantly on the island of St. Kilda, and is of great importance to the inhabitants, who not only eat the flesh and the eggs, but also collect the oil vomited by the birds when seized, and boil down the young birds for the sake of the fat yielded by them, which is burnt in lamps and considered to have some medicinal properties. This bird is used extensively as bait by the North American fishermen, being caught with the hook in large numbers.
- FUMADOES**, a name given in Italy to smoked or fumaged pilchards, corrupted in England to farmaids.
- FUNERAL PLUME**, an elaborate mounted collection of sprays of ostrich feathers, white or dyed black, used to attach to the top of hearses and the heads of the horses, and also borne by mutes at grand funerals.
- FUR**, the soft short hair on the skins of some animals which is worn for clothing or for ornamental purposes.
- FUR CAP**, a covering for the head made of fur.
- FUR CLIPPINGS, FUR CUTTINGS**. These are used for making small articles, such as purses, tobacco pouches, gloves, &c., and the worst part of the waste for manure.
- FUR COAT**, a man's outer wrapper, worn for warmth in winter.
- FUR JACKETS and MANTLES**. Ladies' garments for winter wear, made of seal-skin and other furs.
- FUR MOTH** (*Tinea pellionella*), an insect that lays its eggs in articles of clothing, which the caterpillars inhabit.
- FURRIER**, a merchant or dealer who imports or trades in skins of animals. There are some who specially dress and prepare furs and skins.
- FUR SEAL**. The fur seals and sea lions are closely allied, forming the family *Otariadæ*; they are well distinguished from the hair seals (*Phocidæ*) by their external ears and long flippers destitute of hair. The flesh of the hair seal is stated to be more juicy and sweet for food than that of the fur seal. Beneath the long external hair the animal's body is clothed with soft wool, which manufactured into articles of wear is such a large source of revenue to the furriers. About 50,000 to 100,000 skins enter into commerce yearly; the greater part come from the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Alaska, and from the Falkland Isles. The Northern fur seal is *Callorhinus ursinus*, the Antarctic fur seal *Arctocephalus aucklandicus*, &c.
- FUR TRADE**, an important branch of the commerce in animal products, consisting of the import and sale of the skins, raw or prepared, of the numerous fur-bearing animals. London and Leipzig are the two great marts where furs are chiefly sold. In London, in 1879, the sales were to the value of £300,000, and in Leipzig to the value of more than £75,000. In 1881 furs to the value of over one million sterling were imported into the United Kingdom.
- FUSS-THRAN** (German), thick fish oil; train oil.
- FUTFALL**, a Scottish name for a slink lamb-skin dressed.

G.

GADFLY (*Oestrus bovis*), an insect that attacks cattle; it lays its eggs by its ovipositor in the skin, and the larvæ eat completely through it.

GADWALL (*Chaulelasmus streperus*; Lin.), a waterfowl abundant in Holland and the marshes of the north and east of Europe; its flesh is excellent.

GAINIER (French), a maker of sheaths or scabbards of leather.

GAITERS, coverings for the shoe and lower part of the leg, which are usually made of leather or cloth as most durable.

GALAGO, a genus of small quadrumanous animals inhabiting different parts of Africa. They are a favourite article of food in Senegal.

GALANTINE, a dish of chicken or boned white meat, boiled and served cold.

GALE (French), the mange.

GALEA, a Tartar name for the barbot (*Gadus jubatus*).

GALL, the bitter fluid secreted by the liver in animals. Ox-gall is used by artists in mixing colours, in fixing the lines of crayon and pencil drawings, and in removing grease. It is also employed for scouring cloth and carpets, and in medicine. The gall of the carp is used in Turkey as a green paint, and for staining paper. The gall of the bear, which is used medicinally, sells in China at 10s. the oz.

GALL INSECTS, species of *Cynips*, hemipterous and other insects, which form excrescences for their nidus.

GALLOON (French *galon*), a kind of thick, narrow braid, or ferret of velvet, satin, wool, or terry for binding or trimming, of which there are narrow and wide kinds.

GALLS, concretions and excrescences formed by insects upon the leaves and leaf-stalks, &c., of different trees which contain a good deal of tannin; they are used for black dyes for fabrics, in tanning, and for making ink, gallic and pyrogallic acid employed in photography. Oak-galls are formed by *Cynips quercusfolii*, and although these form the principal quantities supplied to commerce, there are a variety of other galls imported, such as Chinese and Japanese galls, Tamarix galls, &c.

GALL-STONES, the biliary calculi of the

ox, and concretions formed in the gall-bladder of some other animals, which are occasionally used by artists as a bright and yellow durable colour.

GALUCHAT, a French term for what is usually called shagreen, prepared from the tuberculous skins of the ray (*Trygon sephen*), used for various purposes, sometimes dyed green and other colours. It takes the above name from a Paris workman who employed it first.

GAMBA, or **SANGUE**, the opossum, a Brazilian marsupial, which is highly esteemed as game by some and refused by others.

GAMBROONS, an all-wool fabric made for men's wear.

GAME, a general name for wild animals. Those which are regarded as game by British laws are hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath-game, moor-game, black-game, and bustards, but some other birds and rabbits are also protected and have a close time.

GAME DEALER, a tradesman licensed to sell game.

GAME FOWLS, a fighting bird of poultry.

GAMEKEEPER, a person in charge of a game preserve.

GAMLA SILL, the large herring of Norway (*Clupea bohusica*, Nilss.). The name "gamla" means old.

GAMMON, a piece of bacon; the buttock of a hog salted and cured.

GANDER, the male of the goose.

GANDOURA, a woollen dressing-gown worn by Arab women.

GANGA, a Spanish name for a species of sand grouse (*Pterocles*).

GANNET (*Sula bassana*, Lin., a large sea bird which is much sought after in the Hebrides and North of Scotland. On the island of St. Kilda, tens of thousands of these birds are taken annually, as well as innumerable quantities of their eggs. On the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth from 1,500 to 1,600 young birds are annually sold at from 9d. to 1s. each. The old birds are taken for their feathers.

GANS (German), a goose.

GAPEMOUTH, a name in Scotland for the bass or sea perch (*Perca labrax*).

GAPER (*Mya truncata*, Lin.), an edible mollusc, which is also much used as a bait for fish.

GAPES, a disease in poultry caused by the presence of a parasitic worm (*Sclerostoma syngamus*) which, causing the trachea to inflame, often produces suffocation.

- GARANGAN, the name of a species of ichneumon (*Herpestes javanicus*).
- GARBAGE, the entrails of animals or other waste animal substances.
- GARDERA, a name in Italy for a species of *Spondylus* eaten as food.
- GARDON, the French name for the roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*, Lin.).
- GARENNE (French), a warren or enclosure for rabbits.
- GAR-FISH (*Belone* sp.). These fish, although occasionally seen in the shops of the London fishmongers, are but little esteemed as food. They are, however, eaten in the seaports, and are often called "green bones." The European species (*B. vulgaris*), is the mackerel guide of the fishermen. The silver gar-fish is *B. longirostris*. The gar-fishes of Australia are species of *Hemirhamphus*, and considered good food. That of New Zealand is *Scomberox Forsterii*.
- GAR-FLUKE, a name at Southport for the dab.
- GARGANEY TEAL (*Querquedula circia*, Lin.), an European water-fowl, the flesh of which is among the best of that of the wild duck family.
- GARNALEN, GARNAT, GARNELE, GRANAT, German names for the shrimp.
- GAROUPA (*Percia atis*), a Brazilian fish.
- GARRICK, a name for the gar-pike (*Esox belone*).
- GARRON (French), a small horse.
- GARRONAISE, a fine race of French cattle.
- GARUSOLA, a name in Italy for *Murex brandaris* and *M. trunculus*, which are sold in the markets for food and eaten by the poor. [sprattus].
- GARVIE, a name for the sprat (*Clupea*).
- GASPEREAU (*Clupea vernalis* and *C. aestivalis*; *Pomolobus pseudo-harengus*), another name on the North American coast for the alewife, a fish which is largely used fresh or salted.
- GATTINE, the Italian name for a mild phase of the disease of the silkworm, known as *pebrine*, arising, it is believed, from feeding on unhealthy mulberry leaves.
- GAUCHO, the name given to mounted herdsmen in South America.
- GAULDING, a name in Jamaica for some of the herons.
- GAUNTLET, a long leather glove covering the wrist, worn by soldiers and by ladies.
- GAUZE, a thin, mixed silk, transparent fabric for ladies' dress.
- GAUZE RIBBON, a ribbon made of gauze.
- GAYAL (*Bos frontalis*, Lambert; *B. gayeus*, Colebrooke).
- GAZELLE (*Gazella dorcas*, Lin.), a pretty Eastern antelope, which is often domesticated.
- GEELBECK (*Otolithus æquidens*), a large South African fish, the flesh of which is salted and dried for export. The name is a Dutch one, implying yellow mouth.
- GEISSBEBE (German), a goatherd.
- GELATINE, a glutinous substance procured from the skin, tendinous parts and bones of adult animals. There are a variety of kinds in commerce, as amber, opaque, brilliant, &c. Lozenges and other food preparations are made of it.
- GELDING, a castrated male horse.
- GELINOTTE (*Bonasa betulina*), the grouse of Northern Europe.
- GELT, a gelded boar.
- GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe.
- GEMSBOK (*Oryx gazella*). The flesh of this African antelope ranks next to that of the eland, and at certain seasons of the year they carry a great quantity of fat.
- GENAPPE, a worsted yarn or double-thread of wool, glazed and singed by gas, used for fringes, braids, &c.; it is often combined with silk.
- GENDA-SING, a name in the East for a rhinoceros horn.
- GENET, a furrier's name for the skin of what is sometimes called the Spanish cat (*Viverra genetta*); this skin is much imitated with grey rabbit skin dyed: the fur of *Genetta vulgaris* is of a grey colour spotted with dark patches; when domesticated it catches mice as well as a cat: also a name for a small horse.
- GENISSE (French), a heifer.
- GENTIL, a name for the *Falco peregrinus* a trained hawk. See FALCON.
- GENTLES. Maggots or worms used by anglers for baiting their hooks.
- GENTOO PENGUIN (*Pygosceles tenuatus*, Peale), a species of sea-fowl which breeds on the Falkland Islands. See PENGUIN. [smoked fish.
- GERAUCHERTE FISCHE (German).
- GERMAN SAUSAGE. Seasoned meat, slightly cooked, stuffed into a gut or bladder, and sometimes called a polony.
- GERMON (French), a name for the white tunny. [deer (*Rusi Aristotalis*).
- GERON, an Indian name for the Sambar
- GESSENAY, a Swiss cream cheese of fine and aromatic flavour, very hard and keeping well for years. [fish.
- GEZALZENE FISCHE (German), salted

- GHEE, clarified fluid butter, prepared chiefly from buffalo milk, boiled with the leaves of *Moringa pterygosperma* and a little salt added. It is used very largely by the natives of India.
- GHIRBEH. See GIRBEH.
- GHOND, a name for the swamp deer of India (*Rucervus duvaucelli*).
- GHOONT, a small Indian pony used in the mountain ranges.
- GIBBON (*Hylobates leucogenys*, Ogilby), an Asiatic monkey, native of Siam.
- GIBELE, a species of carp, *Cyprinus gobio*, Bloch.
- GIBELLOTTE (French), a kind of stew or fricassee in which various meats and poultry may be served.
- GIBIER (French), a general name for game; it is divided into "gibier à poil," hairy game, and "gibier à plumes," feathered game.
- GIBLETS, the edible offal of poultry, comprising the neck, head, gizzard, legs, and other inferior parts. In French they are termed "abates."
- GIBOIA (*Boa conchria*), a large Brazilian serpent, whose skin is used for boots and shoes and other purposes.
- GILBACKER (*Silurus Parkii*), a large fish of South America. A kind of isinglass or fish glue is made from the sound in Guiana.
- GILLS, the apertures for breathing at each side of the head of a fish.
- GILPIN, a name for the small coal-fish.
- GIMMER, a provincial name for a young ewe; thus, a gimmer lamb is one unweaned, and a shearling gimmer one that has been shorn.
- GIMP, a silk thread or twist used for trimmings and fringes.
- GIRAFFE (*Camelopardis giraffa*, Gm.), a curious shaped African animal, which is kept in Zoological gardens. In its wild state it is hunted for its flesh, of which the Arabs are very fond, and for the stout skin, of which bucklers and sandals are made. The leg bones have been imported into Europe for the use of cutlers to make handles of knives, &c.
- GIRBEH, a skin bag for holding water, made of raw antelope hide, carried on camels in North Africa. See GUELBA.
- GIZZARD, the third or digestive stomach of birds. In graminivorous birds the lining membrane is very thick and muscular, and horny enough to triturate the food. The gizzard forms part of what are commonly termed "giblets." Gizzards are employed by the Chinese as we do pepsine, and they were included in the English Pharma-
- copoeia in 1721. Those of the South American rhea have recently been brought into use for this purpose.
- GIZZARD FISH, a name for the white fish (*Coregonus albus*), belonging to the salmon family.
- GLAIRE, the white of eggs, used by bookbinders, confectioners, and others.
- GLANDERS, a disease in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose. It has usually a chronic course, can be communicated by means of its contagion to several other species of animals and to human beings, and must be considered incurable if fully developed.
- GLANZWOLLE (German), carded wool.
- GLATTBUTT, a German name for *Rhombus vulgaris*, Yarrell.
- GLATT-DICK, GLATT-STOR, German names for *Acipenser glaber*, Heck.
- GLATTROCHEN, a species of ray (*Rajabatis*, Lin.).
- GLOBULIN, a constituent of blood.
- GLOVE CLEANER, one who cleanses or renovates kid gloves by acids, &c.
- GLOVE LEATHER. Two kinds of skins are chiefly employed for conversion into the better kinds of kid leather; the more expensive are the skins of young kids fed solely with milk, the other being lamb-skin. Each of these skins yields on an average two pairs of gloves. The description of leather sold for gloves in this country are white, Cape-tanned, East Indian-tanned, and Monte Video lamb-tanned.
- GLOVES, coverings for the hands, which are chiefly made of animal substances, skin or fur, leather, woollen, or silk. Of leather gloves we import about 14 million dozen pairs yearly.
- GLUE, a hard and brittle gelatinous substance, largely made from refuse animal pieces, and which is much in demand as an adhesive cement. There are various kinds—town glue, Scotch glue, foreign glue, &c.
- GLUE MANUFACTURER, one who boils down, cuts and prepares cakes of glue for sale. [glue in.]
- GLUE-PAN, a large open boiler for making
- GLUE PIECES, the parings of hides and skins from the slaughter-houses and tanneries, used for boiling down for glue. The parings of ox and other thick hides make the strongest, and afford about 45 per cent. of glue.
- GLUTTON. See WOLVERINE.
- GLYCERINE, a chemical residual product obtained from soap and candle factories and extensively from lard in America;

about 600,000 lbs. are made annually in Cincinnati.

GNANDOU or NANDOU (*Rhea americana*, Vieill.). See RHEA and VULTURE FEATHERS.

GNAPPEE, another name for balachong, a condiment in general use by the Burmese and other Eastern people.

GNU (*Catoblepas Gnu*, Gm.), a species of wild antelope of South Africa, found in troops, which is chased for its skin. Large quantities of these skins come into commerce, as they are found to make excellent bands for machinery; 25,000 to 30,000 skins are annually imported into England. The flesh of the gnu is eatable.

GOAT (*Capra*), a genus of animals which in the domesticated state (*C. hircus*, Lin.) are found in almost every part of the globe, but thrive best in mountainous regions; Spain, Morocco, British India, Greece, the United States and the States of South America have the largest number. The flesh, skin, hair and milk are all valuable, and they are sometimes used as beasts of burden. The horns of the wild goat (*C. ibex*) are turned backwards, often 3 feet long, and rough with rings. The name of goat is given to the hake by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, from the long tentacles which hang from its chin.

GOATHERD, a keeper or attendant on goats. In the Alps goats will browse up to 7000 feet high, and boys are kept to look after them.

GOAT'S FLESH. This is a harder, tougher, and stronger food than mutton; it is very commonly eaten in Switzerland and other mountainous regions of the world. The flesh of the kid is, however, generally esteemed, and has a flavour not very unlike that of venison.

GOATS' HAIR. See MOHAIR.

GOATSKINS, the dried or tanned skin of the goat, much used for glove-making and other purposes. The imports of goat-skins are large, reaching nine millions a year. They are also sewn together and used for holding wine in some countries.

GOATSUCKER (*Steatornis caripensis*, Hunt), See OIL BIRD.

GOBBLER, a name in North America for the wild male turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*, Lin.).

GODWIT (*Limosa ægocephala*, Lin.). The black-tailed godwit is sometimes caught and fattened with the reeves for the table, but though considerably larger it is not held in such high esti-

mation. The bar-tailed godwit (*L. lapponica*, Lin.) is another European species.

GOGGLE, a name among the Irish and Welsh for the whelk.

GOGGLE-EYE (*Ambloplites rupestris*, or *æneus*), a name in the Western States of America for the rock bass, one of the most esteemed of fresh-water fishes, and characteristic of the great lake region and the Mississippi basin. The fish known under this name in South Carolina is *Pomoxys*, or *Hyperistius hexicanthis*.

GOLD AND SILVER FISH (*Carassius auratus*, Nilss.). Gold fish, gold tench and the *Cyprinus orfues* are bred for ponds, small reservoirs of water and aquaria, to which they are a very great ornament. The gold fish is black when young, and only assumes its golden colour during the second year.

GOLDBEATERS' SKIN, the thin peritoneal membrane stripped from the outer surface of the intestine of the ox, &c., and largely used in the manufacture of gold leaf.

GOLDBUTT, a German name for the sole.

GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetus*, Lin.). See EAGLE.

GOLDEN PERCH (*Dulus auratus*), a very rich and delicate Australian river fish, which attains the weight of 7 lbs. or more. It is also known by the name of yellow belly.

GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*, Lin.), a winter visitor to our sea shores. Its flesh is good eating. That of the Virginian variety (*C. fulvus*) is equally esteemed.

GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*, Stephens), a British song bird with brilliant plumage, which is easily tamed. Its melodious notes, added to a disposition to become attached to those who feed it, are such strong recommendations that the goldfinch will probably long continue to be one of the most general cage favourites. They are sometimes used as call birds or decoy birds by the bird-catcher with his ground nets.

GOLDFORELLE, a name in parts of Germany for the char.

GOLDWOLF (German), the common Indian jackal (*Canis aureus*, Lin.); also a name given by Hamilton Smith to a species of *Chrysocyon*.

GOLET, a Russian name for the trout (*Salmo alpinus*), which are caught in large numbers at Nova Zembla and salted.

GOLIATH BEETLE (*Goliathus giganteus*), one of the largest of the beetles, which is much sought for entomological collections.

GONEY, a name for the large white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*); the young birds are edible and the eggs good. The skin of the feet is made into tobacco pouches and the wing bones into pipe stems.

GOORAL (*Nemorhædus goral*), the Himalayan chamois.

GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*, Lin.), a migratory water fowl, which breeds in the North of Scotland; also a name for the common sheldrake (*Tadorna vulpanser*, Flem.).

GOOSE, a genus of web-footed birds, most of which are commonly useful for their feather quills and flesh. The domestic goose is bred in large numbers for the table in most countries, and the fat livers of some form the celebrated continental food dish "paté de foie gras." Geese are kept in vast numbers in the fens of Lincolnshire; a single person has frequently a thousand old geese, each of which will rear seven; so that at the end of the season he will become master of eight thousand. Geese live to a great age.

GOOSE-GREASE, the fat or dripping saved when roasting a goose, which has some domestic uses. It contains about 3 per cent. of stearine and margarine and 68 of oleine.

GOOSEHERD, **GOZZARD**, a person who drives a flock of geese to water twice a day and brings them back at night.

GOPHER (*Thomomys umbrinus*), an animal of the aspect of a small rat with a short stumpy tail.

GOPHER TORTOISE (*Testudo polyphemus*, Holbrook; *T. carolina*, Leconte). The flesh of this reptile of Florida is said to be excellent, and the eggs are also valued for the table. In some places it is called the terrapin. The salt water terrapin is *Emys concentrica*.

GORET (French), a young pig.

GORETTES, a name in the West Indies for a species of red grunt (*Hæmulon* sp.).

GORGONZOLA, a rich Italian cheese, resembling Stilton and Roquefort, of a clear yellow and marbled. In shape it is cylindrical, 30 centimetres diameter by 20 high, and weighs 25 to 30 lbs. It derives its name from the district where it is made.

GOSHAWK (*Astur palembarius*, Lin.). This bird was formerly in esteem among falconers, and is said to be still

used by the Emperor of China in his hunting excursions; it is trained in the East Indies, where it is called the bhause.

GOSLING, a young goose.

GOUDA, a richer and more delicate Dutch cheese than Edam, made in the form of a flattened sphere, and about 20 lbs. weight.

GOUDAS, a name in India for elephants with large tusks.

GOUJON, a small river fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*, Cuv.; *Cyprinus gobio*, Lin.), much esteemed in Paris. See **GUDGEON**.

GOURA, a name for the large common crowned pigeon of New Guinea (*Goura coronata*, Lin.; *Lophyrus coronatus*).

GOURAMI (*Osphromenus olfax*, Comers), an esteemed fish, native of the rivers of China and the Eastern Islands, and naturalised in the Mauritius and other quarters; the flesh is excellent eating.

GOURDIE, **GOWDIE**, names given to the sculpin.

GOUR-HORNS. The large horns of *Gavæus gaurus*; *Bos cavifrons*. The gour is the gyal of Orissa.

GOZZARD. See **GOOSEHERD**.

GRACKLE (*Gracula religiosa*, Lin.); this is also called the myna, and is a favourite bird. Its powers of imitation of the human voice are truly remarkable.

GRAILLONS (French), greaves or scraps of cooked flesh.

GRAINAGE, the art of collecting the eggs of the silkworm moth.

GRAINER, a brush used by house painters made of bristles or sable hair.

GRAINING, a stage in the process of currying leather when the skin is steeped in an alkaline solution.

GRAIN LEATHER, dressed and tanned skins, blacked on the outer or grain side.

GRAIN-MOTH (*Tinea granella*), an insect destructive to stored corn.

GRALLATOIRES, wading birds.

GRAMASHES, in Scotland a name given to stockings worn instead of boots, or as gaiters.

GRAMPUS (*Phocaena orca*), a cetacean shot or trapped for the oil it yields.

GRANA, a kind of Italian cheese.

GRANATKREBS (German), the common prawn (*Palæmon squilla*, Lin.).

GRANILLA, the dust from cochineal with the imperfect insects and fragments separated by the sieve.

GRASA, a name in South America for melted beef suet, employed for domestic purposes.

- GRAS-DOUBLE, a French name for tripe or chitterlings.
- GRASERIA, an establishment in South America where mares are boiled down for their grease, and cattle to make extract of meat, &c.
- GRA-SEY, a name in Sweden for the sey or pollack fish.
- GRASSEION (French), an inferior kind of white butter made from whey.
- GRASSERIE, a disease of the silkworm allied to jaundice.
- GRASSHOPPER PASTE, locusts prepared as bait for the sardine fisheries in the place of pea cod roe or rogue.
- GRAVELLERS, a name in Devonshire for young salmon fry.
- GRAVES. See GREAVES.
- GRAVY SOUP, a soup made from the juice of cooked meat, and which is sold prepared ready for use.
- GRAYE, an old English name for the badger.
- GRAY-LAG, a name for the common wild goose (*Anser ferus*, Lin.).
- GRAYLING (*Thymallus vulgaris*), a small edible freshwater fish of Europe, which enjoys celebrity as a dainty food, but is not allowed to be caught under 4 ounces weight. One species of American grayling is *T. Pallasii*, Cuv.; the Michigan grayling is *T. tricolor*; the mountain grayling *T. montanus*. The Laplanders use the intestines of the grayling as a substitute for rennet.
- GRAZIER, a stock-breeder, one who raises and fattens cattle.
- GREASE, animal fat boiled out from flesh, tallow, &c.
- GREAVES, the fibrous refuse, or marc, being the compressed membranes or crackling left in tallow-melting, and rendering out lard and mutton fat, which is sold in cakes or blocks for dogs' food and for feeding pheasants.
- GREBE (*Podiceps cristatus*, Latham), the downy plumage of the breast of this waterfowl is much sought for by furriers, as trimmings for dresses and for muffs, &c., being very durable; the exquisite smoothness of the feathers prevents its soiling with wear. The choicest skins are obtained from the lakes of Geneva, Italy, and Holland. The feathers are of the richest white, having the appearance of polished silver; the plumage on the outer edge of the skin is of rich dark brown. The flesh of this bird is said to be tender.
- GRECIAN CORDS, a mixed worsted fabric. See CORDS.
- GREEN BONES, raw bones that have not been boiled; a name for the garfish.
- GREEN CHANK, a name for the shell of *Turbinella* sp. when taken with the animal. See CHANKS.
- GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*, Lin.), a charming little British bird, sometimes kept in cages, but its note is not much admired.
- GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*, Gml.), a bird which is a summer visitor to the British Isles, very shy and difficult to shoot. See CHEVALIER.
- GREEN SNAIL, a commercial name for the shell of the *Turbo olearius*, much used in manufactures for its nacreous inner layer.
- GREEN TURTLE (*Chelonia midas*), the edible sea tortoise, much esteemed as an esculent delicacy, and of these reptiles, 15,000 or 20,000 are imported annually into England. The flesh is sometimes imported dried. The green turtle of the Pacific is *Chelonia virgata*.
- GREGE (French). Raw silk formed of four cocoon filaments.
- GREMILIE (*Perca cernua*, Lin.; *Acerina vulgaris*, Cuv.), the French name for a freshwater fish. It is also known as the "Perche goujonnière."
- GRENADIER (*Macurus fabricii*).
- GRENADINE, a thin mixed dress fabric for ladies, of wool and silk.
- GREY DUCK (*Anas superciliosa*, Gml.), a water-fowl which ranges over the whole of Australia. It is deservedly in high estimation for the table, and is in its prime during the autumn and commencement of winter.
- GREYHOUND (*Canis græius*, *C. leporarius*), an elegant breed of dogs, the most slim of all, as well as the fleetest, kept for coursing the hare. They are divided into short-haired, as English, Arabian, and Balearic greyhounds, and Australian kangaroo hounds; and long-haired, as Scotch, Russian, Polish, Kurd, Circassian, Syrian, and other breeds from the East. The greyhound is remarkable for its swiftness, strength, and sagacity.
- GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*, Lin.).
- GRIFFON (French), a terrier or sporting dog, with either a soft or a rough coat.
- GRILSE, a young salmon, on its first return from the sea.
- GRIMPEL, a name in parts of Germany for *Phoxinus levis*, Ag.
- GRINDERS, the masticating teeth; those

- of elephants are cut into knife handles, ornamental slabs, and other purposes.
- GRINDLINGS**, a local name at Lynn for sprats.
- GRISON** (*Galictis vittata*, Schreb.), a weasel-like animal of South America.
- GRIVEA**, a name for the lark in Italy, and the thrush (*Turdus musicus*, Lin.).
- GRIVET** (*Cercopithecus engythethia*), an Abyssinian monkey, which is often seen on barrel organs performing antics.
- GRIZZLY BEAR** (*Ursus ferox*, Lewis and Clarke). From the flesh of this, and all the species, the natives of the Northern regions derive food. The claws of this, and the barren-ground bear, are much prized for necklaces by the Indians.
- GROGRAMS**, a name for gros de Naples; also a mixed fabric of silk and mohair.
- GRONGO**, an Italian name for the conger eel.
- GROOM**, a man who has the care of horses; a pad groom is one who follows an equestrian.
- GROS-BETAIL**, a French name for the larger kind of live stock of the farm—cattle, horses and asses; *Petit-betail* comprising sheep, goats, and pigs.
- GROS DE NAPLES**, a silk fabric of organzine.
- GROS-GRAIN**, a kind of silk fabric.
- GROUND DOVE**, **GROUND THRUSH** (*Cin-closoma punctatum*), an Australian bird whose flesh is exceedingly delicate; large numbers are sold in the markets.
- GROUNDLING**, a name for the loach (*Memachilus barbatulis*, Lin.); also the German name for *Gobio vulgaris*, or *fluviatilis*.
- GROUND SQUIRREL** (*Sciurus fossor*), a North American rodent, which is hunted down vigorously in California, where it abounds. While not first-class eating, their carcasses and skins find a ready sale.
- GROUPER**, a name for some West Indian and American fish belonging to the perch family. The best known is *Serranus chrysostomus*, Cuvier. *Epinephelus morio* is one of the groupers. The spotted grouper is *E. guttatus*. The name is also variously written grooper and groper.
- GROUSE** (*Tetrao*), a generic name for several species of birds feathered down to the feet, the flesh of which is held in high estimation. The black grouse is the *Tetrao tetrix*, Lin.; the red or moor-cock *Lagopus scoticus*, Lath. In North America they have the spruce grouse (*T. canadensis*); the dusky grouse (*T. obscurus*); the sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioectes phasianellus*); the prairie grouse (*Cupidonia cupida*); and the ruffed grouse (*Bonasia umbellata*). This last surpasses, for the delicacy of its flesh as an article of food, every other American game bird. In various localities it is erroneously called partridge and pheasant. Grouse shooting in Scotland commences on August 12 and ends on December 10.
- GROWLER**, a slang name for a four-wheeled cab.
- GRUE**, a French name for the crowned heron (*Ardea pavonia*, Gmel.).
- GRUGRU WORM**, the palm-tree weevil, *Rhynchophorus (Calandra) palmarium*; which is esteemed a food delicacy by some of the natives of the tropics.
- GRUNDEL**, **GRUNDLING**, German names for *Cobitis barbatula*, Lin.
- GRUNT** (*Hæmulon arcuatum*, &c.). a common name for several kinds of fish sold in the West Indian and American markets.
- GRUYÈRE**, a cooked cheese, in the cylinder form, of large diameter, generally attributed to Switzerland, but largely made in France. The annual value of this cheese made in the three departments of Jura, Doubs and Ain is about £600,000.
- GRYSBOK** (*Neotragus melanotis*, Rupp), an African antelope.
- GUACHARO**. See OIL BIRD.
- GUACHO**, a mounted herdsman, or cattle hunter, in South America.
- GUAN**, a common name for several birds of the genera *Penelope*, *Pipile*, *Aburria*, and *Ortalia*. *Penelope cristata* is a South American bird, which furnishes an excellent dish for the table, and might advantageously be added to our domestic stock of poultry, as its flesh is delicate.
- GUANA**. See IGUANA.
- GUANACO** (*Lama huanachos*, Mol.; *Auchenia guanaco*). A species of the Llama family, wild in South America. It is the largest of these animals, and ranges over a greater extent of country; they are sometimes met with in flocks of 500. The wool is dark or light brown. The flesh is the best of the class and highly esteemed.
- GUANINE**, a pearly solution of the mucus which lubricates the scales of the bleak (*Leuciscus alburnus*), used for coating

the glass bulbs for artificial pearls. It is also known as essence d'Orient.

GUANO, a much esteemed fertiliser for land, consisting chiefly of the droppings of sea birds and marine mammals. The largest imports come from the islands and coasts of Western South America. Great Britain used to import on the average 150,000 to 200,000 tons, but the supply has largely diminished. [Bloch.]

GUAPPE, a German name for *Gadus lota*.

GUARA (*Eudocimus ruber*, Lin. The ibis, with beautiful scarlet plumage, lives all along the coast of Brazil. Also a name for *Canis jubatus*, Desm., the red wolf of Brazil.

GUDGEON (*Cyprinus gobio*, Lin.; *Gobio fluviatilis*, Cuv.). A small freshwater fish, which affords good sport for anglers. The flesh is delicate and easy of digestion. The *goujon* is much esteemed by the French, and about 40,000 lbs. of this fish are sold annually in the Paris markets, besides what is consumed by those who fish for themselves.

GUELBA, an Arab name for a leathern bottle used for carrying water, oil or grain on a journey. It is made from a goat or kid skin not split, and tarred on the inside; it is extremely light and very strong, and capable of withstanding the parching winds of the desert.

GUEPIER (French). See BEE-EATER.

GUERNSEY, a sailor's or boatman's worsted knitted shirt.

GUEVEI (*Cephalopus Maxwellii*, Gray), a small antelope of West Africa; the Cape guevei, or blaubok, is *C. pygmaeus*, Lin.

GUILLEMOT (*Uria grylle*, Lin.). The eggs of the black guillemot are obtained in large quantities from Flam-borough Head and onwards to the Bay of Filey, and find a ready sale at Bridlington and other places in the neighbourhood. This bird is also called dovekey; other species, as the common (*U. troile*, Lin.), furnish edible eggs.

GUINEA FOWL (*Numida meleagris*, Lin.), a bird sometimes bred in our poultry yards, the flesh of which is esteemed by many, the flavour being considered to resemble that of the pheasant. It formed a conspicuous part in the feasts of the Roman epicures.

GUINEA PIG (*Cavia caprera*, Lin.), a small tailless South American quadru-

ped, which is often kept as a pet. Its flesh is said to be good, and used to be served up at table as a rarity in former times.

GUINEA WORM (*Filaria*), a pest of hot climates, especially the African coast, where it insinuates itself under the skin of the natives. [Italy.]

GUINGATO, a species of cheese made in

QUITGUILTS (*Cærebinae*), the American representatives of the sun-birds. Their plumage is exceedingly beautiful, but wants the metallic brilliancy of the humming-birds and sun-birds.

GULLS (*Larus argentatus*, &c.). Their eggs are good eating, and the young birds are killed and salted by the fishermen of Labrador and Newfoundland; but the old ones are very tough and too fishy in taste for food. In some parts they are killed in great numbers for their feathers for beds. The skin of these birds is sometimes used as a fur clothing. At the Island of St. Kilda seagulls are largely eaten, and they make the bird when caught disgorge the oil it has in its throat or stomach.

See HAGDON.

GUM LAC. See LAC.

GUM WASTE, a refuse arising in the reeling of raw silk by the throwster.

GURNARDS, GURNETS (*Triglae*). Several species of this fish are taken round the British coast. The commonest is the sappharine gurnard (*T. hirundo*), the flesh of which is considered to be very good. Two species, the grey (*T. peronii*) and the red (*T. capensis*), are South African fishes, and have a firm and palatable flesh. The flying gurnet (*T. polyommata*, Rich.) of Australia is said to be very good for eating.

GURNET (*Neosebastes scorpenoides*), an Australian edible fish; the small gurnet is *Lepidotrigla vanessa*, Rich. The red gurnet is *Upeneichthys porosus*, Cuv. and Val. Under the name of gurnets a good many small fish of the shark tribe are sold in different parts of England.

GURRY-GROUND, a name in North America for places where the offal of fish can be conveniently deposited by fishing vessels without injury to any description of fishery.

GUT-STRINGS, cords made of twisted gut for various purposes.

GUTTIES, dry cakes of cow-dung used for fuel in India.

GWINNAD, GWINIAD, a fish found in North Wales, the flesh of which is white and tastes like a trout.

GYMNOTUS, a South American fish, several species of which, as the white carapo and rostrated gymnoti, are considered edible food.

H.

HAARTUCH, a German name for mohair.
HABERDINE, a salted and dried cod fish.
HABIT GLOVES, HABIT MITTS, riding gloves worn by ladies.

HACK, HACKNEY, a general term for a road horse, but often applied contemptuously to an inferior or worn-out horse.

HACKLES, long cock's feathers from the neck, used in artificial fly-making.

HADDOCK (*Gadus* [*Morrhua*] *æglefinus*), an esteemed and delicate sea fish, which besides being largely consumed in a fresh state, is frequently smoked and dried in England. The American naturalists have named it *Melanogrammus æglefinus*. The Norway haddock is *Sebastes norvegicus*. In British Columbia the haddock is called mackerel. See HEMDURGAN.

HÆMATIN. See HEMATIN.

HAFT, the solid handle of a knife, the scales of bone, horn, ivory or shell in which the blade is fixed.

HAGDON (*Puffinus major*, Lin.; *P. anglorum*), a species of gull caught by the American fishermen, and used as bait for cod. *P. fuliginosus*, Strickland, is also employed for the same purpose.

HAGGIS, a baked food preparation in Scotland, made with liver and other entrails of sheep, thickened with oatmeal.

HAI (German), the shark,

HAIK, an Arab garment in silk or woollen, which falls over the shoulders.

HAIR, the characteristic covering or integument of the mammiferous class of animals, which enters largely into commerce for various purposes; it has not the curly serrations and characters of sheep's wool.

HAIR CLIPPINGS, the waste in cropping human hair by the barber, which is sold for manure.

HAIR CLOTH, a mixed woven textile fabric made of horsehair and flax for seatings of furniture.

HAIRDRESSER, a perruquier or barber.

HAIR GLOVES, friction coverings for the hands, made of horsehair, to rub the skin in the bath.

HAIR, HUMAN. See HUMAN HAIR.

HAIR PENCILS, artists' painting brushes

made of the fine hairs of the camel, marten, badger, polecat, &c.

HAIR SEAL, the large family *Phocidae*, distinguished from the fur-bearing seals *Otariadae*. The principal ones are *P. vitulina* and *P. Richardsii*. The skins serve for coats, caps, linings for shoes, &c., and when tanned are made into leather. See SEALS.

HAIR SEATING. See HAIR CLOTH.

HAIR SIEVE, a strainer or sifter with a woven hair bottom.

HAKE (*Merlucius vulgaris*), a common edible fish which sometimes attains a large size. The fish which passes under the name of hake on the coasts of America is the *Phycis chuss*, Wall.; *P. americanus*, Storer, and *P. tenuis*. This is sometimes called ling by the fishermen, but differs in many points from the ling of Europe. The squirrel hake is *Phycis tenuis*, Mitch., and there is another American species, the long-finned hake, *P. chesterii*, Goode and Bear. A fish called the blue hake is *Haloporphorus viola*, Goode and Bear.

HALCYON, a name for the common kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.

HALE-WARE, a name for young oysters not yet fit for eating.

HALIBUT (*Hippoglossus americanus*), a large fish, the flesh of which is rather coarse and dry. It is extensively caught and preserved on the Atlantic coasts; the fins and flaps are considered delicacies. On the Western coast this name is applied to *Uropsitta californiana*.

HAM, the thigh of a hog, bear, &c., salted dried and smoked, so as to preserve it in a state possessing a pungent and agreeable flavour. Hams are made either short cut or long cut. Long cut hams keep much better, as they do not crack at the points. Besides the pork hams cured at home there is a very large import of hams from North America. Our foreign supplies from all quarters in 1881 were 751,431 cwt., valued at nearly £1,842,384. Mutton hams are sometimes salted and dried.

HAMBLETON HOOKERS, a name in Lancashire for a large species of mussel.

HAMBURGHs, an esteemed race of fowls, which are good layers. There are gold and silver spangled and pencilled varieties.

HAM FACTOR, a wholesale dealer in cured provisions.

HAMSTER (*Cricetus vulgaris*, Desm.; *C. frumentarius*, Pall.). This small European rodent is killed in large num-

- bers, and the skins sewn together make good furs.
- HAND**, a measure of 4 inches, used for ascertaining the height of horses.
- HAND-BALL**, a small leather stuffed ball for children's amusement. See **BALL-MAKER**.
- HANGEBERGER** (*Sargus Hottentothus*), a South African fish much used for pickling.
- HANGENAN**, a large and inferior kind of trepang or beche-de-mer.
- HANK**, a skein of silk or worsted; a worsted yarn measure containing 560 yards, or seven leas.
- HAPATOLIS APICALIS**, a small Australian rodent, the flesh of which is white and of excellent flavour.
- HAPUKA** (*Oligorus gigas*), the Maori name for a very large species of cod found in the New Zealand rivers.
- HARAS** (French), a stud of horses kept for breeding.
- HARDER** (*Mugel capensis*), a kind of mullet caught about the Cape Colony, which is salted and sent up country. It is easily bred and fattened in ponds.
- HARD FISH**, a Scotch name for dried cod or ling.
- HARD ROE**, the roe of the female fish.
- HARE** (*Lepus timidus*), a wild rodent animal of which there are several species. The flesh of the common hare is much prized for its peculiar flavour. Its fur used to be of great importance in the manufacture of hats; in some parts of the Continent it is woven into cloth. In America there are a great many varieties of hare; amongst others the polar hare, var. *Arcticus*; the prairie hare (*Lepus campestris*); the northern hare, var. *Virginianus*; the red hare, var. *Washingtoni*; and the gray hare, *L. sylvaticus*, and some other varieties—the marsh hare, the water hare, &c. Although hunted in all countries, being prolific in the extreme, their species does not apparently diminish in number. Hare hunting begins in the United Kingdom on October 29, and extends to February 26.
- HARE KANGAROO** (*Lagorchestes Leporoides*, Gould), the fleetest of the whole tribe of Australian marsupials. Its flesh is delicious.
- HARENGADE**, a name at Marseilles for small shad.
- HARE SKINS**. These are sold in chemists' shops as chest protectors. The quantity of hare and rabbit skins sold as furs in England and on the Continent is enormous.
- HARE SOUP**, a soup prepared with the flesh of the hare, which is now sold in tins.
- HARLE**, the great harle is the goosander (*Mergus merganser*, Lin.), the red-breasted, *M. serrator*, Lin.
- HARNESS**, the leather supports and fastenings for a draught horse.
- HARNESS CASK**, a sailor's name for the cask or tub in which salt meats are kept for serving out.
- HARNESS MAKER**, a saddler, one who makes trappings for horses.
- HARPOON**, a barbed lance attached to a long rope for killing a whale.
- HARP SEAL** (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*). This seal is remarkable for the changes of colour it undergoes in the course of its advance to maturity. The unborn cub has white fur, and the young blue fur.
- HARP-SHELL** (*Harpa*), a beautiful genus of shells with protuberant ribs, which suggest the strings of a harp; there are several species, all handsome and some rare.
- HARP STRINGS**. These are made of the finest cat-gut, some of the lower notes being of silk, lapped with fine silver wire.
- HARREN**, a name in Norway for *Thymalus vulgaris*.
- HARRIER**, a beagle or dwarf kind of hound for coursing hares. There are 65 packs of harriers in England and 32 in Ireland. Also the name for several kinds of hawk (*Circus* sp.).
- HARSLET**, what is termed the pluck of a pig, viz., the heart, liver and lights.
- HART**, a stag or male deer which has completed his fifth year.
- HARTEBEESTE**, an African antelope, the *Acelaphas caama*, Cuv., *Bubalis caama*.
- HARTSHORN SHAVINGS**, the rasped filings of deer's antlers, from which ammonia used to be distilled.
- HASEL**, **HASLING**, German names for *Squalus leuciscus*, Lin.
- HAT BRUSH**, a soft brush of hair for smoothing the nap of a hat.
- HATS**, coverings for the head worn by the male sex, which are usually made of silk, plush or felt.
- HATTER**, one who makes hats.
- HATTER'S FURRIER**, a tradesman who sells the wool and furs used for putting into hat bodies.
- HAUNCH**, the hinder quarter of a small animal, as of a sheep or deer, which includes the leg and so much of the loin, as not to take in the ribs or lap of the fore-quarter.

HAUSENBLASSE (German), isinglass; this name is much the same in the Danish and Swedish languages.

HAUT (German), a skin or hide.

HAUTLE, the name among the Indians of Mexico for a species of insect's egg eaten as food.

HAVERSACK, a soldier's bag or knapsack.

HAVKALEU. See **NAKARLA**.

HAWKS, a general name for several birds of prey allied to the falcons.

HAWKSBILL TURTLE (*Chelonea imbricata*; *Caretta squamata*), the marine tortoise, which yields the horny plates furnishing the finest kind of tortoise-shell. Its flesh is of very indifferent quality if not absolutely unwholesome.

HEAD, a collective trade name for the thirteen plates of shell on the carapace of the hawksbill tortoise. The state of a deer's antlers, by which his age is known; at the present day the oldest stags in Scotland, crown or royal stags, seldom present more than ten or twelve "points."

HEADER, a person who removes the head and guts of codfish.

HEAD-MATTER. See **SPERMACETI**.

HEADSTALL, the part of a horse's bridle which goes over the head.

HEARTH Rug, a bordered or ornamental piece of carpet placed before a fireplace in a dwelling-room.

HECHT, HECKT (German), the pike (*Esox lucius*, Lin.).

HEDGEHOG (*Erinaceus europæus*, Lin.). This animal is not unfrequently kept in bakehouses and kitchens for the purpose of destroying cockroaches. Its flesh is eaten by gipsies and others. The skin has a medicinal reputation in China; it is powdered and made into pills for cutaneous diseases and decocted for pulmonary complaints. Besides the common European hedgehog there are species in India and Africa.

HEIFER, a female calf from the completion of its first year until it has borne a calf.

HEILEGBUTT, a German name for *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, Lin.

HEINGE FISH, unsalted dried cod, which is eaten raw in Iceland.

HEIRIE, a name in Morocco for the burden camel.

HELLEFLYNDRE, a name in Norway for *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, Lin.

HELLUME, a kind of cheese made in Cyprus, which is much esteemed and frequently exported to Syria.

HELMET SHELL (*Cassis*), a family of shells, of which several are employed

by the carver to cut cameos from, especially the black helmet, the horned helmet and the bull's mouth. The following are some species used, *C. cornuta*, *C. rufa*, *C. tuberosa*, *C. flammea* and *C. decussata*.

HEMATIN, a constituent of blood, 24 to 36 per cent., which, originally red, passes to black in drying.

HEMATOSIN, the dried red colouring matter of blood, used to make Prussian blue.

