A

DICTIONARY

OF

WORDS AND PHRASES

USED IN

COMMERCE:

WITH

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL REMARKS.

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No.

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PREFACE.

While the pursuit of agriculture and the employment of the mechanic arts form the principal occupations of the people of the United States, and are the chief sources of the nation's wealth, there is necessarily diverted from the productive industries of the farm and the factory a numerous class of its citizens to the no less useful occupation of the merchant. The economical and successful prosecution of the first-named pursuits is largely dependent upon the skill and good judgment of the latter. The vast area of the country, its diversity of soil and climate, and the magnitude of its products, demand large facilities for exchanges, and invite capital and enterprise to the field of commerce. Agricultural and mechanical products find their ultimate destination through such commercial channels as afford the greatest facilities, and by the intervention of such agencies as inspire most confidence in their ability to effect sales and exchanges at the smallest sacrifice of time and with the least outlay of capital. Not only in the cities and populous towns, but all along the highways of travel throughout our country, there are found what are termed country stores, which are, in fact, commercial depots for the surplus products of the neighborhood,—whether from the farm, as grain and wool; from the dairy, as butter and cheese; from the forest, as lumber; or from the mountains and streams, as game, peltries, and fish. It is predicated of merchants that they know where are

the best markets for these products; and also that they understand how to furnish their customers the commodities of other countries or places upon the most liberal and advantageous terms. Merchants failing to comprehend these elementary duties, and neglecting to avail themselves of such sources of information as will enlighten them thereon, do themselves injustice, and commit a wrong on the community in which they do business. Mechanics and manufacturers are generally well informed and accurately educated in their respective occupations. So much is not conceded to the majority of those who call themselves merchants. The prosecution of trade, with its numerous vicissitudes, may perhaps not be susceptible of the same exactness as the business of the manufacturer. And besides, as is well remarked in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "there are hardly any books or publications for the purpose of instructing the merchant in the practical management of his business, while farmers are well supplied with works on every department of agriculture, and mechanics and manufacturers have Manuals and Treatises on every branch of their business."

In the year 1861, the author of this work, in the discharge of his duties as Appraiser General of Foreign Merchandise, first discovered the need of some book which might be conveniently referred to for the meaning of unfamiliar terms contained in foreign invoices, and for the technical signification or import of certain words and phrases used in mercantile transactions. The foreign commercial Dictionaries in the English, as well as those in the French and German languages, although affording much information, were found of slight practical value. Availing himself of the advantages afforded him in his official position for collecting and arranging materials for a comprehensive Dictionary of Commercial Words, he commenced

in that year the present work, and the leisure time at his command, from that period to the present, has been mainly devoted to this undertaking.

The scope of the work has been much enlarged beyond what was contemplated at its commencement, and much labor has been bestowed upon it, with special reference to its adaptation to country merchants as well as to those of cities.

The general course of the Trade of the world, as shown by the character of the exports and imports of different countries, and the names of most of the Commodities dealt in as articles of commerce, their places of production, classification, and uses, form a large portion of the work. Definitions of mercantile terms, construction of Tariff Laws, Revenue Decisions, Commercial Forms, Weights, Measures, and Moneys, reduced to American Standards, occupy their allotted space; while the laws and usages of trade, and the restricted but definite meaning of common words when used in commerce, are here presented and defined.

Neither the history nor the statistics of commerce form any part of the plan of this work. When figures are given they are generally designed to show the commercial importance of the commodity; and in most instances round numbers are employed, as being more easily remembered, and, generally, approximating to accuracy as nearly as the official or statistical statements.

Where the component constituents of manufactured articles are given, they are mentioned with reference to the character and relative commercial significance of the article manufactured, and not with a view of giving scientific qualities, or processes of manufacture.

A mere lexigraphic disposition of most of the subjects is all that

could be attained within the prescribed limits of the volume; hence it may happen that persons consulting it on subjects with which they are themselves familiar may be disappointed. Dictionaries are not made to instruct experts in their peculiar business. On the contrary, the most accurate information which authors are able to obtain is derived from persons employed in, or connected with special trades or occupations. Thus, if a wool merchant should consult the Dictionary for *Noils*, or a leather merchant for *Juffs* or *Valonia*, they would probably find nothing more than they knew before; but if they were at a loss for the meaning of *Burlaps* or *Denims*, both of which are as intelligible to the dry-goods merchant as the first-mentioned words were to them, a reference to this volume would likely give them the desired information.

In the preparation of this volume, for information on manufactured merchandise the author is much indebted to Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures; for crude and unmanufactured articles, to the Encyclopædia Britannica, Wood and Bache's Dispensatory, and Loudon on Plants; for descriptions of commercial commodities generally, to Postlethwaite's and Savary's, and to McCulloch's and Waterson's Dictionaries of Commerce, to Simmond's Dictionary of Trade Products, and to the Dictionnaire du Commerce et des Marchandises; for Commercial Law, to Kent's Commentaries, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Parsons's Mercantile Law, and Abbott on Shipping; for the construction of Tariff Laws, to Manuscript and Circular Decisions of the Treasury Department, and to the Decisions of the United States Courts; for Commercial Technicalities and usages of trade generally, to the courtesy of American Merchants and other private sources. The author is also indebted to Appleton's American Encyclopædia, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Edward Young's Monthly

Reports on Commerce and Navigation, Brande and Cox's Dictionary of Arts, and to Anderson's History of Commerce, for most valuable information. For foreign Weights and Measures, Alexander's Dictionary has been with few exceptions adopted as authority.

To the young men, to those who are hereafter to become the merchant princes of our country, this work is more especially addressed. It will introduce to them new sources of information, familiarize them with names of commodities, instruct them in rules of trade, explain to them the uses and commercial values of products, suggest to them new channels of enterprise, furnish them with hints which may be expanded into profitable commercial realities, and otherwise tend to enlarge their views, and prepare them to enter upon their career as merchants with discrimination and confidence.

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New York, January, 1871.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

A.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Abandonment	Délaissement	Abtretung	Abandonnement	Abandonamento	Abandono
Abatement	Réduction	Rabatt	Onderwigt	Caduta	Rebaja
Absinthium	Absinthe	Wermuth	Alsem	Assenzio	Ajenjo
Acceptance	Acceptation	Accept	Acceptatie	Accettazione	Aceptacion
Acorns	Glands	Eicheln	Eikels	Ghiande	Bellotas
Account	Compte [vient	Abrechnung	Rekening doen	Conto	Cuenta
Actual cost	Prix d'achât; re-	Ankaufspreis	Inkoopsprijs	Prezzo costo	Primer costo
Adjustment	Règlement définitif	Regulirung	Vereffening	Regolamento	Ajustamiento
Adulteration	Adulteration	Versetzung			Adulteracion
Advertisement	Avertissement	Ankündigung	Ankondiging	Avvertimento	Anuncio
Afloat	Flottant	Schwimmend	Vlot maken	A galla	Abordo
Agate	Agate	Achat	Agaat	Agata	Agata
Agent	Agent	Agent	Agent	Agente	Agente, comisio-
Alabaster	Albatre	Alabaster	Albast	Alabastro	Alabastro [nado
Alcanet	Orcanette	Orkanet	Alkanna	Ancusa	Arcaneta
Alcohol	Esprit de vin	Weingeist	Spiritus	Spirito ardente	Aguardiente
Alloy—*standard*	Titre	Alliage; Münzfus	Muntvaet	Taglio	Ley: eiga
Almonds	Amandes	Mandeln	Amandelen	Mandorle	Almendras
Allspice	Piment de la Jamaïque	Piment	Jamaika peper	Pimento de la Jamaica	Pimento de la Jamaica
Alum	Alun	Alaun	Aluin	Allume	Alumbre
Amber	Ambre jaune	Bernstein	Barnsteen	Ambra gialla	Ambar
Amount	Montant	Betrag	Bedrag	Montante	Importe
Anchor	Ancre	Anker	Anker	Ancora	Ancla
Anchovy	Anchois	Anschovis	Ansjovis	Acciuga	Anchova
Aniseed	Anis	Anis	Anijs	Anise	Anis
Annotto	Rocou	Orlean	Orleane	Oriana	Achiote
Antimony	Antimoine	Spiesglas	Spïesglas	Antimonio	Antimonio
Antwerp	Anvers	Antwerpen	Antwerpen	Anversa	Amberes
Arbitrator	Arbitre	Schiedsrichter	Scheidsregter	Arbitro	Arbitro
Argol	Tartre	Weinstein	Wynsteen	Tartaro	Tartaro
Arrival	Arrivée [elles	Ankunft	Aankomst	Arrivo	Arribo Llegada
Artificial Flowers	Fleurs artifici-	Künstliche Blumen	Kunstbloemen	Fiori finti	Flores artificiales
Ashes	Védasse	Potasche	Weedas	Feccia bruciata	Cenizas
Assafœtida	Assa-fœtida	Teufelsdreck	Duivelsdreck	Assafetida	Asafetida
Assign	Assigne	Ueberschreiben	Aangeven	Allegare	Asignar
Auctioneer	Encanier	Auctionator	Afslager	Commissario	Rematador
Average price	Prix moyen	Durchschnittspreis	Middenpriss	Prezzo medio	Precio medio

A

DICTIONARY

OF

COMMERCIAL WORDS AND PHRASES.

A.

A, or **a,** written on the margin or face of any writing by the principal of a mercantile house, signifies "approved;" on a bill of exchange, "accepted;" in trade language **a** is used to express the same meaning as "*one*," "for one" and "for each"—a dollar a pound, means *one* dollar *for one* pound; the sign @ is used to express *at* and *to*, as 50 bales @ $10 means *at* $10 per bale—1,000 shares 75 @ 80, means 1,000 shares from 75 *to* 80; 10,000 bushels wheat $1.05 @ $1.10, means from $1.05 *to* $1.10.

A 1, the underwriter's Registry mark for seaworthy vessels of first class. All vessels are registered in American Registrys A, and afterwards distinguished by figures in a descending grade, as A 1, A 1¼, A 1½, A 1¾, A 2, A 2¼, and A 2½; the last being about as low as vessels are classified. Foreign Registrys differ. In the English Lloyds, A1 denotes that the vessel is well built and seaworthy, and the figure 1 that her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, etc., are suitable and proper; A 2 being the mark for vessels with insufficient or unsatisfactory rigging or equipments; and Æ, vessels of third class, suitable for conveying goods on short voyages. The letter A, printed with red ink, and a double A are also employed at Lloyds as distinguishing terms. See Insurance.

A No. 1, a term used to express the highest mark of mercantile credit.

Aam, a Dutch liquid measure, in German written "Ohm." It varies, being 37½ gallons at Antwerp, 41 gallons at Amsterdam, 40½ gallons at Rotterdam, and 39½ gallons at Brunswick.

Aba, a woollen stuff made in Turkey.

Abaca fibre, a valuable fibre obtained from a palm-tree growing in the Philippine Islands, from which cordage is made that floats upon the water, and requires no tarring, as sea-water does not rot it. The finest kinds of the fibre are used for linen fabrics.

Abacus, a counting machine for performing arithmetical calculations—used by the ancient Greeks and by European countries during the middle ages, and now in use by Chinese merchants.

Abaiser, ivory black, or animal charcoal.

Abandonment, the relinquishment of a claim; leaving a ship or vessel as dangerous;—a relinquishment of vessel and cargo to establish a claim on the underwriters for a total loss; a transfer of the property insured, or what is left of it, to the insurers. The insured may *abandon* to the insurance company when the voyage is lost, or where the subject insured is of no value to the owner, or where the salvage is very high, or where the part saved is of less value than the freight, &c. The insured is in no case bound to abandon, but must be prompt in deciding whether he will treat the subject as a partial or a total loss. By the act of Congress of March, 1843, merchandise saved from a wreck, which had been sunken for two years and abandoned, may be admitted free of duty. But the abandonment must be complete and not technical. Hence underwriters or their agents cannot claim free entry. *Let. Sec. Treasury to Collector at Barnstable, Mass., May* 24, 1869.

Abassi, a Persian silver coin, worth about 19 cents.

Abas, a weight for pearls in Persia, equal to $2\frac{7}{8}$ gr. troy, or $\frac{7}{8}$ of a carat.

Abatement, a discount allowed for damage or overcharge, or a reduction made by the creditor for the prompt payment of a debt; a deduction made on the duties chargeable on goods when they are damaged on the voyage of transportation. "Duties may be abated on cargo of a vessel thrown overboard to save her from loss, while within the limits of a port of the United States before landing." *Let. Sec. Tr. to Collector at Mobile, Dec.* 1868.

Abbas, coarse woollens worn by the people in Turkey.

Abbreviation, the contraction of a word or phrase made by omitting some of the letters, or by substituting certain characters in their place. The more common abbreviations of commerce are the following :—

@ at, per, for or so much for each.
a/c account.
A. D. the year of our Lord.
amt. amount.
bal. balance.
bar. barrel.
bbls. barrels.
bgs. bags.
bdls. bundles.
bls. bales.
bkts. baskets.
bot. bought.
b. o. buyer's option.
bque. barque.
br. brig.
bu. bushel.
bxs. boxes.
c. cents.
c. or cen. centimes.
cks. casks.
chts. chests.
Co. company.
C. O. D. collect on delivery.
Cr. creditor.
cs. cases.
cwt. hundred weight.
d. pence.
D. or d. dollar.
do. the same.
dol. dollar.
doz. dozen.
Dr. debtor.
d/s. day after sight.
dwt. pennyweight.
E. E. errors excepted.
E. and O. E. errors and omissions excepted.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. I. C. S. East India Company's service.
ex. per, by, or from.
exch. exchange.
f. o. b. free on board
fr. francs.
ft. foot or feet.
yd. yard.
$ dollar.
£ or L. pound.
gal. gallon.
gr. grain.
gr. or. grs. gross.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
hf. chts. half chests.
hhd. hogshead.
in. inches.
inst. present month.
int. interest.
inv. invoice.
IOU. I owe you.
lb. pound.
Led. Ledger.
m/a. months after date.
MS. Manuscript.
N°. number.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia.
N. P. New Providence.
oz. ounce.
pd. paid.
pkgs. packages.
plts. plates.
p. o. d. pay on delivery.
P. O. O. Post Office Order.
prox. next month.
ps. pieces.
pun. puncheon.
pt. pint.
qr. quarter.
qt. quart.
R. R. Rail Road.
Recd. Received.
Rect. Receipt.
s. shilling.
Sa. Rs. sicca rupees.
schr. schooner.
sh. ship.
s. o. seller's option.
s. s. steamship.
str. steamer.
tres. tierces.
ult. last month.
U. S. United States.
ves. vessel.
W. I. West Indies.
wt. weight.
% per cent.
£. s. d. pounds, shillings, pence.

Abbs, the yarn of a weaver's warp—a term used in the woollen trade.

Abelmoschus seeds, the seeds of a species of *hibiscus*, brought from the East Indies and used in perfumery; another species is largely cultivated near Constantinople, the roots of which are used as a demulcent; and the seeds of the okra or gombo, which are probably the same as the latter, are used for thickening soup.

Abietine, a name for Strasburg turpentine.

Aboard, in the ship or hold of the vessel—or on the deck of the vessel—or in a railroad car, or other carriage of conveyance.

Abia, a Polish silver coin of the value of 22 cents.

Abius, wild licorice; a West Indian tree, from the seeds of which necklaces and rosaries are formed.

Ablaque silk, a kind of raw silk from Persia.

Abraum, a red clay obtained from the Isle of Wight, Germany, and Italy, with which cabinet-makers darken and polish mahogany.

Absinthium, wormwood—the *artemisia absinthium*, a volatile oil obtained from which is used to flavor a liqueur, it is also used in medicine.

Absinthe, a cordial or liqueur, flavored with wormwood.

Abucco, a Burmese weight in use at Pegu, something less than half a pound.

Abushee, a money of Persia and Arabia, worth about 27 cents.

Abyssinian tea, the dried leaves of the *khat* or *catha edulis*, used by the Arabs as a substitute for China tea.

Acacia, see Gum Arabic.

Acajou-nuts, another name for Cashew-nuts.

Accede, to assent to the proposed terms.

Accept, to acknowledge by one's signature an obligation to pay the sum named in an order, draft, or bill of exchange; to receive part of the goods sold is to accept them, and thereby bind the bargain for the whole.

Acceptance, in commercial transactions, agreeing to the terms proposed; the acceptor's name written on the face of a bill of exchange or draft, usually with the word "accepted;" bill of exchange or draft when accepted.

Acceptance for honor, an acceptance made for the honor either of the drawer or any endorser, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee.

Acceptor, one who accepts an order or bill of exchange.

Acceptor supra protest, a third person who, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee, accepts the bill for the honor of the drawer, or of a particular endorser.

Accommodate, to serve by lending money or endorsement.

Accommodation, a loan of money, note, acceptance, or endorsement, without any other consideration than favor.

Accommodation paper, notes or acceptances drawn for the purpose of being discounted, and not founded on an actual sale of goods; notes or bills signed and accepted without consideration; notes drawn by merchants for like amounts and exchanged, for their mutual accommodation. "The loss of credit which the use of such exchange notes, when once perceived, generally occasions, should deter merchants from having recourse to this species of accommodation." It is legitimate, however, for merchants to obtain occasional accommodation endorsements, where there is no exchange of paper. As a general rule this kind of paper is safe for banks to discount, as in the event of a failure of the party making the note, the endorsement is considered confidential, and is secured. The frequent repetition of these endorsements made for houses in active trade has a tendency, however, to encourage an expansion of business, which very frequently results in bankruptcy. The danger arises from the fact that parties who obtain money in this way soon shape their business as if the amount so obtained were in reality so much actual capital. This is a delusion. "Where, however, from some unexpected event, a merchant is unable to bring his commodities to a fair market so as to meet his payments, his credit may be saved by the temporary assistance of his friends through the medium of accommodation endorsements or notes, and he may thus be enabled to hold his goods till some proper opportunity of sale presents itself; and although such contingencies cannot be too anxiously guarded against, there are perhaps few who have transacted business extensively who have not at particular times received support in this way." The objection on the part of bank officers to accommodation paper of this kind, arises generally from the fact that the party getting the discount assumes that the bank is under an implied obligation to renew the paper from time to time as it falls due. Well-conducted banking institutions do not agree to carry paper of any kind for an indefinite period.

Account, a reckoning or statement; an entry in a book or on paper, of merchandise sold or bought; of money transactions or debts and credits. The word is of frequent use in commercial language, as new *account*, old *account*, bank *account*, merchandise bought on *account* of, sold on *account* of, on *account* and risk of, on joint *account*, on *account* of whom it may concern, to close an *account*, to open an *account*, to settle an *account*, unsettled *account*, *account* closed, &c.

Accountant, one skilled in mercantile accounts; a book-keeper.

Account book, a book containing credits, or debits, or both; a book of accounts.

Account current, a written statement of the running or passing transactions between the parties, drawn out in a plain circumstantial manner, and disposed in the form of debtor and creditor on opposite pages, showing precisely how affairs stand between the parties at the current or present time when made out.

Account day, settling day, when differences are adjusted between merchants or brokers.

Account rendered, the delivery of a bill of items, or detailed written statement of the charges or debits against a party up to a certain day.

Accounts, the books of a merchant which contain the entries of debts and credits.

Account sales, a document giving a detailed statement of the sale of goods. It exhibits the quantities and prices of the goods sold, the commissions and other charges, and the net proceeds.

Accrue, to appear as profits; to increase.

Accurate, free from error.

Acetate, a chemical salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base, of which, for the arts and in pharmacy, are acetate of copper, iron, lead, magnesia, orphia, potassa, quinia, soda, zinc, &c.

Acetic acid, the pure acid contained in vinegar, and that to which its peculiar and valuable properties are owing—vinegar being acetic acid in a dilute state; pyroligneous acid.

Acetimeter, an instrument for testing the strength of vinegar.

Acetosella, a chemical salt—sold generally under the name of *sal acetosella.*

Achie, an African money term, the equivalent of 1,000 cowry shells and worth about $1.

Achiotte, or **Achiote,** a drug used in dyeing, in pharmacy, and for coloring cheese, the same with the substance known as Annotta.

Achira, a species of *canna,* which yields a starch somewhat similar to the arrow-root; it grows in Central and South America, and is used as food in Peru and Chili.

Achita, in the East Indies a cart-load, or about 2 tons.

Achtel, in Germany the eighth part of a weight or measure; also a grain measure, varying in different places—at Frankfort of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, at Munich a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$th of a bushel, at Vienna, as a dry measure, a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of a gallon.

Achtendeel, a dry measure at Dordrecht, nearly equal to $\frac{7}{8}$ of a bushel; at Rotterdam equal to nearly 1 bushel.

Achterli, a dry measure at Berne, equal to rather more than three pints.

Acidimeter, an instrument for testing the strength of acids.

Acids, a class of chemical compounds, many of which enter largely into commerce, as the arsenious, acetic, benzoic, boracic, carbonic, carbolic, citric, gallic, muriatic, nitric, nitrous, oxalic, pyro-gallic, stearic, margaric, oleic, sulphuric, sulphurous, and tartaric, &c., which will be found under their respective heads. The termination *ic* is applied to the stronger acids, *ous* to those of a weaker kind.

Acker wood, a fancy wood of a cinnamon color.

Acknowledge, in commercial correspondence, the term by which the receipt of a letter, remittance, or order, is admitted.

Acknowledgment, a receipt; an admission.

Acnida, a fibrous nettle, known as Virginia hemp.

Acorns, the seed or fruit of the oak, used as food in the form of bread, for coffee, and in medicine, and sold in the bazars of India, under the name of "bulloot." In Turkey the acorns are buried for some time in the earth, to divest them of their bitterness; and when dried, roasted, and ground, form the principal ingredient in the palamoud of the Turks, and racahout of the Arabs. The acorns of the Italian oak, a native of the south of Europe, are quite sweet, and are ground, and are used with wheat flour for making bread.

Acorn cups, the capsules or cups of the fruit of a species of oak, the *quercus ægilops* from the Morea and the Levant; large quantities, 20,000 or 25,000 tons annually, are shipped to England and Germany, for tanners' use, and are known in commerce as Valonia. The acorns are gathered in the forests and brought down to the coast on the backs of camels. From a small village called Rangui, which overlooks the Dardanelles, about 3,000 tons are shipped annually. At the warehouses the cup is separated from the acorn, the latter being used for food for cattle, and the cup only exported. The price at this place ranges from about $60 to $85 per ton, and the freight thence to Liverpool is usually about $10 per ton. The shipments are most generally made in schooners and small brigs. See Valonia.

Acorn flour. For the purpose of making them into flour the acorns are boiled in a solution of carbonate of soda, and then dried and ground, and in this state used chiefly as coffee or to mix with coffee. This flour is sometimes imported under the name of powdered acorns.

Acorn oil, an oil expressed from the acorn.

Action, the name for shares in joint stock companies in France.

Actionnaire, the owner of shares in companies, same as share- or stock-holder.

Active, ready conversion of merchandise into money or available assets; quick sales.

Active commerce, a technical term used to express a commerce which a nation carries on in its own ships, and prosecuted by its own citizens.

Actuary, a clerk or registrar; a person engaged in contingent or accidental calculations and estimates, as the actuary of a Life Insurance Co.

Acquittance, a release from a debt or obligation; a written discharge or receipt in full for money due.

Acquire, to obtain by one's own efforts—not inherited nor obtained by another's labor.

Adamantine spar, a variety of corundum, with gray, brown, or greenish shades; a mineral. The term is sometimes applied to sapphire of a hair-brown color.

Adamantine candles, the commercial name for candles made from stearic acid, the raw materials employed being palm oil, beef tallow, or lard. The manufacture is very extensive, and the candles much less costly, and but little inferior to wax or spermaceti.

Adam's needle, a name for the aloe-leaved *yucca*, from which a valuable fibre is obtained.

Adarm, a small weight used in Spain, in Buenos Ayres, and Spanish America, being 27¾ grains.

Adatis, a very fine cotton muslin from the East Indies, the finest of which is manufactured at Bengal, and comes in pieces of about 7½ or 8 yards long.

Add, to augment; to increase.

Adda, a measure in India equal to 8½ pints.

Address, the name and residence, or place to which letters may be directed; the superscription of a letter.

Adelaide, a seaport city of Australia, and capital of the British colony of that name. The trade of the city, which is mainly with England, is very extensive, and consists of exports of copper ore, lead, gold, grain, wool, skins, &c. The weights and measures are the same as those of England, and accounts are kept in £, *s.* and *d.* sterling.

Aden, a seaport city of Arabia Felix, belonging to the British government. It has a splendid harbor, and a trade of from 5 to 6 millions of dollars a year. The chief exports are coffee, dyes, feathers, gums, hides, skins, ivory, and pearls;—imports cotton and silk, piece goods, seeds, tobacco, provisions, etc. The principal trade is with Calcutta and Bombay, and with ports on the Red Sea.

Adenos, a species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also marine cotton.

Adhak, an Indian dry measure for grain, varying in different localities from 7 to 7¾ lbs. avoirdupois.

Adhelo, an Indian copper coin, in value something less than a half cent.

Adhesive felt, a cloth used for covering ships' bottoms, imported into the United States chiefly from Belfast and Glasgow.

Adi, a dry measure of Bengalee from 156 to 164 lbs.

Adipic acid, one of the fixed, fatty acids produced by the action of nitric acid on spermaceti or other fat bodies.

Adjust, to put in order for settlement.

Adjuster, an expert in adjusting claims on a marine policy.

Adjustment, the terms of settlement on a loss sustained under a marine policy, ascertained by adjusting the proportions of loss and average on the vessel and cargo. The term is also used in reference to a settlement of a loss on fire insurance, but in a less technical sense. Adjustment for loss on goods insured from maritime dangers are settled by valuing the property, not according to prime cost, but at the price at which they may be sold at the time of settling the average.

Admeasurement, the measurement or legal tonnage of vessels—the mode of ascertaining which is prescribed by the act of Congress of May 6, 1864.

Admiral, a large ship; the leading or directing ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Admiralty Court, a judicial tribunal for the trial of all cases arising on the high seas and coasts. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States have the exclusive jurisdiction of all admiralty cases in the United States.

Adobade, a Spanish term for salt pork.

Adoulie, a dry measure used in India, of variable weight and measure; as a weight ranging from 4 to 5½ lbs.; as a measure, at Bombay, a little more than ⅕ of a bushel.

Adpao, a weight in Bombay equal to 1,725 grains; in Bangalou and Mysore it is 1,849 grains.

Adseer, a weight equal to one-half of the seer, the mean of the latter in various parts of the East Indies being about 1⅕ lbs. At Bombay the Adseer is nearly 1 lb.

Aducar, a coarse silk stuff used in Spain.

Adularia, a transparent variety of felspar, which includes the moonstone and sunstone; found in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland; used for ornaments.

Adulteration. the injuring or debasing by spurious admixtures; intermixing what is less valuable. The articles of commerce which are liable to be adulterated are very numerous, and the extent to which adulteration is practised is much beyond what is generally conceded. In drugs, dyes, ground spices, seeds, etc., it is especially prevalent.

Ad valorem duties, duties imposed according to value, as where the im-

port duty is a certain percentage on the cost or value of the article imported. *Ad valorem* duties assessed on foreign merchandise imported into the United States, are assessed on the actual *market value* or wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country from which the merchandise is imported, at the date of exportation. This value is ascertained by the custom-house appraisers, and the law requires that there shall be added thereto, in order to fix the dutiable value, all costs and charges accrued at the time of shipment, except insurance, and including a charge of commission. If the purchase be made at less than the regular wholesale price or fair market value, the importer, on entering his goods at the custom-house, must add to the invoice an amount sufficient to bring it to the market value. This is done by simply writing on the Entry the words "add—dollars or francs, as the case may be—to make dutiable value." But if more than the market price be paid, or if the invoice price be above the market value, the importer is not at liberty to reduce the amount on his Entry, but is compelled to pay duty on the full amount of the invoice.

Advance, money paid before goods are delivered, usually on receipt of invoice and bill-of-lading; an increase of value on merchandise; moneys paid or acceptances given by a commission merchant to the manufacturer or consignor of goods before he makes sales.

Adventure, a mercantile enterprise of hazard on the part of the shippers, and for which the party receiving the goods on board his vessel signs a writing called a *bill of adventure*, setting forth that the goods are wholly at the risk of the owner; an enterprise or doubtful speculation of any kind; something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad with a view to sell for profit. Adventures are frequently made by clerks in shipping houses who are permitted, as a matter of favor by the owners of the vessel, to send out a small invoice of merchandise by the master at their own risk and for their own account. Sailors call it 'venture.

Advertisements, in a strictly commercial sense, are announcements of articles of merchandise for sale, the formation and dissolution of copartnerships, the sailing day of a vessel, etc., etc. Another kind of advertisement is, where the announcement of the article for sale is accompanied by arguments and inducements to purchase. The latter kind are mostly used by manufacturers and retailers. Judiciously conducted, this kind of advertising frequently leads to rapid and extensive sales; while, on the other hand, large sums of money are often expended in this way without corresponding results.

Advertising agents, persons who receive advertisements from merchants and others, and procure their insertion in any number of newspapers required, and in any part of the country. The system is found both convenient and advantageous, and the bulk of heavy advertising is now effected through this agency.

Advice, information communicated by letter—used chiefly in reference to drafts or bills of exchange. The acceptance of a draft may be refused for *want of advice.*

Advices, mercantile information received from distant correspondents.

Advised, instructed, either by letter or otherwise.

Affa, an African weight used on the coast of Guinea, equal to one troy ounce; the half affa is called eggeba.

Affairs, something to be transacted; business:—mercantile affairs; his affairs were loose; to wind up his affairs.

Afforage, a duty paid in France for the privilege of selling wine.

Afford, to be able to sell at a given price—a price at which the seller is understood to make a satisfactory profit.

Affreight, to hire a ship for freight.

Affreightment, the freight of a ship.

Afloat, merchandise which has arrived at the port or in the harbor, but still on board the vessel.

African hemp, one of the names given to the fibre obtained from the leaves of the *sanseviera*, a plant growing in Guinea, but the fibre is more usually obtained from the same plant growing in Ceylon.

African oak, a valuable timber wood, called also African teak, the *vitex doriana.*

African slave trade, a large portion of the internal trade of Africa still consists in bartering for slaves, but the trade long since ceased in the United States and other commercial countries, the governments of the civilized nations of the world having interfered and put a stop to the practice.

African trade, merchants who send ships to, or import merchandise directly from Africa, are said to be in the African trade.

African wool, wool imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or the Cape Colony.

After calculation, a subsequent calculation.

Agabanee, cotton embroidered with silk made in Aleppo.

Agar-agar, a sea-weed largely collected in the Indian Archipelago for exportation to China. When boiled it forms a glutinous jelly, resembling that made from calves' feet, and is highly esteemed both by Europeans and natives. Gum, varnish, size and paste are also made from it, which are used in dressing silks and other fabrics. The yearly imports at Shanghai are about 2 millions of lbs.

Agaric, the name of a large family of fungi, some species of which furnish the spunk or touchwood of commerce, and others, different kinds of mushrooms, used in dyeing and in medicine.

Agate, a polishing instrument used by bookbinders, imported from England.

Agate mortars, mortars used for chemical purposes, made of agate.

Agates, ornamental stones of a great variety of colors, and which take a high polish. They are found in Saxony, Scotland, Arabia, India, Italy, at the cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and in various parts of the United States; they are used in jewelry, in the arts for inlaying and for burnishing, and they are made into mortars for chemical purposes. They are sometimes called Scotch pebbles, and are found of various sizes, the largest nodules seldom exceeding a foot in diameter. The principal works for cutting and polishing agates are at Oberstein, a small town not far from Mentz, and at Galgernberg, in the north of Germany, whence they are exported to all parts of the world. "The nodules now worked at Oberstein, and sold as native productions, are chiefly obtained from the Brazils, where, on the Paraguay, brought down from the interior by the Rio de la Plata, they are found in great abundance. Notwithstanding the source of supply is so remote, agate articles are sold in Germany at prices astonishingly low. Upper Egypt is known to yield agates, though different from those of South America, and much less abundant. Travellers from Europe [and the United States] in passing through that country inquire for these, and to meet the demand Brazilian agates are now sent to Egypt, and there sold for Egyptian. At Cairo especially numbers are sold to travellers, who purchase them as souvenirs of the country."

Agave fibre, a valuable fibre obtained from a species of aloe growing on the shores of the Mediterranean and in South America. It is used for mats, and as a substitute for curled horse-hair for stuffing cushions, and for making into brushes.

Age, the commercial value of some kinds of merchandise depends upon their *age*, as coffee, wine, brandy, &c.; commercial contracts may not be entered into with persons under *age*, that is, under twenty-one years old.

Agent, one authorized to transact, or intrusted with, the business of another. The authority of the agent may be created by an instrument in writing, or verbally without writing, and for the ordinary purposes of commerce the latter is deemed sufficient. "By permitting another to hold himself out to the world as his agent, the principal adopts his acts, and will be held bound to the person who gives credit thereafter to the other in the capacity of agent. It was held that where a person sent his servant to a shopkeeper for goods upon credit, and paid for them afterward, and sent the same servant again to the same place for goods and with money to pay for them, and the servant received the goods but embezzled the cash, the master was answerable for the goods, for he had given credit to the servant by adopting his former act. A *general agent* is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind. A *particular agent* is one authorized to do only a specific thing. The whole subject of mercantile agency is governed by mercantile usage. An agent is bound to use, in the affairs of his principal, all that care and skill which a man would use in his own, and he is also bound to the utmost good faith. Where from bankruptcy or other cause a man is unable to continue or pursue a mercantile business in his own name, he may take the entire charge of a business and conduct it as *agent* for another party. But as this plan is frequently resorted to by dishonest debtors, it is generally viewed with suspicion, and the business is rarely successful."

Agent de change, the French name for a stock broker.

Agi or **aji,** a name for the red dwarf bird-pepper, grown in Guinea and Peru.

Agio, a mercantile term used to express the difference in value between metallic and paper, or the real and nominal value of moneys, or between one sort of metallic money and another; also the rate of premium which is given when a person having a claim which can only be legally demanded in one kind of money, chooses to be paid in another.

Agiotage, speculations on the rise and fall of public funds; or, the management or manœuvres by which speculators in the funds contrive, by disseminating false rumors or by other means, to lower or enhance their prices.

Agree, to settle terms or fix a price which receives the assent of both or all the parties; to stipulate.

Agreement, a contract. By the statute of frauds in the State of New York, and substantially in all the States, every agreement that by its own terms is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof; every special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person; every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels, or things in action, for the price of fifty dollars or more, shall be void, unless, 1st, a note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby; or, 2d, unless the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods, or the evidences, or some of them, of such things in action; or, 3d, unless the buyer shall at the time pay some part of the purchase money.

Agricultural implements, implements and tools used on the farm; embracing also those used in the garden, vineyard, nursery of plants, lawn, orchard, barn, and stable. These articles form a very considerable item in the interior commerce of the United States; and some kinds of those manufactured in this country, from their acknowledged superiority, are extensively exported and sold in England—the annual exports exceeding $1,000,000.

Agricultural warehouse, a store where are kept for sale all the various tools and implements used in agriculture, horticulture, &c. In the principal cities of the United States these warehouses are conducted on an extensive scale; they usually keep on sale farm and garden seeds, as well as tools and implements.

Aground, stranded; applied to a ship or vessel when resting on the ground.

Aguardiente, a name for alcohol, principally applied to brandy in Spain.

Aguila, the Spanish term for a gold coin—the American eagle worth $10.

Ahm, a liquid measure varying from 36 to 41½ gallons; at Hamburg, 38⅛ gals., at Hanover, $41\frac{44}{100}$ gals., at Leipsic, $40\frac{7}{100}$ gals., at Aix-la-Chapelle, $36\frac{1}{2}$ gals., and at Lubec, a little more than 39½ gals.

Aich-metal, or Aich's metal, an alloy of iron, copper, and zinc, employed in Germany and named after Johann Aich, the inventor. It is cheaply produced, is malleable and ductile, and has been recommended as a substitute for copper and brass in ship building and sheathing, and as a gun metal. It is also called Stern metal.

Air guns, guns which discharge bullets or shot by means of compressed air.

Akey, the monetary standard of the gold coast of Africa. As a weight for gold dust it is equal to 20 grains, or very accurately it is equal to 20.03 grains, and is usually reckoned equivalent to $1.

Ako, a Hungarian liquid measure equal to very nearly 18½ gallons.

Alabaster, a kind of stone resembling marble, but softer. It is easily worked but not susceptible of a high polish. Spain and Italy produce the best. That produced at Montanice in Italy is in the highest esteem for its whiteness. Inferior sorts are found in France and Germany. There are two kinds of it,—the gypseous, which is a sulphate, and the calcareous, which is a carbonate of lime. The oriental is of the latter kind and is most esteemed, and takes the highest polish. It is conveyed in large blocks from Volterra and Castellina in Tuscany to Florence, where it is manufactured into figures, vases, and other works of art, and exported to all parts of Europe and the United States. In England it is found at Ashton-on-Trent and in Derbyshire, at both of which places it is extensively worked for ornamental purposes. It is used, when slightly streaked with red, by the potters in Staffordshire, who form their moulds of plaster of Paris from it, and is therefore called "potters' stone."

Albata, German silver; a white metal like silver, a compound of tin, copper, and nickel, used in the manufacture of such articles as were formerly made of silver. It is imported in considerable quantities, mostly from Germany.

Alagai, a kind of silk with cotton interwoven, imported from ports on the Black Sea.

Alais pound, the weight used by raw silk manufacturers in France, equal to 92 hundredths of the avoirdupois pound.

Alamode, a thin, glossy black silk, sometimes called mode.

Alb, a Turkish coin of about the value of 1 cent, or the same as the asper.

Alba canella, wild cinnamon, an aromatic buff bark from the Bahamas.

Albany, a commercial city and capital of the State of New York, situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson River. It is a port of delivery for foreign merchandise, and an important mart or entrepot for the commercial products of the western States passing through the canals which have their terminus at this place. The trade in general merchandise is extensive, and it is said to be the largest lumber market in the world.

Albarium, a white lime obtained from burnt marble.

Albert coal, a valuable bituminous coal in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, yielding largely of crude oil.

Albornoz, a coarse Spanish woollen cloth.

Albumen, a substance which enters into commerce only in a dried state, chiefly obtained from the white of the egg and from blood. It is used by photographers and calico printers.

Albus, a petty silver German coin worth about two cents.

Alcanna or Alkanna, a powder prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet, in which the people of Cairo drive a considerable trade. It is used by Turkish women to give a golden color to their nails and hair. In dyeing it gives a yellow color with water, and a red color when infused in vinegar.

Alcavalla, a duty of 14 per cent. formerly imposed by the Spanish government on transfers of all kinds of merchandise. The measure proved so injurious to commerce that the government was compelled to abolish the duty.

Alcohol, the pure spirits obtainable by distillation, and subsequent rectifying, from all liquors that have undergone the vinous fermentation. The specific gravity of alcohol, when perfectly pure, is from .792 to .800. The alcohol of commerce is about .835 or .840. It is extensively used in medicine and the arts.

Alcoholmeter, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. The one in use in the custom-houses of the United States is known as *Tralle's* alcoholmeter. The instrument, which was invented by Professor Tralle, of Berlin, is very ingenious and simple. It is now made in New York.

Alcornoco bark, an astringent medicinal bark from Venezuela. It is also called alcornoque bark, but improperly.

Alcornoque, the cork-tree bark of Spain.

Alder bark, the bark of the *aldus glutinosa*, or common British alder, used in tanning and dyeing.

Alder timber, the timber of a European alder, much used, especially in England, for purposes where timber is exposed to water, as pumps, piles, etc.

Aldine, elegantly gotten up editions of English works. Originally applied to books from the press of *Aldus Manutius*, of Venice.

Ale, a fermented liquor made by infusing malted barley and hops in water. Pale ale is made from malt slightly dried: brown ale from malt roasted or very thoroughly dried. It is usually made with barley, but other grains are sometimes used. Both in England and the United States it is alleged that the manufacturers resort to the use of deleterious drugs for the purpose of darkening the color, and as cheap substitute for malt and hops. Molasses, honey, quassia, vitriol, cocculus indicus, opium, and licorice are some of the ingredients said to be used. In England the use of these articles, as adulterations in the manufacture of ale and beer, are expressly forbidden under heavy penalties by repeated acts of Parliament. We are not aware of any legislation on the subject in the United States. Notwithstanding the extensive breweries in various parts of the United States, the importation of ales from England and Scotland is from half a million to a million of gallons annually, while our exports, chiefly to the West Indies, Cuba, and Canada, are quite inconsiderable, seldom reaching 200,000 gallons. The sales are made by the barrel of 31½ gallons.

Alegar, sour ale or beer used for dyeing and for other manufacturing purposes.

Alen, a measure at Copenhagen, a little more than two-thirds of a yard.

Alençon diamonds, fine quartz crystals, found near Alençon in France.

Alençon lace, a French lace, with a six-sided mesh of two threads, made with hand-spun linen thread; it is the finest of the French laces.

Alenrometer, an instrument for determining the quantity of gluten in flour.

Aleppo, a commercial city of Asiatic

Turkey whence large trading caravans from Bagdad, Bosra, Armenia, Koordistan, etc., obtain supplies of English, French, Italian, and German goods.

Aleatory sale, a contingent sale or contract for sale, the consummation of which depends upon the occurrence of some uncertain event.

Alewife, a valuable fish of the herring kind, called in the British provinces gasperau. They are caught in great numbers in the bays and rivers of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in the Bay of Fundy. They are put up in barrels. Boston is the chief mart.

Alexandria, the principal seaport of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. The city derives its name from its founder, Alexander the Great. It is a place of great commercial importance. The principal exports are cotton, cotton seed, beans, and gums; but wheat, barley, and corn, flax-seed, wool, drugs, ivory, tortoise shells, ostrich feathers, pearls, and various other articles form a very considerable aggregate of the average annual exports. More than half of the entire exports are to England; and the imports, which are chiefly cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures, hardware, machinery, coal, etc., are also principally from England. The direct trade between Alexandria and any port of the United States is inconsiderable.

The money consists of gold and silver coins of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 piastres. The accounts are kept in piastres—one piastre being equal to 40 medinos or paras, or about five cents; and 100 piastres in Alexandria or Constantinople being the general value of £1 sterling, with exchange on England. The grain measures are the *rhebebe* and the *kislos*. The weights for cotton are the *cantars* or *quintal*, the latter, however, being variable and uncertain. The gross weight of a bale of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria averages about 228 lbs.—net weight about 219 lbs.

Alfa, a wild fibrous plant used for paper manufacture, the *stipa tenacissima*, also called halfa. Several species of this grass grow wild on both shores of the Mediterranean and are abundant in the seaboard provinces of Algeria. One species, the *esparto* grass of Spain, which is the principal one in commerce, is used for mats, ropes, baskets, &c., and in the manufacture of paper. See Esparto.

Algarovilla, the commercial name for the fruit, pods, seeds, and husks of a tree which grows in Chili and New Carthagena, used in tanning, and said to possess about four times the powers of good oak bark;—with other substances it is also used as a yellow dye.

Algerian tea, the leaves of the *cistus albidus*, or wild tea, are used as substitutes for China tea by the natives of Algeria.

Algiers, a seaport and city of North Africa, belonging to the French territory of Algeria. The trade of the city is almost exclusively with France, and consists of, imports, cotton and woollen manufactures, wines, and general articles of consumption; exports, copper, lead, iron ore, wool, tobacco, cotton, grain, goats, sheep, and lambs' wool or hair, and coral. The moneys and weights and measures are those of France.

Alicante, a city and seaport of Spain, with a large foreign and domestic trade. The exports, chiefly to England, consist of wines, almonds, liquorice, lead, and esparto. The Government has a monopoly in cigars, and upwards of 4,000 women are employed in their manufacture in the city; the tobacco used being from the United States, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Accounts are kept in rials vellon of 20 to the dollar, and in centimes of a rial. The weights are the cargo of 10 arobas of 26½ pounds, and the quintal of 4 Castilian arobas of 25 pounds. All other weights are of the new metrical system. A pipe of wine contains 102 gallons, and the yard or vara is very nearly 30 inches.

Aliconda, a tree in Africa, from the fibres of which is made a coarse thread.

Aliens, merchants, not citizens of the United States, are not permitted to own vessels sailing under the national flag, are not eligible as jurors, may not act as merchant appraisers in cases of dispute between the Custom-house officers and merchants as to the value of imported merchandise; they also labor under some disabilities in holding and transmitting real estate. In all other respects they are entitled to the same protection and commercial privileges which are enjoyed by native citizen merchants.

Aliquot part, a smaller number by which we can divide a larger number and have no remainder; an even part.

Alizari, the name given to all kinds of madder roots or unground madder.

Alizarine, a red, volatile coloring matter found in madder.

Alkalies, saline bases, of which the principal entering into commerce are, ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia, whose distinguishing peculiarities are solubility in alcohol and water, uniting with oils and fat to form soap, neutralizing and forming salts with acids, reddening several vegetable yellows, and changing reddened litmus to

blue. These properties are the reverse of those of acids.

Alkalimeter, a graduated glass tube or instrument for determining the quantity and strength of the alkalies of commerce.

Alkaluk, a striped shawl material of Cashmere wool.

Alkanet root, the roots of the *anchusa tinctoria*, affording a red resinous coloring matter, used for staining wood, particularly mahogany, rosewood, &c. It imparts an elegant red color to oils, alcohol, wax, and other substances. It is brought from the Levant, and is extensively cultivated in Montpellier, in France. That from Constantinople yields a more beautiful but less permanent dye than that from France. It is said to be used in the preparation of spurious port wine.

Alkermes, a confection of kermes berries; a compound cordial made from kermes, cider, and other articles.

Alkool, a black dye, a preparation of antimony used by women in the East, to color their eyelids and eyelashes.

All gone, a usual term of reply in retail stores where the goods inquired for are sold out and the stock exhausted.

Alligation, a formula in commercial arithmetic for ascertaining the proportion of constituents or ingredients in a mixture, and the value of such mixture.

Alligator leather, the name in New York for the tanned and prepared skins of the Alligator. They are mottled like tortoise shell, and resemble calf-skin in pliability. They come from Texas, and are used for boots and other purposes.

Allonge, a paper attached to a bill of exchange, when there are so many endorsements to be made that they cannot be written on the bill itself. This word is rarely used by American merchants.

Allopathic medicines, the medicines used in the ordinary system of medical practice, in opposition to homœopathy.

Allotment ticket, an order for periodical payment for a certain portion of seamens' or soldiers' wages to their families or to some second party during their absence at sea, or on distant service.

Allow, to concede, as an abatement or compensation for something; as to *allow* a certain percentage for tare.

Allowance, a customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, differing with different commodities, and on the same commodities varying in different countries; something conceded. By the act of 1779, an allowance of 10 per cent. is made on all ale, beer, and porter, and of 5 per cent. on all other liquors, imported in bottles, in lieu of breakage.

Alloy, a commercial metal or compound formed by the union of two or more metals. The principal alloys of commerce contain copper as a chief ingredient, and the most important of all the alloys of copper are those which it forms with zinc, tin, lead, nickel, and, perhaps, aluminium. Those commercial metals which include brass, German silver, bronze, pewter, yellow metal, type metal, &c., will be found under their respective alphabetical heads. A new alloy was brought to notice in Brussels in the year 1861, which presents the advantage of working as well cold as hot, melts readily, and can be afterwards hammered, rolled, or punched. It is cheaper than brass or pure copper, and it is claimed may advantageously supersede them for ship building and many other purposes. It consists of 60 parts copper, 38.2 parts zinc, and 1.8 parts iron. This alloy has not yet (1865) received a commercial name. Neither gold nor silver is ever used in its pure state, either in coinage or manufacture. With gold a certain portion of silver or copper, or of both, is mixed; and with silver is mixed copper, or other baser metals. The proportions of the pure and baser metals are determined by law, and hence the added metal is called "alloy," from *à la loi*. See Coinage, and also Trade marks.

All sold, same as all gone.

Allspice, the pimento of commerce, sometimes called Jamaica pepper; the fruit of a tree which grows in great abundance on the hills on the north side of Jamaica and in other West Indian islands and in South America. It is called allspice, from its combining the taste and flavor of several other spices, such as cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs. The commercial value of the crop is about $20,000,000 annually. The annual imports into the United States amount to about 2,000,000 pounds.

Almadie, a bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut in India, 80 feet long and 6 or 7 feet broad.

Almagia or Almagra, a fine, deep-red ochre, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface; used as paint, and under the name of Indian red it is used for polishing silver and glass. It is found in great abundance in Spain.

Almandine, a beautiful mineral of a red color, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue; an inferior kind of ruby.

Almena, a weight of 2 pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia.

Almond oil, an oil expressed from the kernel of the almond, largely used in soap-making.

Almonds, there are two kinds known in commerce, the sweet and bitter; and varieties known as hard, soft, and paper shell. The sweet almonds are a common article of dessert; the bitter are used chiefly in confectionery, and in cooking, to give flavor to other articles. Both become rancid by keeping. They are imported from Barbary, Spain, and Italy. The Italian almonds are not equal to those of Valencia, nor are the latter equal to those of Malaga and Sicily. The annual imports into the United States are from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds, mostly from the Mediterranean. The bitter almond comes chiefly from Mogadore. The sweet almonds are imported in mats, casks, and boxes; the bitter usually in boxes.

Almude, a measure of liquids; in Lisbon, of a little over 4⅜ gals.

Aln, a measure of Stockholm, very nearly two-thirds of a yard.

Alnage, ell measure; measuring by the ell.

Aloe fibre, the leaves of the African or Guinea aloe afford a valuable fibre from which are made ropes and cables, fishing lines, hammocks, &c. Aloe cordage is an article of extensive manufacture at Algiers.

Aloes, a bitter resinous juice extracted from the leaves of a plant of the same name. There are four kinds known in commerce. 1st. *Socotrine*, from the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. This is the best kind, and is imported in chests and casks from the Levant; there are only occasional importations in England or in the United States of this article, and it is very seldom that it can be found genuine. 2d. *Hepatic*, so called from its liver color, is imported chiefly from Bombay in gourds—a darker kind is brought from Barbadoes. It is more bitter and has a less pleasant aroma than the Socotrine, and is duskier in its hue than the Bombay or real hepatic, and is more nauseous. 3d. *Caballine*, or horse aloes. This is known by its rank smell, and is used only for horses. 4th. *Cape aloes*, found in great abundance in the interior of the Cape Colony and in Malinda, and furnishes the greater part of the extract sold as Socotrine. This article is also imported from Italy, Sicily, Malta, and the West Indies. Aloes are not permitted to pass through the custom-house unless "affording 80 per cent. of pure aloetic extractive."

Aloes wood, the wood procured from the interior part of the trunk of a large forest-tree growing in some parts of Assam, Cochin China, and Siam. It is of a dark color and is saturated with a peculiar aromatic, resinous matter, and is in high repute for fumigation and as an incense. It is also used in medicine.

Alpaca, a plain woven stuff made from the wool of the alpaca, sometimes with cotton or silk warp; used for dresses, manufactured in England, Germany, and France, and now also in the United States. It is always dyed in the piece and may be obtained in all colors. Bradford, England, is the chief place of manufacture.

Alpaca wool, the long hair-like wool from an animal of the llama tribe, found in the mountainous regions of Peru. In color it varies between black, brown, gray, and white, and of several shades of each of these. The staple is ordinarily about 6 inches. It is clear and lustrous, and of extreme brightness and softness. The first introduction of this wool into England was in the year 1836, when about 300 bales were consigned to a Liverpool house on commission, and after lying in store for a long time, was purchased by a Bradford manufacturer, who, in the course of a few years, realized in the manufacture of alpaca goods an immense fortune.

Alphabet, the index to a ledger, the designation of Ledgers or other books of accounts or documents by the letters of the alphabet, as Ledger A, Ledger B, and so on.

Alpia, the seed of the foxtail grass used for feeding birds.

Alqueire, a Portuguese wine measure of 2⅕ to 3⅓ gallons, varying in different parts of Portugal and Brazil. As a dry measure in Rio Janeiro it is a little over 1⅛ of a bushel, and in Lisbon about ⅞ths of a bushel.

Alquifoux, a name for an ore of lead used in glazing pottery. It is sometimes called aquifoux.

Alra marina, a commercial name for certain dried seaweeds used for stuffing birds.

Alrota, the Spanish name for a very coarse sort of tow.

Altin, a Russian money equal to about 2¼ cents.

Alum, an earthy salt extensively used in the arts. It is found native only in small quantities. The alum of commerce is made either from clay or from alum slate

or shale; that which is in most repute is manufactured near Rome, from the alum stone found at Civita Vecchia. It is extensively manufactured in Scotland, near Glasgow, and at Whitby in England, and is also produced in large quantities in China. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, also in leather dressing, pasting paper, clarifying, disguising, and altering the character of liquors, and by candle makers to harden and whiten tallow, and for adulterating flour and bread, the effect being to add to their whiteness, &c. In medicine it is employed as an astringent. On and near the Ohio river alum is manufactured from the alum shale of that coal region. It is also manufactured at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., and at Roxbury and Salem, Mass. The imports into the United States amount to about $50,000 annually and are mostly from England.

Alumina, the pure earth of clay or argillaceous earth; the oxide of the metal aluminium, and the principal constituent of porcelain, pottery, bricks, and tile.

Aluminate of soda, a mordant for fixing madder colors in calico printing.

Aluminium, as a metal of commerce is new, but its production has been the subject of so much research, and the mode of preparation so much improved within the last few years, that it may be said to have passed from a scientific result to a regular article of trade. As might be supposed, the chief chemical discoveries and experiments in its production were made in France, but some of the most important and successful achievements in the series of experiments made in the development of this new metal were made by Mr. Alfred Monnier, of Camden, N. J. The pure can be distinguished from the impure by its greater whiteness; the impure has a bluish tinge like zinc; its lightness combined with its extreme strength gives it peculiar advantages. It is adapted for all articles of the table, for service and ornament; for kitchen utensils, for the works of clocks, for the trappings of harness, &c., and is employed in various valuable alloys. It formerly sold for its weight in gold, but at the present time (1870) it can be produced and sold at about $16 per lb.

Am, a liquid measure used at Stockholm, of nearly 41½ gallons.

Amadou, a species of fungus which grows on the trunks of old oaks, ashes, beeches, &c., and which, after having been beaten with a mallet to soften it, and dipped in a solution of saltpetre, forms the *punk* or German tinder of commerce. It is also made into razor-straps.

Amalgam, when mercury is alloyed with any metal, the compound is called an amalgam of that metal. An amalgam of tin and mercury forms the coating of glass for mirrors.

Aman, a blue cotton cloth from the Levant.

Amande, the French term for almond; *amandes cassées* being shelled almonds, and *amandes en coques*, unshelled.

Amandola, a kind of green marble.

Amazon stone, a beautiful bluish-green stone found near the river Amazon, which takes polish and is made into ornamental articles.

Amber, a mineral of vegetable origin, the mineralized resin of extinct pine trees, found in irregular masses of all shades of yellow, from the palest primrose to the deepest orange. It is brittle, solid, and light. Considerable quantities of amber are cast ashore during autumnal storms on the coasts of Pomerania and Prussia proper, and are carefully collected. It is also found along the whole line of the Baltic coast, but the largest specimens are procured from the Prussian shores, and the search for it is an industry exercised from Dantzic to Memel. This is distinguished as marine amber. Terrestrial amber is dug in mines, and is usually found associated with fossil wood and alum shale. It is found on the Sicilian coast, in Greenland, in France near Paris, on the sea coasts of Norfolk, Sussex, and Kent in England, near Dublin, and in upper Burmah. It is not found to any extent in the United States, but there are various localities where it is procured, particularly at Amboy, New Jersey, and at Martha's Vineyard. By distillation it yields succinic acid and oil of amber, and the residue is employed as the basis of black varnishes. It is used by Turks, Persians, Egyptians, and Arabs to ornament their pipes, arms, the saddles and bridles of their horses, &c.; and it is made into beads, bracelets, and small works of art, but its chief use is for mouth-pieces of pipes. A good piece of amber, of a pound weight, is worth about $50. The straw yellow, slightly clouded, translucent variety is the rarest, and most esteemed by the orientals. In other countries the orange-yellow transparent variety is preferred. Amber is imitated by mixing, by degrees, rectified oil of asphalt with turpentine, and boiling it several times and pouring it into moulds. The

principal market for amber is Constantinople. The Turks and Armenians are fine judges, and the bazaar at Stamboul, where the amber-workers are located, is full of interest to the connoisseur. The chief purpose to which it is applied in the useful arts is in the manufacture of varnishes for carriage-builders and photographers. That used for carriages is expensive, and is a long time in drying, but it is the hardest and most invulnerable of any known varnish.

Ambergris, a substance found principally in warm climates, floating on the sea or thrown on the shores. It occurs upon the coast of Coromandel, Japan, the Moluccas, and Madagascar. It is also met with in the intestines, and is believed to be a morbid secretion of the liver of the spermaceti whale. It is usually found in small pieces, but is most valuable when large, high-colored, and without flaws. It should have an agreeable odor, and should be gray on the outside, and gray with little black spots within. The purchaser should be on his guard, as the article is easily counterfeited with gums and other drugs. It is valued as a perfume and as a stimulant aromatic. The lumps of it are from three inches to a foot in diameter, and from one pound to twenty or thirty pounds in weight. A piece was found inside of a whale near the Windward Islands, which weighed 130 pounds and was sold for $2,500, or £500 sterling. In the London markets it is usually quoted at from 32 to 35 shillings per ounce; in New York from $10 to $14 per ounce. It is admitted into the United States free of duty.

Ambulants, unlicensed brokers in Holland.

Ame, a liquid measure of Copenhagen, of rather more than 39½ gallons.

Amelines, a kind of twilled worsted dress-goods.

American: this word is so much more convenient, that it is common to substitute and use it for the "*United States.*" Thus, in the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at New Orleans, of January 19, 1869, "American goods" and "goods of American production" apply clearly to products or manufactures of the United States.

American ebony, the name in which the Jamaica or West India ebony is sent to Europe. It is of a fine greenish-brown color, and takes a good polish, and is most used by mathematical instrument makers.

American Fur Company, a company incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in the year 1809, with a capital of one million of dollars with the privilege of increasing it to two millions. The entire capital was furnished by John Jacob Astor, and he himself constituted the company—the board of directors being merely nominal. Mr. Astor preferred to conduct the business under the imposing aspect of a corporation—his great rival in the Fur trade at that time being the powerful "North West Company."

American leather, leather manufactured in the United States, either from foreign or domestic hides; also a name for a kind of varnished or enamelled cloth prepared in imitation of leather and used by carriage makers, trunk manufacturers, &c. Its chief manufacture in the United States is in Newark, New Jersey.

American productions, the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial products of the United States.

American red-root, the *ceanothus americanus*, the leaves of which are known as New Jersey tea; the root is used to dye wool a cinnamon color.

American shipping, merchant vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and under United States registry.

American tea, the leaves of a species of Camellia, found growing on the Bald Eagle mountain, in Clinton and Lycoming counties, Pennsylvania.

Amethyst, a variety of quartz, of a clear purple or violet-blue of various degrees of intensity. It is a gem of great brilliancy in day-light, but is less brilliant by candle-light. The oriental amethyst is of a violet color and is a gem of extraordinary beauty, and exceedingly rare. The more common or occidental amethyst is found in different countries, but the principal supply for the trade comes from Brazil. They are the only colored stones except garnets that are worn with mourning.

Amianthus, the whiter and more delicate varieties of asbestos or mountain flax.

Ammas, a weight for gold and silver in Madras, equal to 36½ grains.

Ammonia, an alkali, some combinations of which enter into commerce,—as liquid or caustic ammonia, spirits of hartshorn, and sulphate of ammonia. The courts of the United States have decided that the "carbonate of ammonia" is *the*

"ammonia of commerce." By a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, the jars in which it is imported "are not liable to duty, as such."

Ammoniac, a gum resin or concrete resinous exudation obtained in the East Indies, Persia, and Africa, from a plant resembling fennel, the *dorema ammoniacum.* It is used in medicine and in the preparation of a china or glass cement. The best article is brought to the United States from Bombay and Calcutta by way of England, packed in cases or chests.

Ammonum, a dry measure of Ceylon, about 6½ bushels.

Ammunition, a general term in commerce for certain military stores, such as powder, shot, shells, &c., required for large and small arms.

Ammunition bread, is the name sometimes given to the bread contracted for by government for the use of private soldiers.

Amola, a liquid measurel of Genoa, equal to about one quart.

Amontilado, a kind of sherry wine of a light color.

Amount, the sum total; the aggregate. *Gross amount* is the total without deduction; *net amount* is the aggregate, less the allowable deductions.

Amoy, a Chinese sea-port city, with an excellent harbor, and open to the commerce of all countries. The tide rises from 14 to 16 feet, and the docks are substantial and convenient. The native exports are camphor, sugar, sugar candy, earthenware, paper umbrellas, joss paper, joss sticks, etc. The imports are rice, sugar, and camphor from Foo-choo, and alum and cotton from Shanghai; and the foreign imports are cotton and cotton goods, metals, betel nut, ratans, spices, etc., from Bengal and Bombay. The Amoy merchants are shrewd, intelligent, fair in their dealings, and many of them possess great wealth.

Amsterdam, the principal city of Holland, situated on the Y, an arm of the Zuyder Zee. From the year 1580 until about the year 1750 it was the first commercial city of Europe, and the trade is still very considerable. The imports principally consist of coffee, cotton, cochineal, brandy, sugar, spices, tobacco, tea, wine, wool, grain, timber, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, iron, hides, cotton, linen and woollen goods, hardware, salt, coal, fish, tin plates, etc. The exports consist partly of the produce of Holland, but principally of the produce of her possessions in the East and West Indies, and of commodities brought to Amsterdam as a convenient entrepôt from different parts of Europe. Of the first class are cheese and butter, madder, cloves rape, hemp, and linseeds, rape and linseed oils, Dutch linen, etc. Of the second class, are spices, coffee, and sugar, principally from Java, but partly also from Surinam, Brazil, and Cuba; indigo, cochineal, cotton, tea, tobacco, and all sorts of colonial and Eastern products. And of the third class, all kinds of grain, linens from Germany, timber, and all sorts of Baltic produce; Spanish, German, and English wools; wines, brandy, etc. The trade of Amsterdam may, indeed, be said to comprise every article that enters into the commerce of Europe.

The accounts are kept in *guldens* and *cents*, of which 5 cents are equal to 1 *stiver*, and 100 cents or 20 stivers to 1 gulden or florin. The florin is equal to 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling par of exchange. [The value of the florin in the United States is fixed by law at 40 cents.] The coins in circulation are the *rijksdaalder*, or 250 cents; the *gulden*, or 100 cents; the *halve gulden*, or 50 cents; the *kwart guiden*, or 25 cents; the *dubbletje*, or 10 cents; the *stiver*, or 5 cents; the *cent*, and the *halve cent*, all of which are of silver excepting the two last named, which are copper. There is no gold coinage. The bank notes in circulation are those of 1000, 300, 200, 100, 60, 50, 40, 25, and 10 gulden. The weights and measures are according to the French system, the names only being changed. The *pond* is the unit of weight, and answers to the French *kilogramme.* The *elle* is the unit of long measure, and equals the French *metre.* The *cubicke elle* equals the French *stere.* The *hop* answers to the French *litre.* The *kan*, for liquid measure, equals the French *litre.* (*M'Culloch.*) See also Weights and Measures.

Amulets, articles of various kinds made of stone, metal, and various other substances, and sold and worn as imaginary charms.

Amylene, a colorless liquid obtained by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc.

Amylic alcohol, fusel oil.

Amyline, the fecula or crystallized starch of wheat.

Ana, or **anna,** an Indian name for the 16th part of anything—thus, as a money, a rupee being 48 cents, the *ana* is 3 cents.

Anabusses, a coarse blanketing made in France for the African coast trade.

Anacosta, a woollen diaper made in Holland, chiefly for the Spanish market.

Anagros, a Spanish dry measure, something over two bushels.

Anastatic prints, engravings or prints made by saturating the drawing with an acid, and then transferring it on a plate of metal, from which impres-

sions are taken in a manner similar to lithography.

Ancheta, in Spain, a shipment on adventure of goods to India.

Anchor, a heavy, hooked, iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in a harbor. Large ships carry four principal anchors, the *sheet*, *best bower*, *small bower*, and *spare*, and two small ones besides for particular purposes, named the *stream* and *kedge*. Anchors are imported into the United States from England, and are also manufactured in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other places in the United States. No ship is deemed seaworthy unless provided with suitable anchors. Anchors imported to be used for the equipment of a vessel are liable to duty. In a case where they were bonded on importation, entered for re-exportation, and placed on board the vessel, up for a foreign port, the vessel having no other anchors as part of her equipment, it was decided that the export entry was a manifest attempt at evasion of the law, and that the legal duties should be collected.

Anchorage, or anchoring ground, a roadstead, or suitable holding ground for ships to anchor; the duty paid for anchoring in a port. Vessels anchoring in a river or channel are required to mark the situation of their anchors by buoys.

Anchorage dues, charges payable in certain ports for anchoring privileges.

Anchovies, small and delicate pickled fish, chiefly obtained in the Mediterranean. They should be chosen small, fresh pickled, white outside, red within, and their backs should be round. Those that are dark brown, with flabby, pale colored flesh, and tapering much toward the tail, are an inferior species, and are frequently substituted or mixed with the true kind. The best anchovies are put up at Gorgona, a small island west of Leghorn. The fish, divested of the heads and entrails, are salted and packed in small barrels, and in this state are ready for exportation. They are also sometimes repacked in bottles. The brine in which they are kept is reddened with ochre and Venetian red. They are frequently mixed with Dutch, French, and Sicilian fish of a greatly inferior quality.

Anemoscope, a weather vane and register to indicate the changes of the wind and weather. It can be attached to a spindle which passes from the vane into the shipping office or counting-room, and there, by an index upon a dial, point the direction of the wind.

Anfora, a Venetian liquid measure of 137 gallons.

Angaripola, a kind of coarse linen in Spain.

Angelica, the green stems of the *arch angelica*, a European plant, which enters into commerce as an aromatic condiment, and the roots as a drug. It is extensively cultivated in most European countries. In Norway the roots are used as bread, and in Iceland the stalks are eaten with butter; the name of a California sweet wine.

Angel water, a name for eau de Portugal.

Angle, a small measure of length in Bangalore, represented by three grains of rice, equal to about one inch.

Angola, a light cloth made from the Angora goats' wool.

Angora wool, the long white hair of the Angora goat, classed as one of the combing wools.

Angostura bark, an aromatic bark obtained from a tree growing on the headwaters of the Carony rivers in Venezuela. It is usually brought to this country from the West Indies, packed in casks, or, when directly from Angostura, packed in palm-leaves surrounded by a network of sticks.

Angostura bitters, a proprietary preparation, imported in bottles from Bolivia.

Angster, a small money of account in Switzerland, 240 of which are equal to 40 cents.

Angula, a Singalese long measure equal to 7 grains of paddy or rice, and about 2½ inches; also a measure at Calcutta equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

Anil, a kind of indigo, cultivated in the E. Indies, different from the true indigo; also one of the plants which yields the indigo of commerce.

Aniline (from anil, the indigo plant), one of the products of the distillation of coal tar, crude petroleum and bitumen, from which are made various coloring products known as the aniline colors; these articles, when distilled, yield a colorless fluid called benzole. This, when mixed with nitric acid, is again distilled with acetic acid and iron filings, and the product is those green crystallizations called aniline. This, when distilled again with different salts, produces dyes of different colors, such as mauve, magenta, &c. Two gallons of coal tar yield about two grains of aniline.

Animal charcoal, principally car-

bonized bone, used by sugar refiners and by iron workers in blistering steel.

Animal fat, the chief animal fats of commerce are tallow and lard, but horse grease and blubber are known in trade as animal fat.

Animal manures, hair, blood, bones, fish, &c.

Animals. In the domestic commerce of the country this word is not used, the animals of the farm being all included under the general term of live stock. But in our Tariff laws the term *animals, living*, is understood to include horses, cows, sheep, and all other domestic animals; also all kinds of birds and fowls, and wild and tame beasts for parks or menageries. In the year 1857, against the views of the collector at New York, the Secretary of the Treasury decided that *leeches* were embraced under that term. In 1864 the collector at San Francisco, erroneously, no doubt, included in this schedule *silk-worms' eggs*, as "animals, living, of all kinds"! The imports into the United States during the year 1866 amounted to $1,671,000; in 1867 to $1,960,000; in 1868 to $2,350,000; in 1869 to nearly $4,000,000. During all these years the duty on animals was 20 % ad valorem.

Animine, an oily fluid extracted from animal oils by distillation, and odorous like hartshorn.

Animé, a resin of a pale brown yellow color, which exudes from the leathery-leaved locust tree of South America. It resembles and is sometimes called gum copal; it is also called gum animé; it is distinguished as *washed* and *scraped*, the latter being the most valued. It is extensively used by varnish makers.

Aniseed, the fruit of a plant cultivated in various parts of Europe, particularly in Spain and Malta. It is also cultivated in Germany, but the best comes from Alicant in Spain; it is also exported from Cambodia in Cochin China. The aromatic bark, leaves, and seed vessels of an evergreen shrub growing in Florida, the *illicium floridanum*, it is suggested might be substituted for the anise of commerce. (See Star Anise.)

Anisette, a cordial made from aniseed by distilling it over the seed and sweetening it.

Anje, the name in India for cotton when prepared and ready for spinning.

Anker, a common liquid measure in various parts of Europe; in Prussia and in Scotland it is equal to 9 gallons; in Bremen, 9½ gallons; in Hanover, 10⅓ gallons; in Rotterdam, a little over 10 gallons; and at Copenhagen, Hamburg, Lippe, Lubeck, and some other places it varies between 9 and 10 gallons.

Anklets, gold, silver, shell, or glass bands worn on the leg by women in the East Indies.

Ankor tea, the lowest grade of Chinese black tea.

Anna, an Indian coin worth 3 cents; also the name of a weight in Calcutta for gold and silver equal to 14.04 grains, and in Bombay for pearls equal to 0.19 grains.

Annatto-ine, a dry extract of annatto, for dyers, dairymen, &c.

Annotto, or **annatto,** or **arnatto,** or **roucou,** a somewhat dry and hard paste, brown without, and red within, used as a dyestuff and prepared from the red pulp which covers the seed of the *bixa orellana*. It is used for giving an orange cast to the simple yellows as an ingredient in varnishes, and for coloring cheese, and in Holland for coloring butter. There are two kinds; the *flag* or *cake*, which comes in cakes of two or three pounds, generally enveloped in flag-leaves; and the *roll*, a more concentrated extract, which is brought in small rolls of a few ounces weight, and contains a larger portion of coloring matter; this is the kind mostly used in dairies; it is imported from Brazil, and is also found in the East and West Indies. It is frequently adulterated with wheat or rye flour, salt, and soap, for weight; and for color, turmeric or ferruginous earth.

Anodynes, a term applied to a class of medicines, chiefly of the preparations of opium, belladonna, hyoscyamus, lettuce, &c.

Answer, to be responsible for; to discharge or pay as a claim or obligation; in correspondence the reply to a letter.

Answered, replied to.

Antal, a wine measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, about 13⅓ gallons.

Anthracite, a non-bituminous variety of stone coal. It is an exceedingly valuable article for fuel, and for steam, and in the manufacture of iron. As a commercial article it is found only in Pennsylvania and Wales. The chief shipping depots for its sale and shipment in the United States are Philadelphia, Elizabeth, N. J., and Rondout on the Hudson. The amount of this coal mined and shipped from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania has gradually increased from 365 tons in the year 1820 to 62,650 tons in 1830; 865,414 tons

in 1840; 3,254,321 tons in 1850; 6,751,542 tons in 1856; and about 10,000,000 tons in 1860; and 15,000,000 tons in 1870. Not less than two hundred millions of dollars have been expended in developing the mines and extending the trade, by the construction of canals and railroads; and hundreds of sailing vessels are constantly employed in carrying it to distant places from the shipping depots.

Anticaglia, antique coins, cut stones, antique household furniture, &c.

Antimonial powder, a medicinal preparation.

Antimonial wine, a medicinal preparation of tartar emetic.

Antimony, a metal extensively used in medicine, and in the composition of alloys, &c. The metallic ore of commerce consists of sulphur and other impurities combined with the pure metal. *Crude* antimony is the commercial name. *Regulus* is the name for the sulphuret, after being separated from the impurities of the ore by fusion and filtration. Regulus of antimony, the pure metal, is commonly of a silvery or dusty white color. It is found in California and in Hungary, Sweden, Bohemia, France, and in other parts of Europe, but the chief supply is from Singapore, where it is received from Borneo. The most important alloys of antimony are type, bell, and britannia metals.

Antimony yellow, a preparation of antimony of a durable color used in enamel and porcelain painting.

Antiquarian, a large kind of drawing paper, measuring 38 by 56 inches.

Antiques, as a commercial term, applies to ancient works of art or mechanism imported from the old world, whose chief value consists in their antiquity. Such articles frequently find their way to the auction or salesroom. Antique gems have an intrinsic commercial value independent of their antiquity.

Antique bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, used for statuary, casts, &c.

Ants' brood, ants' eggs, an article known in commerce, and used in making formic acid; dissolved in water they serve the purpose of vinegar in Norway.

Antwerp, a city and principal seaport of Belgium, on the river Scheldt. It is a city of great commercial importance, exporting largely wheat, butter, flax, cattle, cast and wrought iron, glass, linen and woollen fabrics, guns, &c., and importing raw cotton, sugar, coffee, dyewoods, indigo, spices, wines, machinery, ashes, fish, oil, &c. The trade of Antwerp, amounting to $140,000,000 or more annually, is almost exclusively confined to European countries, the most considerable item of exports to the United States being window and plate glass.

Antwerp blue, a color somewhat lighter in tint than Prussian blue.

Antwerp brown, a painter's color, made from asphaltum ground in strong drying oil.

Anvil, a block of iron, with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. They are of various sizes, shapes, and materials, and are manufactured at Birmingham, Dudley and Sheffield in England, and in various parts of the United States, particularly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. They range in weight from 28 lbs. to six hundred weight. We import annually from England from 5,000 to 7,000 anvils of different weights. The best anvils made in the United States are said to be of cast iron covered with steel. They are sold by the lb.

Apishamores, saddle blankets made of buffalo skins, used on the Western prairies.

Apothecaries' store, a store where medicines are sold at retail, and doctors' prescriptions are dispensed.

Apothecaries' wares, vials, pill boxes, mortars, paper, tin, and wooden boxes, scales, chemical glasswares, weights, labels, glass signs, drug drawers, filters, jars, &c., &c.

Apothecaries' weight, the weight by which medicines are dispensed; the troy pound is used, and the ounce is divided into 8 drachms, 24 scruples, or 480 grains. Druggists buy and sell by avoirdupois weight.

Apothecary, one who prepares and dispenses medicines. The business is one of so much responsibility that it is almost everywhere guarded by legislative enactments, so that persons not duly qualified are restrained from pursuing it. By the laws of the State of New York, no person is allowed to practise the business of an apothecary without having previously obtained the diploma of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, or unless furnished with a diploma of some other regularly constituted college of pharmacy or medicine, or have passed an examination of the censors of some State medical society.

Apparel, in trade the term is usually

applied to ready-made clothing and millinery, but in commercial returns of imports or exports numerous small articles of dress are grouped under this term; also the sails, rigging, anchors, &c., of a ship are sometimes called the apparel of the ship.

Apple brandy, a liquor distilled from cider.

Apple jack, apple brandy.

Apples, a fruit more universally grown, and its uses better understood than any other fruit of our country,—entering into commerce both in their green and dried state. The annual exports of green apples from the United States seldom amount to less than 200,000 bushels, mostly to England and the West India Islands. They are usually shipped in barrels, but some are packed in layers in boxes which are made to contain precise numbers of particular sizes. To prevent sweating and moulding, holes should be bored in the heads and sides of the barrels or boxes.

Apple whiskey, same as apple brandy.

Apple wine, a kind of light sparkling wine made from the juice of the apple.

Application, the act of making a request for something; when made for insurance, it must state the facts truly, for if a false representation be made it will avoid the policy.

Appliqué lace, the patterns of which have been cut, and sewed on a foundation of net, much used for curtains, also for all articles of lace used as a part of the dress; synonymous with Brussels lace.

Apply, to appropriate, as to *apply* the proceeds to the payment of a particular debt.

Appraise, to set a price upon, to value; to appraise merchandise.

Appraisement, valuation of merchandise; foreign merchandise, on its arrival at any port in the United States, is required to be appraised at the wholesale price or market value thereof in the principal markets of the country from which the goods are exported. If the merchandise is found to correspond in quantity, character and value with that described in the invoice and entry (the duties being paid), the importer obtains from the collector a permit to receive his goods. If on examination, the merchandise in the package exceeds in quantity, or varies in character from the specifications in the invoice, or if invoiced below its foreign market value, all the remaining packages described in the invoice are required to be sent to the appraiser's stores, to be examined in detail. The facts are then reported by the appraiser to the collector, who takes such action in the premises as justice and the law demand. If the discrepancies appear to be with design and fraudulent, the goods are forfeited to the government. If the discrepancies were inadvertent and without fraud, or the prices 10 % or more below the foreign market value, also without fraudulent intent, twenty per cent. additional duty is imposed on the invoice, and the importer receives his goods.

Appraiser, one who sets a price or value upon merchandise; a government officer whose duty it is to examine and report the dutiable values of imported merchandise, for the purpose of enabling the collector to assess proper duties, and also to detect attempts at defrauding the revenue by means of false invoices or undervaluations. These appraisements are final unless appealed from by the importer, and cannot be disturbed or set aside except on clear evidence of fraud or informality on the part of the appraiser. *Sec. of Treasury to Col. of Phila., April,* 1868.

Appraiser's stores, government buildings to which foreign merchandise on its arrival in port is sent directly from the ships, there to undergo examination and appraisement by the appraising officers. For this purpose the law requires at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages, and a greater number, if deemed necessary, to be sent to the public or appraiser's store.

Appreciate, to raise the value of.

Appreciation, a rising in value.

Apprize, to set a price upon, to estimate the value of. This word is growing into disuse, being superseded by the word appraise.

Appropriation of payment, a payment made by one who is indebted on various accounts, may at the time he makes the payment be appropriated to whichever debt he pleases. If he fail to exercise this right, the party receiving the money may, at the time, appropriate it to whichever debt he may elect.

Apricot, a fruit of inconsiderable commercial importance. Oil is made in India from the kernels, and the wood of the tree is used in France for turning.

April, the fourth calendar month of the year. It is common for Philadelphia merchants to use, in their books of ac-

count, and on their bills and correspondence, the word 4th month instead of April.

Aqua, the commercial name in Scotland for malt liquors.

Aqua fortis, this term is now seldom used, nitric acid being the term substituted in commerce as well as in chemistry.

Aqua marine, or beryl, a gem thus named by jewellers from its resemblance to the color of the sea.

Aqua rosa, rose-water; 9 lbs. of clean rose leaves produce a distilled gallon.

Aqua tint, the art of engraving on copper in such a manner as to produce the effect of Indian ink drawing.

Aqua vitæ, a name familiarly applied to all native distilled spirits; a name for alcohol.

Arabesque, a style of ornament consisting of varied combinations of straight and curved lines in the manner of the Arabians, frequently consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., but in which there are no figures of men or animals.

Arabic gum, a gum obtained principally in Arabia and Egypt, from various species of acacia. (See *gum arabic.*)

Arabine, the mucilage of gum arabic and gum Senegal.

Arachis oil, generally known in commerce as nut oil, or pea-nut oil.

Aragu, crude sticklac taken just as it comes from the twigs.

Arangoes, large beads of various forms, as barrel, bell, round, &c., made of rough cornelians; formerly largely imported into England from Bombay and sold to Spanish and American merchants engaged in the African coast trade.

Arat, a wholesale warehouse in India.

Arbacis, a coarse woollen cloth made in Sardinia.

Arbitration, a mode of settling differences in mercantile affairs, by referring the matter in dispute to one or more disinterested merchants. In commercial cities, where there is a board of trade or chamber of commerce, there is usually a standing arbitration committee to which the ordinary mercantile disputes are submitted. The by-laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York provide for such a standing committee, which is styled the Committee of Arbitration. It consists of five members, of whom one is elected at each annual meeting of the chamber, to serve as chairman for the year ensuing; of the other four members, one retires in rotation every month, the vacancy being filled at the monthly meeting of the chamber, by balloting for a new member.

There is also a standing committee styled the *Committee of Appeal*, to which an appeal may be made from the decision of the Committee of Arbitration. The Committee of Appeals consists of the president of the chamber, the first and second vice-presidents and the treasurer, together with the chairman of the Committee of Arbitration. The Committee of Arbitration meet whenever business requires, and all parties having mercantile disputes to be referred to the committee may make statements of their cases in writing, directed to the chairman. Each party has the right of producing witnesses, and is required to pay such fee as the committee may deem reasonable.

No decision of the Committee of Arbitration shall be appealed from in any case in which the amount involved does not exceed $100; nor in any case which has been unanimously decided by the whole committee, unless the amount exceeds $500. In all other cases an appeal may be made by either party, provided a notice of such appeal be served upon the chairman of the Committee of Arbitration within ten days of the delivery of the decision of the committee to the parties interested. —(See Board of Trade; also, Tribunal of Commerce.)

Arcade, an arched avenue or gallery with stalls or shops on each side for the sale of goods, found in European cities and also in cities of the United States; but, on trial in the city of New York, proved a failure.

Archangel, the principal commercial city of northern Russia. The exports are tallow, wheat, rye, oats, hemp, timber, linseed, potash, tar, train oil, mats, deals, battens, ends, &c. The annual exports are about 5 millions of dollars, three-fourths of which go to England.

Archil, a violet red paste prepared from the *lichen rocellus.* It is used for dyeing silks and woollens, and produces many fine shades of red. It is mostly procured from the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands. The solution in alcohol is the red-colored liquid employed in spirits of wine thermometers; also called orchil.

Archin arish, a measure in Persia of a little more than a yard.

Archine, a Russian linear measure equal to 28 inches.

Ardasis, the coarsest sort of Persian silk.

Ardeb, the grain measure of Alexandria and Cairo, equal to $5\frac{4}{5}$ bushels.

Areca-nut, the fruit of an East Indian palm tree. (See *Betel nut.*)

Argali, the wild sheep which inhabit the highest mountains of Asia and North America.

Argel, the leaf of a shrub, used chiefly for adulterating senna.

Argent, the French name for silver metal, or coin.

Argentan, a white metal composed of copper, nickel, and zinc, an imitation of silver; a German silver.

Argil, white clay; potters' clay; clay; alumina.

Argol or **argal,** the crust or sediment which forms on the sides of wine casks. It is red or white, according to the color of the wine, and is used by dyers to dispose stuff to take colors. It is crude tartar, and when washed and purified of its dirt, &c., it is called cream of tartar.

Argoudan, a kind of raw cotton.

Aridas, a kind of East India taffeta.

Arienzo, a Spanish weight equal to about $27\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

Aristolochia, a genus of plants of which there are several species used in medicine, but the application of the term is confined in this country to the dried Virginia snake-root.

Arithmetic, the art of computation by figures. (See Commercial Arithmetic.)

Arithmetical figures, the figures used by merchants—they are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, invented by the Arabian Moors and brought into use in the latter part of the 8th century.

Armadillo plates, the commercial name for the bony shells of the armadillo, a considerable number of which are annually exported from Siam to France and England.

Armateur, the French name for a ship-owner, or one who fits out a ship for a voyage.

Armenian bole, a species of clay from Armenia and other countries, of a bright red color, used as a dentifrice, and as a pigment.

Armenian stone, a commercial name for lapis lazuli; a soft blue stone or earthy mineral.

Armozeen, or **armozine,** a heavy black silk used for clerical robes.

Armures, a term applied to woollen, worsted or other fabrics woven so as to produce a ridge on the surface, diagonally or otherwise.

Arn, a cloth measure in Dantzic, rather more than five-eighths of a yard.

Arnica, a genus of dwarf herbaceous plants which grow in the mountainous districts of the north and middle of Europe. A tincture, an extract, and an essence of, are prepared from the root, leaves, and flowers of *arnica montana*, the *mountain tobacco.*

Aromatics, substances characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm pungent taste.

Aromatic vinegar, a compound of strong acetic acid with powerful essential oils or aromatic herbs.

Arracacha, an esculent root found in the markets of Colombia, South America.

Arrack, an oriental name for spirituous liquors of all kinds. The arrack imported into the United States is chiefly distilled from rice and molasses, and contains an infusion of palm wine or toddy extracted from the juice of the cocoanut tree or from the flowers of different kinds of palm trees. It is mostly imported from Goa and Batavia, and usually comes by way of Holland.

Arratel, the Portuguese pound, very nearly the same as that of the United States, being 1.01.

Arrato, the Spanish pound, the same as the arratel.

Arrel, a Spanish weight of 4 pounds.

Arriba wood, a rich-veined cabinet wood, brought down the River Itajhay, in Brazil.

Arrieros, a conductor of freight, on mules or wagons, in Mexico.

Arrive. See Sold to arrive.

Arrival, the arrival of a vessel at port; in certain cases the receipt of goods in a store is called a fresh arrival; for certain revenue purposes the arrival of a vessel within a collection district must be a voluntary arrival, and not one forced by stress of weather.

Arroba, a Spanish and Portuguese weight, also a measure of capacity. In Buenos Ayres it is $25\frac{1}{3}$ pounds; in Aragon and Valencia, a fraction under $27\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; in Barcelona, nearly 22 pounds; in Galicia, $31\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; in Portugal, $32\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; in Spain, nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. For wine, as a measure in Alicant, a fraction over 3 gallons; for oil, a fraction over $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Aragon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; for wine in Barcelona, $2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons nearly; Canary Islands, $4\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; Havana, $4\frac{1}{10}$ gallons; in Malaga, $4\frac{1}{5}$

gallons; in Spain, generally for wine, slightly over 4¼ gallons, for oil 3⅓ gallons; Valencia, 3½ gallons; Valparaiso, very nearly 10 gallons.

Arrope, sherry boiled down to a syrup, and used for coloring other wines.

Arrow-root, a farinaceous substance procured in the West Indies, Ceylon, and in various parts of America, from the roots of the *maranta arundinacea.* The roots are dried and ground, and usually packed in small kegs, say 20 lbs. It should be free from musty flavor, white, and insipid. The principal importations of this article into the United States, which amount to about 200,000 pounds a year, are from Bermuda. It is frequently adulterated with potato or tapioca starches, or with inferior arrow-root. To show the difference in commercial value of different kinds of arrow-root, we give the London prices on a given day, as quoted in the Price Current—viz., Bermuda, 11d. to 1s. 3d; Jamaica and St. Vincent, 3d. to 6d; Barbadoes and Demerara and other sorts, 2½d. to 3½d. per pound. It derives its name from having been originally used by the Indians, as a remedy for the poison of their arrows, by applying it to the wound.

Arrow ties, the commercial name for the iron fastener or buckle, and the hoop-iron, used as a substitute for rope in baling cotton.

Arsenic, in its native state frequently called cobalt. The substance known as arsenic is not the metal, but an acid combination with oxygen, forming arsenious acid or the white oxide of that metal. It is obtained in Bohemia and Saxony, and is manufactured on a large scale at Altenburg and Reichenstein, in Silesia. It is frequently adulterated with chalk and gypsum. It is much used in the arts, especially in coloring and glass-making; also in the preservation of objects of natural history. It is a deadly poison.

Arseniate of soda, a mordant used in calico printing, and also called "dunging liquor."

Arsenic acid, an acid prepared from the white arsenic of commerce, and used in the manufacture of rosaniline and Turkey red.

Arsenic black, the commercial name of the metal arsenic, which is manufactured by distilling powdery white arsenic with charcoal dust, iron filings, and lime.

Arsenical iron, silver-white pyrites worked as an ore of arsenic, and furnishing the white oxide of commerce.

Arsenic weight, the Dutch apothecaries' weight, equal to ⅘ pound avoirdupois, and subdivided into 16 ounces.

Arsenious acid, the white arsenic of commerce, and usually called arsenic. It is obtained from the ores of iron, tin, cobalt, and nickel. It is much used in the preparation of pigments, and largely employed in calico printing and in glass-making. As a commercial article, it is chiefly prepared in Bohemia and Saxony, and is very cheap, costing in England only about five dollars per ton.

Artaba, a Persian measure of capacity used for grain, equal to about 1⅗ of a bushel.

Artichokes, Jerusalem artichokes occasionally form an article of commerce, either in the tuber or in oil; a species of the sun-flower, the *helianthus tuberosus.*

Article, a clause in a contract or bargain; a distinct part of an agreement or writing; a particular separate charge or item in an account; a particular commodity, as an *article* of merchandise.

Articles, various distinct commodities; the *articles* which one merchant deals in are not the *articles* dealt in by another merchant; these *articles* are known in chemistry, but no such *articles* are known in commerce; these are fancy *articles;* those are *articles* of merchandise, &c.; the whole of an agreement, as *articles* of copartnership, &c.

Articles of copartnership, see Copartnership.

Artificial eyes, a manufacture of glass used to cover the place of the eye when injured or destroyed; they are principally produced in Paris, and with such skill as to very successfully imitate the natural eye.

Artificial flowers, are made of cambric, silk, velvet, feathers, wax, shells, of insects, of lace, of hair, of coral, of sea-weed, of ivory, of whalebone, of cloves, of nutmegs, of pimento, of wood, ebony, metal, &c.; but the artificial flowers of commerce are restricted to those which are formed of textile fabrics and feathers. The feather flowers are mostly from Brazil, or made from the feathers of South American birds. Those made from linen and other fabrics are made in France, England, and the United States. The annual imports, mostly from France, amount to about $750,000. The making of artificial flowers is a beautiful art, the imitations, both in respect of color and form, approximating wonderfully close to natural flow-

ers. Every petal, leaf, stem, bud, calyx, stamen and pistil, and stigma and anther, is imitated with surprising closeness and success. And much tact is displayed in selecting materials and substances suitable for imitative purposes. The petals are imitated not only by cambric, but by ribbon, feathers, silk-worms' cocoons, taffeta, velvet, and even thin laminæ of stained whalebone. The stems, made of wire, have an envelope of colored paper or silk, or some other substance varying according to the texture of the real stem. The leaves are mostly of cambric, but sometimes of other woven material. Seeds, and buds, and small fruit are successfully counterfeited by bits of glass or wax, or other substances. The same plant is sometimes exhibited in successive stages—in bud, in blossom, in full maturity, and in decay; sometimes there are orchideous plants, and hop plants, and vine twigs, and oats, rye, and wheat; sometimes the blue and red autumnal parasitic flowers are imitated, such as the ivy, and oak leaf, and the acorn. The various grasses are also imitated. In Paris the buds, leaves, petals, stamens, pistils, and other component parts, are made in small workshops by persons who each attend to only one part of a flower, while the whole are fitted together in other workshops. Even these workshops are frequently limited to one single kind of flower each, so completely is the division of labor carried out. In that city there are hundreds of dealers or venders, who employ more than six thousand persons, mostly women, in building up the various parts into groups of flowers. The manufacture is now very largely conducted in New York and in Philadelphia, and the flowers produced here are but slightly if at all inferior to those of Paris; the work, however, is chiefly performed by French men or women.

Artificial stones, a manufacture of glass produced in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, in imitation of the various precious stones or gems, and with such skill as to deceive all but the most practised experts.

Artole, a weight of half a rupe, or 90 grains Troy.

Artificial gold, a material largely manufactured in the United States and made into imitation jewelry, composed of copper, tin, magnesia, tartar, and sal-ammoniac.

As, or **ass,** or **es,** a small weight used for weighing gold, &c.; at Baden 0.77 gr.; at Cologne 0.90 gr.; at Copenhagen 0.89 gr.; at Stockholm and Amsterdam 0.74 gr.; and at Zurich 0.83 gr.

Asar, a Persian gold coin equal to $1.60.

Asarabacca leaves, the leaves of the *asarum europæum*, which are used in the manufacture of cephalic snuff, and in veterinary practice.

Asbestus, a mineral of the hornblende family, fibrous, flexile, and elastic, found in silky filaments which, when mixed with oil, may be woven into a fire-proof cloth, and is used in various manufactures. It is of various colors, white, green and brown. It is employed in the manufacture of iron safes, and by the natives of Greenland it is used as the wick for lamps. It is found on the eastern side of the Alleghanies and in other parts of the United States, but it is said that nowhere is it so abundant or of so good a quality for weaving as that which is found at Staten Island, within a few miles of the city of New York. The island of Corsica is noted for the excellent quality and abundance of this mineral. It is sometimes called amianthus, and also mountain flax.

Asbolane, a black mineral used in making smalt.

Asbolin, a yellow, acrid oil obtained from soot.

Ash blue, a chemical production of copper and lime-water.

Ash-colored, pale color, inclining to a whitish gray.

Ashes, the commercial ashes are pot-ash, pearl-ash, bone-ash, soda-ash, kelp, and barilla. The word is applied to the ashes of vegetable substances, from which the alkalies are obtained.

Ashore, not afloat.

Ash timber, the timber of the ash tree, which is much used by manufacturers of agricultural implements, by carriage and chair makers, and indeed by all workers in hard woods. It is the toughest and most elastic of any of the woods which grow in Great Britain; but in this country it is excelled in these qualities by the American hickory.

Ashton's salt, the finest quality of Liverpool table salt which is imported, deriving its name from the name of the original manufacturer. The name Ashton salt is also given to a fine quality of salt made at Syracuse, in New York State.

Ask, the price demanded, as I *ask* for such a lot of goods, so much.

Asking, the price at which an article

is held at the present time,—I am now *asking* such a price.

Aslani, a Turkish silver coin, worth from 115 to 120 aspers. The word signifies a lion, the figure stamped upon the coin.

Asnee, a wine measure in Lyons, $21\frac{2}{3}$ gallons; a dry measure equal to about $5\frac{1}{5}$ bushels.

Asparagine, a crystallized substance obtained from asparagus and other plants.

Asper, a small Turkish coin and money of account of uncertain value; in some places equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Asphalt, a compact species of bitumen.

Asphaltum, a species of bitumen or mineral pitch, found in Barbadoes, Trinidad, on the shores of the Dead Sea, and in great abundance in Western Pennsylvania and in other parts of the United States, and also in Canada, and on the north side of Cuba. It is called bitumen judaicum, also Jews' pitch. A valuable kind of asphaltum, sometimes called asphaltum glance, is very hard and of a black, brilliant lustre. It is used in the arts as a component of japan varnish, also as a cement, and for pavements as a substitute for flag-stones.

Aspinwall, an important seaport of Central America, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, connected with the Pacific Coast by the Panama Railroad, and with New York by semi-monthly steamers. It is the principal commercial entrepôt between the Atlantic States and California.

Assafetida, a fetid, resinous gum used in medicine, and in the East as a seasoning for food. It is produced from a plant which grows on the mountains in the southern provinces of Persia, and is exported to Bombay and Calcutta, whence it is shipped to the United States, usually *viâ* England. It comes in mats, casks, and cases. It should be chosen clear, fresh, strong-scented, of a pale reddish color and variegated; and is required by the Treasury Regulations of the U. S. to contain 50 per cent. of its peculiar bitter resin, and 3 per cent. of volatile oil.

Assam tea, a kind of tea raised in the upper Assam district of India, said to be from the true tea-plant of China.

Assay, real value; ascertained purity —applied to metals and ores, to fix their commercial value.

Assent, an agreement to something that has been done before; to accept or close in with an offer. When an offer to do a thing is made, it is not binding on the party making it until the *assent* of the other party has been given.

Assess, to compute; to estimate; to rate or fix a proportion.

Asses' skins, parchments used for pocket tablets and other purposes. An imitation of asses' skins or parchment, made of sheep-skin, is extensively used.

Assets, a term commonly used in trade to designate the funds, property, or effects, that is, the stock in trade, cash, and all available property of a merchant, in contradistinction to his liabilities or obligations; property set apart to meet a specific demand, as the acceptor of a bill is said to have *assets* of the drawer in his hands for that purpose.

Assignat, the name of the French paper money issued by the government after the French Revolution, nominally of the value of 100 francs. The first issue was made in 1790, to the extent of 400 millions of francs, and in September of the same year a second issue of 800 millions, and new issues from time to time were made, until September, 1796, they amounted to the sum of 45,579 millions of francs. These excessive issues produced a rapid depreciation in the value of paper money, so that in the year 1796 an assignat of 100 francs ($18.60) was currently exchanged for 6 cents. They ultimately became waste-paper in the hands of the holders, government never attempting to redeem more than about one-fourth of the issues, and even that portion at only about the rate of 3 per cent. on the nominal value.

Assignee. With merchants the term assignee is restricted to the person or persons to whom the property and estate of an involved, insolvent, or embarrassed debtor, are transferred and committed for the benefit of his creditors. An assignee, after accepting the trust, is not at liberty to assign the property back again to the assignor. It is his duty to act as a faithful trustee for all concerned. He is to take immediate possession of all the property and effects and valuable interests of every kind of the insolvent, and demand and take any necessary steps to collect all outstanding debts. He is clothed with the powers and responsibilities of a trustee. If he sell property of the insolvent he cannot buy it himself. He should deposit all moneys as soon as collected in a bank of good credit, and to the special account of the fund of the assignment. Acting in the

discharge of the ordinary duties of an assignee, he is personally liable only for want of ordinary skill and care. He is entitled to charge expenses necessarily disbursed; but when an assignee is an accountant, he is not entitled to charge for business done in that capacity. The assignee is not bound to accept a leasehold estate burdened with rents which might prove a loss instead of a benefit to the creditors.

Assignment. A merchant makes an assignment of his property and effects when his affairs are involved, or when he is embarrassed or becomes insolvent. The assignment is an instrument in writing which transfers the property of the debtor to a responsible party *in trust for his creditors.* No creditor must be excluded. In most of the States, however, where the assignment is voluntary, one creditor or one class of creditors may be preferred in the order of payment, even where the assets are exhausted in such preference. Merchants generally direct the payment first of borrowed money; and here they can direct that A. shall be paid first and in full; B. next and in full, and then the rest of the borrowed money creditors, if there be insufficient for payment in full, then to pay pro rata. They may thus continue to classify preferences to the end of their list of creditors. But especial care must be taken that there be no limitations which would exclude from the provisions of the assignment any debtor. It is usual, therefore, after the several schedules of debts are provided for, to insert a general clause that there shall be paid *all other debts* legally due or owing by the assignor. In commercial cities where the vicissitudes of trade and fluctuations of fortune are rapid, it is of the utmost importance that the facilities for borrowing money on credit should be as free from legal difficulties or embarrassments as may be consistent with good faith and honest dealing. A merchant finds himself in want of money and his neighbor lends it with confidence, because he knows that in the event of failure the merchant can protect him by making this borrowed money a preferred debt. Hundreds of merchants are saved every year from protest and failure by the timely aid of friends who rely upon this legal right of the creditor to protect them. Query? Not of law, but of morals:—May a merchant borrow money to pay a note from the man who sold him the goods for which the note was given, then make an assignment and include him as a borrowed money creditor, thereby securing him for the full amount, and leaving other business creditors at the foot of his assignment to receive a part only, or perhaps nothing whatever on their claims? Voluntary assignments do not work a discharge of the debtor, nor in any way interfere with the legal remedies of creditors, except that the property assigned is beyond the reach of execution creditors. There is a great diversity of the kind and extent of relief which assignments afford to the insolvent, and the persons entitled to it under the law in the different States. In some States preferences are prohibited by law, and render the assignment void. The Bankrupt Law passed by Congress in the year 1867, if it has not changed the law in regard to voluntary assignments, has very materially modified the practice—preferences working disabilities to the assignor.

Assignor, one who assigns and transfers his property and effects; if he make a general assignment in trust for the use of his creditors, he can impose no condition whatever which will deprive them of any right, nor any condition forbidden by law.

Assize, to fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by a law or by authority.

Assizer, an officer who has the care of weights and measures.

Ass load, the pack-load for an ass, which, in South America, is understood to average 170 pounds.

Association, a joint stock company.

Assortment, a variety of goods, embracing all or most of the different kinds within the range of the avowed business; a quantity or variety of any class or kind of goods which vary in form, color, quality, or price, but of the same line.

Assume, an undertaking or promise to pay money, or to deliver goods, or to perform a service.

Assurance, a species of insurance—as contracts under which a certain sum is to be paid on the death of an individual or individuals now living; while insurance is applied to those which provide for the payment of a sum on the occurrence of events not depending on the duration of human life, and which may never happen, such as the loss of ships at sea, the destruction of property by fire, &c. Mr. Babbage makes this distinction between the words: Insurance is a contract relating to an uncertain event, which may partly happen or partly fail; while assurance is a

contract dependent upon the duration of life, which must either wholly happen or wholly fail.

Astah, a cloth measure of 18 inches, used in Penang.

Asteria, an opalescent variety of sapphire, which, when cut, displays a silvery star with six rays.

Astracan, the name given to the fine fur or wool of a peculiar kind of sheep obtained by the Astrakhans from Bokhara.

Astralite, a kind of glass resembling the mineral aventurine.

At, in mercantile accounts, means for so much each,—as so many yards *at* so much a yard, usually expressed by the mark @; also used for by, as sales *at* auction.

Ataeomite, a green Peruvian sand, used for drying the ink instead of blotting paper.

Atche, a small Turkish coin of the value of about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

Atlas, a paper 26 by 34 inches; rich India embroidered silk or satin; also maps bound up in a volume.

Atoms, a very minute measure of length in Italy, being about the 1000th part of 40 inches.

Attachment, a process by which property in the hands of a party other than the debtor may be attached for the payment of the debt. This is a common mode of proceeding in Massachusetts and other Eastern States. A debt due by a non-resident who has property within the State, such property is seized or attached at the commencement of the action, to satisfy the judgment which shall be recovered. It is sometimes called *trustee process*, and the person who holds the property of the non-resident defendant or debtor is designated as trustee. In the State of New York an attachment may only issue against the property of a non-resident defendant who cannot be served with process, and also against the property of absconding, absent, or concealed debtors, the latter being rather in the nature of an insolvent proceeding for the benefit of all the creditors of the person whose property is attached.

Attah, a nominal money of 200 cash, in the island of Sombok, equal to about 44 cents.

Attar of roses, the essential oil of roses, a very costly fragrant perfume, obtained in India, Turkey, and Persia. The best article is prepared at Ghazipoor, in Hindostan, where a large trade is carried on in this article, the whole country for miles around being a garden of roses. A large quantity of rose water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, placed over night in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is found floating in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of the leaf of the sword-lily. When cool it is of a dark green color and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below 212°. It is estimated that 400,000 well-grown roses or 530 pounds weight of the rose leaves are required to produce one ounce of the attar. When warranted genuine, it sells at the English warehouses from $50 to $100 per ounce. It is adulterated with the oil of geranium, with spermaceti, and also with castor-oil.

Attera maund, a weight of 28 pounds, used for indigo and spices at Bussorah.

Attorney, one who acts in the place of another, and the authority for this substitution is usually in writing and under seal, and is called power of attorney. It is not indispensable that the authority should be given by a formal instrument, at least not in ordinary commercial transactions. The attorney is bound to act with due diligence after having accepted the employment, and, in the end, to render an account to his principal of the acts which he has performed for him. See Power of Attorney.

Au besoin, a French phrase used in commerce, as when the drawer of a foreign bill of exchange, as a matter of precaution, and to save expense, puts in the corner of the bill, *Au besoin chez Messieurs—à;* or, in other words, In case of need apply to ——."

Aubusson carpet, a carpet of the style of the Louises of France, taking its name from the place of its original manufacture, a town in France.

Auctioneer, one licensed or commissioned to sell the goods of others by public outcry, vendue, or auction. The person who receives and cries the bidding in an auction room; the auction salesman; a person who conducts sales by auction. An auctioneer is considered the agent of both parties, the seller and the buyer. He cannot purchase the property he is employed to sell; he is liable for loss by negligence; is bound strictly to observe his instructions; is required to act in good

faith to his employer or owner of the goods, and is not at liberty to misrepresent to the bidders or purchasers. In most of the States he is required to have a license or authority to sell, and in the State of New York he is required to give bonds conditional for the faithful performance of his duties, and to render a quarterly account of all goods sold or struck off; and if found guilty before any court of fraudulent practices, he is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and forever disqualified from pursuing the business of an auctioneer. He may charge commission for his services; has an interest in the goods sold coupled with the possession; has a lien for his commissions; and may sue the buyer for his purchase money.

Auctions, a public sale by outcry of goods or merchandise to the highest bidder, on certain conditions, called the conditions of sale. A bidding at an auction may be retracted at any time before the hammer is down, the bidding being nothing more than an offer on one side which is not binding on either side until it is assented to, and that assent is signified on the part of the seller by knocking down his wooden mallet on the table or counter. A nod, a wink, or some other sign by one party imports that he makes an offer, and knocking down a hammer by the other, that he agrees to it. The biddings of a secret puffer employed by the owner are not fair, and are held to be a fraud on real bidders. In the city of New York all auction sales are required to be made in the daytime, between sunrise and sunset, excepting books and prints, and goods in original packages as imported—samples of which shall have been previously exhibited. What is known as *Dutch auction* differs from the regular auction of this country. The article to be sold is put up and started by the auctioneer at a price beyond its value, and the first person who speaks and offers the sum mentioned by the seller, who has gradually lowered his price, is called out at once as the purchaser and the article is knocked down to him. This mode of conducting a sale is considered a very fair one, but auctioneers regard it as rather favoring the buyer, and therefore prefer the other method. There are certain kinds of foreign merchandise which are usually sold by the importer at auction, among which are tea, sugar, molasses, logwood, marble, and certain descriptions of dry goods. The prices at which a line of winter or summer dress goods are sold at auction in packages, usually govern the wholesale price of that class of goods for the season, and the same holds good of the other kinds of merchandise. Within the last few years we have noticed a tendency to the employment of brokers to effect private sales instead of employing auctioneers. The guaranteeing and the prompt cashing of the sales of entire cargoes of valuable merchandise, which the auctioneers in the importing cities are usually willing to do, will most probably always secure them a considerable portion of the sales of foreign goods. Domestic goods by the piece and package are also frequently placed on the market through auction houses. To sell by auction is expressed in French by *Vendre à l'encan;* in German, *In der Auction verkaufen;* in Spanish, *Vender en publica sub hasta;* in Italian, *Vendere all' incanto. Mock auctions* are peculiar in this country to the city of New York. They flourish in the principal thoroughfares of the city, and have for many years eluded the efforts of the city and State authorities to put a stop to their swindling practices. The victims are generally persons from the country.

Audit, to examine and settle or adjust accounts; verification of the accuracy of the statements placed before the auditing officer.

Auditor, an accountant who examines accounts,—not much used by merchants.

Augsburg, a city of Bavaria, noted for its printing, engraving, and bookbinding establishments, and as the chief mart for the sale of the wines of Italy, Switzerland, and South Germany; and, next to Frankfort, as being one of the most important money markets on the Continent.

August, a gold coin of Saxony, known as a pistole, worth from $3.88 to $4.00; the eighth calendar month.

Aum, a German liquid measure, varying somewhat in different localities, but averaging about 36 gallons.

Aune, the French cloth ell; the aune of Paris is a little less than 48 inches or 1.29972 yards; of Lyons, 1.31236 yards; of Mechlin, 27 inches. It is superseded by the mètre.

Aurantia wine, a wine made in India and Sardinia from the China orange.

Auri pigmentum, yellow sulphuret of arsenic; orpiment.

Aurung, an Indian name for the place where goods are manufactured.

Australian gum, a kind of gum arabic imported from South Australia.

Auvernat, a deep-colored wine made of black grapes which are produced near Orleans, in France.

Ava, a Cadiz long measure, a trifle over two inches; a name given to the long peppers of the Pacific Islands.

Avas, a monetary division of the Java rupee, one hundred being equal to the rupee.

Avens root, the root of the herb *beunet*, used in medicine and for imparting a flavor to wine and beer.

Aventurine, a variety of quartz of a gray, green, brown, or reddish brown color, and containing minute yellow spangles. It is found in Silesia, Bohemia, France, Spain, and India, but chiefly in the neighborhood of Ekaterinenburg, in Siberia. It is used for ring-stones, shirt-studs, ear-rings, and other ornamental articles. A fine specimen of the Siberian variety was presented to Sir Roderick Murchison by the Emperor Nicholas, in the form of a highly polished vase, 4 feet high and 6 feet in circumference—the difficulty of procuring a stone of such large dimensions, and of polishing so hard a substance, being so great that only one similar vase (presented to Humboldt and now in the Royal Museum in Berlin) has been made. Most of the aventurine jewelry is made from artificial kinds. The name for the natural substance was borrowed from that of the artificial gold-spangled glass, which in its turn originated in the circumstance of a workman having accidentally let fall some brass filings into a pot of melted glass, which he thereupon called aventurine, and mineralogists subsequently adopted the term and applied it to the natural substance.

Average, a fair sample; in a bill of lading it means the share in certain small expenses of the ship—pilotage, towage, harbor dues, &c.; the adjustment of the proportion of loss sustained by insurers; a contribution towards a loss sustained by some for the benefit of all, as in making good any damage sustained in throwing a portion overboard in case of a storm in order to save the vessel and a portion of the cargo. If many interests or properties are in peril, and one or more of them is wholly or partially sacrificed for the purpose of saving the rest, that which is thereby saved must contribute towards indemnifying the owner of that which was sacrificed. The contribution is made by the owners of the ship, freight, and goods on board, in proportion to their respective interests.

Average stater, one who computes marine averages.

Avignon, a city of France, situated on the Rhone, about 50 miles from Marseilles. It is noted for its rearing of silkworms, its production of silk, its manufactures of velvet, woollen, and cotton goods, and for its trade in wine, brandy, grain, and other articles of which it is the entrepôt of several French provinces.

Avignon berries, the small, yellow dyeing berries of commerce, the produce of the *rhamnus infectorius*, or buckthorn. They are also known in commerce as Persian berries, and are grown in Provence, Languedoc, and are also imported from Persia.

Avocada pear oil, an oil obtained from the fruit of the avocada pear-tree, a native of Trinidad, used mostly for soap-making, though when refined it is used both as an illuminating and as a lubricating oil. It is brought from British Honduras.

Avoirdupois, the commercial weight of the United States and England, used for all heavy commodities. The avoirdupois pound of 16 ounces contains 7,000 grains; and 144 pounds avoirdupois is equal to 175 pounds troy, or bears the proportion to the pound troy as 17 to 14.

Awl tree, the Indian mulberry, the roots of which are used for dyeing.

Awls and awl-blades, used by shoemakers and saddlers, manufactured extensively in Rhode Island, from steel bars drawn to the square of 1-16 of an inch or less; imported from Sheffield.

Awning, the trade name for a kind of ticking manufactured for awnings.

Axayacatl, the eggs of a fly deposited on flags and rush mats, and sold as a caviare in Mexico.

Axe, this important instrument of husbandry and tool of the workshop, until within a late period, was not included among the articles kept on hand and for sale at the stores, but was made to order by the village blacksmith, in form, size, and weight to suit his customer. Axes are now produced both in Europe and America at large manufacturing establishments, greatly improved in quality and workmanship, and at reduced prices. They are largely manufactured in the United States at Collinsville, Conn., Cohoes, N. Y., East Douglass, Mass., and other places.

Axe-handles, an important article of

domestic manufacture in the northern and eastern States, where they are sold by the dozen; they are usually made of the wood of white hickory.

Axe stone, a name for jade, a hard stone used by the New Zealanders for axes and offensive weapons, and in Turkey it is carved into handles for swords and daggers.

Axle, a bar of iron or piece of timber which supports a car or wheel carriage.

Axminster carpets, carpets noted for their thick and soft pile; the worsted being entirely thrown to the surface instead of appearing on both sides. When not manufactured to order in one piece, they are 27 inches wide.

Ayr stones, stones from the river Ayr, in Scotland. They are imported generally in small broken pieces, and are used for polishing marble, and copper for engravers. The harder varieties are also used as whetstones.

Azimuth, a nautical instrument.

Azumbree, a liquid measure in Spain, varying in different parts from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pints, at Castile 2 quarts, at Valencia a little more than 3 quarts.

Azure, the fine blue color extracted from cobalt; a blue pigment.

Azure stone, a mineral substance of azure-blue color known as lapis lazuli; the finest qualities used by the lapidary, and the common occasionally for toys; but it is chiefly important from its affording the pigment sold as *ultramarine.*

Azuline, a permanent blue dye, made from certain constituents of coal-tar.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

B.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Bacon	Lard	Speck	Spek	Lardo	Tocino
Baggage	Bagage	Bagage	Bagaadje	Bagaglio	Equipage
Bale	Balle ; ballot	Ballen	Baal	Balla	Bala
Ballast	Lest	Ballast	Ballast	Zavorra	Lastre
Balsam	Baume	Balsam	Balsem	Balsamo	Balsamo
Bamboo	Bambou	Bambusrohr	Bamboesriet	Canna bambù	Bambu
Bank	Banc ; banque	Bank	Bank	Banca	Banco
Barilla	Barille	Soda barille	Spaansche Soda	Barilla	Barilla
Barrel	Tonneau ; baril	Fass	Vat	Barile	Barril
Barley	Orge [ers	Gerstengraupen	Garst	Orzo	Cebada
Baskets	Corbeilles ; pani-	Körbe	Korf	Panieri ; cesti	Canastas ; cestas
Beads	Rosaires ; grains	Rosenkränze ; bitte	Bedes	Corone	Coronas
Beans	Fèves	Bohnen	Boonen	Fave	Frejoles
Bearer	Porteur	Ueberbringer	Houder	Latore	Portador
Beer	Bière	Bier	Bier	Birra	Cerveza
Bitumen	Bitume	Bergharz	Aardpek	Asfalto ; betume	Asfalto ; betun
Boat	Bateau ; chaloupe	Boot	Boot ; sloep	Barca [bri	Chalupa ; barca [bros
Book trade	Trafic de livres	Buchhandel	Boekhandel	Commercio di li-	Comercio de li-
Bookseller	Libraire	Buchhändler	Boekhandelaar	Librajo	Librero
Bookkeeper	Teneur de livres	Buchhalter	Boekhouder	Tenitore di libri	Tenedor de libros
Boots	Bottes	Stiefel	Laarzen	Stivali	Botas
Bottles	Bouteilles	Bouteillen; flaschen	Flesschen	Bottiglie	Botellas
Boxes	Boîtes ; caisse	Büchsen ; dosen	Buksen ; doozen	Casse ; scatole	Cajas
Boxwood	Buis	Buchsbaumholz	Palmhout	Legno di bosso	Boj ; box
Brandy	Eau de vie.	Branntwein	Brandewijn	Acquavite	Aguardiente
Brass	Cuivre jaune	Messing	Messing	Ottone	Laton ; azofar
Brazil wood	Bois de Brésil	Brasilienholz	Roodhout	Legno del Brazil	Palo Brasil
Bristles	Soies de porc	Borsten	Borstels	Setole de porci	Cerdas ; sedas
Broker	Courtier	Makler	Makelaar	Sensale	Corredor
Brimstone	Soufre	Schwefel	Zwavel	Solfo	Azufre
Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	Brons	Bronzo	Bronce
Brushes	Brosses	Bürsten	Borstels	Spassole	Brochas ; cepillos
Buckskins	Peaux de daims	Damhirschfelle	Damhertenvellen	Pelli di daini	Pieles de ciervos
Buckwheat	Blé noir [argent	Buchweizen	Boekweit	Grano nero	Trigo saraceno
Bullion	Lingot d'or, *ou* d'	Gold und silber	Specievoorraad	Numerario	Oro *ó* plata en barra
Business	Affaire	Angelegenheit	Angelegenheid	Affare	Comercio ; asunto
Butter	Beurre	Butter	Botar	Butiro	Mantequille
Buttons	Boutons	Knöpfe	Knoopen	Bottoni	Botones
Buy	Acheter	Kaufen	Koopen	Comprare	Comprar
Buyer	Acheteur	Käufer	Opkooper	Compratore	Comprador

B.

Babbitt's metal, an alloy of copper, tin, and antimony, tin forming the chief ingredient, used for lining the bearings for journals of heavy shafts or axles to reduce friction.

Babool bark, the bark of the babul, or *acacia arabica*, used in India for tanning purposes.

Baboo, a title of respect in Hindostan, given to distinguished merchants or head clerks.

Bablah, or **babula,** the rind of the fruit of the *mimosa cineraria.* It is brought from the East Indies; and also, under the name of *neb-net*, from Senegal, and is used as a cheap dye to impart a drab color to cotton goods.

Babul gum, an inferior gum from the babul-tree, growing in Bengal.

Bachel, a grain measure, in some parts of the Morea equal to about 1½ bu., but at Patras not quite ⅞ of a bu.

Bacile, a dry measure used in the Ionian Islands; at Zante, equal to a little more than 1¼ bu.; at Cephalonia, 1⅜ bu.; at Ithaca, 1 bu.

Bacino, a dry measure in Corsica of a little more than ½ of a bu., or 35-100ths of a bu.

Backed, sustained or kept up in business.

Backer, one who indorses for or sustains another in his business credit.

Back rag, a Dutch wine.

Backs, a trade name for the thickest parts of heavy-tanned hides.

Backwardation, a Stock Exchange term for an allowance made for carrying over stock instead of settling and delivering at once. This term is not used in the United States, but is common in England.

Back washed, wool cleansed from the oil after combing.

Bacon, the flesh of the hog salted and dried. In commerce the term is usually restricted to the sides and belly of the animal; but in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Southern cities all smoked pork, including hams and shoulders, are called bacon, and the usual classification is,—Cumberland middles, which takes in the whole side from ham and shoulder; long clear middles; and short clear middles. Bacon is packed and shipped in boxes.

Bad, a term used to denote an article rendered unmerchantable by decay or decomposition. Colloquial—a *bad* year's business; he failed by reason of *bad* management.

Baddam, a species of bitter almond from Persia, and used as money in some parts of India.

Bad debts, book accounts and other claims which are uncollectible.

Badden rubbers, certain kinds of coarse, rough towels and gloves.

Badger, a term applied in England to one who buys grain or victuals for itinerating sales; the ground hog of the United States.

Badger skins, the skins of this animal dressed with the hair on; used by trunk-makers, and the hair from the skin is made into paint and shaving brushes.

Badiane, in India known as *badian khatai*, or "Chinese anise," the fruit of the *illicium anisatum*, or aniseed tree; among Asiatic nations a considerable article of commerce, and which, imported into Europe or the United States, constitutes the "star anise" of commerce.

Badigeon, the French name for plaster of Paris; a coloring substance or mortar for hiding defects in statuary or stonework; a cement formed of sawdust and glue.

Bad management, unskilful direction of business whereby losses are sustained, or opportunities for gain are neglected, or improperly conducted.

Badstub, a commercial term in Russia for the refuse of the rakitser flax.

Baetas, a plain woollen stuff manufactured in Spain and Portugal.

Baft, a blue or white woven cotton fabric used in the African trade.

Baftas, a plain kind of Indian cotton piece goods, the best quality of which is made at Surat.

Bag, a measure and weight of various quantities; a certain quantity of a commodity such as is usual to sell in bags, as a bag of coffee, a bag of shot—the latter being understood to be 25 lbs., and the bag of Rio coffee to be 160 lbs.

Bagattino, a small copper coin of Venice, of the value of about half a cent.

Bagdad, a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey, the trade with which is carried on

by caravans; one consisting of 700 or 800 loaded camels arriving once or twice a year from Aleppo, and one of 1,200 or 1,500 camels from Damascus. The imports of this trade are cotton piece goods, plain and printed cloths, dyes, imitation shawls, &c. The returns are buffalo hides, indigo, tombak, cashmere shawls, gums, myrrh, pearls, and red and yellow leather, and a kind of plush, the latter articles being manufactures of the city.

Baggage, the trunks and bags which contain the clothing and other articles carried by travellers. In England called also *luggage;* in the Western States *traps.* (See Passengers' baggage.)

Baggage-car, the car in a train which contains the baggage of travellers.

Baggage-master, the person who takes charge of the baggage at railway stations and on steamboats.

Baggage-smashers, persons who receive and deliver baggage at railroad and steamboat stations,—so named from the rough and reckless manner in which they handle trunks and other articles belonging to passengers.

Baggage warehouse, in England a special department of the customs where baggage may be left, or where it is taken to be examined and cleared. Not used in the United States.

Bagging, a coarse kind of stuff made of hemp, jute, cotton, etc., for grain, salt, wool, coffee, and other merchandise. It is made chiefly at Dundee, for the American market. Also, a kind of coarse stuff made from the fibres of plants, manufactured at Bengal, and called gunny cloth, which is used for cotton-bags; also made of hemp in the United States, and known as Kentucky bagging.

Bags, sacks of canvas, leather, or paper, for holding grain, seeds, or merchandise; or clothing, as travelling-bags. An extensive trade in grain-bags of canvas, and in seed-bags of paper, is transacted in New York, where the manufacture of these articles is conducted on a large scale. Grain-bags are frequently hired out for a voyage to Europe, and returned empty, and if of American manufacture, are admitted on their return free of duty; or if exported empty, and afterwards imported filled with grain, they are admitted free of duty. *Treas'y Decision,* Dec. 11, 1858. "The cutting over, resewing, and remaking of second-hand bags or sacks of foreign material in the United States, constitutes them *manufactures of the United States.*" *Let. Sec. Treas'y* to Appraiser at New Orleans, June 17, 1868.

Bahama sponge, a coarse sponge from the Bahama islands.

Bahar, a Dutch weight, at Ceylon, 520 lbs.; English, 500 lbs.; at Goa, 495 lbs.; at Malacca, 405 lbs.; at Mocha, 450 lbs.; at Batavia, 610 lbs.; at Bantam, 396 lbs.; and for pepper, 406¾ lbs.

Bahia, or **Salvador,** a large seaport and city of Brazil, situate on All Saints Bay, and about 800 miles from Rio Janeiro. The trade of the city is from 7 to 10 millions of dollars annually. The exports are sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, hides, tobacco, piassava, rosewood, and diamonds. The imports are principally of manufactured cottons, provisions, flour, salt, fish, iron, hardware, machinery, coal, wines, etc.

Accounts are kept in milreis, 1000 reis = 1 milreis. The value of the gold milreis is 26½*d.* sterling, or a little more than half a dollar. The weights and measures, the *arroba*, of 32 lbs.; the *quintal*, of 4 arrobas; the alquèire of ⅞ths of a bushel; and the *canada* of 1⅞ths of a gallon. *McCulloch* fixes the canada at 2 imperial gallons; but *Alexander*, who is generally accurate, puts it at 1⅞ths gallons. A *bag* of coffee at this place is 128 lbs.

Baikerite, a hard, brown-colored mineral wax, which becomes soft with the warmth of the hand. Found in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, in Siberia.

Bail, to deliver goods in trust to be made up; to be stored or kept; or to be carried or forwarded. Not in general use.

Bailee, one to whom goods are delivered in trust.

Bailer, one who delivers goods to another in trust.

Bailment, a delivery of goods in trust for some special object or purpose, and upon a contract, express or implied, on the part of the bailee that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

Baize, a coarse kind of flannel, or open woollen fabric with a long nap, sometimes friezed on one side. Imported from England, and also manufactured in the United States.

Bajocco, a copper coin current in Italy, worth about 1½ cent.

Bakers' salt, the sesquicarbonate of ammonia, used as a substitute for yeast.

Baking powders, preparations of chemical salts, soda, phosphates, etc., used as substitutes for yeast in making bread.

Bakkul, the fibrous bark of certain trees, used in India for small cord.

Balachong, a preparation of dried fish and shrimps, a large traffic in which

is conducted in Cochin China, Siam, and other parts of India.

Balais, or **Balas ruby,** the rose-red varieties of spinel, less valuable than either the oriental or spinel ruby, and often confounded with burnt topaz. It is employed in jewelry.

Balance, scales for weighing commodities; the amount which remains due by one party on settlement; in book-keeping, the difference between the debit and credit side of an account.

Balance of trade, the difference between the value of the commercial exports and imports of any country. The balance is said to be favorable to a country when the value of the exports exceeds that of the imports; and unfavorable when the value of the imports exceeds that of the exports. This was formerly the English doctrine, as it is at the present day the doctrine of American protectionists. *Mr. McCulloch*, and other free-trade writers of England, contend that this theory of a favorable or unfavorable balance of trade, proceeds on radically mistaken views as to the nature of commerce. For it will be found that so far from an excess of exports over imports being any criterion of an advantageous commerce, it is directly the reverse; since, were the value of the exports greater than the value of the imports, merchants would lose on every transaction with foreigners, and the trade with them would be speedily abandoned. On the other hand, *Mr. Greeley*, and other writers who favor protection, contend that it is not well for a nation to buy more, year after year, than its surplus products will pay for, and that the nation that persists in so doing inevitably plays the part of a prodigal, and invokes the penalties of culpable folly. The discussion of this question belongs rather to the department of political economy than of strict commerce, and the great majority of merchants act without any reference to it whatever. They buy abroad all the goods that they can pay for and sell at a profit. When they cease to make a profit on foreign goods they cease to purchase them, the trade thus regulating itself. We have known merchants, however, to scrutinize with careful interest the value of the imports and exports, and to shape their business for the next year accordingly. If they found that the imports were so largely in excess of the exports of products and merchandise as to render it necessary to make large shipments of specie, they limited or countermanded their foreign orders, reduced their stocks, and prepared themselves for a tight money market and a season of dull trade. It need hardly be added that these merchants were not among those who had to ask extensions.

Balance sheet, a statement in which, in a condensed form, the adjusted accounts of a merchant are presented, exhibiting his pecuniary affairs, and showing the balance of property and debts, and profits and losses; a transcript of the balances of all the accounts on the ledger.

Balancing, in book-keeping, adjusting the entries in the books so that the different accounts will agree.

Balancing books, the closing or adjusting of each personal or general account in the ledger, in order to make up the balance sheet.

Balde, a weight for coal at Lisbon of 12¾ lbs., also an oil measure at Lisbon of about 11½ gallons.

Bale, a package or bundle of goods, in a cloth or skin cover, and corded for transportation; a package of merchandise of variable dimensions. Cotton, wool, and various other articles are shipped in bales. The established bale of cotton in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi is 500 lbs.; in Georgia, 375 lbs.; and in South Carolina, 362½ lbs.; at Alexandria, in Egypt, 228 lbs.; Surat, 382 lbs.; Bengal, 300 lbs.; Brazil, 162 lbs. Practically, however, in packing cotton, these weights are only approximate. The average weight of the bales of all kinds of cotton arriving at Liverpool is about 400 lbs.

Baleen, the name given by sailors to the whalebone of commerce.

Bale lashings, cordage used in packing goods in bales. Hoop iron is now much used for cotton bales, for which purpose it is imported in lengths of about 10 feet.

Bale rope, a loosely manufactured hempen or other kind of rope, used for securing bales of merchandise.

Baline, a kind of coarse canvas for packing.

Baling paper, a name for stout wrapping or packing paper.

Balize, a mast or pole erected on a bank for a landmark; a buoy or sea-beacon.

Balks, logs of square timber, which may vary in length from 20 feet upwards, and square not less than 8 inches.

Ball, a signal hoisted on a flagstaff; a bullet or ball of metal for cannon; a ball for play; a ball of thread, &c.

Ballast, a shipping term for stone, pig iron, sand, coal, or other heavy material placed in the hold of a ship to steady it in the water. A ship which leaves a port without a cargo is said to be in ballast. It was held by the Secretary of the Treasury that stone ballast, even if unmerchantable, if landed from a vessel from a foreign port, must pay duty as on a non-enumerated article. *Let. to Col. at Pensacola, April* 6, 1869.

Ballastage, a toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast from the bottom of the port.

Ballast lighter, a boat employed in conveying ballast to a vessel.

Ballatoons, large, heavy luggage boats in Russia, used in the transport of timber.

Ballage, a duty paid to the corporation of London on certain foreign goods or commodities exported.

Ballon, a package of various kinds of goods; thus, a ballon of paper in France is twenty-four reams; a ballon of white glass, twenty-five bundles of six plates each; of colored glass, twelve bundles of three plates each.

Ballone, in Italy, a large bale of goods.

Ballot, a term in Sweden for ten reams of paper; and in the wool, silk, and other trades, for a small bale or package.

Balm of Gilead, another name for the balsam of Mecca or of Syria. The balsam has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm and somewhat bitter aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, and is the produce of a tree (*amysis gileadensis*) indigenous to Arabia and Abyssinia. It is valued as an odoriferous ointment or cosmetic by the Turks. It is said that the quantity of balsam yielded by one tree is only about sixty drops in a day; it is therefore very scarce, and can with difficulty be procured in an unadulterated state, much of which, sold under the name, being nothing more than dried Canada balsam. The term Balm of Gilead is also applied to a species of American poplar, the *populus balsamifera;* also to a fir-tree, the *abies balsamea*, from which a resin is obtained and sold as Canada balsam.

Balmorals, a heavy skirting of woollen or worsted in bright colors, sometimes mixed with cotton, in imitation of the skirt worn by the Swiss peasants; the name is taken from the Scotch country residence of Queen Victoria, by whom it was there worn, and thus rendered fashionable. Upwards of fifty different styles or patterns are manufactured in the United States.

Balsa, a kind of float or raft used on the coasts of South America for landing goods through a heavy surf. It is formed of two seal-skins sewn up so as to form two large bags, and covered with pitch, to make them air-tight. They are inflated with air and fastened together at one end, which forms the prow of the vessel, the other ends being kept about four feet apart by means of a small plank; and the raft is completed with small sticks covered over with matting, having thus the shape of a wedge or triangle. It is propelled by a double-bladed paddle, and the conductor, on approaching the shore, contrives to keep the balsa on the top of the highest wave till it is thrown on the beach. By this means cargoes are landed from merchant vessels where the violence of the surf prevents ordinary boats from passing.

Balsams, oily, aromatic, resinous substances, obtained by incisions from trees and plants, some solid, others liquid. Several of them enter largely into commerce.

Balsam Copaiva, or **Copaiba,** a liquid, resinous juice, obtained from the stem of a tree called *copaifera officinalis*, or *c. multijuga*, growing in Brazil, Cayenne, and the West India islands, used in medicine and in the arts. It is imported in casks containing from 100 to 150lbs., and is said to be frequently adulterated with castor-oil and turpentine.

Balsam Fir, the Canadian balsam.

Balsamito, a tincture or essence of balsam, made from balsam Peru and rum, and much used in Central America.

Balsam Mecca, the balm of Gilead balsam.

Balsam of Tolu, a liquid balsam from the Tolu tree, which grows on the mountains of Tolu, Timbacca, and other places in South America. When fresh it is of the consistence of turpentine, but becomes hard and brittle by age. It is frequently adulterated. Usually brought to this country from Carthagena, in calabashes, earthen jars, or glass vessels.

Balsam Peru, a liquid balsam extracted from the *myroxylon peruiferum*, a tree which grows in Peru, Central America, and Mexico. There are two kinds in commerce, the white and the black. It is usually imported in tin canisters; that which comes in the shell of the cocoa-nut is sometimes called balsam *en coque*.

Balsam-tree balsam, a resin obtained from the balsam-tree growing in Jamaica and South America.

Baltic fir, the timber and lumber of the firs from the countries about the Baltic, largely used in England for building purposes.

Baltic oak, a valuable species of oak exported from the Baltic, and used chiefly for ship-building.

Baltimore, one of the principal commercial cities in the United States, situated on a bay which connects with the Patapsco River, about 12 miles above its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay. The harbor is safe, commodious, and ample, with a sufficient depth of water for merchant ships drawing 22 feet. The foreign trade is large, the principal exports being petroleum, tobacco, and naval stores. Other exports are wheat, flour, corn, bacon, candles, soap, oysters, etc. The annual sale of oysters in kegs, cans, and otherwise, amounts to over 5 millions of dollars, and over 1,000 vessels of 50 tons or under, and 600 to 700 larger vessels, are employed in this trade alone. The merchants of this city have secured and sustain a very large wholesale trade with country merchants and dealers in the Southern and Western States. They employ, also, a large amount of shipping in the West India trade, and, as a general rule, West India products can be purchased on more favorable terms in Baltimore than in New York or Philadelphia. For the number of merchant sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., and amount of tonnage belonging to the port of Baltimore, see *Vessels.*

Commercial Regulations adopted by the Board of Trade of Baltimore, to obtain where no express agreement to the contrary exists.

COMMISSIONS ON BANKING.

On purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities	½ per cent.
On purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for their payment	1 "
On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee	1 "
On purchase or sale of specie and bullion	¼ "
Remittances in bills of exchange	¼ "
Remittances in bills of exchange, with guarantee	1 "
Drawing or endorsing bills of exchange	1 "
Collecting dividends on stocks, bonds, or other securities	½ "
Collecting interest on bonds and mortgages	½ "
Receiving and paying moneys on which no other commission is received	½ per cent.
On issuing letters of credit to travellers, exclusive of foreign bankers' charges	½ "
Brokerage on foreign bills of exchange	⅛@¼ "

COMMISSIONS ON GENERAL BUSINESS.

On sales of foreign merchandise	2½ per cent.
On sales of domestic merchandise, not otherwise provided for	2½ "
On guarantee	2½ "
On selling flour and meal	2½ "
On selling grain received by vessels	per bus. 1½c.
On do. by railroad or steamboat, exclusive of expense of delivery	per bus. 2 to 3c.
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, on cost and charges with funds in hand	2½ per cent.
On collecting delayed and litigated accounts	2½ "
On landing, reshipping, or delivering goods from vessels in distress, on value of invoice	1 "
On procuring or obtaining money on bottomry or respondentia bond on vessels	1 "
Landing and reshipping, on specie and bullion	½ "
Receiving and forwarding merchandise entered at Custom-House, on invoice value	1 "

On consignments of merchandise withdrawn or reshipped full commissions are to be charged, to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and one-half commission on the residue of the value.

The risk of loss by robbery, fire (unless insurance be ordered), theft, popular tumult, and all other unavoidable occurrences, is in all cases to be borne by the owners of the goods, provided due diligence has been exercised in the care of them.

Merchandise Brokers on cargo sales ¼ per cent. and government tax; on other sales ¼ to 1 per cent. as to character and amount.

SHIPPING.

On purchase or sale of vessels	2½ per cent.
On disbursement and outfit of vessels	2½ "
On collecting freight	2½ per cent.
On collecting insurance losses of all kinds	2½ "
On chartering vessels, or procuring freight and passengers on amount of freight actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the charter parties are signed, including brokerage	5 "

No charter to be considered binding till a memorandum or one of the copies of the charter has been signed.

On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on am't of liability	2½ per cent.

The foregoing commissions are exclusive of auction duty, and commissions, brokerage, storage, and every other charge actually incurred.

FREIGHT AND FREIGHTING.

If a vessel is freighted by the ton, and no special agreement is made respecting the proportions at which each article shall be computed, the following shall be the standard of computation, viz.:

2,240	lbs.	Pig and Bar Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, Logwood, Fustic, and other heavy Dye-Woods
2,240	"	Nicaragua and Braziletto wood
2,240	"	net Sugar and Rice in casks
1,830	"	" Coffee in bags
1,568	"	" do. in casks
1,307	"	" Cocoa in bags or bulk
1,120	"	" do. in casks
1,110	"	" Pimento in bags
952	"	" do. in casks
784	"	" Ship Bread in bags
672	"	" do. in casks
1,120	"	" Dried Hides
1,344	"	" Dried Codfish in casks
900	"	" wt. Green Teas and China Raw Silk
1,120	"	" Bohea and other Black Tea
8	bbls.	Flour of 196 net
6	"	Beef, Pork, and Tallow
7	"	Naval Stores and Pickled Fish
200	gals.	wine measure—estimating the full contents of the cask of Oil, Wine, Brandy, &c
22	bus.	Grain, Peas, Beans, &c., in casks
36	"	do. do. do. in bulk
31	"	St. Ubes, Cape de Verds, &c., in bulk.
31	"	West India Salt, in bulk
10	sacks	Liverpool
40	cubic feet	Plank, Boards, Timber, bale goods, packages, and boxes

Shall be deemed equal to a ton.

In estimating the contents in cubic feet of various packages and goods, the following shall be the standard:—

	feet.
A Flour Barrel	5
A tierce of Rice	15
A hhd. of Flaxseed	12
A hhd. of Virginia Tobacco or Stems	50
A hhd. of Kentucky	55
A hhd. of Maryland and Ohio	40
5 bushels of Grain in bulk or bags	5

In computing boxes of Candles and Soap, kegs of Butter and Lard, Hams and Bacon, and generally all similar articles, 200 lbs. net wt. shall be equal to a barrel of 5 cubic feet.

All goods brought to this port on freight must be delivered at the expense of the vessel bringing the same. The consignee of a cargo, or the larger portion of a cargo, has the right to designate the place of discharge on any wharf within the city limits accessible to the vessel. A delivery, after due notice, on any good wharf at Fell's Point, during business hours, is a delivery in the port of Baltimore. Hides, or any other merchandise prohibited to be landed in the city at certain periods, must be landed where the public authorities may direct.

In all cases when vessels are obliged (by the quarantine regulations or city authorities) to discharge their cargo in the stream, the expense of delivering the same shall be borne by the carrier only.

TARES AND WEIGHTS.

Tares shall be allowed as follows:—

Sugar, in hhds., or tierces, or bbls., 12 per cent.; in boxes, 15 per cent.; do., in linen bags, 3, and mats, 5 per cent.; and in all other packages, the actual tare.

Coffee, Java, in gunny and grass bags, 2 per cent.; Rio and other bags, 1 per cent.; and all other packages, actual tare.

Cocoa, in bags, 2 per cent.

Pepper, in linen or single gunny bags, 2 per cent.; in other packages, the actual tare.

Pimento, in linen or single gunny bags, 3 per cent.; other packages, the actual tare.

Rice, in tierces and half tierces, 10 per cent.; and in bags, actual tare.

Copperas, in hhds. or bbls., actual tare.

Teas, green, whole chests, 20 lbs., and in all other packages, Canton tare.

Cassia, in mats, 9 per cent.; boxes and other packages, the actual tare.

Indigo, in ceroons, in single hides, 9 per cent.; in all other cases, the actual tare.

Ginger, 2 per cent., and Cloves, 9 lbs. per bale.

Alum, Brimstone, Nutmegs, Mace, Almonds, Figs, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Currants, Prunes, Starch, and all other articles not above mentioned, the actual tare, or the marked tare for packages if imported.

For a sack of ground Alum Salt, 214 lbs. gross shall be considered as a fair average weight.

Grain, Seeds, &c.—Standard weight per bus.: For Wheat, 60 lbs.; Corn, 56 lbs.; Rye, 56 lbs.; Oats, 32 lbs.; Beans, 62 lbs.; Cloverseed, 64 lbs.; Timothy, 45 lbs.; Flaxseed, 56 lbs.; Buckwheat, 48 lbs.; Barley, 48 lbs.; Peas, 50 lbs.; Potatoes, 60 lbs.; Corn on the cob, 70 lbs.; Onions, 57 lbs.; Chestnuts, 56 lbs.

No charge shall be made for casks, barrels, boxes, or other original packages.

STORAGE.	Cts. per month.
Hogsheads of Sugar	30
Do. Tobacco, Maryland and Ohio.	25
Do. do. Virginia and Ky.	30
Do. Molasses	40
Rum, Oil, and pipes of Wine, Brandy, and Gin	30
Hhds. Coffee, Copperas, Codfish, and Tallow.	20
Tierces of Sugar, Molasses, and half pipes	20
Do. Rice, Coffee, Flaxseed, Alum, &c.	12½
Barrels of Rum, Whiskey, Sugar, Fish, Cheese, Oil, and quar. casks Wine	6
Barrels of Molasses	10
Barrels of Flour and Coffee, and other dry articles	3
Boxes of Cuba Sugar	10
Boxes of Fish, Wine, Oil, Lemons, and Oranges	3
Boxes of Soap, Candles, Cheese, and Tin	1
Raisins, in boxes, and Figs, in drums	½
Bags of Coffee, Cocoa, Pepper, and Pimento	2
Bales of Cotton	20
Indigo in ceroons, &c.; in cases	10
Tea, in chests	3
Kegs of Butter, Tobacco, Nails, and Raisins	1
Hides, dry	1
Hemp, per ton	50
Iron and Lead, per ton	20
Crates of Earthenware	20
Salt, per sack	2
Do. per bushel	¾

All goods stored to be subject to one month's storage; if over one month, 10 days or less, half a month additional.

The owners of goods to be at the expense of putting them in store and delivering them.

Wharfage, see list of City Rates.

RATES OF CHARGES ADOPTED BY THE PROVISION TRADE.

