Teotonology, the, a family of tardigrade animals, 139.
Teredo, a kind of shipworm, marine Conveyance, 423.
Terra, an impure oxide of tin, 332.
Teeth, origin of, in British costume, 770.
Smock-frock, origin of, in British costume, 770.
Smoke, various manner for preventing, 463.
Telegraph, a
Smoke, character and
Smoke-jack, a
Smoke-jack, a
Soap, various, manufacture of, 312.
Soapstone, a variety of steatite, 332.
Soapy, or saponaceous, [illegible]
Soapstone, [illegible]
tender, yields to the
and has a
Sodium, the metallic base of soda, 300.
Soils, agricultural, considered, 48.
Solar system, constitution of, [illegible]
Solder, in Metallurgy, composition of, 352.
Solstice, the time assigned to the two periods at which the sun enters the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, which is respectively on the 21st of June and 21st of December; hence summer and winter solstices.
Solution, solutions, solvents, in Chemistry, 307.
Soporifics (Lat. *sopor* and *ferre*, to bear), 760.
Sounds, velocity of, 254; reverberation of, 255; musical sounds, 256.
Soups, to make, in Cookery, 745.
Sowing and sowing machines, in Agriculture, 488.
SPADE-HUSBANDRY, 505-513; in Belgium, 509; comparative value of, 511.
Spaniel, varieties of, 662.
Spars, Iceland, fluor, &c. in Mineralogy, 268.
Spatula, an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters and unguents.
Spavin, a disease of the hock-joint in horses, 590.
Specific gravity, 198, 229.
Specific, in medical language, a remedy which cures any special disorder with more than common certainty, 760.
Spectacles, spectacle lenses, in Optics, 250.
Spectrum, a bright spot formed by admitted light on any surface, or the image of an object seen after the eyes are shaded from it; prismatic, in Optics, 244.
Speculum, in Optics, a polished body impervious to light, or which reflects it; a mirror, 246.
Sperm whale fishery, 691; spermaceti, 137.
Spinach, nature and culture of, 527.
Spir-ierets and spinnerules of the spider, 172.
Spider family (Lat. *Aranei*de), 172.
Spinning, by hand and by machine, 337-339.
Spleen, functions of, in Animal Physiology, 121.
Sponge, zoological character and construction, 192.
Spontaneous, an epithet for things which act as it were by their own impulse, or without any apparent agency; as the spontaneous combustion of vegetable substances, which, when highly dried and densely packed, will burst into flame.
Sporadic, an epithet opposed in sense to epidemic, and signifying diseases which are neither general nor contagious.
Sprains, surgical, treatment of, 765.
Springs, various kinds of, 62.
Spruce, in Arboriculture, 563; in Domestic Economy, a liqueur made of treacle and tinctured with the essence of the spruce, well boiled in water and fermented.
Squirrel family (*Sciuridæ*), order Rodentia, 137.
Stabs and cuts, surgical, treatment of, 764.
Stays, effects of as an article of dress, 716.
St Cuthbert's beads (see Encrinites), 186.
Stacks and stacking, in agriculture, 498.
Stalactite and Stalagmite are kindred productions, both being produced in calcareous caverns by the dropping or oozing of water. The former (Gr. *stalakte*, anything which drops) are those pendents of carbonate of lime which hang from the roofs of caverns like icicles; they are formed by the slow dropping of calcareous water. The latter (Gr. *stalagma*, a drop), on the other hand, are the crusts and protuberances produced on the floors of such caverns. Sometimes the stalactites and stalagmites meet, forming pillars and arches, which seem to support the roofs. Caves adorned in this manner occur in Italy, in the islands of Paros and Antiparos, and in other parts of the world, and have been described by travellers as the most fascinating temples of the Genius of Stone.
Stamens, the male organs of flowers, 1[illegible]
Starch, in Chemistry, 304; in Diet, 722; starching, 816.
Starlings, treatment of, in cage-birds, 689.
Stars, their magnitudes, characters, and distances, 47.
Star-gazing, a facility in Meteorology, 47.
Star-system, remote, discovered by Herschel, 47.
Steam, its nature and properties, 230, 335; expansive action of, 400; used for heating, 454; engines (see Engine, 400-402; its history, 382; description of as improved by Watt, 391; marine engines, 397; high-pressure, 398; rotary, 398; locomotive, 398; duty of engines, 399.
Steaming, the, in horticulture, [illegible]
Steel, varieties and manufacture of, 3[illegible]
Stelleridan, a general term for animals, recent or fossil, belonging to, or resembling the star-fish family.
Stems, metallic, their functions and forms, 72.
Steppes, the, in Asia, given, in the rain system of plains peculiar to Northern Asia, [illegible] with the prairies of North America, and the *campos* of South America.
Stethoscope (Gr. *stethos*, the breast), a tubular instrument, by applying the ear to which, internal diseases of the chest or abdomen are discovered.
Stewing, a mode of cooking, 743.
Stigmaria (Gr. *stigma*, a point), a class of vegetable fossils, so called from their dotted or punctured appearance. Some regard them as roots, others as stems and branches; figured, 25.
Stimulants, general and special, in Medicine, 761.
Stings and insect-bites, treatment of, 766.
Stocking-frame, invented by Lee in 1589, 779.
Stockings, introduced in British costume, 778.
Stomach of man and other animals, 119-120.
Stomachics and tonics, in Medicine, 760.
Stones, artificial manufacture of, 335.
Stoneware, composition and manufacture of, 323.
Storms, laws of, according to Reid and Espy, 46.
Stoves, Arnott's and others', 449-451, 716.
Strabismus, in technical language, a squint.
Stratum, and plural strata, in Geology, 20.
Stratus, in Meteorology, a species of cloud, 36.
Straw, straw-plait, straw-hats, &c. 348 and 782.
Strawberry, character and cultivation of, 556.
Striated, streaked or marked with lines.
Strontia, natural history and use of, 300, 666.
Strumous, an epithet applied to glandular tumours; to such as are affected with glandular swellings.
Struthio, in ornithology, the ostrich; hence *struthionidæ*, the ostrich family, and struthious, ostrich-like.
Stucco, stucco, composition of, 335.
Sturdy, a disease, in sheep, 619.
Sturgeon family, in ichthyology, 160.
Style, old and new, in Chronology, 278.
Styptics, medicines which check bleeding.
Sublimation, the process of, in chemistry, 308.
Subsoils, subsoiling, subsoil ploughs, 496, 501.
Succedaneum, that which serves as a substitute.
Suffocation, surgical treatment of, 767.
Sugar, manufacture and dietetic use, 727.
Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), in Botany, 111.
Sulphur or brimstone, one of the elements, 298; its natural history and use, 366.
Sulphuric acid, how produced, 299.
Sulphuretted hydrogen, in Chemistry, 299.
Sumptuary laws, absurd regulations enacted at various times by the British government, anent the subject of dress. See No. 44.
Sun, the, distance, dimensions, motions, &c. of, 21.
Sun-dials, in Horology, 272.