HEMDURGAN, a name for the Norway haddock (*Sibastes norvegicus*; *S. marinus*, Lin.).

HEMION (*Equus hemionus*), a name for the Djiggdai, an Asiatic animal allied to the ass.

HEMIPPE (*Equus hemippus*), a wild animal of the deserts of Syria, where it is met with in troops.

HEN, the female of the bird tribe, but more specifically applied to the female of the gallinaceous kind.

HENCOOP, a cage or latticed place for confining fowls in.

HENRIETTA CLOTHS, an all-wool fabric made for women's wear with a silk-warp.

HERD, a troop of cattle; also applied to the man who takes care of them.

HERDBOOK, a published authentic register of the pedigree of cattle.

HERISSON (French), the hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*, Lin.).

HERLING, HIRLING, names for the grilse of the sea trout.

HERONS (*Ardeide*), a large family of wading birds remarkable for the elegant crests and prolonged feathers which ornament nearly all of the species, and which are used for ladies' headdresses. The common heron (*A. cinerea*, Lin.), was formerly in considerable estimation as an article of food, and is still eaten in some parts. As evidence of the extent of the trade in their feathers, at one public sale in London, in January, 1876, the egret or heron feathers sold, allowing twenty to each bird, showed that 9,700 birds must have been killed. The feathers of the little egret heron (*Ardea garzetta*, Lin.) are much esteemed by ladies for decoration. They were formerly used on the helmets of warriors, and also to embellish the turbans of Turks and Persians. The great white egret is *Ardea alba*, Lin.

HERPETOLOGY, the study of reptiles.

HERRING BRAND. See **BRAND**.

HERRINGS (*Clupea harangus*). Of this well-known fish, which furnishes an

important article of food, there are several varieties, or, perhaps, distinct species. The fishery is carried on extensively on the British coasts, especially in Scotland, where 15,000 boats and 62,000 fishermen are annually employed. In some years one million barrels have been cured. In Holland, France, North America and Norway there is also an extensive catch. In Northern Europe the herring of the second year is called "Christiania herring," in the third year "middle herring," in the fourth "merchant's herring," and in the fifth "spring herring." There is no essential difference between these varieties, except the size and the greater or less development of the sexual organs. There are also some other classifications, as boundary herring, grass herring, winter herring and fall herring. Herrings are measured in various ways, and the following are the measures used at different places. Men count herrings by picking up two fish in each hand:—4 herrings = 1 warp; 33 warps = 1 swill (a basket containing one "hundred," or 132 fish); 10 hundred = 1 thousand, or 1,320; 10 thousand = 1 last, or 13,200; 1 cran contains 37½ imperial gallons, or 800 to 1,000 herrings; 1 cran of miniature herrings contains about 1,000 fish; 1 cran of fall herrings about 800 fish; a barrel contains 700 to 1,000 herrings, according to condition; a maize, or mease contains 500 herrings; a cran of fresh herrings yields a barrel of cured fish; a cran of garvies (sprats) contains 4,000 fish.—(Buckland's *Report on Sea Fisheries*.)

HERZMUSCHEL (German), the common cockle (*Cardium edule*).

HESSIAN FLY (*Cecidomyia destructor*).

HEUL WOLF (German), a name for the North American prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*, Say).

HEURLIN, HIRLIN, names for a small kind of perch found in the Lake of Gerardmer, in the Vosges, which is held in high estimation.

HEUZAM, a wide belt or scarf of silk or wool worn by the Arabs.

HEWER. See HUER.

HICCATEE, HICOTEE (*Clemmys decussata*, Bell), a species of freshwater tortoise or terrapin common to Central America, the flesh of which is considered edible; the large liver and feet are gelatinous when dressed, the flesh is, however, dry and fibrous.

HIDE ROPE, a rope made of layers or strands of green hide twisted. These

ropes are very strong and durable for tiller ropes, pulleys, traces, &c.

HIDES, a term applied to the skins of the horse, ox, and other large and full-grown animals, whether green, dried or salted. The commerce in hides and skins in most countries is enormous. Buffalo hides, ox and cow hides, horse hides, hippopotamus and others form articles of trade. The imports of raw hides into the United Kingdom were, in 1880, 1,241,788 cwt., valued at £3,879,582: about half are imported dry and the remainder wet or salted. The trade in hides and skins employs large numbers of persons as brokers, factors, merchants and salesmen before they pass into the hands of different manufacturers.

HIGHLAND WOOL, a long staple and coarse quality wool, the general use of which is confined to the lowest class of woollen goods and for rugs, carpets, &c.

HILSAH (*Clupea palasah*), a fish of the Ganges, very oily and bony, but which is esteemed when marinaded or preserved with tamarinds.

HIND, the female of the stag or red deer when over three years old.

HINNY, the hybrid offspring of the horse and female ass.

HIPPOCOLLA, glue made in India from the skin of the ass.

HIPPOTAMUS (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), a well-known African mammal, chased for its flesh, which is eaten, its tusks or teeth and its stout skin; the latter, from its great thickness and strength, when dried is said to be bullet proof. The flesh is delicate and succulent, and the layer of fat near the skin makes excellent bacon.

HIRLING, a small sea trout with flesh like a salmon.

HIRSELL, to sort or class sheep.

HITCHER, a brush used by house-painters for graining, made of bristles.

HIVE BEE. See BEES.

HJERTE MUSLING, a name in Norway for the common cockle (*Cardium edule*).

HOASTORSK, the name for a small shark (*Squalus spinax niger*) which nibbles off the bait from the sea lines set for the torsk and ling.

HOCO (*Crax alector*, Lin.), the crested curassow of Guiana, which has been domesticated in France. Its flesh is white, tender, and savoury; indeed, the young when well-fed are said to be equal to the young turkey and peahen.

HOG-DEER (*Cervus axis*, Erxl.), an Asiatic spotted deer.

HOG FEVER, a synonym for swine plague.

HOG-FISH, a name for the porpoise; also for a species of *Helops*, a rich and delicate sea fish of Jamaica.

HOGG, a young sheep yet unshorn, and under a year old.

HOGGET, a weaned sheep, as a ewe hogget, a ram hogget; the male, if castrated, is called a wether hogget.

HOGS (*Sus scrofa*), the swine tribe, which are still found wild in the forests of Central Europe and Asia. These animals are of immense importance in domestic economy and commerce; every part of the animal (*S. domestica*) being applied to some useful purpose. The United States and Russia have the largest number of swine; after these come France, Germany, Spain, and Austria. The term hog is generally applied to the castrated boar.

HOG SKIN. This when properly tanned is considered best suited for the seats of saddles; it is also employed by various artificers.

HOG'S LARD, the purified fat of pigs. See LARD.

HOKOH (*Onchorhynchus proteus*, Gunther), the Russian name for a species of salmon met with in the rivers of Alaska.

HOLIBUT. See HALIBUT.

HOLOTHURIA, a genus of *Echinodermata*, familiarly known as sea cucumbers and TREPANG, which see.

HOLSTER, a leather pouch on a horseman's saddle for holding pistols.

HOMELYN RAY (*Raja maculata*), a fish generally sold as skate in the London market. The sharp-nosed ray (*R. oxyrhynchus*) is the favourite species with the French.

HOMING PIGEON, a carrier pigeon, of which the principal varieties are the Liege, the Antwerp, and the English dragon.

HONEY, the saccharine substance formed by bees from the nectar of flowers. Besides the home production there is a very large import of foreign honey into England.

HONEY ANT (*Myrmecocystus mexicanus*), an insect which yields honey in New Mexico. This is made into a pleasant drink by the natives.

HONEY-BEE, the common or English black bee is *Apis mellifica*; the Italian or Ligurian bee is *A. ligustica*. Whether they are mere varieties, or

distinct species, is not exactly decided. See BEES.

HONEYCOMB, the cells of wax made by bees to deposit their honey in. This is now artificially prepared by beekeepers to save the insects the labour.

HONEY GUIDE (*Indicator major* and *minor*), birds which in South Africa indicate the hives of wild bees.

HONEY WINE, a kind of mead or sweet drink of honey, otherwise known as metheglin.

HONGRE (French), a gelding or castrated horse.

HONLEY, a woollen fabric made chiefly of shoddy.

HOODED SEAL (*Cystophora cristatus*, Erxl.), the bladder-nosed seal; a species so named from the males having a globular sac, susceptible of inflation, on the summit of the head.

HOOFS, the horny covering of the feet of many valuable quadrupeds, which are either cloven, as in cattle, or entire as in the horse. They are used for making horn buttons, Prussian blue, and other purposes; also a name for the inferior or side plates of tortoise-shell.

HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*, Lin.). These birds are largely shot in Greece for food.

HOOSE, HUSK, a parasitic lung disease attacking lambs and calves.

HOOVE, a disease in cattle arising from distension of the stomach with gas.

HOOWALDER, a name in Greenland and Iceland for the great shark, caught for the oil obtained from its liver; 300 to 400 are taken every season.

HORN BUTTONS, buttons moulded or pressed out of horn.

HORN COMB, a comb made of pressed and flattened horn.

HORN CORAL (*Gorgonia sasoppo*). This is found in most seas, and is used for ornament in works of art.

HORNED CATTLE, a name usually given to the ox tribe, although some are polled or without horns.

HORNEL, a name in Scotland for the sand-lance (*Ammodytes tobianus* and *A. lancea*).

HORNER, a worker on horn.

HORNERS' COMPANY, one of the minor guilds of the City of London, originally composed of workers in horn.

HORN FISH, HORN PIKE, names for the gar-fish (*Belone vulgaris*).

HORNHECHT, a German name for *Belone rostrata*, Fab.; *B. vulgaris*; also called Geepen.

HORNS (Anglo-Saxon), the hard pointed

protuberances growing on the heads of some animals. The antlers of the deer are not properly horns. True horns are found only on animals of the ox tribe, including the antelopes, sheep and goats, whose horns, when they have any, consist of a horny sheath, covering a conical process of the frontal bone, termed the "core." There is a large trade carried on in many countries in different kinds of horns, which are utilised for various purposes. Those most in request are ox, buffalo and deer horns; but what are termed rhinoceros horns have also a commercial value. The horns of the smaller animals, though often made into articles of an ornamental kind, are not otherwise manufactured in the proper sense of the term.

HORN TIPS, the protuberant ends of horns cut off in the process of manufacture; they are worked up for umbrellas and knife handles and other purposes. Those of the buffalo are softened and moulded by heat and pressed into use for some articles.

HORREH, a name in Morocco for a small species of antelope with a white belly, the skin of which is much prized as a praying-rug, and a bezoar stone is obtained from the animal.

HORSE (Anglo-Saxon), a well-known useful quadruped (*Equus caballus*), of great service to man, of which there are many breeds. There are the race-horse, the carriage-horse, the roadster or hackney, the cart-horse, the hunter, Shetland and Exmoor ponies, &c. The countries possessing the largest number of horses are Russia, the United States, the Argentine Confederation, France, Germany, Austria and Canada.

HORSE BLANKET, a woollen rug to cover a horse.

HORSEBREAKER, one who trains young horses for the saddle or harness.

HORSE CLOTH. See **HORSE BLANKET**.

HORSE COPER, one who fraudulently alters or misrepresents a horse in selling.

HORSE DEALER, a person who buys and sells horses and who is obliged in England to have a license.

HORSE DOCTOR, a veterinary surgeon.

HORSEFLESH. This has of late years become an extensive article of commerce in Paris and some other Continental towns for human food.

HORSE GREASE. This is chiefly imported from South America, where the mares

(which are never used for the saddle) are boiled down for their fat. But some is obtained from the knackers' yards or horse-slaughters'.

HORSE-HAIR, the long hair of the mane and tail of the horse, which is useful for weaving into cloth, and the short, when curled, for upholstery purposes. Besides the quantity obtained at home we import about 26,000 cwt. a year.

HORSE-HIDES, the skin of the horse tanned, which makes the best cordova leather, and is used for many purposes. We receive about 150,000 horse-hides annually from abroad, they come either dried, salted, or tanned. In Russia, the country of horses, about 1,000,000 are tanned annually.

HORSE MACKEREL, a name in America for the tunny fish (*Orcynus secundidorsalis* and *O. thynnus*); by some it is given to *Notacanthus nasus*.

HOSE, woollen stockings, coverings for the legs and feet.

HOSIER, a tradesman who sells stockings, gloves, braces and inner garments for the person.

HOSI-KA, a fish manure used in Japan made of dried or refuse sardines, after the oil has been pressed from them.

HOTTENTOT FISH (*Sargus capensis*), a superior table fish in the Cape Colony; also exported when salted and dried.

HOUDAN, a celebrated French breed of fowl, hardy, handsome and prolific, which may be styled the Dorking of France.

HOULICAN (*Thaleichthys* [*Osmorus*] *Richardsonii*). See **OOLACHAN**.

HOUNDS, hunting dogs. These are noticed under their respective names. The chief French breeds of hounds are Gascony and Saintonge, Vendée, Poitou, Normandy, Brittany, Artois and Auvergne dogs.

HORSE-LAMB, a home fed-lamb or one reared by hand under shelter.

HOUSEMAID'S GLOVES, coarse, rough leather gloves worn as a protection by domestic servants when doing dirty work.

HOUTING, a French name for *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, Val., a sea-fish which frequents rivers at certain seasons.

HOUVET, a name for the crab in France.

HOVRING, a name in Norway for *Cancer pagurus*, Lin.

HOY-SHUN, a name in China for beche-de-mer or trepang. In Java it is called swala, from the Malay name in Celebes.

HUANACO. See **GUANACO**.

HUCHIN, HUCHO (*Salmo hucho*), the salmon of the Danube.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, an old corporate trading company, whose chief business is in collecting furs, skins, oil, feathers and other animal products in North America.

HUER (from the French *hue*), a man stationed on the cliffs, who raises the hue or cry when pilchards are seen, and thus directs the boats with the seines or nets.

HUEMUL (*Cervus chilensis*), a large species of deer which abounds in the Cordilleras near the coast of Chili.

HUHNER (German), fowls or poultry.

HUHNERHUND, a German name for the spaniel.

HULKED, a trade term for disembowelled rabbits.

HUMAN HAIR, the only recognised marketable article produced on the bodies of our race. In Paris about 150,000 lbs. is annually used up.

HUMBLE BEES (*Bombas terrestris*), these build in holes in the earth and gather honey.

HUMBLES, a name for the entrails of the deer when used as food.

HUMMER, a German name for the lobster (*Homarus vulgaris*).

HUMMING BIRDS (*Trochilus*), the most diminutive and most brilliantly coloured family of the whole feathered race, mostly found in America. They are much sought after in commerce for decorative purposes; at one public sale in London, in January, 1876, 15,574 humming birds were sold, 740 of which were the ruby humming bird (*Trochilus colubris*); the topaz (*T. pella*), and sapphire and emerald (*T. bicolor* and *T. magnificus*) are also in demand.

HUMBACKED WHALE, a name given to *Megaptera longimana* and *M. americana*, which furnish some of the whalebone of commerce. This whale is caught for its oil off Barbados, and the flesh is eaten by all classes in preference to beef, which is there tough.

HUNDSHAI, HUNDCHEN, German names for *Scyllium* [*Squalus*] *canicula*, Lin.

HUNG BEEF, dried beef spiced.

HUNTER, one who chases wild animals; a strong, heavy horse fitted for following hounds, and which takes fences well.

HUNTING LEOPARD (*Cynailurus jubatus*). This useful and docile species is trained to hunt the antelope, which he approaches cautiously and then springs on the game and strangles it. It is also known as the Cheetah.

HUPPE (French), see **HOOPOE**.

HURE (French), the head of a wild boar; the jowl of salmon.

HURSE SKIN, a name for the ray skins which are used for making shagreen and galuchat.

HYBRID, the offspring of parents belonging to two different species; they are generally sterile.

HYDROMEL, a beverage made of fermented honey and water, five parts of water to one of honey.

HYENA. Of this animal there are three species, the spotted (*Hyæna crocuta*, Erxl.), and the brown (*H. brunnea*, Thun.), both African, and the striped (*H. striata*, Zimm.), of India. The skins are sometimes tanned; the animals are also sought for caging in zoological collections.

HYRACEUM, the indurated urine and excrement of the rock rabbit or badger of South Africa (*Hyrax capensis*). It is said to be useful in medicine as an anti-spasmodic.

HYSE, a name for the *Gadus æglefinus*, Lin., in Norway.

I.

IBEX, an animal of the goat kind, of which there are several species, inhabiting the mountainous ranges of Europe and Asia. See **BOUQUETIN**.

IBIS, a genus of wading birds, some of which, as *I. religiosa* and *I. rubra*, are sought for their plumage, which is used for ornamental purposes, the metallic lustre and changing colours being much admired. Their flesh is considered good food.

ICHNEUMON (*Herpestes*), a genus of animals of which there are many species. They hunt and eat serpents. See **MON- GOOSE**.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, fish isinglass.

IGUANA, a large ugly tree lizard, common in the tropical parts of America and the West Indies; its flesh is regarded as a great delicacy fricaseed, and its skin is often tanned. There are two species, *Iguana tuberculata* of the West Indies, and *I. delicatissima* of tropical America. The flesh of the black iguana (*Cyclura acanthura*) is also edible.

IKAN, a general Malay name for fish.

ILTIS (German), the common polecat (*Mustela putorius*, Lin.).

IMPOOFO, a Kaffir name for the eland.

INCISORS, the four front teeth in each jaw of the mammalia, named from their use in cutting the food.

INCUBATOR, a heated apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

INDIAN YELLOW. See **PURREE**.

INDISCRETE, a French apparatus with a lamp for testing the quality of eggs.

INFUSORIAL EARTHS. These have various economic uses. They are used as polishing powders, and employed in various manufactures, in making window and plate glass, mortar, moulds for metal casting, for filters, in making dynamite, and as an absorbent for oils and liquids.

INGHALLA, another name for the rheebok (*Eleotragus capreolus*, Gray). See **RHEEBOK**.

INGRAIN, a term applied to yarn dyed with permanent dyes, hence the name is given to carpets made with yarn dyed of fast colours before manufacture.

INMA, an animal inhabiting the North-Western portion of the American continent, and which nearly answers to the description of the Siberian sheep.

INSECTICIDES, certain powders and other agents for destroying noxious insects; the chief one is what is termed Persian powder, made from the flowers of different species of *Pyrethrum*.

INSECT PRODUCTS, the principal of these are honey and wax, silk, blistering flies, nut galls, lac, cochineal, kermes, Chinese insect wax, and manna.

INSECT WAX, a white wax imported from China, produced by punctures of *Coccus sinensis*, or *C. pelah*, secretions of the male insect.

IRBIS (*Leopardus irbis*).

IRERES (*Anas viduata*), a Brazilian duck, which might be domesticated.

IRIKO (Japanese), a kind of edible mollusc.

IRISH STEW, a food dish of stewed mutton and potatoes.

ISINGLASS, a pure fish glue obtained chiefly from the swimming bladder of the sturgeons (*Acipenser* sp.) in Russia, but yielded by various other fishes. East Indian isinglass is obtained from some species of *Polynemus*, as *P. sele*, *P. rita*, and *P. plebeius*; Brazilian from *Silurus felis* and *S. Parkerii*. Isinglass appears in commerce in the form of book, pipe, honeycomb, block, cake, tongue, hand-cut, fine machine-cut, &c. From 6,000 to 7,000 cwt. are annually imported into England.

ISINGLASS MANUFACTURER, one who prepares and refines isinglass for domestic use.

ITALIAN CLOTHS, a union worsted fabric made for men's wear.

IVORY. The principal supply of ivory is yielded by the tusks or lateral incisor teeth of elephants. It is the dentine of these which constitutes ivory, and it differs from bone not so much in its chemical constituents as in its minute structure, to which its peculiar characters are due. Although by far the greater part of all the ivory consumed in the arts consists of the tusks of the elephant, the teeth of several other animals afford a somewhat similar material equally useful in its way, and for some purposes even better adapted; such are the teeth of the hippopotamus, of the sperm whale, the walrus, and the spirally twisted tusk of the narwhal. We import 12,000 to 14,000 cwt. of ivory yearly under the name of elephants' teeth. At the trade sales the first quality tusks are those ranging from 70 lbs. and upwards; second quality, 50 lbs. and upwards; third quality, 35 lbs., fourth quality, 20 lbs.

IVORY BLACK, a powder obtained by calcining ivory refuse, and which forms the basis of the finer black pigments.

IVORY TURNER, a carver and worker in ivory.

IVORYWARE, a collective trade name for articles made of ivory.

IYU. See **YU**.

J.

JACARE, a name for the spectacled caiman or alligator (*Alligator sclerops*, Schneider), in Brazil. An oil obtained from the adipose tissue is used for burning, and for embrocations in rheumatism. See **ALLIGATOR**.

JACK, an entire male ass; a coarse river fish, a young pike under 5 lbs. weight, the angling for which commences legally on June 18. See **PIKE**.

JACKAL, SILVER (*Vulpes caama*). The skins are made into karosses in Natal.

JACKASS, an American rabbit; also a name for the donkey.

JACKASS PENGUIN (*Eudyptes demersa*), a species which breeds on the Falkland Islands; the birds are sought for their oil and eggs. See **PENGUIN**.

- JACKDAW** (*Corvus monedula*, Lin.), a bird of great intelligence, easily taught.
- JACK RABBIT**, a name in America for the *Lepus callotis*, the flesh of which is edible; it is also called the mule rabbit.
- JACK SALMON**, a name in the South Western States of America for a species of perch (*Stizostethium canadense*).
- JACK SNIPE** (*Gallinago gallinula*, Lin.), a much smaller bird than the common snipe; it is also called the judcock. The flesh of this bird is very sweet and good.
- JACOBIN**, (*Columba cucullata*), a small variety of fancy pigeon with a cowl of feathers, known by several other names, as Capuchin, ruffled Jack and ruff. The low Dutch call them "cap-pers." The Jacobin is the first in rank of the toy pigeons.
- JAGA**, a kind of woollen fabric made and largely worn in Guatemala, and also exported to the other States of Central America.
- JAGDHUNDE** (German), a hunting-dog or hound.
- JAGUAR** (*Felis onca*, Lin.). This animal, termed the American panther, is hunted for its skin, which is beautifully marked with chocolate brown spots, and streaks and stripes of black. It is used for ornamental purposes, as hearthrugs, &c.
- JAMBON** (French), a ham or gammon of bacon.
- JARS** (French), a gander.
- JAURT**, a kind of sour milk used in Turkey.
- JAVA SPARROW** (*Padda oryzivora*, Lin.), a favourite cage bird, of which many are reared on the Continent. About 3,000 are sold yearly in New York. They are also known as paddy birds.
- JAVALI**, a native name in South America for the peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*, Cuv.).
- JAY** (*Garrulus glandarius*, Lin.). The common jay of the British Islands, has fine glossy purplish-grey plumage, and though not so clever at talking as either the magpie, jackdaw or starling, yet it is often kept as a pet, as it will learn to say a great many words very distinctly.
- JELEZNITZA**, a name in Russia for the *Alosa caspica*.
- JEMMEL**, or **DJEMEL**, a name for the burden or pack camel (*Camelus bactrianus*, Lin.), in North Africa, the fast camel being called heirie.
- JERBOA RAT** (*Hapalotis Mitchelli*, Licht.). The flesh of these animals, which is white and of excellent flavour, is eaten by the aborigines in Australia.
- JERGA**, a textile fabric made in Central America of native wool.
- JERKED**, or **JERQUED BEEF**, beef dried in the sun. See **CHARQUI**.
- JERSEY**, fine combed wool; the local name for worsted in Lancashire; a coloured woollen overshirt or garment worn by men, and of late years by ladies.
- JEVRASCHKA**, a name for the Siberian marmot (*Arctomys concolor*).
- JEW-FISH** (*Sciæna antarctica*, Castelnau), a fish of Australia, the king-fish of the Melbourne market, which attains a great size, even to five feet in length. It is believed to be identical with the well-known and highly appreciated "maigre" of the Mediterranean. In the West Indies a large species of *Coracinus* passes under this name and is much esteemed as food. The North American jew-fish is *Pro-microps guasa*.
- JOHN CROW** (*Cathartes aura*, Lin.), a name in Jamaica for the turkey buzzard or vulture, which is a useful scavenger, feeding on carrion.
- JOHN DORY**. See **DORY**.
- JONKERS**, a name in Jamaica for freshwater crayfish.
- JOWL**, **JOLE**, the cheek or head of a pig salted.
- JOWSTER**, a name in the West of England for a fish hawk, a kind of middleman between the producer and consumer.
- JUCURUTU**, a species of vulture which kills serpents in Brazil.
- JUDCOCK**. See **JACK SNIPE**.
- JUGGED HARE**, a food dish made by stewing the joints of the hare with wine and other seasonings.
- JU-KA**, the Chinese name for fish glue or isinglass.
- JUMENT** (French), a mare.
- JUMPERS**, a popular name for the cheese maggot, formed from the eggs deposited by the cheese fly (*Prophetus casei*); also for those of a fly which attacks bacon and hams.
- JUNE FISH** (*Labrus sp.*), a kind of wrasse.
- JUNGLE FOWL** (*Gallus ferrugineus*, Gmelin), a wild bird of Bengal; the Madras species is *G. sonneratii*. *Gallus bankiva*, of Asia, is the original stock of all our domestic poultry.
- JUNK**, a sailor's name for tough salted mess beef; also for the dense mass of

cellular tissue between the case and nostril of the sperm whale which contains oil.

JUNKET, a kind of sweetened curds and whey.

K.

KABASSOU, a name in Guiana for the tatou (*Dasypus sp.*).

KABELJAUF (*Sciæna hololepidota*, Cuv.), one of the principal fishes of the Cape Colony. which is salted and dried like cod and exported to the Mauritius and other places. In Norway the name is applied to the torsk (*Gadus morrhua*, Lin.).

KAHAWAI (*Arripis salar*), a New Zealand fish, sometimes called the native salmon. It is excellent eating, and weighs from 2 to 7 lbs.

KAINSI, the Hottentot name for the klipspringer antelope (*Oreotragus saltatrix*, Gray) of South Africa.

KAJUR (*Cervulus muntjac*), the red faced or barking deer of India. See MUNTJAC.

KALAN, a native name for the sea otter (*Enhydra marina*).

KALICHA, KALIN, names for pile carpets in India.

KALMUCK, a kind of thick frieze or shaggy cloth.

KALONG, a general name for the fruit-eating bats, especially *Pteropus edulis*, Brisson. They are found in great numbers in the Islands of Timor, Java, and other parts of the Eastern Archipelago. The flesh is said to be delicate in flavour, tender in substance and white in colour.

KAMBALA, a Russian name for species of *Pleuronectes*.

KAMBHLI, a black sackcloth blanket worn in India.

KAMRING, a Malay name for a sheep or goat.

KAMMOSEL (Dutch), the cockle.

KAMMWOLLE (German), carded wool.

KANGAROO (*Macropus*), a marsupial order of quadrupeds peculiar to Australia, of which there are many species. They are hunted down extensively owing to their depredations, and their skins make excellent soft leather. The flesh of some is much esteemed, the tail being the greatest delicacy for making soup.

KANGAROO HARE (*Lagochestes leporoides*, Gould), an Australian animal.

KANGAROO RAT (*Bettongia rufescens*, Gray), the rufous jerboa, a small Australian marsupial, the flesh of which is very palatable.

KAPI, the Siamese name for BALACHONG, which see.

KARA, an Indian name for fresh butter, which is seldom used, but is melted into ghee.

KARABASH, a variety of coarse-woolled sheep in the Adrianople district of Turkey.

KARASCH (German), the Prussian carp (*Carassius vulgaris*, Nils.).

KARASUMA, a name in Japan for caviare or the eggs of the sawara (*Cybiium nipponium*) and other fishes; salted and dried they will keep long. Those of the herring are called kazu.

KAROSS, a fur cloak made of various small furs joined together in South Africa. The skins principally used are those of the wild cat, jackal, antelope and weasel.

KARUSKA, a Russian name for a species of smelt of Sitka (*Hypomesus olidus*, Gunther). [Kas.]

KASE (German), cheese; in Dutch it is KATALI (Tamil), an East Indian fish, the air bladder of which furnishes isinglass.

KATSUWO (*Thynnus pelamys*), a Japanese name for the bonito; the flesh when steamed and dried keeps well.

KATUNKER (*Stromateus capensis*), a good table fish of the Cape Colony.

KATZENHAI (German), *Scyllium catulus*, Lin. See SHARKS.

KAULBARSCHE (German), a name for the ruffe or pope (*Acerina cernua*, Lin.).

KAULKOPH (German), *Cottus gobio*, Lin.

KAURIS, money cowry shells (*Cypræa moneta*).

KAUTICKIE, a Russian name for the Northern fur-seal (*Otaria ursinus*).

KAVURMEK, a name for dried or jerked meat, cut in small pieces, mixed with ghee, used in Asia and Africa.

KAZU, a Japanese name for herring spawn. See KARASUMA.

KEBASCH (*Ovis tragelaphus*, Gray), an African species of sheep, remarkable for the long hair of its mane and neck.

KEELING, a provincial name on some coasts for the codfish.

KEESKEESAN, a superior kind of trepang (*Holothuria*) sent to the China markets.

KEESLIP, KESLOP, Scotch names for rennet.

- KELILA**, an Arab name for cheese.
- KELPISH** (*Chironemus marmoratus*, Gunth.), an Australian edible fish.
- KELT**, a female salmon which has spawned, and is unfit for food until it has gone to the sea and recovered.
- KEMO SHELLS**, an Eastern name for the large porcellaneous shells of *Tridacna gigas*, which are used for benitiers, &c.
- KEMPY**, a term applied to wool in which there is distributed, more or less throughout the fleece, a coarse white dead hair, differing in every respect from the character of the wool. Owing to its harshness and inferiority this kempy wool does not take dyes readily, and therefore disfigures all goods in which it is used.
- KENNEL**, a building for a pack of hounds; a dog's house.
- KERATODE**, the horny material of which sponge fibres are in greater part composed.
- KERMANIE WOOL**, a beautiful white soft wool obtained at Kerman, a tract of country in the south of Persia, from a variety of *Ovis aries*; the wool is used for making shawls.
- KERMES** (Arab, *quermez*, scarlet), a red dye material furnished by the nidus of an insect, *Lecanium ilicis*, Lin.; *Chermes vermillio*, Neble; also by *Porphyrophora polonica*. Good kermes should consist of plump well-filled grains of a deep red colour and agreeable smell, with a rough and pungent taste.
- KERSEY**, a coarse all-wool fabric, usually ribbed, made for men's wear.
- KERSEYMERE**, a thin superfine woven cloth made of the finest wools, corrupted into cassimere.
- KETCHES**, a name for goats in parts of Turkey.
- KEVERJEK**, a kind of improved sheep met with in Turkey.
- KHARRA**, the Indian mackerel, a species of *Thynnus*.
- KHOLAH**, a name for the common Indian jackal (*Canis aureus*, Lin.).
- KIANG**, the wild ass of Thibet (*Equus hemionus*, Pall.).
- KIBISO**, a name in Japan for silk obtained from the knubs or curlies, the inferior outside layers of the cocoon, which are taken off before the true reeling commences.
- KID** (*Capra hircus*, Lin.), the young of the goat tribe, whose flesh is excellent eating and their skins are in large demand for glove-making.
- KIDANG** (*Cervulus muntjac*, Zim.), a deer, native of India and the East, which live and multiply in parks and paddocks like our fallow and red deer. See MUNTJAC.
- KIDDERMINSTER**, an ingrain carpeting, which takes its name from the place where it was originally made.
- KIDNEYS**, an internal organ of the lumbar regions of animals, which are in estimation for food. Ox and sheep kidneys are often sold separately by butchers.
- KILDEER** (*Ægialitis vociferus*, Lin.), an American plover. The ringed plover of the British Islands is *Æ. hiaticula*.
- KILLER-WHALE** (*Orca gladiator*).
- KILLIFISH** (*Fundulus fasciatus*), a North American fish, only taken as bait for other fishes.
- KILLY**, a name for species of *Richardsonia*, *R. lateralis*, and *R. balteatus*; the flesh of which is insipid and bony, and of a dullish white colour.
- KIN-FIRE**, a name for small sharks, the flesh of which is eaten in Japan.
- KING CONCH** (*Cassis madagascensis*), a shell of the Bahamas, also called the helmet shell, much used for cutting cameos from.
- KING CRAB** (*Limulus moluccanus*). This crustacean is in some localities so plentiful as to be used to manure land.
- KINGE**, a name in Iceland for the belly of the whale, which contains no blubber; it finds a good sale for food to the natives.
- KING-FISH**, a name for *Lampris guttatus*, a magnificent fish distributed over nearly the whole globe; it is sometimes called the opah. The West Indian king-fish is *Elacati nigra*. At Turk's Island *Thynnus coretta*, &c., is called king-fish. The Southern king-fish or Bermuda whiting is *Menticirrhus alburnus* [Lin.], Gill; other species are *M. nebulosus* and *M. undulatus*. The Australian king-fish is *Seriola lalandii*. This fish is better when corned than fresh, and is sometimes coveached, or preserved in oil and vinegar. The Mediterranean king-fish is *Sciæna aquila*, which the Romans of the middle ages considered to be the most delicious of all food. The remarkable edibilities of the Australian species (*S. antarctica*, Cast.) seem to be equal to those of the Mediterranean sort.
- KINGFISHER** (*Alcedo*), a numerous genus of birds, widely diffused in warm climates; one species occurring in Europe (*A. ispida*). The feathers and

- skin of the kingfisher are in much demand in the East, both for ornament and as amulets and charms against every ill.
- KING KLIP** (*Xiphurus capensis*), one of the best of all the Cape fishes.
- KING OF THE HERRINGS** (*Chimæra plumbea*).
- KING SALMON** (*Onchorhynchus orientalis*, Gunth.), the largest and finest of the Alaska salmon, reaching a weight of 60 to 90 lbs. It is dried for winter use by the natives.
- KINKAJOU** (*Cercoleptes caudivolvus* [Pall.], a British Guiana animal.
- KINKBOBS, KINCOBS**, names in the East for gold embroidered brocade or satin.
- KIPPER**, a name in Scotland for the salmon before parting with its milt, when the beak is fully developed.
- KIPPERED FISH**. Salmon, herring, or mackerel, slightly salted, peppered, and smoked. The fish are split open, gutted, put into tanks of brine for a short time, and then hung up for a night in the smoking-room.
- KIPS**, a name for small hides under 25 lbs. weight. East India kips are those of two year-old animals; any hide in fact weighing less than 16 lbs. As a rule kips usually come to market dry-salted or brined.
- KIRN-MILK**, a Scotch name for butter-milk.
- KIT**, a little keg for containing sprats and other small fish.
- KITCHEN STUFF**, the waste fat and grease or dripping saved by cooks, which is used for soap-making. See **SLUSH**.
- KITE**, a name for a tumbler pigeon, which is self-coloured or whole coloured. Species of *Milvus*, *M. niger* and *M. gorinda*, which act as scavengers in Calcutta.
- KITTEN**, a young cat.
- KITT FOX** (*Vulpes velox*; *Canis velox*, Say), the smallest of the American foxes. About 5,000 of their skins are annually imported into England by the Hudson's Bay Company.
- KITTIWAKE** (*Rissa tridactyla* [Lin.]). The feathers of this gull are sometimes used for upholstery purposes.
- KLEESCHE**, a German name for the *Platessa limanda*, Arted.
- KLIP-DAS**, another name for the Cape hyrax.
- KLIPFISH**, codfish dried or cured flat by the wind in Norway. Also a South African name for *Blennius versicolor*, of which there are several varieties; all very delicious, the flesh being fat and firm when cooked freshly caught.
- KLIPSPRINGER**, a name in the Cape Colony for *Oreotragus saltatrix*.
- KNACKER'S YARD**, a slang name for a place where the carcasses of horses are taken to be boiled down for their flesh, fat and bones; and where other dead carcasses are converted into commercial products.
- KNAG**, the shoot of a deer's antlers.
- KNAPSACK**, a leather bag for carrying on the back.
- KNOBBER**, a young male deer in its first year.
- KNORHAUEN**, the Dutch name for gurnets.
- KNOT** (*Tringa canutus*, Lin.), a European bird which visits the British shores in large numbers in autumn, and the flesh is considered a great delicacy.
- KNUBS or HUSKS**, a commercial name for pierced cocoons and other waste kinds of silk, not reliable, but which can be carded and spun.
- KOALA** (*Phascolarctos cinereus* [De Blainv.]), the native bear of Australia; a species of wombat.
- KOARK**, See **KOORK**.
- KOB**, a name for the Æquatoon (*Adenotakob*, Gray), an African antelope.
- KODEE**, a name in Scinde for shell lime from calcined and pulverised cowry shells, which is sprinkled over sores.
- KODFISH**, a name in Norway for *Sebastes norvegicus*, Cuv.
- KOLINSKI**, a furrier's name for Tartar sable (*Mustela siberica*), it is largely used for cloaks and muffs, and dyed to imitate Russian sable. 20,000 were sold at Leipsic in 1879.
- KOLONG BAT** (*Pteropus vulgaris*). See **BAT**.
- KOLSHIEH**, a Russian name for a kind of salmon trout of Northern Alaska (*Salmo alpinus*).
- KONGEFLANDRE**, a name in Norway for *Platessa vulgaris*; *Pleuronectes platessa*, Lin.
- KOODOO**, (*Strepsiceros kudu*. Gray; *S. capensis*, Harris), the striped antelope of Southern and Western Africa; a magnificent animal, noted for its beauty and height, and its bold and wide-spreading horns, which have three elongated spiral turns; they are more than two feet in length. Its flesh is excellent, and the thin tough hide is much used for whip lashes, thongs and similar purposes.

KOORK, KOARK, the under-wool of the white goat of Cashmere.
 KORG, the resinous deposit left in the steam vats in preparing cod liver oil in Norway, which is sold for manure.
 KOROON, the Tamil name for *Barbus chola*, an Indian fish widely distributed. As food it is bitter; in some localities in Burma, oil is obtained from it during the season.
 KORUSKI, a Russian name for the grayling, *Thymalis Pallasii*. Cuv.
 KORWA, an East Indian fish, the air bladder of which furnishes isinglass.
 KOSHER MEAT, animal flesh killed and prepared for food in the Jewish fashion.
 KOSTURA, a kind of Indian blackbird, kept in cages covered with linen, as they are said to sing better in darkness.
 KOTCH, in Turkey, a ram.
 KOULAN, a name for the wild ass in Persia.
 KOUMISS, a fermented and intoxicating beverage used in Tartary, made from mare's or camel's milk.
 KOUWERS (Dutch), money cowries.
 KOVORIN, the name for a ewe in parts of Turkey.
 KRAAL, an inclosure for cattle in Africa.
 KRABBE (German), a name for shrimps and prawns (*Crangon vulgaris*, F.; *Palæmon squilla*, Lin.), and river crayfish.
 KRAMMETSVOGEL (German), fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*, Lin.), which are largely killed as game in Prussia.
 KROMULA, a species of carp in Russia.
 KROPFELCHEN (German) (*Coregonus hiemalis*, Jur.; *C. acronius*, Hick and Kn.).
 KRYDBSILL, a name for spiced herrings in Sweden.
 KUDU. See KOODOO.
 KUKUPA, KUKU, KERERU, Maori names for a beautiful species of New Zealand wood pigeon (*Carpophaga nova-zealandiæ*, Gml.), which are most delicious eating, and much valued on account of both the quantity and quality of their flesh. They are speared and snared in great numbers by the natives.
 KULT, the Malay name for leather or skins.
 KULITAN (literally *shell turtle*), a Malay name for the tortoise (*Chelonia caretta*).
 KULKU, a Russian name for the sprat.
 KULP (*Squalus spinax niger*), the smallest of the shark tribe.
 KUMUKUMU, the native name of an Australian gurnard fish (*Trigla kumu*).

KURBATCHES, an Egyptian name for whips made from hippopotamus hide.
 KURBAU, the Malayan name for the buffalo (*Bubalus buffelus*, Blum.).
 KURSOWUR (*Labro calbasu*), an East Indian edible fish.
 KUSGUN, a sheepskin coat worn by the Turcomans.
 KUSTRE, a name in Southern India for the secretion of the Asiatic civet (*Viverra zibetha*).
 KYAK. See BIDARKA.
 KYANG. See KIANG.
 KYLOES (from the Gaelic *Kael*, Highlands), a West Highland breed of small black cattle, which were formerly known as North Argyleshire cattle. They combine great hardiness with splendid quality of meat.

L.

LABAH, the Malay name for the wild honey bee. The honey of the Eastern Archipelago is a thin syrup, very inferior in flavour to that of temperate climates.
 LABERDAN, a name in Norway for salted codfish. This mode of curing is only carried on in Finmark by the Russians in very warm weather, when the other modes of preparation are not possible.
 LAC (Sanskrit and Persian), a resinous incrustation formed on the bark of the twigs and branches of various trees in Asia by the *Coccus lacca*. We import about 150 tons a year of this substance from Bengal, Assam, and Siam, as a resin for making varnishes and a dye-stuff. The various forms in which it enters into commerce are button lac, seed lac, shellac, and stick lac. The great bulk of the export trade in lac is confined to Calcutta, which is the entrepôt for all the shellac (except that which is locally used up) manufactured from the raw material supplied from the forests of Bengal, as well as from those of Assam, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Burma. See LAKSHA.
 LACE, a thin ornamental trimming, the best of which is made from silk; there are several esteemed kinds, as Maltese, Spanish, &c.
 LACE PIGEON, a rare variety, entirely white, approaching in size and shape to the runt.

LACHS (German), the *Trutta salar*, Lin.

LAC-LAKE and LAC DYE, colouring substances obtained by alkaline solutions from stick lac; the former is considered the best. Lac dye is mostly used to dye silk, and also in dyeing leather. The exports of lac dye from British India range from 10,000 to 20,000 cwt. annually.

LACTARIN, a kind of casein; a dried preparation from buttermilk, used by calico printers.

LACTIC ACID, LACTIN, LACTOSE. See SUGAR OF MILK.

LACTOMETER, a glass graduated measuring tube for determining the quality of milk by the proportion of cream which floats on the surface.

LADRERIE (French), a kind of leprosy or disease in pigs and cattle, arising from species of *Tenia*.

LADY'S SADDLE, a side-saddle with a pommel for female equestrians.

LAFAYETTE-FISH (*Liostomus obliquus* [Mitch.], De Kay), a North American fish of the Atlantic coasts; also called spot.

LAGARTO (Spanish), a name for the American alligator, the skins of which are made into boots and other articles in Guatemala. See ALLIGATOR and CAIMAN.

LAICH (German), fish spawn.

LAIR, an enclosure or pen for cattle in a market, or for cows in a lay-stall or dairy.

LAKE, a name in Norway for *Lota vulgaris*. Cuv.

LAKE HERRING, a name given to *Argyrosomus harengus*, *A. clupeiiformis* and *Coregonus albula*, freshwater fish in America.

LAKE PIKE (*Esox lucius*, Lin.). This American fish is also known as the pickerel and the maskelonge.

LAKE TROUT (*Salmo confinis*; *Salvelinus namaycush*, Goode), a fish of the North American lakes, the *Trutta lacustris* of Europe.

LAKSHA, the Sanskrit name for the resin lac, from "lakh"—a hundred thousand, in allusion to the multitude of insects.

LAMA. See LLAMA.

LAMANTIN, the French name for the *Manatus americanus*, which is sought for its flesh and skin. In Brazil it is known as the "peixe-boi." See DUGONG.

LAMB, the young of the sheep; the flesh when sold for food bears the same name.

LAMBAS, a silk scarf or shawl made in Madagascar from the social cocoons of

Bombyx radama and *B. diego*, which are sometimes a yard long and suspended from trees. Some of these lambas richly dyed are valued at £15 to £20.

LAMB SKINS. These, either with the wool on, or prepared for gloves, are commercially useful. About a million skins are imported annually into Great Britain, chiefly for glove-making. With the fleece on they are much used for clothing abroad, especially in Hungary, Spain, and Russia. At Leipsic in 1879 2,500,000 ordinary lambs, 250,000 Tartary lambskins and 50,000 Persian lambskins were sold as furs.

LAMB'S WOOL, the fleece of the lamb.

LAMPREY (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*, Lin.), a river fish resembling an eel. The potted lampreys and lamperns of Worcester are held in high estimation. They may be taken from August 24 to March 31. A considerable trade is now carried on in Russia in pickled lampreys. In Germany they are also taken in large quantities, and when fried are packed in barrels with vinegar and spices for export. The American species is *P. americanus*; the sea lamprey, *P. marinus*, Lin.

LANA PINNA (Italian), a kind of marine silk obtained from the byssus of some species of *Pinna* in the Mediterranean.

LANCERONS, LANÇONS. French names for young pike.

LANDAK, the Malay name for the porcupine (*Hystrix cristata* [Lin.], and *H. javanica*, F. Cuv.).

LAND CRAB (*Gecarcinus ruricola*), a small crustacean found in the West Indies which with *Cardisoma carnifer*. Latr., is esteemed a food delicacy; so is *Birgus labro* of Amboyna.

LAND-RAIL (*Crex pratensis*, Bechst.). This bird, which inhabits the British Islands, bears the name of "Re di quaglie," king of the quails, in Italy; mother of the quails in Greece; and "Wachtelkœnigin" in Germany. Its flesh is very delicate.

LAND TORTOISE. See TORTOISE.

LANGA, a name in Norway for *Lota vulgaris*, Nilss.; *L. molva*, Lin.

LANGOSTA (Spanish), a name for the lobster; also for the locust.