On Storage per Month, viz.:

Bacon or Bulk Meats, in hhds	15	cts.
Pickled Meats, in hhds	20	"
" " " tres	6	"
Bacon, in tres	5	"
Lard, Pork, and Beef, in brls	4	"
" in tres	5	"
" " kegs	2	"
Bulk Meats, in cellar, per 1000 lbs	20	"

Charges:

For receiving or delivering, per hhd	5	"
" " " " " tre	3	"
" " " " " brl	2	"
" " " " " keg	⅛	"
" " " " loose meat p. 1000 lbs	20	"

For Salting or resalting (salt extra) loose meat per 1000 lbs.....40 cts.
For packing meats in slack casks, including cooperage.....40 "
For packing do. in tight casks.....37½ "
For weighing loose meat per 1000 lbs.....20 "
For weighing meat in casks..... 7¼ "
For smoking Should's or Hams, No extra charge for receiving and delivering 4 "
" " Sides..... 6 "
" Joles or Tongues..... 3 "
" inspecting and repacking... 75 "
Beef and Pork per brl ...
including all charges except storage.

For inspecting Bacon or Bulk Meat per 1000 lbs., 20 cts.

Scalage on Bacon ¼ per cent.; on Bulk Meat 1 per cent.

Tares on Bacon and Bulk Meat, actual.

Pork and Beef to be packed or repacked in accordance with existing city ordinances.

BALTIMORE CITY WHARFAGE RATES.

	Cents.
Anvils	1
Anchors, large, with Chain	25
Anchors, medium, with Chain	12½
Anchors, small, with Chain	6¼
Bales Cotton and Tobacco	5
Bales Domestics, Rags, and Hay	4
Bags Wool and Rags	2
Bags Coffee, Ginger, and Nuts	1
Bags Pepper and Bread	1
Bags Shot and Salt,	¼
Bags Buckwheat	¼
Barrels containing Merchandise in general	2
Barrels, Empty	1
Half Barrels containing Merchandise in general	1
Boxes Sugar	6
Boxes Lemons and Oranges	2
Boxes Wines and Oil	2
Boxes Soap and Chocolate	½
Boxes Candles and Pipes	½
Boxes Raisins and Cheese	½
Boxes Tin, Herring, and Window Glass	½
Boxes Tacks, Nails, and Screws	1
Bottles, per hamper	4
Bark, per cord	6¼
Bark, per bag	1
Bricks, per M	20
Butter Tubs, large, per 100	50
Butter Tubs, small, per 100	25
Bolts of Duck	½
Bundles Merchandise, large	1
Bundles Merchandise, small	½
Bureaus	6¼
Bedsteads, large	6¼
Bedsteads, small	3
Bookcases and Secretaries	6¼
Cases Dry Goods	3
Cases Glassware and Indigo	3
Cases Matches and Domestic Boots	3
Ceroons Indigo	2
Chalk, Coal, Castings, Cordage, Dye-Woods, and Hemp, per ton	15
Crates Earthenware,	8
Crates Bottles	4
Chests Tea, large	4
Chests Tea, small	2
Copper and Lead, per pig	1
Potatoes, Onions, Lime, Salt, and all articles sold by bushel	½
Casks and Tierces Glassware	4
Cattle and Horses	12½
Chairs, Rocking and Office, p. bdl	3
Chairs, small	2
Corn-Shellers and Straw-Cutters	3
Cradles	2
Cultivators, large	5
Cultivators, small	2
Churns	1
Covered Buckets, large, per 100	20
Covered Buckets, small, per 100	10
Cocoa Nuts, per M	20
Cedar Logs, per 100,	25
Drums Fish	4
Drums Figs	¼
Desks	6¼
Fish, per quintal	1
Furnaces	25
Grindstones, large	5
Grindstones, medium	3
Grindstones, small	1
Grindstones, very small	½
Hogsheads Tobacco, taken from wharf when landed	6¼
Hogsheads Sugar, if landed	6¼
Hogsheads Bacon, Lampblack, and Glassware	6¼
Hogsheads, Empty	3
Hoop Poles, Hogshead, per M	20
Hoop Poles, Barrel, per M	12½
Horns, per M	20
Hides, per 100	30
Hides, wet, each	1
Harrows	3
Jars, Jugs, Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, and all articles of same denomination, each	1
Kegs containing Merchandise of all kinds	½
Laths and Shingles, per M	5
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	20
Leather, per 100 sides	15
Leather, per bundle and roll	1½
Millstones, each	25
Nests Tubs, Boxes, Pails, Buckets, and Wooden-ware in general, per nest	1
Oranges, per M	20
Oars, per 1,000 feet	10
Paper, per ream or bundle	¼
Ploughs	2
Pianos	25
Plaster, per ton	10
Pig Iron, per ton	5
Salt, per sack	1
Slates, per M	10
Shovels, Spades, and Forks, per doz	2
Scythes and Snaths, per bundle	1
Stone of all kinds, per ton	10
Steel and Wrought Iron of all kinds, per ton	15
Staves, Hogshead, per M	20
Staves, Barrel, per M	12½
Shooks and Heads	2
Stands, small	2
Sofas and Lounges	10
Sinks	2
Stoves, large	12½
Stoves, small	6¼
Trunks	3
Tables, large	6¼
Tables, small	3
Threshing Machines	50
Wash-Stands	3
Wheat Fans	12½
Wood, per cord	6¼
Wheat-Cutters	12½

RATES FOR STORAGE, LABOR, ETC., UPON BONDED MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

	Storage.	Labor.
Tierces	50 cts.	50 cts.
Half Tierces	25 "	25 "
Quarter Tierces	15 "	18 "
Kegs	12 "	14 "
Cases	16 "	20 "
Three-Quarter Boxes	10 "	12 "
Half Boxes	8 "	10 "
One-Third and Quarter Boxes	5 "	6 "
Caddies	3 "	4 "

Other packages at proportionate rates.

Baltimore clipper, a sailing vessel modelled and constructed with special reference to fast sailing, with raking masts and heavy canvas. First modelled and built at Baltimore.

Balzarine, a light, mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

Bamba, a Singhalese measure equal to about 2 yards.

Bamboos, tall plants of the reed or cane kind, growing in the East Indies and some other warm climates, and extensively used for various manufactures in China, where there is scarcely a domestic article in which they do not form a component part. They are largely imported into the United States, where they are used for

chair-seats, fish-poles, wicker-work, and a variety of purposes.

Bambou, a variable dry measure in Eastern countries; an Indian maund of rice of 75 lbs. contains 21 bambous; in the Moluccas the bambou of rice weighs only 1 lb. 10 oz. As a measure of length in Pegu it is $4\frac{1}{5}$ yards.

Ban, a kind of smooth, fine muslin manufactured in the East Indies.

Bananas, the fruit of the plant *musa sapientum*, which includes also the plantain, growing in the West Indies. The fruit grows in clusters, and the bunches vary in size, some of them containing not more than 8 or 10, and some as many as 90 or 100 bananas, and weighing from 4 to 40 lbs. Cargoes of them are imported at New York and other northern cities, generally in a green state; but the fruit rapidly ripens and as rapidly decays.

Banasta, in Spain a large basket made of twigs or laths.

Bancal, an Indian weight of about 17 draehms avoirdupois

Banca tin, the name for the tin obtained originally from the island of Banca exclusively; but now procured throughout the Malay Islands, and sent to Singapore and Batavia, from whence it is shipped to different parts of the world.

Banco, a commercial term used at Hamburg to distinguish bank money from the common currency; a word of Italian origin signifying a bank.

Band, a weight for gold-dust in some parts of the coast of Western Africa, equal to about 2 oz. Troy.

Bandal, or **bandle,** a cloth measure of about 18 inches, used in Ireland.

Bandala, a fabric made in Manilla from the outer layers of the abaca or *musa textilis.*

Bandana, a commercial term for a style of calico printing in which white or bright spots are produced on a red or dark ground. Originally a silk or cotton handkerchief dyed of a bright uniform color from India; but now manufactured in England and Scotland.

Bandbox, a thin, light, wooden, paper, or pasteboard box, used mostly by milliners. Many thousands of them are made in Philadelphia and New York annually.

Bandstring twist, small lashing done up in papers of about 468 yards each.

Bang, the name given to the leaves and capsules of a species of hemp growing in Hindostan and other parts of the East, from which an intoxicating drink is obtained.

Banghy-wallah, an Indian porter who carries his load in two light boxes swung on a pole borne over the shoulder.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, situate on the river Meinam, about 30 miles from where the river empties into the Gulf of Siam. It is one of the chief commercial cities of Asia. The population is estimated at near 400,000, one-half consisting of Chinese settlers. The trade of the city is chiefly with China, Singapore, Java, and Cochin China; but merchant vessels from the United States and from Europe occasionally visit the port, with cotton piece goods, and brass and copper ware, opium, gold leaf, machinery, Mexican dollars, etc. From China the imports are quicksilver, tea, crapes, raw silk, porcelain, spelter, etc. The principal exports are rice, sugar, pepper, sapan-wood, paddy, feathers, skins, hides, salt, mussels, cardamoms, sticklac, etc.

Gold and copper are not used as money, and the curreney consists only of cowrie-shells and silver. The denominations are as follows: 200 *bia* or *courries* make 1 *p'hai-nung;* 2 *p'hai-nungs*, 1 *sing-p'hai;* 2 *sing-p'hais*, 1 *fuang;* 2 *fuangs*, 1 *salung;* 4 *salungs*, 1 *bat* or *tical;* 80 *ticals*, 1 *cattie;* 100 *catties*, 1 *picul.* The standard coin is the bat, which Europeans have called the tical; but there are also coins of the lower denominations. They are, however, nothing more than small bits of a silver bar bent, and the ends beaten together, and impressed with stamps. The value of the bat or tical is about 2*s.* 6*d.* (61 cents). The cattie and picul represent merely weights of silver, and are only used for the calculation of large sums. The Siamese cattie is double the weight of the Chinese, which is well known to be $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois. The picul is the same, consisting in the one case of 50 catties, and in the other of 100. *McCulloch.*

Bangles, anklets and bracelets made of shell, glass, gold, etc.

Bangor, an important seaport city of Maine, situate on the Penobscot River, about 60 miles from its mouth. It has a large foreign and domestic trade in general merchandise; and is especially noted for its lumber business, not far from 2,000 vessels being employed in the trade.

Bangra, a hard, stiff hempen cloth, made in Nepaul, from the fibre of a species of nettle.

Banian, a merchant or agent, in Bengal.

Bankable, funds which are received as cash at their par value by banking institutions.

Bank balance, the amount on deposit in bank, subject to draft.

Bank-book, the book given out from a bank to a depositor, in which are

entered the amounts deposited from time to time, the date of the deposit, and the initial of the teller who receives it, and the net proceeds of discounts and collections. It forms the depositor's voucher for the money deposited in the bank.

Bank clerk, an assistant in a banking-house. Outside of the bank, all below the cashier are usually termed bank clerks;—in the bank they are designated as tellers, discount clerks, book-keepers, etc.

Bank director, a stockholder chosen or elected as one of a committee or board of management to conduct the affairs of a bank. In most of the banking institutions in the United States the directors are elected annually by the stockholders, and are usually chosen from among those who are deemed wealthy and of good reputation, and of commercial experience.

Banker, a dealer in money; one who is intrusted with the care of the funds of others; also, the name for a vessel employed on the Newfoundland banks in cod fishing. Those fitted out from Nova Scotia are from 20 to 50 tons, those from American ports and Newfoundland are larger.

Bank fishery, the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Bank hours, the time within which business is transacted at a bank or banking house. In New York and Philadelphia the hours are from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. Boston in summer from 9 A.M. till 2 P.M.—in winter from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M.

Bank-note detecter, a periodical publication containing a list of all counterfeit bills on the various banks of the country, with such a brief description of them as may enable one to detect them.

Bank-note reporter, a periodical publication containing a list of all the banks in the country, with the rates of discount at which the bills are received, and usually a description of counterfeit bills on any of the banks, notices of new banks, failures of old ones, and other banking intelligence.

Bank-notes, promissory notes for money to be paid on demand by a bank or banking company, called also bank-bills. Bank-notes, as a general rule, have only a local circulation, and do not pass current in districts remote from the place where they are issued. Notes of Philadelphia banks are at a discount in Portland or Boston, and the notes of the Portland or Boston banks are not received at par in Philadelphia. Bills or notes of the Bank of England, though current everywhere in England, are not so in France. The denominations of bank-notes are generally 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 dollars. The provisions of the acts of Congress authorizing the issue of national bank-notes are at variance with some of the features of the incorporated banks of the States; but the material variances are exceptional and temporary and do not change the general principles. What was deemed temporary when the foregoing was written, now appears to be permanent; and under the new system the bank-notes of the country are current at any point, however remote from the place of their issue. *See National Banks.*

Bank porter, a messenger employed by a bank or banker. He is usually intrusted with the counting and carrying the specie and the exchanges. The position is one of trust and responsibility.

Bankrupt, the original signification of this term is a broken up and ruined trader; a person whose *banco*, counter, or place of business is broken up, *bancus ruptus.* In the United States it is applied to a merchant or trader who fails or becomes insolvent, and is unable to pay his debts. In England a distinction is made between a bankrupt and an insolvent debtor, but in the United States no well-defined distinction exists. The term bankrupt is, however, generally applied only to traders or merchants; and insolvent or insolvency to other persons. A man may be a bankrupt and yet perfectly solvent, that is, eventually able to pay all his debts; or he may be insolvent, and in consequence of not having done, or suffered, an act of bankruptcy, he may not be a bankrupt.

Bankrupt act.—The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Under this authority a general bankrupt law was passed in the year 1841, but was soon repealed. Various attempts and repeated efforts to re-enact such a law were made under different administrations of the Government; but it was not until the year 1867 that these efforts were successful. By this act Congress constitutes the several district courts of the United States Courts of Bankruptcy, and gives to them original jurisdiction in their respective districts. Both Voluntary and Involun-

tary Bankruptcy are provided for. In the former the bankrupt applies by petition, setting forth, under oath, his inability to pay all his debts in full, and annexing thereto a schedule or statement in detail of his debts, and a like schedule of his assets. Notice is given to the creditors, an assignee is appointed to take charge of the effects of the debtor, proof taken of the claims, and a distribution of the bankrupt's estate is made *pro rata*, without any priority or preference, except wages due to operatives, or clerks, or house-servants, to an amount not exceeding $50. Finally a notice is given to all the creditors to appear and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt; and if no just cause to the contrary is shown, and if it appear that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to the requirements of the law, the court will grant him a Discharge from all his debts. It is provided, however, that no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in a fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act. The provisions of the act for *Involuntary* Bankruptcy, by which a man may be declared or adjudged a bankrupt, are, among others, the following:—When a debtor is absent from the State in which he is an inhabitant, with intent to remain absent, or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process, or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, or shall make any transfer of his property with intent to defraud his creditors; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property; or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days; or if he commit certain other acts mentioned in said law, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts, provable under this act, amount to at least two hundred and fifty dollars. Provided such petition is brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed. If the facts set forth in the petition are found to be true, the court will adjudge the debtor to be a bankrupt, and a warrant will issue to take possession of his estate.

Banks, corporate institutions, generally established under the sanction of law for the convenient transaction of monetary operations, with authority to receive money on deposit, to discount promissory notes or bills of exchange, and, under limitations, to issue notes for circulation. Banks are convenient as places for merchants to deposit their money from day to day, and from whence they may draw it on their checks from time to time as occasion requires. They are indispensable to every merchant whose business is of any considerable magnitude. The mercantile transactions of the city of New York amount to many millions of dollars per day. To transact business of this extent without the intervention of banks would be simply impossible. Banks afford protection to the merchant in his business; liabilities to mistakes in counting, or the risks of losing money in its transmission, or of a messenger being robbed on his way to make a payment, are substantially avoided by payments being made by checks drawn to the order of the parties for whom the money is intended. They afford no inconsiderable assistance to the merchant in keeping the run of his available cash balances, by the simple reference to his check-book. They are not unfrequently the means of detecting errors or omissions in the accounts with individuals, or of furnishing evidence of payments, or of other important facts. They afford facilities to the merchant, by discounting or advancing him money on his bills receivable. They present and collect for merchants notes or drafts lodged for collection, either without charge or charging for the service the lowest rates. On the other hand, banks are frequently the source of incalculable injury to merchants, especially to young merchants. When money becomes scarce, suddenly and without any cause apparent to the dealer, the banks reject the offerings which up to that time were always freely discounted; and the dealer who reckoned on his usual bank facilities to meet his engagements is compelled, at the most inauspicious moment, to call upon his friends for aid, or to submit to unexpectedly heavy rates of discount or interest on his business paper from note-brokers. Succeeding in raising the money he requires, the next week he again makes an offering at his bank. At the Board, one of the directors states that

it has come to his knowledge within a few days past that the young merchant is very hard up for money, and though the paper he offers is considered fair, yet upon the whole the bank should be very careful how it discounts for parties who are compelled to raise money at high rates of interest in the street. It is a curious fact that much of the paper which in times of an easy money market is deemed good, is looked upon with distrust just so soon as the bank finds itself unable to give its customers their usual accommodation. James S. Gibbons, Esq., in his book entitled "Banks in New York," lays down the following rules for the guidance of merchants, which have a value beyond what is implied in the heading to the chapter.

"HOW TO TRANSACT BUSINESS WITH A BANK.

"If you are a stranger to the officers, and wish to open an account, get some respectable person who is known to them to introduce you either to the president or cashier. Do not ask him to vouch for anything beyond your integrity and fairness in dealing. Tell your own story about capital, business, property, and other matters which pertain to your commercial prospects—and exaggerate nothing. There is nothing that will recoil upon yourself so surely as an attempt to palm off big tales on a bank officer. Your deposit-tickets, your checks, your bills receivable, your indorsements, and your ledger account, make together a history that dispels all shams, and leaves little to say. A man who begins with an exaggerated account of himself is measured by it afterwards, and appears relatively small.

"Borrow no money of your neighbors to swell your first deposits. This is a common practice, with the idea that it will make a favorable impression on the officers. They see through it at once, and take it as a proof of weakness.

"Never try to bargain for special indulgences, such as the certification of your checks before your deposit is made, or the discount of your paper by the officers without its submission to the Board of Directors. The character of your account will settle these matters much more satisfactorily to all parties.

"Let your intercourse with the officers be candid and respectful, and be sparing in your personal solicitation for discounts. Choose the earlier hours of the day for your interviews, and especially avoid the last hour before three o'clock.

"Write your signature with the same freedom that you do in your own office and never vary the style of it. . . . . .

"Make your deposit as early in the day as possible. If you are accustomed to have many checks or large packages of bank-bills, it is better to make two deposits—one at an early hour—than to hand in all at once just at three o'clock. Never change checks with other people merely to make larger figures. It causes needless labor to the bank clerks, makes you responsible for the debts of others, and is a real prejudice to your credit.

"Never make deposits without your bank-book, if you can help it. Avoid all unnecessary conversation with the clerks, especially with the tellers.

"Never get angry if the paying teller examines your account before certifying your check; nor if he keeps you waiting a few seconds before he can pay it.

"Make it a rule to give checks only out of your own check-book, and at your own office. . .

"Never give out checks dated ahead. Keep your check-books out of sight and reach of strangers. Never give a stranger a check unless you have some evidence that he is not seeking it for fraudulent purposes. Never draw checks against your account, on the ground that you have sent some abroad that will not return immediately. Always consider a check paid when you give it out. . . . .

"Do not put off the offering of notes for discount until the last day of your need. It is better to keep from ten days to a fortnight ahead, and to let your balances remain in the bank until you require them. The loss of interest is very trifling at best. You lose more by anxiety and unfitness for business.

"If the bank ledger shows a larger balance in your favor at any time than your own check-book, acquaint the book-keeper with it immediately. As you value your credit with the bank, never take advantage of deposits wrongly entered to your account, but let your dealings be strictly honorable.

"If you have any cause of complaint against the clerks, state it directly to the officers. The clerks act under their instructions, which they dare not disobey.

"If the drawers of any notes lodged as collaterals to loans or discounts should fail, do not wait for the bank officers to discover it, but substitute good notes for them without delay." (*See National Banks.*)

Bank stock, the paid-up capital of any bank, which usually is divided into shares of a certain amount, and for which certificates are given, and which may be transferred by assignment. Bank stock has always been a favorite mode of investing money in the United States, and, upon the whole, it has probably proved as profitable as any other mode, and excepting investments made on bond and mortgage, quite as safe. The losses sustained by banks are in most instances the result of deliberate frauds and abuses of trust made by bank officers. The business of banking is safe and reasonably profitable when conducted with intelligence and honesty; no business can long be successful conducted on other principles.

Bannette, a French commercial term for a certain number of hides; a bundle of hides.

Bantam work, gaudily varnished Japan work.

Banyan, a Hindoo merchant or trader; a confidential cashier or broker for a mercantile firm.

Bar, an arbitrary commercial term and monetary standard of value on the West Coast of Africa. Certain goods are said to be equal to a bar in different localities, but the trade value of the bar varies from about half a dollar in Sierra Leone to six cents in Old Calabar. It is also the French name for the millier, a weight. Bar, as usually applied to metals, in commerce, means a piece which has much greater

length than diameter. But when the term *bar-iron* is used, it may refer to the class of iron or state of manufacture, as well as to the form of the piece.

Baracara seeds, the red seeds of the baracara tree of Demerara, used for beads and other ornamental purposes.

Baral, a liquid measure; for wine, in the south of France, 6⅔ gallons; for oil, at Montpellier, 9⅞ gallons; at Toulouse, a little more than 13½ gallons.

Baraque, the name for a small store or shop in France.

Barbadoes nuts, the fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*, of South America and Asia, which from their medicinal qualities are also called *physic-nuts*.

Barbadoes tar, a species of petroleum or bituminous oil, obtained in Barbadoes.

Barbary gum, a gum procured from the *Acacia gummifera*, called also Morocco gum. Imported from Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco.

Barberry root, the root of a shrubby plant, which contains a yellow coloring matter, employed in the manufacture of morocco leather.

Barbone, a silver coin used in Lucca of the value of about 7 cents.

Barca, a Portuguese two-masted vessel.

Barchilla, a grain measure of Spain; at Valencia a little less than ½ a bushel..

Barcoa, a kind of boat used by travellers for carrying baggage and articles of various kinds, not merchandise, on the Mediterranean.

Bar copper, unrefined copper in bars.

Bardiglio, or **bardella,** a blue Sicilian marble.

Bare, when an article of merchandise is scarce at a particular place, the market at that place is said to be *bare;* which, however, does not always imply high, or even improved prices, as the article may not be in demand.

Barege, a thin material for ladies' dresses, originally a woollen fabric which took its name from the valley of Baréges, in France, where it was first manufactured. Much of it is now woven with a warp of silk, and cheap baréges are made with cotton and wool.

Bargain, an agreement or verbal contract; a sale or purchase; an advantageous purchase, as, I have bought such a lot of goods at a *bargain*.

Barge, a large flat-bottomed boat or vessel of burden, used mostly on rivers in the transportation of heavy merchandise.

Barile, a Sicilian and Italian cask; as a liquid measure, varying in different localities. At Corsica, 37 gallons; for wine, at Florence, 12 gallons, and for oil, 9⅝ gallons; at Genoa, 19 $\frac{6}{10}$ths for wine, and for oil, 17 gallons; at Leghorn and Pisa, for wine, 12 gallons; at Rome, 15⅖ths gallons. As a weight for salt, at Cephalonia, 67¼ pounds; and for fish, at Leghorn, 75 pounds.

Barilla, an alkali of commerce called soda ash; an impure carbonate of soda, manufactured on the eastern coast of Spain and the shores of the upper Mediterranean. It is made by burning seaweeds, or certain plants that grow upon the sea-shore, some of which are cultivated for the purpose, in Spain, Sicily, and the Canary Islands. The plants are obtained and dried like hay, and then burned in holes in the ground. It is used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and by bleachers; but since the manufacture of carbonate of soda directly from sea-salt, the use of barilla has very much declined.

Barillo, an inferior sort of Spanish silk.

Bar-iron, iron advanced in manufacture from the pig, made malleable, and drawn out and shaped into bars (under the trip-hammer or by the rolling-mill) of various lengths and thicknesses, for the different uses to which it is intended to be applied.

Barkers, in London called touters; disreputable persons employed at mock auctions to induce country people and strangers to enter the salesroom. In New York these fellows are called Peter Funks.

Barking, a technical name for coloring sails, nets, cordage, etc.

Barks, the outer covering of plants and trees, many of which enter largely into commerce, and are used by tanners, by dyers, in medicine, and for their fibre.

Barley, a grain of which there are several cultivated varieties, used chiefly for malting, also for culinary purposes after it has undergone the process of pearling. This is done by machinery which removes the husk for pot barley, and a portion of the outside of the kernel for pearl-barley, leaving the remainder smooth and round. It is extensively raised in the

Northern and Middle States, and in the Canadas, and in most of the European countries. In the United States it is mostly in demand for malting purposes in the manufacture of ale and beer. The bushel consists of 48 lbs. The exports for each of the years 1865 and 1866 were about 20,000 bushels, while for the year 1867 they amounted to upwards of 2,000,000 bushels, for 1868 to upwards of 3,000,000 bushels, and for 1869 to 5,000,000 bushels.

Barlow knife, the name given to a very cheap kind of pocket-knife with one blade and a rough bone handle. The size of blade and style of handle are all that remain of this once celebrated manufacture of "*Barlow*," the name of the original maker of a superior knife, of which the kinds now sold are worthless imitations.

Barmullians, a trade name for a kind of fustian.

Barotti, a weight in the Molucca islands of 12 lbs.; a grape basket used in France.

Barque, a three-masted vessel, which differs from one ship-rigged in carrying no square sails on her mizzenmast.

Barracan, a thick coarse camlet, of wool or mixed material, used for cloaks or outer garments, chiefly made in France.

Barracoon, the name of a slave warehouse on the coast of Africa, where slaves are confined until they are sold and placed on board vessels.

Barrage, a linen fabric interwoven with worsted flowers, made in Normandy.

Barral, the Spanish name for a large bottle capable of holding four gallons.

Barratry, any species of cheating or fraud in a shipmaster, or on the part of mariners, by which the owners or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, or by embezzling the cargo or vessel. Acts of barratry committed by "any captain or mariner of any ship or vessel," are by the laws of the United States punishable by death, as for piracy.

Barrattees, a kind of plain silk.

Barrel, a round vessel or cask of more length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops; those for flour, grain, or other dry articles have wooden hoops; those for liquors and liquids generally have iron hoops.

Barrel, a measure of capacity;—the quantity which a barrel contains, which varies with different articles and at different places. A barrel contains—of wheat flour, 196 lbs.; lime, 320 lbs.; fish, 220 lbs.; beef, 200 lbs.; pork, 200 lbs. Liquid capacity, for oil, at Cincinnati, 43 gallons; wine and brandy, United States and Great Britain, 31½ gallons; for port wine, at London, 34½ gallons; sherry, 32½ gallons. The laws of the State of New York require all barrels in which any beef or pork shall be repacked, to be made of good seasoned white oak or white ash staves and heading, and each barrel shall contain 200 lbs. The barrels shall measure 17½ inches between the chimes, and be 28 inches long, and hooped with 12 good hickory, white oak, or other substantial hoops; if it be made of ash staves it shall be hooped with 14 hoops at least. The staves and heads shall be made of good thick stuff, the heads not less than ⅞ of an inch thick, and the staves at the bilge shall not be less than ½ an inch. Half barrels shall contain not more than 16, nor less than 15 gallons, and shall contain one-half the quantity of beef and pork of the whole barrel.

Barrel bulk, in shipping, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet; 8 barrels bulk or 40 cubic feet making one ton of measurement.

Barrelled, put up or packed in a barrel.

Barril, a measure for honey; at Havana containing 6 gallons; at Lisbon, a measure of capacity equal to 78⅜ gallons; for raisins at Malaga, a weight of 50⅜ths pounds.

Barrique, a cask or hogshead of variable capacity employed for liquids, varying from 40 to 83 gallons.

Barrow, a light hand carriage for removing goods in the warehouse, as the wheelbarrow, the porter's barrow.

Bar silver, fine silver melted into bars or ingots.

Bar steel, steel in bars.

Barter, to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another. A contract for barter is always of goods for goods, whereas a sale is an exchange of goods for money; a mode of trade which is gradually giving way to sale and purchase.

Baruay, a commercial weight, at Madras of 500 pounds; at Mysore, 485½ pounds.

Barus camphor, in Sumatra the

best camphor is obtained in a district called Barus—hence the name.

Baruth, an oriental measure for pepper, equal to about 56 lbs.

Barutine, a manufacture of silk in Persia.

Barwood, a red dye-wood, obtained from a species of *baphia* growing in West Africa. It is imported from Angola and Gaboon. This wood in the state of a coarse powder is of a bright red color, without any odor or smell. It is nearly allied to sanders wood, but contains about 6 per cent. more red coloring matter.

Barytes, a mineral, some varieties of which are ground and mixed with white lead as an adulteration; for which purpose, besides what is produced in our own country, considerable amounts are imported from England. The price of barytes in England before grinding is usually about $5 per ton. Its low price and great weight cause it to be introduced into the manufacture of many articles to increase their weight. Nitrate of barytes is used in pyrotechny for making green fire; the carbonate is employed in color manufactories, in the manufacture of plate-glass, and in the preparation of beet-root sugar.

Bas-relief, sculptured representations raised upon a flat surface in such a manner as to project from it less than one-half the general depth of the figures; statues or statuettes of terra-cotta, marble, or other material in *bas-relief* are not regarded as statuary; the Treasury Regulations require that an article to be classed as statuary must be in full relief.

Bashee, a money of Persia, worth about 29 cents.

Basil oil, an aromatic oil, obtained from the roots of the basil, a fragrant pot-herb.

Basin, a wet dock or harbor enclosure for ships or canal-boats.

Baskets, vessels made of willow, palm leaf, rushes, splits of ash, hickory, or other flexible materials. They are used for the conveyance of merchandise, fruits, vegetables, etc. In Burmah the basket is a measure for rice which contains about 2 bus., and weighs from 55½ to 58½ lbs., according to the quality of the rice. In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia a basket of peaches, green peas, or potatoes is about equal to ⅔ths of a bu.

Bass fibre, a fibre obtained from Brazil, and used as a substitute for bristles by brush-makers. It is usually called *Piassaba*, which see.

Bass, or **bast mats,** matting made from the thin layers of the bark of the lime or linden-tree in Russia, and used by gardeners and upholsterers for packing furniture, etc. A full-sized Russian bass mat weighs about five lbs. when new and dry, and is seven feet long and four feet broad. They come, however, in all sizes, and are very largely imported, in bales.

Bassia butter, a name given to the solid oil from *bassia butyracea;* called also Galam butter.

Bass rope, cord made from the bark of the bass or linden-tree; frequently imported in ropes, and when separated the strands are used for tying cigars and for other like purposes.

Basswood, a name given to the American linden. The wood is white, soft, flexible, and easily worked, and is used by carriage-makers, chair-makers, and for a great variety of wooden manufactures. It is also made into a pulp and used for the manufacture of paper, as a substitute for rags.

Bastar sugar, a low grade of sugar made by reboiling low syrups; a product of the manufacture of loaf-sugar. Sometimes called *Bastards.*

Bat, a name for the tical of silver in the East, weighing 236 grains.

Batavia, a city and seaport of the island of Java, the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. It is the great commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago. Ships anchor in the harbor at about 1½ miles from shore. Among the principal resident merchants are Dutch, English, Americans, French, and Germans. The exports of the produce of the Eastern Archipelago are arrack, coffee, spices, copper and copper wares, fancy wares, cow and buffalo hides, india-rubber, indigo, iron wares, linen and cotton manufactures, oil-cake, rattans, rice, loaf and brown sugar, tin, tobacco, cigars, and wine. Most of the exports go to Holland, the Moluccas, Borneo, South-west Coast, and Singapore. Shipments to Great Britain, France, and the United States, are inconsiderable. The chief imports are cotton, linen, and woollen goods, provisions, hardware, and other European manufactures, most of which articles are subject to a customs duty of from 10 to 16 %. *ad valorem.* Spirits and tobacco pay a specific duty.

The accounts are kept in the florin or guilder, divided into centimes or 100 parts, represented by a copper coinage or doits. The florin is a new coin

made expressly for India, but of the same value as the florin current in the Netherlands. The correct par of exchange is 11 florins 58 centimes per £ sterling. The Chinese weights are invariably used in commercial transactions at Batavia, and throughout Java and other Dutch possessions in India. These are the *picul*, and the *cattie* which is its 100th part. The picul is commonly estimated at 125 Dutch, or 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, but at Batavia it has been long ascertained and considered to be equal to 136 lbs. avoirdupois. (*McCulloch.*)

Batch, a small coin of Switzerland, worth about 3 cents.

Bateau-à-vapeur, the French name for a steamship or steamboat.

Bath, a city and port of entry on the Kennebec River, in Maine, celebrated for its extensive ship-building.

Bath brick, a polishing brick made of a peculiar kind of clay, a calcareous substance deposited from the river or estuary at and near Bridgewater, in England. The water is conveyed into vats or pits at the high spring-tides, and is left there until the clay deposits itself at the bottom of the vats, when the water is drawn off at low tide. It is then manufactured into bricks, dried and burnt; they are of the form and nearly the size of common building brick, and are largely imported into the United States, and are used mostly for cleaning table-knives.

Bath metal, an alloy of copper and zinc, containing more zinc than ordinary brass. Some authorities give nearly equal parts of these two metals.

Bath post, a kind of letter-paper.

Bath towels, rough cotton towels with a linen nap or surface.

Bathurst, a seaport town of West Africa, where vessels trading on the coast procure in exchange for manufactured goods suitable for that market, gum, wax, tortoise-shell, hides, ivory, palm-oil, etc.

Batiste, the French name for cambric or lawn, named after Batiste, who first made it at Cambray; also a fine kind of cloth of mixed silk and woollen, manufactured in Flanders and Picardy.

Batman, a weight; at Constantinople, 19⅛ lbs.; at Smyrna, 16⅞ lbs.; at Tauris, 5 lbs.; at Bokhara, 291 lbs.

Battel, a dry measure of capacity in the Philippine Islands, 13½ inches high, and the same in diameter; also a weight of 40 lbs.

Batten ends, pieces of scantling or timber under 6 ft. in length, and of the width and thickness of battens.

Battens, pieces of timber not less than 6 ft. long, 2½ or 2¾ in. thick, and generally about 7 in. broad. The battens exported from Christiania and St. Petersburg are 6 to 7 inches wide by 2¼ to 2½ inches thick, and from 16 to 20 feet long. They are sold by the St. Petersburg standard, that is, 120 battens 12 feet long and $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches are the recognized standard for 100 battens.

Batting, cotton in sheets prepared for bedcovers, or for interlinings, etc.

Batts, carded cotton prepared in sheets and sold as batting.

Battulate, to interdict commerce.

Batty, a measure for rice in Mysore, equal to 120 lbs.

Batz, a small base silver coin of Berne, in Switzerland, worth between 3 and 4 cents.

Bauge, a kind of drugget of thick spun thread and coarse wool, made in France.

Baugee, a dry measure used in Bengal; a baugee of paddy weighs about 8 lbs., and of rice about 9½ lbs.

Bausch, Buscht, a German term in the paper trade for 181 sheets of paper.

Bawbee, in Scotland and the north of England, a money value of about one cent.

Bawsin, leather made from sheepskin.

Bayal, a find kind of cotton.

Bayberries, an aromatic fruit from the Mediterranean; also the fruit of the wax or candle-berry myrtle of the United States.

Bayetes, coarse common baize, made in Spain.

Bay-laurel butter, the expressed oil of the berries of the bay-laurel, used in the manufacture of fancy soaps.

Bayberry tallow, a fragrant green wax obtained from the candle-berry myrtle.

Bay-leaves, the leaves of the sweet bay, *lauris nobilis*. They have a sweet, fragrant odor and an aromatic taste, and are used in cookery and by confectioners.

Bay oil, an oil obtained by expression from the fresh ripe berries of the bay-tree, probably the *lauris nobilis*, a shrub which grows in Italy to the size of a tree. It is exported in considerable quantities, in barrels, from Trieste, and is used mostly in the preparation of veterinary embrocations.

Bayoque, a copper coin of Rome of the value of 1½ cent.

Bay rum, a refreshing and agreeable perfume, distilled from an undefined species of bayberry leaves, the *myrcia*

acris, in Jamaica or Santa Croix rum. A fictitious article is said to be produced by the use of a very small portion of the essential oil of the leaf with common spirits. Bay rum 54° strength is regarded as a compound of which distilled spirits is a component of chief value. *Let. Sec. Tr'y to Col. at New Orleans, May*, 1868.

Bay rush, a farinaceous plant in the Bahamas.

Bay-salt, a large-grained salt obtained by the spontaneous evaporation of sea-water; the larger crystalline salt of commerce.

Bay wood, an inferior kind of mahogany, growing along the shores of the bay of Honduras.

Bazaar, among the Turks and Persians, a kind of exchange, or place where stuffs and other wares are sold; a general market-place, or collection of various shops or stalls; a fancy repository.

Bazaar maund, a commercial weight used in Calcutta, equal to 82⅔ lbs.

Bazaar weight, the Indian bazaar maund is over 82 lbs., while the factory maund is 74⅔ lbs., hence this distinction of bazaar weight.

Bazat, a long fine spun cotton from Jerusalem, called also Jerusalem cotton.

Bazgendges, the name of a substance used by the Turks and other Eastern nations in scarlet-dyeing.

Bdellium, a gum resin, obtained in Arabia and Persia, from a tree which has a fragrance like myrrh, with which latter article it is sometimes adulterated; another kind is found in Senegal, which has a feeble odor and a bitter taste. Used in perfumery and sometimes in medicine.

Beacon, a signal, a buoy, or light for the guidance of mariners, erected and sustained by government.

Bead ornaments, trimmings of glass bugles, beads, or pendants, used on ladies' dresses, cloaks, &c.

Bead-proof, a standard of strength among distillers for alcoholic liquors, ascertained by means of a proof bottle,—now superseded by alcoholmeters.

Beads, perforated balls or globes of glass, porcelain, amber, coral, bogwood, seeds, or other substances which may be strung and worn for ornaments. They form a large article of commerce in Eastern countries, and Africa, and with the Indians of North America. They are principally produced at Vienna.

Bead-tree berries, the fruit of the *Melia azedarach*, a large tree in the south of Spain and Italy, cultivated and known in the southern portion of the United States as "Pride of India." It produces pale yellow berries, which are poisonous, but the pulp encloses a nut which is bored and strung as beads.

Beak, a weight used in Mocha for gold and silver, equal to 1½ oz. Troy.

Beam-filling, that portion of a vessel's cargo which is stowed between the beams.

Beam timber, an extremely hard, compact, and tough wood, from the *Pyrus aria*, or beam-tree; the timber is used in England for axletrees, naves of wheels, and the cogs of machinery.

Bean cod, a pilot-boat or fishing vessel used on the coasts of Portugal.

Bean-meal, the flour of beans; not a commercial article in the United States. In England it is used for fattening hogs, and in some places for adulterating wheat flour.

Beans, a vegetable which forms a large article of food and an extensive article of commerce. They are largely exported from the United States. A bushel is required to weigh 62 lbs.

Bear, to *bear* a price, is to fix upon a price at which the article can be sold; also, to *bear* a good price; to *bear* date, is to have the time noted when the bond or letter was written or executed; a wild animal which forms an object of commerce mainly for its skin and grease; a stockbroker or dealer in stocks or exchange who has an interest in depressing the prices in order to buy at lower rates than the price at which he sold, to deliver at a future day. "It was the practice of stockjobbers, in the year 1720, to enter into a contract for transferring South-Sea stock at a future time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell had frequently no stock to transfer, nor did he who bought intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain; the seller was therefore called a *bear*, in allusion to the proverb, 'He who sells that of which he is not possessed is said to sell the skin before he has caught the *bear*.'"

Bearberry leaves, the leaves of this tree, a species of arbutus, are imported from England and used in medicine.

Bearer, the person presenting for payment a bond, note, or check, which is drawn and made payable to the bearer. Notes, bonds, and checks thus drawn are negotiable, and and may be indefinitely transferred without indorsement.

Bear-oil, same as bear's-grease, much used as an ingredient in hair-oils.

Bear's-grease, an oil obtained from the fatty portions of the black or white bear.

Bear-skins, the skins of the various kinds of bears; they are dealt in by fur-dealers, and used for robes, sleigh coverings, etc., and form a considerable item in commerce. Calmucks made of wool are called bear-skins; also a kind of heavy cloth with a long nap.

Beat, in trade, to lower the price by argument and importunity—to *beat down.*

Beaver, a kind of broadcloth; a name for a hat.

Beaver cloths, a kind of heavy felted woollen cloths made at Huddersfield and Bradford, England, and at various places in Belgium, France, Germany, and in the United States; especially in use for overcoats.

Beaver fur, a valuable thick, glossy fur. Among traders the skins are usually distinguished into three classes. 1st, The fresh beaver, which is obtained in winter, before the animal has shed any of its hairs. 2d, The dry or lean beaver, which is captured in summer when the animal is moulting. 3d, The fat beaver. The first is the most esteemed by furriers; the last is the kind chiefly used in hat-making. *See Furs.*

Beaverteen, a kind of fustian fabric made of coarse twilled cotton which is shorn after dyeing.

Beberine, an alkaloid obtained from the bitter bark of the bebeeon tree of Demerara, and used like quinine.

Becher, a dry measure, and also a liquid measure in Switzerland and Germany, of varying capacity. At Basel and Lucerne about $\frac{1}{16}$ bushel; at Berne about $\frac{1}{20}$ gallon.

Becoming, a term used in the retail trade, to express the adaptation of an article of dress to the person purchasing

Beczka, a liquid measure in Poland of about $26\frac{1}{2}$ gals.

Bedoor, a weight in Malacca, rather less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Bed ticking, a strong heavy fabric of cotton or linen, usually striped, used to hold the hair, feathers, moss, or other material of a bed. *See Tickings.*

Beechnut oil, a fat oil obtained from beechnuts; a bushel of nuts, it is said, will produce about a gallon of oil. The oil is used in cooking as a substitute for olive-oil, which it resembles.

Beech-wood, an American timber extensively used for shoe-lasts, carpenters' tools, screws, bowls, tool handles, etc. The beech of England, when green, is the hardest of British timbers, and is used in England by cabinet-makers, coach-builders, and turners.

Beef, the beef of commerce is the salted flesh of neat cattle—oxen and cows. It is packed in barrels which contain 200 lbs. In New York, beef is usually quoted under the general head of "Provisions," and the classification is mess, prime, mess extra, India, India mess. On the river Plate, within about three miles of Buenos Ayres, are immense establishments for killing cattle and salting and drying the meat. They are called salederos, or salting-places. Thousands of miles of the finest pasturage in the world are spread over the pampas or plains of South America; and upon them browse, nearly in a wild state, innumerable oxen and cows, which being caught by the lasso are brought down to the salederos to be killed, skinned, and salted, and distributed to every commercial quarter of the globe. When the animal is slaughtered the two back pieces, the two shoulder pieces, and the two breast pieces—six joints only—are preserved for salting and packing. The meat having been washed, dried, and removed from the bones, is cut into pieces, arranged in layers in square piles, each layer being covered with salt. It is afterwards removed to be dried, and when dry is ready for exportation. From this source, chiefly, Brazil and Cuba obtain the dry and salted beef which is the staple food of their laboring population.

Beefs' tongues, the cured and dried tongues of beeves; in which a large trade is carried on in the tongues of the cattle killed in South America.

Beef-wood, an Australian hard, close-grained, and red-colored wood, used for ornamental work; it is sometimes called swamp oak, and also Botany Bay oak. It is usually imported into England in logs of about 9 ft. long by 13 inches thick.

Beer, a fermented beverage made from malt and hops; in Europe commonly from barley, in India from rice, but in the United States from wheat as well as barley; it may also be made from corn or oats. It is prepared by malting and the use of hops. Lager-beer is the most extensively used in the United States of any kind of malt liquor. The beer barrel of the United States contains 36 gallons.

Beeswax, the substance which forms the cells of bees. It is used for making candles, sealing-wax, polishing furniture, electrotyping, etc. It is bought and sold by the lb., and is largely produced in North Carolina and the Western States, and extensively imported from British Gambia, in Western Africa, from Cuba, and the East Indies. The candle-makers find more difficulty in bleaching the wax from Gambia and Cuba than that from other sources. England obtains her supplies chiefly from the Baltic, the Levant, the coast of Barbary, and some from the United States. Bleached or white wax is generally adulterated with more or less spermaceti, and sold at different prices accordingly.

Beetle shirtings, cotton goods finished to imitate linen shirtings.

Beetles' wings, the wing-cases of brilliant-colored beetles. In Brazil they are used in making head-dresses for ladies and for decorating muslin, scarfs, ball-dresses, etc., and find ready sale at large prices.

Beets, or **beet root,** a garden and field vegetable cultivated for culinary purposes, and from one variety of which is manufactured the beet-root sugar of commerce.

Beet sugar, a sugar of commerce largely manufactured in France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia. The root which produces the largest quantity of saccharine is reputed to be the Silesian beet (beta alba). The annual product of beet sugar in France is about 250,000,000 lbs.; and about the same amount for the States of Germany; of Russia, 80,000,000 lbs.; and of Belgium, about 35,000,000 lbs. Twelve hundred lbs. of beet roots produce one hundred lbs. of sugar. The manufacture of sugar from beets has commenced in the Western States, and is likely to grow into a business of great commercial importance.

Beforehand, a state of accumulation; assets in excess of liabilities.

Beggud, the East Indian name for tin-foil, usually shipped in packages of 2,000 leaves.

Behindhand, a trader who is losing money in his business is said to be going *behindhand*—one who is not prompt in his payments is *behindhand* in his payments; in arrears.

Beige, a French coarse cloth.

Belandre, bylander, a French coasting vessel.

Belgian laces, the fine and peculiar laces made in Belgium. Each of the lace-making towns of Belgium excels in the production of one particular description of lace; in other words, each has what is technically called its own *point.* The French word *point,* in the ordinary language of needlework, signifies simply *stitch;* but in the terminology of lace-making, the word is sometimes used to designate the pattern of the lace, and sometimes the ground of the lace itself. Hence the terms, *point de Bruxelles, point de Malines* (Mechlin lace), *point de Valenciennes,* etc. In each town there prevail certain modes of working, and certain patterns which have been transmitted from mother to daughter successively for several generations. Many of the lace-workers live and die in the same houses in which they were born, and most of them understand and practise only the stitches which their mothers and grandmothers worked before them. Thus certain *points* have become unchangeably fixed in particular towns or districts. Fashion has assigned to each its particular place and purpose.

The spinning of the fine thread used for lace-making in the Netherlands is an operation demanding so high a degree of minute care and of vigilant attention that it is not likely ever to be effected by machinery. The very finest of this sort of thread is made in Brussels, in damp, underground cellars; it being so extremely delicate that it is liable to break by contact with the dry air aboveground.

The prices-current of the Brabant spinners usually include a list of various sorts of thread suited to lace-making, varying from 60 francs to 1800 francs per pound. Instances have occurred in which as much as 10,000 francs have been paid for a pound of this fine yarn. So high a price has never been obtained for the best spun silk.

Belladonna, a poisonous medicinal plant, known also as the *deadly nightshade.*

Bellmetal, an alloy of copper and tin: 78 parts of the former and 22 parts of the latter constitute the bellmetal of commerce. Other proportions are frequently used by bell-founders. *Let. Sec'y Treas'y, Mar.,* 1867.

Bells, hollow-shaped, sonorous, metallic instruments of various sizes, made of brass, steel, or bellmetal.

Belmont wax and sperm, a commercial name for a superior class of candles produced at the Belmont Candle-Works, London.

Belotes, the edible nuts or acorns of

a species of oak, growing in southern Europe.

Belt, an article of dress of various materials, embracing sword-belts, ladies' belts, shoulder-belts, waist-belts, cross-belts, etc.

Belting, the prepared material—gutta percha, leather, etc., of different widths and strength—for belts for machinery.

Belts, strips of leather, gutta-percha, india-rubber, iron wire, or other material used in machinery.

Bend-leather, a superior kind of leather made in England and Germany; a term used in the leather trade for a hide cut in two.

Benda, an irregular West African weight, generally of about 2¼ oz.

Bende, a kind of abelmoschus, also called gombo; used in cookery.

Bendiky, a coin current in Morocco, of the value of $2.

Benelli, a woollen cap made in Tuscany and worn by the Turks.

Bene plant, a medicinal plant introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa. It yields a valuable oil, and the plant is hence also known as the *oil-plant*.

Bengal-lights, a species of firework generally called blue-lights, and used as night signals by ships.

Bengals, a thin woven fabric of silk and hair for women's apparel, originally from Bengal.

Bengal stripes, ginghams; a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes, and manufactured in England and in the United States, so called from the cottons formerly imported from Bengal.

Benjamin, a common commercial name for gum benzoin.

Ben-nuts, the seeds contained in the leguminous pods of a tree which grows in India, Ceylon, Arabia, and Egypt, the *moringa aptera*, and also, it is said, from another species of moringa, which grows in the West Indies, and known as the horse-radish tree.

Ben, oil of, an inodorous, colorless oil obtained from the seeds of the horse-radish tree, or the nicker-tree, a species of *moringa* or *guilandina*, used by watch-makers for lubricating watch machinery, and as the basis of some perfumes, and also in medicine. It is mostly prepared in Europe, from the seeds brought from Egypt or the West Indies.

Ben-teak, a name for an inferior kind of teak; also, a close-grained wood used in India by carriage or wagon makers.

Bent timber, oak and other kinds of timber bent by steam processes and machinery, for ship-builders and other manufacturing purposes.

Benzine, a hydro-carbonic oil commercially known as benzoline.

Benzoic acid, an acrid aromatic acid obtained from benzoin, used in making pastilles and perfumed incense.

Benzoin, the gum benjamin of commerce; an odoriferous gum resin obtained from a cultivated tree, the *Styrax benzoin*, which grows in Java, Sumatra, Santa Fé, and in Siam. The gum is used in perfumery, in medicine, and for church incense, and enters into the composition of certain varnishes. It is also used in the manufacture of court-plaster, and for other purposes. It is of a yellowish gold color, with occasionally white almond-like masses in it; there are two or three varieties which enter into commerce; what is called the *sorted* benzoin is very impure. Importations in the U. S. are prohibited unless the drug affords 80 per cent. of resin, or 12 per cent. of benzoic acid.

Benzole, another name for benzine.

Benzoline, the commercial name for benzine or benzole, a highly inflammable volatile oil, obtained mostly from coal naphtha. It is used for illuminating purposes, as a solvent in manufacturing chemistry, for extracting grease, paint, or tar from cloth and silk fabrics and from leather, for cleaning kid gloves, and in the preparation of varnishes, etc. When used for illuminating purposes or as a substitute for gas, it is frequently called gasaline.

Berberine, a powder obtained from the root of *berberis vulgaris*, used as a substitute for quinine, and also for coloring cotton and silks.

Bere, the four-rowed barley grown in Scotland, also called bigg, used for the distillation of whiskey.

Bergamo, a coarse kind of tapestry, named from the town Bergamo, in Italy, where it was first made.

Bergamet, a coarse tapestry, manufactured with silk floss, wool, cotton, cows' or goats' hair, made in Italy.

Bergamot, a species of citron, produced abundantly in the neighborhood of Nice; an essential oil obtained by distillation from the fruit. The essence of bergamot, which enters most largely into commerce, is obtained by rasping the peel of the fragrant citron and collecting the essences thus disengaged. It is apt to be adulterated with oils of orange and lemon

peel. One hundred bergamots of Nice yield 2½ ounces of oil.

Bergen, the chief commercial city of Norway, situate on a bay on the Atlantic, about 190 miles from Christiania. Codfish, salted or dried, is the principal article of export, averaging annually from 25,000,000 lbs. to 30,000,000 lbs. Herrings, whale-oil, skins, lobsters, rock-moss, bones, tar, etc., are also largely exported. Considerable timber is also exported, but the deals and plank are inferior to those of Christiania. The moneys, weights, and measures are those of Christiania.

Berlin blue, a blue mellic pigment; a fine variety of the Prussian blue.

Berlin gloves, a style of thread or cotton summer gloves manufactured first at Berlin.

Berlin hosiery, a peculiar kind of hosiery made at Berlin.

Berlin iron, a very fusible variety of iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured at Berlin by the Royal Prussian Iron Foundry under the name of Berlin iron goods. These are often stained or lackered in imitation of bronze.

Berlin iron goods, fancy articles of Berlin iron, such as card-receivers, watch-stands, statuettes, etc., *bronzed*, and made to imitate bronzes.

Berlin wool, the name given to various kinds of beautifully colored, soft, elastic woollen yarns used for knitting and fancy work. Sold by the lb.

Berlin work, a kind of colored woollen embroidery from designs or patterns produced by the artist designers at Berlin.

Bermillians, stout linen or fustian fabrics.

Berquet, or **berkowitz,** a Russian weight for hemp and other gross goods; at Narva, 412¾ lbs.; at Riga, 368⅜ lbs.; at St. Petersburg, 360⅜ lbs.

Berries, the fruits and seeds of certain plants. Several kinds of berries enter into commerce, some of which furnish coloring matter, others enter into pharmaceutical preparations, and some are used in the preparation of cordials and in cookery.

Berry wax, a wax obtained from the seeds of the candle-berry myrtle.

Bersimlichi, a kind of green silk used for sewing and embroidery.

Berth, the place where a vessel is moored or anchored, either in the dock or alongside the pier.

Beryl, a mineral or gem of moderate price, the colors of which are generally blue or yellow, the finest clear sea-green, or sky blue—the emerald and the aquamarine are the most valuable varieties. Found in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Sweden, at Acworth and Grafton, N. H., and at Royalston, Mass.

Beshmet, a grape jelly, sold in boxes, largely used by the Turks in Asia Minor.

Beslie, a Turkish money equal to 3 cents; also a silver coin worth about 72 cents.

Beson, a liquid measure of Augsburg, not quite equal to 2½ gallons.

Bessemer steel, steel made directly from cast-iron, by removing a portion of the carbon which the latter contains, by a process discovered by Bessemer of England. The process admits of producing any intermediate grade between iron and steel. Bessemer iron, Bessemer steel, steel-iron, iron-steel, and half-steel are all terms denoting kinds of steel, salable at different prices, and applicable to different purposes.

Betel-leaf, the leaf of the pepper vine, *piper betel*, extensively cultivated in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and used as a wrapper for the areca nut, in the preparation of the commercial article known as betel-nut.

Betel-nut, the leaf of the betel pepper, and the nut of the areca palm, together, constitute an article of commerce which is called betel-nut, because the nut, as a masticating article, is always used with the betel pepper leaf. The habit of chewing this compound is almost universal throughout central and tropical Asia. The nut is sliced or crushed, and wrapped in the leaf with a sprinkle of chunam, or shell-lime, to give it flavor. It gives to the tongue and lips a scarlet hue, and turns the teeth perfectly black. The Malays have a hideous appearance from its use; but the Chinese are very careful to remove the stain from the teeth. Persons of rank carry it in splendid cases worn at the girdle, and offer it to each other as people of Europe or America would offer snuff. The nut is about the size of a nutmeg, and in the Bombay market there are found three kinds. The white, which is the most valuable; the red, worth about half the price of the white; and nuts of both white and red in the husk—these are sold by the thousand. It is estimated that about 4,000 tons are shipped annually from Ceylon to different

quarters, and it forms a large item in the exports of Cochin China.

Betso, a small Venetian coin equal to about ½ a cent.

Better and worse. On the authority of Tate's Cambist it appears that this phrase is in use in the Exchange business in England, though probably very rarely if ever used in the United States. "The terms Better and Worse, as applied to rates of exchange, are convertible according to their application, and they must not be confounded with those of higher and lower prices. Thus 5 francs 40 centimes per dollar give a *better* rate for drawing, and a *worse* rate of remitting, than 5 francs 80 centimes, the former being the dearer and therefore the better rate for selling than the latter, which is the cheaper, and therefore the better rate for buying." The terms are also used at the Mint and by dealers in bullion to express a variation in purity of gold or silver above the standard. The term Better is also used by merchants to express an advance in prices, as, I am getting *better* prices; or an increase or improvement in business, as, My business is now *better*.

Betterness and worseness, the comparative difference in purity between assayed bullion and the legal standard. Betterness means better than standard, worseness means worse than standard. The terms are used by bullion brokers.

Betty, a pear-shaped bottle, wound round with straw, in which olive-oil is imported.

Betuline, a resin or gum extracted from birch bark.

Bezare, white or striped cotton cloth, manufactured in the East Indies.

Bezoar, a concretion found in the stomach of animals; that obtained from the camel is much prized by the Hindoos as a yellow paint; the finest is brought to India from Borneo and the Persian Gulf, where it is sold as a drug.

Bhang, an intoxicating drug, produced in India from the hemp plant.

Bhaur, a Surat weight of 900 lbs.

Bhyangee, a kind of sheep's wool obtained in Little Thibet.

Bia, a name for the cowry shell at Bangkok; a money of account.

Biaz, a cotton material resembling linen, manufactured in Central Asia, both for native use and for exportation to Russia. The best kind, the Bokharian, is purchased for the Russian market, and sold in pieces from 12½ to 16½ yds. in length, and 10½ inches wide, at about 36 cents a piece. The quantity imported into Russia for a period of 10 years, was 1,600,000 pieces, or averaging 320,000 pieces annually.

Bicarbonate of potash, an alkaline salt containing a double quantity of carbonic acid.

Bicarbonate of soda, an alkaline salt containing a double quantity of carbonic acid; used in medicine, in the production of effervescing drinks, baking powders, etc.

Bice, a blue pigment; the blue carbonate of copper, called also mountain blue.

Bichet, bichot, a variable grain measure of Switzerland; at Geneva, $1\frac{1}{10}$ bu.; at Strasburg a little more than $\frac{4}{10}$ bu.

Bichromate of potash, a chemical salt used in calico printing, in preparing pigments, and in bleaching tallow, palm-oil, etc.

Bid, an offer made to pay a specified price for an article about being sold at auction.

Bidagova, a name in Brazil for the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*, used as a substitute for coffee.

Bidder, one who makes the bids or purchases at an auction sale. The bidder is required to act in good faith, and a combination between him and others to prevent a fair competition would avoid the sale made to himself. Till the bid is accepted the bidder may retract it.

Bidery ware, articles made from a metallic alloy named bidery, from Bider, a city in Hindostan. Some of these articles are remarkable for the elegance of their form and the gracefulness of their engraved patterns, and command very high prices. The alloy is said to consist of 16 parts of copper, 4 of lead, and 2 of tin, to which spelter is added.

Bigg, a name for the Scotch barley known as bere.

Bigoncia, a Venetian liquid measure equal to 34¼ gals.

Bihul, a name in the Himalayas for a bark used for making ropes.

Bijou, an elegant ornament; a small jewel; a trinket or little box.

Bijoutry, jewelry, trinkets, etc.

Bilan, a book in which merchants write a statement of all they owe, and all that is due to them; a balance-sheet. The term is used in France and in Louisiana.

Bilander, a vessel used in Dutch

canals for the carriage of goods; a small coasting vessel.

Bilboes, shackles of iron for the feet, used on slavers and on vessels of war.

Bildstein, a mineral used for carving into Chinese figures.

Bilge, the swell or protuberant part of a barrel or cask.

Bill, an account rendered; an acceptance; the items of a purchase with the amount to be paid; an account presented for payment; the formal clerical statement, in detail, of a purchase is called a *bill;* one merchant makes a *bill* with another when he purchases a line of goods from him; promissory notes are called *bills;* foreign and inland bills of exchange are called *bills;* the circulating issues of banks or bank-notes are *bills;* a collector of book or other accounts presents *bills* for payment.

Bill-book, a book in which entry is made of the particulars, as the date, day, and place of payment, etc., of bills or notes payable and receivable.

Bill-heads, a printed form, with name and address, used by merchants when they make out their bills or render their accounts. Two kinds of blanks should be kept by merchants. The one to be used for present purchases should be as follows:

John Thompson,

Bought of ———

And the other, to be used when a bill of items is made out from the books of account, should be:

John Thompson,

To ————————, Dr.

Billiard cloths, green woollen closely woven and felted broadcloths, manufactured to cover billiard-tables; piece dyed, and usually from 72 to 81 inches wide.

Billion, in some countries one thousand millions, 1,000,000,000; in Great Britain and the British provinces a million of millions, 1,000,000,000,000. The term is only properly used in astronomical calculations and does not belong to mercantile figures. Its use in expressing the debt of a country (which is often done) is inaccurate and improper.

Bill of entry, a written account or inventory of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation.

Bill of exchange. When or where bills of exchange were first used is not certainly known. The Jews and Italian merchants, the latter known as Lombards, established themselves in London as money-dealers about the middle of the 13th century, and it is probable that in their money transactions with Venice and other Italian cities they used some kinds of bills of exchange instead of transporting coin back and forth. Macpherson gives instances of letters of credit as early as 1200; and mention is made of negotiable bills of exchange in an instrument bearing date 1364; and in 1400 bills were drawn in sets and worded exactly as at the present time. The common bill of exchange is an order drawn on a person (or banking-house) requesting him to pay money to some person, or to the order of some person therein named. The person who draws the bill or draft is called the drawer; the person on whom the demand is made is called the drawee; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid is called the payee. The indorser is he who writes his name on the back of the bill; the indorsee is he to whom it is transferred by indorsement; and the holder is in general any one who is in possession of the bill and entitled to receive payment. The bill must be in writing, and for the payment in money and not in merchandise. The payment must be subject to no contingency, but the money must be paid at all events. It must be properly dated as to place and time of making; and if the time of payment is omitted it is payable on demand. The drawer may prescribe a particular place of payment, and unless restricted by the drawer, the drawee may fix a place of payment by his acceptance. The bill should be addressed to the full Christian and surname of the drawee, or by the full style of the firm on which it is drawn. A bill of exchange generally consists of several parts, as many in number as may be requested by the payee, called a set; each part containing a condition that it shall be paid if the others remain unpaid, the whole set, however, making but one bill. As a matter of precaution, the drawer of a foreign bill may, in order to prevent expenses, require the holder to apply to a third person, named in the bill for that purpose, when the drawee refuses to accept the bill. This is usually done in these words: "In case of need apply to Messrs. ———, at ———." The drawer may also add a direction, that in case the bill is not honored by the drawee, it shall be returned without protest, by subscribing the words, "*retour sans protêt*," or "*return without protest.*" When

the drawer of the bill is debtor to the drawee, it is usual to insert in the bill these words: and "*put it to my account;*" but when the drawee or the person to whom it is directed is debtor to the drawer, then he inserts, "*and put it to your account;*" and where a third person is debtor to the drawee, it is sometimes expressed thus: and "*put it to the account of A. B.*" But although the foregoing forms are in frequent use, they are not necessary. When the drawer is desirous to inform the drawee that he has drawn a bill, he inserts in it the words, "*as per advice;*" but when he wishes the bill paid without any advice from him, he writes, "*without further advice.*" In the former case the drawee is not authorized to pay the bill till he has received the advice; in the latter he may pay before he has received advice. The words for "*value received,*" although not absolutely required, because it is implied that every bill and indorsement has been made for value received as much as if it had been so expressed in words, yet, as the term is in almost universal use, it is better to insert it. The drawer may limit the amount of damages by making a memorandum on the bill that they shall be a definite sum; as, for example: "*In case* of non-acceptance or non-payment, re-exchange and expenses not to exceed dollars." The following is the usual FORM of a Banker's Foreign

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange for New York,
£1000.....January 10th, 1871.

Sixty days after *sight* of this *First* of Exchange (*second* and *third* unpaid), pay to the Order of

.....*George S. Boutwell*, ...
.....*One thousand pounds sterling*,.....

Value received, and charge the same to account
To Hugh McCulloch,
London.

No. 100..... *John S. Spinner.*

Exchange for New York,
£1000.....January 10th, 1871.

Sixty days after *sight* of this *Second* of Exchange (*first* and *third* unpaid), pay to the Order of

.....*George S. Boutwell*,.....
.....*One thousand pounds sterling*,.....

Value received, and charge the same to account
To Hugh McCulloch,
London.

No. 100..... *John S. Spinner.*

Exchange for New York,
£1000.....January 10th, 1871.

Sixty days after *sight* of this *Third* of Exchange (*first* and *second* unpaid), pay to the Order of

.....*George S. Boutwell*,.....
.....*One thousand pounds sterling*,.....

Value received, and charge the same to account
To Hugh McCulloch,
London.

No. 100..... *John S. Spinner.*

The following from Tate's Cambist, on *Bills of Exchange*, though written for England, is in the main applicable also to this country :—

A Foreign Bill is properly one which is payable in a foreign country, in reference, in the first instance, to the Drawer of the Bill, and subsequently to any Holder of the Bill. Thus a Bill upon Paris, wherever drawn from, is considered in London as a Foreign Bill in all exchange transactions. But a Bill drawn from Paris upon London, though frequently in London termed also a Foreign Bill, is correctly called a Bill Receivable by the Holder, and a Bill Payable by the Payer is the same.

The amount of a Foreign Bill is usually expressed in the money of the country where it is to be paid; but sometimes it is drawn in the money of the country of the Drawer of the Bill.

A Bill of Exchange is transferred from one party to another by endorsement or signature of the Transferer on the back of the Bill. This endorsement is of two kinds, Special and General. It is called Special when it is made payable to the order of the transferee, which order, or his endorsement, must therefore be given by him when he parts with the Bill. A common form of such endorsement is this :—

Pay to the order of Messrs. Reed & Carter,
WILLIAM JONES.

The endorsement is called General, when only the signature of the Transferer is given, as

Reed & Carter,

for the next endorsement to the above; but the former is the safer practice, especially when transmitted by post; and in foreign endorsements the place and date are likewise often stated, as well as when negotiated, and whether the value has actually been received, or has only been received in account, which also is commonly placed upon the Bill by the Drawer, together with a direction as to what account it is to be carried, and whether it is to be accepted "with or without Advice."

Bills of Exchange are generally drawn in sets of two or more Bills, either of which being paid, discharges the debt upon the other two. They must be drawn on a Stamp if the law of the place so requires it in order to make them legal documents. The first set (when they are intended to be put in circulation, or sold by one party to another) is commonly sent unendorsed to a correspondent in the place drawn upon, in order to get it accepted, and to be kept until it is demanded by the holder of one of the other Bills, the address of the party in whose hands is the accepted or first Bill being put on the Bill or Bills in circulation, as in this form :—

First with Messrs. Smith & Jones, to whom in case of need.

The endorsed Second and the accepted First, when wafered or fastened together, become one Bill, or have the same validity.

The times for which Bills are drawn vary, in some measure, according to the usages of different places; but more generally they are according to the purposes for which they are drawn. Bills at sight, or to be peremptorily paid on their being presented are for reimbursements on account, commonly, of returned or dishonored Bills. Those at short sight, as three days' sight, are usually for returns for operations in Bills, Bullion, and Foreign Stock. Bills at one month have no particular character; those at two months are commonly Mercantile Bills; and those at three months, for Banking Operations, which latter Bills are drawn at this long period in order to afford full time for waiting to take advantage of any rise in the rates of exchange, or for their being sent about from place to place, wherever there is a probable opportunity of making a profit.

See Foreign Bills of Exchange. Inland Bills of Exchange are more commonly called *Drafts*, which see. Also, *see Exchange.*

Bill of health, a certificate from the mayor of a city, board of health, consul, collector of the port, or other proper authority, as to contagious diseases in the port, and to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving.

(*FORM.*)

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

Whereas, the ship *State of New York*, of New York, of which Hoffman is Master, is now ready to depart from the Port of the City of New York, for London, and other places beyond the sea, with twenty-five persons, including the Master of the said ship—

We therefore, by these presents, do make known and certify, that no plague, or any dangerous or contagious disease, at present exists in the said port.

M. GRINNELL, Naval Officer.

Given under our hands and seals of office, this 12th day of January, 1871, and in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Bill of lading, a written instrument signed by the master or mate of a vessel, acknowledging that he has received in good order on board of his ship or vessel certain casks, packages, or quantities of goods, usually "contents unknown," and promising to deliver them in like good order at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted, to the consignee therein named or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for the same. It contains the number of cases or packages, the marks of the merchandise, the name of the shipper, the place of departure and discharge, the name of the ship, and the master, and the price of the freight. The master signs three of the bills, one of which he keeps, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent, usually by mail, to the consignee. The receipt of a railroad freight agent, or captain of a canal boat, is equivalent to a bill of lading as between the original parties, but in the hands of assignees there is a distinction. The bill of lading is assignable, and the assignee is entitled to the goods, subject, however, to the shipper's right; the transfer may be either by blank or special endorsement, like bills of exchange. There being three bills of lading, it is possible there may be conflicting demands upon the captain by the different holders. The captain is only required to act in good faith and to the best of his judgment, and he may make de-

livery of the goods to the person who first demands them of him upon presentation of the bill of lading, provided the circumstances be not such as to justify a suspicion of his having improperly got possession of it.

(*FORM.*)

A B C. ⌐ 1 to 100.

SHIPPED, in good order and condition, by John Smith, on board the ship called the *United States*, whereof Grant is Master, now lying at the Port of New York, bound for London. To say: One hundred cases of Refined Petroleum, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like order and condition at the port of London (the dangers of the seas only excepted), unto John Jones, or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for the said one hundred cases of Refined Petroleum, at the rate of with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said vessel hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished the others to stand void.

Dated in New York, the 12th day of January, 1871.

JAMES MUNROE,
For American Union Line of London Packets; or
JOHN GRANT,
Master.

Bill of Parcels, an account of goods sold, given by the seller to the purchaser, containing a specification of the several articles purchased, with the price of each, the place and date, and, usually, the terms, whether for cash or credit.

Bill of sale, a writing given by the seller of goods or merchandise to the purchaser, by which the seller conveys away the right and interest he has in the goods therein named. In England required to be under seal, but in the United States it may be without seal.

Bill of sale of a vessel, a writing given by the seller to the purchaser, describing the vessel by a copy of the register, or enrollment, which states when, where, and by whom built, her class, tonnage, country, ownership, etc.; and the sale of the vessel includes "the masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto belonging."

Bill of sight, in England, an order obtained by the consignee of goods, of the quantity and quality of which he is ignorant, to enter them by bill of sight.

Billon, gold or silver coined below the standard value; a composition of gold or silver alloyed with copper, which latter predominates.

Billot, gold or silver in the bar or mass; bullion before it is coined.

Bills payable, the outstanding unpaid notes or acceptances made or issued by an individual or firm.

Bills receivable, the unpaid promissory notes or acceptances held by an individual or firm.

Billy-boy, a river barge; a kind of coasting craft.

Binary, two and two.

Binary Arithmetic is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. Used by the Chinese.

Binary division, the divisions of the old Spanish dollar afford a good illustration of this term:—The dollar divided into two parts makes 2 half dollars, the half dollar into two makes 2 quarter dollars, the quarter into two makes 2 eighths of a dollar, the eighth divided into two makes 2 sixteenths.

Bind, a term used in the London markets in the fish trade, and means the number of 250, or ten strikes, each strike containing a bunch of 25.

Binders, the wooden straps or hoops which pass round and secure sugar or molasses shooks.

Binders' boards, heavy pasteboards used for book covers by bookbinders. Sold by the lb.

Binh, a weight of Anam of 68⅞ lbs.

Binnacle compass, a compass kept on the deck of a vessel to steer by.

Binoxalate of potash, a salt obtained from the juice of sorrel, manufactured on a large scale in Switzerland.

Bipontine, editions of classic authors printed at Deux Ponts, Germany.

Birch timber, Norway birch is used for common articles of furniture, and in ship-building. The American black, or cherry birch, largely exported to England from New Brunswick, is used for floorings and parts of ships which are constantly under water. The timber is also used for herring barrels, butter tubs, turnery ware, etc. The bark is used for tanning, and the sap for making vinegar. The bark of the birch is that from which the Indians build their canoes and manufacture various ornaments. The yellow birch which is found in the forests of Maine and in New Brunswick is used by cabinet-makers. It is said to be from the bark of this tree that the oil is extracted from which pre-

pared Russian leather obtains its peculiar odor. Other kinds of birch abound in the Eastern States, and the timber, which is very cheap, is used for staves for codfish barrels, the young saplings for hoop-poles, etc.

Birch-brooms, brooms made from the young shoots or twigs of the birch,—they are used in the cities for sweeping the streets, and for stable-brooms.

Birch-wine, a medicinal drink made from the sap of the birch-tree.

Birding-piece, a long fowling-piece for shooting wild-fowl.

Birdlime, a glutinous substance, is prepared from mistletoe, the young shoots of elder, and some other plants, but chiefly extracted by boiling from the middle bark of the European holly, and mixed with nut-oil. It is used for entangling birds by smearing the viscid substance over a bush, and it is so tenacious that small birds alighting upon sticks daubed over with it are unable to escape. It is also used for destroying insects. The best, which comes from India, is prepared from the *artocarpus integrifolia*, or jack, a tree of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the juice of which is milky, and not unlike caoutchouc.

Bird-pepper, the small capsicum or fruit obtained from a shrub, *capsicum frutescens*, or *baccatum*, from which Cayenne pepper is chiefly made.

Birds are classified in the tariff laws of the United States as living animals, and when imported in quantities, authorizing the belief that they are intended for sale, they are to be considered as merchandise.

Birdseed, canary, hemp, millet, and other small seeds sold and used for feeding caged birds.

Birds' eyes, artificial glass eyes for stuffed birds.

Bird's-eye crape, a thin material made for the East India markets.

Bird's-eye diaper, a well-known kind of linen for towelling, etc., made chiefly in Ireland and Scotland.

Bird's-eye maple, a fine cabinet wood, found in old sugar maples, formed by a peculiar inflexion of the fibre producing spots in the wood resembling the eye of a bird.

Bird-skins, skins of birds of bright plumage are stuffed as ornaments or illustrations of natural history, and sale is found for them for museums and for private cabinets. Some kinds are also used for trimmings and lining garments, and also as ornaments for ladies' bonnets.

Birds'-nests, edible, the nests of a species of swallow. They form a large article of commerce in the eastern seas, being highly prized by the Chinese for their muco-albuminous properties. The swallow gathers from the coral rocks of the sea a glutinous weed or marine fucus, which it swallows and afterward disgorges, and then applies this vomit with its bill to the sides of deep caverns, both inland and on the sea-coast, to form its nest. When complete the nest is a hollow hemisphere of the dimensions of an ordinary coffee-cup. When fresh made the nest is white, and then esteemed most valuable,—second quality when the bird has laid her eggs,—and third quality when the young are fledged and flown. They are served at the close of great entertainments in the proportion of a nest and a half to each guest. These nests are obtained in Java and the islands eastward, on the coasts of Borneo, and in the Philippines. Singapore is the chief mart. The yearly product is from 40 to 50,000 lbs., nearly all of which is sold at Canton at prices varying from $6 to $25 per lb. The use of the article is considered a whimsical culinary fancy of the Chinese alone, and they appear to be willing to pay for their caprice. See a similar instance of such a fancy in the article of *Camphor*.

Birds-of-Paradise. The skins and plumage of these remarkably beautiful birds are imported from the islands of the eastern seas, where they have long formed a high-priced article of export. Batavia and Singapore are the chief ports whence they are exported. The skins of these birds, as imported, are divested of their feet, and generally of their wings, which gave rise to the strange speculations of early naturalists, who described them as destitute of feet or any of the ordinary organs of locomotion, dwelling constantly in the air, wafted about in the bright beams of the sun, and nourished with dew and the nectar and odor of flowers. To beings thus imagined to be raised above the dull earth, and to enjoy ethereal food and a perpetual habitation in the air, no name could be more appropriate than Birds-of-Paradise.

Birotine, a kind of silk from the Levant.

Bisa, a Birmese coin worth about 27½ cts.

Bisaccia, the bushel measure of Sicily, equal to $1\frac{84}{100}$ bu.

Biscuit, an unglazed white porcelain ware, with which groups and figures are formed as statuettes to imitate marble; also, baked flour cakes of different kinds, as ship's biscuit, sea or pilot biscuit, etc. Ship's biscuit are made by machinery; they contain no leaven, and when properly baked they suffer little change during a long voyage. They are made in the chief commercial cities on a very extensive scale.

Bishops' lawn, a fine, wiry-threaded cotton lawn.

Bismerpund, a weight at Copenhagen of $13\frac{1}{5}$ lbs.

Bismuth, a yellowish-white metal, obtained chiefly in Saxony from the mines at Schneeberg. It is used in the formation of various alloys, in the manufacture of pearl-white or pearl-powder, and in medicine.

Bisquain, a French name for a sheep's skin dressed with the wool on.

Bistre, a brown pigment, used in water-colors, made from soot; also a carpeting of wool and cotton used to fill up a room round a carpet.

Bit, a term applied to a circular piece of silver cut out of the centre of the dollar; also to an old Spanish silver coin of the value of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a dollar, and another of the value of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar; the former called in Pennsylvania and Ohio the *eleven-penny bit*, the latter the *five or fi'penny bit.*

Bitter ale, the trade name for a clear, strong ale, chiefly brewed at Burton-upon-Trent.

Bittern, a composition of cocculus indicus, quassia, licorice, tobacco, and sulphate of iron, said to be used by brewers in adulterating beer.

Bitters, stomachic drinks prepared with spirits, in which bitter barks, wormwood, gentian, or other ingredients have been steeped. The same duty is imposed upon bitters composed of alcohol and aromatic substances as upon spirituous liquors. *Let. Sec. Tr'y, Jan.*, 1865.

Bitter-sweet, a common name for the *Solanum dulcamara* or woody nightshade, a dangerous narcotic drug.

Bitterwood, a name for a tree of the West Indies, the *xylopia glabra*, the wood, bark, and berries of which have an agreeable bitter taste.

Bitumen, a name for a number of inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, mineral tar, pitch, asphalte, etc., etc.

Bituminous coal, a soft mineral coal, containing a large amount of bitumen; coal which burns with a smoky flame. Found in great abundance in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Western and some of the South-western States. It varies very much in its character and value. That obtained in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pa., is probably the most valuable for all purposes of any found in the United States. Bituminous coal is called *dry* or *fat*, according to the amount of bitumen it contains. The varities are called pitch or caking coal, cherry coal, splint coal, flint coal, parrot or cannel coal, coking coal, brown coal, etc. Pittsburg is the principal shipping point for the supply of the Mississippi valley. Much of it is floated down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers in large arks or rudely constructed plank boats called broadhorns; the boats are broken up when they reach a point where a sale can be made of the coal. That which reaches the Atlantic cities is chiefly carried over the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. It is imported also from England, Scotland, Wales, and Nova Scotia, chiefly for the use of gas companies.

Black, the darkest of colors used in painting or dyeing. The opposite extreme from white. The substances sold and employed as paints and dyes for producing black are: black-lead, blue-black, Frankfort-black, ivory-black, Indian-ink, lamp-black, marking-ink, Spanish-black, and writing-ink.

Black amber, the name given by the Prussian amber-diggers to pitch coal, because it is found accompanying amber. It is manufactured into various jet-like ornaments.

Black ash, crude carbonate of soda.

Black-ball, a kind of blacking for shoes.

Black band, a variety of the carbonates of iron,—perhaps the most valuable kind of clay-iron ore, and the one from which the greater part of the Scotch iron has been made since its discovery by M. Mushet, in 1801, and to which the iron manufacture of Scotland owes its important position. It is said to be found in great abundance in North Carolina.

Black chalk, a kind of clay containing a large amount of carbon; it is found in England, France, Spain, and Italy. The finer kinds are made into artists' crayons and used for drawing on paper; also, a preparation of ivory-black and clay, used also in crayon drawing.

Black cloth, woollen broadcloth

dyed black, either in the wool or in the piece.

Black currants, a common garden fruit, used for making into jellies, wine, and jam, and for medicinal preparations. In the markets they usually bring about double the price of red currants.

Black dye, a dye composed of log-wood, galls, fustic, verdigris, green vitriol, sulphate of iron, or other ingredients, according to the quantity of the black required, and the kinds of fabric on which the dye is to be produced.

Black ebony, a hard, heavy wood, from the East Indies, which takes a high polish.

Black extract, a preparation of cocculus indicus, said to be used in adulterating beer.

Black ginger, a variety of zingiber, the ordinary ginger of commerce. Imported from Calcutta, Africa, and the West Indies.

Black-heart, a timber or cabinet-wood of Demerara.

Black-heart ebony, a hard, heavy wood of Jamaica.

Black-heart fiddle-wood, a Jamaica cabinet-wood.

Black-helmet, a shell used by cameo-cutters,—a species of mollusk. In the Paris market they were formerly worth about $1.20 each, but the demand and the price have fallen off.

Blacking, a polishing paste, or liquid, which consists of a black coloring matter, generally bone-black, sperm or other oil, sugar or molasses, vinegar, sulphuric acid, etc. It is used for blacking and polishing boots and shoes, and enters into foreign as well as domestic commerce.

Black-iron, malleable iron, in contradistinction to that which is tinned, and called white-iron.

Black-jack, sulphuret of zinc; caramel, or burnt sugar, used to color spirits, vinegar, etc.; a trade name for adulterated butter; a species of shrub oak which grows in the Southern States.

Black japan, a varnishing material made with tar and alcohol, or with lamp-black and resins.

Black-lead, a mineral of a dark, steel-gray color, composed of carbon, with a small portion of iron; called also graphite. It is used for pencils, and as a polishing material for iron, stoves, etc. It is adulterated to an enormous extent with sulphuret of antimony, with micaceous iron ore, and with lamp-black. Much that is sold for the purpose of brightening or polishing stoves contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of lamp-black.

This mineral is found only in a state of purity in Borrodale, in Cumberland, England, the mines in which have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The lead is not found in veins, but in detached pieces, so that the supply is very irregular, the miners being frequently employed for a lengthened period in seeking at random for the lead. Its quality also differs very widely. The best is that which is lightest, and the trace of which on paper is easily and completely removed by the application of India-rubber. The mine is opened at intervals. When the mine is open the trade is supplied at sales held on the first Monday of each month, in Essex Street, Strand, London. Its commercial value ranges from $2,000 to $15,000 per ton. See *Plumbago.*

Black-lead pencils, pencils formed of black-lead, encircled with cedar. The best pencils are made from the genuine Cumberland lead, but its scarcity and very high price cause spurious and inferior kinds to be extensively employed in their manufacture. The easy and complete obliteration of the strokes of the pencil by the use of India-rubber is said to be a good test of a genuine Cumberland lead-pencil.

Black oak, the *quercus tinctoria* of the United States, its inner bark constituting the quercitron of commerce.

Black ochre, a mineral black; a variety of plumbago combined with iron and clay.

Black paints, the darkest pigments used; such as ivory-black, burnt charcoal, lamp-black, etc., for oil-colors; and Indian-ink for water-colors.

Black pepper, the name for the dried berries of the *piper nigrum*, the pepper of commerce.

Black plates, the thin sheets of iron prepared for coating with tin.

Black-pudding, sausages made of sheep and pigs' blood, goats' suet, etc., enclosed in the dried intestines of swine and boiled, forming a description of food much consumed by the lower classes in England and Scotland, where it is estimated that 5000 tons are made every year.

Blacks, a name for a kind of ink used in copper-plate printing; also, pigments, etc., such as Frankfort, ivory, Spanish, Harts, lamp, wheat, Cologne, and bone blacks.

Black salt, muriate of soda mixed with the berries of a species of myrobalan, a popular medicine in the East Indies.

Black Spanish leather, a morocco leather made from Mogador and East Indian goat-skins, so named from the first supplies having been obtained from Spain.

Black spruce, a tree which furnishes masts and yards for ships; also the spruce deals of commerce.

Black-strap, a name for bad liquor; vile port wine; the common name for the inferior wines of the Mediterranean.

Black tea, a general name for a variety of teas; those imported into the United States are commercially known as Oolongs and Souchongs. Of the former are Oolong, Formosa, Pekoe, Ankor, and Ponchong, and of the latter are Souchong and Congou. See *Tea*.

Black tin, tin ore beaten into a black and fine powder ready for the smelter.

Black wadd, an ore of maganese, sold to glass-makers and potteries, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. Obtained at Devonshire and Cornwall, in England.

Black walnut, the name for the timber of a large and magnificent tree of North America, the *juglans nigra*. It is perhaps the most valuable of any of the cabinet-woods growing in the United States, and for furniture and ornamental work in houses, is preferred to the best qualities of mahogany. It is not found north of New York.

Black walnuts, the fruit of the *juglans nigra*. These nuts are edible, and sold in the cities of the United States in considerable quantities. They usually bring in the New York market about $2 per bushel.

Blackwell Hall factors, agents in London for woollen manufacturers; they are so called from Blackwell Hall, which is the metropolitan seat of the wool and woollen traders in England.

Bladder green, a pigment prepared from Persian berries.

Bladders, the urinary vessels of hogs, oxen, and other animals, which are prepared and used for holding snuff or lard, and for securing jars, bottles, etc. They are mostly purchased by the drug houses.

Blade-metal, metal prepared for swords or blades.

Blades, a commercial name for the shell-plates of the sea-turtle.

Blamuse, a money of account in some parts of Germany, worth about 7½ cts.

Blanca, a petty money of account in Malaga, being equal to 5 cts.

Blanc d'argent, white silver; a false appellation for a white-lead, called also French white.

Blanchimeter, an instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime and potash.

Blank-books, account-books, letter-books, memoranda or pass-books, and all other kinds of unwritten books, made of writing paper, and either ruled or unruled, and bound with flexible or stiff covers; —manufactured and sold by stationers.

Blank credit, an authority to draw on an individual or firm to any extent within a certain amount.

Blankets, soft, loosely woven woollen-stuff pieces; or "cotton warp and wool loosely woven," mostly used for bed coverings, etc. Yorkshire, in England, is the chief seat of blanket manufacture; the wool generally used is the long staple. They are woven in widths varying from 4 quarters to 20 quarters, and in lengths of webs from 60 to 100 yards, of course including many separate blankets. The manufacture is also extensive in France, England, and in the United States. They are usually sold by the lb., and derive their name from having been first made in the year 1340 by one Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, in England. The more commonly designated blankets of commerce are bed, cradle, crib, army, horse, and printers' blankets,—the latter being closely woven or felted.

Blanket wool, long staple or combing wool, of the quality between the short fine and the long coarse.

Blare, a Swiss coin worth about 2 cents.

Blasting oil, nitro-glycerine, also called glynoin oil and nitroleum, or nitrated oil, a highly explosive and powerfully expansive substance used for blasting purposes, but so dangerous to transport, that by an Act of Congress it is prohibited from being carried on cars, or ships, or wagons, or other vehicles employed in transporting passengers; fine not to exceed $10,000.

Blasting powder, a coarse kind of powder for mining and quarrying purposes.

Blay linens, linens beetled in the manufacture, and slate-colored.

Bleaching, the chemical process of whitening or removing the color of linen or cotton cloth or other fabrics, and also from straw, wax, and other substances,

and leaving them perfectly white. In bleaching, cotton goods lose one-tenth of their weight, and linen goods one-third.

Bleached cottons, the trade name for most of the bleached cotton fabrics used for shirtings, sheetings, lining muslins, etc. They vary from 3 to 12 quarters in width, and their weight generally determines their price, though the manufactures of some mills of established reputation command something over the average price which would be fixed by weight alone. Imitation merino shirts, composed of cotton on which a nap had been raised and a fine woolly surface and a close imitation of merino produced, was decided to be *bleached* cotton goods. *Letter Sec'y Treasury to Collector Schell*, July, 1860.

Bleaching powder, chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, and used for bleaching linens, cotton, and paper stock; also employed as a disinfectant and desiccant. The annual imports from England and Ireland into the U. S. are about 20,000,000 of lbs.

Bleak-fish scales, these scales are used for making the essence of pearl, or *essence d'orient*, with which artificial pearls are manufactured. In the scale of the fish the optical effect is produced in the same manner as in the real pearl. The fish are caught in the rivers of France.

Blende, a metallic ore; sulphuret of zinc, the black-jack of miners.

Bleu de Lyon, a name for an analine blue coloring matter.

Bleu de Paris, an aniline blue dye.

Blister steel, wrought steel which has blisters on the surface, owing to the evolution of gas from the interior of the bar.

Bloater, a commercial name for a slightly cured and smoked herring.

Blockade, the official closing of a port of entry, during war, by guarding and watching it with vessels of war to prevent commercial intercourse. A notice of 30 or 60 days, or some other time, is usually given by proclamation to the mercantile world of the commencement and raising of a blockade.

Block-tin, metallic tin cast into blocks or ingots; tin ore which has been treated, and is ready for smelting. A block of tin weighs usually from 375 to 392 lbs., sometimes 420 lbs.

Blond-lace, a species of silk lace, white or colored.

Blond-metal, a peculiar kind of clay iron-stone found near Birmingham, in England, which when smelted is used for making tools.

Blood, the blood of animals is used by sugar-refiners, calico-printers, and ink-manufacturers, and is made into animal charcoal, into albumen, and employed as a fertilizer of land. In England it is collected by the butchers in two different ways, and sold thus: 1. Stirred blood (*i.e.*, agitated whilst cooling, to prevent coagulation) is run into casks of about 100 gallons each, and sold to sugar-refiners for clarifying at about $4 50 to $5 per cask. 2. Coagulated blood is put into casks, generally old molasses puncheons, and sold to calico-printers for dyeing "Turkey-red," and to chemical manufacturers for preparing red liquor for calico-printers' use. The price in England is about $3 to $3.40 per cask of 80 gallons, where it is estimated that about 6,000 tons are sold annually. In New York, but a small part of the blood from the slaughter-houses is utilized, the chief demand for it being for the sugar-refineries.

Blood-juice, the sap of a tree of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific, which makes an indelible marking-ink, and is said to be used as a dye for calicoes.

Blood-root, another name for bloodwort.

Blood-stone, a jasper variety of quartz, of a deep green color, interspersed with red spots like drops of blood; on account of its beautiful color and hardness it is much used for seals, rings, etc. The name for a species of hard hematite, which is made into burnishers and employed for laying on gold or silver leaf, and for other purposes.

Bloodwort, a plant which abounds in Canada, the *sanguinaria canadensis*, used in dyeing. It is the juice of this plant which is commonly used by the Indians to stain their faces.

Bloom raisins, a fine quality of sun-dried grapes.

Blotter, the name of an account-book of original entries, a kind of rough day-book.

Blotting-book, a book with sheets of unsized paper for drying the ink on newly written documents.

Blotting-paper, unsized paper; filtering paper used for drying the ink on freshly written manuscripts.

Blubber, the membrane or fat casing which contains the oil or fat of the whale or other large sea animals. It was formerly the practice to manufacture the train-

oil from the blubber at the places where the whales were caught; but the practice now is to bring the blubber home in casks, and to prepare the oil afterwards.

Blue, one of the primitive colors. See *Blue pigments.*

Blue-backs, a name for herring; also, a variety of the money cowry of Africa.

Blue-black, a color neither blue nor black, but in which both are blended; it is produced on woollen goods by being first dyed blue and then black.

Blue clay, a kind of clay formed of a very fine pulverized slate.

Blue cloth, a name given to a cotton fabric from Madras.

Blue copperas, the commercial name for sulphate of copper.

Blue copper, an ore of copper of an indigo-blue color, called by mineralogists covelline.

Blue dyes, indigo, Prussian blue, etc.

Blue gum-wood, a tree of Australia, the timber of which is used for ship-building.

Bluing, the process of heating metals until they assume a blue color.

Blue ink, a writing fluid, usually made with sulphate of indigo. It should not be permitted on the counting-house desk, as it is not fit to be used for commercial entries.

Blue-john, a name for an esteemed variety of what is known in England as Derbyshire marble, and which is made up into vases and other ornaments.

Blue lead, a variety of galena.

Blue-light, a composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal on ships. It consists of saltpetre 4 parts, sulphur 2 parts, red orpiment 1 part.

Blue mass, a preparation of mercury, from which is formed the blue-pill, largely used in the Western States.

Blue-peter, a square flag with a white centre and blue border, which in some ports is hoisted at the foremast head of a ship to denote her intended departure for sea.

Blue pigments, the blue pigments of a metallic nature in commerce are, Prussian blue, Berlin blue, mountain blue, Bremen blue, iron blue, cobalt blue, and smalt or powder blue; the blues of vegetable origin are indigo and litmus.

Blue-stone, a common name for sulphate of copper and vitriol.

Blue verditer, a greenish blue pigment, the Bremen blue.

Blue-vitriol, the sulphate of copper, used for dyeing and electrotyping, and in some preparations of medicines.

Blunk, a Scotch name for a heavy cotton cloth.

Board, a managing committee, or board of directors.

Board, the deck of a ship, as, "*on board*," to go "*a board*," to enter a ship; merchandise delivered "on *board*" a ship; goods still "on *board*," etc.

Boarding officer, an officer of the customs who boards a vessel as she enters the harbor.

Board of trade, in commercial cities there is usually a body of intelligent and discreet merchants, either a self-constituted and voluntary association, or created by law, and acting under a charter as a body corporate, to whom the general rules for the regulation of their business is confided; and to whom are submitted questions of local commercial policy, the adjustment of port charges, commissions for mercantile services and settlements of disputed claims not provided for by contracts, etc. In the city of New York the board acts under the title of "The Chamber of Commerce." The awards and decisions of these boards, although without legal force, are seldom appealed from to the judicial tribunals, and in course of time their rules and maxims, repeatedly acted upon and recognized by merchants, become a part of the law of the land in the form of the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria.* See *Arbitration*, and *Tribunal of Commerce.*

Boards, sawed lumber of any length or width, and of less thickness than $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; when above that thickness they are called plank. In Tennessee boards are strips of wood from two to four feet in length riven from blocks. All sawed stuff in the South-western States is called plank.

Boatswain, a subordinate officer on a merchant ship, having charge of the sails, ropes, etc.

Bobbin, a hank of Russian flax; a spool or wooden pin used to wind thread or silk on; a narrow twilled tape.

Bobbinet, a machine-made cotton lace, made of different widths, chiefly at Nottingham, in England, but also in France and Belgium.

Bocale, a liquid measure of Italy,—at Florence and Leghorn, for wine, $\frac{30}{100}$ths gal.; for oil, $\frac{27}{100}$ths, and varying at other places from 1 to 2 quarts.

Bocking, a kind of baize or coarse woollen cloth, either plain or stamped with colored figures, used to protect carpets; also a name for red herring.

Bocoy, the name for a cask, in Cuba, holding 36 gallons. As a package for coffee, sugar, etc., the bocoy varies. The large coffee cask, the bocoy grande, contains 40 arrobas, and the bocoy pequino 28 arrobas.

Bodle, a small coin, a Scotch penny.

Body, strength, or characteristic quality; consistency.

Body-varnish, a thick and quick-drying copal varnish.

Bog-butter, a mineral resin found in peat-swamps.

Boghead coal, a very valuable kind of brown cannel coal, found at Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland.

Bog iron-ore, an ore of iron formed from the decomposition of rocks containing iron, by the action of water charged with carbonic acid; the water, being impregnated with a vegetable acid formed from decaying vegetables, dissolves the iron in the rocks over which it flows, or stands, and having reached the lower parts of the country, or being poured into hollows, becomes stagnant and evaporates, leaving the iron-ore.

Bogus, counterfeit, false, fraudulent.

Bog-wood, the trunks and larger branches of trees dug up from peat bogs. The bog-oak, the bog-yew, etc., from the bogs of Ireland, are manufactured into ornaments.

Bog-wood jewelry, brooches, rings, chains, etc., made from bog-wood.

Bog-wood ornaments, various kinds of statuettes, models, and ornaments made from bog-wood, imported from Ireland.

Bohar, an Arab weight of about 110 lbs.

Bohea, one of the two species of the tea plant in China; also the commercial name for a kind of black tea imported into England, but not known in the United States.

Bohemian glass, the fine ornamental colored glass-ware of Bohemia, largely imported into the United States.

Bohemian ware, imitation gems, fine stone, earthen, glass, wooden, and willow ware, manufactured in Bohemia.

Bohmen, a money of account in Prague, equal to about 2 cents.

Boiled oil, a drying oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed-oil.

Boiler-iron, flat plates or sheets of iron, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{5}{8}$ths inch, used for making steam-boilers, vessels, bridges, tanks, etc.

Boischene, a name for a ship-building timber in St. Domingo, literally oak-wood.

Bois durci, the commercial name for an artificial hardwood which receives a very fine polish and resembles jet. It is made from rosewood, mahogany, ebony, or other fine-grained sawdust, which is formed into a paste with blood and pressed into moulds.

Boisson, a common wine in France made from the husks of grapes.

Bokhara fibre, a strong fibre obtained from the *melotus arborea*.

Bokhara shawls, most of the genuine fine camels'-hair shawls found in Europe and America are brought from the city of Bokhara in Central Asia, and are hence called Bokhara shawls.

Bole, a fine clay or earthy mineral, colored by oxide of iron of various shades, as yellow, black, brown, and bright red, which forms a paste when moistened with water. The red or Armenian bole is used as a tooth-powder, and for giving a color to pickled anchovies. Powdered bole is used in veterinary practice. In Germany bole is calcined, washed, and ground for a paint. The paint known as Sienna, or burnt Sienna, is a preparation of a variety of bole from Sienna, in Italy. The names of the different varieties of bole are Armenian, Bohemian, French, Blois, Lemhan, and Silesian.

Boleta, a Spanish name for cigarettes

Boll, a measure for flour in England, equal to 140 lbs. or 10 stone. The boll of peas or beans weighs 280 lbs.; of oats, 264 lbs.; of barley, about 320 lbs.; of oatmeal, 140 lbs. In Scotland, for wheat, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ bu., and for barley a little less than 6 bu.

Bologna sausage, a dried sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork.

Bolognese phosphorus, a preparation made by mixing the powder of the Bolognese stone with gum.

Bolognese stone, a variety of barytes, which when calcined and dried emits a phosphorescent light. Found near Bologna.

Bolt, a roll of canvas containing about 40 yards, 24 inches in width, and varying in weight according to its thickness; a bolt of silk is a long narrow roll.

Bolting-cloths, wire, hair, silk, and other sieve-cloths of different degrees of

fineness, usually imported in pieces of 40 yards in length and 39½ inches in width, and used by millers for sifting flour. The bolting-cloths used in the United States are made in France.

Bombax wood, the timber of the silk cotton tree of Brazil and the West and East Indies. The *bombax ceiba* is one of the tallest trees of both Indies. Canoes are made of the trunks, which carry from 15 to 20 hogsheads of sugar from 6 to 1,200 lbs. each. The bark is tough, and is manufactured into ropes.

Bombay, a seaport on the western coast of British India, and, next to Calcutta and Canton, is the principal commercial emporium in the East. The harbor is one of the safest and most commodious in India. The external trade is principally carried on with Great Britain, France, Arabia, Persia, China, and the island of Mauritius, in British and other European vessels. The principal articles of import from Great Britain consist of coal, cotton goods, metals, chiefly copper and iron, machinery, malt liquors, manufactured metals, woollen stuffs, books and stationery, etc. From France, wines and spirits, furniture, books, jewelry, musical instruments, clocks, etc. From China, raw silk and silk goods, sugar and sugar-candy, tea, glassware, tobacco, etc. From the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, horses, cotton-wool, gums, fruits, grain, precious stones, wool, etc., and from Mauritius, sugar. The exports to Great Britain consist of raw cotton, cashmere shawls, seeds, spices from Africa, silk and silk goods, hides and skins, opium, coffee, ivory, gums. To France, coffee, seeds, and shawls. To China, cotton goods and opium. To Mauritius, grain; and to the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, cotton goods, sugar, sugar-candy, tobacco, tea, grain, etc. Of 315 foreign vessels arriving at Bombay in a year, 268 were British, 19 French, 7 American, and 19 from other countries; and of native craft, 5,567.

Accounts are kept in rupees; each rupee being divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas. The rupee is also divided into 16 annas, or 50 pice. An urdee is 2 reas; a doreca, 6 reas; a single pice, 4 reas; a fuddea, or double pice, 8 reas; a paurchea is 5 rupees; and a gold mohur, 15 rupees. The annas and reas are imaginary moneys. The coins are the *mohur*, or gold rupee; the silver, or government rupee, and their divisions; also the double and single pice; the urdee and the doreca, which are copper coins. The gold mohur weighs 180 grs., of which 165 are pure gold. The silver rupee weighs 180 grs., of which 165 are pure silver. [The value of the rupee in London is generally assumed to be 2*s.* sterling; it is fixed by law in the U. S. at 44½ cents.] The Bombay *maund* of 40 seers is 28 lbs.; the *candy* of 20 maunds is 560 lbs. The candy or *khandi*, for cotton, is 784 lbs., or 7 cwt. For measures of length, the English [American] yard is in general use. (*M'Culloch.*) See *Moneys*, also, *Weights and Measures.*

Bombay ducks, the commercial name in India for a kind of dried fish when packed and ready for export.

Bombay hemp, a name for the fibre obtained from *crotaloria juncea.*

Bombay shells, a name for shells, the *bull's mouth*, imported at Bombay from Africa and reshipped to England and to France for cutting into cameos.

Bombazet, a woollen or worsted fabric, woven plain, or twilled, for ladies' dresses.

Bombazine, a twilled dress material made of silk and worsted, the warp being of silk, the weft of worsted. It is much used as mourning material for ladies' dresses.

Bombic acid, a product obtained by distilling silk with sulphuric acid.

Bon-bons, sugar-plums; small confections.

Bond, an engagement by written instrument under seal; an executed deed under seal whereby the party who executes it binds himself to pay a certain sum of money to another at a certain day,—this is a single bond; but bonds are usually given for double the sum intended to be paid, with a condition that if the obligor pays a smaller sum (the actual sum due), the bond or obligation is void. The penalty in a bond, the double sum mentioned, is for the purpose of securing the full debt with interest, and costs, if necessary.

Bonded, secured by bond. Foreign goods or merchandise are said to be bonded when the payment of the duties is secured by a bond; or when warehoused in a government store and under the control of the collector of the port until entered for consumption and the duties paid.

Bonded warehouses, buildings or warehouses in which imported merchandise is stored until the importer makes entry for withdrawal for consumption and pays the duties; or until he withdraws the merchandise for re-exportation to a foreign country without paying the duties. These stores are owned and conducted by private individuals who engage in the business of storing dutiable merchandise, or in what is usually termed the storage business. Such stores are required to be first-class fire-proof buildings, and have to be used solely for the storage of warehouse goods, and of unclaimed and seized goods,

and they have to be previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All the labor is performed by the owner of the store, for which and for the storage he looks only to the owner of the goods or importer. Before merchandise can be deposited in a store of this description the owner or occupant has to give a bond, with proper securities, that he will comply in all respects with the provisions and requirements of the warehousing laws, and hold the United States and its officers harmless from, or on account of any risk, loss, or expense connected with the keeping of any imported merchandise received by him for storage; and that he will pay to the collector the salary of the government officer who shall be placed in charge of said store; and that he will not remove, or suffer to be removed, any goods from said store without lawful permit, and without the presence of the custom-house officer in charge.

For the storage of wood, coal, mahogany, dye-woods, lumber, molasses, sugar in hogsheads and tierces, railroad, pig, and bar iron, anchors, chain-cables, etc., yards or sheds of suitable construction may be used, to be bonded in the same manner as the stores. These yards must be enclosed by substantial fences, not less than 12 feet in height, with gates provided with suitable bars and other fastenings, so as to admit of being secured by customs locks, and must be exclusively for the storage of warehoused goods.

Bonded storekeeper, the officer of the customs detailed to take charge of a bonded warehouse, and under whose supervision bonded goods are received and delivered from the store.

Bondsman, one who is bound or gives security for the faithful performance of any contract or money payments.

Bone-ash, calcined bones,—used by assayers for making cupels and for cleaning articles of jewelry, and for the manufacture of phosphorus.

Bone-black, a name for animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous residue obtained by the distillation of bones, or by charring them in close vessels. It is mainly used to deprive syrups or other solutions of their coloring matter. It is also used as a black pigment, and when prepared for this purpose it is sold as ivory-black.

Bone-dust, crushed or ground bones, used as a fertilizer.

Bone-earth, a term sometimes used for bone-ash.

Bone-lace, a fine Brussels lace.

Bone-oil, Dippel's oil.

Bones, the bones of animals enter largely into commerce. In the arts they are employed by turners, cutlers, manufacturers of animal charcoal, and, when calcined, by assayers for making cupels. They are also used for gelatine, for sizing used by dyers and finishers of fustians, velveteens, etc. In agriculture they are employed as a manure. Bones for manufacturing purposes are imported into England and the United States, chiefly from Brazil and other ports of South America; but England imports them also in considerable amounts from France, India, and Australia; and for agricultural purposes from Russia, Germany, Turkey, and the South American States, to the extent of 50 and 60,000 tons annually.

Bonification, an allowance made in form of a discount. Don is used in the same sense, but generally for difference of measure.

Bonnet, a lady's covering for the head, made of a great variety of material. Those made of straw are the only kind properly belonging to trade—those made from silk, velvet, lace, crape, etc., are properly millinery articles.

Bonnet-box, a kind of pasteboard or thin wooden box; those made of paper are called bandboxes, and those of wood or leather are usually called hat-boxes.

Bonnet frames, foundations for ladies' bonnets, shaped and ready to be covered and trimmed, thus prepared by frame-makers and sold to merchants who supply millinery goods.

Bonnet pepper, a species of capsicum.

Bonnet-wire, wire specially prepared for the frames and trimmings for ladies' bonnets and sold as a millinery article.

Booboot, a weight in the Sunda Isles of about 6⅞ lbs.

Book accounts, the debtor balances on a merchant's books, due or to become due from his customers. Usually unsecured.

Bookbinders' cloth, colored cottons, enamelled or embossed, and made to imitate leather or morocco,—used instead of leather for binding books. Manufactured in England.

Book-case, a case or rack in the counting-room for the account-books.

Book-debt, an entry or charge on the day-book or ledger for goods supplied; a book account.

Booked, entered in a book; duly charged.

Book-keeper, an accountant, one who records mercantile transactions in books kept for that purpose.

Book-keeping, the art of recording, in a regular and systematic manner, the transactions of a commercial house, and exhibiting in a clear and concise method the exact state of its pecuniary affairs. Dr. Johnson remarks, "that the counting-house of an accomplished merchant is a school of method, where the great science may be learned of ranging particulars under generals, of bringing the different parts of a transaction together, and of showing at one view a long series of dealing and exchange. Let no man (he adds) venture into large business while he is ignorant of the method of regulating books; never let him imagine that any degree of natural ability will enable him to supply this deficiency, or preserve a multiplicity of affairs from inextricable confusion." The general system of book-keeping is precisely the same in principle, and is essentially the same in practice, in all well-conducted mercantile houses. The Books and Accounts are kept in the money of the country in which the business is located, and two modes of keeping them are practised—one by what is termed Single, and the other by Double Entry. The latter mode is the most comprehensive and most accurate, and the one in most general use by first-class merchants. At the Commercial Colleges, now happily established in various parts of our country, the science of Book-keeping is one of the branches of education which receives special attention.

Book-keeping by double entry. This is called the Italian method, because it was first practised in the commercial cities of Italy. By this system every entry is double, that is, it has both a debtor and a creditor side; and the total aggregate of the several accounts on the debtor side must agree with the total of the accounts on the creditor side. This agreement is a test of accuracy.

Book-keeping by single entry. This system is chiefly confined to the business of retail dealers, and the books consist only of a Day-book and Ledger. In the day-book the dealer enters his sales and purchases, and in his ledger he carries the former to the debit of his customers, and the latter to the credit of the merchants who supply him with goods.

Book muslin, a thin kind of muslin for ladies' dresses,—including tarlatans, lenos, etc.

Book publishing. This is a distinct business from that of bookselling, though the two are frequently combined. The publisher may be regarded both as a manufacturer and as a merchant. The business is one of large risks and of large profits; and conducted, as it usually is, by men of more than average intelligence, it has proved itself, in all countries where a taste for reading has been cultivated, eminently lucrative. The chief publishing houses of the world are at Leipsig, Paris, London, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Books, a regular set of merchants' books consists of a Day-book or Journal, Ledger, Invoice-book, Cash-book, Bill-book, Bank-book, Check-book, and Receipt-book. Various other petty account and memorandum books are found in most counting-rooms, but the essential ones are those named.

Books, printed volumes bound or unbound, as sold by the booksellers. When sold unbound they are either in *sheets*, or *folded* and *collated*. The annual imports of bound and unbound books for four years, from 1858 to 1861, inclusive, averaged about $858,000; for four years from 1862 to 1865, inclusive (during the war), the average yearly imports were about $350,000. The imports for 1866 were about $1,000,000; for 1867, $1,250,000; for 1868, $1,225,000; for 1869, $1,600,000. The exports for 1865 were $1,200,000; for 1866, $975,000; for 1867, $900,000; for 1868, $875,000; for 1869, $400,000.

Books printed 20 years prior to importation are admitted free of duty; also books bought abroad by a person for use in his profession. *Let. Sec. Tr.*, June 30, 1868.

Book-sellers, dealers in printed books, to which they frequently add the business of selling blank books and stationery, and also that of book publishing. Selling books, like selling any other manufactured products, is a regular commercial pursuit, modified somewhat by peculiar circumstances, and subject to the caprices of the reading public, in like manner as many other branches of business are affected by the caprices of fashion.

Book-store, in its usual acceptance, is a place where are kept for sale the current literature, and general miscellaneous and scientific books, including also school-

books and stationery articles. The sale of law-books is usually restricted to a store where only that class of goods is sold, and is hence called a law-book store. Other book-stores are always designated by the class of books to which their business is restricted, as a medical-book store, a blank-book store, a toy-book store, &c.

Book trade, the business of printing, publishing, and selling books.

Boonton nails, cut nails from the nail factory at Boonton, N. J.

Booraga, a gum obtained in the East Indies from a species of *bombax.*

Boorjoke, a name for a kind of beads used as small money in Abyssinia.

Boort, or **boart,** or **bort,** a term used by diamond-merchants to designate a kind of imperfectly crystallized diamonds. Boort forms from two to ten per cent. of the rough diamonds exported from the Brazils, and is used as a material for polishing other stones, for which purpose it is broken and reduced to a powder; it is also used for engraving on hard stones. In the London market it can be bought for $5 or $6 per carat.

Boot, a term used in trading or bartering; a compensation for difference in value.

Boot backs, the leather backs of boots, prepared and sold ready-shaped for making up.

Bootee, a white, spotted, East India muslin; a half-boot.

Boot fronts, the calf-skin leather fronts for long boots, cut, shaped, and crimped,—largely sold in France and exported both to England and the United States.

Boot and shoe lacings, cotton or silk braid with ends secured and covered with tin.

Boots and shoes. Besides constituting a very important industry of our country, the trade in boots and shoes is one of great magnitude both for home consumption and foreign export. They are usually shipped in cases containing 12 pairs of boots, or 60 pairs of shoes, and of children's shoes either 60 pairs or 120 pairs. Boston is the chief mart, though shipments of them are made from New York to South America, the West Indies, the Pacific Coast, and indeed to nearly every part of the world.

Boquin, a coarse sort of Spanish baize.

Boracic acid, a saline substance, found at Sasso or Sesso, in the Florentine Territory, and hence sometimes called sassolin or sessolin; the great supplies are obtained from the volcanic districts of Tuscany, from whence 3,000,000 lbs. are annually produced; it is used to combine with soda in forming borax, for which purpose it is chiefly imported into the United States; it is also used in manufacturing a paste for artificial gems, in making enamel, as a flux in metallurgic operations, and in pharmacy.

Boras, sacks or bags used in India for holding rice.

Borassus sugar, a sugar obtained from the sap of a kind of palm-tree which grows in India.

Borate of lime, a mineral found on the surface and in the soil of some parts of Peru. It contains nearly 50 per cent. of boracic acid, and is imported into the United States and is used in the manufacture of refined borax. It was first discovered and brought into notice by Mr. Blake, a Boston merchant. Several full cargoes have been brought into Boston and New York. It is a cheap article, costing at the place of shipment only about 1 or 2 cents per pound.

Borax, a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda. In a crude state it is imported from India under the name of tincal, and from Tuscany under the name of boracic acid, and from Peru under the name of borate of lime, and is here manufactured into the refined borax of commerce. It is used in the arts, chiefly as a flux for metals, and in the manufacture of enamels, glazes, and glass.

Bordeaux, a city of France, on the river Garonne, about 60 miles from its mouth. Its harbor is spacious, and ships of 600 tons can come up to the docks at all stages of the tide. The city has an extensive commerce, but the chief commercial interest centres in the wine trade, the average annual sales of which exceed 50.000,000 of gallons. The annual exports direct from the port of Bordeaux, in round numbers, as averaged for 5 years, are—

To the United States	2,000,000	gallons.
" Great Britain	1,300,000	"
" The Hanse Towns	1,200,000	"
" Holland	1,000,000	"
" Belgium	1,000,000	"
" River Plate	1,500,000	"
" British Colonies	1,500,000	"
" French Colonies	1,200,000	"
" Uruguay	1,000,000	"
" Brazil	350,000	"
" Peru	200,000	"
" Mexico	200,000	"
" Russia, Sweden and Norway, China, Chili, Venezuela, Denmark, & various other countries, from 50,000 to	100,000	"

The exports of brandy from the port of Bordeaux, as averaged for 5 years, were, for each year :—

To Great Britain.....	157,670	gallons.
" To other parts of Europe..	263,508	"
" To the United States.....	454,235	"
" The British, French, and Dutch Colonies, to the River Plate, China, Mexico, Africa, Peru, and other countries.....	1,750,831	"

Prunes, almonds, French walnuts, and apples are also articles of export.

The commissions charged by brokers are—:

	SELLER.	BUYER.
Brandy, per cask of 4 hectolitres,	1 p. c.	1 p. c.
Cognac, " " 5 "	2 p. c.	2 p. c.
" " " 3 "	1½ p. c.	1½ p. c.
" " " 2 "	1 p. c.	1 p. c.
" per case of 12 bottles,	12½ p. c.	12½ p. c.

Wine, 2 per cent. paid by the seller per tun of 4 hogsheads. When sold under 150 francs the tun, 3 francs per tun by the seller.

Merchants' commissions, 2 per cent. on current business.

Accounts are kept in francs, the par of exchange on London being 25 francs the *pound sterling*. The weights and measures are the French decimal system.

Bordeaux wines, the commercial name given to the wines produced in the district of the Gironde, including the famous wines of Chateaux Margaux, Lafitte, Hautbrion, and Latour. All grades of red and white wines are produced in this district, and they are generally purchased by the Bordeaux wine merchants just as soon as they can judge their character. They are then taken to the private establishments of the purchasers, where they are kept in an equable temperature throughout the year, and undergo the different processes of fining, racking, mixing, &c., considered necessary to bring them to the requisite condition for sale.

Bore, one who is tedious in his mode of doing business; or one who, during business hours, enters a merchant's counting-room or store and enters into conversation without having business to transact,—or having business, remains after he is through with it.

Borrow, to receive on credit for a time, from one who lends; a merchant who owes borrowed money which is to be paid back at any moment, or within a day or two, and has to borrow again to meet his engagements, is said to be on the *borrow*.

Borsenhalle, the merchants' Exchange, or place of meeting; the term used on the Continent for the Exchange building.

Bosh, a trade name in England for adulterated butter.

Bosse, a liquid measure at Neufchatel, 241½ gals.

Boston, the capital and principal city of Massachusetts. As a commercial city, second only to New York. The harbor is easy of access, and affords good anchorage for vessels of the largest class. The wharves and warehouses are on a scale of great magnitude, and for convenience and solidity of structure are not surpassed by those of any other city in the United States. The foreign trade of the city is extensive, but the products of the New England Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, and of the Fisheries on the New England coast, which are mainly controlled by the merchants of Boston, give to the city its chief commercial significance. The article of Ice is also of considerable importance, both in its foreign and domestic trade. The foreign commerce of Boston is with the East Indies, China, the Spice Islands, Africa, South America, &c. But the larger amounts of the shipments from the port are to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern and western cities.

The actual expenses of Wharfage, Truckage or Cartage, and Weighing, cannot be given under their respective heads for want of uniformity in prices. The Boston rates are therefore taken as fair average charges, by which merchants may regulate or compare the prices for similar services in other places. From these Tables merchants in the interior may also derive information concerning certain elements in the cost of commodities growing out of the handling of goods in seaport cities, which it would be difficult to make appear in any other way.

The usual commissions on sales of merchandise, disbursements, collecting freights, &c., is 2½ per cent., with an additional 2½ per cent. for guarantee in case of sales. Commission houses having the agency for the sale of the products of large mills receive 1¼ per cent. A ton measurement is 40 cubic feet—dead-weight for cargoes, 2240 lbs. The pilots are commissioned by the Governor of the State, on the nomination of the Boston Marine Society, and the latter Society appoints the port-wardens.

Regular Merchandise Brokerage 1½ per cent., Jute 1 per cent., and Lumber 2½ per cent.

Rates for Towing Ships, Barks and Brigs about the Harbor below Bridges; and for Towing vessels to sea; or from wharf, to make sail or anchor; or for getting vessels under way in stream.

250 tons and less..	$7 00	450 to 600 tons....	$12 00
250 to 300 tons....	8 00	600 to 1000 tons...	15 00
300 to 450 tons....	10 00	1000 to 1500 tons..	18 00

Over 1500 tons.. ...$20 00

Barks and Brigs less than 300 tons, $1.00 less than above when light.

Steamers same price as above, unless over 1500 tons; a special bargain will then be made.

Schooners and Sloops.

Less than 100 tons.	$5 00	300 to 400 tons, loaded.....	$8 00
100 to 150 tons, loaded.....	6 00	Light.....	7 00
Light.....	5 00	400 to 600 tons, loaded.....	9 00
150 to 300 tons, loaded.....	7 00	Light.....	8 00
Light.....	6 00		

Additional charges for passing vessels through bridges. Vessels called light when empty, and when partially loaded with outward cargo. All partially loaded with inward cargo, to be considered loaded.

Wharfage and Dockage.

The Wharfage on all goods shipped by or consigned to parties not residing in Boston, is required to be paid by the master. owner, or agent of the vessel receiving or landing such goods.

When the words "Boston Wharfage" are placed in the bill of lading or receipt, to be collected with the freight money, at the port of discharge, the amount of Wharfage due will be payable by the vessel or owners of the vessel, on demand of the Wharfinger, before sailing.

The words Boston Wharfage can only be inserted in bills of lading of vessels bound to coastwise ports, and not in any instance in bills of lading of vessels bound to foreign ports.

Vessels to discharge cargo will take precedence over vessels to load.

Vessels being loaded and coming from or going to other wharves will be charged double rates of dockage.

No vessel with unslaked lime or other cargo of a dangerous character on board will be allowed to lie at the wharf without special permission of the Wharfinger.

Vessels will be charged wharfage for the day of their arrival, but not for the day of their departure.

Vessels to *load* will be allowed lay days as follows, free from charge of Dockage:—

Under	150	tons,	12 days.
150 tons to	200	"	15 "
200 "	500	"	20 "
500 "	800	"	25 "
800 "	1100	"	35 "
1100 "	1500	"	40 "
Over	1500	"	45 "

Vessels to *discharge* will be allowed lay days as follows, free from charge of Dockage:—

Under	150	tons,	5 days.
150 tons to	200	"	6 "
200 "	500	"	7 "
500 "	800	"	10 "
800 "	1100	"	15 "
1100 "	1500	"	20 "
Over	1500	"	25 "

At the expiration of the specified number of lay days allowed to load or discharge cargo, Dockage will in all cases be charged at the established rate, *in addition* to Wharfage rates on cargo. Calendar time will be computed in all cases of lay days and Dockage.

RATES OF DOCKAGE.

Steamers and Steam Tugs.

One cent per day per Ton Register or Measurement.

Vessels.

Under 200 Tons Measurement or Register, 75 cents per day.

Over 200 Tons Measurement or Register, one-half cent per day per Ton Register or Measurement.

Yachts.

Under	10	Tons.....	25 cents per day.
10 Tons to	20	"	35 " "
20 "	40	"	50 " "
40 "	60	"	75 " "
Over	60	"	One cent per day per Ton Measurement or Register.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

The rates for wharfage are fixed by a regular tariff of prices, and are presented below in sufficient detail for general purposes of information and comparison. Like commissions, storage, and other charges, in Boston, it frequently happens that more favorable terms are obtained by special agreement.

The following named articles are charged 40 *cents per Ton of* 2240 *lbs:*

Boxwood, boilers, brimstone, loose; rags, Kentucky hemp, flax, hide cuttings, and gambier in bales; barytes, steel, marble, car-wheels, castings, chalk, chemicals, iron cisterns, copper; chains, copperas, and hollow-ware in casks; hay, iron, ivory, last blocks, copper, iron hoops, rods, pipes, railroad, pig. and Russian iron; lead, steel, over 800 lbs.; pipe-clay, drain-pipe, power-presses, timber, tire-wheels, whalebone, ebony, granadillo. and logwood, &c.

The following 30 *cents per Ton:*

Antimony, arsenic, anvils, bale-rope, ballast, bone, and fire-brick; guano, gums, gutta-percha, Paris white, rice, saltpetre, sugar, and shot in bags. cotton waste in bales, whiting in barrels; sugar in baskets or in boxes, coal, cordage; alum, bleaching-powder, chemicals, madder, ore, terra umber, in casks; gravel, grindstones, guano in bulk, india-rubber hose, junk; brimstone, broken glass and metals, foreign sugar in hogsheads.

For the following articles, the prices specified:

Boards or plank, per M. 40 c.; clap-boards and pickets, per M, 30 c.; blindstuff, per M, 25 c.; joists, per M, 40 c.; masts, 50 c. each; laths and shingles, per M, 10 c.; hoops, per doz., 2 c.; ice, per cord, 30 c.; bricks per M, 40 c.; freight cars, $2.00; passenger cars, $5.00; hand cars, 25 c.; cooking ranges, 15 c.; bristles in casks, 10 c., in half-casks, 7 c.; crockery ware, glassware, &c., in crates, 15 c.; barrel shooks, 1 c.; hogshead shooks, 3 c.; soap-box and fruit-box shooks, ¼ c.; baskets, boxes, and buckets, in nests, 2 c.; trunks and tubs, in nests, 6 c.; olives in hogsheads, 15 c.; onions, per 100 bunches, 15 c.; oranges, in cases, 4 c.; calf, goat, nutria, seal, sheep, and zebra skins, loose, per 100, 10 c.; tile, earthen or slate, per 100, 40 c.; marble slabs, per ton of 12 ft., 30 c.; mill-stones and soap-stones, per ton of 12 ft., 30 c.; marble tiles, per 100, 40. c.; cassia, per 100 mats, 25 c.; gunny, loose, per 100 bags, 4 c.; bread, liquor, or oils in pipes, 15 c. each; carpets and oil-cloth, for each roll, 6 c.; salt, 3 c. per sack, or 8 c. per hogshead of 8 bushels; stoves, each 10 c.; bark, per cord, 30 c.; axe-handles, per doz.. 1 c.; fork and shovel handles, per doz., 1 c.; willow chairs and cradles, each 4 c.; tree-nails, per M, 40 c.; type, per 100 lbs., 2 c.; cheese, 1 in tin case. 1 c.; barouches, $1; buggies and cabs, 25 c.; drays and trucks, 25 c.;

coaches, $1; bread, cement, crackers, currants, fish, flour, fruit, grain, lamp-black, nuts, plaster, vegetables, varnish, vinegar, lard, and meal, each per barrel, 4 c. *Per bag:* Rio coffee, 3 c.; chiceory, 4 c.; flour, 250 lbs., 1 c.; grain, 2 bush., 2 c.; ginger, 2 c.; cutch, 2 c.; potatoes, 2 bush., 2 c.; nutgalls, 6 c. *In bales*, per bale: baskets, 12 c.; buffalo robes, 4 c.; paper, cotton goods, carpets, paper-cuttings, snake-root, tobacco-stems, crash, cocoa matting, cloves, deer-skins, duck, diaper, palm-leaf, nutgalls, quills, senna, and twine, each 6 c. *In barrels:* liquor, spirits, oil, lime, each 5 c. *In boxes and cases:* aloes, annatto, arrow-root, brimstone, axles, camphor, candles, soap, caps, cards, chairs, cardamoms, china-ware, clocks, clothing, crackers, eggs, fans, figs, furs, gamboge, glass vials, gum arabic, damar and benzoin, hats, sago, silks, slates, sponge, tapioca and wax, each 6 c.; bedsteads, feather-beds, children's carriages, cradles, school-desks, mattresses, rocking-horses, and wash-sinks, each 4 c. *In baskets:* figs, champagne, fruit, claret wine, 2 c. Lounges, refrigerators, sewing-machines, sofas, wardrobes, and divans, each 10 c.; melodeons and side-boards, each 15 c.; pianos, billiard-tables and standing desks, each 25 c.; trunks of dry-goods, or of boots and shoes, or trunks containing American merchandise, 6 c. each; trunks with foreign merchandise, 12 c. *In bundles:* blinds, fishing poles, sashes, each 6 c.; brooms, 1 doz.; trunk boards, coir yarn, hair, over 10 lbs.; handspikes, 1 doz., liquorice root, maps per doz., oakum, pails per doz., printing paper per ream, sarsaparilla, sieves, and wire per 100 lbs., each 2 c.; bottles, potatoes, mineral waters, and other kinds in hampers, for each hamper 10 c.; empty crates and butts or casks, 7 c. each; empty oyster-kegs, per 100 kegs, 20 c.; empty white-lead kegs, 50 lbs., per 100 kegs, 25 c.; of 25 lbs., per 100 kegs, 20 c.; tool-chests, 5 c.; trunks, 4 c.; empty hogsheads, 7 c.; ale hogsheads, 4 c.; jugs, 1 c.; carboys, 2 c.; liquor cases, 1 c.; large cans, 4 c.

STORAGE.

The accommodations for storage in Boston are not inferior to those of any other city in the Union. The warehouses, built with massive blocks of granite, are spacious, conveniently located, and constructed with special reference to safety and economy of labor. But the charges, though usually reasonable enough, are so uncertain, frequently varying on the same articles, 30, 40, or even 50 per cent., that any Table of Rates that could be given might rather tend to mislead than to give precise information.

TRUCKAGE RATES AT BOSTON, 1871.

	About Town.	To & fr'm Railroad.
Almonds, per frail, Apples, per bbl...	5	6
do. in boxes	4	5
do. seroon	15	17
Alum, cask, per ton, Argols, Do	75	1.00
do. bbl	10	12
Aloes, in case	17	20
Ale, in butts	20	25
do. in bbls	8	10
Alcohol, bbl	10	12
Apples, dry, per ton	75	1.00
Batting, per bale, in quantities	6	8
Blankets, per bale (foreign)	38	50
do. do. (domestic)	25	38
do. Kerseys, per bale	20	25
Boiler tubes, per ton	1.75@2.50	75@2.00
Burlaps, per bale	50@2.00	
Bleaching powders, per ton of 2000 lbs.	88	1.00
Beef, bbls	8	10
do. half bbls	5	6
Beef, in tierces	12	15
Beans, in bbls	7	9
do. bags, 2 bushels	4	5
Boots and Shoes, per case	3	5
Butter and cheese, per ton	75	1.00
do. do. in hhds	38@1.00	1.00
Brimstone, in bbls. and cases	10	12
Broom Corn, per bale	15	20
Bristol Brick, per M	4.00	4.00
Bottles, in crates (domestic)	15	20
Barley, per bushel	2	2
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb. bags	3	4
do. do. 120 lb. bags	4	5
Blacking, in bbls	10	12
Chain Cables, 2 tons or less	1.00@1.50	1.50
Cigars, per case		25
do. loose boxes	½	½
Clove Stems, per sack	8	10
Car Wheels, per ton	1.00	
Cape Goat Skins, per bale	15	20
Cloves, per bale	10	12
Cloths, in bales and trusses	25@50	33⅓@75
Carpeting, Oil Cloth, in cases	75@3.00	3.00
do. domestic, do.	18@25	50
do. do. per roll	10@25	15@30
Carpets, per roll	6	8
Cocoa, per bag	5	7
Coffee, per bag	5	6
do. Rio	6	7
do. in pockets	2@3	
Copper (foreign), per case	40	
do. (domestic) do.	30	
do. Ingots, per cask	38	
do. Bolts, per ton	1.00	
do. Sheets, loose, per ton	1.50	
do. Pigs, per ton	1.00	
Citron, in cases	25	30
Calf Skins, in Rough, per bale	12	20
Crash, per bale	15	20
Cordage, Cotton, Cutch, per ton	1.00	1.25
Copperas, per ton	75	1.00
Cream Tartar, per ton	75	1.00
Carboys	12	15
Cement, per cask	8	10
Corn, per bag	4	5
do. per bushel	2	3
Canton Matting, per roll	6	8
Cheese, loose, per ton	1.50	
Candles, per box	3	
Currants, bbls	7	8
Carriages and Coaches, in boxes	1.50	4.00
Cedar, per M	2.50	3.00
Chiccory, in bags	5	6
do. in sacks	10	12
Cassia, in mats, per 100 mats	50	62
do. in cases	6	7
Chair Stock, per case	62	75
Dates, per frail	5	6
Dry Goods, in trusses	25@75	25@75
do. in cases...12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25		30
do. do. extra size	38@1.00	1.00
do. do. foreign	25	75
do. per ton	1.00	1.25
do. single package	25	38
do. Wadding, large	6, 8, 10	10
do. do. small	2@3	5
do. Wicking	2@3	5
Domestics, in bales..8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20		
do. in cases	12, 15, 18, 22, 25	
do. per ton	1.00	1.25
do. less than 3 packages	38	
Duck, in packages	4@6	8
do. per bolt	3@4	
Demijohns, per crate	15	20
Diaper, in bales	15@20	25
Dye Liquor, per cask	63	87
Earthen Ware, in crates and hhds	40@60	75
do. single package	50@70	
do. from whfs to R.R.		50
do. do. do. single pkge.		75

BOSTON.

Emery Stone, loose, per ton 2000 lbs.	1.25	1.50
Emery, in casks	10	12
Empty Hogsheads	12	15
do. Oil and Liquor Bbls	5	6
do. Pork Bbls	4	5
Fish, in tierces	10	12
do. in hhds	38	50
do. in drums, on wharf	15	18
do. in half-drums	12	15
do. in quarter-drums	5	6
do. in barrels	7	9
do. in half-barrels	4	5
do. in quarter-barrels	2	2½
do. in kitts	2	2½
do. in sugar boxes	15	20
do. in 100 lb. boxes	5	6
do. in half-boxes	3	4
do. in quarter-boxes	1½	2½
do. in bundles	4	5
do. loose, per quintal	6	7
Fish Drums, empty	7	
do. do. half-drums, empty	6	
do. do. quarter, do.	3	
do. do. in nests, do.	8	
Fish Barrels, empty	3	4
do. do. half-bbls., empty	2	
do. do. qr. do. do. & Kits.	1	
do. do. tierees, do.	5	
Figs, in cases	12@15	20
do. in drums, per 100 drums	62	1.00
do. in bags, per 100 bags	75	1.00
do. in hhds	40	60
Feathers, per bale	12	
Fuller's Earth, per cask	88	1.00
Flour, per barrel	6	8
Fire-Brick, per M	4.00	
Fresh Fish, in boxes	20	25
Furniture, per load	2.00	
Granadilla Wood, per ton	1.00	
Grapes, per cask	4	5
do. per half-eask	2	3
Gunny Cloth	25	30
Gunny Bags, bales	15	20
Gunny Bundles	5	6
do. in rolls	8	9
Ginger, per bag	5	6
Glass, per box	2	2½
Guano, per ton	1.50	
Gum Copal, per case	20	25
Gambier Gas Pipes, per ton	1.00	
Grindstones, per ton	75	1.50
Gum Arabic, per sack	15	20
Glass Ware, per ease	8	10
Hair, per bale	50	75
do. chiquor	18	25
Hard Ware, in casks	38	50
Hemp, Manilla, per bale	9	12
do. Russia, per ton 2000 lbs	2.00	2.50
do. Kentucky do. do	80	1.00
Hides, loose, dry (Western)	1½	
do. do wet	2	
do. bales, cow	38	50
do. casks, salted	50	62
do. bales, Buffalo	50	60
do. dry salted	2	
do. slaughtered	3	
do. cuttings	15	18
do. African, per hundred	1.00	1.25
do. in bundles	6	
Hams, in hhds	38	50
do. in barrels	8	10
do. in tierces	10	12
do. loose, per hundred	1.00	
do. boxes, shoulders and sides	20@25	30@35
Hoops, per M	1.50	2.00
Hops, per bale	8	10
Hay, per ton	1.00	1.25
Hogs, round, per ton	88	
Herrings, in boxes	1	2
Horns, per M	1.00	1.50
Heading (Sugar and Molasses)	1½	
do. (Fish Drums)	1	
Iron, Bar and Rail Road, per ton	1.00	
do. Pig, per ton	75	
do. Hoop	1.25	
do. Scrap	88	
do. Wire, per bundle	8	10
do. Russia Sheet, per pack	10	12
do. English Sheet, per bundle	7	8
do. Sheet and Boiler Plate	1.25	1.50
Indigo, per case	15	18
do seroons	10	12
Jute, per bale	10	12
Junk, per ton	88	1.00
Lead, black, per ton 2000 lbs	1.25	
do. Pigs, per ton	80	1.00
Linen, in bales and trusses	50@75	75@1.00
Lignumvitæ, per ton	88	1.00
Lemons & Oranges, per box	3	4
Liquor, in pipes	40	50
do. in three-quarter pipes	35	40
do. in half-pipes	24	30
do. in quarter-pipes	12	15
do. in eighth-pipes	7	9
do. in hhds. and puncheons	40	50
do. in boxes of 1 dozen	4	5
Lac Dye, per case	12	18
Linseed, per bag	7	8
Lard, in bbls	8	10
do. in tierces	10	12
do. in kegs	2½	3
do. in cases	5, 6, 7	
do. in half-barrels	5	6
Lasts Blocks, per M	2.00	
Leather, per hundred sides	75	1.00
do. per roll, sole	9	10
do. eurried, per roll	3	
do. rough, do.	7	10
do. in crates	38	50
Licorice, cases	8@20	20
Lime, cask	7	8
Lancewood	7	
Logwood, per ton	75	88
do. in barrels	7	8
Locomotive Tire Iron, per ton	1.25	1.50
do. Tires, welded, each	75	
Locomotive Wheels, per ton	1.25	
Marble, in Slabs, per ton	1.50	
Marble, in head & foot stones, per ton.	1.50	
Machinery, foreign, per ton 2000 lbs	1.50	2.00
Mahogany, per ton	1.00	
Moss, Southern, per bale	17	
do. Irish, per bbl	3	4
Molasses, hhds., Boston wharf to Northern Railroads	1.00	
do. to Southern do.	80	
do. to Stores and Wharves	80	
do. in tierces	50	65
do. in barrels	20	
do. in half-barrels	12	
Molasses, hhds., from Charleston to Southern Railroads	1.00	Nrth. 80
do. to Stores and Wharves	80	
do. in tierees	50	65
do. in barrels	20	
do. in half-barrels	12	
do. hhds. to stores and wharves	60	
do. stores to railroads	80	
do. single hhd., from store	75	1.00
do. single hhd., from Boston wharf	1.25	
do. in tierees, from wharf to store	40	50
do. in barrels, from wharf to store	15	20
Madder, large easks	75	1.25
do. small	50	75
Merchandise, per ton, R. R.	1.00	

BOSTON.

Mill-stones	2.00@2.50	
Mills, portable, each	1.25@2.00	
Mouldings, in cases	30@50	
Nails, per bag	10	12
do. per cask, foreign	5	6
do. per cask, domestic	4	5
Nuts, per bag	5	7
do. per bale	12	15
do. pea, per bag	5	6
Nutmegs, per cask	10@40	40
do. per case	8	10
Nutgalls, per bag	18	20
Nitric soda, per ton	1.00	
Opium, per case	15	17
Oil, per hhd. and cask, foreign	50@75	1.00
do. per barrel	10	14
do. cases, castor	12	15
do. casks, per bbls. of 40 gallons	12	15
do. when in boxes and baskets	4	
do. boxes, 10 gallons	5	6
Oil casks, empty, per bbl. 40 gallons	5	6
Oats, per bushel	1	1
Old copper metal, loose, per ton	2.00	2.50
Pipes, boxes	3	4
Palm leaf, per bundle	2	3
do. per bale	10	12
Palm leaf hats, in bales	5	6
Pitch and rosin, per barrel	8	10
Plaster, per ton	75	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel	2½	
do. per barrel	5	6
Ploughs	4@6	
Porter, quarts, pints	8@10	12
Potash	15	20
Pepper	5	6
Paper cases	25	80
do. per ton of 2000 lbs	88	
Paper stock, per ton	1.00	
Peas, per bag of 2 bushels, in ½ bbls.	4	5
do. per barrel	7	9
Pork, in barrels	8	10
do. in barrels, dry salted	8	9
do. in half-barrels	5	6
do. in cases, per ton	1.25	
Phosphate of lime, per bag	5	6
do. do. per barrel	8	10
Pipe clay, loose, per ton	1 50	
Palm and peanut oil, per ton	1.00	1.25
Rattan, per ton	2.00	
Raisins, in boxes	1½	2
do. in half-boxes	1	½
do. in quarter-boxes	¾	
do. in casks	3	4
do. in tierces	12	15
do. in barrels	6	10
Rice, casks	20	25
do. per bag (2 sizes)	8@9	9@10
do. barrels	7	9
do. half-barrels	4	5
do. liquor barrels	8	10
Rum, in hhds	50	50
do. in barrels	10	12
Rags, per ton, bales, pressed	88	1.00
do. per ton, unpressed	1.00	1.25
Russia mats, per dozen	4	
Steel, single cases	30	55
Steel, double cases	80	1.00
do. bundles, per ton	1.25	1.50
Sarsaparilla, per bale	6	8
Sapan Wood, per ton	2.50	
Shellac, per case	15	18
Saltpetre, per bag	7	8
Sumac, per bag	6	7
Soda Ash, per ton of 2000 lbs	88	1.00
Soda Bicarbonate, per keg	5	6
Soda, in barrels, Sago, in cases	8	10
do. in half-barrels	5	6
Sal-soda, in casks, per ton	88	1.00
Salt, per bag	6	8
Salt, loose, per hhds	25	30
do. in hhds	50	
do. in gunny bags	5	6
do. 20 lb. bags, per 100 bags	88	
Soda Caustic, per cask	20	25
Sheep Skins, per bale	12	15
Skins, salted, per cask	50	62
do. tanned, bale	10@14	16
Syrup, New Orleans and refined, per barrel	17	20
Salmon, per tierce	15	20
do. in boxes	4	
Sails, per load	2.00@4.00	
Starch, in casks and bags, per ton	88	1.00
do. per box	3	
Shooks and Heading	6	7
do. Sugar Box	3	4
Saleratus, per cask	15	20
do. per barrel	8	9
Soap, Castile, per box	3	4
do. Brown, do.	4	5
Sulphur, in casks, per ton	88	1.00
do. in bags	10	12
do. per barrel	8	10
do. per case	8	9
Staves, per M	2.00@4.00	
Seed, Red Top, per bag	3	
do. Timothy, per bag	4	
do. per barrel	7	8
do. Clover, per bag	5	6
do. Canary, per bag	8	10
do. do. per sack	15	18
Sheep Pelts, per 100	50	60
Stoves and Furnace Castings, per ton	1.25	1.50
Stove Brick, loose, per ton	1.75	
do. in bbls	1.50	
Sumac, American, per ton	80	1.00
Sugar, in hhds	60	80
do. in boxes	15	20
do. in bags	6	7
do. in barrels	7	9
do. from Boston wharf to Northern Railroads, per hhd	1.00	
do. to Southern Railroads	80	
do. boxes, do.	20@25	
do. stores and wharves, hhds	80	
do. north Commercial whf., do.	88	
do. Manilla, per bag	5	6
do. Calcutta, do., Pernambuco, do.	7	8
Shoddy, Flocks and Noils, per bale	40	
Tallow and Stearine	75	1.00
Tapioca, in baskets	5	6
Tin, Pig, per ton	1.00	
do. in boxes	6	
Tobacco, foreign, per bale	6	7
do. domestic, per bale	4	5
do. per hhd	62	80
do. per case	8	10
do. per box	5	6
do. per case, domestic	20	25
Twine, per ton, 1.00; bale, 15; ball	3	
Tar, per barrel, do	10	12
Turmeric, per pocket	1	
Tea, in caddies	2	3
do. per chest over 100 lbs	5	6
do. per ¾ chest under 100 lbs	4	5
do. per ½ do. 60 lbs	3	4
Venetian Red, per cask	12	15
Woollens, in trusses	30	38
Wool, foreign, per ton	1.00	1.25
do. in ballets	5	7
do. in bags	10	14
do. California, in bags	12	15
do. or Cotton Waste	12@25	30
Wine, in pipes	50	62
do. in half-pipes	25	30
do. in barrels	10	12
do. in baskets or cases	4	5
Whiting, per ton of 2000 lbs	75	88

Whiting, in barrels	10	12
White Lead and Zinc, per ton	88	1.00
Wood, per cord	1.25@1.50	
Water Wheels, Cast Iron	1.00@1.75	
Water Wheel Spiders	1.25@2.50	
Yarn, in winches	18	20
Yellow Berries, per bale	12	15
Yellow Ochre, per cask	20	25
Zinc, per cask, 50, cases, 40, ½ casks,	25	

Goods Trucked in Bond to and from East Boston.

