

Valleys and plains in Physical Geography, 49.
Valleys, of erosion, are those which have been formed by the wearing power of water. Rivers having a rapid descent gradually deepen their channels; year after year their banks are undermined, and fall into the current, until they have acquired a slope sufficiently gentle to render them stable; but this stability is only temporary, for the deepening of the channel goes forward, causing the bank to assume a still more gentle slope, till in time a valley of considerable width is formed. Such are termed *valleys of erosion*, in contradistinction to those produced by the silting up of chains of lakes, called *flat valleys*; to those caused by subterranean sinkings, called *valleys of depression*; or to those originally formed by rents and fissures resulting from earthquakes.
Vampyre bats, see Zoology, 133.
Vanadium, in chemistry, 302; in the arts, 384.
Vandyke, origin of the term in British costume, 780.
Varicose, an epithet for veins distended in an uneven or knotted manner.
Vascular tissue of plants (pitted and lenticular), 70.
Veal, dietetic character and uses, 728.
Vegetable, from the Latin *vegare*, I grow, having the power to grow or increase in size, as plants do, and hence specially applied to them.
Vegetable Physiology, 65-80; vegetable life, development of, depending principally on heat, air, moisture, light, and soil, 66; duration of in different genera, 67.
Vegetables, for the kitchen garden, 518; modes of dressing and cooking, 749.
Veils, in British costume, 782.
Veins, their functions, in Animal Physiology, 116.
Veins and beds, in Geology and Mining, 369.
Velocipede, a wheeled machine so constructed that a man, while seated on a sort of saddle, can propel the whole by pressing on the ground, or acting on the wheels themselves. Velocipedes have as yet been objects of curiosity merely, not of utility.
Velvet, a pile fabric, mode of weaving, 345.
Venison, dietetic character of, 730; in Cookery, 740.
VENTILATION, theory and practice of, 459-462.
Ventricles, a name given in anatomy to cavities in the heart and brain.
Venus, second planet to the sun, described, 2.
Vermicular, or of belonging to worms; **Vermiform**, shaped like worms.
Vermicelli, manufacture and dietetic uses, 723.
Vermifuge, a cure for intestinal worms, 761.
Vermillion, preparation of, in Metallurgy, 381.
Vertebrae (Lat. *vertebra*, from *vertere*, to turn), 129.
Vertex, the top or summit of anything; whence the adjective vertical, applied commonly to anything placed or rising directly upwards in the air.
Vespertilionidae, the bat family, 133.
Viaduct, a carriage-way, raised or arched over any hollow or low-lying spot.
Villous, covered with down or soft hairs.
Vine, in Botany, 96; in Horticulture, 558.
Violet family, character and treatment of, 536.
Virus, poisonous or corrosive matter.
Vitreous, a term signifying glassy, and applied to the pellucid humour filling the fore parts of the eye.
Vitriification (Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, I make), 307.
Viviparous, a term applied to animals which bring forth living young, as opposed to egg-bearing or oviparous creatures.
Volcano, from *Vulcan*, the god of fire, who was supposed by the ancients to reside in a cavern under Mount Etna, and to forge thunderbolts for Jupiter; volcanoes and earthquakes, in Geology and Physical Geography, 19, 57.
Voltaic electricity, 264; piles and batteries, 269; application of in the arts, 267.
Volute (Lat. *volvere*, I roll up), in Conchology, a genus of univalves; in Architecture, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it makes the principal and characteristic ornament.

Vortex, the centre of a whirlpool or whirlwind, or of any body or bodies in rapid circular combustion.
Vulcanic, the title sometimes given to the theory of Dr Hutton, which ascribes almost all geological phenomena to subterranean fire. **Vulcanism**, one who supports the Huttonian theory.
Vultures—*Vulturidae*—order Raptores, 148.
Wadd, a miner's term for plumbago; black wadd, another such term for an earthy ore of manganese, which has the peculiar property of taking fire when dry, moderately heated, and mixed with oil. See p. 382.
Walking, as an exercise, in hygiene, 712.
Ward's cases, for flowers, 841.
Warping, to reclaim flooded lands, 503; warp, the muddy deposit so retained.
Warren, haunt of wild rabbits, 628.
Wash-houses, establishment of public, 476.
Wasp, *Vespidæ*, in Zoology, 167.
WASTE LANDS, CULTURE OF, 497-506.
Watches, their construction, &c. in Horology, 285.
Water, compressibility of, 225; as a mechanical agent, 231; velocity and force of, 18.
WATER, SUPPLY OF, 465-472; common sources of, 465; economic distribution of, 472; constant and intermittent supply, 472; in dietetics, 733.
Waterproof fabrics, hygienically considered, 772.
Waterpots, description and account of, 47.
Waves, causes and character of, 62, 234.
Wax, how formed by the bee tribe, 644.
Wealden group, in Geology, 26.
Weather, the principles of, in Meteorology, 48.
Weasel-family (*Mustelidae*), order Carnivora, 130.
Wedge, as a mechanical power, 216.
Weeds and weeding, in Agriculture, 486.
Week, days of, how named, 274.
Weight, in Natural Philosophy, 200.
Welding, the term applied by metallurgists to the process of uniting metals by pressure or hammering. Few of the metals possess the property of being welded: iron and platinum, when brought to a white heat, are the most perfect examples.
Wells, common and Artesian, 470.
Wernerian, a name for the aqueous theory of the earth, or that which regards water as the chief geological agent, derived from the German philosopher Werner, the founder of the theory. Neptunian is often used as synonymous with Wernerian.
Whale-family (*Balenidae*), in Zoology, 136.
Whale-fishing, 689-699; Greenland whale, description of, 689; orqual, description of, 691; spermaceti whale, 691; whale ships, 693; modes of capture, 692; statistics of British whale-fishery, 697.
Wheat, in Agriculture, 492; in Dietary, 722.
Wheel and axle, 213; wheels and pinions, 220; toothed and bevel wheels, 221; eccentric wheels, 222.
Whey, in husbandry, 606; in Dietary, 735.
Whirlpools, cause and effects of, 62.
Whisky, as a beverage and stimulant, 736, 760.
Willow, character and cultivation of, 567.
Winds, their classification and character, 39-42.
Wine, in dietetics, 736; in Medicine, 754, 761.
Winnowing, and winnowing machines, 496.
Wireworm, the larva of a scarab beetle, 163.
Woodpecker, a scansorial family, in Zoology, 148.
Woody or ligneous tissue of vegetables, 70.
Wool, various sorts, 345; woollen manufactures, 345-347; woollen fabrics, 346; statistics of, 347; shearing and treatment of, 615.
Woollen clothing, hygienic properties of, 769.
Worms—Annelida—in natural history, 174.
Worms, intestinal, in Zoology, 175; in Medicine, 761.
Worsted, origin of the term, 776; in manufactures, 346.
Wounds, how to dress, in Surgery, 764.
Wrack, bladder-wrack, the *Fucus vesiculosus* of botanists, a common sea-weed, largely used as a manure; and so called from the bladdery vesicles with which it is studded.