LANGOUSTE (French), a name for the cray fish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), of which large quantities are sent from Corsica to Marseilles, being more esteemed in the South of France than the lobster, which is rare there.

LANGOUSTINS (French), prawns.

LANT, stale urine, which, as a very important source of ammonia, is frequently employed in washing wool and removing the grease from flannel and other woollen fabrics; also a name for *Ammodytes americanus*.

LAP DOGS, ladies' pet dogs, which are divided into long-haired, such as small spaniels, King Charles, Blenheim, Gredin, Chinese and Japanese dogs, small poodles, Havana and Maltese breeds, and lion dogs; and short-haired dogs, such as pugs and toy terriers.

LAPEREAU (French), a young rabbit.

LAPWING (*Vanellus cristatus*, Meyer), a common British bird belonging to the snipe and plover tribe. In the month of October they are in good condition for the table, and their eggs are considered a delicacy; indeed, they are usually sold as plovers' eggs. It is often called the "peewit," from its cry.

LARD, the melted purified fat of the pig, an important article of commerce. It contains a large proportion of oleine, which is separated from the stearine by pressure. The best lard is obtained from the fat surrounding the kidneys. In France the term lard is applied to fat pork. The melting of lard preserves it, without using salt or any other antiseptic, because the cellular membranes being the parts that putrefy, any process which will destroy or burst them whilst they are yet sweet, so that the lard may be collected separately, is all that is necessary for its curing or preservation. It is put up in bulk, in barrels, kegs, and small or large bladders. The best lard is made from the leaf and trimmings, the second quality from the head and other parts of the hog yielding fat. In 1880 we received no less than 46,375 tons of lard from the United States, of the value of £1,852,000.

LARD-OIL, the oleine pressed from lard, after the stearine is extracted. It is used for lubricating machinery and for lamps. In 1880, 104,485 cwt., value £273,000, were received in England from the United States.

LARIAT, a halter; a rope with a noose, made with hair or rough hide for throwing to catch birds, &c.

LARKS (*Alauda arvensis*, Lin.). These small wild birds, feeding on insects and grain, are both rich and delicate food when properly cooked. In the winter

they assemble in vast flocks and are taken by nets on the ground. About 4,000 dozen larks are sold in the London markets. In Italy, where they are much eaten, they are sometimes preserved and will thus keep for several years. The male sky-lark is esteemed as a cage bird. See MEADOW LARK. The common sky-lark of the plains of India and Bengal is *Alauda gulgula* [Franklin].

LARRON, a small French skim milk cheese weighing about six or seven ounces, and slightly salted.

LARVA, the grub or caterpillar, forming the first stage in the metamorphosis of insects.

LASPRING, a name for the parr or young salmon.

LASSO, a strong plaited raw hide rope about 40 feet long, with a noose and iron ring, attached to the horseman's saddle; used in South America by the gauchos or horsemen for catching cattle and horses.

LAST, a variable fish measure. A last of cod-fish is 12 barrels; of herrings 100 long hundred of 132, or 13,200 fish; of pilchards 10,000. The last of wool is 12 sacks of 364 lbs. each.

LASTING (abbreviation of everlasting), a thin, fine, closely-woven worsted fabric of hard twisted yarn, used chiefly for women's boots.

LATCHET, a large species of gurnard, generally sold as offal, being not considered as prime fish.

LAVARET (*Coregonus lavaretus*, Lin.; *C. marana*, Block), a kind of white trout or salmon; a freshwater fish largely consumed in Finland.

LAVEROCK, a name for the skylark.

LAX FISH, a preparation of Norwegian fish put up in tins.

LAYING, a term for smearing the fleece of sheep.

LAY-STALL, a shed for cattle; a place where milch cows are kept.

LAZORRED, a name in Norway for *Salmo trutta*, Lin.

LEA, LEY, a woollen measure of 80 yards of yarn.

LEAF LARD, the crude flaky animal fat of the hog.

LEASH, a sportsman's term for three head of game, as partridges, pheasants, hares, &c.

LEATHER (Anglo-Saxon *ledher*, and so in the German, Danish and Swedish), the skins of animals prepared by different processes for keeping. The varieties are numerous, such as alumed leather,

- chamoised leather, tanned, curried, tawed, glazed or enamelled, dyed, and embossed or stamped leather. Exclusive of hides there are imported into Great Britain leather manufactures of the value of about £2,250,000, and leather manufactures are exported to the amount of £3,000,000.
- LEATHER APRON**, a protection for clothing, used by many workmen, and for ornament by Freemasons.
- LEATHER BOTTLE.** See GUELBA.
- LEATHER BREECHES**, strong riding trousers used by huntsmen and others.
- LEATHER BUCKET**, a strong, portable water-pail of leather, used by firemen and others.
- LEATHER-COATS**, a name in Jamaica for some species of *Chorinemus*, which are not much esteemed for food.
- LEATHER-DRESSER**, a currier, one who taws leather.
- LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY**, one of the minor livery companies of the City of London.
- LEATHER TRADE**, the subdivision of persons employed in this trade is considerable. Besides the factors and merchants, there are leather cutters and sellers, dressers and manufacturers, dyers, embossers, enamellers and japaners, gilders, strippers, &c. Making leather bags and cases, portmanteaus, leggings and gaiters, gloves, &c., gives employment to many others.
- LEATHERY TURTLE** (*Sphargis coriacea*, Rondelet), a gigantic turtle. The surface of the shell is covered with a leathery skin instead of the usual horny plates. The flesh and fat are unhealthy, but the eggs are sought after.
- LEBAN**, a fermented drink made from milk in Arabia.
- LECAMA**, a Kaffir name for the hartebeest (*Alcelaphus caama* [Cuv.]).
- LEECHES** (Anglo-Saxon for *surgeons*), red-blooded worms of aquatic habits (*Hirudo*). Many millions of the European medicinal leech (*H. medicinalis*) are collected and sold annually both in France and England. The African leech is *H. trochina*, the American *Macrobdella decora*. Leeches are used as barometers.
- LEGGINGS**, leather coverings or protections for the trousers from dirt, reaching to the knee.
- LEICHE**, the sea-dog or shark (*Scymnus*). The rough skin is used for polishing wood.
- LEMMINGS** (*Myodes lemmus* [Lin.], *M. torquatus* and *M. obensis*). The flesh of these small animals is edible and their fur is made into robes.
- LEMON SOLE**, a fishmonger's name for the lemon dab (*Pleuronectes levis*).
- LEMUR**, a genus of quadrumana peculiar to the island of Madagascar, where many of the species are eaten by the natives.
- LEOPARD** (*Felis pardus*, Lin.), a feline animal met with in the tropical regions of the Old World. The skin is very valuable for rugs and saddle cloths, and the flesh is said to be excellent, resembling veal.
- LEOPARD CAT** (*Felis bengalensis*, Desm.), a beautiful species of the numerous Indian cats.
- LEOPARD SEAL** (*Phoca richardsii* [Gray], Gill), a seal of the North Pacific.
- LEPIDOPTERA**, the name of the order to which the silkworm belongs.
- LEPORIDE**, a cross between the male hare and the female rabbit.
- LEBOT** (*Myoxus quercinus*, Gray), the garden dormouse of Europe. See DORMOUSE.
- LERP**, an amylaceous saccharine substance formed in Australia on the leaves of the Eucalypti by an insect allied to the Aphides. It is eaten by the natives, and, from the large quantities obtainable in Victoria, it might form a substitute for sugar or malt in distillation.
- LEUCIN**, a product of the decomposition of gelatine by sulphuric acid.
- LEVERET**, a young hare under one year old.
- LEVRIER** (French), a hound or hunting dog.
- LEVYRON** (French), a small greyhound.
- LEWZERNES**, an old name for the skin of the lynx.
- LEY**, a detergent composed of soap, urine, &c., for cleansing wool from the suint or natural grease.
- LIEBRASTON** (Spanish), a leveret or young hare.
- LIEN** (French), a name for a yellow species of whiting.
- LIEN-YU**, the Chinese name for *Hypophthalmichthys*, Blecker.
- LIFT**, a trade name for the heel to a shoe or boot.
- LIGHTS**, a common name for the lungs of an animal.
- LIGURIAN BEE** (*Apis ligustica*), a species of honey bee, indigenous to the South of Europe, and which has been now introduced into most bee-keeping countries.

- LIJA** (Spanish), the skin of the dog-fish.
- LILLETS**, a name in Yorkshire for the mature coal fish.
- LIMANDE** (French), a dab.
- LIMBURGER**, a variety of Dutch cheese.
- LIMOUSINE**, one of the best types of French cattle for meat; they are of a tan or straw colour. When fattened they have reached a weight of one ton, yielding in favourable circumstances 66 per cent. of meat and 10 of tallow.
- LIMPETS** (*Patella vulgata*), this mollusc is eaten in some localities by the poorer classes, and largely used as bait by the fisherman. In the North of Ireland they are used for human food, especially in seasons of scarcity; many tons weight are collected annually near the town of Larne alone.
- LINCOLN SHEEP**, a British breed representing the standard type of the coarse deep-grown long wools, suited for combing purposes. This wool possesses great length, with a bright silky appearance of staple, which renders it particularly applicable for "lustre" goods, in imitation of alpaca and mohair fabrics.
- LING** (*Gadus molva*; *Lota molva*, Cuv.), a valuable food fish, of which large numbers are cured, besides those eaten fresh. It is sometimes called the conger in Norway. The hake, when cured, is also called ling.
- LININGS**, fabrics for men's wear made of union, with alpaca, mohair or English wool.
- LINNET** (*Linota cannabina* [Lin.]), a well-known beautiful European song bird.
- LINSEY**, a mixed fabric of wool and flax, made plain or striped. It is much used by females, in parish unions and charitable institutions, being durable and close. It is sometimes termed wincey.
- LION** (*Felis leo*, Lin.), the most noble and formidable of carnivorous animals, principally inhabiting Africa and the hotter regions of Asia; there are said to be two distinct species. It is principally hunted for its skin for rugs, but the flesh of the animal is eaten by some of the natives of Africa.
- LIONCEAUX** (French), the cubs of a lioness.
- LION-DOG**, a small long-haired poodle or lap dog, a cross between the Maltese and the hairless Turkish dog.
- LIPP** (*Labrus*), the wrasse, a fish of which there are several species, much esteemed in the Black Sea.
- LISSUM**, a Russian name for *Phoca grælandica*.
- LIST**, cloth cuttings, the selvage strip or outer edges of the cloth.
- LIST SHOES**, a kind of easy slipper made from waste strips of cloth plaited together.
- LITTER**, a number of young, as of puppies, pigs, &c.
- LIVAROT**, a French skim cheese made in Calvados; twice the weight of a Camembert. About a million of these are sold annually in the Paris markets besides the local consumption.
- LIVER and LIGHTS**, parts of the offal of slaughtered animals which are used for food by the poorer classes. The lungs are a part of the pluck or fry.
- LIVER-FLUKE** (*Fasciola hepatica*; *Dios-toma hepaticum*). See **FLUKE**.
- LIVER ROT**. See **ROT**.
- LIVERY STABLE**, a place where horses are taken in at livery and bait, or to be jobbed out.
- LIVE STOCK**, a general collective term for domestic animals kept on a home-stead or farm for use or sale.
- LIZARD**, a common name given to a graceful and beautifully marked variety of canary, golden spangled or silver spangled.
- LIZARDS**. Several of the *Lacertilia* are edible, as the *Iguana delicatissima*, Laur., and the *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*. The flesh and eggs of the Nile lizard (*Varanus niloticus*) are also eaten.
- LLAMA** (*Lama peruano*, Tied.), a South American animal, which, domesticated, has been much used there as a beast of burden, as many as 2,000,000 being so employed. Its flesh and milk are very nourishing, and its hairy wool and skin employed for clothing and other useful purposes.
- LOACH** (*Nemachilus barbatulus* [Lin.]), a common freshwater fish of Great Britain.
- LOAD**, the burden a beast can carry or draw. A horse will draw one or two tons; the pack load of a pony is 125 lbs.; of an ass 170 lbs.; of a camel 600 to 1000 lbs.; of a llama 60 to 150 lbs.; of a mule 270 lbs.; of an elephant 1000 lbs.
- LOB**, or **LUGWORM** (*Arenicola clavata*). Found in the sand on the shore of the sea, they are sought as good bait for fishing.
- LOBO** (Spanish), a wolf.
- LOBSTER ESSENCE**, **LOBSTER PASTE**, preparations of lobster sold by Italian warehousemen and others.

- LOBSTERS** (Anglo-Saxon *loppestre*), a well-known crustacean (*Homarus gammarus*; *Astacus marinus*, Fab.), the catch and sale of which give a large impetus to commerce at home and abroad. The Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) is of another species, and of these there are shipped from ports of Norway and Sweden about one million and a half annually. From the North American coasts the fleshy parts of lobsters are sent home preserved in tins. The species there is *Homarus americanus*, Say. The spiny or thorny lobster is *Palinurus homarus*; it was in great esteem among the ancients. The river lobster of Australia is *Astacopsis spinifer*. This beautifully coloured lobster averages a foot in length, and is esteemed a great delicacy. See CAPE LOBSTER.
- LOCHE** (*Cobitis taenia*, Lin.), a river fish; also a name for the freshwater cod of British Columbia (*Gadus bartatula*), and for the *Eleotrus guavina*, Cuv. and Val., an esteemed river fish of Guadeloupe.
- LOCK-BOY**, an attendant on a sheep shearer, who picks up the scattered locks of wool and is otherwise useful.
- LOCUSTS** (*Locusta migratoria*), a species of orthopterous insect, which commits fearful ravages from time to time in Africa and parts of Europe. The inhabitants where they particularly abound, use them baked or salted, as a common article of food, and they have been employed as bait for the sardine fisheries. The American Rocky Mountain locust is *Calopterus spretus*. Locusts contain an oil which has been named caloptine, and a large percentage of pure formic acid.
- LODDE**, a name in Norway for the capelin (*Mallotus arcticus* or *villosus*). See CAPELIN.
- LOGGERHEAD TURTLE**, a name for a sea tortoise (*Thalassochelys cauma*, Lin.); the flesh is tasteless, and considered unhealthy. An oil is obtained from it, used in the preparation of leather and perfumery. Its eggs are used for food. The epidermal scales are thin, and want the beauty which causes those of the hawksbill turtle to be so highly prized.
- LOIRE**, a name for the dormouse (*Myoxus glis*, Lin.), which was once in great request as a dainty for the table, numbers being cooped up and artificially fattened.
- LOMO** (Spanish), the loin or chine of meat.
- LONDRINA** (Spanish), a sort of woollen cloth.
- LONG**, a hardy mountain sheep of Britain with a fine silky fleece.
- LOON** (*Lomvia brunnichii* [Sabine]; *L. troile*, &c.). The skins of these guillemots are sometimes used as a fur for clothing, made into robes; also a name for the little grebe or dabchick.
- LOONGHIE**, a mixed fabric of silk and cotton about 4 yards long by 2 wide, used as a waist cloth in India.
- LOP-EARS**, a breed of rabbit much esteemed by fanciers, in which the ears become greatly elongated and droop in various degrees; hence they are named half lop, ear lop, horn lop, and flat lop.
- LORIOT JAUNE**. See ORIOLE.
- LOSH** (*Lota maculata*), a fish which sometimes attains 60 lbs. The flesh is extremely hard and dry, and in America they are chiefly valued for their roe and liver. The liver, weighing a pound or two, is an extremely rich and delicate morsel when broiled.
- LOSH HIDES**, hides not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.
- LOUAR**, the *Clupea Neohowii*, a fish which is boiled in India to obtain the oil from it.
- LOUBINE**, a name in Chili for *Perca fernandeziana*, Ac.; also for the BAR, which see.
- LOUIS D'OR**, a name for the tanager, a pretty little West Indian bird, which is sometimes called the Demerara canary, and is often seen as a cage bird. There are three species in Trinidad, *Euphonia violacea*, *E. chlorotica*, Lin., and *E. aureata*, Vieil.
- LOUP** (*Labrax lupus* [Lacep.]), a fish, which is also called bar; a French name for an old pike. The guaras of Brazil pass under the name of loup.
- LOU-JONG**, a name in China for the young sprouted antlers of the deer, which have a fanciful price for some supposed medicinal qualities when dissolved.
- LOUTRE** (properly *Mustela loutra*, Lin.), but a name given by French furriers to the skins of the land and sea otter and fur seal.
- LOVE-BIRD** (*Agapornis pullaria* [Lin.]), a beautiful diminutive West African bird; they are often kept as cage birds in pairs.
- LOWE** (German), the lion.
- LUAN**, a name in Chili for the guanaco

(*Auchenia guanaco*; *Lama huanchos*, Mol.).

LUCHS (German), the common lynx (*Felis lynx*).

LUG, LUGWORM (*Arenicola clavata* or *piscatorum*), an annelid found in the muddy sand of the coasts, and much used by fishermen for bait.

LUI, an Indian country blanket-stuff which is piece-dyed.

LUMP FISH, LUMPSUCKER (*Cyclopterus lumpus*; *Lumpus anglorum*, Willoughby), a forbidding-looking fish. The Greenlanders eat its flesh either cooked or dried, and it is said to be sold in Edinburgh for the table. It is the cockpaddle of the Scotch.

LUNGE, a name for the lake trout in Canada.

LUNG FEVER. See PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

LURCHER, a cross between the sheep dog and a greyhound; a dog that lies in wait for his game, and is much used by poachers.

LUSETTES, a name applied to the silkworms which die from being unable to moult.

LUSTERING, a process of fur-dressing to give increased value to the fur.

LUSTRES, a figured mixed worsted fabric made for women's wear.

LUTESTRING, a glittering or shining kind of silk fabric.

LUTFISK, salted cod steeped in a solution of potash till decomposition takes place; a favourite Christmas dish in Sweden.

LUTH (*Dermatochelys coriacea*), a gigantic sea tortoise, which is caught for the quantity of oil it yields. The shell of one seven feet in length is preserved in the Sydney Museum.

LUVLAK, a Russian name for *Phoca nauticus*, Pallas.

LUWAK, a Javanese name for the musang (*Paradoxurus musanga*, Raffles).

LYCAON (French), the black wolf or fox of Buffon, a North American species.

LYNX (*Felis lynx*, Lin.). With some slight variations of size and colour the lynx appears to be found in all the colder regions of Europe, Asia and America. It is clothed with a very thick soft fur. The skin of *Lynx rufus* and that of the bay lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) form a considerable article in the fur trade; the Hudson's Bay Company alone import from 15,000 to 16,000 in some years. It is used for rugs and trimmings, and when dyed, for muffs, boas, &c. The flesh is eaten, and somewhat resembles the rabbit in flavour.

LYR (*Gadus pollachius*), a name for the pollack in Norway.

LYRE-BIRD (*Menura superba*, Dav.), an Australian bird; the long tail feathers of the male bird bear a close resemblance to the lyre of the ancients. It is shy and difficult to procure. The flesh is not eatable, being dark, dry and tough.

LYSOUNE, the Russian name for *Phoca grælandica*, Mull.

LYTHE (*Gadus pollachius*), a name in Scotland for the whiting pollack, also for the *Gadus carbonarius*.

M.

MAARA or MAOA SHELLS, a name in Tahiti for the shells of *Turbo margaritaceus*, which are shipped in large quantities to Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna, and used for making small fancy nacreous articles.

MACACCAS, a name in Jamaica for the larva or caterpillar of a species of beetle, which when cleansed and fried are considered a great delicacy by many.

MACARONIS, a French name for a species of tufted penguin.

MACAUBAN, a bird which kills serpents in Brazil.

MACAWS (*Ara*), a magnificent race of birds of the parrot tribe, many of which are common in cages and aviaries. The blue and gold macaw (*Ara ararauna*, Lin.), of South America is the largest and most beautiful parrot, and is tameable, but has a loud screeching voice. The red macaw is *Ara militaria*.

MACETA (Spanish), a haunch of mutton.

MACHADA (Spanish), a flock of he-goats.

MACHO (Spanish), a he-goat or mule.

MACHOIRAN (*Silurus felis*), a Brazilian fish, which yields the isinglass exported from that country and French and British Guiana. The yellow machoiran is *S. mystus*.

MACHOIRE (French), the jaw.

MACHURGA, a cross between the llama and alpaca in Peru.

MACKEREL (Dutch), a well-known food fish (*Scomber scomber*) of the European and American seas. Mackerel are mostly taken in drift nets, and from 10,000 to 12,000 tons are sold in London

- yearly, besides large numbers on the coast and in inland towns. The mackerel fishery is pursued extensively on the British, French, American and Norwegian coasts. In North America pickled mackerel are classed into four grades. In British Columbia the had-dock is called a mackerel.
- MACKEREL GUIDE**, a name given to the garfish (*Belone vulgaris*).
- MACKEREL SHARK** (*Isunopsis De Kayii*). The oil obtained from this fish is in great demand by curriers.
- MACKINAW TROUT** (*Christivomer namaycush* [Peun], Gil. and Jor.), an American fish.
- MACOU** (Japanese), a kind of salmon.
- MADAVAI**, a name for mullet in parts of India.
- MADRAGUE**, a fixed enclosure of nets for taking the tunny fish in the Mediterranean.
- MADREPORES** (*Madrepora palmata*), large coral stems, resembling tree boughs, to which the polyps are attached like flowers.
- MAGANA** (Spanish), honeycomb.
- MAGMA**, sewerage water containing fat or grease.
- MAGNANEURE** (French), a silkworm breeding establishment.
- MAGOT** (*Macacus inuus*), the Barbary ape.
- MAGPIES**, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- MAHASEER** (*Barbus tor*), a freshwater fish found generally throughout India, but of the largest size and in greatest abundance in mountain streams or those which are rocky.
- MAHOUT**, the mounted native rider who guides an elephant in India.
- MAID** a name for the female skate-fish.
- MAIFISCH** (German), a name for the *Alosa vulgaris*, Cuv., and *A. finta*, Cuv.
- MAIGRE** (*Sciæna aquila*), a large and powerful fish, common in the Mediterranean. Numerous species of this family inhabit the seas of the warmer regions, and many of them furnish excellent food.
- MAJARRANA** (Spanish), fresh pork.
- MAKIS** (French), a name for the lemur.
- MAKRELE**, a name in parts of Germany for *Chondrostoma nasus*, Lin.
- MALABAR OIL-SARDINE** (*Clupea longiceps*). Large quantities of oil are made from this fish on the coast of Malabar.
- MALAKOFF**, a small round cream cheese made in Gournay, France; they sell at from 2d. to 3d. each.
- MALANDAR** (Spanish), a wild hog.
- MALBROUCK MONKEY** (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*, Scop.), a West African monkey.
- MALCOCINADO** (Spanish), tripe.
- MALLARD** (*Anas boschas*, Lin.), the common wild duck, of which thousands are taken in decoys at home and abroad. The flesh is held in general estimation.
- MALLE**, a name in Norway for *Silurus glanis*, Lin.
- MAMBRANG**, the Malay name for the otter.
- MAMELLES** (French), the teats of female animals; in the mare, the cow, the sheep, and the goat, there are but two; the sow, the bitch, and the doe rabbit, which produce many young ones, have, however, several.
- MAMMALIA**, a class of vertebrata possessing mammary or milk glands, by means of which they suckle their young.
- MAMMOTH IVORY**, the tusks obtained from the carcasses of the frozen *Elephas primigenius* in Northern America and Asia.
- MAMMYCHUB, MUMMICHOG**, names for the killifish (*Fundulus fasciatus*).
- MANAKINS** (*Piprinæ*), a group of numerous beautiful small active birds of tropical America, which are sold as cage birds.
- MANATEE**, a marine mammal (*Trichechus manatus*, Lin., *Manatus latirostris*, and other species), found on the American coasts. See DUGONG.
- MANCHONS** (French), cuffs made of fur.
- MANCHOTS**, a French name for penguins.
- MANDARIN DUCK** (*Aix [Dendronessa] galericulata*, Lin.), a Chinese water-fowl highly prized there, which has been introduced into Europe.
- MANGE**, a disease of the skin in dogs.
- MANGE-PAIN**, a French name for *Blatta orientalis*. See COCKROACHES.
- MANGO FISH** (*Polynemus longifilis*, Cuv.; *P. paradisæus*, Lin.), a delicate Indian fish, sometimes called Tupsee. The swimming bladder furnishes isinglass. This fish is met with in Cochin China.
- MANICOU**, a name in Dominica for the opossum of the Antilles.
- MANJAUGAN** (*Cervus hippelaphus*, Cuv.), the rusa deer of Java.
- MANNA**, a sweet exudation produced by the punctures of an insect (*Coccus maniparus*), used as food and in medicine as a mild purgative.

MANS, a French breed of fowls.
MANSO (Spanish), one who has charge of a flock of goats or sheep, or a herd of cattle.

MANTECA (Spanish), lard or butter.

MANTEIGA TARTARUGA, a rich oil obtained in large quantities, about the Orinoco and Amazon, from eggs of the turtle deposited in the sand. These are collected and boiled and the oil preserved in pots. It is limpid, inodorous, and scarcely yellow. It is used for burning in lamps and for cooking food.

MANTEQUERIA, an establishment in Peru where lard is rendered down, to be exclusively employed in cooking.

MANTLE CASHMERES, a union worsted fabric made for women's wear.

MANUCODE, the French name for *Paradisæa regia*.

MANYPLIES, the third cavity of the stomach of ruminant animals.

MAOA SHELLS. Species of turbo largely exported from Tahiti. See **MAARA**.

MAPACH, a name for the racoon (*Procyon lotor*, Storr.).

MARABOU FEATHERS, the under tail coverts of some species of adjutant and stork, or crane (*Leptoptilus marabou* and *L. argala*). These feathers, being light, are much worn by ladies for head-dresses. *L. crumeniferus*, Cuv., a carrion-eater, is the West African marabou stork, and yields the best feathers; there is also a Java adjutant.

MARACAJA, a name for the ocelot of Brazil (*Felis pardalis*, Lin.).

MARAK, the Malay name for the peacock (*Pavo spicifer*, Horsf.), a native of Burmah.

MARANE (German), the large marane of Europe is *Coregonus marana*, Bl.; the little marane, *C. albulæ*, Lin.; the medium marane, *C. generosus*, Peter.

MARARE, a native name in New Zealand for the butter fish (*Coredodax pullis*).

MARAY (*Clupea sagax*), an esteemed fish of Australia. The excellent bloaters of Picton, New Zealand, are made of this fish.

MARCAÏE (French), a cheese maker.

MARCASSIN (French), a young wild boar.

MARE, a female horse. The milk of the mare is richer in sugar than that of the cow. It is made into milk-beer, or koumiss.

MARÉE, a general name given in France to all edible sea fish whether fresh or cured.

MARFIN (Portuguese), ivory.

MARGEOLINE, an artificial butter product.

MARINADE, to prepare fish with vinegar and spices.

MARMOTS (*Arctomys*), a genus of rodent animals, of which there are several species in America (*A. caligatus*, *A. flaviventris* and *A. monax*). A large number are caught annually in Germany. A great many skins are imported from North America; some pass under the name of Weenusk. The Indians consider their flesh as delicious food when fat; of a number of their skins sewn together they make good blankets and fur robes. The Lapland marmot is *Hypodæus lemnus*.

MARMOZETS, **MARMOSETS**. The common name for a group of small South American monkeys with soft silky fur, species of *Hapale* and *Midas*, which, from their gentleness and beauty, are very attractive as pets, and are imported in considerable numbers by dealers. The species most generally introduced is *Hapale jacchus*, Lin.; *Jacchus vulgaris*, Geoff.

MAROLLES, a French skim milk cheese weighing about 1 lb.

MAROTTA, a species of vivarium for transporting eels and other fish alive from the Valley of Commachio to other parts of Italy by river or sea.

MAROUDI, the name for a species of penelope.

MARQUETTE (French), a cake of beeswax.

MARRANOS (Spanish), pigs.

MARROT, a name for the razorbill (*Alca torda*, Lin.).

MARROW, a light fatty substance lodged in the hollow bones of animals, which is considered a food delicacy; grilled marrowbones being frequently served up at table.

MARSH HEN (*Rallus elegans*). See **RAILS**.

MARSTON, an Italian name for some species of *Gobius*.

MARSOVIN, the French name for the common porpoise (*Delphinus phocaena*, *Phocaena communis*).

MARTEN (*Mustela*), a kind of weasel, of which there are several species. Their fur is long with a good lustre, and has always been an important article of commerce. Being fine it is used for trimmings, and is also dyed to imitate sables and other expensive furs. The Hudson's Bay Company receive on the average 150,000 skins a year. Marten tails also form an article of com-

- merce. The common marten is *Mustela martes*, Lin.; the pine marten, *Martes sylvatica*, Nilss.; the beech marten, *Martes foina*.
- MARTIN (*Acridotheres tristis*, Lin.), a useful insectivorous bird of India, a 'kind of starling, the common mynah.
- MARTIN-PECHEUR (French), the kingfisher.
- MARTINSVOGEL (German), the common kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*, Lin.).
- MASKALONGE, MASQUALLONGE (*Esox nobilior*), the so-called pickerel, but properly a pike; an American freshwater fish. It sometimes attains a weight of more than 50 lbs. See MUSKALONGE and PICKEREL.
- MASTIFF (*Canis molossus*), a powerful watch-dog, noted for its strength, courage and sagacity; the largest and most powerful of the indigenous English dogs.
- MATADEROS, special slaughterhouses in South America.
- MATAMATA (*Chelys matamata*, Brug.; *Testudo fimbriata*), a curious tortoise of South America, which is much esteemed for food, the flesh being excellent.
- MATIES, one of the official classifications for the best class of cured herrings, where the roes and milts of the fish are not largely developed.
- MAUCHAMP, a superior French breed of merino sheep with very silky wool.
- MAUDS, woollen travelling rugs or shawls; a shepherd's plaid.
- MAULTHIER (German), the mule.
- MAVIS, a name in Scotland for the song thrush (*Turdus musicus*, Lin.).
- MAW, the stomach of an animal; that of the sucking calf called mawskin is used as rennet. See FISHMAW and RENNET.
- MAWATTA, a name in Japan for floss silk, or what is known to the merchants of Europe as "caps." It is obtained from thin or distorted, double and pierced cocoons. It is used by the Japanese as wadding for dresses, counterpanes, &c.
- MAW-SKIN. See RENNET.
- MAYBASH, a superior kind of Japanese silk.
- MAY-FLY (*Ephemera vulgata* and *E. albipennis*). These insects, which abound occasionally in swarms, form food for fish, and are converted into manure.
- MEAD, a drink made of honey and water.
- MEADOW STARLING (*Sturnella ludovici-*
- ciana*, Lin.), an American bird, which is constantly brought to market in the United States, the flesh being considered equal in delicacy to that of the American quail. Its plumage is very beautiful, being principally variegated with yellow and black, and its note is surpassed by that of none of the American warblers in sweetness and tenderness of expression.
- MEALWORM, the larva of a blackish-brown coloured beetle found in flour and meal. They are much used in Germany by bird fanciers, and are recommended as food for the nightingale and other insectivorous cage birds.
- MEASE, or MACE, a fish measure, 500 herrings.
- MEASLY PORK, a disease in pork, consisting of cystocerci as large as hemp seed, which produces fatal results in those who eat it.
- MEAT, a generic name for the flesh of all quadrupeds employed for human food; it is sold either in the fresh, preserved or cured state. In 1880 we imported into Great Britain of salted or fresh meat 149,010 cwt., of the value of £429,073, and of preserved par-boiled or potted meat 655,800 cwt., value £1905,717.
- MEAT BISCUIT, a round cake prepared with extract of meat, sold in tins; also a food made for dogs.
- MEAT EXTRACT, a nearly solid brown mass, rich in the permanently soluble constituents of muscular flesh, obtained by boiling and filtering flesh.
- MECHIN, an inferior kind of prepared sheepskin in Turkey.
- MEDICINE OIL, a name in Norway for cod liver oil, as distinguished from the common cod oil used by leather dressers.
- MEERASCHE (*Mugil cephalus*, Lin.).
- MEERBRASSEN (*Dentex vulgaris*).
- MEERENGEL (*Squatina angelus*, Cuv.), from the fat and the liver train oil is obtained, and the flesh, steamed and pulverised is, with the refuse of the cod, made into fish guano.
- MEERNADEL, the German name for *Syngnathus acus*, Lin., also called the trompette. The small meernadel is *S. typhle*, Lin.
- MEERSAU (*Galeus canis*, Bonap.).
- MEERSCHLANGE (*Syngnathus ophidion*, Lin.).
- MEERSCHWEIN (German), the porpoise (*Phocena communis*).
- MEET, a fixed rendezvous or assembling place for hunters.

MEGISSIER (French), a leather dresser.
MEHARI, the saddle dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*, Lin.).

MELANIA (Spanish), a kind of silk fabric.
MELIPONES, stingless bees.

MELMA (*Coregonus leucichthys*), an edible fish of Russia.

MELOE (*Mylabris cichorii*), an Indian blistering fly.

MELT, the spleen of an animal, the soft roe of a fish.

MELTER, a tallow chandler.

MELTON, a kind of broadcloth, all wool, with a soft and pliable finish, wholly without gloss, much used for men's coatings and trouserings. It is also made as a union with a cotton warp.

MENHADEN, a North American sea fish (*Alosa menhaden*; *Brevoortia tyrannus* [Latr.], Goode), which is chiefly taken for its oil; the refuse, after pressing, is used as manure. Some are pickled and the small ones prepared in oil like sardines.

MERCHANT-TAILOR, a tradesman who sells cloth for garments.

MERINO, a choice breed of sheep, originally from Spain, now largely spread over Australia and America. An all-wool fabric made for women's wear.

MERLAN, the French name for the whiting (*Gadus merlangus*, Lin.). See MERLUS.

MERLE (French), the thrush or blackbird.

MERLIN, a name for the song thrush (*Turdus musicus*, Lin.), also for the smallest of the British falcons (*Falco aesalon*, Tunstall).

MERLUS, MERLUCE, an ocean fish, the whiting (*Gadus merlangus*), which attains a length of two to three feet. Its flesh is white and good. In the Mediterranean this fish passes under the name of merlan.

MERLUZA (Spanish), cod or hake.

MERO (*Perca guttata*), a Brazilian fish.

MESANGE BLEUE, the French name for the little British bluetit (*Percus caeruleus*, Lin.).

MESENITO, a silk yarn made in Japan from "mawatta," waste or floss silk.

MESS BEEF. This is usually put up in pieces of 8 lbs., and sold in tierces of 304 lbs.

MESS PORK, is cut from the sides of the thickest and fattest hogs in strips 6 to 7 inches wide, running from back to belly; it is usually put up in pieces of about 4 lbs., and sold in barrels of 200 lbs. to 208 lbs.

MESTIZO, a name for the common sheep of South America.

METHEGLIN, a sweet drink made of honey and water fermented by yeast.

MIEWS, a range of buildings for stabling horses, with ranges of stalls or horse-boxes. In the times when falconry was practised mews meant a coop for hawks.

MEZANKOOREE (*Antheraea Mezankooria*, Moore), a silk moth, native of Assam; the silk is yellowish-white and constitutes the dress of the higher ranks there, being wrought into dholies.

MHOR (*Selache maximus*), the great basking shark, which is harpooned for the oil obtained from the liver.

MIEL (French), honey. The Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese name is much the same.

MIERLA, MIRLO (Spanish), the blackbird.

MIESMUSCHELN (German), the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

MILAUDE (*Galeus canis*, Bonap.).

MILCH-COW, a cow which has recently calved and is kept for milking.

MILCHPROBER, a milk tester.

MILITARY PLUME, an ornament of feathers worn by officers in the army.

MILK (Anglo-Saxon *meo-loc*), the natural food of the young of the mammalia. Cows' milk is that most generally met with in commerce. A little asses' milk is sold. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark sheep's milk is used; in Switzerland, much goats' milk; in Tartary, mares' milk; camels' milk among the Arabs, and reindeers' milk in Lapland. Various estimates have been made of the production of milk in the United Kingdom. Professor Sheldon recently stated that, supposing each of the 3,700,000 milch-cows to yield 440 gallons per annum, we have an aggregate production of 1,628 million gallons. One-eighth of this may be used in rearing and fattening calves, leaving 1,424½ million gallons available for human consumption in the forms of milk, cheese and butter, including what is used in cooking and what is wasted. Mr. J. C. Morton, another good authority, estimates the yield at 1000 million gallons; a sixth or 167 million gallons a day, or in all 365 million gallons is drunk by the inhabitants, and, allowing for that taken by the calves, there remains 468 million gallons to be converted into butter and cheese, say about 2,800,000 cwt. of cheese, and 530,000 cwt. of butter.

MILK SUGAR, a preparation made chiefly

- in Switzerland by the simple evaporation of the whey after cheese-making. The manufacture, which is carried on in the higher mountains, reaches about 2,000 cwt. a year in one village alone, that of Marbach, in the canton of Lucerne. The imports into the United States alone in 1880 exceeded £5,000 in value.
- MILK-WALK**, the round of customers served by a milkman.
- MILLER'S THUMB** (*Cottus gobio*), the bullhead, a small European river fish.
- MINA**, **MYNAH**, names for the hill grackles (*Gracula religiosa*, Lin., and *G. intermedia*, Hay), which are largely domesticated in India. See **GRACKLE**.
- MINCEMEAT**, literally meat finely chopped up, but usually applied to a preparation of meat with sweets, intended for making mince pies.
- MINCE PIE**, a small pastry filled with mincemeat.
- MINEVER**, a name for the fur worn by royal personages and nobility, which is the white skin of the ermine with small pieces of black Astrakhan lamb skin inserted.
- MINK**, **MINX** (*Putorius vison*; *Vison lutreola*, Gray), a species of weasel much sought for its fur for cloaks and muffs; it stands pre-eminent for ornament, wear and durability. From 100,000 to 150,000 skins are imported annually from America.
- MINNOW** (*Leuciscus phoxinus*, Lin.), a small British freshwater fish, which makes an excellent fry, and is much used as a bait for pike and large trout. The fishing is allowed in England from June 16 to March 14.
- MISFITS**, a trade name for boots and shoes and other articles made to order, and which have not given satisfaction.
- MISSGURN**, a German name for *Cobitis fossilis*, Lin.
- MIXED CORDS**, a union fabric for men's wear. See **CORDS**.
- MOCCASINS**, shoe packs or rough deer-skin coverings for the feet, used by the Indians in North America.
- MOCKING-BIRD** (*Mimus polyglottus*, Lin.), the American song-thrush, which sings with a great variety of notes, and perhaps more than any other bird. It is kept as a cage-bird in the United States, and about 10,000 are sold every summer. Good singing birds of this species often bring a high price; their imitative powers are amazing. The mountain mocking-bird of North America is *Oreoscoptes montanus*, Baird.
- MOCK-TURTLE**, a soup made with calves' head and condiments, which when cold forms a jelly and is sold in some shops in this solidified state.
- MOELLE DE BŒUF** (French), beef marrow, sold as an unguent for the hair.
- MOHAIR** (French *moire*), the long silky soft hair of the Angora goat (*Capra angorensis*). Of goat's hair, principally mohair, about thirteen and a-half million pounds are annually imported into the United Kingdom, of the value of £1,234,000.
- MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES**, a union worsted fabric made for women's wear.
- MOHAIR GLACES**, a union worsted fabric for both men's and women's wear; there are also mohair melangés, and figured mohairs for women.
- MOHAIR YARN**, goat's wool spun in Yorkshire, &c., much used for lace dress goods and shawls.
- MOHINO** (Spanish), the produce of the horse and the ass.
- MOIRÉ** (French), a watered silk.
- MOJAMA** (Spanish), salted tunny fish.
- MOKI** (*Latris ciliaris*), one of the most abundant fishes off the New Zealand coast. It is admirably adapted for preserving, and when properly cured and smoked will keep for a much longer time than most other fish prepared in that manner.
- MOLARS**, the teeth of mammals which are not preceded by milk-teeth; the function of which is to grind the food.
- MOLE** (*Talpa europea*, Lin.), a small burrowing animal; its fur is occasionally utilised and made into robes, garments and various articles. The common mole has a soft black velvet-like coat, but there are varieties met with in which the fur is entirely white, yellowish, ash-coloured or marbled with white and black spots. The American species are *Scalops* and *Condylura*.
- MOLLETON** (French), a kind of soft woollen fabric like swansdown.
- MOLLUSCA**, the sub-kingdom of animals represented by those with shells, cuttle-fishes and allied forms.
- MOLO**, the Italian name for *Gadus merlangus*.
- MOLTON**. See **MELTON**.
- MONAUL**, a name for the Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyansis*, Lath.), an Eastern bird much prized for the rich beauty of its plumage and its size. Another species (*L. refulgens*, Tem.),

- has, as its name implies, splendid plumage of green and yellow.
- MONDJOURORUE**, another name for the musk-rat of India (*Sorex nurinus*).
- MONDONGO** (Spanish), tripe.
- MONGOLIAN PHEASANT** (*Phasianus Reevei*). The long tail feathers of this bird, measuring 6 feet, are much used by play actors in China to ornament their headdresses.
- MONGOZ**, the *Lemur mongoz*.
- MONGREL**, an animal of a mixed breed, the result of the union or crossing of varieties more or less differing from each other. See **HYBRID**.
- MONGUS, MUNGOOSE** (*Herpestes griseus*, Geoff.). The grey ichneumon of India has been imported into Jamaica, Barbados, Cuba, Porto Rico and other West Indian islands to destroy the rats, which do such damage to the sugar canes. In one parish alone of Barbados, £140 has been paid as a bounty on the rats' heads brought in. In Jamaica the destruction by rats was estimated at £100,000 a year. A grey ichneumon has been known to kill twelve full-grown rats, which were let loose in a room sixteen feet square, in less than a minute and a-half. It also destroys small reptiles. A large trade is carried on in Jamaica in breeding and supplying the mungoose. Other species of ichneumon also destroy rats and snakes.
- MONITOR** (*Regenia albogularis*). The flesh of this reptile, which is white, is sometimes eaten in the Cape Colony, but it is dry and insipid.
- MONKEY** (*Simia*). These animals are caught to be kept in zoological gardens. The skins of some also enter into commerce from Africa, as those of the black and grey monkeys, the Diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*), the *Colobus guereza* and several species of *Myceles* for muffs and trimmings. Monkeys are frequently eaten as human food in many parts of the Eastern Archipelago, Africa and South America. The black King Colobus monkey (*Colobus polycomus*, Schreb.) is plentiful in the forests in the interior about the Gold Coast, and the skins (the hair of which is long, black, soft and silky) of the best kinds are an article of trade. The exports from the Gold Coast in 1875 were 16,253 skins. The skins of the negro monkey (*Semnopithecus maurus*, Schreb.), of Java and Sumatra, also enter into commerce. The skin is jet black, covered with long silky hairs.
- MONKEY JACKET**, a thick pea-jacket, a kind of cloth spencer for men.
- MONKFISH** (*Lophius piscatorius*), also a name for the angel shark (*Squatina Dumerili*, Les.). Its flesh was formerly held in esteem, but is now considered coarse and seldom eaten. The rough skin is utilised for some purposes.
- MOON-FISH**, a name for *Selene argentea*, Lac., *Parephippus quadratus* and for the banded porgy (*Chatodipterus faber* [Brouss], J. and G.), American fishes.
- MOONGA or MOOGA SILKWORM** (*Antheraea assama*, Helfer). The cocoons are soft and of a light fawn colour. They furnish an excellent raw silk, of which there is a large consumption in British India. This silk forms one of the principal exports of Assam, and leaves the country generally in the shape of thread.
- MOOR COCK**, the red grouse of the British Islands (*Lagopus scoticus*, Lath.).
- MOORGRUNDEL**, a name in Switzerland for *Cobitis fossilis*, Lin.
- MOOR-HEN** (*Gallinula chloropus*, Lin.), an aquatic bird, which, if killed in the autumn, is very good eating. It is also called the water hen.
- MOORUK** (*Casuarium bennetti*), a species of cassowary, native of New Britain in the South Pacific.
- MOOSE DEER** (*Alces palmatus*, or *A. machlis*, Ogil.). See **ELK**.
- M. O. P.**, a trade abbreviation for mother-of-pearl shells.
- MOPS**, a German name for a small kind of bull dog (*Canis molossus fricato*).
- MOQUETTE** (French), a tapestry Brussels, or Wilton carpet.
- MORCON** (Spanish), a black-pudding.
- MOREEN**, a thin, all-worsted fabric, an imitation in common materials for furniture-hangings, and women's wear.
- MORFIL** (French), elephants' tusks.
- MORGAY**, a name for the little dog-fish (*Scyllium caniculum*).
- MORKIN** (French, *mort*), an old term for the skins of animals found dead.
- MORMORA**, the Italian name for *Gadus barbatus*, Lin.
- MOROCCO LEATHER**, a sumach-tanned leather, dyed and usually grained. The best is made in North Africa of goat skin, but it is well imitated in Europe with split sheepskins.
- MORSE**. See **WALRUS**.
- MORT** (*Gadus virens*), the name in Norway for the sey when under a year old, and in Westmoreland for the

- sea trout; also for a salmon of the third year.
- MORTADELLA**, an Italian name for Bologna sausages, made of pork, seasoned with wine, garlic, &c. They are also sold in tins.
- MORTLINGS** (from the French *mort laine*), wool obtained from dead sheep.
- MORVE** (French), the glanders.
- MORWONG**, a fisherman's name in Australia for species of *Chilodactylus*; one kind is also known as the carp.
- MOSKOS**, a name under which civet is sold in some Eastern countries as a perfume; the men employ it on the turban, and the women on their veils.
- MOSLINGS**, thin shreds of leather made by the currier in shaving skins.
- MOSS-BUNKER**, a name for the menhaden; it is also called porgy.
- MOSTOVYO**, a name in Russia for tanned bullock hides used for light shoe leather; they are thinner than those used for sole leather, which are ox hides, and are smeared with tar mixed with train oil.
- MOTHER-OF-PEARL**, a commercial name for many iridescent shells, employed for carving and inlaying, &c., but chiefly applied to the shell of the *Meleagrina margaritifera*, and of the pearl oyster.
- MOTTLES**, a variety of pigeon, of which there are several kinds, agate, black, red and yellow.
- MOUCHEROLLE**, the king of the flycatchers (*Muscicapa regia*), a handsome red-crested bird.
- MOUETTE** (French), a seamew or gull.
- MOUFLE** (*Ovis musimon*), the only wild sheep found within the limits of Europe.
- MOUFLE**, the loose covering of the nose of the moose deer, which is considered by epicures a great food delicacy.
- MOULES**, the French name for mussels.
- MOULINAGE** (French), silk throwing.
- MOUNTAIN MEAL**, a kind of infusorial earth (*Foramenifera*), which, mixed with flour is used as food in Lapland and China. Some of these infusorial earths are also employed as polishing powders and in a few manufactures.
- MOUSQUETAIRES**, long leather gloves without buttons worn by ladies.
- MOUSSELINES DE LAINE**, literally muslins of wool, but in England they are formed of a cotton warp and worsted weft.
- MOYRA**, a name in Lapland for the capelin (*Mallotus arcticus*), used for bait for other fish. See CAPELIN.
- MUCHNAHS**, a name in India for elephants which have only rudimentary tusks.
- MUCILAGE**, a French name for egg yolk, used by leather dressers.
- MUD-FISH** (*Eleotris gyrinus*), an esteemed West Indian river fish.
- MUD-SKATE** (*Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, Cast.), an Eastern fish, the flesh of which is considered nourishing whether eaten salted or fresh; the oil from its liver is much esteemed.
- MUFF**, a lady's protection for the hands in cold weather, a case usually made of fur, feathers, &c.
- MUFFETEE**, a small fur cuff worn on the wrist.
- MUFFLER**, a woollen wrapper for the throat.
- MUGGER**, a square-snouted species of crocodile in India.
- MUK**, a Siamese name for dried cuttle fish, used for food.
- MULA** (Spanish), a kind of thick solid shoes.
- MULE**, a hybrid or cross between the ass and the mare, forming a serviceable, sure-footed beast of burden. They are much used in Spain, South America and the United States. Also a name for a hybrid canary.
- MULE DEER** (*Cariacus macrotus*). The skin of this deer is used for trimmings and for coats and robes.
- MULITA**, a name in South America for a species of tatou (*Dasypus hybridus*), the flesh of which is esteemed.
- MULLE** (*Mugil*), a name for the mullet in the South of France; in Paris it is called mullet and in Vendee meuil.
- MULLET**, a sea fish of which there are several species; those most esteemed are the red mullet (*Mullus surmulletus* or *M. barbatus*), and the grey mullet (*Mugil capito*, Cuv.), which are excellent eating. *Mugil cephalus* is a Mediterranean species. In their fresh state the Indian species are esteemed as food by both Europeans and natives; they are also extensively salted and sun dried. The roes of *M. ocur* are also collected and dried in the sun, either with or without the use of salt. The common American mullets are *Mugil albula*, Lin., and *Morone americana* [Gmel.], Gil. The king and queen mullets of Jamaica are species of *Upaneus*, a sub-genus of *Mullus*.
- MULLIGATAWNEY**, a kind of curry soup made of fowl, which is sold in tins.
- MUMMICHOGS**, a name given to some fishes

of North America (*Hydrargyra majalis*, &c.).