Wools, 1.50 per ton.		
Gunny Cloth, per bale	35	40
Gunny Bags, per bale	25	30
Manilla Hemp, per bale	12	15
Jute, per bale	12	15
Saltpetre, per bag	10	12
Indigo, per case	18	22
Lac Dye, per case	15	20
Shellac, per case	18	23
Linseed, per bag	10	12
do. pockets	3	4
Castor oil, per case	15	18
Palm and Pea-Nut Oil, per ton	1.25	1.50
Hides, Cow, per bale	60	70
do. Buffalo, per bale	70	80
do. Loose, per hundred	1.75	2.00
do. Dry Salted, per hundred	2.50	3.00
Molasses, per hhd	90	1.10
Sugar, per hhd	90	1.10
do. Manilla, per bag	7	9
do. Calcutta and Pernambuco, per bag	10	12
Russia Iron, per pack	12	15
English Iron, per bundle	10	12
Coir Yarn, per bale	17	20
Rice, per bag	9	11
Goat Skins, per bale	30	35
Russia Hemp, per ton	2.00	2.50

Tariff of Prices of Weighers of City of Boston—the ton 2,000 lbs., except otherwise stated.

Anchors, per ton	$1 00
Alum, per cask	20
Almonds, per bale	10
" per frails	5
" per box	3
Boxwood, per ton	50
Brimstone, per ton	1 00
Brimstone, per cask	25
Camphor, per case	15
Chiccory, per ton	50
Cassia, per ton	1 50
Cassia, per case	10
Cochineal, per seroon	25
Chain cables, per ton, $1 to	3 00
Cocoa, in bags, ton	50
Coffee bags	5
Coffee in bags, ton	40
Copper pig, per ton	40
Copper ore, per ton	50
Copper, loose, ton	3 00
Corks, bale	15
Cordage, per ton	50
Cork wood, per ton	2 00
Cutch bags	8
Cotton bale	15
Currants, per bbl	8
Canary seed, per ton	40
Dye-wood, logwood per ton 2,240 lbs.	50
Dye-wood, fustic, per ton 2,240 lbs.	50
Dye-wood, sapan, per ton 2,240 lbs.	2 00
Dye-wood, Brazilletto, per ton 2,240 lbs.	1 50
Figs, loose, drums, per ton 2,000 lbs.	1 25
Figs, loose, boxes, per ton 2,000 lbs.	1 00
Figs, skeleton cases,	10
Gunny cloth, bales	15
" " rolls.	10
" bags, bales	10
Gambier bales, ton.	40
Granadilla wood, per ton 2,000 lbs.	50
Goat skins, E. I. bales	20
Goat skins, Cape Good Hope	15
Goat skins, Chili	15
Ginger, bag	5
Ginger, per ton	50
Hemp, Russia loose 2,240 lbs.	1 00
Hemp, Russia bale, 2,240 lbs.	50
Hemp, American, bale	15
Hemp, Manilla, bale	8
Hides, dry, loose, per ton	1 00
Hides, green, ton	75
Hides, buffalo, bales	40
Hides, cow, bales	40
Hops, bale	10
Iron, bar, per ton 2,240 lbs	40
Iron, pig, per ton 2,240 lbs	40
Iron, railroad, per ton 2,240 lbs	1 00
Iron, scrap, per ton 2,240 lbs., $1 to	2 00
Iron, bar, in casks, per ton 2,240 lbs.	50
Iron, Russia, in packgs	40
Indigo, cases	15
" scroons	15
Junk, Russia cable, per ton	75
Junk, loose, per ton 75 c. to	1 50
Jute, per bale	8
Lead, pig, per ton	40
Lard, tierces, bbls.	8
Lard, kegs, ton	50
Linseed, per ton	35
Linseed, pockets, per ton	50
Lignumvitæ, ton	50
Lac dye, case	10
Mace, case	10
Madder, casks	50
Nitrate soda, ton	40
Nuts, bales, ton	40
Nuts, bags	5
Nutmegs, boxes	8
Nutmegs, casks	25
Oil, Castor, cases	15
" Linseed, casks	50
" " cake, per ton 2,000 lbs.	35
Oil, Palm, per ton	30
Pitch, bbls	8
Pepper, bags, ton	50
Pepper bags, each	5
Pimento, bags, each	5
" " per ton	50
Palm leaf, per ton	1 00
Prunes, boxes	3
" casks	50
Rattans, loose, ton	1 50
Rice, casks	10
Rice, bbls	8
Rice, bags, per ton	50
Rice-meal, bags, ton	50
Rags, bales, 15 c. to	20
" Russia, bales, per ton	50
Rubber, bales, ton	50
Rosewood, per ton	60
Redwood, per ton 2,240 lbs	50
Sugar, hhds	25
" boxes	10
" bbls	8
" bags, per ton	40
" baskets, ton	50
" Brazil, boxes	50
Sarsaparilla, bale, per ton 2,000 lbs.	75
Shellac, cases	10
Saltpetre, per ton	40
Soda Ash, casks	25
Sheepskins, bale	15
Soap, Castile, boxes	3
" " cases.	10
Sponge, bale	15
" cases	50
Sumac, per ton	50
Tin, pig, per ton	40
Tobacco, per bale.	10
" per hhd.	1 00
" per box	6
" per case.	10
Tow, Russia, per ton 2240 lbs	75
Tow, bale	15
Tea, chests	5
Tallow, casks	25
" bbls	8
Wool, South American, bale	25
Wool, other foreign bale	15
Wool, domestic bale	12½
Whalebone, per ton	1 00
Yarns, hemp	10

Bo't, the common abbreviation of bought.

Botany Bay Gum, the concrete juice of the brown gum-tree of Australia; a variety of kino.

Botany Bay Oak, a tree of Australia, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work and for inlaying.

Botargo, the dried and cured spawn of the mullet; an article of export at Tunis.

Botschka, a liquid measure of Russia, equal to 130 gals.

Botta, a variable Italian liquid measure, at Rome 246 $\frac{6}{10}$ gals., at Messina 108 gals., at Naples 128 $\frac{7}{8}$ gals., at Palermo 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.

Botte, the French name for a boot; a truss or bundle.

Botticher ware, a kind of reddish brown pottery, polished in a lathe, and covered with a black varnish enriched with painting and gilding, but not fixed by

fire. This ware is in demand by collectors of old china. It derives its name from an eminent chemist, who first manufactured the ware in Saxony, and who afterwards established the famous manufactory which produced the Dresden china.

Bottled, wines and other commercial liquors put up in bottles.

Bottle glass, a common, coarse kind of dark green glass for botties.

Bottles, earthen ware or glass vessels of various sizes for holding liquors, including vials, which are of the smallest size of glass bottles, and used by apothecaries. The latter are largely manufactured in the United States, the former are mostly made in Germany and France, from whence they are imported, sometimes empty in hampers, but usually filled with wine or other liquor. In the large cities the empty bottles are bought up by thousands and sold to bottlers. Broken bottles have a commercial value as old glass, and are bought by glass manufacturers.

Bottom, that part of a ship which is under water, or the ship itself, as in the expression, trade in foreign *bottoms;* or as where the *bottom* of a ship is mortgaged—meaning thereby the ship itself.

Bottomry bond, a contract or obligation in the nature of a mortgage of a ship, as security for the repayment of money advanced to the master or owner, to enable him to fit out the ship, or to purchase a cargo for a voyage, he pledging the bottom of the ship as security. If the ship be lost, the lender loses the whole of his money; but if it arrive in safety the lender receives back his principal and the interest agreed upon, which may be far above the legal rate, and without any regard to usury laws. Both the party borrowing and the ship are liable. The peculiarity of bottomry loans is, that the money is at the risk of the lender during the voyage; in other cases the money is at the risk of the borrower.

Boucaut, the French name for a large cask or hogshead.

Bought, wares and merchandise are *bought;* houses and lands may be either bought or purchased. A country merchant, however, who lays in his stock or assortment of goods, is said to have made his *purchases;* but in all cases of purchase, where a bill is made out, the word *bought* is used in the bill, the word purchased never.

Bought on time, a purchase made on credit, usually a stipulated time, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 12 months.

Bought to arrive, a purchase of goods on the sea, to be delivered to the buyer on their arrival.

Bought up. Where speculators buy up and clear the market of any given article of produce or merchandise, the article is said to be *bought up.*

Bounty, a sum of money as a premium given by the government to certain persons in order to encourage special pursuits,—as the bounty allowed to fishing vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries.

Bounty boats, a name given to the fishing boats engaged in cod fishing off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Bourbes, a copper coin and money of account in Tunis.

Bourbon whiskey, whiskey distilled from Indian corn previously matted and kiln-dried,—so named because of the reputation of the corn-whiskey distilleries in Bourbon Co., Ky.

Bourdelais wines, the red Bordeaux wines known in England and the United States as claret wines, and the white wines known as Sauterne, Barsac, &c.

Bourse, a name given in Paris and other continental cities to the Stock Exchange, or public edifice where the merchants and brokers meet to consult and transact business.

Bovello, a Persian coin, worth about $3.62.

Bow-strings, hatters' bow-strings, fiddle and harp strings, strings for archery bows, &c., prepared usually from the intestines of sheep, and sold under the name of catgut; also a name for a fine hemp from which bow-strings are made in India.

Box, a case of rough boards in which goods are packed for conveyance or transportation; a quantity, number, or weight that a box contains; soap, candles, &c., are sold by the box, in boxes of various sizes, but charged by the lb.; raisins and cigars are sold in boxes, half-boxes, and quarter-boxes, the former containing so many lbs., the latter so many in number; boxes are also made of paper, tin, and other materials, as band-boxes, pill-boxes, match-boxes, fancy boxes, &c.

Box sugar, sugar imported in boxes from Cuba, and known as clayed sugar advanced beyond the muscovado. The boxes usually contain 450 lbs., and are made of pine shooks shipped from the United States, chiefly from New York; these cost in Cuba from $1 to $1.25, but they are

always charged at from $2.75 to $3.25, without reference to their cost, the charge being in fact so much additional to the cost of the sugar.

Box-wood, a pale yellowish, fine-grained wood obtained from the *buxus balearica*, or *buxus sempervirens*. It is used by turners, wood engravers, mathematical and musical instrument-makers, and also for carpenters' rules, for combs, knife-handles, &c. It is mostly brought from the Mediterranean, and is sold by the lb. The timber of the dog-wood tree, *cornus florida*, is commonly called box-wood in the United States, and is used also by turners, but is comparatively cheap and is sold by measure.

Braack, an inspecting office for classifying flax and some other staple exports in Russia.

Braackers, official inspectors who examine and report upon the quality of goods to be shipped from Russian ports.

Brabant ell, a measure of length used in the Prussian States, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, or accurately $\frac{7529}{10000}$ of a yard, or $27\frac{58}{100}$ inches.

Braccio, a variable cloth measure of Austria and Italy, ranging from $\frac{6}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, and in some places is equal to 36 inches or a full yard. Importing merchants should not permit their invoices of silks or woollens to be made out in this measure. There are not less than thirty different lengths expressed by it.

Brads, small thin nails, with a slight or projecting head on one edge.

Brahma's pressing machine, a hydrostatic press used by packers for pressing goods.

Brahmins' beads, the stones or seeds cleaned from the pulp of the *elæcarpus serratus*, which are used by the Brahmin priests; they are also set in gold and made into necklaces, bracelets, &c.

Braid, a narrow, plaited, twisted, or woven binding or trimming, made of silk, worsted, linen, or cotton.

Bran, the exterior husk or coat of the seed of wheat, rye, oats, &c., which, after grinding, is separated from the flour by bolting. It has a commercial value in tanning, calico printing, for filling dolls, &c.

Brand, a mark made with a hot iron, a metal hand tool called a branding iron, on a cask or case; a trade-mark written, engraved, or printed. The commercial value of many articles of merchandise is governed by the brand, and the manufacturer or merchant is protected in the use of any original mark or brand which he adopts. By the laws of the State of New York, every person who shall alter or counterfeit any brand-marks, whether State or private, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for every cask, the brand of which shall be so altered or counterfeited; and every person who shall put any flour or meal in an empty cask, branded by an inspector, and offer the same for sale in such cask, without first cutting out the brands, shall for each cask forfeit the sum of five dollars; and every person who shall counterfeit or fraudulently alter or deface the brands or other marks put upon any hogshead, barrel, or half-barrel, containing flour, meal, beef, pork, pot or pearl ashes, fish, fish oil, liver oil, or distilled spirits, by the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Brand marks, letters or characters burnt on the coats of animals, logs of timber, implements of husbandry, &c., for the purpose of identification.

Brandy, an alcoholic liquid of about 50 per cent. strength, produced by distillation from light colored wines and the skins of grapes, manufactured chiefly in the south of Europe. Brandies are distinguished from each other by their peculiar flavor or aroma, arising in part from essential oil, previously existing in the fruits from which they are derived. It is asserted that a good judge of brandy can determine from what place it is derived—in other words, from what fruit, and may even distinguish minute shades of difference in the qualities of different brandies from the same source. In Germany and elsewhere, the term brandy is applied to distilled liquors derived from fermented grain, potatoes, grapes, and other fruits; but in the United States and England, in general commerce it is restricted to distilled wines or the distilled marc of the grapes. French brandy is colorless, and so sold in France. The pale brandy acquires the slight color which it possesses from the cask. Brown brandy is colored by caramel. By the revenue act of 1799 importation of brandy was prohibited except in casks of the capacity of 90 gallons or upwards. In 1827 this law was modified, and it was permitted to be imported in casks of a capacity not less than 15 gallons; in 1866 the law was again changed, requiring the casks to be not less than 30 gallons. It is

usually imported in what are called ¼ casks, which contain about 40 gallons. The foreign value of new commercial brandies is very uniform, varying from 10 to 40 francs per velt (2 gallons), according to vintage and quality; the price increasing with the age of the brandy each year, equal to the interest, storage, leakage, &c. The French brandies imported into the United States are known as *Cognac* and *Rochelle*, both kinds of which have particular trade brands generally designated by the name of the proprietors or manufacturers, as, the *Otard, Dupuy & Co.*, or *Renault & Co.* of the first named, and the *Seignette* or *O. Dumas* of the *Rochelle;* but those also of Armagnac, Languedoc, Anjou, Bordeaux, Charenton, Orleans, Burgundy, and Champagne have a high commercial reputation. Considerable quantities of brandy from grapes are made in California, Ohio, New York, and other States, for which a local demand is established; but at this time (1868) these brandies have not acquired any general commercial character. The alcoholic strength of brandy is expressed by degrees, according to Tralle's hydrometer; when the term *proof* is used, first proof is understood to be from 50° to 54°; second proof, 54° to 58°; third proof, 58° to 61°; fourth proof, 61° to 70°; above 70, fifth proof.

Brandy-fruit, fruits put up and preserved in brandy.

Brass, a commercial metal, and one of the most useful of the metallic alloys. It is composed of copper and zinc. For different uses different proportions are used, and different names are given to it. as tombac, similor, pinchbeck, &c. It is produced at Hegermuhl, in Prussia; Stolberg, Germany; Jemmapes, France; Birmingham, England, and other places. The composition of good brass is about two parts of copper to one of zinc, but other kinds contain a larger proportion of copper, and some a larger proportion of zinc. It is sold in pigs, in sheets, in bars, and in wire, and old brass for re-manufacture is a recognized commercial commodity. In the New England States it is manufactured on a very large scale, especially in Connecticut. In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the brass-founders generally make their own brass, adapting it to the particular purposes of their manufacture. Very little is imported.

Brass bars, bars or rods rolled from brass—used for various mechanical purposes.

Brass foil, see Dutch leaf.

Brass leaf, leaf made of copper, or alloys of copper, beaten into very thin plates, and afterwards rendered yellow. The German artists of Nuremburg and Augsburg give to these thin plates a fine yellow color like gold, by exposing them to the fumes of zinc. The plates are put up in books, like gold leaf, and used for the inferior kinds of gilding.

Brass nails, small nails of brass, with large convex heads, or iron nails with brass heads, used for hanging pictures, fastening covers on furniture, and other purposes.

Brass wire, wire made from soft brass, free from lead or tin. Brass composed of about 66 copper and 34 zinc is used for the purpose.

Brauls, an Indian cloth with blue and white stripes, otherwise called turbans.

Brazilein, a coloring matter obtained from Brazil-wood, slightly different from brazilian.

Braziletto-wood, the timber of the *cæsalpinia brasileto* of Jamaica, one the cheapest and least esteemed of the red dye-woods; it is also used to some extent as an ornamental cabinet-wood.

Brazilian pebbles, lenses for spectacles, ground from colorless quartz or rock crystal obtained from Brazil.

Brazilian tea, a tea prepared from the leaves of a species of bastard vervain, and also from the leaves of the *lantana.*

Brazilin, the name for a coloring matter obtained from Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nuts, the fruit of a genus of trees of large size, called *bertholletia*, which grow on the banks of the Orinoco. The fruit is enclosed in a spherical case about six inches in diameter, with four cells, in each of which are six or eight nuts of an irregular triangular form and with a very hard shell. The Portuguese of Para send cargoes to French Guiana, whence they are shipped to England and Spain. But the principal exports are to the United States. The Spanish name for these nuts is *almendron.*

Brazil-wood, a valuable dye-wood obtained from the *cæsalpinia crista*, and deriving its name from the place whence it was first imported into England. It has also the names of Pernambuco, St. Martha, and Sapan, according to the places which produce it. It yields a red or yellowish color, according to the mordant used. The wood is also used for turnery and for violin bows. From 4,000 to 5,000 tons are an-

nually exported, chiefly from Pernambuco, and shipped to England and the United States.

Bread, the bread of commerce is the sea biscuit, pilot-bread, and some varieties of crackers, all made from wheat flour.

Bread-corn, a term used in England for grain used for bread, in contradistinction to cereal crops raised for cattle and for malting; bread-stuffs.

Bread-fruit, the fruit of the bread-fruit tree. It is green, equal to a large melon in size, and of many different forms, and the seeds are large and nut-like. The fleshy receptacle of the nut, when roasted, becomes soft and white, and of the consistence of new bread. It is eaten only when fresh.

Bread-fruit tree, a native of the South Sea Islands, the *artocarpacæ*, growing to the height of forty feet, and about twelve inches in diameter. The fruit furnishes a salable article of food; a cloth is made of the fibre of the bark; the wood is used for building boats; the leaves are used as towels and table-cloths, and to wrap provisions in; the catkins serve as tinder, and the juice is employed as bird-lime.

Bread-nut, the fruit of the *brosimum alicastrum*, which, when roasted, tastes something like the chestnut; and when boiled with meat or fish, it is considered a wholesome food, and is used in Jamaica in times of scarcity.

Bread-stuffs, an American term for grain, flour, and meal, or for the grains or products of commercial cereals or food-plants used as food. In England the word corn is used as a general name for all sorts of grain used for human food. The United States Government Returns, under the head of Bread and *Bread-stuffs*, include bread and biscuits, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, rye flour, rye, oats, rice, barley, wheat, and wheat flour. To which, also, with doubtful propriety, they have added potatoes, vermicelli, macaroni, and other *preparations* from bread-stuffs used as food, and also, sometimes, peas and beans. Buckwheat should be included.

Break, to stop business by reason of insolvency—to make bankrupt; in Virginia, a regular sale of tobacco at the breaking or opening of the hogsheads.

Breakage, a customary allowance made by the shipper or seller, on certain descriptions of cheap fragile goods. In the assessment of duties, actual breakage is allowed on all importations of malt, spirituous, or other liquors, provided the importer declare his option at the time of entry; otherwise, he is entitled to the allowance fixed by law, which on malt liquors in bottles is 10 per cent., and all other liquors in bottles is 5 per cent.

Breaker, a small cask for holding water.

Breaking bulk, opening the hatches of a vessel and commencing to discharge a cargo. The commander of any vessel must make oath that he has delivered into the post-office every bag, parcel, or package of letters that were on board; and for breaking bulk before due delivery of all the letters, the commander becomes liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Breccia, a pudding-stone marble found at Breccia, in Italy. The columns in the old House of Representatives at Washington are of a species of American breccia.

Bremen, one of the four free cities of Germany; important as a chief commercial emporium, and as a great European shipping port for emigrants to the United States.

The Moneys of Bremen are:—
5 Schwaren = 1 Grote.
72 Grotes = 1 Rix dollar or Louis d'or dollar.

The value of the Rix dollar of Bremen, by act of Congress passed March 3, 1842, is fixed at 78¾ cents.

The Bremen pound is 498½ French grammes, or 7693.85 grains troy. The Bremen Centner is 116 lbs.; the Liespfnnd is 14 lbs.; the Schiffspfund is 2½ Centner, or 290 lbs.; the Pfundschwer is 22 Liespfund, or 308 lbs.; the Wage of iron is 120 lbs.; the Stein or stone of Flax is 20 lbs.

100 Bremen lbs. = 109.912 lbs. avoirdupois.
100 lbs. avoirdupois = 90.983 Bremen lbs.
100 Bremen Centner = 113.837 cwt., U. S.
100 cwt., U. S., = 87.844 Bremen Centner.

In wine measure the Ahm contains 44 Stübchen, each of 4 quarts, or 16 Mingeln. The Ahm of Rhein wine is 45 Stübchen. The Oxhoft contains 6 Anker or 30 Viertel, each of 2½ Stübchen. In beer measure the Tonne contains 45 Stübchen, the Half-Tonne 24 Stübchen. The contents of the Stübchen are equal to 851-1000 of a gallon.

100 Stübchen = 88.103 gals.
100 Gallons = 138.108 Stübchen.

The Tonne of train oil of 6 Stekannen, each of 16 Mingeln by weight = 216 Bremen lbs. net, or 237.4 lbs. avoirdupois.

The Last of corn contains 40 Scheffel, the Bremen Scheffel being equal to a slight fraction over 2 1-10 bush.

The Bremen Ell is 22.789 inches, and 6 Bremen Ells are reckoned as equal to 5 Brabant Ells, and 8 Bremen Ells are equal to 5 U. S. yards. In the reckoning of Deals, &c., the great hundred consists of 2 Schock, 6 Stiege, or 120 pieces; of Skins, &c., 1 Decher consists of 10 pieces, 1 Timmer of 4 Decher, or 40 pieces.

Bremen blue, a greenish blue color obtained from carbonate of copper, mixed with alumina and lime; verditer blue.

Bremen green, a pigment; a mixture of carbonate of copper with alumina and chalk or lime; also called Brunswick green.

Brenta, an Italian liquid measure of various capacity; in Milan, equal to 20 gals.; in Turin, 14⅞ gals.; at Parma, 19 gals.

Brewers' grains, the refuse malt of a brewery.

Brickbat cheese, a Wiltshire cheese, so named from the square shape in which it is formed.

Brick-dust, the powdered Bath brick, used for cleaning cutlery, etc. It is rarely imported. (See *Bath brick.*)

Brick, a block or mass of baked clay, usually 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, employed for building purposes. The bricks manufactured in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and on the Hudson, form the principal bricks of commerce in the United States. Those manufactured on the Hudson are inferior in appearance to those of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Brick tea, a kind of tea sold in some parts of Asia, formed from the refuse tea-leaves and sweepings of granaries.

Brier-wood pipes, smoking-pipes made of the roots of the sweet-brier, manufactured largely in New York and in Germany and France, from whence many thousands are imported annually into the United States.

Brig, a square-rigged merchant vessel with two masts.

Brigantine, a two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; the term is applied to vessels differently rigged in different countries, and was originally applied to piratical vessels.

Brightening, a process of rendering the color of prints more brilliant, by boiling in soda, etc.

Brilliants, diamonds cut into angles, to increase their lustre.

Brilliants, fancy muslins figured in the loom, self-color or white.

Brimstone, the commercial term for refined sulphur; the name usually given to sulphur which has been run into moulds. Imported from Sicily.

Brisk business, a lively or quick trade.

Bristles, the strong hairs from the back of the hog, used by brushmakers, saddlers, shoemakers, and others. Those from the wild boars of Russia are most esteemed. They are collected by agents and conveyed to the great fairs which are held periodically in Russia, and at those fairs merchants from St. Petersburg and Odessa make their purchases. The bristles, varying from 3 or 4 to 9 or 10 inches in length, vary much also in quality. The white are better than the yellow; the yellow better than the black; the wiry are better than the limp, and the moderately long are better than the very long. The bristles are tied into bundles, and the bundles are packed into casks containing 400 or 500 lbs. each. Besides those from Russia, large amounts are furnished by France, Westphalia, Belgium, and the United States. The quality of bristles appears to decrease in proportion to the improvement in the breed of hogs, so that the best kind of these animals in England and in the United States produce only those of inferior quality. England imports from two to three million lbs. annually.

Bristol board, a very heavy drawing or card paper, so called from Bristol in England, where it was first made. The sizes are cap, demy, and medium, and of two sheets and three sheets thickness. In England, Bristol boards are the second quality of drawing-boards, the first quality being known as *London boards.*

Bristol stone, a kind of quartz or rock crystal, found near Bristol, England; used for vases, urns, mirrors, etc., and when cut and polished, called Bristol diamond.

British brandy, brandy distilled in England from malt spirit, to which the flavor of French brandy is imparted by the use of various drugs. The best malt spirit is the basis of all the British brandies, and the flavor, color, and degree of strength are brought by the addition of some of the following ingredients: water, red tartar, acetic ether, French vinegar, French plums, wine bottoms, tincture of catechu, oak shavings, bitter almonds, burnt sugar, tincture of vanilla, oil of cassia, rum, &c., each manufacturer having a favorite recipe of his own. It is said that where black tea is cheap, it is often employed to give an imitative brandy-roughness to colored spirits.

British goods, manufactured articles of any kind, manufactured in and imported from Great Britain.

British gum, roasted wheat starch, or the calcined starch of wheat or potatoes, used for stiffening fabrics by calico-printers, and also for adhesive substance on postage and other stamps. In chemistry, and frequently in commerce, it is called

dextrine. It is imported from England in considerable quantities for the cotton manufactories of the Eastern States.

British plate, imitation silver, or white metal.

British wines, raisin, gooseberry, and other wines made in England.

Britannia, a mixed metal—Britannia metal.

Britannia metal, an alloy of tin in various proportions, with about 10 to 15 per cent. of antimony, and small quantities of zinc, bismuth, and copper. Called also prince's metal.

Britannia ware, articles made of block tin, with a little copper added to give hardness to the metal; also, manufactures of Britannia metal.

Broadcloth, a fine kind of woollen cloth for men's garments, usually 54 inches or 6 quarters in width.

Broad glass, a coarse kind of window-glass.

Broad-horns, flat boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, generally used for floating down coal; they are rudely made of plank, and contain usually about 10,000 bushels; they are broken up at their destination down the river, and sold as lumber.

Broad leaf, a name in Jamaica for a native tree, the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, and staves; it is sometimes mistaken for the almond tree, from the shape of its fruit.

Brocade, a rich, stout silk; a name for any kind of rich fabric upon which raised flowers are embroidered. The name is also given to a cloth of silk and gold; also a silk fabric with figures or flowers woven in, not embroidered.

Brocatelle, the French name for linsey-woolsey; a silk material for drapery, linings, carriages, &c.; a fabric of silk and linen or cotton, or both, used for upholstery purposes.

Brocatelle marble, an artificial, variegated kind of marble, made from fragments of natural marbles united by means of cement.

Brogans, rough heavy shoes, made chiefly for laborers and miners.

Broke, failed in business; bankrupt or insolvent.

Broken-backed, a term applied to a vessel which is hogged or loosened so as to drop at each end.

Broken merchant, a merchant who has failed and is insolvent.

Broken up, business closed by reason of insolvency.

Broker, a middle-man between buyers and sellers; a dealer on the stock exchange; one who purchases or sells goods for others. In relation to ordinary commercial dealings, a broker is a person employed in the negotiation of mercantile transactions between other parties, and generally engaged in the interest of one of the principals, either the buyer or the seller, but sometimes acting as the agent of both. Brokers generally apply themselves to negotiations for the purchase and sale of some particular article or articles with which they are most familiar, and in which they thus become experts. Their intimate knowledge of the qualities and values of the goods in which they deal, and their acquaintance with the sellers and buyers, as well as with the state of supply and demand, enable them to bring the dealers together, and to negotiate between them with advantage to both parties. There are separate brokers in large commercial cities for nearly all the leading articles of merchandise; there are also ship-brokers, exchange-brokers, note-brokers, custom-house brokers, insurance-brokers, stock-brokers, etc.

Broma, a preparation of chocolate.

Bromide of silver, a salt formed by bromide and nitrate of silver, much used in photography.

Bromine, a poisonous chemical product, obtained from sea-water, used in medicine and in photography.

Bronze, a compound metal or alloy of copper and tin, with sometimes small quantities of zinc and lead added. To constitute bronze, copper and tin must be the chief constituents. The alloy is much harder than copper. It is used for casting statues, basso-relievos, and works which are exposed for atmospheric influences, as well as for fine ornamental statuettes and figures used as ornaments in dwellings. The proportions of the metals vary. The bronze composed of 10 per cent. of aluminium and 90 per cent. of copper is said to be a most valuable alloy, with a color near that of gold, and taking a polish equal to that of steel. Bronze may be composed of 88 to 92 parts of copper, with 8 to 10 parts of tin; and for bell-metal it is sometimes composed of copper, 80; tin, 10; zinc, 5; lead, 4; for medals, 100 copper, and 7 to 11 of tin, with a minute portion of zinc. But these proportions vary.

Bronzed, articles of metal, ivory, clay, wood, plaster, etc., to which an ap-

plication is made of bronzing powder to produce a bronze-like surface, in imitation of bronze ; or, as with copper vessels, to give them a more agreeable appearance, by coating them with a film of suboxide of copper.

Bronze paint, also called gold paint, is a mixture of gold-colored bronze powder with turpentine divested of its acid.

Bronze-powders. Bronzing powders are prepared of every shade, from that of bright gold to orange, dark copper, emerald, green, etc., by the use of alloys of copper and zinc of various proportions; the fine leaf alloy being reduced to a powder by levigation with oil, to prevent oxidation. These powders, which resemble gold-dust, were invented by a monk at Furth, in Bavaria, as early as 1648, he using the scraps of Dutch-leaf and grinding them with honey for the purpose. Furth is still the place of their chief manufacture, and the scraps, cuttings, and fragments of Dutch-leaf are the chief materials for all the German bronze-powders. These powders are used in japanning, in bronzing tin and iron goods, ornamental works of paper, wood, oil-cloth, leather, etc.

Bronzes, the common name for bronze statuettes, figures, and other ornamental bronze goods.

Bronzing, a species of painting on metals, wood, plaster, etc., by the use of gold-powder or bronze-powder.

Broom, the greenwood or dyers' broom, *genista tinctoria*, a dwarf shrub, the flowers of which yield a bright yellow coloring matter, in high esteem by dyers. The shrub grows wild in most parts of Europe.

Broom corn, the *sorghum vulgaris*, a kind of grass, the stalks of which resemble corn-stalks, chiefly cultivated for its stalk, to make brooms. It is extensively grown in the United States ; the Mohawk flats and some parts of New Jersey being especially suited for its culture. The tops only are merchantable ; generally cut about two feet long, packed in bales, and sold by the 100 lbs.

Broom handles, slight, round, wooden sticks, made of ash, pine, poplar, or other light wood, manufactured in all the Middle and Eastern States, and sold in bundles by the 100 or by the 1,000.

Brooms, in the East they are made of cocoa-nut and date-palm leaves ; in America, of hickory saplings made into splits, and of broom corn ; in Great Britain, of sedge, birch twigs, the common heath or broom, etc.

Brown coal, a species of bituminous coal of a brownish black color, and is usually called pitch coal; it presents in some cases the texture of wood, and it is then called lignite. Beds of this coal are found upon the borders of Cheesequake Creek, in Middlesex Co., New Jersey.

Brown colors. The usual substances employed as paints or dyes for producing brown are, asphaltum, catechu, Antwerp brown, bistre, chestnut brown, extract of logwood, ivory brown, neutral tint, sepia, sienna, Spanish brown, umber, Vandyke brown, etc.

Brown cottons, the trade name for the unbleached muslins used for sheetings, shirtings, etc. They vary in width from 27 to 108 inches, and their relative prices are governed by their weight and the reputation of their trade name or mark.

Brown hemp, a name in Bombay for a valuable fibre obtained from the *hibiscus cannabinus.*

Brown Holland, an unbleached linen fabric used for clothing and in upholstery, chiefly imported from Scotland.

Brown ochre, the soft and decomposed varieties of brown iron ore, being a dark-colored yellow ochre.

Brown sheetings, unbleached plain woven cotton cloth, used for bed sheets, of different widths.

Brown shirtings, unbleached plain woven cotton cloth, used for men's shirts.

Brown stone, a popular building-stone, being a dark variety of the red sandstone, much used in New York. It is mostly brought from the quarries on the Connecticut river.

Brown stout, a fermented liquor, the flavor and color being given by highly roasted malts or caromel

Brown sugar, strictly muscovado, or common dark unrefined sugar ; but the common use of the term embraces all grades of sugar which are not whitened by the refining sugar-house processes. Thus New Orleans and West India sugars, advanced by claying or by the centrifugal process, even as high as No. 20 Dutch standard, are still called brown sugars.

Brunswick green, a pigment obtained from copper filings and sal ammoniac; the same as Bremen green, and of various shades of color.

Brushes. They are usually made of hair or bristles, and those most extensively sold are the domestic house or floor brush,

horse-brush, hair, paint, tooth, hat, shoe, and lather brushes. For scrubbing, shoe, clothes, tooth, and nail brushes, stiffness of the root end of the bristles is most desirable; while for dusting, sweeping, or laying on color, the softness of the taper ends, which are cut as little as possible, is preferable. Artists' brushes are made from the tail of the camel, sable, marten, or other soft-furred animal; hat brushes, of horse hair and goats' hair. The piassaba fibre and the Mexican grass are largely substituted for bristles, and have much reduced the cost of brushes.

Brushware, a term not much in use in the U.S., but common in the trade in England. It includes all kinds of brooms and brushes, and handles for brushes, and articles used in cleaning mats, etc.

Brussels, the principal city and capital of Belgium. Its trade is chiefly confined to the products of the kingdom. In some branches of industry, especially in the article of fine laces, it has no rival; while its manufactures of chemicals, fine linens, ribbons, gold and silver embroideries, and various other articles, give to the city considerable commercial importance. It is connected by a canal with Antwerp, and has railroads radiating from it in all directions.

Belgium belongs to the French Monetary Union, and the official moneys of account in Brussels and in Antwerp are in francs and centimes, 100 centimes being equal to 1 franc. The Weights and Measures are also those of France or the Netherlands, but with some difference in the denominations; as *livres* for kilogrammes or ponden; *litrons* for litres or kaunen; and *aunes* for metres or ells.

Brussels carpeting, a kind of carpeting which has a basis composed of warp and woof of strong linen thread. In the warp there are added to every two threads of linen ten threads of woollen of different colors. The use of the linen is to bind the worsted together, and it is not visible on the upper surface. The woollen threads are from time to time drawn up in loops to form the figures; each row passes over a wire, which is withdrawn without cutting the yarn. These carpets are largely imported from England, and are also manufactured on a large scale in the United States. A cheaper kind of Brussels carpet is produced by printing the figures and colors in the worsted, instead of weaving them in the piece.

Brussels lace, the most expensive and esteemed kind of lace made. "*Brussels point*" has the network made by the pillow and bobbins, and a pattern of sprigs worked with the needle. "*Brussels ground*" has a six-sided mesh formed by twisting four flaxen threads to a perpendicular line of mesh. "*Brussels wire ground*" is of silk; the meshes are partly straight and partly arched, and the pattern is worked separately by the needle. The finest qualities of lace manufactured at Brussels are usually worth from $600 to $800 per lb. Notwithstanding the supply of imitations which modern ingenuity has created, real Brussels lace has maintained its value, like the precious metals and the precious stones. In the patterns of the best bone lace, the changeful influence of fashion is less marked than in most other branches of industry. Frequent experiments have been tried to improve the quaint old patterns of former times by the introduction of slight and tasteful modifications, but these experiments have not been successful.

Buaze fibre, a flax-like fibre obtained from the twigs of a plant found in Mozambique, which is made into fishing-nets, cord, etc.

Bucellas, a light French wine.

Bubble, a fraudulent or chimerical project, carried on for the purpose of enriching the proprietors at the expense of those who subscribe for shares. The term as thus applied originated with the collapse of the famous South Sea scheme.

Buchu or Bucku leaves, the dried leaves of *barosma betulina*, a dwarf evergreen shrub. They are classed with drugs, and imported from the Cape of Good Hope. In the London market the price ranges from 7 to 13 cents per lb. for the broad leaves, and from 18 to 25 cents per lb. for the long narrow leaves.

Bucket, a lifting pail or vessel for holding water,—of wood, tin, leather, or other material; the term bucket is now mostly applied to the vessels used in the rough work of a house and in stables—they are heavier and stronger than the water or milk pail. Wooden buckets are largely manufactured in the Eastern States and in Western Pennsylvania.

Buckingham lace, a common description of lace resembling Alençon lace.

Buckram, a strong linen cloth made very stiff with size.

Buckshot, a coarse shot used by hunters for large game; the seeds of a species of canna.

Buckrio, Chinese root, a drug which enters into the commerce of Japan.

Buckskin, the tanned or dressed skins of the common deer. Various kinds of manufactured articles are sold for buckskin which are made of sheep, goat, calf, and other skins.

Buckthorn, the wood of the *rhamnus erythroxylon*, which yields the bright red color known to dyers under the name of red-wood.

Buckthorn berries, the fruit of the *rhamnus catharticus*, known in commerce as French berries; the fruit of the *rhamnus infectoria* are known in commerce as Avignon berries.

Buck wax, a name for the inspissated juice of the candle-wood tree, used as pitch.

Buckwheat: there are several species of grain so called, but the common buckwheat cultivated in the United States is the only one known to our commerce. It is used on the tables of the rich and the poor, and, next to Indian corn, is esteemed the most valuable food for cattle. It forms a very important cereal product in the Middle States. The bushel is fixed by the laws of the State of New York at 48 lbs.

Buckwheat dye, one species of buckwheat yields a coloring matter, for which purpose it is extensively cultivated in China and Japan.

Buck yam, the *dioscorea triphylla*, grown in the West Indies for its tubers.

Buenos Ayres, a seaport city of South America, situate at the head of the estuary of the La Plata. The harbor is neither safe nor commodious. The trade of the city, however, is considerable. The principal exports are hides, tallow, and wool; but horns, bones, salt meat, grease, hide cuttings, feathers, etc., are also exported to a large amount. The imports are wines, silks, and jewelry, from France; iron, cotton, and woollen manufactures from England; and coarse cotton cloths, spirits, soap, provisions, tobacco, furniture, machinery, etc., from the United States. The legal currency is government paper money, which is redeemed by the Government Bank (since Jan. 1867) at the rate of twenty-five paper dollars for one hard dollar.

Buffalo, a port of entry, and large manufacturing and commercial city situate at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in the State of New York, and about 475 miles north-west of the city of New York, with which city it connects by several railroads, and by water communication *via* the Erie Canal and Hudson River. It is a great entrepôt of Eastern and Western commerce, commanding the bulk of the trade of the Great Lakes by its steam and sailing vessels, and controlling a large Western business by its numerous railroad facilities. Separated from Canada only by the river Niagara, its foreign trade with that Province is also very large. The Canal Imports amount annually to from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the Exports to $60,000,000. The leading articles received and distributed at this port—those which swell its trade to such large proportions—are flour, wheat, corn, barley, oats, hogs, pork, bacon, cattle, tallow, wool, butter, lard, cheese, lumber, salt, castings, iron, etc. The number of vessels in the harbor, the bustle in the business streets, and the crowded state of the wharves, constantly remind one of the active seaport cities on the Atlantic. The Board of Trade of Buffalo is an incorporated body, whose officers are elected annually from among the most enlightened merchants of the city. The Appeal and Arbitration Committees hear and decide all questions or matters growing out of commercial transactions which are submitted to them by the Reference Committee, very much in the same manner in which like matters are disposed of by the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

The usual rates of storage on grain in elevators is 1 cent for 5 days, and ¼ cent for each and every 5 days after first term; on each bushel the commissions are, 1 cent per bushel for selling grain, and 2½ per cent. on flour, provisions, etc. Commissions for reshipping grain, ¼ per cent. per bushel.

Buffalo hides are extensively exported from Manilla and other eastern ports, and are worth, usually, at Manilla, about $6½ per picul of 140 lbs. They are the hides of the tame buffalo, or oxen, of India.

Buffalo robes, the unshorn, furry, dressed skins of the buffalo of the regions of the Rocky Mountains, thousands of bales being annually forwarded to the Montreal, New York, and other markets.

Buff leather, a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, after the manner of chamois. The skins of elks, oxen, and other like animals, when prepared in the same manner, are also called *buff*.

Bugis, a kind of trading boat found at Singapore.

Bugles, a kind of glass beads or pipes cut into various lengths, and used for ornamenting dresses.

Buhl, unburnished gold.

Buhl-work consists of inlaid veneers of wood, shell, brass, or mother-of-pearl in decorative scroll work or ornamental furniture. It takes its name from Buhl, a celebrated cabinet-worker in France.

Builders' materials, lime, cement, hair, sand, laths, etc.

Builders' measurement, a distinction in the admeasurement of mercantile tonnage; builders' measurement differing from the legal, registered tonnage of a ship.

Buke muslin, called also buck muslin and book muslin, a fine muslin for ladies' dresses.

Bukkum-wood, a name for the *cæsalpinia sapan*, a dye-wood.

Bulk, whole dimensions. The whole contents of a ship's hold for the storage of goods; in a mass or solid state; having the cargo loose in the hold, as wheat or corn in bulk, that is, not enclosed in bags or boxes; a sale of goods by bulk, is a sale of goods as they are, without weight, count, or measure.

Bull, a stock exchange term, applied to one who, believing it will rise in market value, contracts to take a certain number of shares of a given stock, at a future day, at a price agreed upon at the time of the contract. The seller of the stock, who is called a *Bear*, contracts to sell what he does not own, and what the buyer does not want to receive. When the time for delivery arrives, if the stock has increased in value, the buyer receives the difference between the market value on that day and the contract price. But if the stock is worth less on that day than the contract price, the buyer has to pay the difference to the seller. In the intervening time it is the interest of the seller, *the bear*, to depress the stock; of the buyer, *the bull*, to enhance its price. To effect the one or the other of these results frequently taxes the financial ingenuity of the operators, and often leads to curious and complicated money transactions, involving many interests outside of the parties operating, or of the stocks which form the basis of the contract.

Bullen nails, nails with round heads and short shanks, tinned and lackered, used principally in the hangings of rooms.

Bullet-wood, a building timber of the West Indies.

Bullion, the commercial name for uncoined gold or silver, either when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined and melted down in bars or ingots.

Bullion-brokers, dealers in gold and silver, either in the form of gold-dust, bars, ingots, or coin.

Bullocks' hides, the commercial name given to the raw hides of cattle.

Bulloot, the commercial name, in India, for a kind of acorn.

Bull's mouth, the name of a shell used very extensively for cameos.

Bully-tree timber, a valuable wood of Demarara.

Bulrushes, the leaves of a marshy plant, employed for making mats and chairs, and by coopers for putting between the staves of barrels, etc. For shipping they are usually packed in bundles of about 12 inches thick.

Bumboat, a small boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

Bummalos, small fish caught in the Indian seas. When dried they are much esteemed by Europeans and Hindoos, and are facetiously termed Bombay ducks, under which latter name they are best known in trade.

Bummarees, a speculative class of dealers in fish at Billingsgate.

Bunch, a cluster; a number of the same kind; bananas, for example, are sold by the bunch.

Bunch raisins, a superior quality of raisins, carefully dried and packed in bunches. The best come from Malaga, in Spain.

Bunder-boat, a boat employed at Bombay for landing passengers.

Bundle, a package; two reams of printing paper.

Bunting, thin woollen or worsted stuff, of which a ship's signals, flags, and colors are made.

Buoy, a floating mark or sea beacon, anchored over some rock or bar, or placed at certain spots to mark the channel, or the course a ship is to steer.

Burden, the weight or measure that a sea-going vessel will carry or contain.

Burgee, a three-cornered flag or distinguishing pennant used by merchant vessels.

Burgundy, a light French wine, the most renowned of which are Romané-Conti, Clos Vougeôt, Chambertin, Richebourg, and Chablis, the last-named being a white wine. The annual produce is estimated at 7,000,000 gallons.

Burgundy pitch, a resin obtained from the spruce fir.

Buri, a valuable palm of the Philippine Islands. Sugar and brandy are made from

the sap, mats from the leaves, bread from the pith, chaplets and rosaries from the seeds, and cloth from the fibrous stems.

Burlaps, a woven fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging; manufactured very largely at Dundee, and also in Maine. The usual width is 40 inches, and the pieces contain about 180 yards; weight, from 7½ to 12½ ozs. to the yard.

Burning fluid, a highly explosive and very dangerous illuminating liquid—a mixture of alcohol and camphene (the pure oil or spirits of turpentine), made with varying proportions of the ingredients, and called by various names, as well as by the general name of burning fluid.

Burnished, articles polished and brightened by the use of a burnisher, a blunt, smooth tool of agate, ivory, polished steel, etc.

Burnt carmine, the carmine of cochineal partially charred till it resembles in color the purple of gold.

Burnt sienna, the sienna earth burnt an orange russet color; used as an artist's paint.

Burnt starch, British gum, or dextrine.

Burnt sugar, caramel.

Burnt umber, a pigment; a fine brown color.

Burr or buhrstone, rough, hard, honey-combed silicious stones quarried at numerous localities near Paris, also in the island of Sardinia, and Germany, which, from their strength and hardness, and wearing in such a manner as always to expose a rough cutting surface, are used by millers for grinding-stones. Good millstones, say 6½ feet in diameter, are worth, in Paris, about 1,200 francs, or $250. Tolerably good millstones are obtained in Western Pennsylvania; but none have been found in any country equal to the French. When not found of sufficient size, pieces are fitted together, cemented, and bound with an iron hoop.

Burton ale, an ale brewed at Burton-upon-Trent, in England.

Bus, a money of Japan, equal to 33⅓ cents.

Bushel. By law or usage the English Winchester bushel is established in most of the United States as a grain measure. This is a cylindrical vessel 18½ inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep inside; the capacity is 2150·42 cubic inches. The standard measure furnished by the U. S. Government to the States is "one-half bushel, containing 1,075 inches and 21 hundredths of a cubic inch;" and the State of New York, by statute, adopted this standard, and provided that the bushel for coal, ashes, marl, Indian corn in the ear, fruits, and roots of every kind, and for all other commodities commonly sold by heap measure, shall be the half-bushel and its multiples and subdivisions; and the measures used to measure such commodities shall be made cylindrical, with plain and even bottom, and shall be of the following diameters: From outside to outside the bushel, 19½ inches; half bushel, 15¼ inches. All commodities sold by heap measure shall be duly heaped up in the form of a cone, the outside of the measure by which the same shall be measured to be the limit of the base of the cone, and such cone to be as high as the article will admit. "Whenever wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, clover-seed, timothy-seed, flaxseed, or potatoes, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring, the bushel shall consist of 62 lbs. of beans, 60 lbs. of wheat, peas, clover-seed, or potatoes, 58 lbs. of Indian corn, 56 lbs. of rye, 55 lbs. of flaxseed, 48 lbs. of buckwheat or barley, 44 lbs. of timothy-seed, and 32 lbs. of oats." The foregoing weights, however, are not universally recognized. Wheat is almost always reckoned at 60 lbs.; but the weight of the bushel of other kinds of grain and commodities varies in different localities. The following is perhaps as near the recognized standard throughout the U. S. as can be ascertained:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Rock Salt	65 lbs.
Rye	53 "	Potatoes	60 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Sweet potatoes	50 "
Corn in the cob	70 "	Onions	57 "
Oats	36 "	Beans	60 "
Barley	48 "	Bran	20 "
Buckwheat	52 "	Clover-seed	64 "
Hemp-seed	45 "	Timothy-seed	45 "
Flaxseed	56 "	Dried peaches	33 "
Blue grass-seed	14 "	" apples	22 "

The capacity of the present bushel of England, called the imperial bushel, is about 3 per cent. greater than the U. S. bushel, or 1.031 bu.

Bushire, or **Abushire,** a seaport town of Persia, its principal trade being with Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Its merchants supply almost all Persia with Indian commodities, as also with a good many of those brought from Europe. Of the imports from India, indigo, sugar, sugar-candy, and spices are the most important; the steel of India is preferred in Persia to every other, especially for sabres;

tin is brought from Banca; and coffee is principally supplied by Mocha and other ports on the Arabian Gulf. English cotton goods, notwithstanding the admitted inferiority of the red dyes—a color in great esteem in Persia—have already gone far to supersede those that were formerly brought from Hindostan; and the demand for them is rapidly extending, and is thought to be susceptible of an almost indefinite increase. Besides those imported at Bushire, a good many are introduced through Bossorah, and some through Turkey and Russia, the latter by way of the Black Sea, the former by Smyrna and Constantinople. Woollen goods, cutlery, watches, etc., sent to India from England, are thence exported to Bushire. The exports principally consist of raw silk, Kerman wool, Kerman and Cashmere shawls, carpets, horses, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, wine, turquoises, asafœtida, gall-nuts, pearls, and other articles of minor importance. Turkey annually supplies Persia with a very considerable amount of bullion, most part of which is sent to India. Of the Persian exports raw silk is the most important. It is produced to some extent in every province. Dried fruits and dates are sent in considerable quantities to India. Horses are largely exported to India both by sea and land, to serve for mounting the English cavalry, and for supplying the private demand that always obtains in Hindostan for this animal. Though neither so swift nor so beautiful as those of Arabia, the Persian horses are larger and more powerful, and, all things considered, better for cavalry. They are capable of supporting an extraordinary amount of fatigue. Persian tobacco, yellow dye-berries, turquoises, asafœtida, and various sorts of drugs, rosewater, with other minor articles, form part of the exports. Sheeps' and goats' wool is also exported. The best is that of Kerman. The down furnished by the goats of this province is almost as fine as that of the Thibet or shawl goats. Cotton is extensively produced in Persia; the Russians carry away some, but the greater part is used in the country. Grain is sent to Muscat, but not in large quantities. The pearl trade is now centred at Muscat. The copper exported from Bushire is principally the product of Persian mines, mixed, however, with some Russian copper from Georgia. Of manufactured articles the principal are carpets, of the most beautiful fabric; shawls, partly native and partly brought from Cashmere; velvets, silk goods, and gold and silver brocades. The trade between Persia and Russia by the Caspian Sea is not very considerable. Most part of the paper used in the former is supplied by the latter. The furs of Russia find a ready market in Persia. The Russian provinces on the Caspian derive their supplies of indigo from Persia, by the way of Bushire.

Money.—Accounts are kept in tomans of 50 abasses, or 100 mamoodis. The toman is a Persian gold coin, according to the report of the Bombay mint, from 71-5 to 67 grs. pure metal, being consequently equal to from 12*s.* 7¾*d.* to 11*s.* 11*d.* sterling. The toman of Bossorah is worth about 36*s.*, and that of Gombroon about 24*s.* These, with Persian and foreign silver coins of all denominations, are found at Bushire; but the rates of the foreign coins are perpetually varying, and the weight of the native coin is also subject to frequent changes. Weights and Measures.—Gold and silver are weighed by the miscal of 2 dwt. 23,7-12 gr., or 3 dwt. very nearly. The commercial weights vary according to the commodities sold, and the places where they are sold. The maund tabree weighs 6¾ lbs. avoirdupois at the custom-house, but only 6¼ at the bazaar. This weight is used by dealers in sugar, coffee, copper, and all sorts of drugs. The maund copra is 7¾ lbs. at the custom-house, and 7¼ to 7½ at the bazaar. Dealers in rice and other articles of provisions use this weight. The maund shaw is double the maund tabree, or 13½ lbs. Pearls are weighed by the abbas= 2.25 gr. Troy. The artaba, or principal corn-measure, is equivalent to about 2 Winch. quarters, or 16 bushels.—*McCulloch.*

Business, calling or profession; in trade this word has an extensive use and follows the qualifying term, as, such a man is in the lumber business, liquor business, shipping business, etc. etc.; while the word dealer usually precedes the qualifying term, as dealer in lumber, etc. It is also used to express the quality or character of trade, as a good or prosperous *business*, a large or small business, a safe or precarious *business*, wholesale or retail *business*, etc.

Business cards, cards on which are printed the name, place, and style of business of a merchant.

Business hours, in New York City, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. This applies particularly to banks and other public institutions, and to importers and wholesale dealers. The principals of mercantile houses are expected to be found at their respective places of business during these hours. Junior partners and head-clerks remain to a later hour to adjust the books, copy the letters, etc., in the counting-room; and in jobbing stores to make out the bills, pack the goods sold, and prepare for the next day's business. In respect to the time of presentment and demand of bills and notes, business hours generally range through the whole day, down to the hours of rest in the

evening, except when the paper is payable at a bank or by a broker.

Business-like, doing business properly, in the manner in which it should be done.

Business man, one who understands his business and performs it promptly and in a business-like manner.

Business tact, an aptness or readiness in doing business.

Business way, done in a business-like manner.

Buss, a small sea vessel used in the herring fishery.

Bussorah, a city of Arabia, situate on a river formed by the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates. This city is the principal inlet on the east through which the East Indian products find their way into the Turkish Empire. Its imports from India and Europe are similar to those at Bushire. From Persia it imports shawls, and coffee from Mocha. Its exports are bullion, pearls, dates, grain, wool, horses, gall-nuts, and drugs. The commerce of the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad. The only money in circulation is Persian coin. The commercial weights used by Europeans at Bussorah are the *Maund Atteree*, which is 28½ lbs. avoirdupois, and the *Maund Sofy*, which is 90¼ lbs., and for indigo, the *Cutsa*, which is 138 lbs. 14 oz. The Arabians use different weights, or, if of the same denominations, differing in their actual weight. The Aleppo yard of 2 feet $\frac{2}{5}$th inches is used for silks and woollens, and the Hadad yard of 2 feet 10$\frac{1}{5}$th inches for cottons and linens, and the Bagdad yard of 2 feet $7\frac{6}{10}$th inches for all other purposes.

Bussu, a Brazilian name for a palm, used for making cloth and bags.

Busy, activity in trade, *busy* season of the year, etc.

Butea kino, ruby-colored gum resin which affords a permanent dye. It is obtained from dhak-tree of Hindostan.

Butt, a large cask for liquids. The English beer butt contains 132 gallons. For sherry wine, 130 gallons.

Butt, in the leather trade, the tanned whole hide sole leather, with the belly and shoulders cut off.

Butter. The butter of commerce is the solid oil produced from the milk of the cow, and is used on the table and in cookery. It is usually put up in tubs of about 50 lbs. each, or in kegs or firkins of from 56 to 110 lbs. The fresh butter of eastern Pennsylvania is esteemed the best produced in the United States, and probably is not excelled in any part of the world. It finds a ready and exclusive market in Philadelphia, and commands exceptionally high prices. That which is produced in the counties bordering on the Hudson river, in the State of New York, especially in Dutchess county, has long been recognized as the highest standard of packed or salted commercial butter; though of late years, from the greater care in its manufacture, the butter of the northern and south-western counties of the State have entered into fair rivalry and competition with the best Dutchess county. Ohio, and indeed all the Western and Middle States are large producers, and the article enters very largely into the domestic commerce of the country, and also to some extent into foreign trade. The annual product of the State of New York alone is estimated at 100,000,000 of lbs. And yet while Holland exports annually to Great Britain about 38,000,000 lbs., and France upwards of 45,000,000, the exports from the United States seldom exceed 3,000,000 of lbs. It would seem that the people of this country prefer to use butter on their own tables rather than to supply those of other countries.

Butternut, a species of walnut, the *juglans cinerea*, a fine tree growing in all parts of the United States. The nuts are highly esteemed, and the bark of the tree makes a yellow dye; the timber is used for coach panels, for which it is well adapted, being both light and tough, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is used also in cabinet work, and is esteemed for its handsome grain, and the ease with which it is worked.

Butter of cacao, an oil obtained from the seeds of theobroma.

Butter of Canara, a white solid oil from the *vateria indica*,—it is sometimes called piney tallow, and is made into candles.

Butter powders, a preparation which, added to the milk at the time of churning, is said to produce butter in less time, in larger quantities, and of superior flavor.

Button-cloth, mohair cloth or silk twist.

Buttons are made of metal, wood, horn, shell, porcelain, glass, bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, india-rubber, etc., and are either plain or covered with silk, mohair, thread, or other ornamental materials;

those called agate buttons are made of porcelain. Buttons intended to be covered, perforated in the centre, and made from refuse chips of bone too small for other purposes, are termed molds; the larger molds are made of hard wood. The most important button manufactories in the United States are at Waterbury, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Springfield and Easthampton, Mass.

Butts, the commercial name for door hinges.

Buyah, the name for the indigo blue *biaz*, manufactured at Bokhara, Khiva, and Tarhkend, in Central Asia.

Buy, to purchase; to bargain for. Buy and purchase are not exactly synonymous. Buy is the simpler word, and except in some of the larger transactions between merchants, will generally be found preferable. I *buy* my goods where I can get the best terms, is better than to say I *purchase*. I can *buy* a cargo of rice—not purchase.

Buyer, a purchaser; the purchases of most of the leading importing houses, and many of the jobbing houses in New York, are made by partners or employés who are termed the buyers, and who transact no other part of the business.

Buying and selling, the transition of merchandise from one person to another, in consideration of a price or recompense in value. Much of the philosophy of trade is embraced in the term "buying and selling." To buy "cheap and to sell dear," is neither an elegant phrase nor a wise maxim. We think a wiser rule or maxim might, as a formula, be expressed thus:—Sell at the lowest prices which will give the largest net profit at the close of the year, or of a period of time longer than a year. The most eminent and successful merchant in New York, if not in the world, more than twenty years ago told the author of this work that soon after he commenced business in Broadway, he laid down a rule "to sell as *cheaply* as possible," and that he continued to direct his efforts to that end. To sell cheaply and at the same time profitably, implies economical expenditures, careful attention to business, good judgment and good credit in purchasing, and good faith in selling. The efforts of a buyer to undervalue the goods he wants to buy, or the devices of a seller to get more than a fair price for the goods he wishes to sell, are rarely successful. In the sketch of London merchants, drawn by the author of the "Fable of the Bees," a century ago, how many merchants of the present day may see a picture of their own arts in trade!

"DECIO, a man of great figure, that had large commissions for sugar from several parts beyond sea, treats about a considerable parcel of that commodity with ALCANDER, an eminent West India merchant; both understood the market very well, but could not agree. Decio was a man of substance, and thought nobody ought to buy cheaper than himself. Alcander was the same, and not wanting money, stood for his price. Whilst they were driving their bargin at a tavern near the Exchange, Alcander's man brought his master a letter from the West Indies, that informed him of a much greater quantity of sugars coming for England than was expected. Alcander wished for nothing more than to sell at Decio's price before the news was public; but being a cunning fox, that he might not seem too precipitant, nor yet lose his customer, he drops the discourse they were upon, and putting on a jovial humor, commends the agreeableness of the weather; from whence falling upon the delight he took in his gardens, invites Decio to go along with him to his country-house, that was not above twelve miles from London. It was in the month of May, and as it happened upon a Saturday in the afternoon, Decio, who was a single man, and would have no business in town before Tuesday, accepts of the other's civility, and away they go in Alcander's coach. Decio was splendidly entertained that night and the day following; the Monday morning, to get himself an appetite, he goes to take the air upon a pad of Alcander's, and coming back meets with a gentleman of his acquaintance, who tells him news was come the night before that the Barbadoes fleet was destroyed by a storm; and adds, that before he came out it had been confirmed at Lloyd's Coffee-house, where it was thought sugars would rise twenty-five per cent. by 'change time. Decio returns to his friend, and immediately resumes the discourse they had broken off at the tavern. Alcander, who, thinking himself sure of his chap, did not design to have moved it till after dinner, was very glad to see himself so happily prevented; but how desirous soever he was to sell, the other was yet more eager to buy; yet both of them, afraid of one another, for a considerable time counterfeited all the indifference imaginable, till at last Decio, fired with what he had heard,

thought delays might prove dangerous, and throwing a guinea upon the table, struck the bargain at Alcander's price. The next day they went to London; the news proved true, and Decio got five hundred pounds by his sugars. Alcander, whilst he had strove to overreach the other, was paid in his own coin: yet all this is called *fair dealing;* but I am sure neither of them would have desired to be done by as they did to each other."

It was once said in the House of Commons, "That commerce tends to corrupt the morals of a people." "If we examine the expression," says Mandeville, "we shall find it true in a certain degree. Perhaps every tradesman can furnish out numberless instances of small deceit. His conduct is marked with a littleness, which, though allowed by general consent, is not strictly just. Both seller and buyer take an equal share in the deception. Though neither of them speak their sentiments, they well understand each other. Whilst a treaty is agitating, the buyer pronounces against the article; but when finished the seller whispers to his friend, 'It is well sold,' and the buyer smiles at the bargain. The commercial track is a line of minute deceits. But, on the other hand, it does not seem possible for a man in trade to pass this line without wrecking his reputation, which, if once broken, can never be made whole. The character of a merchant or tradesman is valuable—it is his all; therefore, whatever seeds of the vicious kind may shoot forth in the mind, they are carefully watched and nipped in the bud, that they may never blossom into action."

By. In bookkeeping by single entry *by* is improperly used instead of for—thus, A. B., Dr. or Cr. *by* 100 bushels of potatoes, is used instead of "for 100 bushels." In double entry it is properly used, because one account is debited or credited by another. To sell *by* the pound, to buy *by* the quantity, etc.

Byzant or **Byzantine,** a Turkish gold coin of the value of $\$66\frac{66}{100}$.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

C.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Cable	Câble	Kabel	Kabel	Gomena ; cappio	Cable
Cacao	Cacao	Cakao	Cacao	Caccao	Cacáo
Cadiz	Cadix	Cadix	Cadix	Cadice	Cadiz [put
Cajeput-oil	Huile de cajeput	Cajeputöe	Kajapoetolie	Oglio di cajeput	Aceite de caya-
Calf-skins	Peaux de veau	Kalbsfelle	Kalfsvellen	Pelli di vitello	Becerros
Calico	Calicot	Calicot	Calicot	Tela bambagina	Calicote
Camels' hair	Poil de chameaux	Kameelhaar	Kemeels haar	Cameloo capelli	Camelo cabellos
Cameos	Camées	Cameos	Kameos	Cammeo	Camafeos
Camphor	Camphre	Campher	Kamier	Camfora	Alcanfor
Canal	Canal	Kanal	Kanaal	Canale	Canal
Candle	Chandelle	Lichter	Kaarzen [gen	Candelle	Velas
Cantharides	Cantharides	Canthariden	Spaansche vlie-	Canterelle	Cantaridas
Cape of Good Hope	Cap de bonne espérance	Cap der guten Hoffnung	Kaap de goede hoope	Capo di buona speranza	Capo de buena esperanza
Capital	Capital	Kapital	Kapitaal	Capitale	Capital
Cargo	Marchandise à expédier	Frachtgut	Vrachtgoet	Roba di trasporto	Generos para expedir
Carpets	Tapis	Teppiche	Tapijtem	Tappeti	Tapices
Cash	Caisse	Kasse	Kas	Cassa	Caja [cion
Cast iron	Fer de fonte	Eisengusswaaren	Gegotenijzer	Ferro di fusione	Hierro de fundi-
Castor-oil	Huile de castor	Ricinus öl	Castoor olie	Olio di ricino	Aceite de castor
Caviare	Caviar	Kaviar	Kaviaar	Caviale	Cabial
Cedar-wood	Bois de cèdre	Cedernholz	Cederhout	Legno cedrino	Madera de cedro
Cement	Cément	Cement	Cement	Cemento	Cemento
Chains	Chaînes	Ketten	Kettingen	Catene	Cadenas
Chalk	Craie	Kreide	Krijt	Creta-bianca	Greda
Charter-party	Charte-partie	Certepartie	Chartepartij	Contratto di noleggio	Contrata de fletamento
Cheap	A bon marché	Billig	Billijk	A buon mercato	Arreglado
Cheese	Fromage	Kase	Kaas	Formaggio	Queso
Chicory	Chicorée	Cichorie	Cichorei	Cicoria	Escarola
China [ments	Chine	China	China [menten	Cina [Chinese	China [la China
Chinese orna-	Chinoiseries	Chinoiserien	Chinesche orna-	Figurette alla	Curiosidades de
Chocolate	Chocolat [plomb	Chokolade	Chocolade	Cioccolata	Chocolate [mo
Chrome yellow	Chromate de	Chrom gelb	Chroom geel	Giallo di chromo	Amarillo de cro-
Cigars	Cigares	Cigarren	Sigaren	Sigari	Cigarros
Cinnabar	Cinabre	Zinnober	Cinnaber	Cinabro	Cinabrio
Cinnamon	Cannelle	Zimmt	Kaneel	Cannella	Cinnamona
Citrons	Citrons	Citronen	Citroenen	Cedri	Limones
Clocks	Horloges	Uhren	Klokken	Oriuoli	Relojes
Cloth	Drap	Tuch	Laken	Panno	Paño
Cloves	Clous de girofle	Gewürznelken	Nelgtjes	Garofani [foglio	Clavillos
Clover-seed	Graine de trèfle	Kleesamen	Klaverzaad	Semenza di tri-	Grano de trébol
Coal	Charbon	Kohlen	Kolen [ven	Carboni	Carbones
Coasting trade	Faire le cabotage	Küstenhandel	Kusthandel drij-	Far cabottaggio	Hacer el cabotaje
Cobalt	Cobalt	Kobalt	Kobalt	Cobalto	Cobalto
Cochineal	Cochenille	Kochenille	Konzenilje	Cocciniglia	Cochenilla
Cocoa-nuts	Cocos	Kokosnüsse	Kokosnooten	Cocci	Cocos
Codfish	Morue	Stockfisch	Stokvisch	Stoccofisso	Bacalao
Coffee	Café	Kaffee	Koffij	Caffè	Café
Coins	Monnaie	Münze	Munt	Zecca	Moneda
Cologne	Cologne	Köln	Keulen	Colonia	Colonia
Cologne water	Eau de cologne	Kölnischeswasser	Eau de cologne	Acqua di collonia	Agua de colonia
Color	Couleur	Farbe	Kleur	Colore	Color
Collector of Customs	Receveur de la douane	Zolleinnehmer	Ontvanger van de belastingen	Riscotitore dela gabella	Aduanero
Combs	Peignes	Kämme	Kammen	Pettini	Peines
Commerce	Commerce	Handel	Handel	Commercio	Comercio
Commercial	Sous les rapports de commerce	Commerziell	Commercieel	In quanto al commercio	Bajo el punto de vista comercial

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Commission	Commission	Auftrag	Commissie	Commissione	Comision
Commission business	Affaires en commission	Commissionsgeschäfte	Commissie-zaker	Affari per commissioni	Ramo de comision
Consignee	Consignataire	Consignatär	Consignataris	Consegnatario	Consignatario
Consignment	Consignation	Consignation	Consignatie	Consegnazione	Consignacion
Consignor	Expéditeur	Absender	Afzender	Speditore	Despachador
Consul	Consul	Consul	Consul	Console	Consul
Contract	Contrat	Contract	Kontrakt	Contratto	Contrato
Copal varnish	Vernis de copal	Kopallack	Copal-lak	Vernice di copale	Laca copal
Copper	Cuivre	Kupfer	Koper	Rame	Cobre
Corals	Coraux	Korallen	Koralen	Coralli	Corales
Cords	Cordonets	Litzen	Klossen	Cordelline	Cordones
Corks	Liège	Kork	Kurk	Sughero	Corcho
Correspondent	Correspondant	Correspondent	Correspondent	Corrispondente	Correspondiente
Cotton	Coton	Baumwolle	Katoen	Cotone [tone	A'godon
Cotton thread	Coton retors	Baumwollenzwirn	Getwijnd Katoenen garen	Filo torto de co-	Hilo de algodon [don
Cotton yarn	Coton filé	Baumwollengarn	Katoenen garen	Cotone filato	Hilado de algo-
Credit	Crédit	Credit	Krediet	Credito	Crédito
Crockery ware	Fayence	Fayence	Halfporselein	Majolica	Loza de fayanza
Currency	Circulation	Current geld	Kontant geld	Correntia moneta	Circul'n moneda
Currants	Raisins de Corin-	Corinthen	Krents	Uve passo line	Pasas de Corinto
Custom-House	Douane [the	Zoll-haus	Tolkantoor	Dogana	Aduana
Custom-House charges	Droit de douane	Zollamtspesen [aren	Tolregten [werk	Spese di doganna [najo	Derechos de aduano
Cutlery	Coutellerie	Messerschmied wa-	Messenmakers	Lavori di coltelli-	Cuchilleria

C.

C, a Roman numeral representing one hundred, CC, two hundred, and so on; it has no special technical use in American or English commerce. In France C is the abbreviation for *compte*, account; CC. *compte courant*, account current.

Cabal, a wine of Portugal.

Caballine aloes, a coarse inferior kind of aloes, used for horses.

Caban, or **Cavan,** a measure of capacity,—in the Philippines,—for rice it is 133 lbs.; for cocoa, 83⅓ lbs.; at Ternati, for rice, it is 100⅔ lbs.; and at Manilla, for rice, about 123 lbs.; and for paddy, about 85 lbs.

Cabarettas, unmanufactured raw skins, called also hair-dry skins, imported from the Cape of Good Hope.

Cabbage, a valuable culinary vegetable extensively cultivated for the markets of large cities, and from which is made sour-crout, or sauer-kraut, an article which acquires commercial importance from its use as an anti-scorbutic on ships or vessels which are a long time at sea; cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbage-wood, an ornamental, but not a highly esteemed cabinet-wood, obtained from the cabbage palm growing in the mountainous parts of the West Indies.

Cabeca, a name for the finest silks of the East Indies; a nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa, represented by cowry shells.

Cabinet ware, the furniture of a house or counting-room, made from mahogany, rosewood, walnut, maple, or any other wood used by cabinet-makers.

Cabinet woods, the various kinds of ornamental woods suited for the purposes of the cabinet-maker; these woods are usually colored, variegated, and susceptible of a polish, and include mahogany, rosewood, walnut, butternut, ebony cedar, chestnut, bird's-eye and curly maple, satin, camphor, lance, calamander, granadilla, eagle, box, zebra, cannela, lignum-vitæ, perroba, arriba, and such like woods.

Cabin passengers, those who occupy and pay for the best apartments and accommodations on a vessel.

Cabins, apartments or rooms in ships or other vessels for the officers and cabin passengers.

Cable, a strong rope or chain for anchoring a ship, usually about 100 or 120

fathoms long, and from one to eight inches in diameter; a rope cable is composed of three strands, each strand of three ropes, and each rope of three twists, the number of threads in the twists varying according as the cable is to be made thick or thin. But very large cables, or those used by the largest ships, are usually formed by a combination of smaller ropes twisted round their common axis. For ships or large vessels, chain cables are now used instead of rope. The iron cable is not simply a chain, but is strengthened by a cast-iron stay-piece across each link, or each alternate link. A chain cable made of 2¼ inch rod iron weighs 272 lbs. per fathom. The largest ever made was for the Great Eastern, which was from 2⅞ inch rod iron. The submarine telegraph cable consists of conducting wires, enclosed in gutta-percha, protected by an external covering of wires.

Cable-length, 120 fathoms or 240 yards, a measure of distance used by sailors.

Cable tow, a small stream cable.

Cabocle, a brick-red mineral resembling red jasper, found in Brazil, in the Province of Bahia.

Cabot, an uncertain measure used in the island of Jersey for wheat, potatoes, apples, etc.

Cabotage, coasting trade, petit cabotage is with vessels below 70 tons, and for short voyages; grand cabotage is with larger vessels, and to distant ports. The term is derived from the word *cabo*, cape, and in nautical language means, along the coast, or from cape to cape.

Cabritillas, dressed or tanned sheepskins.

Caburns, small lines made of spunyarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

Cacao, the small nuts or seeds of the *theobroma cacao*, of which chocolate is made. In commerce usually but improperly called cocoa, and popularly confounded with the latter article. The pod resembles a cucumber in shape, and contains from 20 to 30 nuts or kernels, which in shape somewhat resemble almonds. The tree grows in the West Indies and South America.

Cacao butter, a yellowish solid fat expressed from the nuts of the cacao.

Cache, a place of concealment for merchandise or provisions; usually a hole dug in the ground for that purpose.

Cacholong, a variety of opal, of a bluish white color, found on the banks of the river Cach, in Bucharia.

Cachunde, a paste flavored with musk and other aromatics sold in Spain; a Chinese aromatic stimulant.

Cactine, a red coloring matter, obtained from some species of cacti.

Cacuracho, a low grade of sugar; the top of the cone after claying.

Cadarp, a liquid measure of Tortosa, a little more than half a gallon.

Cadarso, a name in Spain for a coarse silk.

Caddies, worsted galloon; a kind of ribbon or tape.

Caddy, a small chest or box for holding tea.

Cade, or **Cado,** a keg or small barrel; a dry measure used in Santa Maura, about 1¾ bushel; also a variable fish measure; 500 herrings or 1,000 sprats make a cade.

Cadee, a long measure of 21 inches, used in Morocco.

Cadene, a low-priced carpet from the Levant.

Cade oil, an oil obtained by distillation from a species of cedar, and used in veterinary medicine. It is a thick, black liquid, and of a smell analogous to tar; prepared in Germany and France.

Cadger, a huckster, or hawker of small wares, or dealer in dairy produce.

Cadis, a French name for a kind of coarse serge.

Cadiz, an important commercial city and seaport of Spain. The wines of Xeres (sherry wines) form the principal exports, amounting annually to about 4,000,000 of gals., and varying in price from 40 cts. to $3 per gal., averaging, however, over $1 per gal. The other articles of export are quicksilver, brandy, oranges, salt, wool, etc. The imports are fish, hides, cotton manufactures, iron, coal, staves, tin, indigo, spices, etc.

For commercial purposes the money of account is in reals, called *reales de vellon*; 20 reals = 1 hard dollar (the word vellon is equivalent to the French *billon*, copper money, base money). The real is divided into 100 centenos. Doubloons and half-doubloons are in circulation, and French five-franc pieces, called "Napoleons," are current at 19 reals. For coins of Spain see table under head of Coins. The measures are the quintal of 100 lbs. = 4 *arrobas* = 101.44 lbs. avoirdupois; the yard or *vara* = 33.38 inches; the *arroba*, as a measure for wine, is 4.26 gals.

Cadmium, a white metal, extracted from some of the ores of zinc; its scarcity prevents its use in the arts.

Cadmium yellow, the commercial name for the sulphide of cadmium, a fine and permanent yellow pigment used by artists.

Caen stone, a fine yellowish-tinged

stone, obtained near Havre, in Normandy. It is very soft when quarried, and can be sawed into any form or shape, and becomes harder by exposure to the atmosphere; much used in Paris as a building material, and, to some extent, in New York. The Nassau bank is probably the most conspicuous building of this material in this country.

Cafa, a cotton cloth made in Spain.

Caffa, colored and figured cotton cloths, manufactured in the East Indies and sold at Bengal.

Caffir corn, a variety of sorghum, cultivated in Southern Africa for its seed.

Caffise, or **Caffiso,** a measure of capacity used mainly for oils; at Malta it is 5½ gallons; at Messina and Palermo, a little more than 3 1/12th gallons; at Trieste, 3 3/10th gallons; at Algiers, as a dry measure, it is equal to about 9 bushels, and at Tunis 15 bushels.

Caflila, or **Cafilah,** the Persian name for a kind of caravan, or a company of travellers or merchants (usually under the protection of some sovereign or government trading company), who join together for protection while conveying merchandise through some parts of Asia or Africa.

Cag, a small cask; a keg; it is barrel-shaped, and usually contains from 5 to 10 gals.

Cagliari, a seaport on the Mediterranean, and the capital and principal commercial city of the island of Sardinia. The fisheries on the coasts are productive. Salt and tobacco are government monopolies. Wheat, barley, beans, and peas, are annually exported to the amount of about 500,000 bushels in the aggregate. Wine, flax, linseed, hides, oil, saffron, and rags, are also exported to some extent, chiefly to the neighboring Italian provinces. The imports consist of soap, earthenware, furniture, coffee, drugs, spices, clothing, and dress goods, very little of anything being manufactured in the city or on the island.

Accounts are kept in lire, reali, and soldi, 5 soldi = 1 reale, = 4½*d.*; 4 reali = 1 lira, = 1*s.* 6*d.*; 10 reali = 1 scudo, 3*s.* 9*d.*, or about 91 cents. Farm produce and the coarser metals are weighed by the *pesi di ferro*. 12 Sardinian oz. = 1 lb., = 14 oz. 5 dr. avoirdupois; 26 lbs. = 1 rubbo; 4 rubbi = 1 cantarro, = 93 lbs. 0 oz. 8 dr. avoirdupois. The stareilo, or corn measure, is equivalent to 1 bus. 1¼ peck Eng. [or 1 ⅓ bush. U.S.] The palm = 10⅓ inches.—*McCulloch.*

Cahier, a term employed in the paper trade in Europe for the fourth or fifth part of a quire; 5 or six sheets put loosely together; portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers.

Cahinca-root, the roots of a medicinal plant growing in Brazil.

Cahiz, a variable dry measure in Spain; in Aragon, 5⅛ bu.; in Castile, 18⅜ bu.; in Valencia, 5¾ bu.; in Alicant, 7 bu.

Cahoun-nuts, the fruit or nuts of a kind of palm which grows in Honduras.

Cahoun-oil, an oil extracted from the nuts of a palm of British Honduras, which resembles that of cocoa-nut, and is used as a lamp oil.

Caincic, an acid obtained from the bark of a Brazilian shrub.

Cairgorm, or **Cairngorm stone,** a topaz or rock crystal from Cairngorm mountain, Scotland, made into seals, necklaces, and other trinkets.

Cajeput, an essential oil, with an odor analogous to camphor, obtained by distillation of the leaves and twigs of a shrub found in the island of Bouro, in the Australian archipelago; imported from the East Indies in glass bottles, and used in medicine.

Cake cochineal, a name given to an inferior variety of this drug, produced in the Argentine Republic. It comes in flat cakes about ¼ of an inch thick.

Caking coal, those kinds of bituminous coals which have a tendency to cake or run together in the fire.

Calabar-bean, the produce of the *physostigma venenosa*, imported from Africa, where it is used medicinally, and as an ordeal in cases of suspected crime. It is very poisonous.

Calabar-skins, a trade name for the Siberian squirrel skins, of various colors, used in making muffs, trimmings for clothes, etc.

Calabashes, the shells or hard rind of the calabash-tree of the West Indies; used for utensils of various kinds, as cups, saucers, dishes, baskets, bowls, etc.; vessels made of dried gourd-shells.

Calabassi, a red fez or military cap, made in Tunis and worn by the Turks.

Calamanco, a glossy woollen stuff, checkered in the warp, either ribbed or plain; manufactured in Bradford, England.

Calamander-wood, a hard and beautiful fancy wood from Ceylon. It exhibits a great variety and richness of color, and is so hard that it cannot be worked with edge-tools, but has to be shaped by rasps and files. It is a scarce

wood, and has only been imported into England by private gentlemen returning from the colony, for their own use. It is said to be by far the most beautiful of all the fancy woods.

Calambac, aloes-wood or eagle-wood.

Calambour, a name for a variety of eagle-wood; a colored aloes-wood, slightly fragrant, used by cabinetmakers and inlayers.

Calamine, an ore of zinc.

Calamus, the name of a genus of palms which yield the canes or rattans of commerce.

Calamus oil, an oil made from the roots of the sweet flag, used in perfumery, and also as a drug.

Calcarella, a sweet white wine of Lisbon.

Calcidera, a bark used by the negroes of Gambia in the treatment of the fevers peculiar to that country.

Calcined, substances reduced to a powder by the action of heat.

Calcium, a rare silver-white metal.

Calco, a weight in the Ionian Islands of 24 gr. troy.

Calculate, to compute, to reckon, to adjust by computation.

Calculation, computing by numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the purpose of arriving at a result.

Calcutta, the principal commercial city of Hindostan, chief city of the Presidency of Bengal, and capital of the British dominions in India. The city is situated on the river Hooghly, a branch of the Ganges, and is about 100 miles from the sea. Large vessels sail up the river, and anchor off the city in 30 or 40 feet of water. The commerce, both foreign and domestic, is very extensive. "The principal foreign business is conducted by English merchants; but other parties also, either in partnership with the English or on their own account, speculate largely in Europe, America, and especially to China." According to the statement of Mr. McCulloch, from whose work the view here presented of the commerce of Calcutta is chiefly derived, "the regular merchants or traders consist of British and other Europeans, Portuguese born in India, Armenians, Jews, Persians from the coast of the Persian Gulf (commonly called Parsees), Moguls, Mohammedans of Hindostan, and Hindoos, natives of Bengal." From this it would appear that the enterprise of our countrymen has not extended itself in that direction so far as to furnish any United States (Yankee) resident merchants in this great mart of East India trade and products. The permanent introduction of a Boston, New York, or Philadelphia trading element, if of the right kind, accomplished and elevated, may hereafter mark an epoch in the commercial intercourse of our country with India. The principal articles of import are cotton goods, metal, railroad materials, and bullion. Taking the year 1864 as an average year, the Bengal IMPORTS (Calcutta being the only port of importance) were, in round figures:—

Books and stationery	$1,000,000
Cotton goods man'factured	21,000,000
Cotton twist and yarn	3,000,000
Coals and Coke	650,000
Fruits and nuts	300,000
Jewelry and precious stones	500,000
Machinery	1,875,000
Malt liquor	1,000,000
Metals, manufactured	800,000
Metals (raw), copper, iron, tin, spelter	6,200,000
Salt	1,500,000
Silk goods	600,000
Railway materials	2,500,000
Liquors	1,750,000
Wearing apparel	1,000,000
Woollen goods	1,350,000
The gross imports of merchandise, say	$50,000,000
And of bullion	25,000,000

The EXPORTS for the same period were, in round numbers:—

Cotton, amount exceptional (during the war in the United States)	$15,000,000
Cotton goods, twist, and yarn	500,000
Indigo	1,475,000
Dyes other than indigo	280,000
Rice (this probably increased by shipment to the U. S.)	10,660,000
Grain	1,140,000
Gunnies and gunny bags	525,000
Hides and skins	3,500,000
Jute	7,500,000
Lac	1,200,000
Oils	230,000
Opium (all to China)	26,000,000
Saltpetre	3,450,000
Seeds of all kinds	5,675,000
Cashmere shawls	350,000
Raw silk	4,500,000
Silk goods	400,000
Sugar and sugar candy	2,000,000

Tea	$1,000,000
Timber and woods	275,000
Tobacco	100,000
Gross exports of merchandise, say	$93,000,000
Bullion or treasure	3,400,000

The foregoing tables of *Imports* and *Exports* were made from and to the following countries, as follows:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	Mdse.	Treasure.	Mdse.	Treasure.
England	$41,000,000	$2,275,000	$47,000,000	$60,000
America	270,000	.....	3,750,000	
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	280,000	90,000	950,000	
Ceylon	100,000	1,225,000	1,950,000	3,200,000
China	835,000	1,375,000	22,000,000	
France	1,320,000	5,000,000	2,750,000	
Mauritius & Bourbon	20,000	190,000	4,000,000	
New South Wales	1,750,000	9,600,000	800,000	
Straits Settlements	1,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	90,000
Suez	475,000	280,000	500,000	

The balance is made up from ports on the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Africa, Spain, Portugal, and other European ports. We ship no coin or bullion to Calcutta. The payment for the excess of our imports over our exports is made by bills on London.

Of the articles enumerated in the foregoing Table of Exports, the bulk of the cotton was exported to England, the rest of it to China and France; the indigo was sent to Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany; the jute to Great Britain, Europe, and the United States; the raw silk to France and England; the rice to different parts of Europe, America, Mauritius, and ports on the Arabian and Persian Gulfs; the saltpetre to Great Britain, France, United States, and China; sugar and tea to Great Britain and Australia; opium to China; the seeds (of which linseed and the castor bean constitute the bulk) to Great Britain and the United States; and the spices to England, United States, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements.

Tariff on Imports.

Spirits of all kinds	per imp. gal.	3	rupees.
Ale, porter, beer, etc,	" "	1	anna.
Cotton twist	ad valorem	3½	per ct.
Grass & other cloth of China	" "	5	"
Woollen piece goods	" "	5	"
Tobacco	" "	10	"
Iron railway materials	" "	1	"
Telegraph stores of iron	" "	1	"
Shawls, silk piece goods, and other piece goods not described	" "	5	"
Iron beams and bars, and all other kinds of iron	" "	1	"
Stic-lac, undefined seeds, and undefined woods	" "	7½	"
Anchors, cables, etc	.....	Free.	

All other articles, 7½ per cent. on a fixed valuation, or the same rate of duty *ad valorem*. Thus, for example, cassia is subject to a duty of 7½ per cent., and the fixed valuation by government, for the purpose of assessing the duty, is 38 rupees per cwt.; on quinine the value is fixed at 50 rupees per lb., and so on.

Tariff on Exports.

Indigo	per maund.	3	rupees.
Grain of all sorts	" "	5	annas.
Lac-dye, on a valuation of 45 rupees per cwt	.....	4	per ct.
Other sorts of lac, at different but fixed valuations	.....	4	"
Linseed, on a valuation of 18 rupees per cwt	.....	3	"
All other commodities, on fixed values, or *ad valorem*	.....	3	"

Accounts are kept in rupees, with their sub-divisions, annas and pice. 12 pice = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee. The silver coins are, the *Rupee*, half rupee, quarter rupee, or 4-anna piece, and the eighth rupee, or 2-anna piece. The rupee is coined at the mints of the territory of the East India Company, and is 1 tolah, or 180 grains troy—165 grains pure silver, and 15 grains of alloy. The gold coin is the *Mohur*, or 15-rupee piece. The value of the silver rupee, as fixed by Tates' London Cambist, is 1*s.* 10.29*d.* sterling. and the gold mohur, 29*s.* 2 7-10*d.* sterling. The value of the silver rupee, according to the report of the Director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, is 46 6-10 cents, and of the gold mohur, $7.08. The Act of Congress of March, 1843, establishes the value of the rupee, in computations at the Custom-house, at 44½ cents. For convenience, the anna is frequently reckoned at 3 cents, and 16 annas a rupee of 48 cents. The Weights and Measures are—

1 Maund =	40 seers	= 640 chittacks.
1 Factory maund		= 74 2-3 lb. avdp.
1 Bazaar maund		= 82 2-15 lbs.
1 Guz of 2 cubits		= 1 yard.
10 Bazaar maunds		= 11 factory m'nds.
3 Factory maunds		= 2 cwt. avdp.

Calencast, a kind of calico.

Calendar months, the twelve divisions of the year, which in commercial entries and correspondence are usually written, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.; and by many of the Philadelphia merchants, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth months.

Calendered, goods or fabrics of any kind which have been made smooth and glossy by passing through the rollers of a calender machine.

Calendering, the process of finishing cotton goods or paper by passing them between smooth cylinders.

Calenduline, a gum obtained from the marigold.

Calf, a term applied to calf-skins prepared for bookbinders; books bound in calf-skin are said to be in *calf*.

Calf-skins, the hides or skins of the calf; the tanned hide of the calf, one of

the most valuable kinds of leather. The best calf-skins for boot-makers are imported from France; those from Belgium and some parts of Germany are said to be less carefully taken from the young animal. They are also extensively manufactured in the United States, and, when the proper amount of labor is bestowed upon their manufacture, they are said to be equal to the French. The high price of labor, however, prevents that amount of manipulation in their production which is the chief cause of the superiority of the French skins.

Caliban-skins, a name sometimes used for the calabar-skins.

Calico, in England a general term for plain white cotton cloth, or fabrics coarser than muslin. In the United States the term is applied only to printed cotton cloths upon which colored patterns are impressed by the use of dyes. The name is derived from Calicut, on the Malabar coast, whence the goods were first imported. The calico interest of the United States is an important one. The total product in 1826 was about 3,000,000 yards. In 1836 it reached 120,000,000. In 1855 upwards of 350,000,000 yards. The total production of printed goods in 1860, according to the census of that year, was estimated at about $8,000,000. There are 6,000,000 cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over 2,000,000 are running on cloths for printing, and produce 450,000,000 yards.

The following extract from Postlethwaite's Dict. of Trade and Commerce, published in London in 1757, is curious, and as a historical reminiscence is of permanent interest:—"CALLICOE is a kind of linen manufacture, made of cotton, chiefly in the East Indies. There is a great trade in the Province of Bengal in this commodity, which is transported in prodigious quantities into Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Muscovy, and all over Europe. Some of them are painted with flowers of various colors; and the women in the Indies make veils and scarfs of them, and of some, coverlets for beds, and handkerchiefs. At Seconge they are said to make the best sort of callicoes; in all other parts the colors are neither so lively nor lasting, but wear out with often washing; whereas those made at Seconge grow the fairer the more you wash them. This is said to arise from a peculiar virtue of the river that runs by the city, when the rain falls; for the workmen, having made such prints upon their cottons as the foreign merchants give them, by several patterns, dip them into the river often, and that so fixes the colors that they will always hold. There is also made at Seconge a sort of calicut, so fine, that, when a man puts it on, his skin shall appear as plainly through it as if he was quite naked; but the merchants are not permitted to transport it, for the governor is obliged to send it all to the Great Mogul's seraglio, and the principal lords of the court, to make the sultanesses and noblemen's wives shifts and garments for the hot weather. · · ·

"This manufacture is brought into this nation by the East India Company, which is re-exported by private merchants to other parts of Europe and America.

"The general wear of stained or printed India callicoes in this nation having, in the year 1719, become a general grievance, and occasioned unspeakable distress and calamity upon our own manufactures, especially the weavers, the following acts of parliament very justly took place, to prevent the wear of this manufacture:—

"By stat. 7, Geo. I., chap. 7. If any person shall use, or wear, in any apparel, any printed, painted, stained, or dyed callicoe, being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more witnesses, before a justice of the peace, they shall forfeit the sum of 5*l.* to the informer—the penalty to be levied by distress and sale of goods.

"If any mercer or draper shall expose to sale any such callicoe, or any bed, chair, window-curtain, or other furniture, made up, or mixed with callicoe (unless it be for exportation), every such person shall forfeit the sum of 20*l.*, and persons using the same are liable to the like penalty: but callicoes made into furniture in families are exempted; and this act shall not extend to callicoes dyed all blue. And not to extend to linen-yarn or cotton-work, manufactured and printed in Great Britain, provided that the warp thereof be entirely of linen yarn."

Calidad, a fine quality of Cuban tobacco.

California gold, gold-dust obtained from the gold mines of California; gold bars from California.

California nutmegs, a fruit derived from the *torreya California*, which in appearance resembles the true nutmeg, but possesses none of its valuable properties, and cannot be substituted for it.

California steamers, steamships sailing between New York and Aspinwall

or Nicaragua, carrying passengers and mails for California, and connecting at Aspinwall by railroad with the Pacific steamers for San Francisco.

California wines, wines made in California from the native grape. See *Wines.*

Calimanco, a check woollen or worsted stuff, so woven that the check is visible from one side only,—used for women's wearing apparel.

Calin, an alloy of lead and tin, used by the Chinese for canisters.

Calisaya bark, a valuable bark obtained from the *cinchona calisaya*, a Bolivian tree; a species of the cinchona of Peru, or Peruvian bark tree; the commercial name for the yellow cinchona, a variety and one of the best of the species of Peruvian barks. The tree grows to a great height, and is found upon the declivities of the Andes, in Bolivia, and the southernmost part of Peru. The great value of this bark has led to fraudulent admixtures with it of less valuable varieties.

Calking, the process of driving tarred oakum into the seams between the planks of ships, to make the joints water-tight.

Calking materials, oakum and pitch.

Call, the demand for payment of an instalment due, or subscriptions for shares of stock in any joint-stock company; a stock-broker's term where sales are made, and the stocks are to be delivered on call at any time within a given period.

Call and put, a stock-broker's term for a transaction such as the following:—A., anticipating the rise of a given stock, puts up $100 with D. for the privilege of calling upon the latter for 100 shares of the stock at or within a given time, say 30 or 60 days. If the stock rises, he calls for his 100 shares and takes the difference between the price agreed upon and the price on the day he calls. If the stock falls, the transaction is closed by the forfeiture of the $100. On the other hand, if A. believes a given stock will fall, he puts up say $100 and agrees to deliver to D. say 100 shares, at a given time at a given price. If the stock falls below the price agreed upon, he calls upon D. for the difference; if it rises, the transaction is closed by the forfeiture of the $100.

Callemandra, a woollen fabric of Spain.

Call in, to collect, or to draw from circulation.

Callipeva scales, the scales of a fish of the West India seas, used for making into ornaments.

Call on, to make a demand of a debt.

Calmucks, a kind of hair-cloth.

Calomel, a preparation of mercury used in medicine.

Calon, the Polish inch, equal in Cracow to $1\frac{1}{6}$th inch.

Calotype paper, paper chemically prepared for the calotype process.

Calotype pictures, photogenic drawings, or pictures produced on paper or other substances by the action of light upon certain salts of silver.

Calumba, the root of a bitter medicinal plant growing in the island of Mozambique; the columbo.

Calvia, a grain measure of Venetian Lombardy, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a bu.

Calves' hair, the hair taken from the hides of the calf, and used by saddlers and others for stuffing.

Camagon-wood, an inferior kind of ebony, obtained in China.

Camanonca, a kind of Spanish stuff used for linings.

Camara, a storehouse for grain; a valuable timber found in Essequibo.

Camaspee, a money of account in Mocha, of the value of a little less than 2 cents.

Camatina, very young acorns, used for tanning.

Cambayes, cotton cloths made at Bengal and Madras.

Cambay stones, agates and cornelians from Cambay, a district in India.

Cambist, a banker, a person skilled in exchange; a dealer in bills of exchange; a book descriptive of moneys, weights, and measures.

Cambrayon, a Spanish name for a kind of coarse cotton goods.

Cambric, a very fine white linen, manufactured from flax, first made in Cambray, Flanders, whence its name; a fine cotton fabric in imitation of the linen; its varieties are glazed, white and colored (for linings), twilled, figured, striped, and corded. Cotton cambrics for dresses, called French cambrics, are white or printed; Scotch cambric is also an imitation cambric made from fine hand-twisted cotton. As in the article of calico, so in cambrics, the British Government conceiving that the annual buying of French cambrics to the amount of £200,000 was a national extravagance, by statute (18 Geo. II.) enacted, "that it shall not be

lawful for any person to wear in Great Britain, in any garment whatsoever, any cambric or French lawn, under the penalty of £5." "And any person who shall vend, utter, sell, and expose, any cambrics or French lawns, made or not made up (except for transportation only), shall forfeit £5."

Cambric muslin, a very fine and thin cotton fabric; an imitation of cambric; also the trade name for a thin glazed muslin which comes in different colors,—used for linings; and a thinner kind called paper cambric, also highly glazed, and used for a lighter kind of linings. The latter kind always comes in rolls.

Camel, a wooden float; a contrivance for lifting ships over bars or shoals.

Camel, a beast of burden; a stout Arabian camel will travel at the rate of 2½ or 3 miles an hour, with a load of 500 or 600 lbs., but not for a long distance. In the East, distance is measured by the time it takes a camel to travel it.

Camel load, the usual load for a camel is from 400 to 500 lbs. on short, and from 300 to 400 lbs. on long journeys.

Camelot, a kind of cloth. See *Camlet.*

Camel's hair is imported occasionally into the United States, in bales, from Persia via England, or directly from Russian ports, and is mostly used in the manufacture of pencils for drawing and painting. Camel's hair is longer than sheeps' wool, and often as fine as silk. There are three kinds or colors, black, red, and gray, the darkest of which is considered the most valuable. It is said that the hair on a camel weighs about 10 lbs. In Bokhara the camel is watched while the fine hair on the belly is growing; this is cut off so carefully that not a fibre is lost, and when sufficient has been collected it is spun into a yarn unequalled for softness, and then dyed all manner of bright colors, and used chiefly for shawls. The Arabs and Persians make of camel's hair, of a less valuable kind, stuffs for carpets, tents, and wearing apparel, and cloth is made of it in Persia.

Camel's-hair pencils, small brushes used by painters in water-colors, made of badger's hair, camel's hair, and other suitable materials, usually imported from Constantinople and Alexandria.

Camel's-hair shawls, shawls made from the finest hair of the camel. Bokhara, in Central Asia, is the chief point where they pass directly from first hands. The hair, after being dyed, is woven in strips about eight inches wide; these strips are then sewed together so skilfully as to elude detection, and form those beautiful shawls which, for brilliancy of colors and beauty of pattern, are as yet unrivalled by Europeans. The costly merchandise is then delivered to traders, who convey it thousands of miles to the borders of Russia, where they are met by agents from all parts of the world who purchase them, and through whom they find their way to the Paris, London, Brussels, Berlin, and New York markets.

Camel's-hay, the name given to the dried rush imported as a drug from Turkey and Arabia.

Cameos, small bas-reliefs, manufactured of a material composed of various colored layers, and so carved in relief as to exhibit different colors in the several parts or elevations of the work. The cameos of commerce, whether of stone or shell, always exhibit those characteristics of relief and colors. The shells used are known as the bull's-mouth, black and horned helmet, and the green conch. Imitation cameos are formed of porcelain, or other plastic material, by moulding or pressure; and gems of different kinds are cut in relief and called cameos.

Camionage (French), cartage or dray hire.

Camlet, a thin cloth or worsted stuff, made originally of silk and camel's hair, now chiefly of goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or flax; the real camlet is made from Angora goat's hair.

Camomile flowers, the flowers of the common garden plant; they are purchased and sold by druggists, and quoted at 20 to 40 cts. per lb.

Campanini, a kind of Spanish marble, so called because when worked it imitates the sound of a bell.

Campeachy-wood, a dye-wood, better known as logwood, brought from Central America and the West India islands. The best quality is obtained near Campeachy, a seaport town of Yucatan, whence it is exported in logs.

Camp furniture, articles of cabinet-work, such as camp-stools, bedsteads, etc., made compact, light, and portable, for facility of transport.

Camphene, a name for the purified oil or distilled spirits of turpentine, used for purposes of illumination, but on account of its explosive properties considered dangerous. It is used in printing-offices to clean the ink-rollers.

Camphor, a concrete, acrid drug, obtained from trees in China, Japan, and the islands of Formosa, Sumatra, and Borneo. Two kinds are known in commerce; one of these is entirely monopolized by the Chinese, who set a fictitious value upon it, from 70 to 100 times the price of the other variety; it is known as the Malay camphor, and is the product of a large tree which grows in Sumatra and Borneo. This tree attains a height of 100 feet, and a diameter of 6 or 7 feet, and even much larger in rare instances. The camphor is found in this tree in concrete masses, secreted in fissures and crevices in the heart wood, and is extracted by splitting the trunk in pieces and picking out the lumps with a pointed instrument. The product of a large tree is rarely as much as 20 lbs.; while many fine trees are cut and split up which furnish none: hence its high price. The Chinese pay for it from $7.50 to $25 per lb., according to its quality, while the Japan camphor obtained in their own ports, and known as Chinese camphor, is sold for 9 or 10 cts. per lb. Of the cheaper kind of camphor there are two commercial varieties: one, the Dutch, Japan, or tub camphor; and the other, the Chinese or Formosa, which is carried in junks to Canton, where it is packed in square chests lined with lead, and thence finds its way to Europe and the United States. It is a crude article, in dirty gray grains, massed in lumps, and contains many impurities. The tub camphor is obtained in Batavia, whence it is exported in tubs containing 100 lbs. or more. These tubs are covered with matting and an outside tub. This kind is in pinkish-colored grains, coarser and generally purer than Chinese camphor; both these varieties are obtained from the same tree, the *laurus camphora*, an evergreen resembling the American linden, and bearing a red berry. All parts of the tree possess the odor of camphor. The camphor is obtained from the chipped wood, roots, and leaves, by distillation, and condensed by sublimation into a solid form. All the camphor of commerce is a crude article, requiring purification before it is fit for use. The annual exports of camphor from China to Europe and America are from 3,000 to 4,000 piculs, at prices ranging from $19 to $25 per picul of 133⅓ lbs. An artificial substance, much resembling camphor, is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of turpentine.

Camphor-oil, a fragrant oil, obtained in large quantities by heating the wood of the Malay camphor-tree, and at about the same cost as spirits of turpentine, for which it may be used as a substitute; concrete camphor reduced by nitric acid to oil is a different kind.

Camphor-wood, the timber of the camphor-tree, used for trunks and articles of furniture, and is said to be a protection against moths and other annoying insects.

Campoi, a kind of tea.

Camwood, a hard, red dye-wood obtained in Sierra Leone and the interior of Africa. It gives a finer and more durable red than Brazil-wood.

Can, a tin vessel; a liquid measure of Siam, equal to 2⅕ quarts; as a weight in Annam, 1⅜ lb.

Cana, a long and superficial measure of Italy and some parts of France, of variable dimensions; at Aragon it is a little over 2¼ yds., at Barcelona it is something less than 1¼ yd., and for cloth only about ⅞ of a yd.; at Majórca it is a trifle under 1¼ yd., and at Minorca and Tortosa it is 1¼ yd.

Canada, a liquid measure equal at Bahia to 1⅞ths gals.; at Lisbon and Rio Janeiro it is about 3 pints.

Canada balsam, an oleic resin obtained from an American fir-tree, the *abies balsamea;* it is used as a drug, also for varnish, and for water-color drawings, and is obtained chiefly from the State of Maine and from Canada; in Europe it is called balm of Gilead.

Canada pitch, a hard, brittle, yellowish-brown gum, obtained from the juice which exudes from the hemlock spruce of the United States, and hence sometimes called hemlock gum. When the tree is old and begins to decay the juice exudes spontaneously and hardens upon the bark. The bark thus encrusted is stripped from the tree, broken into pieces, and boiled in water. The pitch melts, rises to the surface, is skimmed off and purified by a second boiling. It is brought to market in this state, and in the shops undergoes further purification.

Canada rice, a wild species of rice growing along the edges of ponds in the northern parts of the United States and Canada—called also wild rice and water-oats.

Canada snake-root, a plant called also wild ginger, all parts of which have a grateful aromatic odor, and the root of which is used in medicine; the plant is

found in the woods, from Canada to the Carolinas.

Canada sugar, maple sugar.

Canada wool, the wool of the Canada sheep; it is the short staple or carding wool, and finds a ready market in Boston and New York; much of it is bought by the agents of the woollen manufacturers directly from the farmers.

Canadian currency, the circulating coin and bank bills or notes authorized by the Canadian government.

Canadian yellow-root, a valuable yellow dye.

Canado, a liquid measure at Galicia of $10\frac{42}{100}$ galls.

Canals, artificial watercourses, constructed for transmitting merchandise by means of boats. In most countries canals contribute largely to the facilities of commercial intercourse; railroads do not supersede them, though for light freights they are preferred. "There should be no antagonism between railroads and canals. Both are necessary to the commerce and prosperity of the country, and with their extension and improvement the traffic of both will increase in exact ratio with its growth and expansion; but, in considering the relative cheapness of the two modes of transportation, there can be little doubt in the minds of practical men of the great superiority of water over iron as a medium of transportation for all heavy products. While the hand of one man moves 500 tons afloat, it will require 500 men to move that amount on a railroad."—*G. S. Hazard to the Buffalo Board of Trade.*

Canal-boats, boats used on canals for conveying goods, and adapted in size to the varying size of the locks, and the width and depth of the different canals. In this country they are usually propelled by horses, but on some of the canals steam is also in use. In the U. S. "Treasury Regulations" they are defined as boats "without masts or steam power."

Canary, a very fine wine made in the Canary islands, of which there are regular annual importations into New York.

Canary-birds, small singing-birds, of which from 20,000 to 50,000 are annually imported into New York from Bremen; the male bird is invoiced at about 50 cts., the female at 5 cts.

Canary moss, a lichen used for dyeing.

Canary-seed, the seeds of the canary-grass, *phalaris*, sold for food for singing-birds; most of it comes from the isle of Thanet, where the plant is cultivated for the seeds. The grain is sown in February, in drills six inches apart, and the plants are thinned to two inches in the rows. The straw is very short, and of but little value. The grass is said to grow wild in some parts of the United States. The annual sales amount to about 500 tons.

Canary-stone, a yellow cornelian.

Canary-weed, a commercial name for the orchilla weed, or coloring lichen, obtained at the Canary Islands.

Canary-wood, a cabinet-wood of a light orange color, imported from Brazil, sometimes called Madeira mahogany.

Canastar, a trade name for a kind of tobacco; a rush basket in which tobacco is packed in Spanish America.

Cancel, to blot out; to exchange; to make void.

Cancellation, an agreement may be cancelled or annulled by the assent or act of the parties; but it is important that the agreement to cancel be explicit. Where a proposition was made to the underwriters to cancel his policy, which was rejected; afterwards they assented to the proposition, but before such assent reached the assured, they received notice of the loss of the vessel, it was held by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that there was no agreement to cancel.

Candaca, a measure at Mysore of $11\frac{1}{8}$ bush.

Candareen, a Chinese weight; the 100th part of a tael, and containing 10 le or cash; in accounts the money value of the candareen ranges from 10 to 14 copper cash, but as a weight the le or cash is always the same integral part of a candareen.

Candee, a measure in Cochin China equal to 19.12 inches.

Canderos, an East Indian gem of the appearance of amber, but white, from which are manufactured toys and small ornaments.

Candia soap, a kind of white soap from the island of Candia, made from olive-oil. It is imported in short bars.

Candie, a weight of Sumatra of $423\frac{43}{100}$ lbs.

Candies, sugar and fruit confections embracing a great variety of preparations in different forms and colors.

Candiotta, in Spain, the name of a barrel or keg; also, a large earthen jar.

Candle auction, called also, sale or auction by inch, a sale where bystanders

are allowed to bid for merchandise while a small piece of candle is burning, and the commodity is adjudged to the last bidder, whenever the candle is burned out.

Candleberry wax, a wax obtained from the berries of a shrub common in the United States, known as the wax-myrtle; it resembles beeswax and is made into candles, and is used also in tanning calf-skins, and in Sweden and Wales for dyeing wool; this wax is also called bayberry tallow and vegetable wax.

Candle-nut, a trade name given to the nuts of the *aleurites tribola*, an evergreen tree of the Society Islands.

Candles, as articles of commerce, are chiefly tallow, spermaceti, wax, and adamantine; wax candles are superior to all others, but spermaceti and stearic acid or adamantine closely approximate them, and are much less costly; paraffine candles generally consist in part of wax or spermaceti. The usual trade sizes are 6s and 8s, that is, 6 to the lb. and 8 to the lb., and the pound is all the way from 12 to 16 ounces, usually about 14 ounces. They are packed in boxes of different weights, but generally in 20 lb. boxes.

Candle-wick, cotton yarn, loosely twisted; the fine threads are preferable to the coarse. That which is imported is usually in balls of 10 lbs. each, and in half lb. or 1 lb. hanks. The supplies for candle manufacturers are chiefly obtained from the manufactures in Paterson, N. J., and in Rhode Island.

Candied fruits, dried confections of fruits and sugar.

Candy, an Eastern measure and weight of variable capacity; in Bombay it is 560 lbs., and as a measure, 25 bu.; in Ceylon and Madras it is 500 lbs., liquid capacity, 74½ gals.; in Malabar it is 695½ lbs., and as a long measure, 28½ in.; in Surat, 340 lbs.; in Seringapatam, 485½ lbs., and as a measure, 11$\frac{1}{6}$th bu.; for pepper, at Travancore, 500½ lbs.

Cane arrow, the name of a valuable grass of the West Indies, used for bonnets, baskets, mats, etc.

Cane chairs, chairs, the seats of which are made of split cane or rattan.

Canella alba, the commercial name of the wild cinnamon, a cheap aromatic bark, which, as a drug, is found in dry buff pieces, thin cylinders, or large thick fragments, obtained from a tree growing in Jamaica and other West India islands.

Canelon, the Spanish name for the spurious cinnamon or canella.

Canes, the common commercial name for several kinds of grasses, embracing the bamboo, rattans, etc. The Malacca, partridge, Tonkin, Carolina, and other sticks sold as walking-sticks.

Cane seed, sorghum seed is sold under this name.

Cane splits, prepared rattan canes for platting or basket-work.

Cane sugar, sugar from the sugar-cane—the regular sugar of commerce.

Cangan, a piece of coarse Chinese cloth, thinly woven, 19 in. wide and 6 yds. long, which has a fixed currency value.

Cangiga-wood, a cabinet-wood of Brazil resembling rose-wood.

Can-hooks, flat hooks fastened to ropes for hoisting barrels.

Canica, a kind of wild cinnamon found in Cuba.

Canister-powder, fine rifle or sporting powder, usually put up in tin canisters.

Canitte, a liquid measure of Belgium, 0.261 gals., or a little over 1 qt.

Canna, the wild plantain found in Brazil, East and West Indies, and Peru, the leaves of which are used as envelopes for many articles of commerce, and in the East Indies the seeds are used as shot. One species furnishes the starch of commerce known as *tous les mois;* a variable long measure, at Florence and Leghorn, 2½ yds.; at Rome, 2.178 yds.; at Naples, 2$\frac{3}{10}$ths yds.

Cannabin, a gum resin obtained from the extract of hemp.

Canne, a variable measure of length which is equal at Marseilles to 2$\frac{1}{5}$th yds.; at Aix, 2.174 yds.; at Montpellier, 2.173 yds.; at Piedmont, 2.187 yds.; at Toulouse, 1.964 yds.

Canned goods, a general term for fruit, vegetables, or fish put up and preserved in tin cans.

Canned fish, oysters, lobsters, green turtle, and salmon, put up in tin cans of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Canned fruit, plums, pears, apples, peaches, quinces, and berries, preserved in sugar and put up in hermetically sealed tin or glass cans, of 1, 2, or 3 lbs.

Canned vegetables, corn, peas, tomatoes, asparagus, and other vegetables, preserved by being partially cooked and put up in air-tight tin cans of 2 or 3 lbs.

Cannela-wood, a beautiful cabinet-wood of Santa Catharina, in Brazil

Cannel coal, a hard bituminous coal, which burns with a bright flame, and

hence originally called candle-coal; it is sometimes called canal-coal; besides its uses as a fuel and for making gas, it takes a tolerably fine polish, and is occasionally made into inkstands, snuff-boxes, beads, and other ornamental articles.

Cannequin, a kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies.

Cannon metal, a metal of about 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin.

Cannon-shot, the space of the sea within cannon-shot of the coast is considered as making part of the territory, and for that reason a vessel taken under the cannon of a neutral fortress is not a lawful prize; the jurisdiction of the admiralty extends to within a cannon's shot of the shore, or the distance of a marine league from the coast.

Canoe, a boat made from the trunk or bark of a tree, and from skins; the trading canoes of the North American Indians are made mostly from the bark of the birch-tree.

Cantarello, a Sardinian weight of $9\frac{1}{5}$ lbs., or 9.21 lbs.

Cantara, a liquid measure of Spain, —at Tortosa, minimum, 2 gals.; at Oviedo, maximum, $4\frac{7}{8}$th gals.

Cantaro, usually called cantar, a variable commercial weight; at Aleppo, of $506\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; at Alexandria, for cotton, 95 lbs.; at Algiers, maximum 200 lbs., minimum $120\frac{1}{5}$ lbs., for flax, 240 lbs.; at Cairo, 96 lbs.; at Candia, 116 lbs.; at Constantinople, $140\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.; at Damascus, $395\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; at Florence, 112 lbs.; legal, $74\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.; for wool, $119\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; at Leghorn, 112 lbs.; at Naples, $196\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Smyrna, $127\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Morea, $123\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; Tunis, 109 lbs. At Alexandria and Cairo the cantar is now usually estimated as being 36 okes, and 40 okes are reckoned equal to 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

Cantharides, the commercial name for various kinds of beetles used for blistering, often termed Spanish flies. They are obtained from China, Russia, Sicily, and other countries; the largest are from Italy, the best from Spain and Russia. These insects feed on the leaves of the white poplar, ash, elder, and lilac, and are usually collected in the months of May and June, before sunrise in the morning, when they are torpid. Persons having their faces protected by masks and their hands by gloves, shake the trees and catch the insects in linen cloths. They are then plunged into diluted vinegar, and subsequently dried and packed in casks.

Canton crape, a peculiar manufacture of silk, used for shawls and ladies' dresses, imported from China. It comes in various colors, and is remarkable for its softness and durability.

Canton flannel, a heavy cotton fabric, twilled, and with a long plush nap; in England called swansdown cotton; largely manufactured in the United States, and sold under the general trade or manufacturing name of cotton flannels—brown, bleached, and colored.

Canton ginger, the common name for the ginger-root preserved in sugar, and imported in China jars.

Canton tea, a name for the lowest grade of green tea.

Cantoon, a kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

Canvas, a strong flax, hemp, or cotton fabric, used for tents, awnings, ships' sails, &c.; sails of a vessel in general; a coarse unbleached cloth, woven regularly in small squares, used for working samplers and tapestry. The word is from the Latin, *cannabis*, hemp.

Caoutchouc, the india rubber of commerce, obtained from various trees of the fig tribe in the East Indies and South America.

Caoutchoucine, the name given to an oil obtained from caoutchouc, which in some respects resembles coal oil. It serves as a solvent, when mixed with alcohol, for india-rubber and for all the resins. It mixes with oils and dries rapidly, and hence serves for liquefying oil-paints.

Caoutchoucine varnish. The solid residue from the distillation of india-rubber, dissolved in caoutchoucine itself, forms a varnish used by shipwrights, which is said to be impervious to moisture and very elastic.

Caps, out-of-the-door coverings for the head for gentlemen, instead of hats, made of cloth, leather, fur, or other material, and forming an article of considerable domestic trade, and also of foreign imports from Germany and France.

Capa, a Cuban term for an extra good quality of tobacco.

Capacity, the extent of room or space in a vessel or cask.

Cape aloes, an inspissated juice obtained from a species of the aloe growing wild in the Cape Colony.

Cape Verde coffee, coffee imported from the Cape Verde Islands.

Cape diamonds, diamonds obtained near the Cape of Good Hope, some of

which are of great value; but the bulk of them are of inferior quality.

Cape gum, an inferior kind of gum-arabic brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

Capelin, the trade-name for a small, delicate fish, caught by the Newfoundland fishermen, and dried and packed chiefly for the English market.

Capers, the commercial name for the pickled flower-buds of a low shrub called the caper-bush, grown in the south of Europe and the Levant; a name for small privateers or vessels of war owned by private parties.

Caper tea, a black tea with a knotted curly leaf, sold in the London market, where it is generally scented with jasmine and other flowers.

Cape-Town, a seaport city and capital of the British territory in South Africa, situate on the S. W. shore of Table Bay, about 30 miles north from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a city of considerable commercial importance. Wool is the chief article of export; but wines, argols, diamonds, copper ore, hides, skins, horns, aloes, ivory, and whale and seal oils, are also exported. The imports of manufactured goods, such as cottons and woollens, hardware and furniture, are mostly from England; teak timber, sugar, and some kinds of piece goods, are imported direct from India, and tea from China.

Accounts are kept usually in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, but the Dutch commercial trading terms are not entirely extinct, and rix dollars, schillings, and stivers are still in frequent use. 1 stiver = ⅜d.; 6 stivers = 2¼ pence, or 1 schilling; 8 schilling = 18 pence, or 1 rix dollar. The weights and measures in use are pretty nearly all Dutch. The wine measure is 1 flask = 0.6 U. S. gal.; 1 anchor = 9½ gals.; 1 aum = 38 gals.; 1 pipe 110 gals. The weights, 100 lbs. Dutch = very nearly 109 lbs.; 100 lbs. American or avordupois = very nearly 92 lbs. Dutch.

Cape wool, a fine short-staple carding wool from the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape weed, a commercial name for the argol of the dyers, the dye-lichen, *rocella tinctoria*, imported from the Cape Verdes.

Capin, an eastern weight of about 60 lbs.

Capital, money or other property which a merchant adventures in an undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership; the stock or fund of a bank or other trading company or corporation.

Capitalist, one who has money or means at his command which he can invest at his pleasure. Large commercial houses are frequently conducted by young men who put their services and time against the means furnished by silent or special partners, who are termed the capitalists.

Capital stock, the paid-in fund of a bank or corporation; the sum of money which a merchant employs in his business.

Capivi, a name for the balsam copaiba.

Capoc, a fine short-stapled cotton or silky down, used in India for stuffing cushions and similar purposes.

Cappadino, silk flock or waste, obtained from the cocoon, after the silk has been reeled off.

Cap paper, originally a coarse paper, used for making caps to hold commodities, but at present applied to writing-papers of 13x16 inches, or thereabouts.

Capric acid, an acid obtained from butter, which has the peculiar odor of the goat.

Capsicum, the name for a class of shrubby plants, all the species of which produce pods whose seeds are more or less sharp or pungent to the taste; the seeds of *capsicum baccatum*, of the East Indies, are commonly called bird-pepper. They are gathered when ripe, dried in the sun, pounded and mixed with salt, put into stone bottles, and sold under the name of cayenne pepper. The true cayenne pepper is obtained from another species.

Capsule, a small gummy envelope for nauseous medicines; the capsules or seed-vessels of a number of plants enter into commerce, as poppy-heads, cardamom, &c.

Captain, the general commercial designation of the master of a vessel, or ship's master; the officer in command of a vessel, appointed or employed by the owner. "He is bound to take all necessary precautions for the safety of the vessel, to proceed on the voyage in which such vessel may be engaged, to obey faithfully his instructions. and by all means in his power to promote the interest of his owner; but he is not required to violate good faith, nor employ fraud, even with an enemy. So soon as goods are put on board the vessel they are in his charge, and he is bound to deliver them again in the same state in which they were shipped, and is answerable for all losses or damages they may sustain, unless they proceed from an inherent defect in the article, or from some accident or misfortune which could not be prevented. As a general rule, the captain is responsible when any loss occurs in consequence of his doing anything he ought

not to do, unless he was forced by the act of God, the enemy of the United States, or the perils of the sea. He has the right to choose his crew, and both he and the owner are responsible for their acts. On board, the captain is invested with unlimited power, being responsible only for the abuse of his authority. He may repair the ship, and if he is not in funds to pay the expenses of such repairs, he may borrow money, when abroad, on the credit of his owners or the ship."

Carabaya bark, one of the valuable varieties of the cinchona, from the province of Carabaya, in Peru.

Carac, a large Spanish ship.

Caracalli, a valuable timber found in British Guiana.

Caracoly, an alloyed metal of gold, silver, and copper, for trinkets; false or inferior jewelry.

Caraffee, in Naples, a liquid measure of capacity of about one-fifth of a gal., and for oil in Tripoli a weight of nearly three and a half lbs.

Caragi, a name in the Turkish dominions for import and export duties.

Caramel, a black soluble powder obtained by burning sugar, which is used to color wines and other liquids.

Carana, also called caragua, and caranna gum, an aromatic resin brought from South America; a weight in Leghorn of 119¾ lbs.

Carantano, an Austrian money equal to about one cent.

Carat. The carat is an imaginary weight, that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus—an ounce of gold is divided into 24 carats, and gold of 22 carats fine is gold of which 22 parts out of 24 are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal; the weight of 4 grains used by jewellers in weighing precious stones and pearls, sometimes called diamond weight,—the carat consisting of 4 nominal grains, a little lighter than 4 grs. troy, or $74\frac{1}{16}$ carat grains being equal to 72 grs. troy. The term or weight *carat* derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called *kuara.* This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India also the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

Carato, an Italian weight for precious stones, varying at different places. At Florence it is 3.03 grs., at Venice $3\frac{1}{5}$th grs., at Turin $3\frac{3}{10}$th grs. troy.

Caravan, an organized company of merchants travelling by land, who band together for greater security in passing through deserts and other places infested with robbers. Every caravan is under the command of a chief. When it is practicable, they encamp near wells or rivulets, and observe a regular discipline. Camels are used as a means of conveyance, and there are generally more camels in a caravan than men.

The commercial intercourse of Eastern and African nations has been principally carried on, from the remotest period, by means of caravans. The formation of caravans is the only way in which it has ever been possible to carry on any considerable internal commerce in Asia or Africa. The governments that have grown up in these continents have seldom been able, and seldom have they attempted, to render travelling practicable or safe for individuals. The wandering tribes of Arabs have always infested the immense deserts by which they are intersected, and those only who are sufficiently powerful to protect themselves, or sufficiently rich to purchase an exemption from the predatory attacks of these freebooters, can expect to pass through territories subject to their incursions without being exposed to the risk of robbery and murder.

In the pilgrimage to Mecca enjoined on the followers of Mohammed, he expressly grants them the privilege of trading. "*It shall be no crime in you if ye seek an increase from your Lord by trading during the pilgrimage.*" The camels of each caravan are loaded with those commodities of every country which are of easiest carriage and readiest sale, and during the latter part of the month of June and the early part of July, the Holy City is crowded with opulent merchants and zealous devotees. A fair or market is held in Mecca on the 12 days that the pilgrims are allowed to remain in the city.

Few pilgrims, says Burckhardt, except the mendicants, arrive without bringing some productions of their respective countries for sale. Pilgrims from Morocco and the north coast of Africa bring their red bonnets and woollen cloaks; the European Turks, shoes and slippers, hardware, embroidered stuffs, sweetmeats, amber, trinkets of European manufacture, knit silk purses, etc.; the Turks of Anatolia bring carpets, silks, and Angora

shawls; the Persians, cashmere shawls and large silk handkerchiefs; the Afghans, tooth-brushes made of the spongy boughs of a tree growing in Bokhara, beads of a yellow soap-stone, and plain coarse shawls manufactured in their own country; the Indians, the numerous productions of their rich and extensive regions; the people of Yemen, ornaments for Persian pipes, sandals, and various other works in leather; and the Africans bring various articles adapted to the slave trade. The pilgrims are, however, often disappointed in their expectations of gain; want of money makes them hastily sell their little adventures at the public auctions, often at very low prices.

The two principal caravans which yearly rendezvous at Mecca are those of Damascus and Cairo. The first is composed of pilgrims from Europe and Western Asia; the second, Mohammedans from all parts of Africa. The Syrian caravan is said by Burckhardt to be very well regulated. It is always accompanied by the Pacha of Damascus, or one of his principal officers, who gives the signal for encamping and starting by firing a musket. On the route, a troop of horsemen ride in the front, and another in the rear to bring up the stragglers. The different parties of pilgrims, distinguished by their provinces or towns, keep close together. At night torches are lighted, and the daily distance is usually performed between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and an hour or two after sunrise on the following day. The Bedouins or Arabs, who carry provisions for the troops, travel by day only, and in advance of the caravans, the encampment of which they pass in the morning and are overtaken in turn and passed by the caravan on the following night at their own resting-place. At every watering place on the route is a small castle and a large tank, at which the camels water. The castles are garrisoned by a few persons, who remain the whole year to guard the provisions deposited there. It is at these watering-places, which belong to the Bedouins, that the scheikhs of the tribe meet the caravan, and receive the accustomed tribute for allowing it to pass. The caravan which sets out from Cairo for Mecca is not generally so large as that of Damascus, and its route along the shores of the Red Sea is more dangerous and fatiguing. But many of the African and Egyptian merchants sail from Suez, Cosseir, and other ports on the western shore of the Red Sea, for Djidda, whence the journey to Mecca is short and easy. The Persian caravan for Mecca sets out from Bagdad; but many of the Persians are now in the habit of embarking at Bussorah, and coming to Djidda by sea.

Caravans from Bagdad and Bussorah proceed to Aleppo, Damascus, and Diarbekir, laden with all sorts of Indian, Arabian, and Persian commodities; and large quantities of European goods, principally of English cottons, imported at Bussorah, are now distributed throughout all the eastern parts of the Turkish empire by the same means. The intercourse carried on in this way is every day becoming of more importance. See *Bagdad.*

The commerce carried on by caravans in the interior of Africa is widely extended and of considerable value. Besides the great caravan which proceeds from Nubia to Cairo, there are caravans which have no object but commerce, which set out from Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and other States on the sea-coast, and penetrate far into the interior. Some of them take as many as 50 days to reach the place of their destination, travelling at the rate of from 18 to 22 miles per day. The trade of these caravans is a barter of various kinds of goods for slaves. Three distinct caravans are employed in bringing slaves and commodities from Central Africa to Cairo. They do not arrive at stated periods, depending upon the success they have had in procuring slaves, ivory, gold-dust, drugs, and such other articles as are fitted for the Egyptian markets. The largest of these caravans, the Darfur caravan, consists of 2,000 camels, and its departure is looked upon as a most important event, and for a while engages the attention of the whole country.

Caravans are distinguished into heavy and light. Camels loaded with from 500 to 600 lbs. form a heavy caravan; light caravans being the term applied to designate those formed of camels under a moderate load, or half a load.

No particular formalities are required in the formation of a caravan. Those that start at fixed periods are mostly under the control of government, by whom the leaders are appointed. But any dealer is at liberty to form a company and make one. The individual in whose name it is raised is considered as the leader, unless he appoint some one else in his place. When a number of merchants associate together in the design, they elect a chief, and ap-

point officers to decide whatever controversies may arise during the journey. Most of the foregoing account of the manner of conducting business by caravans (here slightly modified and abridged, from McCulloch's Dictionary) was obtained from Shaw's, Burckhardt's, Browne's, and Niebuhr's travels and voyages, and is the latest authentic information on this subject.

Caravan journey, a mode of computing distance in some parts of Africa and Asia by the day's journey of the camel, 30 miles being about the maximum.

Caravansaries, large public buildings for the reception and lodgment of caravans, the traveller finding his own provisions, and the caravansary furnishing lodging and water; they frequently serve also as shops and warehouses.

Caravel, a small vessel, usually about 25 tons burden, used on the coast of France in the herring fisheries.

Caraveru, a red pigment obtained from the *bignonia chica*, with which the Indians of Guiana stain their skin; it is also used as a dye in the United States.

Caraway seed oil, an essential oil obtained from caraway seed, used as a flavoring agent.

Caraway seeds, aromatic seeds used by confectioners and in medicine; the plant is raised in our own gardens, but the seeds are mostly imported from Europe.

Carbanza, a large kind of pea extensively raised in Spain and South America, and sold by measure and by weight.

Carbolic acid, or **Phenol,** an oily, colorless liquid extracted from coal tar. It is largely used as an antiseptic disinfectant, and also in the preparation of picric acid, and of dyes.

Carbonate of soda, mineral alkali, kelp, barilla, and soda-ash; it is now almost exclusively made from sulphate of soda, and the latter from common salt; and is largely consumed in dyeing and bleaching, and in the manufacture of paper, soap, and glass. The imports are about 150,000,000 of lbs. per annum, chiefly from Great Britain.

Carboys, large globular bottles of green glass enclosed in boxes or basket-work, used for conveying liquid acids of too powerful a nature to be carried in casks.

Carbuncle, a dark red variety of precious garnet; a species of ruby.

Carcel lamp, a French lamp in which the oil is pumped up through tubes by a kind of clock-work.

Card, a small piece of card-board on which is engraved or printed the name, business, and location of a mercantile house; the business *card.*

Cardamoms, the capsules or pods of various East India plants, the seeds of which are used in medicine, as adulterations of wine and beer, and as ingredients in curries, sauces, &c.—imported from Bengal. One variety, known as grains of paradise, Guinea grains, and Malagetta pepper, is imported from Guinea and Demerara.

Card-board, thick paper or pasteboard used in the manufacture of playing and printing cards. It is usually made 22x28 inches.

Carded, wool opened or cleansed with cards—not combed.

Cards, a peculiar kind of combs or brushes made of wires stuck through a sheet of leather, and made to point all one way at a certain angle; two of these nailed on separate boards with handles attached, are the domestic cards used by country people for carding both wool and cotton, and are the kind kept for sale at country stores; small square or oblong-shaped pieces of card-board, sold usually in packs of 50. See *Playing-cards.*

Card wire-cloth, cloth in which fine iron wire is inserted for combing and unharling the fibres, &c., of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp.

Careenage, a careening ground, a place suitable for placing a ship high and dry.

Careening, the act of laying a vessel on one side for repairing it.

Carga, a Spanish liquid measure; also a Spanish weight ranging from 117½ lbs. to 338½ lbs.; a commercial weight in Central America equal to 81 lbs.; for raisins at Malaga, 177½ lbs.; for wine at Barcelona, 31.879 gals.; at Majorca, 28.671 gals.; at Valencia, 46.690 gals.; at Candia as a dry measure, 4⅓ bu.

Cargadon, the freight or loading of a ship.

Cargador, a Dutch ship broker who obtains freight for vessels.

Cargos, a commercial term in Calcutta for 20 pieces—as 20 skins.

Cargo, the lading of a ship or merchant vessel; goods, merchandise, or wares conveyed in a ship; freight, load, lading; that which cannot be stowed in the hold is termed deck cargo. The term is usually

applied to goods only, and does not include human beings, though to say a cargo of emigrants is considered admissible.

Cargo pork, a trade-name for packed pork which contains certain parts of the hog not considered merchantable, thus,—a barrel of otherwise merchantable pork may contain 30 lbs. of head and 4 shoulders, but such a barrel must be branded on one head of each barrel "cargo pork." Laws State N. Y.

Carica, a Venetian weight of 266⅔ lbs., also another name for the carga, a grain or dry measure.

Cariolla, a weight for salt in the Ionian islands, 104⅛ bu.

Carival, a money of account in the Deccan, India, worth about one cent.

Carle, a kind of hemp.

Carline, a small silver coin current in Naples, worth about 7 cents.

Carlock, a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used chiefly for clarifying wine—imported from Russia.

Carmen, cartmen or draymen; persons who convey merchandise from the store to the ship, or from the wharf to the store, or to any other place, either for long or short distances, for hire. Where carmen carry goods for hire as an employment, they are common carriers.

In London carmen are subjected to the rule of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to whom the owner of every cart pays an annual license duty of 17*s.* 4*d.* (about $4). They are obliged to help to load and unload their carts; and if any carman exacts more than the regular rates, upon due proof before the Lord Mayor, or any two magistrates, he shall suffer imprisonment for 21 days. Merchants or other persons may choose what cart they please (except such as stand for wharf-work, tackle-work, crane-work, at shops and merchants' houses, which are to be taken in turn); and every carman standing with his empty cart next to any goods to be loaded, shall, upon the first demand, load the same for the accustomed rates; and if any person shall cause a carman to attend at his shop or warehouse with his loaded cart, the carman being willing to help to unload the same, he shall pay the carman after the rate of 12*d.* for every hour after the first half hour for his attendance. In New York carmen are required to obtain a license from the Mayor of the city, and to pay annually, on the renewal thereof, the sum of $1.50. A carman is not at liberty to refuse to carry a good and sufficient load, as much as can be conveniently and safely stowed on his cart, or is reasonable for one horse to draw, nor any article of less than 2,000 lbs. weight, when required so to do, unless he be then actually employed. He is entitled to be paid the legal rates immediately upon the carting, and in case of refusal he may convey the goods to the office of the Superintendent of Police. All disputes or disagreements as to distance or compensation are determined by the Mayor. The rates of compensation are fixed by city ordinances, and if any carman shall demand or receive any greater rate than is allowed, he forfeits his claim for any compensation whatever therefor. For rates which carmen charge for their services, see *Boston* and *New York.*

Carmine, a lake pigment of a brilliant crimson, formed by a combination of finely pulverized cochineal, alumina, and a little oxide of tin. It is used by miniature painters, and for various purposes in the arts; liquid carmine is a solution of carmine in water of ammonia.

Carminia maund, a weight for wool, in Persia, of 6 lbs.

Carnauba-wax, a vegetable wax procured in Brazil from the leaves of a species of palm; it is harder than beeswax, and of a lemon tint, and is employed for candle-making.

Carnelian, a mineral generally of a clear, bright red tint, the best being of a perfectly uniform color. Carnelian has always been a favorite substance for seals, brooches, rings, necklaces, etc. The finest specimens are procured from Arabia, and from Cambay and Surat in India. On being taken from their native bed they are exposed to the heat of the sun for one or two years, and it is said that the longer they remain in that situation the brighter and deeper will be the color of the stone; after undergoing this process they are boiled for two days, and then sent to the manufacturers.

Caroba, in Tunis, the 16th part of a piaster, equal to about 3 cents.

Carobs, or **Carob-beans,** carob-fruit; the seed in the pods of the carob-tree, a common tree in Spain and other parts of Southern Europe, and in some parts of Asia. The pods contain a nutritious succulent pulp, which is used as food where the tree is a native; but principally, and very extensively, as a fattening food for horses and cattle. The tree grows wild in the island of Cyprus, from whence is annually exported to Russia, England,

and other parts, from seven thousand to eight thousand tons.

Carolin, a German gold coin, worth about $5.

Carolina allspice, the bark and wood of a spicy sweet-scented shrub, the *calycanthus floridas;* the flowers have an agreeable scent like those of allspice, hence the name.

Carolina potato, the sweet potato.

Carolus, a gold coin struck in the reign of Charles I., of the value of £1 sterling, but subsequently of the value of $5.57.

Caroteel, a tierce or cask in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.

Carpets, coverings for floors, usually composed wholly or in part of wool, and produced in a variety of colors and patterns. They were first manufactured in Persia and Turkey; and Turkey carpets, even at the present time, are hardly excelled by any of the European manufactures. *Aubusson carpets*, composed of wool, are manufactured in France, usually in one piece, to suit the dimensions of the room. They are the finest and most expensive carpets brought to the United States. *Axminster carpets* are the next in quality and value, and these are also frequently in one piece. The warp of the Axminster is of strong linen, ingeniously concealed by the small tufts or bunches of different-colored woollens or worsteds, and in such a manner as to form the patterns. They are manufactured in France, Great Britain, and the United States. *Wilton carpets* are next in value. They differ from Brussels in this, that the loops of worsted are all cut through, and the carpet assumes a velvet appearance. The best are made in Saxony; they are also made in Great Britain and the United States. *Brussels carpets.*—These form the greatest part of the carpet trade. They are usually 27 inches wide, and are composed of linen and worsted. The cloth is entirely linen, with two threads of linen for the shoot, one above and the other below the worsted. *Patent velvet*, or *Tapestry velvet.*—These differ only from Tapestry in being cut like Wilton. They come in widths of 27 and 54 inches. *Tapestry Brussels.*—These carpets differ from regular or body Brussels in being woven in a common loom, and printed in the warp. An inferior kind is produced by being printed in the piece. *Kidderminster*, or *Ingrain*, or, as sometimes called, Scotch carpets, are formed by the intersection of two or more cloths of different colors. They sometimes are composed of three thicknesses of cloth, and are then called "Three-ply;" but more commonly of two pieces, and called "Two-ply." They are so woven that the back of the carpet is exactly the same pattern as the front, but the colors are reversed. They are usually 36 inches in width.

All the above-described carpets, except the Turkey and Aubusson, are produced at various places in Great Britain and in the United States, and their names do not denote either the present or the original place of manufacture. In addition to the foregoing, there are several kinds of carpets made in India, of *cotton;* and in Scotland, hemp and jute carpets are manufactured on a large scale. In the United States there are also made hemp carpets, and also a kind of domestic manufacture called rag-carpets; both the latter are usually 36 inches in width. The style, quality, and colors of certain kinds of American carpets are not inferior to those of France or England.

Carpathian Balsam, an oil or resin distilled from the fresh cones and green tops of a species of pine in Germany.

Carpenters' Tools, the implements used by carpenters, consisting of axes, augers, adzes, spokeshaves, chisels, gauges, hand-saws, saws, hammers, hatchets, planes, braces and bits, squares, compasses, etc., etc.

Carpet-Bags, travelling-bags made from carpeting; a popular, not commercial, name for any kind of travelling-bag.

Carpeting, materials for carpets; pieces of carpets; carpets in general.

Carrack, a large Spanish ship.

Carrageen, Irish moss—a sea-weed collected for the preparation of a light and nutritious jelly used as food for invalids; it is also used as a substitute for size.

Carrata, a weight for marble at Carrara, 2,240 lbs., and a solid measure of 12¾ cubic feet.

Carriage, the price or expense of transporting goods.

Carriage fittings, the metal parts of carriages.

Carriage rug, a sheepskin mat; or mat of fur, woollen, or other material for the floor of a carriage.

Carrier, one who carries goods for another. He may be either a private or a

common carrier. A private carrier is one who carries for another casually, but who does not pursue the business of carrying as his usual and professed occupation. He must carry and deliver the goods in the manner he bargains to do, whether this bargain be in words, or implied from the nature of the service which he undertakes to render. If he carry the goods for hire he is bound to ordinary diligence and care; if any loss or injury occur to the goods, while in his charge, for the want of such care and diligence, he is responsible; if he carry the goods without any compensation, paid or promised, he is bound only to such care as a person would take of his own property, and is only responsible for gross negligence. See *Common Carrier*.

Carro, a wine measure, at Naples, equal to 257¾ gals.; at Turin, 148$\frac{84}{100}$ gals.; as a dry measure it is 56⅛ bu.

Carry, to sustain; to hold stocks or goods for another until the party makes sale, or finds it convenient to pay for them.

Carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound.

Carrying trade, the business of transporting merchandise, etc., from place to place, by sea or land, for a compensation.

Carry on, to conduct or prosecute a business.

Cart, a strong two-wheeled carriage for conveying merchandise from one part of a city to another.

Cartage, the act of conveying goods by carts from one part of the city or town to any other part; also the charge made for the same; where goods are conveyed by teams any distance from a city, the word hauling or teaming is used. Cartage is the word used in New York, the service being performed by the use of carts. The same service in Boston is called truckage, and at Philadelphia *drayage;* the dray being used for the purpose in Philadelphia, and the truck generally in Boston. See *Boston*, also *New York*.

Carte blanche (French), white paper; a blank paper, signed at the bottom by a person, or otherwise duly authenticated, and intrusted to another party to be filled up as he pleases; applied usually in the sense of unlimited credit; a document occasionally, but not frequently, issued by merchants. A power of attorney, specifying to what extent and within what range and limits the party holds himself responsible for the acts of another is generally sufficient, and, to say the least, is always more prudent.

Cased goods, in the glass trade, articles in which colored metal has been added to flint glass.

Case-hardened, hardened on the surface; the surface of iron converted into steel.

Cash assets, anything which comes under the head of cash; also bills receivable, or other readily negotiable paper, money in bank subject to draft, bills for merchandise collectible on presentation, gold certificates, etc. Bank stock, railway shares, and such like securities, however easily they may be turned into cash, are in the nature of investments, and are not cash assets.

Cash, money at command, ready money, drafts or checks on banks or bankers payable on demand, gold and silver coin, and bank notes.

Cash, a Chinese copper coin, the only native coin in use throughout China. It is circular, measuring between $\frac{5}{6}$ths and $\frac{9}{10}$ths of an inch in diameter, and has a square hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing. It is cast, and not stamped or minted; the obverse bears the name of the province in which it is cast; on the reverse is the name of the reign, and the words "current money" in Chinese. Originally this coin was pure copper, and 1,000 of cash was reckoned about equal to 1 silver dollar; but the lighter weight and the gradual debasement of the coin by the mixture of tin, and even iron, has so reduced its value that at the present time it takes anywhere from 1,000 to 1,400 to equal in value a Mexican silver dollar.

Some years ago, copper being at a high price in this country, several tons of *Cash* were bought up in China and shipped to New York as coin, copper at the time being subject to a high rate of duty, coin under the Tariff being admitted free. The government demanded duty as for copper. The importer insisted upon free entry. On the trial the U. S. District Attorney, McKean, took the ground that the article was not coin, at least not coin within the meaning of the law; that it was not intended to be used as coin, and, in fact, could not be exchanged, bartered, or sold for anything else than copper. The importer rested his case on the words of the law, "*coin, free,*" and confined his proof to the single point, is, or is not, the article in question *coin*. A number of gentlemen who had resided in China, some of them

for several years, were called as witnesses. They pronounced it the actual government coin, bearing the government marks and devices. The importer's views were sustained, and the Cash was admitted free of duty.

Cash-account, an account to which nothing is debited or credited but cash; the account in the ledger with "CASH," wherein all the cash received is charged or debited to the account, and all cash paid out or disbursed is credited to the account.

Cash-balance, amount standing on the Dr. side of cash-account.

Cash-book, the book in which are entered the receipts and payments of money—the receipts on one side, the payments or disbursements on the other side.

