Pottery, manufacture and manufactories of, 321.
Poultices, functions of, in Medicine, 755.
Poultry, management of, 630; in dietetics, 730.
Power, equalisation of, in Machinery, 223.
Pozzolano, a volcanic product, in Fictile Manufactures and Mineralogy, 334, 362.
Prairies, the extensive river-plains of N. America, 59.
Precipitate, precipitated, in Chemistry, 289.
Primary Formation of Rocks, described, 21.
Prism, prismatic, in optical science, 244.
Proboscidea, animals having a proboscis or trunk, 139.
Projectiles (*pro*, forward, *jacio*, I throw), laws of, in Natural Philosophy, 205.
Propagation, in Horticulture, 545.
Propolis, a resin gathered from trees, and used in the architecture of the bee tribe, 643.
Pruning, in gardening, 546; in forestry, 571.
Psychology, the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul.
Ptarmigan, a member of the grouse tribe, 149.
Pterodactyle (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *dactylus*, a finger), a fossil finger-winged or flying reptile, 27.
Puddings, in Cookery, 750; in dietetics, 751.
Pulleys, in Mechanics, 214 and 221.
Pulmonary, of or pertaining to the lungs.
Pulverise (Lat. *pulvus*, dust), to reduce to dust or powder. Soil which is reduced to small particles by the action of frost, is said to be pulverised. So also the substances triturated by the pestle and mortar of the chemist.
Pumice (Lat. *pumex*), in Mineralogy, 362.
Pumps, suction and forcing, 239; air, 237.
Pupa, the chrysalis state of the insect, or that intermediate between the worm and the insect, 162.
Pylorus, the orifice by which the stomach communicates with the intestines, 119.
Pyrites—a mineral composed of sulphur and iron—sulphuret of iron. It is usually of a brass-yellow colour, brilliant, and crystallised. Those little shining crystals so abundant in some kinds of roofing-slate are cubic pyrites. The name is derived from the Greek, *pyr*, fire; because the mineral occasionally produces spontaneous combustion.
Pyroligneous, an epithet for acetic acid, or vinegar produced from wood, 304.
Pyrope, a blood-red variety of garnet, 367.
Pyrotechny, in Applied Chemistry, 318.

Quadrant (the fourth part of a circle) in astronomy and navigation, an instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun and stars; as also for taking angles in surveying heights and distances. Quadrants are of different forms, but the most esteemed is Hadley's, which consists of an octant, or the eighth part of a circle, fitted up with sights, night-vanes, speculum, screens, and index, 426.
Quadrumana (literally four-handed), in Zoology, 130.
Quails, a rasorial family, in Zoology, 149.
Quartan (Lat. *quartus*), a fever or ague, of which the paroxysm recurs every fourth day.
Quartz and quartz-rock, in Mineralogy, 360.
Quills, rearing of the goose for, 636.
Quince, character and cultivation of, 551.
Quinine, a bitter alkaline body, extracted from Peruvian bark, and much used as a tonic in the form of sulphate. See tonics, in Medicine, 760.
Quotidian, an intermittent fever, of which the fit occurs once every day.

Rabbit, in Zoology, 138; domesticated, 628; as food, 730.
Rabies, hydrophobia, or canine madness, 666.
Radiata, sub-kingdom in Zoology, 185.
Radical, in Chemistry, a simple constituent part of a substance which is incapable of decomposition. Also the distinguishing part of an acid—that which unites with oxygen, and is common to all acids.
Radishes, in gardening, 530; horse-radish, 521.
Railways, their history and construction, 411–415; atmospheric railway, 415–416.
Rain, the causes, character, amount, and signs of, 42–44; rain water, 466.
Rainbow, cause of, in Optics, 246.
Rain-gauge, or measurer, described, 43.
Raisins, grapes perfectly ripe, and dried either in an oven or by the heat of the sun; in this latter case, they are richer in flavour than when dried in an oven. The finest raisins, however, are those of 'the sun,' so-called, being the plumpest clusters, which are left to ripen fully upon the vine, after their stalks have been cut half through.
Ranunculaceæ, in Botany, the Crowfoot tribe, 92, 536.
Raptores (Lat. *rapio*, I seize suddenly or snatch), 147.
Rasores, or Scraping birds, 149.
Raspberry, character and cultivation of, 556.
Rat, see *Muridæ* (mouse family), order Rodentia, 137.
Rattlesnake (Gr. *crotalon*, a castanet or rattle), 155.
Reading, as an amusement, 717.
Realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic, a pigment, 383.
Reaping and reaping implements, 495.
Recipe, in Medicine, a receipt or prescription, 755.
Reckoning, mode of working a, in navigation, 426.
Rectum, the terminating portion of the intestines.
Reflection of light, 246.
Refraction of light, 242; double refraction, 243.
Refrigerants (Lat. *refrigero*, I cool), in Medicine, 758.
Regimen, in Medicine, a regulated course of diet.
Reindeer, as a beast of draught, 493.
Relievo (Italian), a word applied to that mode of sculpture or carving in which figures are raised more or less from the surface, or in relief.
Rennet, in Dairy Management, 604.
Repose, hygienic, necessity of, 714.
Reptiles (Lat. *repo*, I creep), in Zoology, 152–156.
Reservoirs, principles and construction, of, 471.
Resistance, in Practical Machinery, 224.
Respiration, organs of, in Animal Physiology; theory and principles of, in Dietetics, 721.
Retina, an expansion of the optic nerve, on which external images are cast, and through which ocular perception is effected, the other parts of the eye being strictly mechanical, p. 122.
Retorts, in Chemistry 306; for gas-making, 455.
Rheumatism, how produced, 716.
Rhinoceros (Gr. *rhin*, the nose, *keras*, a horn), 140.
Rhizoma, rhizome or root-stock, 111.
Rhodium, in Chemistry, 303; in Metallurgy, 384.
Rhubarb, nature and culture of, 526.
Rice, rice-cakes, rice-water, &c. in dietetics, 725.
Riding, as an art, 591; as an exercise, 712.
River-banks, protection of, 505.
Rivers, physical character of, 63.
Rivers, their effects geologically considered, 18, 234.
Roach, and roach fishing, 681, 688.
Roads, Roman, 406; Macadamised, 407; rail, 411.
Roasting, in Cookery, 739.
Rockeries, rock-work, in gardens, 542.
Rockets, manufacture and composition of, 319.
Rocks, aqueous or sedimentary, igneous or volcanic, 20; formations, systems, and groups of, 20–32; table of British rock-formations, &c., 21.
Rock-salt, as a geological deposit, 25; mining and economical value of, 368.
Rodentia (Lat. *rodens*, gnawing), in Zoology, 137.
Roe egg, or spawn of fishes, 675.
Rosaceæ, roseworts, or Rosaceous plants, 98.
Roots, their functions, forms, 71.
Rotation of crops, 67; special rotations, 491.
Rotifera (Lat. *rota*, a wheel, *fero*, I carry), 176.
Rotten-stone, natural history and composition of, 363.
Ruby, varieties of, 367; artificial, 383.
Ruminantia (Lat. *ruminor*, I chew over again), 141.
Running, as an exercise, 712.
Rusks, a variety of flour bread, in Dietetics, 723.
Ruthenium, a recently-discovered metallic element, 303.
Rye, in Agriculture, 493; in Dietary, 724.

Safety-lamp, principles and construction of, 355.
Sago, manufacture and dietetic uses of, 725.