MUNGO, shreds of old woollen cloth torn up into rags, that the wool, mixed with new wool, may be worked up again.

MUNGOOSE. See MONGUS.

MUNSTERKAESE, a soft cheese made at Muuster, in the canton of Haut-Rhin. The size of the cheese is 20 centimetres diameter by 8 high.

MUNTJAK (*Cervulus aureus*; *Cervulus muntjac*, Zimm.), the red-faced or barking deer of the Himalayas, the flesh of which affords an excellent venison, often found on the tables of Europeans in India.

MURCHAL, a bunch of peacocks' feathers, considered an insignia of royalty in the East.

MURENA (Spanish), a kind of eel.

MUREX, a family of molluscs, of which many species are greatly esteemed by conchologists.

MUREXIDE, a beautiful purple red colour obtained from the uric acid of Peruvian guano. It has now been superseded by the coal-tar colours.

MURRAY-COD, a name given indiscriminately to two species of *Oligorus*, *O. Macquariensis* and *O. Mitchelli*; *Grystes macquariensis*, Cuv. and Val., named after the principal river of Australia, where they are chiefly found. They are both excellent fishes for the table and have been known to reach a weight of 120 lbs.

MURRAY PERCH, a name for several species of fishes of that great Australian river, especially *Murrayea Guntherii*, Cast. The Murray golden perch is *Dulus auratus*, Cast., much esteemed for the table; the silver perch, *Therapon Richardsonii*, Cast., and the black perch, *T. niger*, Cast.; other Australian black perches are species of *Melanichthys*, also valued as articles of food.

MURRE, a name for the thick-billed or Brunnich's guillemot, the eggs of which are obtained in large quantities about San Francisco and other localities. The eggs are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and esteemed a great delicacy.

MURREL (*Ophiocephalus* sp.), an Indian freshwater fish.

MUSANG (*Paradoxurus musanga*, Rafles). This animal destroys rats and mice, but is also destructive to coffee plantations; it can, however, be tamed to human uses.

MUSCARDINE, a disease affecting the silk-

worm, a fungoid growth or mould (*Botrytis bassiana*, Montague) which forms in the interior of the worm.

MUSCHEL (German), the mussel.

MUSCLES, the fleshy fibrous contractile ligaments of animals.

MUSCOVY DUCK (*Anas* [*Cairina*] *moschata*), an American bird which has been domesticated in our farmyards, but the flesh is not so good as that of the common duck.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STRINGS. Most of the cords used for stringed instruments are made of twisted gut, the prepared intestines of sheep.

MUSK, a substance used as a perfume and as a stimulating and antispasmodic medicine; it is the dried secretion of the preputial follicles of the musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*, Lin.; *M. tonquinensis* or *thibetensis*, Per.). Good musk is of a dark purplish colour, dry and light, and generally in smooth unctuous grains. Its taste is bitter and its smell strong and aromatic. We import about 10,000 ounces a year.

MUSKALONGE (*Esox nobilior*, Thompson), a fish of the great American lakes and Southern British Provinces east of the Rocky mountains. It is variously written mascalonge, muskellunge, musquallonge, etc.

MUSK DEER (*Moschus moschiferus*, Lin.). The flesh of this animal is not eatable; the skin is manufactured into fur and leather. See MUSK.

MUSK OX (*Ovibos moschatus*), a North American quadruped. When the animal is fat the flesh is said to be good; its hair is long, woolly, thick and dense, reaching nearly to the ground, and has been spun into yarn; it has rather the appearance of a long-haired goat than of a true ox.

MUSK-RAT, another name for the musquash. The desmans (*Mygale moschata*) are also called musk-rats. The skin of the Australian musk-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) yields, when prepared, a very fine though small fur.

MUSQUASH (*Fiber zibethicus*, Cuv.), a fur-bearing animal which has an extensive range. From 400,000 to 600,000 of their skins are received by the Hudson's Bay Company annually. The tails form a considerable article of import into India, being regarded by some as an aphrodisiac.

MUSQUAW, a name for the black bear (*Ursus americanus*, Pallas).

MUSSELS (Anglo-Saxon), a mollusc

(*Mytilus edulis*), which is much in repute in many localities as an article of food, and also largely used for fish bait. The bag of mussels weighs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. At Lynn, in Norfolk, several thousand tons are collected yearly. There is a regulation that they ought not to be taken under two inches in length. The ton of mussels is valued at £1; there are 16 bags or 32 bushels to the ton. In China a considerable trade is carried on in dried mussels for food. The shells are polished for ornament and also used for holding gold and silver paint. Many of the river mussels (*Unios*) yield pearls.

MUSTANG, a rather under-sized but hardy and serviceable Mexican horse.

MUTA (Spanish), a pack of hounds.

MUTTON, the flesh of the adult sheep used for human food. The value of the meat of about 14 million sheep annually slaughtered in the United Kingdom is estimated at over £25,000,000.

MUTTON BIRD (*Nettion brevicaudis*, Bon.; *Puffinus brevicaudis*, Gould; *P. australis*, Eyton). This bird is found in large numbers on the islands in Bass's Straits. More than 100,000 are slaughtered annually for the oil they yield and the feathers, and the carcasses are dried and smoked for food in the winter.

MUTTON CHOP, a cut from the ribs or loin of a sheep.

MUTTON CUTLET, a slice from the leg of a sheep.

MUTTON-FISH, a name for the mollusc *Haliotis nersosa*, in great demand by the Chinese; *Haliotis iris* is also much prized by the natives of New Zealand, although tough eating.

MUTTON HAMS, legs of sheep salted and cured for keeping. See **PRESALÉ**.

N.

NACREOUS SHELLS, shells with a brilliant or pearly lustre, such as the earshells, mother-of-pearl shells, *Turbo*s.

NAG, a saddle-horse for the road, smaller but better bred than a coach-horse.

NAGELROCHEN, a German name for *Raja clavata*, Lin.

NAIL BRUSH, a toilet brush of hair set in bone, for cleaning the nails when washing.

NAKARLA, a name in Iceland for *Scymnus microcephalus*; it is also called harkaten.

NAKHLA, a kind of Indian tortoiseshell.

NALIME, a Russian name for the losh.

NAMAKO, a name in Japan for species of *Holothuria*, which are eaten raw, and when steamed and dried are largely shipped to China.

NAMDAH, **NAMMAD**, a kind of Indian felt, often ornamented with coloured wools felted into them in regular arabesque designs.

NANCY, a term by which lobsters are sold in Billingsgate. A "best Nancy" is 40 lobsters of a large size, a "worst Nancy" 40 of a smaller size.

NANDOU, a name for the so-called ostrich of South America (*Rhea americana*, Vieill.).

NANG, in Siam a name for skin; thus, nang-kabeng is ray-skin; nang-mou, snake-skin; nang-ret, rhinoceros-hide; nang-xang, elephant-hide.

NANNYGAI, a native name for *Beryx affinis*, Gunther, an Australian edible fish which ranks high in estimation. When slightly corned and smoked it is considered a great delicacy.

NAPU, a deer of Java (*Tragulus javanicus*, Pall.).

NARWHAL, the sea unicorn (*Monodon monoceros*). It is sought for by the Esquimaux and Greenlanders for its flesh, oil, and for its long ivory horn or spiral tusk, one of its incisor teeth, which is, however, little used in manufactures, but was formerly considered an antidote to poisons.

NASE, **NOSLING**, German names for *Chondrostoma nasus*, Agass.

NATATOIRES, the order of swimming birds.

NATIVES, a name for oysters raised in English beds or parks.

NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS, representations of animal forms, living or dead, imported, the first for amateurs and zoological gardens, the latter for museums and private collections.

NAVAGA (*Gadus navaga*), a salt-water fish of Russia of an excellent flavour.

NAYLIMA, a Russian name for the enormous white-fish of Alaska (*Lucioperca leucichthys*, Gunther), the finest of its tribe both in respect of size and flavour.

NEATSFOOT OIL, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of cattle. It is much used for softening leather.

NEBELPARDER (German), *Neofelis macrolea*.

- NEGRETTE, an improved breed of German merino sheep; also called electoral.
- NELMA, a Russian name for a river fish, the *Salmo albus*, Lin.; the *Coregonus leucichthys*, Pallas.
- NENNOCK, a native name for the polar or white bear (*Thalassarcos maritimus*, Gray).
- NERPA, a Russian name for *Phoca anellata* and *P. vitulina*; *Pagomys larga*, Pall.
- NEUFCHATEL CHEESES. These are exported from France folded in paper. They are made from cream, thickened by heat and pressed in a small mould. After souring they become mellow and eatable.
- NEUNAUGE, a German name for the lamprey. The small lamprey is *Petromyzon planeri*, Bl.
- NEUTRIA, NUTRIA (*Myopotamus coypus*, Mol.), a furrier's name for a South American rodent. See COYPU.
- NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, a fine breed of dog, which takes to the water freely.
- NEZ, NASE (*Chondrostoma nasus*, Agass.), a freshwater fish.
- NGAPEE, an Indian fish-paste or condiment. See BALACHONG.
- NGA-YANS (*Ophiocephalus striatus*), a name in Burmah for this fish; but the prefix Nga would seem to be a general term for fish.
- NIGHTINGALE (*Daulias lusciniæ*, Lin.), the best known and most highly esteemed of our native songsters. Great numbers of these birds are kept in confinement, and a good male nightingale fetches a high price.
- NIGHT SOIL, human ordure taken from privies for manure. In Paris and other Continental cities the collection and distribution of this is an important business.
- NIGRE, the thin part of soap which falls to the bottom of the pan.
- NIIN INSECT (*Coccus adiposifera*), an insect of Yucatan, the female of which is collected for its oil or fat.
- NIKITI, a species of wild honey bee of India.
- NILE LIZARD (*Varanus niloticus*), a very large species of African lizard, the flesh and eggs of which are eaten.
- NILGAIE (*Bocelaphus pictus* [Pall.]), the largest of the Indian antelopes. See NYLGHAU.
- NISHIN, the Japanese name for the hering.
- NISTRY SILKWORM (*Bombyx cræsi*), an Indian silk-producing moth.
- NITO (Spanish), a black horse.
- NIVERNAISE, a French breed of cattle.
- NOBLEZA (Spanish), fine damask silk.
- NOCKMAN. See NUOC-MAN.
- NODDY (*Anous* [*Sterna*] *stolidus*), a tern or sea-fowl whose eggs are sought for food.
- NOILS, the short fibres and knots of wool, left in the process of combing, which are classed into common and medium noils; they are unfit for worsted spinning, and only suited for coarse yarn and manufactures.
- NONNAT, a French name for small sardines.
- NORWAY HADDOCK, a name for *Sebastes marinus*.
- NOSLING. See NASE.
- NOUMETZL, another name for the Cape gweel (*Cephalopus pygmaeus*, Lin.).
- NOURRISEUR (French), a cowkeeper who keeps milch cows.
- NOVILLA (Spanish), a heifer or cow between three and six years of age; novillo being an ox.
- NUMMUD, a felt carpet, much used in Persia.
- NUN, a kind of fancy pigeon, whose head is nearly covered with a veil of feathers. It is the prettiest and most striking of the toy pigeons. A bird-dealer's name for some species of finch (*Munia*).
- NUN'S CLOTH, an all-wool fabric, made for women's wear.
- NUOC-MAN, NOCKMAN, a condiment made in Cochin China of shrimps and small fish decomposed in salt water. It is kept buried in the earth for several years. About 8,000,000 jars, valued at £80,000, are consumed annually.
- NURI (Malay), a name for the parrot family, which has been converted by us into loory.
- NURSE, species of shark of the tropical Atlantic, *Ginglymostoma cirratum* [Gmel.], M. & H.
- NURSEHOUND, a name for the *Scyllium catulus*, the rough skin of which is used for polishing wood.
- NUTGALLS. See GALLS.
- NUTMEG BIRD, the *Munia undulata* of Intme, also called the spice bird.
- NUTRIA. See NEUTRIA and COYPU.
- NYAU (*Ovis ammon*), a gigantic wild sheep of Thibet.
- NYLGHAU (*Bocelaphus pictus*, Pall.), the bull stag, an Indian species of antelope, hunted for its flesh, which is much esteemed.

O.

OCELOT (*Felis pardalis*, Lin.). The skin of this South American animal is beautifully variegated, of a bright reddish colour, with stripes of a deeper tinge, edged with black variously disposed over the upper parts of the body, and hence is in great request by furriers, being used for rugs.

OCTOPUS, the order of cephalopods. *Octopus punctatus*, Goalb., one of the largest of its tribe, is sold for food in the markets of San Francisco. See CUTTLE-FISH and SEPIA.

OFFAL, a general name for the waste parts or refuse of anything. Thus we have the waste of animals, of birds, of fish, and of animal products. The offal of animals consists of the skin, feet, tail, horns, head, and tongue; of the lungs, liver, spleen, omentum, pancreas, and heart, which constitute the pluck or the fry, and the intestines and other internal organs. The offal or trimmings of leather consists of shoulders, cheeks and faces, necks, bellies, and middles of the hide. The offal of fish consists of the heads, entrails, and bones, in curing; but the term is applied by fish dealers to distinguish prime fish, as soles, turbot, brill, and cod, from the second class or more plentiful and lower-priced kind of fish, which are termed offal, such as haddock, plaice, and whiting. The offal of birds are some of the interior organs, and the neck and head, legs, &c., separated in cleaning and trussing, which are sold as giblets.

OIE (French), a goose.

OIL-BIRD (*Steatornis caripensis*), a name for the guacharo, a South American and West Indian bird, collected and boiled down for its fat, which is said to resemble olive oil. It is half liquid, transparent, and inodorous, and so pure that it will keep a year without turning rancid.

OISONS (French), goslings.

OKOUNE, a Russian name for *Perca fluviatilis*, Lin.; also for *Sebastes norvegicus*, an excellent fish, much esteemed at St. Petersburg for its beautiful colour.

OLD WIVES, a name in North America for the menhaden fish.

OLEIC ACID, the pure liquid fatty acid found in tallow.

OLEO-MARGARINE, a fatty substance prepared from tallow, &c., as a cheap substitute for butter. It is sometimes sold under the name of butterine.

OLIVERS, a kind of small fish.

OMBRE, **OMBRE CHEVALIER**, French names for *Salmo umbla*, Lin. The Auvergne ombre is *Thymallus vezillifer*, Agass.; *T. versicolor*.

OMBRELLE (French), a sunshade or parasol.

OMELETTE, a food dish made with eggs fried.

ONAGER (*Equus onager*, Pall.), the wild ass of the deserts of South-Western Asia.

ONDATRE, the French name for the musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*, Lin.).

ONGLONS (French), the horny nails or hoofs.

OOLUM. See SABLE FISH.

OPAH, a name for the king-fish (*Lampris guttatus*).

OPERCULA. Many species of gasteropods develop an operculum, or lid, on a particular lobe of the foot, by means of which the aperture of the shell is closed when the animal is retracted within its abode. Some of the calcareous solid opercula are now polished and set as ornaments or jewels in necklets and pins.

OPOSSUM. Of the Australian opossums there are several species and varieties; the common opossum (*Phalangista vulpina*) has the widest range and is the staff of life to the natives. The American opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*) is one of the largest and most robust of the genus. The flesh of the opossums is eaten and their skin employed by the hunters. Those of the Australian opossum (*P. fuliginosa*) are made into fur and used for gloves and for chest protectors. Many eat the flesh of the opossums in Brazil, but the axillary glands must first be extracted.

OPOYKA, a name for calf-skin leather in Russia.

ORCA, a name in Russia for the white whale (*Beluga catodon*, Gray.).

ORGAN PIPE CORAL. See PIPE CORAL.

ORGANZINE, a twice-thrown silk, forming a hard and compact thread. It is formed of two, three, or more singles and twisted in a contrary direction to that in which the singles, of which it is composed, are twisted; or it may be thus more clearly defined: The threads of from 3 to 8 cocoons are united, being first strongly twisted and next thrown, after which two of such threads are

twisted together. Organzine, or thrown silk, is used as chain for ribbons, plush and satin.

ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*, Lin.). The golden oriole is a bird largely sought for food in the South of Europe.

ORLEANS, a worsted union fabric for women's wear.

ORMER (*Haliotis tuberculata*), a name in the Channel Islands for a mollusc, the shell of which is used for inlaying work by the Birmingham manufacturers. The flesh is edible. See **EAR SHELLS**.

ORMOND WHELK, a name for *Fusus antiquus*, which is sold for food.

ORPHIE, the French name for the gar-pike (*Esox belone*).

ORTOLAN (*Emberiza hortulana*, Lin.), a bird inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean and the South of Europe. They are caught in great numbers at the commencement of autumn and fattened for the table by being kept in a dark room.

OSTRE (*Acipenser guldenstadtii*), a species of sturgeon which furnishes above one-fourth of the Russian isinglass of commerce.

OSO, the Spanish name for a bear.

OSPREY (*Pandion halietus* [Lin.]). See **FISH-HAWK**.

OSSEIN, the constituent of bones, to which their strength and elasticity is due.

OSTEOCOLLA, bone glue.

OSTREGA, **OSTRICHE**, Italian names for the oyster.

OSTREICULTURE, the art of propagating and fattening oysters artificially. This has been very successfully practised of late years on the shores of France.

OSTRICH (*Struthio camelus*, Lin.), a well-known African bird, the feathers of which are exceedingly valuable. It has lately been domesticated in the Cape Colony, and now forms a profitable speculation. The eggs, which weigh about 3 lbs., are edible, and the shells are converted into water-flasks, cups, and dishes.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. We pay about £400,000 sterling annually for ostrich feathers. Those of the male bird are most prized, being better shaped, larger, whiter and finer than those of the female bird. Each bird killed yields in value feathers worth about £26, without reckoning the flesh and the fat, which can also be utilised. The value of a black or grey ostrich feather, as compared with a white one

of the same size and texture, may be taken at a rough estimate to be one-fourth or one-fifth. The average length of a really good feather is about two feet, and eight to nine inches wide.

OTTER HOUND, a dog trained to hunt otters.

OTTER, LAND (*Lutra*). The handsome fur of the land otter meets with a ready sale in commercial circles. The common otter (*Lutra vulgaris*, Erxl.) is still frequently caught in Europe. The American otter (*L. canadensis*) differs from the European in its greater size and the colour of its fur, which is fine and thick. The Hudson's Bay Company import 13,000 or 14,000 skins annually, which are dyed, the long hairs removed, and they are used for muffs, trimmings, etc. The Chinese otter (*L. chinensis*) is trained to catch fish.

OTTER, SEA (*Enhydra marina*, Schreb.; *E. lutris*). This marine animal is only found in the North Pacific. The flesh of the young one is said to be delicate food. The skin is one of the choicest of the furs of commerce, and is exceedingly fine and heavy, but varies in beauty according to the age of the animal. That of the mature male is of a jet, velvet black, with a silky gloss. They are worn by the wealthy classes of Russia and China, and are in Europe made into muffs, gloves, collars, cuffs and trimmings.

ODJI, a parasite which attacks the silkworm in Japan, said to arise from eggs deposited on the mulberry leaf, on which the silkworm feeds; it becomes adult in the chrysalis, which it feeds on.

OUIES (French), the gills of a fish.

OULACHAN (*Thaleichthys pacificus* or *Richardsonii*), a small very fat fish, which is taken in large quantities at certain seasons, on the West coast of North America. Eaten fresh they are delicious, and are also excellent in the smoked or salted form. They are caught principally for the oil obtained from them by heating, which is used for food and for burning. This oil might become of great economic value, for when pure and refined it is considered to be as useful as cod-liver oil.

OUNCE (*Felis uncia*), the snow leopard of Central Asia; also a name for the jaguar (*Felis onca*, Lin.) of America. The flesh is not bad eating and the fur is valuable. See **JAGUAR**.

OURANG-OUTAN (*Simia satyrus*, Lin.), the Eastern ape, which is frequently

- sought to be captured alive for keeping in zoological gardens.
- OUTARDE, the French name for the bustard.
- OU-YU, the Chinese name for *Ophicephalus niger*.
- OVIPAROUS, producing eggs, a term specially applied to those vertebrata in which the ova are expelled from the parent body before, or soon after, impregnation.
- OWL, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- OX, another name for a bullock, or castrated bull. Oxen in many countries are still used for draught.
- OX-CHEEK, the side of an ox's head sold for food.
- OX-GALL, the bile secreted in the liver of the ox, which is employed for scouring or cleansing woollen fabrics, and when prepared is used by artists as a colour.
- OX-HIDE, the dried skin of a bullock.
- OX-HORN COCKLE, a name for *Isocardia cor.*, Lin.; they are sometimes called "Torbay noses."
- OX-REIMS, narrow strips of dried hide used for traces, ropes, etc., for draught-oxen in South Africa.
- OX-TAIL SOUP, a well known rich soup made with the tail of the ox, and which is now sold in tins of about 2 lbs. for ship's use, &c.
- OXYMEL, a mixture of honey and vinegar.
- OYSTER, an edible mollusc, highly esteemed in all countries where it is obtainable. There are very many species and varieties, as *Ostrea edulis* in Europe; in India *O. cristigalla* is a dainty for epicures; in America there are four species, *O. virginiana*, Gmel., *O. lurida*, Cpr., *O. borealis* and *O. canadensis*. Oysters are, perhaps, more largely consumed in America than in Europe; there the most favourite preparation is oyster soup. The American take of oysters on the shores of the Atlantic, in 1880, was 3,318,300 bushels. The value of those sold was nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Each bushel is there estimated to yield 7 lbs. of meats. They enter into commerce in bulk, packed in barrels; out of the shell, pickled, by adding vinegar and spice; and canned, slightly cooked. The bag of oysters weighs about 2 cwt. The shells are used for making shell lime, and when pulverised for covering foot-paths.
- OYSTER CRABS (*Pinnotheres ostreum*). These are sold in America pickled as a delicacy.
- OYSTER PATTY, a baked pastry cake containing oysters.
- OYSTER-PUNGIES, canoe and square-sterned boats employed for carrying oysters on the Chesapeake.

P.

- PAARD (Dutch), a horse.
- PACK-LOAD. See LOAD.
- PACK OF HOUNDS, the number of dogs kept in a kennel for hunting or coursing, usually about 50 couple. In England there are about 120 packs of hounds; of harriers, 20,000; and of other sporting dogs, 115,000. See STAGHOUND.
- PACK-SADDLE, a rough saddle fitted for strapping a load or burden on a beast.
- PACO. See ALPACA.
- PACOU (*Myletes pacu*), a river fish of British Guiana, which is dried and smoked for food.
- PACU (*Tetraodon lineatus*), a Brazilian edible fish.
- PAD, a basket or hamper of soles; a variable fish measure, for mackerel 50 to 60 in number.
- PADDINGS, a coarse cloth made of woollen rags for stuffing the collars, &c., of coats.
- PADDY BIRD (*Leptoptilus argala* [Lin.]), a small crane frequenting the rice-fields of India, the cream-coloured feathers of which are used as ornaments by ladies. The Formosan paddy bird is a species of heron (*Ardea prasinosceles*). Also a name for the Java sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).
- PADEMELON (*Halmaturus thetidis*, F. Cuv. and Geoff.), a species of Australian wallaby.
- PADUA, a breed of fowls, of which there are gold, silver and chamois varieties.
- PADUASOY, a strong old silk fabric, but by some believed to have been saye made in PADUA.
- PAGANELLO, an Italian name for some species of *Gobius*.
- PAINT BRUSH, a painter's tool made of bristles for laying on coats of paint.
- PALATINE (French), a fur tippet.
- PALE, a name in Norway for the sey fish or pollack, when from one to three years old. [groom.]
- PALIFRENIER (French), an ostler or PALM, a kind of leather protection for the hand, with a thimble attached, used in sail-making and repairing canvas.

PALMISTE, a squirrel, smaller than that of Russia, known as *petitgris*.

PALM-WORM, the caterpillar of the *Curculio* or *Calandra palmarium*; eaten as food, and sometimes called the GRUGRU-WORM, which see.

PALOLO. See **BALOLO**.

PALOMETTA, a West Indian fish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus* [Lin.], Cuv.

PALOURDE, the French name for *Tapes* [*Venus*] *decussata* and *T. pullastra*; they are also called "clovisse." The pearly shells are very useful for manufacturing purposes.

PALTOUS, a name in Northern Europe for the *Hippoglossus maximus*.

PAMPAS CAT (*Felis pajeros*), a South American animal.

PANAN, a name at Pondicherry for *Otolithus versicolor*, which is esteemed as food.

PANCAKE LEATHER, an artificial leather made by grinding waste scraps, compressing curriers' cuttings, and rolling it into sheets with the addition of some gummy adhesive.

PANCOU (*Gobius martinicus*, Cuv., Val.) a river fish of Guadaloupe.

PANCREAS, the sweetbread of a calf.

PANCREATINE, a ferment used medically. The pancreatic juice is a clear, colourless liquid, odourless, and having an alkaline reaction; it serves to dilute the chyme, and has a digestive action upon the fats.

PANDORE, a kind of British oyster principally obtained at the villages of Prestonpans and Cockenzie.

PANGOLINS, the scaly ant-eaters (*Manis javanica*, *M. longicaudata*, Geoff. St. H., and *M. crassicaudata*, Geoff. St. H.). The horny scales or armour plates of these animals are in repute in the East as a specific for cutaneous diseases, and fetch a high price—£10 to £15 the cwt. in China. *M. tricuspis* is the West African pangolin.

PANMUG, an earthenware crock used for packing butter in.

PANSARS (French), large female pike with spawn.

PANSE (French), the common name for the paunch or rumen of an animal.

PANTHER (*Felis pardus*, Lin.), a wild African animal believed to be only a variety of the leopard, but it differs in its superior size and deeper colour. The skin has a commercial value.

PANTS, gentlemen's underclothing, made of merino, lamb's wool, or spun silk.

PAON (French), the peafowl.

PARADISE BIRDS. See **BIRDS OF PARADISE**.

PARADISE DUCK, a Colonial name for *Casarca variegata*, Gml.

PARADISE FISH (*Polynemus* sp.), an edible Indian fish, which also furnishes some isinglass.

PARAK (*Cervus axis*, Erxl.), a name for the axis or hog-deer of India.

PARAMATTA, a mixed fabric of worsted and cotton made for women's wear.

PARAPLUIE (French), an umbrella.

PARASOL, a lady's sunshade, usually covered with silk.

PARCHMENT, a white leather, for writing on, chiefly made from sheepskin. That used for drums, tambourines, &c., is generally made from calf or goat skin.

PARCHMENT CUTTINGS, the waste trimmings in shaping sheets of parchment, used for making size.

PARD, an abbreviation for the leopard or panther (*Felis pardus*, Lin.).

PARDELLUCHS (German), a name for the Spanish lynx (*Lynx pardina*, Tem.).

PARIAHS, a race of miserable half-starved domesticated dogs run wild, which occur in packs in many parts of Eastern Europe and of Asia.

PARMESAN, an Italian skim-milk cheese, made chiefly in Lombardy; saffron is added to it to give colour and fragrance. It is of large size. The large magazines sell publicly twice a year 200,000 to 250,000 of these cheeses, varying in weight from 50 to 180 lbs. and ranging in age from one to five years. The latter will fetch from 330 to 340 francs the 100 kilos.

PARR, a young salmon under two years old, that has no scales; also a name in the Orkneys and Hebrides for the young of the coal-fish.

PARRAKEET, GROUND (*Pezoporues formosus* [Lath.]), an Australian bird, the flesh of which Mr. Gould describes as excellent and much more delicate in flavour than that of the snipe, equaling if not surpassing that of the quail.

PARROQUETS, PARRAKEETS (*Palæornithidæ*), a small kind of parrot with a long tail, of which there are many genera and species. They are mostly inhabitants of the Eastern countries and Australia, whence come several of those well known as cage-birds, such as the king parrot (*P. aprosmictus scapulatus*, Kuhl.), the roselle or rose parrot (*P. eximius*).

PARROT FISH, a name in Jamaica for several species of *Mormyra*; also a name applied to *Scarus cæruleus*, and

to *Labrichthys Bleekeri*, Cast., an Australian fish. The convexity of the jaw with the upper and lower teeth, packed like walls, combined with their brilliant colours, have led to their being called parrot fishes in almost every sea.

PARROTS (*Psittacus*). The birds of this group are amongst the best known of the family, as to it belong the grey or ash-coloured parrot (*P. erythracus*, Lin.) and the green species (*P. amazonicus*), so commonly brought to Europe as pets. Many of them are exceedingly beautiful birds, and their conversational powers are also great. This power of pronouncing words distinctly has rendered them especial favourites in all ages. Parrots are generally reckoned very delicate meat, and eat not unlike pigeons. They are frequently served up at table in Jamaica, and are also eaten in Australia and South America.

PARSON BIRD (*Prothemadera Nova Zealandia*, Gml.). This is also called the pœ or tui bird; its flesh is said to be delicious. It is a favourite cage bird in New Zealand, owing to its excellent powers of mimicry.

PARTAN, a fine Scotch crab.

PARTRIDGE (*Perdrix cinerea*, Lin.), a game bird, native of Central Europe, affording excellent sport for shooting in the season, which commences on September 1 and ends February 1. In the autumn and winter these birds keep together in small flocks called "coveys." About 150,000 to 200,000 are annually sold in London. The red-legged partridge (*P. rubra*) has been introduced from the Continent. The Greek partridge (*P. græca*, Briss.; *Caccabis saxatilis*, Meyer,) is largely chased in the South of Europe. The plumed partridge of America is the *Oreortyx pictus*; the scaled partridge, *Callipepla squamata*. Others there, also called partridges, are *Lophortyx californica*, *L. gambeli* and *Cyrtonyx massena*. The black partridge of India is *Francolinus vulgaris*, Stephens; the painted partridge, *F. pictus*, Jard. and Selby; the grey partridge, *Orygornis ponticeriana*, Gmelin.

PASHUM. See **PUSHM**.

PASSENGER PIGEON (*Ectopistes migratorius*, Lin.), this American bird can be kept in an aviary, but is insusceptible of domestication. It is largely used for food in North America.

PASSERES, the family of perching birds.

PASTURMA, **PASTOORMAH**, meat salted and sun-dried, seasoned with garlic and spices. It is largely prepared in Wallachia and Moldavia. In Siam elephants' flesh is so dried and stored up for food.

PAT, a name in India for the ordinary silkworm (*B. mori*), but also applied to *Bombyx textor* and *B. cresti*, silk-producing moths, indigenous to Assam.

PATÉ DE FOIE GRAS, a rich pie made of fatted goose's liver, for which Strasbourg is famous.

PATENT LEATHER, a glazed or varnished leather for shoes and boots, principally made of sealskin.

PATIKI (*Rhombosolea monopus*), a New Zealand fish.

PATU, a fine woollen India stuff made of camel's hair.

PAUNCH, the maw or first and largest cavity of the stomach of ruminant animals, usually sold for dogs' food.

PEACOCK (*Pavo cristatus*, Lin.), a native bird of India, but domesticated, kept entirely for the sake of the elegance of the appearance of the male bird, with its magnificent gorgeous train. The ocellated tail-feathers are esteemed at home and abroad for ornament. The poop of the boats of high Siamese noblemen is adorned with them. Our ancestors considered these birds very delicate eating.

PEA-HEN, the female of the peacock. This bird is occasionally eaten, and has a flavour intermediate between that of the common fowl and the pheasant.

PEA-JACKET, a pilot coat, or man's thick rough garment for heavy weather,

PEAL, a name for the sea trout.

PEARL, a name for the brill (*Pleuronectes rhombus*).

PEARL BUTTONS, buttons of different sizes and kinds, drilled out of the mother-of-pearl shell.

PEARL MUSSEL. In many of the river mussels, species of *Almodon*, *Anodonta Unios*, and others, good pearls are occasionally found.

PEARL OYSTER. The true pearl oyster is a species of *Avicula*, but in the mother-of-pearl shell (*Meleagrina margaritifera*) many fine pearls are often found. See **MOTHER OF PEARL**.

PEARLS (Anglo-Saxon *pearl*). The name is nearly the same in all the European languages. Choice nacreous gems collected from mol'usca, and worn as ornaments by ladies. They are of different colours, according to the tint of

the shell of the animal by which they are formed, as white, black and pink. The best pearls are of a clear, bright whiteness, free from spot or stain, with the surface naturally smooth and glossy. Those of a round form are preferred, but the large pear-shaped ones are also esteemed for earrings.

PEARL-WOMB, a name for the mantle or flesh of the mother-of-pearl oyster (*Melagrina margaritifera*). They are dried and strung together, and when cooked with cassia buds are eaten with rice in the East.

PEA-ROK, the spawn of cod, &c. See **CAVIARE** and **ROGUE**.

PEBA, a name for a species of armadillo (*Dasyus peba*). See **ARMADILLO**.

PEBRINE (from the patois, *pèbré*), a disease of the silkworm.

PECCARY (*Dicotyles torquatus*, Cuv.; *D. tajacu* [Lin.]). Besides the collared there is another species, the white-lipped (*D. labiatus*, Cuv.). The flesh of these South American animals is good, but much inferior to that of the wild hogs of Europe and Asia. Both have on the back a fetid open gland, which must be cut out as soon as the animal is killed, for if allowed to remain the flesh would be uneatable. These animals live in herds of sometimes as many as sixty individuals. The natives use the white tusks for necklaces and other ornaments.

PEDDAPER, a wild kind of honey-bee in India.

PEELE, another name for the rehbock of South Africa (*Pelecapreolus* [Licht.]).

PEESHOO, an Indian name for the Canadian lynx (*Felis canadensis*, Geoff.)

PEET, a red-fleshed trout of British Columbia.

PEET-SI (*Equus Burchelli* [Gray]), another name for the dæw or zebra.

PEET-YAZ, an Indian name for the salmon-trout.

PEEWIT, a name for the lapwing.

PEHUENCHE, a race of sheep in Araucaria, Chili, which are much larger than the ordinary sheep, and have a heavier fleece of coarse wool.

PEIXE-BOI (literally, *fish-ox*), a name in Brazil for the manatee or sea-cow of the Amazon.

PEJE-REY, a name for the king-fish in Peru, which is much esteemed for the exquisite flavour of its flesh.

PEKAN, a name for the fisher (*Mustela pennanti*); its skin is used for fur linings, and its tail for trimmings.

PE-LA, an insect wax obtained in China, produced by the *Coccus pe-la*.

PELICANS (*Pelecanus fuscus* and *P. onocrotalus*, Lin.). These birds are slaughtered in large numbers in Cochín-China, chiefly for their feathers. Those in request are the greyish feathers from each wing and the large black first-quill feathers at the extremity of the wings, which are used for making fans for the Talpains or Siamese priests, and exported to China. The skin is sometimes used as a clothing fur. The Indian pelican is *P. mitratus*, Licht. The down is also saved, some of the flesh is dried for food, and a good deal of oil is collected for burning. In Mexico the flesh of the pelican is eaten, and is said to taste like wild boar. The skin is there made into carpets, vests, and pantaloons.

PELLE (from the Latin *pella*, a hide), the Portuguese and Italian name for furs.

PELLETERIE (French) the fur trade.

PELLISE (French) a fur cloak.

PELLONES, sheep and goat skins dressed for saddle-cloths in South America.

PELT, **PELLETS**, **PELTRES** (German, *peltz*; Latin, *pelles*), names for the skins or hides of animals before they are un-haired and tanned, or converted into leather.

PELU or **PELUCHE**, an old French word, signifying a skin with the hair on, which is termed in English "pelt."

PELUDO, a name in South America for the armadillo, which is considered by the natives a dainty dish, cooked in its case or shell.

PEMMICAN, dried pounded meat, mixed with fat and raisins, for use in the cold Northern regions.

PENGUIN (*Diomedea chilensis*), a sea-fowl frequenting the Antarctic regions. The king penguin of the Falklands is *Aptenodytes pennanti*, Gray. The largest of the penguins is *Spheniscus magellanicus*; they are slaughtered for the oil obtained from them, and for their belly skin, which is an impenetrable mass of feathers, and used for furs. The penguin on the Falkland Islands is chiefly sought after for its oil and eggs, deriving its name from its pinguidity or fatness. The birds are found in millions. Schooners with twelve or fifteen men proceed in the season to their haunts or rookeries, and slaughter them by the thousand, chiefly for their oil, returning in a month or six weeks with from 25,000

- to 30,000 gallons of oil, boiled from the birds. The fat of eleven birds skinned gives about a gallon of oil; its chief value is for dressing leather. The eggs vary in size from that of a large fowl's egg to a goose's egg.
- PENNY DOG**, a fisherman's name for a species of shark.
- PËOREE**. See **PURREE**.
- PEPSINE**, a medicinal product prepared from the stomachs of calves, sheep or pigs, sold in the form of essence, powder or wine. The stomach of the ostrich is celebrated for its incredible powers of digestion. The Indians of the Argentine Republic, when they kill a rhea, always collect and preserve the pepsin of the stomach.
- PERCH** (*Perca fluviatilis*, Lin.), one of the best and handsomest of the British freshwater fishes. It must not be caught of a size under 8 inches; the fishing season is from June 16 to March 14. The Australian perch (*Lates colonorum*) is a small but delicious fish. *Lates hecateia* is much sold there smoked and dried. The white perch of the United States is *Morone americana* [Gmel.], Gill., the common yellow perch, *Perca americana*, Schrank, or *P. flavescens*; the pike-perch, *Stezostidium americanus*, also called *Lucio-perca americana*. See **SANDER**.
- PERCHERON**, a breed of French horses, one of the best and lightest trotters among draught horses; but the name is very generally applied to any gray horse. This breed principally supplies the Paris omnibus horses.
- PERIWINKLES** (*Litorina litorea*; *Turbo littoreus*, Fer.), a well-known small mollusc, taken in large numbers on some of the rocky seashores, and of which many tons are consumed annually in London. They are retailed boiled.
- PERLENMUTTER** (German), mother-of-pearl; in the Spanish and Portuguese it is madreperla.
- PERRUCHES** (French), small, long-tailed parrots.
- PERSIAN**, a thin, flimsy silk used for lining dresses.
- PERSIAN CORDS**. See **CORDS**.
- PESEY**, a name for the Arctic fox (*Canis lagopus*, Lin.).
- PESHMENA**, a name in the East for the underdown or fine wool of the coats of many animals, as the brown and Isabella bears, some goats, the ibex, camel, &c.
- PESTCHANKA**, a name in Lapland for *Ammodytes lancea*, used as a bait for other fish.
- PESTE BOVINE**, the French name for the cattle plague.
- PETEUSE**, a French name for a freshwater fish (*Cyprinus amants*, Bl.). It is also called bouvière.
- PETIT-GRIS**, a variety of the common squirrel of Central Europe, probably the calabar or gray squirrel, whose fur is utilised; three millions are sold annually in Leipsic.
- PETIT-LAIT** (French), skim milk.
- PETITOES**, the feet of a young sucking-pig.
- PETREL** (*Puffinus brevicaudis*, Brandt). At certain seasons the natives of New Zealand collect large numbers of these sooty petrels and preserve them in calabashes, potted in their own fat, either for future use or as gifts to neighbouring tribes. They are known as mutton birds.
- PETUNCLE** (*Pectunculus pilosus*), an edible mollusc.
- PEZ-PALO**, a name in South America for hard or dried fish.
- PFLEDERMAUS** (German), a bat.
- PHALAGIN** (*Manis tetradactyla*), the pangolin of South Africa.
- PHEASANT** (*Phasianus colchicus*, Lin.), one of the largest of our domesticated game birds, which is reared largely in preserves for the pleasure of battues or shooting them in the season, which commences on October 1. The flesh is excellent. The eggs are used in China as a cosmetic for the hair. The feathers of the Argus (*Argus giganteus*, Temm.), the gold (*Thaumalea picta* [Lin.]), and the silver pheasant (*Euplocamus nycthemerus* [Lin.]), are sold commercially for ornament and for artificial fly-making.
- PHOCENIN**, a peculiar fat arising from decomposition in whale blubber, which is the cause of the disgusting odour always accompanying train oil.
- PHOSPHORUS**, a chemical product extracted from bone-ash, and largely used in making lucifer matches; it is highly poisonous; red or amorphous phosphorus is less inflammable and not poisonous.
- PHOTOMOK**, another name for the water-buck of South Africa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, H. Smith).
- PHYLLOXERA VASTRATIX**, the vine louse, an insect which lives on the roots of vines and commits great damage.
- PHYSICIAN**, a medical man who is usually consulted by patients and prescribes,

but, unlike the surgeon, does not operate.

PICKER, a band of limed buffalo hide used in driving the shuttles of power looms. The waste cuttings in making these, called heads, bends and roundings, are utilised for glue.

PICKEREL, a name for several American fishes of the pike family, as the Long Island pickerel (*Esox fasciatus*, De Kay), the common pond pickerel of the East or green pike (*E. reticulatus*, Lesuer), and the Great Northern or lake pickerel (*E. esior*), also called the channel pickerel; the humpbacked pickerel (*Esox cypho*); the banded or brook pickerel is *E. americanus*, Gmel.; the little pickerel, *E. salmoneus*.

PICKLOCKS, a classification of wool.

PICOTE, a name in Italy for textile fabrics made of goat's hair and silk.

PIDDOCK (*Pholas dactylus*), a mollusc which is sometimes eaten.

PIDOCHE, an Italian name for mussels.

PIECE-BROKER, one who sells shreds and remnants of woollen cloth.

PIECES AND LOCKS, waste or coarse wool sorted by the wool stapler.

PIERCED COCOONS, the cocoons intended for re-production, which having been pierced by the forthcoming moth, are useless for reeling; they are therefore carded and made into spun silk.

PIG. See Hogs.

PIGEON (*Columba*), a family of birds, of which there are many species and varieties. The great crowned pigeon (*Goura coronata* [Lin.]) of the Indian Archipelago has tender flesh. The house pigeon is bred in large numbers and is extensively sold for food. Pigeons' dung is also used as manure. The wild passenger pigeons of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius* [Lin.]) at times come in such large flights as to darken the air and are killed by thousands, hogs even being fed upon them. In Jamaica the flesh of the ring-tail pigeon and of the mountain pigeon is much esteemed. There are many fancy pigeons bred, such as carriers, tumblers, pouters, runts, fan-tails, peacock-tails, capucins, and among the French, Bagadais, Montauban, Bizel, Boulantes, Mondain, &c. In New York many dealers have collections of pigeons worth from £1,000 to £2,000.