Cash-boy, in large retail stores the cash received for sales is only taken at the desk of the cashier; the salesman who receives it from the customer, instead of taking it himself to the cashier, transmits it, with a ticket, by a messenger or boy, who answers to the call of "Cash."

Cash-credit, the privilege of drawing money from a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security.

Cash customer, a purchaser who pays the money down for his purchases.

Cashew-nut, a nut attached to the fruit of anacardium, a West-Indian tree; the fruit or apple, as well as the nut, are edible, and the tree itself furnishes gum and other articles of commerce; the kernels of the nut are used in the preparation of chocolate and in cookery.

Cashier, one who has the charge of money, or superintends the receipts and payments; a bank officer next in rank to the President, usually appointed by the Board of Directors as a permanent officer, differing in this from the President, who is only elected for one year.

Cashmere, a textile fabric formed of the wool of a goat found in Thibet, first imported from the kingdom of Cashmere; also a fancy woollen fabric.

Cashmere wool, the wool of the goat of Cashmere and Thibet, the fine qualities of which, the shawl wool, consist of the fine down growing next to the skin, from which the long hairs are all carefully picked by hand. The great mart for this grade of Cashmere or shawl wool is at Kilghet, a town or village of Ladakh, about 400 miles from the northern boundary of Cashmere. The wool of the goats which pasture in the highest parts of the mountains in Thibet has a bright ochre color, and that of those which pasture in lower ground is of a yellowish white, and still lower, entirely white. The white is very readily dyed; the other kinds are generally woven in their natural color. About 2 lbs. are obtained from a single goat once a year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is washed with starch. It is to the quality of the water of the valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced from this wool. It is asserted that the genuine wool is imported by the shawl manufacturers of Edinburgh and Paisley, in Scotland.

Cash price, the lowest price at which an article will be sold; the price at which an article may be sold at any time; net price, or price without discount.

Cash sales, the sales made for ready money, in contradistinction to sales on which credit is given. In New York, where goods are sold for cash to customers of established credit, and payment made at any time within 30 days, or on the first day of each month, the transactions are considered as cash sales.

Cash securities, bonds, drafts, bills receivable, and all kinds of negotiable securities which may readily be converted into money.

Cash store, a term used by merchants who sell their goods only for cash and refuse to give credit.

Cask, a wooden hooped vessel or barrel of staves and headings, of various shapes and dimensions..

Cask-lifting frame, a tilter for facilitating the drawing off of liquids when the cask gets low.

Cassaba, an Arab measure of about 4 yards.

Cassava, a starch obtained from the roots of the *jatropha manihot*, a tropical tree or shrub; the expressed juice of the root formed into starch, washed and dried, is the tapioca of commerce.

Cassava cakes, thin cakes made of the pulp roots of the cassava, and used as food in tropical countries.

Casse paper, the two outside quires of the ream, which are usually more or less broken; broken paper.

Cassel yellow, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, known also as Turner's yellow and patent yellow.

Cassia bark, or *Cassia lignea*, the bark of the *laurus cassia*, a tree which

grows in Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands. It is an inferior quality of cinnamon, and is often mixed with the genuine article, but may be distinguished from it by its containing a greater proportion of mucilage. The Chinese cinnamon is always the cassia, or inferior kind. As imported from Canton it comes in cases of 50 catties weight each, or in mats of 50 catties to the bundle.

Cassia buds, the young flowers of several species of cinnamon brought from the East Indies, chiefly from Singapore; they have an aromatic taste like cinnamon. The annual imports to the U. S., usually via China, are inconsiderable, seldom amounting to 25,000 lbs. The buds come packed in cases of 133 lbs.

Cassia fistula, the pods of the *cassia fistula*, or pudding-pipe-tree, which grows in the East and West Indies and in Egypt. The pods are woody, of a dark brown color, of about the thickness of the thumb, and from 15 to 24 inches in length. Those from the West Indies are packed in casks or cases, and are inferior to those from the East Indies.

Cassia-oil, a volatile oil obtained from the Chinese cinnamon bark.

Cassimere or **Kerseymere,** a thin fine woollen cloth, used chiefly as a material for making into trousers.

Cassinetts, mixed cloths, the warp of cotton and the weft of wool, or wool and silk.

Cassius purple, a beautiful purple pigment used in porcelain and glass painting; a mixture of oxide of tin and gold, so named from its discoverer; it is also called purple of cassius, and cassius precipitate.

Cassonade, raw sugar; cask sugar; coarse, brown, moist, or muscovado sugar.

Cassumunar, cassumer, an aromatic root of the East Indies, somewhat resembling ginger, of a pungent bitter taste.

Cast, to compute, to reckon or calculate; to cast accounts.

Castellano, a weight for gold used in South America, of about 71 grains troy.

Castile soap, a hard, mottled, refined soap, made with olive-oil and soda.

Castings, any of the variety of useful or ornamental articles formed in a mould by liquid metal,—more usually applied to articles cast from iron.

Cast iron, iron as first extracted from the ores, being cast in a species of mould. It is hard and brittle, and is commercially known as "*pig iron*," which see. Broken stoves, pots, kettles, and other kinds of old scraps of castings, are bought and sold as cast iron scraps.

Castor-beans, the seeds of the castor-oil plant, largely produced in Southern Illinois, and also extensively imported from the East Indies for the purpose of being manufactured into castor-oil. "The article has no uniform commercial name, but is sometimes called 'beans' and sometimes 'seeds.'" *Let. Sec. Cobb to Col. at Boston, March* 12, 1859.

Castor, a fetid animal substance obtained from the pouch situated in the groin of the beaver; it is a substance somewhat resembling musk, and is sold as a drug. It is distinguished, according to its source, either as American or Russian castor, the latter being most esteemed.

Castor hats, hats made from beaver fur.

Castor-oil, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *palma christi*, or castor-oil plant; the plant is cultivated in various parts of the world, and is extensively grown in Illinois and other South-western States. Most of the seeds in Illinois are expressed into oil at St. Louis. The oil is separated from the seeds either by boiling them in water or subjecting them to the action of the press; the first method gives the larger quantity, the latter the better quality. It is produced on a large scale at Jersey City, from seeds mostly obtained from the East Indies. Used as a medicine, but principally in the preparation of hair-oils, it being the only fatty oil which combines readily with alcohol.

Castor pomace, the cake of the castor-bean after the oil is expressed. Sold by the ton as a manure.

Casts, statuettes or figures, or any thing formed in moulds and cast in plaster, bronze, or other metal.

Cast steel, broken bars of iron, fused in a crucible and poured into moulds, and thus converted into one of the varieties of commercial steel.

Cat, a vessel formed on the Norwegian model, of about 600 tons, employed in the English and Scotch coal trade.

Catalogue, a written or printed list of articles of merchandise to be sold, whether at private sale or by auction.

Catamaran, a surf-boat used at Madras; also a light raft used on the coast of Brazil for landing goods through the surf.

Catawba grape, an extensively cultivated grape in all the Middle States,

originally from near the head waters of the Catawba River. They are sold in the New York markets in boxes or baskets, at prices varying from 10 to 30 cents per lb.

Catawba wine, an American wine largely produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri, from the Catawba grape. At this time, 1871, it is probably the best known and is in larger demand than any other wine produced in the United States. It is put up in bottles and sold by the dozen, and is manufactured both as a still and as a sparkling wine.

Catchpenny, anything worthless, and made merely to sell in order to get money.

Catchup, sauces made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

Catechu, an inspissated extract from the wood of several trees, chiefly the areca palm and *acacia catechu*, used by dyers and tanners, and slightly as a drug. For tanning purposes 1 lb. is estimated as equal to 8 lbs. of oak bark. The places most remarkable for its production are the Burmese territories, Concan, on the Malabar coast, and the forests skirting the northern part of Bengal. It is obtained from the tree by boiling the heart of the wood, when it assumes the look and consistency of tar; the substance hardens by cooling, is formed into small balls or squares, and being dried in the sun is fit for market; it is largely sold at Singapore, and in the price-currents is called cutch.

Catena, an Italian measure of length, from 4 to 20 yards.

Catgut, the name applied to strings, made chiefly from the intestines of sheep, used for harp, violin, and guitar bow-strings, hatters' strings, &c. It is said that the best strings are made in Naples, because the Italian sheep, from their leanness, afford the best raw material—the membranes of lean animals being tougher than those of animals in high condition; a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

Cathedral glass, stained or painted glass, such as is used for church windows.

Catlings, a commercial name for the dried intestines of animals, used for the strings of musical instruments.

Catlinite, a reddish variety of claystone found on the prairies west of the Mississippi, which is carved into tobacco pipes by the Indians, and named after Catlin, the American painter.

Cat-salt, a very pure, granulated, coarse salt formed from the leach-brine; used in the manufacture of hard soap, and for curing fish.

Cat's-eye, a beautiful mineral or precious stone; a kind of opal or fibrous quartz, of a variety of colors, enclosing asbestos.

Cat-skins, the skins or furs of both domestic and wild cats are bought by furriers and others, and after being dyed are sold as sables, or false sables; many of the wild-cats have a long and valuable fur, and the Hudson Bay Co. have sold, generally under the name of Canadian lynx-skins, as many as 30,000 a year; the fur of the domestic cat is less valuable.

Cat-tail, the name given to the inflorescent tops of a species of flag, *typha latifolia*, which are gathered in large quantities on the Hackensack flats, in New Jersey, and other places, packed in bales, and sold to feather-dealers in New York at about $5 per 100 lbs., and by them, after some preparation, mixed with feathers and used for mattresses, beds, etc.

Cattemundoo, or **callemundoo,** an elastic gum, obtained from a species of euphorbia.

Cattle, this word is only used commercially when applied to beef-cattle,—as where *cattle* are sold at so much a head, or per lb.; or a drove of *cattle*, thereby meaning beef-cattle.

Cattle-hair, the short hair of cattle is an ingredient in mortar, and is largely imported from the Rio Grande and from Buenos Ayres; it is generally quoted in the market reports under the head of builders' materials. Brown cow-hair and gray kid-hair are included in the wool price-currents of London, and are probably used for some purposes as substitutes for wool.

Cattle market, the place or yard, in or near cities, where cattle are sold on stated days to butchers. The city of Chicago is called the great cattle market of the West,—most of the cattle of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a large part of those of Texas, concentrating at this point for shipment to the Eastern cities.

Cattle train, a number of cars or trucks on a railway for conveying cattle to the market.

Cattle truck, a partially closed car for conveying live stock on a railway.

Catty, a commercial weight, in China and Japan equal to 1⅓ lb., and in China,

for gold and silver, a catty weighs 22½ Spanish dollars; the Malayan catty is the weight of 24 dollars; the catty of silk in the East is equal to about 2⅔ lbs.; as a commercial weight at Sumatra it is about 2⅛ lbs., at Siam a little more than 1⅓ lb.

Carthamus, dyers' saffron, or safflower, principally imported into the United States from the Mediterranean.

Carthamus-oil, an oil obtained from the seeds of the safflower.

Cart-load, the quantity that a cart will hold or a horse can draw; the ordinary load is 2,000 lbs., as a ton of coal, or 10 barrels of flour; the load which the Custom-House carmen recognize is only 1,200 lbs.

Carton, Cartoon, Cartonnage, pasteboard or paper boxes, used for holding various kinds of goods.

Carton pierre, a species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture, composed of the pulp of paper mixed with whiting and glue.

Cartridges, paper cases holding the powder and ball for fire-arms.

Cartridge-paper, a strong heavy paper used by draughtsmen for drawing rough designs, or for making cartridge cases.

Caruto, a name for the lama dye, a beautiful bluish black color, obtained in British Guiana from the juice of the fruit of the marmalade box, or *genipa Americana.*

Carvings, figures, brackets, or other ornamental articles carved from wood.

Carwal, or **carval,** a grain measure of India, ranging in different localities from 900 to 1,784 lbs.

Cascarilla bark, a drug bark, the product of a tree of the Bahama Islands; it is usually imported in bags or casks, in pieces of about 6 or 8 inches long, and about one-tenth of an inch thick; when burnt the odor is that of musk.

Case, a box of any kind; a *case* of goods.

Cauk, a weight in Sumatra of about 11⅓ ounces.

Caustic barley, a name for the seeds of the white veratrum, or hellebore, used in medicine.

Cauthee, a coarse Indian cotton cloth.

Cautionnement, in France a sum lodged by way of guarantee or security.

Cava, an intoxicating beverage made in the Pacific islands from the fermented juice of some kind of plant.

Cavallo, a petty copper coin of Italy.

Cavan, caban, a dry measure and weight used in the Philippine Islands for grain; a cavan of paddy, or rice in the husk, will weigh about 96 lbs.; of cleaned rice, 130 to 135 lbs.

Cavear, caveer, a money of account at Mocha, worth about 1 cent; a nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty cavears being reckoned equal to one dollar.

Caveat emptor, a commercial law term, which is equivalent to, Let the purchaser beware or take heed; let him examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment.

Cavendish tobacco, a chewing tobacco softened with syrup or molasses and pressed into cakes.

Cavezzo, an Italian measure of length of variable dimensions in different cities, the minimum being about 2¼ yds., the maximum, 4¼.

Caviare, a preparation of the dried spawn or salted roe of large fish. It is most largely produced and principally consumed in Russia, though it is largely used in Germany, Italy, and Greece, and also to some extent in England and the United States. The black caviare is made from the roe of the sturgeon: a cheaper and less prized red kind is obtained from the roe of the gray mullet, and some of the carp species, but the larger amount is made of the roe of the sturgeon caught in the Wolga; 30,000 barrels have been exported from Astrachan in a single season. In New York, at Delmonico's, it is much used instead of meat in forming sandwiches, and by many persons is highly esteemed.

Caxo, a Spanish measure of ore, varying in bulk at different places; at Potosi, equal to about 5,000 lbs.; a chest of burnt, ground, and washed ores of any kind of metal.

Caya, a satin-wood shipped from St. Domingo.

Cayenne pepper, a pungent red pepper made from the berries of several species of capsicum, but especially from the *capsicum frutescens*, a shrubby plant of the East Indies. The red oval seeds of this species are more sharp and biting than those of any other kind. The ripe pods are dried in the sun, and then in an oven after the bread is baked, in an earthen or stone pot, with flour between the strata of pods. When quite dry they are cleansed from the flour, and beaten or ground to fine powder. To every ounce of this a pound of wheat flour is added, and it is

made into small cakes with leaven; these are baked, cut into small pieces, baked again, that they may be as dry and hard as biscuit, and then are beaten into powder, and sifted; it is then packed up in a compressed state, in such a manner as to exclude air, and in that state enters into commerce. It is asserted that much of it is adulterated.

Caytongee, a name in Sumatra for the second quality of pepper.

Cebadilla seed, the seeds of a plant growing in Mexico, which yield the poisonous drug veratria.

Cedar, a durable, strong-scented wood, of a reddish, and also of a bright red color,—the *juniperus virginiana*,—a native of North America, the West India islands, and Japan. It is manufactured into coopers' staves, shingles, cigar-boxes, coverings for lead-pencils, cabinet-work, and a variety of other puposes. The white cedar is a species of cypress.

Cedar-gum, a gum resin obtained in the Cape Colony from the branches and cones of a species of cedar; it is used in medicine and in the preparation of varnishes.

Cedra, cedrat, a species of Italian citron which yields an oil used for flavoring liqueurs, and in perfumery.

Cedrium, the resin of the cedar-tree.

Celemin, a Spanish dry measure, ranging in different places from 3⅛ to 11 pints.

Celestine, a native sulphate of strontia. It is found colorless, gray, and sometimes of delicate tints of blue, whence its name. It is made into nitrate of strontia in Bristol, Eng., and forms the basis of the red fire used at the theatres, and in pyrotechny.

Celtic acid, an acid obtained from the spermaceti whale.

Cement, hydraulic lime; Roman cement; glutinous or other substances capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion. In the United States, the lime-stone, from which the cement for building purposes is obtained, is found in various localities, especially in Virginia and Kentucky. The source of the largest supplies for the Northern States is from Ulster Co., in the State of New York; the place of shipment is Rondout, on the Hudson, about 90 miles above New York City. Cement is sold by the barrel. Net weight, 300 lbs.; gross, 320 lbs.

Cent, a copper or nickel coin of the United States, of the value of 10 mills, or the 100th part of a dollar; as a nominal money division, the cent is in use in various parts of the European continent where decimal coinage is current; the term is also used as a contraction of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred, hence *per cent.* means per hundred, as *five per cent.*, meaning five in the hundred. See *Coins.*

Cents, in all transactions where fractional parts of the dollar are required to be expressed, except in cases where the terms *half* and *quarter dollar*, or *dimes* and *half dimes* are used, all of which are American coins, the term *cents* should be employed, and not shillings, nor pence, nor pennies. These last-named colonial terms were virtually extinguished by the Act of Congress of 1792, which established the Federal currency.

Centage, a rate by the hundred; percentage being a commission or allowance at so much per cent.

Cental system, the buying and selling by the 100,—as wheat or corn by the 100 lbs., instead of by the bushel or measure.

Centenaar, the Amsterdam cwt., or quintal, equal to nearly 109 lbs.

Centigramme, a French weight; the 100th part of the gramme, equal to 0.15 gr.

Centime, a money of account in France, 100 centimes making one franc; the centime is also used in account in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria; and as a division of the Dutch guilder; a hundredth part of anything.

Centimetre, the linear measure in France and Belgium, the 100th part of the metre, equal to 0.39 inches; in Holland the name of the centimetre is duim, or pouce; in Venetian Lombardy it is called doight.

Centinajo,

Centina, the Italian quintal, of varying proportions in different towns; in Florence, 75 lbs.; in Milan, 220½ lbs.; a salt measure in the Ionian Islands of 4,410 lbs.

Centner, the commercial cwt. or quintal of the Continental States, which varies; at Bremen it is 127½ lbs.; but the toll centner of the German States is about 110¼ lbs.; in Prussia the trade centner is 113 $\frac{44}{100}$ lbs.; in Vienna it is very nearly 123½ lbs. Metallurgists use a weight which they divide into 100 equal parts, each of 1 lb., and the whole they call a centner.

Centres, the plain parts of shawls, as, for instance, the centres, which are pre-

pared in Bradford, England, to which the Paisley weavers attach ornamental borders.

Cephalic, a name applied to certain kinds of snuffs, or medicines.

Ceramic, a term applied to ornamental pottery; a generic term including all manufactures of potters' clay.

Cerasm, cherry-tree gum, and other gums or gummy substances which swell, but do not readily dissolve in water.

Cerecloth, cloth smeared with melted wax or gummy substance.

Cerium, a white brittle metal discovered in 1803, by Berzelius.

Ceroon, or **Seroon,** a bale or package made of skins; cocoa, indigo, and Peruvian bark are usually imported in ceroons.

Ceroxyline, the resin of palm-wax.

Certificate, a testimony given in writing; a voucher, as a certificate of stock in a bank.

Certified checks, checks presented at banks and certified by the signature of the paying teller, or by the stamp of the bank affixed by the teller, that the check is good, whereby the bank becomes responsible to the holder of the check. It is now the practice, as it always should have been, to immediately charge such checks to the account of the drawer, although they may not be presented for payment for weeks after.

Certificates of origin, a document required at the customs in England, from importers of coffee, cocoa, sugar, and spirits brought from any of the British plantations, which must be signed and attested by the proper officers of the places where the goods were shipped, and certifying the place of their production.

Ceruleum, indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid, used in dyeing Saxon blue.

Cetass, a weight of Baden, the 100th part of the local pound, and weighing 77.17 grains.

Cevadilla, the seed of *veratrum sabadilla*, a drug imported chiefly from Vera Cruz.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. It has a large export and import trade, chiefly with England, but also some direct trade with the United States, but which in the official returns is included in the trade with the East Indies. Among its chief exports are plumbago, cinnamon, rice, tobacco, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and coir. See *Columbo*.

Ceylon moss, a moss obtained on the coasts of Ceylon, which is used for making jellies.

Ceylon stone, a general name for minerals and jewels found in Ceylon.

Chablis, a kind of French white wine.

Chabutarah, a market-place or custom-house in India.

Chaffer, to bargain, to haggle, to negotiate, to beat down the price of an article.

Chagreen, a rough leather; also, the prepared skin of the dog-fish.

Chains, a succession of rings or links interlocking with one another, of whatever material composed.

Chain-work, a style of fabric formed by the threads being linked together in the form of a chain, as in tambouring and hosiery.

Chakkara, a name on the Malabar Coast for the coarse sugar made from the juice of the cocoa-nut and other palms.

Chalan, a common Indian name for an invoice, pass, voucher, or way-bill.

Chalcedony, the name for a kind of semi-transparent mineral. The variety of its colors and its beautiful lustre renders it much esteemed as an ornamental stone, though its great hardness renders it difficult to work. It is found in Tuscany, Cornwall, and near the Giants' Causeway, in Ireland, and derives its name from Chalcedon in Asia Minor, where it was originally obtained.

Chaldron, a heaped measure employed as a weight for coals, the London chaldron being 3,063¾ lbs.; the Newcastle chaldron of 52½ cwt.; but for boats estimated at 53 cwt.; the coal chaldron varies,—at Pictou, Nova Scotia, it is nominally 1¼ ton, but the average weight of the Pictou chaldron is 3456 lbs.; the ordinary weight required in the markets of the U. S. is 2,940 lbs., but at New York the chaldron of coals is only 2,500 lbs.; as a dry measure it is 36 bu.

Chalies, a petty money of account in Ceylon.

Chalk, a white earthy limestone, or variety of carbonate of lime; as a commercial article it is not found in the U. S., but is abundant in England and France. It is imported into the U. S. from England in bulk, and generally as ballast. It forms the basis of whiting and some white colors; black chalk is a kind of earth used for drawing; red chalk is a clayey ochre used by painters and artificers; French chalk is soap-stone.

Chalk drawings, drawings sketched and filled in with black, and with colored crayons.

Challis, a fine printed, soft woollen, or woollen and silk fabric, used for dress goods.

Chalter, a dry measure of Stettin, equal to 84¼ bu.

Chaltick, a native kind of rice in Russia.

Chalybeates, mineral waters and medicines which contain iron.

Chama, the name for a kind of seed used as a substitute for rice on the coast of Malabar.

Chambard fabrics, stuffs made from soft worsted yarn, in Saxony, by hand-weavers.

Chamber of commerce, an organization or board of merchants and traders, established in commercial cities with a view to take cognizance of matters affecting the general or special interests of trade; to memorialize the government on questions affecting the commerce of the country; to diffuse useful information on subjects connected with domestic or foreign commercial products; to establish rules and regulations for the government of trade in the city where the Chamber is located; to arbitrate and settle commercial disputes and differences, by the application of commercial usages; to fix and determine the modes of purchase and sale of certain articles, and to establish a tariff of rates of commissions, &c., &c.

Chambrays, plain ginghams with white woof and colored warp.

Chamois, or shammy leather, leather made from various kinds of skins dressed with fish-oil, which is hammered or beaten into the pores of the skin, and afterwards partially dried and washed in alkali, when it becomes soft and pliable. The true shammy leather, which, however, is very rare, is made from the skin of the *chamois*, a species of the antelope tribe of animals, which inhabits the Alpine mountains.

Champagne, an effervescing French wine, manufactured in the Department of Marne, in the province of Champagne, in France. The department of Marne has about 46,000 acres of vineyards, which yield about 14,000,000 gallons of red and white wines, about two-thirds of which, mostly of the red, are manufactured into what is called champagne, and forms the great staple of commerce of the district. Rheims and Epernay contain the most celebrated vineyards of the Department. The principal markets for champagne are—Russia, England, the United States, the East Indies, and France. It comes in baskets or boxes, containing usually 1 doz. quart or 2 doz. pint bottles, and is always sold by the doz.

Champignon, the French name for the edible mushroom.

Chanaca, a name in Costa Rica for coarse sugar.

Chander, a Chinese extract or preparation of opium, used for smoking.

Chandler, a general name for a dealer, as tallow chandler, ship chandler, &c.; one who makes and sells candles.

Chandlery, the commodities sold by a chandler.

Change, to barter; to give one kind of money for another; an exchange, or place where merchants meet for business; money returned to a purchaser who hands the seller a larger amount than the price of the article purchased; small money.

Chank-shells, common conch-shells picked up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, near Ceylon, and other places. These shells are in extensive demand throughout the East Indies, where they are sawed into narrow rings or bracelets, and worn on the arms and legs of Hindoo women. Those only are valuable which are taken with the fish, and are known in commerce as green chanks. The white chank, which is the shell thrown upon the beach, will hardly sell for enough, at Calcutta, to pay their freight from the gulf shores.

Chantilly lace, a costly, hand-made black lace, made at Chantilly, in France.

Chap book, a small book carried about for sale by chapmen or hawkers.

Chaplet, a pair of stirrup leathers; a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary.

Chapman, one who buys and sells on a small scale; a seller or market man.

Chapwoman, a woman who buys and sells.

Char, a liquid measure in Germany, of 133⅓ gals.

Charcoal, charred or burnt wood, or the black brittle mass obtained by burning wood out of contact with air; if bones be used instead of wood, the mass is called animal charcoal, or *abaiser*. Charcoal is used in destroying the smell, taste, and color of various substances, in the manufacture of gunpowder, and as a fuel in the manufacture of fine qualities of iron. In its finer states, as in ivory-black, lamp-black, &c., it forms the basis of black paints, printers' ink, &c.

Charcoal iron, pig-iron produced from the ores by the use of charcoal, in con

tradistinction to iron produced by the use of anthracite or bituminous coal.

Charge, a weight in France, of 323¾ lbs.; in Antwerp, of 414⅔ lbs.; a measure of Marseilles, 4½ bu.; also a measure for oil, of 39⅔ gals.

Charged, trusted; debited in the seller's books.

Charges, expenses incurred in purchasing, packing, and shipping merchandise. In the importation of foreign merchandise, the importer is required to add to his invoice, and to pay duty thereon, all charges incurred after purchase, up to the time the goods are put on board a vessel for the United States. Thus, if he purchase corks at Seville, in Spain, and send them to Cadiz, for direct shipment to New York, he must add to what he paid for the corks, about $1.25 for baling each bale, and about $1 for transportation from Seville to Cadiz; or, if he purchase dry-goods at Manchester, in England, he must add, and pay duty thereon, about 10*s.* for each case, and from 5*s.* to 6*s.* for the charge of transportation for each case from Manchester to Liverpool.

Charkey, a liquid measure of St. Petersburg, equal to nearly ⅓d of a gal.

Charleston, a sea-port and principal city of the State of South Carolina, situate on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town and form a spacious harbor, the entrance of which, however, is incommoded by sand-banks, so that even at high tide vessels drawing over 15 or 16 feet water have some difficulty in passing through the channels. The city derives its chief commercial importance from its shipments of Sea Island and other cotton, and the important rice crop of the State. Of rice it ships more than any other city in the Union, and with the exception of New Orleans and Mobile, more cotton; about one-half of both of which is shipped directly to foreign ports, and the other half to northern ports in the United States. The annual shipments of cotton may be stated at 400,000 bales, and of rice, 600,000 bushels. The foreign imports directly to Charleston are inconsiderable, its principal supplies of manufactured goods being obtained from Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The merchants of Charleston have always maintained a high character for intelligence and integrity, and the banking institutions of the State under their management were always among the best conducted of any in the Union.

The established rates of commissions for selling domestic produce is 2½ per cent.; for selling foreign merchandise, 5 per cent.; for guaranteeing, 2½ per cent.; for purchasing cotton and drawing foreign bills for reimbursement, 5 per cent.

Charneco, a sweet Spanish wine.

Charnley Forest stone, a whetstone or hone obtained from Leicestershire, England.

Charre, a quantity of lead consisting of 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stones of 12 lbs. each.

Chart, a marine map used at sea.

Charter, an agreement by which a vessel is hired by the owner to another party.

Chartered, a term used for a ship hired for a voyage or for a time.

Chartered ship, a ship hired or freighted by one or more merchants for their own use exclusively, for a particular voyage or on time. Where the goods of several merchants unconnected with each other are laden on board without any particular contract of affreightment for the entire ship, the vessel is called a *general ship*, because open to all merchants.

Charterer, one who engages a ship and causes it to be laden wholly with his own goods, or partly with merchandise or produce belonging to others. If the vessel be navigated by the charterer, and he have the exclusive control of her, he is deemed to be the owner for the time being. But if, by the terms of the charter-party, the ship is to be navigated at the charge and expense of the owner, the charterer is not owner for the voyage.

Charter-party, a contract of affreightment in writing, between the owner or master of a ship and the freighter, for the use of the ship for a determined voyage to some particular place, upon specified conditions; occasionally it is for part of a ship. The term is derived from the fact that the contract which bears this name was formerly written on a card, and afterwards the card was cut into two parts from top to bottom, and one part was delivered to each of the parties, which was produced when required, and by this means counterfeits were prevented. The term is from the French *charte-partie*, a divided charter.

Chartreuse, a cordial which derives its name from the Chartreuse monastery, where it is manufactured.

Chased, embossed metal-work, adorned or beautified by some design or figure in low relief.

Chateau margaux, one of the best class of Bordeaux wines, produced on an estate about 5 miles from Bordeaux; the annual produce of the first-class wine of this estate is about 16,000 gals.

Chattahs, umbrella-hats, or sun-screens, made of the leaves of palm.

Chatoyant, minerals or metals which, on being turned, exhibit several prismatic colors.

Chauli, a silver coin in the Mahratta Country, worth about 5 cents.

Chay, a red dye-stuff obtained in India, from the root of *oldenlandia umbellata*, used by dyers for the same purpose as madder. It is cultivated on the coast of Coromandel, and forms a considerable article of export from Ceylon.

Cheap, to be had for a low price; of an inferior quality; not dear.

Cheapen, to lessen in value.

Chebacco, a fishing boat or vessel employed in the Newfoundland fisheries.

Check, an order on a bank for money, drawn by one who has funds in the hands of the bank or banker, on which he may draw on demand or at sight. Checks are not accepted, but are frequently *certified* by an officer of the bank on which they are drawn, as "good," thus binding the bank as an acceptor. They may be made payable to bearer; but for safety, and especially for large amounts, they are usually drawn to order. If a bank pay a forged check, it cannot be charged to the depositor whose name was forged; but the bank may recover the money back from one who innocently presented a forged check and was paid,—provided the demand for the return is immediate. If the bank pay a check fraudulently indorsed in amount, it can charge the drawer with the original amount only.

Check-book, a book of printed or engraved blank orders or checks on a bank or banker, in which the deposits are entered, and the drafts or checks drawn against them are deducted, whereby the balance in bank subject to draft is always presented.

Check clerk, an officer employed in a bank to enter the checks drawn by dealers on the bank.

Checker-work, any kind of work in which crossed or angular patterns occur.

Checkrum, an Indian money, equal to 73 cents.

Checks, fancy cambric and Swiss muslins, with stripes of cords placed checker-wise; a cross-barred fabric, chiefly black and white worsted and cotton, or all cotton; cotton, woollen, or other fabrics manufactured in squares.

Cheese, a commercial product from milk, the curd of which is separated from the whey, compressed into a solid mass and dried. A large trade in this article is carried on in the United States, England, Holland, Switzerland, and the German and Italian States, each country having its peculiar kind, and various kinds in each country. The color is usually imparted by the use of saffron and annatto, but is no test of quality; the best requires no such coloring matter. The *Parmesan* cheese, made in the Milanese territory, owes it excellent qualities to the rich grass on which the cows are fed. *Westphalian* cheese derives its flavor from the curd being allowed to become putrid before it is pressed; *Gruyère* cheese is made in the cantons of the Alps, and comes in tubs of 300 to 500 lbs.; *Cheshire* is from the county of that name, in England; *Stilton*, which is esteemed the best of the English, is made in Leicestershire; they weigh about 14 lbs., often enclosed in tin cases of 6 or 12 cheeses. *Suffolk*, from Suffolk Co., Eng., is made from skim-milk, and is said to keep better than any other. The greatest cheese mart in the world is Alkmaar, a town in Holland, about 20 miles from Amsterdam. Upwards of 4,000 tons are annually shipped from this place to all parts of Europe, the West Indies, and South America. From Holland we import globular-shaped cheeses weighing about 3½ lbs. each, in cases of 1 dozen. From Germany we import cheese in tubs of 300 to 500 lbs.; also "hand cheese," small, like our pot-cheese, about 6 to the lb., imported in boxes and barrels, generally in a condition offensive to those unaccustomed to its use. Cheese is largely manufactured in the United States, and what is known as factory cheese, the kind which is exported to England and other parts, is mostly made in the States of Ohio and New York. They are made at factories where the farmers for miles around bring in and deposit their milk. These cheeses usually weigh from 50 to 60 lbs., and are put up in round cylindrical-shaped boxes, and so shipped. Those made in the months of September and October are the best, and always bring a higher price than those made in the summer. An inferior cheese made at the

creameries, of skimmed milk, sells for about one-third the price of factory cheese, and is mostly shipped to the Southern States. The exports from the United States are about 40,000,000 of lbs., nearly the whole of which goes to England.

Cheki, a jewellers' weight in Persia, of 7,200 grains; at Constantinople a weight of $\frac{7}{10}$ lb., for opium $1\frac{76}{100}$ lb., at Smyrna a little over $\frac{7}{10}$ lb., and for opium $1\frac{77}{100}$ lb.

Chekmak, a fabric of silk and gold thread mixed with cotton, made in Turkey.

Chelsea pensioner, the name of a popular English medicinal compound, deriving its name from a pensioner in the Chelsea hospital, who by its use cured an English nobleman of the rheumatism.

Chemic, a common name for chloride of lime—a bleaching-powder.

Chemical paper, paper prepared for chemical purposes, as filtering paper, paper for photographs, etc.

Chemicals, in commerce, those substances used in medicines, in manufactures, and in the arts, produced by the aid of chemistry; such as ammonia, bichromate and chromate of potash, chloride of lime, copperas, ether, potash, saltpetre, quinine, soda-ash, and all other acids and salts, and their combinations, which are used or in demand to the extent of commercial recognition.

Chemnitz goods, hosiery and other woollen and cotton goods, manufactured at Chemnitz, an important manufacturing town in Saxony.

Chenille, a loosely woven silk fringe or trimming.

Chenna, a kind of grain, or pulse commonly known as grain, and raised in Bengal for horses.

Cheoh, a measure of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, used in Sumatra.

Cheroots, machine-made, cheap cigars, cut square at both ends, from Manilla.

Cherray, a weight of Persia, $78\text{-}\frac{85}{100}$ of which are equal to 100 lbs.

Cherries, the fruit of the *prunus cerasus*, which enters into commerce only as dried fruit, or when preserved in juice or sugar; the kernel of the fruit is used for flavoring brandy and cordials.

Cherris, an intoxicating drug prepared from hemp.

Cherry, the timber of the wild cherry, a large tree growing in the Middle Atlantic States, and on the Ohio, used by chair and cabinet makers.

Cherry brandy, the usual name for a sweetened or cordial spirit in which cherries are steeped.

Cherry coffee, the planter's name for the fruit of the coffee as picked from the tree, before it has undergone the operations of pulping, drying, etc., to prepare the berry for shipment.

Cherry wine, a sweet wine made from cherries.

Chert stone, a species of hornstone, quarried in Derbyshire, Eng., for making the stones of pottery mills, to grind or pulverize flints.

Chertwert, a grain measure of Russia, of very nearly 6 bushels.

Chervice, a fine kind of tallow, shipped to Constantinople from the Black Sea ports, and used for culinary purposes.

Cheshire cheese, a large-sized rich cheese, weighing from 100 to 200 lbs., made in Cheshire, Eng., to the extent of 12,000 tons per annum. Its fine and peculiar flavor is attributed to the saline particles in the earth said to be peculiar to the county of Cheshire.

Chest, a wooden box or package of no certain dimensions; the quantity contained in a chest.

Chestnuts, the nuts of the Chestnut tree, *castanea*, a native of Europe and America. The nuts are sold in the New York and Philadelphia markets by the bushel; those which are imported from France come in casks of about 125 lbs. each, and are sold by the pound; in the south of France and the north of Italy they are ground into meal, and serve in a great measure as a substitute for bread and potatoes.

Chestnut timber, the timber of the American chestnut tree, one of the largest of American forest trees, used for posts and rails, and to a considerable extent for cabinet ware.

Cheung, a measure at Canton of $4\frac{1}{10}$ yds., at Pekin of $3\frac{64}{100}$ yds.

Chevalier barley, a kind of malting barley, named after the person who first brought it into notice.

Cheveril, a soft, pliable leather, prepared from kid skin.

Chew stick, commonly called chaw stick, the twigs of a kind of shrub growing in the West Indies, which are used in the preparation of a dentifrice.

Cheviot wool, the wool from a race of sheep in Scotland, which is adapted for combing. It is finer than the English cots-

wold, and is used in the manufacture of Scotch tweeds, shawls, &c.

Chian turpentine, a resinous juice obtained from the *pistacia terebinthus*, a medicinal drug, and employed in the East as a masticatory, and made into tooth-powder. The tree grows in Barbary and Greece, and flourishes in the islands of Cypress and Chio.

Chibouks, Turkish pipes.

Chicago, the chief city of the State of Illinois, situate on the south-western shore of Lake Michigan. It is a port of entry for the Collection District established upon the western shore of the lake, which includes the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the western shore, from the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, northward to the town and river Sheboygen, within the territory of Wisconsin. Its command of the Lake trade, together with the business which it secures by its immense railroad facilities, seems to justify its claim to be the chief commercial emporium of the West. As a distributing centre for the trade passing over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad, its only rival is St. Louis. The grain received at Chicago from the agricultural districts within the range of her lake and canal influence, and of her extended iron arms, which stretch in all directions, is larger in amount than is collected for shipment at any other grain depot in the world. The same remark will apply to her cattle trade. As an illustration of the grain trade, we present the shipments from the city for two years :—

	1865.	1869.
Flour, barrels...	1,000,000 ..	2,300,000
Wheat, bushels.	7,000,000 ..	13,250,000
Corn.....	24,000,000 ..	21,500,000
Oats.....	9,000,000 ..	9,800,000
Rye.....	700,000 ..	800,000
Barley.....	450,000 ..	650,000

The grain is received and shipped in bulk; and the superior warehouse accommodations and convenient and economical system of transshipment by elevators have largely contributed to the extension of the trade at this place. Lumber, brought by sailing vessels and steamers from Canada, Wisconsin, and Michigan, also forms a large item in the commerce of the city. In general merchandise, domestic and foreign, the trade is large and constantly increasing, most of the retail merchants west of Chicago relying upon that city for their entire supplies.

All matters pertaining to Warehousing and Transit are regulated by the "Commercial Committee" of the Board of Trade ; and disputes of a commercial character are investigated and decided by the "Committee of Arbitration," who for their services receive the following fees :—

For each award under				$500.....$10
"	"	"	from	500 to 1,000 ..15
"	"	"	"	1,000 to 1,500...20
"	"	"	"	1,500 to 2,500...25
"	"	"	"	2,500 upwards...50

When neither of the parties in the controversy are members of the Association, the above fees are doubled.

Grain sold in store without special agreement as to delivery, is deliverable by 3 o'clock P.M. the same day, or by 11 o'clock A.M. the day succeeding the sale ; and the warehouse receipts shall have at least five days to run from time of delivery without extra storage.

Chica, a fermented intoxicating liquor, used in Peru, and made of Indian corn ; a plant growing on the banks of the Orinoko, from the leaves of which an orange dye or coloring matter is extracted. It is known also in trade as crajurn.

Chick, a name for the inspissated juice of the poppy.

Chicken weed, a name in Portugal for a lichen, used for dyeing.

Chick pea, the name of a leguminous plant which forms a common crop in India, where it is known as grain. It grows naturally, and is also cultivated in the south of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for coffee.

Chiccory, the *cichorium intybus*, a plant extensively cultivated in Europe, and slightly in the gardens of this country. The roots of the plant only enter into commerce, which are prepared and sold as a substitute for, or an adulteration of coffee. The preparation consists merely in the roots being cut into pieces, dried, and ground. Although it is a cheap article, and principally used as an adulteration, yet it is itself adulterated by still cheaper articles, such as roasted rye, carrots, acorns, etc. It is, however, not merely an article of adulteration, but "good chicory and middling coffee, dexterously mixed, can be sold at the price of bad coffee, and will make a better beverage, and one not less wholesome" than pure coffee. The annual importations into the United States —chiefly from Germany—are from four to five millions of pounds.

Chief traders, the name of the su-

perior officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Chiffonniers, street collectors of rags, bones, shreds, old paper, and such like waste articles; in New York called rag-pickers.

Chik, a bamboo mat; a commercial measure of China.

Chillies, small pungent pods, or fruit of the capsicum, which when prepared form Cayenne pepper; cultivated extensively in the East Indies; the plant also grows wild in the West Indies and South America. The small wild legumes are the best; when cultivated and of large size, they lose their pungency. The best kinds are said to come from Zanzibar.

Chimo, a farinaceous food made in Peru from potatoes.

Chin, a name in some parts of India for a coarse kind of sugar.

China. For many years the merchants of Salem, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia employed ships in the direct trade between those cities and Canton. During the last thirty years, however, nearly the whole of the Chinese imports into this country have been made into the ports of Boston and New York; and the vessels engaged in the trade were the boast of the respective cities as models of merchant marine craft. This direct trade between China and our Atlantic cities, although it may continue, and even increase, especially with New York, is not likely to be augmented in any degree proportionate to the vast and inevitable increase of the commerce between China and the United States. The more direct and the more rapid communication with steam between China and San Francisco, and by the Pacific Railroad between the latter place and the Atlantic seaboard, is likely to divide the great bulk of the traffic of the two countries, between San Francisco and New York. In 1869, the imports into the United States from China, including Hong Kong and Singapore, amounted to upwards of $13,000,000; of which amount there came to New York, $9,863,000; to Boston, $1,468,000; and to San Francisco, $1,850,000. The exports were, from New York, $3,369,000; from San Francisco, $6,286,000; and from Boston, $551,500. The annual exports of China to all parts of the world are from 75 to 100 millions of dollars, more than one-half of which goes to Great Britain; India and the United States are the next largest customers. The Chinese ports open to American trade are Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. At each of these ports citizens of the United States are permitted to reside with their families, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any one of these ports to any of the other; and are also permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the empire. The commercial intercourse between the United States and China is large and of growing importance. The official statement of exports, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, shows that we send to China more goods, in value, than we do to any other country except Great Britain, France, and Germany; and that we import from China more than from any other country, except England, the Canadas, Cuba, Germany, France, and Brazil. The tariff both on exports and imports is, with very few exceptions, specific; but where it is ad valorem, it is uniformly 5 per cent. The specific duties range considerably higher. Crude American ginseng, worth in the Chinese ports from $37 to $70 a picul, according to quality, pays a duty of $8.37 per picul; and refined ginseng, worth from $80 to $120, pays a duty of $11.02 a picul; opium pays $41.84 per picul; cotton thread, $1 per lb.; cotton yarn, 98 cents per lb.; cotton piece-goods pays, according to length of piece and description of goods, from 3 cents all the way up to 28 cents per piece. Tea pays an export duty of $3.48 per picul; silver and gold ware, $13.95 per picul; pongees, shawls, crape, &c., in the piece, $16.74 per picul; silk, from $6 to $13.95 per picul; and cocoons, $4.18 per picul.

The moneys of account are the *tael*, *mace*, *candareen*, and *cash*. In accounts, 10 cash = 1 candareen; 10 candareens = 1 mace; 10 mace = 1 tael. These moneys are formed by weights, under the same denominations, of sysee silver, the cash being represented by cast pieces of coarse metal. The most common weight of the sysee silver ingots is ten taels each; they are smooth and flat on the upper, but rather rough and rounded on the lower surface, and bearing a slight resemblance to a Chinese shoe, from which they are called shoes by foreigners. In calculation, or accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, and almost always in bargains among the Chinese themselves, taels are converted into dollars at the rate of 720 taels for 1,000 dollars. Transactions at Canton are now

mostly conducted by means of Mexican dollars and of bank-notes from Hong Kong; and the accounts are kept by foreign merchants trading with China in dollars, each of 100 cents. The principal commercial weights are the picul, 33⅓ lbs.; the catty, 1⅓ lb.: and the tael, 1⅓ oz. The long measure is a variable yard-measure called *chih* or *covid*. It is $\frac{39}{100}$ths of a yard, according to Alexander; 14.625 inches, according to McCulloch; and by the Commercial Regulations, according to Williams's Guide, is $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches. The *chih* measures are usually made of bamboo, and shopkeepers usually keep two sticks on their counters, varying 2 to 4 lines, and even more, the shorter for retail, the longer for wholesale; they rate the cloth at the same price per *chih;* but measuring by the longer gives a profit, when selling by the shorter, of 3 to 6 per cent. By consulting the words Tea, Silk, Opium, and other words which have peculiar reference to China, additional information will be found concerning the trade of this empire.

China, a common name for porcelain-ware; China-ware.

China blue, a pigment formed with oxide of cobalt, melted with felspar and potash: among other purposes to which it is applied is to paint pottery-ware.

China clay, a fine potters' clay; China stone.

China crape, a fine kind of silk crape not gummed; Canton crape.

China grass. There are several kinds of plants growing in China which furnish the fibre for the fabrics which in this country are said to be made of China grass, to wit: the *sida tiliæfolia*, the *bohmeria nivea*, and the *dolichos bulbosus*. These plants are found native in various other countries.

China grass cloth, in China called *hiá pú*, *i.e.*, summer-cloth. The finest kind, made from a species of *sida* which appears to be peculiar to China, is the kind which is imported into this country as handkerchiefs. The cheaper kinds are taken by the Maylayan islanders. Some of the kinds, bleached, and worn in the southern provinces of China, are very fine and handsome, but they are less durable than true linen. The varieties of the cloth found at Canton vary all the way from 8 cents up to $1.20 per yard.

China goods, merchandise which finds its way into the United States from ports in China, whether of native or foreign origin.

China ink, a black pigment made from oil and lampblack, thickened with a kind of glue, and scented with musk or camphor; known also as India ink.

China matting, a matting or floor-cloth made of several species of China grass, but chiefly of the *arundo mitis*, and imported very largely from Canton. It comes in rolls, usually in widths of 27, 36, 45, or 54 inches, and of different qualities, in plain white and red checked colors, and the rolls are usually 40 yards long.

China merchant, a merchant of any country whose direct trade is with China, and exclusively in Chinese goods; also sometimes applied to a dealer in porcelain and glassware.

China root, a false tuber called *pachyma cocos*, found growing like a fungus from the roots of fir-trees. The taste of the fresh root is sharp and bitterish. The Chinese eat it to increase flesh, and export it largely to Calcutta, where it is employed as a medicine. A species of *smilax* is obtained in Jamaica, which is said to resemble the real China root, but is not identical.

China stores, stores where porcelain-ware, glassware, earthenware, or crockery-ware are sold.

China ware, a fine kind of porcelain ware made originally in China, now applied to many kinds of porcelain made in other countries; porcelain.

China wine, a spirituous liquor imported pretty largely into San Francisco from Hong Hong. It is produced by distilling rice with various fruits and vegetable substances, to give it flavor, and it generally contains from 25 to 28 per cent. of alcohol.

Chinchew, a term used in China for sugar-candy.

Chinchilla, a fine gray or ash-colored fur, obtained from a small rodent animal about the size of the rabbit, great numbers of which are caught in the neighborhood of Coquimbo and Copiapo, in Chili. They are generally caught by boys, with dogs, who bring them to Santiago and Valparaiso, whence they are exported; the Peruvian skins are either brought to Buenos Ayres from the eastern part of the Andes, or are sent to Lima.

Chine, goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, with printed warps.

Chinese crackers, known in commerce as fire-crackers.

Chinese green indigo, a beautiful green dye obtained in China from the

rhammus chlorophorus and *rhammus utilis.*

Chinese insect wax. The wax insect tree is a species of *ash*, and grows abundantly on the banks of the ponds and canals in the Province of Chekiang. The insect is named *coccus pela*, and when fully developed on the trees, the trees look as if covered with flakes of snow. The wax is an article of great value in Chinese commerce, and is exported to some extent to other countries.

Chinese merchant, a merchant of China.

Chinese ornaments, or **curiosities.** The patient and often ingenious workmen of China produce many articles of ornament which have a deservedly high commercial value. Our countryman, Mr. Pumpelly, states that one of the most fertile sources of amusement to the stranger in Peking is the walk through the streets in which are collected the curiosity stores and lapidary shops. The show-cases are filled with ornaments; piles of porcelain vases of every shape; objects in bronze; étagères of heavily carved vermilion lacquer-ware loaded with vases; ornaments in which all the precious stones known to us are represented, excepting only the diamond, emerald, and opal. Nor, says our traveller, are their prices at all modest; five hundred to two thousand dollars is by no means an uncommon price for porcelain and cloisonnée vases in which beauty and moderate age are combined; it is only the productions of the present day that are cheap. Among other curiosities which engage the attention of foreigners are horn, glass, silk, and paper lanterns, some of which are very beautiful; also bowls, cups, rings, &c., cut from gems and stones; carved work in horn, stone, roots, metal, and wood. Hardly a ship leaves the country, says Mr. Williams, in his admirable work on the commerce of China, without some of these curiosities.

Chinese sugar-cane, sorghum.

Chinese varnish. This varnish, which is so largely used by the Chinese in giving a fine polish to tables, chairs, &c., is obtained from a species of *rhus*, and the lacquer-ware so extensively exported from Canton is produced by the varnish from the same tree. The varnish, though an article of great value, is so extremely poisonous that after furniture is dry, it is unsafe for certain constitutions to use it until a long time after the smell has entirely disappeared.

Chintz, a peculiar kind of printed calico in which figures of many different colors—usually five or more—are impressed upon a white or light-colored ground.

Chintz pattern, having a running or fancy pattern of various colors.

Chip, thin strips or filaments of fibrous wood prepared for hats.

Chip bonnets, bonnets made of thin straw-like splits of wood, usually quite white; also a name sometimes given to bonnets made of fancy straw plait or palm-leaves.

Chip flats, flats made of chip plaiting. They are obtained from Italy, but most of them are sent to France, where they are dressed and prepared for market.

Chip plaiting, the only chip plaiting which enters into commerce is an article prepared at Carpi, in the vicinity of Modena, in Italy. It is the wood of the willow cut into strips and plaited.

Chiretta, a medicinal plant of China and Ceylon, the stems and roots of which are imported in bundles as a drug.

Chirish, a mucilage used by weavers for saturating yarn, procured from the root of the yellow asphodel.

Chiska, a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood and other aromatic ingredients.

Chitt, or **chitthe,** a common Indian name for a bill, draft, or order for payment, &c.

Chitarah, a woven fabric of cotton and silk, made in Turkey.

Chloralum, the name for a chloride of aluminum, a recent discovery, and said to be a very valuable antiseptic and disinfecting agent.

Chlora, a genus of plants which yield a yellow dye; yellow wort.

Chlorate of potash, a combination of chloric acid with potash, used in making matches, for bleaching oils and fats, and as a medicine, and also in chemical laboratories as an oxidizing agent.

Chlorgenin, a green pigment obtained from madder.

Chloroform, an anæsthetic agent, largely prepared as a commercial product, obtained by distilling a mixture of water, alcohol, and chloride of lime. Commercial chloroform undergoes a process of purification before it is dispensed by apothecaries.

Chlorometer, an instrument for testing samples of bleaching powder.

Choadany, a measure for oil in Malabar, equal to $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.

Choca, a mixture of coffee and chocolate.

Chocolate cake, pulverized and prepared cocoa beans, flavored with sugar and other ingredients, used as a beverage and in confectionery.

Chocolate-nut, a name given to the beans or seeds of *theobroma cacao.*

Choice lot, a number of articles or quantity of merchandise above the average quality.

Cholum, a name in the East Indies for grain.

Choon, a measure in Sumatra of 1½ inch.

Choose, to select; to pick out from a number.

Chop, a term in China of common use in the tea trade, which means a brand or mark, and is given by the brokers who make up the lots of tea in the country. It is frequently merely a fanciful appellation applied to each distinct lot of the same quality and origin, to distinguish it from other lots, even of the same sort. A chop can, therefore, says *Williams*, in his Chinese Commercial Guide, "be as few as 2 or 3 chests, or as many as 1,200; a chop of Congou is usually 600 chests; but other kinds, not being so uniform, are reckoned by packages and not by chops." In this country the term is employed to express or denote the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, and is also used to denote teas or coffees and other goods of particular trade-marks, or brands, or quality—first chop being equivalent to first quality, or first-rate.

Chow, the weight by which pearls are valued in India; the term has also reference to the quality and value of the gem ascertained by the size, color, and weight.

Chow-chow, a Chinese word applied to any mixture; mixed pickles.

Chowkees, chairs made of rattans.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, situate on the gulf or fiord of Christiania, about 60 miles from the sea. The exports of the city are principally timber, deal planks, glass bottles, iron, and copper ore, oil and ice, nails, bones, smelts and fish, and oak bark. Goods brought from abroad may be bonded or warehoused with a view to their being again exported at a future time.

In Norway there are no gold coins. The principal silver coin, called a species dollar, is divided into 120 skillings. There are also half-species, or 60-skilling pieces, $\frac{1}{5}$th species, $\frac{1}{15}$th species, and what is denominated skillemynt, or small change—*i.e.* 4 and 2 skilling pieces. The species or silver dollar is equal to 4*s.* 4.71*d.* sterling, making 4 species 33 skillings equal to £1 sterling, or $4.84 American value.

(The Weights and Measures are those of Copenhagen.)

The annual imports from Sweden and Norway amount to about $1,000,000, the principal item being Swedish iron, of which no less than 46,500,000 lbs. were imported in 1869, at a cost of $1,100,000.

The exports to Great Britain amount to between seven and eight millions of dollars, of which more than two-thirds consists of wood, timber, and fire-wood; the other principal articles being fish, ice, and copper ore. Commissions on sale of goods, 2 per cent.; brokerage fixed by law at $\frac{5}{6}$th per cent., which in practice is paid by sellers.

Christian d'or, a Danish gold coin, worth about $2.54.

Chromate of potash, a yellow substance obtained from chromic acid and potash, used in dyeing.

Chrome colors, colors containing chromium, and which, when dry, are of a soft powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding.

Chrome green, a bright green pigment, one of the chromium compounds.

Chrome ochre, a clayey substance occurring in loose earthy masses, of a light green or yellowish green color.

Chrome orange, a dark orange-red pigment, sub-chromate of lead.

Chrome yellow, the chromate of lead, a pigment of various shades, from deep orange to the palest canary yellow.

Chromic acid, a chemical preparation in the form of an orange-red colored powder, used by bleachers and calico-printers.

Chromium, a whitish brittle metal, so named from its tendency to impart beautiful colors to its compounds. It is obtained from the red lead of Siberia, and from chromium ore in other localities. The green oxide of chromium gives an emerald green color, and is used for oil-painting, enamel, and porcelain.

Chromo-lithographs, tinted and colored lithographs, produced by a peculiar mode of printing.

Chronometer, an exact time-keeper; any instrument used for determining the longitude at sea.

Chrysammic acid, a coloring mat-

ter obtained from aloes, also called polychromate.

Chrysoberyl, a beautiful yellowish green, but very hard gem stone; obtained from Brazil and Ceylon, and also found in Connecticut, Vermont, and New York.

Chrysolite, a soft yellow gem stone; it is made into necklaces, hair ornaments, etc.

Chrysoprase, an apple-green or leek-green variety of chalcedony; it is made into rings, bracelets, seals, etc. It is said to lose its color by being long kept in a dry, warm situation.

Chrysotypes, a kind of photographic pictures.

Chuckrum, a money of account in Malabar, equal to 60 cents.

Chunam, a white cement, composed of lime made from sea-shells, or coral and sea-sand, mixed with jaggree; a small weight for gold in Masulipatam, nearly 6 grains.

Churap, a weight of Central Asia, about 2½ lbs.

Church regalia, priests' robes and ornamental dresses, and such articles used in the service as are held and used by the hand, and kept and used only in the churches. Regalia being admitted free of duty, it frequently becomes important to the importer to know precisely what may fairly be included under the term. Frieze cloth in the piece, though imported expressly for priests' gowns, was decided not to be included. *Let.* of *Sec. Tr'y* to Rev. *Wm. Schlosser, of Ill.*, Aug. 25, 1868.

Churrus, a crude, resinous exudation obtained from the Indian hemp plant, most of which is collected by men clad in leathern dresses, who run through the hemp fields brushing through the plants with all possible violence; the soft resin adheres to the leather, and is subsequently scraped off and kneaded into balls. Sometimes the leathern attire is dispensed with, and the resin is collected on the skin of naked coolies. It is classed with drugs, and sells for about $2.75 per lb.

Cider, a beverage or liquor, the expressed juice of apples; extensively made in most of the States, and sold by the barrel or in bottles. That known as Newark cider has the highest reputation, and commands the highest prices both in the home and in the West India and other markets. In the department of La Manche, in France, the quantity of cider made annually is estimated to exceed 22,000,000 gallons.

Cider brandy, a liquor distilled from cider.

Cider-oil, cider concentrated by boiling, and to which is usually added whiskey or alcohol; a vile New Jersey liquor.

Cider vinegar, vinegar made from cider.

Cie, the French abbreviation for Company, synonymous with the English "Co."

Cigail, a classification term for prime quality wool in the Danubian provinces, strosse being the second quality.

Cigar, a small quantity of leaf tobacco rolled in a smooth leaf for smoking.

Cigars, as articles of commerce, are chiefly manufactured in Havana, Manilla, Hamburg, Bremen, and New York. For the finest qualities the city of Havana and the immediate vicinity is the seat of the manufacture for most of the civilized world; the tobacco raised in the neighborhood of that city possessing certain qualities of flavor and color which are not found in the tobacco of any other country. The manufacture is mainly conducted by a number of well-established houses, whose trade-marks are well known in the principal cities of Europe and America. Those imported into the United States are put up in cedar boxes which contain—

Half boxes.....	500 cigars.
Quarter boxes.....	250 "
Tenth "	100 "
Twentieth"	50 "
Fortieth "	25 "

Whole boxes of 1,000 rarely, if ever, come to this country. These cedar boxes are packed in large pine or deal cases or boxes, which contain from 3,000 to 20,000 cigars. The bulk of the importations, perhaps nine-tenths, are in the tenth and twentieth boxes.

The following terms designate the *size* or *form* of the cigar, as made by the various manufacturers:—

Imperials,	Londres Fino,	Entreactos,
Exceptionales,	Chicos,	Operas,
Regalias,	Trabucos,	Regaletas,
Cazadores,	Conchas,	Panetelas,
Londres,	Brevas,	Especiales,
Regalia londres,	Princesas,	Esparteros.
Media regalia,	Medianos,	

There are a number of other names or terms, some of which are used only by one, and others by nearly all of the manufacturers; but the above are among the ones best known in the United States.

The *grades* are distinguished by

1sts.	2ds.	3ds, or
Primera,	Seconda,	Tercera, or
Flor,	Super,	Bueno.

The *mark* or *trade* name, which is proper-

ly the brand of the cigar, can only be used by the one who first adopts it, and is altogether arbitrary and fanciful, and, except where the name of the manufacturer is used, or where the mark becomes very popular, is very frequently changed. Thus *Partagas*, *Upmann*, *Murias*, are the names of manufacturers, and also the distinguishing trade name or brand for their cigars, same as *Figaro*, *Sultana*, *Rosalia*, *Henry Clay*, or *Punch*, are the distinguishing terms for quality with other manufacturers.

The *color* of the cigars is thus distinguished :—

Clara, very light brown,
Colorado, brown,
Madura, very dark brown.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the marks on a box usually branded would be—

For quality.	*Size or form.*	*Grade.*	*Color.*
Figaro,	Londres,	1sts.,	Clara,
Upmann,	Conchas,	Seconda,	Colorado,
Partagas,	Medianos,	Buena.	Madura.
Cubanas.	Regalias.		

There is no difference in the quality or sizes of the grades distinguished by 1sts, 2ds, 3ds, or Primero, Seconda, etc. They are all made in the same manner, and with the same tobacco; but where a large lot is made, those which are the handsomest or best made are selected from the lot and marked 1sts. The remainder of the lot is again selected from, and the best are marked 2ds, or secondas; the balance are the 3ds, or terceras, or buenos. Some manufacturers, however, do make 3ds from an inferior tobacco.

The imports from Havana are very large, and the duties being high, a large revenue is derived from their importation.

Large numbers of cigars are also manufactured at Bremen, made generally in imitation of the Havana, put up in the same kind of boxes, and the printed labels, the marks and trades closely counterfeited or imitated. These cigars are of German, South American, or United States tobacco. The cigars manufactured in the United States are mostly of Cuba tobacco for the fillers, and Connecticut leaf for the wrappers. These are also put up in imitation of the Havanas. Some of these, however, are all Havana tobacco, and are, in make and quality, nowise inferior to those made in Havana from the same grade of tobacco.

The Manilla cigars are made from the tobacco of the country, which is mild, pale-colored, and has no particular character. They are imported usually in cedar boxes, containing 500 each. The forms or sizes are known as Habanas and Cortados, the latter being what are usually termed cheroots. The Habanas are made like the Havanas, and the sizes of both kinds are distinguished by the numbers, 1, 2, and 3, the bulk of the imports being No. 2. The prices of both kinds of the same No. are the same. It is supposed that the tobacco used in the manufacture of most of the Manilla cigars is sprinkled with a weak solution of opium.

By the Act of Congress of July 1866, it is provided that no cigars shall be imported in boxes containing over 500 in each box, and no importation allowed of a less quantity than 3,000 in each single package; and every box, before passing from the custody of the Government officers, is required to be inspected and stamped.

Cigar boxes, wooden boxes, usually of cedar, in which cigars are packed; a box of cigars means a box containing 1,000. In Germany, cheap cigars are put in boxes made of spruce or other kinds of cheap wood, and stained so as to imitate cedar.

Cigar cases, boxes of fancy pasteboard, leather, or other semi-flexible material, made to contain from six to twenty cigars, and shaped to carry in the pocket.

Cigarettes, diminutive cigars of cut tobacco wrapped in paper, for smoking like cigars; when weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000 they are so far considered as cigars as to be liable to the same revenue tax; and when imported in bundles must be packed in boxes of 500, and stamped before delivery to importer; and the mouthpiece of imported Russian cigarettes, being part of the wrappers, is equally liable to duty with the other parts.

Cigar-holders, mouth-pieces or tubes of horn, amber, metal, or other material, in which the cigar is partly inserted when being smoked.

Cimolite, a soft variety of pyroxine, a clay of a grayish white color, very abundant in the Island of Cimolos in the Grecian archipelago; it has the property of cleaning cloth and bleaching linen, and is used as a substitute for fullers' earth, called also *kimaulia earth.*

Cinchona, the barks of various South American trees known in commerce as Peruvian and Calisaya bark, and from which quinine is obtained; it is sometimes called Jesuits' bark, but is usually bought and sold under the name of *Peruvian bark* or Calisaya bark.

Cincinnati, the chief commercial city of the State of Ohio, situate on the Ohio river, at a point nearly midway between its mouth and Pittsburg. It is the most populous of the cities of the Western States, and, in manufacturing and commercial importance, ranks at this time (1871) as the fourth city in the Union. The thousands of miles of water communication by the rivers and canals, and the very extensive railroad connections at this point, furnish superior facilities for the introduction of the immense surplus products of the vast regions to which Cincinnati is a centre, and give equal facilities for transshipping and distributing them to the places where they are respectively in demand. The annual value of the manufactured products of the city, which form a part of the exports, is from 100 millions to 120 millions of dollars. The gross exports amount to 200 millions of dollars. Foreign merchandise may be imported into the city, *via* New Orleans, in the manner prescribed by the Act of Congress of March, 1831, entry being made at the last-named port, and the duties paid to the U.S. Surveyor at Cincinnati. The direct yearly imports of foreign goods under this provision amount to about $1,000,000. The pork trade of the city is a leading feature. The average number of hogs packed each year is very nearly 400,000; the largest number ever reached, which was in 1865, was 600,000. The average weight of the hogs is about 215 lbs. The principal exports of the city are pork, hams, bacon, lard, candles, soap, manufactures of furniture, clothing, whiskey, wines, grain, wool, castings, etc., and general merchandise. The Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce gives very full details of the commerce of the city, and much information of general interest to the commercial community.

Tariff of Charges established by the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati:

COMMISSIONS.

On *sales* of flour, pork, beef, lard, bacon, tallow, oils, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, live or dressed hogs, pig iron or blooms, for guaranteeing time sales, for drawing and negotiating bills with endorsement, and for adjusting insurance on losses on amount received, 2½ per cent. On sales of domestic liquors, except whiskey or high wines, 5 per cent. On high wines, on account of distillers, per bar., 50 cents; on rye, wheat, or barley, oats and corn, per bush., 2 cents; on apples and potatoes, per bar., 25 cents; potatoes in bulk, per bush., 10 cents; butter and cheese, 5 per cent., and generally on all other merchandise, 5 per cent. On *purchasing* flour, cash in hand, per bar., 10 cents; on pork, beef, lard, bacon, tallow, cotton, 2½ per cent.

PORK BUSINESS.

Bulking meats, per 1,000 lbs.	$4.50
Rendering lard, per 100 lbs.	50
Packing mess pork, per barrel	3.50
Packing & trimming pork, exc. of bar. & salt	45
Packing bulk meat in hhds, exc. of hhds.	37½
Packing bacon in hogsheads, exc. of hhds.	37½
Pa'g canv'sd hams, in tes., exc. of tes. & paper.	30
Packing bacon in tierces, exc. of boxes	25
Packing Eng. middles, exc. of boxes & salt, per box	40
Packing hams, in slack brls. exc. of brls., per bar.	20
Packing hams, sides, or shoulders, in tight hhds. exc. of hhds., per hhd.	75
Smoking meat, per 1,000 lbs.	1.50
Weighing bulk pork or bacon, per 1,000 lbs.	12½
Nailing, boring, weighing, & marking same, per tierce	5
Nailing, boring, weighing, & marking same, per barrel	4
Nailing, boring, weighing, and marking same, per keg	2
Sugar-curing hams, per lb.	1
Canvasing same, exc. of material, per ham	4
Clearing rib bulk sides, per 1,000 lbs.	1.00
" clear rib " "	75

All goods consigned for sale are liable to be sold at any time, to protect advances.

All merchandise left with a Commission Merchant, and ordered to be held, and upon which advance has been made, or acceptance given, the Commission Merchant is entitled to a commission at the end of each sixty days, whether the goods have been sold or not; but he must notify the owner of this rule in writing, when the goods are left and the advance made.

COTTON BUSINESS.

Regular rates of insurance to be charged.

The charge for fire insurance, one-quarter (¼) of one per cent. per month.

Drayage, unless delivered free by transportation companies, 20 cents per bale from river, 25 cents per bale from railroad.

Sampling, labor, and mending, 50 cents per bale.

Charge for weighing, 20 cents per bale.

" " storing, for first month, per bale, 50 cents.

Charge for each month thereafter, per bale, 25 cents.

Charge for municipal tax, one-eighth (⅛) of one per cent.

Charge for commission on sales, 2½ per cent., but in no case less than $1.50 per bale.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on advances of every character.

Cotton held longer than 60 days, liable to an additional charge of 2½ per cent. on amount advanced and accrued charges.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Whiskey, pork, lard, fish, and tallow, per barrel	$00.5
Cotton, per bale	12
Flour, per barrel	3
Kegs of lard and butter, per keg	2
Hogsheads of bacon and tallow, per hogshead	10
Pork or bacon, in bulk, per 1,000 lbs	12
Hats, bonnets, shoes, and feathers, per package	5
Salt, per barrel	5
Salt, per sack	3
Leaf tobacco, per hogshead or box	25
Sugar, per hogshead	25
Molasses, per barrel	6
Beans, dried apples and peaches, per package	5
Pig iron, per ton	20
All other articles of produce or merchandise, per 100 pounds, including transfer	10

For advancing charges and freight, 2½ per cent.

ON STEAMBOAT BUSINESS.

For engaging Boats to go to other points for freight (on amount of freight)....	2½ per cent.
For procuring freight (not over $25 nor less than $5 on any voyage).....	2½ " "
For collecting freight accounts.....	1 " "
For purchasing outfits and making disbursements for boats, with funds in hand.....	2½ " "
For selling or purchasing boats (without guaranty).....	2½ " "

Cinnabar, the ore from which the mercury of commerce is obtained, and from which a red pigment known as vermilion is prepared. Most of the vermilion used in the arts is artificial cinnabar, a chemical preparation of mercury.

Cinnamon, the spicy or aromatic pungent inner bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*, a tree of Ceylon; the cinnamon gardens near Columbo, the capital of Ceylon, cover an extent of 12,000 acres, the yield ranging from 50 to 500 lbs. per acre. Different species of the cinnamomum tree are found also in South America and China. The barking season continues from May till October. Branches of three years old are selected and topped off with a pruning-knife. To remove the bark a longitudinal incision is made through it on both sides of the shoot, so that it can be gradually loosened and taken off entire, forming hollow cylinders. It is collected in bundles and the outer rough bark removed by fermentation; it is then slowly dried, rolling up in the form of a quill, and assorted and tied up in bundles of 30 lbs. weight. The inferior kinds are distilled for the oil of cinnamon. The best stick cinnamon is very thin, of a light yellowish color and of a sweet aromatic taste; when ground it is frequently adulterated with cassia, sago meal, or arrow-root.

Cinnamon oil, a fragrant oil obtained from the cinnamon leaves by distillation; it resembles the oil of cloves in its properties, and has a fragrant odor and a very pungent taste; there are two oils of cinnamon in commerce—one procured from the Ceylon cinnamon, the other from the Chinese cinnamon, the latter often called oil of cassia; there is no essential difference in the two oils.

Cinnamon stone, a variety of lime garnet of a clear, cinnamon-brown tint, forming, when polished, a beautiful gem; found in Ceylon, and, it is said, also near Yonkers, New York.

Cinque Ports, originally five privileged and chartered ports on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, England; comprising Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; to these have been added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford.

Cipolen, a white marble of Italy, with shadings or veins of green.

Circular note, a letter of credit payable at different places, granted by bankers for the convenience of travellers.

Circulars, printed or lithographed handbills, notes, or advertising letters, of which copies are sent to different persons.

Circulating medium, cash and bank-notes payable on demand; that which represents the value of articles bought and sold; the medium of exchanges.

Circulation, currency, or substitute for money.

Cist, anything for holding, as a bag, basket, case or chest.

Ciselure, chased or embossed work.

Citreal, oil of lemons.

Citrene, of a dark yellow, or lemon color.

Citric acid, as prepared for commerce, is the juice of limes and lemons combined with mucilage, and sometimes a little sugar, but on account of its liability to ferment. it is also prepared in crystals, by saturating the lemon-juice with chalk and subjecting it to further chemical processes. It is used on vessels as a preventive of sea scurvy, and in making acidulous effervescing drinks.

Citron, the fruit of the *citrus medica*, or citron-tree; a large species of lemon, less acid than the common lemon, used in a candied state by confectioners.

Citronella, an essential oil obtained from the grass *andropogon* and chiefly imported from Ceylon.

Citron water, liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

Civet, a brown semi-fluid substance obtained from the civet-cat of Africa, and an animal allied to the same species in the East Indies. The drug is only used as a perfume, and is analogous to musk; it sells for from $60 to $80 per lb.

Clafter, a name given to the fathom of six feet in Germany, Russia, and Switzerland; in Hamburg it is only equal to 68 inches.

Clapboards, thin narrow boards of varying lengths, from 1½ to 3½ feet; in England, a board ready cut for making casks or staves.

Claret, the name given to the red wines of Medoc, in France, mostly shipped from Bordeaux.

Clary, a species of sage from which is made clary-water.

Clary-water, a perfumed cordial or medicinal drink, made from the flowers of the clary, with brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and ambergris.

Clays, aluminous or argillaceous earths which disintegrate in water and form various mixtures of great value in commerce. The most important varieties are China clay or kaolin, for the manufacture of porcelain; potters' clay, for earthenware; common clay for brick; fire clay for fire-brick and crucibles; and pipe-clay.

Clayed, a term applied to sugars which have been purified or bleached by a peculiar process of filtering through layers of clay.

Clay iron-stone, a valuable iron ore.

Clay pipes, pipes for smoking tobacco, moulded from clay.

Clear, transparent; without deductions; net, as clear gain; to absolve; to clear a ship.

Clearance, a document from a custom-house officer, or other qualified person, permitting a ship to depart on her voyage; a certificate given by the collector of a port that a vessel has been entered and cleared according to law. The following is the

FORM.

District of New York, Port of New York.

These are to certify to all whom it doth concern, that *John Smith*, master or commander of the *ship George Washington*, burden (900 *tons*) or thereabouts, mounted with — guns, navigated with (16 *men*) *American* built, and bound for *Bremen*, having on board a *cargo of staves and cotton*, hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under our hands and seals at the custom-house of New York, this 10th day of March, 1871, and in the 95th year of independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS MURPHY, *Collector.*

MOSES H. GRINNELL, *Naval Officer.*

Clearing-house, a kind of banking exchange, established in New York, for the convenience of daily settlements; the drafts on each other are mutually exchanged without the individual presentation of each at the banks, and a balance struck, which balance only is paid in cash.

Clerical error, an error in calculation, or an omission, or other accidental error on the books, or on any document or commercial paper. In a case where, by reason of a clerical error, a merchant paid $200 more duty than was justly due, the Treasury Department refused to refund the excess "because the importer, when he made entry, had sworn to the value of the merchandise, and the statute provides that the duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value."—*Sec. of the Treas'y* to Mr. Trowbridge, April 1, 1865. It is no uncommon occurrence for merchants who discover clerical errors against themselves to report them to the Collector and to pay the deficiency. But such unjust and technical ruling as this, is well calculated to deter importers from this honorable course. In another and subsequent case, on a similar application, authority was given by the Department "to allow the correction to be made."—*Decision* of Sept. 2, 1869.

Clerk, an accountant; a subordinate or assistant in the store of a retail trader.

Clichy white, a pure white-lead, manufactured at Clichy, in France.

Clink-stone, a German mineral which yields a metallic sound under the hammer.

Clinquant, orsedew, or Dutch gold-leaf; tinsel, glittering.

Clip, the wool sheared from a sheep; a clasp or spring holder for letters and papers.

Clipper, a small sailing vessel with raking masts, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing.

Clipper built, large vessels built after the clipper model.

Clipper ship, a fast-sailing vessel, built more for fast sailing than for carrying large cargo.

Cloakings, woollen dress materials, plain and fancy, for cloaks.

Clocked stockings, hose which have a worked pattern or embroidery on the ankle.

Clocks, various kinds of ornamental clocks are imported from Germany and France into the United States, while thousands of cheap metallic ones, made mostly in the Eastern States, are exported to all parts of the world from New York.

Cloff, or **clough,** a commercial term for an allowance of 2 lbs. on every 3 cwt., after *tret* is subtracted. It is never used in the United States, and at present very little in England.

Clogs, wooden shoes.

Clog soles, thick soles of wood for clogs, of which about 2½ millions are estimated as made annually in the northern counties of England, chiefly for workmen; they sell for about 22 cents the dozen.

Close buyer, one who searches the market and buys at the lowest rates.

Closed, a store is closed when taken possession of by an officer of the law on

an execution or other process; or when shut up for the night; or when, by the act of the owner, he sees proper to close the doors, or to cease to transact business in it.

Close dealer, not liberal,—one who buys closely and in selling is very careful not to give *more* than accurate weight or measure.

Close dealing, exacting; shrewd or tight bargaining; just within the limits of fairness or honesty,—sometimes a little *over* the line.

Closing an account, balancing the items by an adjustment of the debtor and creditor sides.

Closing business, selling off the stock and settling accounts with a view of relinquishing the trade.

Closing the store, as when a trader breaks up his business; shutting up and suspending business till next day.

Cloth, a woven textile fabric, broad or narrow, of wool, cotton, flax, hair, etc.,—but more usually applied to woollen fabrics.

Clothes, garments for the person; articles of dress or apparel are not necessarily and always clothes.

Cloth halls, a term used in England for meeting-places at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and other places where the clothiers and purchasers of woollens assemble periodically to transact business.

Clothier, in England a maker of, or dealer in, cloth or clothes, but in this country restricted to one who makes or sells clothes.

Clothing, the essential parts of men and women's clothes, as coats, trousers, vests, shirts, dresses, petticoats, etc.

Clothing-wool, the designation of one of the three classes into which all foreign wools are divided by Act of Congress of March 2, 1868, and includes merino and all the finer kinds.—See *Wool.*

Cloth papers, coarse papers, glazed and unglazed, for pressing woollen cloths.

Clouding, an appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.

Clout nails, short nails with large heads.

Clove, an English weight, for wool, 7 lbs.; for cheese, 8 lbs.

Clove bark, a commercial name given to the barks of two different trees, one being the *cinnamomum culibaban*, growing in the Eastern Archipelago, and the other the *dicypellium caryophillatum*, found in Brazil.

Clover-seed, the seed of a valuable grass, an article of commerce, sold usually in casks by weight.

Cloves, the dried unexpanded flower-buds of the clove-tree, a celebrated spice cultivated on the island of Amboyna, in Sumatra, Zanzibar, Bourbon and Cayenne; the culture and trade in this article was a monopoly in the hands of the Dutch for many years. The imports into the United States are about 200,000 lbs. annually; and into England about 1,000,000. The name is derived from the resemblance of the spice to small nails, and in all countries it is called by a name having this signification.

Clove stems, stems from the clove, tree; they are imported into the United States pure, and are used in the adulteration of allspice, cloves, and other spices; they are very cheap, and are slightly aromatic and fragrant.

Club moss, see *Lycopodium.*

Clue, thread wound upon a ball.

Clump boots, heavy boots for rough wear.

Cnaster or **kanaster,** a coarse kind of tobacco made from Havana leaf, and which derived its name originally from being imported in rush or cane baskets.

Co., an abbreviation of Company, as Brown Brothers & *Co.*

Coal, mineral fuel, bituminous and anthracite, which enters largely into commerce for domestic use, for the manufacture of gas, as fuel in manufacturing establishments, and for propelling steam-engines on land and on sea. In England the term is generally used in the plural number, and always conveys the meaning bituminous coal. The amount of coal mined in Great Britain is estimated at about four times the amount mined in the United States, which for the latter, in the year 1870, was estimated at 30,000,000 tons.

Coal, to take a supply of coal on board of a steam vessel.

Coal merchant, one who buys and sells coal.

Coal oils, a general name for mineral oils. Neither an "expressed oil," nor a "volatile or essential oil." *Let. Sec. Tr.* June 28, 1858.

Coal operator, one who owns or controls, and conducts or operates a coal mine.

Coal products. Various commercial products are obtained from bituminous coal by distillation or chemical treatment, —naphtha, benzole, illuminating and lu-

bricating oils, the aniline colors, carbolic acid, paraffine, &c.

Coal tar. tar made from bituminous coal, a product of gas-making.

Coarse, not fine; made of large fibres or threads, as coarse cloth, coarse linen, &c.

Coaster, a small vessel employed in the trade along shore, and which does not sail far from land.

Coasting, trading between ports along the coast.

Coasting trade, the trade carried on by sea, between places belonging to the same country.

Coasting vessel, a coaster.

Coast waiter, a custom-house officer employed on the coast.

Coastwise, along the coast.

Cobalt, a mineral, the oxides of which are used to produce the various shades of blue in the manufacture of porcelain and pottery.

Cobalt bloom, the red arseniate of cobalt, a mineral found with the ores of cobalt, and used in the manufacture of smalt.

Cobalt blue, a pigment of alumina and phosphate of cobalt, or vitrified oxide of cobalt, silica, and potash.

Cobalt green, a preparation of cobalt and iron.

Cobang, a gold coin of Japan of about 27s., or $6.50.

Cobnut, an improved variety of the common hazelnut.

Cobre, a European name for a superior quality of indigo made in Central America.

Coburg, a thin worsted fabric, a lady's dress material, composed either of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk.

Cobweb lawn, a thin, flimsy, woven fabric of cotton.

Coca, the leaves of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a narcotic plant of Peru and Bolivia, largely used in connection with quicklime as a masticatory in the interior of South America, said to be more pernicious than opium.

Cocculus, the name of a plant which produces the Calumba root.

Cocculus indicus, the Indian berry; a small poisonous berry of several species of cocculus imported from the East, said to be used in adulterating malt liquors.

Cochenilla wood, the heart-wood of a tree which grows in Hayti, used as a cabinet wood.

Coche, a grain measure of Siam, of 6½ lbs.

Cochineal, the dried carcasses of the female *cocus cacti*, an insect; it is a native of Central America and Mexico, in certain provinces of which it is reared extensively with great care, and expressly as an article of commerce, and forms an important item of export from those countries. Cochineal is a brilliant scarlet color, and its chief use is in dyeing; it also furnishes the beautiful carmine pigment. The annual imports into Great Britain are not far from 1,500 tons, and valued at more than $3,000,000; the annual imports into the United States average about one-third that of England. The cochineal insect feeds upon the *cactus cochinillifer*, *cactus tuna* (prickly pear), &c., planted in large quantities expressly as food for this insect. Cochineal is frequently adulterated with dried dough and sulphate of barytes, especially that kind called the East India cochineal; the two varieties best known in commerce are distinguished by the names of silver grains and black grains; there is no difference in their quality, but another variety called the wild cochineal is much inferior. Dried cochineal may be kept in store-houses perfectly preserved for any number of years.

Cocket, a term used in England for a warrant from the custom-house on entering goods, showing that the duty on them has been paid. Not used in the United States.

Cockswain, a steersman, or chief boatman; one who has the charge of a boat.

Cocoa, the commercial name for the dried seeds or beans contained in the fruit pods of the *theobroma cacao*. In commerce these seeds are sold raw, or roasted and crushed, and also prepared in the form of rock or flake cocoa, and when prepared (and generally some other substances added) is made into cakes, and sold under the name of chocolate; the proper name should be *cacao*, which is the true name of the plant, and is entirely different from the cocoa with which it is constantly confounded.

Cocoa matting, Coir matting.

Cocoa mats, mats made from coir, and also called coir mats. Cocoa mats is the name given them at Lowell, Mass., where they are largely manufactured from coir yarn imported from Calcutta and Bombay.

Cocoa-nut, the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree, *cocos nucifera*, a species of palm largely grown in tropical countries. When young they have a pulp very pleasant for eating, and a milky liquid much

relished as a beverage. The older nuts yield cocoa-nut oil. The husk of the nut forms the coir fibre of commerce.

Cocoa-nut oil, oil expressed from the pulp of the cocoa-nut, which contains about 70 per cent. of oil and enters largely into commerce, and is used for soap and candles, as a lamp-oil, and as an ingredient in ointments. The best is imported from Ceylon and Cochin.

Cocoa-nut shells, the hard shells of the cocoa; they are made into a variety of useful articles, such as cups, dippers, measures, &c.

Cocoa wood, or cocus wood, a valuable wood of Cuba which resembles the lignum vitæ, and is used for turning, making flutes, &c.

Cocoon, the nest formed by the silk-worm, from which the silk of commerce is obtained; cocoons are largely imported into the United States.

Cocum butter, a greenish yellow, solid oil, obtained from the seeds of *garcinia purpurea*, and used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter, and is sometimes mixed with bears' grease in pomatums.

Cocus wood, a wood obtained in the West India islands, used for making flutes and other musical instruments, and in turnery.

Codfish. This is among the most valuable of the fish of commerce, and is known in all parts of the world as an article of food. It is taken off the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Labrador, Maine, and Massachusetts. The fishing commences about the 1st of June and continues till the end of November; a good day's fishing for a boat with two men is about 300 of large size. When the boats return at night, the fish are split and cleaned and washed and rubbed with salt, in which they remain several days, when they are placed in piles to drain, after which they are spread on frames to dry, which process requires about twenty days. The fish quintal is 112 lbs. of dry fish. There are about 2,000 vessels and about 10,000 men and boys employed in the cod-fishery of the United States, and the annual product is about 30,000 tons. They ship upwards of 2,000,000 of lbs. annually from Newburyport, Mass., to the West Indies, packed in casks or drums, the larger size being 33 inches length of staves and 33 inches diameter of headings, and contain about 620 lbs.; the other size, length of staves 33 inches and diameter of heading 24 inches, and contain about 450 lbs. They are sold by the *quintal* of 112 lbs., pronounced on the fishing coast *kental*.

C. O. D., collect on delivery; packages sent by express companies or by agents thus marked are not delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed until the bills for the goods are paid; the bill always accompanies the package.

Codilla, the coarse tow of flax and hemp.

Cod-lines, lines used for catching codfish, an eighteen-thread line.

Codlings, small codfish.

Cod-liver oil, an oil obtained from the different species of codfish. It is largely consumed in the arts, particularly in the preparation of leather, and is also much used as a medicine. Upon the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England, the boats which fish near the shore, so soon as they obtain a load run into land and deliver their cargoes to persons whose business it is to cleanse and salt the fish. The oil is prepared either in the huts of the fishermen or more largely at establishments to which the livers are conveyed in quantities; that which is thus procured is called *shore oil*, and is the purest kind. The crews of the boats which fish upon the banks far from land, cleanse the fish at sea, and put the livers into barrels where they undergo a gradual decomposition, the oil rising to the surface, and the best of which is called *straits oil*, and that of the darkest color is called *banks oil*. These three varieties are known in commerce as white, yellow, and brown, or as pale yellow, brownish yellow, and dark brown. Much of the oil prepared by the fishermen is collected by the wholesale dealers, who keep it in large reservoirs until it becomes clarified by repose, and is then pumped into barrels as wanted for sale. The superiority claimed for the cod-liver oil of Norway, backed up by certificates in the form of nostrum advertisements, has no foundation whatever.

Cod roes, the smelt and spawn of the codfish, salted and dried; from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels are annually shipped from Norway to France, and used as ground bait, chiefly in the Bay of Biscay.

Coff, the offal of the pilchard fishery.

Coffee, the commercial name for the coffee berry or bean of the fruit of the coffee tree. The tree, which is cultivated in tropical regions, is usually from 8 to 12 feet in height; the fruit when ripe resembles a cherry, and the fleshy portion which surrounds the seed is palatable. Two of the beans of commerce form the seed of

each fruit; their flat sides are opposed to each other in the centre of the pulp, and are separated by a membrane which envelopes them both; as the fruit dries the pulp forms a pod, which is removed by a process of curing in order to prepare the seed for market. The best coffee of commerce is the Mocha, and next to this the Java. The principal supply of the United States comes from Brazil, and is imported in bags of 160 lbs. each. The coffee-tree is a native of Arabia, and is also found growing wild at Liberia, on the western coast of Africa; it is cultivated in various parts of the world where the temperature is sufficiently elevated and uniform. In the London market the qualities or grades as indicated by the price-currents are something in the following order, commencing with the highest: Mocha, British East India, Java, Martinque, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Batavia, Porto Rico, Brazil, St. Domingo, African, Sumatra. In New York, the grades are expressed by the terms, *ordinary*, *fair*, *good*, and *prime;* and so far as prices indicate quality, the following exhibits the order in which they are usually estimated:—First, Mocha, then Java, Singapore, and Ceylon (native); next, Laguayra, Manila, Maracaibo, Costa Rica, and Mexican; and next, Brazil and St. Domingo.

More than half the coffee of the world is said to be of Brazilian growth, and a great deal of the best produce of Brazilian plantations, is sold under the name of Java or Mocha, or as the coffee of Martinique. That which is sold as Mocha is often the small beans of the Brazilian plant which are found at the summit of the branches and very carefully selected.

Of the importations into the U. S. of 250,000,000 of lbs., in the year 1867, 200,000,000 lbs. came from Brazil; 8,000,000 lbs. from the Dutch East Indies; 3,000,000 from British East Indies; from 4 to 5,000,000 from Costa Rica; 5,000,000 from Hayti; 17,000,000 from Venezuela; something less than 2,000,000 from the British West India Islands; 1,500,000 from the Philippine Islands; 1,500,000 from Guatemala; 1,000,000 lbs. from Colombia, and the balance from Holland, China, England (direct), other West India islands, Africa, Sandwich Islands, Portugal, &c.

Cognac, a name for a high grade of French brandy, so named from a town of that name.

Cogware, coarse cloths worn in the north of England.

Cohong, the name given to a company of merchants at Canton (prior to 1842) who were licensed to trade with foreigners.

Cohosh, a common name for the snake-root.

Coil, lead pipe, rope, etc., when for convenience of packing or handling they are curled or wound up in a series of rings.

Coin, or **Coins,** pieces of metal, mostly of a circular and flat shape, stamped with certain impressions which are intended to give them a legal and current value, and also as a guarantee for their weight and fineness; they are generally by law made a legal tender in payment of debts, either to a limited or unlimited extent. The metals employed for the principal coins are gold and silver, and for inferior coins baser metals, such as copper, nickel, etc.

The Coins of the United States are of gold, silver, and copper, *Act of April* 2, 1792. And combinations of silver and copper, *Act of March* 3, 1851. Copper and nickel, *Acts* of *Feb.* 21, 1857; *March* 3, 1865; *May* 16, 1866. Copper, tin, and zinc, *Act of April* 22, 1864.

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle,	value $20.		
Eagle,	" 10,	weight 258	grs.
Half-Eagle,	" 5,	" 129	"
Quarter Eagle,	" 2½,	" 64½	"

The gold coins are legal tender in payment of all sums whatever.

Upon one side of each of said coins an impression emblematic of LIBERTY, and an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of the coinage; on the reverse side, figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and a designation of the value of the coin.

In addition to the Eagle and its divisions as above, there are also the following gold coins: The

One-Dollar piece, value $1, on which piece the figure of the eagle is omitted. And the Three-Dollar piece, value $3.

The devices of the last piece being, on one side, a head emblematic of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" on the crest, and the words "United States of America" encircling the head. Reverse side, "3 Dollars," and date of coinage, encircled by a wreath.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar—value equal to that of Spanish

milled dollar of 1792 (the date of Act authorizing its coinage)—weight 412½ gr. Half-Dollar, or piece of 50 cents, one-half of a dollar, weight 192 gr. Quarter Dollar, one-fourth of a dollar, weight 96 gr. Dime, one-tenth of a dollar, 38⅖ gr. Half-Dime, one-twentieth of a dollar, weight 19$\frac{2}{10}$ gr. Three-cent piece, value 3c., ¾ silver and ¼ copper; weight $\frac{3}{50}$ of the weight of the half-dollar. The devices are: Of dollar, half-dollar, and quarter dollar, impression emblematic of LIBERTY, with inscription of word "Liberty," and year of the coinage; upon reverse side, figure or representation of an eagle, with inscription "United States of America," and designation of value of the coin.

Upon reverse side of dime and half-dime, figure of eagle is omitted; rest of devices the same as on the dollar, etc.

The Act of 3d March, 1851, which authorized the coinage of the three-cent piece, provided that the devices of said coin should be "conspicuously different from those of the other coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription 'United States of America,' and its denomination and date."

The silver dollars are "legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal values, for any sums whatever."—*Act of Jan.* 18, 1837.

Half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes, are "legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars."—*Act of Feb.* 21, 1853.

The three-cent pieces are legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.—*Act of March* 3, 1851.

"The proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantity of the respective metals."—*Act of April* 2, 1792.

"The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."—*Act of Jan.* 18, 1837.

COPPER COINS.

Cents, value one-hundredth part of a dollar, containing 11 pennyweights of copper.—*Act of April* 2, 1792.

Devices: Upon one side, head emblematic of LIBERTY, with word "Liberty," encircled by thirteen stars; date of coinage beneath head. Reverse side, words "United States of America," and wreath enclosing words "One Cent."

Cent, containing 88 per centum of copper, and 12 per centum of nickel. Weight 72 grains, or $\frac{3}{20}$ of one oz. troy.—*Act of Feb.* 21, 1857.

The devices of the first issue of this coin which the Director of the Mint selected, and Secretary of the Treasury approved, under power given by the act, were: On one side, representation of an eagle flying; words "United States of America" forming a semicircle, and date of coinage. On reverse side, wreath with arrows, encircling words "One Cent."

On later issues the devices were materially changed; head of LIBERTY, with word "Liberty" on the crest, was substituted for the flying eagle; foliage of wreath was altered, and a representation of a shield inserted in it at the top. In other respects no alteration was made.

Cent, containing ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc. Weight, 48 grains, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of one oz. troy. (Standard.)—*Act of April* 22, 1864.

Devices are same as those of the last issue of cent authorized by Act of 1857.

Two-Cent Piece: Contains 95 per cent. of copper, and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc. Weight 96 grains, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of one oz. troy. —*Act of April* 22, 1864.

Devices are: On one side, shield and arrows, with foliage on each side; above the shield, scroll in which is inscribed the motto, "In God we Trust;" beneath, year of the coinage. Reverse side, the words "United States of America," and a sheaf or wreath encircling figure "2," and word "Cents."

The one and two cent coins are legal tenders for any payment not exceeding four cents in amount.—*Act of March* 3, 1865.

Three-Cent Piece: Composed of copper and nickel; not exceeding 25 per cent. of nickel. Standard weight, 30 grains.—*Act of March* 3, 1865.

Devices: One side, head of LIBERTY, with word "Liberty" on crest; words "United States of America" encircling head, and date of coinage beneath. Reverse side, wreath encircling "III."

This coin is a legal tender to the amount of 60 cents.

Five-Cent Piece: Composed of copper and nickel, in proportions fixed by Director of Mint. Standard weight, 77.16 grains. *Act of May* 16, 1866.

Devices are: On one side, shield with cross at the top; foliage on each side; words "In God We Trust" above, and date of coinage beneath. Reverse side, words "United States of America," circle of 13 stars, separated from each other by short triple bars; within circle, figure "5," and beneath it word "Cents."

This coin is a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar.

"In addition to the devices and legends upon the gold, silver, and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto, 'In God We Trust,' to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon."—*Act of March* 3, 1865.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

The following Tables are from an official document prepared by Governor Pollock, Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia:—

"The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the name of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case the deviation is stated.

"The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce.

"The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i.e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

"In the fifth column is shown the value as compared with the legal contents, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid in the Mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage. The latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

"For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated at the rate of 122½ cents per ounce of standard silver."

GOLD COINS.

		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	Dol'rs.	Dol'r.
Australia.	£ of 1852	0.281	916.5	5.32.4	5.29.7
"	Sovereign of 1855-60	0.256.5	916	4.85.7	4.83.3
Austria.	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.3	2.27
"	Sovereign	0.363	900	6.75.4	6.72
"	New Union Coin, as'md	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
Belgium.	25 Francs	0.254	899	4.72	4.69.8
Bolivia.	Doubloon	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
Brazil.	20 Milreis	0.575	917.5	10.90.6	10.85.1
Cent. Am.	2 Escudos	0.209	853.5	3.68.8	3.66.9
"	" 4 Reals	0.027	875	0.48.8	0.48.6
Chili	Old Doubl'n	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
"	10 Pesos	0.492	900	9.15.4	9.10.8
Denmark.	10 Thaler	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
Equador.	4 Escudos	0.433	844	7.55.5	7.51.7
England.	£ or Sover'gn new	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3	4.83.9
"	" average	0.256.2	916	4.85.1	4.82.7
France.	20 Frncs new	0.207.5	899	3.85.8	3.83.9
"	" average	0.207	899	3.84.7	3.82.8
Ger., Nor.	10 Thaler	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
" "	" Pruss'n	0.427	903	7.97.1	7.93.1
" "	Krone, (Crown)	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
" *So.*	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.2	2.27.1
Greece.	20 Drachms	0.185	900	3.44.2	3.42.5
Hindostan	Mohur	0.374	916	7.08.2	7.04.6
Italy.	20 Lire	0.207	898	3.84.3	3.82.3
Japan.	Old Cobang	0.362	568	4.44	4.41.8
"	" "	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
Mexico.	Doub., av'ge	0.867.5	866	15.53	15.45.2
"	" new	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.1	15.53.3
"	20 Pesos (Max)	0.986	875	19.64.3	19.54.5
"	" (Repub.)	1.090	875	19.72.0	19.62.1
Naples.	6 Ducacti, new	0.245	996	5.04.4	5.01.9
N'thrl'nds	10 Guilders	0.215	899	3.99.7	3.97.6
N. Gr'n'da	Old Doubl'n, Bogota	0.868	870	15.61.1	15.53.3
" "	Old Doubl'n, Popayan	0.867	858	15.37.8	15.30.1
" "	10 Pesos	0.525	891.5	9.67.5	9.62.7
Peru.	Old Doubl'n	0.867	868	15.55.7	15.47.9
"	20 Soles	1.055	898	19.21.3	19.11.7
Portugal.	Gold Crown	0.308	912	5.80.7	5.77.8
Prussia.	New Crown, (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
Rome	2½ Scudi (new)	0.140	900	2.60.5	2.59.2
Russia	5 Roubles	0.210	916	3.97.6	3.95.7
Spain.	100 Reals	0.268	896	4.96.4	4.93.9
"	80 "	0.215	869.5	3.86.4	3.84.5
Sweden.	Ducat	0.111	875	2.23.7	2.22.6
"	Carolin, 10 frs	0.104	900	1.93.5	1.91.5
Tunis.	25 Piasters	0.161	900	2.99.5	2.98.1
Turkey.	100 "	0.231	915	4.36.9	4.34.8
Tuscany.	Seguin	0.112	999	2.31.3	2.30.1

SILVER COINS.

		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	
Austria	Old Rix Dollar	0.902	833	$1.02.3
"	Old Scudo	0.902	836	1.02.6
"	Florin before 1858	0.451	833	51.1
"	New Florin	0.397	900	48.6
"	New Union Dol.	0.596	900	73.1
"	Maria Theresa Dollar 1780	0.895	838	1.02.1
Belgium.	5 Francs.	0.803	897	98
Bolivia	New Dollar	0.801	900	98.1
Brazil	Double Milreis	0.820	918.5	1.02.5
Canada	20 Cents	0.150	925	18.9
"	25 Cents	0.187.5	925	23.6
Cent. Amer.	Dollar	0.866	850	1.00.2
Chili	Old Dollar	0.864	908	1.06.8

		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	Dol'r.
Chili	New Dollar	0.801	900.5	98.1
China	Dollar (English), assumed	0.866	901	1.07.2
"	10 Cents	0.087	901	10.6
Denmark	2 Rigsdaler	0.927	877	1.10.6
England	Shilling, new	0.182.5	924.5	23
"	" av'rge	0.178	925	22.4
France	5 Franc, av'rge	0.800	900	98
"	2 Franc	0.320	835	36.4
Germ'y, Nor.	Thaler b'fre 1857	0.712	750	72.7
"	" New Thaler	0.595	900	72.9
"	*So.* Florin b'fre 1847	0.340	900	41.7
"	" New Florin (assumed)	0.340	900	41.7
Greece	5 Drachms	0.719	900	88.1
Hindostan	Rupee	0.374	916	46.6
Japan	Itzbu	0.279	991	37.6
"	New Itzbu	0.279	890	33.8
Mexico	Dollar, new	0.867.5	903	1.06.6
"	" average	0.866	901	1.06.2
"	Peso of Maximilian	0.861	890.5	1.05.5
Naples	Scudo	0.844	830	95.3
Netherlands	2½ Guilders	0.804	944	1.03.3
Norway	Specie Daler	0.927	877	1.10.7
N. Grenada	Dollar of 1857	0.803	896	98
Peru	Old Dollar	0.866	901	1.06.2
"	Dollar of 1858	0.766	909	94.8
"	Half Dollar 1835 and 1838	0.433	650	38.3
"	Sol	0.802	900	98.2
Prussia	Thaler b'fre 1857	0.712	750	72.7
"	New Thaler	0.595	900	72.9
Rome	Scudo	0.864	900	1.05.8
Russia	Rouble	0.667	875	79.4
Sardinia	5 Lire	0.800	900	98
Spain	New Pistareen	0.166	899	20.3
Sweden	Rix Dollar	0.902	750	1.11.5
Switzerland	2 Francs	0.323	899	39.5
Tunis	5 Piastres	0.511	898.5	62.5
Turkey	20 Piastres	0.770	830	87
Tuscany	Florin	0.220	925	27.6

Chinese Gold Coin.—The Chinese have not until very recently coined any gold or silver. The small change of the country has been the "copper cash," while the only silver coin in circulation was the Mexican dollar. They are now said to be coining gold, and samples have been exhibited at San Francisco. These coins are in the main like the copper cash, having a square hole in the middle, a polished rim around the edge without milling, and raised characters between the raised disc and the centre. The gold appears to be pure, or alloyed differently from ours, being of a bright yellow hue, and the weight is equal to about $3.40 of our coinage.

Japanese Coins.—The coins adopted by the Government consist of the one yen (or dollar) silver piece, weighing 416 grains, nine-tenths fine. This piece is the standard of value, and is legal tender for all amounts. The remaining coins consist of subsidiary silver and gold. The subsidiary silver is fifty sens, weighing 208 grains, eight-tenths fine; the twenty sens, weighing 83 2-10 grains, eight-tenths fine; the ten sens, weighing 41 6-10 grains, eight-tenths fine; and the five sens, weighing 20 8-10 grains, eight-tenths fine.

The gold coins which are legal tenders for 100 pieces are ten yens (or dollars), weighing 248 grains, 9-10 fine; five yens, weighing 124 grains, 9-10 fine; and two yens, weighing 49 6-10 grains, 9-10 fine.

The copper pieces consist of the one sen (or one-cent piece), (or one-hundredth of a yen,) and weighing 110 grains; the half sen, or one two-hundredth of a yen, weighing 55 grains, and the one rin, answering to our mill, weighing 14 grains, being one one-thousandth of a yen.

The subsidiary silver is legal tender for 100 pieces, the same as the gold.

Coinage, assaying and converting metals (especially gold and silver) into pieces of money or coins, according to fixed standards of fineness and purity. The following Table exhibits the government coinage of the United States, from the establishment of the Mint down to the year 1870:—

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.

Gold Coinage.	*Doub. eag.*	*Half eag.*	$3.00.	*Quar. eag.*	*Dollars.*	*Bars, value.*
1793 to 1870, No. of pieces	14,342,307	3,525,763	300,356	8.415,252	17,732,252	$35,090,923

Silver Coinage.	*Dollars.*	*Half dols.*	*Quar. dols.*	*Dimes.*	*Half Dimes.*	*Three cts.*	*Bars, val.*
1793 to 1870, No. of pieces	4,291,640	133,115,554	74,806,612	66,658,485	74,017,128	42,001,130	399,806

Copper Coinage.	*Five cent.*	*Three cent.*	*Two cent.*	*One cent.*	*Half cent.*
1793 to 1870, No. of pieces	93,251,000	24,187,250	44,187,250	470,771,744	7,985,223

Total Coinage of Philadelphia Mint.

Total Coinage.	*No of pieces.*	*Value of gold.*	*Value of silver.*	*Value of copper.*	*Total.*
1793 to 1817	52,019,407	$5,610,957	$8,268,295	$319,340	$14,198,593
1818 to 1837	158,882,816	17,639,382	40,566,897	476,574	58,682,853
1838 to 1847	88,327,378	29,491,010	13,913,019	349,676	43,753,705
1848 to 1857	244,898,373	256,950,474	22,365,413	517,222	279,833,110
1858 to 1867	443,062,405	128,252,763	14,267,879	5,752,310	148,272,952
1868	46,663,590	3,963,273	321,479	1,717,385	5,998,137
1869	34,659,240	3,308,779	526,836	1,279,055	5,114,671
	21,328,740	2,830,752	1,152,960	611,445	4,595,158
Total	1,089,841,949	448,047,392	101,382,781	11,019,008	560,449,182

Total Coinage of the Mint at Philadelphia and all the Branches, from their respective dates of commencement of coinage to the 30th of June, 1870.

		Gold, value.	*Silver, value.*	*Pieces.*	*Entire value.*
Philadelphia*.....	1793	$448,047,392	$101,382,781	1,089,841,949	$1,560,449,182
San Francisco	1854	288,440,706	7,684,457	30,727,649	296,125,163
New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.....	1838	40,381,615	29,890,037	94,890,699	70,271,652
Charlotte, to March 31, 1861.	1838	5,048,641	.....	1,206,954	5,048,641
Dahlonega, to Feb. 28, 1861.....	1838	6,121,919	.....	1,381,780	6,121,919
New York (Assay)...	1854	179,780,145	4,580,015	.....	184,360,160
Denver.....	1863	3,532,306	.....	.....	3,532,306
Carson City.....	1870	110,576	19,793	38,566	130,369
Charlotte (reopened).	1869	19,269	322	.....	19,591
Total,.....		$971,482,571	$143,557,406	1,218,087,597	$1,126,580,987

Coir, the commercial name for the fibre obtained from the husk of the cocoa-nut, and which is manufactured into, and largely shipped in the form of ropes and hawsers, bundles of yarn, loose fibre, etc., from Ceylon, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Coir mats, mats made from coir, imported in bales, and also manufactured at various places in the United States.

Coir matting, matting or carpeting made from the cocoa-nut fibre; the principal factory for the manufacture of this article is at Cochin, where the fibre most abounds, and where there are the most skilful spinners and weavers; it is imported in rolls of 40 yards in length, and from ¾ to 1½ yards in width; and is also manufactured at Lowell, New York, and Brooklyn, in 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 yd. widths.

Coir yarn, yarn made from the husk of the cocoa-nut, imported from Calcutta and Bombay. It is mostly spun at Cochin, and comes in various qualities, varying as much as 50 per cent. in value.

Coke, coal from which the sulphur and other volatile matter has been expelled; the residue left after the distillation of bituminous coal in the manufacture of gas.

Coking coal, those kinds of bituminous coal which it is necessary to convert into coke before they can be advantageously used in furnaces, in consequence of their coking in the fire.

Colchicum, meadow saffron; the bulbs and seeds are used as drugs; the plant grows in Southern Europe, from whence the drug is brought to the United States.

Colcothar, a preparation from oxide of iron.

Cold short, metal, as iron, which is brittle when cold, though when heated may be quite malleable.

Collars, the part of the dress which surrounds the neck; for gentlemen they are made of linen, of paper, and some also of steel; for the ladies, of linen, muslin, crape, lace, and paper.

Collaterals, bonds, stocks, bills receivable, or other convertible securities left as pledges or security for loans of money or indebtedness.

Collateral securities, collaterals placed in the hands of the creditor to secure a loan or other indebtedness. The holder of collateral securities is liable for any loss or damage which may be sustained by his want of ordinary care or diligence. Where a note is received, the proceeds to be applied by the creditor to the discharge of his debt, he is bound to use diligence to collect it, and to give notice of non-payment.

Collect, to demand and receive payment for amounts due on book account or otherwise.

Collectible, that which may be collected.

Collector, one who collects bills or accounts; the chief officer of a collection district, or custom-house, known as Collector of Customs. He receives his appointment from the President and Senate. It is an office of great responsibility, respectable salary, large perquisites, and extensive patronage. Hence it is considered a political office, and hardly any Collector holds office long enough to become even tolerably well acquainted with its complicated duties. Fortunately, however, at

* The copper coinage is exclusively from the Mint at Philadelphia, and the total value from 1793 to 1870 is $11,019,008.

the larger ports especially, much of the responsibility and most of the labor is performed by Deputy collectors, who from their experience and knowledge of the business, and their very moderate salaries, are less liable to be affected by the political changes of the government. In New York the Assistant Collector, or head Deputy, has held his position for nearly a quarter of a century, and under all administrations.

Collier beads, large white beads, called also bokolu beads, an article of trade on the West African Coast.

Collodion, a solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether.

Cologne earth, a kind of bituminous earth of a violet-brown hue, used in water-color painting.

Cologne water, a volatile spirituous perfume for the toilet; alcohol perfumed with essential oils; first made at Cologne, in Germany, whence it derives its name, and from which city several millions of bottles are annually exported. It is now manufactured in different places in a variety of ways, but all of the recipes include rare and pure essential oils. Some of the imitations are simply alcohol slightly tinctured with one or more fragrant extracts.

Colombier, a large-sized paper, 23½ x34 inches.

Colophony, a name for the rosin or resin of commerce, brought originally from Colophon, in Ionia.

Colored goods, cotton, linen, or worsted fabrics, dyed in the warp or the piece, or printed or stained in the piece; not white, nor in the gray. Although black fabrics are not usually classed with colored goods by dry-goods merchants, yet in the construction of revenue laws, for all purposes where a distinction is made between colored and uncolored goods, black must be regarded as a color.

Colors, in commerce, are the substances by which the different tints or hues of articles are produced—the dyes or pigments. Painters' colors, for house-painting and similar purposes, are mostly prepared from mineral substances—white lead, red lead, umber, ochre, etc., ground up with linseed oil and turpentine to the state of a thick liquid, and packed in small casks, and called paints, and sold by the lb. The oil-colors for artists are put up in small metal or other tubes, which, by pressure, yield the color at one end just in sufficient quantity for use. Water-colors for artists include animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. The colors used for staining textile fabrics are called dyes, and the substances employed to produce them are called dye-stuffs, most of which are of vegetable origin. To dealers in silks and dress goods, such a knowledge of colors as enables them to determine which are fast and permanent, and how produced and how imitated, is of the utmost importance. Colloquially, neither black nor white fabrics are classed, in the dry-goods trade, as goods in colors.

Colporteurs, peddlers, or itinerant venders of wares.

Colt's foot, a name for the *tussilago farfara*, a wild plant, the leaves of which are used as a drug.

Columbo, a commercial city and capital of the island of Ceylon. The annual export trade of Ceylon amounts to about $15,000,000, and consists chiefly of coffee, cinnamon, plumbago, cocoa-nut oil, copperas, areca nuts, coir, arrack, tobacco, pearls, chanks, timber, etc. The wholesale prices for the products of Ceylon are pretty uniform. In March, 1870, the market price at Columbo for

Plantation coffee (low) was, per bbl.,	$2.40	to	$2.50
Do. do. (mountain) "	2.60	"	2.80
Native coffee, picked and dried..... per cwt.,	11.12	"	11.35
Coir fibre..... "	3.75	"	5.00
Coir yarn, very fine..... "	6.15	"	7.70
Coir yarn, good..... "	4.84	"	5.75
Coir yarn, inferior..... "	3.10	"	3.50
Coir rope..... "	3.50	"	4.00
Plumbago, lump.....per ton,	72.00	"	87.00
Plumbago, dust..... "	24.00	"	29.00
Ebony..... "	25.40	"	26.60
Deer horns.....per candy (500 lbs.),	55.60	"	60.50
Buffalo horns.... " "	21.75	"	24.40
Cocoa-nut oil.....per cwt.,	7.25		
Cinnamon oil.....per oz.,	.50		
Citronella oil..... "	.05	"	.06

Accounts are kept in rupees, or dollars—the rupee equal to 2 shillings, 48$\frac{4}{10}$ cts.; the dollar equal to 4s. 2d. sterling, or about $1. The weights are the same as the American or English.

Columbo or **Calamba root,** the root of a plant found in Mozambique—the *cocculus palmatus.* It is a staple export of the Portuguese from their dominions in the southeast of Africa; after being dried and prepared for market, it is taken to India, where it is distributed to other parts of the world. The American Columbo root, which is obtained in the Western States, is sold in the drug-shops, but is not considered so valuable as that from the African Coast.

Colza oil, oil expressed from the seeds of a species of wild cabbage, the *brassica campestris.* It is largely used for lubri-

cating machinery, and for burning in lamps; and both in France and in England, in the customs returns, is classed as rape-seed oil.

Comb, a grain measure, which in England is estimated as equal to four Winchester (American) bushels.

Combed wool, the material which forms worsteds—the wool or hair in the fabric being *combed* instead of carded.

Combing wools, the designation of one of the three classes into which wools are divided by Act of Congress, and includes Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, or other like wools, and also "all hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals." What is meant by "other like animals" may probably some day be a question for the courts to determine. If Congress had any other animals in view, they should have been named; if none were in view, the words should have been omitted. Cow's hair, deer's hair, and calf's hair are imported, and some qualities of them are used in the manufacture of textile fabrics; and yet they are not "other like animals" in any commercial sense, nor is it likely that any member of Congress who voted for the law supposed they were. It is the use of such general terms in the tariff laws that embarrasses merchants, and gives rise to frequent and vexatious law-suits.

Combs. The application of this word in trade is generally confined to those kinds of combs used in the dressing-room, in the nursery, or by hair-dressers, and such as are worn by ladies in their hair; they are made of bone, tortoise-shell, ivory, buffalo-horn, metal, gutta-percha, india-rubber, etc.

Comfit, a dry sweetmeat; seeds crusted or coated with sugar.

Comfrey, the root of the *symphytum officinale*, a demulcent drug.

Commandite, a French partnership, in which some of the parties supply money, others services, etc.

Commassee, a small Arabian coin, worth two cents.

Commerce, the business of exchanging commodities between different places; the exchange of merchandise on a large scale; buying merchandise with intention to dispose of it again at a profit, or with the view of gaining by the transaction; mercantile business in general, as carried on between individuals or companies of different countries, or of the same country; and, in a restricted sense, the shipping which belongs to a country. Foreign Commerce is the trade which the merchants of one nation carry on with the merchants of another nation; Inland Commerce is the trade between merchants of the same nation. It is not within the plan of this work to give a history of Commerce, nor to trace its influence upon the civilization of the world. It has everywhere opened the way for the introduction of the sciences and the mechanic arts; and literature and the fine arts are always, and only, sustained by its princely liberalities. To it the renowned cities of ancient times were indebted for their splendor, and those of the present day for their magnificence. Its beneficent influences are seen in every architectural structure erected for the advancement of religion or for the promotion of knowledge, and is felt in every asylum reared for the alleviation of human suffering. To enlarge upon these topics would be foreign to the plan of this work. We treat only of practical commerce. But, even regarding it in its strictest sense as a mere medium of exchanges, its benefits are alike substantial and obvious; for it appropriates in our own country the productions of all other countries, and gives our own productions to other countries in exchange, thus equalizing, promoting, and increasing the enjoyments of civilized life.

"By the ready exchange of commodities," says Professor *Ferguson*, "every individual is enabled to avail himself, to the utmost, of the peculiar advantage of his place; to work on the peculiar materials with which Nature has furnished him; to humor his genius or disposition, and betake himself to the task in which he is peculiarly qualified to succeed. The inhabitant of the mountain may betake himself to the culture of his woods and the manufacture of his timber; the owner of pasture lands may betake himself to the care of his herds; the owner of the clay-pit to the manufacture of his pottery; and the husbandman to the culture of his fields, or the rearing of his cattle. And any one commodity, however it may form but a small part in the accommodations of human life, may, under the facilities of commerce, find a market in which it may be exchanged for what will procure any other part or the whole; so that the owner of the clay-pit, or the industrious potter, without producing any one article immediately fit to supply his own necessities, may obtain possession of all that he wants. And commerce, in which it appears that commodities

are merely exchanged and nothing produced is nevertheless in its effects very productive, because it ministers a facility and an encouragement to every artist in multiplying the productions of his own art, thus adding greatly to the mass of wealth in the world in being the occasion that much is produced."

"Nations ought to cultivate," says Chancellor *Kent*, "a free intercourse for commercial purposes, in order to supply each other's wants and promote each other's prosperity. The variety of climates and productions on the surface of the globe, and the facility of communication by means of rivers, lakes, and the ocean, invite to a liberal commerce, as agreeable to the laws of Nature, and extremely conducive to national unity, industry, and happiness."

Commerce of the World.

In a report on the Pacific Ocean Telegraph, made to the Chamber of Commerce in New York, in the year 1871, *Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq.*, presented a view of the Foreign Commerce of the civilized nations of the world, in a form so succinct, so graphic, and with such characteristic strength of expression and accuracy of statement, that it forms a document not only of passing interest, but of permanent value, much of it bearing directly upon present and prospective commerce.

In collecting the facts needed for showing the total *Foreign Commerce* of the civilized nations, *Mr. Ruggles* endeavored also to ascertain, as far as practicable, its progress during the thirty years ending with 1868, that being the latest year for which official tables were accessible.

"The period thus selected is one of pre-eminent importance, embracing the truly golden age of commerce, in which steam, more fully enlisted in the service of man, won its greatest victories over the land and sea, vastly augmenting the commercial dynamics of the globe, not only in accelerating and cheapening the transportation of the products of interior regions to the seaboard, but in practically bridging the oceans themselves and conjoining the continents.

"It was not until the autumn of the year 1838 that the first ocean steamer found its solitary way across the Atlantic. At the close of 1868, large fleets of steamers, much exceeding in capacity the sailing vessels of the mercantile marine, and swiftly impelled by this superadded power, covered all the seas and oceans.

"Up to the year 1838 only 1,497 miles of railway had been constructed in North America, and furnished only with feeble engines drawing slender loads. At the close of 1868 there were in operation, with engines doubled in speed and quadrupled in power, 44,802 miles in North America, 56,660 miles in Europe, 4,474 in Asia (principally in British India), 1,424 in South America, 789 in Australia, and 583 in Egypt and other parts of Africa, exhibiting a total development in the civilized world of 109,177 miles, of which at least 100,000 have been brought into use since 1838, with their enormous apparatus of steam locomotive engines counted by tens of thousands, untiringly laboring by day and by night in transporting and exchanging the vast and varied products of the globe.

"It was on the 27th day of February, in the year 1844, that MORSE sent his first telegraphic message by electricity, 41 miles, from Washington to Baltimore, uttering with characteristic and solemn emphasis his grateful ejaculation, 'What hath GOD wrought!' At the close of 1868 there were 130,698 miles of electrical telegraphic line in operation in the United States, 90,000 miles in Great Britain, and 405,151 miles in Continental Europe, with 27,402 miles of submarine cable in the various seas and oceans.

"It was not until 1866 that repeated efforts practically established for commercial purposes the cable in the bed of the Atlantic."

"These splendid triumphs over the obstacles of Nature within the brief period of thirty years under review, superadding to the pre-existing forces in use by man a power equivalent to that of twenties, if not fifties, of millions of human laborers, have necessarily caused an immense expansion in the commerce of the globe. They afford the only adequate explanation of the enormous and almost incredible realities disclosed by the official statistics, exhibiting an increase in the foreign trade of the three leading commercial nations exceeding more than tenfold their increase in population within the same period, and a rate of increase more than half as large in the foreign commerce of the remaining nations.

"Summed up in brief, the population and foreign commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of France, and of the United States of America, respectively increased as follows:—

	Population. In 1838.	In 1858.	In 1868.
The United Kingdom	25,903,697	28,389,770	30,380,757
France	33,738,188	36,236,322	38,342,818
The United States	16,025,761	29,568,110	36,500,000
	75,667,646	94,194,202	105,223,605

Increase in 30 years, 29,555,950, being 39 per cent.

Foreign Commerce.

Computing £1 at $5, and $1 at five francs.

	In 1838.	In 1858.	In 1868.
The United Kingdom	$541,605,515	$1,521,833,055	$2,616,570,415
France	378,895,720	945,080,000	1,595,820,000
The United States	222,504,020	607,257,571	849,793,476
	$1,143,005,255	$3,074,170,626	$5,062,183,891

Increase in 30 years, $3,919,178,636, or 443 pr. ct.

"It will be seen that the rate of this immense increase was highest in the two first decades, from 1838 to 1858, commencing with the earliest developments of this superadded steam power on the land and the sea, during which the amount was carried up, in round numbers, from $1,143,000,000 to $3,074,000,000, being nearly 270 per cent., or 9 per cent. yearly for the twenty years. In the last decade, from 1858 to 1868, when the new impulse had partially spent its power, the rate of increase so far slackened, that the total of 1858, $3,074,000,000, rose only to $5,062,000,000 in 1868, not quite 60 per cent., or 6 per cent. yearly.

"This diminution of rate in the last decade shows the necessity of caution in any prospective estimate of the increase in the future. While, on the one hand, a still further development of the powers of steam and electricity may stimulate still more actively the production and transportation of the world, we are to take into account the possibility of exceptional interruptions and retardations by war and the supreme national necessities which it may involve. In view of those contingencies, it would hardly be safe to assume that the rate of six per cent. yearly increase exhibited by the last decade will continue undiminished throughout the remaining thirty years of the present century, carrying up the existing amount, as it would at 180 per cent. in the three nations, to $14,170,000,000. A more cautious estimate, at 3 per cent. yearly, would carry the amount only to $9,112,000,000."

In the absence of any official tables of the commerce of the other nations of Europe, Mr. *Ruggles*, from the best authorities which could be obtained, submitted the following summary to the Chamber as an approximate for the years 1860 and 1868.

"Stated in millions of dollars, the population and foreign commerce of those nations were as follows:—

	Population. In 1868.	Foreign Commerce. In 1860.	In 1868.
Germany	38,763,000	$550,000,000	$750,000,000
Netherlands	3,616,000	360,000,000	377,000,000
Belgium	4,901,000	210,000,000	301,000,000
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	7,779,000	125,000,000	138,000,000
Russia	69,884,000	252,000,000	387,000,000
Austria	35,449,000	187,000,000	340,000,000
Italy	25,585,000	250,000,000	316,000,000
European Turkey, Roumania and Servia	16,328,000	130,000,000	140,000,000
Greece	1,375,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Spain and Portugal	20,884,000	140,000,000	187,000,000
Switzerland	2,517,000	120,000,000	130,000,000
	227,086,000	$2,340,000,000	$3,091,000,000

Increase, 32 per cent. in 8 years, or 4 per cent. yearly.

"In any estimate of the future growth of the foreign commerce of these continental nations, it should be remembered that the superaddition of steam transportation, in fostering the growth of that commerce in the past, has been far less rapid than in France and the United Kingdom. The continental nations still have left large interior regions, affording very extensive fields for future development, especially in connection with the inland seas giving them access to the Atlantic. They are, moreover, using active efforts to increase their maritime commerce and naval force, as fundamental elements of their political strength.

"It certainly is not impossible that, under these influences, the rate of increase in their foreign commerce may, for some time to come, fully keep pace with that of France or the United Kingdom. At the yearly rate of only 2½ per cent., the existing amount would increase to $5,322,000,000 in the thirty years ending with 1898."

Commerce of American Nations.

In respect to the remaining nations and countries in North and South America, including the West Indies, reliable statistics could only be obtained from a part. Some of them keep no accurate tables of exports, while the commerce of others is stated in quantities and not in values. The aggregate of the commerce of the West Indies, a subject of direct and constantly increasing interest to the United States, can only be deduced with accuracy from the official tables kept by the various nations trading with the islands.

Mr. Ruggles believes that the following summary will not vary materially from the actual amounts:—

COMMERCE.

1868.		Exports and Imports.
"Dominion of Canada" (not including Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island)		$129,533,194
Mexico, only partial returns (estimated)		27,000,000
Central America		11,292,000
New Grenada or Colombia		11,018,000
Venezuela, no returns (estimated)		10,000,000
Brazil		160,133,721
Argentine Republic		63,650,000
Chili		55,500,000
Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, only partial returns (estimated)		40,000,000
West Indies—		
Cuba and Porto Rico	$174,050,279	
British West Indies	60,756,022	
Hayti and San Domingo	22,691,005	
Other West India Islands	25,000,000	
		282,897,306
		$791,029,221

"The statistics of nearly all these nations and countries are too fragmentary to furnish means of showing with accuracy the progressive increase of their commerce in the past, owing mainly to the frequent and violent changes in their political condition. The singular mutations of commerce, under political changes, are strikingly visible in a portion of the West Indies. The "Tableau" of commerce, of the year III. of the first Republic of France, shows that in or shortly before the year 1792 the commerce of France with San Domingo amounted to *two hundred and seventy-one* millions of *livres*, $54,200,000; while with the United States, in the same year, it amounted only to *thirty-one* millions of *livres*, $6,200,000.

"The official tables of France show that in 1867 its commerce with Hayti amounted only to $6,200,000, while its commerce with the United States was $70,200,000."

General Result.

"It results from the preceding examination that the total foreign commerce of the European and American nations, which includes all their commerce with the Asiatic countries, consists as follows :—

Commerce of the European nations	$7,203,390,415
Commerce of the American nations	1,640,822,697
	$8,844.213,112

"Of this total, a little more than one-tenth consists of the commerce with countries and localities more or less civilized, in Asia, in Africa, and in Oceanica, which have no commercial tables, or none which are accessible, and consequently are not included in the statement of nations exporting and importing. That portion represents an actual movement of commodities equal in value to the amounts stated in the returns of the nations trading with those countries. Of the remainder, assumed to be nine-tenths, the value of the commodities actually moved is only one-half; for the reason that the commodities calculated as 'Exports,' in the tables of any nation exporting, reappear as 'Imports' in the tables of the nation or nations to which the commodities are exported, whereby the values are duplicated. This being the case, the aggregate value of the commodities actually moved is,

One-tenth of the $8,844,213,112, or,	$884,421,311
And one-half of the residue, $7,959,791,801, being	3,979,895,901
	$4,864,317,212

Commerce of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The amount of the commerce of the European and American nations on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, forming a part of the total above exhibited, has a peculiar interest, in being closely interwoven with the commerce of every other portion of the civilized world, and the daily necessities of all of its varied population.

"These great oceans," continues the report, "have played and will continue to play a very important part in the great drama of commercial progress, emphatically the epic of the modern ages. The history of Eastern Asia, covering an epoch of nearly four centuries since Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, is filled with the lights and shadows of one long struggle of the maritime nations of Europe to secure, and at times monopolize, the trade of that fertile and fragrant portion of the globe. The rich products of the Spice Islands, under the burning sun of the equator, repeatedly became the scene of cruel war between the cold-blooded

trading nations on the Northern Ocean; while the field of bloody struggle in Hindostan extended from the groves of Ceylon to the frozen summits of the Himalayas. The long-continued conflicts in these remote regions of the earth were not solely for commerce, but often for empire, intermingling with the broader struggles at home for the mastery of Europe. Within the present century we have seen the navy of England, in defending and preserving not only her national existence but the liberties of the world from the tyranny of the first Napoleon, sweeping the commerce of his empire from every ocean of the globe to the utmost bounds of these distant waters, so that in 1807, in the vivid language of a writer of the day, 'not a single merchant-ship bearing a hostile flag could be seen traversing the Atlantic or crossing the equator.' As late as 1811, in the height of the fearful struggle on the land, the magnificent island of Java, the Cuba of the East, which had shared the fate of Holland, was wrested by England from the grasp of France. Restored on the pacification of Europe to its former owner, it furnishes a precious remnant of the maritime and commercial power enjoyed in the palmy days of the Dutch Republic.

"Summed up in brief, the present commerce of the nations of Europe and America on the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, and its distribution among those nations is as follows:—

U. Kingdom, in 1868, was...	$565,106,665
France, "	59,340,000
United States, "	47,656,885
Netherlands, "	51,500,000
Hamburgh and Bremen.....	9,328,000
Spain, ...	1,750,000
Sweden and Norway.....	460,000
	$735,141,550
The overland 'Transbaikal' commerce of Russia with China, in 1867, was 11,300,000 roubles, or.....	9,040,000
	$744,181,550

"In addition to the interchanges effected by the preceding commerce between the European and American waters and the countries of Asia, there is a considerable home trade or coasting commerce in the Indo-Chinese Basin, the amount of which is not ascertainable. It is carried on to a small extent in vessels of the Asiatic countries themselves, and under the largest degree by Eastern vessels, principally from the Hanseatic cities, interchanging the products of Japan and China with those of British India and the Australasian Archipelago. Like the coasting trade of the Atlantic nations, it forms an addition to the total above estimated as the commerce of the world:

1. Of the total commerce of Europe and America on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, being in 1868.. $735,141,550
   The three maritime powers, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, had.... 672,103,550
2. Their commerce on those oceans in 1854 was..... 330,079,742

   Showing an increase in the 14 years of..... $342,023,808

   Being 103 per cent., or 7.35 per cent. yearly.
3. From those the proportion of exports to imports shown in the tables of three nations, we may safely estimate, that of the total commerce of $735,141,550, the exports to the Asiatic countries did not exceed $300,000,000, and that the imports from these countries were at least $435,141,550.
4. Of the last-named amount, Australia and New Zealand furnished $62,942,240, and the more tropical countries of Asia the remaining $372,199,310.

"It is this latter portion which imparts to the commerce on the Pacific and Indian Oceans its peculiar interest, embracing the tea, the coffee, the spices, the silk, the drugs, and the various other products of the tropics, which, in the progress of civilization, ceasing to be luxuries, have become necessities for the three hundred and twenty millions of Christian people now occupying the temperate zone of Europe and North America. Intended for the consumption of such a multitude, these tropical products are concentrated, in large masses, in the capacious docks or warehouses of London and Havre, and Antwerp and the Hanseatic cities, to be thence distributed through the world by the united machinery of its common commerce, permeating and interpenetrating every artery and vein of human society.

"It surely requires no great stretch of imagination or credulity to believe that a commerce so beneficent and civilizing, in a world like ours, filling up with people so

rapidly, is destined to large and speedy increase. It is not for the clear-headed, far-sighted merchants of the United States to close their eyes upon the fact that, in the providential march of events, a field so vast is just opening to their well-directed energy. Still less will they fail to bear in mind, that 'cheapness, the sovereign law of commerce, overcoming national prejudices and national habits,' will inexorably compel the products of every portion of the globe, and especially of its remoter regions, to take the shortest and cheapest way to market; that the distance, by sea and land, from the coast of China to the Mississippi River, by way of the Pacific Ocean, is less than one-third of the distance by way of the Atlantic; and that, as a necessary result, San Francisco, our own Pacific emporium, with her spacious warehouses soon to cluster around the 'Golden Gate,' will become the mart for largely supplying at least a portion of our wide-spread interior with the products of Eastern Asia.

"The commercial tables show the breadstuffs of California already entering on their great predestined duty of supplying the daily necessities of China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand—in return laying the foundation of a commerce of the highest importance to both the continents."

The foregoing extracts, which are used with permission, present a comprehensive view of the money value of the general commerce of nations. The following summary, prepared from official reports, shows the

Foreign Trade of the United States.

The Exports from the United States to foreign countries, for the fiscal year closing with the 30th of June, 1870, were $414,000,000; the Imports, $437,000,000. Taking this as a fair average year, the amount on each side may be fairly put down at $450,000,000, showing an aggregate foreign commerce of $900,000,000. Of the Exports, $276,000,000 were sent out in foreign vessels; of the Imports, $300,000,000 were received by foreign vessels. The respective amounts of these imports and exports with the different countries were as follows:—

	Imports from.	*Exports to.*
England	$155,537,442	$190,456,695
Scotland	7,446,251	4,893,942
Ireland	211,963	6,499,117
Gibraltar	35,562	2,881,115
Dominion of Canada	30,353,000	18,188,613
All other British possessions in North America	1,737,304	2,703,173
British West Indies	$6,682,391	$9,142,344
British poss'ns in Africa	1,421,113	1,635,823
British East Indies	9,003,710	471,019
Australia	127,653	4,619,313
All other British possessions, except China	134,393	.....
Spain	3,558,388	7,596,294
Cuba	58,201,374	12,643,095
Porto Rico	7,407,900	2,669,964
All other Span'h poss'ons	4,293,891	165,993
Hamburgh	8,968,407	12,951,452
Bremen	15,754,655	24,742,329
Prussia	547,534	2,178,033
France	35,638,324	42,450,139
French poss. in America	696,952	1,174,056
All other French poss'ns	134,074	421,372
Brazil	24,912,450	5,910,565
China, Hong Kong, and Singapore	13,209,121	10,258,178
Argentine Republic	5,162,966	2,235,089
Holland	2,691,323	3,936,163
Dutch East Indies	1,947,201	132,502
Dutch West Indies and Guiana	999,099	926,051
Mexico	7,232,206	3,837,679
Italy	6,209,863	5,682,951
Venezuela	2,431,760	1,191,888
Belgium	2,989,939	6,408,981
Japan	3,245,317	2,836,720
United States Colombia	5,291,706	4,900,075
Sandwich Islands	1,298,085	706,462
Uruguay	1,472,608	836,112
Russia on Baltic and W. Sea	838,077	4,208,157
Russia on Black Sea	343,077	88,502
Hayti and St. Domingo	729,632	1,349,438
Peru	1,386,310	1,556,524
Central American States	733,296	1,324,336
Chili	1,186,982	1,969,580
Denmark and Dan. W. I.	638,550	1,674,115
Portugal	220,030	883,429
All other Port'ese poss'ns	67,468	221,560
Norway and Sweden	1,103,611	166,974
Austria	975,638	622,732
Turkey	890,829	653,195
Greece	138,431	.....
Liberia	93,230	70,804
All other countries and ports	983,359	937,582
Total	$437,314,255	$413,461,115

By reference to the word "*Exports*" it will be seen that the amount for the year 1870, closing with the month of December instead of June, is considerably over, $500,000,000; but as the above statement is inserted with a view of exhibiting the relative importance of our trade with different countries, it is deemed unnecessary to make any change in the figures. Our aggregate foreign commerce is in fact over $1,000,000,000.

Inland Commerce of the United States.

In a report to Congress, made by the Secretary of the Treasury in the year 1864, in the absence of any official record of the valuation of our internal commerce, it was assumed that the carriage of produce or manufactures the average distance of 300 miles from the producing point to

the market of consumption, entitled such quantities and values to be ranked with the general mass of exchanges defined as internal commerce. These calculations were limited to transportations East and West, since that, more definitely than in other directions, represents natural movements from producers to consumers. As a measure of this exchange, all quantities were taken which passed the line of the Alleghanies in either direction, and the calculations are limited to the transportations over the Erie canal, the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The tonnage was actual; the values estimated. The aggregate value of the *westward* commerce of the year preceding the date of the report was $616,000,000, and the return freight, *eastward*, of inland produce and merchandise was $522,000,000, making the total trade $1,138,000,000.

This mode of calculating the internal commerce gives a minimum result. If we take the annual aggregate manufactured products of the country—say $2,000,000,000—and the aggregate agricultural and mineral products—say about as much more—we might deduce an internal commerce which would be no less startling than truthful.

Commercial, mercantile; relating to commerce or trade; known in commerce, according to the rules, customs, or usages of commerce; of the character of commerce.

Commercial agent, an officer appointed to act at a foreign port in the general capacity of a consul.

Commercial arithmetic. All practical arithmetic is commercial. Without the illustrations of commercial transactions abstract rules of arithmetic would be unintelligible. The rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are essentially commercial exercises. A proper mercantile education comprises a knowledge not only of these elementary rules, but also all those which treat of the mode of calculating brokerage, commissions, discounts, interest, equation of payments, loss and gain, exchanges, etc., all which are the proper subjects of study at commercial colleges.

Commercial articles, wares, or goods which have a commercial value; the money and commercial leaders in newspapers or other periodicals.

Commercial cities, those cities which owe their chief importance to their trade and commerce with other cities or countries. Thus, the Encyclopædia Brittanica says of London, "that it has become, with perhaps the single exception of New York, the greatest commercial city in the world."

Commercial commodities, such kinds of movable articles as may be offered for general sale. Trees of the forest are not such, but immediately become so on being felled and cut into saw-logs; while trees in the nursery are fairly commercial while standing. Articles manufactured for some specific purpose, as a ton of iron bolts of a particular size and peculiar form, for a ship or other structure; or a thousand brass keys of peculiar sizes and patterns, made for a locksmith, would not be commercial commodities, although perfect manufactures. The bolts would be commercial as old or scrap iron, the keys as old brass. Any article, however, whether natural, crude, manufactured or partially manufactured, which is sold, or which is consigned and shipped, by vessel, railroad, or common carriers of any class whatever, becomes so far commercial during its transit, as to bring it within all the rules which govern the conveyance or transportation of merchandise.

Commercial dictionary, a work containing information in the various departments of commerce, arranged alphabetically under different heads; a dictionary of commerce.

Commercial colleges, schools for the instruction of young men in the rudiments of commercial knowledge. These colleges are quite modern institutions; and such as are conducted by men who themselves understand what they undertake to teach, are rendering a valuable service to the young men of the nation. Many an industrious and enterprising man has made shipwreck of his means and his business reputation, for want of an opportunity to acquire just such information as is taught at these schools. A knowledge of penmanship, of figures, of book-keeping, of currencies, exchanges, shipping papers, usages of trade, and commercial terms, are all within the scope of these institutions, and form a part of the regular courses of instruction.

Commercial editor, the editor who prepares the financial and commercial articles for a daily or other journal.

Commercial law, such customs and usages of trade as are so well established

as to become fixed in the public mind, and acquiesced in by the trading community; usages of trade recognized by courts of justice; judicial decisions on questions of commercial usage; judicial decisions on commercial contracts or transactions.

Commercial paper, bills of exchange, drafts, or promissory notes made and given for merchandise. Commercial paper payable *without grace*, and falling due on Sunday, is not payable until the next day (Monday), and a protest of such paper on Saturday would not bind the drawer or endorser; the rule is also applicable to checks on banks dated on Sunday.

Commercially, in a commercial manner; commercially considered.

Commercial regulations, the laws and regulations under which vessels and merchandise may be entered and discharged, or shipped and cleared.

Commercial reporter, one who reports the state of the markets for foreign and domestic merchandise for a daily newspaper or other periodical.

Commission, a charge given or undertaken; a percentage allowed to agents upon business transacted; the order or authority by which one person buys or sells goods for another; the allowance of transacting business for another; the percentage charged by an agent for buying or selling goods for another. The rates of commission vary in different cities and in different kinds of merchandise.

Commission agent, one who, as an agent, undertakes to sell or buy on commission.

Commission broker, one who negotiates sales or purchases of merchandise for other parties, and receives a per centum on the sales or purchase as compensation for his services.

Commission merchant, one who receives goods on consignment from the manufacturers and sells them on account of the owner, receiving therefor a rate per cent. as his commission; one who buys or sells goods for another on commission. If a commission merchant sell goods contrary to his instructions, or be guilty of any negligence in the sale, whereby the owner sustains loss, he is accountable. Instructions to sell according to the "net cash rule" mean a sale for cash.

Commissionnaire, a French factor or merchant, who buys and sells goods for others; one who attends to the transport of goods.

Commodities, merchandise; wares; goods; produce.

Common, cheap quality; not the best; ordinary.

Common carriers, persons who undertake for a pecuniary compensation to transport the goods of any who may choose to employ them, from one place to another. Common carriers may be carriers by land or carriers by water. Of the former are the proprietors of stage-coaches, truckmen, teamsters, carmen, and porters; of the latter are the masters and owners of ships and vessels engaged in the transportation of goods. Lightermen, barge owners, ferrymen, canal boatmen, and others employed in like manner, are also so considered. Common carriers are liable for all losses which occur to property intrusted to their charge in the course of business, unless they show the loss to have happened in consequence of the act of God or of the enemies of the United States, or by the act of the owner of the property. Hackney coachmen and proprietors of stage-coaches are not deemed common carriers unless they carry goods for hire. Common carriers are entitled to demand the price of carriage before they receive the goods, and are also entitled to a lien on the goods for their hire.

Company, a joint-stock association; a partnership in trade; the member or members of a co-partnership not named in its signature, as Brown Brothers & *Company;* in this latter connection usually abbreviated *Co.* The term is also used instead of the corporate name, or instead of the business title of the firm, as, Did the *Company* build the storehouse? or, Did the *Company* make the contract?

Compass, an instrument employed in directing the course of a vessel at sea, consisting of a magnetized needle balanced upon its centre so as to swing freely, and by means of a graduated circle indicate the direction in which the ship's head points. Science is baffled in its attempts to overcome the difficulty in steering iron-clad ships, arising from the disturbance of the needle, such ships being themselves magnets. It is asserted that "the disturbance is least when the ship has been built with her head south, and plated with her head north; thus the magnetism acquired during building is gradually diminished by the hammering attending the operation of plating."

Compass signals, flags which denote the points of the compass.

Competition, rivalry in trade; endeavoring to gain what others in the same line of business are endeavoring to gain.

Competitor, a rival in business.

Component, an ingredient; the term is much used in our tariff laws,—as a fabric of wool and silk, of which silk is "the *component* material of chief value;" or manufactures of copper, lead, iron, tin, "or other metal, or of which either of these metals shall be the *component* material of chief value."

Composition, the union of two or more substances or parts; an arrangement or compromise whereby a portion is taken in lieu of the full demand. If one creditor of an insolvent debtor enter into a contract of general composition, common to the others, having at the same time an agreement with the debtor to receive a larger percentage, such agreement is fraudulent and void. But this rule has no application to cases where each creditor makes his own bargain and gets the best terms he can. *U. S. Court Dec.*

Composition cloth, a woven fabric dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof.

Compotes, fruits preserved in syrup.

Compound, to form from different ingredients; to come to an agreement or settlement by concession; to compromise.

Compound interest, interest on interest due. An agreement to pay compound interest, as an ordinary commercial transaction, cannot be enforced, but it is not usury.

Comprador, a steward or purser of the households of the merchants in China; in Spanish, a buyer.

Compromise, an adjustment of differences between parties, by one or other or both making some concession; an arrangement with creditors; to compound.

Compute, to estimate by something given or admitted; to calculate.

Concern, a business establishment; a firm engaged in business.

Concession, yielding, as the seller accepting a lower price than he at first asked.

