A Glossary of Technical Terms used in Agriculture.

Absorption, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid.

Acetate, salt formed by the combination of any base with the acetate acid.

Acetate of Lead, sugar of lead.

Acetic Acid, concentrated vinegar.

Acids, compounds of basis with oxygen, hydrogen, &c.

Æther, a volatile liquid, formed of alcohol and an acid.

Affinity, a force by which substances of *different* kinds unite.

Alkali, (*fossil*, or *mineral*,) soda.

Alkali, (*vegetable*,) potash.

Alkali, (*volatile*,) ammonia.

Alcohol, rectified spirits of wine,

Alluvial, depositions of the soil made by water.

Alum, a compound of sulphuric acid, alumine, and potash, or ammonia.

Alumine, earth of alum; pure argillaceous clay.

Anthracite, mineral coal containing no bitumen.

Areometer, a graduated glass instrument with a bulb, by which the specific gravity of liquids is taken; an hydrometer.

Argillaceous, of the nature of clay.

Aroma, the odor which arises from certain vegetables, or their infusions.

Azote, nitrogen; the basis of atmospheric air, of ammonia, nitrous acid, &c

Barometer, an instrument which shows the variation of atmospheric pressure.

Bell metal, an alloy of tin and copper.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc.

Calcareous, partaking of the nature of lime.

Caloric, the chemical term for the matter of heat.

Caloric, (*free*,) radiant heat, or that which is not in chemical union with other bodies.

Caloric, (*latent*,) the matter of heat in a state of combination; not perceptible

Carbon, the base of diamond and of charcoal.

Carbonate of lime, the compound of carbonic acid and lime, under the name of marble, limestone, calcareous spar, chalk, &c.

Carbonate of potash, common potash, pearlash, salt of tartar

Carbonic acid, carbon combined with oxygen.

Chalybeate, the term applied to mineral waters impregnated with iron.

Citric acid, the acid of lemons.

Cohesion, a force inherent in all the particles of bodies, by which they are prevented from falling to pieces.

Concentrating, the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies.

Decomposition, separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies.

Effervescence, an intense motion which takes place in certain bodies caused by the escape of a gaseous substance.

Efflorescence, the pulverulent form of saline bodies produced by exposure to the air, in consequence of losing their water of crystalization

Elements, are, properly, the simple constituent parts of bodies incapable of decomposition, or further division.

Essences, the essential oils obtained by distillation from odiferous vegetable substances.

Evaporation, dissipation of fluids by heat; evaporating fluids, into vapor by heat.

Fermentation, a peculiar spontaneous motion, which occurs in vegetable substances, if exposed to proper temperature, under certain circumstances. It is usually divided into the acetous, vinous, saccharine, and putrefactive stages.

Fluidity, a term applied to all liquid substances. Solids are converted into fluids by combining with a certain portion of caloric.

Gallic acid, the acid found in gall-nuts.

Gas. All solid substances, when converted into permanently elastic fluids by caloric, are called gases.

Gelatin, a chemical term for animal gelly.

Gluten, a vegetable substance allied to gelatin.

Gravity, that property by which bodies fall to the earth.

Gravity, (*specific*,) is the weight of any solid or fluid body, compared with the *same measure* of distilled water.

Hydrates. Those substances which have formed so intimate an union with water as to solidify the water, and render it one of its component parts, are called hydrates.

Hydrate of Lime, lime slaked in water.

Hydrogen, the base of water; inflammable air.

Hydrometer, see *Areometer*.

Incineration, the converting of vegetables to ashes by burning.

Laboratory, a room fitted up with apparatus for the performance of chemical operations.

Lime, quicklime; calcareous earth: oxide of calcium.

Lute, a composition for closing the junctures of chemical vessels, &c.

Maceration, softening a solid body by soaking, without impregnating the fluid with it.

Malic acid, acid of apples.

Malleability, that property of metals which gives them the quality of being extended and flattened by hammering.

Menstruum, the fluid in which a *solid* body is dissolved.

Mineral, any natural substance of a metallic, earthy, or saline nature.

Mordants, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colors, as alum.

Mucilage, a vegetable principle allied to gum.

Muriates, salts formed by the combination of any base with muriatic acid.

Muriatic acid, spirit of sea salt.

Muriate of soda, common salt.

Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, nitre.

Nitrates, salts formed by the combination of any base with nitric acid.

Neutral salt, a substance formed by the union of an acid with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide, in such proportions as to saturate both the base and the acid.