PIGEON LOFT, a house or room set apart for breeding pigeons.

PIG-FISH, a name for several species of *Haemulon*. See GRUNTS.

PIGS (*Sus scrofa*). Swine in England are

broadly divided into the black or Berkshire breed and the white or Yorkshire. The products of pigs exported from the United States in 1878 amounted in value to £17,535,000, of which more than £10,000,000 came to the United Kingdom. See PORK and SWINE. In China and some other countries pigs are used for draught purposes. See HOGS.

PIG'S GREASE. See LARD.

PIG SKINS, the tanned leather of the hog, used for riding saddles, &c. In Scotland the swine are skinned; the tanned skins constitute a porous, light, tough, durable leather. On the Continent the hide is dressed with the hair on and used to cover portmanteaus and knapsacks.

PIKCHOUY, a name in Lapland for *Gadus aeglefinus*.

PIKE (*Esox lucius*), a voracious freshwater-fish, which often attains a large size. It must not be caught under 15 inches long and only between June 16 and March 14. The name is applied in California to other fish, as *Ptychocheilus grandis*; *Pogonichthys inaequilobus*, &c.

PILCHARD (*Clupea pilchardus*), a fish extensively taken on the coasts of the West of England; the average catch used to be about 21,000 hogsheds, but has been falling off of late years. A "merchantable pilchard" must be 8 inches long, well coated, washed, cured, and pressed. A hogshed contains from 2,900 to 4,000 summer pilchards and 2,300 to 2,900 winter pilchards. It measures 54 gallons and should weigh, when filled with pressed pilchards, 476 lbs. gross. Pilchard oil has varied in price from £40 to £25 per tun. Bristol is the principal market. When salted, pilchards are chiefly shipped to the countries of the South of Europe. Small pilchards are now preserved in oil and called Cornish sardines.

PILLOW, a cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on.

PILOT CLOTH, a rough blue woollen fabric chiefly used for sailor's clothing; there are also union pilots with a cotton warp.

PILTOCK, a name in Shetland for the sillock fish (*Gadus carbonarius*) in its second year.

PINE-APPLE CHEESE, a Dutch cheese, moulded in shape to imitate the pineapple.

PINE-MARTEN (*Martes sylvatica*, Nilss.), a small fur-bearing animal of the

- North of Europe and Asia. See **MARTEN**.
- PINK**, a name for the salmon in its first year.
- PINK EYE**, an enzootic influenza among horses.
- PINTADE** (*Numida meleagris* [Lin.]), the French name for the common guinea-fowl.
- PINTAIL** (*Dafila acuta*, Lin.), a wild fowl of Europe and America; an excellent game bird. The flesh is better than that of the common wild duck.
- PIPE CORAL** (*Tubipora* [*Anthophyllum*] *musica*), a species of red hollow coral found in masses of tubes two inches in length, bound together, and which resemble the pipes of an organ. It is used for crushing for dentifrice or tooth powder.
- PIPER**, a name for a species of gurnard (*Trigla lyra*).
- PIRA**, an Indian word for fish, as piracuta in Essequibo, pira-poca the garfish, and pira-rucu the red fish of South America.
- PIRARUCU** (*Vastris Cuverii*; *Sudis gigas*), a large fish of the Amazon river, whose flesh is highly esteemed in Brazil and is dried like the tunny. It serves as food for the greater part of the inhabitants of the provinces of Para and Amazonas.
- PIROGA**, an oily hot fish-cake sold in shops in Russia.
- PISCHU**, a German name for the Canadian lynx (*Felis canadensis*, Geoff.).
- PISCICULTURE**, the art of artificially rearing and preserving fish.
- PLAICE** (*Pleuronectes platessa*), a flat fish, which, when of moderate size is good eating, but inferior to turbot. It may be taken all the year round, but must not be under 8 inches in length.
- PLAID**, a loose tartan woollen wrapper worn in Scotland.
- PLAINBACKS**, a trade name for bombazettes.
- PLAS-LIT**, an undefined freshwater fish largely exported from Siam, dried.
- PLASTERERS' HAIR**, cow-hair and other waste hair used with mortar to cause it to cohere.
- PLASTRON**, the lower plate of the buckler or case of shielded reptiles.
- PLAT-SONG**, sea fish dried and salted, used for food in Siam.
- PLATYPUS** (*Ornithorhynchus anatisus*, Blumenb.), a curious amphibious Australian animal. The fine fur at the bottom of the coarse interlaced hair upon the skin is said to have been used in hat-making, but it is not plentiful.
- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA**, lung fever, a dreaded contagious disease among cattle.
- PLIE** (French), a plaice.
- PLOTZE** (German), the *Leuciscus rutilus*, Lin.
- PLOVERS**, a family of wading birds frequenting marshy places, whose flesh is very good, and their eggs are regarded as a great delicacy. The flesh of the common curlew or great plover (*Numenius arquata*, Lin.) is palatable; the golden plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*, Lin.) is an excellent bird for the table. In the United States the following are the edible birds passing under the name of plover: the black-billed (*Squatarola helvetica*); the golden (*Charadrius fulvus*, var. *virginicus*); the killdeer (*Ægialitis vociferus*, Lin.); Wilson's (*Ægialitis Wilsonius*); the ring neck (*A. semipalmatus*); the piping (*A. melodus*); the ruddy (*Calidris arenaria*); and the upland plover (*Actiturus bartramius*). See **GOLDEN PLOVER**.
- PLOVERS' EGGS**. These eggs are speckled brown, but those of the lapwing are mostly substituted by dealers. See **LAPWING**.
- PLUCK**, the heart, liver and lights of an animal. See **OFFAL**. To strip the feathers from poultry.
- PLUG**, an American horse.
- PLUMAGERY**, the art of dressing and preparing ornamental feathers.
- PLUMASSIER** (French), a feather dresser.
- PLUMES** (Latin *pluma*), bunches of feathers prepared for personal decoration, to be worn in the hats of men and the hair of ladies; also for attaching to hearse and horses in funeral processions.
- PLUMP-HEAD**, a name in the Windward Islands for *Centropristis rubens*, Ac.
- PLUSH**, a shaggy velvet nap, a mixed textile fabric of silk and cotton, or wool, used for trimmings, hats, &c.
- PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, a race of fowls.
- POAKE**, the waste in a tanyard arising from the preparation of skins.
- POCHARD** (*Fuligula ferina*, Lin.), a species of red-headed wild duck; also called the dun bird.
- POCKER BOOK**, a portable receptacle or memorandum book, usually covered with leather.
- POD**, the compact portion of the silk cocoon which is used for reeling from.

POHAGAN, a name in America for putrid fish chopped up as a bait and thrown into the sea to entice mackerel, &c.

POIGNARDO (French), the name for a medium-sized pike fish.

POIL (French), the hair of an animal.

POIL DE MESSINE, a French name for silk-gut used for fishing lines.

POINTERS, a breed of valuable sporting dogs which are iron and white, or lemon and white, in colour.

POLAR BEAR (*Ursus maritimus*, Lin.; *Thalassarcos maritimus*, Gray), the white or grizzly bear of the Arctic regions, the shaggy skin of which is used for rugs and wrappers. This animal sometimes weighs 1,500 lbs.

POLAR HARE (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*), the flesh of this animal is good, and the skin esteemed as a fur.

POLATOUCHE (French), the flying squirrel of America (*Sciuropterus americanus*, Desm.; *S. volucella*, Pallas).

POLECAT, the European is *Putorius fetida*, also called fitch. The American polecat is *Mephitis americana*, Sabine; better known under its popular name of skunk. See **FITCH**.

POLLACH (*Gadus pollachius*, or *Pollachius carbonarius*). In North America this fish is caught so plentifully that it is salted and sold by the hundredweight. An oil is obtained from it in Shetland used for illumination. See **COAL FISH**.

POLLAN, a kind of herring of the fresh lakes of Lough Neagh, Scotland.

POLLS, a mixed breed of Scotch cattle, including the polled Angus of Aberdeen and the polled Galloway.

POLONY, a large dried sausage.

POLYBORUS, species of Caracara or vulture. The flesh of *P. novæ zelandiæ* is said by the sealers of the Falkland Islands to be, when cooked, quite white, and very good eating.

POLYVOLTINS, a term applied indiscriminately to all races of silkworms which produce more than one brood in a year.

POMACE, a name in North America for chopped up fish used for bait.

POMERANIAN DOG (*Canis pomeranus*), a species of dog, with pointed ears, and striped nose, long-haired on body and tail, which curls outward.

POMFRETS, esteemed Indian fishes, *Stromateus niger* and *S. argenteus*, Bloch. The white pomfret is of richer flavour than the sole, and less luscious than the turbot.

POMPANO (*Trachynotus carolinus* [Lin.], Gill), a North American edible fish;

the short or round pompano is *T. ovatus*. The banner pompano is *T. glaucus*, Cuv. and Val., the African pompano, *T. goreensis*, Cuv. and Val.

PONCHO, a sleeveless woollen cape, much worn by the gauchos or horsemen of South America.

PONGEE, an Indian silk piece, often made into handkerchiefs.

PONY, a small breed of horse.

POODLE, a lapdog, of continental origin, with thick, generally white, curly hair. Its hair has sometimes been spun into yarn.

POPE (*Acerina vulgaris*; *A. cernua*, Lin.), a freshwater fish, the open season for fishing which is June 16 to March 14. It is also called the ruffe.

POPLIN, a rich dress-stuff, made of silk and worsted, chiefly manufactured in Dublin. It is made watered, figured, or brocaded.

PORCHERIE (French), a place for breeding pigs.

PORCINE DEER (*Cervus axis*, Erxl.), the Indian hog deer.

PORCUPINE (*Hystrix cristata*). The flesh of this animal is often eaten in Europe and Africa, as the Canadian species (*H. pilosus*) is in America. The quills or spines are in much request commercially, and are put to various uses.

PORCUPINE ANTEATER (*Echidna aculeata*; *Tachyglossus hystrix*, Cuv.), an Australian animal.

PORCUPINE, TREE (*Syntheres prehensilis* [Lin.]). The flesh of these South American animals is said to be delicate and tender, although the body gives off an unpleasant odour.

PORGIE (*Stenotomus argyrops*, *Pagrus argyrops*, Cuv.), a very common North American fish, also called scuppaug, considered of excellent flavour. It is extensively used as a bait for mackerel and cod. This name porgy is, however, commonly applied to a good many American fish, as the menhaden, etc.

PORK, the flesh of the hog when fresh or salted; if cured and smoked it is known as bacon. Our imports of salted pork from abroad average 350,000 cwt. per annum, besides 18,000 to 20,000 cwt. of fresh pork. Pickled pork is classed into "mess," "prime," and "cargo"; the barrels of the first consist altogether of sides, the "prime" of the shoulders without feet, and the "cargo" of 30 lbs. of head, and 4 lbs. of shoulders and other joints in each barrel.

PORKER, a young fattened pig.

PORK-PIE, a pasty made of pork baked, much used at the bars of public houses, etc., and for pic-nics.

PORPOISE. There are many species passing under this name, as *Phocæna communis* or *vulgaris*, *P. meles*, *P. americana*, *Delphinus erebennus* (?), *Lagenorhynchus leucopleuris*, etc.). These marine animals are sought for their oil, which much resembles whale oil. When freshly extracted, it has a fishy smell, but by exposure to sun and air becomes nearly inodorous.

PORPOISE LEATHER, a commercial leather, made from the tanned skin of the white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*, Pall.; *Beluga catodon*, Gray), caught in North America and Russia.

PORTMANTEAU, a leather trunk for holding goods when travelling.

POSSUM. See **OPOSSUM**.

POTATO BEETLE. See **COLORADO BEETLE**.

POTOROO, a name for the kangaroo rat (*Bettongia rufescens*, Gray).

POTTED MEATS, cooked flesh preserved for food in tins or jars.

POUDRETTE, an animal manure made in France and other places, consisting of two-thirds dried night-soil, and one-third decomposed vegetable matter sifted.

POULARDE (French), a pullet, a young fat hen, which has been prevented from breeding by cutting across the egg-tube with a sharp knife.

POULE (French), a fowl.

POULET (French), a chicken.

POULICHE (French), a filly or young mare colt.

POULINIÈRE (French), a breeding mare.

POULPE (*Octopus vulgaris*), a Mediterranean octopus, which is a regular article of food in the South of Europe. See **OCTOPUS** and **SEPIA**.

POULT, **POUT**, a young chicken.

POULTERER, a dealer in poultry, eggs, game, and sometimes rabbits, &c.

POULTERS' COMPANY, one of the minor guilds of the City of London, originally composed of poulterers.

POULTRY, a collective name for domestic fowls, or those raised in the poultry yard. We import into England foreign poultry and game yearly to the value of £400,000.

POUPART, a name in France for the crab.

POURCEAU (French), swine. The word is used with very little variation in the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.

POUSSIN (French), a chicken.

POUT, a term for the young of some animals, as a young partridge or chicken, a whiting pout, and a caller pout, or small herring. It is also applied to the *Morrhua lusca*, likewise called bib.

POUTER. See **POWTER**.

POWAN, a fish of the Irish and Scotch lakes, belonging to the *Coregonus* species.

POWISE (*Crax alector*). This fine bird is one of the curassows, of which there are several species. Attempts have been made to domesticate it like the turkey, peacock, and Guinea fowl.

POWTER, a variety of pigeon, the rival of the tumbler in the eyes of many fanciers. The peculiar characteristic of powters is the size of their crop, which they are fond of distending into a ball by inflating it with air. They are of various colours, the most usual being blue, buff, and white.

PRAIRE, **PRAIRE DOUBLE** (*Venus verrucosa*), French names for what is known as a clam in America. As an aliment, it is white, fat, and well flavoured, and is considered excellent eating. Another species (*Venus crovissee*) is called Clovisse, and is reared in reservoirs at Marseilles. *Venus strigosa* is sold in Sydney under the erroneous name of cockle.

PRAIRE DOG (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), a North American rodent, allied to the marmots of the European Alps, the skins of which are utilised.

PRAIRIE HARE (*Lepus campestris*). This American animal is hunted for its flesh and skin.

PRAIRIE HEN (*Cupidonia cupido*), a name for the pinnated grouse of America; their flesh being peculiarly delicate, they have been shot on an extensive scale, tons of them having been sold in New York, and now they are only common on the Western prairies.

PRAIRIE WOLF. See **COYOTE**.

PRawns (*Palæmon serratus*), a large kind of shrimp, taken on many parts of the British coast; but not being so abundant, they are sold dearer than shrimps. The Australian prawns are *Penæus esculentus*.

PREA, the name for a species of *Cavia* in Brazil.

PRÉSALE, a salted leg of marsh mutton.

PRESERVED MEAT, fresh meat in tins.

PRESERVED MILK. See **CONDENSED MILK**.

PRESIDENTS, a mixed woollen fabric for men's wear with a cotton warp.

PRESS CLOTHS, woollen felted cloths.

PRÉSURE (French), rennet.

PRICKET, a male deer of the second year just beginning to show his horns.

PRIESTS, a variety of fancy pigeon, of which there are four recognised kinds, black, red, yellow and blue.

PRINCETTA, a kind of coating made for Turkey; a mixed fabric of worsted and cotton.

PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE, the *Antilocapra americana* [Ord.].

PROPYLAMINE, a chemical product prepared from fish-brine.

PROPOLIS, a gum-resinous substance prepared by bees, and applied by them to a variety of useful purposes, such as closing up crevices in their hives, and strengthening the margins of the cells of the comb.

PROVATURA, a kind of Italian cheese.

PROYER, a name for the common bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*, Lin.).

PRUNELLA, a thin pure woollen or mixed stuff, occasionally used for the uppers of shoes for females.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, a fugitive colour, obtained by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with yellow prussiate of potash.

PRUSSIATES, chemical products prepared from hoofs, horns, and leather waste, dried blood, hair and wool, with blue cyanide of potassium.

PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus vulgaris* or *mutis*), a name for the white grouse, which is most abundant in the northern countries, and a considerable number are brought to England from Norway. In North America there are several other species of ptarmigan, as the snow ptarmigan (*L. albus*), the rock ptarmigan (*L. rupestris*), and the white-tailed ptarmigan (*L. leucurus*).

PUDU (*Cervus pudu*), a very small species of deer found in Chili and Brazil.

PUER, a kind of tanners' bate or depilatory, consisting of animal or bird excrements. This name is usually given to dogs' dung, used in some of the processes for preparing leather.

PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*, etc.). The skin of these birds has been sometimes used as a fur or warm clothing. Young puffins, though excessively rank from feeding on fish, are eaten fresh, salted and dried for winter use, and pickled and preserved with spices, and by some people much admired. They are occasionally potted in the North. See HAGDON.

PUG, a short-haired lap dog; a toy dog.

PUKIGURA, a native Indian name for the hives of the wild honey bee.

PULLA, a name in Sind for the *Clupea palasah*, a small fish.

PULLED OTTER, a furrier's term for the otter skin, from which the long hairs have been shaved or plucked, leaving only the soft underdown or wool.

PULLED WOOL, wool not shorn, but obtained from dead sheep, and those killed for their meat. The largest quantity of this wool is received from the River Plate States—about 74,000 bales. The bales are estimated at 250 lbs. each, fellmonger's wool, shrinking 30 per cent. The quantity of pulled wool produced in the world may be stated at 22½ million pounds.

PULLET, a young hen fattened for the table. See POULARDE. A name in Devonshire for *Tapes* [*Venus*] *pullastra*, a mollusc which is eaten as food.

PUMA (*Felis concolor*, Lin.), a South American animal, with a skin of a uniform dull reddish brown, or silvery-fawn colour. The skins are used for carriage wraps and rugs. In Mexico they make riding-trousers of them. Being soft, the Indians employ the skins for clothing, and from it boots and shoes are also made. The flesh of the animal is good eating.

PUNEER, the Afghan name for cheese.

PUNJUM, the floss and outer covering of the unpierced cocoons, drawn out and reeled on a hand-reel in India.

PUP, the trade name for a young fur seal. A pup in its first year is called a black pup; a yearling is known as a grey or silver pup; one two years old as a mid-dling pup; a three-year old as a large pup. Pups are rough skins of the second class, wigs of the third, and black pups of the fourth grade. Also a name for a young dog.

PUPA, the second and usually quiescent state in the metamorphosis of insects, sometimes called nymph or chrysalis.

PUPPY, a young dog.

PURGEUR (French), a cleansing clasp, lined with cloth, through which the skeins of raw silk are passed to remove loose silk and foreign particles.

PURLE, a name for the fringe of feathers on the breast of the turbit pigeon.

PURLS, dry horse and cow dung collected for fuel in parts of Scotland.

PURON, a French name for whey.

PURR, a name in some parts of England for an edible mollusc (*Tapes decussata*)

In Hampshire it is known as "butter fish."

PURREE, a yellow pigment, obtained from China and India, of doubtful origin, said to be obtained from the urine of the buffalo after it has fed on decayed mango leaves; by others attributed to a bezoar of the camel or elephant.

PURSE-CRAB (*Birgus labro*), a species of land crab which, when properly dressed, is regarded as an excellent dish.

PUSHM, PASHUM, a name applied to the underdown or wool of the yak, camel, and goat. The latter is of three colours, white, drab, and lavender.

P. Y. C., a trade abbreviation for prime yellow candle tallow.

PYKE (*Sphyræna novæ hollandiæ*, Gunth.), one of the best and most wholesome of the Melbourne fishes.

PYTHON, a name for the boa constrictor of Africa, the flesh of which is eaten by the natives. See SERPENTS AND SNAKES.

Q.

QUAGGA (*Equus quagga*, Lin.), a species of African zebra, but smaller, which can be employed as a beast of draught, but domestication deprives it of its spirit. The flesh, though coarse, is eaten by the natives and hunters of South Africa. Of the skin the Dutch make grain bags.

QUAHOG, a name in North America for the round hard shell clams (*Venus mercenaria*, Lin., *Mercenaria violacea* and *M. Kennicottii*). They are also called "little necks." See CLAMS.

QUAIL, a name applied to several European and American birds. The best known is the Andalusian or common quail (*Turnix tachydromus*; *Coturnix communis* [Bon.]). A great many of these are on sale in our poulterers' shops in the summer months. In Egypt, in the season, they are so numerous that the natives sun-dry them or salt them for future use. At the time of their migration, the islands and shores of the Mediterranean absolutely swarm with them. The American quails are *Ortyx virginianus*, Lin., and *O. californicus*, which are as much the objects of pur-

suit with the American sportsmen as the common partridge in Europe.

QUAPPE (German), a name for *Lota vulgaris*, which is also called Rutte.

QUARRY, a head of game hunted or killed.

QUEEN CONCH, a commercial name for the shell of the *Strombus gigas*, from the Bahamas, of which large quantities are shipped to Liverpool, to be ground up for making porcelain, or sold for ornament, and for cutting pink cameos on.

QUEEN MULLET (*Upeneus martinicus*), a delicious American and West Indian fish.

QUEENS, a Cornish name for scallops (*Pecten*).

QUESO (Spanish), cheese.

QUETZAL (*Trogon pavoninus*, Cuv.), the gorgeous long-tailed trogan. This American bird has magnificent plumage, of an emerald tint, with golden reflections. It was worshipped as sacred by the Indian kings, and the feathers were only allowed to be worn by Mexicans of the highest rank.

QUEY, a young heifer under two years old.

QUILL FLOATS AND BAITS, appliances for angling made of quills.

QUILL PEN MAKER, one who prepares pens from quills for writing. Quills are now put to many other uses—for toothpicks, for the handles of hair pencils and paint brushes, for tubes to make fuses for cannon, and are also split and made into brushes.

QUILLS, the strong barrel or support of the feather of many birds, used for cutting into pens for writing. Goose and swan quills are the finest, but those of turkeys, ducks, and crows are also used. The trade in quills has been largely interfered with by the use of steel pens. The quill feathers of the condor are the strongest and largest yet known. The quills of the American hedgehog are used by the American Indians in embroidering; those of the European hedgehog on the skin as a muzzle for weaning calves; those of the porcupine for pen holders, floats for fishing, eyelet punches, and for ornamenting boxes, etc., in Ceylon work.

QUINNAT SALMON, the large and valuable salmon of the Western coast of America, *Salmo quinnat*.

QUODDY HERRING (*Alosa mottowaca*, Dekay), smoked shad, prepared in America, named after the locality where they are cured.

R.

RABALLES, a fish found on the Pacific coast of South America, also known as **COROBINAS**, which see.

RABBIT (*Lepus cuniculus*, Lin.). An enormous trade is carried on in breeding tame rabbits, and trapping and selling wild ones for food at certain seasons of the year. We import 1,500,000 a week from Ostend in the season. In Belgium they are extensively bred. The number sold in France is estimated at 70 or 80 millions annually. In the Australian Colonies they breed so rapidly that they have become a perfect pest to the colonists. There are several varieties of rabbit—the common Russian, the silver-grey, and the Angora.

RABBIT FISH, a name for *Tetrodon lævigatus* [Lin.], Gill, an American fish.

RABBIT SKINS. These have a considerable commercial value. A portion are used for the hair for hat making, and some millions, when dyed different shades, for children's furs and imitations of seal, beaver, etc. About 60 million rabbit skins are sold annually in France, and about 30 millions in England, 4 millions in Belgium, and 5 millions in Leipzig. The skin of the wild rabbit is more valuable than that of the tame, but there are some bred, as the silver-grey, a breed peculiar to Lincolnshire, and the blue variety, which fetch fancy prices, owing to the skin being in demand in China from its close resemblance to the fur of the sea otter, which is reserved exclusively for the emperor's use. Hare skins and rabbit skins are very much mixed up in commerce.

RABBIT WARREN, an open common or heath, where wild rabbits breed in abundance.

RABIES, a madness in dogs commonly called hydrophobia.

RACCOON (*Procyon lotor* [Lin.], Storr). From 300,000 to 500,000 of these skins are annually received from America. They are used chiefly in Germany and Russia for sledge wrappers, as a lining to the long travelling coats and other equipments of those northern countries. The hair used to be employed in making felt hats. The leather made from the skin is used for gloves and the upper leather of shoes.

RACCOON OYSTERS, a variety of American oysters from Appalichicola Bay, Florida.

RACE, a special or distinct breed of animals.

RACE HORSE, a thoroughbred horse, trained to compete in races for speed. In Great Britain there are some 2,000 race horses.

RACONDA, an old French name for the fur of the coypu or neutria.

RAGE (French), hydrophobia.

RAGOT (French), a wild boar of two years old.

RAG WOOL, torn up fragments of old cloth garments intended to be worked up with other wool. See **MUNGO AND SHODDY**.

RAILS, a genus of aquatic birds spread over the Old and New World, the flesh of which is palatable. The common rail of this country is *Rallus aquaticus*, Lin. In America there are several species: the clapper (*R. longirostris*), the marsh hen (*R. elegans*), the Virginia rail (*R. virginianus*), the Carolina rail (*Porzana carolina*), and the yellow rail (*P. noveboracensis*).

RAM, an ungelded male sheep. Rams are kept with a flock of ewes for breeding. Their horns are often used for making ornamental snuff mulls in Scotland.

RAMBOUILLET, a superior breed of French merino sheep, originally from Spain, taking their name from the government establishment where they have been raised for a century past.

RAMPUR CHADDAR, a square embroidered and fringed shawl, made in the East of pushm or goat's wool.

RANCH (Spanish), a large cattle station.

RANGE, a name in the leather trade for the inner portion of the shoulder of a hide.

RAPPEN (German), a fish, the *Aspius rapax*, Ag.

RAPTORES, the family of predaceous birds.

RASHER, a thin slice of cooked ham or bacon.

RASORES, the order of gallinaceous birds, which have been called scrapers, from their habit of scratching on the ground in search of food.

RAT (*Mus decumanus*). Rats are more destructive than useful, but yet they are eaten for food in some quarters, and their skins utilised. The rat which feeds on the sugar cane in the West Indies is roasted and eaten by the negroes, and in China they make an esteemed soup of them, and commonly

- eat them. Rat leather is used for the thumbs of kid gloves.
- RATEL** (*Mellivora capensis* [Schreb], and *M. indica* [Shaw]), species of honey badger, a kind of large weasel found in Africa and India. Their thick fur is whitish—grey above, and deep black beneath. The skins of *Viverra capensis* and other polecats are held in esteem in China.
- RATINE** (French), a kind of woollen stuff.
- RATON LAVEUR** (French), the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*, Storr).
- RATTLESNAKE** (*Crotalus horridus* or *confluentus*). The flesh of this snake is eaten by the natives of India and America. See SERPENTS AND SNAKES.
- RAUCHWAAREN** (German), a name for furs.
- RAUGHAN**, liquid ghee or fluid butter made from sheep's milk in Persia.
- RAVEN** (*Corvus corax*, Lin.), a bird with shining bluish-black plumage, native to all Europe.
- RAVIGOTE**. Under this name salmon and sturgeon are put up cooked in cans by a San Francisco Company.
- RAY** (*Raiæ*), an order of fishes, many species of which are sold under the name of skate. The rough fish skin of several is used for various economic purposes. See FISH SKINS, GALUCHAT, HOMELYN RAY, and SKATE.
- RAZOR BILL** (*Alca torda*, Lin.), a name for the common auk. Incredible numbers of the eggs of this bird are collected on the coasts of Labrador and elsewhere.
- RAZOR FISH, RAZOR SHELL** (*Solen siliqua*), a mollusc, of which there are two or three species, said to be good eating; the ancients esteemed it a great food delicacy. It is also used for fish bait. In America *Solen ensis* is called the razor clam.
- REBENQUE**, a name in Cuba for salted and dried beef imported from Central America as food for the negroes. See CHARQUI.
- REBLOCHON**, an esteemed cheese made in Savoy.
- RED DEER** or **STAG** (*Cervus elaphus*, Lin.), the noblest of our indigenous animals.
- RED DRUM** (*Sciaenops ocellatus* [Lin.], Gill), an American fish.
- RED EYES** (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), a very pretty fish, but scarcely edible.
- RED FISH**, a name for the sevruga or stellated sturgeon, also for *Sciaenops ocellatus*. A delicious condiment prepared in the Straits Settlements with *Engraulis commersonianus*, salted, with vinegar, spices and powdered red rice. It is kept four or five months before use, and then shipped to China and India.
- RED GROUSE** (*Lagopus scoticus* [Lat.]), the common grouse of the North. See GROUSE.
- REDHEAD**, the name given to a species of wild duck (*Fuligula ferina*, var. *americana*), the flesh of which is edible.
- RED NOSE**, a name in some localities for the cockle.
- REDPOLE**, a name for several species of linnets (*Linota rufescens* [Vieill.], and *L. linaria* [Lin.]).
- REDS**, a fishmonger's abbreviation for highly-dried herrings.
- REDWATER**, a disease in animals produced by inflammation of the kidneys.
- REED BIRD, RICE BIRD** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* [Lin.]), a small North American bird, which is good eating.
- REEVE**, the female of the ruff (*Machetes pugnax* [Lin.]), an edible bird.
- REGAL** or **ROYAL FISH**. By law in England the sturgeon and the whale (although not a fish) are royal prerogatives, and a stranded whale becomes the property of the Crown.
- REHBOK**, a South African antelope. See RHEEBOK.
- REIHER** (German), the heron. Both the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*, Lin.), and the silver heron (*A. garzetta*, Lin.), are destroyers of fish.
- REIMS**. See OX-REIMS.
- REINDEER** (*Rangifer tarandus* [Lin.]). In all cold Northern regions the reindeer is tamed and becomes the most necessary domestic animal, trained as burden-bearers, also used for riding and drawing sleds. The flesh and milk are palatable. The horns are used for tools, the dried sinews for thread and ropes, the skin for clothing, leather and covering of the huts. It furnishes man with food, clothing, shelter and material for the most important household utensils. Over 60,000 lbs. of reindeer flesh was exported from Finland in 1876.
- REINS**, leather straps attached to the bit to guide a draught horse.
- RENAISSANCE**, the French name for extract wool, or wool recovered from old fabrics.
- RENKE, RHEMANKE** (German), the *Coregonus Wartmanni*, Bl.); the bodenrenke is *C. fera*, Jur.

RENNE, the French name for the reindeer.

RENNET, a preparation made from the membrane of the fourth stomach of the sucking-calf and of the sheep and goat, by first cleansing the stomach and the curd contained therein, and then leaving some brine in contact with its lining membrane for a few days.

REP, a transversely ribbed cloth.

REPPFASCH. See SPINDELFISCH.

REPTILE OILS. Among those turned to use are alligator oil manufactured in Florida, and also used by the South American Indians, mixed with chica pigment, for painting their bodies. Turtle oil, obtained from some marine tortoises and from their eggs in South America, is used for food, in dressing leather, and in making soap; also rattlesnake and other snake oils.

REQUIN (French), a shark.

RESTAURATEUR (French), an eating-house keeper, of which there are many in large towns; Paris alone has 5,300.

RETORDEUR (French), a twister of silk or wool.

RETRIEVER, a good water-dog, a cross between the Newfoundland and the pointer or setter. Other varieties are a cross between the water-spaniel and the terrier. There are two kinds, the flat or smooth and the curly coated. They are either of a black or brown colour.

REUMDA, an Arab name for the female ostrich.

RHEA, the South American ostrich (*Rhea americana*, Vieill., and other species). The flesh of the young birds is good, although high-flavoured, but that of the old birds is hard and disagreeable. The native name for the bird is nandou. There is a large commerce in the feathers. See VULTURE PLUMES.

RHEEBOK (*Eleotragus capreolus*, Gray; *Pelea capreolus* [Licht.]), a tall and stately African antelope, with long legs, straight neck and horns, with an exterior twist at the root. The flesh makes very fine venison, and the legs and shoulders are much esteemed as a relish when dried into "biltong."

RHEMANKE. See RENKE.

RHINOCEROS, a pachyderm. of which there are two well-known principal species, the Asiatic (*Rhinoceros unicornus*, Lin.), and the African (*R. bicornis*, Lin.). The hide is so thick as to be bullet proof; it is made into shields, targets, whips, &c. The horns,

which are matted hair, are brought chiefly from South Africa, and are the produce of the two-horned species indigenous there; some are also brought from the East belonging to the single-horned species. They are moulded into sticks and umbrella handles, and carved into fancy articles. The skin and fat are made into jelly in China.

RHOODE-BOK (*Cephalophus natalensis*), a South African antelope.

RIBBON, RIBANDS, narrow lengths or fillets of silk used for trimming bonnets, dresses, &c., by ladies.

RIBS, joints of beef from the sides of the ox, with the bone left in.

RICE-BIRD, RICE-BUNTING (*Dolichonyx oryzivora* [Lin.]), a bird which is considered good eating in America and the West Indies.

RICE SHELLS (*Oliva oryza*), small white shells largely used in the Bahamas for making shell ornaments.

RIET-BOCK (*Eleotragus arundinacea*, Gray), an African antelope,

RIGHT WHALE, the *Balæna mysticetus*, and *B. australis*, which furnish the whalebone of commerce.

RINDERPEST, the German name for the cattle plague.

RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*, Lin.), the largest of the British species of pigeons, which it has not been possible to domesticate; it is sometimes kept in aviaries. They are shot in the wild state for the table.

RING-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba caribæa*, Lin.; *Pahagiæna caribæa*, Sclater), an esteemed bird of Jamaica considered a food delicacy.

RIS DE VEAU (French), a calf's sweetbread.

RISSOLE, a fritter of minced meat.

RISSOLETTES, a sort of baked minced meat.

RIVER CHUB (*Labrax muronatus*), one of the largest of the river fishes of Jamaica; a surpassingly delicious fish.

RIVER JACK (*Clotho nasicornis*), an American snake, the flesh of which is sometimes eaten as food.

RIVER PEARL SHELL (*Alasmodonta margaritifera*). Those found in European rivers often contain very valuable pearls.

ROACH (*Leuciscus rutilus* [Lin.]), a freshwater fish which in many parts of Europe is considered excellent for the table, its flesh being white and firm, though coarse. In England it must not be taken under 7 inches in

- length; the season for fishing is June 16 to March 14.
- ROADSTER**, a serviceable kind of horse.
- ROANS**, unsplit sheep-skins tanned for leather, like morocco, but wanting the grain.
- ROBALO**, the common name of several species of *Centropomus*, fishes common about Panama.
- ROBIN HUSS**, a name in Sussex for the small spotted dogfish (*Scyllium caniculum*).
- ROC**, a name in Norway for *Salmo alpinus*, Lin.
- ROCHE** (German), the ray.
- ROCK BASS** (*Amplopterus rupestris*), an American fish of good flavour.
- ROCK COD** (*Pseudophycis barbatus*, Gunth.), an Australian fish esteemed for food, very common in the Melbourne market. The rock cod of New Zealand is *Percis coleas*. The black rock cod of Australia (*Serranus Darnellii*, Gunth.), is, without exception, the best of the Australian fishes. It attains a great size, fishes weighing 35 to 40 lbs, being not uncommon. *Gadus rupestris* is also known as the rock cod.
- ROCK DOVE**, a variety of pigeon. See **BLUE ROCK**.
- ROCK FISH**, the name for several species of *Sebastomus* and *Sebastichthys*, American fishes; also for *Clinus pectinifer* in the Windward Isles.
- ROCK-HOPPER** (*Eudyptes chrysocome*, Forst.), a species of penguin which breeds on the Falkland Islands.
- ROCK LINE** (*Genypterus australis*, Gunth.), a fish very common in the Melbourne market, the flesh of which is considered very delicate.
- ROCK TROUT**, a name for *Chirus constellatus* [Girard], Gill, a fish of the coast of California.
- ROCK VENISON**, a name given in some parts to goats' flesh.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT** (*Aplocerus montanus*), a goat antelope of North America. It has long hair; the flesh is rank and not esteemed as food.
- RODEIO** (Spanish), a place in South America where calves are collected to be marked or branded.
- RODENTS** (*Rodentia*), an order of gnawing animals represented by the rats, rabbits, beavers, &c.
- ROE** (*Capreolus caprea*; *Cervus capreolus*, Lin.), a species of British deer; the horns, the skin and flesh are useful; the male or roebuck has small antlers. The collected mass of spawn or eggs of some fishes, as the cod, herring and mullet.
- ROGUE**, the roe, eggs or spawn of the cod fish, shipped to Europe salted as bait for the French fisheries. From Norway 53,700 barrels, worth £81,700, were shipped in 1877. It is classed into two grades by an official inspector. Also a French name for a place for salting or pickling flesh. The name rogue is applied in India to a mischievous wild elephant.
- ROKER**, a fishmonger's name for all fish of the ray family, except skates; they are a favourite food of the working classes.
- ROLLOT**, a French cheese of cylindrical form weighing about a pound.
- ROMAN** (*Chrysophrys cristiceps*), one of the most delicious of Cape fishes; other species, as the poeskop (*C. gibbiceps*) and the roode steensbrasem (*C. laticeps*), are also choice colonial fish.
- ROMBO**, the Italian name for *Pleuronectes maximus*, Chier.
- RONCO**, an Italian name for *Conger vulgaris*; it is also called Grongo.
- RONDOLETTE**, an Italian name for an inferior description of organzine silk.
- RONGEURS** (French), gnawing animals.
- ROOK** (*Corvus frugilegus*, Lin.), a well-known British bird, whose flesh furnishes good and wholesome food. A pie made of young rooks is a dish which but few despise, and has a fullness and lusciousness of flavour which excels any dish of graminivorous birds.
- ROOKERY**, a haunt of rooks, a collection of bird- where they breed and roost; a resort or resting-place for seals.
- ROOM**, the name given to a fishing station or place for drying fish on the coasts of North America.
- ROQUEFORT**, a well-known continental cheese, made from sheep's milk, and into which mouldy bread enters.
- RORQUAL** (*Balenoptera boops*), the largest of the finner whale tribe, which is known to measure sometimes as much as 100 feet in length. It has a rough or furrowed skin.
- ROSE-FISH** (*Sebastes viviparus*), a species of haddock, an American edible fish.
- ROSELET**, a name given to the ermine which has not lost his winter fur.
- ROSELLA**, the rose parrot. See **PARROQUETS**.
- ROSS** (German), the horse; Rosshaar is horsehair; Rossschwanz, horse tail.
- ROSSIGNOL** (French), the nightingale.
- ROT**, a fatal parasitic disease in sheep, arising from the liver fluke.

ROTEL, ROTHFISCH, ROTHFORELLE, local names in Germany for the char (*Salmo salvelinus*, Lin.).

ROTHAUGE (German), *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, Lin.

ROTINGLE, the French name for *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, Cuv. and Val.

ROTSCHER, a name for the spring-cod caught in Norway, which, when dried, are divided into three classes according to weight.

ROTZBARCH, a German name for the fish known in England as the ruffe (*Acerina cernua*, Lin.). It is also varied to rotzbarching, rotzkater and rotzwolf.

ROUEN DUCK, a rich brown-coloured tame duck, which is a splendid table bird.

ROUEN OIL, a fish oil made on the coast of Normandy from the livers of some species of ray.

ROUGET, a name in Paris for a fish, rouget grondeur (*Trigla hirundo*); the rouget of the Mediterranean is *Mullus barbatus*.

ROUGHUN, a name in Persia for ghee.

ROUP, a disease in fowls.

ROUSSETTE (French), the dog-fish (*Scyllum* [*Squalus*] *canicula* and *catulus*).

ROVINGS, porous threads of wool of uniform size throughout their length, from which fine threads are afterwards formed by drawing and twisting.

ROW-BALL, a species of *Polynemus*, an edible Indian fish.

ROYAL DEER. See STAG.

ROYAN, a name for the sardine.

RUBIOLE, a kind of Italian cheese.

RUCHE (French), a bee-hive.

RUDD (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), a freshwater fish, the flesh of which is held in great esteem. It must not be taken under six inches in length. The open season for fishing is June 16 to March 14.

RUFF (*Philomachus pugnax*; *Machetes pugnax*, Lin.), the fighting snipe, a bird which is imported in large numbers from Holland and elsewhere, also caught on our shores, and fattened for the market, the flesh being very palatable.

RUFFE (*Acerina* [*Perca*] *cernua*, Lin.; *A. vulgaris*), a British fish, formerly held in esteem, also called the pope. They are good eating when broiled in buttered paper.

RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasia umbellus*), an American bird which furnishes an exceedingly delicate food, and is called the pheasant in the United States.

RUGS, ornamental bordered squares of

carpeting placed before a fire-grate; coarse woollen wrappers or blanket cloths. See HORSE-RUG.

RUMFEN, RUMPCHE, German local names for *Phoxinus phoxinus*, Ag.

RUMINANTIA, RUMINANTS, animals which chew the cud, or bring from the stomach the food which they have hastily swallowed, submitting it to a second mastication.

RUMP STEAK, a slice of beef cut from the thigh, which is usually the most tender meat.

RUN, a pastoral area on which to graze cattle or sheep.

RUNT, an old cow past breeding; a small aboriginal breed of Welsh black cattle, with wide-spreading horns; a variety of pigeon; the largest and heaviest race of the domestic pigeons; there are Leghorn, Spanish and Roman runts; their prevailing colours are shades of brown, light slate color and white.

RUSA DEER (*Cervus hippelaphus*, Cuv.), a deer, native of Java.

RUSSELL CORDS. See CORDS.

RUSSIA LEATHER, leather prepared in Russia, possessing a peculiar odour, arising from the empyreumatic birch-oil used. The colour is either red, white or black, the former being the most valuable. The best is made of heifer hides. See YOUFT.

RUSSIAN SABLE. See SABLE.

RUSTICAL WOOL, a name in Germany for wool brought to market by peasant landowners.

RUTTING, the season of copulation for animals.

S.

SABIA, a common name for different kinds of thrush in Brazil.

SABLE FISH, a name in Madras for the hilsa or shad (*Clupea palasah*), also called oolum. They are excellent as food until they have deposited their ova, when they become thin and unwholesome. Their flavour has been compared to a combination of that of salmon and herring; but they are rather heavy of digestion.

SABLE GILLS, the portions of fur lying under the jaw of the sable, which are used for joining; sable paws are also pieced together for fur linings.

SABLE, RUSSIAN. This animal (*Mustela*

- zibellina*) furnishes the Russian sable of North Europe and Asia, so much in request for cloaks, muffs, boas, linings, &c.; the Tartar sable is yielded by *M. siberica*; the French sable of Europe is the dyed fur of *M. saxonius*; the Hudson's Bay sable is from *M. americana*, of which there are the silver, orange and common or brown varieties.
- SACATILLOS**, the dried carcasses of the cochineal insect, which having perished on the cactus, and yielding but little dye are valueless.
- SACAWINKI**, a name in British Guiana for the squirrel monkeys, species of *Jacchus*.
- SAGE COCK**, a game bird (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).
- SAGE RABBIT**, a variety of *Lepus sylvaticus*.
- SAGRI** (Persian), a name given to the skin of *Spinax niger*, Cuv., from its resemblance to the dressed leather made from the skin of the ass and known as shagreen. It is called Sagher in Turkish.
- SAGUHI** (*Chrysothrix usta*, Is. Geoff.), a Brazilian naked-eared monkey, not larger than a squirrel. There are other species of these squirrel monkeys in Guiana and Central America.
- SAHTIANS, SAFFIAN**, prepared goat skins or Morocco leather.
- SAIBLING, SALBLING**, names in Austria for the char (*Salmo salvelinus*, Lin.). It is also called the Ritter.
- SAIGA** (*Colus tartaricus*; *Antelope colus*, H. Smith), an Asiatic antelope with a tumid nose.
- SAIJA**, a name in Lapland for the fish *Gadus virens*.
- SAIL-FISH** (*Histiophorus americanus*), an edible fish caught on the eastern coast of America; the name is also applied to the basking shark.
- SAILOR'S CHOICE** (*Lagodon rhomboides* [Lin.], Hol.), a North American edible fish of the Atlantic.
- SAINDOUX** (French), hog's lard.
- SAINT BERNARD**, a magnificent breed of dog, chiefly confined to the Alps, where it is employed to discover and rescue travellers lost in the snow.
- SAKER** (*Falco cherrug*), a falcon used for hunting in India.
- SAKI** (*Pithecia*), a genus of American monkeys.
- SALADERISTO**, a person who kills cattle and prepares meat in South America.
- SALADEROS**, the Spanish name for large slaughtering establishments in South America, in some of which as many as 60,000 head of cattle are annually killed for salting or sun-drying.
- SALA-KOULKA**, a Russian name for the pilchard.
- SALAMI**, a large Hungarian pork sausage, of which there is an extensive consumption in the Austrian empire and in Italy by the poorer classes.
- SALAMPENTA** (*Tewis teguexin*, Lin.), the Brazilian name for a large species of lizard, which, like the iguana, affords very delicious food.
- SALANGANE** (*Salangana fuciphega*, Bonap.), a species of swift, whose glutinous nests are esculent. See BIRDS' NESTS.
- SALICOQUE**, a French name for prawns.
- SALMON** (*Salmo salor*, Lin.), a well-known and esteemed fish, the average annual sale of which, in London alone, reaches in value £250,000. The Scotch and Irish salmon fisheries furnish the largest proportion. In Norway the annual sales reach £100,000; in New Brunswick £160,000; in British Columbia £400,000. A large quantity of fresh salmon preserved in tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 2½ lbs., is received from America. Salmon fishing commences in this country on February 1 and terminates on September 14. The fish which passes under the name of salmon in Australia is *Arrhipis truttaceus*, Cuv. and Val.; *A. salar*, Gunth. See QUINNAT SALMON.
- SALMON FRY**, the *Salmo samulus*.
- SALMON PEEL**, a young salmon.
- SALMON TROUT** (*Salmo trutta*, Lin.), a fine freshwater fish. The salmon trout of Canada is *S. amethystus*. The spotted sea trout of America (*Cynoscion maculatus* [Mitch.], Gill) is there called the salmon trout.
- SALT FISH**, a term most commonly applied to salted cod and ling.
- SALT JUNK**, cured beef for ship's use. See JUNK.
- SAMBOK**, a hide whip much used in South Africa; occasionally it is made of hippopotamus hide.
- SAMBUR** (*Rusa aristotelis*), a fine Indian deer, sometimes called the Ceylon elk, which has been introduced into Australia, its antlers attain an immense size.
- SAMLET**, a small British freshwater fish; also called brandling and fingerin in Yorkshire. They are frequent in all the rivers in which salmon and trout are found, and are excellent either fried, potted, or pickled.