Conch shell, the helmet or casket shells of the West Indies; the shell is used as a sounding horn, by sawing a mouth-hole at the spiral end.

Conchum, a dry measure in Mysore, of 8 lbs.

Condemned, pronounced unmerchantable; the sentence which declares a ship unfit for service; the judgment of a court that a vessel taken as a prize was liable to capture; smuggled or illicit merchandise pronounced by the courts as forfeited to the government.

Condensed milk, solidified milk prepared in such a manner as to prevent it from spoiling.

Condiments, seasoning or flavoring substances for food, as mustard, pepper, vinegar, sugar, salt, etc.; anything used to improve the flavor of food.

Conditioning silk, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains.

Conditions of sale, the terms upon which articles are sold at an auction sale; they are usually read or announced previous to the sale, and considered binding on all the parties.

Condongo, a long kind of Spanish raw silk of low quality.

Conducta, a convoy or caravan of mules or horses, in Mexico, etc., conveying money or the precious metals from one place to another, inland, or to a seaport for shipment.

Cones, a valuable species of shells.

Conessi bark, the commercial name for an astringent drug bark much used in India, and slightly in the United States.

Coney skins, the commercial name for dressed rabbits' skins; dealt in by furriers; they are frequently colored in imitation of more costly furs.

Confects, comfits; sweetmeats.

Confection, a sweetmeat; a preserve; also a medicinal conserve or soft electuary, as opiate confection, aromatic confection, confection of senna, etc.

Confectionery, the trade name for preparations of fruits with sugar, and various preparations of sugar in different and fancy forms; sweetmeats, etc.

Confidential debts. With merchants debts incurred for borrowed money are generally, and very properly too, regarded as having a first claim or priority over other debts; and in case of failure or assignment, they are treated as confidential, and are preferred.

Confidential creditors, that class of creditors who from the peculiar character of their claims are preferred, or considered by the debtor as confidential, and are first paid or secured.

Confit (French), dogs' excrements prepared for dressing leather; in England termed puer.

Confitures, preserves, sweetmeats.

Conger eel, a coarse fish, forming

an article of commerce in Cornwall and Devonshire, England; they are exported in a dried state to Spain and Portugal, where they are reduced to powder, and used for making soup.

Congou, black tea, a superior kind of bohea.

Congress water, the commercial name for a mineral water from one of the springs at Saratoga, in the State of New York; it possesses valuable medicinal properties, and is bottled and packed in boxes, and shipped to almost every part of the world.

Conima, a fragrant gum resin suitable for pastilles, etc., obtained in British Guiana from the *hyawa* or incense tree.

Connecticut leaf, the trade name for a kind of tobacco much used for wrappers for cigars, deriving its name from the State of Connecticut, where it was first cultivated.

Conserve, a tender or convoy; a sweetmeat preserved by means of sugar; in pharmacy, a confection or electuary; a sweetened pulp containing the virtues of flowers, herbs, or fruits.

Consideration, the motive or material cause of a bargain.

Consign, to direct or send goods to a merchant; to *consign* a ship and cargo.

Consignature, a joint signature.

Consignee, the person to whom articles of merchandise, or a ship and cargo, are consigned or directed.

Consignment, goods consigned to a correspondent, to be held for further instructions, to be sold, or to be transshipped, as the case may be.

Consignor, the party who consigns or transmits goods.

Consols, pronounced con*sols*, the leading English funded government security; a fund formed by the consolidation of different annuities, and on which three per cent. interest is paid. It forms the largest portion of the public funds, amounting to £300,000,000, and in it are absorbed from time to time other public securities. It is that stock in which there is most speculation and jobbing among the dealers; hence, the price at which it stands generally regulates the rise and fall of other public securities in England.

Consols market, the Stock Exchange in England, where sales of public securities are transacted.

Consort, a partner, or ship sailing in company with another.

Constantia, a sweet wine produced at the Cape of Good Hope and exported from Cape Town. It is the best of the Cape wines.

Constant white, a white coloring substance—carbonate and sulphate of barytes.

Constantinople, the chief city of the Turkish Empire, situate on the southwestern entrance of the Bosphorus. It has a splendid harbor, and is the great entrepôt for the commerce between the Mediterranean and Black Seas. The number of vessels which enter and clear at this port is enormous, amounting to 25,000, and even as high as 30,000 in a year. But the actual trade of the city bears no comparison to the number of vessels touching at the port. The industries of the country are very limited. The chief exports are silk, carpets, perfumes, opium, smoking apparatus of all kinds, boxwood, galls, leeches, and some other articles. The imports are grain, tallow, timber and furs, from the Black Sea; cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, watches, jewelry, glass, paper, furniture, indigo, etc., from European countries. "The largest proportion of the trade of this city, and of the Levant generally, is in the hands of Greek merchants, who, by their superior skill, industry, and knowledge of those with whom they have to deal, have completely distanced their English, French, and other European competitors (denominated Franks)." The tariff on imports is 5 per cent.—3 per cent. on their landing, and 2 per cent. on their being admitted to consumption. The export duties on native produce amount to 12 per cent.—9 per cent. is paid when the goods arrive at Constantinople, and 3 per cent. on their being shipped.

The direct trade with the United States is between one million and two millions of dollars a year.

The moneys are 100 aspers=1 piastre; 100 piastres =1 medjdie, or Turkish lira. For currency purposes, the piastre is divided into 40 paras of 3 aspers each. The pound sterling commonly passes for 125 piastres. The value of the 100 gold piastre piece at the U. S. Mint is $4.36.9; the 20 piastre silver piece, 87 cents. The weights and measures are:—

The rotoolo of 180 drams=1.27 lb. avoir.
The oke of 400 drams=2.83 lb. avoir.
The almud, liquid measure=1.38 galls.
The killow of grain=1.41 bush.
The pik or pike=26⅔ to 27.9 inches.
In ordinary commercial affairs the pik is reckoned at 27 inches.

Consuls, officers commissioned to reside in the seaports of a foreign country, chiefly for the purpose of protecting and facilitating the commercial interests of the subjects or citizens of the country from

which they are sent; the commercial representatives of a State in a foreign country. They are employed by all governments, and the office is recognized by the law of all nations. The duties of consuls are generally defined by commercial treaties, or by the laws of the country they represent. The United States consuls are appointed by the President and Senate, and receive their instructions from the Secretary of State.

Consulage, a duty paid by merchants for the protection of their property in a foreign place.

Consular seal, the distinctive seal of a consul, by which he attests commercial documents.

Consulate, the office or residence of consul.

Consumption, a using up; the quantity consumed; merchandise withdrawn from the bonded warehouse to be put on the market is withdrawn for consumption.

Contailles (French), coarse silk.

Contented goods, a custom house term formerly in use in England, applied to linens and other fabrics which had the number of yards they contained fixed to the piece.

Contents, what is contained in bales, casks, or packages of merchandise.

Contents unknown, a phrase which occurs in bills of lading, wherein the captain, although receipting for cases and packages of merchandise as *marked* (as, say, a case marked "12 doz. ladies' shoes"), disavows any acknowledgment of the kind or quantity of goods contained in the case.

Contingent, a share or portion arising from an adventure or partnership in trade; the quota which each is to furnish or receive.

Continuation, a connection; the carrying over of stock, &c., by a stock broker or dealer.

Conto, a Portuguese word for million.

Contra, on the other side; *per contra*, a credit on the opposite page.

Contraband, commerce which is carried on contrary to the laws of the country.

Contraband goods, articles which are either wholly prohibited, or only permitted to be imported or exported on certain conditions; goods or effects subject to customs or excise duty, smuggled in, or put on the market without payment of such duty, are contraband, and on seizure, liable to be forfeited.

Contract, a covenant or agreement between parties; an agreement to do or not to do a particular thing.

Contractor, one who agrees or contracts to furnish goods to another at a fixed or ascertained price.

Contract ticket, an agreement between ship-owners or ship-brokers and passengers.

Contribution, a joint payment of money to an undertaking; the individual proposition of a general average.

Conveyance, the transport of goods or passengers by land or sea.

Convoy, a naval force under the command of an officer appointed by government, or by the commander of a naval station, to accompany merchant-vessels during a voyage deemed to require protection.

Cooking accounts, falsely represented accounts; statements prepared for deceptive purposes.

Coolie trade, by law and by treaty between the United States and the Emperor of China, the emigration of Chinese subjects must be free and voluntary; and consuls at every port where coolies embark are required to certify, after full examination, that such embarkation is not forced or procured by fraud.

Cooly, a porter or carrier; a term applied by Europeans to the class of day laborers in all eastern countries.

Coom, an English grain measure containing four bushels.

Coomie, a valuable present in the shape of customs duty, demanded by the king and chiefs from trading vessels visiting the rivers of Western Africa, for permission to trade with the natives.

Coon skins, an abbreviated name for racoon-skins.

Coonty or coontie chatta, the name of the Florida arrow-root.

Coop, a vessel for liquids; a barrel.

Cooperage, money paid to a cooper for putting hoops on casks or bales; the work of a cooper.

Cooperage stock, materials used by coopers, embracing pipe, hogshead, and barrel staves, heavy and light; molasses, rum, and sugar shooks and headings, green hoops, long and short, and hoops and staves generally.

Co-operative stores, stores established by operatives on the principle of joint-stock associations, at which the members or stockholders make their family purchases, and participate in the profits. A great

many of these stores have been established in various parts of the country, some of which have proved failures, while from others the anticipated beneficent results are being fully realized:—their success or failure depending upon management. In Massachusetts, where these associations most prevail, they organize under a State law, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Seven or more persons, male or female, of legal age, may form an association. The purpose may be trading, manufacturing, or agricultural.

The business must be done only in the place named in the articles of agreement.

A Board of Managers, to consist of a President, Treasurer, and at least three directors, to be elected by the stockholders.

Each association can make its by-laws.

The amount of capital stock fixed and limited in its articles of association, may be any sum not exceeding $50,000. The association may increase or diminish its amount and its number of shares.

Annual statements are required of the condition of association, showing amount of stock, par value of shares, number of shares issued, names and residences of the stockholders, and number of shares owned by each.

Such association may take, hold, and convey such real and personal estate as is necessary for the purposes of its organization, and may sue and be sued in its associate name; and no member shall be entitled to hold or claim any interest therein exceeding the sum of $1,000; nor any member, upon any subject, be entitled to more than one vote.

No certificate of shares issued to any person until the full amount thereof shall have been paid in cash. No person allowed to become a shareholder in such association except by the consent of the managers of the same.

Board of Managers made liable for all debts in case of failure to make returns.

No shareholder personally liable for any debt of the Association after the full amount of capital stock is paid in and *certificates issued therefor*.

SEC. 12 (in full). There shall be such distribution of the profits or earnings of such Association among the workmen, purchasers, and stockholders as shall be described by the by-laws, at such times as therein described, and as often at least as once in twelve months; *provided*, that no distribution shall be declared and paid until a sum equal at least to 10 per cent. of the net profits shall be appropriated for a contingent or sinking fund, until there shall have accumulated a sum equal to 30 per cent. in excess of such capital stock.

Shareholders in coöperative associations so organized may hold shares therein not exceeding in the aggregate the par value of $20, which shall be exempt from attachment and from being taken on execution.

Cooper's glue, a trade name for glue of high repute, made at the glue factory of Peter Cooper, New York.

Coosumba, a name for paddy.

Coothay, a striped satin made in India.

Cop, a head, a bundle or ball of yarn on a spindle.

Copaiba, copaiva, or **capaivi,** a balsam or yellow liquid resin which exudes from a South American tree, used in medicine. It is imported from Brazil, Venezuela, and some of the West India Islands, and comes in cans, casks, or demijohns.

Copal, an important pure resin of commerce, forming the basis of most varnishes—it exudes spontaneously from certain trees in Mexico and in the East Indies, and is dug from the earth on the coast of Africa, opposite Zanzibar. The chief sources of supply are the Philippine Islands, Sierra Leone, the Straits settlements, and Portugal. The best quality is said to come from Bombay.

Copalche bark, an aromatic, bitter, medicinal bark, the produce of a Mexican bush.

Copal tree, a tree of Malabar, which discharges a resin resembling copal.

Copang, a money of account and weight in some parts of the Eastern Archipelago; in Sumatra, the copang is a weight of $2\frac{1}{3}$ grains, in Borneo, $9\frac{2}{5}$ grains.

Copartner, a joint partner; one who is united in partnership with another.

Copartnership, partnership; an agreement between two or more persons for joining together their money, goods, labor and skill, or either or all of them, for the purposes of trade, and of dividing the profits and losses arising from it, proportionably, or otherwise, between them.

Cope, to barter or change away.

Copeck, Kopeck, a Russian copper coin, of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent in value; the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the rouble.

Copeman, a merchant, one who barters.

Copenhagen, a seaport city and capital of Denmark. The trade of the city is inconsiderable; the only exports of importance are grain, hides, and cattle. The moneys of account are the skilling and rigsdaler,—96 skillings=1 rigsdaler. The rigsdaler is also divided into 6 marks, each of 16 skillings. The rigsdaler is in value equal to 2*s.* 2.35*d.*, making the £ sterling equal to 9 rigsdalers and 10 skillings. The *species* or specie dollar is sometimes used. It is equal to 2 rigsdalers and is divided into 48 styvers, each of 4 skilling. The Danish lb. weight is 7,720 grains; 100 lbs. Danish equal 110.28 lbs. avoirdupois; 100 lbs. avoirdupois equal 90.67 lb. Danish. 100 Danish ells=68,646 U. S. yards; 100 U. S. yards = 145,675 Danish ells.

Copey, a Cuba dye-wood obtained from *clusia rosea.*

Copper, next to iron, is the most useful of all the metals; it is found in almost all countries, and is obtained largely in

Michigan and other States of the Union; in. Chili, Francc, England, and Swedcn. It enters into commerce in the form of ore, regulus, old platcs, coin, ingots, and pigs, sheets, nails, wire, rods, etc.; the whole amount of thc snelted copper produced in the world was cstimated in 1860 to be about 60,000 tons; a copper coin; made of copper.

Copperah, the commcrcial name at Ceylon for the dried pulp of the cocoa-nut, from which cocoa-nut oil is expressed.

Copperas, the green crystals forming sulphate of iron, also called green vitriol. It is prepared on a large scale, and employed for making black dyes, ink, Prussian blue, and for other purposes in dyeworks, and in tanning, painting, and for various uses in the arts.

Copper bottomed, vessels sheathed with copper sheets below the watermark.

Copper coinage, the petty coinage of most countries, used for small transactions, consisting, in the United States, of one-cent, two-cent, and three-cent pieces.

Copper fastened, vessels or boats which have rivets or bolts of copper to secure the timber and planks, etc.

Copper glance, a beautiful ore of copper found in the mines of Cornwall, and in that of Bristol, Conn.; the sulphuret of copper.

Copper nickel, an ore which consists of a compound of arsenic with nickel.

Copper ore, the crude orc from which copper metal is obtained by smelting; the ores, when dressed by mechanical preparation, enter into commerce, and are extensively shipped from the mines from Australia, Chili, Cuba, Lake Superior, and other places, to England, and to Boston, Baltimore, and other localities where there are smelting furnaces.

Copperplates, the commercial term for engravings or impressions of pictures taken from plates of copper.

Copper pyrites, the ores of copper, which are sulphurets of copper and iron—the most abundant ore of copper in England.

Copper sheathing, thin sheets of copper employed for nailing on ships' bottoms, to preserve the timber.

Copper wire, fine wire drawn from bars of copper.

Coppice bark, the bark stripped from the stems or shoots of the oak grown as coppice—a valuable tanning bark.

Coppin, a cone of thread, or yarn, formed on a spindle by spinning.

Coppo, a measure of oil at Lucca, containing $25\frac{86}{100}$ gals.

Copwarp, a kind of cotton yarn.

Copying clerk, a clerk in a merchant's office, whose duty it is to make transcripts of letters and other documents.

Copying ink, adhesive ink prepared with gum and other substances, for taking copies of letters, etc., by the use of the copying-press.

Copying paper, thin unsized paper, adapted to the use of the copying-press.

Copying press, a kind of hand-press used for taking duplicate or manifold impressions of letters.

Coquilla nuts, the fruit of a Brazilian palm-tree, the *attalea funifera;* the nuts are nearly solid, very hard and mottled, and take a fine polish; they are made into ornamental and useful articles, such as heads of walking-sticks, umbrellas, etc.

Coquo wool, a kind of wool obtained from the sheep of Angola, in Africa.

Coracle, a kind of wicker-work boat, used for salmon-fishing in the rivers of Wales.

Corah, a measure of length in the East, varying for different goods, from 41 to $52\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at Bengal, $9\frac{44}{100}$ yds; an Indian-pattern silk handkerchief.

Corah matting, matting manufactured at Madras from the corah-grass, a species of *cyperus.*

Corah prints, printed imitation Indian handkerchiefs.

Coral, a calcareous substance, generally of a shrub-like appearance, and of various colors, red, white, and black. Some varieties (usually the red) are manufactured into ornaments and used in jewelry; the most valuable specimens for jewelry purposes are brought from the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. Its value depends on its solidity, and sometimes on its size; while some is worth $2.50 an oz., other descriptions do not bring 25 cents per lb.

Coral berry, the Missouri Indian currant.

Coralline, a name given to one of the coloring products of coal tar, having a kind of coral color.

Coral wood, a hard red cabinet wood.

Corawa, a strong silky fibre obtained from a species of *bromelia*, used at Demerara to make bow-strings, fishing lines, cordage, &c.

Cord, a measure for fire-wood, equal to 128 cubic feet; so called because it was formerly measured by a cord; the dimensions of a cord of wood are eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; a small rope.

Cordage, small rope; cords or ropes collectively; specifically, in commerce, cords of whatever size used in the rigging of vessels; cords which may pass through or be used in pulleys on a vessel.

Cordelle, tape, ribbons, and small cords.

Cordials, sweetened spirit aromatized or flavored with various substances, used as a beverage; the term liqueurs is used almost synonymously.

Cordies, a kind of felt hats, covered with goat-hair.

Cordillas, a kind of kersey.

Cordon, a band or wreath; a guarded line kept by appointed officers, to prevent the breaking of quarantine, blockade, smuggling, &c.

Cordonnet, double and twisted silk thread, made from waste or inferior silk, and used for tassels, fringes, &c.

Cordovan, Spanish leather or tanned goat-skin; the term in England is applied to leather made from the horse-hide.

Corduroy, a kind of fustian or thick cotton fabric, ribbed or corded; corded velveteen.

Cordwain, same as cordovan.

Cord wood, a name for fire-wood cut into lengths of four feet, and piled to be measured or sold by the cord.

Corge, the common term in India for a score, by which certain kinds of goods are vended in the bazars.

Corgee, a term in Canara, India, for 212 rush mat bundles of rice.

Coriander-seed, the seeds of *coriandrum sativum*, a wild plant which grows in most parts of Europe, used as a seasoning, and for the aromatic essential oil expressed from the seeds; it is used also for flavoring spirits and to cover the taste of medicines.

Cork, the soft and elastic outer bark of the *quercus suber*, a species of oak, growing abundantly, and also cultivated for this product, in the southern provinces of France, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Barbary; the cork is removed by making incisions around the tree, and longitudinally to the root, when the pieces are easily detached. This process may be repeated every eight or ten years, without injury to the tree. The pieces are soaked in water, pressed under heavy weights, dried before a fire, and packed in bales for exportation. The imports of unmanufactured cork into the United States are between $200,000 and $300,000 annually, chiefly from Portugal and Spain.

Corks, stoppers for bottles. They are made by dividing the sheets of cork into narrow strips, and after cutting them into proper lengths, rounding them into form with a sharp thin-bladed knife. Besides what are made in this country, there are imported from the French and Spanish ports on the Mediterranean, and from Cadiz, to the value of about $300,000 annually. The manufacture and sale of bottle corks in France and Spain are sources of considerable trade and wealth in several provinces. They are packed in bales, each bale containing from 20,000 to 32,000 corks.

Corked, wine which has acquired the taste of the cork.

Cork hats, hats made of very thin sheets of cork bark; they are soft, light, and durable.

Cork-jackets, jackets lined with corks used by persons learning to swim, and as life-preservers.

Cork soles, thin slices of cork bark, used for the inside soles of shoes.

Corn, a general commercial name for the grain or seed of those plants which are used for food. In England the term is applied chiefly to wheat; in the United States it applies only to Indian corn or maize; in Scotland the name is given to oats; in Sweden and Iceland it denotes barley. The term appears to be generally applied to that species of grain which is most commonly used for food in any particular region. In its most comprehensive sense, it signifies every sort of grain which may be ground into meal and used as food, and is sometimes extended to peas and beans.

Corn, the common and commercial name in the United States for maize, or Indian corn. The crop is the largest and most important of any of the cereals raised in this country, and forms an article of food, prepared in various ways, in more universal use among us than that of any other grain. In the pork-raising districts of the Western States, it is largely used as food for hogs; vast amounts are distilled into whiskey; most of the starch of commerce is made from it; and in Iowa and some other States it has been used on the cob as an economical fuel. The annual

crop of the United States is from 1,000 to 12,000 millions of bushels. It is largely exported to Cuba and other West India Islands, to Canada, Mexico, and England. "We sometimes hear," said the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, "that Cotton is King; but if any one of those noble plants which constitute the vegetable races of the New World could aspire to royalty, it would be that Prince of Cereals, Indian Corn, a proud native of the soil, lifting high his imperial form and tasselled banner above all his compeers, and, on the universality of its uses and presence, founding a claim to universal sway."

Corn bagging, coarse sacking cloth for grain bags.

Corn brooms, brooms made from the tops of the *sorghum vulgaris* or broom grass, or broom corn, the stalks of which resemble corn. House and clothes brooms made from broom corn are very extensively manufactured and sold in the United States.

Corned, granulated; preserved by being moderately salted.

Cornel-wood, a durable timber obtained from the cornel cherry-tree, *cornus mascula*, a species of dog-wood. It is used for wheel-work, pins, wedges, etc.

Corneo, a Spanish ore of quicksilver.

Corner, a term used in reference to certain kinds of transactions between stock brokers; or applied to transactions between speculators in stocks, grain, or other commodities, sold under a contract to deliver at a future day, and when the time for delivery arrives, the seller finds that the buyer, or a combination or clique, have control of the market, so that he is unable to make the delivery except upon such terms as the buyer chooses to exact; or in other words, he is driven into a *corner*,—a position of difficulty. The Board of Trade at Chicago, in order to relieve merchants involved in time contracts, adopted a rule that whenever any member of their board shall claim that the fulfilment of his contract is interfered with by the existence of a "corner," a committee shall investigate as to its existence, and if the committee find that a corner existed at the time of the maturity of the contract, such contract shall be settled on the basis of actual value as compared with other property of the same kind, but of a different grade in other markets, such value to be ascertained as near as may be, and a price to be fixed by a majority of such committee.

Cornets, paper bags or caps used by retailers to enclose small wares.

Corn exchange, a place of meeting for dealers in grain and flour, where sales and purchases are effected by samples.

Corn husks, the coarse outer leaves which enclose the ears of Indian corn; used for stuffing mattresses; a cheap, clean, and valuable substitute for hair, and worth, when properly gathered and packed in bales, from $60 to $80 per ton.

Corning, a name given to the process of granulating gunpowder.

Corn-sacks, grain-bags, usually made of coarse canvas.

Coromandel wood, a fine cabinet wood obtained from the *diospyrus hirsuta;* exported in logs and in planks from Madras.

Corozo nuts, the commercial name for the fruit of a species of palm, which is known in this country as vegetable ivory; they vary in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and are much used for small articles of turnery ware. Hundreds of tons are now annually imported, and manufactured into small fancy ornaments. They are brought chiefly from Panama, where they are usually sold at a nominal or very low price.

Correspondent, one at a distance who carries on commercial intercourse with another by letter.

Corroi, courroi, a coating stuff for paying a ship's bottom.

Corrosive sublimate, the store name for bichloride of mercury; beyond its slight use in medicine, its chief commercial demand is for its employment in preserving objects of natural history and anatomical preparations.

Corrugated iron, iron fluted with alternate elevations and depressions in parallel lines.

Corsair, a piratical vessel.

Corset jeans, twilled cotton cloth, some of which has a kind of satin face, made to be manufactured into corsets.

Corsets, stays or supports for the waist, worn by females; many thousands are annually imported from Germany and France into the United States.

Corsican moss, a nutritious strong-scented sea-weed, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Corundum, the hardest of minerals except the diamond; it is in demand for grinding and polishing machinery, plate glass, pebbles, etc. Adamantine spar is a common kind of corundum, the sapphire and ruby are termed precious corundum, and emery is corundum of a more or less impure kind.

Cosmetics, articles employed for beautifying the skin; they include some harmless lotions, but many of them are of doubtful utility and some decidedly injurious. Some applications for the hair are also known in trade as cosmetics.

Cossas, a kind of plain Indian muslin of various qualities and widths.

Cost, the amount which has been expended in producing or in obtaining an article or thing,—not its value, for its cost may be more or less than it is worth.

Costal, a sack or large bag used in South America; those for carrying ore are made of pita or aloe fibre.

Costermonger, an itinerant hawker or street dealer; originally costardmonger, one who sold apples, but now applied indiscriminately to hawkers of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.

Cost price, the *price* actually paid when the goods were bought; the *cost* of the goods, if purchased by a New York merchant at Boston, for example, would, in addition to the *price* paid at Boston, be the commissions, shipping expenses, freight, insurance, etc., so that the cost of the goods would be different and greater than the *cost price.*

Costs and charges, the addition required by law to be made to the foreign market price of imported goods, to fix their dutiable value,—such as "the expenses of putting up and packing, together with the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barrel, bale, cask, can bottles, jars, vessels, demijohns, and coverings of all kinds."

Costume, a term which, as understood in trade, is applied only to fancy or character dress.

Costumes, character dresses used at fancy balls, or for dramatic performances, &c.

Costus, a name for the putchuk root, a kind of Indian orris, used in China as an incense.

Cotgare, refuse or clotted wool.

Cotillon, a woollen material, in black and white, for ladies' skirts.

Cotswold wool, the long or combing wool of a breed of English sheep, called cotswold.

Cotta, a measure used for cowries, containing about 12,000 of these shells.

Cotton, the commercial name for the wool, or downy fibrous substance, surrounding the seeds of various species of *gossypium*, or cotton plant. This is the great commercial product of the United States, no other country producing it to the same extent, nor of so valuable a quality. The annual crop of our cereals, or even of our crop of hay, is of far greater value than our crop of cotton; but as an article of export, among all our diversified products, cotton has thus far furnished the one of greatest importance. The whole commerce of our country is sensibly affected by the extent of the crop, or the price which it commands in foreign markets. Only three species of cotton are recognized in general commerce: 1. *India cotton*, which includes the short-stapled varieties of Bengal, Madras, and Surat. 2. *South American*, including the long-stapled varieties of Pernambuco (Brazilian), Peruvian, &c. 3. *North American*, which includes the short-stapled varieties of New Orleans, West Indian uplands, and the long-stapled varieties of Sea Island. The varieties cultivated in the United States are the Black Seed, or SEA ISLAND, *gossypium arboreum*, known also as long-staple. This is conceded to be the longest, finest, and softest fibre of any variety in the world. It differs considerably in quality, the prices varying sometimes as much as 30 and 40 per cent. The district in which it is raised is quite limited; and is confined to the low sandy shores of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The crop rarely exceeds 50,000 bales, and sometimes it falls as low as 20,000, and it does not appear to be susceptible of increase, as the crop was as large fifty years ago as it is at the present time. The other variety raised in the United States, is the Green Seed, *gossypium herbaceum*, or Short-Stapled, or *upland.* The New York commercial classification for Uplands is, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, and Good Middling; the first-named being the lowest priced, and each kind advancing in their order from about ¾ to 1 and 1½ cent per lb.: the quotations of Low Middlings thus giving about the average price of the different qualities. The commercial dimensions to which this agricultural product of our country has been extended within the last half century are marvellous. In the year 1740 there were exported from Charleston, S. C., "7 bags of cotton wool," valued at £3 11*s.* and 5*d.* per bag. Another shipment was made in 1754, and three shipments, amounting in all to 10 bags, were made in the year 1770. In the year 1784, after our revolutionary war, 8 bags shipped to England were seized, on the ground that so much cotton could not

be produced in the United States!. From that time up to the year 1800 the amount exported gradually increased, and from the year 1800 to 1805, the yearly product was about equal to 12,000 bales; from 1805 to 1815, about 80,000 bales; from 1820 to 1830, about 250,000 bales; from 1850 to 1860, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of bales. At the present time the product is from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of bales. The crop of 1870 was 3,238,171 bales—the bales averaging 465 lbs. This crop was made up from the different States in about the following proportions (*estimated*):—

North Carolina	145,000	bales.
South Carolina	187,000	"
Georgia	420,000	"
Florida	40,000	"
Alabama	440,000	"
Mississippi	620,000	"
Louisiana	410,000	"
Texas	400,000	"
Arkansas	320,000	"
Tennessee	175,000	"
Other States	81,000	"

About one-quarter of the crop is consumed by manufacturers in the United States, the balance is exported,—the bulk of it to Liverpool. Shipments direct to Liverpool and other European ports are made from Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston. But the facilities afforded at New York, where vessels and crews are more readily obtained, where mixed cargoes frequently give lower freight rates to cotton, and where bills of exchange are more advantageously negotiated, cause a large proportion of the crop to be sent to that city to be re-shipped thence to foreign ports. The sales of cotton are usually made from samples drawn from the bales, and are effected by cotton brokers.

Cotton bags, the bags in which cotton is packed; they are chiefly made of gunny cloth imported from Calcutta.

Cottonade, cotton checks for men's wear, or heavy cotton fabrics suitable for trousers, &c.

Cotton, cloth made of cotton.

Cotton bagging, a coarse hempen cloth; a wrapping material for baling cotton, wool, or other articles.

Cotton bats, carded cotton in sheets, put up in rolls, usually of 1 lb.

Cotton broker, an agent for the purchase or sale of cotton in the bale. The transactions by brokers are usually effected by samples, and most of the sales are effected through their agency.

Cottonee, a Turkish fabric of cotton and silk; a satinet.

Cotton flannel, the manufacturers' name for Canton flannel.

Cotton floaters, an India rubber envelope or casing, in which bales of cotton are floated down rivers.

Cotton goods, a general term for all manufactures of cotton; but its use rarely includes or implies anything more than cotton piece-goods.

Cottonier, the Canadian name for a kind of wild asparagus, which is said to afford a valuable fibre for textile fabrics.

Cotton manufactures, all kinds of cotton piece goods, yarns, threads, braids, gimps, galloons, hosiery, velvets, bagging, laces, etc., etc., manufactured from cotton.

Cotton-press, a machine for pressing cotton into bales.

Cottons, a general term for all kinds of closely-woven piece fabrics, light or heavy, bleached, unbleached, or printed, manufactured of cotton. It does not include cotton laces, bobbinets, and such like goods.

Cotton-seed oil, a valuable oil expressed from the seeds of cotton. The seeds yield from $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a gallon to a gallon to the bushel. There are three commercial varieties—the *clarified*, the *refined*, and the *winter bleached*. It is used in woollen mills, for morocco leather dressing, for illuminating purposes, for oiling machinery, for adulterating olive oil, as a substitute for olive oil, for soap-making, and generally as a substitute for whale, linseed, or olive oils, according as it is more or less refined or purified. The oil when expressed has a dark-red color, and in taste and odor resembles linseed oil; but when refined it is a clear yellow oil, nearly free from odor, and in taste resembling inferior olive or poppy oils.

Cotton-seed oil-cake, the residuum of the cotton-seed after the oil is extracted; said to be highly useful as cattle food. It is extensively sold in London, and usually commands from $20 to $30 per ton. In New York the price is usually somewhat higher.

Cotton thread, twisted cotton yarn, sewing cotton, spool cotton; sold in hanks or on spools. It is called two-cord, three-cord, four-cord, or six-cord, according to the number of times the thread has been twisted. The numbers on the spools denote the fineness of the thread.

Cotton tick, an upholstery material,

commonly called bed-ticking, and used for enclosing feathers or hair for beds and pillow-cases; it is usually in stripes, and twilled, and from 27 to 60 inches in width.

Cotton waste, the refuse from cotton-mills, a commercial article, classified as A No. 1 cop waste, and No. 1 cop; No. 1 white machine, and No. 2 do.; No. 1 colored, No. 2 ditto; white bleached, colored washed, strip and fly, and spinners' waste. The last-named is the least valuable, and generally sells for about one-half the price of A No. 1 cop. The inferior cotton wastes are called wadding stock, willowed picker, oily card waste, and sweepings.

Cotton wool, cleaned cotton, before or after it is carded.

Cotton yarn, the fibre of the cotton loosely twisted into thread and wound in skeins for weavers and knitters. It forms a very large item in the exports of Great Britain to the East Indies, China, to various parts of Europe, and to the United States.

Cotton yarn measure. In the cotton trade, a thread is equal to 54 inches; a skein or rap of 80 threads, equal to 120 yards; a hank of 7 skeins, 840 yards; a spindle of 18 hanks, 15,120 yards.

Coumia resin, a resin obtained in the West Indies and South America, from *icica guianensis.*

Count, to compute, to number, to reckon up.

Counter, a table or bench upon which goods are exposed and measured, or where money is counted.

Counter-caster, a term sometimes used for book-keeper or caster of accounts, in a store where the transactions are light.

Counterfeit, a deceptive imitation; a forgery; spurious trade-marks on goods, made to resemble popular or standard manufactures.

Counterfeit notes, bank-notes which are fac-similes of the genuine bills; spurious notes are those which differ entirely from the genuine; altered notes are those whose title, locality, or denomination has been extracted, and some other one pasted or printed in its place. These several classes of notes are minutely described, and rules for their detection lucidly explained, in the admirable work entitled "How to Detect Counterfeit Bank-notes," by *George W. Peyton, Esq.*, of New York.

Counter-irritants, a cant term facetiously applied to ladies who spend much time in examining goods on the counter without purchasing.

Counter-jumper, a name given to a man or boy employed in a retail dry-goods store, or in a country retail store.

Countermand, a contrary order; a stoppage in transit.

Counterpanes, bed-coverings woven with little protuberances of various patterns; coverlets for beds.

Counter-security, security given to one who has become security for another.

Countersign, to authenticate by an additional signature.

Countesses, a kind of slate, measuring 20 inches by 10.

Counting-house, a merchant's office; a counting-room; the room or place where the books of accounts are kept, and where the accountants, clerks, book-keepers, etc, perform their clerical services.

Counting-house furniture, the safe, desks, book-racks, chairs, etc., of a counting-room.

Counting-room, a room in which merchants keep their accounts and transact business; a counting-house.

Country cloths, a name for mats and textile fabrics, made in Africa by the natives, some of which are of grass, and others are of long colored strips of blue and red cotton cloth, woven about the breadth of a ribbon, and sewed together.

Country customers, purchasers of goods from the rural districts; not city customers.

Country damaged, a term used to denote coffee which has become discolored by heat or otherwise, for want of proper attention, on the coffee-plantations or estates.

Country markets, market-places where the produce of the neighborhood is brought to be sold, and where the family marketing is procured; quite distinct from the principal *markets of a country* whence goods are shipped.

Country merchants, merchants whose business is conducted in the interior villages or towns, or not in seaport or populous cities; dealers in country produce, and retailers of the various kinds of merchandise usually kept for sale at a country store. Country merchants usually buy their goods in the large cities, and make up their assortments by purchasing from jobbers. As a general rule, this is better than to attempt to purchase directly from importers; and the city auction-room

experience of country merchants is anything but favorable. Where one gets a good bargain at auction sales, a dozen find that they have bought larger quantities than they require; that they could have bought the same kind of goods at about the same prices from jobbers; or, that they bought what they did not want.

Country produce, such articles as are the extraneous product of the farm, including butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, nuts, green and dried fruits, and berries, feathers, hickory brooms, honey, etc., etc. Such of these articles, which bear a distinct commercial character, as butter, cheese, yarns, etc., can only be included under this head when they are of domestic or household manufacture, and not factory products. Perhaps the true distinguishing characteristics of what is now considered country produce, are, such articles as are made, raised, gathered or produced by the female or juvenile portion of the family. These are usually carried to the country store, and goods from the store received in payment. The list might perhaps be extended so as to include culinary and medicinal herbs, and some other garden products.

Country stores, stores in a town, village, or country place, at which are sold at retail all kinds of merchandise usually in demand in the neighborhood, such as china and crockery ware, dry-goods, groceries, salt, fish, liquors, implements of husbandry, kitchen utensils, iron, steel, etc., etc.

Country trade, the trade of a merchant whose principal customers are from small villages, or country places; that part of a city merchant's trade which is with dealers from the interior.

Coupe, a Swiss grain measure in Geneva, equal to 2 bushels and 1 peck.

Coupon, an interest certificate attached to the bottom of bonds on which interest is payable at particular periods; there are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made, and at each payment one of them is cut off and delivered to the party who makes the payment; also goods cut in small pieces as patterns.

Courbaril, a kind of transparent resin.

Courida, a building wood of Demerara; the bark of the tree is used for tanning.

Course, the term for the track or direction a ship is to take in prosecuting her voyage.

Course of exchange, the sum merchants pay for bills to enable them to make remittances from one country to another.

Course of trade, what is usually done in the management of trade or business, or the direction in which certain kinds of merchandise tend, or in which by the inevitable laws of trade, gold and silver flow or are diverted.

Courtier, a French broker, as, bill-broker, courtier de change; ship-broker, courtier de navire; share-broker, courtier d'actions; custom-house broker, courtier de douane, etc.

Court plaster, silk, india-rubber, or other fine fabric coated on one side with benzoin or other adhesive or gummy substance.

Coutil, canvas, ticking, drill, or duck; a heavy cotton fabric used for ladies' corsets, woven by a reversed or "herring-bone" twill.

Covado, the Portuguese cubit and measure of length for cloth, equal to $26\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

Cover, to be of equal value; to be sufficient for, as, the amount received for the goods will cover their cost.

Coverlets, the upper coverings for beds; counterpanes or quilts.

Covid, an eastern cloth measure of variable lengths; in Calcutta and Bombay it is about 18 inches; in Madras $18\frac{3}{5}$; and in China $\frac{39}{100}$ yards.

Cowbeck, a mixture of cattle hair and wool, for hats.

Cow bezoar, the name for certain concretions found in the stomachs of ruminant animals, used as a drug and paint in China and Hindostan.

Cowhage, the fruit or bean of a climbing plant, the pods of which are covered with short bristly hairs. It grows in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America, and also in the East Indies, and is imported as a drug.

Cow-hair, the hair taken from the hides of slaughtered cattle; largely used as a building material for mixing with mortar, and also employed for stuffing. The white hair is sometimes employed in blanket-making, and the brown by felt-makers for ship's sheathing, etc.; also to some extent used as a substitute for goat's hair in the manufacture of very coarse worsted fabrics.

Cow-hide, the skins of cattle used for making into leather, for rope, and in South America for packing bales, etc.; a whip made by twisting strips of the hide.

Cow-pea, a pea cultivated in the Southern States as a substitute for clover.

Cowries, small white glossy shells, brought from the Maldives, which pass current as coin in several parts of Africa and Hindostan. In the Eastern bazars, where they are made use of for fractional payments, their value rises and falls according to the demand and the quantity in the market. In the interior of Africa 200 of them are generally worth about 15 cents. They are imported into Liverpool, and are sometimes quoted in the New York and London price currents. They are sent to the western coast of Africa for barter with the natives; and some kinds of cowries are ground to make the glaze on the enamel plate of clocks; others are used for ornamental purposes. At Calcutta they are made use of for paying coolies, or for small payments in the bazar, and are reckoned as follows: 4 cowries=1 gundah; 20 gundahs=1 pun; 8 puns=1 anna. The anna is about 3 cents, so that 640 cowries are about equivalent to 3 cents.

Cowsoong, a kind of nankeen dyed black; an article of trade in the Philippine and Sunda Islands.

Coyang, a dry measure used in the East, varying according to the articles measured and the locality; in Amboyna, 55⅓ bush.; in Singapore, 40 piculs of 133⅓ lbs.; for rice at Siam, it is $90\frac{8}{10}$ bushels.

Cozen, to exchange, to barter; to cheat or defraud.

Coz, Cozbangues, a small Persian copper coin worth about ½ cent.

Crab computing, computing very slowly.

Crabs' eyes, concretions found in the stomach of the crawfish, consisting of carbonate and phosphate of lime, formerly much used in medicine.

Crab-wood, a light cabinet wood obtained in Guiana, which takes a high polish, and is used in joinery and for masts.

Crab-wood oil, an oil obtained from the seeds of the crab-wood tree, used by brewers, and also as a hair oil.

Crackers, a kind of small, dry, hard biscuits, made from wheat flour. They are made in a great variety of ways and sizes, and for shipment are put up in wooden, tin, or paper boxes, which are packed in barrels, or packed in bulk, in barrels or casks.

Cracklings, the refuse of tallow in the tallow chandlery.

Craft, a name given to sailing-vessels.

Craig herring, a Scotch name for the shad.

Crajurn, a coloring matter analogous to indigo, obtained from the leaves of the *bigonia chica*, a tree of Central America.

Cramped, hard up, or pinched for money to meet engagements.

Cran, a fish measure equal to about 37½ gallons; as many fresh herrings as will fill a barrel; a name in the shoe trade for any secret method of performing work.

Cranage, the money paid for the use of a crane for loading or unloading ships.

Cranberries, the small, red fruit of several species of the cranberry shrub, which is found in North and South America, in England and Ireland, and in Central and Northern Europe, and in Siberia; the American is larger than the English, and of better flavor. They are extensively cultivated in New York and other Middle and Western States, and are packed and sold in barrels; and for shipment to Europe, are packed in water in small kegs.

Crane, a lifting machine, used on wharves and docks, etc., for hoisting heavy goods; smaller ones are used at private stores and warehouses, and on ships.

Crank, a term for vessels which have not sufficient breadth of beam, or for vessels when inclined from any cause to lean over a great deal, and cannot bear much sail.

Crape, a delicate, transparent or semi-transparent gauze-like fabric, made of raw silk divested of its gloss, woven without crossing, and made stiff with gum-water. Crape is either crisped or smooth; the crisped, which is double, requires that the silk should be spun harder than for the single, as the degree of twist regulates the crisping. It is manufactured in France and in England, and is used mostly for trimmings, and for mourning goods. The Canton and Japanese crapes are not stiffened, made of better silk, are of various colors, and are used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc. Crapes, in manufactures, fall under the generic term of silks, just as flannels, in manufactures, fall under the generic term of cloths; in commerce they are quite distinct, crape goods bearing the same relation to silks which flannels do to broadcloths.

Crap leather, leather made from thin cow-hides.

Crash, a heavy, low-priced narrow linen fabric, used for towels, etc. The linen crash manufactured in the Eastern States is made of U. S. flax, and is brown or bleached, and usually from 15 to 20 inches wide.

Crates, large wicker hampers, used especially for crockery ware.

Cravats, neck-ties of silk or other material; they form part of a man's dress, but are not classed with ready-made clothing.

Crayon board, thick drawing-paper or card-board for drawing.

Crayon paintings, pictures executed by the artist with crayons only.

Cream of tartar, purified tartar or argol. That which is sold as a powder is liable to be adulterated with chalk, clay, gypsum. sand, flour, &c., hence it is safer to buy it in the crystalline form.

Credit, opposed to debt; what is due to a merchant; the time extended for the payment of goods sold, as, the goods were sold at six months' credit; the selling of goods in exchange for a promise of payment at a future time. A reputation for pecuniary responsibility, or for the prompt performance of pecuniary engagements, entitles a man to *credit;* to give credit to; to place to the credit side of an account.

Credit mobilier, a name given to a joint stock company, which originated in Paris about the year 1852, with very important and unique chartered privileges. The objects embraced in the plans of the company were: 1. To take in hand and originate trading enterprises of all kinds, on the principle of limited liability. 2. To supersede or buy up trading companies—for example, railway companies, and to substitute scrip and shares of its own, and in its own name, for the shares and bonds of the company; and 3. To carry on, on the limited liability principle, the business of a bank or bankers and a stock jobber. The attempts to establish somewhat similar organizations, under the same or nearly the same name in this country, have not proved successful.

Creditor, one who has a demand against another, and has a right to demand or require the payment or fulfilment of the obligation.

Credit system, the practice of selling goods on time.

Creosote, fluid obtained from wood tar or pyroligneous acid by distillation; it is frequently adulterated, much that is sold being simply carbolic acid mixed with more or less water.

Crepon, a stuff made of wool, of silk, or of wool and silk, resembling crape.

Crequillas, a light, textile, cotton fabric.

Crew, the complement of sailors for a ship, or vessel; two-thirds of whom in all vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, must be citizens of the United States.

Crewel, worsted twisted in knots, and sold for tapestry and embroidery work; called Berlin wool.

Crib, a small raft of timber in Canada; a crib of white pine generally contains 1,500 cubic feet; of red pine, 1,000 cubic feet.

Cribble, a sort of coarse meal.

Crier, the auctioneer or salesman at an auction sale.

Crimp, a term used in England for an agent for coal merchants, and for a person concerned in shipping coal.

Crimson, one of the red colors used by dyers; a red somewhat darkened with blue.

Crin, the French name for horse hair.

Crinoline, a stiff skirt or petticoat worn by women, made originally of hair cloth, but now applied also to other kinds of skirt material.

Crochet, a figured, ornamental needle-work or knitting, performed by a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton or silk.

Crochet lace, a fine description of hand knitted lace.

Crochet needles, bone, metal, or wood knitting-hooks, for working crochet. Under the provision in our tariff, for "Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all other descriptions," it was held that crochet needles were included.

Crockery ware, earthenware and pottery; vessels and utensils made of clay and dried by heat.

Crocus, polishing powder made from oxides of iron, and much used by cutlers for polishing fine cutlery.

Crop, in the leather trade the commercial name for one side of sole leather, with belly and shoulders cut off, and a rounded crop for an entire hide; a fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples; that which is gathered during the season, as the crop of grapes; the yield of the fields, the harvest, as the crop of wheat.

Crop hogshead, the usual recognized weight of a crop hogshead of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. net.

Crore, a monetary term in Hindostan, used to express 100 lacs of rupees, which is the equivalent of 10,000,000 of rupees.

Crotches, forked pieces of mahogany, oak, or other timber.

Croton oil, a powerful purgative oil, obtained by expression from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, a plant found in the East Indies, China, Ceylon, and the Moluccas.

Crottles, a Scottish name for certain mosses and lichens used in the highlands for dying woollen stuffs.

Crown, a kind of paper 15×19 or 15×20 inches; a British current silver coin worth about $1.21.

Crown glass, sheet glass for glazing purposes, made in a circular form called tables.

Crow-quills, feathers of the crow, which are used for pens, where very fine writing is required.

Crucibles, small chemical melting-pots made of refractory materials, for withstanding high temperatures.

Crude, unrefined, raw; not changed by process of manufacture.

Cruise, to rove on the seas without any certain course; a sea-voyage.

Cryolite, a mineral found on the west coast of Greenland, imported as a source of aluminium. The Greenlanders in the manufacture of snuff, grind tobacco leaves between two pieces of cryolite, and the snuff so prepared, which contains about half its weight of cryolite powder, is in greatest demand.

Crystal, the common name for quartz, or pure crystalline silex; a superior kind of glass; a watch-glass.

Cuartel, an inferior kind of tobacco in Cuba.

Cuartilla, a variable dry measure in Spain, ranging from nearly $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$th to about $\frac{3}{1}\frac{3}{8}$th of a bushel; as a liquid measure for wine it is generally equal to 1.065 gallon, and for oil 0.829 gallon.

Cuba, a liquid measure in Abyssinia, containing 62 cubic inches, and rather more than a quart.

Cuba sugar, sugar produced in Cuba, usually exported in a raw state, or what is called in trade muscovado sugar.

Cuba tobacco, tobacco raised on the island of Cuba; that which is raised in the Vuelta Abajo, some fifty miles from Havana, is milder, lighter colored, and of better flavor than the tobacco grown near the western extremity of the island on the south coast, and is most esteemed for cigars. Very little, if any, of this kind of tobacco is ever exported, the cigar manufacturers of Havana controlling and monopolizing the entire product.

Cubebs, small berries growing on a climbing vine found in Java; they resemble pepper-corns, and hence also called Java pepper; used in medicine.

Cubica, a kind of shalloon or worsted stuff.

Cubic foot, a solid measure, =1728 cubic inches.

Cubic niter, another name for nitrate of soda, or American saltpeter.

Cubit, a measure of length equal to 18 inches.

Cucha, a weight in Muscat of about 6 ounces.

Cucumbers, the common garden cucumbers of the Middle States furnish quite a large trade, the shipments in their green state, from New York to the Northern States and Canada amounting to many thousands of barrels annually; they also enter into commerce in the form of pickles.

Cucumber seed oil, an oil obtained from the seeds of a species of cucumber, used for cooking and for lamps.

Cucuto, a small Spanish copper coin, about 68 of which are equal to $1.

Cudbear, the commercial name of *litmus*, and some other blue and red dyes derived from lichens, but especially the coloring matter of the archil or the *lecanora parellus*, which is collected in France and Sweden, and used in dyeing violet, purple or crimson, and is especially employed in dyeing yarn; it derives its name from Cuthbert Gordon, who first made it an article of trade in England.

Cugnatella, an oil measure of Rome, 2.17 gallons.

Cuir, the French for leather or hide.

Cuir color, a common trade name for silks and other fabrics of the color of tanned leather.

Cuir de laine, the trade name in France for double milled woollen cloth.

Culah, a dry measure of Sumatra, equal to a little more than 1-16th of a bushel.

Culen, the trade name for the leaves of the *psoralea glandulosa*, used in Chili as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Culilaban bark, an aromatic bark obtained from the *cinnamomum culilaban*, sometimes called clove bark.

Cullet, the trade name for broken crown or flint glass, constituting a large ingredient in the manufacture of crown or window glass.

Culling, picking out or selecting the best quality, as of staves, boards, etc.; sampling.

Cullings, same as culls.

Cullishigay, a grain measure of the Malabar Coast, about 1¼ bushel.

Culls, refuse, inferior or unmerchantable, as of refuse lumber, etc.

Culm, a stalk; haulm or straw; a kind of anthracite coal.

Cumbi, a kind of cloth, made from the wool of the alpaca, in Peru and Bolivia.

Cumblies, a kind of woollen rug or blanket in India.

Cumboo, an Indian name for the grain of a species of millet.

Cumin seed, the seed of a plant grown in the south of Europe and Lesser Asia, which yields an aromatic essential oil. The fruit is used in the preparation of plasters in veterinary practice, and in liqueurs; the seeds known as black cumin are used as a substitute for pepper.

Cundapoors, a name for a kind of cotton cloth made in Canara, on the Malabar Coast.

Cupels, shallow crucibles used in assaying metals, made of phosphate of lime.

Curaçoa, a celebrated liqueur made from the lime at Curaçoa; a spirituous liquor flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace.

Curba, a tub or basket, of uncertain size, used on the west coast of Africa, as a measure of capacity in the sale of palm oil, grains, pulse, etc.

Curb-stone brokers, a class of stock operators in New York whose place of business is on the sidewalks or pavements, and whose account-books are said to be kept in their hats; their transactions are mainly in fancy stocks.

Curcuma paper, paper stained with a decoction of turmeric.

Cured, preserved by salting, drying, smoking, etc.

Curing, the operation of draining molasses from the sugar, performed in the curing houses on sugar estates.

Curled hair, the hair of the mane and tail of horses, prepared for upholstery purposes.

Curling stuff, cabinet woods, or timbers in which the fibres curl, as curly maple.

Curly maple, the timber of a variety of the sugar maple, so called from the fibres curling at the places where branches have shot out from the trunk of the tree; used as a cabinet wood.

Currant jelly, jelly made of red or black currants, for table use, usually put up in glass jars.

Currants, small grapes cultivated in Zante, and when dried, largely shipped in barrels to different ports of Europe and the United States; the common black and red currants of our gardens are sold in the city markets, but do not enter into commerce, except in the form of jelly.

Currant wine, wine made from the common red currants.

Currency, the paper money or the coin which constitutes the circulating medium of a country; that which passes for money in a country. The foreign currencies which are most in use in the commercial transactions between European and American merchants, are adjusted to Federal money according to the laws of the U. S. and custom-house regulations, in the following Table, prepared by WILLIAM B. HOYT, Esq., of the U. S. Appraiser's Department in New York.

Number.	English.		French.	German.				
	Shillings to Dols. cts. m.	Pounds to Dols. cts.	Francs to Dols. cts. m.	Groschen to Dols. cts. m.	Thalers to Dolls. cts.	Marco Bancos to Dols. cts.	Kreutzers to cts. m.	Florins. to Dols. cts.
1	24 2	4 84	18 6	02 3	69	35	00 6⅔	40
2	48 4	9 68	37 2	04 6	1 38	70	01 3	80
3	72 6	14 52	55 8	06 9	2 07	1 05	02 0	1 20
4	96 8	19 36	74 4	09 2	2 76	1 40	02 7	1 60
5	1 21 0	24 20	93 0	11 5	3 45	1 75	03 3	2 00
6	1 45 2	29 04	1 11 6	13 8	4 14	2 10	04 0	2 40
7	1 69 4	33 88	1 30 2	16 1	4 83	2 45	04 7	2 80
8	1 93 6	38 72	1 48 8	18 4	5 52	2 80	05 3	3 20
9	2 17 8	43 56	1 67 4	20 7	6 21	3 15	06 0	3 60
10	2 42 0	48 40	1 86 0	23 0	6 90	3 50	06 7	4 00
11	2 66 2	53 25	2 04 6	25 3	7 59	3 85	07 3	4 40
12	2 90 4	58 08	2 23 2	27 6	8 28	4 20	08 0	4 80
13	3 14 6	62 92	2 41 8	29 9	8 97	4.55	08 7	5 20

Number.	English.		French.	German.				
	Shillings to Dols. cts. m.	Pounds to Dols. cts.	Francs to Dols. cts. m.	Groschen to Dols. cts. m.	Thalers to Dolls. cts.	Marco Bancos to Dols. cts.	Kreutzers to cts. m.	Florins to Dols. cts.
14	3 38 8	67 76	2 60 4	32 2	9 66	4 90	09 3	5 60
15	3 63 0	72 60	2 79 0	34 5	10 35	5 25	10 0	6 00
16	3 87 2	77 44	2 97 6	36 8	11 04	5 60	10 7	6 40
17	4 11 4	82 28	3 16 2	39 1	11 73	5 95	11 3	6 80
18	4 35 6	87 12	3 34 8	41 4	12 42	6 30	12 0	7 20
19	4 59 8	91 96	3 53 4	43 7	13 11	6 65	12 7	7 60
20	4 84 0	96 80	3 72 0	46 0	13 80	7 00	13 3	8 00
21	5 08 2	101 64	3 90 6	48 3	14 49	7 35	14 0	8 40
22	5 32 4	106 48	4 09 2	50 6	15 18	7 70	14 7	8 80
23	5 56 6	111 32	4 27 8	52 9	15 87	8 05	15 3	9 20
24	5 80 8	116 16	4 46 4	55 2	16 56	8 40	16 0	9 60
25	6 05 0	121 00	4 65 0	57 5	17 25	8 75	16 7	10 00
26	6 29 2	125 84	4 83 6	59 8	17 94	9 10	17 3	10 40
27	6 53 4	130 68	5 02 2	62 1	18 63	9 45	18 0	10 80
28	6 77 6	135 52	5 20 8	64 4	19 32	9 80	18 7	11 20
29	7 01 8	140 36	5 39 4	66 7	20 01	10 15	19 3	11 60
30	7 26 0	145 20	5 58 0	69 0	20 70	10 50	20 0	12 00
31	7 50 2	150 04	5 76 6	71 3	21 39	10 85	20 7	12 40
32	7 74 4	154 88	5 95 2	73 6	22 08	11 20	21 3	12 80
33	7 98 6	159 72	6 13 8	75 9	22 77	11 55	22 0	13 20
34	8 22 8	164 56	6 32 4	78 2	23 46	11 90	22 7	13 60
35	8 47 0	169 40	6 51 0	80 5	24 15	12 25	23 3	14 00
36	8 71 2	174 24	6 69 6	82 8	24 84	12 60	24 0	14 40
37	8 95 4	179 08	6 88 2	85 1	25 53	12 95	24 7	14 80
38	9 19 6	183 92	7 06 8	87 4	26 22	13 30	25 3	15 20
39	9 43 8	188 76	7 25 4	89 7	26 91	13 65	26 0	15 60
40	9 68 0	193 60	7 44 0	92 0	27 60	14 00	26 7	16 00
41	9 92 2	198 44	7 62 6	94 3	28 29	14 35	27 3	16 40
42	10 16 4	203 28	7 81 2	96 6	28 98	14 70	28 0	16 80
43	10 40 6	208 12	7 99 8	98 9	29 67	15 05	28 7	17 20
44	10 64 8	212 96	8 18 4	1 01 2	30 36	15 40	29 3	17 60
45	10 89 0	217 80	8 37 0	1 03 5	31 05	15 75	30 0	18 00
46	11 13 2	222 64	8 55 6	1 05 8	31 74	16 10	30 7	18 40
47	11 37 4	227 48	8 74 2	1 08 1	32 43	16 45	31 3	18 80
48	11 61 6	232 32	8 92 8	1 10 4	33 12	16 80	32 0	19 20
49	11 85 8	237 16	9 11 4	1 12 7	33 81	17 15	32 7	19 60
50	12 10 0	242 00	9 30 0	1 15 0	34 50	17 50	33 3	20 00

Current, passing freely from hand to hand; circulating, as, money which is received and paid out by merchants; or received at banks at par; now running, as on account.

Curry powder, a spiced East Indian mixture of pungent and aromatic ingredients, such as pepper, ginger, cardamoms, salt, cinnamon, onions, garlic, etc., and colored with turmeric root; it is said to be sometimes adulterated with very pernicious ingredients.

Curtain paper, a peculiar kind of paper hangings.

Curtain stuff, materials for curtains, of satin, muslin, merino, damask, etc.; cloth made for windows.

Cusco bark, a variety of Peruvian bark.

Cuscus root, sometimes written kuskus, a name for the root-stalks obtained from a kind of grass, the *anathurum muriaticum*, which emits a very fragrant odor, and is much used for making mats, etc.

Cush, a trade name in India for a species of millet.

Cusk, the name in trade for a kind of fish which is salted and dried in the same manner as cod.

Cusparia bark, a name for the Angostura bark.

Custard apple, a sueculent fruit of several speeies of the *annona*, growing in West Indies and South America; the fruit is of the consistence of eustard, and sometimes as large as an orange, but usually more like a plum. One species much used by blacks in Jamaica has the smell and taste of the black currant.

Custom, the patronage or support aecorded to a store or trading establishment; the revenue duties levied on imported goods, usually called eustoms duties.

Customers, the regular or accustomed buyers of goods from any eoncern; those who deal with, and buy their goods from, any firm or house, are the eustomers of that firm or house.

Custom-house, the plaee appointed by the government at ports of entry where vessels and merehandise are entered and duties upon imported goods are collected, and where vessels obtain their clearances and other papers.

Custom-house brokers, persons who aet for merehants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels, and in the transaction of general business at the custom-house. The Forms required to pass goods through the custom-house are complicated; and it is diffieult for persons unaccustomed to the business to understand the necessity of passing from one desk to another, and from one department to another, merely to obtain the initials of a ele.k, or the stamp or signature of an officer. Many a one, who, in order to save a few dollars, tries to perform the business himself, gives it up before he is half through, and is glad to avail himself of the services of a broker. To the latter all the Forms and regulations are perfeetly comprehended; and it is often amusing to notice how skilfully an experieneed broker will untie red-tape knots whieh eneounter him in his progress, and with what adroitness he meets and parries the sometimes unreasonable requirements of over-zealous and arrogant offieials. Like other professions, those brokers who acquire a reputation for entire fairness in their manner of transaeting business, are most likely to obtain facilities not granted to those of doubtful business integrity.

Custom-house entry, a statement made in writing to the Collector of the district, by the owners or eonsignees of the merchandise on board any ship or vessel, which they desire to land.

Custom-house officers, legally appointed officers of the eustoms; colleetors, appraisers, surveyors, naval officers, and their deputies, examiners, entry clerks, chief clerks or clerks at the head of a division, inspectors, gaugers, weighers, etc.; but the subordinate clerks attached to the custom-house, although sworn officers of the eustoms, are not called custom-house offieers.

Custom of merchants, a long-continued mode or manner of transaeting certain kinds of eommercial business, whereby the system becomes reeognized and acquires the force of law.

Custom or usage, the intention of the parties, as well as the construction or meaning of the words of a eommercial agreement, are frequently determined by custom or usage, and "the ground and reason for this influence of a eustom is this:—if it exist so widely and uniformly among merchants, and for so long a time that every merchant must be considered as knowing it, then it ought to have the same force as if both parties expressly adopted it; because each party has a right to think that the other acted upon it."

Customs, the taxes or revenue duties levied on goods exported or imported.

Cut, a term for a skein or quantity of yarn; an engraving.

Cutch, a trade or commercial name for catechu, an astringent extract obtained by boiling the heart-wood of the acaeia catechu, and probably deriving its name from the resin being obtained very abundantly from trees growing in Pegu, near the Gulf of *Cutch*. It is used in dyeing, in tanning, and slightly as a medicinal drug. We import it from the East Indies and China to the extent of 2 millions of lbs. and upwards, annually. It is a cheap article, costing at Calcutta $4 to $5 per ewt.

Cutchery, or **Capoor Cutchery,** the cut and dried roots of a tuberous plant growing in China, which is there used as a drug; and is exported from Canton to Bombay, and from thence to Persia and Arabia, where it is used in perfumery and for medicinal purposes. It eosts in Canton about $5 per picul.

Cut glass, glass which has the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing instead of being merely moulded. "It is flint glass, of whieh certain portions of the surface have been ground away, to produce lustrous effects of reflection and refraction, and is really grinding instead of

cutting." Glass tumblers, whether blown or pressed, smoothed by cutting or grinding, or with engraved sides, were decided by the Treasury Department to be "*cut glass.*"

Cutlass, a broad curving sword, used chiefly by seamen.

Cutler, a dealer in knives and forks; a manufacturer or dealer in cutlery.

Cutlery, a general name for all cutting instruments used in the household, and includes carving-knives, razors, shears, scissors, butchers' and shoemakers' knives, etc. Knives, carving-knives, etc., are called table cutlery; pen and pocket knives, pocket cutlery. The best pocket cutlery is imported from England, but American table cutlery is not inferior to the English. The term cutlery is not very well defined. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to the Collector at Boston, dated March 30, 1865, decided that sheep-shears, tanners' and curriers' knives, drawing-knives, &c., were not cutlery; and in his letter to Collector at Baltimore, of August 22, 1868, he decided that butchers' knives were cutlery.

Cut meats, an American term for certain cured meats, hams, shoulders, etc.

Cut nails, nails made by machinery instead of wrought by hand; the common iron nails of commerce.

Cutra, a weight in Persia for indigo, of about 139 lbs.

Cuttemundoo, or **Cullemundoo,** a hydro-carbon gum, resembling the true elastic gums of commerce, obtained from several species of euphorbia.

Cutter, a small boat; a swift-sailing vessel with one mast.

Cutter, Revenue, a sail or steam vessel belonging to the Government, employed on the coast in the interests of commerce, and to prevent smuggling.

Cutters, a description of brick, also called firsts, 8¾ inches long by 4¼ broad, and 2½ thick, chiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, groins, &c.

Cuttle-bone, a bone from the cuttle-fish, employed for polishing purposes, for pounce, for tooth-powder, and for the use of cage birds; it is brought chiefly from Bombay.

Cuttra, a weight at Bassora, of 136½ lbs.

Cut work, embroidery, or embroidered work.

Cwt., the abbreviation for 100 weight, which is 112 lbs.; the Vienna cwt. is about 123½ lbs.; a cwt. of potatoes in England is 120 lbs.

Cyanite, a dark-blue substance; a blue mineral.

Cycas sago, a kind of sago obtained from the pith of a genus of trees called *cycas*, cultivated in China and Japan.

Cyprus, a thin stuff; a kind of wine.

Cyprus turpentine, a name sometimes given to Chian turpentine.

Czeber, a liquid measure of Hungary, of 22 gallons.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

D.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Damage	Dommage	Schaden	Schade	Danno	Daño
Damaged	Avarié	Beschadigt	Beschadigd	Danneggiato	Averiado
Damask	Damas	Damast	Damast	Damasco	Damasco
Danube	Danube	Donau	Donau	Danubio	Danubio
Dates	Dattes	Datteln	Dadels	Datteri	Datiles
Dealer	Trafiquant	Handler	Handelaar	Trafficante	Traficante
Deals	Planches	Dielen	Deelen	Tavole	Tablas
Debtor	Débitcur	Schuldner	Schuldenaar	Debitore	Deudor
Debts	Dettes	Schulden	Schulden	Debiti	Deudas
Denmark	Danemark	Dänemark	Denemarken	Danimarca	Dinamarca
Diamonds	Diamants	Diamanten	Diamanten	Diamanti	Diamantos
Discount	Rabais	Abzug ; rabatt	Korting	Ribasso	Rebaja
Docks	Docks	Docken	Dokken	Darseni	Darsenos
Dollar	Écu	Thaler	Daalder	Scudo	Escudo
Dolls	Poupées	Puppen	Speelpopen	Fantoccij	Muñecas
Down	Duvet	Daunen	Dons	Peluria	Vello
Dozen	Douzaine	Dutzend	Dozijn	Dozzina	Docena
Draft	Traite	Tratte	Traite	Tratta	Trata
Drayage	Charroi	Karcherlohn	Karrevragtgeld	Carriaggio	Acarreo
Dresden	Dresde [cinales	Dresden	Dresden	Dresda [nali	Dresde [nales
Drugs	Drogueries médi-	Apothekerwaaren	Droogerijen	Droghe medici-	Drogas medici-
Duties	Impôts	Zölle	Tols	Dazio	Derechos
Dye-wood	Bois de teinture	Farbholz	Verfhout	Legno da tingere	Palo de tinte

D.

D. d, the abbreviation for pence, the initial letter of *denarius*, the name at one time of the English penny.

Da-alder, a Dutch silver coin of the value of about 62 cents.

Dabs, refuse foots of sugar.

Daczajee, a Persian silver coin worth about 70 cents.

Daglocks, or Toglocks, the trade-name for the loose and soiled locks of wool ; a kind of refuse raw wool.

Dagswain, a rough sort of carpet made of daglocks.

Dahar, a money of account of Abyssinia, worth about 3½ cents.

Dahline, a kind of starch obtained from elecampane.

Daker, a measure of certain commodities by number, usually 10, but sometimes 20 ; as, by the English statutes, a daker of hides is 10 skins, a daker of gloves is 20 gloves, or 10 pairs. It is also sometimes employed as the 10th part of the long hundred, in which case it is 12.

Dairy, a term frequently used to express the dairy products of the farm, as milk, butter, cheese, etc.

Dahli-Dari, a wood obtained from Demerara which is used for the heads and staves of casks.

Dalim, a species of pomegranate, largely imported into the North of India from Cashmere, and used in tanning, and for dyeing a pale yellow.

Dalmes, a name in Scotland for linen damasks.

Dam or **Daum,** an East India copper coin, about the fortieth part of a rupee.

Damaged goods, merchandise injured or impaired from whatever cause. Goods damaged on the voyage of importation to the U. S. are entitled to an abatement of duties on the report of the Appraiser of the amount of damage sustained. But it must distinctly appear that the damage occurred on board the vessel during the voyage.

Damages, the claim against under-

writers for amount of loss or injury; in cases of loss of goods covered by marine insurance the damages, as a rule, are settled by valuing the merchandise at the full price at which the goods could be sold at the time of settling the average, and not at their cost price.

Damages, claims against merchants for damages frequently arise from failure, in whole or in part, to fulfil their agreements, and from various other causes growing out of their regular business; but the following case, which we abridge from a London paper, shows that they are also subject to be held liable for damages from causes quite remote from those which arise from contracts. The case may afford a useful caution to retail merchants, as the decision is probably good law,—it certainly appears to be good sense. The case of *Levy vs. Bartlett,* heard in the Sheriff's court, London, was an action to recover £2, value of a dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant, a cheesemonger, and on entering, her dress swept against the newly painted doorpost; a shopman called out, "Mind the paint," thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet. His Honor censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea; she might reply, she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion; if a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up the notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop." Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

Damages on Bills of Exchange, penalties affixed by law to the non-payment of foreign bills of exchange, when not paid at maturity. The holder is entitled to damages besides the amount of the bill. Congress no doubt has the power to establish a uniform rule for damages on protested bills, foreign or inland, but in the absence of national legislation on the subject, each State has established a rate, hardly two alike, but ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

Damar, a kind of pitch or turpentine, employed in India for covering the bottoms of vessels, and for such other purposes as we employ pitch. It is hard and brittle, and is exported in large quantities from the Eastern Islands to India. It exudes spontaneously from a tree said to be a species of pine, and is so plentiful that it is gathered in lumps from the ground where it has fallen; and is very cheap, frequently selling at Borneo at about 50 cents per picul.

Damascus blades, swords or scimitars manufactured at Damascus, distinguished for their keen and strong edge, and presenting upon their surface a variegated and watered appearance. The investigations of a general in the Russian army by the name of Anosoff resulted in the discovery of the mode of manufacturing Damascus steel, and in the establishment of works at Flotoosk, in the Ural Mountains, for its manufacture. "General Anosoff has himself, with a blade manufactured at this place, cut through a gauze handkerchief in the air, a feat which cannot be accomplished with the best English steel. Bones and nails may be cleft without injury to the blade, and its elasticity is so great that one may put his foot on the end of it and bend it to a right angle, when it will fly back perfectly unchanged."

Damask, a manufactured fabric of thick texture and fine quality, the ground of which is bright and glossy, with a raised pattern consisting of vines, flowers, or figures interwoven; brought originally from Damascus, whence its name. At first it was made only of silk, but afterwards of linen and woollen, and is now made of silk and flax, and also of a mixture of cotton and wool. The true damasks are of a single color. Worsted damasks, or those of a mixture of silk with linen, cotton, or woollen, are chiefly employed for covering furniture and for upholstery; linen or washing damasks, which are fine twilled fabrics, are used for tablecloths and napkins, and the term is now more generally applied to this kind of table linen.

Damaskeening, inlaying iron or steel with other metals, especially with gold or silver; it is used chiefly for sword-blades, guards, and pistol-locks; originally practised at Damascus.

Damask steel, the commercial name for a fine sort of steel from the Levant, used for swords, etc.

Damasse, linen made in Flanders with large flowers, resembling those of damask.

Damassin, silk damask, containing gold or silver flowers, woven in the fabric.

Dammour, a coarse cotton cloth which passes current at the fixed value in Nubia.

Dandelion roots, the roots of a common field plant, used in medicine, and also when roasted, as a substitute for coffee.

Dandy-brushes, hard brushes made of whalebone instead of bristles.

Dangers of the Sea, a phrase which occurs in a bill of lading, the master agreeing to deliver the goods therein mentioned to the consignee in like good order, "the dangers of the sea excepted." The phrase is understood to include only losses arising from some irresistible force, or which are of an extraordinary nature, and cannot be guarded against by the ordinary exertions of seamen, skill, and prudence. Thus, in case of shipwreck or loss or damage by reason of stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause incident to the voyage, the owner of the goods must resort to the underwriters, and not to the captain or owner of the vessel to make good their loss. But loss or damage from a storm at sea, arising from a lack of skill on the part of the captain, or for want of good seamanship, will not exonerate the vessel.

Dangerous goods, a term for certain kinds of goods which are only permitted to be placed on board vessels under certain legal restrictions, as gunpowder, aqua-fortis, nitro-glycerine, etc.

Daniella, an odorous product used as frankincense at Sierra Leone, obtained by incision from a tree growing in the mountainous districts of that region.

Danim, a petty money in Persia, worth about one cent.

Dank, a weight for precious stones in Arabia; a small silver coin of Persia.

Dannemora iron, the best quality of Swedish iron, made at the iron mines in the vicinity of Dannemora. These mines have been worked without interruption for upwards of 300 years, and the iron is claimed to be superior to that which is produced in any other part of the world.

Dantzic, a seaport city of Prussia. Vessels drawing over eight or nine feet of water lie in the harbor at the mouth of the river, about four miles below the city. The harbor is called Neufahrwasser. Dantzic is one of the most important commercial cities in the north of Europe, being the entrepôt for the products of large provinces of Poland, Lithuania, and West Prussia. Its exports are wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, lumber, staves, rapeseed, bones, black or spruce beer, etc.; the imports are woollens, silks, and other manufactured goods, coal, metals, herrings (from Norway), drugs, dyestuffs, hides, etc. The coins, moneys of account, and weights and measures are those which have been introduced into all the Prussian dominions. *Moneys*—12 pfennigs = 1 silver groschen; 30 groschens = 1 Prussian thaler or dollar = 69 cents; *Weight* 100 lbs. = 103⅓ avoir.; 100 centner = 101.28 cwt.; 100 lbs. avoir. = 96.97 lbs. Prussia; 1 ton = 19,746 centner.

Daric, a Persian silver coin of various weights from 84 to 235 grains, also a Persian gold coin weighing nearly 129 grains.

Dash, on the west coast of Africa, a present made by traders to the head man or native chief, before they can commence trading with the natives; the value of the *dash* depends upon the rank of the person to whom it is given; usually a puncheon of rum, a few pieces of cloth, or some other articles. Dash, but of less value, is also made to the natives with whom trade is carried on.

Date, that part of a writing, letter, note, bill of lading, entry in the books of accounts, etc., which expresses the day or date of the transaction, or when written. Commercial dates are always definite, containing the day, month, and year, and in Christian countries the year dates from the birth of Christ. In our commercial treaties, in addition to the ordinary date, the year of the Independence of the United States is also given.

Date fibre, a fibre obtained from the leaves of the date palm, which is spun into thread or yarn and made into ropes, etc.

Dates, the fruit of the date palm, which enters into commerce as dried fruit. They are imported from Turkey and Egypt. The best come from Tunis and Persia. The Arabs manufacture from them wines, spirits, and sugar.

Daucus, a name for Cretan bird's-nests imported into Spain.

Daum, an imaginary Indian money, about the value of one cent.

Dawamese, an Arabian confection of aromatics and the juice of hemp.

Dawk, a method of forwarding letters and passengers, by runners and bearers stationed at certain distances; practised in some parts of India.

Day-book, the book in which merchants make the entries of their daily business transactions.

Day's journey, an Eastern mode of computing the distance that can be accomplished in twenty-four hours, but which is not very uniform. With some caravans across the deserts, a day's journey (with camels) is about sixteen geographical miles, in direct distance for short intervals ; but on an extended line only 15 to 15½ miles, their hourly rate being from 2⅛ to 2½ miles. With horses the day's journey is usually from 25 to 30 miles, and with mules about 18 miles.

Days of Grace, negotiable promissory notes or bills of exchange, payable at a certain time, are entitled to three days' delay of payment beyond the time expressed, which are called days of grace, unless "without grace" is expressed on the paper. These days were so called because they were formerly gratuitously allowed. But now, in the United States and England they are demanded of right, the custom having passed into law. In France no days of grace are allowed. In Austria three days' grace is allowed, but when the third day falls upon a Sunday or a public holiday, instead of being due, as in this country and England, on the previous day, they are due on the following day of business. In other countries the days of grace, where allowed, merely form an interval within which certain legal proceedings cannot be instituted.

De, a name for the Dutch vingerhoed, a liquid measure used in Holland and the Netherlands.

Dead, vapid, insipid—used of liquors ; unproductive, as *dead* capital ; unsalable, as *dead* stock in trade.

Dead freight, the amount of goods required to complete a cargo. When the charterer of a vessel has shipped part of the goods on board, and fails to ship the remainder, the amount required to complete the cargo is called *dead freight*, and the charterer of the vessel is bound to pay the same as if the cargo had been complete.

Dead weight, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo.

Dead wool, wool taken from the skins instead of being shorn from the live animal, commonly called pulled wool.

Deal, to trade or traffic ; to buy and sell.

Dealings, traffic, trade ; the transaction of business between two or more persons.

Deals, the name given to a sort of fir or pine boards or planks. Standard deals are above 7 inches in width, and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet ; when less than 7 inches in width they are termed battens, and when under 6 feet in length *deal ends*. Usually the timber is cut or sawed into dimensions of six feet or more in length, 7 inches or more in width, and from 3 to 4 inches in thickness, but the sale and purchase is always reduced to the standard of the "*whole deal*," which is 1¼ inches thick, a slit deal being half that thickness ; a Russian standard is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick ; a Christiania standard is 11 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick. Deals shipped at Christiania, Dramen, Fredericks-halle, and Götheberg (in Sweden), and also white spruce deals from Canada, are invoiced by the Norwegian standard hundred of 120 pieces, each 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches wide, the contents being 270 cubic feet. Deals are largely exported to England from Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The origin of the term is derived from the seaport of Deal in England, where, many centuries ago, these kinds of woods were procured.

Dealer, a trader in goods of any kind, the specialty indicated by the prefix, as tea-dealer, wholesale dealer, retail dealer, etc. It is common, and equally correct, in many instances, to designate the specialty by using the word dealer as the prefix, as, a dealer in lumber, a dealer in cotton, etc.

Dear, at a high price, expensive, costly ; a price above the usual market value.

Dearly, bought at a high price, or above the real value.

Debase, to lessen in value by adulteration or by inferior admixtures.

Debenture, a certificate given by the collector of a port of entry to an importer, for drawback of duties on imported merchandise, the duties on which, when the merchandise is exported, are to be refunded.

Debentured goods, merchandise upon which the drawback has been paid.

Debit, a term used in book-keeping to express the left-hand page of a ledger, to which are carried all the articles that are charged to that account ; also the balance of an account.

Debt, that which one person owes to another for goods or for money ; a sum of money due by agreement.

Debts, the respective sums due to a merchant on book-account or otherwise ; the respective sums due by a merchant to

others, either on book-account, bills payable, or otherwise.

Debtor, one indebted for money or merchandise; one who owes a debt; the left-hand side of the ledger, in opposition to the credit side.

Deca, a term derived from the Greek, signifying ten, and used as a prefix in the French decimal system of weights and measures, and is ten times the amount of the unit which follows it.

Decalitre, a French measure of capacity of ten litres or 2.64 gals. It is the French bushel for grain, and as a dry measure it is rather more than a peck, being 0.28378 bushels.

Decalcomanie, a style of painting on glass.

Decamalee-gum, a fragrant resinous gum from India, obtained from the branches of the *gardenia lucida.*

Deceit, is a law term, but its legal application attaches itself almost entirely to transactions connected with buying and selling; it is "a fraudulent misrepresentation or contrivance, by which one man deceives another who has no means of detecting the fraud, to the injury and damage of the latter."

December, the 12th calendar month, abbreviated *Dec.*

Decided Colors, full, clear, unmixed, or positive colors.

Decimal, any number expressed in the scale of tens; a system or series based on a regular tenfold increase or decrease.

Decimal currency, the gold and silver coinage which forms the legal currency of the United States is based upon the decimal system, as :—

10 mills make 1 cent, 10 dimes make 1 dollar,
10 cents " 1 dime, 10 dollars " 1 eagle.

Decimal weights and measures, a system employing as the unit a uniform standard, the multiples and subdivisions of which follow in decimal progression; the metrical system of France is founded on this principle.

Decime, a copper coin and money of account in France of ten centimes, and nearly equal to 2 cents.

Decimeter, a French measure of length = $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches.

Deck cargo, that part of the cargo of a vessel which is carried on the deck.

Deck passengers, persons who take passage in a vessel at a cheaper fare, without having the privileges of the cabins.

Declined, fallen; as, since I bought, prices have *declined,* that is, fallen.

Deer-berry, a name for the wintergreen or mountain tea-berry; the leaves are used in medicine, and a medicinal oil is also obtained from them.

Deers' horns, the antlers or horns of deer. They enter largely into commerce. The East India deer horns are usually quoted in the London market at 30*s.* the cwt.

Deer-skins, the dried skins of different species of deer. By far the larger part of these skins which enter into American commerce are imported, come in bales, and are sold by the lb. The quotations in New York show imports from Honduras, Vera Cruz, Central America, San Juan, Sisal, and Para; when Para skins are quoted at 64 cents per lb., the others range from 57 to 58. When tanned, they are called buckskins.

Defaulter, one deficient in his accounts; a peculator.

Defect, a blemish, or imperfection.

Deficit, the deficiency which is discovered in the accounts of an accountant, or in the money which he has received.

Delaines, the original French fabric for ladies' dress goods called *muslin delaines* was, as the name imports, all wool; the English and American delaines are composed of cotton and wool, or worsted. All muslin delaines and all delaines of every kind, except what are called cashmere delaines, are woven perfectly plain, and in the gray or natural colors of the wool, cotton, or hair, and are dyed in the piece by being plunged in the dye; they are also printed in colors, and may be striped or figured.

Del Credere, an Italian commercial term, implying a guarantee for the solvency of a purchaser; agents who sell goods for their principals, and guarantee the price, are said abroad to act under a *del credere commission.* The phrase is rarely used by merchants, though the same kind of guarantee is common with commission houses.

Delivery, transferring the possession of goods from one person into the possession of another. What constitutes a delivery is often a question of great importance. When goods are placed in the hands of the buyer, or placed in his warehouse, the delivery is perfect; but in many instances such a delivery cannot be made. The bulk or weight of the goods, the distance they are from the buyer's house, the bargains concluded by correspondence, and other circumstances, frequently render it

impracticable to make such actual delivery. In such cases something short of such delivery is sufficient; but something must be done which is the equivalent of this transfer of possession. The criterion of a delivery is to consider whether the seller still retains a right over the property. The place where the article is made, sold, or manufactured, is in general, and in the absence of a contract to deliver elsewhere, the place of delivery. If goods are landed on a wharf, with notice to the buyer, or knowledge on his part, the delivery is sufficient, if agreeable to usage. The right of stoppage in transitu, of liability in case of the destruction of the goods by fire, or for damage by water, or other causes, are some of the considerations which render it important for merchants in every transaction to have clear and explicit understandings as to what shall constitute the delivery.

Delft-ware, a kind of earthenware covered with a white enamel or glass, to give it the appearance of porcelain. Blue and green clays are those chiefly used for this ware; originally made at Delft, in Holland.

Demand, a claim made for a debt due; desire to obtain, or readiness to take, as, there is a *demand* for ships; such kinds of goods are in *demand*, that is, they command ready sale.

Demand and Supply, among commercial men this phrase is used to express the state of the market for a given commodity—thus, the "demand" for exchange is about equal to the "supply," or, the demand is greater than the supply. In political economy as applied to general commerce, there are various, but occult significations to the term, which merchants generally are not curious to investigate.

Demijohns, large glass vessels or bottles with small necks, which are generally enclosed in osier or wicker work, to prevent fracture.

Demurrage, an allowance made to the master of a ship by his freighters for staying longer in a place than the time specified, either in loading or unloading, or from any other cause. It is usual for the freighter to come under a stipulation to pay so much by way of demurrage if the time be exceeded, in which case it is generally fixed at a certain rate per day—Sundays and legal holidays excluded. If demurrage is not provided for in the contract, if the detention be unreasonable, it will be allowed on a claim for damages.

Demy, the name for a particular size of paper—drawing demy is 15x20 inches; printing demy, 18x22½ inches.

Dentellaria, a plant growing in the south of Europe, the root of which, dissolved in olive oil, is used as a drug.

Denare, a money of account at Leghorn, about 2 cents.

Dendeng, the name for the dried muscles and sinews of deer, buffalo, and wild hog, which form an article of export from Siam and the Indian islands to China.

Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring the heights and diameter of growing timber.

Denier, a weight equal to about 1 grain, by which silks are sometimes weighed in Italy; in Geneva, a weight of 18.27 grains.

Denims, a coarse twilled cotton cloth or fabric, used mostly for laborers' overalls, generally of blue color (though some are brown), the warp only being dyed; extensively manufactured in various parts of the New England States, particularly at Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and at Saco, in Maine.

Denmark Satin, a stout worsted stuff, used for covering ladies' shoes, &c.

Dentifrice, tooth-powder, or substances used for cleaning teeth.

Depoh, a measure of Sumatra, equal to 72 inches.

Deport, the French Stock-exchange term, equivalent to the word backwardation.

Deposit, money paid on account of a purchase; the amount of money deposited at one time with a bank or banker; the gross amount in the bank to the credit of a dealer.

Depositor, one who has placed money in a bank for safe keeping.

Depot, a place where goods are deposited; a warehouse or storehouse.

Depreciation, a diminished value, a reduction of worth.

Deraa, an Arabian cloth measure used for measuring linen made in the country; it is 22⅔ inches; the Deraa Stambouli is 25 inches.

Derbyshire spar, a mineral found in various localities, but especially and in great abundance in Derbyshire, England. It is procured in detached masses from 1 to 12 inches in thickness, and admits of being turned in the lathe into vases and other ornaments.

Derelict, goods found at sea, re-

linquished or abandoned by the owner; a vessel abandoned at sea by her officers and afterwards taken in tow by another vessel and brought into port.

Dergmuse, the Arab name for a species of euphorbium, the branches of which furnish a tanning material to which the Turkey-morocco leather owes its peculiarities.

Derham, a weight, in Persia, of 150 troy grains, by which gold and silver are weighed.

Dehemsegar, a petty copper coin current in Algiers.

Derrick, an apparatus for hoisting, in loading or unloading heavy goods on board ship.

Descamino, in Spain, contraband goods seized for non-payment of duty.

Desertion, absconding from service, as in the case of seamen, which involves forfeiture of wages, and other penalties.

Desiccated food, meats divested of moisture and so prepared as to form a convenient article of food for wilderness journeys or long voyages.

Designs, the figures with which fabrics are ornamented; patterns.

Desire, the name for a kind of dress material used in Hayti.

Deterioration, damage done; to impair; lessening in price or value from any cause.

Determa, a wood of Guiana, which is used for masts of vessels, and also as a cabinet wood.

Deviation, a voluntary departure without necessity from the usual course of the voyage, and in violation of the terms of insurance. The underwriters may still claim the premium, but are only liable for losses up to the point of deviation. "Remaining at a place to trade where a ship is authorized to touch, is a deviation. The ship may deviate when too heavily laden, to be relieved of a portion of her cargo, or perhaps to succor a ship in distress, or to avoid capture."

Dewan, in India, the head officer of the revenue.

Dew-rotted, flax which has been exposed in the fields to the action of the weather, to prepare it for breaking.

Dextrine, British gum; sometimes used in trade, but it is rather the chemical than the commercial term.

Dholl, an Eastern commercial term for a bale or package; also beads of carnelian made in Cambay at India.

Dhoura, a trade name in some parts of the East for barley or millet.

Dhow, an Arabian coasting vessel.

Diamonds, the most valuable and important of the gems. The finest, called diamonds of the first water, are perfectly crystalline, resembling in complexion a drop of pure water. When they fall short of this perfection they are said to be of the second, third, or fourth water. While they are much deteriorated in value by a dull or faint tint, their value is greatly enhanced by a well defined tint of pink, green, yellow, or blue. Diamonds have a fixed commercial value. Dealers in the United States take the carat as the unit of weight, calling it 4 grains. The subdivisions of the carat are $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$, the last being the smallest size sold by weight. In Europe the practice is to use the term grains, 4 of which are equal to 1 carat. The value of diamonds is estimated according to the squares of their respective carat weights. Thus, if the value of a diamond of 1 carat, when rough, be \$10, then the value of a diamond weighing 4 carats would be \$160, because $4 \times 4 \times 10 =$ \$160. The price of diamonds is much enhanced by the polishing; the loss in weight being fully one-half on average lots. A polished diamond of 1 carat is worth say \$80, then the value of a polished diamond of 2 carats is, $2 \times 2 \times 80 =$ \$320; the value of a stone of 3 carats is $3 \times 3 \times 80 =$ \$720; and so on. Commercially this rule is inapplicable to those which are above a certain weight. Above 10 carats the price increases at such a rapid ratio that it becomes difficult to find purchasers at their calculated values. Adopting this mode of calculation, a value is frequently placed upon larger diamonds which is entirely fallacious. There is no account of any sale of a diamond for a sum exceeding £125,000, about \$600,000, and it is very doubtful if any such price will ever be paid for one again. A *rough diamond* is one as it comes from the mines. A *brilliant diamond* is one which is cut into facets both at top and bottom. A *table diamond* is one with a large square face on top, encompassed by four lesser ones. A *rose diamond* is one which is quite flat beneath, with its upper part cut into numerous facets, usually triangles. Diamonds are procured from Brazil and the Ural Mountains; a few have been found in Georgia and in the Carolinas; also in Australia, Borneo, Algiers, and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Diamond dust, diamond bort, or diamond powder.

Diamond powder, the crushed fragments of the gem, used by lapidaries, seal engravers, watch jewellers, &c.; the same as bort.

Diamond pencil, a very small diamond, weighing perhaps about the 50th part of a carat, set in a socket of steel, lead, or silver, with a wooden handle, and used for cutting glass.

Diaper, linen fabrics woven in block, check, or other square figures, used for table-cloths, napkins, etc. It is thus named from *cloth d'Ipre*, Ypres, in the Netherlands, where it was first made.

Diaphane, a kind of woven silk stuff, with transparent colored figures.

Dibs, a kind of molasses made in Syria from grapes.

Dice, small cubical pieces of ivory or bone, numbered with dots on the sides. In England the manufacture and sale of dice is subject to the following regulations: Every pair of dice is to pay a duty of 21*s.* (say $5.08). All pieces of ivory, bone, or other matter used in any game, having letters, figures, spots, or other marks denoting any chance marked thereon, to be adjudged dice; and if more than 6 chances are signified on any one piece, then said piece to be charged with the full duty of a pair of dice. Dice is also the name for a pattern in linens.

Dicker, a commercial term for ten of certain kinds of articles, and for the long hundred of others,—as ten skins make a dicker of hides; ten bars a dicker of iron; ten dozen a dicker of gloves, and so on; to barter.

Digitaline, a medicinal preparation obtained from the foxglove.

Dika almonds, the fruit of a species of mango growing on the west coast of Africa, which yields an oil used in the manufacture of soap.

Dill oil, a yellow oil, possessing the flavor of caraway, obtained from the seeds of *anethum graveolens;* the plant is a native of Spain and Portugal, but is found in other countries.

Dime, a silver coin and money of account of the United States, of the value of ten cents,—the tenth part of a dollar.

Dimity, a fabric of cotton, of thick texture, corded or striped, or otherwise ornamented in the loom, and so woven that a figured pattern appears raised on one surface and depressed on the other.

Dingy, a ship's boat.

Dippels oil, an oil obtained from the distillation of bones; a kind of bone oil.

Dips, candles made by dipping the wicks repeatedly in melted tallow instead of running the tallow into moulds.

Dis, a name in Algiers for the fibrous stems of certain plants which are used for making cordage, &c.

Discharge, the unloading of a cargo of a vessel; to pay or clear by payment, as a debt; to release or absolve, as of an obligation.

Discolored, changed from the true tint or hue; stained or tarnished.

Discount, an allowance, or rebate for prompt payment, on a bill or debt not yet due; the sum paid by way of interest for the advance of money, as on a note or bill of exchange, &c., due at a further period.

Discount Days, the days of the week on which the Directors, or a committee of the Board, attend at the Bank to discount notes and drafts.

Discriminating Duties, import or export duties on merchandise or tonnage levied by governments in special cases, against the commerce of other countries—generally with countries having no reciprocal treaties, and sometimes retaliatory, and sometimes simply as a commercial regulation. Of the latter kind is the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. over and above the regular duties on all kinds of goods which are the productions of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported into the United States from a place or country west of the Cape; a discrimination evidently designed for the encouragement of a direct trade with China and the East Indies.

Dishonored, a draft or bill of exchange returned after presentation without acceptance; a note or acceptance returned unpaid after maturity.

Dismantled, a vessel laid up in dock with spars, upper masts, rigging, &c., removed.

Dismasted, a vessel which has lost one or more masts.

Dispatch, a letter forwarded by an express messenger; a telegram; to transmit or forward in haste.

Dispensatory, an authorized book on pharmacy, which describes the history of drugs and the composition of chemicals and the mode of preparation of medicines.

Dispose, to sell or get rid of.

Dissolution of partnership, putting an end to the partnership. If the articles between the partners do not con-

tain an agreement that the partnership shall continue for a specified time, it may be dissolved at the pleasure of either party. The death of a partner operates as a dissolution. A notice published for a reasonable length of time in the place where the firm transacts business is sufficient for the public generally; but to exempt retiring partners from future liability, it is usual, and perhaps necessary, to give personal notice, by letter or otherwise, to those who have had dealings with the firm.

Distemper, a kind of coloring, used as a substitute for oil colors, composed of whiting mixed with size, to which the coloring is added to form the necessary tint.

Distilled, extracted by heat; spirit, or essential oils, separated from liquor by evaporation or heat.

Dittany, an American herb possessing aromatic properties similar to pennyroyal.

Ditto, a term derived from the Italian word *detto* (that which has been said). It is used in accounts to avoid repetition, and is itself generally contracted into *do.;* when placed under a word it denotes the same thing as the above written; when after a word it means the same as aforesaid.

Diver, a man who descends under water for the purpose of recovering merchandise from wrecked vessels.

Dividend, a division, a share; a proportionate payment made to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt; the division of the profits received by stockholders on bank, insurance, railroad, or other public stocks, or joint-stock associations.

Divi-divi, the pod of a leguminous shrub, a native of South America and West India islands, used for tanning, for which purpose it is chiefly exported to Europe, and to the United States. The pods are of a dark brown color, curl up in drying, and attain a length of about 3 inches. It is also used in dyeing, and to some extent takes the place of sumach.

Djidda, a seaport town and one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, situate on the Red Sea, about 20 miles from Mecca. It has a large transit trade with India, Egypt, and Arabia. From India the imports are cocoa-nuts, woollen fabrics, teak, spices and shawls; from Egypt and Abyssinia, provisions, tobacco, clothing, incense, etc. The exports are coral, sword-blades, dates, coffee, etc. The largest trade of this place is in Mocha coffee. During the season of pilgrimage to Mecca the town is thronged with strangers, and a great deal of mercantile business is transacted. The moneys, weights and measures are those of Alexandria.

Dock, a place for repairing or laying up ships; a space for vessels between the contiguous wharves; an artificial enclosure or basin for the reception of ships.

Dockage, dock rent; a charge for the use of a dock for ships or vessels.

Dock-charges, certain dues payable on vessels entering or leaving the docks.

Docket, to label; a ticket attached to goods specifying their measurement, or fastened to a bundle as a direction where to deliver it.

Dock-master, an officer who has the superintendence of docks.

Dock-yard, a place or yard provided with naval stores, timber, and machinery for ship-building.

Doctoring, improving or adulterating commercial substances by mixing or introducing other articles of greater or of less value.

Document-bill, an East Indian bill of exchange, drawn on London against collateral securities.

Doeskin, a woollen cloth manufactured for trousers stuff; deerskin prepared for gloves.

Dog, a name in the West Indies for the three half-penny piece.

Doganiere, a custom-house officer in Italy.

Dog-fish, a species of shark, large numbers of which are caught on our northern coasts for the oil and other commercial products obtained from them; a good-sized one will yield a barrel of oil; the rough skins are used for polishing wood and other substances.

Dogger, a two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel.

Dog-skin gloves, gloves made of dogs' skins; trade name in New York for a superior kind of sheep-skin gloves.

Dog-stones, rough shaped or hewn pieces of stone for mill-stones.

Dogwood, a valuable timber, the produce of *Piscidia erythrina*, or Jamaica dogwood; the bark of the roots is used as a narcotic to stupefy fish. The dogwood of the United States (*Cornus florida*) is a close-grained wood used by cabinet-makers for inlaying for tool handles, &c., and in turnery. It is also sometimes bought and sold as boxwood. The bark is slightly used in medicine.

Doigt, the 100th part of the French metre.

Doley, a part, a division of the Russian pound.

Dollar, a silver coin of the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or 10th part of an eagle. It is the unit of our moneys of account, and all our coins are multiples or subdivisions of the dollar. It is the name of the silver Spanish and Mexican coin of about the same value, and of silver coins of different values in several of the Continental States of Europe, and is the most common silver coin in the world, and usually the largest silver coin of a country. The Spanish, Mexican, and Austrian silver dollars are estimated and sold at their weight and fineness, and are rather considered as merchandise than as currency. The dollars of paper money issued by the banks of the United States are called currency, and when redeemed in gold or silver on presentation, are of the same value. During a suspension of specie payments they are at a discount, or gold and silver at a premium. The exact value of the paper dollar is always readily ascertained by dividing 10,000 by the price of gold. Thus, if gold is 111—that is, if you have to pay $111 in currency for $100 in gold—then the value of the paper or currency dollar is 90: 10,000 ÷ 111 = 90. If gold is 125, then the value of the paper dollar is 80: 10,000 ÷ 125 = 80. The origin of the dollar-mark, or sign $, is not known. It is asserted that it is a contraction for U. S.; and by placing the letter S over the letter U, a very fair $ mark is produced. It has also been asserted that the columns or pillars on the old pillar dollars, which were connected by a scroll, bear such a resemblance to the $ mark as to account for its origin. But the more probable opinion is that it is merely a modification of the figure 8, intended for 8 reals or "a piece of 8"—the old Spanish dollar. The word dollar is said to be derived from Dole, the town where it was first made, and the name in Germany is still given to coins of different values.

For estimating imported foreign merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duties, the law fixes the value of the dollar of Sweden and Norway at $1.06; that of Denmark at $1.05; the dollar (thaler) of Prussia 69 cents; the dollar, rix, of Bremen 78¾ cents; of Chili and Central America, 93 cents.

Dolls, small figures of wood, wax, poreclain, gutta percha, India rubber, &c., in imitation of babies; made and sold as toys for girls. The two kinds of dolls which enter most largely into trade are the wooden and the sewed; the former cheap, and the latter more expensive. The wooden make but little approach to anatomical correctness, the sewed are the results of more skill: the wooden doll passes through few hands in the process of making; the sewed doll is the work of many distinct classes of artificers—such as the sewer and stuffer, the head maker, the arm and leg maker, the wig maker, the eye maker, etc.

Dolls'-eyes, glass beads, extensively made in England and Germany, and sold to doll manufacturers. A glass manufacturer of Birmingham some years ago astonished a committee of the House of Commons by stating that he had received, at one time, an order for £500 worth of dolls' eyes. In Spanish America black eyes only find sale, in England and the United States blue are preferred.

Domba oil, a fragrant fixed oil, obtained in India from the seeds of a species of laurel.

Domestic manufactures, articles manufactured in the United States, in contradistinction to those made abroad; specifically woollen and cotton cloths.

Domestics, American cotton goods, such as sheetings, shirtings, etc.

Domestic wines, wines made from native grapes.

Dometts, a kind of mixed cotton and woollen fabric; also a kind of white flannel fabric made in Germany.

Dominos, masquerade garments; small marked pieces of bone, ivory, or other substance for playing a game.

Doopada resin, a fragrant gum resin, sometimes called East Indian copal, or gum piney.

Doorias, a kind of cotton fabric made in India.

Doosootee, thick tent cloth of cotton made in India.

Doremal, a kind of flowered muslin made in Spain.

Dornoch, a stout figured linen made for table-cloths, named from Dornoch in Scotland, where it was first manufactured.

Dotchin, a Chinese portable balance for weighing merchandise.

Dotted muslins, cotton fabrics, woven or tamboured, with small spots or points at regular intervals.

Douanier, a French Custom House officer.

Double entry, a mode of book-keeping by which everything appears or is presented on both debit and credit side. For example, when a merchant receives money, his cash account becomes debtor, and the person who has paid it, or the merchandise sold, is credited with it; when he pays money, the cash account is credited, and the merchandise bought or the obligation paid is debited with it.

Double-manufacture, the name for a kind of silk material for shoe-ties and binding.

Double-milled cloths, woollen cloths which are fulled or shrunk by being put through the fulling machine twice. Single-milled cloths are only put through once.

Doublets, counterfeit gems, crystals in two thicknesses, with a color between them. A well-known popular author, whose style will be readily recognized, takes the following singular method of explaining what is meant by this term:—"There was a lady of high degree in attendance on the Princess of Wales. It is usual for ladies so in attendance to receive, on retiring, a present of jewels from the Prince In this case the present was a bracelet of diamonds and emeralds. The lady went soon afterward to a ball, and naturally wore this bracelet which the Prince had given her. She danced, and her partner, after one of the dances, was struck by observing a trickle of green fluid on her ladyship's arm. He named it to her. They examined it. They traced it to the bracelet. They found one of the emeralds gone. The fluid came from where the stone had been. Her ladyship was extremely disturbed. She sent the bracelet back to the Prince of Wales, telling him the circumstances. His Royal Highness rushed off to the jewellers, and showed them the bracelet. They admitted that it was a '*doublet*,' but they said it had got in by mistake. Great was the Prince's rage, and he wanted to know what a '*doublet*' is. It is a common sort of stone embedded in a material called Canada paste, which was the stuff that ran down the lady's arm, and by which, of course, emeralds and other stones are fabricated. The jeweller furnished a perfect stone, and humbly apologized."

Doubloon, a Spanish and South American gold coin, which weighs 417.70 troy grains, of which 365.49 grains are pure. Mint value, $15.60.

Doura, or **Dhurra,** a species of grain which, after wheat, forms the largest crop of Egypt. It is extensively cultivated throughout Asia and in the south of Europe, and varieties of it in many parts of Africa. It is a species of millet, and in the West Indies is called Guinea corn. It is shipped from the Levant occasionally to London, and, as a bird-seed, we believe once in a great while, and in small quantities, to New York.

Dovetty, a wrapping cloth or garment of silk, or some mixed fabric, worn in Madras.

Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel, with one mast.

Dowlas, a strong, coarse kind of bleached linen for sheeting, etc.

Down, the fine, short breast plumage of the eider duck and other birds; a term used to express a fall in prices; as, wheat is *down* again, iron is *down;* that is, the prices of these articles have fallen.

Dozen, twelve things of a like kind; applied to things of the same kind; as a dozen of eggs, twelve dozen of gloves, a dozen bottles of wine. The term is much used in trade.

Dr., abbreviation for debtor.

Drab, a woollen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish gray color, made in Yorkshire, generally woven thick and double milled, for overcoats.

Drabbets, a coarse linen fabric or duck, made at Barnsley, &c.

Drachm, Dram, the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois, or $27\frac{3.2}{1.0.0}$ grains.—A silver coin and money of account in Greece, worth 17 cents. In England and the United States as an apothecaries' weight, it is equal to the 8th part of the troy ounce, or 60 troy grains.

Drachma, an apothecaries' weight throughout Europe, varying from 46 to 67 grains,—in Greece 59 grains, in Smyrna $49\frac{1}{5}$ grains, in Vienna $67\frac{6.9}{1.0.0}$ grains.

Draff, refuse or dregs; brewers' grains, used for feeding cattle; waste matter.

Draft, a deduction allowed from the gross weight of goods. The draft of a ship is the number of feet she sinks in the water.

Draft, an inland or domestic bill of exchange. It is a written order or request by one person to another for the payment of money at a specified time,—or, a written order from A to B, directing B to pay C a sum of money therein named. A bill or draft drawn in the United States upon any place in the United States, is

usually considered an inland bill; but some authorities regard as such, only those which are drawn by one person on another in the same State.

Dragon root, the Indian turnip, used in medicine, and from which is made a kind of arrow-root, known in trade as Portland arrow-root.

Dragon's blood, a resinous substance obtained from the fruit of some species of calamus, or small palms growing in Siam and other parts of the East Indies. Also a vegetable balsam, obtained from a tree growing in Honduras. The red juice which is yielded by the wood is chiefly used for tinging varnishes, tinctures, &c., and as an ingredient in dentifrices.

Drap-d'été, cloth for summer; a thin worsted fabric for gentlemen's summer clothing.

Draper, one who sells cloths; one dealing in cloths.

Drapery, clothwork, cloth hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.

Draw, to make a draft for payment of money, as to *draw* at sight, or to *draw* at 60 days, meaning thereby to make a draft or bill of exchange to be paid on presentation, or at 60 days from the date; to *draw* a check, that is, to fill up and sign a check for money on a bank.

Drawback, the remitting or paying back of duties by the government to merchants on the re-exportation of imported goods. Drawbacks are principally for return of duty on imported raw or unmanufactured material, which, being manufactured in this country, is exported in a manufactured state. Thus, drawbacks are obtained by importers of saltpetre when they export the gunpowder; of raw or muscovado sugar when they export the refined sugar; of hemp, Sisal grass, &c., when they export the cordage; of iron and steel when they export the shovels, axes, fire-arms, locomotives, &c.; of tin plates when they export the tin cans, &c.

Drawee, the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn or to whom it is addressed, and who is requested to pay the amount mentioned in the bill.

Drawer, the party who makes and signs a promissory note, or who draws or makes a draft or bill of exchange.

Drawing paper, thick sized paper for draughtsmen and for water-color painting. The usual sizes are: demy, 15×20 inches; medium, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$; royal, 19×24; super-royal, $19\frac{1}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$; elephant, 23×28; imperial, 21×30; atlas, 26×33; Columbier, 23×34; double elephant, 27×40; and antiquarian, 31×52.

Drayage, the charge for hauling or conveying goods made by the drayman; cartage.

Dregs, the lees or sediment of liquors; that which remains after drawing.

Dresden ware, a beautiful kind of porcelain or china ware from the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Meissen, near the city of Dresden.

Dressed, a term applied to stone or other material, shaped and smoothed; ore prepared and fitted for use or shipment; skins or hides tanned and prepared for use as leather.

Dressed furs, furs which are retained on the original pelt, and intended for use in that state.

Dress goods, a term applied to fabrics for the outer garments of women and children, most commonly to those made of mixed materials; as silk and cotton, silk and linen, silk and worsted, cotton and worsted, and cotton and linen, though also applicable to piece silks, printed linens, and calicoes; but the term is not used for fabrics intended for petticoats or under-garments.

Dressing, a starch, or gummy substance, glaze, or other application used for stiffening linens, silks, &c.

Dreyling, an Austrian liquid measure, containing $448\frac{1}{2}$ gals.

Dried fruit, this term in foreign commerce is applied to prunes, raisins, figs, currants, etc., dried in the air or sun; and in American commerce besides these are included peaches and apples, and other fruits and berries, either kiln dried, or dried in the sun.

Drills, heavy twilled fabrics of either cotton or linen. Cotton drills are largely used by farmers in the Eastern States for "hay caps;" they also form an important article of export to the East Indies and South America. Linen drills are used for trousers stuff, for covering stair-carpets, and various other purposes.

Drittle, a silver money of Prussia, worth about 22 cents.

Driver, one employed in conducting a stage-coach, wagon, or other vehicle with horses or other animals. Where a driver takes packages of money, or of any kind of goods for which he receives a compensation for his own personal use, the proprietors of the vehicle are not liable therefor. It is a personal trust, and the driver is alone answerable.

Drover, one who buys up cattle, and drives, or causes them to be driven to market.

Drug, an article of merchandise for which there is little or no demand,—a *drug* in the market.

Drug-broker, a broker who deals in drugs, by effecting sales usually by samples,—a kind of agent for importers, or middleman between the importers and the dealers.

Drugget, a coarse and flimsy woollen fabric woven in colors or printed; chiefly used for covering carpets. Cotton druggets, wool druggets, and felt druggets, 1, 1½, and 2 yards wide, are largely manufactured in England and in the United States. The rough cloth for female garments, formerly sold in Scotland under this name, is now superseded by cotton goods.

Druggist, one who buys and sells drugs; a wholesale dealer in drugs; applied also to one who combines the retail business of druggist and apothecary, and who sells surgical instruments and various other miscellaneous articles usually kept in apothecaries' stores.

Drugs, substances used in pharmacy; the raw material from which medicines are compounded; commodities used for the purposes of medicine, dyeing, tanning, &c., or in chemical operations.

Drum, a cylindrical box in which dried fruit is sold, weighing, when full, from ⅛ to ¼ of a cwt. The flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains 128 lbs. of pressed codfish. Figs are usually imported in *drums;* the quantity contained in the vessel or cask called the drum.

Drummers, persons employed by city merchants to solicit customers. They generally receive a certain percentage on the goods sold to such customers as they bring in. The professional drummer is not regarded as a legitimate salesman. He generally passes himself off as a member of the house he represents, accustoms himself to the use of the word *we*, watches the arrival of country merchants at the hotels, sends up his card, introduces himself as belonging to the house of A., B. & Co., makes himself generally agreeable, and proffers his services in a variety of ways. Vast numbers of travelling drummers—it is said several thousands of them from New York City alone—are employed as agents, soliciting custom and obtaining orders from country merchants.

Drumming, soliciting customers by the means of drummers,—principally practised upon country merchants.

Dry-dock, a dock which can be laid dry after a vessel is floated into it, in order to examine and repair the bottom of the vessel.

Dryers, litharge, sugar of lead, white vitriol, and other desiccatives, added to oil paints to cause them to dry quickly.

Dry exchange, a transaction which produces nothing; a term invented for covering or disguising usury, in which something was pretended to pass on both sides, when in truth nothing passed on one side, whence it was called dry.

Dry-goods, a name for the textile fabrics—cottons, woollens, silks, laces, &c., and embracing almost every variety and style of these articles. The term in its general use has a wide range, but is properly restricted to articles produced from textiles, and its specific use excludes even many of these, as for example, sail-cloths, carpetings, bolting-cloths, &c.

Dry-goods store, a store in which are sold textile fabrics, and perhaps, also, partially manufactured and unmanufactured textiles.

Dry measure, a term applied to the measures used in the purchase and sale of grain, fruit, and vegetables; also for salt, charcoal, and various other articles to which it is applicable. Grains and salt are measured by the stricken bushel, but fruit, vegetables, &c., by the heaped bushel. This system, however, is being gradually abolished by the substitution of a fixed rate of a certain quantity of pounds per bushel, and the sale or purchase by weight in bulk, and the reduction to measure by division.

Drying-oils, oils which have been heated with oxide of lead; the name given to oils which harden when exposed in thin strata to the atmosphere,—a property which makes them available for varnishes and mixed paints. Linseed, nut, poppy, grapeseed, &c., are of this kind.

Dry-rot, a disease affecting timber, and particularly the oak employed in shipbuilding; also, a disease which attacks wool, and makes the fibres brittle.

Drysalter, a dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

Drysalteries, articles of food preserved by salt, and the substances used in salting, pickling, and preserving them, including different kinds of saline substances and various kinds of drugs. Certain arti-

ficial manures, dyestuffs, and tanning substances found in the catalogue of drysalteries are improperly so classified.

Dry wines, those wines in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible.

Duatin, a kind of blasting powder.

Duanie, an Arabian money, worth about one cent.

Dub, a division of the rupee in Mangalore, equal to about 4½ cents.

Dubash, an Indian interpreter, employed by Europeans at the sea-ports in the East Indies.

Dubber or **Dupper,** a vessel or jar made of thin hides, usually of goat hides, used in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids.

Dubbing, a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by leather curriers for softening leather.

Ducat, a gold coin, current in several European States, generally of the value of about $2.25. The value of the silver ducat of Naples is fixed by law for custom-house purposes at 80 cents; a weight for gold in Germany of 58⅞ grains.

Duchesses or **Duchess Slates,** large-sized school or shop slates, 24 × 12 inches.

Duck, a linen or cotton fabric used for sails and for rough clothes, distinguished in trade by the terms American, Holland, English, Russia half duck and sail duck. The American cotton duck is of various widths,—22, 28½, 29, and 40 inches.

Due, that which is owed; that which may be rightfully demanded.

Due-bill, an acknowledgment of a debt in writing, not transferable like a promissory note by mere endorsement.

Duffels, a stout milled flannel, or thick, coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap, so named from Duffel, a town in France.

Duffer, a hawker of smuggled linen or silk goods; a peddler who sells women's clothes.

Dugong ivory, the bones of an animal of the East Indian seas, which resemble and are sold for ivory in the markets of the East.

Dugong oil, an oil obtained from the dugong, an animal of the Indian Ocean, which is used for the same purposes as cod-liver oil.

Dug-outs, boats or canoes formed by the excavation of large logs.

Duk, a name in Java for the material, like horse-hair, covering the petioles of a species of palm.

Dulse, an edible sea-weed, the *iridea edulis.* It is largely consumed by the people of the coast on the southwest of England, west of Ireland, and east of Scotland, and the Icelanders carefully prepare it and pack it in casks. That only is eaten which is of a dark brown purple; the red is not considered good.

Dumb-singles, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned.

Dummy, a sham package in a shop.

Dump, to unload from a cart by tilting it up.

Dun, a dark color, partaking of a brown and black; a demand for a debt; a clamorous, importunate creditor;—this use of the word owes its origin to one *Joe Dun*, an active and dexterous bailiff in the time of Henry VII. It became a proverb when a man refused to pay his debts, "Why don't you *dun* him?" that is, why don't you send *Dun* to arrest him?

Dundee goods, a term applied to a large class of coarse fabrics of flax, hemp, and jute, made in and about Dundee, such as crash, huckaback, burlaps, baggings, ducks, sail-cloth, coarse sheetings, hessians, paddings, cot bottoms, &c.

Dunder, the prepared cane-juice, used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

Dunderfunk, a name on ship-board for the mixture of sailors' hard bread and molasses.

Dunfish, codfish cured in such a manner as to produce a dun color. They are recognized and sold as a distinct commercial article from codfish, though there is no difference except in the manner of curing them.

Dung, the excretory deposit of animals, some kinds of which possess a commercial value; that of dogs and of pigeons is used in tanning; horse-dung in foundries; that of cows in calico-printing.

Dungaree or **Dungary,** a coarse kind of unbleached calico.

Dunnage, pieces of wood, placed against the sides and bottom of the hold of a vessel, and sometimes between bales or packages of goods, to preserve the cargo from the effect of leakage, or injury by chafing; also loose articles of merchandise, permitted to be shipped for the convenience of stowing, securing, and filling up the cargo.

Dunning, soliciting payment for a

debt; or the urgent pressing the payment of a debt.

Dunstable straw, wheat straw, used for bonnet plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected and cut into lengths of about ten inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. Whole Dunstable signifies, that the plait is formed of seven entire straws. Patent Dunstable consists of fourteen split straws. The straw derives its name from the town of Dunstable, in England, where this particular manufacture originated.

Duodecimo, a volume formed by folding a "medium" sheet of paper into 12 leaves, making 24 pages; a "double medium" sized paper makes 24 leaves or 48 pages of a duodecimo or 12mo volume.

Dupicho, an elastic bitumen obtained in Brazil.

Duplex watches, watches which have a double or compound movement.

Durant, a glazed woollen stuff or cloth, more commonly called *everlasting.*

Duray, a cheap kind of figured serge.

Durma mats, mats made of the split stalks of a kind of grass of Bengal.

Duro, the hard dollar of exchange of Spain, of 20 reals.

Dussootee, a species of Indian calico.

Dust, a word used as the terminal of specific kinds of minerals which enter into commerce, as diamond dust, coal dust, brick dust, marble dust, &c.

Dutch, to clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as in the preparation of goose-quills.

Dutch brass, an alloy of 4 parts of copper and one of zinc, or sometimes of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc. It may be hammered into leaves about $\frac{1}{60\,000}$ of an inch thick. The alloy is produced only by very careful chemical and mechanical skill.

Dutch carpet, a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor coverings.

Dutch cheese, cheese made from skim-milk and put up in small round balls of, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Dutch gold, an alloy of copper and zinc; Dutch brass; Dutch metal.

Dutch gold leaf, a leaf composed of copper and zinc, in the form of thin leaves or foil. It is used for gilding, and requires the protection of varnish to prevent its tarnishing.

Dutch leaf, a general term used for several kinds of leaf or foil, composed of copper and zinc in different proportions, as *Common leaf*, soft and of reddish cast, composed of 25 or 30 per cent. of zinc to 70 or 75 per cent. of copper; *French leaf*, containing more zinc, is harder, less ductile, and has a purer yellow color; *Florence leaf* has a larger proportion of zinc and is of a greenish gold color; white leaf, composed of tin. The more zinc these alloys contain, the more brittle and more difficult are they to work into perfect leaves.

Dutch liquid, an oily liquid obtained by the action of chlorine and olefiant gas, discovered by the associated Dutch chemists.

Dutch pink, a painter's color; a yellow or brownish yellow paint, consisting of a mixture of clay and chalk, colored by French berries or birch leaves, with alum; used in distempers and for paper-staining, &c.

Dutch rush, a plant containing a large quantity of silica, used for polishing marble, hard woods, and metals; the horsetail or shave grass.

Dutiable, goods which are liable to duty, or to have duties assessed on them on their being imported.

Duties, a tax levied or imposed by the government on foreign goods imported into the United States; also, money paid to the government on exporting goods. The former is called import duty, the latter export duty. The word duties first occurs in our laws in the preamble to the tariff act passed July 4, 1789, which reads as follows:—"Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that *duties* be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported," &c.

Dwt., the abbreviation for pennyweight.

Dye, a color, stain, or tinge; a coloring liquor; to change the tinge or color of anything by the use of dyestuffs.

Dyers' weeds, the *isatis tinctoria* and *reseda luteola*, plants which afford dyes for cotton and woollen fabrics.

Dyestuffs, a collective trade term for the dyewoods, lichens, powders, chemicals, &c., which enter into commerce for dyeing and staining purposes; materials used in dyeing.

Dye-woods, the various coloring woods used by dyers,—such as bar-wood, Brazil-wood, cam-wood, Campeachy-wood, fustic, red sanders, and Sapan-wood, &c.

Dynam, a blasting powder, known also as giant powder.

Dzerd, an Algerine measure of length, the dzerd-a-Torky = to 2.099 feet, and the dzerd-a-Raby = to 1.574 feet.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

E.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
East Indies	Indes Orientales	Ostindien	Oost Indiën	Indie Orientali	Indias orientales
Earthenware	Poterie de terre	Irdene Waare	Aardewerk	Terraglia	Loza de barro
Ebony	Bois d'ébène	Ebenholz	Ebbenhout	Ebano	Ebano [fante
Elephants' teeth	Dents d'éléphant	Elephantenzähne	Olifantstanden	Denti di liofante	Dientas de ele-
Embargo	Embargo	Embargo	Embargo	Imbarco	Embargo
Emeralds	Émeraudes	Smaragden	Smaragden	Smeraldi	Esmeraldas
Endorser	Endosseur	Indossent	Endossant	Giratario	Endosante
England	Angleterre	England	Engeland [eren	Inghilterra	Inglaterra
Essences	Essences	Essenzen	Welriekende wat-	Essenzi	Esencias
Exchange	Bourse	Börse	Beurs	Borsa	Bolsa [bios
Exchange broker	Agent de change	Wechselagent	Wisselagent	Agente di cambio	Agente de cam-
Exchange	Change [tion	Wechsel	Wissel	Cambio [tazione	Cambios [porta'n
Exports	Objets d'exporta-	Ausfuhrartikel	Uitvoerartikel	Oggetto d'espor-	Articulo de ex-
Extracts	Extraits	Extracte	Uittreksels	Estratti	Extractos

E.

Eagle, a gold coin of the United States, of the value of $10. It weighs 258 troy grains; of 1,000 parts, 900 are of pure gold and 100 of alloy.

Eagles' feathers, the feathers of the eagle have a commercial value from being used in Scotch caps and in millinery, and the quills for artists' hair pencils.

Eagle-stone, a description of clay iron ore.

Eagle-wood, a fragrant oriental wood, esteemed for burning as an incense. There are two kinds; one of which is a native of Cochin China, and is distinguished by the name of calambac, or lignum aloes, and the other kind is exported from Siam and Malacca; both kinds are used for inlaying cabinet-work, and as a drug.

Earnest, a sum of money paid to the seller by a purchaser, to bind a verbal bargain; or the delivery of a part of the goods sold, for the purpose of binding the contract. The seller cannot afterwards sell the goods to another person without a default in the buyer, but if the latter, especially after being requested to do so, does not pay and take the goods, within a reasonable time, he is at liberty to sell them to any other person. In France the buyer may withdraw from his bargain by forfeiting his deposit; and the seller by repaying double the amount deposited.

Earnest-money, money paid to bind a bargain.

Ear-shells, a species of *heliotis*, the shells of which are used for inlaying papier-mâché work, &c.

Earthen ware, the ordinary classes of cheap crockery and pottery ware, made of earth or clay, used for domestic purposes. Porcelain, pottery, and crucibles are frequently included under the general term of earthen ware; and in our tariff laws it is distinguished by brown or common, stone, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped, cream color, &c. The manufacturers of earthen and crockery ware in England sell by a uniform and permanent price list, the price of the ware being regulated by change of discount; if the ware is to be advanced the rate of discount from the price list is made less, and the reverse if the ware is to be cheapened. Staffordshire, England, is the place of principal manufacture. The exports to the United States constitute nearly one-half of the whole export trade of earthen ware and china from England; and our total imports of earthen ware, stone ware, and china exceed $4,000,000 per annum.

Earth flax, a variety of asbestos, the fibres of which are fine and flax-like.

Easy, not pressed for money; the money market is said to be *easy* when the rates of interest are low and money readily borrowed on personal securities; banks are said to be *easy* when they are not extended.

East India arrowroot, an arrowroot obtained in the East Indies from the root of *curcuma angustifolia*, which is cultivated in Travancore, and forms an important article of diet at that place.

East India Company, an incorporated association of English merchants originally established to carry on the trade between England and the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and who for a long series of years had the entire control of the trade and commerce of the East Indies. Since the year 1858 the company has been deprived of its power, and its functions are almost exclusively confined to the administration of its stocks and dividends.

East India Kino, the inspissated juice of a tree growing upon the mountains of the Malabar coast of Hindostan.

East Indies, in the use of this term for general commercial purposes, it not only includes the British Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, and the Tenasserim Provinces under British rule, but also all the native States of Hyderabad, Nepaul, Scindia, Mysore, Cashmere, Guzerat, Travancore, Holkar, and Rajpootana, and likewise Ceylon, Siam, and the Straits and the Islands in the Indian Ocean, and adjacent thereto. The political divisions are not regarded in common commercial language; that is, when it is said that a merchant is in the India trade, or that such and such goods are from the East Indies, it may be understood of the Dutch as well as the British East Indies, or of any of the above-named places. Our imports from the East Indies are largely in excess of our exports, but we ship no specie to that country, our payments being made by bills of exchange on London.

Eau de Cologne. The French, and a common trade name for Cologne water.

Eau de Javelle, chlorine in solution with water, used for taking out fruit stains, &c., from linen.

Eau de luce, a volatile preparation or kind of liquid soap, formed by mixing a tincture of oil of amber and balsam of Gilead with a strong solution of ammonia.

Eau de Paris, a substitute for Eau de Cologne; besides being a toilet perfumery it is claimed to be a protection to woollens from moths.

Eau de vie, a French name for brandy.

Eau Medicinal, a vinous infusion of the flowers of colchicum.

Ebonite, a hard form of vulcanized India rubber, so named from its black or dark color. In vulcanizing caoutchouc, the elevation of the temperature a little above that required to produce the elastic form, and just short of charring, results in producing a modification which, when cold, is hard and brittle, and which is applied to many of the purposes of horn. Ebonite is one form of such product. It may be cut like ivory, and is susceptible of polish, of being turned in a lathe, and having a screw thread cut in it; and can be manufactured into combs, buttons, insulators, and plates of electrical machines, and for tablets, inlaying, etc.

Ebony, a valuable heavy, hard, black colored wood, obtained from the *diospyrus ebenus*,—used by turners, and for inlaying work by cabinet-makers; brought principally from Ceylon and Mauritius. Other species of the diospyrus yield ebony of various colors, as yellow, red, and green, but the black is of chief value; the green is used as a dye-wood, and is imported usually in sticks from Jamaica. Cheaper woods, dyed black, are frequently substituted for black ebony.

Echevette, a small hank; the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a large skein of cotton thread or yarn, and the $\frac{1}{22}$ part of an ordinary skein of wool.

Economic Soap, the commercial name for the Belgian soft soap, extensively used by cloth manufacturers.

Ecu, a French coin of 6 francs; the *petit écu*, three francs; a Swiss piece of the value of $1.15; also a money of account in Rome.

Eddas, a name for the tubers of a species of caladium, used in some of the West India islands for food, as potatoes.

Edge tools, cutting instruments used in carpentry and other manufactories, made in the United States and in England. In trade the following are included under this head: axes, adzes, hoes, trowels, hatchets, choppers, mincing and cheese knives, tanners and curriers' knives, saddlers' knives, ship scrapers, trowels, chisels, gouges, plane irons, drawing-knives, etc. Other cutting instruments are included under heads of agricultural implements, cutlery, etc.

Edgings, narrow laces, fringes, ribbons, &c., used as borders in mantua-making and millinery.

Edition, the number of copies of a book printed at one time, as an *edition* of 1,000 copies; the perfect copies impressed from the types or stereotype plates at any

one time without reference to the actual number of copies, as the first, second, or third edition.

E. E. an abbreviation for Errors Excepted. Merchants usually place these initials at the bottom of an account; their omission, however, forms no bar to the subsequent correction of any errors. E. O. E. are similarly used for Errors and Omissions Excepted.

Eels, a kind of table fish largely exported from Holland to England. The consumption of eels in Great Britain is estimated at 4,500 tons per annum; in trade they are classed as dry eels, pickled eels, and smoked eels. Though sold in the fish markets of our cities, it can hardly be said that they enter into the commerce of the United States.

Effective, a term used to express coin in contradiction to paper money.

Effects, goods or movable property; available funds. This word is held to be more comprehensive than the word goods, as including *fixtures*, which "goods" will not include.

Effervescing Powders, soda and Seidlitz powders, preparations of acids and alkalies, put up in differently colored papers and packed in tin boxes; lemonade and ginger beer powders are also put up in fancy boxes and are called effervescing powders.

Eggira, a weight of the west coast of Africa, 989½ grains troy; in some places 247.4 grains.

Eggs. The eggs of domestic poultry form a considerable article of commerce in most countries, being in demand as food and for culinary and manufacturing purposes. England imports from France, Belgium, Spain, and Ireland about 200,000,000 annually, and the yearly home production of Great Britain is put down at 75,000 tons. From the Western States and from the British Provinces they are brought in barrels to New York and other Atlantic cities; the barrels usually contain from 69 to 75 dozen, and from 2 to 2½ bushels of oats in which they are packed. From 8 to 10,000 barrels a year are shipped from Canada to the United States, but the principal supply of the Eastern cities is from Ohio and other Western and interior States. The annual consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at 200,000,000; in New York, 150,000,000; in Cincinnati about 10,000,000; and from the latter city about the same number are exported or shipped eastward. Eggs are largely employed in the leather manufacture, especially in the preparation of kid-skins for gloves and shoes. "Within the last few days 16,144,000 eggs have been shipped to this market."—*New York Paper*, March 30, 1871.

Egyptian, a large-sized paper.

Eidam, a kind of cheese from Holland, imported in cases of 1 dozen, each cheese weighing about 3½ lbs.; the form of the cheese is globular.

Eider-down, the fine, soft feathers obtained from the eider duck. When the female has laid her eggs she plucks the down from her breast and places it under and around them, and when she quits her nest in search for food she pulls it over the eggs to keep them warm. The down of a nest through the whole period of laying is from one to ten ounces. When properly cleansed it is worth from $10 to $12 per lb.; it is highly prized for warmth and lightness, and finds ready sale in the large cities. In Norway the districts resorted to by these ducks are regarded as valuable property, and are strictly preserved. The down which is taken from the dead duck is inferior to the live down. The southern boundary of the breeding-places of these ducks is the rocky islands beyond Portland, in Maine.

Eighteen-mo, or **18mo,** the term relates to the size of a book which is formed by folding a medium-size sheet of printing paper, 18 × 24 inches, into 18 leaves or 36 pages; a sheet of paper 24 × 36 inches, which is *double* medium, when folded into 36 leaves or 72 pages is precisely the same size, and of course is still called 18mo.

Eimer, a variable German liquid measure; at Hamburg 7⅝ gals., at Hanover 16⅔ gals., at Munich 18 gals.

Ejoo, a very valuable, strong, black fibre, resembling coarse horse's tail hairs, procured from the sago palm or *gomutis*, which grows abundantly in Singapore and Penang; the length of the fibre runs from 12 to 18 inches; it comes in tufts, usually of about 6 lbs. each. The fibre undergoes no preparation but that of spinning and twisting. The cordage and cables of the shipping of the Indies is largely composed of ejoo.

Elaidic acid, an acid obtained from elaidin, and used by soap-makers.

Elaidin, a solid suet obtained by chemical processes from olive oil.

Elain, a butter or oil from the cocoanut.

Elastic bitumen, a flexible and elastic mineral found at Derbyshire, in

England, also in Scotland and the island of Zante; called also mineral caoutchouc.

Elastic goods, manufactures of india rubber, gutta percha, &c.

Elastic gums, a name given to india rubber, gutta percha, and other elastic extracts.

Elatchee, an Indian spice.

Elaterium, a substance obtained from a plant called the wild or squirting cucumber, and prepared in England and Malta, and used in medicine.

Elder berries, the fruit of a tree *sambucus nigra*, which is common in the south of Europe; and the fruit of the *sambucus canadensis*, a shrub which grows in all parts of the United States.

Elder-flower water, a cosmetic made from the flowers of the elder.

Elder wine, a wine made from elder berries; the manufacture of this wine, called also *sambucus* grape wine, is extensively carried on at Newark, N. J., the amount being limited only by the quantity of berries, which can be procured within a reasonable distance.

Elecampane, a plant cultivated in Europe for the medical properties of its roots; and which grows in the meadows and on the roadsides all through our Middle States.

Elecampane oil, a volatile oil obtained from the roots of elecampane.

Electrum, a name for German-silver plate; a compound metal.

Electuary, a sweetened medicine of conserves and powders, of the consistence of thick honey.

Elemi, a resinous exudation, or gum, from a number of trees in different parts of the world; it is imported from Ceylon, the West Indies, Brazil, and Mexico, and comes in cylindrical cakes covered with palm leaves. It is used by hatters, by varnish makers, and as a drug.

Elephant paper, drawing paper, 23 × 28 inches.

Elephant's teeth, the tusks of the elephant, which furnish the ivory of commerce. They are mostly brought from Zanzibar and other marts on the east coast of Africa. They are sold by the lb., and the larger the size the higher the rate per lb. In the London market the classification and prices range about as follows: Those weighing

70 lbs.	each	and upward	from	$175	to $200.
56 "	"	or seconds	"	150	to 180.
38 "	"	or thirds	"	145	to 154.
28 "	"	or fourths	"	125	to 160.
Scrivelloes				$58	to $67.
Ditto, solid, for billiard balls				145	to 160.

Elevators, lifting machines used in grain and flour mills and storehouses, by means of which the cargoes of grain in bulk are transferred from vessels to any story in the mill or warehouse, or into other vessels; or may be taken from the storehouse, and in like manner lowered into vessels, by the ageny of water or steam power.

Elk horns, the antlers of the elk.

Elk nut, another name for the oil-nut, the fruit of a North American shrub, the *Hamiltonia oleifera*.

Ell, an English measure of length equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; the term is now mostly employed in designating the width of certain goods; the Scotch ell is $1\frac{3}{10}$ yards.

Elle, a variable measure of length; the Dutch or Flemish elle is reckoned at 27 inches or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard; the proportion between Dutch elles and English yards is generally taken at 3 yards to 4 elles, but the real rate is 100 yards to $129\frac{2}{7}$ elles; the elle of Hamburg is 0.6266 yards; of Brabant, 0.7561 yards; Vienna, 0.8521; Berlin, 0.7293. The measure may be said to vary on the continent from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard, though at Basel it is 1.233 yards and in Bavaria 1.312 yards. No less than 92 different lengths, as used in different places, are expressed by this term. American importing merchants should insist upon having invoices made out according to some more definite standard. The extensive use of this measure, and its wide range of variation, open a wide field for frauds upon the government, and for unfair advantage over honest merchants.

Elm timber, this timber is not much in use in the United States; in England and Scotland it is much used by wheelwrights and cabinet-makers.

Elvas plums, a kind of dried plums, or prunes.

Embaled, goods packed in a bale.

Embar, a liquid measure of Sweden, equal to nearly $20\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.

Embargo, an order from the government, usually issued in time of war or threatened hostilities, prohibiting the departure of ships or goods from some or all the ports of the country. The order may be enforced on either native or foreign ships or merchandise, and when it is found necessary to stop the communication of intelligence between any two places, an embargo is laid upon all ships, both foreign and those under the national flag.

Embark, to ship; to proceed on board a vessel; to engage in any business.

Embezzling, the fraudulently appropriating the money or goods intrusted to his charge by a clerk or employé;—as in the case of a merchant's clerk, bookkeeper, porter, or other party, who fraudulently removes and secretes money or goods intrusted to his charge, for the purpose of applying them to his own use or benefit. By the laws of the State of New York, embezzlement by clerks or by officers of incorporated companies is regarded as theft, and is punished in the same manner as is prescribed by law for stealing; and by the laws of the United States, embezzlement by officers in charge of public moneys is felony, and by bank officers in national banks it is punished by imprisonment not less than five, nor more than ten years.

Embossed cloth, cloth with raised figures produced by embossing-presses, used for table and piano covers, &c.

Embossed leather, leather on which raised figures are embossed.

Embossed muslin, muslin ornamented by raised figures produced by embossing-presses, and used mostly by bookbinders.

Embroideries, fabrics on which devices and variegated or raised figures in fancy patterns are produced by the needle and thread. Embroideries are on stuffs or on muslin. The former is used chiefly in church vestments, standards, articles of furniture, &c., and are executed with silk, cotton, wool, gold and silver threads, etc.; the latter is employed mostly in articles of female apparel, as caps, collars, &c. The embroidery of stuffs is performed on a kind of loom or frame; that of muslin by stretching it on a pattern already designed. A machine has been invented and is now in use in Germany, France, and England, which enables a female to execute the most complicated patterns with 130 needles, all in motion at once, as accurately as she could formerly do with one.

Emden grits, a fine kind of oaten grits made at Emden, in Germany.

Emeralds, emeralds and beryls are varieties of the same mineral; the former comprehends the green transparent specimens, the latter those of the other colors. Emeralds, when first extracted, are soft and can be reduced to powder merely by rubbing them between the fingers, but become hard after being laid aside for a few days.

As a precious stone, the emerald ranks next to the ruby in value. The largest known emerald is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which measures two inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{5}$, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the three diameters, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwts. It was obtained from the mines at Muzo. Emeralds of very large size, but of less beauty and value, are found in Siberia. A specimen in the Royal English collection measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 12 in breadth, and weighs $16\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. troy.

The most celebrated locality where emeralds are now found is the mine of Muzo in New Grenada; other localities are: Columbia; Cundinamarca, N. E. of Santa Fe; Peru, in the valley of Tunca; Norway; the hill of Barat, near Limoges; Canjargum, in Hindostan; and Salzburg.

Emery, a variety of corundum employed in cutting gems, and used in polishing glass, gems, steel, and other metals. The principal supply is from the island of Naxos, in the Grecian Archipelago, where it occurs in large blocks. The largest quantity is used in grinding and polishing plate glass. Its preparation from the blocks, as imported from the quarry, is effected by breaking it with large hammers, and reducing it with steel-headed stamps driven by steam power; it is afterward passed through sieves, which assort it into the different sizes required, and known as "flour," "corn," and "grinding emery," etc. The name is derived from Cape Emeri, in the island of Naxos, where it is found. It is found also in Asia Minor, in Saxony, Italy, and Spain; and a mine also exists in Hampden Co., Mass., which is said to furnish a valuable vein.

Emery cloth, cotton cloth prepared by a thin coating of glue, and dusted over with emery powder from a sieve.

Emery paper, paper on which powdered emery is secured by glue or other cement, frequently adulterated with iron slag or other hard substances.

Emery powder, pulverized emery.

Emigrants, persons leaving their country in ships or other vessels, with the design of settling elsewhere. They are only commercial so far as their passage-money gives employment to vessels. Their value to the country to which they emigrate belongs to the department of political economy.

Emigrant ships, vessels employed in carrying emigrants; the number which a ship may carry, the amount of space to which each passenger is entitled, the supplies of provisions and water, the appli-

ances for cooking, ventilation, etc., are all limited and fixed by acts of Congress, and severe penalties imposed for any violation of the laws.

Emmer, a liquid measure of Antwerp of $8\frac{8}{10}$ gals.

Emporium, a place in which merchandise is collected, exchanged, or traded in; a trading mart or city of commercial importance; the centre of an extensive trade; a general store and depot for various kinds of goods.

Empress cloth, a light cloth for ladies' dresses, with cotton warp and wool weft, usually 28 inches in width.

Emu feathers, the ornamental feathers of the Australian ostrich.

Empty casks, casks which have previously been used; there is generally a demand for all such casks when in tolerable order. In Havana they are regularly quoted in the price-currents. Barrels of American manufacture, which have been exported full, as with petroleum, are, on their return empty, admitted free of duty. American manufactured carboys exported, containing sulphuric acid, were refused free entry on their return empty, because, being empty, they were not in the "same condition" as when exported. *Decision Sec. Tr. Sept.* 16, 1863. The reason assigned for the decision was absurd, and not sustained by subsequent decisions of the department.

Emu oil, an oil obtained from the Australian ostrich, which is used in pharmacy.

Enamel, a vitreous substance used or painting on glass, porcelain, &c., and for covering metals with various kinds of ornamental work; imported mostly from Germany.

Enamelled, a thin coating of colored glass on a metallic surface.

Enamelled cards, pasteboard cards coated on one side with white lead and zinc, and glazed by passing through polished rollers.

Enamelled leather, glazed leather prepared from calf or seal skins, the glaze or enamel to which is given by repeated coats of varnish; usually called patent leather.

Enamelled ware, iron cooking utensils, the interior surfaces of which are enamelled; the enamel consisting of powdered glass, borax, carbonate of soda, and potters' clay.

Encaustic tiles, variegated floor or paving tiles, the colored clay in patterns being burnt in on the ordinary brick tiles.

Enchased, metal manufactures ornamented by low relief.

Endasse, a Turkish measure for cotton goods and carpets, equal to 27.06 inches; for silks, $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches; for cloth, $26\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Endorse, or Indorse, to transfer or make over, by writing one's name on the back, as on notes or bills of exchange.

Endorsee, the person in whose favor an endorsement is made.

Endorser, one who writes his name on the back of a promissory note or bill of exchange, whereby he becomes liable to the next holder for the amount. The endorsement of his name implies that he received the value of the bill, and he is answerable for the same, even though he received nothing. When the name of the endorsee is not mentioned, the endorsement is said to be in blank. The last endorser may maintain an action against any of the former endorsers, and so any endorser may against all that precede him.

Engagement, an obligation, contract, or undertaking entered into.

Engel, a weight for gold at Amsterdam, of $23\frac{73}{100}$ grains.

Engravings, impressions taken on paper, from engraved steel or copper plates; in trade, lithographic prints are generally classed with engravings.

Engrosser, one who purchases large quantities of any kind of goods in order to control the market, to sell them again at high prices.

Engrossing, the buying up of grain, &c., with intent to sell again, after holding long enough to make a scarce market and higher prices.

Eno bark, a bark used in Zealand for coloring mats, and said to furnish a valuable black dye.

Ensign, a banner suspended over the stern of a ship, to distinguish vessels of different nations.

Enter, to set down in writing; to lodge a manifest and make entry of goods at the custom-house, on the arrival of a vessel from a distant point.

Enterprise, a projected trading scheme; commercial adventure.

Entrepot, a commercial mart; a store-room for the deposit of goods; a bonded warehouse.

Entry, the record made in a merchant's books of any business transaction; the lodgment of a ship's papers in the custom-house, on arrival at a port of entry. Foreign merchandise, on its arrival at any port in the United States, cannot be delivered

until a formal Entry has been regularly made at the custom-house, and the duties thereon paid. The Entry must state in full all the particulars, and, together with the Invoice and Bill of Lading, must be presented at the Collector's office for examination, and if found correct, the Collector will estimate the duties, endorse the same on the Entry, certify the Invoice, and sign a Permit for the delivery; the Entry and accompanying papers are then taken to the Naval Officer, who will make a like examination, and if found correct, will check the Entry, Invoice, and Permit; the papers will then be taken back to the Collector, who will administer the oath, designate the package or packages to be sent to the Appraiser's store for examination, and, the duties being paid, grant the Permit for the importer to receive his goods.

Envelopes, paper covers or wrappers for letters, prepared with adhesive gum; they are made by machinery, are sold by the thousand, are of various sizes and qualities, and usually put up in paper boxes containing 10 or 20 packages of 25 each.

Epei oil, an aromatic oil or fat extracted from the seeds of the mahwy tree, growing on the coasts of Coromandel.