- SAM-LI, a Chinese name for the shad (*Alosa nevesii*, Rich.).
- SAMSON FISH (*Seriola hippos*), a large and handsome fish of the Australian seas.
- SANBARSCH, SANDART, SANDAU, German names for *Lucioperca sandra*, Cuv. See SANDER.
- SANCORD (*Sebastes maculatus*), a delicious South African fish.
- SANDAL, a protection for the foot in walking, made of raw hide, worn with the hairy side outwards. They are much worn by the peasantry of many southern countries of Europe, where a hot sun makes it a more agreeable covering for the foot than the close boot or shoe.
- SANDBUTTER, the name in Schleswig-Holstein for *Cobitis tania*, Lin.
- SAND-EEL (*Ammodytes tobianus*. See SAND LANCE.
- SANDER (*Lucioperca sandra*, Cuv.), a freshwater fish of Europe, which attains a length of nearly three or four feet; its flesh is considered excellent. It is largely caught in Russia.
- SANDERLING, a sort of moor fowl (*Callidus arenaria*, Lin.).
- SANDFLYNDRE, a name in Norway for *Platessa vulgaris*; *Pleuronectes platessa*, Lin.
- SAND-HOG (*Arctonyx collaris*, Hodgson), the Indian badger of Assam.
- SAND-LANCE (*Ammodytes*), a kind of eel which buries itself in the sand, of which there are two species, *A. tobianus*, measuring about a foot, and *A. lancea*, only half that length. Although delicate eating, they are chiefly used by fishermen for bait.
- SAND MULLET (*Mugil waigiensis*, Quoy and Grain), an Australian fish much esteemed as food in Victoria.
- SANDPIPER, a name applied to different species of *Tringa*, but chiefly restricted to the common British bird, *Totanus hypoleucus*, Lin. See CURLEW, SAND-PIPER.
- SANDRUIJE, a name in Norway for *Mya arenaria*, Lin.
- SANDWICHES, thin layers of meat between slices of bread and butter.
- SANGLIER (French), a wild boar.
- SANGSUE (French), a leech.
- SANKHLI, a kind of sea shell, species of *Turbinella*, exported from India.
- SAPLING, a greyhound in his first year, i.e., born after January 1; he is a sapling after about six months old until the end of the following coursing season; after this he is a puppy for another season, and then an "all-aged" dog.
- SARCELLE, a name for a species of wild duck; the common or spring sarcelle being *Anas querquedula*; the small or winter one, *A. crecca*.
- SARCENET, a thin kind of silk used for linings, ribands, &c.
- SARDE, a name for *Pagellus calamus*.
- SARDELLA, a name for the sardine in Italy.
- SARDINE (*Clupea sardina*), a small delicate fish, the catch and cure of which employs thousands of persons on the French and Spanish coasts. On the former about 4,500 boats are employed, and the average annual value of the catch of fish is from £500,000 to £750,000. A good many are eaten fresh, but the bulk are steeped in boiling oil and put up for export in pound and half-pound tins, termed half tins and quarter tins. There are many well-known brands, such as Peneau's, Chancerelle's, Benoit's, Edelin's, and Peneaus'. They are also salted and pressed in barrels. In California *Clupea sagax* are put up in oil under the name of Californian and Russian sardines.
- SARDINE OIL, an oil obtained on the Continent from the sardine fisheries, also extensively in the Eastern seas from *Clupea neohowii* and *C. lernuru*.
- SARDON, a name for the anchovy fish in Italy.
- SARGUS (*Sargus lineatis*), a bream found in the American and Mediterranean seas; the flesh is eatable.
- SARLABOT, a hornless race of cattle raised in France, created by M. Dutrone.
- SARPLAR, a large bale of wool, containing about 80 tods or a ton weight.
- SARUS (*Grus antigone*, Lin.), the largest species of the crane tribe, native of Northern India.
- SASIN (*Antilope bezoartica*), an Indian antelope.
- SASSA, another name for *Lepus kurgosa*.
- SASSABY (*Damalis lunatus*), a South African antelope.
- SASSAROL, a name for the rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*, Lin.).
- SATARAS, a ribbed superfine all-woollen cloth, highly dressed, lusted and hot-pressed, made for men's wear; it is also made with a cotton warp.
- SATHAPURIA, a species of wild honey bee of India.
- SATIN, a glazed silk dress fabric, which is lusted by pressing over heated cylinders.

- SATINÉS** (French), cocoons with coarse ends.
- SATINET**, a cheap silk material, the brilliancy of which is produced in the process of manufacture without dress or any other artificial means; also a mixed fabric of cotton warp and the weft and filling of wool.
- SATRON**, a small fish, used as bait in France.
- SAUCISSE** (French), sausage.
- SAUCISSON** (French), chitterlings; a thick dried sausage.
- SAUGER** (*Stizostedium griseum*), a name for the grey pike-perch, a freshwater fish of America. There are one or two other species.
- SAURAGE** (French), to dry fish in smoke.
- SAUSAGE MEAT**, meat minced for stuffing or to be made into sausages.
- SAUSAGE ROLL**, a pastry covering sausage meat.
- SAUSAGES**, a food preparation, a roll of minced meat, of which there are two kinds, those made from fresh pork or beef and those from preserved meat; both are placed in pieces of intestine, gut skin or bladder.
- SAUSAGE SKINS**, the gut of animals cleaned and prepared for holding sausage meat.
- SAVELOY**, a kind of dried sausage.
- SAWFISH** (*Pristis antiquorum* and *P. pectinatus*). In British Guiana and India an oil is obtained from the liver, which is used for burning and for anointing the body. The rostrum of *P. cuspidatus* is sometimes over 4 feet long. The flesh is equally esteemed in India by the natives with that of the sharks. The skins are useful for sword scabbards or for smoothing down wood.
- SAXONY**, a fine sort of flannel taking its name from the country where it is produced, but also well imitated in Lancashire.
- SAYE**, a kind of serge or worsted fabric, which, when dyed black, is used for linings abroad, and in England for clerical and academical vestments; when dyed green it is used for workmen's aprons.
- SAYETTE** (French), a mixed fabric of silk and cotton.
- SAZANE**, a name in Russia for a fish, the *Cyprinus carpio*.
- SCAB** (*Scabis ovis*), a disease which attacks sheep, arising from a very minute acarus, which burrows in the skin.
- SCABBARD-FISH** (*Trichiurus lepturus*, Lin.), a fish of the temperate and tropical Atlantic, also known as the hair-tail.
- SCABECCIO**, the Italian name for tunny fish when preserved in oil, either in tin cans or barrels.
- SCAD** (*Trachurus saurus*, Rafinesque), a European and North American fish, the horse mackerel. The mackerel scad is *Decapterus macarellus* [Cuv. and Val.], Gill., an Atlantic fish. The name is applied to some other species of *Carangus*, also in Devonshire to a young salmon in the parr state.
- SCHALD-FISH**, a flat fish (*Pleuronectes* sp.).
- SCALE FISH**, a name in the fish trade of North America for the hake, haddock, pollack & torsk when dry cured, which are only worth half as much as cod.
- SCALES OF FISH**. See **FISH SCALES**.
- SCALLOPS** (*Pecten concentricus*), a mollusc which is much eaten in America and to a small extent in Europe. The palmer's shell (*Pecten jacobæus*) was worn as a decoration of honour by pilgrims; the small species of *Pecten* shells are used for making pincushions, purses and other ornaments.
- SCANSORES**, the family of climbing birds.
- SCARF**, a long woollen shawl, not square.
- SCAUP** (*Fuligula marila*, Lin.), a European wild duck; *F. affinis* is an American species.
- SCAVENGER BIRD**, a common name in India for the gigantic stork (*Leptoptilus argala*, Lin.), known as the Indian adjutant.
- SCHAFFETT** (German), sheep's tallow.
- SCHAFFLEISCH** (German), mutton.
- SCHAI DEN**, a name in Austria for the *Silurus glanis*.
- SCHAPEKASE**, an esteemed kind of cheese made in Holland of ewes' milk.
- SCHAPKASE** (German), sheep's milk cheese.
- SCHAPPES**, waste silk thread for reeling and combing; spun silk made from it.
- SCHIEDEN-MUSCHEL** (German), the razor-fish (*Solus siliqua*, Lin.).
- SCHELDSKROLEN** (German), tortoise-shell.
- SCHELL-FISCH**, the German name for *Gadus aeglefinus*, Lin.
- SCHERG**, **SCHIRKEL**, names in Germany for *Acipenser stellatus*, Pall.
- SCHIAS**, a name at Granville for *Mactra glauca*, an edible mollusc.
- SCHILA**, an Italian name for *Crangon vulgaris*, Latr.
- SCHILL**, a name in Austria for the sander-fish (*Lucioperca sandra*, Cuv.).
- SCHLAMMBEISSER**, **SCHLAMMPETZGER**, German names for *Cobitis fossilis*, Lin.

SCHLEIHE, the German name for the common tench (*Tinca vulgaris*, Cuv.).

SCHMALZ (German), fat or grease.

SCHMERLE, SCHMIRLETT (German), names for *Cobitis barbatula*, Lin.

SCHNAPEL, SNEPEL, German names for *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, Lin.

SCHNAPPER (*Pagrus unicolor*). This is the most valuable of the Australian fishes, as it affords an abundant and regular supply of very nutritious and wholesome food. In its younger stages it is known as red bream when one year old, and squire at two. See SNAPPER.

SCHNAZEIGER, a Swiss cheese, of a strong smell, and clear green colour, made in the form of a truncated cone.

SCHNOCK, a German name for the pike (*Esox lucius*, Lin.).

SCHOL, the Dutch name for the plaice.

SCHOOL, SCHULL, a shoal or large assemblage of fish; a herd of sea lions, etc.

SCHRATZ (German), a freshwater fish, (*Acerina schretser*, Lin.).

SCHUSSEL-MUSCHEL (German), the limpet (*Patella vulgata*, Lin.); it is also called napf-muschel.

SCHWAMME (German), sponges.

SCHWEINSHAI (*Galeus canis*, Bonap.).

SCHWEINSSPECK (German), lard.

SCHYP, a name in Russia for *Acipenser schypa*, Guld.

SCISCOS, a Canadian fish (*Salmo siscowet*) caught in the province of Ontario.

SCOTCH BONNETS, woollen caps.

SCOTER (*Bdemia americana*), a wild duck, which is edible. There are two or three other species.

SCRAP-CAKE. See GREAVES.

SCRATCH-WIG, for the head; a thin, rough wig.

SCRIBBLING, a preliminary process to carding for wool.

SCRIVELLOES, small elephants' tusks, under 18 lbs. in weight.

SCROLL, a roll of parchment.

SCROWS, the ears and other redundancies from hides, curriers' cuttings, and small clippings from skins, used for making glue and size.

SCRUBBING BRUSH, a hard hair brush for servants' use.

SCULPIN, a name for the bullhead (*Cottus virginianus*), which is occasionally eaten as food; also for *C. octodecim spinosus*, Mitch., and *C. grœnlandicus*, Cuv. and Val., a favourite food of the Greenlanders, and for *Hemitripterus americanus*.

SCUP, SCUPPAUG (*Stenotomus argyrops* [Lin.]; Gill), a North American edible

fish, the catch of which is valued at about £100,000. It is also called porgy.

SCUT, the tail of a short-tailed animal, as of the hare.

SCUTTLEMOUTHS, a common name for a large description of oyster.

SEA BASS (*Centropristis atrarius* [Lin.], Barn.), an edible North American fish of the Atlantic coast. See BASS.

SEA BEAR. See SEA LION.

SEA BOOTS, long leather boots reaching to the knee, made waterproof for the use of seamen and fishermen.

SEA BREAMS (*Sparidae*). The common sea bream is *Pagellus centrodontus*, the black sea bream, *Cantharus lineatus*, Ray's sea bream, *Brama Raiti*.

SEA COCK (*Trigla cuculus* and *T. hirax*), species of gurnard, which, being rare, are much esteemed by Russian epicures.

SEA-CORN, a name given to the eggs of *Buccinum undatum*.

SEA CRAWFISH (*Palinurus vulgaris*). This crustacean not unfrequently weighs ten or twelve pounds. It is known also as the spiny lobster, and is generally taken on the south coasts of France and England, when in season, as an article of food.

SEA EEL (*Conger oceanica*), an edible fish of North America.

SEA EGGS, SEA URCHINS. The ovaries of some of the species, as *Echinus edulis* or *esculentus*, are collected for food. See SEA URCHIN.

SEA ELEPHANT (*Macrorhinus angustirostris*). It is almost impossible to separate the flesh from the lard or fat of this animal. The tongue is salted with care, and esteemed as food.

SEA GULLS (*Larus sp.*). The eggs and feathers of these birds are valuable, but the flesh is not edible, as they are carrion eaters.

SEA HEN, another name for the skua gulls, species of *Stercorarius*; the common skua is *S. catarrhæctes*, Lin.

SEA HOG, a name for the dugong and for the porpoise.

SEA HORSE TEETH, a trade name for the tusks of the walrus. See WALRUS.

SEA LEOPARD (*Sterrorhynchus leptonyx*).

SEAL, FUR. The Northern fur seal is *Callorhinus ursinus* [Schreber], Gray. See FUR SEAL.

SEA LION (*Otaria jubata*). Of this marine mammal there are said to be several species; three in the North Pacific, *O. ursinus*, *O. Gillepsii* and *O. stellerii*, and three in the South Atlantic, *O. jubata*, *O. falklandica*, and *O.*

antarctica. Their hide and oil are used for the same purpose as those of the walrus. The leather made from the skin is employed by the Eskimos to cover their bidarkas or boats, and for garments and beds, the intestines for waterproof dresses.

SEA OIL. Of this there are two principal kinds, the pale or cold drawn, which drains naturally from the blubber in two or three months into wooden pans, and the dark oil obtained by boiling. A better kind is now obtained by steaming. About 5,000 tons of seal oil are exported annually from Newfoundland.

SEALS (Anglo-Saxon, *seol*). There are a great number of species of hair seal, as *Phoca vitulina*, Lin. and *P. Richardsi*, Gray; the harp seal (*P. groenlandica* and *P. oceanica*); the hooded or bladder-nose (*Cystophora cristata*); the square-flipper or bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*); the banded seal (*Histriophoca equestris*); the grey seal (*Pusa gryphus*); and the ringed seal (*Pagomys fatidus*). The pursuit of these animals is carried on in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, as well as in other quarters, but is most extensively prosecuted around the shores of Newfoundland, and on the Labrador coast. About 400,000 seals are annually captured there. The flesh of the seal forms the chief food of the tribes inhabiting the Arctic regions.

SEAL SKINS. These form a very important article of commerce, and are largely used tanned for leather. Our average annual imports exceed 750,000. There are many common technical terms for them, such as blue backs, white coats, hair seals, wigs, pups and black pups. They are also classed into young harp and old harp, young hood and old hood, and bedlamers, which are hooded seals of a year old.

SEA MULLET (*Mugil grandis*, Castelnau), a large Australian fish, attaining when full grown a length of 2 feet and a weight of 8 lbs. It is unsurpassed in richness and delicacy of flavour by any fish in the world, the salmon not excepted.

SEA OTTER. See OTTER, SEA.

SEA PIE, a common name for the oyster catcher (*Hematopus ostralegus*, Lin.); its flesh is rank and ill tasted.

SEAPIKE (*Centropomus undecimalis*), a fish which is largely consumed in South America.

SEA PURSE, a common name for the

coriaceous or leathery capsules containing the ova of the *Élas mobranchii*, dog-fish and rays.

SEA-OHR (German), the ear-shell (*Halio-tis tuberculata*, Lin.).

SEA-RAVEN (*Hemitripterus americanus*), a North American fish.

SEA-ROBIN, a name for one or two species of *Prionotus*.

SEA SHAD. See SHAD.

SEA SHELLS. There is a large trade carried on in marine shells, many of which enter extensively into commerce, such as mother-of-pearl, cameo shells, cowries and ear shells.

SEA SLUG. See TREPANG.

SEA TROUT (*Salmo immaculatus*), an American fish of the Eastern coast. The sea trout of Germany is *Trutta trutta*.

SEA UNICORN, a name for the narwhal.

SEA URCHIN (*Echinus esculentus*), a species of animal found in the Southern Seas, sometimes termed sea egg, armed with tubercles or spines. It constitutes no small part of the food of the poor in many countries, and some species are reckoned excellent, the flesh being very delicate and nutritious. In Barbados and many other tropical islands the sea egg fishery is quite an important feature. In Barbados a law has been passed regulating the fishery, and establishing a close time. The strong spines of some echidna are used as slate pencils. According to Pliny, an ointment made of the calcined sea urchins will make an excellent hair dye.

SECONDARIES, the quill feathers which rise from the forearm or second bone of the wing of a bird, contradistinguished to primaries.

SECRETAG (French), a sorting and preparation of fur.

SECRETARY (*Serpentarius reptilivorus*, Daud.), a useful bird of South Africa, which is much valued for its property of destroying serpents, rats, and other vermin.

SEE-AAL, the German name for the conger fish (*Conger vulgaris*, Lin.).

SEED (in French, *graine*), a name for silkworms' eggs in bulk.

SEED-LAC, the resinous concretion known as sticklac, taken from the twigs, coarsely powdered, and triturated with water in a mortar. The greater part of the colouring principle is thus dissolved, and the granular portion which remains is dried in the sun and constitutes seed-lac.

SEED OYSTERS, oysters which have at-

- tained the age of one or two years, and are about the size of a crown piece.
- SEEHUNDSCHEN, the German name for *Scyllum* [*Squalus*] *canicula*, Lin.
- SEEPÖCKE (German), the barnacle (*Balanus balanoides*).
- SEER (*Cybtium commersonii*, Lacep. and *C. guttatum*, Schn.), esteemed Indian fishes, which are much in repute at the tables of Europeans. The flesh is sold in cutlikesalmon in Europe, and is in some respects, perhaps, superior to salmon, more especially as regards digestibility.
- SEEROSE, a German name for species of *Polypus*, *Lagartia* and *Actinia*.
- SEEZUNGE, the German name for the sole.
- SEICHE (French), the *Sepia officinalis*, much esteemed as a food delicacy in the Mediterranean. See SQUID.
- SEIDE (German), silk. [rabbit.
- SEIDENHASSE (German), the Angora
- SEIDLFISCH, a name in Austria for *Phoxinus phoxinus*, Ag.
- SEIFE (German), soap.
- SEMLING (German), the fish *Barbus petenyi*.
- SENDAL, a thin kind of silk.
- SENSAMIN, bags of leather used in North Africa for holding water, fitted with a mouth-piece screwed in.
- SEPHEN, a name for the ray (*Trygon sephen*, Cloq.; *Rai sephen*); the rough skin is made into galuchat.
- SEPIA, a brown artists' colour obtained from the dried ink-bag of the cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*).
- SEPIA BAGS, the dried vesicles of the cuttle-fish, containing the crude sepia colour.
- SEPTMONCEL, a choice kind of old marbled or blue cheese made in a village of Jura of that name, which sells in Paris at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ francs the kilo ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.).
- SERGE, a kind of coarse quilted woollen cloth, made for women's wear.
- SERGEANT BAKER (*Aulopus purpurisatus*, Rich.; *A. milesii*, Cuv. and Val.), a popular name for the red gurnard, a beautiful and good fish of Australia.
- SERGEANT-MAJOR, the name of a West Indian fish (*Glyphidodon saxatilis* [Lin.], Cuv.).
- SERICARIA, a generic name proposed by Latreille, and to which the silkworm is referred by modern writers.
- SERIGRAPHE, an apparatus invented by M. Serrell for reeling silk by electricity.
- SERIN, a name for some species of finch; the canary is *Serinus canarius*, Lin.
- SERON, a bale of raw produce sewed up in a dry hide.
- SERPENTS. Several of these reptiles are turned to some economic use. The flesh of the python is eaten by the natives of Africa; that of the warted serpent of the East (*Achrochordus javanicus*) is eatable, and so is that of the rattlesnake. The skins of many are now tanned and made into slippers, purses, book covers, &c. See SNAKES.
- SERUM, the liquid portion of blood, forming about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- SERVAL (*Felis serval*, Schreb.), an African animal known as the bush cat; it is the tiger-cat of the furriers, and its skin is in request, being of a golden grey with dark spots and stripes.
- SESINA, sun-dried and smoked beef, prepared in Chili.
- SETTER (*Canis index*), a useful sporting dog, trained to crouch at the game he finds. The English variety is white and black flecked; the old heavy type black and tan.
- SEVENTY-FOUR (*Dentrex rupestris*), the popular name in the Cape Colony for one of the finest of the colonial fishes.
- SEVRIUGA (*Acipenser stellatus*), one of the species of sturgeon common to Russia.
- SEWIN, a fish peculiar to the rivers of South Wales; they weigh from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. each.
- SEWINGS, sewing silk, compound threads, wound, doubled, and thrown.
- SEY, a name in Norway for the coal-fish or green cod (*Gadus virens*); when it is under one year old, the fish is called mort, and when above that age it passes under the name of "pale" and is much esteemed. The fish commercially are grouped into three classes according to weight: large seys of about 29 ounces, medium seys of about 17 ounces, and little seys of 10 ounces.
- SFAX, a variety of African sheep's wool.
- SFOGIO, the Italian name for the common sole.
- SHAD (*Alosa sapidissima* [Wilson], Storer), an American fish caught in large numbers on the eastern coast; the flesh is of delicate flavour and is esteemed next to the salmon. It is often split and pickled. The mud or winter shad of America is *Dorysoma cepedianum* [Lac.], Gill; the common English shad is *Alosa vulgaris*; the

- sea shad is *Pomolobus mediocris* [Mitch.], Gill. In Jamaica the name is applied to species of *Gerres*, also known as silver fish.
- SHADINES, a name for the menhaden fish (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) when preserved in oil in America.
- SHAFT, the hollow central stem of a feather, forming what is termed the quill, contradistinguished to the plumes or general feather clothing of birds.
- SHAG, woollen cloth with a coarse nap; a sea-bird of the pelican tribe.
- SHAGREEN, a kind of grained leather made from fish skin; chiefly that of sharks and rays. See GALUCHAT.
- SHAKER, a variety of pigeon.
- SHALLOON, a light worsted stuff made in Yorkshire for export to Turkey, for men's wear.
- SHAMA (*Kittacincla macroura*), the Indian nightingale. Many thousands of these are kept in darkened cages in Calcutta.
- SHAMBLES, a butcher's slaughter-house; a flesh market.
- SHAMMY or SHAMOY LEATHER, a corruption of chamois, a soft and pliable leather which has been dressed with fish oil and beaten. See CHAMOIS.
- SHANK BONE, the round and flat leg-bones of the ox, which are imported in great quantities from South America, Russia and India, and largely used by cutlers in Sheffield; the best for knife handles and other purposes, and the inferior for bone buttons.
- SHANTUNG LARK, a name for *Acridotheres cristatellus*, a species of starling. They are great mimics and have a good natural song. Well-educated birds fetch a high price in China.
- SHARKS, a popular name for many voracious fishes, including *Scymnus borealis*, *Squalus carcharius*, *S. acanthias*, *S. spinax niger*, *Carcharius glaucus*, *C. melanopterus*, *C. gangeticus*, and *C. limbatus*, *Selacha maximus*, *Mustelus communis*, *Meliobatis pastinaca*, *Ortogorisculus mota*, the small spotted dog-fish, *Scyllum canicula*, Lin., *Squatina angelus*, *Sphyrna zygena*, *Rhyncobatis pectinatis* and *R. levis*, *Galiocerca*, *Raynerii* and *tigrina*, &c. The fishery for some of these is extensively prosecuted in the Northern seas and the Persian Gulf. They are mostly sought for the oil obtained from their liver, and the carcase for fish guano, but their flesh is often fed to cattle, and in some places used as human food. Sharks
- are rather the reverse of useful fishes, but still are not quite valueless. The fins always find ready purchasers for the Chinese market; the liver yields a large quantity of excellent oil, equal in quality for medicinal purposes to the best cod liver oil; the skin of some of the species is much in request for shagreen and for sleeve buttons, and the flesh, though seldom eaten, has been found by analysis to contain much more nutriment than that of any other fish, indeed, to come nearer to beef and mutton in that respect. The vertebrae of the shark are always in demand for canes. The serrated teeth are manufactured into weapons of various kinds by savage tribes, ranging from spears to swords and daggers.
- SHARK'S FINS (*Rhyncobatis pectinatis*), a large trade is carried on in these in the East. They are greatly esteemed as food in China, being used for making soup; there are two kinds, the white or second dorsal fins, which are the best, and the black pectoral, ventral and anal fins. From Bombay 6,000 to 9,000 cwt. are annually exported; in 1880, £60,000 worth were shipped to China.
- SHARPLING, a name for the stickle-back a small sea fish (*Gasterosteus sp.*), much used for manuring land in the Fens.
- SHAT-CHEW, jerked meat, strips of the flesh of the yak dried in the sun in Tibet.
- SHAWLS, woollen square wrappers, worn over the shoulders by ladies, of which there are many fancy kinds, as Cashmeres, Paisley, &c.
- SHEAR, to clip the fleece of a sheep.
- SHEAR-HOG, a fat wether.
- SHEARLING, a prefix applied to a ewe or ram that has been shorn.
- SHEARS, large scissors employed by tailors; cutting instruments used for clipping the wool from sheep.
- SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*, Boie.), a species of British petrel, which breeds in the Isle of Man, the Scilly Islands and parts of Scotland. The young are fat and sought after by the inhabitants, who salt them for food. It is sometimes known as the Manks petrel or scrabe. There are several other species.
- SHEAT-FISH (*Silurus glanis*), a European and North American fish, which occasionally attains a large size (700 lbs.). The flesh is much eaten in the countries where it abounds, but accounts

differ as to its flavour and qualities. It is sometimes called the horned pout and cat-fish.

SHEATH-BILL (*Chionis alba*, Forst.). Opinions differ about the flesh of this Antarctic bird. Forster says it had an abominable odour, having probably fed on carrion. Lesson, Quoy and Gaimard, and others, found the flesh particularly good and equal to duck.

SHEBBEL (*Alosa* sp.), the name in Morocco for a species of shad, which is regarded as the salmon of Barbary. It forms a staple article of trade, and when salted and dried is carried far into the interior.

SHEEP (Anglo-Saxon, *sceap*; Dutch, *schaap*), a domesticated animal (*Ovis aries*), which has been carried by man into almost all countries where settlements have been made. Those which have the largest numbers of these useful animals are Australia, the River Plate States, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. The various improved breeds are very numerous, but they may be broadly divided into long-woolled and short-wool sheep. The merinos are now extensively raised for their fine clothing wool. Sheep are valued for their flesh, wool, and skin. In some countries the milk of the ewe is made into cheese.

SHEEP-PELTS, sheepskins in the fresh state or salted, intended for leather.

SHEEP-RUN, **SHEEP-WALK**, a portion of country set aside for grazing. In Australia the necessary allotment is considered to be an acre to each sheep.

SHEEPSHEAD (*Archosargus probatocephalus* [Walb.], Gill), a North American edible fish of the Atlantic coast. The scales are used for making flowers and ornaments, as are those of the mullet, drum, &c. The black-fish or sheephead of the Western coast is *Pimelometopon pulcher*.

SHEEPSKINS. There is a very extensive use made of sheep and lamb skins for different purposes by boot and shoe makers, bookbinders, saddlers, glovers, and others. About 17,000,000 are obtained annually in Great Britain from home-slaughtered animals, and about 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 more are imported from abroad.

SHEEP-SPLITS, the skin of a sheep divided into two sections by a cutting machine; they are termed respectively skivers and fleshes, the former being the grain side of the skin.

SHEEP-TICK (*Acarus redurivus*), a troublesome insect that attacks sheep;—this, with the sheep-louse (*Hippobosca ovina*), and the fly, are great torments to sheep, and prevent them from feeding properly.

SHEER (Persian), milk.

SHELDRAKE. See **SHEILDRAKE**.

SHELLAC, a form in which lac resin is exported in small flat pieces or plates, the colouring matter having been extracted. The shipments from Calcutta have more than doubled in the last ten years, having reached 79,376 cwt. in 1876. Shellac is obtained by melting seed lac and straining whilst hot, it is then dropped upon smooth planks and so run into thin plates.

SHELL-COMB, a comb made of tortoise-shell.

SHELL-CUTTER, an operative who works on mother-of-pearl.

SHELLFISH, a commercial name for the edible crustaceans and certain molluscs, in which a large trade is carried on.

SHELL LIME, lime made from calcined shells, which is of the purest kind. See **CHUNAM**.

SHELLS. See **SEA SHELLS**.

SHEPHERD, one who has the care of a flock of sheep. In Australia and the South American Republics, where the flocks are immense, this is an important duty.

SHETLANDS, a small hardy race of shaggy ponies, native of the Northern Islands of Scotland.

SHEILDRAKE (*Tadorna vulpanser*, Flem.), a brightly plumaged European and Asiatic duck, which is a great favourite with those persons who possess collections of water-fowl, the pure and clearly contrasted colours of its feathers rendering it conspicuous from afar. It can be domesticated, and is a handsome ornament in poultry yards, but the flesh is rank and bad. There are several other species, called Sheldrakes.

SHINER (*Stilbe americana*), a North American freshwater fish.

SHIPWORM, a name for the *Teredo navalis*, a destructive mollusc, which penetrates and destroys timber.

SHOAL COD (*Gadus arenosus*), a variety of cod.

SHOAT, **SHOOT**, a young pig under twelve months old.

SHODDY, worsted yarn obtained from old soft materials, as flannels and hose, which, when mixed with a little new

- wool is made into inferior cloth, druggets, padding, and other articles. See MUNGO.
- SHOE-BRUSH, a hair brush used for cleaning and blacking boots and shoes, usually sold in sets of three.
- SHOE-LIFT, an aid for getting a shoe on, made of horn, ivory, &c.
- SHOE-PACK, a mocassin or sandal worn by the North American Indians, made of tanned leather, the black side worn inwards.
- SHOFLE, a cant name for a hansom cab.
- SHORTHEDS, a whaler's term for young sucking whales not one year old, whose blubber yields but little oil.
- SHORT-HORNS, an esteemed breed of British cattle, formerly called Durhams.
- SHOTEN or SPENT FISH, a term applied to herrings which have spawned, and being in a lean and poor state are unpalatable. They form the third grade or classification of salted herrings.
- SHOUBA, a sheep-skin coat worn in Russia with the wool side in.
- SHOULDER, the fore leg of a quadruped, as a shoulder of veal, mutton, etc.
- SHOVELLER (*Spatula clypeata*, Lin.). The flesh of this duck is highly esteemed for the table in Russia, Holland and Asia, and is considered to excel that of the mallard or common wild duck in flavour.
- SHOWT'L (*Haplodontia leporina*), a North American animal, the fur of which is used by the Indians.
- SHRIMPS (*Crangon vulgaris*). Of this small crustacean two varieties enter into British commerce when boiled—the red or pink and the brown. The former is not a shrimp, but a young prawn (*Palæmon serratus*); this and *P. squilla* are, however, readily sold as shrimps. Shrimps may be caught all the year round, but those only must be taken which will not pass through a sieve $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch between the wires. As many as 1,000 gallons of shrimps are sometimes sent to London in a single day. Shrimps are often sold potted in tins. The American shrimp is *Penæus retiferus* [Lin., Edwards. The bushel is estimated to weigh 25 lbs. The shrimp is caught in large quantities on the coasts of the Southern Atlantic States, and on the east coast of Norway. One species (*Pandanus borealis*), is three times the size of the British shrimp. Dried shrimps are articles of consumption and export at Maranham, Brazil, and in India and China there is a large commerce in
- dried shrimps (*Penæus affinis* and other species). From Chefoo 7,000 to 8,000 cwt. of dried shrimps are sent to other parts of China, and from Newchwang 2,000 to 3,000 cwt. annually. Shrimp meats are dried, pulverised, and put through fanning mills by the Chinese in California. The chaff is exported by them to China as a fertiliser for tea-plants. They are also sold there in three forms, plain, peeled and strung on matting. In America shrimps are sold pickled and spiced. From Manila large quantities are also shipped. Shrimps pounded with salt and spices are eaten in India. See CHEVRETTE.
- SHUBE, a wrapping cloak of fur used in sledge driving in North America.
- SICILIANS, a union worsted fabric made for women's wear.
- SIDE-SADDLE, a lady's riding saddle, which has a pommel, and but one stirrup.
- SIDE-SPRINGS, elastic sides for boots or shoes.
- SIFLEUR, a name for the ground squirrel or tawny marmot (*Arctomys Richardsonii*).
- SIGONIA, a cloth fabric used by sailors on the Continent.
- SIK, a name in Norway for *Coregonus laveratus*, Lin. Other species are the storsik (*C. oxyrhynchus*), and the lake sik (*C. albula*).
- SILAKKA, a name in Finland for a small herring (*Clupea harengus*), found in prodigious quantities on the coast of Finland. It is also called the stroeming.
- SILD, a Danish and Swedish name for the herring, of which there are several recognised varieties.
- SILK (Anglo-Saxon *seolc*), the fibre of the silkworm. As silk is not produced in this country to any extent, we import our supplies from abroad, receiving 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 lbs. annually, chiefly from China, British India and Europe.
- SILK-BROKER, a dealer in raw silk.
- SILK-GUT, an animal fibre, chiefly used for fishing lines, prepared by steeping the silkworm caterpillar in vinegar for about three weeks.
- SILK-HAT, a light covering for the head worn by men, made of silk plush, stretched on a shaped frame. It weighs on the average eight ounces.
- SILK-HOSE, socks or stockings made of silk.
- SILK MANUFACTURES. The British silk

manufacture is not large, and we depend chiefly on foreign countries for our supplies. In 1878 the value of the imports were broad stuffs £7,730,332, silk or satin ribbons £2,247,907, other kinds of ribbons £15,080, other sorts of silk manufactures £2,744,893—total £12,748,212.

SILK MEASURE OR WEIGHT. *See* DENIER.

SILK-MERCER, a retailer or dealer in silk fabrics.

SILKWORM, the ordinary mulberry feeding worm bred and reared for silk spinning is the *Bombyx mori*, but there are several other species utilised, such as the oak-feeding worms, *Bombyx yamamai*, of Japan, and *B. Pernyi* of China, the ailanthus worm (*B. arrindia*), and the castor oil worm (*B. Cynthia*). *Samia cecropia*, *S. polyphemus*, and other native American moths produce silk.

SILKWORMS' EGGS. A large trade has been for some years carried on, since the silkworm disease in Europe, in importing healthy seed or "grain," as it is termed, from Japan. The eggs are imported attached to cards.

SILLOCK, a name in the Orkneys and Hebrides for the saith, the fry or young of the grey fish or coal fish (*Gadus carbonarius*), caught principally for their oil.

SILVER-FISH (*Dentex argyrozona*), an edible fish common in the Cape Colony, and which forms an article of export. This name is also given in Jamaica to several species of *Gerres* and to *Argyrios vomer*, Lac., and *Vomer stepen*, fishes of the Atlantic.

SILVER-HAKE (*Merluccius bilinearis*), a North American fish.

SILVER PERCH (*Therapon Richardsonii*), an Australian river fish, the perfection of fishes, extremely rich and delicate in flavour. A full-grown fish attains the weight of 5 or 6 lbs. It is also called a bream.

SILVERSIDE, a piece of corned beef so called.

SILVER-SIDES (*Chirostoma notatum*), an American edible fish of the Atlantic.

SIMBL, a name in parts of Central Africa for the money cowry (*Cypræa moneta*). It is worn in China as an amulet against the plague. *See* COWRY.

SINews, tendons of animals which, when dried, are employed in some countries for sewing skin clothing. Buffalo, deer and other sinews are

also used as food in Siam and China. *See* DENDENG.

SINGALLY, an Indian kind of fish-maw or isinglass, received at Bombay from Arabia, and exported into Hong Kong.

SINGLES, the reeled filaments of silk without twist, which give to fabrics a softness and brilliancy unattainable with silk which has undergone any twisting process.

SINGLET, a man's woollen under vest.

SIRLOIN, half of the loin of an ox cut from a prime part of beef; a baron of beef consists of two sirloins undivided.

SIRSINGLE. *See* SURCINGLE.

SISCOWET (*Salmo siscowet*), an American freshwater fish.

SISKIN, the name for several species of *Chrysomitris*. The common British siskin is *C. spinus*, Lin. Also for the aberdavine, a song bird.

SITHE, SAITH, names in the Orkneys for the young of the coal fish. *See* SILLOCK.

SIZE, a weak kind of liquid glue made from parchment clippings and other shreds of leather, old gloves, rabbit skins, &c. It is much used by bookbinders, in distemper colours, white-wash, &c.

SKATE (*Raja batis*), an edible flat fish, which often attains a large size in India. Their fins are exported along with those of the sharks to China, where they are used for soups, while from their livers an oil is extracted.

SKEGGER, a little salmon.

SKELETONS, the bony framework of animals. The artificially articulated skeletons of the human race, of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c., are to be found in most large public museums. Those of some rare animals, such as the gorilla, when perfect, fetch very high prices.

SKIE, a snow skate used in Greenland, made of wood covered with untanned sealskin.

SKILLY, a kind of small bluish fish, termed a freshwater herring, caught in Windermere and Ulleswater.

SKIM-MILK, milk from which the cream has been removed.

SKINK (*Scincus officinalis*), a reptile to which the ancients attributed extraordinary medicinal virtues, and which was formerly salted and dried, and sold in apothecaries' shops. It is still used in China, and in Arabia it is believed to cure elephantiasis and cutaneous diseases.

SKINNER, a name in Scotland for a

- butcher who strips the pelts from carcasses.
- SKINNERS' COMPANY**, the sixth in order of the twelve great livery companies of London.
- SKINS**, a commercial name for the soft pelts of the smaller animals, sheep, lambs, goats, kids, dogs, deer, seals, &c. Those of the marine mammals are stronger than those of land animals. The description and statistics of separate skins are given under the head of each animal. The stout tough skins of the larger animals are termed hides, and furs are usually classed as peltries.
- SKIN WOOL**, wool taken from the pelts of sheep which have been slaughtered for food, and not sheared from the living animal.
- SKIPJACK** (*Temnodon saltator*, Cuv. and Val.), one of the most common fish in the Australian markets, and also at Cape Town and in North America; on the Atlantic coasts it is also known as the blue fish (*Esox saurus*).
- SKIPPER**, (*Scomberesox scutellatus*), a North American edible fish; also a name for the saury pike, with a long snipe-like bill.
- SKIRTING**, a process of sorting the sheared fleece, by taking off the inferior wool of the neck, the belly, the lower thighs and any portion stained or otherwise injured.
- SKIVER**, the grain side of a sheepskin carefully split in two while in the pelt by a machine; then tanned with sumach and dyed, used for various inferior purposes, and as imitation morocco.
- SKJÆL**, a name in Norway for *Cyprina islandica*, Lin., and *Modiola vulgaris*, Flem., used as fish-bait.
- SKOUT**, a name for the guillemots.
- SKREI**, a name for the codfish in Norway.
- SKUA GULL**. See SEA HEN.
- SKULL**, the hard bony case which encloses the brain and forms the head of animals. Very many of these are appreciated by anatomists and kept in museums for study and comparative measurement.
- SKULL-FISH**, a whaler's name for an animal over two years old.
- SKUNK** (*Mephitis mephitica*, Shaw). This American animal furnishes what is known as Alaska sable. The flesh has been eaten. The white-backed Chilean skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*, Gmel.), and the striped skunk (*Spilogale putorius*) also yields furs in America, which form large articles of commerce; the hair is used for fine brushes.
- SKUTCH**, a technical name for the fibrous matter left in the pans in making glue.
- SKYE TERRIER**, the largest species of toy dog, with a weasel-shaped body, and long, straight hair falling nearly to the ground. [LARKS.]
- SKYLARK** (*Alauda arvensis*, Lin.). See SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, an abattoir or licensed place for killing cattle.
- SLEDGE DOG**, an Arctic dog, trained in Lapland and Greenland to draw sledges.
- SLEEPER SHARK** (*Somniosus brevipinna*). This fish is taken for its oil, and the jaws are used for head-dresses by the Indians.
- SLEUTHHOUND**, a name for the bloodhound.
- SLIDER**, a freshwater variety of turtle or red fender terrapin, used for food in America.
- SLINK LAMB** (*Ovis steatopyga*), unborn or prematurely born lambs, the skins of which furnish a fur greatly esteemed by the Chinese and others.
- SLIPCOAT**, a rich kind of new-made soft Yorkshire cheese.
- SLIPPERS**, loose shoes made of leather and sometimes of cloth or list, worn for ease indoors.
- SLIPS**, a trade name for soles which are from 8 to 10 inches long. They are not allowed to be caught under 7 inches in length.
- SLONGHIS**, an Arabian greyhound.
- SLOTHOUND**, a bloodhound.
- SLOUGH**, the core or bony support of the horns of cattle, which is boiled down for making glue.
- SLUBBING**, a long sliver or lap of wool, drawn out slightly for the weft of cloth.
- SLUG**, a small abortive horn or stump on the head of polled cattle. A kind of shell-less snail (*Limax*, &c.), which when dried is eaten by the Indians.
- SLUSH**, the grease and fat saved when boiling meat by a ship's cook in the galley, which he preserves and sells when he arrives in port.
- SLUT**, a she-dog.
- SMELT** (Saxon). The British smelt is *Osmerus eperlanus*, a delicate and savoury river fish, semi-transparent and silvery, common in the Thames and Medway. The fishing is from July 26 to March 24; they must not be taken under 5 inches

long. A fish, however, often sold in the markets as the true smelt is the Athérine or sand smelt, which seems to be peculiarly marine. The chief American species is *O. viridescens* or *O. mordax*; the Pacific smelt is *O. elongatus*; that of San Francisco, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. The smelt of the North Pacific, an excellent table fish, is *Hypomenus olidus*, Gunther. It does not occur in sufficient numbers to render it an article of commerce, except near large settlements. The smelt of Australia is *Meletta novæ hollandiæ*, Cuv. and Val.

SMOLT, a salmon of sixteen or seventeen months old, coated with silver scales, which is ready to take to the sea.

SMURSLIN, a name in the northern islands for *Mya truncata*, a mollusc which is eaten as food.

SNAG, a tine or annual addition made to a stag's antler.

SNAILS (Saxon *snægel*), gasteropodous molluscs. There is a commerce in France and some other countries for *Helix pomatia*, which are considered an edible delicacy. In Africa, species of land snails, *Achatina* and *Bulimus*, are also eaten, and in India *Ampularia globosa* and *Paludina melanostoma*. The shell of *Turbo marmoratus* passes in commerce under the name of green snail, and is used for its nacreous lustre in manufacturing purposes.

SNAKES (Saxon *snaca*, a snake), a genus of ophidian reptiles differing in their structure and character from serpents, but in this work they are both considered for their economic uses. Enormous serpent skins from Cochin China are now tanned and furnish a new kind of leather, useful for slippers, binding, or for covering furniture. The Chinese use these skins for guitars and ornamenting the handles of their swords and knives. Thousands of these could be obtained in Cochin China. Serpents are commonly eaten in Martinique, West Africa and Cochin China. The flesh of the boa constrictor is much esteemed by the Siamese, and snakes are eaten in parts of America.

SNAKE SKIN is now a commercial article; large numbers of these are imported into France and England for making boots and shoes and fancy articles. Those of *Boa anaconda* and *B. conchera* especially are used.

SNAPPERS (*Lutjanus*), excellent North American edible fishes. The grey snapper is *L. caxis*; the red snapper of the Mexican Gulf is *L. aya*; *L. blackfordii*,

Goode & Bean. In the East and West Indies several species of *Mesoprion* and *Ceropristis* pass under the name of snapper; they attain a large size, and are much esteemed as an article of food. The red-bellied snapper of the West Indies is *Epinephelus morio* [Cuv.], Gill; the star snapper, also called the John Paw, *E. Drummond-Hayi*, Goode; the yellow-eyed snapper, *Mesoprion chrysurus*, Ac. The mangrove snapper is *Rhomboplites aurorubens* [Cuv. and Val.], Gill. The Australian snapper (*Pagrus unicolor*, Cuv. and Val.), is one of the largest and handsomest fishes of those markets, and a good article of food.

SNAPPING TURTLE (*Chelydra serpentina*, *Trionyx ferox*). The flesh of this reptile is said to be superior to that of any of the Chelonia.

SNET, the fat of a deer.

SNETOK, a name in Russia for the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

SNIGGLE, to fish for eels.