Epsom salts, the commercial name for sulphate of magnesia, so named from a spring at Epsom, whence the salt by evaporation was first obtained. It is manufactured in Baltimore and Philadelphia, from a mineral which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore and the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

Equipments, soldiers' clothing, accoutrements, and arms; the fitting out of a ship for sea.

Eraser, an instrument for scratching out writing, and obliterating errors, in commercial entries; its frequent use by a book-keeper is not commendable.

Ergot, a poisonous fungus found in rye or grain, used in medicine.

Ermin, an import duty in the Levant.

Ermina, a measure in Italy, ranging from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Ermine, the soft white fur of a species of weasel or sloat, an animal about the size of a squirrel; the fur is white in winter, and in summer a reddish brown, except on the tip of the tail, where it is always black; it is principally obtained from Russia and Norway.

Erva, the farina or meal of beans.

Escalin, a Dutch silver coin and money of account, of the value of about 11 cents.

Escandal, a liquid measure of Marseilles, of a little more than $4\frac{1}{5}$ gals., or exactly 4.226 gals.

Eschen, a division of the gold and silver pound weight in Hamburg, 544 of which make 1 lb. troy.

Escropulo, a weight for gold at Oporto, of $18\frac{45}{100}$ grains, for weighing precious stones in Portugal and in Brazil; it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or, accurately, $9\frac{53}{100}$ grains.

Escudo, a money of account of Spain, equal to about 50 cents; the gold escudo is of the value of $1.

Escutcheon, that part of the stern of a merchant ship where the name is painted.

Esparto, the commercial name for a species of *alfa* or *rush*, a valuable grass, which is manufactured into mats, baskets, nets, cordage, paper pulp, etc. Both in its natural state and in the form of pulp for paper, it is imported into the United States from Spain. At a place called Crevillente, a town in Spain, about 18 miles south of Alicante, there are numerous manufactories of matting and imitation carpets, which give employment to nearly 4,000 persons, and consume annually near 10,000 tons of esparto, and produce from 150 to 200,000 pieces, each of 40 to 50 yards in length. About 8,000 tons of raw esparto grass are annually exported from Alicante, and four or five times that amount from Aguilas and other ports.

Essence d'Orient, a delicate substance made from the scales of the bleak-fish, used as a paint for the inside of glass beads to make artificial pearls.

Essences, a name for a great variety of not very well defined pharmaceutical preparations. Strictly they are volatile oils, which have the special perfume or odor of plants; but most of the articles sold as essences are but infusions, or decoctions, or tinctures. They are chiefly employed as perfumes, or for flavoring food and beverages.

Essence of spruce, a liquid substance with the color and consistence of molasses, prepared from the branches of the black spruce by boiling and evaporation, and used in the preparation of spruce beer.

Essential oils, volatile oils usually obtained by distilling the leaves, flowers, seeds, or fruits of certain plants. These oils are much adulterated by the use of fixed oils, balsam copaiba, spirits of turpentine, alcohol, &c.; but such as are used in medicine are not permitted to be im-

ported unless pure, and of the standards of specific gravity established by the dispensatories of the country of their origin.

Established, a commercial business fairly organized; and with apparent permanency.

Estame (French), worsted; woollen yarn.

Esto, a long measure used in Sumatra, a fraction over 18 inches.

Estopilla, a light linen fabric made in Silesia.

Estridge, the fine down which lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich, brought from the Mediterranean. The finest is used as a substitute for beaver in the manufacture of hats, and the coarser kind is employed in the fabrication of stuff which resembles fine woollen cloth.

Etavillon, any kind of skins prepared for glove-making.

Etchings, engravings on metals, in which the drawings are eaten out by aquafortis; pen-and-ink line drawings.

Ethal, a solid substance separated from spermaceti.

Ethereal oil, an oil obtained by the distillation of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and water.

Ethers, very volatile and inflammable substances generated by the action of acids on alcohol, varying with the acid employed in their formation.

Ethiopian pepper, a name for the fruit of a species of *xylopia* found in the West Indies, and used as a condiment.

Etiquette, a label affixed to a package,

Etoupe, tow, lint; the coarsest part of hemp or flax; oakum.

Etruscan ware, ancient Etruscan pottery ware, specimens of which remain, and the imitations of which are called and sold under the name of Etruscan.

Eucalyptus bark, the bark of a lofty timber tree of Australia, used by tanners.

Eucalyptus leaves, the leaves of a species of this tree form a valuable drug, and are used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, also as a substitute for lint. The tree has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in California.

Euphorbium, the concrete juice of several species of *euphorbia* or milk-weed, a drug,—erroneously classed with gum resins, but containing no gum. It is used for veterinary purposes.

Eupion, a liquid obtained from animal tar, mostly from bones or horns.

Everlasting, a striped cotton fabric or material.

Ewbanks nails, the trade name of a superior wrought-iron nail manufactured at Newport, England.

Ewe cheese, cheese made from the milk of sheep.

Examiner, a custom-house officer, who examines imported merchandise, and compares and verifies the articles with the invoices, both as to prices, descriptions, and quantities; an expert in the particular kinds of goods which he examines. It is one of the most important offices connected with the revenue, and no one is qualified to occupy the position, who has not had large experience in an importing house, or has served in some capacity for a long time in the appraiser's department of the custom-house.

Exchange, the place where merchants of a city meet at a certain hour of the day to transact business. The building is usually a large and imposing edifice, and the principal floor is appropriated to the use of merchants, who meet there and conclude important commercial transactions, or exchange views upon matters of commerce, or enter upon preliminary negotiations. The particular hour at which the greatest throng of merchants is found in the exchange building is called *high change.* In the city of New York, besides the Merchants' Exchange, there is the Corn Exchange, where dealers in grain and flour meet daily and transact business.

Exchange, a term used to designate that kind of mercantile transactions by which merchants pay their debts to distant creditors without transmitting money—thus: A, of New York, owes a manufacturer in England £1,000; but, instead of sending out that amount of coin to pay the debt, he goes to Wall street, where he finds some party who has funds in London which he is willing to exchange for funds in New York, and, upon terms agreed on, exchanges his New York funds for an order on London for the amount. The term is also used as an abbreviation for *bills* of exchange, as—I yesterday bought £1,000 exchange on London; it is also used to express the *rates* of exchange, as—I paid 9 per cent. for exchange on London. *Exchange* is dull when there is not a brisk demand for bills of exchange. *Exchange* is high when the rate of premium is above par. *Exchange* is plenty when there are numerous parties willing to draw bills of exchange. *Direct exchanges* are the operations of exchange

between two countries from their own rates, without the medium of any other country. Indirect exchanges are operations of exchange between two countries through the medium of one or of several other countries.

In exchange transactions between the United States and London, 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling is considered the par value of the U. S. dollar, which is equivalent to £9 sterling for 40 dollars, or £100 sterling for $444.44. The difference in the mint values or fineness of the coins of the two countries makes the par of exchange very nearly 9 per cent. against the U. S. dollar. So, when exchange on England is 9 per cent. premium, it is in fact within a very small fraction of par.

Exchange broker, one who negotiates foreign bills of exchange.

Exchange dealer, one who buys and sells foreign bills of exchange, usually a banker.

Excise, taxes or duties laid on articles produced and consumed at home ; internal revenue tax.

Exhibit, a transcript of the ledger balances of a merchant; a term specially applied to the written statement of the affairs of a merchant in failing circumstances, or of one who has suspended payment.

Expanded, extended ; capital, resources, and credit, all employed in business, without much available reserve.

Export, to send goods or commodities to another or foreign country.

Exportation, the act of sending or carrying commodities from one country to another.

Export duty, a duty imposed by and paid to some governments on the exportation of certain kinds of merchandise.

Exported, sent by ships or otherwise to some other country.

Exporter, a shipper of goods to a foreign country.

Exports, the articles exported or sent out of the country. The annual aggregate Exports from the United States is between five hundred and six hundred millions of dollars. The nature and the extent of our Exports can best be understood by an Exhibit of the Quantities and Values of the articles, the growth, produce, and the manufacture of the United States exported; and of the Commodities, Quantities, and Values of some of the leading articles, and the Countries to which they are exported; together also with the Foreign articles Re-exported. These Exhibits, obtained from official statements, will be found below. They show the actual transactions for one year (1870), and for the purposes of estimate or general information, may be taken as relatively and approximately correct for other years.

Statement of Commodities, the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, Exported from the United States during the twelve months which ended December 31, 1870.

	Quantity.	Value.
Acids.....lbs.	830,207	$85,415
AGRICUL. IMPS. —		
Fanning mills..No.	13	820
Horse-powers.. "	8	892
Mow'rs & reap's "	227	23,803
Plows and cultivators.....No.	10,041	113,422
All other, not specified.....	.....	895,203
ANIMALS, LIV'G. —		
Hogs.....No.	1,262	21,386
Horned cattle. "	23,173	442,175
Horses..... "	1,293	162,601
Mules..... "	1,315	180,125
Sheep....."	55,713	100,799
Other, and fowls..	.....	13,422
Ashes, pot & p'l.lbs.	1,673,445	137,812
Bark for tanning...	.....	115,184
BEER, ALE, PORTER, AND CIDER. —In bottles..doz.	1,180	3,079
In casks....galls.	92,213	28,994
Bell and bronze met.	.....	3,034
Billiard tables and apparatus.....	.....	24,591
Blacking.....	.....	73,253
Bones and bone-dust.....cwt.	33,012	49,851
Bone, ivory, and lampblack....lbs.	563,089	25,178
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....	.....	294,889
Brass, and manufactures of.....	.....	175,181
BREAD AND BREADSTUFFS.—Barley.bu.	329,504	184,113
Bread and bis.lbs.	13,477,092	718,265
Indian corn....bu.	2,250,573	1,874,634
Corn meal....bbls.	164,570	800,705
Oats.....bu.	150,005	86,325
Rye.....bu.	89,830	83,732
Rye flour....bbls.	7,122	36,771
Wheat.....bu.	33,547,637	40,598,780
Wheat flour..bbls.	3,357,287	19,895,225
Other small grain and pulse.....	.....	358,372

	Quantity.	Value.
Maizena, and preparations from breadstuffs	.....	$292,537
Bricks.....M.	1,406	13,987
Brooms & brushes..	.....	200,819
Candles, tallow.lbs.	2,198,418	343,381
Carriages, carts, and parts of.....	.....	395,311
Cars, railroad..No.	631	506,418
Clocks, & parts of..	.....	545,067
Coffee, cocoa, and spices.....	.....	162,438
COAL.—Bitu's...T.	103,120	450,637
Other.....T.	164,312	966,083
Combs	.....	6,576
COPPER.—Ore..lbs.	4,244,146	524,803
In pigs, bars, sh'ts, and old.....lbs.	2,112,076	384,064
Manufactures of..	.....	111,092
Cordage—rope, and twine.....lbs.	1,796,042	340,554
COTTON. — Sea-island.....lbs.	4,366,431	2,158,145
Other unmanufactured.....lbs.	1,087,316,000	
(Value).....		217,215,660
Colored, manufactured.....yds.	4,430,662	798,567
Uncolored....yds.	8,968,878	1,343,653
All other manufactures of.....	.....	1,385,516
Drugs, chemicals, & medicines.....	.....	1,567,917
Dyestuffs.....	.....	633,672
Earthen & st'eware.	.....	44,383
Fancy articles.....	.....	126,449
FRUITS. — Apples, dried.....lbs.	1,014,381	79,466
Apples, green..bu.	158,964	203,306
Other fruit, green, ripe, or dried.....	.....	131,109
Preserved	.....	129,009
Furs and fur skins..	.....	1,733,668
Gas fixtures & chandeliers	.....	29,998
Ginseng.....lbs.	466,402	439,291
Glass and glassware.	.....	515,264
Glue.....lbs.	75,379	11,093
GOLD & SILVER — Gold bullion.....	.....	15,599,880
Gold coin.....	.....	33,101,931
Silver bullion.....	.....	13,171,419
Silver coin.....	.....	4,224,087
Gold & silver leaf.	.....	763
Jewelry, & manufactures of gold & silver.....	.....	43,441
HAIR.—Unmanuf'd.	.....	172,913
Manufactures of..	.....	6,991

	Quantity.	Value.
HATS. — Of wool, fur, & silk.....	.....	$159,800
Of palm-leaf, st'w, &c.	.....	42,227
Hay.....T.	7,070	129,553
HEMP.—Unman'd.cwt.	316	4,385
Cables & cordage. "	11,792	157,186
Ot'r manuf'tures of	.....	84,333
Hides & skins, other than fur.....	.....	486,501
Hoop-skirts.....	.....	64,867
Hops .....lbs.	2,553,500	466,319
Ice.....T.	48,964	210,456
INDIA - RUBBER. — Boots and shoes..	5,443	19,956
Other manuf'tures of, & of gutta-percha.....	.....	152,443
IRON—Pig.....cwt.	91,603	146,780
Bar.....cwt.	2,115	10,694
Boiler plate...cwt.	1,165	5,640
Railroad bars and rails .....cwt.	1,178	4,271
Sheet, band and hoop.....cwt.	776	4,611
Castings.....	.....	71,917
Car wheels....No.	1,457	30,945
Stoves & parts....	.....	73,091
Steam-engines, locomotive.....No.	31	449,054
Steam-engin's, stationary.....No.	18	44,733
Boilers, separate from engine.....	.....	31,646
Machinery.....	.....	1,821,178
Nails & spikes.lbs.	4,857,326	254,027
All other manufactures of iron.....	.....	2,238,255
STEEL.—Ingts,b'rs, sheets, wire..lbs.	15,622	2,535
Cutlery	.....	174,712
Edge tools.....	.....	308,926
Files and saws....	.....	13,058
Muskets, pistols, rifles,& sport'g g'ns.	.....	10,400,463
Manufactures not specified	.....	121,672
Junk (old) and oakum.....cwt.	5,178	41,660
Lamps.....	.....	171,824
Lead, and manufactures of.....	.....	50,225
LEATHER. — Boots and shoes....prs.	257,088	393,943
Leather of all kinds.....lbs.	909,579	252,372
Morocco	.....	4,261
Saddlery & harness	.....	128,166
Manufactures of..	.....	107,696
Lime and cement...	35,050	66,609

	Quantity.	Value.
MANURES.—Guano. T.	1,260	$50,790
Substances for....	.....	118,499
Marble and stone...	.....	68,839
Marble and stone manufactures....	.....	151,320
Matches.....	.....	161,861
Mathematical, & optical instruments.	.....	7,110
MUSICAL INS.—Organs, melodeons, &c.	.....	98,445
Piano-fortes.....	.....	175,304
All other.....	.....	8,798
NAVAL STORES.—		
Rosin and turpentine.....bbls.	553,949	1,541,680
Tar and pitch. bbls.	44,704	119,217
Oil-cake .....lbs.	181,940,893	3,765,140
OILS.—Coal . .galls.	566,101	207,292
Petroleum . . .galls.	12,217,087	2,329,288
" refined. galls.	123,464,917	33,237,014
Benzine .....galls.	324,823	32,786
Naphtha.....galls.	6,423,769	677,100
Lard.....galls.	55,574	72,675
Neat's-foot and animal.....galls.	89	130
Spermaceti .galls..	543,473	761,477
Whale and other fish .....galls.	396,883	262,751
Castor.....galls.	468	1,157
Linseed .....galls.	25,613	24,578
Volatile or es'l....	.....	186,450
ORDNANCE. — Cannon.....	.....	81,278
And gun-carriages, and accoutrem'ts.	.....	2,262,023
Gunpowder....lbs.	675,292	110,587
Shot & shell...lbs.	500,903	39,806
Paints and painters' colors.....	.....	157,805
Paintings and engravings	.....	60,977
Paper & stationery.	.....	478,547
Paraffine.....lbs.	11,871	2,797
Perfumery.....	.....	277,264
Plated ware	.....	21,300
Printing presses and type.....	.....	99,177
PROVISIONS. — Bacon & hams . .lbs.	24,645,896	4,937,309
Beef.....lbs.	29,533,216	2,310,064
Butter.....lbs.	2,079,101	570,282
Cheese.....lbs.	59,113,090	8,646,491
Condensed milk...	.....	125,305
Eggs.. . ....doz.	2,328	991
Fish, dried or smoked .....cwt.	113,842	599,017
Fish, fresh.....	.....	46,912
Fish, pickled. bbls.	31,486	252,180
Fish, other, c'd...	.....	347,714

	Quantity.	Value.
Lard..... .lbs.	40,191,997	$6,050,507
Meats, preserved..	.....	257,745
Oysters	.....	142,259
Pickles and sauces.	.....	12,119
Pork .....lbs.	29,256,213	3,555,586
Onions.....bu.	56,249	82,878
Potatoes .....bu.	686,896	463,308
Other vegetables..	.....	90,432
Vegetables, prepared or preserved.....	.....	24,130
Quicksilver.....lbs.	966,528	486,212
Rags, — cotton and linen .....lbs.	2,000	75
Rice.....lbs.	1,754,951	106,373
Salt .....bu.	141,682	60,419
Scales and balances.	.....	135,658
SEEDS.—Clover. bu.	91,758	611,605
Flaxseed or linseed. bu.	283	1,233
Garden and other..	.....	114,346
Sewing machines, and parts of.....	.....	1,908,928
SOAP.—Perfumed & toilet.....	.....	6,987
Other.....lbs.	7,448,099	649,983
Spermaceti....lbs.	182,452	50,833
SPIRITS. — From grain.....galls.	95,629	73,458
From molasses....	824,233	489,444
From ot'r materials	9,133	10,504
Spirits of turpentine .....galls.	2,489,995	971,308
Starch... .....lbs.	1,110,382	84,911
Steam & other fire-engines	.....	33,854
SUGAR, MOL.—Sugar, brown...lbs.	50,968	3,214
Sugar, refined..lbs.	4,510,383	544,079
Molasses.....galls.	1,078,025	295,413
Candy and confectionery.....lbs.	.....	14,804
Tallow.. . ....lbs.	26,814,237	2,481,638
Tin, and manufs. of	.....	58,536
TOBACCO.—L'f.lbs.	165,977,623	16,620,123
Cigars .....M.	1,188	45,990
Snuff.....lbs.	22,876	13,438
Other manuf'tr's of	.....	1,411,372
Trunks and valises.	.....	99,256
Umb'las, parasols, &c.	.....	330
Varnish .....galls.	35,650	61,742
VESSELS SOLD FOREIGNERS.—Steamers.....T.	2,566	171,240
Sailing vessels...T.	2,543	60,086
Vinegar.....galls.	38,241	8,694
Watches, and parts.	.....	2,760
Wax.....lbs.	355,877	115,406
Wearing apparel....	.....	384,972
Whalebone.....lbs.	342,248	275,031
Wine.....galls.	20,275	25,735

	Quantity.	Value.
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.—		
Boards, clap-bds, deals, pl'ks, joists, M. ft.	152,547	$2,903,921
Laths, palings, curtain sticks, broom handles, bed slats. M.	7,551	22,805
Shingles .....M.	36,299	102,654
Box shooks.....	.....	320,029
Other shooks, st'vs, and headings....	.....	4,985,885
Hogsheads & barrels, empty...No.	150,913	262,761
All other lumber..	.....	222,361
Firewood.....cds.	4,577	9,878
Hop, hoop, telegraph, & ot'r poles	.....	587,118
Logs, masts, spars, & ot'r whole timber.....	.....	420,498
Timber, sawed and hewed.....cu. ft.	6,479,233	1,246,014
All other timber...	.....	38,696
Househ'd furniture	.....	1,189,351
Wooden ware.....	.....	250,137
All other manufactures of wood....	.....	723,516
WOOL, & MANUFACTURES OF.—Wool, raw & fleece..lbs.	45,680	14,941
Carpets.....yds.	606	782
Ot'r man'f'tures of.	.....	189,445
ZINC.—Ore or ox'e. cwt.	12,678	59,798
Plates, sheets, pigs, bars.....lbs.	84,369	7,738
All ot'r unm'nuf'd.	.....	1,005,608
All other manufactured articles....	.....	569,244
Shipped in Am. vessels and vehicles.	.....	183,749,534
Shipped in foreign vessels & vehicles.	.....	319,742,088
Add Re-Exports of Foreign Goods....	.....	30,000,000
Total of Exports...		$536,912,030

Statement showing the Foreign Countries to which the Principal Commodities, the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, were Exported during the year which ended June 30, 1870.

Agricultural Implements :

	Value.
To England.....	$166,382
Canada.....	76,486
All other British North American Possessions..	39,294
To British West Indies.....	$3,765
British Poss. in Africa....	50,833
Australia	104,064
Spain	226
Cuba.....	34,480
Brazil.....	148,885
Argentine Republic.....	186,913
Mexico.....	20,439
United States of Colombia	35,742
Uruguay.....	33,206
Peru.....	52,043
Chili.....	34,298
Other countries....	81,420
Total.....	$1,068,476

ANIMALS, LIVING.

To Canada.....	$196,454
All other British North American Possessions..	149,352
British West Indies.....	383,405
Cuba.....	105,835
Porto Rico.....	7,010
Mexico	147,760
Other countries.....	55,223
Total.....	$1,045,039

BREADSTUFFS.

Barley :	Quantity.	Value.
To all other Brit. N. A. Poss. bu.	15,023	$7,850
Japan.....	24,769	14,588
Peru.....	203,655	111,670
C. A. States.	1,212	643
Chili.....	6,967	3,303
Other countr.	3,864	2,458
Total.....	255,490	$140,512
Bread and Biscuit :		
To Canada..lbs.	59,312	$5,203
Brit. W. Ind.	6,178,709	348,298
Br. Poss. Africa	341,263	22,016
Cuba.....	100,645	6,714
Porto Rico..	317,651	18,678
French Poss. in America	95,548	5,637
Brazil..	531,528	32,169
Dutch W. Ind.	284,509	16,039
U. S. Colombia	397,946	24,019
Hawaiian Isl.	434,771	19,976
Hayti and S. Domingo..	297,445	17,622
Denmark and Danish W. I.	144,895	9,965
All other Portuguese Poss.	55,773	3,724
Other countr.	918,515	50,986
Total.....	10,158,510	$581,046

Corn:	Quantity.	Value.
To England..bu.	29,954	$26,911
Scotland....	10,946	9,500
Canada.....	711,943	576,221
Brit. W. Ind.	135,735	146,400
Cuba.....	237,291	263,285
Germ. Zollv..	42,570	46,113
France.....	237	260
French Poss. in America	14,097	15,704
D'tch W. Ind.	58,281	63,434
Mexico.....	62,859	65,292
Venezuela...	13,265	14,110
All ot'r Portuguese Poss.	403	547
Other countr.	74,534	59,798
Total.....	1,392,115	$1,287,575
Corn Meal:		
To England.bbls.	5,574	$22,855
Canada.....	28,640	139,864
All other Brit. N. A. Poss.	11,109	53,183
Brit. W. Ind.	86,785	440,041
Cuba.....	1,031	5,397
Porto Rico...	11,854	59,902
D'tch W. Ind.	8,403	44,366
Denmark and Danish W.I.	29,650	148,566
Other countr.	4,047	21,502
Total	187,093	$935,676
Wheat:		
To Hamburg.bu.	174,346	$228,200
England.....	21,779,373	28,024,785
Scotland....	2,308,300	3,053,868
Ireland.....	3,699,936	5,226,061
Canada.....	6,232,357	7,383,039
All other Brit. N. A. Poss.	26,776	33,898
Brit. Poss. in Africa.....	2,451	3,814
Australia....	78,898	82,182
Spain.....	15,960	17,022
Cuba	24,495	29,828
Ger. Zollv...	142,943	188,036
France	1,012,637	1,401,080
China.....	61,805	56,395
Venezuela...	36,516	52,147
Portugal	701,825	975,137
Belgium.....	195,964	303,494
Other countr.	88,533	112,243
Total.....	36,584,115	$47,171,229
Wheat Flour:		
To England.bbls.	832,808	$5,190,881
Scotland....	297,520	1,759,439
Ireland.....	58,623	351,668
Gibraltar....	7,132	42,712
Canada.....	316,901	2,015,245

To all other Brit. N. A. Poss. bbls.....	Quantity. 215,359	Value. $1,188,572
Brit. W. Ind.	419,456	2,599,879
Br. Poss. Africa	4,673	34,565
Brit. E. Ind.	2,260	13,085
Australia....	62,260	308,007
Spain	4,971	43,843
Cuba.....	149,183	887,572
Porto Rico..	67,803	440,351
All ot'r Spanish Poss...	11,972	59,156
French Poss. in America.	43,722	295,733
Brazil.....	376,217	2,637,185
China.....	169,991	782,557
Argent'e Rep.	35,857	230,517
D'tch W. Ind.	38,983	246,936
Mexico.....	29,930	209,311
Venezuela...	37,183	217,779
Japan.....	20,014	104,284
U. S. of Colombia....	29,495	175,071
Hawaiian Isl.	8,557	42,820
Uruguay....	1,028	7,325
Hayti & San Domingo..	64,165	377,765
C. A. States.	18,235	95,583
Denmark and DanishW.I.	35,801	220,732
Portugal	13,678	90,660
France.....	34,271	201,615
Other countr.	55,285	307,745
Total	3,463,333	$21,169,593
COAL, BITUMINOUS AND OTHER.		
To Canada.tons.	180,691	$1,042,579
Cuba.....	18,665	101,142
China.....	5,893	32,699
Dutch E. Ind.	3,451	17,255
Mexico.....	1,523	10,070
U. S. of Colombia....	4,554	22,364
Other countr.	13,141	80,249
Total.....	227,918	$1,306,358
COTTON.		
Sea Island, unmanufactured:		
To England..lbs.	4,192,514	$2,201,102
France.....	1,217,266	705,331
Total.....	5,409,780	$2,906,433
Other, unmanufactured:		
To England..lbs.	639,168,394	$150,481,457
Scotland..	493,276	107,264
Ireland.....	5,311,594	1,267,103
Canada.....	1,561,008	407,812
Spain.....	27,704,711	6,613,573
Germ. Zollv.	86,775,750	20,471,435
France.....	151,929,235	35,573,626

	Quantity.	Value.
To Holland..lbs.	8,525,114	$2,011,694
Mexico.....	6,609,707	1,412,863
Italy.....	7,274,510	1,721,076
Russia on Baltic Sea....	15,170,334	3,481,000
Belgium.....	1,726,152	372,886
Other countr.	898,958	199,402
Total....953,148,743		$224,121,191
Manufactures not specified:		
To England.....		$241,151
Canada.....		287,209
All other Brit. N. A. Poss.		45,521
British West Indies.....		64,698
British Poss. in Africa...		11,776
British East Indies.....		31,077
Cuba.....		151,754
German Zollverein.....		27,540
France.....		5,269
French Poss. in America..		36,207
Brazil.....		278,949
China.....		526,172
Argentine Republic.....		119,522
Mexico.....		332,069
Japan.....		26,632
U. States of Colombia...		300,663
Hawaiian Islands.....		31,384
Hayti and San Domingo..		352,914
Chili.....		160,817
Denmark and Danish W. I.		13,412
Turkey.....		7,600
Other countries.....		734,946
Total.....		$3,787,282

BOOTS AND SHOES OF LEATHER.

To Canada.....	$40,880
All other Brit. N. A. Poss.	54,148
British West Indies.....	46,776
Cuba.....	25,953
All other French Poss....	2,784
Brazil.....	3,016
Mexico.....	116,761
Japan.....	10,086
U. States of Colombia...	15,947
Hawaiian Islands.....	41,658
Central American States.	6,468
Denmark and Danish W. I.	13,518
Other countries.....	41,617
Total.....	$419,612

NAVAL STORES.

Resin and Turpentine:		
To England.....bbls.	243,006	$801,391
Scotland.....	29,994	87,058
Canada.....	11,486	65,549
Australia.....	11,136	35,188
German Zollverein	126,833	357,471
Brazil.....	15,834	40,620
Argentine Repub.	2,986	8,209

	Quantity.	Value.
To Holland.....	31,810	$80,863
Italy.....	6,073	17,122
Belgium.....	14,327	41,992
Austria.....	21,418	55,831
Other countries..	68,413	185,331
Total.....	583,316	$1,776,625

OIL CAKE.

To England.....	$3,201,153
Scotland.....	55,013
British West Indies.....	142,671
Cuba.....	3,453
Other countries.....	16,998
Total.....	$3,419,288

OILS.

Coal Oil:			
To Cuba.....galls.		68,609	$24,125
Porto Rico.....		113,976	43,407
Brazil.....		36,500	13,810
Mexico.....		88,334	38,237
Other countries.....		140,829	57,558
Total.....		448,248	$117,137
Petroleum, crude:			
To England....galls.		48,449	$21,674
Ireland.....		140,149	25,928
German Zollverein		990,684	197,173
France.....6,827,902			1,414,171
Italy.....		10,000	1,800
Belgium.....1,448,728			290,782
Sweden & Norway		311,999	67,716
Other countries..		177,155	40,911
Total.....9,955,066			$2,060,155
Petroleum, refined:			
To England..galls.		4,091,490	$1,283,695
Ireland.....		4,294,622	1,274,795
Gibraltar.....		7,914,227	2,439,667
Canada.....		267,856	96,111
Brit. W. Indies.		632,736	197,932
Australia.....		1,530,259	507,003
Spain.....		4,032,542	1,236,220
Cuba.....		1,695,807	538,387
Ger. Zollverein.		31,241,137	9,330,822
France.....		2,925,090	906,556
Brazil.....		1,506,053	464,559
Argentine Rep.		429,146	138,476
Holland.....		6,976,595	2,145,205
Italy.....		4,263,618	1,351,199
Belgium.....		15,022,980	4,582,184
Russia on Baltic Sea.....		1,910,926	555,106
Russ. on Bl'k Sea		112,463	36,899
Chili.....		255,628	87,307
Denmark and Danish W. I.		1,068,244	295,471
Portugal.....		910,043	276,564
Sweden & Norway.....		108,562	31,368

	Quantity.	Value.
To Austria	2,106,771	630,453
Turkey ...gals.	1,505,164	$480,256
Other countries	3,100,546	977,958
Total.....	97,902,505	$29,864,193

PROVISIONS.

Hams and Bacon :		
To England....lbs.	31,002,066	$4,830,493
Scotland	1,865,366	290,779
Br. W. Indies..	511,915	86,604
Cuba.....	3,290,981	533,098
Porto Rico	352,196	63,378
Ger. Zollverein.	778,120	124,353
France.....	33,191	5,023
French Poss. in America	153,437	27,491
Belgium	68,815	10,853
U. S. Colombia.	70,739	11,973
Hayti and San Domingo....	158,858	26,583
Other countries	682,572	112,485
Total.....38,968,256		$6,123,113
Beef : lbs.		
To England...lbs.	12,716,147	$905,301
Scotland	2,176,298	157,922
Canada.....	272,111	20,562
Other British N. A. Poss..	920,819	61,716
British W. Indies	2,910,847	238,451
Cuba	201,164	14,117
Ger. Zollverein.	2,604,271	189,448
French Poss. in America	698,930	51,677
Dutch W. Indies	496,354	32,526
U. S. of Colombia.....	885,691	60,338
Hayti and San Domingo....	474,583	33,436
Den'k & Danish West Indies.	300,351	20,203
Other counties.	2,070,207	154,081
Total.....26,727,773		$1,939,778
Pork : lbs.		
To England.....	4,079,047	$491,130
Scotland	613,300	72,114
Canada.....	3,104,773	484,340
Other British N. A. Poss..	2,516,329	312,327
Br. W. Indies..	6,334,384	844,063
Cuba.....	828,127	109,034
Porto Rico....	1,085,186	145,845
Ger. Zollverein.	371,875	52,193
Frch. Poss. in A.	700,928	97,299
Dut. W. Indies.	686,823	94,171
U. S. of Colom.	278,245	31,331

	Quantity.	Value.
To Hayti and San Domingo....	2,995,600	$380,806
Cen. Ameri. S.	44,548	6,311
Den. & Dan. W. Indies	337,201	40,831
Other countries	673,465	91,342
Total.....24,639,831		$3,253,137
Butter : lbs.		
To all other British N. A. Poss...	176,084	$51,004
Brit. W. Indies.	274,565	87,034
Cuba.....	338,121	96,620
Porto Rico....	172,291	45,906
China.....	130,754	39,780
Dut. W. Indies.	45,128	13,164
Mexico.....	60,175	17,951
Japan	87,006	32,548
U. S. of Colom.	260,933	74,922
Hayti & S. Dom.	183,124	48,780
Den. & Danish West Indies.	46,224	13,905
Other countries	244,883	70,615
Total 2,019,288		$592,229
Cheese : lbs.		
To England...lbs.	45,455,912	$7,035,276
Scotland	4,789,701	752,974
Brit. W. Indies.	412,555	67,128
Porto Rico....	148,152	24,295
Ger. Zollverein	4,864,779	733,848
Belgium	1,176,875	193,176
Other countries	448,353	75,237
Total.....57,296,327		$8,881,934
Lard : lbs.		
To England.....	10,299,722	$1,684,020
Scotland.....	649,787	109,364
Canada.....	54,467	9,904
Brit. W. Indies.	1,997,630	340,170
Cuba	12,232,870	2,018,623
Porto Rico....	1,101,295	194,381
Ger. Zollverein	681,147	116,785
France.....	292,067	43,679
French Poss. in America	219,373	38,722
Brazil	1,638,393	294,989
Argent. Rep...	428,549	77,381
Dut. W. Indies.	238,333	39,445
Mexico	734,683	124,107
Venezuela	544,065	94,304
Belgium.....	170,515	23,876
U. S. of Colom.	2,095,163	329,692
Hayti and San Domingo....	702,895	114,257
Den. & Danish West Indies..	208,760	34,630
Other countries	1,518,816	245,068
Total.....35,808,530		$5,933,397

SEWING MACHINES AND PARTS OF.

	Value.
To England	$533,471
Scotland	283,425
Canada	23,621
Australia	149,144
Cuba	37,633
German Zollverein	502,849
France	148,059
Brazil	152,841
Argentine Republic	59,496
Mexico	43,928
United States of Colombia	16,567
Chili	38,392
Other countries	133,900
Total	$2,233,326

SOAP, ALL KINDS.

	Quantity.	Value.
To all other Brit. N. A. Poss. lbs.	221,532	$17,342
Brit. W. Indies.	1,370,351	110,642
Cuba	363,495	28,274
Porto Rico	151,063	9,870
Brazil	189,322	17,291
Dut. W. Indies.	75,504	5,502
Mexico	589,136	47,975
Venezuela	43,244	3,844
U. S. of Colom.	1,377,890	115,710
Hayti & S. Dom.	2,692,891	218,492
Chili	113,411	7,106
Den. & Danish West Indies.	127,280	10,124
Other countries	414,124	30,543
Total	7,729,243	$622,715

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

To England. . gals.	1,860,922	$760,604
Ireland	244,807	98,965
Brit. East Ind.	8,280	4,700
Australia	49,245	24,072
Cuba	29,714	14,074
Ger. Zollverein.	242,511	97,095
Brazil	23,762	9,917
Argent. Rep.	30,196	14,344
Holland	129,370	50,762
Belgium	332,632	142,260
Chili	10,051	4,988
Other countries	285,207	135,521
Total	3,246,697	$1,357,302

TALLOW.

To England. . lbs.	24,835,662	$2,476,045
Scotland	3,352,447	349,797
Canada	416,633	43,601
Cuba	1,168,985	109,987
Ger. Zollverein.	4,984,733	524,530
France	598,177	61,528
Holland	200,195	21,708
Venezuela	748,869	92,407
Belgium	704,106	78,888
To Peru. . lbs.	70,063	$7,825
Other countries	433,186	48,545
Total	37,513,356	$3,814,861

TOBACCO LEAF.

To England. . lbs.	30,663,240	$5,292,132
Ireland	1,358,330	216,310
Gibraltar	10,503,045	973,918
Canada	5,956,588	738,372
Brit. W. Indies.	1,343,123	171,764
Br. Poss. Africa	2,204,441	306,228
Spain	11,379,342	965,820
Ger. Zollverein.	43,316,809	4,121,383
France	23,389,337	2,368,955
Fr. Poss. Amer.	840,884	68,709
All other Frch. Possessions.	562,665	93,632
Holland	14,901,388	1,365,051
Mexico	460,835	73,274
Italy	27,629,871	2,979,353
Belgium	1,290,407	127,140
Chili	778,901	87,218
Portugal	682,772	67,209
All other Portuguese Poss.	175,525	24,591
Austria	3,478,485	446,314
Other countries	4,832,893	613,047
Total	185,748,881	$21,100,420

WOOD MANUFACTURES.

Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling:

To England	$69,473
Ireland	19,756
Canada	56,180
British West Indies	209,657
British East Indies	8,475
Australia	209,949
Cuba	488,606
Porto Rico	131,500
French Poss. in America.	78,184
Brazil	128,277
China	45,769
Argentine Republic	191,795
Mexico	66,824
United States of Colombia.	46,221
Hawaiian Islands	49,308
Uruguay	364,128
Hayti and San Domingo.	50,861
Peru	207,905
Chili	195,331
Denm'k & Dan. W. Indies.	18,198
All other Portuguese Poos.	39,779
Other countries	244,253
Total	$2,920,429

Box-shooks, other shooks, staves, & headings:

To England	$133,891
Scotland	28,658

	Value.
To British West Indies	$268,451
British Poss. in Africa	51,542
Spain	691,814
Cuba	2,650,798
Porto Rico	462,314
France	214,521
French Poss. in America	134,562
Argentine Republic	39,934
Holland	53,133
Italy	103,687
Belgium	30,597
Hawaiian Islands	67,390
Peru	20,893
Chili	21,802
Denm'k & Dan. W. Indies.	15,136
Portugal	69,193
Brazil	77,758
Other countries	135,905
Total	$5,271,979

Statement of Foreign Commodities Re-exported from the United States during the twelve months which ended December 31, 1870.

	Quantity.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		
Articles crude used in dy'ng & tanning.	.....	$38,711
Bolting cloths	.....	15
Cochineal ....lbs.	1,200	1,200
Cotton, raw....lbs.	258,377	51,122
Dyewoods, in sticks cwt.	231,924	224,367
GOLD & SILVER.		
Gold bullion	.....	25,778
Silver bullion	.....	2,682
Gold coin	.....	4,689,722
Silver coin	.....	10,136,226
H'hold effects and clothes in use	.....	4,050
Indigo ....lbs.	10,970	15,470
Madder, ground or prepared....lbs.	20,844	3,125
Silk, raw....lbs.	9,620	50,781
Terra japonica and gambier....lbs.	20,900	911
Wood, all cabinet, unmanuf	.....	58,057
All other articles	.....	51,057
Total free of duty	.....	15,353,660
DUTIABLE.		
Animals, living, of all kinds	.....	14,078
Brass, manufs. of	.....	3,418
BREADSTUFFS.		
Barley....bu.	13,782	9,937
Oats....bu.	64,042	20,644
Rice....lbs.	12,357,508	$333,981
Rye....bu.	301,255	191,148
Wheat....bu.	539,756	697,960
Wheat flour....bbls.	12,103	49,745
Potatoes....bu.	18,695	9,026
Oth. preparations of breadstuffs	.....	18,966
Books, maps, engravings, &c	.....	11,427
Buttons of all kinds.	.....	3,435
Cordage, ropes, and twines ....lbs.	268,498	47,122
Chiccory....lbs.	24,621	792
CLOTHING.		
Cut and sewed together	.....	9,591
Articles of wear not specified	.....	11,521
Coal, bitum....T.	1,809	20,727
Cocoa....lbs.	932,346	117,342
Coffee....lbs.	4,248,945	421,416
COPPER.		
Ore....cwt.	20,319	41,638
Copper....lbs.	85,613	16,775
Manufactures of	.....	6,842
COTTON.		
Bleached and unbleached....sq. yds.	3,463,934	279,117
Printed, painted, or colored....sq. yds.	4,891,931	556,487
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	.....	15,404
Jeans, denims, drillings, &c...sq. yds.	197,702	35,341
Manufactures not specified	.....	118,270
Cutch & catechu. lbs.	846	51
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, & dyes.	.....	246,519
Earthen, stone, and and china ware	.....	4,543
Fancy goods	.....	23,771
Fish, fresh & cured, not of Am. fisheries.	.....	218,077
FLAX.		
Raw....T.	10	1,509
By yard	.....	9,040
Manufactures	.....	102,383
Fruits, all kinds including nuts	.....	162,543
Furs & fur skins	.....	317,193
GLASS. — Cylinder, crown, or common window....lbs.	19,703	1,160
Cast polished plate, not silvered. sq. ft.	296	177
Cast polished plate, silvered	302	250
Manufs. not spec.	.....	6,840

	Quantity.	Value.
Gums.....lbs.	221,113	$33,612
Gunpowder.....lbs.	125	51
HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES OF.—		
Raw.....T.	667	124,680
Manufactures of by yard.....sq. yds.	794	270
Other manuf'tures.	.....	2,779
Hides & skins, other than furs.....	.....	918,807
INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-P'RCHA.—		
Unm'nuf't'd..lbs.	1,777,967	629,193
Manufactured.....	.....	6,166
IRON AND STEEL, & M'NUF'T'ES OF.—		
Pig iron.....lbs.	254,640	2,202
Bar iron.....lbs.	455,880	11,621
Band, hoop & scroll iron.....lbs.	51,008	1,405
Railroad bars..lbs.	1,106,172	17,230
Sheet iron.....lbs.	48,972	3,011
Hardware.....	.....	2,042
Anchors, cables, & chains.....lbs.	60,935	1,418
Machinery.....	.....	5,794
Muskets, pistols, rifles, & sp't'g guns.	.....	236,824
Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire..	.....	6,449
Cutlery.....	.....	577
Files.....	.....	43
Saws and tools....	.....	587
Manufs. of iron & steel, not specified	.....	81,003
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold & silver.....	.....	30,211
JUTE AND OTHER FIBRES.—Raw.T.	230	29,105
Gunny cloth and gunny bags...lbs.	51,523	1,569
Other manufs....	.....	19,846
LEAD.—Pigs, bars, and old.....lbs.	239,212	9,416
Manufactures of..	.....	266
LEATHER.—Of all kinds.....lbs.	458,386	97,734
Gloves of kid and cheveril.....doz.	263	1,882
All other gloves of skin or leather.doz.	649	2,997
All ot'r manufs. of.	.....	8,550
OILS.—Whale & fi'h, not of Amer. fisheries.....gals.	134,708	102,166
Olive, salad...gals.	3,766	6,144
Olive.....gals.	82	119
All ot'r fix'd oils.gals.	6,128,635	1,370,530
Volatile or essential.....lbs.	2,854	$6,074
Opium, and extract of.....lbs.	117,560	806,347
PAINTS.—White & red lead, and litharge.....lbs.	9,649	538
Whiting and Paris white.....lbs.	627	19
All other paints & painters' colors...	.....	6,081
PAPER.—Writ'g paper.....	.....	599
Other paper.....	.....	662
Papier-maché, and manufs., & parchment.....	.....	6,441
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	.....	3,849
Precious stones.....	.....	6,000
Provisions, includ'g peas & beans, & other vegetables.	.....	1,470,344
Salt.....lbs.	11,000,865	39,981
Saltpeter.....lbs.	139,639	5,778
SILK.—Dress and piece.....	.....	2,111
Hosiery, shirts, &c.	.....	1,147
Manufs. not spec'd.	.....	106,272
SODA.—Bicarb. of.lbs.	25,556	625
Carbonate, incl. sal soda & soda ash.lbs.	230,937	4,536
Caustic soda...lbs.	552,488	17,800
Nitrate, and other salts of.....lbs.	65,915	2,329
Spices of all k'ds.lbs.	2,167,402	164,544
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Brown.lbs.	12,785,266	687,239
Refined.....lbs.	193,869	17,272
Molasses.....gals.	1,655,319	360,939
Melada & syrup of sugar-cane....lbs.	4,302,082	144,948
Candy and confectionery.....lbs.	2,095	306
Sulph. or brimstone, refined.....T.	197	5,921
Tea.....lbs.	5,806,868	1,732,038
TIN.—Bars, pigs.cwt.	40	1,247
In plates.....cwt.	2,706	16,945
Manufactures of...	.....	749
TOBACCO.—Leaf.lbs.	704,156	146,154
Cigars.....lbs.	52,996	93,255
Snuff.....lbs.	54	25
Other manufac....	.....	18,834
Watches, and watch movements, &c..	.....	6,524
WINES, SPIRITS, & CORDIALS. — In casks.....gals.	66,481	50,730

	Quantity.	Value.
In bottles.....doz.	5,339	$17,633
Wine in casks.gals.	99,045	45,138
Wine in bot...doz.	12,126	34,283
WOOD, & MANUFACTURES.—Cabinet-ware, furniture, &c.	.....	228,183
B'ds, deals, planks, joists, and scantling .....M. ft.	8,881	82,847
Shingles.....	.....	2,479
Other lumber, incl. staves, laths, palings, pickets, &c.	.....	12,954
Timber, rough....	.....	50
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.—		
Raw and fleece.lbs.	1,966,446	249,326
Cloths & cassimeres	.....	32,821
Shawls.....	.....	40,235
Blankets	.....	9,522
Carpets....sq. yds.	1,671	1,183
Dress goods.sq.yds.	512,757	112,244
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....	.....	5,441
Manuf'tures not elsewhere specified...	.....	121,683
ZINC, SPELTER.—In blocks or pigs..lbs.	5,500	294
In sheets.....lbs.	23,105	1,333
All articles not elsewhere enumerat'd	.....	357,225
Total dutiable.....	.....	$15,212,726
Total free of duty..	.....	15,353,660
Total exports.....	.....	$30,566,242
Proportion shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....	.....	1,331,926
Proportion shipped in Am'rcan vessels	.....	13,034,327
Proportion shipped in foreign vessels.	.....	16,200,133

Express, a courier or special messenger; to transmit more rapidly than by ordinary means.

Express companies, associations or bodies corporate, which, as common carriers, for a proper consideration, undertake to carry and deliver small or large packages of merchandise, money, specie, bullion, bonds or other securities, to the person or persons to whom such packages may be addressed, at a shorter time than would usually be required by the ordinary public modes of transmission.

Expressed oil, oil obtained by pressing or squeezing it out of the substance containing it.

Express offices, the places where the business of the express companies is transacted—where merchandise and packages for transmission are received and receipted for.

Express wagons, the wagons in which packages, boxes, &c., are taken to and from an express office.

Extension, an agreement on the part of a creditor to allow further time for the payment of a debt; the summing up and extending to the $ and cts. column each line of items on a bill or book of accounts.

Extracts, the name for certain preparations of vegetable principles obtained from the juices expressed from fresh plants; or from fresh or dried plants, extracted by being dissolved in water, spirit, or vinegar, and afterward evaporated. According to the nature of the menstruum employed, the extract is called *aqueous*, *alcoholic*, or *acetous*. There are upward of 100 kinds of extracts on sale at the drug establishments. Among those which are more generally imported, are extracts of belladonna, logwood, cicutæ, colocynth, elaterium, gentian, hyoscyamus, indigo, nux vomica, madder, opium, rhatania, rhubarb, stramonium, &c. Extracts for tanning, include such as are obtained from hemlock, chestnut, and black oak, and other tanning barks, &c.; those for dyeing, such as are obtained from the various dye-woods.

Extract wool, a wool, or woollen fibre or substance, obtained by extracting or separating the woollen portion from fabrics of cotton warp and woollen or worsted weft; the cotton is destroyed by chemical agencies, and the wool is left uninjured, hence the name; it is used in making felting cloths.

Eyelets, small metallic rings for receiving cord lacers in parts of ladies' dresses or boots.

Eye-stone, a small calcareous stone found in the shell of some molluscous animal, used for removing any substance from between the eye-lid and the ball of the eye.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

F.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Factor	Facteur	Factor	Factoor	Fattore	Factor
Failure	Faillite; chute	Fall; Concurs	Val	Caduta	Quiebra
Fair	Foire	Messe	Mis	Ficra	Feria
Fancy goods	Articles de mode	Galanteriewaaren	Galanterien	Articoli di moda	Géneros de moda
Fans	Éventails	Fächer	Waaijers	Ventagli	Abanicos
Fashions	Façons; Modes	Façonen; Moden	Fatsoen	Modi	Vogas
Feathers	Plumes	Federn	Veeren	Penne; piume	Plumas
Figs	Figues	Feigen	Vijgen	Fichi	Higos
Files	Limes	Feilen	Vylen	Lime	Lima
Fish	Poissons	Fische	Visschen	Pesci	Pescados
Flag	Pavillon	Flagge	Vlag	Bandiera	Bandera
Flannel	Flanelle	Flanell	Flanel	Flanella	Franela
Flax	Lin	Flachs	Vlas	Lino	Lino
Flaxseed	Graine de lin	Leinsaat	Lynzaad	Linseme	Linaza
Flour	Farine	Mehl	Meel	Farina	Harina
Foreign [ness	Étranger [tion	Ausländisch	Buitenlandsch	Estero [zione	Estranjero [cion
Forwarding busi-	Maison d'expédi-	Speditionsgeschäft	Expeditiezaak	Negozio di spedi-	Casa de expedi-
France	France	Frankreich	Frankrijk	Francia	Francia
Free	Franc; affranchi	Frei	Vrij	Franco	Franqueado
Free trade	Libre échange	Freihandel	Vrijhandel	Traffico libero	Comercio franco
Freight	Fret	Fracht	Vracht	Nolo	Flete
Fringes	Franges	Fransen	Franjen	Frangi	Franjas
Fruit	Fruit	Früchte	Vruchte; Ooft	Frutta; Frutte	Fruta
Funds	Fonds	Fonds	Fonds [ren	Fondi	Fondos
Furniture	Meubles	Möbel; Mobilien	Roerende goede-	Mobili	Muebles
Furs	Fourrures	Pelzwerke	Pelterijen	Pellicce	Peletería
Fustic	Bois jaune	Gelbholz	Geelverfhout	Cotino	Fustete

F.

Fabrics, woven textile articles, such as silks, woollens, linens, &c.; woven or felted, or manufactured cloths of any description, or of any material.

Fabrile, belonging or pertaining to work in wood, stone, iron, or other metal.

Face, the surface; the exact amount expressed on a bill, bond, or other mercantile paper, without any addition for interest, or reduction for discount.

Fach, a Turkish medicine used as an antidote against poisons.

Facings, certain kinds of cloths, muslins, or silks, used for facing garments.

Factitious, not natural; artificial.

Factor, a commission merchant; a mercantile agent employed to sell goods consigned or delivered to him by or for his principal. A *factor* is distinguished from a broker by being in possession and having the control of the goods sent to him for sale, and by being authorized to buy and sell in his own name as well as that of his principal; he may use his own name in suits at law, and he has a special property in or lien on the goods in his hands, for his advances, expenses, and commissions, and for his balance of his general account. A broker may often act for both parties, a factor only for the party employing him. When a factor resides in a different State or country he is called a foreign factor, but for the purpose of the distinction between home and foreign factors, it is held that our States are not foreign to each other. Like other general agents, a factor must obey the instructions he receives; but having much discretion, such instructions, to be binding, must be definite and positive. In the United States the word factor is not much used by merchants; the phrase commission merchant has taken its place, and means much the same thing.

Factorage, the commissions allowed

to factors by merchants or manufacturers who employ them.

Factorship, the business of a factor.

Factory, an American term now in general use as an abbreviation for manufactory; a workshop; an establishment or building occupied by factors who conduct trade in foreign or colonial ports; an establishment of merchants or traders in a foreign country, governed by regulations adopted for their mutual protection.

Factory maund, a weight of India of 74⅔ lbs.

Facture, an invoice or bill of parcels.

Faded, a partial loss of color; a loss of distinctness of color or pattern.

Fadge, a covering of undressed leather enclosing a bundle of other valuable leather; a bundle.

Fag, a knot or excrescence in cloth.

Fag ends, the ends of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.

Fagot, bars of steel bound together and weighing 120 lbs.

Faham-tea, the dried leaves of a species of *angrecum*, a fragrant orchid.

Faience, a general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain, named after Faenza, in Italy.

Fail, to suspend payment; to become insolvent or bankrupt.

Failure, suspension of payment; inability to meet mercantile engagements. A merchant in commercial cities, whose notes (from inability to pay them) are not promptly paid at maturity, is regarded as having failed, and the protest of his paper is considered the evidence of his failure. Such a failure, however, is neither evidence of insolvency, nor, of itself, ground for proceedings in bankruptcy. It has frequently been asserted that 95 per cent. of all who engage in mercantile pursuits fail in business. This may be so. Certainly a very large proportion of them at some period in their business lives suspend payment or fail; but this does not prove that any such proportion die bankrupt, or that 95 out of every 100 are ultimately unsuccessful.

In most of the States of the Union merchants who fail in business may avail themselves of the insolvent laws of their respective States, and thus acquire, to a considerable extent at least, immunity from the legal consequences of their indebtedness. The national bankrupt law may also be availed of for partial relief. But as a rule in commercial cities, failures arising from vicissitudes of trade, followed by an honest exhibit, and prompt surrender of property, are met by creditors with a full discharge, and the failing merchant resumes business with a renewed energy, and an increased experience, which is very likely to add to his chances of success.

In the great commercial city of Hamburg, where failures occur very frequently, a merchant whose books show that misfortune alone has occasioned his failure; that he has all along lived within his probable income, and can account to his assignees completely for all his losses, is adjudged an "*unfortunate*" bankrupt, and is considered entirely and forever free from his debts. But persons who have entered into speculations exceeding their means, who have gone on for a considerable time after they found their affairs in arrear, who have lived beyond their income, have not kept their books in good order, and so forth, are adjudged "*careless*," and are liable to be confined in prison for a period of 3 or 6 months; and provided they have not paid a dividend of 40 per cent., may be called upon for payment of their debt after 5 years from their discharge as *careless bankrupts*. If a claim be made by any creditor after this lapse of time, the bankrupt is obliged to pay whatever sum he is able for the benefit of his creditors. He must swear that he cannot pay anything, or not above a certain sum, without depriving himself and his family of necessaries. Every five years the claim may be repeated. Failures occurring from frauds are followed by imprisonment of the parties, and by other penalties of more or less severity, according to the extent of the frauds.

The failures throughout the United States for one year, as carefully ascertained and collated by a Mercantile Agency in New York, were as follows:

FAILURES FOR 1870.

States.	Failures.	Liabilities.
Alabama	31	$788,000
Arkansas	4	22,000
California	60	2,423,000
Colorado	..	.....
Connecticut	68	1,820,000
Delaware	14	197,000
District Columbia	5	28,000
Florida	7	91,000
Georgia	98	1,403,000
Illinois	214	5,919,000
Indiana	86	960,000
Iowa	67	732,000
Kansas	45	504,000

States.	Failures.	Liabilities.
Kentucky	75	$1,194,000
Louisiana	30	1,886,000
Maine	105	1,374,000
Maryland	58	1,383,000
Massachusetts	267	7,598,000
Michigan	168	3,227,060
Minnesota	43	568,000
Mississippi	24	296,000
Missouri	115	2,281,000
Montana	..	.....
Nebraska	8	152,000
New Hampshire	40	261,000
New Jersey	93	1,121,000
New York (except N. Y. city)	388	5,692,000
North Carolina	31	738,000
Ohio	266	7,596,000
Pennsylvania	418	10,982,000
Rhode Island	23	958,000
South Carolina	21	315,000
Tennessee	31	821,000
Territories	5	150,000
Texas	28	1,007,000
Vermont	35	537,000
Virginia	76	1,178,000
Wisconsin	74	1,107,000
	3,121	$67,689,000
N.Y. City and B'klyn	430	20,573,000
Total	3,551	$88,242,000

Faints, an impure spirit produced in the distillation of whiskey.

Fair, honorable dealing; practising no fraudulent or deceptive arts; a grade or quality above middling.

Fairly, honestly; legibly; plainly.

Fairs, places where various kinds of merchandise are brought together and exhibited and sold, usually at stated periods. As commercial gatherings or marts for the sale of merchandise, they have never attained much importance in the United States, nor do they at the present time exist to any extent in Great Britain. A great butter and cheese fair is held at Ipswich, England, in the month of September, but the others held there, and in Scotland and Ireland, are strictly agricultural, and the sales are confined to horses, sheep, or cattle. In France there is a fair held at Guibray, in August of each year, where sales of hides, leather, and other articles take place to the amount of 3 or 4,000,000 dollars. But the most important fair held in France takes place at Beaucaire, which commences on the 1st and ends on the 28th of July; it is visited by thousands of merchants from all parts of Europe, and from Barbary, and the Levant. All kinds of merchandise are found here—silks, ribbons, laces, shawls, cloths, &c., from the manufactories at Lyons, St. Etienne, Avignon, Nimes, and Paris. Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Algiers are also represented, and the French trade in sugar, coffee, indigo, spices, &c., finds here an important outlet. A great fair is held in July and August at Sinigaglia in Italy, which is attended by merchants from all parts of central and northern Europe, north Africa, and the Levant. Italian silks are the principal attraction of this fair. Fairs are also held at Perth and at Debreczin in Hungary, and at Madrid in Spain. The fairs of the greatest European importance, however, are those of Germany; the most prominent of which are those of Leipsic, Frankfort on the Main, Frankfort on the Oder, and Brunswick. The Easter and Michaelmas fairs at Leipsic, the former especially, are celebrated for the vast number of new publications usually offered for sale. They are attended by all the principal booksellers of Germany and by many from other countries. The value of the books which change hands here frequently exceeds $6,000,000, and the number of visitors, who are from all parts of the world, exceeds 60,000. Saxony woollens and other goods, French silks and English calicoes, and other descriptions of merchandise, are also sold here. These fairs, though advertised to last but eight days, usually continue for three weeks. The most important of all the trading fairs held in the world, is that which commences in July and lasts for two months, at Nijni Novgorod, in Russia. There are upward of 3,000 distinct stalls for the sale of goods; these stalls are laid out in regular quarters, a particular quarter being allowed to every special class of merchandise; in one silks, in another tea, in another furs, and so on. These stalls are divided into parallel rows or streets, are constructed of stone walls, roofed with iron, having covered galleries in front, supported by iron pillars. The vessels engaged in taking in and out cargoes are so numerous that the waters of the Oka and the Volga rivers, at the confluence of which the town is situated, are literally crammed by the mass of shipping. The total value of the goods brought to the fair, the most of which are actually sold, averages $50,000,000. The goods are mainly of Russian produce, but large amounts are from China and Persia, and some of European produce. The annual fair

at Kiakhta in Siberia is also one of much importance; here Russian furs, cattle, lamb-skins, broadcloths, coarse linens, woollen goods, iron wares, &c., are bartered for Chinese teas, silks, and other produce of the Celestial Empire. Large caravans of Russian and Chinese traders meet every year in December at this fair. There are numerous other fairs held in different parts of Russia, of more or less importance. The chief fairs of Turkey are those of Yenidge, Vardar, and Serres, the traders being mostly Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. A great fair is held at Mecca, the average concourse of visitors being about 100,000. The largest Indian fair is held in the month of September, at Hurdwar, in North Hindostan; no fewer than 200,000 to 300,000 persons congregate there every year. This fair is the great focus for the produce of Nepaul, the Punjaub, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, and chiefly consists of horses, cattle, camels, Persian dried fruits, spices, drugs, shawls, &c. There are a great many other fairs, but the foregoing comprise the principal ones. This account of them is made up in part from an article which appeared in the "Household Words," and from other sources.

The annual fairs held in the United States, that of the American Institute, of New York, being the one of chief importance, are competitive, not commercial; their design being to exhibit, and to foster, improvements in machinery and products, instead of being marts for the sale of merchandise. The fairs of the different States held under the auspices of State authority are chiefly agricultural exhibitions.

Falding, a kind of coarse cloth.

Falernian, wine made from grapes of Falernus, in Italy.

Fall, a term used to denote a decrease in price or value.

Fall goods, goods adapted to the demands of the autumn months.

Falling, merchandise declining in commercial value.

Falling market, a continuous decline in the salable value or price of merchandise.

Falling off, diminution of sales, —without reference to price.

False jewelry, ornaments in imitation of fine jewelry, made of base metals, and gilded, or of alloys, which before being tarnished by use or exposure have the appearance of gold or silver.

False pretences, misrepresentations and statements made with a fraudulent design to obtain goods on credit, that is, with intent to cheat. But misrepresentations may be made for the purpose of gaining credit, without intention to cheat. Instances have occurred where goods so obtained, after having been profitably disposed of by the party obtaining them, were paid for according to the terms. It seems, however, that in the construction of law the crime is the same, the intent to cheat is inferred from the misrepresentation, and the intent is all that is requisite; it is not necessary that the party defrauded should sustain loss. Property acquired by means of false pretences may be recovered by the party from whom it was thus obtained; and obtaining goods by false pretences is an indictable offence.

Faltranck, a drink formed of aromatic plants, used as a medicine.

Family expenses; most merchants keep an exact account of what it costs to maintain their families, which in cases of failure, especially under the bankrupt law, is often very important.

Famis, a kind of Spanish gold cloth or brocade.

Fancy boxes, boxes made from pasteboard and other materials, and ornamented by gilt or colored paper, or otherwise.

Fancy checks, cambrics marked with cords and stripes by heavy threads in both warp and weft.

Fancy goods, fabrics made of various colors and patterns; ornamental goods, generally of light material; small wares.

Fancy groceries, a common designation on the signs of a class of stores in New York, where are sold teas, spices, cigars, dry salteries, &c.

Fancy stocks, corporate or joint stocks of uncertain intrinsic value, the shares of which are bought and sold by brokers and stock gamblers.

Fancy stores, stores where are sold ornamental and fancy goods.

Fanega, a grain measure equal to about one bushel.

Fangot, a quantity of wares, as raw silk, from 1 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.

Fans, ornamental hand instruments used chiefly by ladies to produce coolness by agitating the air; they are made of parchment, kid skin, satin, feathers, palm-leaf, paper, carved wood, carved silver, bamboo, ivory, etc. Fans of ivory, bone,

sandal-wood, &c., and of feathers and palm-leaf, are made in China for the American market; those made in China for their own use are of polished or lackered bamboo covered with paper. Next to China, France is most celebrated for its manufacture of fans; they are extensively made also in England, Germany, and the United States, but the great bulk are made in France.

Farandams, a fabric of silk and wool.

Fard, a cosmetic or paint for the face, made from Venetian talc.

Fardel, a bundle; a term used in reckoning in Germany equal to 45 pieces of cloth of 22 or 24 ells each.

Fargot, in some parts of France, a bale of manufactured goods weighing 150 to 160 lbs.

Farina, the flour or meal of cereal or leguminous plants; starch obtained from roots and grains.

Farm, to hire at a certain rate; permission to vend certain articles subject to duty.

Farmers' drills, a coarse linen fabric, most of which is made in Ireland, and imported and sold at the South for negro clothing. It comes in pieces of 30 or 40 yards, and is 27 inches wide.

Farmers' satin, Italian cloth.

Farthing, a copper coin of England of the value of about one-half a cent.

Fasco, a liquid measure of Paraguay.

Fashion, in trade this word relates to material or fabric, to color, to shape, &c., more particularly applicable to articles of dress, and always carries with it the idea of change or mutability.

Fashion plates, engravings, plain or colored, showing the prevailing style of dress.

Fass, a measure of capacity used in Germany of very various dimensions: at Berlin, 60½ gals.; at Berne, 176 $\frac{6}{10}$ gals.; at Danzig, 60½ gals.; Dresden, 89 gals.; for whale oil at Hamburg, 38¼ gals.; it is also a variable grain measure, varying from ¼ to ½ bushel, and from 1 to 1½ bushels.

Fast colors, the colors of fabrics in which the dyeing is fixed and permanent, and not liable to fade by exposure to air or by washing.

Fathom, a measure of length equal to 6 feet; used for measuring the length of cordage and the depth of water, or the depth of mines.

Fat lute, a kind of putty; a mixture of pipe clay and linseed oil, used for filling joints.

Fats, animal and vegetable fats or oils. They enter largely into commerce; the former in the form of lard, tallow, suet, soap-grease, butter, fish-oils, &c.; the latter in the form of oils, such as linseed, nut, colza, olive, &c.

Fatty acids, acids used by soap-makers, as stearic, margaric, and oleic acids.

Faucet, a spout with spigot for drawing liquids from a cask.

Favor, a term used in commercial correspondence, as "your *favor* of—instant," meaning your letter of such a date.

Fayard paper, a medicinal paper-plaster, so named from the manufacturer in France.

Fearnaught, a thick sort of woollen stuff, sometimes called dreadnaught.

Feather brushes, brushes made from feathers, with long or short wooden handles, for dusters.

Feather flowers, artificial flowers made from feathers.

Feathers, the plumage of birds; various kinds of which enter into commerce. The most common, and the largest trade in them, are those from the breasts of geese, used for bedding, pillows, &c. The kinds most used for millinery and military purposes are those of the ostrich, stork, emu, heron, birds of paradise, ibis, and domestic fowls. Grebe and loon skins, and swans' down, are used for muffs, and trimmings of ladies' dresses; and the feathers of tropical birds are used in the manufacture of flowers.

February, the second calendar month, abbreviated Feb.

Fecula, starch or farina from plants; lees of wine; dregs.

Feed stores, stores where are sold oats, hay, corn, ground meals, &c., for horses and cattle.

Feet, a commercial name given to the twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell obtained from the edges of the carapace.

Fell, a skin; the hide of an animal.

Fell monger, a dealer in hides or skins; one who separates the wool from the sheep's skin.

Felspar, a silicious mineral from which is obtained kaolin, and some varieties of which are used in jewelry, and some in the construction of mineral teeth.

Felt, a fabric of hair, fur, wool, silk, or other material, separate or mixed, worked into a firm texture by matting the

fibres together without spinning or weaving; used for hat bodies, heavy cloths, carpets, printers' blankets, &c. In trade various kinds of woven woollen goods, heavy and fulled, are called and sold as felts.

Felt cuttings, clippings from the manufacturer of druggets, caps, leggings, &c. They are collected, sold, and boiled down and felted over again, and made into felt caps, &c.

Felted sheathings, a felted mixture of hair and vegetable fibre used as a layer under copper sheathing—not as a substitute.

Felt for roofing, a cheap kind of felted cloth used for roofing purposes, formed of various kinds of fibrous material and saturated with asphalt or bitumen. A kind of felt saturated with waterproof material free from the smell of bitumen is frequently sold as roofing felt, but it is mostly used to prevent wall paper from being injured by damp.

Felt hats, hats made of felted fabrics, whether of fur, hair, or wool. The ordinary felt hats of this country are made of coney fur and cotton.

Felting furs, furs employed in hatmaking, such as beaver, nutria, muskrat, &c.

Feltings, the collective name for felt fabrics.

Felucca, a small two-masted vessel.

Feme sole trader, a law term, which, reduced to commercial language, means a married woman who trades and deals on her own account independently of her husband.

Fengite, transparent alabaster or marble, used for windows.

Fenin, a petty money of account in Switzerland, 675 making about one dollar.

Fenks, the refuse of the blubber of the whale, said to have a commercial value as a source of Prussian blue.

Fennel-flower seeds, are used as a cheap condiment, and it is said extensively in the adulteration of pepper.

Fennel seeds, the seeds of the *anethum fœniculum*, from which is obtained a valuable volatile oil.

Fenugreek seed, the seeds of a leguminous plant, a species of *trigonella* used in veterinary practice, cultivated in the south of Europe and France, only for the seed.

Ferde, a piece of coarse cotton cloth.

Ferding, a small money of account in the Russian ports of the Baltic, the 80th part of the rix dollar.

Ferling, the 16th part of the ounce in Italy.

Fermented liquors, as known in commerce, are those beverages which are obtained by subjecting certain grains, fruits, or vegetables to the process of fermentation, such liquors having in them ordinarily a much lower proportion of alcohol than those which are obtained by distillation; ales, beers, and porter, are the more common liquors of this class.

Ferrado, a grain measure of Spain, about half a bushel.

Ferrandine, a stuff made of silk and wool.

Ferret, a kind of narrow tape or binding.

Ferretto, a substance used in coloring glass.

Fertilizers, a general term for commercial manures, as guano, phosphate of lime, poudrette, &c.

Fescue grass seed, the seeds of a valuable lawn grass, a species of *festuca*.

Fetch, to obtain or bring, as a price. The use of this word in commercial transactions is less common in this country than in England.

Fettle, in good order; neatly done up.

Fever-bush berries, the dried berries of a shrub, also called spice-bush, the *laurus benzoin;* the berries are used as a substitute for allspice, and also yield a stimulant oil.

Feverfew, a plant resembling camomile, used in medicine and in tanning.

Feverwort, Indian sage; fever root, or wild ipecac.

Fez, a red cap, made of felt, much in demand in Turkey, Greece, and Northern Africa.

Fiars, a word signifying the prices of grain for the current year in the different counties of Scotland, fixed by the sheriff and a jury in the month of February of each year; and the prices so fixed are termed the *fiars* of the year, and regulate the prices of grain which may have been stipulated to be sold at the fiar price.

Fiasco, a measure in Italy, of about 2 quarts.

Fibre, the general name for the raw materials, whether of vegetable or animal origin, which may be prepared and woven into textile fabrics, or made into cordage, such as wool, hair, silk cocoons, cotton, hemp, flax, jute, coir, esparto, ejoo, &c.

Fichus, three-cornered shawls or neckerchiefs.

Fiddle wood, a hard, valuable wood or timber from the West Indies.

Field madder, a kind of weed or plant, the *sherardia*, growing in Italy, which yields a small amount of a coloring matter, somewhat similar to madder.

Fig blue, a blue consisting of indigo, reduced by starch.

Figs, the dried fruit of the *ficus carica*, the chief imports of which into this country are from Smyrna and other ports on the Mediterranean. They are raised in great abundance in Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, and Northern Africa, and to some extent in our own Southern States and in California. For commerce, figs when ripe are generally dried in ovens, and then packed very closely in drums or boxes, in which they are exported.

Figure, amount; price; value; as, the goods were sold at a very high figure; a design or representation on cloth.

Figured muslins, woven fabrics in which a pattern or design is woven or wrought.

Figures, arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Figure stone, the bildstein, a variety of talc-mica of many colors; a mineral which in China is extensively used for carving into various kinds of grotesque figures, toys, and ornaments.

Figure weaving, a process of weaving patterns or designs by employing threads of different colors.

Fil (French), thread, hair, wire; a small twist of silk, hemp, or flax.

Filature, an establishment for reeling silk yarn or cotton twist, or where silk is reeled from cocoons and spun.

Filberts, hazel nuts; the fruit of the cultivated hazel. The principal importations to the United States are from Palermo, Naples, and other Mediterranean ports, in bags of about 195 lbs.; those which come from France are in barrels or bags; small quantities are brought from England, usually in the husk.

File blanks, bars or plates of steel, made into the proper shapes for the different kinds of files.

File, fine wire thread of gold or silver; tinsel-covered silk.

Files, instruments for smoothing metals, wood, or other substances. They are formed by cutting rough lines on bars of steel; if cut with one set of lines of parallel ridges, they are "single cut," and are called floats; if cut in triangular teeth, they are called rasps. Small files are cut by hand, large ones mostly by machinery. They are largely imported from England, though successfully manufactured in the United States. The word files is also used for contrivances for keeping letters or office papers so that their contents can be readily ascertained from the endorsements written upon the back.

Filet, a small thread or fibre; a string or lace.

Filibuster, a pirate or sea robber; an American pirate.

Filigree, a style of delicate wire-work used for ornamenting gold and silver, introduced by the Italians, who call it filigrana, a word compounded of *filum*, a thread or wire, and *granum* a grain or bead; it is practised by the Italians, Greeks, Turks, and Hindoos.

Filings, fragments or raspings of metal, ivory, &c.; rubbed off in the process of filing.

Filling, the yarn which forms the woof or cross-texture of woven fabrics.

Filtering-paper, a thick, soft, unsized paper, used in the chemical laboratory for filtering purposes, and as a blotting-paper on the desk or writing-table.

Fimble, a light kind of hemp.

Fin, the trade name in England for a blade of whalebone.

Findings, the wax, thread, bristles, tools, &c., used by shoemakers.

Finding store, a store where lasts, tools, thread, wax, trimmings, &c., used by shoemakers, are sold.

Fine, composed of fine-spun threads; not coarse.

Fine goods, woven fabrics of fine texture and quality.

Fines, penalties, and forfeitures. Vessels engaged in illicit trade, merchandise smuggled into the country, goods falsely invoiced or fraudulently entered, with intention to avoid the payment of duties, are all liable to seizure; and upon due conviction of a fraudulent intent to violate the laws, are subjected to certain fines and penalties, which for the most part consist of absolute forfeiture of the vessels or merchandise, or of a fine or penalty equivalent to their full value. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed in the year 1799, and still in force, one-half of such fines, penalties, and forfeitures goes to the United States, and the other half is divided between, and paid in equal proportions, to the Collector, Naval Officer of the District, and Surveyor of the Port.

This Act of Congress is copied from an old English law, and is the relic of an old English custom of giving certain crown officers a division of crown spoils. The excuse, or the argument for continuing the law in this country, is the incentive which it gives these officers to a vigilant discharge of their duties. This seems to be an argument based on the presumption that they would fail in the performance of their duties, unless impelled to it by other considerations than their personal integrity, their salaries, and their oaths of office. But no such incentives are necessary in other offices, why in these? Not one case in a hundred of the seizures which result in forfeiture are attributable to any foresight, skill, or vigilance on their part. But if it were otherwise, the character of the gentlemen who are selected to fill these offices, should shield them from the imputation of acting only from mercenary motives. If the law is an incentive to duty, it is also an incentive to oppressive abuses, and its constant tendency is to the demoralization of some of the divisions of the Customs Revenue Department.

Finger, a measure in domestic use in the United States, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a yard.

Fingerin, worsted spun on a small wheel from combed wool.

Fingroms, woollen cloth made of combed wool.

Finings, substances used for clarifying beer.

Finish, the peculiar style and effect produced on the surface by the last touches.

Finnin haddock, the common name for the Findon haddock, a species of smoke-dried fish prepared in Scotland.

Fire arms, a collective name for the smaller kinds of arms, charged with powder and balls, as rifles, fowling-pieces, muskets, pistols, &c.

Fire bricks, bricks made of fire clay, and used for lining fire grates, stoves, furnaces, &c.

Fire clay, a refractory clay, a kind of clay that will resist an intense heat, nearly a pure silicate of alumina; used for the manufacture of fire bricks, gas retorts, &c.

Fire crackers, a Chinese preparation of gunpowder, clay, and paper, which, when ignited, make a report like the firing of musketry; imported from China into the United States, where they are discharged for amusement on the national holiday, 4th of July, and by the Chinese in San Francisco on the 1st day of their new year, which occurs some time in the month of February. They are shipped from Canton usually in boxes of 40 packs; the imports to New York average $250,000 to $300,000 per annum in value.

Fire insurance, a contract of indemnity against loss from fire, wherein the Insurance Company, in consideration of a certain premium, undertakes during the time agreed upon to indemnify the insured against any loss or damage by fire which he may sustain, up to a certain amount, on the goods or merchandise mentioned and described in the policy.

Fire proof safes, safes of iron and plaster of Paris or other non-combustible material, for securing books, papers, money, and securities against fires and burglars.

Fire wood, hickory, oak, ash, or other hard wood used for fuel for domestic purposes, cut in lengths of 4 feet and sold by the cord; a cord consists of a pile of 4 feet high and eight feet long, the wood being 4 feet in length, or 128 cubic feet of wood.

Fire works, various pyrotechnic preparations such as rockets, colored, revolving and explosive wheels, squibs, serpents, &c. &c., made of powder and other combustible materials to be fired for amusement. Squibs and serpents are in England declared a common nuisance, and the makers or sellers of them are liable to a fine of £5 and any one casting or firing one is subject to a penalty of £1. In New York, and most other cities, they are also prohibited.

Firkin, a small vessel of indeterminate capacity; a cask containing in England $9\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of ale, of soap 64 lbs.; in New York, and generally, for butter, 56 lbs.; in some parts of Pennsylvania, 110 lbs.

Firlot, a Scotch dry measure; for wheat equal to $1\frac{8}{100}$ bushel, for barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Firm, the persons composing a co-partnership taken collectively; a house of business; the abbreviated title under which a trade is conducted by a number of partners, as the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Under the laws of the State of New York no person may transact business in the name of a partner not interested in his firm, and where the designation "and Company" or "& Co." is used, it shall represent an actual partner or partners. But the business of two or more persons

may be conducted under the firm name of but one person; or without the use of the name of either of the parties composing the firm, as the firm of James G. King's Sons.

First class, the best quality.

First-class passengers, persons who secure the best accommodations on vessels or on railways; contradistinguished from the second and third class passengers, who pay lower fares and have inferior accommodations.

First hands, articles obtained direct from the manufacturer or maker, or from the place of production, not through intermediate parties, are said to have been obtained from *first hands.*

First mate, the chief officer of a merchant vessel, the next in rank to the captain.

First rate, excellent; of superior quality.

Fir timber, a general name in England for the timber of firs and pines; in this country, instead of fir we use the term spruce.

Fish, a general name for the cured or salted fish which enter into commerce as food; in trade the word is always used collectively instead of the plural, *fishes.* The principal fish of commerce in the United States are codfish, mackerel, herring, and salmon; though white fish, pickerel, and lake trout are largely sold in the Western States. A barrel of fish is 200 lbs. net, exclusive of salt or brine.

Fisher fur, a name for the fur of the weasel or pekar, *mustela canadensis;* much used for trimmings and linings.

Fish-eye stone, a beautiful mineral found in Hayti.

Fish glue, isinglass, prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon and other fishes.

Fish guano, fish dried and ground into powder, largely manufactured at different points on the New England coast, put up and sold in bags and barrels as a substitute for Peruvian guano.

Fish hooks, small steel hooks used by anglers for catching fish; until very recently the principal supply came to the United States from England, where they are manufactured on a large scale at the village of Redditch, Worcestershire; they are now made in New York and Brooklyn and other places in this country, and American fish hooks are pretty largely exported.

Fishing lines, lines of silk, hair, grass, or other fibre used for catching fish, by means of a hook attached.

Fishing rods and tackle, the appliances for angling, including rods, lines, hooks, &c. The business of furnishing these articles is extensive, and in this country is principally concentrated and conducted in Fulton street, New York.

Fish maws, the sounds of fish, large quantities of which are sent from the Eastern seas to China, and used as glue.

Fish monger, a general dealer in fish.

Fish oils, the leading fish oil of commerce is whale oil, which is the product of different species of whale; the oil of the dolphin, sturgeon, seal, shark, porpoise, cod, &c., are all comprised under the head of fish or *train* oils.

Fish plates, the commercial name for the small plates of wrought iron used to connect the ends of the iron rails on railroads.

Fish scales, the scales of some kinds of fish are in demand for making ornamental work; and some, after being dissolved, are used to coat the inner surface of glass beads or artificial pearls.

Fish skins, the rough skins of the shark and dog fish, after being dried, are used as a substitute for sand paper for rubbing wood work or metals; those of the porpoise and of the seal are tanned; eel skins are used for bale-lashings; and other kinds are prepared, and enter into trade for various purposes.

Fish sounds, the swimming bladders of fishes prepared for isinglass, and for food; and also largely sold to the Chinese under the name of fish maws for glue.

Fistic-nuts, a name for pistachio-nuts.

Fitch skins, the skin of the European pole cat, used for fur.

Fitter, a coal broker; a weigher at the mint.

Fittige, a piece of coarse cotton cloth, used as a medium of currency in Nubia.

Fittings, store fixtures; tackle for a ship; equipment, &c.

Five-Forties, the popular and the commercial phrase for the Bonds issued by the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from their date—the bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Five-Twenties, United States bonds which are redeemable at the pleasure of

the Government after five years from date, and payable twenty years from date; and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Fixed oils, oils which do not evaporate or volatilize at ordinary temperatures; they are sometimes termed expressed oils, from the mode in which they are procured; the consistence of fixed oils varies from that of tallow to perfect fluidity, but the most of them are liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Fixtures, the more permanent furniture of the counting house or store, as the counters, desks, drawers, gas-burners, &c.

Flack, a square plaid.

Flagging stones, large flat stones for paving the sidewalks of streets, from 1½ to 3 inches thick, and of various lengths and breadths.

Flag of the United States; in the year 1818, Congress enacted that from and after the 4th day of July then next, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 20 stars, white in a blue field (that number of States then being in the Union); that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission. The 13 stripes indicate the 13 original States, the stars show the actual number of States in the Union. As the number of stars designate the number of States at the time when the flag is made, it is to be regretted that the "year of Independence" is not also required to be placed in conspicuous figures within the Field. Every flag in that case would show to what period the particular number of stars which it contains is applicable, and to that extent would be historic. As it is, flags float on vessels and public buildings with any number of stars, from 20 to 37, without apparent reason for the variance.

Flake white, a sub-nitrate of bismuth; pure dry white lead; when levigated, it is called body white.

Flamingo feathers, the plumage of the American flamingo; highly esteemed, and always in demand.

Flanders brick, a soft brick for cleaning knives, something like the Bath brick.

Flannel, a soft, nappy woollen fabric, or a fabric between a woollen and a worsted, of which there are a great number of kinds, plain, colored, checked, &c., but all of them having the peculiar characteristics in their manufacture which bring them commercially within the class of goods called flannels. This class of goods has always in our laws been recognized as distinct from other kinds of woollen or worsted manufactures. The manufacture of flannels, both in this country and in England, is very large, extending to many millions of yards annually.

Flask, a kind of flat pocket bottle; a measure for holding gunpowder; a globular glass vessel for holding liquids, of various sizes; in Holland, 16 gin flasks are equal to about 10¼ gallons; the flask of quicksilver from California is about 75 lbs.

Flat, dull of sale, not in demand, insipid, tasteless; a stock exchange term used to express the price of bonds, &c., when the sales are made without reference to accumulated interest.

Flat cap, writing paper put up in reams and bundles without being folded, mostly used for blank books; size 13x16 or 14x17; a London shopkeeper.

Flats, plaited or braided straw, sewed and ready to be put in shape for bonnets or hats.

Flavine, a vegetable extract which takes the place of quercitron bark, and gives a yellow color to cloth.

Flaw, a crack; a fracture or defect in metals, gems, &c.

Flax, a plant of the genus *linum* (*l. usitatissimum*), which furnishes one of the most useful and important vegetable textile fibres known in manufactures. It is found in nearly every part of the world, and is largely cultivated in the East Indies and the United States for its seeds; and in Holland, Belgium, Russia, and Ireland for its fibre. The seeds from the tropical climates yield the largest amount of oil, the fibres raised in the temperate regions are most esteemed for manufacturing purposes; the largest exports are from Russia, amounting to some 50,000 tons annually.

Flax cotton, a preparation of flax by which its substance is so modified that it may be spun with the usual cotton machinery, and a cotton-like softness imparted to the product.

Flaxen, made of flax; linen goods; having the color of flax.

Flax seed, the seeds of flax, known in commerce as *linseed*; a bushel of flax seed by the laws of New York consists of 55 lbs.

Flax seed meal, the ground seeds of flax, sold at drug stores.

Flaxseed oil, an oil expressed from flax seed; linseed oil.

Flax silk, flax so prepared that when mixed with silk the glossiness of silk is produced.

Flax thread, twisted flax yarn.

Flax wool, a preparation of flax which, when combined with wool, gives the fabric something like the warmth of woollens.

Flax yarn, the yarn spun from flax. It is put up in what are called leas, hanks, bundles, and bunches. On the larger reels 120 threads make 1 lea; ten leas 1 hank; 20 hanks 1 bundle, and 3 bundles (180,000 yards) 1 bunch. On the smaller reels, 100 threads make 1 half lea; 10 half leas 1 hank; 10 hanks 1 bundle, and 6 bundles or 360,000 yards 1 bunch. The fineness is designated by the number of leas to the lb.; the finer kinds are from 200 to 400 leas to 1 lb.

Fleabane, a medicinal plant found in the northern and middle States; a distinct variety is found in the neighborhood of Philadelphia which is known as the Philadelphia fleabane.

Flecked, mottled, dappled, spotted.

Fleece, the wool that is shorn from one sheep.

Fleece wools, the wool obtained from the annual shearing of sheep.

Fleet, a number of merchant ships sailing in company.

Flemish bricks, hard, yellow paving bricks.

Flench gut, layers, slices, or strips of whale blubber.

Flesh color, the color of flesh; white with a blush of pink.

Fleuret, a sort of coarse silk; a kind of narrow ribbon; lock of wool; ferret or floss silk.

Flies, artificial insects made of bright feathers, silk, &c., for the use of anglers.

Flimsy, a loosely woven fabric, wanting in firmness of texture.

Flinking combs, dressing-table combs for the hair.

Flint, a hard, silicious stone which, after being calcined and ground, is employed in the manufacture of glass, porcelain, and smalt.

Flint glass, common table glass, so named from the large amount of flint which it contains; it is called by the French *crystal* glass.

Flint powder, pulverized flint used in manufactures as a polishing material.

Flints, small pieces of a hard silicious stone known as flint stone, cut in regular form for striking fire, and, formerly, largely for flint-lock guns.

Flitch, a side of bacon; in the pork trade the side of a hog salted and cured.

Flittern bark, a valuable tanning bark obtained from young oak trees.

Floating pier, a landing stage or pier, which rises and falls with the tide.

Floats, single cut files.

Flock, a lock of wool; clippings of white or colored woollens, stove dried and ground or pulverized,—imported in considerable amounts in various colors.

Flock paper, wall hangings in which finely pulverized and dyed wool is laid on the surface of paper and attached by size.

Flocks, refuse or waste wool, used in the manufacture of certain yarns, and for stuffing mattresses, &c.; imported in bales from Germany and England.

Flokkit (Scotch), having the nap raised or thickened.

Flood tide, the advancing tide, increasing towards high water.

Floor cloth, commonly called oil cloth, a covering for floors, made of canvas, with several coats of thick oil paint applied on both sides to give it consistence, the under side being plain and the upper ornamented with impressed patterns.

Floor cloth canvas, a coarse fabric made partly of hemp and partly of flax, in width varying from one to eight yards.

Floran, fine-grained tin.

Floree, powder blue or indigo.

Florence, a gold coin worth 72 cents; a kind of wine; a kind of cloth.

Florence leaf, a kind of Dutch bronze leaf composed of copper and zinc, of a greenish gold color.

Florence oil, olive oil, sold in what are distinguished as Florence flasks.

Florentine, a kind of wrought satin made in Florence; lake-color extracted from the shreds of scarlet cloth.

Florentine orris root, the root of the *iris florentina*, which emits an agreeable odor similar to the violet; the plant is cultivated in Italy and the south of Europe for the root, which is used in the composition of tooth-powders and also in medicine; it is principally imported from Leghorn in large casks.

Flores, a commercial classification for the best quality of indigo dye.

Floretoune, a Spanish wool.

Floretta, refuse or floss silk.

Florida wood, a hard, close-grained wood resembling dog-wood, from a tree of scrub growth growing in Florida, used for inlaying cabinet work.

Florin, a silver coin of different values; the custom-house value of the florin of Netherlands, the southern States of Germany, of Nuremburg and of Frankfort, is 40 cents; of Austria, $46\frac{19}{100}$ cents; Trieste, Bohemia, and Augsburg, $48\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the mint value of the florin of Tuscany is about $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Floritta, the fine part of the fleece of wool which extends along the spine to within six inches of the tail, including one-third of the breadth of the back or saddle.

Floss silk, the ravelled soft silk broken off in the filature of cocoons, carded and spun like wool into yarn.

Floss thread, a kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, generally in skeins, used for embroidering.

Flotant soaps, favorite toilet soaps made of olive, palm, or sweet almond oil, which, in the process of manufacture are inflated with air and rendered buoyant.

Flotilla, a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsam, goods which lie floating upon the sea when a ship is wrecked or sunk.

Flour. As a commercial term, flour is restricted to ground and bolted wheat; all other ground cereals, except rye, are termed meals, and *rye flour* is always so called. Flour in the U. S. is sold by the barrel, which contains 196 lbs. It constitutes one of the chief commodities of domestic commerce, and is also an important item in the articles of our foreign exports. The annual receipts of wheat flour at New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, are from six millions to eight millions of barrels; of which from one-third to one-half may be exported, the bulk of it to Great Britain; shipped either directly to British ports or *via* Canada. Considerable shipments are also made to the West India Islands, Mexico, China, Brazil, Venezuela, and occasionally to France and various other countries. The terms used to express different grades are local and arbitrary. In New York they are usually expressed by the States from which they are received, and particular brands from the same State vary in price according to the reputation of the brand. In Cincinnati they recognize three grades of commercial flour: Superfine, Extra, and Family; the value of each, in the order here stated, increasing about 50 cents a barrel.

Flour barrels, barrels made to hold flour. These barrels are manufactured to order, most of the merchant-millers having a peculiar or distinctive kind—differing somewhat perhaps in the shape, size, or number of the hoops, or of the kind of wood employed; and hence, although millions of them are made annually, they acquire no commercial character until filled with flour.

Flour barrel hoops, hoops for flour barrels. They are sold in immense numbers in all flour-producing districts, and enter largely into commerce both in an unmanufactured and manufactured state. Beside what we produce in our own country we import them very largely from Canada, chiefly through the port of Rochester.

Flower pots, earthenware or china pots or vases for holding flowering plants, or flowers.

Flowers, flowers of various plants are cultivated for commercial purposes, and in their fresh and green state are largely sold in the cities, for hand bouquets and for decorative purposes; but the flowers which enter most largely into commerce are those which, in their dried state, are classed with medicinal or dyeing drugs, as arnica-flowers, orange-flowers, camomile-flowers, safflowers, etc. Artificial flowers are a well-recognized article of commerce, and are as definitely provided for as any other manufacture, generally paying a high rate of duty, and their importation affording to the government a considerable revenue. Natural flowers when imported pay a much lower rate of duty. On an importation of natural flowers, "dried and prepared with moss," the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the drying and preparing them rendered them "artificial," and a duty of 50 per cent. on their value was exacted.—*Dec. Sec. of Treas'y*, June 30, 1863. This decision was a violent perversion of the commercial meaning of the word artificial. Merchants in such cases have no redress. For although the United States courts have frequently decided, that in the construction of the tariff laws words shall be taken and interpreted according to their commercial use and meaning, unless the amount involved is large, it is generally better to submit to the loss than to engage in an expensive and protracted lawsuit. The merchant loses his money, the Department incurs the

loss of respect for its decisions. The sublimated vapors of some volatile substances are found in commerce under the head of flowers, as flowers of benzoin, of sulphur, of zinc, etc.

Fluctuation of prices, rising and falling prices; uncertain and vacillating.

Flue, a term for soft down, or loose fur.

Flues, iron pipes used for passing the gaseous products of combustion; wrought-iron lap-welded flues for steam boilers, of varying diameters, are largely imported from England, and also made at several places in Pennsylvania. They are made from the best quality of iron, and their diameter measurement is always from the outside.

Flunkeys, persons who think they know all about buying or selling stocks, or who are induced by the persuasion of others to buy or sell; and being ignorant of the snares of Wall street, speedily lose their money.

Fluoric acid, a corrosive liquid prepared from fluor spar, used for etching upon glass, &c.

Fluor spar, a mineral used as a flux for certain ores, and some of the colored specimens of which are made into vases and other ornaments.

Flushings, a heavy coarse cloth manufactured from shoddy, popularly known in England by the name of short-ends.

Fluxes, substances used in the fusion and reduction of metallic ores, or for pottery; limestone, fluor spar, borax, protoxide of lead, carbonate of potash, and charcoal, are among the substances used as fluxes.

Fly, that part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end; the alternate white and red strips of the flag of the U. S.

Fly boat, a large flat-bottomed Dutch built vessel of several hundred tons.

Fly powder, a preparation of arsenious acid.

F. o. b., free on board; the bill or invoice with f. o. b. includes the transportation to the shipping port and all the shipping expenses.

Fob, to cheat or defraud.

Fodder, a weight by which lead is sold in England; at Newcastle it is 2352 lbs.; at Stockton on Tees 2464 lbs; and at other places in England 2184 lbs.

Foglietta, an Italian liquid measure, varying from 1 to 3 pints.

Foils, thin leaves of gold, silver, tin, or other metals or alloys, used in dentistry, jewelry, glass plating, etc., differing from leaf in being rolled instead of being beaten with a hammer; fencing swords.

Foil stone, an imitation jewel.

Foles, leather bottles used in Spain.

Folio, the right and left hand pages of a ledger or account book.

Folioing, paging the ledger or other counting-house book of accounts.

Folios, denoting large books, twice the size of quartos; books of the size of the "medium" sheet of paper, doubled in two leaves only, or four pages.

Follow, to be occupied with, as to follow or pursue the business of selling a particular kind of merchandise.

Fondique, a hall for merchants; an exchange, a customs warehouse in Spain and Portugal.

Fong, a coin current in Siam, worth about 7 cents.

Fontah, an apron fabric of cotton and silk, made in Turkey.

Foochow, one of the principal open ports of China, lying on the river Min at the head of junk navigation; distant from Amoy nearly 200 miles, from Shanghai, 400, and from Hong Kong, 500 miles. The foreign trade of this port is of recent date, but as an entrepot and outlet for the souchong and congou teas raised in the Bohea hills, and also for oolongs, the port is rapidly rising into commercial importance. The only item of any account in foreign exports is tea, amounting annually to about 70,000,000 of lbs., two-thirds of which, consisting of congou and souchong, goes to England. That which is exported to the United States is oolong; of the foreign imports, amounting to five millions of dollars and upwards, fully one-half is opium. At this place the catty weighs the same as the avoirdupois lb., and a picul is therefore only 100 lbs.

Food, a general term for whatever is eaten by man or beast.

Foolscap, a long folio writing paper about 13½ by 16½ inches; a foolscap millboard is 18½ by 14½ inches. The name is said to have been derived from a practice which once prevailed in schools of cutting a paper into the required dimensions (13 by 16 inches), forming it into a fantastic shape, and placing it on the head of some unlucky urchin who failed in his lessons. But the more probable origin of the term is from the *foolscap and bells* having been at one time employed by paper-makers as a water-mark on paper of this size.

Foot, a linear measure of 12 inches;

to add up, as figures; to pay the expenses, as to *foot* the bill.

Footing, fragments of whale blubber; summing up an account; the sum total of an account; plain, narrow cotton lace.

Foots, refuse or sediments, as at the bottom of a sugar or oil cask, &c.; a name for a measure used for grindstones.

Forage, provender or food suited for horses and domestic cattle.

Forage caps, rough-made military caps.

Forced sales, sales of goods made under some kind of necessity or compulsion, either at auction or at private sale.

Forecastle, the forward part of the ship under the deck, occupied by the sailors on merchant vessels.

Foreign bills of Exchange, bills drawn by a person residing in one country or State, upon a person residing in another country or State; or by a person in a foreign country on another person of another foreign country. It is not well settled whether a bill drawn in the United States upon any place within the United States is an inland or a foreign bill.

Foreign goods, merchandise from another country; not domestic or home manufacture; imported merchandise.

Forestalling, buying up or preventing the arrival of provisions to market; any device, by act, conspiracy, words, or false rumors, to enhance the price of victuals or other provisions.

Forest wool, a coarse, brownish fibre obtained by boiling pine leaves in a solution of caustic alkali, and subjecting them to other chemical processes. This fibrous material mixed with sheep's wool is used in the manufacture of blankets; and forest-wool yarn is manufactured into jackets, drawers, &c.; the fibre is made in Silesia.

Forgery, a fraudulent or counterfeit imitation or deception practised in the making or uttering a false note, bill of exchange, or other instrument; or by altering a note, check, or order, with a fraudulent intent.

Foring, an Iceland weight of 11 lbs.

Forks, instruments divided at the end into two or more prongs: those for the table are included in the term cutlery; most others with agricultural implements, which include garden, hay, manure, &c.

Formic acid, an acid obtained from red ants; it is also made by distilling certain acids with manganese and water.

Forril, a kind of parchment.

Fortin, a Turkish dry measure, at Constantinople, nearly $3\frac{8}{10}$ bush.; at Smyrna, $5\frac{8}{10}$ bush.

Forwarder, a forwarding merchant.

Forwarding house, a name assumed by mercantile firms who act as forwarding merchants.

Forwarding merchant, one who receives and forwards goods to distant consignees, for which he receives a compensation from the owners; but who has no concern in the vessels or vehicles by which they are transported, and no interest in the freight; he is not a common carrier, but a warehouse man or agent, and is required to use only ordinary diligence in sending the merchandise by responsible persons and properly appointed conveyances.

Fossils, petrified shells; remains of animals, plants, &c.

Fot, the Swedish foot, equal to $11\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

Fother, a cartload of lead or coals; a large quantity; a weight for lead, ordinarily 2,184 lbs. or 8 pigs, but variable.

Fotmal, a commercial term for 70 lbs. of lead.

Fouang, a coin of Siam, worth 800 cowries; a weight equal to $29\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Foulard, a kind of silk material for ladies' dresses, plain, dyed, and printed; a kind of silk handkerchief.

Foundation muslin, an open-woven, gummed fabric, used by mantua-makers and milliners.

Founder, one who established,—as the founder of the house of *Grinnel, Minturn & Co.*

Founder's dust, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust, used in iron foundries.

Founder's sand, a kind of sand used in iron foundries.

Fount, a complete assortment of any one particular size of printing types, usually called font, and of a sufficient quantity to be of practical use in a printing-office.

Fourgon, a kind of French baggage-cart.

Fourpence, a British silver coin; a groat.

Fowling-piece, a light, long-barrelled gun for shooting birds.

Fox, a seaman's name for a kind of strand of two or more rope-yarns, twisted together; to make sour, as beer in fermenting.

Foxed, timber or paper discolored by incipient decay.

Fox-glove, the leaves and seeds of the *digitalis purpurea*, imported from Europe and also cultivated in this country as a crude drug; the medicinal preparation from the drug is called *digitaline.*

Fox-skins, the skins of several varieties of the fox species of animals; they are valuable for their furs, and are made into robes and various other useful articles. The fiery fox, so called from its brilliant red color, taken near the northeast coast of Asia, both on account of its color and fineness is the most valuable.

Fractional currency, notes issued by the U. S. Government for the fractions of a dollar, to wit—50, 25, 15,10 and 5 cents, the last-named no longer issued; the whole issue limited by law to $50,000,000. All such notes are exchangeable by assistant treasurers in sums not less than three dollars; and are receivable for postage and revenue stamps for any amount; and in payment of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports; and are redeemable on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, in such sums, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Fragile, brittle, easily broken, as glass, pottery, &c.; this word is usually found conspicuously marked on the boxes which contain imported glass or china, and is designed to insure caution and care in handling.

Frail, a basket made of rushes, used especially for dried fruit.

Framework, a term in the hosiery trade for a hand process of weaving the woollen or cotton thread up into the knitted fabric.

Franc, the principal French silver coin, of 100 centimes, worth $18\frac{6}{10}$ cents. The franc is the monetary unit of France, and all other coins, either silver or gold, are its mere multiples, by whatever name they may be called.

Frangipane, a kind of pastry; a perfume of jasmine.

Frangote, a bale of goods in Spain.

Frankfort black, charcoal procured chiefly by the calcination or burning of vine branches and the refuse lees of the vinegar vats of Germany, used for copperplate printing.

Frankincense, a name for the gum olibànum of commerce; an odoriferous resin obtained from a species of *boswellia*, a large tree growing in the mountains of India near Nagpoor; also a resinous exudation from the common spruce fir, which has a turpentine-like odor and taste, and is used in the composition of plasters; that from Sierra Leone, and also a kind called Arabian frankincense, are but little known in the commerce of this country.

Franklinite, an ore of iron, zinc, and manganese; named in commemoration of Dr. Franklin, and found in considerable quantities in Sussex county, New Jersey, and in mines of Altenburg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Franklinite pig, a valuable pig iron obtained from Franklinite.

Fraud, a dishonorable transaction; adulteration; deception; in contracts, a misrepresentation, or a concealment of a material fact.

Fray, to fret or rub; to unweave.

Frazil, the Arabian name for a bale of variable weight, ranging from $18\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. to 30 lbs.

Frederick d'or, a gold coin of Prussia, of the value of about $4.

Free cities, a name given to those cities of the Hanseatic League, which, in all commercial matters, exercised independent municipal authority. Lubec, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort are the remnants of this old and powerful commercial confederacy, which was associated under the name of the Hanse Towns in Germany for the protection of commerce.

Free goods, goods which are admitted into a country free of duty.

Free on board, usually expressed on foreign invoices f. o. b., meaning that the seller delivers at his own expense the merchandise mentioned or described in the invoice, on board a vessel at the port of shipment.

Free port, a port where merchandise may be landed, warehoused, and exported free of duty.

Free ships, neutral vessels.

Freestone, sandstones which are easily worked by tools, and used as building stones.

Free stuff, timber or boards without knots; also called clear stuff.

Free trade, commerce unrestricted by customs duty or tariff regulations; free interchange of commodities, or liberty of introducing merchandise into any country from any other country without payment of Government duties. A good example of such international commerce exists in the United States as between all the States; as between foreign commercial na-

tions it has no practical existence. The term is generally used, however, in this country in a restricted sense, as opposed not so much to a strictly *revenue*, as to a *protective* tariff.

The American Free Trade League presents its doctrine or creed in the following condensed propositions: The League

"*Holds That*, Every man has a natural right to sell the produce of his labor to those who will give the most for it, and to expend the proceeds in the way which he himself may judge most serviceable; and that just as the total denial of this right constitutes slavery, so a partial denial thereof is a partial enslavement

It Acquiesces In taxation and duties levied to meet the needs of Government, but denounces as pure robbery and tyranny all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

It Holds That, One of the truest and most comprehensive means of preventing pauperism, is to remove all obstruction in the way of the free exchange of the produce of labor; and to allow men to pursue their own welfare in their own way, so long as they do not infringe on the rights of others.

That, The 'Protective System' is a form of ignorant national selfishness which defeats its own ends; that it is contrary to the wise and beneficent laws of Providence; that it partakes of the odious and iniquitous peculiarities which distinguish class legislation; and that it is a fertile source of social, sectional, and international discord.

That, The 'Protective System' diverts capital and labor from the most efficient occupations to others proved to be less efficient, by their need of artificial support; that it results in waste; that it injures the 'Protected' classes by diminishing their markets, and by the fluctuations and incertitude which attend it.

That, The more we import, the more we encourage Home Industry, on account of the employment it finds in producing commodities to exchange for those which we receive.

That, A people is most enriched by engaging in those occupations for which it possesses advantages over other countries, and exchanging its productions for those for which those countries possess advantages over itself.

That, Free Trade with all the world will conduce to the highest interests of our country, and that this policy is preëminently worthy of the American People, who should be foremost in breaking down all restrictive barriers, social and commercial."

Free trade and sailors' rights. The origin of this phrase has been attributed to Henry Clay in a speech in Congress. It was the rallying cry of the American people at the time of the encroachments on our commerce by the British nation, which resulted in the war between these two countries in the year 1812.

Free Vintner, a term used in England to denote a member of the *vintners' company;* one who can sell wine without a license.

Freight, the charge made for the carriage of merchandise, the amount of which is generally specified in the bill of lading; when not fixed or agreed upon by the parties, it is ascertained by the usage of trade and the circumstances and reason of the case. The term is also frequently used to express the cargo itself, as, her *freight* consisted of cotton and tobacco.

Freighter, he to whom a ship or vessel has been hired.

French berries, the *rhamnus catharticus.* The juice of the unripe berries has the color of saffron, and is used for staining maps or paper; the juice of the ripe berries, mixed with alum, is the sap-green of the painters.

French calico, printed muslins from France, usually of 1 yard in width—fast colors and generally of better quality, and more expensive than English or American.

French cement, a mixture of slaked lime and caoutchouc of the consistence of putty—used for cementing glass.

French chalk, a soft magnesian mineral, a species of steatite or soapstone, or indurated talc, used to remove grease, stains, etc.; and by tailors for marking cloth.

French china, a very fine porcelain ware manufactured in France.

French ell, a measure of 4½ feet.

French leaf, a kind of Dutch bronze leaf composed of copper and zinc, the proportion of zinc being larger than in the common bronze Dutch leaf, and less than in the Florence leaf, and of a yellower color.

French morocco, an imitation morocco made from sheep or lamb skins.

French polish, a kind of varnish for articles of furniture, composed of shellac or other gum or resin, dissolved in spirits.

French sand, a silicious mineral which is imported from France, and used in the manufacture of glass.

French white, pulverized talc; carbonate of lead.

Frequin, a cask used in France for holding sugar or molasses.

Fresh-water sailors, boatmen or watermen whose experience as sailors has not extended beyond river or canal navigation.

Fretwork, covered or open work in ornamental devices and patterns.

Friar's Balsam, an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes.

Frickle, a bushel basket.

Friesland green, a green pigment; oxychloride of copper.

Frieze, a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.

Frigatoon, a small Venetian vessel with a square stern, carrying a mainmast, mizzen, and bowsprit.

Fringe, an ornamental border of loose threads or cords of silk, worsted, &c.; an edging of pendent parallel threads not crossed or interlaced, of varying widths.

Frippery, old clothes; old furniture; trumpery; trade in old clothes.

Frizettes, curls of hair or silk.

Frizons, a name for silk waste in France.

Frogs, barrel-shaped buttons, usually of silk, and used as a trimming.

Frontignac, a muscadine white wine, made in Herault, France.

Frosted, covered with anything resembling hoar frost; a kind of chasing on metals.

Frostwort, a medicinal herb or plant growing in all parts of the United States.

Frowy stuff, evenly tempered timber, which works without splitting or tearing.

Fruiterer, a dealer in fruits.

Fruit essences, flavoring substances obtained from various kinds of fruit; also artificial fruit essences composed of different kinds of compound ethers made from fusel oil and alcohol. These ethers possess the odor and flavor of certain fruits, and are employed as flavoring materials by confectioners for flavoring ices, jellies, syrups, &c., largely manufactured at Wolverhampton, England, and at Philadelphia.

Fruits, under this term are sold a great variety of products both of domestic and foreign origin. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, &c., are all raised in most of the States, and are sold both green and dried, and also put up in tin cans. Oranges, lemons, citrons, bananas, &c., are sold green, but are imported. Figs, raisins, dates, currants, prunes, &c., are also imported, and sold in a dried state. What in commerce is recognized as fruits are the seeds, with the pericarps, of many kinds of trees and plants; divested of the walls or pericarp fruit becomes, commercially, either seeds or nuts. On an appeal by *D. St. Amand*, a merchant of New York, wherein he contended that "the walnut is a fruit," Secretary Cobb decided that in commerce walnuts were not fruit; *Let. of Secretary of Treasury*, Aug. 10, 1857. And in a case where *P. Balen & Co.* contended that "almonds" were "dried fruit," a similar decision was rendered, *Dec. of Aug.* 11, 1857. Currants, strawberries, cranberries, and other kinds of berries are called *small fruits*.

Fruit-stall, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets.

Frundele, a dry measure of one-half a bushel.

Fuder, a large cask; a variable liquid and dry measure used in Germany—at Bremen and Hamburg, 230 gals.

Fuller's earth, a species of marl, or clay, of a greenish and somewhat spotted color, very soft, and unctuous to the touch, having the property of absorbing grease; largely used in woollen manufactories.

Fuller's thistles, a name for the teasels used in dressing woollen cloths.

Fulled, woollen cloths which, after they are woven, are made thicker and more compact or firm, by a process of fulling.

Fun, another name for the candareen, a Chinese weight.

Fund, a stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial operation; money lent to Government for a term of years on which interest is paid.

Funded, turned into a permanent loan on which is paid an annual interest.

Funifera cordage, a cordage made from the leaf-stalks of the *attalea funifera*, a species of palm. The cordage from this fibre is said to be the finest in use in the Brazilian navy, and is better known in commerce as piassaba cordage.

Funt, the Russian pound weight of 14 oz. 7⅛ drachms.

Fur, the fine, soft, short hair of certain animals, distinguished from the proper

hair, which is longer and coarser; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry.

Furbished, burnished or polished.

Fur caps, caps for men made of the skin of some animal with the fur on.

Furdingar, a liquid measure of Finland, about 7½ pints.

Furnishing shops, in England ironmongers' or furniture brokers' shops; not used in the United States.

Furnishing store, a term for a store which supplies or fits out a gentleman or lady's underclothing, and the lighter articles and appendages of dress or apparel; also, less specific, a house-furnishing store.

Furniture dealer, one who buys and sells cabinet furniture, or goods, utensils, and appendages for housekeeping; also one who deals in second-hand furniture.

Furniture, movable articles of cabinet-work, upholstery, &c.

Furniture polish, a kind of varnish or oil, sold under the name of French polish.

Furniture store, a place where household cabinet furniture, and desks, chairs, &c., are sold.

Furniture woods, hard ornamental woods, used for cabinet-work.

Furrier, a dealer in furs and in the skins of fur-bearing animals; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, and other articles of fur for dress or ornament, or other use.

Furs, a collective name for the fur of different animals; sold either as undressed on the skin, dressed on the skin, or fur (as hatters) not on the skin; a set of furs worn by a woman.

Fur trade, commerce in the skins of fur-bearing animals. The most valuable furs are chiefly obtained in Arctic America and Russia. The Hudson's Bay Company, established for the express object of procuring furs, was chartered in England in the year 1670. In 1783 a rival association, called the North West Company, was established by British settlers in Canada. These two associations subsequently united, and the furs collected by them were thence after shipped to London, some from their factories at York Fort, and on Moose River in Hudson's Bay; other portions from Montreal and the Columbia River. In the Northwestern Territories of the United States the trade was prosecuted for many years by an association called the North American Fur Company, the principal managers of which resided in New York. The Russian Fur Company's operations in America were confined to what was formerly called Russian America, now a part of the United States. The principal skins taken for their fur, and those which constitute the larger portion of the fur trade, are the ermine, sable, marten, fox, nutria, sea otter, seals, bears, foxes, beavers, rabbits, raccoons, badgers, musks, skunks, lynxes, muskrats, hares, and squirrels. The annual value of the fur trade of the world has been estimated, on what is supposed to be good data, at upwards of $25,000,000. London and Leipsic are the principal marts, but large sales are made at the annual fairs at Kiachta, on the borders of China, and at Nijnii Novgorod, in Russia. The trade in furs is exceedingly fluctuating and precarious. The quality of furs differs very much in different years; and the caprices of fashion also affect their value, so that in a single year, or perhaps within a single month, the prices of certain kinds of furs may fall 50 or even 75 or 80 per cent., or rise 100 or even 200 or 300 per cent.

It is remarked as a curious feature of the fur trade, that almost every country or town which produces and exports furs, imports and consumes the fur of some other place, frequently the most distant. It is but seldom that an article is consumed in the country where it is produced, though that country may consume furs to a very great extent. The principal consumption of the finer and more expensive furs is in China, Turkey, Russia, and England. Germany consumes a considerable quantity, while the consumption in the United States or in any part of America is comparatively little. In Africa none but the Egyptians wear fur. In Australia none is consumed. (See *Hudson's Bay Co.*)

Fur waste, the clippings and refuse of fur manufacturers' shops; packed in bales and imported from France and England, and used in the manufacture of felting cloths.

Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, a colorless oily spirit obtained by distillation from fermented grain or potatoes, by continuing the process after the ordinary spirit has ceased to come over, or when the distillation has gone a little too far. It is disagreeable in taste and odor, but has been brought into use in the manufacture of various fruit essences, and largely manufactured and sold in Germany; called also potato spirit, oil of grain, and corn-spirit oil.

Fuses, metallic tubes filled with explosive and combustible substances with a slow match attached, used for blasting purposes.

Fusible metal, an alloy of bismuth, tin, and lead, which melts at a very low temperature. Lead melts at 600 Fahr., bismuth at 500°, and tin at 442°; but a combination of 5 lead, 8 bismuth, and 3 tin will melt at 200°. Varying the proportions gives other degrees of fusibility; 50 per cent. bismuth, 20 per cent. tin, and 30 per cent. lead, melts at about 212°, or the heat of boiling water. It is used for taking casts of anatomical preparations, or from medals, from the surface of carved wood, or embossed paper, &c.

Fuss, a variable continental measure of length, at Berlin, $\frac{24}{100}$ of a yard.

Fusta, a name in Spain for a small sailing vessel; also a kind of woollen cloth.

Fustian, a description of cotton manufacture ribbed on one side; a coarse, stout twilled cotton fabric, or velvet,—a generic name for many varieties, as corduroy, velveteen, thickset, &c.; plain fustian is called pillow; strong twilled fustian, cropped before dyeing, is known as moleskin; when cropped after dyeing, beaverteen.

Fustic, a hard, yellow dyewood obtained from a species of mulberry, *morus tinctoria*, a large tree growing in the West Indies and South America, known in commerce as the old fustic; another kind, called Venice sumach or young fustic, is derived from the *rhus cotinus*. It is employed in dyeing and calico-printing.

Fut, the French name for a cask or vessel for liquids.

Fyrke, a petty copper coin and money of account in Denmark.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

G.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Galls; gall-nuts	Noix de galle; galles	Gallen; Galläpfel	Gal-nóot	Galli; noci di galla	Agallas
Gamboge	Gomme gutte	Gummigutt	Gutte gom	Gommagutta	Gutagamba
Game	Gibier	Wildpret	Wild-braed	Salvaggina	Caza
Garancine	Garance	Krapp	Meekrap	Garanzia	Granza; rubia
Garnets	Grenats	Granaten	Granaten	Granati	Grenates
Ganging	Jaugeage	Visirung	Ijkloon	Stazatura	Aforamiento
Gauze	Gaze	Gaze	Gaas	Velo; tocca	Gasa; rengue
Gelatine	Gélatine	Gallert		Gelatina	Gelatina
Gems	Pierres précieuses	Edelsteine	Edelgesteinten	Pietri preciosci	Piedras preciosas
Geneva	Genève	Genf	Genève	Ginevra	Ginebra
Genoa	Génes	Genua	Genua	Genova	Génova
German silver	Argentan	Neusilber	Nieuwsilber	Argentino	Argenton; paladium
Germany	Allemagne	Deutschland	Duitschland	Germania	Alemania
Gilding	Dorure	Vergoldung	Verguldsel	Indoramento	Doradura
Gin	Genièvre	Genever	Jenever	Acquavite di ginepro	Aguardiente de nebrina
Ginger	Gingembre	Ingwer	Gember	Zenzero	Gengibre
Ginghams	Guinghams; toile à carreaux	Gingangs; bontenseng	Gingangs	Tela cubica	Carranclanes
Ginseng	Ginseng	Kraftwurzel; Ginseng		Ginseng	Jinseng
Glass	Vitre; verre	Glas	Glas	Vètro	Vidrio
Glass beads	Perles de Venise	Glasperlen	Kleine glazen raaltjes	Perli di vetro	Rocallas
Glass ware	Verrerie	Glaswaare	Glas-waeren	Vetreme	Cristaleria
Gloves	Gants	Handschuhe	Handschoenen	Guanti	Guantes
Glue	Colle	Leim	Lijm	Colla	Cola
Glycerine	Glycérine	Glycerin		Glicerina	
Goats' hair	Poils de chèvre	Ziegenhaar	Geitenhaar	Peli di capra	Pelo de cabro
Goat-skins	Peaux de bouc	Bockfelle	Boksvellen	Pelli di becco	Pieles de corro
Gold	Or	Gold	Goud	Oro	Oro
Gold beaters'skin	Baudruche	Goldschlägerhaut			
Gold coin	Pièce d'or	Goldmünze	Goudenmunt	Moneta d'oro	Pieza de oro
Gold lace	Dentelle d'or	Goldspitzen	Goudkanten	Oro merletti	Galon de oro
Goods	Marchandise	Waare	Goederen	Mercanzia	Mercancia
Grain	Céréales	Cerealien	Granen	Cereali	Cereales
Grapes	Raisins	Weintrauben		Grappoli	Uvas
Graphite	Plombagine	Graphit	Teekenpotlood	Grafite	Lapis plomeo
Great Britain	Grande-Bretagne	Grossbrittanien	Groot Brittanie	Gran Bretagne	Gran Bretaña
Greece	Grèce	Griechenland	Greikenland	Grecia	Grecia
Greenland	Groenland	Grönland	Groenland	Gronlandia	Groenlandia
Green talc	Chlorite	Chlorit	Chloriet	Talco verde	Clorita
Grindstones	Pierres à aiguiser	Schleifsteine	Slijpateenen	Coti	Piedras amoladeras
Groceries	Épiceries	Spezereiwaaren	Speceryen	Spezierie	Especieros
Gross	Douze douzaines	Gross	Gros	Grossa	Greusa
Ground-nuts	Glands de terre	Erdeicheln	Aardachers	Catapuzze minori	Chufas; cacahuyere
Gruyère cheese	Fromage de Gruyère	Greyerzerkäse	Gruyère kaas	Fromaggio di swizzera	Queso de Gruyere
Guaranty	Garantie	Gewähr	Waarborg	Garanzia	Abono
Gum arabic	Gommearabique	Arabisches Gummi	Arabische gom	Gomma arabica	Goma arabiga
Gunpowder	Poudre à tirer	Schiesspulver	Kruid	Polvere	Polvera
Gutta percha	Gutta percha	Gutta percha	Guttapercha	Guttaperca	Gotapercha
Gypsum	Gypse; plâtre	Gyps	Gips	Gesso	Yeso

Gabarage, a kind of coarse cloth used for packing.

Gabian, a name for the petroleum or naphtha found at Gabian in France.

Gabilla, a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves; the bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of four gabillas.

Gahru wood, another name for eagle-wood.

Gain, profit; overplus in a computation; opposed to loss, as loss or gain.

Gainer, the one who obtains the better bargain.

Gainings, the acquisitions made by successful trade.

Gajum, a variable cloth measure used in the East Indies.

Galactin, a nutritious milky substance obtained from the sap of the *galactodendron*, the milk or cow tree of South America.

Galactite, a mineral which resembles steatite, and is known as milk-stone.

Galam butter, a dirty white, sometimes reddish fat, of mild odor and taste, the product of the phulwana-tree, growing in Africa. It very soon becomes rancid, and saponifies readily.

Galam gum, a kind of gum-arabic, being a variety of Senegal gum.

Galangal root, roots of the *Alpinia galanga*, which have the aromatic smell and pungent taste of a mixture of pepper and ginger; the roots are brought from China, Sumatra, and Java, and used in medicine and in cookery.

Galangal seeds, the aromatic seeds of the *Alpinia galanga*, called red nutmegs, and used in medicine.

Galatz, or **Galacz,** a city of Moldavia, situate on the Danube. It is a place of great commercial importance, being the chief medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. The exports consist of wheat, Indian corn, barley, tallow, hides, skins, bristles, bones, timber, yellow berries, linseed, barilla, butter, coarse cheese, &c. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, iron, steel, hardware, sugar, coffee, etc. Money, weights, and measures same as at Constantinople.

Galatz wool, a long coarse wool of Moldavia, known in trade as a Russian wool.

Galbanum, a fetid gum resin, which comes in pale-colored pieces about the size of a hazelnut, from Persia, Syria, and the Cape of Good Hope, and is used for making varnish, and in making pills, plasters, and other medicinal preparations. To pass the custom-house under our laws, it is required that the drug shall contain 60 per cent. of resin, 19 per cent. of gum, and 6 per cent. of volatile oil.

Galena, a native sulphuret of lead, from which most of the lead of commerce is obtained; in the form of powder called alquifoux it is used for glazing pottery.

Galiot, a merchant ship, rounded both fore and aft, heavily and clumsily built but strongly timbered, and of from 200 to 300 tons burden; this vessel is peculiar to the Dutch, Swedes, and other northern nations of Europe.

Gallipot, a glazed earthenware pot or jar, used by apothecaries in the preparation of medicines; a kind of turpentine.

Gall, the fluid secreted by the liver of the ox; it is used for scouring cloth, and by artists.

Galley, a low, flat-built, decked vessel used in the Mediterranean, and navigated with oars and sails; an open boat used by custom-house officers in the Thames.

Gallic acid, an acid obtained from nut-galls, and other astringent vegetable substances.

Gallipoli oil, a general name for an inferior kind of olive oil, very largely exported from Gallipoli, a seaport city of Italy.

Galliot, a Dutch vessel, a sort of brigantine, slightly built and designed for fast sailing.

Gallon, the standard or unit measure of capacity for liquids, consisting of 231 cubic inches. This is the standard gallon, and is known as the wine gallon in the United States, and in the East and West Indies, and is the Winchester gallon of England; the beer gallon of England is of greater capacity, 14 of which are equal to 17 of wine gallons. The imperial gallon of England is one and one-fifth of the United States or Winchester gallon; in dry measure the eighth of a bushel.

Galloon, a narrow thick ferret or lace, of cotton, mohair, or silk, and sometimes of wool, thread, gold, or silver; the common kinds are used for binding shoes, hats, etc.

Gallo-tannic acid, the pure tannin of nut-galls.

Galls, or **gall-nuts,** nut-galls; excrescences found upon the leaves of some species of oak, occasioned by an insect depositing its ova in the bud. The galls of commerce are chiefly those which occur on

the *quercus infectoria*, which grows in the Levant. They vary in size from that of a pea to that of a nutmeg, and vary also in color, some being blue, others gray, or black, or green; those which are white are of little value. In commerce they are almost invariably found in a pierced state, but those which are not perforated are preferred. They are produced abundantly in Asia Minor, and the best come from Aleppo or Mosul; they are employed in ink-making, medicine, and dyeing, and are imported in bags and in chests.

Gall-stones, calcareous concretions found in the gall-bladder of animals, and used by painters as a yellow coloring matter.

Galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc, by a peculiar process; it is made in corrugated sheets, and varies in thickness or weight from 800 to 2,000 square feet per ton, the extreme range being somewhat lighter and heavier. The term galvanized is here used as a trade term; the iron is not galvanized.

Galveston, the principal seaport and commercial city of the State of Texas, situate on an island at the mouth of Galveston Bay, on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico, distant, westerly, from New Orleans about 450 miles. The commerce of the city is large and rapidly increasing. Vessels drawing more than 9½ feet water seldom attempt to cross the bar outside the harbor. The exports, foreign and domestic, consist principally of cotton, wool, cattle, horses, provisions, hides, skins, etc. The imports are cotton manufactures, hardware, agricultural inplements, machinery, and other manufactured goods. The annual exports of cotton to foreign ports direct from Galveston exceed $10,000,000; the imports from foreign ports amount to about $6,000,000. Galveston is the only port of entry in Texas, to which are annexed Corpus Christi, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, Sabine, and Velasco, as ports of delivery only.

Gama Grass, a tall fodder-grass of Florida and Texas.

Gambir, a species of catechu—an extract prepared at Singapore and in various parts of the East Indies, from a climbing shrub, the leaves and young shoots of which are boiled and the decoction evaporated. It is used as a dye, and tanning substance; frequently, but improperly, called *terra japonica;* the exports average from 10,000 to 12,000 tons per annum, mostly to England, the United States, and Germany. Gambir, catechu, cutch, and terra japonica, are all considered, in commerce, as essentially, if not absolutely, identical.—*Dec. Tr. Dept., May* 3, 1864.

Gamboge, a yellow gum resin, obtained from several plants, and used as a pigment, and in medicine. The gamboge of commerce is mostly from Siam and Cochin China, though it is said to be obtained in large quantities from a tree growing in Ceylon. The required standard of purity, under the commercial regulations of the U. S., is 70 per cent. of pure gamboge resin, and 20 per cent. of gum.

Gambroon, a kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

Game, such wild animals and birds as are pursued and taken by sportsmen, and afford meats for the table. Chicago is the chief centre for the commerce in these kinds of animals, large shipments of which are made from thence to the Atlantic cities, and also, of some kinds, directly to England. The trade for one year, as reported in the *Times* newspaper of that city, early in 1871, was as follows:—

		Average cost.	Amount.
Buffalo,...lbs.	160,000	$ 07	$11,200
Antelope,. "	99,300	10	9,430
Venison,.. "	109,350	10	10,935
Bear,..... "	7,700	08	616
Grouse,...doz.	42,800	3 50	149,800
Quail,.... "	88,595	2 00	117,190
Ducks,... "	63,840	3 00	191,520
Geese,.....	4,650	80	3,720
Brant,.....	1,190	40	793
Partridge,doz.	104	4 00	416
Snipe,... "	1,120	2 00	2,240
Woodcock "	100	2 00	200
Pigeons,. "	33,333	1 25	41,666
Turkeys,.....	1,532	2 00	3,064
Rabbits,..doz.	15,362	1 00	13,360
Squirrels, "	300	60	180
Total.....			...$556,330

There are in Chicago numbers of wholesale firms by whom hunters are kept in regular employment to furnish them with game of every sort, and by whom some hundreds of retail dealers are supplied. In addition to these there are a number of commission merchants to whom game is consigned from the country, and who also furnish supplies both to wholesale and retail dealers, the former resorting to them principally when they have on an emergency to fill up orders for the East. A large body of men are thus enabled to follow hunting as an occupation in the west

ern States, whither the game is being gradually driven by the steady advance of civilization.

The region from which the game-dealers of Chicago obtain the bulk of their supplies comprehends the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. The two first-named States abound in prairie chickens, wild ducks, and quails. The shooting season begins in the middle of August, but not much is done commercially until the cold weather sets in, when the birds are more accessible and the wholesale traders can venture on shipping large consignments to the eastern markets. Wisconsin and Michigan are the principal sources of supply for venison; Missouri sends prairie chickens, quails, and wild turkeys; and Indiana likewise furnishes ducks and quails in considerable abundance. Buffalo, bear, and opossum meat come from farther west.

Gamel, a rice measure on the east coast of Africa, of 38 lbs. weight.

Gamene, madder which has been dried and ground, without removing the outer pellicle.

Gammon, the buttock of a hog salted and dried, and sold usually as bacon.

Gandang, a bale of 25 pieces of cloth in the Philippine islands.

Gang casks, small casks for bringing off water in boats.

Gangway, the passway or entrance into a ship by the steps on the side.

Gannister, a variety of sandstone, which when ground and mixed with clay is used for lining furnaces.

Gantang, a measure of capacity containing 256 cubic inches; in Borneo a fraction less than $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a bushel, and in the East Indies about $\frac{27}{100}$ths of a bushel.

Ganza, a coin in some parts of India, worth about two cents; also a name in India for the dried leaves and flowers of hemp, an article of export from Bombay.

Ganze-kopf, a coin current in Vienna for 20 kreutzers, and worth about 15 cents.

Garance, a trade name for ground madder.

Garancine, a dyestuff or powder, prepared from madder by boiling in diluted sulphuric acid, which dissolves the woody fibre without injuring the coloring properties. It is largely used by calico-printers for dyeing reds, and browns, and mixed colors.

Garanceux, a dyestuff prepared from spent madder, or madder which has been used once for dyeing finer colors, such as pink, purple, etc. By boiling in diluted sulphuric acid a large percentage of coloring matter is obtained, which is used for dyeing ordinary colors.

Garave, a grain measure of Syria of 41 $\frac{14}{100}$ths bushels.

Garbled, a commercial term for drugs, spices, or other goods which have been sorted or picked, and freed from impurities.

Garbles, the dross, dirt, or impurities separated from drugs and spices; sometimes called garblings.

Garee, an Indian measure for grain, oil, seeds, etc.; the garee of Masulipatam is 156$\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; at Madras 139$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; at Pondicherry 104 bushels.

Gardenia florida, the cape jasmine; the fruits and seeds are used by the Japanese to dye yellow, and the Chinese use them for the same purpose in dyeing the robes of the mandarins.

Garden-tools, spades, hoes, forks, rakes, and other implements for cultivating a garden.

Garlic, the bulb of the *allium sativum*, a very strong-scented and well known product of our vegetable gardens; employed for culinary purposes, as a condiment, and in medicine; although cultivated in every part of the United States, it is imported in considerable amounts from Malaga, Sicily, and other parts of Europe. It comes packed in ceroons.

Garnet, a corn measure of Russia.

Garnets, gems which, when cut and polished, bear some resemblance to the ruby in color, transparency, and lustre; those most esteemed in jewelry are obtained from Ceylon and Greenland. The name is derived from pomegranate, on account of the red color resembling the seeds of that fruit.

Garniec, a variable measure of capacity in some parts of Russia and in Poland; a measure of about 1 gallon.

Garnished, decorated, ornamented, or embellished.

Garnishee, a person in whose hands money or property belonging to a third person is attached, he being notified of such attachment.

Garnitz, a liquid measure at Lemberg of 1$\frac{1}{100}$ gallon; dry capacity $\frac{11}{100}$ bushel.

Garrafa, a liquid measure at Rio Janeiro of $\frac{18}{100}$ths of a gallon.

Garrafou, a Spanish name for a large stone jar in which spirits or cordials are sometimes shipped.

Gaskins, packings of hemp; wide hose or leggings.

Gaspereaux, a name for the alewife.

Gas-pipes. iron tubes for conveying gas through buildings; iron service pipe and mains for passing gas from the gas-works through the streets.

Gass, or **gassa,** a Persian money of account of the value of ½ cent.

Gassing, the process of singeing nets, lace, etc., in order to remove the hairy filaments from the cotton; it is performed by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of minute jets of gas.

Gassoul, a mineral soap exported from Morocco.

Gas tar, the bituminous substance which distils over in the manufacture of coal-gas.

Gattie, an East Indian gum, resembling gum-arabic, obtained from the babool.

Gaub, the fruit of *diospyros embryopteris*, which by expression yields tannic acid.

Gauger, a measurer of the capacity or contents of casks, etc.; an officer appointed to measure casks of liquids, and to mark the contents according to the lawful measures.

Gauging, determining the amount of liquid contained in casks, vats, etc., by internal measurement. The usual rates for gauging in New York are, for casks of all descriptions, 12 cents each; cases and baskets, 4½ cents; and porter, ale, and beer in bottles, 1½ cts. a doz.

Gauging instruments, the measuring instruments used by gaugers, as calipers, bung-rod, scale, wantage-rod, etc.

Gauntlets, long leather gloves which come up over the wrists on the arm.

Gausabey, a court in Ceylon which has jurisdiction of suits which arise in transactions in paddy.

Gauze, a thin, transparent textile fabric, made of fine silken threads, and sometimes of thread and silk; the texture is different from that of plain weaving, a degree of transparency being attained without producing a looseness of the fabric.

Gauze ribbon, a thin kind of ribbon made of gauze.

Gavel, a small parcel of grain; toll or custom.

Gaze-à-blutoir, silk gauze for millers' bolting-cloths.

Gazzies, African caravans, comprising mules and camels.

Gebok, a hamper of edible birds'-nests in the East, weighing 25 catties.

Gedda gum, a variety of the Turkey gum-arabic.

Gelatine, a jelly extracted from various animal tissues, and sold both under the name of gelatine and isinglass. Commercial gelatine, prepared for food, is in thin sheets of semi-horny texture, without taste or smell, colorless and transparent, and varying in toughness according to the tissues from which it is prepared. Gelatine is used for clarifying liquors, in the manufacture of cements, in photography, confectionery, as a chemical test for tannin, for coating pills, for capsules, in dressing silks and stuffs, for artificial flowers, for taking casts or forming moulds, etc., etc. It is largely manufactured in New York.

Gems, small stones which combine hardness and lustre with striking colors. They are divided into two kinds, real gems or jewels, and precious stones. The real *gems* comprise diamond, sapphire, ruby, spinelle, emerald, beryl, topaz, zircon, garnet, chrysoberyl, tourmaline, rubellite, essonite, cordierite, iolite, cyanite, chrysolite, and the varieties of rock crystal. *Precious stones* possess the same characters as the gems, only in a minor degree. They are generally only translucent or semitransparent, and occur in larger and in irregular masses. In commerce gems are generally named according to their colors, thus, the oriental ruby, spinelle, or topaz are all, when red, called *ruby;* if green, *emerald;* if blue, *sapphire;* and if yellow, *topaz.* Artificial gems or paste jewels are extensively manufactured in France and in England, from a kind of glass called strass, composed of rock crystal, melted with alkaline salts, and colored with metallic oxides.

Genappe, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, etc.

General average, a term signifying a contribution made by the owners of the ship, freight, and goods on board, in proportion to their respective interests, towards any particular loss or expense sustained for the general safety of the ship and cargo.

General order store, a government bonded warehouse to which, under a "General Order," all foreign merchandise is sent that is not claimed by the owner or consignee within a certain number of hours or days after the arrival of a vessel in port; the owner and the goods answer-

ble for the expenses of cartage, storage, etc.

Geneva, a spirituous liquor procured by fermenting a mixture of malt and rye, and distilling the product with juniper berries. It is principally made in the Netherlands, and chiefly at Schiedam, a town of Holland, near Rotterdam, from whence it is largely exported to the United States and other countries. It is generally called gin, but it is entirely different from a liquor generally made and sold under that name.

Genevrette, a wine made of juniper berries.

Genoa, a seaport city of northern Italy, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a large commerce, exporting olive oil, vermicelli, hemp, rags, argol, silks, velvets, paper, soap, works in marble, alabaster, coral, printed cottons of Switzerland, etc. The imports consist of cotton, cotton goods, iron, hardware, linen, wool, woollens, machinery, copper, coals, sugar, spices, indigo, hides, codfish, lead, etc. The direct trade with the United States is inconsiderable; with England it amounts to about $5,000,000 a year.

Accounts are kept in lira, divided into cents, 100 centesimi = 1 lira Italiana, the latter being exactly of the same value as the French franc. The weights and measures are 100 lbs. Genoa = 69.88 avoirdupois; 100 rottoli of 1¼ lb. = 104.83 lbs. avoirdupois; the braccio of 2⅓ palmi = 22.96 inches; the barile of wine 19.60 gals.

Gentian root, the root of *gentiana lutea*, obtained in the Alps and other elevated regions of Europe, and imported into the United States from Saxony; it is used in medicine, and it is said that the Swiss prepare from it a kind of liquor. The roots of the blue gentian which grows in North and South Carolina are said to afford a drug of equal efficacy.

Gentionella blankets, a heavy, closely woven woollen fabric, partaking of the character of petersham or pilot cloth, used for coatings and wrappers.

Georgia clay, a kind of heavy clay obtained in Georgia, and sold in the New York market to paper-makers, and it is said also to confectioners and others, to adulterate and increase the weight of their manufactures.

Georgian wool, a white and colored wool imported from Turkey, and classed among the Turkey wools.

Georgia pine, a general trade name for the timber, planks, boards, etc., of the yellow pines of Georgia, much used in New York and other northern cities for building purposes, floors, etc.

Gerah, an Indian cloth measure, equal to 2¼ inches.

Geranium oil, an oil obtained from the geranium, and imported from Turkey in 2-lb. cans.

Gerle, a wine measure of Switzerland, about 16 gallons.

Gerloantico, a fine colored marble, used for statuary purposes in Rome.

German camomile, a distinct species of camomile, the dried flowers of which are much smaller than the common kind of this country; imported from Germany.

German paste, a food sold for certain kinds of cage birds, made of pea meal, hemp-seed, maw-seed, lard, and honey or molasses.

German sarsaparilla, a name for the sweetish rhizomes of the *carex arenaria*, a plant which grows in Germany and in England.

German silver, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron, resembling silver, made of variable proportions. The genuine German silver, as originally made, consisted of copper, 40.4; nickel, 31.6; zinc, 25.4, and iron, 2.6; it is sometimes composed of copper 60, zinc 25, and nickel 15.

German steel, a kind of steel made from charcoal iron, which is produced from bog iron, etc.

German tinder, a spongy combustible substance prepared from a fungus found growing on the oak, birch, and other trees. It is also called spunk, and is known also as touchwood.

Geropiga, a factitious liquor manufactured in Portugal, and used in the adulteration of wine. It is a vile compound, strong, sweet, and high colored, consisting of brandy, molasses, unfermented grape-juice, besides various other coloring and sweetening substances, some of which it is said are of a noxious character. It is extensively used in Portugal for adulterating various kinds of wine, and is largely exported, usually in pipes containing upwards of 100 gals.

Gerra jarra, a liquid measure of Minorca, rather more than 2½ gallons.

Gesheid, a grain measure of Germany, ranging from 3 to 3½ pints.

Ghee, liquid butter, or boiled oil, made by the Hindoos from the milk of buffaloes; it is an article of considerable commercial importance in India, Arabia, and other eastern countries, and is conveyed in leather or hide bottles, holding

from 10 to 40 gallons each. Galam butter is also sometimes called ghee.

Gherkins, small cucumbers used for pickling.

Gies, strong mats made of bark, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific, to keep off the wet.

Gilding, the act of laying gold leaf on any surface by the use of size, or covering the surfaces of bodies with a thin coating of gold.

Gill, a liquid measure, four of which make one pint.

Gillenia root, the American ipecacuanha; it is obtained from the plant which grows in Pennsylvania and other Atlantic States, and is used in medicine.

Gilling thread, strong linen thread yarn, made for fishing-nets, generally put up in 1 or 2 oz. balls.

Gillosanto, a coloring substance made of argols and yellow berries.

Gilt, covered by a thin coating of gold leaf.

Gilt jewelry, gilt trinkets and ornaments of base metals, made to represent gold; mock jewelry.

Gimcracks, trifling ornaments or toys.

Gimp, silk, cotton, or worsted thread or twist, used for dress trimmings, in coach lace making, etc., it is sometimes interlaced with metallic wires.

Gin, a common trade name for the Geneva, a spirituous liquor made in Holland. As a general fact the liquor sold under the name of gin is an imitation of Dutch Geneva. What is called English Geneva, or gin, is generally prepared by adding certain flavoring ingredients to spirits made from barley or oats, the principal one being the juniper berry. But oil of turpentine, alum, calamus root, orange peel, sulphuric acid, and various other substances are said also to be used.

Gingas, cloth for mattresses.

Gingelic seeds, the seeds of the *sesamum orientale*, called also semsem seed, and teel seed.

Gingelic oil, oil obtained from the seeds of the oil-plant or semsem.

Ginger, a pungent condiment obtained from the roots of the *zinziber officinale*, which is cultivated in the East and West Indies and at Sierra Leone. The Jamaica variety, which is known in commerce as *white* ginger, is the most highly prized; besides the greater care in the selection and preparation of the roots, this variety is sometimes further whitened by bleaching with chloride of lime. The ordinary ginger of commerce is the black ginger, which is not scraped or bleached. This is mostly imported from the East Indies, and is the article in common use in the United States. The color is a light yellowish brown, while that of the white ginger, as imported from England, where it undergoes the bleaching process, is a yellowish white. The importations of the root, or green ginger, are about 2,000,000 lbs. per annum, and of ground ginger about 100,000 lbs. The last-named kind is much adulterated,—sago, tapioca, wheat flour, ground rice, and other substances being frequently employed; turmeric powder being used to preserve the color, and Cayenne pepper and mustard to disguise the foreign substances; the inferior qualities are also made to resemble the best by bleaching, and also by washing in chalk and water.

Ginger sweetmeats, a preserve made from the young and tender roots of the ginger by boiling them in syrup.

Ginghams, thin checkered or striped cotton fabrics for dresses; those for umbrellas are plain. The stripes and colors are produced in weaving, by colored yarns, not printed.

Ginko, a name for the fruit of maidenhair tree, *salisburia adiantifolia*, a large tree extensively cultivated in China for its fruit, but to what purpose the fruit is applied is not certain, as it does not appear to enter into foreign commerce, though it is said to be exposed in the markets in China.

Ginning, cleaning or separating the cotton-wool from the seeds, by the use of the cotton-gin.

Ginseng, the root of the *panax quinquefolium;* the plant grows wild in the northern, middle, and western States, and the roots, which are two or three inches long and about as thick as the little finger, are collected and brought to the seaboard cities, particularly to Philadelphia, from whence it is exported to China, where it was formerly considered as possessing wonderful curative powers. In the city of Pekin at one time it was worth its weight in gold, and the first shipments from this country yielded enormous profits; the subsequent abundant supply has diminished its value, but it still continues to be a valuable drug for export to that market. The principal collections of it for shipment are now made in Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The annual exports from the United States are about 500,000 lbs. The root is also found in Northern China, but all which is there obtained is imperial property, and if sold, commands four or five times the price of the American kind.

Ginshibuichi, an alloy of copper and silver, in which the amount of silver varies from 30 to 50 per cent. It is subjected to the same process as *shakdo*, in order to give it the much admired gray color.

Girasol, a valuable kind of mineral of a milk-white color, which reflects a red color when turned towards the sun or any bright light.

Gisborne's paint, a valuable kind of paint used for ships' bottoms, crude quicksilver being one of its constituents.

Give, to pay or exchange, as, for so many bushels of wheat, I will *give* you so much.

Giving time, an agreement by which a creditor extends the time for payment of debt beyond that contained in the original agreement.

Glace cotton, cotton threads or yarn twisted, gummed, and highly finished, used as warps for velvets, for trimmings, etc., made at Paisley and Leicestershire; also glacé sewing cotton.

Glace silk, a kind of shaded silk for ladies' dresses.

Glance, a term for certain minerals which have a metallic lustre, as glance coral, etc.

Glance wood, a hard wood imported from Cuba, and manufactured into gauging instruments, carpenters' rules, etc.