SNIPES. The flesh of all the snipes is palatable, including the *Gallinago* species, the great plover (*Numenius arcuatus*), the pool snipe (*Tetanus stagnatilis*), the strand snipe (*Tringa cinerea*), the woodcock (*Scolopax rusticula*), and the blue footed sword-bill (*Recurvirostra avocetta*, Lin.). The American snipe is *Gallinago Wilsoni*, and there is a red-breasted snipe (*Macrorhamphus griseus*). Snipe is also a name given to the trumpet-fish (*Centriscus scolopax*).

SNOEK (German), *Esox vulgaris*, Lin.

SNOOK (*Thyrsites atun*), a voracious South African fish, caught in large quantities, the flesh of which is highly prized; the colonists salt and dry it for home consumption and as an article of export trade. The snook of the West Indies is *Centropomus undecimalis*. It is an excellent fish.

SNOW GOOSE (*Chen hyperboreus*, Pall.). This bird is much prized for the delicacy of its flesh and the quality of its feathers.

SNOW PARTRIDGE, a bird of which two species visit this country, *Tetraogallus caucasicus*, Pall., and *T. caspius*, Gmel. One species is also found in the Himalayas.

SNOW SHOES, a support for the feet when travelling over snow. In Canada they are made of strings of hide fixed in a racket-shaped frame.

SNUFFER, a name in America for the harbour porpoise (*Phocæna americana*), which is caught for its oil.

SOAP-BOILER, a manufacturer who prepares soap from tallow and other fats.
SOAP, SOFT, a dark, nearly liquid detergent substance made of fish-oil, tallow, and a ley of caustic potash.

SOBBAT, easy slippers worn by the Arabs.
SOD OIL, the recovered oil from dressing leather in the tanneries.

SOFTENER, a brush made of badger's hair, used by house grainers and by artists in oil painting. They are sometimes made of camel's hair for water, size, and map straining.

SOLE (*Solea vulgaris*), a well-known flat fish, much in request for the table, which, when of fair size, is about 12 inches long; it must not be taken under 7 inches. They are caught all the year round. About 12,000 tons weight of soles are said to be sold annually in London. The sole of the New York market is *Achirus mollis*, Cuv., a very delicate fish for the table, about 6 inches long. See **SLIPS**. This name is applied on the west coast of America to several other species of fish, as to *Parophrys vetulus*, *Psettichthys melanostictus*, &c. The Australian sole is *Synaptura nigra*.

SOLE LEATHER, thick tanned ox hides or shoe butts, fitted for the soles of boots and shoes.

SOLIPEDES, an order which includes the horse, &c., animals which have an entire hoof.

SOLOGNET, a race of French sheep.

SOM, the Russian name for *Silurus glanis*.

SONDELI, a name for the musk-rat of India (*Sorex murinus*).

SONG-THRUSH. See **THRUSH**.

SOO-SOOK (*Platanista gangeticus*), the Ganges dolphin.

SORCIER, the French name for a river-fish, *Aspro vulgaris*. See **APRON**.

SORE, a male deer in his fourth year.

SOREL, a buck or male deer in his third year; a horse of a reddish colour.

SOUDAH, a name in Russia for the sandre (*Lucioperca sandre*).

SOUND, the air-bladder of a fish.

SOUP, a pottage; a decoction of flesh for food. Many of these preparations are sold in tins for transport, such as turtle soup, mulligatawny, and ox-tail. Soup squares are also sold, and extracts of meat for making soup.

SOURDON (French), a name for the cockle (*Cardium edule*).

SOURS (French), a mouse.

SOUSE, to steep fish in vinegar and bake them, as soured mackerel.

SOUSLIK, the marmot of the Volga (*Arctomys [Spermophilus] guttatus*), which does not furnish so fine and close a covering as the fur of the North American squirrels.

SOUTH DOWN, a short-stapled* small-haired wool, the longer qualities being used for the finer description of combing purposes, and the shorter for the manufacture of flannel and other light woollen goods.

SOW, a female pig.

SOZILLE, a variety of fishmaw or isinglass received at Bombay from Arabia and shipped to Hong Kong.

SPADONES, a trade classification of ostrich feathers from the female bird, which includes white and light feminas and drab.

SPALIN, a Swiss cheese, weighing about 40 lbs.

SPALT, a German name for the **GRAYLING**, which see.

SPAN, a yoke or pair of draught oxen.

SPANIEL (*Canis avicularis*), a strong, vigorous, long-haired sporting dog, with flap ears, having very great powers of scent, of which there are several varieties, as Scotch and Icelandic, field, springer, cocker, Blenheim, King Charles, clumber, and water-spaniels.

SPANISH FLY (*Lytta vesicatoria*), one of the best known of the blistering beetles. See **CANTHARIDES**.

SPANISH FOWLS, an esteemed black-feathered bird of poultry.

SPANISH LEATHER, a name for Cordovan or goat-skin leather.

SPANISH MACKEREL (*Cybius maculatum* [Mitch.], Cuv.), a North American edible fish caught on the eastern coasts.

SPARE-RIB, a joint of pork from the hog's side, with the fat and some of the flesh taken off the rib.

SPARLING, a name for the smelt.

SPARO, an Italian name for some species of *Sargus*.

SPARROW HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*, Lin.), a common British bird.

SPAT, the young or spawn of oysters.

SPAWN, the eggs of fish and crustacea.

SPAWNER, a female salmon.

SPAYAD, a male deer in its third year.

SPEAR FISH (*Tetrapturus albidus*, Prey), another name for the spike fish.

SPECK, a Dutch name in the Cape Colony for the smoked fat of the hippopotamus.

SPEIGEL, a name in Germany for the looking-glass carp.

SPELDRINGS, a name in Scotland for small dried haddocks.

SPENT FISH. See SHOTTEN FISH.

SPERLING, another name for the smelt, and in the United States for the young herring.

SPERMACETI (Latin, *sperm of the whale*), a neutral, fatty body, found in peculiar cavities in the head of the sperm whale. The solid portion of sperm oil is obtained by filtration and pressure. It is used for making candles, with about five to ten per cent. of bleached wax, or a little paraffin added, to check the tendency to crystallise.

SPERM OIL, an oil obtained from the cachalot (*Physeter macrocephalus*). The oil is met with in several parts of the body, but the enormous head is the principal receptacle, and it is generally termed "head matter." The quantity annually obtained has declined one-third in the last thirty years. We now import about 5,000 tons of sperm oil, which is used in lamps, for lubricating, as an emollient in medicine, for lipsalves, and in the manufacture of spermaceti. The jaw-bone of this whale is used for harness rings, martingales, &c., and the teeth in the manufacture of balls, buttons, and trinkets.

SPETCHES, common coarse glue pieces, sometimes called "scrows."

SPEYED HEIFER, a castrated cow, one incapable of breeding.

SPICE BIRD. See NUTMEG BIRD.

SPIDERS. Some of these are commercially valuable. The large *Tarantula* of California are captured and sold with their nests for half a dollar each. The large *Mygale* are also sought for by collectors. Ineffectual attempts have been made to utilise spiders' webs. The *Aranea maculata* of Brazil spins a web ten or twelve feet in diameter, as strong as the silkworm's fibre, and of a beautiful golden yellow. Stockings and gloves have been made from the thread of the spider, but only as a curiosity. Spiders' web is used as a mechanical styptic and for the cross lines of optical instruments. Vesicatory preparations are derived from American spiders, such as *Tegenaria medicinalis*, &c.

SPIERLING, a name in Hanover for the smelt.

SPIKE FISH, another name for the spear-fish (*Tetrapterus albidus*, Poey); a North American edible fish.

SPINDELFISCH, a German name for

Aspro streber, Sieb.; it is also called rippfisch.

SPINNERET, a tube or organ projecting from the lower lip, by which the thread secretion of silkworms, spiders, etc., is produced.

SPIRACLES, the breathing holes of the silkworm; one row of nine down each side of the body.

SPITCH COCK, **SPATCH COCK**, to split an eel lengthwise and broil it; also a fowl grilled.

SPITTER, a young deer.

SPITZHUND, a name in Germany for the Pomeranian dog (*Canis pomeranus*).

SPITZNASE, a name for *Acipenser stellatus*, Pall.

SPLASH FISH, a Scotch name for the plaice.

SPLITS, parts of a divided skin, separated into two pieces. Some are tanned and some salted. See SKIVER.

SPLITTER, one who opens, cleans and guts fish.

SPONGE (Anglo-Saxon, *spinge*, from the Latin, *spongia*). The sponges of commerce consist of the horny skeletons of certain species of a large group of creatures belonging to the lowest division of the animal kingdom. The various kinds differ very much in their degrees of closeness, fineness and softness, as well as in their capacity for absorbing water, and their value in commerce is regulated accordingly. The principal sponge fisheries are the Mediterranean, Bahamas, and the Florida coast. We import annually about one million lbs. of sponge into the United Kingdom.

SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*, Lin.), a common European bird. In the East, the mandibles of this bird, when scraped and polished, are used as spoons. The roseate spoonbill is *P. ajaja*, Lin., a native of South America.

SPOOR, a colonial term in South Africa for the track or trail left by wild animals or strayed cattle.

SPOT (*Liostomis obliquus* [Mitch.], De Kay), a North American edible fish of the Atlantic coast.

SPOTTED BASS, an American fish (*Sciærops ocellatus*).

SPOTTED DEER (*Axis maculata*), an Indian deer.

SPOTTED SEA TROUT (*Cynoscion regalis* [Bl.], Gill), a fish of the Atlantic coasts of America.

SPRAGG, a young cod or salmon.

SPRAT (*Clupea sprattus*), a small fish, which is caught in large quantities as

the cold weather approaches. They are sold to the poor as food, and are often so plentiful as to be used to manure land. They are sometimes purchased by thousands of bushels at a time in Essex and Suffolk.

SPRENGLING, SPRINGER, SPROGLING, names in Germany for the grayling (*Thymallus vulgaris*, Nilss.).

SPRING-BOK (*Gazella euchore*), an antelope, found in flocks of many thousands in Africa and other districts. The flesh is in universal esteem, being fine flavoured when fat, and of a delicate taste.

SPRINGER, a larger, stronger, and steadier dog than a cocker. In Germany it is applied to a spaniel or setter. A name given to a salmon. Also the name for *Mugil multilineatus*, a good table fish of South Africa, which is commonly smoked or salted for export.

SPRING-HAAS (*Helamys capensis*), the African jerboa, a species of leaping rodent, sought for in its burrows by the natives, who set some value on its flesh.

SPRING HERRING, a name in Norway for *Clupea majilis*.

SPROD, a small migratory fish, believed to be the grilse of the sea trout, or a salmon of the second year.

SPRUCE GROUSE (*Tetrao canadensis*).

SQUA GULL. See SEA HEN.

SQUAB, a name for a young unfledged fat pigeon while confined to the nest.

SQUATTER, a run-holder or grazier in Australia, who holds a large tract of land on lease at a low rent to raise cattle or sheep on.

SQUEAKER, a name given to a young pigeon when it leaves the nest and first begins to flutter about the dove-cot or pigeon loft.

SQUELETTE (French), a skeleton.

SQUETEAGUE (*Cynoscion regalis* [Bl., Gill.], also known as the weak fish, an American food fish. The spotted squeteague is *C. carolinensis* [Cuv. and Val.], Gill.; it is also called the gray trout or yellow-finned trout. The dried sound is used in the manufacture of isinglass.

SQUID, a name in America for calamaries or species of *Octopus* and *Sepia*, which, with their eggs, are used as food and for fish bait, either fresh or salted. The common *Loligo* and *Sepia media* are the favourite food of the cod. *Octopus vulgaris*, under the name of "Tako," is dried, and exported from Japan. *Eledomie octopodia*, smaller, *Sepia* (Ika), and *Loligo sagi-*

tata are all eaten as food in China and Japan. *Septeuthis australis* is much appreciated by the Chinese, and is consequently highly priced. One species of squid in America is named *Ommastrephes illecebrosa*, and from this an oil has been obtained. See CUTTLE FISH and SEPIA.

SQUIRE, a name in Australia for the schnapper (*Pagrus unicolor*) when two years old; at a greater age it is known as the native.

SQUIRREL (*Diplectrum fasciculari*), the name of an edible North American fish of the Atlantic. Also for *Holocentrum rufum* [Lin.], Goode, a West Indian fish.

SQUIRREL HAKE (*Phycis tenuis*).

SQUIRRELS, a genus of rodents, which are commercially valuable for their skins and their flesh, which tastes like that of the rabbit, but more juicy. In America the following furnish food in a fresh condition—the fox squirrel (*S. cinereus*), the gray squirrel (*S. carolinus*), the California gray squirrel (*S. fossor*), very palatable when broiled, the tuft-eared squirrel (*S. aberti*), the red squirrel (*S. hudsonius*), and the flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*). The hairs are used for fine hair pencils for artists. In Russia as many as twenty million squirrels are said to be killed annually, and about three million skins are imported into England for their fur; they are sometimes called Calabar skins.

STACHEL-DICK. See DICK.

STACHEL ROCHEN (*Raja clavata*, Lin.), the German name for the thornback.

STAG (*Cervus elaphus*), the male red deer, a stately animal found in the forests of Europe, Northern Asia, and North America. It is called a stag when in its fifth year; it sheds its antlers every year; its flesh and skin are useful to man. Also the name for a bull castrated when fully grown.

STAGGARD, a male red deer in its fourth year.

STAGGERS, a form of brain disease in sheep. See STURDY.

STAGHORN. See DEER-HORNS.

STAGHOUND, a breed of dogs, the largest of modern English hounds, used for hunting deer. There are ten or twelve packs of staghounds in England, containing 246 couple, and three in Ireland, numbering about eighty in all. See BUCKHOUND.

STALKING, a sportsman's term for following or hunting down deer.

- STALLING**, a name in Germany for the grayling.
- STALLION**, an entire horse, one kept for covering mares. In France, however, the male horses are usually worked ungelded.
- STAMPEDE**, a rush or flight of a number of wild horses or cattle in the wilderness.
- STARFINCH**, a name for the redstart, a beautiful bird.
- STARFISH**, species of *Asteria*. *Asteracanthion rubens* are often thrown in such quantities on sea beaches in America and Europe as to be collected and used to manure land. They are commonly called "five fingers." The fringed starfish is *Asteria stellionura*; the purple many-rayed is *Solaster endeca*. Also a name for the American butter-fish (*Poronothus triacanthus* [Peck]. Gill).
- STARLING** (*Sturnus vulgaris*, Lin.), one of the most charming of our caged birds. Its sagacity and cleverness are remarkable. It may be taught to whistle in perfect time, tune, and taste any air, however difficult or intricate.
- STEAK**, a fleshy slice of beef for cooking, known either as beef steak or rump steak, according to the part from which it is cut.
- STEARINE**, the solid part of animal fat when separated from the oleine.
- STEENKOBBE**, a name in Norway for *Callocephalus vitulinus*, Lin.
- STEENVISCH** (*Cheilodactylus fasciatus*), a good table fish of South Africa.
- STEER**, a young bullock or draught ox; a castrated bull of from two to four years old.
- STEINBEISSER**, **STEINPEITZGER**, German names for *Cobitis tenia*, Lin.
- STEINBOCK** (*Tragulus rupestris*; *Neotragus tragulus*, Afz.), a species of African antelope.
- STEINBUTT**, a German name for the turbot (*Rhombus maximus*, Lin.).
- STEPPENHUND**, the German name for the Cape hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*, Temm.).
- STERLET**, **STERLIAD** (*Accipenser ruthenus*), the finest kind of sturgeon in Russia, whose flesh is almost as highly prized as that of the salmon. The swimming bladder yields the best isinglass, and the roe is sold as caviare.
- STERN-HAUSEN**, the German name for *Acipenser stellatus*, Pall, a species of sturgeon.
- STEW**, a store-pond for fish; meat hashed or boiled.
- STICK-GARN** (German), yarn for embroidery.
- STICK-LAC**, the crude resin lac as obtained with the insect incrustations on the branches of trees. It is not much exported in this form. The shipments of stick-lac from India being from 250 to 500 cwt. annually.
- STICKLEBACK** (*Gasterosteus aculeatus* and other species). A small inedible fish, often used to manure land, being caught in great numbers in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridge. In France it is called "epinoche."
- STILT** (*Himantopus melanopterus*), a species of sandpiper. The American species has been named *Micropalama himantopus*.
- STILTON**, an English whole-milk cheese of superior quality, which is usually stored for over two years to ripen.
- STING-RAY** (*Trygon pastinacea*, T. *longa*, etc.). The flesh of these fish is very bad, but the rough skin is utilised. The name is frequently converted into stingaree.
- STINT**, a common name for species of *Tringa*; also the German name for the smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*, Lin.
- STIRK**, **STURK**, a young ox or heifer.
- STOAT**, another name for the ferret and weasel. See **ERMINE**.
- STOBER-HUND**, the German name for the beagle.
- STOCK DOVE** (*Columba ænas*, Lin.), a very elegant and pleasing British aviary bird.
- STOCK FISH**, a name for sun-dried cod-fish split, which have been kept too long to be made klip fish. They are divided in Norway into 1, grand lob, weighing about 4½ lbs.; 2, Bremen round fish, weighing about 1,200 grammes; 3, Dutch round fish, of half that weight; 4, heavy and mixed, for the Italian market; and 5, unclassified fish.
- STOCKMAN**, a bullock driver; one who looks after cattle.
- STONE**, a legal weight of 14 lbs., but for fish or butchers' meat 8 lbs., and for cheese 16 lbs.
- STONE CHAT** (*Saxicola ænanthe*, Lin.), a bird of passage, found in Germany from March till September; flesh rather savoury. It is also known as the wheatear. See **WARBLERS**.
- STONE MARTEN** (*Mustela saxorum*), an animal of Europe, whose common fur is dyed to imitate the better kinds.
- STOR** (*Accipenser sturio*, Lin.).
- STORE**, a prefix applied to sheep, cattle,

and pigs put up to be fattened for sale or slaughter.

STORK (*Ciconia*), a bird of which there are many species, some being esteemed and protected in Europe.

STOVE BRUSH, a servant's polishing brush for shining and blackleading a stove or grate, usually sold in sets of three.

STRACCHINO, a much esteemed Italian soft cream cheese.

STRAITS OIL, a trade name in America for menhaden fish oil when purified.

STRANGER (*Odax Richardsonii*, Gunth.), an Australian fish, moderately esteemed for food.

STRAP, a strip of leather used for fastening objects together, or as a belt for driving machinery.

STRASSE, the waste or refuse of silk when working it up into skeins.

STREBER, STROBER, names in Austria and Germany for *Aspro streber* (Sieb.).

STRIKE, a fish measure, implying 25 eels.

STRIPED BASS (*Roccus lineatus* [Schn.], Gill.), an American fish.

STRIPPINGS, the last milk drawn from the udder of the cow.

STROEMMING, a name in Finland for a small herring (*Clupea harengus*); also called the silakka.

STROH, a name in the Hanse Towns for 125 herrings, or the twentieth part of a last.

STROMER, a name in Bavaria for *Telestes agassizii*, V.; also called rissling and reissling.

STORKOBBE, a name in Norway for the bearded seal (*Phoca barbata*, Fabr.).

STUD, a collection of breeding horses and mares.

STUD BOOK, an official register, giving the pedigree of horses.

STUMPFMUSCHEL, the German name for the wedge shell, *Donax trunculus*, an edible mollusc.

STUNT, a name given to a young whale under two years.

STURDY, a disease in sheep, also known as "staggers." In France it is called "Tournes," and in Germany "Dreher." It arises from the presence in some part of the brain of the sheep of a hydatid. One of the most prominent phenomena of the disease is a rotatory movement accomplished by the animal, which interferes with its feeding, and ultimately causes death by exhaustion and emaciation.

STURGEON (Latin, *sturio*). There are few fishes which are of greater importance than the sturgeons (*Acipenser* sp.).

In Russia a large portion of the population is supported by the sturgeon fisheries. Its flesh combines a certain firmness with excellent flavour, and is even preferred to veal by many persons. They are salted, dried in the sun, or smoked, and shipped to a great distance. The eggs or roe, packed in kegs, come into the trade as caviare, and the inner skin of the air-bladder is made into isinglass. There are many species of sturgeon, among the principal of which are *A. sturio*, *A. huso*, *A. Guldenstadti*, *A. ruthenus*, and *A. stellatus*. When caught on our shores the sturgeon is a royal fish or crown perquisite like the whale. The sturgeon of the Columbia river is *A. transmontanus*, that of the North American lakes, *A. rubicundus*; the shovel nose sturgeon is *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*.

STURK. See STIRK.

SUALA, the Malay name for trepang.

SUCKER (*Catostomus teres*, Mitchell), a fish of rather large size abundant in the great rivers of the North Pacific. The body is so full of bones that it is unfit for food; but the head, when boiled with the roe, makes a very palatable soup.

SUCKLERS, calves sold with their mothers; young sucking pigs.

SUCURY, a name in Brazil for several species of large snake (*Boa anaconda*, *B. aquatica*, etc.), the skins of which are used for making boots, shoes, and other purposes.

SUDAK, a fish of the perch kind.

SUET, properly the raw, solid fat separated from the omentum and kidneys of oxen, sheep and deer. It consists of a mixture of animal fats, about three-fourths being stearine. The term is, however, very generally applied to other hard fat from the carcase of animals.

SUGAR BORER (*Proceras* sp.), an insect which destroys the sugar cane.

SUGAR LOONS, a name in Ireland for species of *Mya*, a mollusc eaten for food and used as bait for fish.

SUGAR WEEVIL (*Calandra sacchari*), a troublesome insect pest in raw sugar.

SUIF (French), tallow.

SUINT (French), a name for the potassic sudorate of sheep's wool. This peculiar compound forms no less than a third in the weight of raw merino wool, from which it may be readily dissolved out by simple immersion in cold water.

SUISSE, a double cream cheese made in France.

SUKKUH, a Russian name for the pike of North America (*Esox estor*, Lesuer).

SULEA (*Polynemus sele*), an Indian fish, which furnishes some of the eastern isinglass.

SUMACH ROANS, a kind of common sheepskin leather, tanned with sumach, used for bookbinding, shoes, slippers, &c.

SUMACH SKIVERS, split sheepskins tanned by soaking with sumach, and afterwards dyed different colours.

SUMMER-DUCK (*Aix sponsa*, Lin.), an elegant North American duck.

SUMPLUCHS (German), a name for the Egyptian cat (*Felis chaus*, Guld).

SUMPTER, a pack-horse or mule; one employed to carry baggage.

SUNBIRDS (*Promeropinæ*). These birds take the place of the humming-birds in the Eastern hemisphere, and rival even those living gems in the brilliancy of their colours.

SUN-BITTERN (*Europyga helias*, Pall.), a beautiful South American bird.

SUN FISH (*Eupomotis aureus* [Walb.], Gill and Jordan), a freshwater fish of Eastern North America. The black-banded species is *Mesogonistius chætodon* [Baird]. Gill. Also a name for *Orthogoriscus mola*, *Mola rotunda*, and other species which are sea fish. Their flesh is little esteemed, being greasy, but they yield a considerable quantity of oil, which is used by fishermen as a cure for rheumatism. A name for the basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

SURCINGLE, a girth or band over a pack-horse's load.

SURF-DUCK (*Edemia perspicillata*), an edible water fowl.

SURGEON, a medical man who attends and prescribes for patients.

SURMULLET (*Mullus barbatus*), the bearded mullet. See MULLET.

SURROW, the forest goat of India, a species of mountain antelope (*Nemorhædus bubalina*).

SURTOUT (French), an overcoat.

SURUME (*Loligo sagittata*), a name in Japan for a species of cuttle fish, largely used as an article of food, and exported dried in considerable quantities to China.

SUSEL or **ZIZIL**, the Hungarian mar-mot (*Mus citellus*, Lin.; *Arctomys citellus*, vel *undulatus*), which is chased for its fur. Cloaks are made

of the skins, and the spotted kinds make very beautiful linings.

SUSLIK, a name in Brazil for *Cæloginis fulves* and *C. subniger*, their flesh is much esteemed.

SWALLOW, a kind of pigeon.

SWAN (*Cygnus olor*), a migratory bird found in Europe, Asia and North America, which has been tamed and used as an ornament to ponds. The flesh is unpalatable, although young cygnets were often served at table in olden times. The quills are used for writing. See CYGNET.

SWAN'S DOWN, the skin on the belly of the wild swan (*Cygnus ferus*), which is often used for furs and for trimming ladies' garments. As many as 2,000 to 3,000 skins are imported yearly into the United Kingdom.

SWAN-UPPING, an annual official excursion on the Thames to nick or mark the cygnets which are public property, either of the Corporation or Livery Companies.

SWARD, a provincial name for the rind or skin of bacon.

SWEDISH GLOVES. The gloves which pass under this name, when real, are made from the skin of the young reindeer, whose mother has died before giving birth, which is rare. It takes three of these skins to make two pairs of gloves, and each skin costs in Sweden 3s. or 4s. They are imitated, however, with oiled and unglazed leather.

SWEEP (*Scorpiæ æquipinnis*), an edible Australian fish. The air-bladder being large might produce isinglass.

SWEETBREAD, a delicate food which should consist of the thyroid and sublingual glands of the ox, but the pancreas goes under the same name. The sweetbread of the calf is most esteemed, but that of the lamb is not unfrequently substituted for it.

SWEETHEARTS, a name for the tame varieties of rabbits.

SWIFT, a silk-winding machine.

SWILL, a fish basket which will hold about 2 cwt. and contain five long hundred (660) of herrings; 20 of these baskets make a last of fish.

SWIMMING BLADDERS, inflated bladders, appended as supports in the water for these who cannot swim. The air-bladders of fishes. See ISINGLASS and FISH MAWS.

SWINE, a collective name for the pig tribe. See HOGS.

SWINEHERD, a guardian or keeper of hogs.

SWORD BILL (*Recurvirostra avocetta*, Lin.), one of the snipe family, native of Holland and the waters of Germany, the flesh of which is eatable. It is also known as the avocet.

SWORD-FISH (*Xiphias gladius*). The flesh of this fish is very palatable when young, and esteemed in the Mediterranean; it is pickled and exported from America.

SWORD-FISH HORN, a name under which the spirally-twisted ivory horn or tusk of the narwhal or sea unicorn (*Monodon monoceros*) is imported into Denmark. It is usually six or seven feet long, but in some instances it has been known to be ten feet. It is used for canes.

T.

TABARET. *See* TABBY.

TABBY, a thin kind of watered glossy silk or sarcenet; also known as taffety.

TABBY CAT, a brindled cat.

TABINET, an old name for poplin.

TAFFETY, TAFFETA. *See* TABBY.

TAFFOO, dried cakes of night-soil and clay, extensively used for manure in China.

TAILOR (*Temnodon saltator*). As an article of food this fish is not in much request in Australia, although when fresh there are few more delicate and well-tasted fish. This name is also given in America to the horse mackerel.

TAILOR HERRING (*Pomolobus medioris*), a North American sea fish, allied to the alewife or gaspereau.

TAILS. There is a special commerce in the tails of many animals. The brush or tail of the fox is a sportsman's trophy and often mounted as an ornament; Ox tails and kangaroos' tails are esteemed for making soup. The tails of the squirrel and ermine (sable tips) are esteemed for fur trimmings and for making fine artists' pencils. The tail of the musk-rat is sought for by perfumers. The tail of the yak is used as a fly flapper in India, and that of the elephant in Africa as a standard. The tail of the horse furnishes the longest and best horse-hair.

TAJACU (*Dicotyles tajacu*), a name for the peccary in Brazil.

TAKO, a name in Japan for *Octopus vulgaris*, which when dried is eaten as food.

TALBOT, a sort of hunting-dog between a hound and a beagle.

TALG (German). tallow.

TALLOW (Anglo-Saxon, *tealh*), the melted suet or fat of animals, chiefly oxen and sheep. We obtain about 120,000 tons a year at home, and import about half as much more from abroad.

TALLOW CHANDLER, one who makes or sells candles of tallow.

TALLOW GREAVES. *See* GREAVES.

TALLOW MELTER, a purifier of suet and grease, or animal fats.

TALLOW OIL, the oleine separated from tallow by pressure. It is thick and mushy and admirably suited to the manufacture of the finer kinds of soap.

TAMARIN, the native name for some species of South American monkey (*Midas* sp.).

TAMARIND FISH (*Stomateus argenteus*), the white pomfret of India cut in slices and preserved with tamarinds, an esteemed breakfast relish.

TAMMIES, fabrics originally made all of worsted, or "estame" in French, whence the name, but now made of wool with cotton warp. They are highly glazed and dyed in bright colours.

TAMMY WARP, hard twisted worsted.

TANAGARS (*Tanagra*), a group of American birds, conspicuous for their brilliant colours, and most of them have a pleasing song. The skins enter into commerce; as many as 200,000 being annually imported. The Brazilian turquoise tanager is *Calliste brasilien-sis*. The red tanager (*Pyrrangra rubra*) is kept in Europe as a pet bird.

TANCHE (French), the common tench (*Tinca vulgaris*), a freshwater fish.

TANG FISH, a name in the Shetland Islands for the common seal.

TANGWITTLING, a name on the Baltic for *Merlangus* (*Gadus pollachius*, Lin.; *Pollachius typus*, Bonap.

TANNERIES, enclosed yards with steeping-pits and workshops set apart for the tanning and preparing of hides and skins for leather.

TANTILI, a kind of carpet made at Murcia in Spain.

TAO, a species of third-quality silk made in Cochin China from pierced cocoons.

TAPADA, TAPET, names in Provence and

- parts of Italy for *Helix aperta*, used as food.
- TAPARRE, a name in Prussia for *Alosa finta*, Cuv.
- TAPESTRY, a kind of velvet or two-ply ingrain carpet; figured cloth of worsted or silk for hangings for walls or beds.
- TAPIR (*Tapirus terrestris*; *Tapirus americanus*). The flesh of this South American animal is said to be excellent, and by some compared to veal; its hide, when tanned, makes excellent boot soles, and is manufactured by the Indians into strong useful shields; its durability and resistance are proverbial.
- TARA, a name for the cod fish in Japan.
- TARANE (*Leuciscus Heckelii*), a fish of which over 60 millions are caught annually in the Koulán, Russia. Under the name of tarane are ordinarily designated there the common kinds of cyprinoids, which are little appreciated as food even by the lower classes, but are given to pigs, dogs and fowls. A kind of botargo is, however, made with the roe, which is eaten by the poor.
- TARENTEISE, a French mountain race of cattle.
- TARPAN, a wild horse of Tartary.
- TARPUM (*Megalops thrissoides* [Schn.], Gunth.), an American edible sea fish.
- TARROCK, a name for the young of the kittewake gull.
- TARTAN, a well-known Highland striped or variegated cloth, of which each clan has a special pattern; the material is usually a mixed fabric.
- TARTAR SABLE. See KOLINSKI.
- TARTARUGA (Spanish and Portuguese), the tortoise.
- TASAJO, TASEJO. See CHARQUI.
- TASCHENKREBS (German), the large crab is *Cancer pagurus*, Lin.; *Platycarcinus pagurus*; the small orstrand crab, *Carcinus mænas*, Lin.
- TATOU, a name for the armadilloes of South America (*Dasypus sexcinctus*, *geba*, and *hybridus*, the flesh of which is excellent eating.
- TAUPE (French), the mole.
- TAURILLON (French), a young bull.
- TAUTOG (*Tautoga onitis* [Lin.], Gunther), an edible American fish of the Atlantic coasts, also called the black fish.
- TAWED LEATHER, skins not tanned but dressed with alum and common salt and softened with oil; some are left white, others are dyed.
- TAYSAAM, a Chinese raw silk, reeled from the cocoons of a large species of silkworm; the ta-tsam of the natives, literally the "gros cocoon" of the French, is significantly descriptive of this kind.
- TEAL, a name for many species of wild duck (*Querquedula*). The flesh of these birds is dry and difficult of digestion, but notwithstanding is in great request. The common European teal is *Q. crecca*, Lin.; the Garganey teal, *Q. circia*, Lin.; the Baikal teal, *Q. formosa*, Georgi; the falcated teal, *Q. falcata*, Georgi. The flesh of the American species is said to be excellent, viz., the green-winged (*Q. carolinensis*), the blue-winged (*Q. discors*), and the red-breasted (*Q. cyanoptera*).
- TEAM, a set of draught oxen or horses working together.
- TEAT, a nipple. See MAMELLES.
- TEETH. The age of most animals may be judged by their teeth. Human teeth are collected, and sold to dentists. The teeth of bears, dogs, wolves, foxes, wild hogs, peccaries, and other large mammals are used as implements, arrow tips, and ornaments by Indians. The teeth of the hippopotamus are employed for handles for surgical instruments, and formerly for false teeth. Those of the sperm whale are made into balls, buttons, and trinkets; the incisors of the beaver are used by the Indians for chisels, knives, and ornaments. The teeth of the alligator for jewellery, whistles, cane handles, and buttons; ten establishments in Eastern Florida are engaged in the manufacture of alligators' teeth into fancy articles; sharks' teeth are used as trinkets, and for arming weapons.
- TEETH, ELEPHANTS', an erroneous commercial name under which elephants' tusks are imported.
- TEG, a young ewe; a female deer in her second year.
- TEG FLEECE, the first fleece of mature growth clipped from a ewe sheep not previously shorn; that of a young male is called a hogget fleece.
- TEGUEXIN (*Teius nigropunctus*; *Teguexin monitor*, Gray), species of lizard, the flesh of which is considered excellent in Brazil. The common teguexin is *T. teguexin*, Lin., the red *T. rufescens*, Gunther.
- TEKHELA, a kind of silk shawl worn by Arab females.
- TELINI FLY (*Mylabris cichorii*), an Indian blistering beetle; the Chinese

- make an eye powder from it. See CAN-
THARIDES.
- TELL-TALE (*Gambetta melanoleuca*, Bonap.), a name for the stone snipe. The *Totanus flavipes* or *melanoleucus* of some authors, which abounds in the temperate regions of North America as well as Mexico. In the fall, when they are fat, their flesh is highly esteemed, and many of them are brought to the markets.
- TEMAG, soft leather boots worn by Arab horsemen.
- TENCH (*Tinca vulgaris*, Cuv.), an edible fish, which is found in most parts of Europe in rivers, lakes, ponds and clayey marshes. It must not be taken in England under eight inches long, and the fishing is allowed from June 16 to March 14.
- TENDONS, the sinews or ligatures attaching muscles to bone.
- TENDRAC, TANREC (*Centeles encaudatus*), an insectivorous mammal, resembling the hedgehog, the flesh of which is eaten as a food delicacy in Madagascar, although it has a strong, musky flavour.
- TENEH (*Telugu*), honey.
- TEPEL, a common name for *Raja batis*, Lin., and *Trigon pastinacea*, Lin.
- TERAGLIN (*Otolithus teraglin*, M'Leay), a large and valuable Australian fish; the air bladder is of great size, and excellent quality for isinglass.
- TEREFAH, meat that has not been killed according to the Jewish rites.
- TERMITES, a species of white ant, which is eaten as food by the natives in some districts of Africa, and also given to poultry.
- TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*, Temm.), the eggs of the black tern or wide-awake are excellent eating.
- TERRAPIN, a name for several species of small tortoise (*Clemmys* and other genera) found at the mouths of rivers and in salt marshes in North America, the flesh of which is considered a very delicious article of food. The diamond-backed terrapin is *Malacoclemmys palustris*, Gmel.; they weigh about 3½ lbs. each; the red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa*; the Florida river terrapin, *Pseudemys concinna*.
- TERRIER, a small wiry kind of dog, usually black and tan; but there are also bull terriers, short haired and long haired, fox terriers, and Skye terriers.
- TERRY VELVET, a kind of ribbed velvet or silk plush.
- TETARD, the French name for the common dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*); also a name for *Eleotus gyrinus*.
- TETES DE MORT (French), a name for dried cheese in balls, which are so hard that they have to be broken with the hammer before they can be used.
- TEVYAK, the Russian name for the bladder-nose seal (*Cystophora cristata*, Nils.).
- THAR, TAHIR, TEHR (*Capra jemlaica*, Hodg.; *Hemitragus jemlaicus*), a fine species of wild goat peculiar to the Himalayas.
- THEAVE, THRAVE, names in the Midlands for a ewe lamb of the first year, or from the weaning to the shearing time; after shearing it would be a shearling ewe or gimmer. The age of sheep is reckoned from their first shearing.
- THIBET, a kind of woollen fabric.
- THIBET GOAT (*Capra hircus*, Lin.); the delicate downy wool found about the roots of the hair of this animal is employed for the costly and beautiful Cashmere shawls.
- THICK-NEE, a name for the stone curlew (*Edicnemus scolopax*, Gmel.).
- THILLER, the shaft horse of a team.
- THLEN, THLOS, names given in the Prussian ports to spent herrings.
- THON GRUNDEL, a name in Westphalia for the fish *Cobitis tenia*, Lin.
- THORN-BACK (*Raia clavata*), a well known fish, rarely equal to the skate in point of size, but usually sold as skate in the market. It is in the best condition for food about November. The rough skin is used for polishing, like sand paper.
- THOROUGHRED, a horse of good pedigree.
- THRAN (German), train or fish oil.
- THRESHER SHARK (*Alopias vulpes* [Lin.], Bon.), a fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean; also known as the swingle-tail. This fish is caught for the oil obtained from its liver, which will yield about six gallons of oil.
- THROSTLE, a thrush.
- THROWN SILK, singles of silk, twisted in a contrary direction to that in which they had previously been wound, and thus rendered fit for weaving.
- THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*, Lin.). Some species of thrush are remarkable for their power and variety of song, and others for their powers of imitation. The song or wood-thrush of America is *T. mustelinus*, Gm. In Greece the song-thrush is largely shot for food at

- the close of the year. The fieldfare, the redwing, and the missal-thrush are also shot. The feathers of the large *Pitta gigas* of Sumatra are of a magnificent colour.
- THRUSTINGS, the white whey left after the curd has been salted in cheese-making.
- THUN, the tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*, Lin.).
- TIFANY, a thin silk gauze.
- TIGER (*Felis tigris*, Lin.), a carnivorous animal confined to the Asiatic continent and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The Easterns are very proud of their tiger-skin rugs. Chinese mandarins cover the seat of justice with a tiger skin. The magnificent skins of the Mongolian tiger differ from those of the Bengal tiger in having thick woolly fur. Tiger skins are sometimes obtained more than 11 feet long. The flesh of the tiger is eaten in Burmah. The Brazilian ounce (*Leopardus onca*, Lin.) is usually called a tiger.
- TIGER CAT (*Felis serval*, Schreb.), an African wild animal, the fur of which is in request. See SERVAL.
- TIGER-FINK (German), a name for the amadervade, or dwarf finch of India (*Estrela amadariva*).
- TIGER SHARK (*Galeocercus tigrinus*, Mull. and Henle), a fish of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
- TIGNARD, a cheese made in Savoy of a mixture of goats', cows' and sheep's milk. It is also known as Persillé.
- TIMBRE, TIMMER, a trade term; usually 40 or 50 skins packed between two boards; of some skins the timbre is ten dozen.
- TINE, the fork of a deer's antler.
- TINTEN-FISCH, a German name for the common cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*, Lin.); it is also called the black-fisch.
- TIPPIEH (German), carpeting.
- TITTLING, a name in Norway for codfish dried round in autumn, of which there are four grades or classes; the first or heaviest weighing about 800 grammes; the second or Dutch tittlings, half this weight; the Bremen about 170 grammes; and the fourth or ordinary includes all others not comprised in these classes.
- TOBACCO WORM (*Macrosila [Sphinx] carolina*, Lin.), the caterpillar of the hawk moth or horn-blower of Maryland, which eats holes in the leaves of the tobacco plant.
- TOCK, TUCK, names in Austria for a species of sturgeon (*Acipenser schypa*, Guld.).
- TOD, a weight for wool, of two stone or 28 lbs.
- TOGG, a small crab under three inches, chiefly used for fish bait.
- TOISON (French), a fleece of wool.
- TOMCOD (*Microgadus proximus*, Guard.), a savoury sea fish of the Western coast of America, by some named *Morrhua pruinosa*. The tomcod of the Eastern States of the Atlantic coast is *Microgadus tomcodus*, Wall., *Gadus polymorphus*, Mitch.; also called the frost fish from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras; that of Alaska, *Gadus gracilis* of some authors, is a much superior fish.
- TOMMES (French), small skim-milk cheeses.
- TON, the Italian name for the tunny fish.
- TONDEUR (French), a shearer.
- TONGEN, the Dutch name for soles.
- TONGUE, a dealer's name for a small sole under nine inches long.
- TONGUES. There is a considerable trade carried on in the tongues of animals. Ox tongues are especially esteemed pickled or corned; pigs' and sheeps' tongues are also sold; reindeers' tongues are imported dried and smoked, and not a few horses' tongues come in from Russia. In Italian warehouses rolled and savoury tongues, collared and spiced tongues are sold. Under the name of Paysandu ox tongues many are now imported from South America. From 3,000 to 4,000 buffalo (bison) and deer tongues are imported annually by the Hudson's Bay Company. Cods' tongues and sounds salted are also esteemed a food delicacy.
- TOONTU, a wild kind of honey-bee found in India.
- TOOTH-PICKS, these are largely made of quills.
- TOPS, the long fibres of wool separated by the combing machine ready for the worsted yarn spinner.
- TOP-SHELL (*Pomaulax undosum*), a Californian shell used in manufactures for its pearly layer; also a common name for species of *Turbo*, which are used for making shell flowers.
- TORFISK, a name in Norway for dried cod.
- TORSK, TUSK (*Brosmius vulgaris*, Storer), the finest of the cod family as an article of food, common in the Northern seas; it is sometimes called the ling in Europe. See CUSK.

TORTOISES, a large class of land, river and marine shielded reptiles, which are each described under their separate special names. One or two sea tortoises yield the tortoiseshell of commerce. The green turtle is an esteemed culinary delicacy, and several of the smaller land and river tortoises are eaten as food. The eggs of many are edible. The aquatic long-necked tortoise of Australia (*Chelodina longicollis*) affords food to the natives in its flesh and eggs. *Emys trijuga* and *Emyda punctata* are kept in wells as scavengers. The large Asiatic tortoise, *Testudo indica*, often attains a length of three feet; its flesh is very delicate and the natives eat it both salted and when fresh. A very thin oil is likewise obtained from its fat. This tortoise is very abundant in the Galapagos Islands. The shells of the land tortoises are used by the Indians for pots, scoops and rattles. See **TURTLE**.

TORTOISESHELL, the substance under this name used in the arts consists of the epidermic scales of several species of sea turtles belonging to the genus *Chelonia*. The hawk's-bill turtle (*Chelonia [Eretmochelys] imbricata*) furnishes the best, and *Eretmochelys squamata* and *Chelonia caretta* the next. Tortoiseshell is much used in the manufacture of combs, handles, jewelry, inlaying and buttons. There are imitations of tortoiseshell made of horn, shark's bone and celluloid.

TOSS, a fish measure at Billingsgate for sprats, about half a bushel, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs.; it is sometimes called a chuck.

TOUAREG, a coarse long-woolled breed of North African sheep, which is very prolific.

TOUCANS, South American birds with large bills. The large toucan of Para (*Ramphastos maximus*) has a splendid red breast.

TOUCINHO, a name in Brazil for the fat of pork, much used there in cookery.

TOUPÉE, TOUPET (French), an artificial curl or tuft of hair.

TOURLOURON (French), a name for the land crab.

TOURTERELLE (French) (Columba tur-tur, Lin.). Large flocks of these birds arrive in Greece at certain seasons and are shot for food. See **TURTLE DOVE**.

TOWER-SHELLS (Trochus sp.), shells which are polished and used for ornament.

TOWN TALLOW, the butchers' fat or suet

collected, contradistinguished from the imported melted tallow received from abroad.

TOY TERRIER, a short-haired lap-dog.

TRACES, tanned leather bands for drawing a vehicle; sometimes they are made of green hide in unsettled country districts.

TRAGOPANS (Ceriornis satyra and temmincki), game birds of Asia, a species of pheasant which are sought for by sportsmen; they make a near approach to the ordinary turkey and fowl.

TRAIN OIL, oil obtained from the blubber of the whale and other marine mammals. Under the general term train oil are included, however, in commerce, cod, shark, herring, and most oils obtained from fish. Of train oil, blubber and spermaceti we import about 20,000 tons in the year.

TRAITEUR (French), an eating-house-keeper, one who sends out meals of cooked food.

TRAM, silk which has been wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, consisting of two or more threads twisted together, used for the shoot or weft of velvets and the best kind of silk goods.

TRANGRUM, the residue or deposit after making herring oil in Sweden and Norway, which is used as manure when mixed with earth and seaweed. It is considered by the farmers of those cold countries to be the most powerful of fertilisers.

TRAPONG FRY, a species of anchovy caught in Jamaica.

TRAPPER, a hunter who carries on the chase of animals for their skins in North America.

TRASI, a name in Java and the East for the food substance or condiment generally known as **BALACHONG**, which see.

TRAWLER, a fishing boat which carries large nets for catching fish.

TREHALA, a saccharine amylaceous product, the nests of beetles, formed by an insect (*Larinus subrugosus* or *Larina nidificans*), used for food in Turkey and parts of Asia as a substitute for tapioca.

TREK OXEN, a term applied by the colonists in South Africa to cattle fit for draught.

TRENCHING, cutting up leather for the uppers of boots and shoes.