Glass, a transparent substance formed by fusing sand or silica with alkalies. The principal commercial kinds are plate glass, crown glass, window glass, bottle glass, flint glass, and colored glass. The classification in the U. S. tariff is, common window glass, cylinder and crown glass, polished, fluted, rolled, or rough plate; cast polished plate, silvered and not silvered. In manufacture there are five distinct kinds of glass, viz.: *flint glass, or crystal; crown glass, or German sheet glass; broad glass, or common window glass; bottle glass, and plate glass;* the principal ingredients used for the production of each of these kinds of glass, are silex or flint, or sea sand, and an alkali, and the varieties are produced by differences in the proportion of the constituents the nature of the alkali, the presence of foreign matters, or the process of manufacture. *Flint glass*, known also as crystal, is the most generally useful, the most brilliant and the heaviest; the alkali used in its manufacture is usually purified pearlash. *Crown glass* is the best description of window glass; the alkali used in its manufacture is the same as used for flint glass. *Broad glass* is an inferior kind of window glass; made with a cheaper kind of alkali. *Bottle glass* is still inferior in quality to broad glass, the alkali employed being the cheapest that can be procured. *Plate glass*, which is made from nearly the same materials as flint glass, with the addition of about one-fourth part of broken plate glass, derives its name from being cast on a table, on which the melted glass is distributed by means of a roller over the whole surface of the table; the plates after annealing are ground with powdered flint, and then with emery powder, and afterward polished with oxide of iron. Our importations of window glass are principally from Belgium, of plate glass and glass ware from France, Belgium, England, and Germany.

Glass armlets or **bangles;** these are made by the Chinese, of a kind of strass or glass, to imitate jade and chalcedony. They are put up in pairs, each box containing 1,000 pairs, estimated to weigh a picul, and valued at Canton at about $50. Besides wristlets and anklets, earrings, finger rings, buttons, mouth pieces of pipes, etc., are made by the Chinese of the same material.

Glasses, spectacles for assisting the sight; tumblers or goblets used as drinking vessels.

Glass beads, beads made of glass; they are made of various sizes, shapes, and colors.

Glass gall, the neutral salt skimmed from the surface of melted crown glass, also called sandiver.

Glass of antimony, a preparation of antimony which, as found in the shops, is in thin pieces and of a reddish color.

Glass paper, a preparation similar to that of emery paper, made by dusting pulverized glass upon paper which is brushed over with thin glue, used for rubbing wood and metals; thin cotton cloth is sometimes used, but this, too, is generally sold and called glass paper.

Glassware, manufactures of glass, embracing bottles, watch crystals, plain and cut glass articles, Bohemian glass, colored, painted, and ornamented glass, etc., etc.

Glauber salts, sulphate of soda, named after the discoverer, *Rodolph Glauber*, a German chemist.

Glaze, an enamel, or transparent coating which covers the surface of pottery ware, produced by the application of a powder which vitrifies by heat.

Glazed, covered with glaze.

Glaziers' diamond, a cutting tool used by glaziers, consisting of a small diamond mounted in a handle.

Glazing, applying a varnish or vitreous coating of any kind to articles.

Glenlivet, a Scotch whiskey, named from the district in which it is made.

Gloss, a lustre, a shining surface, as silk, linen, or alpaca goods, which are glossy.

Glossy, having a smooth, shining surface.

Gloucester cheese, a kind of cheese made in the county of Gloucester, in England, known in trade as single and double Gloucester.

Gloves, coverings for the hands, made of fur skins, buck skin, sheep skins, kid skins, rat skins, and skins of other animals; of wool, worsted, cotton, linen, india rubber, cloth, etc. Those made from kid skins form the largest portion in numbers and value which enter into the trade of France, England, and the United States; and the best are those made in France, where it is computed not less than 4,500,000 skins are annually cut up in their manufacture. The importation of leather gloves into the United States, chiefly from France, and principally ladies' and gentlemen's kids, amount to about $2,000,000 annually; of worsted, thread, and other gloves, mostly from England and Germany, the annual importation amounts to about $1,000,000. Large numbers of gloves are also manufactured at Gloversville, N. Y., also in Philadelphia, New York, and in Connecticut and Massachusetts. They are made of deer skins, imported goat and sheep skins, and from a kind of hog skin from South America, and of a kip skin of India. Some of the sheep-skin ladies' gloves made in England, and called imitation kid, are very handsomely finished and very showy, and are sold in many parts of the country as real kid; while most of the best of those from sheep skin made in the United States, especially men's gloves, are sold by the retailers as dog-skin gloves.

"English glove makers," says Mr. *McCulloch*, "have not successfully competed with France, and even Germany is now beginning to send us large quantities of leather gloves. In the articles of cotton and Lisle gloves, Germany sends three-fourths of those now (1868) sold in England, and for export has nearly the whole custom of the United States (formerly buying this class of glove in Nottingham and Leicester)."

"Free trade," continues Mr. *McCulloch*, "has enabled us to buy and sell foreign merchandise here, but at the same time has almost extinguished a great part of this industry with us."

Glove stretchers, wooden stretching instruments kept for use at retail glove or hosiery stores, for opening the fingers of gloves, that they may be more easily drawn on the hand of the customer.

Glucose, a potato starch used instead of gum-arabic by weavers, cloth dressers, paper stainers, etc., and for stiffening gauzes, glazing of paper, etc. It is also used by brewers and confectioners.

Glue, an animal gluten, or impure form of gelatine, obtained from various animal substances by boiling them in water, straining the solution, and evaporating and cooling. It is manufactured from hoofs and ears of cattle, from refuse bone chippings and parings of hides and horns, the pelts obtained from furriers, etc. It is chiefly employed for cementing wood work in carpentry and in cabinet work, but is also used by hatters, by printers, and in the arts. The strongest glue is in thin sheets of a dark color, free from cloudy spots and perfectly transparent. The consumption is very large, but the amount imported is inconsiderable, as it is produced on a large scale at various places in the United States, notably at the glue factory of Peter Cooper, in New York.

Glutinous, viscid or tenacious; having the quality of glue.

Glycerine, a kind of syrup or liquid, a product of fats and oils; when pure, it is transparent, colorless, and inodorous. It is used in the arts and in pharmacy; and by Scheele, the discoverer, was called the sweet principle of oils.

Gnatoo, a name for clothing made from the bark of the Chinese paper mulberry.

Goats' hair, the fleece or hair of several species of goat; the long wool of the Angora goat, called mohair, and the soft down of the goats of Thibet are especially esteemed for manufacturing purposes.

Goat-skins, these are largely imported, and manufactured, in this country, into morocco leather; they generally come in bales, and are brought from Tampico,

Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Buenos Ayres, and Curaçoa; those from the first three named places being worth, say, 42 cts. per lb., against 35 cts. for those from the last-named places.

Goats' rue, the roots of the *galega virginiana*, used in medicine.

Goats' wool, the wool or hair of the Angora goat of Asiatic Turkey, celebrated for its softness, and is exported to the extent of about 2,000,000 lbs. annually.

Gobelins, tapestry and carpets manufactured at the Royal Manufactory of the Gobelins, at Paris; the name is derived from Giles or Jehan Gobelin, a Flemish dyer, who founded the establishment, which now belongs to the French Government; the articles produced excel in colors, designs, textures, strength, and fineness all others, but they are not sold. Tapestry in the *gobelin style* is manufactured at Beauvais in France.

Go-between, a kind of agent for both parties.

Gobillards, planks for stairs.

Goblet, a name for the bechar, a dry measure of Switzerland, 64 of which make a sack of grain.

Godfrey's cordial, a popular medicinal syrup sold by apothecaries, composed of tincture of opium, oil of sassafras, molasses, alcohol, and anise-seed.

Godown, a warehouse or store for storing merchandise in the East Indies.

Goelack, a weight in Java for pepper, of about 2 lbs.

Goffered ruche, plaited quillings or trimmings of lace or muslin.

Goffering, plaiting, puckering, or fluting linen, lace, etc.

Golader, an Indian store-keeper.

Golah, the Hindostan name for a warehouse.

Gold, the most valuable of all the metals, and used by all civilized nations as a standard of value. Besides entering largely into the arts, it forms the coin most generally in use in Europe and the United States, and is an article of production and export from the latter country. Gold is preferable to silver for coin, as the expense of coining a given sum is only about one tenth of that of silver, while it is much more conveniently carried; and in large sums it is more easily and rapidly paid out. It is exported in bars and in coin.

A great impetus was given to commerce about the middle of the present century, by the astonishing increase in the production of gold which took place at that period. The immediate effect was an advance in the prices of certain necessary articles required in the then remote mining regions of California and Australia, and in a demand for vessels to transport these articles, together with thousands of adventurous miners and traders, to the mining districts. The next effect was to disturb the relative values of products; gold being the standard of value. This gave higher prices; higher prices stimulated production; and increased production demanded of commerce new markets for exchanges, and new and larger facilities for effecting them. This demand upon American commerce was promptly met. It immediately established steam communication between New York and New Granada; founded a new city on the coast of the latter country for the accommodation of general commerce; built a railroad across the Isthmus of Darien; organized steamers on the Pacific, to connect New York with San Francisco; constructed a telegraph across or under the Atlantic Ocean; made and equipped a railroad over and through the hitherto comparatively impassable Rocky Mountains; and, finally, established direct steam communication between our own country and Japan, China, and the East Indies: all these wonderful achievements having been accomplished within the space of about 20 years after the new discoveries of gold.

The continued production of gold from the sources alluded to, as well as from other parts of the world, would seem to preclude the probability of a return to the general scale of prices which existed prior to the year 1850.

The annual production of gold throughout the world is now pretty uniform; the amount varying in each country more or less each year, but in the aggregate is probably not far from $200,000,000; some estimates are below and others above that amount. In a report made to Congress recently it was put down at $150,000,000; furnished by different countries as follows:—

United States	$60,000,000
Mexico and South America	5,000,000
Australia	60,000,000
British America	5,000,000
Siberia	15,000,000
Elsewhere	5,000,000
Total	$150,000,000

Gold, made of gold.

Gold amalgam, a yellowish white

mineral; a mixture of gold and quicksilver.

Gold-beaters' skin, a fine membrane prepared from the intestines of the ox, or other animals, between layers of which gold-beaters lay the sheets of their metal while they beat it into leaves. A mould of gold-beaters' skin contains 800 to 1,200 leaves, about 5¼ inches square.

Gold cloth, a woven cloth of golden wire.

Gold coin, coin made of gold, alloyed with copper or silver to render it sufficiently hard; the extent of such alloy being fixed by the government. The standard for the gold coins of the United States is 9 parts of pure gold and 1 of alloy; of Great Britain, 11 parts of fine gold and 1 of alloy.

Gold dust, gold ore or fine grains or particles of gold as washed from the earth in the gold fields; conveyed by miners in goose quills, vials, etc., and in larger amounts in tin cases soldered and sealed up.

Golden, made of gold; of the color of gold.

Golden rule, in arithmetic the Rule of Three or rule of proportion, so named on account of its universal use and great practical value.

Golden yellow, a pigment of sulphur of antimony, which produces an orange yellow.

Gold foil, thin rolled sheets of gold, used chiefly by dentists.

Gold frames, picture and looking-glass frames, made of wood and other material and gilded.

Gold lace, the commercial name for a kind of gilt-lace or trimming; a rod of silver is thinly coated with gold, and then rolled and drawn until it becomes an exquisitely fine flattish wire. By this time the gold has become so thin that one ounce covers one hundred miles of wire, and yet it coats the silver in every part. Yellow silk thread, spun for this purpose, has this silver gilt wire twisted around it, and then gold lace, braidings, etc., are woven with the complex thread prepared. France and Belgium excel in this manufacture.

Gold leaf, gold beaten by hammers into thin sheets. The regular commercial gold leaf is about $\frac{1}{150000}$ of an inch in thickness, though much of it is not more than $\frac{1}{200000}$ of an inch, varying in thickness and fineness according to the purposes for which it is intended; 25 of these gold sheets or leaves, which are about 3¼ inches square, are laid between the leaves of paper, which constitute what is called a book; the color of the leaf depends on the alloy. Our gold coin affords a good leaf material, and is much used by gold-beaters. An article of leaf called "*Half gold*" is frequently imported, and consists of a body of silver slightly plated or coated on one side with an alloy of gold, or sometimes with Dutch metal.

Gold mounting, the gold or gold plated furnishing or embellishing of articles, as the mounting of a sword with gold scabbard or hilt; the buckles, rings, and other metal parts of harness plated with gold; the gold settings of gems, etc.

Gold paper, a fancy paper, the surface of one side of which is covered with a gold size.

Gold pens. Gold pens are made to almost every required pattern, and may be found ready made adapted to almost every style of writing. For bookkeepers and accountants they are cheaper and more convenient than any other kind of pen, but for miscellaneous and irregular uses, they are no better, probably not so good, as steel pens.

Gold plate, dishes or table service of gold.

Gold pleasure, the *camelina sativa*, or wild flax; a plant cultivated for its seeds, which produce oil; the stems also yield a coarse but valuable fibre.

Gold powders, various preparations of metallic gold used in medicine.

Gold purple, a precipitate of the solutions of gold and tin, a very durable color, principally used in miniature painting, called also *Cassius's purple.*

Gold size, a kind of gold paint or thick tenacious varnish used by gilders.

Goldsmith, a worker or dealer in gold and silver articles and ornaments, and in jewelry.

Gold thread, a thread of silk covered with gold wire.

Gold thread root, the roots of the *coptis trifoliata*, consisting of long yellow, thread-like bitter roots used in medicine; the plant grows in Canada and in some parts of New England.

Gold wire, wire made of silver and gilded; sometimes made of gold.

Golette, an Italian vessel.

Golpathen, an Indian striped silk.

Golt shut, a gold or silver ingot.

Golve-shoes, india-rubber or leather overshoes, also called galoshes.

Goma oil, an oil obtained from the

seeds of the goma plant, a species of nettle; made by the Japanese, in California.

Gombetta, a dry measure used in Genoa, equal to 2¼ pints nearly.

Gome, grease for cart-wheels, or the black grease of cart-wheels.

Gomeh, in India, a handful; literally as many rice stalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped by the hand.

Gomelin, a prepared potato starch in powders or crystals; German dextrine, used as weavers' glue and for dressing printed calicoes.

Gomutus sago, a farinaceous substance obtained from the gomutus palm, a native of Cochin China and the Indian Isles.

Gomutus, a name for the palm, *arenga saccharifera*, which furnishes the valuable fibre known in commerce under the name of ejoo. The fibre itself is also sometimes called gomuti, or gomutus. The juice of this palm when fermented is palm wine.

Gonakie gum, a bitter variety of Senegal gum.

Gonda, a Venetian galley; flat-bottomed boat.

Gondola, a large, curiously ornamented barge, navigated on the Venetian canals, usually by two oarsmen.

Gong metal, an alloy of 100 parts of copper and about 25 parts of tin, the metal used in the manufacture of Chinese gongs; and known also in commerce under the name of tutenague, or China spelter.

Gongonah, a variety of the Paraguay tea.

Good, responsible; genuine, as, a *good* bill.

Goods, in its most enlarged use, this word embraces all kinds of merchandise, as, Stokes & Co. are just receiving a supply of *goods*; when its use is restricted, it is usually by prefacing a qualifying word, as dry goods, fancy goods, spring goods, fall goods, etc.

Goods train, the term used in England for what, in the United States, is called a freight train.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the general use of this phrase, though by no means well defined, seems generally to apply to the entire range or assortment embraced in the stock in trade of a merchant; a careful analysis of the phrase may furnish a suggestive if not a distinct meaning to each of its members, thus:—*goods*, as applied to all textile fabrics; *wares*, to all metal, wooden, earthen, or other manufactures; and *merchandise*, to all crude, unmanufactured, and heavy commercial products. Shares in railroad companies, manufacturing companies, and in joint-stock companies generally, are considered as "goods, wares, and merchandise," within the statute of frauds. Goods and wares may be any kind or description of movable articles, which in themselves have a commercial character, and yet not always, nor necessarily, be merchandise. By the act of Congress of March 2, 1821, merchandise coming from any foreign territory adjacent to the United States in a boat, raft, canoe, carriage, or sleigh, was made subject to the regular duties. It was held by the Circuit Court in Vermont, that a horse brought from an adjacent territory into the United States for the *purpose of sale*, or of being kept there, "is merchandise subject to duty," within the meaning of this section. In July, 1866, Congress amended the Act of 1821, so that wherever in said act the word "merchandise" occurs, the same shall read, "goods, wares, and merchandise."

Good-will, that interest which attaches to an established business, and which may be the subject of purchase from an outgoing occupant. The good-will of a business is very frequently the subject of purchase and sale. Whether a man who sells his stock and the good-will of his business may enter upon a similar business so near to the old stand as to interfere materially with the purchaser, is, perhaps, not well settled in law; but in common honesty no one who receives a pecuniary compensation for the patronage or custom of his established business is at liberty to interfere with the rights thus acquired by the purchaser.

Googul, a resinous substance resembling myrrh, met with in India, and believed to be the bdellium of commerce.

Goondooming, a seed or bead used, in some parts of the East, as a weight for gold and silver, nearly equal to one grain.

Goor, a name for the syrup of the date palm, also called jaggery.

Goose grass, the *galium aparine*,—a plant common in Europe and the United States, the expressed juice of which is variously prepared in medicine, and the herb itself is used in the form of ointments or decoctions.

Gossamer, a very thin gauze, or finely woven silken web.

Goureau, a kind of fig; madonna fig.

Goureur, one who adulterates and cheats in drugs.

Gouze, a name in Bombay for the grain weight, used in weighing gold and silver.

Gowland's lotion, a popular English cosmetic,—the oil of bitter almonds mixed with sugar, spirits, and corrosive sublimate.

Grab, a Malabar ship.

Grace, the days allowed for payment, to the payer of a promissory note, or accepter of a bill of exchange, beyond the time which appears on its face.

Graddan, Scotch snuff.

Grade, quality, as different grades of flour.

Grain, the smallest weight in use, 7,000 of which make 1 lb. avoirdupois, and 5,760, 1 lb. troy. In 1266 it was ordained by English statute that 32 grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear and well dried should make a pennyweight, 20 of which should make an ounce, 12 of which should make a pound. The pound then consisted of 7,680 grains, but subsequent changes finally resulted in the present standard. The troy grain as a weight for gold and silver, apothecaries' grain, and grain avoirdupois, are the same; but the grain for diamonds is 0.79 gr., for pearls 0.80, in France, for precious stones 0.79, Geneva 0.82, Liège 0.75, Marseilles 0.68, Neufchatel 0.82; a small copper coin in Malta.

Grain, a word used by merchants to express a process of manufacture, as goods *dyed* in the grain, that is, the raw materials were dyed before the manufacture.

Grained, painted in imitation of the grain or fibres of certain woods.

Grain leather, dressed hides, or skins finished and blacked on the grain side.

Grains, the husks of malt or other grain after brewing or distillation.

Grains of Paradise, the aromatic seeds of several species of *amomum*, a kind of mellagata pepper from the coast of Guinea, from Siam, and Arabia. The fruit is shaped like a grape, and contains three cells, each of which has a number of blackish seeds. The seeds lose their pungent stimulating properties unless carefully sealed.

Grain tin, crystalline tin ore; metallic tin smelted with charcoal.

Gram, in oriental commerce a name for several kinds of pulse; also a sort of grain raised in Bengal for horses.

Gram, or *gramme*, the unity of the French system of weights, equal to $15\frac{43}{100}$ grains. By the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, for certain postal services, one half-ounce avoirdupois is made equivalent to 15 grams of the metric weights, and so adopted in progression.

Grain, in commerce, the collective name for all kinds of cereals, as wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and perhaps also rice; though in speaking of the grain market, or of the scarcity of grain, or of the shipment of grain, rice would not enter into the account. Grain forms a leading article in the domestic commerce of our country; and as we produce more than we consume, it also forms an article of export; the exports, however, seldom reaching 10 per cent. of our product, more usually less than 5 per cent. The bulk of the shipments of grain are to Great Britain and Canada. The exports of grain for one year, 1869, were as follows:—

Oats, bush.	481,871....	$306,678
Rye, "	49,501....	55,957
Wheat, "	17,557,836....	24,383,259
Barley, "	60,000....	47,000
Corn, "	7,047,197....	6,820,719
Rice, "	2,232,833....	145,931

During the same year there was exported of—

Wheat flour, bbls.	2,431,873..	$18,813,865
Rye flour, "	7,228..	52,250
Corn meal "	309,867..	1,656,273

Allowing each barrel of flour to be equal to five bushels of grain, it follows that the entire export grain trade for the year was 31,833,048 bushels, and the money value, exclusive of rice, was $45,268,282. Estimating the entire product of the year at 1,450,000,000 bushels, it follows that less than 2½ per cent. of the product of the year was exported.

At the International Statistical Congress held at the Hague in 1869, Mr. S. B. Ruggles, delegate from the government of the United States of America, presented an elaborately prepared statement of the cereal [grain] products of Europe and the United States, a document of peculiar interest to American and European merchants. The following exhibit of the product was the result of the most careful examination of official documents, and the most thorough comparisons with unofficial and private sources of information. The fourth and sixth columns show the ratio of bushels to population. The figures show imperial bushels.

Product of Grain in Europe and the United States.

NATIONS.	Pop. 1868.	Tot. imp. bush.		Of wheat bush.	
European Russia	62,636,036	1,359,437,500	21.7	439,437,500	7.0
Including Finland and Poland	7,227,823	125,000,000	17.3	20,000,000	2.9
Total	69,883,867	1,484,437,500	21.2	459,437,500	6.6
Germany, North and South	38,768,291	664,411,100	17.1	108,396,000	2.8
France	38,954,782	717,215,996	18.3	321,153,252	8.3
Austria and Hungary	35,444,876	571,254,765	16.1	143,000,000	4.1
United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland	30,380,787	380,887,930	12.5	128,285,260	4.1
Total	213,432,603	3,818,207,291	17.8	1,159,272,012	5.5
Sweden and Norway	5,995,496	76,225,000	12.7	2,960,000	0.5
Denmark	1,783,625	57,434,700	32.2	2,396,900	1.3
Netherlands	3,616,318	29,360,119	8.1	3,665,564	1.0
Belgium	4,901,004	64,297,692	13.0	16,138,936	3.2
Switzerland	2,517,182	17,200,000	6.8	2,100,000	0.8
Total	18,813,625	244,517,511	13.0	27,261,400	1.4
Italy	25,585,060	191,662,413	7.1	95,560,129	3.7
Spain, with Balearic Islands	16,850,515	204,876,890	12.1	87,732,150	5.3
Portugal	4,035,460	26,505,838	6.5	5,081,622	1.2
Roumania	4,605,810	129,446,658	20.1	30,143,780	6.5
Servia	1,222,000	10,000,000	8.2	2,000,000	1.6
Greece, with Ionian Islands	1,375,492	9,300,000	6.7	3,200,000	2.3
European Turkey	10,500,000	120,000,000	11.4	50,000,000	4.8
Total	63,877,065	691,791,799	10.9	273,717,681	4.5
Total of Europe	296,123,293	4,754,516,604	16.0	1,460,051,093	4.9
United States of America: In 1850	23,191,876	844,024,821	36.5	97,358,288	4.2
In 1860	31,445,080	1,221,428,452	38.8	165,834,491	5.3
In 1868	39,000,000	1,405,449,653	36.0	217,033,600	5.5

NATIONS.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Bkwh't & Millet.	Corn.	Rice.
European Russia	300,000,000	160,000,000	400,000,000	35,000,000	24,000,000	1,000,000
Inc. Finland and Poland.	30,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....
Total	330,000,000	185,000,000	435,000,000	50,000,000	24,000,000	1,000,000
Germany	194,000,937	102,550,555	247,276,693	12,186,915	.....	.....
France	74,542,974	54,924,897	200,424,579	31,025,925	30,144,369	.....
Austria and Hungary	84,249,096	55,271,360	104,137,771	2,875,801	181,242,350	478,387
U. Kingdom, Gt. Britain and Ireland	1,644,810	72,182,380	178,775,480	.....	.....	.....
Total	684,437,817	469,929,192	1,165,614,523	96,088,641	235,386,719	1,478,387
Sweden and Norway	17,419,000	16,549,000	36,297,000	3,000,000	.....	.....
Denmark	15,729,370	17,281,129	20,900,210	1,127,100	.....	.....
Netherlands	6,362,311	4,146,985	11,094,042	4,091,217	.....	.....
Belgium	19,794,520	5,513,000	20,389,156	2,462,080	.....	.....
Switzerland	8,500,000	1,400,000	5,200,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	67,805,201	44,890,105	93,880,408	10,680,397	.....	.....
Italy	7,699,809	20,534,906	.....	17,993,738	45,515,637	4,358,194
Spain, with Balearic Isl.	41,427,940	47,731,500	.....	(22,975,300)	.....	2,000,000
Portugal	4,316,139	1,756,812	518,897	.....	14,332,368	500,000
Roumania	2,349,936	15,222,820	4,166,820	7,797,695	74,803,606	.....
Servia	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Greece, with Ionian Isl.	1,300,000	1,800,000	200,000	.....	2,800,000	.....
European Turkey	15,000,000	20,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000
Total	78,093,824	109,046,038	14,885,717	54,948,733	157,451,611	8,858,194
Total of Europe	830,326,842	623,865,335	1,274,380,648	161,717,771	392,838,303	10,336,581
U. S of America—1850	13,745,413	5,005,546	142,082,425	8,677,204	573,568,882	3,585,558
1860	20,320,786	15,146,209	172,606,004	17,112,584	827,887,425	3,121,959
1868	21,809,525	22,180,535	246,993,375	19,135,114	878,157,094	.....

Gramigna, a name in Italy for the roots of couch or dog grass, *triticum repens*, a favorite food for horses and cattle; it is computed that upwards of $200,000 worth of this root is annually consumed in the city of Naples alone.

Granary, a warehouse, or place where grain of all kinds is stored.

Granila, the dust or small fragments of the cochineal insect.

Granite, rock, composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica; much used as a building stone, and usually sold by the ton of 14 cubic feet, or, if dressed, by the superficial foot. The most celebrated quarries are at Quincy, Mass., but good quarries are found all along the coast of Maine and throughout New England.

Grano, a money of account in Italy.

Granulated, formed into small parts or grains, as in sugar.

Grao, a weight of Brazil of 0.77 grains.

Grapes, the fruit of the vine, forming in their fresh ripe state an article of domestic commerce of considerable importance; several kinds of our native grapes, the Catawba, Isabella, Delaware, Concord, and California grapes being largely cultivated and sent to market in boxes or baskets and sold by the pound. The only grapes imported to any extent is a large solid kind of green grape in large bunches, brought from Malaga, put up in sawdust, and packed in casks. In their dried state as raisins our imports are large. The dried currants of the Ionian Islands are known as grapes, but not recognized as such in American commerce. The grape-vine, says Mr. Loudon, is among fruits, what wheat is among the cereal grasses, or the potato among the farinaceous roots; and like them, in every country where it will grow, is cultivated with pre-eminent care.

Grape-seed oil. An oil of commerce prepared from the seeds of *vitis vinifera*, or common grape, by pressure; it is yellow, slightly odorous, and, when fresh, of a mild taste, but becomes thick and rancid by age.

Graphite, the mineral commonly called black lead or plumbago; used for lead pencils, melting-pots, as a polish for iron stoves, and as a lubricator for fine machinery; it is found at Sturbridge, Mass., Ticonderoga, N. Y., St. John's, N. B., in the Island of Ceylon, and other localities; the most famous mine in the world for pencils is that of Borrowdale, in Cumberland, England; and for crucibles or other manufactures, the mines of Ceylon furnish the chief supplies.

Grapholite, a kind of writing slate.

Grapnels, anchors with hooks instead of flukes, for small boats.

Grappe, ground madder from which the outer pellicle has been removed.

Grass cloth, a common name for the textile fabrics produced in China and sold as China grass cloth, or *hiá-pú*,—summer cloth, or Chinese linen.

Grass mats, door-mats made of Spanish or other kinds of grasses.

Grass oils, odorous volatile oils obtained from scented grasses.

Grave, to clean a ship's bottom by burning.

Graving dock, a dock into which vessels are taken to have their bottoms examined and graved.

Gray goods, cotton fabrics woven in the gray and known as printing cloths: imported calicoes, or uncolored delaines.

Gray, a color; also a term applied to fabrics of cotton, linen, or worsted, or to mixed fabrics of the above materials (intended to be afterward bleached or colored), in the state in which they came from the loom or spindle.

Grease, animal fat of any kind; the term grease is specially used for the fats sold to soap-boilers; and a mixture of tallow, palm and sperm oils, alkali, etc, constitutes an article called grease, which is in large demand by railway engineers, for the locomotives and cars.

Great hundred, the long hundred of six score, or 120.

Greaves, the sediment of melted tallow; the refuse of tallow-chandlers, made into cakes, and in England used for feeding dogs and cattle.

Grebe skins, the skins of an aquatic bird, the feathers of several species of which are like fur, and are retained on the skin and worn as trimmings, or made into muffs, cuffs, etc.

Green, a color; the substances employed and sold as green paints and dyes, as, Brunswick, Friesland, chrome, iris, emerald, Scheel's green, verditer, etc.; unripe, immature, unseasoned.

Greenbacks, a common name for the bills originally issued as money by the government of the United States during the great rebellion, the engraved backs of which are printed with green ink.

Green bice, a green pigment,—carbonate of copper.

Green cloth, a name for green baize.

Green crops, the farm products which are sent to market or sold before they come to full maturity, as, green vegetables, carrots, turnips, grasses, etc.

Green earth, a mineral, a variety of talc, known by artists under the name of mountain green.

Green ebony, a wood obtained from the West Indies, and used for round rulers, turnery, etc., and as a dyestuff.

Green grocer, a retail dealer in vegetables and fruit in their fresh or green state; generally connected with small, regular grocery-stores.

Greenheart timber, a fine-grained hard wood, obtained from Guiana, and used for turnery and other purposes The timber will square from 18 to 24 inches, and is found without a knot from 60 to 70 feet long.

Green sand, a silicious stone used as a whetstone for scythes, &c.

Green soap, a name for soft soap,—derived from the color imparted by hempseed oil, from which it is largely made in Europe.

Green-stone, the name for a kind of inferior marble.

Green tea, one of the two commercial classifications of tea of which there are several kinds; as, twankay, hyson skin, hyson, young hyson, imperial, and gunpowder.

Green turtle, a kind of turtle obtained in large numbers at the Tortugas and other West Indian Islands, and shipped alive by steamers to our Atlantic cities and to Europe, to be made into turtle soup. The number annually taken amounts to many thousands, each one weighing from 50 lbs. to 500 lbs. It derives its name from the color of its fat.

Green verditer, the same in substance as blue verditer, the latter being converted into green by boiling.

Green vitriol, crystallized sulphate of iron.

Green weed, dyers' weed; green broom.

Grège, a French term applied to raw silk.

Grematic, a fibrous material, probably a kind of moss, from the East Indies, used for weaving into straw hats.

Grenat, dried lemon-peel.

Grimellino, a money of account in Tripoli.

Grindery warehouse, the name in England for a finding-store.

Grinding slips, hones; a kind of oil-stone.

Grindstones, flat circular stones of different diameters and thickness, mounted on axles in such a manner as to revolve by the application of a slight force, and thus employed to polish steel manufactures, and to sharpen or give edge to edged tools and cutting instruments. They are also used for shaping precious stones, articles in metal and in glass, and in polishing the surfaces of manufactured articles of any sort. In accordance with the variety of their uses, they are of different forms and of various sizes and qualities of stone. They are imported into the United States from England, Scotland, France, Sweden, and Nova Scotia; and those of good and varying qualities are also quarried in various localities in Ohio, and on the shores of Lake Huron, in Michigan. The English method of classification by measurement is by *foots*, a grindstone foot being 8 inches,—the size being found by adding the diameter and thickness together and dividing by 8,—thus, a stone 56 inches diameter by 8 inches thick, making together 64 inches, is an 8 foots stone.

Griotte, a speckled marble.

Grip, a small French vessel.

Grisette, a common brown French stuff fabric, worn by females of inferior class, whence the transfer of the name to the wearer.

Grist, a term in common use in the country, as applied to small parcels of grain taken to the mill to be ground for family use; the word is well known in the common saying, "All is grist that comes to his mill."

Grit, hard sandstone employed for millstones, grindstones, etc.; the coarse part of meal.

Grits, cracked or coarsely ground wheat; a preparation for which, as a wholesome food, there is a large demand.

Groats, oats deprived of their husks, and cut or bruised in the mill—a preparation esteemed as a nourishing food.

Grocer, one who sells sugars, coffee, tea, liquors, spices, etc., etc. An importer of these articles, who sells through auction or commission houses, or by the cargo, is not termed a grocer, nor is he a grocer who sells or deals in only one kind of the above-named articles. The term originally meant a wholesale dealer, or one who sold by the gross, and the word was spelled *grosser*, but it is now equally applicable to retailers.

Groceries, this term is used with much indefiniteness of meaning, and varies and accommodates itself to embrace com-

modities according to the place where they are found for sale. Thus, sugar, coffee, tea, spices, etc., collectively are always groceries; and liquors, dried fruits, cheese, salt, butter, soap, candles, starch, and such like, are groceries when found in connection with the first-named articles. Generally all articles employed and consumed in the household and in cookery, and, excepting meats and vegetables, such as are used on the table, are groceries.

Grocers' drugs, condiments or spices used in cookery or on the table,—as ginger, pepper, allspice, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, alum, baking powders, cream of tartar, etc.

Grocery stores, stores where are kept for sale groceries; and, in the general retail trade, including also various articles consumed in the household, as meal, rice, provisions, etc.

Grogram, stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile; also, a fabric made of silk and mohair.

Grosgrain, a heavy corded silk, of various colors, used for ladies' dresses.

Gros, a money of Venice, 3 cents; also a money in Bavaria and other parts, of 2 florins and 24 kreutzers; a French weight of 50.02 grains, at Neufchatel 62.71 grains.

Groschen, a small silver coin and money of account in various parts of Germany; in north Germany the dollar, *thaler*, is divided into 24 *good groschen*,—in Prussia, where the dollar of account is a coin (thaler 69 cents), it is divided into 30 *silver groschen*.

Gros de Naples, a plain neatly woven silken fabric made of organzine silk.

Gross, 12 dozen; the great gross is 12 times 12 dozen. There are certain kinds of articles always sold by the gross, as buttons, lead pencils, bottles, etc., instead of by the dozen, as eggs, or by the 100 or 1000, as cigars, etc.

Gross average, the average which falls on the cargo and freight as well as on the ship.

Gros sou, a French copper coin of ten centimes, not quite 2½ cents.

Gross weight, the total weight of goods, including chests, bags, boxes, and the like.

Grot, Groote, a petty money of Germany, worth about a cent.

Ground, the color first put on the surface; the prevailing or principal color of a woven fabric.

Ground blood, a preparation of blood used as a fertilizer,—blood divested of its water, and ground. It is largely manufactured at the slaughter-houses at Communipaw, near New York, put up in bags of 150 lbs. each, and sold by the lb.

Ground-nuts, more commonly sold in this country under the name of Peanuts. See Peanuts.

Ground-nut oil, a fixed oil obtained by expression from the ground-nuts, often sold under the name of nut-oil.

Groundsel, a wild plant, the *senecio vulgaris*, found in waste places and gardens from New England to Pennsylvania, the buds and seeds of which are gathered and sold for food for Canary and other cage birds.

Gruaux, wheat flour coarsely ground, but freed from the husk.

Gruyere, a favorite kind of Swiss cheese, which is said to owe its excellence to the mixture of herbs which grow in the valley of Gruyere, and especially to the fragrant flowers and seeds of the melilot; it is computed that 4,000,000 lbs. of this cheese is made annually in the vicinity of Gruyere.

Guachopoli wood, a valuable timber wood, exported largely from Guayaquil.

Guaco leaves, the leaves of a plant allied to the *eupatorium*, which grows in Central America and in the West Indies, used as a drug, and said to be an antidote for the bites of poisonous serpents.

Guaiac, the concrete juice or resin obtained from the guaiacum tree, a valuable drug, which, if genuine and of good quality, should afford 80 per cent. of pure resin. It is frequently found adulterated with turpentine.

Guaiacum wood, the wood of the guaiacum tree, commonly called lignum vitæ, which grows in Jamaica and Hayti and other West India islands; it is imported in billets or logs, and is used in turnery, and the shavings or raspings are sold by the turners to druggists, and used in medicine.

Guanaco, a name for alpaca cloth, or fabric made from the wool or hair of the guanaco, a variety of the alpaca.

Guano, a valuable fertilizer consisting of the decomposed bodies and excrements of aquatic birds, which have accumulated for ages on uninhabited islets in different parts of the world. Upon the Chincha and the Lobos islands off the coasts of Peru the deposit is enormous, estimated in 1856

to be 57,000,000 of tons; in some localities on one of these islands it attains a thickness of 150 feet; these islands are under the control of the Peruvian government, and the revenue derived from this trade at one time exceeded that from all other sources. Valuable deposits are also found upon Baker's, Jarvis, and Howland's islands; these are under the control of the American Guano Company of New York, held and operated under the protection of the Government of the United States, in the manner provided for by the Act of Congress recited below. The Peruvian is considered the most valuable; much of which, however, is adulterated by inferior kinds, or by substances which have no value as fertilizers. Guano is imported into all European countries, but principally to the United States and England, amounting in each of these countries to nearly half a million of tons annually; it is shipped both in bulk and in bags.

By the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856, any citizen or citizens of the United States, who may have, or shall hereafter discover a deposit of guano on any island, rock, or key, not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government, and not occupied by the citizens of any other government, and shall take peaceable possession thereof and occupy the same, said island, rock, or key may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States. And the discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assignees, being citizens of the United States, may be allowed, at the pleasure of Congress, the exclusive right of occupying said island, rocks, or keys, for the purpose of obtaining said guano, and of selling and delivering the same to citizens of the United States for the purpose of being used therein, and may be allowed to charge and receive for every ton thereof, delivered along side a vessel, in proper tubs, and within reach of ship's tackle, a sum not exceeding $8 per ton for the best quality, or $4 per ton in its native state of deposit. But no guano to be taken except for the use of citizens of the United States. So much of the provision of the above act as prohibits the export of guano to other countries, was by act of July 28, 1866, suspended for five years from July 14, 1867.

Guarantee, he to whom a guaranty is made.

Guarantor, one who is bound to another for the fulfilment of an engagement by a third party; he who makes a guaranty.

Guaranty, the contract entered into by a guarantor; a promise made upon a good consideration to answer for the payment of some debt in case of the failure of another party who is in the first instance liable to such payment. It is a common business transaction, and no special phrases or form is necessary, but the words must be such as will clearly express the intention.

Guava, a species of pomegranate cultivated in the tropics for the fruit; the aromatic leaves of some kinds are used as a substitute for the leaf of the betel pepper.

Guava jelly, a favorite preserve or jam made in the West Indies from the fruit of the guava, and imported in small thin wooden boxes, weighing from half a lb. to 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs.

Guild, a commercial association or corporation possessing special privileges; a company of merchant freemen in every royal borough in Scotland; in London the guilds or companies have an importance on account of their freemen possessing certain municipal privileges, and their Halls are called Guild Halls.

Guilder, a silver coin of the Netherlands, of the value of about 40 cents.

Guinea, a British gold coin, commercially obsolete, the sovereign long since having been substituted; but the term is still in frequent use, colloquially.

Guinea corn, a name in the West Indies for several species of *panicum*, cultivated for their seeds.

Guinea grains, the seeds of the *amomum grana paradisi;* grains of paradise.

Guinea grass, a tall, strong forage grass.

Guinea pepper, another name for the grains of paradise.

Ginguette, a coarse linen made in Normandy.

Guipure lace, an imitation of antique lace, made by cutting out the pattern from cambric, the flowers and heavy parts being made of the cambric, and the open parts of stitches; in France a guipure lace is also made which resembles the honiton; a kind of gimp.

Gujoratz cloth, black and white cloth made in Transylvania.

Gullies, a name sometimes given to iron rails or tram-plates.

Gum, a concrete, inodorous vegetable

substance which exudes from certain trees, and is distinguished from resins by its either softening or dissolving in water, and not yielding to alcohol; most of the commercial gums are obtained by incisions made in the bark of several species of acacia growing in Arabia, India, Egypt, Senegal, &c.; they differ considerably in color even when obtained from the same species.

Gum arabic, a general trade name for several descriptions of clear soluble gums obtained from the *acacia vera* and other species of acacia; the common varieties are the Barbary, Senegal, Turkey, Cape, India, and Australian gum. Our annual imports frequently exceed 3,000,000 lbs.

Gum artificial, dextrine, or substitutes for gum arabic, made from burnt or calcined flour.

Gum caranna, a resinous substance obtained from the *amyris*, a tree growing in Mexico.

Gum elastic, india rubber, or caoutchouc.

Gum juniper, a concrete gum resin obtained from the *juniperus communis*.

Gummi gutta, the general European name for gamboge.

Gum resins, substances consisting of gum and resin, and generally with other substances; they are obtained chiefly from trees and shrubs of particular tribes of plants, whence they exude spontaneously, or are procured by incisions of the stem and branches; when they first escape to the surface they are fluid, and of a light color, but gradualy harden and become of a deeper hue; and are distinguished by being partially soluble in alcohol and in water, but completely so in neither, and generally possess a strong odor; as among the principal gum resins of commerce are assafœtida, aloes, ammoniac, bdellium, euphorbium, gamboge, galbanum, olibanum, myrrh, sagapenum, and scammony.

Gum senegal, a gum resembling gum arabic, obtained from the acacia senegal, used in calico-printing.

Gum tragacanth, a gum procured from the *astragalus verus* and other species, used in calico-printing, by shoe-makers, and in medicine.

Gum turic, a variety of the Turkey gum arabic.

Gum wood, a wood obtained in Australia, shipped in logs and planks to England; it is used in ship-building and joinery.

Guncha, a weight used in Acheen, about 290 lbs.

Gun cotton, an explosive preparation produced from cotton wool mixed and saturated with nitric and sulphuric acids, and washed in water and dried; it has the appearance of ordinary cotton, but is harsh to the touch, powerfully explosive, and subject to spontaneous combustion. It is used to a very limited extent as a substitute for gunpowder in blasting, and to some extent in photography and surgery.

Gun felt, a substance consisting of cotton rags torn into pieces and treated with chemicals, with properties claimed by the discoverer to be intermediate between gunpowder and gun cotton.

Gunge, grain market in India.

Gunjah, a name for the dried hemp plant, which is cut after flowering, and formed into bundles from 2 to 4 feet long by 3 inches in diameter. The resinous substance contained in the plant is narcotic, causing intoxication. Gunjah is chiefly sold for smoking with tobacco, and is used in Hindostan, Persia, and other parts of the East.

Gunjun, an Indian balsam.

Gun-metal, an alloy of copper and tin, 8 or 10 lbs of tin to 100 lbs. of copper.

Gunny, the commercial name for gunny-cloth, a coarse strong sacking, or wrapping-cloth, manufactured in Bengal from jute, the fibre or produce of some species of plants of the genus *corchorus*, and at Bombay and Madras from different kinds of sunn fibre, or *crotolaria juncea*, and used for making into bags and sacks, and for packing generally. A piece of gunny-cloth is usually 30 yards long, and weighs about 6 lbs.

Gunny-bags, coarse, strong sacks or bags, made in India from gunny, those from Bengal of jute, and those from Bombay and Madras of what is called Madras hemp, or sunn hemp. All the rice, paddy, wheat, pulse, sugar, and saltpetre of the country, as well as the pepper, coffee, and other foreign produce exported from Calcutta, are packed in gunny-bags, and the bags are also largely exported. The annual imports of gunny-cloth and gunny-bags into the United States, used chiefly for baling cotton, amount to many millions of lbs. It requires 6 yards to make a bale, and a crop of 4,000,000 of bales would therefore require 24,000,000 yards. About three-fourths of our cotton crop is packed in gunny-bags, the rest in hemp bagging.

Gunpowder, a composition of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur; sold in barrels and in canisters; manufactured in various parts of the United States, but chiefly in Delaware, New York, and Massachusetts. It is usually put up in 25, 50, or 100 lb. casks, and, owing to its explosive properties, its transport and storage are subject to very strict municipal and harbor regulations, which are different in different cities.

Gunpowder tea, a name for a very fine kind of green hyson tea.

Guns, a general term for all kinds of hand fire-arms, including pistols; cannon, mortars, and such like are not known as guns in commerce.

Guntang, an Indian dry measure, rather more than 15 lbs.

Gun wads, circular pieces of cardboard, felt cloth, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun. Felted cattle-hair wads are largely imported.

Gurjun, a thin balsam or wood oil, obtained in Burmah, and much used as a substitute for linseed oil.

Gurrah, a plain coarse Indian muslin.

Gutta percha, a concrete milky juice, forming a gum resin, which exudes from a large tree, *isonandra gutta*, which abounds in Malacca, and in the island of Singapore. An officer in the British service about the year 1842 discovered the singular properties of the product of this tree, and sent specimens of it to Europe, which resulted in its speedy adoption in the arts, and in establishing for it an immediate commercial character. It was formerly the custom to cut down a magnificent tree of 50 or 100 years' growth, strip off the bark, collect the milky juice, and pour it into a trough, which on exposure to the atmosphere quickly coagulated, and thus formed the gutta percha of commerce. An average tree yielded from 20 to 30 lbs. This destructive mode of obtaining the juice is now superseded by tapping instead of felling the trees. The sap soon coagulates after it is collected, or it is made to do so by boiling, and is then kneaded into oblong masses 8 to 12 inches long and 4 to 5 broad. Its dark reddish brown color is derived from the impurities, as pieces of bark that have accidentally fallen into the juice, or from sawdust and other substances introduced as adulterants.

Guz, a cloth measure at Bagdad and Bassora, a little over $\frac{7}{8}$ths of a yard; in the East Indies, at Gujerat, 0.648 yards.

Gymahs, gold and silver ornaments used by the natives of India.

Gypsum, a native sulphate of lime; the white, compact variety used in statuary is called alabaster; calcined and ground, it is plaster of Paris; a fibrous variety called satin gypsum is applicable to ornamental purposes, such as beads, brooches, &c.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

H.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Haddock	Dorche;merluche	Dorsche	Schelvisch	Baccalare	Dorch
Hair	Cheveux	Haare	Hair	Capelli	Cabellos
Hamper	Corbeille	Korb	Korf	Paniere	Cesto
Hams	Jambons	Schinken	Hammen	Presciutti	Jamones
Handkerchiefs	Mouchoirs	Schnupftücher	Zakdoeken	Fazzoletti	Pañuelos
Handwriting	Écriture	Handschrift	Handsschrift	Scrittura	Propria mano
Hanover	Hanovre	Hannover	Hannover	Annovra	Hanovre
Harbor	Port	Hafen	Haven	Porto	Puerto
Hardware	Quincaillerie	Eisenwaaren	Ijzerwaren	Chincaglie	Quincallerías
Hats	Chapeaux	Hüte	Hoeden	Cappelli	Sombreros
Havana	Havane	Havanna	Havanna	Avana	Habana
Head clerk	Agent, gérant	Geschäftsführer	Gerant, administrateur	Agente	Agente
Hemp	Chanvre	Hanf	Hennep	Canapa	Cañamo
Herrings	Harengs	Häringe	Haringen	Aringhe	Arenques
Hides	Cuirs; peaux	Häute	Huiden	Pelli	Cueros; pieles
Hogshead	Demi-pièce	Oxhoft	Oxhoft; vat	Botticella	Bocoy
Holland	Hollande	Holland	Holland	Olanda	Holanda
Honey	Miel	Honig	Honig	Mele [minelle	Miel [bras
Hooks and eyes	Agrafes et œillets	Haken und Oesen	Haken en oogen	Gangheri e fem-	Machos y hem-
Hops	Houblon	Hopfen	Hoppe	Lupolo	Lupulo
Horns	Cornes	Hörner	Horen	Corni	Cuernos
Horse-hair	Crin de cheval	Pferdehaare	Paardenhaar	Crini di cavallo	Crin de caballo
Horses	Chevaux	Pferde	Paarden	Cavalli	Caballos
Hosiery	Bonneterie	Strumpfwaaren	Kousen	Colzette	Medias
Hundred weight	Quintal	Zentner	Centenaar	Quintale	Quintal

H.

Habbie, a Syrian dry measure, equal to about 3⅛ bushels.

Haberdasher. This term is not much in use in this country, though occasionally met with on the signs and bill-heads of dealers in small wares. In England it is in very general use, and applies to one who deals in the subsidiary articles required by tailors, milliners, and dressmakers; such as threads, twists, sewing-silks, tapes, fringes, buttons, pins, needles, hooks and eyes, trimmings, etc.; and it seems also to extend to similar kinds of articles required by upholsterers, shoemakers, blindmakers, and many other kinds of manufactures.

Haberdashery, the small wares dealt in and sold by haberdashers.

Haberdines, dried and salted cod-fish, the name corrupted from *Aberdeen-fish.*

Hackberry timber, the timber of the *celtis crassifolia*, or hoop-ash; or the *celtis occidentalis*, both of which are species of the North American nettle-tree.

Hackia, a valuable millwright timber or wood of Demerara, known there as lignum-vitæ; but it is quite different from the lignum-vitæ of commerce.

Hackles, the long, glossy feathers from the necks of domestic fowls, used to make artificial flies; angling flies; long iron teeth or combs, for separating the coarse part of hemp or flax from the fine; raw silks, or any flimsy substances unspun.

Hackmatack, a common name for the timber of the tamarack or American larch; it is much used in ship-building in the Eastern States, where the tree acquires a large size.

Haddock, a species of cod-fish,

caught in great abundance everywhere on the American coast, from New York to the Arctic regions; also, on the coast of Northern Europe. They are less esteemed and considerably cheaper than the cod, but are caught, cured, packed, and sold in the same manner.

Hadid, a cloth measure at Bassora, of about 34 inches or 0.95 yards.

Hafer Metze, a grain measure of Bavaria, of a little more than half a bushel, or $\frac{52}{100}$ bushels.

Hafer schefel, a grain measure of Lippe, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Hafer simmer, a measure of Nuremberg, of $16\frac{69}{100}$ bushels.

Hafts, solid handles of knives, cut from bone, ivory, etc.; distinguished from those that are flat side-pieces riveted to a central plate.

Haggle, to cavil and hesitate in bargaining.

Hailoh, a measure of length at Sumatra, of 36 inches.

Hair. Various kinds of hair enter into commerce: human hair for wigs, curls, etc., made up by workers in hair; the Cashmere goat's or camel's hair, for shawls; horse hair for hair-cloth, fish-lines, etc.; goat's hair for a variety of kinds of woven fabrics; the hair of horses is used for stuffing sofas, saddles, etc.; cattle hair for builders' uses, and the hair of the badger, martin, polecat, etc., for hair-pencils; the coarser hair of dogs, hogs, etc., for brushes.

Hair's-breadth, a nominal measure, considered the 48th part of an inch.

Hair-brushes, toilet brushes for the hair, made of bristles.

Hair-cloth, a woven fabric of the hair of the horse's tail, or a fabric of horse-tail hair and cotton. The width of the fabric is limited by the length of the hair which is employed as the woof, the warp being black cotton, linen, or worsted yarn. The width of hair-cloth seldom exceeds 36 inches; it is used for chair-bottoms and other purposes. An imitation of black hair-cloth is made by the use of hard twisted and highly gummed and polished cotton threads.

Hair-dyes, preparations used for changing the color of the hair or whiskers.

Hair-gloves, gloves made from a fabric woven from horse-hair, used for rubbing the skin.

Hair lines, fishing-lines made from horse-hair.

Hair nets, nets made of sewing-silk, mohair, and human hair, and glazed and polished cotton thread, for enclosing ladies' hair.

Hair-oils, oils used for the hair; castor-oil, being about the only fatty oil which readily unites with alcohol, is much used in the preparation of hair-oils. Bear's-grease, cocoa-nut oil, and other oils are also used.

Hair-pencils, artists' brushes made of the hair of the camel, badger, marten, polecat, &c., mounted in quills or metal tubes.

Hair-pins, bent wires with double points for confining ladies' hair; manufactured by millions in Connecticut and elsewhere, and sold in casks to merchants in commercial cities.

Hair-powder, a preparation of perfumed, pulverized starch or flour.

Hair-seating, hair-cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c.

Hair-work, fancy articles made from hair, such as ear-rings, bracelets, lockets, watch-chains, &c.

Hake, a fish which is usually split and dry-cured, and packed like the cod-fish—sometimes called stock-fish.

Halebi, a measure of length at Constantinople, of a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard; in the Crimea, $\frac{8}{10}$ of a yard.

Halfa, or *alfa*, a name in Algeria for the fibres of several species of *stipa*, used in the manufacture of paper, &c.

Half, one thing divided into two equal parts, in mercantile transactions expressed by vulgar or decimal fractions, as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{50}{100}$ or 0.50.

Half-bushel, the unit or standard measure of capacity for substances not being liquids, containing 1,075 cubic inches and $\frac{21}{100}$ of a cubic inch. In the State of New York it is provided by law that the half-bushel shall be made cylindrical in form, with plain and even bottom, and shall be from outside to outside $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The measure for coal, ashes, marl, Indian corn in the ear, fruit and roots of every kind, and all other commodities commonly sold by heap-measure, is the half-bushel and its multiples and subdivisions.

Half-cent, a copper coin of the U. S., of the value of 5 mills; not coined since the year 1857, and but few remain in circulation. The total coinage of the half-cent was, from 1793 to 1817, 5,235,573 pieces; from 1818 to 1837, 2,205,200 pieces; and from 1838 to 1857, 544,570 pieces.

Half-crown, a British silver coin, worth 57 cents, no longer coined.

Half-dime, a silver coin of the U. S., of the value of 5 cents, weight $19\frac{2}{10}$ grains.

Half-dollar, a silver coin of the U. S., value 50 cents; weight, 192 grains.

Half-eagle, a gold coin of the U. S., value $5; weight, 129 grains.

Half-farthing, a British copper coin of the value of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.

Half-hose, short stockings, or stockings which reach only about half-way to the knee.

Half-imperial, a kind of mill-board, $23\frac{1}{2}$x$16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Half-peck, a measure of capacity containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of the half-bushel, being one of the regular subdivisions of the half-bushel.

Half-penny, a British copper coin, weighing about 146 grains, and of the value of about one cent.

Half-price, in trade, considerably less than the usual or current price.

Half-price store, a store where articles are sold, or asserted to be sold, at less than the standard prices.

Half-royal, mill-board of $20\frac{1}{4}$x13 inches; or, *large* half-royal, 21x14 inches.

Half-sovereign, a British gold coin of the value of 10*s.* sterling, or $2.42.

Half-stuff, anything partially prepared for manufacture, as pulp for paper-making, &c.

Hali, a weight used in Malacca, of 32 lbs.

Halibut, a large flat sea-fish, sold in the New York markets, cut up in the form of steaks, and frequently seen there weighing from 300 to 400 lbs. They are caught in large numbers off the coast of New England and on the banks of Newfoundland, and when smoked and dried, enter into general commerce.

Halifax, a commercial city, and capital of Nova Scotia. It is situated on a bay or deep inlet of the sea, and has one of the finest harbors in America. The trade is considerable, and the city derives some importance from the British mail steamships stopping at the port, and from having a steam intercourse with Boston. The exports are dried and pickled fish, lumber, coal, cattle, and potatoes to the West Indies; timber, deals, whale, cod, and seal oil, to Great Britain; and gypsum, coal, and fish to the United States. The imports from the United States consist principally of flour and lumber, which they export again to the British West Indies; their other imports are colonial produce from the West Indies, and manufactured goods from England.

The Moneys of account in mercantile transactions are in currency, and are formed from the valuation of the American dollar at a higher rate than its value in sterling—the dollar being valued at 5*s.* instead of 4*s.* 2*d.* But what is called sterling in the usual language of Canadian exchanges is the valuation of the dollar at 4*s.* 6*d.*, between which and Halifax currency the relation is as 9 to 10, making £90 in nominal sterling (in dollars at 4*s.* 6*d.*) equal to £100 Halifax currency, and the par premium on the nominal equal to 8 per cent. The weights and measures are the same as those of the United States, except in the use of the *minot* for the *bushel*, the minot being 1.11-100 of our bushel.

Halle, a French market-place.

Hall, the business room in a town guild.

Halvans, impure ores, which require to be washed.

Hambel, woollen blankets, or a kind of carpet used in Algeria.

Hamburg, one of the Hanse towns, and the greatest commercial port of the European continent, situate on the river Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. By rivers and artificial cuts and sluices, and by canals and railroads, it is so connected with numerous other cities and with such a vast extent of country, that it commands almost the entire trade of Germany. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend the river clear up to the city at all stages of the tide, and those drawing 18 feet come safely up with spring tides. Hamburg is not a centre of consumption, but of distribution, and the exports and the imports consist substantially of the same commodities, embracing every article that Germany either sells or buys from foreigners, and amounting in the aggregate to about $250,000,000 annually.

"The principal trade between Hamburg and Great Britain is carried on through Hull, a regular communication being maintained between them by lines of steamers that sail twice a week or oftener. She is connected in the same way with London, Liverpool, and Dundee. Her trade with New York and other American ports, which is partly carried on by steamers and partly by sailing ships, is also extensive. The same may be said of her trade with Havre and the principal continental ports. She has, further, some trade with India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago."

There are no duties on exports, and on merchandise which is not admitted absolutely free, the duty is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "The levy of duties is conducted in the simplest manner, and on the most liberal footing. No vexatious forms check the free intercourse or the free course of trade; the entry for duty is merely a de-

claration of the current value at the time; transitu articles remaining in warehouse for exportation require a mere declaration to that effect by a burgher or citizen. Goods by all vessels, from whatever quarter of the world, pay the same duties; no advantage is claimed for vessels bearing her own flag."

The *moneys* of account are: 12 pfennings=1 schilling; 16 schillings=1 mark. The rix dollar in exchanges is equivalent to 3 marcs, or 48 schillings. There are two valuations of Hamburg money; the one called *banco*, the other *currency*. 100 Hamburg marcs *banco*=£7 8*s*. 2*d*. sterling=$35.86; 100 Hamburg marcs *courant*=£5 17*s*. 8*d*. sterling=$28.47. The Prussian *thaler* by law is made a legal tender for 2⅓ marcs currency; and Hamburg coins, 1 and 2 thaler pieces of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding Prussian coins. The value of the marc banco in the United States, as fixed by act of Congress, is 35 cents.

100 lbs. Hamburg=106.81 lbs. avoirdupois.
112 " " ..119.625 lbs. "
100 " Avoirdupois. 93.63 " Hamburg.
112 " " ..104.86 " "

A stein of flax is 20 lbs., or 21.36 lbs. avoirdupois; of feathers or wool, 10 lbs., or 10.68 lbs. avoirdupois.

100 viertel=191.220 gallons.
100 gallons=52.35 viertel.
100 oxhoft=57.22 gallons.
100 scheffel=298.811 bushels.
100 ells (of cloth)=62.581 yards.
100 ells, *Brabant* (most used)=75.615 yards.

In retail measurements, 5 Brabant ells are reckoned to 6 Hamburg.

Hamburg lake, a cochineal lake color, rather purplish, or inclining to crimson.

Hammer-cloth, ornamented cloth used for coverings for coachmen's seats, so called from the practice of carrying a hammer and nails in a pocket or box covered and hid by this cloth.

Hammer-hard, iron or steel hardened by hammering.

Hammer-heads, hammers without the handles, made of iron or steel, and imported from England in casks, and fitted with wooden handles in the United States.

Hammocks, hanging beds made of hempen cloth, or netted twine gathered at the ends and suspended by cords.

Hampers, large osier or other kind of wicker-work panniers or baskets.

Hams, the salted, cured, and smoked thighs of hogs. They are usually packed in tierces, the number of hams contained in the tierce and the weight of the whole being marked on the end. Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and New York are the centres of the trade in this article. Different packers have their peculiar brands or trademarks, which, when once established, give them an increased commercial value. Those from Westphalia, in Prussia, are the most celebrated, the imports of which, however, are but inconsiderable; those from the small hogs which roam over the mountains of West Virginia are, for the excellence of their flavor, next in esteem.

Hamster, a small rodent animal of the rat species, found in Germany, which furnishes an indifferent article of fur.

Han, a trading-depot, caravansary, or inn, in the Levant.

Hand, the palm, a measure of four inches, used in ascertaining the height of horses; the form of writing or penmanship; a bunch of tobacco-leaves tied together; on *hand*, in present possession, as, he has a supply of goods on *hand;* at *hand*, in command of, as, he has money at *hand*.

Hand-bills, advertisements printed on small sheets, to be distributed by hand; the term is also used for printed advertisements which are posted in public places, on walls, fences, etc., and also called showbills.

Hand-books, small books which may be easily held in the hand, and such as are usually carried by travellers; guide-books.

Hand-breadth, a measure of three inches; an indefinite measure; a palm.

Handkerchiefs, pieces of woven fabrics of linen, cotton, silk, pine-apple fibre, etc., generally square, and varying in size from 8 to 22 inches, intended to be carried about the person; a piece of cloth worn about the neck, or neckerchief.

Hand-loom weaving, weaving performed on the primitive kind of loom, which is mainly constructed of wood, and operated by the feet and hands of one person; mostly used for the manufacture of delicate or complicated fabrics.

Hand-money, the money paid at the closing of a contract or sale by the purchaser; earnest money.

Hand-sale, a bargain confirmed by shaking hands, a custom which formerly prevailed throughout Germany and Norway; and shaking of hands is still held by common people to be necessary to bind a verbal bargain.

Handsel, the price or earnest given immediately after, or instead of shaking hands.

Handspikes, wooden bars used with the hand as levers; in the United States made mostly of American hickory or white ash.

Hand-work, that which is effected by the hands alone, without the intervention of machinery.

Handwriting, the style or manner

of writing peculiar to the person; the handwriting which should obtain in the counting room of the merchant ought to be characterized by the utmost distinctness, and by the entire absence of flourish or ornament.

Hangings, tapestry or curtains; room papers; linings for rooms.

Hank, a coil; two or more skeins of thread, silk, or cotton tied together; a yarn measure, which for cotton yarn consists of 840 yards; for worsted yarn, 560 yards.

Hankow, a commercial city of China, commanding the most extensive river communication of any city in the empire, if not in the world. It is nearly in the centre of China, distant about 680 miles from Shanghai. The export trade consists of tea, silk, oil, vegetable tallow, etc.; tea constituting about one-half of the whole, amounting annually to 40,000,000 of pounds.

Hansard, a merchant of one of the Hanse Towns; the standard edition of the Reports of proceedings in the English Parliament.

Hanse, a society or trading corporation, synonymous with the term guild.

Hanseatic League, the name given to an association formed in the 12th and 13th centuries, of the principal cities of the north of Germany, Prussia, Poland, &c., for the protection and better carrying on of commerce, and for their mutual safety and defence. The League was at one time very powerful, and for two or three hundred years, in all matters which pertained to commerce, commanded the respect and defied the power of kings.

Hanse towns, cities of the Hanseatic League, embracing at one time seventy-two cities in Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy. The League has ceased to exist; but certain cities called Hanse towns or Free cities still enjoy some commercial immunities derived from this source, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen being the only ones of importance.

Haon, a term in China for the $\frac{1}{10}$th of a dollar.

Harbaia, a measure of capacity used in Tripoli, Barbary, and other parts of Northern Africa, equal to 20½ lbs.

Harbor, a port or haven for ships; a place where ships may anchor and ride with safety; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor and be sheltered and protected by the surrounding country from the fury of the winds and heavy seas.

Harbor-master, an officer appointed to regulate and to station vessels in the stream, or harbor, or at the wharves, and who has authority to remove ships or vessels not employed in receiving or discharging cargoes, to make room for such others as require accommodations for that purpose, and to perform other like services in the interests of commerce.

Harbor regulations. Vessels are subject to such regulations as are in force at any port or harbor which they enter; as, the distance from the wharf where they may moor; in what part of the stream they may anchor; where discharge their ballast; how dispose of their rubbish; where land gunpowder; what lights to hoist at night; and all such other regulations as tend to secure and promote the general shipping interest. Each port has its own peculiar regulations; a curious one exists at Havre, where it is prohibited to have fire or lighted candle, or to smoke, on board ships in the harbor. Bitter complaints are made against this rule. All cooking has to be done on shore, and small sailing vessels, arriving saturated with water, and with the clothes of the crew wet, have no place to dry in. The consequence is that men quit their vessels, and betake themselves to low drinking-shops, to the great demoralization of the crews.

Hardes (French), clothes, luggage, apparel.

Hard-fish, a name for fish salted and dried.

Hardhack, the roots, leaves, and stems of the *spiræa tormentosa*, used in medicine. The shrub grows in the Middle and Northern States.

Hard-joe, the name for a kind of hard sailors' bread.

Hard rubber, India rubber vulcanized with sulphur and magnesia, by which it becomes hard and capable of being worked like wood; extensively used for knife-handles, and in the manufacture of surgical instruments; also for pencil-cases and jewelry.

Hards, the refuse or coarse part of flax.

Hard soap, a common name for the different kinds of the soaps of commerce, as distinguished from the soft soaps of domestic manufacture, or those produced with oily matters and potash.

Hard-tack, a name given by soldiers and sailors to the hard biscuit used for their rations.

Hardware, a general name for all

wares made of iron or other metals, especially embracing the various iron, brass, steel, and other manufactured metal articles and tools used in different trades and in housekeeping; but the term does not include cutlery, machinery, agricultural implements, and such like articles.

Hardware store, a store where are sold all kinds of hardware and cutlery, and the smaller manufactures of iron and other metals.

Hard woods, heavy, close-grained woods, such as are used by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, and in turnery. Among the woods of our own country included in this phrase are walnut, wild cherry, hickory, ash, white oak, chestnut, maple, dogwood, locust, cedar, &c. In the common use of the phrase it means the commercial woods which are not included with firs, pines, or spruce.

Hare-skins, the skins of hares and rabbits, sold for their fur.

Harness, the equipments of a carriage or draft horse, including everything which is placed on the horse when he is employed.

Harness plate, the plated bits, buckles, rings, &c., on harness.

Harra, a weight of Surat, of 787½ lbs.

Hartall, a commercial designation at Canton for orpiment.

Hartford, the principal commercial city of Connecticut, situate on the Connecticut River, at the head of navigation, and distant from New York about 100 miles. It is a port of delivery, attached to the district of Middletown, and has a resident United States Surveyor of the port. It is noted for its manufacture of books, firearms, and railroad cars; and also, and particularly, for the extent to which its Insurance Companies have secured the confidence, and the business, of commercial houses in all the principal cities of the Union.

Hartshorn, the horns of deer, imported mostly from Germany in the form of shavings; liquid ammonia, or spirits of hartshorn, so named because formerly obtained by distilling the horns of the deer.

Harvest, the aggregate crop of grain harvested and secured.

Hashish, an intoxicating drug prepared from the *cannabis indica*, or Indian hemp; essentially the same as gunjah.

Hatchway, a square or oblong opening in the decks of vessels or in the floors of warehouses or stores, through which merchandise is raised or lowered.

Hath, a measure of length for matting, at Surat, $\frac{58}{100}$ of a yard.

Hat-linings, leather, silk, or other inside trimmings for hats.

Hat-money, a small duty, usually called primage, sometimes paid to the officers and crew of a ship.

Hats, coverings for the head, made of felted fur, of cotton and fur, of wool, of silk plush, of straw, cork-wood bark, and of grass. The hats which enter most largely into trade are those which are felted throughout, and those which are made with a covering, usually of silk plush upon a prepared stiff body. In the former class are included the coarse qualities made entirely of wool mixed with hair and stiffened with glue; those called plated, which are furnished with an external pile or nap of finer material than the body; and those called short naps, in which some of the better class of fur is worked in the plating or nap. The long fibres of wool are felted, and of this a ruder and cheaper quality of hat is made than from fur. Straw hats are made on a large scale in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The largest hat manufactories in the United States are found in New York, Danbury, Conn., and Newark, N. J.

Hatters' furs. Instead of beavers' fur, which has now become very scarce, most of the furs used in the manufacture of hats are rabbits', the principal supplies coming from Germany. The animals that furnish it are the common gray and white rabbits or hares, and it is known in commerce as *coney* or Russia fur. Considerable amounts are also received in New York from Virginia and North Carolina. Fur waste, or short furs and sweepings, are also imported from Germany and France, and are known in the trade as low-priced hatters' furs.

Hat varnish, shellac, seed lac, and some chemical preparations used by hatters, which in their trade they call varnishes.

Haut, a measure at Bombay of 18⅓ inches; at Calcutta about 17½ inches.

Haut-a-bas, a French pedler, a travelling trader.

Havana, a seaport city on the Island of Cuba, the greatest commercial port of the West Indies, and one of the finest harbors in the world. The chief products of the island, and those which form the great export trade of the city, are sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee, copper ore, beeswax, honey, and molasses. The exports of tobacco are

nearly 10,000,000 of pounds per annum, and about 200,000,000 of cigars, and of sugar 500,000,000 of pounds. The imports consist chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, machinery, cotton goods, &c., &c., from the United States; wines from Spain and France; cotton goods, hardware, metals, coal, and East India rice from England. By far the larger part of the trade of Havana is with the United States.

The *Moneys* are, 1 dollar = 8 reals plate = 20 reals vellon; 1 doubloon=17 dollars; 444 dollars=£100 sterling. *Weights and Measures.*—1 quintal = 100 lbs., or 4 arrobas of 25 lbs.; 100 lbs. Spanish=101¾ lbs. United States; 108 varas=100 yards; 1 fanega =3 bushels, or 100 lbs. Spanish. A hogshead of sugar=1,300 lbs.; a bag of coffee=150 lbs.; a hogshead of molasses = 110 gallons; a bale of tobacco= 100 lbs.; a pipe of tafia, or rum=120 gallons.

Havana cedar, the wood of the *cedrela odorifera*, a West Indian wood used for cigar-boxes and cabinet furniture.

Havana cigars, cigars made at Havana, from tobacco raised in that part of the Island of Cuba contiguous to Havana.

Havana tobacco, tobacco raised in the vicinity of Havana, and distinguished above all other kinds for its excellent qualities for cigars. Much of the tobacco raised in the other parts of the Island of Cuba is sold as Havana, but it is inferior in quality, and sells in the market for about one-third the price.

Haven, a port for shelter; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

Haversacks, small bags of cloth or leather, used by soldiers to carry their provisions.

Havre, a city of France, situate on the English channel, near the mouth of the Seine. Next to Marseilles it is the most important commercial city of France; its importance being vastly augmented by the fact of its being the actual shipping port of Paris. The moneys of account are francs and centimes, and the weights and measures are those of the French metrical system.

Hawk's-bill turtle, an imbricated turtle found in the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, coast of Guiana, and Brazil, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It furnishes the shells or plates known in commerce as tortoise-shell. A good sized turtle of this species furnishes about 15 lbs. of shell.

Hawkers, pedlers, or travelling venders of small wares; they are generally required to take out licenses under the State laws.

Hawser, a large rope, or small cable, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Hay, grass cut and prepared for fodder. In the United States hay is among the largest and most valuable of the farm crops—made mostly from clover and timothy grasses, the latter being the most merchantable, and the kind which is usually shipped from the Middle and Eastern States to the Southern States and to the West Indies. It is shipped in large bales, well pressed and bound. Hay is cured or prepared grass, not a manufacture. The decision of the Treasury Department, of April 8, 1868, that it should be classed with "articles manufactured, in whole or in part," was not well considered. Hay is no more a manufacture than are oats or corn.

Hay-market, the space allotted for, or the place in a city, where hay is brought and exposed for sale.

Hazel-nuts, a name for the different varieties of nuts of the *corylus*, or nut-tree, including the filberts of commerce. The wood of the hazel-nut tree, in England, is used for making crates, hoops, hurdles, &c.

Head, the principal of the house or firm; a bundle of flax; in the north of Europe, 18 heads of flax or hemp are equal to 112 lbs. The term is used in the sale of cattle, and the singular is used to express many, as he bought twenty *head* of oxen.

Head-bands, narrow silk or cotton cord, or braid, used by bookbinders.

Head-dress, caps, feathers, or other ornaments or coverings worn on the head by females.

Headings, boards or planks used for the heads of sugar hogsheads and other kinds of casks; those for molasses hogsheads have the edges bevelled, those for sugar are square. They are usually sold with the shooks, but may be purchased separately; when sold together, "1,000 shooks and heads" means 1,000 bundles of staves and 2,000 heads. Bangor and Portland are the chief depots for their sale. Headings from the Province of New Brunswick, under the reciprocity treaty, were refused free entry as "lumber unmanufactured," or manufactured only by "hewing and sawing," because of their having a hole bored in them by a bit, for the purpose of inserting a dowel.—*Let. Sec. of Tr. to Col. at Portland, Me.*, June 2, 1863.

Head-nets, caps or coverings for the head, made of human hair, silk, glazed

and polished thread, or mohair, netted in open meshes; worn by ladies.

Heap-measure, a measure in which the commodity is heaped up above the sides in the form of a cone, the outside, or outer edge of the measure being the limit of the base of the cone, and the cone to be as high as the article will admit.—*Laws State New York.*

Hearth-rugs, ornamental mats of thick woollen or worsted stuff, or of carpet-work, or dressed skins with the wool on, to lay on the floor or hearth before a fire-place.

Heart-wood, the hard central part of the trunk of a tree; wood or timber divested of the sap-wood.

Heavers, stevedores, or 'long-shore men.

Heavy, large in amount, as, a *heavy* expense, a *heavy* debt; dull of sale.

Heavy-laden, vessels having a full cargo and sitting deep in the water.

Hecto, a prefix to French weights and measures, signifying a hundred times greater.

Hectogramme, 100 grammes, a little more than 3½ ounces.

Hectolitre, 100 litres—a liquid capacity nearly 26½ gallons; or accurately, 26.4178 gallons; dry capacity, 2.8378 bushels.

Hedge-hog, a dredging machine used for removing shoals in rivers.

Heel-ball, a kind of hard wax or polishing substance, used by shoemakers.

Heer, a yarn measure; a heer of 24 cuts or 240 threads is 600 yards.

Hellebore, a medicinal drug; the roots of the black hellebore of Southern Europe, the white hellebore, *veratrum album*, of the Alps and Pyrenees, and the American hellebore, *veratrum viride*, known as poke-root, are all drug roots.

Helmet shells, a name for several species of shells found in the East Indies, used for cutting into cameos.

Help, pecuniary assistance—he cannot get through his payments this month without *help*.

Hematine, a coloring matter prepared from logwood.

Hematite ore, a species of iron ore of which there are several varieties, and a very remarkable deposit of which is found in the Iron Mountain, in Missouri, about 90 miles south of St. Louis. Hematite is sometimes hard enough to take a fine polish, and is then used for polishing glass and metals; it also possesses the property of laying gold and silver leaf on metals, without tearing or fraying the leaf. The burnishers of gilders, goldsmiths, and cutlers are of hematite. The kind used for this purpose is of a very dark red color and fine grain. Galicia, in Spain, is the chief locality whence this description is obtained, and the people of Compostella, who specially devote themselves to the search for it, supply nearly the whole commercial demand of Europe and America. Reduced to a fine powder it is used also for polishing tin, silver, and gold, and also as a coloring material. The name is derived from a Greek word signifying blood, on account of its color. The brown hematite ore is similar in its composition to bog ores, and is the kind to which the term is usually applied in the United States, and from which a large portion of the iron made in this country is produced.

Hematosine, the red coloring matter of blood in its dried state, sold for making Prussian blue.

Hemlock bark, the bark of the hemlock tree, very extensively used in tanning leather. The large hemlock trees of the Northern States are felled, and peeling the bark from them gives employment to thousands of hands in the spring of the year. The bark is usually cut into lengths of four feet, and is sold by the cord.

Hemlock timber, the timber of the American hemlock tree, a coarse-grained wood, used in ordinary carpentry. It is found in great quantities in the Northern States and in Canada.

Hemlock gum, a common but incorrect name for Canada pitch.

Hemlock sole, sole leather tanned with hemlock bark.

Hemming, a shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

Hemp, a plant of the nettle tribe, the *cannabis sativa*. It is largely cultivated in Europe, Asia, and in our Western States, for its valuable fibre. The imports of this fibre are mostly from Russia, though occasionally shipments are received from Italy. Kentucky furnishes the larger portion of our domestic yield. It is made into sailcloth, towelling, bagging, and other coarse canvas fabrics; and is used in the manufacture of carpeting, cordage, &c. The trade varieties are distinguished as American and Russian, but there are several other fibres known in commerce to which the term hemp is more or less loosely applied, as, jute hemp, Manilla hemp, pita hemp, brown hemp, sunn, Bombay, and

Malabar, Sisal, Tampico, &c., &c. The act of Congress of June 12, 1859, prohibits the purchase of foreign hemp for the use of the navy, unless there be a deficiency in the supply of American; *provided*, that the quality of the latter be equal, and the price not above that of the foreign.

Hempen, made of hemp; a class of goods known in trade as Dundee goods.

Hemp-seed, the seeds of the common hemp plant.

Hemp-seed oil, an oil obtained from the seed of the *cannabis sativa* by pressure; it forms a large trade in Russia, where it is produced in large quantities.

Henbane, the seeds and the leaves of the *hyoscyamus*, a medicinal drug. The plant grows in the Southern States, and in great abundance in Michigan; but the drug is chiefly imported from Manheim, usually in bales of 175 pounds.

Henkemann, a measure for liquids in Oldenburg of 10¼ gallons, and for grain of 1 1/2 bushel.

Henna, a red or orange coloring substance obtained from a tropical shrub known as the Egyptian privet. The Mahometan women use it for dyeing the nails red; the manes and tails of the horses in Arabia and Barbary are also stained red in the same manner. The flowers of the plant are used in perfumery.

Herbalist, a dealer in medicinal plants.

Herbs, plants which die to the root every year, which distinguishes them from shrubs or trees. The leaves and stems of many kinds are sold by druggists, and are used in medicine and for culinary purposes.

Hermetically sealed, perfectly closed, as a bottle corked and a coating of wax put on the top to render it impervious to air.

Hermitage, the name of a French wine.

Hernant-seeds, the commercial name for the seeds of a large tree growing in the East Indies, the *hernandia origera;* the nuts or seeds are very large, and are exported to Europe for tanning purposes.

Herrings, a valuable kind of fish, and among the most important of any which enter into commerce. They move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring to the shores of Europe and America. The *white* or *pickled* are merely salted and put into barrels; the *red herrings* are gutted, salted, and smoked. The former are sold by the barrel or half barrel, the latter in boxes of 50 or 100 lbs. The common American species are found on the coasts of New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. They do not ascend rivers, and are generally caught in seines and sweep nets, but they are by no means so abundant as they were in former years; whereas the catch of the herring fisheries of Great Britain is on the increase, reaching to as many as 1,000,000 of barrels in a year, and giving employment to 100,000 persons. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring fishery; the fish at this place are counted thus: Two are taken in each hand, and the four thrown together in the heap make a warp; 4 herrings make a warp, 33 warp make 100 (the Yarmouth 100 being 132). A last of herring is defined by measure instead of count, but a last is estimated to contain about 10,000 Yarmouth herrings, and a larger number, say 13,000 of Baltic herrings.

Hessians, a Dundee manufacture of a coarse fabric of jute and hemp, used for bagging.

Hhd., abbreviation for hogshead.

Hickory, the timber of the common American hickory. It is perhaps the toughest and strongest of any kind of American timber, and particularly valuable for handspikes, carriage-shafts, whip-handles, and for many mechanical purposes; and for fire-wood it is especially esteemed.

Hickory nuts, the nuts of the shell-bark hickory; they are held in much esteem, and are sold by the bushel in the cities of the United States; those of the other varieties of hickory, as the pig-nut hickory, &c., are of no commercial value.

Hide cuttings, the trimmings left from various manufactures of raw hides, used for the manufacture of glue.

Hide ropes, ropes formed of twisted strips of the dried raw-hides of horses or other animals.

Hides, the skins of horses, bulls, cows, buffaloes, &c. Green or raw hides are such as are sent directly to the tanners or to market from the slaughter-houses, and although in the cities they form a large item of trade, and have regularly quoted prices, they are not fairly considered commercial hides. Hides are prepared for shipment either by being salted or dried. At the saladeros of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the hides of the ox are delivered to a set of workmen called *descarnadores* or trimmers, who, when the skins are to be dried, scrape off all the beef and fat with a knife, trim the edges,

and then stretch out the hides by means of stakes driven into the ground. If they are to be salted a pile is made of them, with layers of salt. Dried hides require much more time and skill than when they are only salted; in the latter case they are packed in casks for exportation; in the former, when shipped they are tied up in bundles and baled. Hides from the East and West Indies are usually salted, and sometimes come in brine, when they are called wet salted. Those from Germany, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Rio Grande, and Orinoco are tied in bundles and packed in casks. "*Hides*," as understood in trade, refer to the skins of the larger animals, generally, such as are manufactured into sole, belt, and other leather of that character; "*skins*," to the finer pelts.

Higgling, tedious in bargaining.

High, above the usual price; dear.

High 'Change, the point of time each day when the largest number of merchants are found on 'Change.

High figure, at the full value, or above the market price; as, his purchase was made at a *high figure*.

High water, the time of day or night when the water, by the action of the tide, reaches the highest point at a seaport.

Himt, a German grain measure, varying in different localities; in Altona and Hamburg about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel; at Brunswick and Hanover, over $\frac{7}{8}$ of a bushel; at Hesse Cassel, $1\frac{14}{100}$ bushel.

Hinges, the metal joints on which doors, gates, &c., turn; they are chiefly of iron or brass, extensively manufactured in the United States, and also imported from England.

H. M. C., abbreviation for His or Her Majesty's Customs.

Hoastman, one who sells coal at a seaport.

Hobnails, short nails with large heads, used in the soles of boots and shoes.

Hock, from Hockheim, in Germany, a light Rhenish wine.

Hodden gray, cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed.

Hogged, applied to a ship or vessel which is strained and droops at each end.

Hoggers, stockings without feet, worn by coal miners.

Hoggs, the trade-name for the fleece or wool of sheep of the second year.

Hogs, swine, living or dead; the supply of pork for the Atlantic cities is largely derived from hogs, brought alive by railway from the interior and Canada. Many are also carried by steamer from Ireland to England. One of the most important branches of industry in Cincinnati is the packing of pork from hogs which are brought in from the neighboring States and slaughtered there. The business is carried on to a great extent and with admirable system. In some of the large establishments, a hog per minute is converted into hams, bacon, and pork, ready for packing or pickling. See *Live Stock*.

Hogshead, a measure of capacity for wine or other liquids, containing 63 gallons or two barrels. In Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri, for tobacco, 1,200 lbs.; in Maryland, 800 lbs., and in Ohio, 750 lbs. A hogshead of foreign sugar contains from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs.; of New Orleans, from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.; of molasses, 120 to 140 gallons. Cutlery, currycombs, screws, carpenter's tools, plated-ware, and shelf hardware, imported from Sheffield and Birmingham, usually come in hogsheads, which vary in weight from 1,000 to 2,500 lbs. China and crockery ware, and also hollow ware, are frequently packed in hogsheads. A hogshead of tea-ware, pitchers, &c., weighs from 500 to 800 lbs., and the foreign value is from $40 to $60; the value of a hogshead of China-ware is from $60 to $300.

Hog-skins, the tanned skin of the hog, almost exclusively prepared in Scotland, used for the seats of saddles; also the skins of a kind of hog from South America, imported and made into men's heavy gloves.

Hoist, to elevate goods to upper stories.

Hoistway, a square opening in the floors of ware-rooms for the convenient raising or lowering of merchandise perpendicularly, from the lower to the upper, or from the upper to the lower stories.

Hold, the interior of a vessel below the decks; the space where the cargo is stowed.

Holla, an Algerian measure of $8\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

Hollands, a name for Holland gin.

Hollands, a kind of linen, first made in Holland, used for window-blinds, children's garments, linings, &c. The unbleached are called brown hollands; they come also in black and other colors.

Hollow-ware, a trade-name for cast-iron camp and kitchen utensils; also for the same kind of utensils made of wrought iron by stamping, or by riveting.

This ware may be coated in the interior with tin or enamel, or left of plain iron.

Holly-wood, a fine-grained, white, clear wood, used by the Tunbridge-ware manufacturers.

Holsters, leather pistol-cases, used by horsemen.

Holystone, a stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

Home-made, made at home; domestic manufacture; not imported.

Homespun, fabrics spun and woven at one's own dwelling; home-made.

Homœopathic medicines, medicines prepared and used conformably to a system of medical practice known as homœopathy.

Hominy, Indian corn coarsely ground or broken.

Hones, the name given to a fine kind of whetstone when manufactured into shape for use. See *Oilstone.*

Honesty is the best policy. If this proverb be not strictly commercial, it is so true when applied to merchants, that we appropriate it and claim it as a mercantile maxim. To say of a merchant that he is upright in his dealings, fair, frank, and just in his business intercourse, goes farther in establishing his credit than money. No merchant is in established credit who is regarded as dishonest.

Honey, a thick fluid or liquid, deposited by bees in cells of the honey-comb in hives. Although collected in all parts of the United States, it is imported in considerable quantities from the West Indies, and particularly from Cuba. The finest is that which is drained from the honey-comb; that which is procured by pressure is less pure; and where heat is employed the product is still inferior. Flour and water are used as adulterations. It is sold by the pound, and the importations from Cuba are in barrels and tierces. The small country of Hanover, in Germany, produces near 5,000,000 lbs. annually, while the product of the whole United States is only about 20,000,000 lbs.

Hong, a name for trading factories at Canton; a mercantile house; a wholesale merchant.

Hong merchants, licensed merchants at Chinese ports, authorized to trade with the hongs; privileged official merchants licensed by the Chinese authorities to trade with foreigners at Canton, a monopoly which was abolished in 1842.

Hong-Kong, an island at the mouth of the Canton river, about 20 miles in circumference, which, with the harbor, was ceded by the Chinese Government to Great Britain. The trade of Hong-Kong is exclusively one of transshipment, the merchandise of Europe being distributed from this convenient centre to the ports of China and Japan. There are no port-charges or dues levied on goods or vessels, and ships discharge, transship, and load their cargoes without the intervention of any officer, or rendering any account of their manifest to the local authorities. The emigration of Chinese to California and Australia is chiefly from this port.

Honiton lace, an English hand-made lace of the finest quality, deriving its name from "Honiton," in Devonshire.

Honolulu, the principal city and seaport of the Sandwich Islands, situate on the south side of the island of Woahoo, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. Its chief commercial importance is derived from whaling ships, sailing vessels, and steamers engaged in trade between California and Oregon, and Australia and China, making this a stopping place and a kind of supply station.

Hooboballi, a fine-grained cabinet wood of Guiana.

Hoohoo, the name for a kind of checked cotton used in the African trade.

Hoofs, the hoofs of animals; they are employed in making the coarser kinds of handles, combs, and buttons; and also as a cheap substance from which prussiate of potash is obtained.

Hookahs, Turkish pipes in which the smoke of tobacco passes through water.

Hooks and eyes, metal catches for fastening into each other—used principally on garments for females.

Hoop iron, thin, flat iron, from ½ inch to 1½ inch wide, and of various thicknesses; used for hoops of casks and barrels, for baling cotton, and other purposes.

Hoop-poles, small saplings of hickory, oak, birch, or other wood; used for making into hoops for barrels and casks.

Hoop skirts, an article of women's underdress; made of broad tapes, or bands crossed with rods of steel wire. The manufacture of them in the United States is very extensive, and employs many thousands of operators.

Hop-bags, coarse, heavy wrappers or sacks for hops. A bag of hops in the English market weighs 280 lbs.; but the best quality and lightest colored are frequently put up in sacks of finer cloth, containing about 180 lbs.; in the United States they are packed in bags which contain 200 lbs.

Hoppo, the name, in China, for one who acts as collector of mercantile bills; an overseer of commerce.

Hops, the cone-like fruit of the *humulus lupulus*, largely cultivated in Germany, England, and the United States, and chiefly used in the manufacture of malt liquors. The consumption is very large, and it is said that, in times of scarcity, various substitutes are employed by brewers, some of which are highly deleterious. Old hops are sometimes subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur, in order to make them appear fresh and light-colored. Besides this, another fraud is frequently practised: the active and most valuable part of hops is a mealy substance found on the surface of the scales, and in their dried state consists of small granules; this substance is delicately threshed out and sold separately, under the name of lupulin. When these granules are wanting, the hops, though not worthless, are of inferior value. The light-colored hops have usually the finest flavor. Old hops—say when over two years old—lose pretty much all their substance and are of little value. They are largely raised in New York, and Wisconsin, and other States, and when proper care is taken in picking and packing them, they command as high prices as those which are imported from Europe. They are generally put up in bales of about 200 lbs. By the laws of the State of New York, to adulterate hops in any way is a misdemeanor; and every person who puts them up for sale or exportation, is required to mark or stamp his name on each bag before the removal from the place where they are put up, under a penalty of five dollars for each bag.

Horn combs, combs made of the horns of the ox, the buffalo, and other animals.

Horn plate, transparent sheets of horn for lanterns, &c.

Horn silver, a native chloride of silver.

Horns. The horns of various animals are in demand for knife-handles, combs, lanterns, and other articles; those of the buffalo, deer, ox, goat, and sheep forming the largest part of the trade. Millions of ox horns are exported from South America and used for various purposes, and the cuttings are used in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

Horn-stone, a kind of quartz resembling horn, used for grinding-blocks in the pottery manufactures; it is used also for seals, snuff-boxes, mortars, &c.; and for the handles of knives and forks, for which latter purpose it is largely imported from Germany.

Horn-tips, the pointed tops of various kinds of horns; employed for making into buttons, tops of whips, umbrella handles, &c.

Horse blankets, coarse woollen rugs for coverings for horses.

Horse-chestnuts, the nuts of the horse-chestnut tree; they are large and of a beautiful mahogany color, but exceedingly bitter and unpleasant to the taste, and not of much value in trade. In Turkey they are ground and mixed with horse provender; and deer are said to be fond of them.

Horse-dealer, "any person whose business it is to buy or sell horses or *mules.*" —Act of Congress, June 30, 1864.

Horse-flesh, a name given to a kind of mahogany brought from the Bahamas, so named on account of its color.

Horse-hair, the long hairs of the mane and the tail of the horse; the short hairs of the horse's skin are classed with cattle hair; horse-hair is collected from various sources, a large amount coming from South America. It is assorted according to its qualities and length; the long, white hair is used for fiddle-bows and for fishing-lines, and when dyed in bright colors, for ornamental work. The medium lengths are woven into hair-cloth and into fabrics for gloves, filtering-bags, &c.; and the short hairs, after undergoing a process of curling, are used for upholstery purposes.

Horse-hides, the untanned skins of the horse; when tanned they make what is known as the Cordovan leather.

Horse knackers, purchasers of worn-out horses, who kill them for their commercial products.

Horses. These useful animals, reared for domestic uses in all parts of our country, are also very largely bred for commercial purposes, the demand for them increasing with every improvement in passenger locomotion by steam, and with every economical device, by steam or otherwise, for the propulsion of heavy freights. Running and trotting horses are estimated at rates of value according as they approximate in ability to make a given distance in a given time, the standard being the performance of trained blooded animals on the course; as, for example: for running horses, the time made by *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher*, on the Saratoga course, 1 mile

in 1 minute and 40 seconds; and for trotting, the time of *Dexter*, 1 mile in 2 minutes and 17¼ seconds. Carriage horses are valued for their form and action, draft horses for their size and strength; cavalry horses are required to come within certain descriptions prescribed by the Army regulations.

Horse-shoes, plates of iron made into a shape adapted for fastening on to horses' hoofs for protection; those only which are made by machinery are commercial. They are manufactured on a large scale at Troy, N. Y., put up in casks, and sold by the ton or *cwt.*

Horse-tail, a species of *equisetum*, the Dutch rush, imported from Holland, and used for polishing wood and metal.

Hose, stockings, socks, or coverings for the feet and legs; also flexible tubes used for the conveyance of water.

Hosier, one who deals in stockings, gloves, caps, suspenders, under garments, and other kinds of knit goods of wool, cotton, or silk.

Hosiery, the articles dealt in by a hosier.

Hosiery cloth, woollen, worsted, or cotton yarn woven on frames in such manner as to produce a knitted cloth, which is made into hosiery articles. The hosiery or frame-work manufacture is a peculiar kind of interlacing; instead of being a series of cross threads woven in a loom, it is a series of loops or links so connected as to possess both strength and elasticity. The article made in a stocking frame is simply a piece of knit-work cloth, afterward sewed up in the form of a stocking. Gloves, mitts, drawers, caps, jackets, and various other articles, are made of the same kind of fabric and much in the same manner as stockings. In England the principal worsted hosiery manufactures are in Leicester, cotton hosiery in Nottinghamshire, and silk in Derbyshire. Chemnitz, in Saxony, however, is the great seat of cotton hosiery manufacture.

Hot-pressed paper, paper smoothed and glazed by being passed between heated steel rollers.

House, a term for a business firm or commercial establishment, as *the house of* E. D. Morgan & Co.; the house of Taintor Brothers.

House-furnishing goods, a general name for a great variety of household articles, such as brushes, brooms, mats, cutlery, certain kinds of hardware, wooden and hollow wares, laundry and cooking utensils, &c.

Households, a technical name among millers in England for the best kind of flour, made from red wheat with a small portion of white.

Howker, a two-masted Dutch vessel.

Hoy, a small coasting sloop; a lighter.

Huamilies bark, a variety of the *cinchona*, deriving its commercial name from the province of Huamilies, which lies in the interior of Peru.

Huanuco, a variety of the cinchona, known also as the Lima bark, from which latter place it was originally introduced into commerce.

Huckaback, a coarse linen fabric, woven with diaper or other pattern, and used for table linen, towelling, &c.

Huckster, a small dealer; an itinerant vender or hawker of goods; a man or woman who buys and sells fruits, vegetables, &c., in the public market-houses of cities.

Hudson's Bay Company, a fur-trading company originally chartered in the year 1670, the grant giving the company the exclusive right of trade with the Indians in the territory which comprehended all the districts in which were contained the sources of any stream which discharged its waters into Hudson's Bay. The North West Company of Montreal, which was established in 1783, united itself with the Hudson's Bay Company, and, retaining the name of the latter, obtained in 1821 a license of exclusive trade for 21 years; renewed in 1842 for a similar period over the territories west of the Rocky Mountains, having before claimed a kind of proprietorship over the whole of British America, with the exception of the settled provinces. In 1859 this company, by a Parliamentary committee, was shorn of much of its territory and some of its exclusive privileges of trade. The trading-posts of the company, about 100 of them, scattered at distances of 300 or 400 miles apart, were divided into four departments: 1. The Montreal department included all the establishments situated between the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes of Canada, and along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of Labrador. 2. The Southern department included the country along the north shores of Lake Superior and the southern shores of Hudson's Bay. 3. The Northern department comprehended all the establishments north of this as far as the shores of the Polar Sea. 4. The Columbia department in-

cluded the territory watered by the Columbia and other rivers west of the Rocky Mountains. The departments were divided into a number of districts, each under the direction of a superior officer, and these again subdivided into numerous factories, forts, posts, and outposts. The trade of the company is almost exclusively confined to furs. The Indians hunt and trap for the furs which the company receive, giving in exchange such articles as are suited to the wants of the natives. Trade, until a recent period, was carried on by means of a standard valuation, based on the market price of a beaver-skin, and hence denominated *made beaver*. A beaver-skin, in the Indian trade, is equivalent to two, three, four, or more skins of inferior value. The furs of the company are sent to London, the annual average value of which ranges from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The business of the company is best illustrated by giving a return of an average year of the furs sent to London by the company from their possessions about Hudson's Bay and the northwest coast:

Beaver-skins*	.....	88,314
Badger "	.....	1,567
Bear "	.....	5,919
Fisher "	.....	7,091
Fox, silver, red white, & cross.		32,085
Lynx "	.....	23,349
Marten "	.....	98,398
Mink "	.....	45,286
Musquash† "	.....	176,112
Otter "	.....	10,908
Rabbit "	.....	44,570
Raccoon "	.....	2,400
Seal hair "	.....	10,448
Skunk "	.....	9,141
Swan "	.....	840
Wolf "	.....	8,556
Wolverine "	.....	1,370

Hulk, the hull of an old vessel.

Human hair, the long hair cut from the heads of girls and women. It is largely in demand for making into chignons, curls, wigs, etc., and the supplies are exclusively from abroad. The value depends upon its length, and also upon its being neither too coarse nor too fine; the former being less susceptible of artificial curl, and the latter making its curl of too short duration. The prevailing fashion as regards color, also influences the price. The imports to this country from France, Germany, and Italy, amount to about half a million of dollars annually. Much of it is obtained from the large communities of sisterhoods scattered throughout France, and Belgium; and the Paris dealers send out their agents in the spring of the year to different provinces and villages, providing them with ribbons, laces, haberdashery, cheap jewelry, &c. These agents attend the fairs and other gatherings of the peasantry, and buy the hair from the heads of the girls, which they pay for either with these goods or in money. Mr. Trollope, while travelling in Brittany, was much struck with the operations of these hair-dealers at the fair at Collené. In various parts of the motley crowd there were three or four of these dealers bargaining with the girls for their flowing tresses, which were very luxuriant and beautiful. Several girls were standing together ready to be sheared; they had their caps in their hands, and their long hair hung down to their waist. Some of the operators were men and some women, but in either case, the dealer had a large basket near at hand, into which every successive crop of hair tied up into a wisp by itself was thrown. It being the fashion in that part of France for the girls to wear caps, the hair as an ornament appears to be of no account. The price paid to these girls seems to vary from about twenty-five cents to a dollar, according to the quantity and the beauty of the hair. The agents who collect it send the hair to their employers, by whom it is cleaned, dressed, and sorted, and by them sold to the hair-workers at from $2 to $5, or even $8 or $10 per lb. The black comes mostly from Italy and the south of France, the light colors mostly from Germany. Goats' hair is said to be so successfully used as an imitation of human hair, that it is only distinguishable from the genuine by very good judges.

Hundred, a term much used in commerce, but denoting variable amounts according to the locality, or to the articles or kind of goods to which the term is applied. Thus a hundred-weight in Great Britain and the United States means 112 lbs.; but in England for sugar and wax, 108 lbs.; for wool, 110 lbs.; for iron, 120 lbs.; and in Maryland, 100 lbs. In Belgium the hundred of articles sold in the market is 104. The hundred of planks or deals in Sweden is 120; in Westewyck, in Christiania, 127; and in some northern ports

* There is a gradual falling off in the amount of beaver-skins, and it is not probable that so large a return as the above will ever again occur.

† On the other hand, since the above return of musquash, as many as 1,150,000, and of swan skins as many as 7,000 have been returned in a single year.

132. The long hundred is 120, but in some parts of Russia, and in Elsinore, in Denmark, the great hundred is 2,880 pieces.

Hundred-weight, the measure of weight for plaster, coal, iron, or other bulky articles, containing 112 lbs., abbreviated cwt. 20 cwt. = 1 ton = 2240 lbs.

Hungary water, distilled rosemary flowers with spirits of wine.

Hungry rice, a name for the grain of the *paspalum exile*, a species of millet growing on the western coast of Africa, also called *fundi*.

Hurds, waste tow or refuse flax.

Hurse-skin, the name of the tuberculated skin of a fish from which shagreen is made—used to cover surgical instrument cases, pocket-books, sword-hilts, &c.

Husbandage, the allowance made to the managing owner or agent for attending to a ship's business.

Husband, the agent who is authorized to make repairs to a ship, and to act in relation to a ship generally, for the owner; called usually ship's husband.

Hussy or Huswife, a case containing a set of sewing materials.

Hutch, a measure of 2 bushels.

Hyacinth, called also *jacinth*, a valuable gem of various shades of red, passing into orange and poppy red; it differs from jargoon only in its color; the transparent and bright-colored varieties of zircon.

Hydraulic cement, cement which has the power of hardening under water. The New York market is mainly supplied from the quarries on the Rondout, about 80 miles from New York, on the Hudson; or from Newark, N. J., where it is burnt and ground on a large scale from the hydraulic limestone obtained at Rondout. It is packed and sold in barrels.

Hydrocyanic acid, another name for Prussic acid; so called because first obtained from Prussian blue. It is a deadly poison.

Hydrometers, instruments for determining the specific gravity of fluids.

Hypothecation, the pledging of property for advances.

Hyraceum, a substance brought from the Cape of Good Hope and used as a substitute for castor. It is collected in small pieces on the sides of mountains in South Africa, and is supposed to be the excrement of a small animal.

Hyson, one of the kinds of green tea from China. "It has a well-matured leaf, curled and twisted, of a bright-green color, sometimes glazed; the natural color is pale yellow inclining to green, and the infusion of the best is of a pale straw color, becoming darker as the quality deteriorates."—*Chinese Guide.*

Hyson skin, a name for a kind of tea not often imported into the United States. It is the refuse of green teas; the best samples are free from dust, with a large, uneven, twisted, knotty leaf.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

I.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Ice	Glace	Eis	Ijs	Ghiaccio	Hielo [dia
Iceland moss	Lichen d'Islande	Isländisches Moos	Ijslandsch mos	Lichen Islandico	Musgo de Islan-
Illicit	Illicite	Unerlaubt [tiren	Ongeoorloofde	Illecito	Ilicito
Import	Importer	Einbringen; impor-	Invoeren	Importare [zione	Importar [trada
Import duty	Droits d'entrée	Einfuhrzoll		Diritti d'importa-	Derechos de en-
Imported goods	Objets d'importation	Einfuhrartikel	Invoerartikelen	Articoli d'importazione	Géneros de importacion
Impost	Impôt	Steuer	Belasting	Imposta	Impuesto
Income	Revenus [venus	Einkommen	Inkomen [sting	Rendita [dita	Reditos [tas
Income tax	Taxe sur les re-	Einkommensteuer	Inkomstenbela-	Tassa sulla ren-	Tassa de las ren-
Indemnification	Indemnité	Schadloshaltung	Schadeloosstel-	Indennizzazione	Indemnizacion
Index	Registre; Index	Register	Register [ling	Registro	Registro
India	Indië	Indien	Indes	India [China	Indias [na
India ink	Encre de la Chine	Chinesische Tusche	Oostindsche inkt	Inchiostro della	Tinta de la Chi
India rubber	Caoutchouc	Gummi elasticum	Gom elastica	Gomma elastica	Goma elastica
Indigo	Indigo	Indigo	Indigo	Indaco	Indigo; añil
Ingots	Lingots	Barren	Baar	Stangi	Barros
Ink	Encre	Dinte	Inkt	Inchiostro	Tinta [tida
Inlaid work	Marqueterie	Eingelegte Arbeit	Mozaïk werk	Lavoro di Tarsia	Taracea; embu-
Inland trade	Commerce intérieur	Binnenhandel	Binnenlandsche handel	Commercio interiore	Trafico interno
Insolvency	Insolvabilité	Insolvenz	Insolventie	Insolvenza	Insolvencia
Insurance	Assurance	Versicherung	Assurantie	Assicurazione	Seguro
Interest	Interêt	Zins	Interest; rent	Interesse	Prédito
Inventory	Inventaire	Inventar	Inventaris	Inventario	Inventario
Invoice	Facture [tures	Factura	Factuur	Fattura [ture	Factura [ras
Invoice book	Livre des fac-	Facturabuch	Factuurboek	Libre delle fat-	Libro de factu-
Iodine	Iode	Jod		Iodina	Iodo; Iodino
Ipecacuanha	Ipecacuanha	Brechwurzel		Ipecacuana	Bejuquillo
Ireland	Irlande	Irland	Ierland	Irlanda	Irlanda
Iron	Fer	Eisen	Ijzer	Ferro	Hierro [chas
Iron bars	Fer en barres	Stabeisen	Staafijzer	Ferro in verghe	Hierro en plan-
Iron filings	Limaille de fer	Eisenfeilspäne	Ijzervijlsel	Limatura di ferro	Readuras de hierro [erro
Iron ore	Mine de fer	Eisenerz	Ijzererts	Ferro minerale	Mineral de hi-
Iron wire	Fil de fer	Eisendraht	Ijzerdraad	Filo di ferro	Hilo de hierro
Iron wood	Bois de fer	Eisenholz	Ijzerhout	Legno di ferro	Manglito; chapapote
Isinglass	Colle de poisson	Hausenblase	Vischlijm	Colla di pesce	Cola de pescado
Italy	Italie	Italien	Itilië	Italia	Italia
Ivory	Ivoire	Elfenbein	Ivoor	Avorio	Marfil
Ivory black	Noir d'ivoire	Beinschwarz	Ivoorzwart	Nero d'avorio	Negro de marfil

I.

I, as a numeral (Roman), denotes 1; when placed before V, or X, it diminishes by a unit the number otherwise expressed by those letters respectively; when placed after, it denotes the addition of a unit.

Ice, water in the frozen or solid state, into which it enters at a temperature at or below 32°. The ice-trade was begun in the year 1805, by Mr. Frederic Tudor, of Boston, who shipped a small cargo, obtained from ponds near that city, to the Island of Martinique. The trade was thereafter gradually extended to other of the West India Islands, to the southern parts of the United States, and to parts of South America. In 1833, a cargo was first sent to Calcutta, where about one-half the shipment arrived, and sold at 6 cents per pound. In 1844, the first importation was made into England. The ice was originally obtained from the Wenham pond (or lake), about 18 miles from Boston; and the Company which was early formed for the prosecution of the business, and known as the "Wenham Lake Ice Co.," constructed extensive ice-houses near the pond

named, and others near the Fresh and Spy ponds. Immense ice-houses were also constructed near Liverpool and London, to receive the export to England. The demand for Great Britain and the eastern trade is now in part met by supplies from one or more lakes in Norway, but in London it is still called Wenham lake ice. Boston is still in this country the most active centre of the ice-trade. Many companies are now in existence in the United States, which collect ice from bodies of water in Massachusetts, Maine, New York, and others of the States situated to the north and northeast. In New York ice is delivered from door to door at rates varying according to the season from about $4 to $8 the ton; and is packed on board ocean steamers at the rate of about $3.50 to $6 per ton, the price depending upon the amount collected in the winter. It is shipped for foreign ports in blocks closely stowed in the hold of the vessel, with one foot thickness, more or less, of fine shavings, ground bark, or sawdust beneath, about the sides, and over the whole. Nearly, or quite, 2,000,000 tons of ice are collected yearly in the United States; the business in all its branches giving occupation to more than 10,000 persons; and the total capital involved being as much as $10,000,000. The chief exports of ice from the United States to foreign countries is to the East Indies, West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, British possessions in Africa, Peru, China, and other countries, and also largely from the Eastern to the Southern States.

Iceland-moss, a lichen growing abundantly in Iceland, Norway, and parts of Scotland; used in the first-named country as food, and elsewhere generally in the preparation of a jelly, and for dressing the warp in the loom, for sizing paper, and in brewing. Much of it is imported through Hamburg.

Iceland-spar, calcareous spar in transparent crystals, first brought from Iceland. It is much employed in optical experiments, and is sometimes called double refracting spar.

Icica resins, the dried resinous exudation afforded by several species of *icica*, growing in Guiana, and perhaps other parts of South America.

Idocrasa, volcanic garnet, of various colors, sometimes called *chrysolite* or *hyacinth*, occurring in the ejected masses of Vesuvius, and elsewhere. It is cut into ring-stones and other ornaments at Naples and Turin, and sold under one or other of the above names.

Idwale stone, a hone, or oil-stone, obtained in the Snowdon district, Wales.

Ignatius's bean, the seed of the plant *ignatiana amara;* a highly poisonous medicinal drug.

Illicit commerce, trade which is made unlawful by the laws of a country; as smuggling, dealing in articles the sale of which is prohibited, &c.

Illipe oil, also known as ilpa, or epei oil, a light greenish-yellow, aromatic oil, or—as it is solid below 82°,—more properly butter, obtained from the fruit of *bassia longifolia*, a tree growing on the coasts of Coromandel and Bengal. In the fluid form it resembles palm oil; it is used in India for illumination, and for the manufacture of soap.

Illuminated manuscripts and books, those books and MSS. which are embellished with ornamented initial letters, and with marginal and other drawings, or pictures in colors and gold, executed with the hand; or, in more recent times, imitations of such, by printing in ink and colors. They are now preserved in libraries, museums, and private collections, and for that purpose are sought after and have a high commercial value.

Illuminating oils, various oils and oil-like fluids, of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin, which are burned to afford light. Among these are the olive, the variety of it known as Gallipoli, the cocoa-nut, beech-nut, poppy, rape-seed, colza, sunflower, and many other vegetable oils; the fish oils, including sperm oil and common whale oil, as well as oils similar to the latter from the seal, porpoise, dolphin, sea-calf, shark, and pilchard; tallow and lard oils; native naphtha, common crude petroleum, and certain oils separated from it by distillation, as the so-called "gasoline," and refined petroleum—the last known in the United States by the trade-name of kerosene, and in Great Britain as paraffin oil; and similar light and heavy illuminating oils (distinguished in Germany, and on the European continent generally, as photogens and solar oils), obtained by distillation from bituminous shales, lignite, cannel or ordinary bituminous or gas coals, from peat, and from ordinary asphaltum; and other products of chemical combination, of distillation, or of mixture, such as phosgene, rosin oil, or "carbon oil," so-called, camphene, burning fluid, &c. Some illuminating oils are mainly of local use, and enter comparatively rarely, or in limited quantities, into commerce;

while included among them are also palm oil, illipe oil, elain, and grape-seed oil. Still other oils, the use of which for illumination is chiefly local, are some of those of the "drying" sort, and such as, tending rapidly to clog the wicks, are burned by comparatively simple methods, and for a cheap light—as the hemp-seed, cotton-seed, and other similar oils.

Images, effigies, or solid figures of men or animals; a name under which plaster casts, figures in stone, wood, wax, or other materials, are frequently invoiced and imported.

Imbuto, a grain measure of Sardinia, equal to 5½ pints.

Imitation, a term used in describing articles or wares of any kind, which, while similar in style or appearance to others already well known, are of inferior materials or manufacture.

Imitation hair-cloth, a black dyed twilled fabric of cotton, the threads of which are gummed and glacéed or polished; the effect in the woven material being so close a resemblance to hair-cloth as likely to deceive persons not familiar with the genuine article.

Imitation laces, cotton laces made to imitate Valenciennes, Brussels, or other fine laces.

Immel, a dry measure of Baden, equal to about three quarts.

Immigrants, persons who arrive in a country from some other country with the purpose of becoming residents. The term is more commonly used to designate passengers arriving in the country in large numbers together, and in steamships or sailing-vessels, which are often spoken of as "emigrant-ships." The term is the opposite of emigrant; the *emigrant* leaves Germany, the *immigrant* arrives at New York. The commercial value to our country of each immigrant has been estimated at $1,125, at $1,000, and at $800. The methods adopted in obtaining these respective results are ingenious and plausible; possibly one or the other, or the mean of all, may, in a certain sense, be correct. But the advantages of immigration are too extensive, and embrace too wide a range of resulting consequences, to admit of commercial ledger balances. The whole subject, in all its bearings and aspects, is clearly and fully presented in a work on Immigration by EDWARD YOUNG, Esqr., of Washington City. (1 vol., 8vo, pp. 231.)

Imperial, a large-sized paper, 23 × 27, or 22 × 28 inches; a gold coin current in Russia, and worth 10 silver roubles.

Imperial bushel, the legal standard bushel in Great Britain; a measure equal to 2218.19 cubic inches, or 8 imp. gals.; being 1.03152 United States bushel. 33 of the latter are about equal to 32 imperial bushels.

Imperial drills, a name for flaxen fabrics used for vestings, made with twisted yarn, and woven with two threads warp and three filling, ordinary drills being single threads.

Imperial gallon, the legal standard gallon in Great Britain, a measure of capacity equal to 277.273 cubic inches, 5 of which are equal to 6 of the United States. It contains exactly 10 lbs. avoirdupois of water, at 62° F., and the barometer marking 30 inches.

Impermeable cloths, textile fabrics of various sorts so prepared as to be impervious to water, and hence commonly called "water-proof." Single fabrics are so prepared by a variety of means, as by coating with linseed oil, boiled with litharge or sugar of lead, or with the same oil holding a little caoutchouc in solution; by combination within the stuff of solutions of soap and alum; by impregnation with solution of glue or isinglass, and acting on this with infusion of galls; by varnishes of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha; by varnishes of vegetable or mineral pitch, &c.

Implements, a comprehensive term employed to denote utensils, vessels, tools, or instruments of whatever sort, such as serve the purposes, in their proper occupation, of artisans or other workmen. "Implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States," and for their own use, are admitted free of duty. A lot of old carts, blacksmiths' tools, etc., etc., were brought into the port of Buffalo, and free entry was claimed on the ground that the owner was a railroad contractor and had used them in Canada, and that he was then engaged in building a railroad in Ohio, where he wanted these tools to use. Free entry was denied, the Secretary of the Treasury deciding that "the law authorizing the admission of tools of trade is limited; it does not cover machinery or any article to be worked by any other than manual power, and is restricted in its application as to number, quantity, and value to what is considered reasonable for the actual use of the person to whom they

belong." *Dec. Sec. Tr., Jan.* 17, 1865. "A sewing machine, arriving with the owner who had used it abroad, was admitted to entry free of duty." *Let. Sec. Tr. to Col. at Detroit, Nov.* 23, 1868. "A wagon owned by an immigrant and intended for his own use is free as personal effects, but his horses are subject to duty." *Dec., Aug.* 8, 1868.

Importation, the bringing of commodities or merchantable articles into a country. As a large proportion of the revenue of a commercial country generally accrues by the payment of duties on imported goods, the business of importation is subjected to various legal regulations, the infraction or violation of which is visited with confiscation or other penalties.

Imported, a collective term applied to merchandise of all forms brought from foreign countries.

Importers, merchants who bring goods into the country from foreign countries. The term is understood as applying to that class of merchants who buy goods abroad and import them with a view of selling them again. Manufacturers who import dyestuffs or chemicals for their own use, are importers to that extent, but they are not such within the usual, and commercial acceptation of the term.

Import, to bring in goods and merchandise from some other country or State; or from the dominions of some other government.

Imports, the aggregate of goods, wares, and merchandise brought into the country from foreign countries. The annual imports of the United States may be set down at about $500,000,000, which amount will unquestionably continue to increase with the increase of our wealth and population. The increase for the last fifty years by decades was as follows:—

The imports in 1821 were			$63,000,000
"	"	" 1830 "	71,000,000
"	"	" 1840 "	107,000,000
"	"	" 1850 "	178,000,000
"	"	" 1860 "	362,000,000
"	"	" 1870 "	486,000,000

The annual imports of Great Britain, now amounting to $1,250,000,000, were only half that amount in 1850.

The character and extent of the Imports of foreign merchandise into the United States are exhibited in the following Tabular view of the imports for one year. This table, together with the tables under the head of *Exports*, gives a complete view of the actual foreign commerce of our country; and increased aggregate exports or imports in future years, with exceptional cases, will substantially maintain the same relative proportions both as to the countries and to the commodities.

Statement of Foreign Commodities Imported into the United States during the year ending with December 31, 1870.

FREE OF DUTY.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles crude used in dy'ng & tanning.	.....	$406,101
Bolting cloths.....	.....	115,196
Cochineal.....lbs.	1,446,072	1,026,945
Cotton, raw....lbs.	1,928,309	331,185
Dyewoods in sticks, cwt.	974,591	635,666
GOLD & SILVER.		
Gold bullion.....	.....	833,689
Silver bullion.....	.....	127,928
Gold coin.....	.....	9,596,872
Silver coin.....	.....	15,014,874
Guano, except from Amer. Islands..T.	90,875	2,888,413
Gypsum, ungr'd. T.	94,635	83,708
Horsehair, used for weaving... ..lbs.	4,169,956	1,025,926
Househ'ld effects in use, of person arriving from foreign countries.....	.....	1,048,650
Indigo.....lbs.	1,542,803	1,503,667
MADDER.–gr'nd. lbs.	5,435,985	614,511
Root.....lbs.	56,012	7,008
Rags of cotton or linen.....lbs.	89,282,250	3,254,035
Silk, raw.....lbs.	738,381	3,897,875
Terra japonica and gambier.....lbs.	15,971,777	435,440
Wood, all cabinet, unmanufactured..	.....	717,045
All other articles...	.....	3,176,163
Total free of duty.	.....	46,740,897
DUTIABLE.		
Animals, living....	.....	7,303,294
Argols, or tartar. lbs.	2,787,805	379,535
Articles, the produce of the U.S., bro't back	.....	3,800
Brass, & manufs. of	.....	156,251
BREADSTUFFS.		
Barley.....bu.	5,605,291	4,030,567
Bread & biscuit. lbs.	1,109,347	129,996
Indian corn.....bu.	89,897	77,391
Indian meal...bbls.	121	473
Oats.....bu.	2,259,036	733,949
Rice.....lbs.	46,065,129	1,223,120
Rye.....bu.	320,964	202,388
Rye flour.....bbls.	3	19
Wheat.....bu.	1,048,205	1,168,177

	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat flour. .bbls.	75,321	$333,086
Potatoes.....bu.	156,679	77,344
Other preparations of, as oatmeal, macaroni, vermicelli, sago, arrow-root, &c.....	.....	346,214
Books, maps, engravings, etc.....	.....	1,758,589
Buttons.....	.....	1,384,612
Cordage, ropes, and twines.....lbs.	528,665	63,426
Chicory, ground, and root.....lbs.	1,928,083	58,826
Chloride of lime.lbs.	26,225,118	479,231
CLOTHING, EXC'T SILK.		
Cut and sewed....	.....	1,721,836
Articles of wear not specified.....	.....	1,045,636
Coal, bitum.....T.	456,959	1,156,854
Cocoa.....lbs.	5,105,244	602,842
Coffee.....lbs.	275,242,736	27,615,262
COPPER.		
Ore.....cwt.	59,765	48,868
Copper.....lbs.	304,276	32,299
Manufactures of..	.....	562,762
COTTON.		
Bleached and unbleached..sq. yds.	30,708,032	3,972,678
Printed, painted, or colored...sq. yds.	30,871,080	3,945,419
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers.....	.....	4,627,227
Jeans, denims, drillings, &c...sq. yds.	5,561,214	796,107
Manufs. not spec'd.	.....	12,568,930
Cutch or catechu.lbs.	3,417,438	134,737
Chemicals, drugs, medicines & dyes not specified.....	.....	6,618,554
Earthen, stone, and china ware.... ..	.....	4,251,375
Fancy goods.....	.....	4,244,541
Fish, not of American fisheries.....	.....	2,724,213
FLAX.		
Flax, raw.....T.	2,557	599,670
By yard.....	.....	12,335,697
Other manuf's.....	.....	4,455,671
Fruit of all kinds (including nuts).....	.....	7,338,492
Furs & fur skins...	.....	2,367,372
GLASS.—Window.lbs.	33,090,388	1,380,237
Cylinder & crown polished...sq. ft.	58,464	16,754
Fluted, rolled, or rough plate.sq.ft.	479,328	26,264
Cast polished plate not silvered.sq. ft.	1,580,112	885,034
Cast polished plate silvered....sq.ft.	2,492,721	$644,334
Manufs. not spec..	.....	1,059,084
Gums .....lbs.	8,200,359	1,249,826
Gunpowder....lbs.	375	63
HEMP.—Raw....T.	20,239	4,031,874
Manufactures by yards....sq. yds.	1,011,275	144,217
Ot'r manuf's. of...	.....	311,212
Hides & skins, other than furs.....	.....	14,528,928
INDIA-RUBBER & GUTTA-PERCHA. —Unmanuf'd.lbs.	9,266,790	3,845,866
Manufactured	.....	913,768
IRON & STEEL—Pig iron.....lbs.	314,630,384	2,401,993
Castings .....lbs.	4,324,095	32,006
Bar iron.....lbs.	174,578,066	3,416,718
Boiler iron....lbs.	2,003,134	48,836
Band, hoop, and scroll iron....lbs.	14,651,896	308,335
Railroad bars or rails.....lbs.	798,306,761	13,322,170
Sheet iron....lbs.	22,536,563	662,210
Old & scrap iron.T.	150,194	3,471,590
Hardware.....	.....	164,118
Anchors, cables, & chains of all kinds.....lbs.	10,335,618	431,272
Machinery....lbs.	.....	909,141
Muskets, pistols, rifles, & sport'g g'ns.	.....	805,359
Steel ingts, bars, sheets, & wire lbs.	.....	3,310,686
Cutlery.....	.....	1,755,499
Files.....	.....	559,248
Saws and tools....	.....	220,733
Manufs. not spec...	.....	5,601,316
Jewelry, & manufs.. of gold & silver..	.....	992,478
JUTE GRASSES, AND COCOA FIBRE.— Raw.....T.	25,849	2,143,714
Manufactures of, by yard.....yds.	3,348,119	347,394
Gunny cloth and gunny bags..lbs.	22,172,265	1,060,621
Other manufs....	.....	1,164,343
LEAD.—Pigs, bars, and old.....lbs.	84,955,916	3,485,703
Manufs. of.....	.....	13,391
LEATHER.—Leath'r of all kinds...lbs.	9,931,135	5,938,598
Gloves of kid and cheveril. dz. prs..	446,684	2,964,150
All other gloves of skin or leather, ...doz. prs.	138,226	586,651

	Quantity.	Value.
All oth'r manufs of.	.....	$700,103
OILS.—Whale and fish .....galls.	395,011	220,582
Olive, salad. galls.	154,489	291,455
Olive.....galls.	69,469	59,599
All ot'r fix'd oils. gals.	6,595,046	1,768,374
Volatile or es'l. lbs.	253,746	389,512
Opium & ext. of. lbs.	272,401	1,857,185
PAINTS.—White & red lead, & litharge.....lbs.	7,238,510	434,795
Whiting and Paris white.....lbs.	5,321,929	28,671
All other paints & painters' colors..	.....	706,888
PAPER. — Printing paper.....	.....	77,206
Writing paper....	.....	34,882
Other paper.....	.....	505,292
Papier-mâché and manufs. of paper and parchment..	.....	610,192
Perfumery & cosmetics.....	.....	284,044
Precious stones....	.....	1,909,305
Provisions, includ'g peas, beans, and vegetables.....	.....	4,421,163
Salt.....lbs.	605,596,772	1,202,809
Saltpetre.....lbs.	12,366,480	503,371
SILK.—Dress and piece goods.....	.....	14,902,727
Hosiery, shirts, & drawers.....	.....	38,561
Manufs. not spec..	.....	12,182,079
SODA.—Bicarb. lbs.	15,608,413	326,470
Carbonate, incl'd'g sal soda & soda ash.....lbs.	154,343,498	2,299,880
Caustic soda..lbs.	26,098,533	805,200
Nitrate, acetate, & other salts of. lbs.	33,683,085	884,247
Spices of all kinds, including ginger & mustard...lbs.	20,571,942	1,857,007
SUGAR & MOLASSES. —Brown..lbs.	1,115,348,643	52,995,434
Refined.....lbs.	259,947	13,365
Molasses....galls.	50,058,182	11,487,910
Melada & syrup of sugar-cane...lbs.	38,083,038	1,315,840
Candy & confec. lbs.	56,556	13,629
Sulphur or brimstone.....T.	32,553	970,017
Tea.....lbs.	49,359,803	15,053,465
TIN.—In bars, bl'ks, or pigs.....cwt.	100,709	2,669,456
In plates.....cwt.	1,419,354	8,405,377
Manufactures of..	.....	66,903
TOBACCO.—Leaf. lbs.	7,180,500	$2,849,093
Cigars.....lbs.	668,533	2,108,022
Snuff.....lbs.	17,255	5,284
Other manuf's....	.....	31,025
Watches, & watch movements and materials.....	.....	3,194,828
WINES, SPIRITS, & CORDIALS.—Sp'ts and cordials in casks.....gals.	1,387,173	1,670,129
in bottles....doz.	56,654	266,290
Wine in casks. gals.	9,495,984	3,306,179
Wine in bot...doz.	577,572	2,598,924
WOOD.—Manufs of.	.....	9,250,008
WOOL, SHEEP'S; GOATS' & CAMELS' HAIR, & MANUF'S. OF.—Raw and fleece.....lbs.	50,230,518	7,278,745
Cl'ths & cassimeres.	.....	9,543,911
Woollen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, & flocks.....lbs.	703,026	65,864
Shawls.....	.....	2,035,502
Blankets.....	.....	17,481
Carpets.... yards.	3,974,548	4,041,971
Dress goods...yds.	67,490,126	16,552,393
Hosiery, shirts, & drawers.....	.....	506,209
Manuf's not elsewhere specified..	.....	5,479,122
ZINC, SPELTER.—In blocks or pigs. lbs.	9,205,120	407,501
In sheets.....lbs.	9,824,398	496,255
All articles not elsewhere enumerat'd	.....	17,124,920
Total dutiable....	.....	439,954,776
Total free of duty.	.....	46,740,897
Total imports....	.....	$486,695,673
Entered for consumption.....	.....	288,116,785
Entered wareh'se.	.....	198,578,888
Proportion bro't in cars & other land vehicles.....	.....	7,302,425
Proportion bro't in Amer. vessels....	.....	154,912,888
Proportion bro't in foreign vessels...	.....	324,480,360

The following are the articles comprised under the item, "*all articles not elsewhere enumerated*," in the preceding Table. The discrepancy, an immaterial one, in the total amounts, arises from the following statement being made up for one year, ending

with June 30, 1870, while the other is for the year ending with December 31, of the same year.

FREE OF DUTY.

Articles, the produce of the United States, brought back.	$2,110,512
Articles for use of U. S	25,891
Acids	26,024
Ashes	2,551
Books, &c., for seminaries	115,385
Burr stones	58,878
Bone and bone-dust	43,720
Bismuth	18,358
Church ornaments	8,937
Camel's hair	24,190
Felt, adhesive	13,977
Fresh fish	198,669
Fertilizers	38,805
Glass, old	5,879
Hair, horse and cattle	25,104
Ink	15,464
Jewellers' sweepings	445
Junk	312,796
Lac dye	13,736
Ore, silver	43,971
Palm leaf	24,521
Paintings and statuary, productions of American artists	199,765
Personal effects	4,531
Peruvian bonds	48,000
Pumice stone	14,196
Platina	118,894
Rattans	175,639
Specimens of Natural History.	12,957
Staves and shingle botts	31,612
Shells, mother of pearl	6,798
Shells, turtle and tortoise	121,026
Cedarwood	6,243
All other articles	136,094
Total, free of duty	$4,003,568

DUTIABLE.

Asphaltum	$24,238
Alabaster	2,116
Beer, ale, and porter	856,489
Blacking	28,669
Bones	23,701
Bristles	629,057
Bronzes	39,769
Brushes	12,528
Bladders	7,983
Bricks, Bath and fire	34,922
Cement	15,911
Candles	13,980
Chalk	32,795
Clay	100,920
Clocks	24,808
Cork, and manufactures	224,918
Emery	61,144
Eggs	13,270
Feathers	$52,670
Felt, roofing	32,223
Fire-crackers and works	133,838
Gold-beaters' skins	21,657
Garancine	865
Glue and glue stock	46,191
Grindstones	79,721
Guts	16,246
Gypsum	28,022
Grease	13,040
Hair, and manufactures of	960,205
Hay	63,408
Hemlock bark, and extracts of	221,887
Honey	76,459
Hops	76,177
Horns	35,049
Ink	72,198
Iron ore	34,604
Ivory, and manufactures of	371,102
Ivory nuts	20,094
Kryolite	101,598
Linseed	4,141,304
Marble	358,389
Marble manufactures	79,959
Metals not otherwise provided for, and manufactures of	535,312
Mill feed	90,871
Musical instruments	751,045
Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments	25,220
Malt	145,500
Oil-cake	11,290
Oil-cloth	60,590
Photographs	337
Plumbago	265,515
Paintings	498,053
Paper stock	662,336
Peanuts	79
Percussion caps	9,525
Pickles	53,553
Pulse	18,261
Plated ware	6,023
Plants and trees	35,585
Plaster and lime	36,248
Quills, and manufactures of	13,315
Quicksilver	128,721
Slates	131,758
Sauces	7,606
Seeds	501,668
Soap	299,356
Sponges	86,483
Stone, and manufactures of	263,952
Sumac	71,217
Straw manufactures	1,278,778
Starch	11,245
Statuary	30,361
Teasels	364
Tar-Petroleum	30,036
Telegraph materials	826
Varnish	79,237

Vegetables	$10,776
Vinegar	53,636
Wax, and manufactures of	19,897
All other articles	909,518
Total dutiable	$15,720,568
Total free of duty	4,203,568
Total	$19,724,135

Imposition, that which is imposed, as a tax, toll, duty, or excise prescribed by authority.

Impost, a duty or tax levied by government on goods imported, and to be paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. Such imposts are commonly known as "duties."

Impressing, a compulsory mode of obtaining seamen for the navy; in relation to the Government, the act of compelling into service; impressment.

Imprest, an advance of public money to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service—the term being used in opposition to final payment. The person to whom the advance is made is called the "imprest accountant."

Improvement, in trade, increased activity or briskness; in prices, an advance or rise; in quality of goods, an alteration for the better.

Inc, a Japan measure, equal to $2\frac{1}{12}$ yards.

Incense, a name for certain odoriferous resins and other materials, which are burned for the purpose of producing aromatic or perfume odors, usually in religious rites; a name specially given to frankincense, or olibanum.

Incense-wood, the wood of some species of the *icica* trees growing in Guiana, and known as incense-trees.

Inch, the twelfth part of a foot. A subdivision of an inch, formerly more in use than at present, was into 12 parts called lines, each of these into 12 parts called seconds, and so on; the decimal divisions are now more commonly used.

Inch stuff, boards sawed to the thickness of an inch.

Incombustible cloth, a name for fabrics of asbestos, made by interweaving the mineral fibre with some ordinary tissue, and then burning the latter away; the term is also applied to fabrics of any sort, more commonly linen or cotton, treated with certain saline substances, in such a manner as to form a glaze on the goods, and by which treatment such goods, if ignited, burn away slowly without producing a flame, thus rendering them uninflammable, rather than incombustible.

Income, the total amount of earnings and receipts of money from all sources such as properly accrue to the benefit and use of the receiver, and, as usually regarded, for the period of one year, constitutes gross income; the like amount diminished by subtraction of the expenses of the business, or investments yielding the receipts, including cost of their collection, is net income.

Income tax, a tax laid upon the earnings, profits, or income of whatever sort, of a person or corporation; or upon the sum of all such, beyond some prescribed amount which the law exempts. A law was passed during the war of the rebellion imposing such a tax upon the citizens of the United States, which, being regarded as a necessity of the war, met with general approval. But the inequality of the operation of the law upon the incomes of different industries; the demoralizing tendency in the temptations which it presents for misrepresentation and perjury; its doubtful constitutionality; its necessarily inquisitorial character; and, finally, the entire absence of any necessity for the continuance of such a law, are among the arguments urged for its repeal and discontinuance.

Indebtedness, the state of being indebted.

Indelible colors, fast colors; those which do not fade or tarnish by exposure.

Indelible ink, an ink which, when used upon linen or muslin, is permanent, and is not obliterated by washing.

Indemnification, securing against loss, damage, or penalty; or a reimbursement of either of these.

Indemnity, security against loss, such as may occur, or has occurred, by reason of some particular or specified event, as in case of ordinary insurance against damage or loss by fire, &c. Acts of indemnity are laws passed to relieve individuals from penalties to which they may become liable.

Index, the alphabetical table of reference to the accounts of a ledger; any table of references or titles in alphabetical order.

India aloes, a name given to certain varieties of inferior aloes produced in India.

India cottons, a name applied to a heavy kind of figured chintz, in upholstery goods.

India gum, an inferior and often im-

pure gum-arabic obtained from India, the product of *acacia arabica* and other species. It sometimes resembles the Turkey gum, and sometimes that from Senegal, and it often contains much insoluble gum (*bassorin*) which softens and swells in water, without dissolving. It is imported from Bombay and Calcutta.

India ink, called also Indian or China ink, a black pigment used in certain styles of drawings and in water-color painting, composed of lampblack and glue, and perfumed according to the quality of the ink. It is brought from China, in rolls, or square or oblong cakes, of a musk-like odor, and costs from forty cents up to five dollars a catty. The best quality is free from grittiness when rubbed on the finger-nail; the inferior sorts are usually the most ornamented.

India matting, grass or reed mats, made in India, from a species of the *papyrus.*

India myrrh, a name formerly given, in distinction, to the inferior myrrh produced in the East Indies; from which country, however, both the articles named and the myrrh of Arabia and north-eastern Africa are now commonly imported.

Indian berry, the *cocculus indicus.*

Indian corn, a common name for maize, the commercial term for which in the United States is simply corn.

Indian currant, the coral berry, or Missouri currant.

Indian fig, the fruit of a species of cactus growing in New Mexico, which in taste resembles the fig.

Indian hemp, the *cannabis indica*, the source of a resin collected from the standing plant, formed into balls, and known as *churrus;* and also the source of *hashish;* the dried tops of the plant are imported as a drug. The name is also given to the *apocynum cannabinum*, the roots of which are used in medicine. Also a name given to ejoo.

Indian madder, a name for chay, or chay-root.

Indian meal, the common name for the ground and bolted meal of corn.

Indian oak, a name for the wood of the teak-tree, *tectona grandis.*

Indian red, a pigment obtained from a kind of red ochre, with a tinge of purple, or when used producing purplish russet tints; it is much used by artists, and is brought from the Persian Gulf, and perhaps also from Bengal, in form of small lumps, and in part, as a coarse, gritty powder.

Indian sarsaparilla, the root of the *hemidesmus indicus* of Ceylon,—imported and used as a substitute for the *smilax sarsaparilla.*

Indian shot, or **India shot,** a name for several species of canna, growing in certain parts of South America and in the East Indies, and now quite common in our flower-gardens—so called from their round, black, heavy seeds, which resemble shot. In Brazil, under the name of wild plantain, their juice is expressed to obtain a purplish dye; their seeds are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and the leaves are employed for enveloping articles of commerce. One species affords a valuable fibre, and the roots of nearly all contain starch, which may be cooked for food.

Indian steel, steel obtained from the wootz ore of India.

Indian tobacco, the leaves, roots, and stems of the *lobelia inflata*, an American plant. It is found in the drug-shops in small, compressed cakes.

Indian turnip, the root of the *arum triphyllum*, also known as dragon-root, or wake-robin; used in medicine. In England one variety of it is known as Portland arrowroot, or Portland sago.

Indian yellow, a costly yellow pigment, obtained from the urine of the cow or camel, in form of pale yellow crystals or scales; imported in the crude form from India and China in brownish lumps, orange-yellow within, under the name of purree, or purreic acid. It is used both in oil and water-color painting, and is often adulterated with chrome-yellow, or other cheap pigments.

India opium, the name given to three varieties of opium known in commerce—the "*garden*" Patna opium, put up in small square cakes, with layers of mica; the *Bengal*, or Patna opium, in balls of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight, covered with poppy leaves—both these being the produce of Bahar and Benares; and the *Malwa* opium, from the interior, in flat, roundish cakes, 5 or 6 inches across. The first and last named kinds are the best.

India paper, the name given to several sorts of paper manufactured by the Chinese; the two of best quality being made from the inner bark of the bamboo, and of the cotton-tree; the former is used for obtaining the most delicate impressions from copper plates, the other qualities being from the bark of the mulberry, elm, &c., and occasionally from such substances as hemp, and wheat or rice straw.

India proofs, impressions from engraved plates taken upon India paper.

India rhubarb, known also as Chinese rhubarb; a variety somewhat inferior to the Russian, and which is chiefly brought from Canton in long or roundish pieces, flattened on one or on both sides, and externally of brownish-yellow color. It is sometimes so prepared as to resemble the Russian article.

India-rubber, the commercial name for caoutchouc, which, as met with in the crude state in commerce, is a solid or soft-solid substance, in sheets or strips, flexible and highly elastic, and hence known as gum-elastic, or elastic gum. When pure, it floats in water, and varies in different samples, from the transparent and almost colorless, or whitish, to a yellow, or dark brown, or black. It is a product of the concretion and hardening of the milky juice of several kinds of plants, among which are many of the *euphorbiaceæ*, or spurgeworts; of the *artocarpaceæ*, or bread-fruits, banyans, and other species of fig; and of the *apocynaceæ*, including the common dogbane, the caoutchouc vine, and many other species. The collected product, and certain rude uses of it, were first made known to the civilized world by M. La Condamine, who, writing to the French Academy in 1736, described the article as met with by him in his travels in Para and along the Amazon. It was called *cahuchu* by the natives, and by them made into rude sorts of bottles, syringes, shoes, &c., and applied in a coarse way to the waterproofing of cloths. Little attention was given to the new product until the notice by Dr. Priestley,* in 1770, of the then novel rubber eraser for pencil-marks; and the material continued known only through this use, as met with in cabinets, and by the importation of a few of the rude native shoes, down to as late as the year 1820.

Much the greater quantity of the crude article is obtained from South America, and the best for general use from Para; but a large importation has grown up, from parts of south-eastern Asia and the neighboring archipelago, and one of less extent also from the western coast of Africa. In South America, the caoutchouc-yielding trees grow in abundance throughout considerable portions of a belt of about 10° width on each side of the equator; as, in Northern Brazil, in Surinam, and other parts of Guiana; in Ecuador near Quito, and it would appear also in portions of Peru and New Grenada, from all of which, as well as from some of the West India islands, and from portions of Central America and Mexico, exports are mentioned. The most common source, at least in Para, is the syringe-tree, which grows to a height of some 50 or 60 feet, while four or five other trees yield caoutchouc in parts of South America. It is also obtained in the State of Vera Cruz, from the *ule*, or *castillao elastica*. All the species of *ficus*, in fact, even to the common fig of Europe, are said to contain caoutchouc in their juices. The most important source of the product among these, however, is the *ficus elastica* of India, or Indian caoutchouc tree, a banyan growing in large numbers and to great height in mountainous districts in Assam; while in some parts of India also inferior sorts are obtained from different species of ficus and artocarpus trees. Still another considerable source is found in the *urceola elastica*, or caoutchouc vine, a twining plant of great dimensions, confined in the East Indies to the peninsula of Malacca and the islands of Sumatra and Penang. The product from this vine is principally exported along with that from Java, Borneo, Manilla, &c., through the port of Singapore. An indifferent gum is afforded in Silhet, near Assam, and in northern Aracan, by the *willughbeia edulus*, and in the Indian archipelago by the *artocarpus integrifolia*, or jack. Parts of the product of these districts are shipped from ports of Bengal and Pegu.

The collection of caoutchouc is most methodical in Para; the trees being tapped, the juice is caught in cups, filled into jars, and poured in successive films over wooden lasts covered with clay, or over clay moulds in form of bottles, or of other (often fantastic) patterns; the successive coatings being dried in the sun or over a fire, and the moulds being finally removed by cutting or breaking up. The differences of color and appearance in the rubber, as imported, are mainly owing to the difference in the modes of preparation, and for

* Dr. Priestley's notice of this substance is contained in the Introduction to his work on Perspective, and is as follows:—

"I have seen a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil. It must, therefore, be of singular use to those who practise Drawing. It is sold by Mr. Nairne, mathematical instrument maker, opposite the Royal Exchange. He sells a cubical piece of about half an inch for three shillings; and he says it will last several years."

want of proper care in obtaining and drying the juice. Thus, in case of the Indian caoutchouc tree, successive incisions are made through the bark to a great height, and with the urceola of Malacca, also, the incisions are repeated to a considerable distance along the vine. The juice left in such cases to run down the bark, or perhaps upon the ground, and hardening there, is finally gathered up, along with adhering bark and earth, and so shipped. Such intermixture of worthless materials appears to characterize some of the best as well as some of the poorest qualities of the gum itself. The Indian gum has generally a lighter color than the American, from its having been commonly dried in the sun. Crude rubber often comes into the market purposely adulterated with such materials as resins, chalk, sand, Paris-white, pumice, clay, barytes, oxide of zinc, white-lead, red lead, ivory-black, lamp-black, black-lead, &c.

Crude solid rubber is usually imported from South and Central America in form of large, flat, square or circular cakes, of cylinders, of bottles, shoes, images, figures of animals, of sheets and shreds, and of flattened or irregular solid masses; from the East Indies, to some extent, in chunks and balls; from the same, in part, and from western South America, in bundles, or collections of the irregular concretions, made by pressing, twisting, or winding together. Our annual imports are about 10,000,000 of pounds.

An artificial India-rubber, made by the use of tungstate of soda, glue, and some acids, is used in the preparation of some kinds of leather, and also in the rendering of cotton similar to wool.