TREPANG, the Malay name for some species of *Holothuria*, called by the Portuguese beche-de-mer, or sea-slug,

- which are esculent. They are found in most of the shallow seas of the Malay and Philippine archipelagoes, the upper part of the Gulf of Siam, and the Northern Coast of Australia. Gutted, dried in the sun and smoked it is considered cured and fit for its only market, that of China, to which many hundred tons are yearly sent for the consumption of the curious epicures of that country. See BECHE-DE MER.
- TRESKA, a name in Norway and Lapland for the cod fish (*Gadus morrhua* and *G. callarius*).
- TREVALLY; the white trevally, an Australian fish, is *Caranx georgianusi*; it is not much esteemed as a food fish. The black trevally (*Teuthes subulosa*) is a very good eating fish.
- TRICHINOSIS, a disease in pork, arising from *Trichinis spiralis*, a small worm found occasionally in the flesh.
- TRIDACNA, the scientific name for a genus of large clam shells of the Eastern and Pacific seas, the animal of which is said to be good eating. The shells of some species, as of *T. gigas*, are of great size, 2 feet across. They are often used for benitiers in Catholic churches, and as vases and fountain shells.
- TRIGGER FISH (*Balistes sp.*), the rough skin of this fish is used for polishing wood.
- TRIP, a flock of sheep or goats.
- TRIBE, the cleansed paunch or first portion of the ruminant stomach of the ox, which is much sold for food in large towns.
- TRIBE DRESSER, one who cleanses and prepares tripe for human food, it being considered easily digestible.
- TRIPIER (French), a tripe seller; of these there are more than 320 in Paris.
- TRIPLE-TAIL, another name for the flasher (*Lobotes surinamensis*, Cuv.), an Atlantic and East Indian fish.
- TROCAZ, a name in Brazil for the wood pigeon, which is large, fat, and handsome.
- TROCHKA, a kind of balyk made in Russia from the coats of the stomach of the sturgeon, and used for food.
- TROGONS, brilliant plumaged birds of South America with long spreading tails, sought for to ornament ladies' hats, &c. The species vary in colouring as in size, but the backs are all of a lustrous green or blue and the bellies of red, pink or yellow. The colour of the male of *T. splendens* is above a brilliant metallic green, varying to azure according to the reflected angle of light; beneath it is a deep scarlet. *T. pavoninus* was a sacred bird which the Indian kings worshipped. It has magnificent plumage of an emerald tint with golden reflections.
- TROPFENFINK (German), a name for the diamond sparrow of Australia (*Amadire lathamii*).
- TROPIC BIRD (*Phæton æthereus*), a beautiful bird of the pelican family. The roseate breast feathers are used for plumes, and the two long slender feathers of the tail are employed by the natives of the greater part of the South Sea Islands as ornaments for their headdresses of ceremony.
- TROTTER OIL, an oil obtained when boiling sheep's feet, or "trotters;" it is inferior in quality to neats' foot oil.
- TROUGH SHELL, a name for *Mactra solida*, Lin., and *M. stultorum*, edible molluscs. The shells are used for making roads and footpaths, and are also burnt into lime.
- TROUPIAL, a name for the American rice bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivora* Lin.).
- TROUSERINGS, broadcloth of different patterns used for men's pantaloons.
- TROUT (*Salmo fario*), one of the most esteemed river fish of the angler, which frequents many of the rivers and lakes of Europe. In England the fishing is open from June 16 to March 14, but it must not be taken under 16 inches in length. In North America there are a great many species of trout besides the brook trout already described. There are the Utah trout (*S. virginialis*), the ouquassa (*S. ouquassa*), the lake trout (*S. confinis*), the mackinaw (*S. namaycush*), the Missouri (*S. Lewisi*). The rock trout of the West coast is *Chirus constellatus*. The British salmon trout is *Salmo trutta*, and the fishing begins legally in April. The red trout of Austria is *S. salvelinus*. The lake trout of Europe is *Trutta lacustris*. See BROOK TROUT and SEA TROUT.
- TRUBU, TROBO, an undefined fish, the salted and dried roes of which form a very considerable article of trade in the western parts of the Malayan Archipelago.
- TRUFF, a name for the bull trout.
- TRUE (French), a sow.
- TRUMPETER (*Psophia crepitans*, Lin.). The common trumpeter is a bird allied to the crane, native of Central America, which is easy to tame, and the flesh is

- eatable. It has beautiful plumage, especially on the breast, where the black feathers are richly glossed with gold and purple upon their edges. There are one or two other species, as *P. viridis* and *P. leucoptera*, Spix., &c. The trumpeter is also a variety of pigeon, larger than the dove-house pigeon, and approaching to the runt in size. Their most usual colour is pure white. Also the name of an esteemed Tasmanian edible fish (*Latris hecatei*, Rich.). The bastard trumpeter of Victoria is *L. Forsteri*, Cast.; its flesh is delicate. The fish passing under the name of the trumpeter in New Zealand (*Latris hectori*) is the best flavoured of the fishes of those seas; it is called kohikohi by the natives.
- TRUMPETER SWAN (*Cygnus buccinator*, Rich.), a large and beautiful waterfowl, met with in Western America from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific.
- TRUMPET-FISH (*Centriscus scolopax*), a singular-looking Mediterranean fish, also called the snipe, the flesh of which is considered good eating.
- TRUMPET-SHELL, many shells are used as sounding horns, such as *Strombus gigas*, *Triton nodiferus*, *Turbinella pyrum*, *Buccinum* sp., *Ranella gigantea*, &c.
- TRUNK-FISH, a general name for species of *Ostracion*, some of which are considered excellent for the table.
- TRYST, TRIST, the name for a fair where cattle, horses and sheep are sold in Scotland. [*æthrops*].
- TSAO-YU, the Chinese name for *Leuciscus*
- TSAT-LEE, a superior kind of Chinese silk from the northern part of the Empire. The name is the Canton patois for Tsih-lie (7 li), or 7 threads, the mode in which this silk was originally reeled; but it is not so now, for there are about five qualities of Tsat-lee.
- TSEBE, another name for the springbok of Africa (*Antidorcas euchores*; *Gazella euchores*, Forst.).
- TSETSE (*Glossina morsitans*), a troublesome insect which is a terrible scourge to cattle and horses in parts of South Africa, causing death from its bite in a short time. Only milch cows and their sucking calves, asses and goats are free from its attacks.
- TSHEREDA, a term in Russia for a herd of cattle ranging in number from 100 to 800. [*idillus*, Bl.
- TSIN-YU, the Chinese name for *Leuciscus*
- TUBIPORE. See PIPE CORAL.
- TUCH (German), woollens.
- TUCHWOLLE (German), clothing wool.
- TUI. See PARSON BIRD.
- TULLE, a kind of plain silk net or blonde.
- TUMBLERS (*Columba gytratrix*), a variety of pigeon so named from their habit of frequently turning themselves in the air. They are much appreciated by fanciers, especially a perfect tricoloured almond tumbler.
- TUNGE, a name in Norway for *Solea vulgaris*, Cuv.
- TUNNY (*Thynnus vulgaris*), a fish averaging about 4 feet long, but sometimes attaining 10 to 14 feet. It is extensively caught on the Mediterranean coasts, the flesh being highly esteemed and eaten fresh, salted, or preserved in oil. The American tunny or king-fish is *Thynnus caretta*, Ac.
- TUP, a name in Scotland for a young male sheep; after weaning he is called a tup hog, and if castrated a wether hog.
- TUPFELKATZE (German), a name for the Indian cat (*Felis viverrina*, Benn.).
- TURSEE. See MANGO FISH.
- TURBAN-SHELL (*Trochiscus norrissii*), a shell used in manufactures for its naere.
- TURBIT, a small toy pigeon, distinguished by the colours of the shoulders, thus there are black-shouldered turbits, yellow shouldered and blue-shouldered.
- TURBOT (*Pleuronectes maximus*), one of the finest flat fishes brought to market, its flesh being delicate, sweet and fine; the best are caught by the Dutch off their coasts. Some 600 or 700 tons of this fish are annually sold in London alone. In Scotland this name is given to the halibut. The fish called turbot in Newfoundland is *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*. The American turbot is *Platessa oblonga*, Dkay, which is fully equal to the English turbot.
- TURBUREEN, a variety of fancy pigeon.
- TURFANI WOOL, a fine camel's wool of Chinese Thibet, used for shawls.
- TURKEY (*Meleagris gallo-pavo*, Lin.). This bird, originally from North America, is now found in most farmyards, and is extensively raised for the market in several counties of England, its flesh being excellent eating. More than 130,000 are annually sold in London.

TURKEY BUZZARD, or VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*, Lin.), a most useful scavenger for the removal of every form of putrescent animal matter. See **VULTURES**.

TURKEY CARPETS, esteemed floor-coverings made in hand-looms, entirely of wool, with a pile surface. A large trade is carried on in these, and in Indian and Persian carpets.

TURKEY POULT, a young turkey.

TURK'S CAP, a name among shell dealers for the *Turbo sarmaticus*, which is sold when the outer layer has been removed by acid.

TURNIP FLY (*Haltica nemoruns*), a leaf-eating beetle, which inflicts great injury on turnip crops.

TURNSPIT, a queer-looking long-bodied dog with short legs, formerly used to turn by a wheel the spit on which meat is roasted.

TURNSTONE, a bird, the common species of which (*Stripsilas interpres*, Lin.), is met with all over Europe.

TURTLE, a name applied to different tortoises. The fringed snouted turtle is *Chelys fimbriata*; the alligator turtle, *Macrochelys laxartina*; the snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*; the soft shell or leather-back turtle, *Aspido-nectes ferox*; the logger-head turtle, *Thalassochelys caoua*. The flesh of all these is wholesome. The leathery turtle is *Sphargis coriacea*. See **GREEN TURTLE** and **TORTOISES**.

TURTLE BUTTER, a solid fat obtained from the eggs of the turtle, which constitutes an important article of commerce in the province of Amazonas.

TURTLE DOVE (*Columba turtur*, Lin.), the smallest of our native pigeons, which is frequently found in a wild state during the summer months. It is often kept as a cage bird. See **TOUR-TERELLE**.

TURTLE MERCHANT, a dealer in live edible turtle.

TURTLE SHELL, a trade name for the inferior kind of tortoiseshell obtained from the loggerhead and other tortoises. See **TORTOISESHELL** and **GREEN TURTLE**.

TURTLE SOUP, an esteemed and expensive soup; the flesh of the green turtle, of which it is made, is now imported dried, and also preserved in tins.

TUSHA, a dark lavender goat's wool of Cashmere.

TUSHES, a name for the canine teeth of animals.

TUSKER, an old elephant.

TUSSAH, TUSSER, TUSSORE (From *Tussuru*, Hindostani for shuttle), the silk obtained from the wild silkworm of Hindostan (*Antherea paphia*, Lin.). It is of a grayish drab colour, and is now extensively utilised and bleached.

TUSSOC, an undetermined fish of Cambodia, which yields an oil remarkable for the proportion of stearine it contains.

TUSSORE, a popular mode of spelling tusser silk in England.

TUZA (*Saccaphorus mexicanus*), a South American mole, the flesh of which is edible.

TWATE SHAD (*Alausa vulgaris*), a fish which enters some of the British rivers about May and June from the sea, and affords good sport to anglers.

TWEEDS, cloths woven of short or medium wool, but very lightly felted; a light woollen plaid stuff, milled Scotch trousering.

TWILLS, an all-wool fabric made for women's wear.

TWIST, a name for sewing silk in hanks or balls, and also for woollen and worsted yarn.

U.

UCKELEI, the German name for the *Alburnus lucidus*. H.; also called the laube.

UDDER, the bag with the dugs of the female ruminant, as the cow, ewe, etc.

UER, a name in Norway for *Sebastes norvegicus*, Cuv.

UKALI, YOOKALIE, Russian names for any dried fish.

ULIKON (*Thalichthys pacificus*, Gerard), a native mode of spelling the OOLICHAN, which see. They are the fattest of all known fish, and afford a very superior oil when tried out: dried, they serve as torches. When a light is needed the tail is touched to the fire, and they will burn with a bright light for some time.

UMBER, a name for the grayling (*Thymallus vulgaris*).

UMBLES, the entrails of the deer when used as food.

UMBRELLA, a rain protector, the covering material of which is usually silk, but sometimes of alpaca.

UMBRELLA CLOTHS, a union worsted fabric.

UMIAK, an Esquimaux skin canoe.
 UNCE, the German name for the jaguar (*Felis onca*, Lin.).
 UNGE, a name in Norway for the harp seal (*Phoca groenlandica*, Mull.).
 UNION CLOTHS, fabrics containing a mixture of woollen and cotton yarn, made both black and coloured.
 UNION COATINGS. See COATINGS.
 UNION LASTINGS, a mixed worsted fabric for men's wear.
 UNION SERGES, a mixed worsted fabric made for women's wear.
 UNION TWILLS, a mixed worsted fabric made for women's wear.
 UNIVALVES, molluscs consisting of a single piece or valve.
 UNSCHETT (German), tallow.
 UPLOPER, a small variety of powder pigeon brought from Holland.
 UPPERS, UPPER LEATHER, the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes.
 URIC ACID, a chemical product obtained from the dung of serpents, from which a dye is made.
 URSERIN, a kind of Swiss cheese made for the Italian market.

V.

VACCINE LYMPH, matter taken from the cow to inoculate persons as a preventive or safeguard against the ravages of small-pox.
 VACHE (French), a cow; Vache laitière is a milch cow.
 VACHERIN, a soft cheese of large size, weighing about 10 lbs., made in Savoy.
 VAIR, a squirrel from the Southern provinces of Russia, whose skin is employed as fur; it has a white belly and a blue or rather a dove-coloured back.
 VAIRON, a species of *Cyprinus* not used for food.
 VALISE, a small leather hand-bag for travelling use.
 VALK (Dutch), a hawk or falcon.
 VALLECYPRE, a Bologna crape.
 VALVE, one part of a bivalve or multi-valve shell.
 VAMP, the upper leather of a shoe above the sole.
 VANDOISE, the French name for a river fish (*Leuciscus vulgaris*, Flem.).
 VANES, the sides of the shaft of a feather, subdivided into barbs and barbules.
 VAQUEIRO (Spanish), a cowherd.

VARA (Spanish), a herd of forty or fifty swine.
 VARACO, an Italian name for a species of mullet (*Mugil saliens*, Risso).
 VARKEN (Dutch), a pig.
 VARKENS vleesch (Dutch), pork.
 VARO, a name in Tahiti for large species of prawn (*Squilla*).
 VATAGA, the name for a fishing establishment in Russia.
 VEAL, the flesh of the calf.
 VEAL SKINS, a name in Ireland and the United States for the skins of calves more than two weeks old; when younger they are called deacons or dairy skins.
 VEAU MARIN (French), the seal.
 VECHT (Dutch), a fleece.
 VEE (Dutch), cattle.
 VEIL, a thin transparent gauze or silk fabric, worn by ladies to shade the face.
 VELLEUSES (French), wax night lights.
 VELLICHAY (*Chela chupeoides*), tasteless small fishes, which are largely purchased at Trichinopoly by the poorer classes to eat with their rice.
 VELLIN (Dutch), skins.
 VELLOCIÑO (Spanish), a sheepskin.
 VELS, a provincial name for the maws or stomachs of young calves used as rennet.
 VELLUM, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of young calves. Being elastic, stronger and more smooth and compact than parchment, it is used for engrossing manuscript addresses, tracing designs and for church missals, &c.
 VELVET, a soft silk fabric having a loose pile of threads on the surface.
 VELVET DUCK, a variety of *Edemia fusca*, a sea-bird, of which the flesh is eaten.
 VELVET-WEAVER, a maker of velvets.
 VENADO (Spanish), deer or venison.
 VENDACE, VENDISS, the *Coregonus Wiloughbii*, a fish of Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire. [men's wear.]
 VENETIANS, all-wool fabrics made for
 VENETIAN SHELLS, a name given to various species of *Phasianella*, small shells, which have a pearly lustre when decorticated, and are used for necklaces, bracelets and other ornaments for females.
 VENISON, the flesh of the fallow deer, much esteemed for food. [game.]
 VENISON DEALER, one licensed to sell
 VENUS'S EAR, a name for the sea earshells (*Haliotis* sp.).
 VER A-SOIE (French), a silk-worm.
 VERMICELLI, a trade name for shreds of hare-skin sold to glue makers.

VERMILLON, a name in Greece for the kermes insect.

VERMIN, a collective name for all kinds of predatory animals, as foxes, moles, rats and mice.

VERON, the French name for a river fish (*Leuciscus phoxinus*. Cuv. and Val.; *Phoxinus levis*, Agassiz).

VERRAT (French), a boar pig.

VERTEBRATA, a sub-kingdom of animals, distinguished by the possession of a backbone.

VERVET (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*), a small monkey of Senegal, often to be seen on a barrel organ, tamed and trained to perform antics.

VERZELATA, an Italian name for a species of mullet (*Mugil saliens*, Risso).

VESICATORY BEETLES. *See* CANTHARIDES.

VESIGA, a name in Russia for a gelatinous substance, the dried dorsal cord or spinal nerve of various kinds of sturgeon. When boiled it is cut into small pieces, and forms an important ingredient in excellent little fish pies.

VESTAS, small wax matches or tapers, usually sold in boxes with a friction surface on which to rub them. Marselles is the great centre of the wax match industry, while Austria stands next.

VET (Dutch), fat or grease.

VETERINARIAN, often abbreviated to vet., a veterinary surgeon.

VETERINARY SURGEON, one skilled in the diseases of horses, sheep, dogs, and cattle, etc. Those who have studied at the Royal Veterinary College, London, have a qualified license to practise.

VIANDS, victuals, meats cooked for human food.

VICESSY DUCK, a West Indian water fowl, very excellent eating.

VICTORIA TWILLS, all-wool fabrics made for men's wear.

VICTORINE, a lady's neck-tie or small tippet of fur.

VICUNA (*Lama vicugna*, Mol.; *Auchenia vicugna*), the smallest but most graceful of the tribe of South American animals, to which it belongs. It is wild, but its flesh and wool are valuable.

VIDANGE (French), a deposit of night soil or manure.

VIDANGEUR (French), a nightman, one who empties privies.

VIELLE (*Labrus sp.*), a fish, of which there are two varieties, green and red.

VILLORIN, a coarse kind of Spanish cloth.

VILLS, a name for rennet skins; small ones of very young calves retain the coagulating properties well.

VIRGINIA RAIL. *See* RAILS.

VISCACHA (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*; *Calomys viscacha*), a small South American rodent, the flesh of which is eaten, and the skins used for fur.

VISCERA, the intestines or bowels of an animal. The viscera of the ox is used in the manufacture of goldbeater's skin, that of the sheep for making "catgut," the viscera of the hog as envelopes for minced meat, sausages, etc.; parchment made from the viscera of bears is used in Kamschatka for masks and window panes, that from seals by the Eskimo for clothing, for bags and blankets.

VISCH (Dutch), fish.

VISCHKOOPER (Dutch), a fishmonger.

VISCHLIJM (Dutch), isinglass.

VISON. *See* MINK.

VIVE (French), a name for the dragon fish, the flesh of which is white, firm, and delicate.

VIXEN, a sportsman's term for a she-fox.

VLEESCH (Dutch), flesh or meat.

VOBLA, VOBLYS (*Leuciscus rutilus*, Lin.). This fish, the roach, is sold, salted and dried, in Russia.

VOG, a fish measure in Norway of 44 lbs.

VOGEL (German and Dutch), a bird.

VOGELKOOPER (Dutch), a poulterer.

VOLPINA, the Italian name for a species of mullet (*Mugil cephalus*, Cuv.).

VORSTECHEHUND (German), a pointer or setter.

VOS (Dutch), a fox.

VRELIN, a name in Brittany for the winkle.

VULTURE PLUMES, a trade name for the feathers of the *Rhea americana*, Vieill., and other species of *Rhea*, erroneously named American ostriches. The quantity of feathers shipped from the port of Montevideo in 1875 was 92,400 lbs.; in 1877 it was only 44,000 lbs., valued at £20,000. They are nearly all sent to Havre, where the annual receipts average 75,000 lbs., representing a value of £48,000. The domestication of the bird is now being attempted, as has been successfully practised with the ostrich in South Africa. The quantity of these feathers shipped from the Argentine Republic in 1874 was 60 tons, valued at £26,538.

VULTURES, these birds are highly useful to man as scavengers. In Mexico the turkey vulture, *Cathartes aura*, Lin., and *C. umbri* are the most useful. At Vera Cruz, where they are common in

the streets, there is a penalty of £10 for killing one. The caracara (*Polyborus Braziliensis*, Gm.) is also a common species. In the West Indies the John Crow vulture performs the same useful office of destroying carrion. The bird known as king of the vultures is *Sarcoramphus papa*, Dumer; *Gypagus papa*, Lin. The African vulture (*Niophron percnopterus*, Lin.) was held sacred by the ancient Egyptians. The white headed vulture (*Vultur vulvus*) is more generally diffused than any other.

W.

WACHTELHUNDE (German), a spaniel or setter.

WADMAL, a home-spun woollen cloth made in Iceland.

WAGNHUND, a name in Norway for *Orca grampus*, Desm.

WALL, a German fish measure containing 80 to 100 herrings.

WALLABIES, marsupial animals belonging to the genera *Halmaturus* and *Petrogale*, of which there are several species in Australia, *Halmaturus Parryi*; *H. ualabatus*; *H. ruficollis*; *H. Parma*; *H. thetidis*; and the rock wallaby, *Pterogale penicillata*. They are hunted down chiefly for their skins.

WALLAROO (*Osphranter robustus*), a large black kangaroo of Australia, chased mainly for its skin.

WALL-EYED PIKE, an American name for a species of perch (*Stizostethium canadense*).

WALLFISCH (German and Dutch), the whale.

WALRUS (*Trichechus rosmarus*; *Rosmarus obesus*), a marine mammal of the northern polar regions, sometimes called sea-cow and morse. The economic products for which this animal is sought are its flesh and skin, its oil, and two canine teeth, which are whiter and harder than elephant ivory; the tusks are used for cane and sword handles, trinkets, jewelry, buttons, paper-knives, counters, crochet-needles, &c. As many as 50,000 walruses have been killed in a year. The oil is a well-known article of commerce.

WALSCHOT (Dutch), spermaceti.

WAL-TRAAN (Dutch), train oil.

WAMPUM, a kind of bead made for the trade with the Indians in North America; also sections of shells strung and used as a medium of currency by the North American Indians themselves. The shells principally used are *Dentalium* sp. and *Venus mercenaria*.

WANDEROO (*Silenus veter*; *Macacus silenus*), an Asiatic monkey.

WAPITI (*Cervus canadensis*, Schreb.), a magnificent North American deer, the only true stag of the New World; its horns sometimes weigh over 32 lbs. the pair.

WARBLERS. The flesh of the stone chat (*Saxicola oenanthe*) is rather savoury, and that of the bristly braided mouse (*Calomophilus biarmicus*) is palatable.

WARBLES, a defect in market hides arising from the grub of the gad-fly (*Oestrus bovis*), which having burrowed into the skin, when matured makes its exit, leaving a small hole, which injures the hide.

WARCHOU (*Neptoninus brama*), a New Zealand fish.

WARE, a trade name for oysters when they are fit for the market.

WARP YARN, the more firmly twisted threads which run the length of a textile fabric, and are crossed by the weft or woof. It is sometimes called water twist.

WARRAGAL, the aboriginal name for the Australian wild dog (*Canis dingo*, Blum.). See DINGO.

WARRENER, a keeper who has the charge of a rabbit warren.

WASCHBAR (German), the raccoon (*Procyon tutor*). See RACCOON.

WASH, ten strikes of oysters, or about 20 bushels; also a fish measure for whelks, about three-quarters of a bushel.

WASH-LEATHER, a soft tawed or oiled leather made from the skins or hides of various animals, such as deer, sheep, calves, and oxen (for the white leather used for military belts), breeches, gloves, &c. It is much used also for cleaning and polishing, from its softness. It is sometimes called shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.

WASSER-WOLF, a name in Hanover for the pike (*Esox lucius*, Lin.).

WATER DEER (*Hydropotes inermis*, Swinhoe), a singular Chinese deer, without horns. The Chinese have an extraordinary dislike for their flesh,

- so that they are only killed for the European markets; the venison is coarse and without taste.
- WATER HARE** (*Lepus aquaticus*).
- WATER-HEN**, a name for the common **MOOR-REN** (*Gallinula chloropus*, Lin.), which see.
- WATERPROOF TWEEDS**, a superfine all-wool cloth made for men's wear. They are, however, also made of unions, or with a cotton warp.
- WATER RAIL** (*Rallus aquaticus*, Lin.). See **RAILS**.
- WATTLES**, the red fleshy side bands on a cock's head.
- WAUKHIN**, a native name for the **TOM-COD**, which see.
- WAWPOOS**, a name for the North American hare.
- WAX** (Anglo-Saxon, *waex*). See **BEES' WAX**.
- WAX CHANDLER**, one who makes or sells wax candles and bleaches wax.
- WAX-DICK**, a species of sturgeon (*Acipenser Guldenstadtii*, Brandt).
- WAXED FLESHES**, a trade name for certain leathers, prepared of the inner side of split skins.
- WAX FLOWERS**. Artificial flowers and fruit are often modelled in wax and coloured to imitate natural ones.
- WAX MATCHES**. See **VESTAS**.
- WAX TAPERS**, small tapers or rolls used for lighting; the small wax matches are usually called **vestas**.
- WEAKFISH**, another name for species of **Corbina** (*Cynoscion stoltzmanni*, &c.).
- WEASANDS**, a trade name for the œsophagus, or gut skins of bullocks, which when cleansed and dried are used for bladders and goldbeater's skin.
- WEASEL** (*Mustela*, Lin., *Putorius*, Cuv.), a tribe of small fur-bearing animals. The stoat or ermine (*M. erminea*) furnishes the best ermine of commerce. The long-tailed weasel (*M. longicauda*) is taken both in its summer and winter dress. The common weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*, Gm.) is the smallest of the species.
- WEAVER**, one who works at a loom.
- WELDER**. See **WETHER**.
- WEDGE-SHELL** (*Donax trunculus*), an edible mollusc.
- WEENUSK** (*Arctomys empetra*), a furrier's name for some species of marmot.
- WEFT**, the less firmly twisted cross yarns or threads which form the transverse substance, or the woof of the web of a fabric; those which run lengthwise being termed the warp.
- WEISSROCHEN**, the German name for the sharp-nosed ray (*Raja oxyrhynchus*, Lin.; *R. lintea*, Fr.).
- WELLHORN**, the German name for the whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).
- WELS**, a German name for the *Silurus glanis*, which is highly esteemed.
- WELSH FLANNEL**, a superior fine flannel made from the fleeces of the local breed of sheep in North Wales.
- WELSH MUTTON**, choice and delicate joints of meat from the small mountain sheep of Wales.
- WELSH RABBIT**, or **RAREBIT**, toasted cheese on bread, with some seasoning.
- WELSH RUNTS**, a middle-horned aboriginal breed of cattle, which are hardy and frequently resorted to for grazing purposes.
- WELT-BELLIES**, curried leather for the inner linings of boots and shoes, reaching to the edge of the sole.
- WELT SHOULDERS**, curried leather fit for the welts of boots and shoes.
- WESTPHALIA HAMS**, these are principally cured at and exported from Hamburg. The smoking is done in extensive chambers in the upper stories of high buildings, the smoke being carried up from fires in the cellars through tubes, and is both dry and cool when it comes in contact with the meat.
- WETHER**, a castrated ram.
- WETTERFISCH**, a name in Germany for the loach (*Cobitis fossilis*, Lin.).
- WEY, WEIGH**, a weight for wool, $6\frac{1}{2}$ tods, or 182 lbs.; two ways make a sack of wool, and 12 score, or 240 lbs., a pack of wool; 32 cloves of cheese, each 7 lbs.; 2 to 3 cwt. of butter.
- WHAAP**, a name in Scotland for the common curlew (*Numenius arquata*, Lin.).
- WHALE** (Anglo-Saxon, *hevael*), the largest of the sea mammals, of which there are several species, much pursued for the train oil obtained from their blubber, and the whalebone yielded by some. The flesh is eaten by many people, and the skin has been tanned.
- WHALEBONE**, the baleen from the mouth of some species of whale. The supply has greatly decreased owing to the whale fisheries being less prosecuted, and the price has greatly advanced of late years, although many useful substitutes have been found for this material. Whalebone is chiefly obtained from the *Balæna mysticetus* and *B. australis*.
- WHALEBONE-CUTTER**, one who works up whale-fins or baleen for whips,

- umbrella ribs, stay bones and other articles.
- WHALE-FIN**, a plate or blade of baleen which sometimes reaches the length of 12 to 15 feet. There are about 300 of these in the mouth of the whale.
- WHALE OIL**, oil obtained by boiling down the blubber of the whale. *See* **TRAIN OIL**.
- WHALE-SHOT**, a name among whalers for head-matter or spermaceti. *See* **SPERMACETI**.
- WHEATEAR** (*Saxicola oenanthe*, Lin.), a British bird caught in large quantities on the Southern coasts about the end of July for the table, its flesh being very delicate.
- WHELK** (Anglo-Saxon, *wealc*), a mollusc (*Buccinum undatum*) much in esteem among the lower classes. The fishery of these on a sandy bank in Whitstable Bay yields £12,000 sterling annually.
- WHELP**, the young of a bitch or lioness.
- WHEY**, the residuum of milk after the manufacture of cheese; it is usually fed to calves and pigs.
- WHEY-BUTTER**. In some few instances, the fat remaining in the whey, after making whole milk cheese, is collected and made into whey-butter.
- WHIMBREL** (*Numenius phaeopus*, Lin.), a species of curlew, native of Europe. There is a smaller bird, *N. minutus*, Gould, met with in Australia. The whimbrel is often passed off to the unwary as a woodcock.
- WHIP**, a person employed in looking after a pack of hounds. [whip.]
- WHIP-THONG**, the leather lash for a
- WHISTLER**, a name in North America for the hoary marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*, Pennant). It has a silver-grey fur. The Indians consider its flesh as delicious food.
- WHISTLING DICK** (*Colluricincla selbii*), a common cage-bird of Van Diemen's Land, remarkable for its power and facility of imitation as a whistler.
- WHISTLING SWAN** (*Cygnus americanus*), the wild swan.
- WHITEBAIT**, a small delicate fish caught in the Thames which has been named by some *Clupea alba*, but is generally believed to be only the young fry of the common herring. Under the name of whitebait, *Engraulis commersonianus* is much used in India, and *E. antarctica* in Victoria.
- WHITE-COATS**, the skins of young seals, which weigh 5 or 6 lbs. each,
- WHITEFISH** (*C. clupeiformis* [Mitch., Milner]), a fine freshwater table fish of the Great Lakes of America. There is a second species, *C. otsego*. The European species are *C. wartmanni*, *C. fera* and *C. maræna*. The name whitefish is also sometimes given to the menhaden, which was often used to manure land, though now better utilised.
- WHITE-SKINS**, skins that have been tawed or prepared with the salts of alumina, and are largely used for the lining of boots and shoes.
- WHITE WHALE** (*Delphinapterus catodon* [Lin.], Gill.), a cetacean of the Arctic and sub-Arctic seas, which ascends large rivers. *See* **BELUGA**.
- WHITING** (*Merlangus vulgaris*), a small delicate sea fish, seldom exceeding a pound and-a-half in weight, which abounds on all the British coasts, and may be taken all the year, but not under 7 inches. The fish which passes under the name of whiting in India is *Selago schama*, Forsk., and *Sciæna pama*, the flesh of which furnishes a light and nourishing diet. The whiting of North America is *Menticirrhus nebulosus* [Mitch.], Gill; also known as the king-fish. There are four Australian fishes which pass under this name, the common sand whiting (*Sillago maculata*); the trumpeter whiting (*S. bassensis*), *S. punctata*, Cuv. and Val., and *S. ciliata*. The first of these is far the most important as an article of food.
- WHITING POLLACK**, a name for the *Gadus pollachius*, Lin., common on the rocky coasts of Britain.
- WHITING POUT** (*Morrhua hisca*, Yarrell), a small sea fish.
- WHITLING**, a name in Scotland for the grilse of the sea trout (*Salmo trutta* or *albus*). They are also called hirling.
- WHOOPER**, a name given to the wild swan.
- WHYDAH FINCH** (*Vidua paradisæa* and *V. principales*, Lin.), singing birds brought to Europe from the West Coast of Africa; the name has been corrupted to widow-finch.
- WIDEAWAKE**, a name for the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*, Temm.); the eggs are sought for in many localities.
- WIDGEON** (*Mareca penelope*, Lin.), a wild fowl captured or shot in the autumn and winter for the table. The baldpate is an American species, *M. americana*.

WIDOW-BIRD. See WHYDAH FINCH.

WIG, a peruke or covering for a bald head made of hair; a technical name for the rough skin of an old male seal, and for the hump of the bison.

WIGEON. See WIDGEON.

WILD (German and Dutch), game or venison.

WILD CAT (*Felis catus*), the European wild cat is caught for its skin.

WILD DUCK (*Anas boschas*, Lin.). The mallard is the original of all the other domestic varieties of duck. It is plentiful in Britain in all seasons, and is shot or caught in decoys for the table, its flesh being very palatable.

WILDE-BEEST, a name for the gnu. See GNU.

WILD FOWL, a collective name for wild ducks and other birds shot or trapped during winter.

WILLET (*Totanus semipalmatus*), a kind of snipe of America, the flesh of which is eaten. It is the *Symphernia semipalmata* of Harl.

WILLOCK, a name for a species of guillemot (*Alca torda*, Lin.).

WILLOW GROUSE (*Lagopus albus*), this bird chiefly inhabits Northern Europe.

WINCEY, another name for linsey woolsey.

WINDHUND (German), the greyhound.

WINDTOY (*Cautharus blochii*), a delicious table fish of the Cape Colony.

WINKLE, a name for *Pyrula canaliculata* in the United States. See also PERIWINKLES.

WINNONISH, an undefined Canadian fish, caught in the province of Quebec.

WIRE WORM (*Agrotis spectator*), a destructive insect.

WITCHES, an inferior kind of fish, often sold for common soles.

WITTLING, a name for *Merlangius vulgaris*.

WOLF, a well-known wild animal. The varieties of the American wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) have finer fur than the European species; the prairie wolf (*C. lutrans*) supplies one of the furs of the Hudson's Bay Company. These skins are not split open, but inverted or "cased." We import 8,000 to 10,000 wolf skins annually. The flesh of the common wolf is said to be palatable when cooked.

WOLF-DOG, a classification made of some varieties of dogs, such as the Siberian, Esquimaux, &c.

WOLF-FISH, an American fish, of which there are two species (*Anarrhicas minor* and *A. lupus*).

WOLVERINE (*Gulo luscus*, Lin.), a North American animal nearly as large as a badger. Its fur is of a deep brown colour, passing in the depth of winter almost to black. The imports through the Hudson's Bay Company average from 1,000 to 1,500 skins yearly. It is much used for muffs, sleigh robes and linings. It is also known as the glut-ton.

WOMBAT (*Phascolumys wombat*, Pér. et Les.; *P. platyrhinus*), an Australian animal sometimes called the native pig, and its flesh, though red and coarse, resembles pork. Its fur is very coarse, and its skin tough. The skin with the hair on makes, however, excellent mats for parlour doors. There are two or three species of wombat.

WONGA-LOONGA (*Leucosarcia picata*, Latham), a large Australian pigeon, of attractive plumage and a great delicacy for the table, its large size and the whiteness of its flesh rendering it in this respect second to no other member of its family—the one at all approximating to it being the *Geophaps scripta*.

WOODCHUCK (*Arctomys monax*, Lin.). The flesh of this Quebec marmot is considered good when fat; the Indians make robes of the skin.

WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*, Lin.), a migratory bird of the snipe tribe, the flesh of which is esteemed a great food delicacy, and they generally attract a good deal of the sportsman's attention. The American woodcock is *Philohela minor*.

WOOD-DUCK (*Aix sponsa*), a wild fowl, the flesh of which is edible.

WOOD-SHOCK, a name in Canada for the fisher or pekan (*Mustela pennanti*); the fur is used for linings, and the tails for trimmings.

WOOL (Anglo-Saxon, *wol*), the fleecy covering of sheep, which is the most important of the animal fibres. The quantity of foreign sheep's wool we received in 1878, including mohair and alpaca, amounted to over 390 million lbs., and of this about 23½ million lbs. were re-exported. The home production of wool in the United Kingdom is about 160,000,000 lbs. Wools are divided by the trade into long or combing wools, applicable for stuffs and worsted goods, and short or clothing wools for broadcloth manufacture. The former are, however, again subdivided into wools of from 4 to 7 inches in length, used for

hosiery and some other purposes, and those above that length employed principally for coarse worsted goods.

WOOL BROKER, a commission agent, one who receives bales of wool on consignment to sell privately or at public auction. There are also wool importers and wool warehouse-keepers.

WOOL EXTRACTORS, manufacturers who by a chemical process recover and utilise the wool from mixed fabrics.

WOOLFEL, a skin not stripped of the wool.

WOOLLEN DRAPER, a dealer in cloth and woollen goods generally.

WOOLLEN RAGS, torn-up fabrics which are used for making shoddy, and the worst kind for manure. We import about 29,000 tons of woollen rags yearly, besides those collected at home.

WOOLLEN YARN, yarn intended for weaving; of this we import annually about 12,000,000 lbs., but export more than double that quantity. See **YARN**.

WOOLMEN'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of the City of London.

WOOLPACK, a bale of wool weighing 12 score or 240 lbs. The average weight of the bales of wool from different quarters is—Australian, 2 to 3 cwt.; East Indian and German, 3 to 4 cwt.; Russian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cwt.; Spanish and Portuguese, 1 to 2 cwt.; South American, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cwt.; goat's wool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt.; Peruvian, 56 to 84 lbs.

WOOL SCOURER, one who washes wool or scours cloth with fuller's earth to remove the greasy matters.

WOOL STAPLER, a fellmonger, one who sorts and divides the wool into various classes suited for different purposes. Thus, clothing wool is sorted into finest pick-locks, prime and pick, choice, super, head wool, downrights, seconds from the throat and breast; abb or an inferior sort, long livery or coarse belly wool, livery grey, and short coarse from the breast. The deep combing sorts of wool may be thus classed—long coarse, saycast, lusty, long neate, long drawing, fine drawing, country long drawing, and country fine drawing.

WOOL-WEIGHT. Wool is sent into commerce in closely-pressed packs or bales. The divisional weights of wool are the clove, 7 lbs.; the stone, 14 lbs.; the tod, 28 lbs.; the wey, 182 lbs.; the sack, 364 lbs.; and the last, 4,368 lbs.

WORSTED, spun wool that has been combed and is twisted hard, which is

chiefly used for knitting and weaving. Worsted fabrics are cloths of long-stapled wool, combed straightly and smoothly, as distinct from woollens, which are woven from short staple wool, crossed and roughed in spinning.

WRASSE (*Labrus tinca*), the old wife, a fish with soft flesh, not much esteemed for food. The spotted wrasse is *L. maculata*. See **LIPP**.

WRONGEL (Dutch), curdled milk.

WUSTENLUCHS (German), a species of lynx (*Felis caracal*, Schreb.). See **CARACAL**.

WYDAH FINCH. See **WHYDAH FINCH**.

Y.

YACARE. See **JACARE**.

YAGUARUNDI (*Felis yaguarundi*). The skin of this animal is used by furriers.

YAK, the grunting ox (*Pæphagus grunniens*, Lin.) is used as a beast of burden. Its flesh, when young, serves for food fresh, and that of the older animals is dried in strips under the name of shat-chew in Thibet. Its rich milk and curd is eaten, either fresh or dried, and powdered into a kind of meal. It forms an important article of commerce and will keep fresh in skins a long time. The skin is used for coats and caps and the hair twisted into ropes and worked up for tents. Lace and other fabrics are made from the wool of this animal in the natural colour. The bushy tail is employed as a fly-flapper in India, and among some of the Eastern nations it is a standard or emblem of authority.

YAMA-MAI, a species of wild Japanese silkworm, which feeds on the leaves of the oak and produces a light green-coloured silk. The name means worm of the mountains.

YAOUST, a fermented drink made from milk in Turkey.

YARN, a name for twisted or spun silk or wool; owing to the perfection of our spinning we export large quantities of yarn. In 1878 we shipped about 31,000,000 lbs. of woollen and worsted yarn, and of thrown silk, twist and yarn to the value of £563,758.

YATASCA, dried meat, pounded and seasoned with cayenne, which is used by travellers in the Andes.

YAWLINGS, a fisherman's term for a larger kind of fish caught with the whitebait in the Thames.

Y.C., an abbreviation in commercial journals and transactions for yellow candle or Russian tallow, the fat of oxen. The best is called P.Y.C., prime yellow candle.

YEARLING, a term applied to an animal under a year old, as a yearling colt, filly, sheep, &c.

YEARNINGS, a Scotch name for the maws of young calves used as rennet.

YELK, **YOLK**, the yellow portion of an egg.

YELLOW CANDLE. See **Y.C.**

YELLOW-HAMMER, or **BUNTING** (*Emberiza citrinella*, Lin.), a British bird, which, when fat, is excellent for the table.

YELLOW MACKEREL, a name for *Caranx chrysos* [Mitch.], Gill., an Atlantic fish. See **CREVALLE**.

YELLOW-SHANKS (*Totanus [Gambetta] flavipes*), a North American bird sought for by the sportsman.

YELLOW-TAIL, an Australian edible fish (*Trachurus declivis*). It is almost identical with the horse mackerel of Europe (*T. trachurus*), and is in great demand for bait. *Seriola grandis*, Cast., which passes under the name of yellow-tail in Melbourne, is moderately esteemed as an article of food. Also another name for the silver-fish *Bardiella punctata* [Lin.], Gill., a North American fish.

YELT, a sow with its first litter.

YERGAS, coarse woollen wrappers made for horse clothing.

YOAG, a name in the Shetland Isles for the large horse mussel (*Mytilus modiolus*), which is sometimes eaten, but principally employed as bait by the fishermen.

YOLK, an oily secretion or grease in sheep's wool intended to nourish the growth and give pliability to the fibre.

YONG-YU, the Chinese name for *Hyphophthalmichthys nobilis*, Blecker.

YOUFT, the best kind of Russia leather of this name is of a red colour and a pleasant odour, but it is also made black and white. The name is derived from the Russian *juste*, signifying a pair, the hides being sewn together in pairs in tanning. See **RUSSIA LEATHER**.

YU, **IYU**, the Malay name for the shark and for fish in general.

YUNGAN, a name given by the Australian aborigines to the *Halicore dugong*, an

herbivorous marine mammal. See **DUGONG**.

Z.

ZACCATELLA, a name in Mexico for the black female cochineal insect, which has died after depositing its eggs.

ZAMARUGOLA, an Italian name for *Strombus pes-pellicani*, Lin.

ZANDER, **ZANNT**, German names for the sander (*Leucioperca sandra*, Cuv.). See **SANDER**.

ZANELLA, a mixed twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas.

ZAPA (Spanish), shagreen, or the skin of the dogfish.

ZARTHE (German), *Abramis vimba*, Lin.

ZEBAD, the name in Abyssinia for the African civet cat (*Viverra civetta*, Schreb.).

ZEBRA (*Equus zebra*, Lin.), an animal of South Africa, difficult to tame, but often seen in zoological gardens. Its hide, marked with black and white transverse stripes, is sometimes used for floor mats.

ZEBU (*Bos indicus*, Lin.), a sacred animal with the Hindoos, a small humped ox, valued for food, as a draught animal, and also used for riding.

ZEEBARS (German), the sea perch (*Labrus lupus*, Cuv.).

ZEE-ENGEL (*Squatina angelus*), also known as the schoonbaai.

ZEE-KOE, a name among the Dutch Boers in South Africa for the hippopotamus.

ZEEM (Dutch), tawed or chamois leather.

ZEEP (Dutch), soap.

ZEEPALING (German), *Conger vulgaris*, Cuv.

ZEEVOGEL (Dutch), a water fowl.

ZEEWOLF (German), *Annarhicas lupus*, Lin.

ZEMBEL, an Arab name for a saddle.

ZEPHYR YARN, another name for Berlin wool.

ZIBELINE (French), sable fur, also the same in Italian and Portuguese.

ZIBET, an Asiatic animal (*Viverra zibetha*). See **CIVET**.

ZIEGE (German), a she-goat, Ziegenbock being a he-goat.

ZIEGENKASE (German), cheese made of goats' milk.

ZIEGENLAB (German), rennet.

ZIEGER (German), a kind of whey.

ZIGWORM (Dutch), a silkworm.

ZIJDE (Dutch), silk.

ZINGEL, ZINK, ZINT, German names for *Aspro streber*, Sieb.

ZIZI (*Emberiza cirrus*, Lin.), a name for the ciril bunting.

ZOFIA, a Moorish rug or floor covering.

ZOOGDIEREN (Dutch), mammalia.

ZOOG-VARKEN (Dutch), a sucking pig.

ZOOLOGY, the study and general classification of animals.

ZOOPHYTES, an order of vermes. The deep crimson Mediterranean anemone (*Actinia jordiaca*) is esteemed a great delicacy by the Italians. Some others

are edible, as *Actinia crassicornis*, *Anthea cereus*, &c.

ZORIL, a name for the North American skunk (*Mephites mephitica*, Shaw). See SKUNK.

ZORRO (Spanish), the fox.

ZOTSKAPPEN (literally fool's cap), a Dutch name for the heart cockle (*Iso-cardia cor*, Lin.).

ZUIVEL (Dutch), dairy produce, as milk, butter, cheese and eggs.

ZWERGKATZE (German), *Felis undata*,

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