India-rubber cloth, fabrics of various material, cotton, linen, or canvas, and also silk or woollen, covered usually on one side only with an adherent coating of india-rubber, or of some composition of which it forms an essential part, applied either in form of a varnish, or by mechanically spreading in the condition of a paste or dough. Among distinctions of rubber cloths and goods made from them, besides those of *single* and *double*, and those denoting *color* or *shade*, are some depending on peculiarities in the mode of manufacture or in the style of product, and indicated by the terms "*lustre*," "*solarized*," "*flocked*," &c,

India-rubber goods, a term applied in general to such fabrics, wares, and useful articles of whatever kind, now of very great number and variety, as are composed or formed wholly or in good part of india-rubber, and includes articles turned out for use of themselves, and such as enter into the material of other manufactures or constructions.

India-rubber, milk of, the milky juice yielded by plants of several species, which when aggregated and solidified constitutes caoutchouc or india-rubber. The fresh juice of the common caoutchouc tree of South America closely resembles cow's milk in appearance and somewhat in taste. Allowed to stand for some time it separates into two parts, the coagulum of rubber, and a watery liquid. Considerable quantities of the juice have at different times been imported into England and the United States, commonly in bottles, from South America, India, and elsewhere. This has sometimes arrived in the milky emulsion, but generally coagulation had in part or wholly taken place. Some samples yielded as much as 45, and others no more than 20 per cent. of caoutchouc. Mixed with ammonia it has been shipped in glass and tin cans, and some of it sent to England in barrels thus put up, arrived in a fluid state.

India-rubber thread, india-rubber cut or otherwise formed into filaments or small cord, the material being in the ordinary or the vulcanized state, and which, with or without a subsequent sheathing with some common thread, forms the essential part of all elastic tissues. A strip of india-rubber stretched to some five times its original length, heated to 212°, and thus reeled and left for two or three weeks, does not on being unwound retain its elasticity and contract, until it is again heated; and the operation may be repeated several times, until the filament is brought to a required size. Thread of common rubber loses its elasticity at a cold near that of freezing, but is restored as the thread is again warmed. Vulcanized rubber thread, which is more in use, is obtained by forming the sheets of a thickness agreeing with the width—varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch—and cutting by machinery in long continuous filaments. Such thread, which is sheathed with silk and cotton, is also more elastic and durable than that of common rubber. Two and a quarter lbs. of material is capable of affording a length of 98,400 feet. Ordinary styles of rubber thread are marked according to fineness from "1" to "8." One pound weight of No. 1 measures 5,000

yards; of No. 4, 2,000; and of No. 8, 700 yards.

India-rubber varnish, a varnish obtained from india-rubber.

India-rubber webbing, fabrics of various widths and character, from quite narrow tapes and bands, to those suitable for suspenders and belts, and for cloth. They owe their elastic quality to the incorporation into the tissue, in the act of weaving, of threads of rubber, these usually forming part of the warp only, and in it alternating with threads of the tissue itself, but sometimes constituting also a portion of the woof.

Indigo, a blue dye-stuff of commerce obtained from various plants, but principally from the leaves of various species of *indigofera*, largely cultivated in India. In the process of preparing indigo the plant is macerated in water, fermentation takes place, the liquor becomes of a greenish color and is decanted. The coloring principle, dissolved by the water, absorbs oxygen from the air and assumes a blue color, becoming at the same time insoluble; a gradual precipitation takes place, and finally the precipitated matter, having been washed upon linen filters, is dried, shaped usually into cubical masses, and thus sent into market. Most of the indigo consumed in dyeing is brought from the East Indies, though considerable quantities are imported from the northern coast of South America. It is produced also in the Southern States, and in Florida the plant grows luxuriantly. The East Indian and Brazilian indigo comes packed in chests, usually of about 260 lbs.; the Guatemala in ox-hides called ceroons, usually containing about 150 lbs. It is generally classified according to the various countries from which it is obtained.

Indigo blue, the tint or color produced by the indigo dye; a preparation of indigo for the use of the laundry.

Indigo brown, a brown substance obtained from indigo.

Indigo copper, a blue copper ore.

Indigogene, a white powder obtained by reducing indigo.

Indigo purple, a coloring matter consisting of interlaced silky crystals having a coppery lustre obtained from indigo and sulphate of sodium.

Indigo red, a red substance obtained from indigo.

Indulgence, to extend the time of payment to a debtor; to forbear pressing for payment.

Infancino, the Spanish name for the oil made of green olives.

Inferior, a lower grade, or of a less value.

Inga beans, a name for the pods of the horse or bastard cassia.

Ingot, a mass of metal of an indefinite size or weight, cast in a mould; the commercial form or shape for unwrought gold, silver, copper, &c., for sale or shipment.

Ingrain carpeting, all-wool carpet, woven with variously colored threads, which correspond in warp and weft, and form a reversible pattern, showing the same figure in different colors on the opposite side of the carpet. Both 2-ply and 3-ply carpets are included in this class, the 2-ply having a double warp giving two sets of colorings; for instance, reds and blacks or greens and browns, etc.; and the 3-ply giving three sets, viz.: greens, browns and scarlet, and other varieties of coloring as desired. The "Kidderminster Super" is the best known example of the 2-ply ingrain, and the Lowell Co.'s 3-ply are also well known in this country as samples of that class.

Ingrained yarns, yarns, wools, &c. dyed in the grain, that is, before manufacture; dyed in the wool, or in the raw material.

Ingredient, a component part of a compound product or manufacture.

Ink, a fluid for writing, made in different colors, the black only being proper to be used in book-keeping or in commercial correspondence. It is prepared in many different ways, but the common ingredients are galls and sulphate of iron with a little gum-arabic and logwood. The various kinds of ink known in commerce are writing ink, of which there are black, blue, violet, red, and other colors; printing ink, indelible ink, India ink, and lithographic ink.

Inkle, a kind of broad linen tape; inkle unwrought is bleached yarn.

Ink powder, a composition of pulverized nutgalls, sulphate of iron, gum senegal, or other dry ingredients, usually put up in paper packages, with directions for making ink.

Inkstands, glass vessels of various forms for holding the ink required at the desk, so constructed as to admit the free introduction of the pen for its supplies.

Inland bills, drafts or bills of exchange drawn on a party in the same State as the drawer.

Inland trade, a domestic commerce

a commerce conducted in the interior parts of the country, and without the intervention of ocean ships or sea vessels. Ships and other vessels on our lakes, employed in the commerce of our lake cities, unless they touch and trade on the Canadian shores, are considered as being engaged in inland trade.

Inlaid, mosaic work; cabinet-work inlaid with veneers or devices in various colored woods.

Insect powder, a powder used for the destruction of vermin, and sold sometimes under the name of Persian powder. It consists of the flowers of a plant which grows upon the Caucasian mountains, the *pyrethrum carneum.*

Insertions, narrow strips of lace or embroidery sold for inlets in ladies' dresses, etc.

Insolvency, the condition of one who is unable to pay his debts or meet his commercial liabilities. In all cases of insolvency debts due to the United States have a priority, and must first be paid.

Insolvent, not having sufficient assets to pay the debts; a merchant whose estate is insufficient to pay all his debts.

Insolvent debtor, a bankrupt; one whose debts amount to more than his assets.

Insolvent laws, laws which relate to and govern the effects and estate of insolvent debtors.

Installments, the payments of a sum of money made at different times, thus: A. agrees to pay B. $10,000 in ten months, in installments of $1,000 each, payable on the first day of each month.

Instant, the present month, abbreviated *inst.*

Instructions, orders given by a principal to his agent in relation to the business of his agency, and which the latter is bound to obey or he becomes responsible for the consequences.

Insurable interest, an interest which one may have in ships or in goods without having any right of control.

Insurance, a contract termed a "policy of insurance," which binds the insurance company to indemnify the party insured against loss or injury to certain property or interests, which it specifies, from certain perils which it also specifies; the consideration for which is a certain sum of money termed a premium, paid or promised to be paid by the insured to the company. If the insurance relates to property and risks at sea, it is called *Marine* insurance; if on property on shore against fire, it is called *Fire* insurance.

Insurance broker, one who acts as an agent in procuring or effecting marine or fire insurance on ships, freights, cargoes, goods, merchandise, &c.; the insurance companies usually paying a certain commission or per centage on the business which they accept, and in some cases a compensation is also paid them from the party for whom they procure insurance.

Insurance company. In the United States, insurance is seldom made by individuals. Companies are incorporated for this purpose, generally with a paid-up capital ranging from $200,000 to $1,000,000, and managed by a board of directors, selected usually from the wealthy and substantial men of character in the place where the company is located.

Insurance policy, the instrument in which the contract between the insurance company and the insured is expressed. It is subscribed only by the officers of the company, but binds both parties.

Insured, the person or party who has procured an insurance on his property.

Intaglio, gems in which the figures or designs are indented or engraved, instead of being raised as in cameos.

Intense blue, a preparation of refined indigo.

Interest, a share in a business or undertaking, or in the profits of a business; a sum paid for the use of money. Each State has the right of establishing such rates of interest as it may deem expedient. Banking institutions established under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, may charge interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located; but when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take a rate not exceeding seven per cent., and interest may be taken in advance. The calculation of interest is performed by various rules, each accountant or book-keeper adopting the one with which he is most familiar. In most counting-houses Interest Tables are employed, being reasonably available, and certainly accurate.

Interest account, the account on a merchant's ledger which shows the amounts he has paid for the use of money, and what received. This is a most important account, and when a merchant succeeds in getting the balance on the right side of it, he has removed a very serious obstacle in the way of his success. Two

young men commenced business together in Pearl street, each putting in the sum of $10,000; one of them had that amount of his own, the other obtained his part from a friend, and paid therefor seven per cent. interest. Both were equally prudent and economical. At the end of ten years, after various successes and losses, they closed their business; the one who had no interest to pay took out $22,000, the other was left without a dollar.

Internal Revenue, the name given to that part of the revenues of our government which is collected in the form of internal duties; a species of internal special or direct taxes, comprising specific and ad valorem duties on various kinds of manufactures, on sales, stamp duties, charges for licenses, of duties on incomes, legacies, etc., etc.

Interoceanic, a communication connecting two oceans.

Intire metals, a name applied to all metals which are in any degree malleable when cold.

Introduce, to bring into notice and use, and thereby create a demand.

Introduction, the act of bringing into a country.

Inulin, a starch obtained from the dandelion, elecampane roots, and other plants.

Inventory, a schedule or list of the goods, wares, and merchandise, credits, and assets of a merchant, made out in minute detail, each article being set down separately, and separately valued according to its then actual cash value; the whole list being then entered in a book called an inventory book. Some merchants make out inventories more frequently, but usually they are made out at the close of each year.

Investigation, to search into, follow up, and examine the entries and vouchers; the process usually begins with examining and comparing the vouchers with the entries, and is not concluded until every item is explained. Investigation implies in most cases that fraud is suspected, differing in that respect from *examination*, where fraud usually is not suspected.

Invoice, a written account of the particulars of merchandise sent or shipped to a purchaser, consignee, or agent, with the prices of each article, and the charges for packing, shipping, &c. The usual bill made out at a store for the purchaser, whether for a small or large amount, for one or for many items, is an invoice. Invoices of merchandise imported into the United States are required by law to be made out in the weights, measures, and in the currency of the country or place from which the importation is made, and to be verified before a consul or commercial agent of the United States, if there be such officer at the place; if not, then before any public officer authorized to administer oaths.

Invoice-book, the book in which are copied the originals of bills and invoices of merchandise purchased or received.

Involved, embarrassed by debts or liabilities.

Iodine, a soft, solid, non-metallic substance, obtained principally from kelp; it appears in commerce in the form of crystalline scales with a dark metallic lustre, and undergoes a process of purification before being used in medicine. It is adulterated by plumbago, and also by black oxide of manganese. There are more than fifty kinds of preparations of iodine known in medicine. It is also used in photography.

Iodine scarlet, a beautiful pigment rivalling vermilion.

Iodine yellow, a light yellow color produced by a solution of iodine with lead.

I. O. U., I owe you—an acknowledgment of indebtedness by the signer to the holder for the amount stated.

Ipecacuanha, the dried roots of a plant found in Brazil, largely in demand as a drug. It is imported in bales, and is brought from Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. The Peruvian variety is less esteemed than the Brazilian.

Iridium, a very hard white metal, used for tipping metallic pens.

Iris, the name applied by French jewellers to a transparent variety of rock crystal, possessing the property of reflecting the prismatic colors by means of natural flaws in the interior of the stone.

Irish linens, the coarse and fine flaxen goods made in Ireland, which, from the excellence of their manufacture, are esteemed above all other linen goods, and are exported to England and the United States to the extent of many millions of yards annually.

Irish moss, or carageen, a plant growing upon rocks on the coasts of Europe, and largely collected on the coasts of Ireland; found also in abundance on the southern sea-coast of Massachusetts; it is

prepared for market by simply spreading it out to dry on the beach.

Irish poplin, a heavy fabric for ladies' dresses,—a mixture of silk warp with worsted weft, woven in such a manner as to show only the silk.

Irish potatoes, a name in the United States given to any of the varieties of the common potato, as distinguished from the sweet potato.

Irish whiskey, whiskey of a superior quality distilled in Ireland from rye.

Iron, a metal which is made to serve a greater variety of uses, and the commercial value of which is more enhanced by the conditions and qualities developed in it by labor, than any other metal. As it is the most useful, so is it the most abundant of all the metals. Its ores are found in all parts of the world, and their conversion into merchantable iron constitutes one of the leading industries of the United States and of England. The ores are reduced by the process of smelting, and run out of the furnace into sand moulds of the patterns required, or into furrows made in sand; the large mass in the main furrow is termed by the workmen a sow, and the less masses pigs, and hence the general name of *pig* for crude iron. An iron which contains from 2 up to 5½ per cent. of carbon is known as cast iron; when it contains less than about ½ of 1 per cent. it is known as wrought or (in the general sense) malleable iron, and in such condition the metal is comparatively soft, malleable, weldable, ductile, and highly tenacious; the carbon being increased to within the limits of from about ½ to 1½ or near 2 per cent., the product is steel. Pig iron is converted into wrought iron by a "boiling process" in puddling furnaces, or a refining process in smelting furnaces. In the formation of bar iron, the puddled or refined pig iron in the form of blooms is reheated and roughly drawn into what are termed puddled bars, and constitute what is called No. 1 iron. Such iron is again heated and passed through the train of "finishing rolls," constructed with grooves of different size and pattern as required; the iron is gradually shaped into bars or rods. The finished bars so formed are known in the trade as *merchant bars*, and also as No. 2 iron. Such iron may be again treated like puddled bars, the product now being No. 3 iron.

The various brands or distinguishing names of commercial bar iron, both American and foreign, are furnished to the market in the "ordinary sizes;" and most or all of them also in many sizes less or larger than the ordinary, and for which prices above the standard for each sort, and increasing according to smallness or to difficulty of production, are asked. The various forms in which bars and rods are produced are those distinguished as round, large round, and half-round iron, ovals and half-ovals, square and flat iron; tyre iron (flat bars of a great variety of widths and thicknesses), horse-shoe iron, Norway shapes, wire rods, hoop iron (widths, ⅝ to 2 inches; thicknesses, Nos. 22 to 14, wire gauge); band iron (widths, 1 to 6 inches; thicknesses, No. 12 wire gauge to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch); scroll iron (narrow band-widths ½ to ⅛ inch; same thickness as in the preceding); gas tube, and hinge strip (to width of 6 inches). The term "slit rods" is applied to rods of square or rectangular section, which are formed in the splitting mill, and, of such, nail rods are one form. Among peculiar forms of bar and other irons are also angle irons, T iron, and roofing or channel iron, nail hoops and sheets, plough iron, boiler and tank plates, boat plates, armor plates, flanged beams for building purposes, railway bars or rails, etc., etc.

The quality of iron depends upon the nature of the ores, and of the character of the fuel employed in reducing them. The ores of the United States are so various that almost any species of iron may be produced from one or other of them, or from a mixture of two or more kinds, and they are so abundant that in any commercial or manufacturing view they are inexhaustible. The quality of the general product of the iron of this country is superior to the average product of the iron of Great Britain. The wrought irons of Russia and Sweden (charcoal irons) have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other country. Nothwithstanding the fair reputation of American iron, and the immense beds of ores scattered and distributed through the States, the capital of the country has not heretofore been directed or employed in its production to anything like the extent of our demands for actual consumption. And although our production is large, as, for example, 2,000,000 of tons of pig iron in the year 1869, yet in the same year we imported of pig iron, castings, bars, plate, hoop, scrap, and other varieties, to the amount of $17,000,000, about $7,000,000 of which were for railroad bars. In the same year we also imported of iron and steel manufactures to the amount of $12,000,000.

(See *Pig iron.*) Besides the uses of iron in the arts, it enters into a great number medicinal preparations; but in view of the extent of its production, the amount so used is, commercially, of slight importance.

Iron castings, articles of iron cast into forms for use, either from metal directly from the ore, or from pig metal, as stove plates, hollow ware, etc., etc.

Iron-fastened, vessels riveted with iron bolts and nails, instead of copper.

Iron filings. These are used in pharmaceutical preparations; as met with in commerce they are sometimes mixed with particles of copper, a dangerous impurity when used for such purposes.

Ironide, a composition of gutta percha and other ingredients, imported for knife-handles and other similar purposes; it comes in sheets of about 20x24 inches.

Iron liquor, a solution of acetate of iron, used by calico printers, and hence also called printers' liquor.

Iron merchant, a wholesale dealer in bar, sheet, and other kinds of iron.

Ironmonger, one who deals in articles mainly manufactured of iron, as hardware, and other wares of iron.

Ironmongery, the articles of hardware sold by ironmongers.

Iron ores. This name is given to any substance containing enough iron to pay the expenses of extracting it; those most generally employed are the magnetic, hematites, and black band. The quality of iron being generally much improved by mixing ores from different localities, gives rise to a large traffic in these ores.

The *magnetic ore*, or natural loadstone, is the richest known iron ore, containing, when pure, 72 per cent. of the metal. It forms immense mines in Siberia, Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, as well as in parts of Central Europe, Spain, and Styria; and in North America, in abundant deposits along a range extending from Labrador through Canada (below Lake Ontario), and appearing in Vermont, New Hampshire, along the east portion of New York, through North New Jersey, East Pennsylvania, and Maryland, into North Carolina and North Georgia; while another series of the beds appears in the Northwestern States, and in particular between Green Bay and Lake Superior.

The ordinary or *red hematites*, which include the specular and micaceous ores, are found in massive and earthy forms, and contain, when pure, 70 per cent. of iron. Red hematites are mined in parts of England, and on the North American continent, along nearly the range of the magnetic ores, though in still more numerous localities; as also in many other sections, particularly in the Lake Superior region, and in the vast deposits of the Iron Mountain and of Pilot Knob, Mo. The hematite ores form some of the most valuable iron mines in the world, and they furnish especially a large part of the iron product of the United States. The brown hematites, of which bog ores are varieties, when pure, yield about 60 per cent. of iron. These ores supply a large proportion of the iron works of France and Belgium; and they form immense mines in the Forest of Dean, Eng., from which much ore is transported to the extensive smelting furnaces of South Wales. The bog ores are met with as collections of ferruginous petrifactions, etc., in marshes, ponds, and streams; they are found in Germany, Finland, Sweden, and the northern and western islands of Scotland, and in North America, in the province of Quebec, at points in New England, and New Jersey, and on the eastern shore of Maryland.

The *carbonate of iron*, in the form known as sparry iron ore, is found in beds and masses, and when pure contains about 48 per cent. of iron. Such ores are found in Somersetshire and at other points in England, and they are widely distributed in continental Europe, as in parts of Spain, France, Germany, and Austria, and in Corinthia. These ores are adapted to working in a simple manner, and so as to afford either a good iron or a natural steel; so that they have received the name of steel ore.

The *iron-stones*, commonly met with as roundish nodules or masses, and either in continuous beds or scattered through coal shales, slates, etc., are, when pure, capable of yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. of iron. The coal fields of Great Britain contain these ores, and from the clay and the coal iron-stones nine-tenths of the entire iron product of that country is obtained. These ores are the principal dependence of the furnaces of South Wales, and of Staffordshire and several other counties of England. The black band iron-stones are the sort almost exclusively mined and used in Scotland. The iron from these, as from the bog ores, is liable to be of the sort known as "cold short;" that from the common brown hematites, often "red short."

In the United States, iron-stones are

found in East Ohio and West Pennsylvania, where, however, they are commonly smelted in mixture with specular and magnetic ores from the iron regions of Lakes Superior and Champlain. "Buhrstone ore," a variety, is abundant in West Pennsylvania, as also in West Virginia, and in parts of Kentucky and Ohio; and other varieties or collections of iron-stones are found in parts of Tennessee, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and west of the Chesapeake Bay—these ores, at least in some of the localities named, affording irons of excellent quality. As by the mixture of different iron ores an improved quality of product is obtained, a transportation of ores for mixture to considerable distances becomes advisable; and ores from the Lake Champlain region are transported to the more southerly districts of New York, and into Central and West Pennsylvania; others from Oneida Co., N. Y., to furnaces of Pennsylvania at Scranton and elsewhere, and ores from New Jersey are largely furnished to the furnaces on the Lehigh, in Pennsylvania.

Iron plates, boiler iron, or boat plates for iron ships.

Iron pyrites, an ore extensively used in the preparation of sulphuric acid.

Iron sand, a sand found in New Zealand, along the shores of New Plymouth, which has the appearance of fine steel filings, and if a magnet be dropped upon it and taken up again, the instrument will be found coated with the iron granules. The deposit extends several miles along the coast to the depth of many feet, and having a corresponding breadth. The sand as it is taken from the beach has been found to produce 61 per cent. of iron of the finest quality, and is also susceptible of being made into the very best of steel.

Iron scraps, cuttings or clippings made in machine shops or other manufactures of iron; scrap iron. The attempt to give a distinct commercial character to iron scraps, from scrap iron, or to distinguish the scraps, fragments, and cuttings of new iron, from the same kind of scraps, fragments, and cuttings of iron which might have been in use, or in partial use, was abandoned by the Government on the Report of Solicitor Jordan of the Treasury Department.

Iron wire, iron rods drawn into any desired length and to almost any degree of fineness, and designated by numbers of wire gauge.

Iron-wood, a common name for various kinds of hard close-grained woods, but specifically for the *sideroxylon* of the Cape of Good Hope.

Iron yellow, a bright iron ochre, prepared artificially.

Isabella color, a color uniting or blending a brownish-yellow with a shade of brownish-red. The Spanish Princess Isabella, daughter of Philip II., and consort of Archduke Albert of Austria, made a vow in 1601 not to change her shift until after her husband had taken Ostend, which he did not accomplish until 1603, by which time her shift had assumed this color.

Isinglass, the commercial name for a form of animal jelly obtained from the swimming bladder of various fishes, and hence also called fish-glue. It is gelatine nearly pure. The Russian article obtained from the sturgeon has long held the first place in commerce. Japanese isinglass is a substance prepared from sea-weeds.

Ispruk, a coarse powder made from a species of delphinium growing in Afghanistan, used in dyeing.

Istle grass, a kind of Mexican grass known also as Tampico fibre; it is used in Mexico in the manufacture of a kind of stiff bagging, and is imported into New York in bales, and there probably used for similar purposes, and also for brushes as a substitute for bristles.

Italian cloth, a light material of cotton and worsted, used for coat linings; also called farmers' satin, and satin de chesne.

Italian flax, a commercial term for a fine hemp, brought by combing and other processes to a condition resembling flax.

Italian iron, a laundress's heater for fluting frills, etc.

Italian juice, the extract of licorice prepared in Calabria; that sold, when genuine, under the name of solazzi juice, is most esteemed.

Item, a memorandum; one of the particulars of an account or bill.

Ivory, the commercial name for the tusks of the elephant, the teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus, the horn of the norwhal, etc. The tusks of the elephant, however, are regarded as the true ivory, and the prime article is, when the tusk weighs 20 lbs. and upwards; under 20 lbs. it is called scrivellos. It is imported into the United States from Africa and the East Indies. That from the latter place is the larger, but the African is most esteemed. It is imported into Salem, Boston, and New York. To meet the demands of commerce an enormous numbe

of elephants are killed every year. Ivory is used for knife-handles, for the keys of musical instruments, for combs, billiard-balls, dice, chessmen, and artistic carvings. In the London price currents, elephants' teeth only are included under the head of ivory. The reason why the ivory of the African elephant is more esteemed than that of the Asiatic, is on account of its superior density and whiteness. The annual importation of ivory tusks and teeth into England is about one million of lbs., and into the United States about half a million of lbs. Most of the elephants' tusks are imported by the merchants of Salem, Mass. A very curious fossil ivory bed, or quarry, exists in New Siberia and the Isle of Lakon, where at every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During the summer great numbers of fishermen's barks direct their course to this isle of bones, and in winter immense caravans take the same route, all the convoys drawn by dogs, returning charged with the tusks of the mammoth. The fossil ivory thus obtained is imported into China and Europe, where it is employed for the same purpose as ordinary ivory. The isle of bones has served as a quarry of this valuable material for export to China for five hundred years, and it has been exported to Europe for upwards of one hundred years; and it is asserted that the supply from these strange mines remains apparently undiminished. *Artificial ivory* is a plastic substance prepared by mixing collodion with phosphate of lime. It becomes hard and susceptible of a very fine polish. *Vegetable ivory* is derived from the nuts of a South American palm; it is in use for umbrella handles, buttons, trinkets, and other articles. In France an imitation of ivory is made from a mixture of papier-maché and gelatine.

Ivory black, a powder obtained by calcining ivory clippings or shavings, and known also as animal charcoal.

Ivory fictile is plaster of Paris which has been made to absorb a certain amount of melted spermaceti, or by mixing the plaster with yellow ochre. It is used for casts.

Ivory nut, the corossa nut or vegetable ivory.

Ivory ware, the name given at Canton to certain kinds of ingenious or fanciful manufactures of ivory. The skilful carving of the Chinese in ivory, says *Mr. Williams*, and the cheapness of their work, causes a large sale to all parts of the world. Some of the articles have attracted attention from their beauty of design, others from their fine workmanship, and a few from their singularity. Among the last are those specimens of patient toil, the carved balls, containing from 3 to 20 interior balls, each entirely separated from the other. Elaborate models are also executed in ivory, as a flower-boat, with all its kitchen, furniture, and gear complete, and tiny boatmen at the oars; miniature pagodas of nine stories, with windows, bells, and turrets; trees with birds, monkeys, and squirrels among the branches; landscapes with dwarf houses, boats, and people, all in an area of a square foot, etc., etc. The wares more commonly exported consist of fans, scales, seals, paper-knives, chessmen, card-cases, dice, puzzles, billiard-balls, etc., the greatest part of which are made at Canton.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

J.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Jaconet	Jaconas	Jaconet	Jaconet	Mussolinetti	Jaconá
Jalap	Jalap	Jalapwurzel	Jalappe	Gialappi	Jalapa
Jamaica	Jamaïque	Jamaïka	Jamaika	Giamaica	Jamaica
Japan	Japon	Japan	Japan	Giappone	Japon
Jasper	Jaspe	Jaspis	Jaspis	Diaspio ; jaspide	Jaspe
Jelly	Gelée	Gallert	Gelee	Gelatina	Jalea
Jet	Jais	Gagat	Git	Gagaba	Azabache
Jewelry	Joaillerie	Juwelierwaaren	Juweelen	Gioje ; preziose	Joyas ; pedrerías
Jewels	Joyaux	Juwelen	Juweelen	Giojelli	Joyas
Joint stock	Fonds social	Actieneapital	Maatschapij	Capitale sociale	Fondo social
Journal	Journal	Journal	Dagblad ; dag-	Giornale [covia	Jornal [covia
Juffs	Cuirs de Russie	Juchtenleder	Juchtleder [boek	Bulgari di Mos-	Cueros de Mos-
Jugs	Cruches	Krüge	Kruiken	Orej ; brocche	Jarros ; botijas
Jujubes	Jujubes	Jujuben	Joben	Gingiole [pro	Azufaifas
Juniper berries	Baies de genièvre	Wachholderbeeren	Genever bes	Coccoli di gine-	Bayas de enebro

J.

Jacaranda, the common name, in Brazil, for the tree producing the rose-wood.

Jack, a sailor; a flag carried on the bowsprit of a vessel.

Jack-tree, the Indian jaca, which yields a variety of bread-fruit, and from the inner bark of which a cloth is manufactured.

Jackwood, a furniture and fancy wood, obtained from a species of the bread-fruit tree; it is mostly used in boat-building and in house-joinery.

Jaconet, a light, highly finished, soft fabric of cotton, something coarser than lawn, used for women and children's dresses, and as the foundation for embroideries.

Jacquard, a name by which is designated fabrics produced upon the Jacquard loom, a machine employed in weaving silk, muslin, linen, carpets, and other figured goods; conceded as one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism in the whole range of the mechanical or manufacturing arts. Named after its inventor, M. Jacquard, of Lyons, France.

Jade, a mineral, known also in commerce as the axe-stone.

Jaggery, sometimes spelled jagary, a coarse, dark kind of sugar made in the East Indies, from the sap of various palms. Palm wine is fermented, and arrack distilled, from jaggery.

Jalap, the dried tubers of *exogonium purga*, or jalap plant, imported from Mexico as a crude drug; the name is derived from the city of Xalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz, in the neighborhood of which it grows; whence it is shipped in bags, containing usually between 100 and 200 lbs. This drug is not permitted to pass the custom-house unless affording 11 per cent. of pure jalap resin.

Jam, a conserve of fruits, boiled with sugar.

Jamaica bark, the bark of the *cinchona caribæa*, which grows in Jamaica, and there called the sea-side beech.

Jamaica dogwood, a drug bark, obtained from the roots of the *piscidia erythrina*.

Jamaica corkwood, the wood of the *annona palustrus*, which is very soft, even after it is dried, and is used instead of corks.

Jamaica ginger, a variety of the ginger of commerce, known as white ginger.

Jamaica kino, a variety of the kino of commerce, obtained from a tree of the West Indies, known as the sea-side grape.

Jamaica pepper, a name for all-spice, or pimento, so called on account of its abundance at Jamaica.

Jamaica sarsaparilla, the dried root of *similax officinalis*, native of Central America and imported from Jamaica, where it is erroneously supposed to grow. The trade is in the hands of Jamaica merchants, who obtain it from the Spanish main and re-export it to other parts of the world.

Jambeo, a species of cane brought from China, with stiff stem and large knots.

Jamdanee or jamdari, a kind of muslin flowered in the loom.

Janapa, a name in Madras for the sunn hemp of India, from which gunny cloth is made.

Jane, a coin of Genoa; a sort of fustian.

January, the first calendar month in the year—in mercantile papers almost universally abbreviated *Jan.*

Japan, a varnish made of linseed oil, umber, and turpentine; or of seed-lac and spirits of wine, with a coloring substance added; a work figured and varnished similar to that done by the Japanese.

Japan allspice, the fruit of a shrubby plant, the *chimonanthus fragrans* of Japan, which resembles allspice.

Japanese paper, a paper made by the Japanese from the bark of the mulberry, *morus papyrifera.* It is made of various qualities, and some of it is as soft and flexible as cotton cloth, and is used for tapestry, handkerchiefs, &c., as well as for writing and printing.

Japanese pepper, the aromatic, pungent capsules of the fruit of a species of *Xanthoxylum*, or tooth-ache tree, growing in Northern India and China; used as a condiment in Japan and China.

Japanese porcelain, a kind of porcelain ware which may be distinguished from the Chinese by its more numerous artistic attractions and its precision of lines. As, for example: one piece will show a group of storks in the foams of the sea, while the sun is rising amid the waves; another piece will have quaintly designed circles over its surface; one of these circles is the figure of a swooping stork; another a tortoise drawing a long lake of water; another of key-like geometric lines, etc. Some of their china is inclosed in very fine net-work of cane or young bamboo of the finest meshes, and so perfectly adjusted to the form of the porcelain that it is difficult to detect the combination of the two materials. These are termed basket cups.

Japanese tea, this tea is from the same plant as the China tea, and is packed in the same manner and in nearly the same kind of tea-chests; but it differs in color and taste—more nearly resembling the oolong than any other of the China teas. In this country they are always classed with the black teas, unless they are specially called *colored Japans* or colored *Japs.*, these being artificially colored green.

Japanned leather, enamelled or varnished leather prepared with linseed oil, Prussian blue, and lamp-black. "Patent," "japanned," and "glazed," as applied to leather or skins, are believed to be synonymous.—*Treas'y Dec.*, *Oct.* 26, 1857.

Japanned ware, articles of metal, covered with a hard and durable varnish. It is principally made at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, in England, but owes its name to being an imitation of the lackered ware originally brought from Japan.

Japanning, a kind of varnishing or lackering practised and brought to great perfection by the Japanese. In the process five or six, and sometimes more coats of varnish are applied, and after each application the object varnished is placed in an oven at as high a temperature as can be employed without injuring the article; covering and embellishing with a hard brilliant varnish, or gold and raised figures on wood, metal, or other substance.

Japan varnish, a varnish obtained in Japan from a species of sumach; also a varnish made from seed-lac dissolved in spirit of wine, to which is added the color required.

Japan ware, Japanese lackered wooden ware; the true Japan ware or lackered wood-work of Japan has not been successfully imitated. The wood which they use is cedar or spruce fir, but they select only the very finest kinds. The varnish is obtained from the *rhus vernix*, a tree abundant in Japan.

Japan wax, also called Chinese wax, is the product of the berries of the *rhus succedaneum.* The wax is white and differs from beeswax in being softer and more brittle, but when employed for candles it yields as brilliant a light as that made from beeswax.

Jar, an earthen, or, more usually, a glass vessel with a large belly and broad mouth; the quantity held in a jar, as "a *jar* of honey."

Jargon, the mock diamond, a variety of zircon, a mineral found in Ceylon; it is

either colorless, or gray with tinges of green, blue, red, and yellow of various shades, and rarely found to exceed six or eight carats in weight. It approaches nearer to the diamond than any other gem, and is sold at Ceylon as an imperfect diamond. It is found most abundant in the district of Matura, and is hence in Ceylon generally called Matura diamond.

Jarrah wood, a cabinet wood of Australia which resembles mahogany.

Jasmine oil, an essential oil obtained from different varieties of jasmine or jessamine.

Jasper, a variety of quartz, usually of a dull red, yellow, brown, or green color, sometimes blue or black, and distinguished from other varieties by being perfectly opaque even in very thin slices. When the colors are arranged in stripes it is called *striped* or *ribbon jasper.* Other varieties are called *Egyptian porcelain* and *yellow* jasper. It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is manufactured into brooches, seals, bracelets, knife-handles, etc.

Jatropha oil, an oil obtained from Barbadoes nuts, the seeds of the *jatropha curcas* or "physic nut," growing in Brazil and in the West Indies.

Java rupee, a Dutch silver coin current in the Eastern Archipelago for about 38 cents.

Jean, a twilled cotton made both striped and white. Satin jeans are woven like satin with a smooth glassy surface, and are mostly used for corsets.

Jelly, any substance brought to a glutinous state; the principal animal jellies are gelatine, glue, and isinglass; the vegetable jellies are those produced from the syrups of fruits.

Jemmies, a kind of woollen cloth made in Scotland.

Jerked, cut and dried, as beef, venison, etc., cut in slices and dried in the sun. Jerked beef is a food largely prepared and consumed in South America. The lean parts are cut into strips or slices about an inch thick and dried in the sun and packed for sale; sometimes salted before drying, but not always. It is often sold under the name of charqui.

Jerquer, a custom-house inspector who makes searches on the arrival of a ship, for imported goods not reported to the customs. Not used in the United States.

Jersey, a kind of combed wool, and yarn made of combed wool.

Jerupiga, another name for Geropiga.

Jerusalem artichoke, the tubers of the *helianthus tuberosa;* used as a substitute for potatoes.

Jerusalem oak, a fragrant plant, growing in the southern parts of the United States, and known also as worm-seed, the roots of which are used in medicine.

Jesuits' bark, the Peruvian bark; so named from having been introduced into Europe by Cardinal de Lugo, a Jesuit.

Jesuits' nuts, an esteemed sweet farinaceous nut resembling the chestnut, the fruit of the *trapa natans;* they are sold in the markets of Venice, and much eaten in Switzerland and the south of France.

Jet, a species of pitch coal, or variety of lignite, of a brownish or velvet-black color, of a beautiful compact texture, and susceptible of fine polish. It is found in marly beds in France, also in Prussia, where it is known by the name of black amber, and in Whitby in Yorkshire, in England, from which latter place most of what is imported into the United States is derived. It is made into a great variety of articles, and is especially used for mourning ornaments. Artificial jet is made of a kind of black glass, which is either cut into facets, or blown into beads. Much of this artificial jet is sold at higher prices and is more esteemed than the real article, as it is harder and not so apt to lose its polish.

Jet goods, ornaments such as bracelets, ear-rings, etc., manufactured from jet.

Jet lustre, the name given to a black lead used for polishing stoves, etc.

Jetsam or Jettison, the casting out a part of the lading of a vessel, from necessity; the thing cast out also bears the same name; that portion of the cargo of a vessel which is thrown overboard in order to save the rest of the cargo or the ship, and which, instead of floating on the surface, as in *flotsam*, sinks and remains under water. Jetsam can only be made in cases of extreme necessity, when the ship is in great peril. If the residue of the cargo is saved it is bound to pay its proportion of the loss on the goods lost overboard; and in ascertaining such average loss the goods lost and saved are both to be valued at the price they would have brought at the place of delivery.

Jetty, a landing-place carried out from the banks of a river or sea-shore, so that vessels may be enabled to discharge their cargoes at all stages of the tides; the projecting part of a wharf.

Jewelled, adorned with jewels, or fitted with a gem, as a part in a watch on

which a pivot turns. For the latter purpose, diamonds and other hard precious stones have a value in the arts, independent of their value as ornaments.

Jewellers' gold, an alloy composed of gold and silver, and sometimes a minute portion of copper. The alloys are in various proportions, according to the taste of the manufacturers, the color of the articles depending on the proportions. The range may be stated at from 18 carats gold and 6 silver to 12 gold and 12 silver, or even 9 gold and 15 silver; for trinkets, usually, the alloy is about 25 per cent. of copper.

Jewellers' rouge, a red putty-powder for polishing jewelry.

Jewelry, gold work combined with gems or precious stones, or, in other words, jewels set in gold; ornaments for the person manufactured of gold, silver, fine metals, enamels, minerals, gems, precious stones, and also articles of hair, silk, or other materials, with gold clasps, rings, hooks, slides, or other gold embellishments, likewise intended as ornaments for the person. The first definition, which is a strictly accurate one, is not sufficiently comprehensive to meet the requirements of either the jewelry trade or of commerce. The second is in accordance with the use of the term both in commerce and in the trade. On an importation of "bracelets of jet, gold mounted," claimed by the importer to be jewelry, the Treasury Department, December 3, 1863, decided that the "ornamentation of the jet was not sufficiently material to change the character of the article from a manufacture of jet," and therefore the bracelets were not jewelry. How much more gold or ornamentation was necessary to make the change "sufficiently material" is not stated. A similar decision was made November 12, 1864, in reference to "cut coral ornaments mounted in gold." These decisions are probably not tenable. "Studs" and "bracelets" of gold, and "gold" and silver watch chains were decided, November 20, 1869, to be jewelry.

False or imitation jewelry is frequently embraced under the comprehensive term "jewelry." French jewellers adopt four classes: 1. Fine jewelry, which is gold; 2. Silver jewelry; 3. False jewelry; 4. Jewelry of steel or iron.

Jewels, gems and precious stones.

Jews' frankincense, a fragrant resin obtained from a species of the *styrax*, a low tree growing in Italy.

Jew's mallow, a name for the plant which yields the jute fiber; the plant, a species of the *corchorus*, which grows in great plenty about Aleppo, is used as a pot herb, the Jews there boiling the leaves to eat with their meat.

Jobber, in England an intermediate agent between the stock-broker and the public; in the United States a wholesale merchant, who buys goods from the importers and manufacturers, and sells to country merchants and to retailers. As a general rule, jobbers are not importers. Unless under peculiarly favorable circumstances, jobbers who undertake to import their own goods, find that their competitors who do not import have better assortments with less outlay of capital, and can sell on more favorable terms to their customers.

Job lot, goods which remain on the shelves, or in the hands of the manufacturer at the close of the season; usually an irregular assortment.

Job printer, one who prints cards, bill-heads, posting-bills, catalogues, &c.

Job's tears, a name for the shining, pearly seeds of a grass, the *coix lachryma*, used for necklaces, and popularly supposed to possess medicinal virtues.

Joe, a Brazilian gold coin worth about $8.70.

Johannes, a Portugal gold coin worth $8.

Johannisberger, a name for a hock wine. The famous wines of Prince Metternich's domains known as "Johannisberg Cabinet" are esteemed in the order here mentioned; the most valuable bears the *blue* seal, next the *gold bronze* seal, next the *red* seal, and the last the *yellow* seal.

Joint stock, a stock or fund formed by the union of several shares from different persons, as in the formation of joint-stock companies.

Joint-stock company, an unincorporated association consisting of any number of persons, whose partnership interests are represented and expressed by the number of shares which they respectively hold, the capital employed in the business for which they associated themselves being divided into a certain number of equal parts. The written partnership agreement is called "articles of association;" in England, a deed of settlement.

Joseph (French), thin unsized paper; silver or blotting paper.

Joss-sticks, a preparation of the dust of various kinds of odoriferous woods cemented by clay or gum, put up in form of small pipe-stem-like cylinders, and much used as incense sticks in idol worship by the

Chinese. The Chinese make them 3 or 4 fathoms long, of a uniform size, and burn the coil in their shops for the fragrance, and to mark time. Those exported are usually cut into sticks about 18 inches long.

Journal, a book in which the business transactions of the day are specifically entered, and from which the debits and credits are carried to the ledger.

Jow, a name in India for barley.

Judiegu, Spanish olives, fit only for making oil.

Judd's patent candles, a fine wax and sperm candle manufactured at the candle manufactory of Samuel Judd's Sons, in New York, with a plaited wick of 3 strands, each containing 21 threads.

Juffs, a commercial name for the Russian tanned hides of oxen and other kine. Juffs at St. Petersburg are sold by the pood, which consists of 4, 4¼, 4½, 5, and 5½ hides. By this it is understood that so many hides make a pood, calculated upon the whole lot, of 36 lbs. avoirdupois. The lightest juffs are esteemed the best. Heavy juffs are those of 4 and 4½ hides. They are packed in rolls of 10 hides, and from 10 to 15 rolls are packed together in a bundle. There are red, white, and black juffs; the red are most in demand, and are the kind used in this country by bookbinders; 60 rolls of juffs make a last.

Jug, an earthen vessel with a small mouth and a swelling belly for holding liquors; also the quantity contained in the vessel, as "a jug of whisky."

Juice, the liquid part of fruits obtained by expression, several kinds of which, as lemon and lime juice, are met with both in foreign and domestic trade; and in medicine the juice of hemlock, of broom, of dandelion, &c., are regular pharmaceutical preparations.

Jujube, the fruit of the *rhamnus ziziphus*, resembling a small plum, brought from the south of Europe, usually in a half-dried state.

Jujube paste, mucilaginous lozenges made from the jujube fruit; the article most commonly sold under the name is made of gum arabic and sugar.

July, the seventh calendar month of the year.

June, the sixth calendar month of the year.

Junior partner, the youngest of the individuals who compose the firm; or one who acquires an interest in an established business, and thus becoming a new, is called a *junior* partner.

Juniper berries, the fruit of the *juniper communis;* these berries are largely employed in the manufacture of gin.

Juniper gum, an exudation from the bark of a species of juniper, and known as gum sandarac.

Juniper oil, a warm, aromatic oil distilled from unripe juniper berries, largely produced in Holland and often adulterated with turpentine.

Juniper wood, the wood of several species of the juniper tree, used for veneering, for covering or enclosing black-lead pencils, etc.

Junk, a kind of Chinese sailing-vessel; hard salted beef; old rope, cordage, etc.

Junk bottles, a name given to the strong dark-colored glass bottles used for porter, ale, etc.

Junk store, a store where are kept for sale pieces of old cable, cordage, etc.; also, usually, second-hand or imperfect ship's tackle, pieces of old iron, brass, or other metal, old bottles, paper stock, etc., etc.

Jurema bark, an astringent bark obtained from a species of acacia in Brazil.

Jussi, a delicate fibre produced in Manilla, which is woven into fine fabrics for ladies' dresses.

Justine, an Italian coin worth about $1.12.

Jute, the fibres of two plants *corchorus olitorius*, and *corchorus capsularis*, extensively cultivated in Bengal, and forming the material of which gunny bags and gunny cloth are made. It is used in the manufacture of sackings, cotton bagging, and other such like fabrics; also for sheetings, mattings, ducks, and carpeting, and the goods manufactured from it at Dundee in Scotland represent a large branch of industry. The material is very cheap, and it is employed either pure or mixed to make the ordinary brown fabrics above named. It is generally shipped in bales of about 300 lbs. each. The annual product of jute is about 700,000,000 lbs., of which about 200,000,000 lbs. are shipped to Great Britain for the Dundee manufactures. It is supposed that jute may be raised in our Southern States at a cost of one-half, or perhaps one-fourth, of the cost of Kentucky hemp.

Jute yarn, yarn spun from the fibre of jute. Some of the yarns made from it for carpets are of the richest and most various colors. Jute yarn is frequently used with cocoa-nut fibre, and also in conjunction with silk.

Juvia, a South American name for the Brazil nut.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

K.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Kaolin	Pétunzé	Porzellanstein	Porcelein-klei	Porcelana [glia argi-	Terra à [llana porce-
Kelp	Soude brute	Tangasche	Kelp	Cenere di fuca	Ceniza de alga
Kermes	Alkermes	Scharlachbeeren	Scharlakenbessen	Chermisi	Quérmes
Kid gloves	Gants glacés	Glacéhandschuhe	Glacé handschoenen	Guanti di capra	Guantes de cabritilla
Kid skins	Peaux de chevreaux	Zickleinfelle	Geitzen velletzes	Pelli di capretto	Cabritillas
Kilogram	Kilogramme	Kilogramm	Kilogramme	Chilogramma	Quilógramme
Kino	Kino	Kinoharz		Chino	Quino
Knives	Couteaux	Messer	Messen	Coltelli	Cuchillos

K.

Kafa, a name, in the Friendly Islands, for coir yarn.

Kaffir-tea, the dried leaves of a species of *helychrysum*, used in Cape Colony as a beverage, and substitute for China tea.

Kafilah, an African caravan of from 1,800 to 2,000 camels.

Kahoon, a measure of capacity at Calcutta, equal to about $37\frac{4}{10}$ bushels.

Kakaralli wood, a timber of Demerara, esteemed as valuable on account of its resisting the ravages of the barnacles when under water.

Kal, a coarse, false kind of iron.

Kali, the name for a plant from the ashes of which the Arabians obtain their alkali for making soap. The Germans use the word to denote caustic potash.

Kalmuck, a kind of shaggy cloth or bear-skin; a coarse cotton fabric made of various colors, in Prussia.

Kamala, or **Kameela,** a light granular powder, obtained from the capsules of *rotteera tinctoria.* The powder is brushed from the fruit, which is about the size of the cherry, and is largely collected in Hindostan, where it forms an important article of commerce, being extensively used as a dye-stuff. In this country it is imported as a drug, and used in the preparation of some kinds of medicine.

Kamptulicon, a variety of floor-cloth, composed of India-rubber, gutta-percha, linseed oil, and cork. It is usually made into pieces of 10 or 12 yards long, varying in width from 1 to 2 yards, and from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 1 inch in thickness.

Kangaroo leather, a soft, durable leather made from the skins of the Australian kangaroo.

Kan, a weight in China, equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.; a liquid measure in Holland of a little more than 1 quart, and at Batavia of 91 cubic inches.

Kande, a liquid measure of Denmark and Norway, of 2 quarts.

Kanna, a Swedish liquid measure, of about $\frac{69}{100}$ gallons.

Kanne, a variable liquid measure; at Lubec, very nearly 2 quarts; at Hanover, a little more than 2 quarts; at Dresden, 1 quart; as a weight for butter at Saxony, $24\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Kaolin, porcelain clay, derived from the decomposition of feldspar in granitic rocks. The most valuable kaolins are found in China and Japan, though good China clay, as it is usually called, is found in England, France, and Saxony; the finest kaolin of Saxony is obtained from beds near Schneeberg; the Berlin porcelain clay is dug at Gömritz, in the district of Magdeburg, and in Lower Silesia. The Austrian clay is dug near Passau; that of Copenhagen at Bornholm, an island in the Baltic; the French kaolin of Sèvres and Paris is obtained from clay dug near Limoges; and the English from the clays of Devon and Cornwall. Kaolin of various qualities are

also found in different localities in the United States; all the Southern States produce it of a good quality, New Jersey abounds in fine specimens, and it is common on the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies.

Kapok, a name in the Eastern Archipelago for the cotton down enveloping the seeds of the silk-cotton tree, used for upholstering purposes.

Karaat, a weight at Amsterdam and some other places, of 3.17 gr.

Karahone, the name for Chinese bell-metal.

Karat, a weight of Vienna and Frankfort of 3.18 grs.

Karch, an Austrian weight of 493⅞ lbs.

Karob, a weight at Algiers and Tripoli of 3 grs.

Karocawn, a species of money on some parts of the west coast of Africa, consisting of pieces of gold wire.

Kaross, cloaks, wrappers, or railway rugs, made of the skins of wild animals.

Kasan soap, a superior kind of shaving soap made in the province of Kasan, on the Volga, in Russia. It is said to be made of the fat of some animal peculiar to the country of its production.

Kassa, or **Kassu,** catechu in cakes, made from the seeds of the areca catechu.

Kaufman, the name given to a merchant or trader in Germany.

Kava, an intoxicating drink used in the Sandwich Islands, obtained from the roots of the *piper methysticum.*

Kawine, an aromatic, pungent, greenish-yellow resin, obtained from the roots of the *piper methysticum.*

Keckling pins, a name in Scotland for knitting-needles.

Keel, as a weight for coals at Newcastle it is 47,488 lbs.

Keelage, a duty or toll, for the bottoms of ships resting in harbor.

Keeling, a name in some places for the codfish.

Keep up, to maintain one's credit; to sustain prices.

Keep up an assortment, to maintain on hand a supply of the various articles dealt in.

Keg, a small barrel or cask for liquids, —usually of 3, 5, or 10 gallons, though a three-gallon keg is the more common size.

Kekune oil, the name in Ceylon for the Spanish walnut-oil, obtained from the nuts of the *aleurites triloba*, a small tree growing in the East and West Indies.

Kelp, the alkaline ashes of burnt seaweed; the soda-ash now produced from sea-salt has pretty much taken the place of kelp in commerce and manufactures.

Kelt, a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap generally made with native black wool.

Kempton's candlewick, a peculiar kind of wick originally prepared and patented by a manufacturer by the name of Kempton.

Kemp, the coarse, rough hairs of wool.

Ken, a measure at Siam of $1\frac{5}{100}$ of a yard.

Kendall green, a kind of green cloth made at Kendall, in England.

Kenquel, the seeds of a species of gumillea, used as coffee in Turkey.

Kentish rag, a very durable and tough building-stone obtained at Kent, in England.

Kentle, a hundred-weight; a quintal.

Kentledge, iron pigs used for ballast.

Kentucky coffee, the berries of the *gymnocladus canadensis*, a leguminous tree or shrub growing in Canada.

Kentucky jeans, a general trade-name for cotton doeskins and other heavy cotton twills.

Keora oil, an essential oil obtained from the leaves of the *pandanus*, an odoriferous shrub of the East Indies.

Keping, a weight for gold and silver at Sumatra, of 53.17 grs.

Keran, a Persian silver coin worth about 22 cents.

Kerieh, a Turkish gold coin of the value of 81 cents.

Kermes, a dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a little insect, the *coccus-ilicis*, which lives upon the leaves of a species of oak growing in the south of Europe. These were long taken for the seeds of the tree on which they live, and hence called grains of kermes. Before the discovery of America, and the introduction of cochineal, kermes was the most esteemed drug for dying scarlet.—Kermes mineral is the name for a medicinal antimonial preparation.

Kernotized meat, fresh meat preserved by a method discovered by Dr. Kernot, of the Isle of Wight.

Kerosene, a trade name for refined illuminating oil, obtained from bituminous coal or petroleum.

Kersey, a kind of coarse, woollen cloth, usually ribbed; a corruption of Jersey, from which island it originally came.

Kerseymere, a thin, or comparatively light woollen cloth, manufactured from the finest wools. The name is derived from Cashmere, a country which produces the finest wool; cassimere.

Kerseynette, a thin woollen fabric, more generally known as cassinette.

Ketch, a two-masted vessel, the mainmast placed amidships, rigged with sails, like the main and mizzen mast of a ship.

Ketchup, a sauce made from mushrooms, green walnuts, tomatoes, etc.

Key, a wharf at which to land goods from, or to load them in a vessel; more generally spelled quay.

Keys, small shoals, reefs, or islets.

Key West, a port of entry with an excellent harbor, and one of the chief towns or cities of Florida, situate on a small island about 4 miles long and 1 broad. It derives importance from the position it occupies as the key to Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico, and for the establishment at this place by Government, of an organized fleet of vessels, with adequate crews, for rendering assistance to vessels in distress, the banks and reefs in the vicinity rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous. It is also made the seat of an admiralty court for the adjudication of claims for salvage.

Khat, the native name for Arabian tea, the leaves of the *catha edulis*, used in Abyssinia and Natal as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Khay, a kind of mahogany growing in Senegal.

Khenna, a Persian dye for the hair.

Kidder, a forestaller.

Kidderminster carpets, an ingrain carpeting originally named from the town in England where it was principally made; but the largest amount is now manufactured in Scotland. Kidderminster is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warp and woof; the two are interwoven at intervals, to produce the figures, as the two webs are passed at intervals through each other, each part being at one time above, and at the other below. When different colors are used the figure will be the same on both sides, but the colors will be reversed. These are made entirely of wool.

Kid gloves, ladies' and gentlemen's and children's gloves made from the skins of the kid; they come in all sizes and in a great variety of colors, and are the best kind of gloves made. They are produced on a very large scale in France, Belgium, and Germany, those from Paris and vicinity excelling in quality all others. Our annual imports are about 5,000,000 of pairs.

Kid skins, the skins of young goats, prepared almost exclusively for being manufactured into gloves, France alone consuming about 5,000,000 of skins annually in that manufacture. Probably about 10,000,000 of these little animals are slaughtered annually for their skins.

Kiefekil, a species of clay found near Koniah, in Natolia, and chiefly used in forming the bowls of Turkish tobacco pipes. It is of a yellowish color, and when first dug is of the consistency of wax.

Kikekunemalo, a pure resin resembling copal, but of greater transparency; it is used in medicine, and forms the most beautiful of all varnishes.

Kilderkin, a beer cask of very nearly 22 gals.; in England, 18 imp. gals.

Kilkenny coal, an anthracite coal found in Ireland.

Kiln-dried lumber, boards, or planks, or other timber seasoned and dried in a kiln.

Kilo, a dry measure which at Alexandria is $4\frac{62}{100}$ bush.; at Bucharest, $11\frac{17}{100}$ bush.; at Smyrna, $1\frac{45}{100}$ bush. Kilo is also the abbreviation of kilogram, and is the word mostly used for that French measure.

Kilogramme, the French pound weight, equal to $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois, or 1,000 grams.

Kilolitre, a French grain measure of 1,000 litres, or $28\frac{3}{8}$ bush.

Kiloz, a dry measure of Constantinople of $\frac{94}{001}$ bush., or very nearly our bushel.

Kimmel, a name in Java for a liquid made from aniseed.

Kindling wood, pine, or other kinds of dry wood sawed into short lengths and split into fine pieces, and sold for kindling purposes.

King's blue, a blue pigment consisting of a carbonate of cobalt.

Kingston metal, an alloy of tin, copper, and mercury, much used for the bearings and packings of machinery.

King's yellow, a poisonous yellow pigment, composed chiefly of orpiment.

Kingwood, a very beautiful, hard, cabinet wood from Brazil, called also violet wood.

Kinnikinick, a trade-name for a popular kind of smoking tobacco, prepared in Virginia, and usually sold in small bales of 10 or 12 lbs.

Kino, an astringent substance, obtain-

ed from the juice of various trees growing in the East and West Indies, Africa, Botany Bay, etc. It is used in India for dyeing cotton a nankeen color, and in this country as a drug. The East India kino is reckoned the best, but all the other kinds enter into commerce.

Kino gum, a name frequently but improperly given to the article kino.

Kip, a weight for tin in Malacca, of 40 lbs. 11 oz.; also a name for the hides of the small breeds of cattle from Russia, Calcutta, and Africa.

Kip leather, a name for the tanned hides of young cattle, the leather being heavier than calf-skins, and not so heavy as the skins of full-grown cattle.

Kirschwasser, a rank and deleterious alcoholic liqueur obtained by fermenting and distilling bruised machaleb cherries. It is imported from Germany, and is sometimes called Swiss brandy.

Kis, a term in accounts in some parts of Egypt for 500 piastres.

Kislos, a grain measure of Alexandria, equal to $4\frac{84}{100}$ of a bushel.

Kit, a commercial name for a small wooden tub or vessel used for salted salmon or mackerel, and contains usually about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a barrel.

Kitchen-stuff, the refuse of kitchens, known in this country as soap-fat.

Kite, a check drawn on a bank by one of its dealers when he has no funds, or an insufficient amount, and deposited and used by another party in some other bank, and made good by depositing the money to meet it the next day before the actual presentation of the check at the bank upon which it is drawn. An injurious and dangerous expedient of needy merchants.

Kiteing, or **kite-flying,** a mode of obtaining the use of money for a single day by two persons exchanging each other's checks on the different banks at which they respectively keep their accounts, and depositing them in lieu of money, and the bank accounts made good the next day before the checks are presented for payment. "Kiteing is also sometimes practised by mercantile houses or persons in different cities. A person in Boston draws on a house in New York at 30 or 60 days, and gets the bill discounted. The New York house in return meets its acceptance by re-drawing on the Boston house." A loss of confidence and credit inevitably follows a discovery of any such resorts to raise money.

Kittool, a valuable, strong black fibre, resembling horse-tail hair, obtained from the leaf stocks of the palm called *caryota urens.*

Klafter, a measure at Berlin of 2.06 yards; at Hamburg, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards; at Vienna, 2.07 yards.

Knapsacks, bags of cloth or leather used by soldiers and pedestrians to carry their clothing.

Knee timber, heavy butt crotchets of oak, hackmatack, or other strong wood, either naturally formed or artificially bent, for supporting the beams and ribs of vessels.

Knit goods, hosiery articles made by the use of knitting-needles, and also articles made from hosiery cloth, which is woven on a frame with needles, instead of being woven in a loom by the use of a shuttle.

Knocked down, a sale made in the auction room, by the auctioneer knocking his hammer down on the counter, and thus closing the bids—the article sold being *knocked down to the highest bidder.*

Knoppern, a name for a kind of gall-nuts used for tanning, and in Germany for dyeing fawn colors, and also for gray and black.

Knubs, a trade-name for the waste formed in winding silk from the cocoon, which is carded and spun, and enters into various silk manufactures.

Kobang, a gold coin of Japan, of the value of $6.50.

Kodama, the name for a round lump of silver which is passed as money in Japan by weight.

Kokoona, the name of a timber tree in Ceylon, the bark of which is used in the preparation of cephalic snuff, and a lamp-oil is obtained from the seeds.

Kokum butter, the concrete oil of mangosteens, *garcinia purpurea*, a tree growing in Bombay and Malacca. The butter is obtained from the seeds of the fruit, and is of a pale-yellow color and mild odor.

Kola-nuts, the seeds of the *sterculia acumenata*, a large tree growing in Africa, largely used as food by the natives of West Central Africa, and imported as a drug.

Kools, the name for bags made of matting, in which flax-seed is shipped from Russian ports.

Kopeck, a Russian copper coin, about the value of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent.

Koubanka, a kind of wheat grown in Russia.

Koumiss, sometimes spelled Kumiss, a liquor made in Tartary from fermented mares' and camels' milk, and from which the Kalmucks distil their favorite intoxicating spirit called *rack.*

Kourie-wood, the wood of the New Zealand pine, a magnificent tree which furnishes splendid masts for ships.

Kousso, small, reddish-brown flowers of a plant growing in Abyssinia, imported as a drug.

Kremnits-white, a white pigment consisting of a pure variety of white-lead.

Kreosote, a valuable antiseptic substance obtained from wood or coal tar.

Kreuzer, or **kreutzer** (thus used both in the singular and plural,—copper coin and money of account of Vienna and Trieste, 100 of which make a florin or gulden; at Augsburg, 60 kreutzer make 1 florin; and at Munich and Nürnberg, 60 kreuzer make one gulden, and at Frankfort on the Main, 60 kreuzer equal 1 florin or gulden.

Kryolyte, see cryolite.

Kroo, or **krou,** a measure of capacity on the West coast of Africa,—for palm-oil $4\frac{8}{10}$ gals.; and as a weight or measure for rice, 25 to 30 lbs.

Kummel, a Russian and German liqueur, consisting of a sweetened spirit, flavored by carroway seeds.

Kumpf, a dry measure of Germany, which at Heidelberg and Manheim is equal to nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of a bushel.

Kunderango, the name given for a kind of cancer-medicine obtained from a tree or plant growing in Central America.

Kupfer nickel, a native alloy of nickel and arsenic, or a sulphuret of nickel, and the most common ore of that metal.

Kurrajong, an Australian name for several fibre-yielding plants.

Kuss-kuss, a fibrous rhizoma of grass, which in India is woven into a fabric called tatty, and used for awnings, sunshades, etc.

Kutera gum, a gum obtained from a species of *gossypium.*

Kwan, a weight in China equal to 40 lbs.

Kwarti, a variable liquid measure of Poland; at Cracow equal to one quart.

Kyabooca wood, an ornamental cabinet wood used by the Chinese for making writing-desks and similar articles.

Kyanite, a stone which, when transparent and of a fine blue color, is cut and polished, and sold as a variety of sapphire.

Kyanized timber, wood prepared by forcing corrosive sublimate through the pores of the timber, with a view to its preservation. Named after Kyan, the inventor.

Kymatin, a variety of asbestos found in Saxony.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

L.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Lac	Laque; lacque	Lack	Gomlack	Gomma lacca	Laca
Laces	Dentelles	Spitzen	Kanten	Merletto	Encajes
Lambs' wool	Laine agneline	Lammwolle	Schapenwol	Lana d'agnello	Añino
Lampblack	Noir de fumée	Kienruss	Lampzwart	Negrofumo	Negro de humo
Lapiz-lazuli	Lapis lazuli	Lasurstein	Lazuursteen	Lapiz lazzuli	Lapislazuli
Lard	Lard	Schweineschmalz	Spek	Lardo	Lardo
Laths	Lattes	Latten	Latten	Correnti	Latas
Lead	Plomb	Blei	Lood	Piombo	Plomo
Lead pencil	Crayon	Bleistift	Potlooden	Penna di lapis	Lapiznegro
Leaf tobacco	Tabac en feuilles	Blättertabak	Tabak in bladen	Tabacco in foglie	Tabaco en rama
Leakage	Coulage	Leckage	Lekken	Scola	Derrame
Leather	Cuir	Leder	Leder	Cuojo	Cuero
Ledger	Grand livre	Hauptbuch	Grootbock	Libro maestro	Libro mayor
Leeches	Sangsues	Blutegel	Bloedzuigers	Sanguisuge	Sanguijuelas
Leghorn	Livourne	Livorno	Livorno	Livorno	Liorna
Lemons	Limons; citrons	Citronen	Limoenen	Limoni	Limones
Lemon-juice	Jus de lemon	Citronensaft	Limoen-zap	Agro di limone	Jugo de limon
Letter	Lettre	Brief	Brief	Lettera	Carta
Letter of credit	Lettre de crédit	Accreditiv	Accredetief	Lettera di credito	Carta de crédito
Letter of recommendation	Lettre de recommendation	Empfehlungsbrief	Aanbevelingsbrief	Commendatizia	Carta de recomendacion
Letter paper	Papier à lettres	Briefpapier	Post papier	Carta da lettere	Papel para cartas
License	Licence	Erlaubniss-schein	Vergunning	Licenza	Autorizacion
Lichens	Lichens [vie	Moose [rung	[ing	Lichene [la vita	Liquenes [vida
Life insurance	Assurance sur la	Lebensversiche-	Levensverzeker-	Assicurazione sul	Seguro sobre la
Light-houses	Phares	Leuchtthürme	Vuertoren	Faro	Faros [alije
Lighter	Gabare	Lichterschiff	Ligter	Accone	Embarcacion de
Lighterage	Gabarage	Lichtergeld	Ligtergeld	Per gli acconi	Gabarraje
Lignum vitæ	Bois de gayac	Guajak; Pokenholz	Pokhout	Guajaco	Guayaco
Lime	Chaux [ier	Kalk	Kalk	Calcina	Cal
Limes	Limons; citron-	Limonen	Citroenen	Limoncini	Limas
Lime-juice	Jus de limon	Citronensaft		Sugro di limone	Jugo de lima
Linen goods	Toile de lin	Leinwand	Lijnwaden	Pannolino	Tela de lino
Linseed	Linette	Leinsaat	Lijnzaad	Semelino	Linaza
Linseed oil	Huile de lin	Leinöl	Lijnolie	Olio di lino	Aceite de lino
Lint	Charpie	Charpie	Pluksel	Fillaccia	Hilas
Liqueurs / Liquors	Liqueurs	Liqueure	Likeuren	Liquori	Licores
Liquid amber	Storax	Storax	Storax	Storace	Estoraque
Liquorice	Réglisse	Süssholz	Zoethout	Liquirizia	Regaliza
Litharge	Litharge	Bleiglätte	Gelit	Litargirio	Almártaga
Litmus	Orseille	Lackmus	Lakmoes	Oricello	Tornasol
Loadstone	Aimant	Magnet	Magnet	Calamita	Iman [cion
Log book	Livre de loch	Logbuch	Logboek	Giornale di bordo	Diario de naviga-
Logwood	Bois de Cam-	Blauholz	Campêche-hout	Legno campeggio	Palo de cam-
Longitude	Longitude [pèche	Länge	Lengte	Longitudine	Longitud [peche
Looking-glass	Miroir	Spiegel	Spiegels	Specchj	Espejo
Luggage	Bagage [bois	Bagage; Gepäck	Bagaadje	Bagaglio [name	Bagaje [dera
Lumber trade	Commerce de	Holzhandel	Houthandel	Traffico di leg-	Comercio en ma-
Lustring	Taffetas lustre	Glanztaffet	Glanstaf	Taffetà lustro	Lustrina

L.

Labdanum, a resinous substance found on the leaves and branches of a shrub—the rock-rose of the Levant, a species of cistus; used by druggists in the preparation of plasters, in perfumery, and for pastils. It is frequently adulterated with black sand.

Labels, printed, engraved, or figured slips of paper or parchment, affixed to boxes, bottles, or other packages, denoting the contents, the names of the manufacturers, where sold, etc.

Labrador furs, the furs of otters, martens, foxes, etc., from Labrador.

Labrador stone, a kind of felspar used for ornamental purposes, and sometimes in jewelry. When viewed in certain directions it exhibits a beautiful display of varying colors.

Labrador tea, a name for the leaves of the broad-leaved species of *ledum*, a shrub growing in Canada and the northern parts of the United States; they were used as a substitute for tea during the Revolution, and are now gathered and sold as a drug.

Lac, a word used in the East Indies to denote 100,000.

Lac, a resinous or waxy substance produced by the puncture of an insect, the *coccus lacca*, upon the branches of several plants which grow in Siam, Assam, Bengal, and Malabar. The twigs or branches become thereby incrusted with a reddish resin, and at a certain season are broken off; and these twigs constitute the *stick lac* of commerce. The stick lac of Siam is the best, forming at times an incrustation of a quarter of an inch all round the twig; that of Assam ranks next; that of Bengal has but a scanty coating. The commercial varieties of lac are *stick lac*, which is the substance in its natural state investing the twigs of the tree; *seed lac*, which is the same broken off from the twigs, and which, by pounding and drying in the sun, assumes a granular form resembling seeds; *lump lac* is the seed lac melted and formed into cakes. The other variety, *shell lac*, is produced by putting the seed lac into oblong bags of cotton cloth, which are exposed to heat, and when the resin begins to melt it is strained through the bags and dropped upon smooth stems of the banyan tree. In this way the resin spreads into thin transparent plates, and constitutes what is known in commerce as shell lac, which is extensively used by hat-makers. The consumption of lac in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, lackers, varnishes, and sealing-wax is very large, the exports from the East Indies to Europe and America amounting to 2,000,000 of lbs. annually.

Lac dye is a red coloring matter extracted from stick lac in various ways, and formed into small cakes of 2½ or 3 inches square and an inch thick, of a dark purple color. These cakes are largely produced in India, and exported to England, France, and the United States, where the dye is employed for dyeing cloths a scarlet color.

Lace bark, the bark of the lagetto tree, which grows in Jamaica. The bark splits into fibres which resemble lace, and is made into bonnets, collars, and other articles of apparel.

Lace leather, a kind of leather obtained from the hides of horses.

Laces, light delicate fabrics of very fine silk, cotton, mohair, or lama, and linen threads, and also of threads of gold and silver, interwoven in meshes or network, plain or ornamented with figures, produced by hand-work, and by machinery. The hand-made, or pillow, or cushion laces are the best. Point d'Alençon, Round point, Valenciennes, Appliqué, Brussels, Mechlin, and Honiton are those most in esteem. The Irish crochet laces are very fine, but not much in use. Machine-made laces, made from Sea Island cotton, are produced both in France and in England, notably at Nottingham, England. The principal laces in trade are: *quilling nets*, which vary from ⅛ of an inch to 9 inches in width; *bobbin*, or *piece-nets*, varying in width from ⅜ to 3 yards; *tattings* are from $\frac{1}{16}$ to ¼ of an inch in width; *pearls* are still narrower; *gassed lace* or *Urling's lace* is a quilling net, figured, having a thread-like appearance communicated to it by being passed rapidly through gas flame, by which the fibrous parts are destroyed without injury to the net; *pillow* or *thread lace*, which is the true lace, occurs either white or black, and is by far the most durable; *silk net* is either in quillings or in piece—the latter, when partially undressed, being sometimes called *tulle; blonds* may be either white or colored, and are either real or imitation (the French real is the best). Each kind may be had of any width, ½ yard for trimmings, and of greater widths for full-dress garments. Lama laces come in shawls, sacks, over-dresses, and sashes,

in black or white. In selecting lace nets, or veils, it is said that the more rapid the observation the better, for the longer the eye is engaged on the meshes, the less capable it is of accurate discrimination. Gold lace is made of gold thread.

Lac lake, a coloring matter obtained from stick lac.

Lacker, a varnish made of shell lac and alcohol, colored with some such substance as annotto, dragon's blood, saffron, etc., according as deep or pale tints are required.

Lackered, covered, or varnished, with lacker.

Lackered ware, articles made of wood and papier-maché coated with a very durable and lustrous varnish, composed partly of lac and resinous gums indigenous to Japan, from which it was first brought, and where the best quality is still made, though imitations of it are produced in Europe.

Lactarene, a preparation of casein from milk used by calico printers.

Ladies' slatings, a size of roofing slates 16 in. long by 8 in. wide, 222 of which form one square of roofing.

Lading, freight or cargo of ships or other vessels.

Lagan or **Ligan,** goods cast into the sea tied to a buoy so that they may be found again by the owners, as in cases of distress at sea, or shipwreck.

Lager, a warehouse or resting-place; a common name for lager-beer.

Lager-beer, a malt or fermented liquor, so named because it remains or rests in the vaults for a long time after it is made before it is sold or used; a favorite beverage of our German population, very extensively manufactured in the Middle and Western States, and most commonly sold in casks of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a barrel.

La Guayra, the principal seaport town of Venezuela, on the Caribbean sea. The exports consist of coffee, indigo, hides, cocoa, and sarsaparilla, and some dye-woods. The imports are provisions, tools, cutlery, cotton, and other textile goods. Our direct annual imports from Venezuela are from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, coffee and hides being the chief articles.

The currency of the country consists of silver money called *macuquena*, divided into dollars of 8 reals, half dollars of 4 reals, and reals, half reals, and quartillas or quarter reals. This money is of unequal weight and purity. The value of the real is, or should be, very nearly 10 cents.

Laid paper, writing or letter paper manufactured with a ribbed, rept, or corded surface.

Laid up, a steamboat or other vessel laid aside, or a ship unrigged and not in use.

Laka wood, the red-colored wood of a tree of Sumatra, used in dyeing and in pharmacy.

Lake boats, steamboats employed on the lakes for the transportation of passengers and merchandise.

Lakes, pigments prepared by combining vegetable or animal coloring matter with earths or metallic oxides, much used in painting in water-colors.

Lake trade, the trade on the American inland lakes, between the States bordering on them, and also between them and Canada.

Lama lace, lace made from the hair or wool of the llama of Peru. It is woven into shawls, sacks, etc., for ladies' wear. In commerce the word is lama, and the double l should only be used when referring to the llama itself as an animal.

Lama wool, the wool or hair of the llama, an animal of South America, allied to the camel.

Lambskin, a name for a kind of anthracite coal resembling coal-dust.

Lamb-skins, the skins of lambs, or young sheep. Besides the large numbers produced in our own country, we import them from England, Germany, Australia, and other countries. Those with the fleece on are generally colored red or blue, and used for carriage and door mats. The Prussian skins are used for trimmings to woollen garments. The Astracan, the most valuable, by reason of their glossy fur, are used for ladies' cloaks and ornamental costumes. Skins imported without the wool on, usually come in hogsheads, in brine or salt, and are dressed for glove-makers, book-binders, &c.

Lamb's-wool, the fleece of the lamb.

Lamb's-wool hosiery, usually a manufacture of lamb's-wool and cotton.

Lame duck, a stock-broker's term for one who fails to meet his engagements.

Lametta, gold, silver, or brass foil or wire.

Laminable metals, metals capable of being drawn out or extended by passing between cast-iron or steel rollers.

Lamium-album dye, a greenish-yellow dye, obtained from the leaves of the dead nettle, or some species of lamium.

Lampblack, a very fine charcoal or soot obtained by the imperfect combus-

tion of resinous substances. The common varieties are made from all sorts of refuse resinous matters; the finest kind is procured by collecting the smoke from a lamp which supplies more oil than can be perfectly consumed. It is used in the manufacture of printers' ink, and for various purposes in the arts.

Lamprey eels, or **Lampreys,** a kind of small, disgusting-looking, and miserably poor fish, which are taken in large quantities in Germany and prepared for food; packed also in barrels and exported —but not often imported into the United States.

Lance-wood, an elastic, pale yellow-colored wood from Jamaica and Cuba, sometimes called yarri-yarri wood.

Land, to disembark; to remove the cargo from the vessel on to the wharf.

Landed, taken from the vessel and placed on the wharf or pier.

Landing, a place on the shore where a vessel may come alongside and receive or discharge freight or passengers.

Landsman, a man who ships on board a vessel as a sailor for the first time, and without practical knowledge of the duties of a sailor.

Lapidary, a cutter, polisher, and engraver of diamonds or gems.

Lapis lazuli, an azure-blue mineral, which is much esteemed for costly vases, for shirt-studs, brooches, etc. When finely powdered and purified, the product is the true pigment called ultra-marine. It is found in Siberia, Persia, and China.

Lapping, a heavy twilled fabric of worsted and flax, generally 36, 40, or 42 inches wide, imported from England, and used for machine blankets by calico-printers, and as a wrapping material.

Larboard, the left-hand side of a ship, looking to the bow,—not much in use, the word port having been substituted.

Larch timber, the wood of the *tamarack* or *hackmatack*, which grows abundantly in the Northern States, especially in Maine, and is much used by ship-carpenters. The bark is used by tanners.

Lard, the fat of the hog, freed from membranous matter, and rendered white or colorless. The article is one of extensive commerce, and is principally produced in Ohio, Illinois, and other Western States. It is used for culinary purposes, in pharmacy, by soap and candle manufacturers, etc., and is the source of the important commercial article, lard-oil.

Lard-oil, the fluid constituent of lard, obtained by pressure at a low temperature; when good, it is very pure and white, but when pressed from burned or scorched lard, it is of a brownish color. Winter lard-oil is made by subjecting this oil to the influence of a cold temperature until it granulates, and then re-pressing it. The oil is used for illuminating purposes, for lubricating machinery, in woollen manufactories, by soap and candle makers, and for other purposes.

Larry, an empty truck or freight-car on a railway.

Lashings, cord, or rope, or strips of bamboo, birch, or hickory, used for baling or binding packages, or for lashing logs or timber while afloat.

Lasks, the name for the roughly-cut and imperfectly polished stones, or glass, brought from the East Indies.

Last, a measure and weight which in commerce varies in different countries and with respect to different articles; generally, however, estimated at 4,000 lbs. A last of herrings, by estimate, contains about 20,000 herrings; for heavy shipping articles in north of Europe, 4,500 lbs.; for wheat, 95 bush.; as a commercial weight at Amsterdam, 85¼ lbs.; at Bremen, $329\frac{7}{10}$ lbs.; a last of flax in Great Britain is 1,904 lbs.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, 100 lbs. each; of wool, 12 sacks of 364 lbs. each; for tar, pitch, potash, codfish, meal, soap, etc., it is commonly reckoned at 12 barrels; for dry malt, 82½ lbs.; at Hamburg, $89\frac{8}{10}$ bush.; in Prussia, $112\frac{3}{10}$ bush.; in Russia, 95¼ bush. The word means a load, and as a weight or measure, although much used in commerce, it is as uncertain and varying as the loads of a truckman.

Lastage, a custom paid for wares sold by the last.

Lastings, a kind of strong, heavy worsted or mohair stuff used for women's shoes.

Lasts, wooden blocks or forms on which shoes are made; they are sold at the shoe-finding stores.

Latakia, a trade name for a superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where it is produced.

Lath bricks, a peculiar sort of bricks made in some parts of England of 22 inches in length and 6 inches in breadth, used in place of timber in the interior construction of malt-houses.

Laths, thin, narrow strips of pine, spruce, or other wood, split or sawed, usually about 4 feet long, and put up in bun-

dles of 100 each, and classed with building materials.

Latten, a term still in occasional use for milled brass, of different thicknesses, according to the uses for which it is intended; also a name sometimes given to tin plates, or thin plates of iron tinned over.

Laudanum, a tincture or preparation of opium.

Lava, the scoria from volcanoes, fine specimens of which are used for fancy articles and jewelry.

Lavender oil, an essential oil obtained from the leaves and flowers of the lavender, a plant of the mint family.

Lavender-water, a perfume composed of lavender oil, ambergris, and alcohol.

Law-merchant, commercial law, or such customs and usages in commercial transactions, as being recognized by the higher courts as establishing rules of action, thus acquire the force of law; "a system of customs acknowledged and taken notice of by all commercial nations; those customs constituting a part of the general law of the land."—*Bouvier.*

Lawn, a fine sort of linen cambric manufactured in France, Scotland, and Ireland; the name is also given to a similar fabric of cotton.

Laxar, a weight for betel-nuts, of 168 lbs. or 10,000 nuts.

Lay days, a certain number of days allowed to the merchant to load or unload cargo, Sundays and legal holidays not being reckoned.

Lay down, a phrase used to express the cost and intermediate expenses of a commodity at a place remote from its production or purchase; that is, the expenses incurred after production or purchase, added to the original cost; as, to *lay down* in New York a ton of Russia sheet iron, it will cost $—.

Lay up, to store for future use; to accumulate.

Lazaretto, a quarantine hospital, or building, or enclosure for passengers and cargo subjected to quarantine detention.

Lazulite, a mineral of various shades of azure blue, inclining to green or white.

Le, the breadth of cloth between the two border edges.

Lea, a yarn measure, containing in cotton yarn 80 threads, or 120 yards; for linen yarn, 300 yards; for worsted, 80 yards.

Lead, a soft, grayish-blue metal, obtained mostly from galena, or sulphide of lead, which is the true commercial variety of lead ores. Lead is usually sold in pigs or bars of 75 to 80 lbs. each. It is of extensive use in the arts. Alloyed with tin it forms pewter and solder, and with antimony and tin it constitutes type-metal. It is used in making flint glass; red lead, white lead, and sugar of lead are derived from it; shot, sheet lead, and lead pipes are also among its more common and important uses. It is obtained in various parts of the United States, chiefly in Illinois and Wisconsin, and is also imported from England. Spain produces the largest amount.

Lead pencils, writing or drawing pencils, made of black-lead or plumbago. The plumbago is pulverized, divested of its gritty matter, rendered solid by pressure, sawed into square bars, and enclosed in slips of cedar; or, when found sufficiently pure for this purpose, the black-lead is sawed directly from blocks of the native plumbago. The best quality is made from plumbago found in Cumberland, Eng. Those of first quality are largely manufactured in New York, and are also imported from England. Those from Germany and France are generally worthless.

Lead pipe, pipes of various diameter and dimensions made of lead; used chiefly for conducting water through buildings, and constituting the most important item of plumbers' materials.

Leadwort, plants belonging to the genus *plumbago*, growing in the south of Europe and the Indies, the roots and leaves of which are imported as drugs; in France called dentelaire, the root being used as a remedy for toothache.

Leaf, the commercial name for tobacco leaves cured and ready for the manufacturer.

Leaf lard, lard from the flaky animal-fat of the hog.

Leaf metals, the metals or alloys from which the different kinds of Dutch leaf are made.

League, a measure of distance used at sea, being $3\frac{42}{100}$ miles.

Leakage, allowance made for loss on liquors, when on gauging a cask it is found to have lost a portion of its contents; or, an allowance granted by the customs to importers, which, by the act of 1799, § 59, and still in force, is an allowance of 2 per cent. on the quantity which shall appear by the gauge to be contained in any cask of liquors subject to duty by the gallon.

Lease, a contract for the possession o.

a storehouse or tenement in consideration of a certain sum of money or other recompense, which, in the State of New York, if for a longer period than one year, is void unless the contract or some memorandum thereof be in writing and subscribed by the parties making the lease. Leases for one year or under need not be in writing.

Leather, the prepared skin of animals. When the skin is impregnated with tan from the bark of trees or from other vegetable substances, it is called *tanned* leather; when instead of tan, alum or other minerals or salts are used, it is called tawed leather; when oil is impregnated into the tanned skins, the operation is called currying. Thus, sole leather is tanned, kid leather for gloves is tawed, and the upper leather for boots and shoes is tanned and curried. The most important kinds of leather are comprised under the terms, sole leather and upper leather. Morocco and other kinds of tanned skins are included under the general head of leather. A kind of leather is made from the refuse or clippings of saddleries and shoemaking establishments, called compressed leather. The leather trade in the United States is one of great importance; and our leather dealers are among the most successful of any class of our merchants. In Great Britain, the leather trade, in point of value and extent, is inferior only to those of cotton, wool, and iron. In upper leather, the Boston market takes the lead; for hemlock sole leather, New York is the greatest market in the world; Philadelphia and Baltimore are noted for oak sole.

Leather manufactures, articles made of leather, comprising boots and shoes, saddlery, belts for machinery, leather gloves, etc., etc. Our exports of leather, and leather manufactures, are about $1,000,000; our imports nearly $10,000,000. Included in the latter are imports of calf skins, bookbinders' leathers, kid gloves, etc.

Leather enamel, a varnish applied to leather.

Leaves, the dried leaves of a great many kinds of trees and plants enter into commerce as crude drugs, such as poppy, rose, sage, wormwood, hyoscyamus, foxglove, buchu, etc.

Lecca gum, a gum obtained from the olive tree, collected abundantly at Lecca, in Calabria.

Ledger, the principal book of accounts, being a transcript of the day-book or journal, and containing a condensed and arranged record of a merchant's transactions with every person with whom he has dealings; each account is on a separate page, in two parallel columns, on one of which the party named is the debtor, and on the other, the creditor, and thus presenting at a glance the actual balances on either side.

Leeches, swimming worms, belonging to that class of animals called *annelides*, and more generally known as bloodsuckers. They are largely imported, alive, into London and Paris, and considerable numbers are brought to the United States, though our own waters furnish an inexhaustible supply. The surgeons of Philadelphia use only those of our own country. Children are employed to catch them by the hand, and they are also taken by nets made of twigs and rushes. In collecting leeches in some countries, dealers drive horses and cows into the ponds that the leeches may fatten upon their blood. The business of rearing and propagating leeches is now conducted on a large scale in France. This is done by means of natural meadows, in which numerous small ponds are made, and where the leeches, with certain precautions as to nourishment and preservation, multiply and grow so rapidly as to become a source of profit. "One of the trades carried on in the Landes, south of Bordeaux, in France, is that of propagating leeches in the meres near the bay. Formerly the custom was to use miserable worn-out horses; but these poor animals were found by the propagator to wear out too soon—the veins opened by the leeches did not heal; and so the life's blood could not be renewed. Now, the cow has to do duty as nurse to the young annelides. Frightened, haggard, but resigned, the animal submits, with a stupid kind of astonishment, to the attacks of clusters of leeches hanging on its legs; and when the moment of utter exhaustion comes she is sent off to her pastures to renew life, and furnish a fresh repast. Two weeks suffice for each process, alternately carried on, until death puts an end to being eaten in detail. The owner of about eight acres of marsh supplies yearly two hundred cows for the nourishment of eight hundred thousand leeches: he buys the animal for about two pounds, and sells the carcass for sixteen shillings. The ass is sometimes employed, but it proves to be less resigned than the more patient cow; it kicks, prances, and tries to bite; and when at length it falls into the water under the

storm of its numerous enemies, it becomes mad with terror." The annual importations into London are about 10,000,000; and the same number go to Paris. They are mostly supplied by Hamburg dealers, who procure them from the south of France, from Italy, from the lakes of Bohemia and the Ukraine. They are generally packed in small barrels, each holding about 2,000, the head being made of stout canvas to admit the air. They are also packed in layers in large stone jars, with moss, turf, charcoal, and pebbles.

Lee side, the side of the ship opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Legal tender, the Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; and Congress has enacted that the gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender for all sums whatever. To what extent silver or copper coins may be a legal tender, see *Coins.*

Legal tenders, a phrase used for certain notes issued by our government during the war of the rebellion. The United States non-interest bearing notes, commonly called "greenbacks," the first issue of which was authorized by the act of February 25, 1862, are, by the respective acts authorizing their issue, declared to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties, and imports, and interest on the public debt. Also the interest-bearing notes authorized by subsequent acts of Congress, are legal tenders to the same extent as the United States notes above mentioned. The National bank-notes issued under the act of 3d June, 1864, are receivable at par in all parts of the United States for all dues to the United States except for duties on imports; and also for all debts and demands owing by the United States within the United States except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. Fractional currency, or notes of a denomination less than one dollar, are receivable for dues to the United States for any sum less than five dollars, except duties on imports.

Legger, a liquid measure at Batavia of 160 gals.; at Amsterdam, 153¾ gals.

Leghorn, a seaport city of Tuscany, and the most important commercial city of Italy. Its exports consist of raw and manufactured silks, olive-oil, borax, fruits, valonia, wines, sulphur, argol, juniper berries, and other Italian products. It is also noted as the port whence we obtain our chief supply of foreign rags, and as the shipping port for the Carrara marble. The imports consist of all kinds of manufactured merchandise not produced in Italy, together with sugar, coffee, fish, dye-woods, grain, provisions, etc. The direct trade between Leghorn and the United States is extensive.

The moneys of account are the lire and centesima; 100 centesimi=1 lira, the latter being equal to the French franc. That is, the French currency is adopted, except in name; and the French metrical system is adopted for the weights and measures. The libra, as a weight, is divided into 12 oncie, each of 4 drachms, and contains 339,542 grammes.

100 lbs. Toscane=74.86 lbs. avoirdupois.
100 " avoirdupois=133.59 lbs. Toscane.
112 " avoirdupois=149.62 lbs. Toscane.

The canna of commerce consists of 4 braccia each of 20 soldi.

100 braccia=63.82 American yards.
100 yards=156.67 braccia.

Leghorn hats, hats made from the fine platted straw which is prepared in Italy, and are usually exported through the port of Leghorn. These hats, including also ladies' bonnets, are highly esteemed on account of their peculiar fineness and great durability; the tendency to turn yellow is the principal objection to them.

Leghorn straw, a fine platting straw for Leghorn hats, chiefly made in the neighborhood of Florence and Pisa, and in the upper part of the valley of the Arno. The straw grown in the sterile and mountainous districts is said to be the best. It is produced from a kind of wheat, which has slender but very strong straw, and is pulled out of the earth before the grain begins to form, and bleached by the dew and the sunshine, care being taken to protect it from the rain. Usually straw of three different kinds are produced, and the different grades are formed into circular plats, or tresses, and sewed together with raw silk, each one prepared so that a complete hat shall be formed of one piece; the diameter is generally the same, the difference consisting in the degrees of fineness and consequently the number of turns, which varies from 20 up to 80 and more.

Lemnian earth, a pale-red, clayey substance dug in the island of Stalimene (Lemnos), and used both as a paint and as a drug.

Lemon grass, the *andropogon shaenanthus*, growing in the East Indies and in some parts of the Turkish Empire. It has an agreeable smell and pleasant taste, and in the West Indies and at Ceylon it is used as a substitute for Chinese tea. The citronella oil is obtained from it by distillation

Lemon-juice, the expressed juice of limes and lemons. See Lime-juice. In the year 1869, the captain of the British brigantine *Two Ellens* was fined £15 for going to sea without a proper supply of lemon-juice for the use of the seamen, the vessel having returned to Hull with a scurvy-laden crew.

Lemon-peel, the rough skin or rind of the lemon,—imported in considerable quantities, and used by confectioners.

Lemon-oil, an essential oil obtained from the lemon-peel; it is often used by confectioners as a substitute for the fresh peel.

Lemon-scented verbena, the *lippia citriodora*, the leaves of which are used in Mexico as a beverage instead of China tea.

Lemons, the fruit of the *citrus limonum*, imported from Palermo, Messina, and Naples, and some also from Malaga; they come in boxes containing 333 of the average size in a box.

Leno muslin, a kind of cotton gauze.

Letter, a written message, folded up and sealed, sent by one person to another, and commonly transmitted by mail through the post-office. A large part of the commercial business of the world is transacted by means of letters or written correspondence, and many contracts involving large amounts are formed by this agency. This kind of agreement, from its greater precision, and by its affording documentary evidence at any future time of its exact terms, has many advantages; but, on the other hand, "it is sometimes difficult to say whether the concurrence of the will of the contracting parties took place or not. In order to form a contract, both parties must concur at the same time, or there is no agreement. Suppose, for example, that Paul of Philadelphia is desirous of purchasing a thousand bales of cotton, and offers by letter to Peter of New Orleans to buy them from him at a certain price; but on the next day he changes his mind, and then he writes to Peter that he withdraws his offer, or on the next day he dies; in either case there is no contract, because Paul did not continue in the same disposition to buy the cotton at the time his offer was accepted. The precise moment when the consent of both parties is perfect, is, in strictness, when the person who made the offer becomes acquainted with the fact that it has been accepted. But this may be presumed from circumstances. The acceptance must be of the same precise terms without any variance whatever."—*Bouvier.*

Letter-book, the book in which a merchant transcribes or copies his business letters.

Letter of advice, a letter containing information of a shipment of goods, of a bill of exchange being drawn on the party addressed, or of some act done by the writer of the letter, in which the person to whom it is written has an interest, etc., etc.

Letter of attorney, more commonly called a power of attorney—a written instrument under seal, by which authority is given to another person to do some act for or instead of the party who grants the power.

Letter of credit, a letter written by a merchant to his correspondent, in which the bearer is authorized to receive or to draw a certain sum or sums of money in the manner stated in the letter. The party giving the letter of credit at once advises his correspondent by mail, furnishes him a duplicate of it, and minutely and carefully describes the bearer, lest it fall improperly into other hands; the signature of the person in whose favor the letter is drawn is also forwarded. The following is a

FORM.

NEW YORK, *August* 12, 1871.

Messrs. Hugh McCulloch & Co., London:

GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. John N. Stokes, who is about to visit England, and possibly also France and Italy, and desires me to open a credit with you for him for (£1,000) one thousand pounds sterling. You will please honor his drafts to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the above-named sum, and charge the same to me, with advice.

The signature of Mr. Stokes accompanies this.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS DANFORTH.

Signature of
JOHN M. STOKES.

FORM OF LETTER OF ADVICE.

NEW YORK, *August* 12, 1871.

Messrs. Hugh McCulloch & Co., London:

GENTLEMEN,—I have this day granted a letter of credit on your house, duplicate of which we enclose, to Mr. John N. Stokes, for (£1,000) one thousand pounds sterling.

Mr. Stokes is a gentleman of about thirty-three years of age, about five feet eight and one-half inches in height, somewhat stout built, of light complexion, slightly bald, and of good address.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS DANFORTH.

Letter of license, a writing made by creditors to a debtor, agreeing to extend the time for his payments, and that they will not molest him in his person or property till after the expiration of such additional time.

Letter of recommendation, a letter to a third party in which the bearer or party named is represented as entitled to credit, for which the party giving the letter, if acting in good faith, is not responsible, although the party to whom it was addressed may have sustained injury or loss by reason of it. But when the recommendation is knowingly false, the party recommending is liable.

Letter paper, the ordinary quarto size of paper used in domestic business correspondence, and which, as folded in the quire or ream, is 8x10 inches, or when laid out flat is 10x16 inches.

Letter postage, the rates which are fixed by law for the transmission of letters by mail.

Letters of marque and reprisal. The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal, which is a license or "commission granted by the Government to an individual, to take the property of a foreign State, or of the citizens or subjects of such State, as a reparation for an injury committed by such State, its citizens, or subjects;" and by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, it is provided that in all domestic and foreign wars, the President of the United States is authorized to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions, or letters of marque, and grant reprisal in such form as he shall think proper.

Letter wood, a beautiful hard brown cabinet wood with black spots, obtained from Guiana, which from its high price is seldom found except in veneers.

Levantine, a kind of twilled silk fabric.

Levee, an artificial embankment along the margin of a river, to prevent inundation. The banks of the Mississippi, the Loire, the Rhine, and the Po are defended in this manner.

Levee dues, a commercial charge on shipping, levied and paid at certain landing-places on levees; as in New Orleans, where the *levee dues* are 20 cents per ton on all vessels.

Lewis shears, a kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.

Lex mercatoria, the law or custom of merchants. See *Law-Merchant.*

Li, another name for the Chinese copper cash.

Liabilities, the pecuniary obligations of a merchant, which include his bills payable and all other debts. His endorsements on his own business paper which has passed out of his hands, as well as all other endorsements, constitute liabilities to the amount which it would cost to guarantee the paper; bonds, secured by mortgage, are not taken into account when speaking of a merchant's liabilities.

Lias, a division of the hank of handspun cambric yarn; a hank of 30 to the pound contains 360 lias.

Libavius, a kind of liquor used in calico printing.

Libbra grossa, one lb. avoirdupois; *Libbra settile*, one lb. troy.

License, permission or liberty to prosecute business or to sell. By the act of Congress of 1864, it is provided that no person, company, firm, or corporation shall be engaged in, prosecute, or carry on certain trades, or businesses, or professions therein mentioned, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, to be obtained in the manner prescribed by said act. In the list of commercial businesses which are thus required to procure licenses, are included bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise, dealers in liquors, commercial, pawn, and all other brokers, pedlers, apothecaries, etc., etc. Vessels carrying on the coasting trade, or engaged in the fisheries, require a license; also vessels navigating the lakes, and steamboats owned by alien residents.

Lichees, the fruit of the *nephelium lichi*, a tree growing in the southern part of China. It is dried in the sun and very largely exported to the northern provinces. Occasional shipments are made to New York. They come in chests or half-chests of about a picul or less in weight.

Lichens, cryptogamous plants of different species, a number of which enter into commerce—some as food—from others valuable coloring matter or pigments are obtained, and others are used in medicine. The word is generally pronounced lich′-en, but there is also good authority for pronouncing it li-ken. Iceland-moss, cudbear, and archil are among the lichens of commerce.

Lien, the right of holding or detaining the property of another until some claim be satisfied.

Ligan, same as lagan.

Light, without much capital; not pecuniarily strong.

Lighter, a small vessel employed in conveying goods to or from a ship in the harbor. The owners of lighters are con-

sidered common carriers, and act under the same liabilities. It is a term of the contract on the part of the lighterman, implied by law, that his vessel is tight and fit for the purpose for which he offers and holds it forth to the public.

Lighterage, the charges for conveying goods in a lighter.

Lighterman, one who owns, or on his own account operates a lighter.

Lighthouses, buildings erected and sustained by the Government on the seashore, upon rocks, or on an island, from which lights are exhibited at night for the direction of mariners. The construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages, together with the illuminating apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds for building and rebuilding, and keeping them in repair, is in the hands of a "Lighthouse Board," constituted and composed as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury as President *ex officio*, and two officers of the navy of high rank, one officer of the Corps of Engineers of the army, one officer of the corps of Topographical Engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, and an officer of the army, and an officer of the navy, as secretaries. The officers composing the board are appointed by the President of the United States. The act of Congress of August 31, 1852, under which the Lighthouse Board is organized, makes it the duty of the Board to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into Lighthouse Districts, and the President is required to assign an officer of the army or navy to each district as a Lighthouse Inspector, who is charged with the general and special care of the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, etc., under the orders and directions of the Lighthouse Board.

Light-keepers, persons appointed to take charge of lighthouses and light-vessels, whose duty it is to clean, manage, regulate, and adjust the lamps, burners, revolving machinery, and the illuminating apparatus generally. They are required to keep their premises clean and well whitewashed; females and servants are not to be employed in the management of lights; their dwellings must not be converted into pilot stations, nor into boarding or lodging houses, and persons of intemperate habits are not to be permitted to visit or remain on the premises. They perform their duties under the direction of Lighthouse Inspectors.

Light money, by the navigation laws of the United States, a duty of fifty cents per ton, denominated by the law "light money," is levied on all foreign ships or vessels entering into the ports of the United States.

Light-vessels, vessels anchored or moored and serving as lighthouses. They are constructed in conformity to the plans of the Lighthouse Board, and, as far as practicable, in four classes of about the following tonnage: 1st class, of 230 to 270 tons; 2d class, of 150 to 180 tons; 3d class, of 100 to 130 tons; 4th class, of 50 to 80 tons. They are distinguished in such manner as may be prescribed by the Lighthouse Board, generally painted white, red, yellow, cream, or lead color on the outside; and white, green, lead, or cream color on the inside on deck. They are placed in position by a reliable seaman or pilot, under the direction of an Inspector. When properly anchored or moored, the latitude and longitude is determined, the depth of water in which it is anchored at mean low tide taken, and the bearings and distances from the vessel to prominent objects carefully noted, and transmitted to the Lighthouse Board. Strangers are not permitted to board them nor to remain on board at night unless necessarily detained by stress of weather, except the officers, crews, and passengers of wrecked vessels who have been compelled to take refuge on board of them. Keepers and crews are allowed to visit their families and friends on shore from time to time,—the crews in such numbers as the duties of the vessel will permit, and each man in his regular turn. The number of persons to be employed, and the rates of pay of mates, seamen, and others on board light-vessels, are regulated by the Lighthouse Board. The phrase *light-ships* is more generally used, but light-vessels is the phrase always used in our laws.

Lignite, fossil wood carbonized to a certain degree, but retaining its woody texture.

Lignum-vitæ, wood of life; the timber or wood of a tree which grows to a great size in Jamaica, Hayti, and other West India Islands. It is the hardest and heaviest wood known, and is mostly used in turnery. The wood, bark, and capsules, *guaiacum*, are used in medicine.

Ligurite, a mineral of an apple-green color, which ranks as a gem. It takes its name from Liguria, in Italy.

Lilac color, a purplish color of the tint of the lilac flower—a favorite color for trimmings for ladies' dresses, etc., in the spring of the year. It is also used for mourning goods.

Lima, capital of Peru, on the West coast of South America; *Callao*, distant six miles, and connected by railroad, being the shipping port. The exports from Lima consist of copper ore, silver, nitre, cinchona bark, soap, alpaca wool, sheep's wool, and cotton; the imports from the United States are fish, flour, tallow, hops, barley, boards, machinery, perfumery, petroleum, furniture, etc.; from England, cotton, linen, rubber goods, hardware, etc.; from Guayaquil, timber; and from Mexico, indigo. Part of the foreign trade of Peru is carried on through Buenos Ayres. Money, weights, and measures same as Cadiz.

Lima wood, a fine description of Nicaragua wood, from the west coast.

Lime. Burnt limestone, or quick-lime, as an article of commerce, is usually classed with building materials, its chief use being as an ingredient in mortar; but it is also much used in manufacturing iron, and in soap-boiling establishments, and in various ways in the arts, and in agriculture for enriching lands. It is sold by the barrel in cities, and in the country in bulk, by the bushel.

Limes, the fruit of the *citrus limetta*, chiefly raised for their acid juice. They are imported from most of the West India islands, and usually come in barrels containing from 500 to 1,000, according to their size. They are also imported preserved in salt and water.

Lime-juice. Besides the ordinary domestic uses of lime-juice, it is one of the essential and prescribed articles in the stores of sailing ships. With a view of avoiding the scurvy, the scourge of the mercantile navy, the merchants' ships of England are required to carry lime or lemon juice mixed with 15 per cent. of rum, and to serve it out to the crew daily in the proportions named in the Merchant Shipping Act. Lime-juice is chiefly obtained from the West Indies, notably from Montserrat. For best quality of merchantable juice for shipping, only the perfectly ripe fruit should be used, and not more than two-thirds of the juice expressed; and it should be run from the presses at once into the casks, and the casks should be well filled so as to exclude the air.

Lime-tree wood, the wood of the European linden-tree, much used in England by piano-forte makers, and for carving into ornamental works.

Limoges ware, richly enamelled articles of metal, such as caskets, formerly made in Limoges, in France, and in great esteem in the fourteenth century.

Line, a measure of length, the 12th part of an inch; a general name for small rope; a series of successive conveyances for freight or passengers, as a *line* of packet-ships between New York and Liverpool, or the Pacific Mail *Line* of steamers; the limits within which a merchant confines himself in the range of articles he deals in, as such an article is not in my *line;* a series of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles, as a full *line* of hosiery, a *line* of merinos, etc.; a limitation of credit, as A.'s line of credit with the house of Olyphant & Co. is $10,000.

Linen draper, a retailer of linen goods, underclothing, etc.

Linens, cloths or fabrics manufactured from flax, or linen yarn. These fabrics are known in commerce by various names, according to their fineness, patterns, uses, etc. Any of them may be bleached or unbleached, and bleaching may take place either in the yarn or in the fabric. There are various sorts, as Irish, Scotch, English, and German; and Hollands, dowlas, Silesias, Hessians, huckabucks, dornocks, Osnaburgs, linen damasks, diapers, cambrics, lawns, etc. Linen goods are also understood to comprehend fabrics in which flax or linen yarn is the chief material, and also those composed of hempen yarns. The chief manufacture of the flaxen or true linens is in Ireland, Belfast being the centre of the trade; while for hempen fabrics, Dundee, in Scotland, is the chief centre. In the United States the production of linen goods is quite limited, and mostly confined to the coarser kinds. Linen goods are made on a large scale in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia. In Austria, table-cloths, napkins, cambrics, dimities, twills, and drills are the more important of the linen productions; while in Moravia, Bohemia, and Lombardy, thread is the principal article. Shirtings, sheetings, ticks, sackings, sail-cloth, canvas, burlaps, coatings, blay and Spanish linens, pillow linens, crash, brown, black, and colored Hollands, linen handkerchiefs, shirt-fronts, ducks, etc., are all included under the head of linens or linen goods.

Linen thread, flaxen spun yarn doubled and twisted, or composed of three or four strands and twisted; usually put up

in one pound packages. Gilling twine and shoemakers' thread are linen threads.

Linen yarn, the spun fibres of flax. It is estimated in England by the number of leys or cuts, each of 300 yards, contained in a lb.

Ling, a fish of the cod tribe inhabiting the northern seas, and cured and salted in large quantities for trade.

Linings, linen, glazed muslin, Farmer's satin, or other kinds of goods used for the interior surface of garments.

Linoleum, an esteemed kind of floor-cloth.

Linseed, flax-seed, or the seed of the flax-plant, chiefly important in trade for the oil which it affords; though for seeding purposes large amounts, carefully selected, are shipped in casks from Riga and other parts of Russia, with official marks indicating the year of its growth, and its fitness for sowing. For crushing purposes various qualities are shipped from Russia, either in bulk or in mat bags, called kools. The chief imports, however, into the United States are from Bombay and Calcutta.

Linseed cake, the substance which remains after the oil is expressed from the seeds, which contains considerable mucilage and albumen, and is used for feeding cattle, especially in England, to which country the shipments from the United States frequently amount to 150,000,000 lbs. in a year.

Linseed meal, the cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed, reduced to powder.

Linseed oil. This oil is obtained from linseed by first bruising and then grinding the seeds, and subjecting them to violent pressure, usually by means of a hydraulic press. It is an extensive article of commerce, and is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc.

Linsey-woolsey, a kind of coarse cloth made of wool and flax, usually either plain blue, or striped blue and white; the weft only is wool.

Lint, a soft, woolly-like material made by scraping old linen or muslin, either by hand or machinery, and used in surgery for dressing wounds.

Liqueurs, aromatic and alcoholic cordials, prepared by infusing the substances, such as fruits, flowers, etc., in water or alcohol, and adding sugar and coloring matter; or, by distillation from the flavoring agents. Ratafia is the generic name in France of those which are compounded with alcohol, sugar, and flavoring substance.

Liquid amber, a balsam procured in Mexico and Louisiana from the stem of the liquid-amber tree or sweet gum.

Liquid measure, a measure of capacity for liquids. The standard measure of the United States consists of one gallon of 231 cubic inches, one half-gallon, one quart, one pint, and one half-pint. The barrel is equal to 31½ gals., and the hogshead to 2 barrels.

Liquorice extract, a paste which is made by boiling liquorice root in water and condensing the liquor obtained to the form of a hard black paste; it usually comes in cases of from 200 to 300 lbs.; tons of it are imported, and used chiefly by tobacconists in the manufacture of chewing tobacco.

Liquorice root, the root of the *glycyrrhiza glabra*, a plant found in Spain, and other parts of southern Europe; the root is imported as a drug, and is largely used in pharmacy.

Liquorice stick, extract of liquorice, usually run into rolls; the best is from Calabria.

Liquors, a general term for distilled spirits used as beverages, as brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, etc.; dyes, solutions, or mordants, used in calico printing and in other manufactures of colored fabrics. Spirituous liquors may be imported in casks or other packages of any capacity not less than 30 gallons; and wine may be imported in boxes containing not less than 1 doz. bottles of not more than 1 quart each. Wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquors imported in any less quantity is forfeited to the United States. "Wine other than that put up in bottles may be imported in packages of any quantity." *Dec. Sec. Tr.* Feb. 14, 1868.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, on the river Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic ocean. The city is admirably adapted for commerce, the harbor or roadstead being one of the finest in the world, and the quays or wharves distinguished for their convenience and neatness of arrangement. The trade, however, is not large, the entire imports of Portugal being only about $16,000,000 per annum. The imports consist principally of woollen and cotton goods, metals, fish, colonial goods, glass, paper, chemicals, etc.; the chief exports are wheat, wine, argol, corkwood, oranges, wool, onions, and salt.

The moneys of account are reis and milreis: 1,000 reis=1 milreis. The gold coins are pieces of 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and 1,000 reis. The silver coins are pieces of 500, 200, 100, and 50 reis. The copper

coins consist of 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces. The crusado of exchange is 400 reis; a conto of reis is 1,000 milreis. The weights are:—

1 arroba=32.38 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 quintal=129.52 lbs. "
100 arratels=101.18 lbs. "
100 lbs. avoirdupois=98.83 arratels.
112 lbs. " =110.69 "

Lisle gloves, fine summer gloves, made of Lisle thread.

Lisle lace, a white hand-made thread lace, with a diamond-shaped mesh, sometimes called "clear foundation."

Lisle thread, a hard-twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, in France, whence its name.

Lisle thread stockings, very thin and fine cotton stockings made of Lisle thread.

Lispfund, a weight in Norway and Sweden varying from 15 to 18¾ lbs.

List, the narrow border or selvedge from the edge of woollen cloths; pieces of cloth.

Listados, heavy linen or cotton goods, usually 30 inches wide, for the Spanish market.

Listons (de Grenada), narrow red or blue silk ribbon used for tying cigars, originally made in Grenada, in Spain.

Litharge, fused yellow oxide or protoxide of lead, used in the manufacture of flint glass.

Lithographic ink, a kind of ink used by lithographers, consisting of shellac, soap, wax, tallow, gum sandarac, and lampblack.

Lithographic paper, a kind of thick, unsized paper, used for receiving impressions from lithographic plates.

Lithographic stones, a peculiar kind of limestone, varying in color from a pale yellowish white to a light buff, reddish, grayish, bluish, and even greenish color. Found in Alabama, Canada, Italy, France, and other parts of the world, but nowhere so perfect as in the quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria. The stones are imported in slabs and sold by the pound. Stones that have been once used are used again after obliterating the old marks.

Lithographs, pictures or designs printed on paper from the lithographic stone on which they are traced or engraved. Both when plain and when printed in colors they are commercially regarded as engravings. *Treas. Dec.*, March 25, 1859, and Jan. 25, 1861.

Litmus, cakes of blue dye prepared in Holland from various kinds of lichens, mainly from *rocella tinctoria*, which is collected on the Canary and Cape Verd Islands and the coasts of North Africa, and chiefly used for chemical tests. As a coloring substance the blue or purple, though handsome, is not durable.

Litmus paper, unsized paper stained with litmus, used as a test of acids and alkalies.

Litre, the French unit of liquid and other measures of capacity, being a little more than a quart, or precisely 0.26418 gal.

Live feathers, feathers plucked from live birds; commercially much more valuable than feathers from dead ones. The term in its usual application has reference specifically to feathers plucked from live geese.

Live stock, a collective term for the domestic animals of the farm, embracing horses, mules, cattle (beef), bulls, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, goats, poultry, etc. But the term off the farm is less general in its signification. Thus, in the "*live stock markets*" the animals included under the head are restricted, and classed as follows: Cattle (beef), Milch Cows, Calves, Oxen, Sheep, and Hogs. The live stock market in New York for two years, 1869 and 1870, shows the receipts in New York for each year, and the weekly average, to be as follows:—

	For the year 1869.	Weekly average.	For the year 1870.	Weekly average.
Beeves	325,761	6,265	356,026	6,847
Cows	4,836	93	5,050	97
Calves	93,984	1,807	116,457	2,240
Sheep	1,479,563	28,453	1,463,878	28,151
Hogs	901,308	17,333	889,625	17,108

Liverpool, the principal seaport city of England, situate on the river Mersey, about four miles from its mouth in the North Sea, and about 200 miles from the city of London. Its splendid docks, covering a space of 400 acres of water, and extending along the river for a space of five miles, afford the amplest accommodation for the thousands of vessels which enter its harbor, and are the admiration of all merchants and sea captains who transact business at this port. Cotton and woollen goods, iron, steel, hardware, cutlery, and other products of Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other great manufacturing towns of England, are sent to Liverpool for shipment, and the bulk of Irish emigrants, and a considerable part of those also from Germany, destined for the United States, take their passage from this port. One-half of all the products exported from England are shipped from here; while here, also, the British imports

of cotton, flour, grain, provisions, etc., from the United States are also chiefly entered. Its proximity to the sea, its superior harbor accommodations, its long-established and justly celebrated lines of ocean steamships, its central position to the largest manufacturing towns of Europe, and the focus of a net of railroads encircling the whole kingdom, must always command a shipping trade, which will render Liverpool hardly second in commercial importance to London, or Hamburg.

Livre, a variable commercial weight, on the Continent: at Brussels, 1.03 lbs.; at Lyons, $\frac{84}{100}$ of a lb.; for silk, 1.01 lb., and generally, from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ lb.

Lloyds, a marine insurance association or society of underwriters of the city of London, deriving its name from the name of the coffee-house where it originated. The rooms of the association are frequented by underwriters, merchants, ship-owners, brokers, and others, for the purpose of obtaining shipping intelligence, and of transacting business connected with marine insurance. Agents are appointed in all the principal ports of the world, who forward regularly to these rooms accounts of the departures from and arrivals at their ports, as well as of losses and other casualties, and in general all such information as may be supposed of importance towards guiding the judgments of the underwriters. This information is immediately entered in books which lie constantly open upon the table, and without removing them from their places. The underwriters are persons who, for a premium, grant an indemnity to merchants against risks by sea, and they are so called from the custom of *writing* their names *under*, or at the foot of the policies of insurance. The method of effecting an insurance at Lloyds is the following: "When a broker receives an order to insure interest to a certain amount in a particular ship, he writes upon a slip of paper the name of the vessel, the master's name, the nature of the voyage, the subject to be insured, and its value, and any other information which the circumstances may require. He then offers the risk to different members of the Lloyds' Society, until the value of the interest to be insured is exhausted, each underwriter subscribing his name opposite to the amount he engages to insure, and all agreeing to accept a uniform premium." The number of members is about 200. The gentlemen composing this board are men of wealth and character, and can only be admitted by being proposed by six members, and accepted by the managing committee. "There is an addition to the underwriters' room connected with, and forming a part of what is properly Lloyds' rooms; a captains' room, which is employed as an auction-room for the sale of ships; a chart-room, where are found a valuable collection of charts and ledgers, in which the names of ships are arranged in alphabetical order, each name having under it all the information possessed regarding the vessel; and the merchants' room, which is a news or reading room. Every person who enjoys the privilege of frequenting Lloyds pays an annual subscription. The intelligence, besides being made known to the members by means of the books, is published every afternoon in *Lloyd's List.* Through this medium is made known to the world the good or ill fortune that betides every vessel of every nation of the earth, and the record contains a complete history of the sea, so far as concerns the number of shipwrecks, of collisions, of fires, of piracies, of mutinies, and disasters of every kind that befall those who "go down to the sea in ships and do business upon the great waters."

Lloyd's register. This is a volume published annually which furnishes information respecting the nature of vessels, their class, place where built, materials, owners, captains, age, repairs, etc. This information is obtained by means of salaried agents stationed at all important posts throughout the maritime world.

Load, an undefined quantity of different commodities or merchandise, as a cart-load, a wagon-load, a boat-load; a defined quantity, as, in England, a load of timber, 50 cubic feet; a load of hay, 2,016 lbs.; of straw, 1,296 lbs. In New York a cart-load of flour is 10 barrels; of bricks, 500; of cotton, 3 bales.

Loaf sugar, refined white sugar, formerly put up in a peculiar kind of purple paper in a solid mass, weighing 10 lbs., and in the shape of a cylindrical cone, which, from its peculiarity, has given rise to the term "sugar-loaf shape."

Loan, money, stocks, or other articles lent, usually on interest.

Lobsters, a marine shell-fish, the great mart for which in the United States is Boston, where there are sold immense numbers; in London, it is said, 3,000,000 are sold annually.

Locker, a name in England for a custom-house officer.

Locust timber, the timber of the *robinia pseudacacia*, a North American tree. It is hard and durable, and has a commercial demand for ships' tree-nails, as well as for posts or sleepers which are to be set or laid in the ground. It is very abundant in the Middle States, and is sold generally by the stick, according to the lengths and thickness, and not by the foot, as other American timber.

Lode-stone, or **Loadstone,** the name given to magnetic iron ore when in a state of magnetic polarity. It is found at Marshall's Island, in Maine, and near Providence, R. I., and in ore beds in Siberia, Elba, and the Hartz.

Lof, a weight at Riga, $92\frac{15}{100}$ lbs.

Lofts, the upper stories of a warehouse.

Log, a journal kept on board ship, in which the situation of the vessel, weather, and everything of importance is noted down.

Log-book, the log or journal kept on board a ship.

Log-line, a flat piece of wood loaded with lead at one of its edges to make it float upright, to which is attached a line about 150 fathoms long, divided into equal lengths called knots; the line is wound upon a reel, and cast into the sea, for ascertaining the ship's rate of sailing by the time which a certain quantity of line, or a certain number of knots takes in running off the reel.

Logs, rough timber, the tree cut only in lengths, usually, in trade, understood to be saw-logs. To ascertain the dutiable value of logs cut in the province of New Brunswick and imported into the United States, the stumpage is to be taken at the place where the same are cut, and adding thereto the cost of cutting and hauling to the bank of the river, and the expenses of scaling and marking the same; and the importation is complete when the logs are put in boom.—*Letter Sec. Treas. to Collector at Eastport, Maine*, Jan. 10, 1868.

Logwood, called also Campeachy wood, a valuable dye-wood, a native tree of Central America. It derives its commercial name from being imported in logs. The tree grows from 40 to 50 feet high, and for export it is usually cut into lengths of from 3 to 6 feet, the bark and sap wood chipped off and the heart or red part only shipped; bought and sold by the ton. It is imported into the United States from various sources, and the market of New York is usually supplied with Honduras, Jamaica, Tabasco, Laguna, St. Domingo, and Campeachy, the last named being worth double that of Jamaica, and about one-third more than the Honduras.

Lo-kao, a name for Chinese green indigo.

Lombard, a banker or money-lender, so called from the Lombards, a company of Italian merchants, the great money-changers of the 13th century, who settled in England, and resided in a street in London still called from them Lombard street, and still the principal street for banking, exchanges, and transfers of public stocks, answering to Wall street in New York.

London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not equal to New York in the extent of its shipping trade, but surpassing all other cities in the world in the variety and value of the commercial commodities contained in its warehouses; and, in its money transactions, as the centre of Asiatic, African, South American, and European exchanges, it has no rival. Nearly the entire commerce of the world pays tribute to London, in commissions, interest, exchanges, insurances, etc. American and European merchants who buy coffee at Rio Janeiro, hides at Buenos Ayres, wool at the Cape of Good Hope, ivory at Mozambique, tea at Canton, cutch at Singapore, gunny at Bengal, jute at Calcutta, plumbago at Ceylon, juffs at St. Petersburg, ostrich feathers at Alexandria, or opium at Constantinople, as a matter of commercial economy and convenience, are compelled to make payments for their purchases by bills on London, and there, also, in good part at least, to effect their insurances. It can readily be perceived that very slight percentages on a commerce so vast must aggregate in millions, and that the wealth and prosperity of this great city are largely due to the control which it has on the money exchanges growing out of the commerce of the four quarters of the globe.

Accounts are kept in Great Britain in pounds, shillings, and pence, sterling, usually represented by the signs *£. s. d.*

4 farthings=1 penny.
12 pence=1 shilling.
20 shillings=1 pound.

The gold coins are the sovereign and half-sovereign.

The rate of the value of the pound sterling in gold is, for 1869 sovereigns, or pounds, to be coined out of 40 Troy pounds' weight of gold, 11-12ths fine. The full weight, therefore, of a sovereign is 5 cwts., 3.171-623 grains, and the fine weight is 113.1-623 grains.

The sovereign, when less in weight than 5 dwts 2¾ grains, or the half-sovereign, when its weight is less than 2 dwts. 13½ grains, has no legal currency.

The silver coins are florins of two shillings each, shillings, and sixpences.

The rate of coinage for silver is 66 shillings from 1 lb. Troy of silver 37-40ths fine. The full weight of a shilling is, therefore, 3 dwts. 15.3-11 grains, and the fine weight 80.8-11 grains.

The copper coins are pieces each of one penny, a half-penny, and a farthing, coined at the rate of 48 pence, 80 half-pence, or 160 farthings per lb. avoirdupois; and for some of the colonies half-farthings, or eighths of a penny, have been issued.

The notes of the Bank of England, payable on demand, are a legal tender for all amounts.

The silver coins are not legal tender for more than 40*s.*, or the copper coins for more than 12*d.* in pennies and half-pence, or 6*d.* in farthings.

The coinage of gold is conducted for the public free of expense to the parties importing or bringing gold into the mint, it being open to any person to have any quantity of gold, of not less than £10,000 in value, wrought into coin, and redelivered to him, for standard weight of metal the same weight of coin, without charge.

Weights and Measures.—The gold and silver weight is the Troy pound of 12 ounces. The ounce is 20 dwts., each of 24 grains. The Bank of England weighs bullion in ounces, divided into decimals.

For diamonds the ounce Troy is divided into 151½ carats, making 6 carats equal to nearly 19 grains. For pearls it is divided into 600 grains, or 5 pearl grains equal to 4 grains Troy. For standarding, the carat is divided into 4 grains.

The English medicinal weight has for its integer the pound Troy, divided into 12 ounces, 96 drams, 288 scruples, or 5,760 grains or minims.

The commercial weight is the pound avoirdupois, weighing 7,000 Troy grains; 112 pounds make 1 cwt., and 20 cwt. 1 ton. The pound is divided into 16 ounces, each of 16 drams.

The liquid measure of the imperial pint is reckoned to be by weight equal to 20 ounces avoirdupois, or 8,750 Troy grains. It is divided into 16 fluid ounces, each of 546.7-9 grains Troy, or 1¼ ounces avoirdupois.

The Troy pound is in the proportion to the pound avoirdupois nearly as 14 to 17; but the Troy ounce is greater than the avoirdupois in the proportion of 79 to 72, nearly.

144 lb. avoirdupois=175 lb. Troy.
192 oz. " =175 oz. "

Miscellaneous Weights.—Foreign wool is always sold by the pound; but in the sale of British wool to the manufacturers and wool-staplers by the growers, the clove of 7 lbs., the stone of 14 lbs., the tod of 2 stones, the wey of 13 stones, the sack of 26 stones, and the pack of 240 lbs., are still sometimes used. A last of wool is 12 sacks; of flax or feathers, 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels of 100 lbs. each. A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; of soft soap, 64 lbs. A fodder of pig lead in London is 19½ cwt. A faggot of steel or a seam of glass is 120 lbs. A sack of flour, 280 lbs. A truss of straw, 36 lbs.; of new hay, 60 lbs.; of old hay, 56 lbs., and 36 trusses make 1 load.

The measure for liquids is the imperial gallon. Its contents of distilled water of the temperature of 62 degrees, the barometer being at 30 inches, weigh 10 lbs. avoirdupois, and is computed to measure 277.274 cubic inches. The weight of 1 cubic inch of this water is stated to be 252.458 Troy grains, making 1 cubic foot to be 62.321 lbs. avoirdupois. The gallon is divided into 4 quarts, or 8 pints; the half-pint is frequently called a gill.

The measure for seeds and drygoods is the imperial bushel of 8 imperial gallons. Its contents are, therefore, 2218.192 cubic inches; 8 bushels make 1 quarter, and 10 quarters make 1 last.

The tun contains 252 gallons, but is seldom used except in the measure for oil, and is nominally divided into 2 pipes, 3 puncheons, 4 hogsheads, or 6 tierces, but which divisions are seldom used.

For beer, the firkin contains 9 gallons; the kilderkin, 18 gallons; the barrel, 36 gallons, and the butt, 108 gallons.

The merchants' measures for wine are as follows:—

	Gallons.
Port	pipe 115
Sherry	" 108
Madeira and Cape	" 92
Sicilian	" 93
Teneriffe and Vidonia	" 100
Malaga	" 105
Lisbon and Bucellas	" 117
Hock	hhd. 30
Claret and Hermitage	" 46
Tent	" 52
Spanish Red	tun 210

The imperial gallon of oil is estimated to weigh 9 lbs. avoirdupois; the tun of oil, therefore, weighs 20 cwt. 1 qr. Besides oil, the following articles are sold by weight, under the denomination of measure:—

Flour, by the sack, 280 lbs.

American flour, by the barrel of 196 lbs.

Oatmeal, by the Scotch boll of 140 lbs.

American pitch, by the barrel of 31½ gallons, each of 9 lbs., making the barrel weigh 283½ lbs.

The usual commercial measure of length is the yard of 3 feet, each of 12 inches. The inch is usually divided into either halves, quarters, and eighths, or into tenths or twelfths.

For cloth the yard is divided into quarters, eighths, and sixteenths; the quarter is divided into 4 nails, each of 2¼ inches. An ell is 5 quarters of a yard.

Measures of Solidity.—1,728 cubic inches make 1 foot; 27 feet, 1 yard. The cubic yard is sometimes called a load (meaning a cart-load) of earth, etc.; 50 cubic feet make a load of timber, and 40 cubic feet is a regular ton of shipping, but this varies in different trades.

The chief of the late measures of capacity were the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, the beer gallon of 282 cubic inches, and the Winchester bushel of 2150.42 cubic inches.

Hence, 5 imperial gallons are nearly 6 wine gallons, and 31 imperial bushels nearly 32 Winchester bushels; but, with more precision,—

100 imperial bushels=103.15 United States or Winchester bushels.

100 United States bushels=96.94 Imperial bushels.

Long beard, a name for New Orleans moss.

Long boat, the largest boat belonging to a ship.

Long cloth, a fine cotton cloth, usually 36 in. or 39 in. wide, and put up in pieces of 40 to 50 yds. in length.

Long credits, a term applied to credits of 6, 12, or 18 months; a period of credit formerly largely given, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to Western and Southern merchants.

Long dozen, 13 to the dozen.

Long hundred, 120 to the hundred.

Longitude, the distance east or west along the equator, of any place from a certain meridian. The selection of a station from which the longitudes of all other places are to be reckoned is entirely arbitrary. In England, and usually by American vessels at sea, the longitude is reckoned from the meridian of the observatory at

Greenwich, situate on the river Thames, 3¾ miles E.S.E. of London Bridge; Washington City is the station from which it is reckoned in the United States. The French and other continental nations refer the longitudes of all places to the meridian of their principal observatory.

Long measure, lineal measure; a measure of length; *i. e.*, the English yard, the French metre, and the German ell, are prominent examples.

Long price, where the purchase is made after the duties are paid.

Longshoremen, laborers employed about the wharves and docks of commercial cities in loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels.

Looking-glasses, a common commercial name for small glass mirrors. The looking-glass plates are not necessarily of *plate* glass.—*Dec. Tr. Dept.*, July 2, 1863.

Loom dice, a linen cloth for table furniture, usually 54 in. wide, checked or plaided with the dice pattern in the power-loom.

Loom sheetings, linen sheetings woven by the power-loom.

Lopatny, an inferior Russian candle tallow.

Losh hide, an undressed oiled hide.

Losing money. A merchant is said to be *losing money* when he is going behindhand in his business—that is, when his expenses are greater than his profits.

Loss and gain, the name of a rule or method in arithmetic, by which to ascertain the gain or loss on purchases and sales, answering to what, by double-entry bookkeeping, is expressed in the profit and loss account in a merchant's ledger.

Lost money. When an article is sold for less than it cost, the merchant is said to have *lost money* on it.

Lost or not lost, a phrase sometimes inserted in a policy of marine insurance, where the underwriter undertakes that if the ship or goods should be lost at the time of the insurance, still the underwriter is liable, provided there be no fraud.

Lot, a separated parcel of goods; an undetermined or immaterial quantity offered as a single item, as—for the lot of goods on the shelf I will take so much; for the lot of shoes, so much.

Lot goods, merchandise bought or sold by the lot, with or without count or measure.

Louisville, a city of Kentucky, on the Ohio river, about 130 miles below Cincinnati. It belongs to the collection district of New Orleans; has a resident U. S. surveyor of the port; may import foreign goods in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of March, 1831; exports tobacco and pork on a very large scale, and western products and manufactures to some extent; imports drygoods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, and other manufactured goods; has a commerce of over $100,000,000 per annum, and conducts her principal trade, by steamboats, with the city of New Orleans.

Low, below the usual price; not dear in price.

Low-priced goods, goods of an inferior grade or class, not an inferior quality of the same class of goods; they may be of various qualities and of various prices.

Low water. When there is not a sufficient depth of water to float the ordinary craft engaged on the rivers, it is said to be *low water;* on the sea-shore or tide-water harbors, it is low water twice in a little more than 24 hours—at the recession of the tides to the sea.

Low wines, the weak, unrectified spirit remaining after the first distillation of alcohol.

Loxa bark, a pale kind of Peruvian bark.

Lozenges, confections of sugar and starch with aromatic or medicinal substances, usually cut into diamond, square, or oval forms.

Lubeck, one of the four free cities of Germany, on the river Trave, about 9 miles from its mouth, and distant by railroad from Hamburg about 30 miles. It was at one time a great commercial city, and chief of the Hanse Towns. It still retains considerable trade, but the bulk of its commerce has been absorbed by Hamburg and Bremen.

Luggage, the trunks, boxes, or bags containing the wearing apparel and personal effects of travellers, usually called "baggage" in the United States.

Lugger, a vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lug sails.

Lugs, a classification of American tobacco.

Lucrabau seed, the seeds of a species of *chaulmoogra*, exported from Siam, and used by the Chinese as a remedy for leprosy.

Lumber, a term in very general use for timber through all its preparatory stages, from its growing in the woods until it is put into the hands of the artificer to

be worked up; as saw-logs, scantlings, planks, boards, etc. The American price-current quotations under this head include white-pine logs and boards, hemlock joists and boards, yellow-pine boards and timber, white-oak planks and logs, black-walnut logs and crotches and planks, bird's-eye-maple logs and boards, spruce-fir boards and logs and deals, ash, sycamore, maple, chestnut, beech, birch, and white-wood boards and planks. Laths, shingles, staves, hoops, etc., are also frequently included under the head of lumber. The acts of Congress of March 16 and June 1, 1866, authorize the admission of lumber sawed or hewed in New Brunswick, from timber from the forests of Maine, free of duty. The lumber must be unmanufactured, and the entry must be accompanied by a manifest setting forth the quantity and description, the place of growth of the timber in Maine, upon the rivers of St. Croix or St. John, or their tributaries, and the place where and the person by whom it was hewed or sawed in New Brunswick; all which must be verified by affidavits. The great marts for sawed lumber in the United States are Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., and Williamsport, Pa. In Canada, Ottawa is the centre of the trade. The shipments of Canada lumber from Quebec for the West Indies and England are very large. The following table exhibits the amount of sawed lumber which can be produced from logs of specified dimensions:

Diameter.	Square.	No. ft.
10 inches	7 inches	4
11 do	7⅞ do	5
12 do	8½ do	6
13 do	9⅛ do	7
14 do	10 do	8
15 do	10⅝ do	9
16 do	11½ do	10⅔
17 do	12 do	12
18 do	12⅞ do	13½
19 do	13½ do	15
20 do	14⅛ do	16⅔
21 do	15 do	18⅓
22 do	15½ do	20
23 do	16¼ do	22
24 do	17 do	24
25 do	17½ do	26
26 do	18¼ do	28
27 do	19 do	30
28 do	19½ do	32½
29 do	20½ do	35
30 do	21¼ do	37½
31 do	22 do	40
32 do	22½ do	42½
33 do	23¼ do	45
34 do	24 do	48
35 do	24¾ do	51
36 do	25⅜ do	53⅓

The first column is for diameters of logs, from 10 inches to 3 feet. The second column shows the number of inches which each log will square. The third column gives the number of feet, board measure (1 ft. square and 1 inch thick), which each foot in the length of the log will make; thus, a log 10 inches in diameter will square 7 inches, and if 1 foot long it will make 4 feet; if 10 feet long, will make 40 feet of boards. Again, by the table, a log 36 inches in diameter will square 25⅜ inches; if 1 foot long, will cut 53⅓ feet board measure; if 10 feet long, will contain 525 feet, allowing the usual thickness of saw.

Lumber merchant, one who sells sawed timber—planks, boards, scantlings, pickets, staves, hoops, laths, shingles, and such other like articles as are usually kept for sale in lumber yards.

Lumber trade, dealing in saw-logs, rafts of round and square timber, and masts, spars, and heavy timber generally; also, the business or trade of a lumber merchant.

Lump coal, the largest size in which coal is delivered from the mines, the lumps averaging, say from 12 to 18 inches cube.

Lumper, one who furnishes ballast for ships.

Lumps, a kind of brick or tile.

Lump sugar, broken sugar obtained from the clarified loaves, usually in bits about the size of a walnut; put up by the refiners in barrels.

Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver run into cylindrical moulds.

Lupine, a leguminous plant, the seeds of which are eaten in Turkey.

Lupulin, the small granules or yellowish powder found on the surface of hops, obtained by threshing and sifting the hops.

Lustered, a term used in the fur trade for inferior furs tipped with coloring substances, so as to imitate those of a better quality.

Lustering, a shining or glossy kind of silk—often, but improperly, called lutestring.

Lute, a cement; a substance used for making vessels or apparatus air-tight, water-tight, or for coating so as to enable them to bear a higher temperature, or for repairing a fracture.

Luteoline, a yellow dye extracted from the weld, or *reseda luteola.*

Lycopodium, a fine yellow dust or powder, the seed of the club-moss. It is used for producing theatrical lightning, and for sprinkling on pills to prevent their adhering.

Lydian stone, a variety of flinty

slate of a velvet-black color, known also as touchstone; it is used for testing the purity of gold and silver by a comparison of colors,—effected by rubbing the metal to be tested upon a polished surface of the stone, the colored streak left upon which is sufficient to enable those experienced in its use to judge of the amount of alloy mixed with the gold. It derives its name from the province of Lydia, in Asia Minor, where it was first found.

Lynx skins, the skin of the Canadian or Hudson's Bay lynx; used mostly for sleigh or carriage robes.

Lyons silk, silk in the piece, manufactured at Lyons, in France; they are generally understood to be silks of the best quality; not manufactured in large factories, but in the dwellings of the master-weavers, each of which has from two to six or eight looms, which, with their fittings, are generally his own property. Himself and as many of his family as can work, are employed on these looms, and sometimes one or more journeymen. There are about 10,000 master-weavers in the city and suburbs of Lyons. The annual value of these silk manufactures exceeds $60,000,000; and by far the largest foreign market for them is the United States.

Lyons silk merchants. The silk merchants of Lyons number from 600 to 1,000; they supply the silk organzine, tram, twist, and the patterns, to the owners of looms, who are entrusted with the task of producing the web in a finished state. The amount of the raw silk annually bought by these silk merchants, and worked up under their direction, is not far from 12,000,000 lbs. As a general rule the merchants submit a sample of their new styles, and then receive orders in advance of manufacture.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

M.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Macaroni	Macaroni	Fadennudeln	Macaroni [boelic	Maccheroni	Macaronos
Mace	Macis	Muskatenblüthe	Muscatbloom;	Mace	Macis
Mackerel	Maquereaux	Mackrelen	Mackreelen	Macerelli	Sardas
Madder	Garance	Krapp	Meekrap	Garanzia	Rubia
Madeira wine	Vin de Madère	Madeira Wein	Madeira weiju	Vino di Madera	Vino de Madera
Magnesia	Magnésie	Magnesia	Magnesia	Magnesia	Magnesia
Mahogany	Bois d'Acajou	Mahagoniholz	Mahoni-hout	Acaiù	Madera de caoba
Mail	Poste; malle	Post	Brievenmaal	Valigia postate	Balija; maleta
Malt	Drèche	Malz; maly	Mout	Malto	Malta
Manganese	Manganèse	Braunstein [niss	Bruinsteen	Manganesia	Manganesia
Manifest	Manifeste [faires	Ladungsverzeich-	Manifest	Manifesto	Manifiesto
Man of business	Homme d'af-	Geschäftsmann	Man van zaken	Homo d'affari	Negociante
Manufacture	Fabrication	Fabrik	Fabrick	Manifattura	Manifactura
Maple sugar	Sucre d'érable	Ahornzucker	Ahorn suiker	Zucchero d'acero	Azucar de arce
Maple timber	Bois d'érable	Ahornholz	Ahorn hout	Acero	Madera de arce
Maps	Cartes	Karten	Kaarten	Carte	Naipes; cartones
Marble	Marbre [mer	Marmor	Marmer	Marmo [ritima	Marmol
Marine Insurance	Assurance de	Seeassecuranz	Zecassurantie	Assicuranza ma-	Seguro de mar
Market	Marché	Markt	Markt	Mercato	Mercado
Market price	Prix courant	Marktzettel	Markt berigt		Precio corriente
Marseilles	Marseilles	Marseille	Marseille	Marsiglia	Marsella
Mast	Mât	Mast	Mast	Maestro; albero	Palo
Materials	Materiaux	Materialien	Groudstoffen	Materiali	Materiales
Mats	Nattes	Matten	Matten	Stujo; stoje	Esteras
Measure	Mesure	Maszregel	Maatregel	Misura	Medida
Mechlin	Malines	Mecheln	Mechelen	Maline	Malinas
Medicines	Médecines	Arzneien	Medicijnen	Medicamenti	Medicamentos
Meerschaum	Ecume de mer	Meerschaum	Meerschuim	Schiuma di mare	Espuma de mar
Merchandise	Marchandises	Kaufmannsgut	Koopmansgoed	Mercanzie	Mercancias
Merchant	Marchand	Kaufmann	Koopman	Mercante	Comerciante
Merchantable	Vendable	Verkäuflich	Verkoopbar	Vendibile	Vendible
Metals	Métaux	Metalle	Ertsen	Minerali	Metales
Mexico	Mexique	Mexico	Mexico	Messico [trello	Méjico
Millet	Millet; mill	Hirse	Gierst	Miglio; panicas-	Mijo
Millinery goods	Marchandises de mode [ères	Modeartikel	Modeartikelen	Articoli di moda	Articulos de moda
Mill-stones	Tièvres mendi-	Mühlsteine		Mole macine	Muelas de molino
Mineral waters	Eaux minerales	Mineralwasser	Minerale wateren	Acque Minerali	Aguas minerales
Mirrors	Miroirs	Spiegel	Spiegels	Specchi	Espejos
Mohair	Moire	Mohr	Kemelshaar	Moerro [chero	Mue; muer
Molasses	Sirop de sucre	Syrup	Siroop	Mullazzo di zuc-	Miel de azucar
Money	Argent	Geld	Geld	Danaro	Dinero
Money market	Bourse [pte	Börse	Beurs	Borsa	Bolsa [da
Money of account	Monnaie de com-	Rechnungsmünze	Maginaire munt	Moneta finta	Moneda simula-
Monopoly	Monopole	Monopol	Monopolie	Monopolio	Monopolio
Mordants	Mordants	Beizmittel	Bijtemiddelen	Mordenti	Causticos
Morocco	Maroquin	Saffian	Marokijnleder	Marrocchino	Marroque
Mortgage	Lettre de gage	Hypothek	Pandbrief	Lettera di pegno	Hipotéca
Mother of pearl	Nacre	Perlmutter	Paarlemoer	Madreperla	Madreperla
Mushrooms	Champignons	Champignons	Champignons	Funghi champe-	Hongos; setas
Musk	Musc	Bisam; Moschus	Muskus	Muschio [recci	Almizcle; musco
Muslin	Mousseline	Musselin; Nessel- tuch	Neteldock, mous- seline	Mussolina [da	Moselina
Mustard	Moutarde	Senf	Mostaard	Senapa; mostar-	Mostaza
Myrrh	Myrrhe	Myrrhe	Mirrhe	Mirra	Mirra

M.

M. This letter is frequently used in commercial correspondence, and in invoices, to denote 1,000; as, pine lumber is selling at $50 per M; 250 M. Manilla cigars at $20 per M.

Maap, a liquid measure in Baden, rather more than 1 gal.

Maat, a salt measure at Amsterdam of 1¾ bush.

Mabby, a spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbadoes.

Macandori, the fruit of a tree growing in Malacca, sold in the markets and used by the natives as a cure for cholera morbus.

Macaroni, known also in foreign commerce as Genoese paste, a food product composed of wheaten flour, worked up with water into a paste, to which a tubular or pipe form about the thickness of a goose quill is given, in order that it may cook more readily in hot water; prepared in greatest perfection at Naples. It is imported in boxes of from 12 to 28 lbs. from Italy.

Macaw feathers, the feathers of different species of parrots.

Macaw palm nuts, the fruit of a species of gigantic palm which grows in Brazil; the nuts yield a fragrant oil that is used in the manufacture of toilet soaps.

Maccaboy snuff, a finely ground, high-colored, and usually perfumed snuff, of American origin and manufacture.

Mace, the external envelope of the seed of the nutmeg, a kind of spice used in cookery. When of a good quality it is thin, flexible, oily, of a bright reddish-yellow color, and has the spicy odor of the nutmeg, with a more agreeable flavor, and a warm, bitterish, pungent taste. It is packed in bales or bags, and imported chiefly from Penang and Singapore.

Mace, a weight at Borneo, of 38.39 grs.; at Japan, of 56⅞ grs., and at Malacca, of 44.83 grs.

Machinery, constructions mostly metallic, used in manufacturing establishments. We import machinery very largely from England, and largely export different kinds to South America and other parts.

Mackerel, a valuable fish, of which there are several varieties. The common mackerel, the one known in the commerce of the United States, is caught in great abundance along the coast from Massachusetts Bay to the British Provinces. They are inspected before they are barrelled, and are divided into 4 qualities. No. 1 includes those over 13 inches long, about 300 of which make a barrel of 200 lbs.; No. 2, those under this size in length but fat, of which it takes about 400 to make a barrel; No. 3 are such as are about 13 inches in length, but are poor, and a barrel contains about 500. No. 4 are such as are less than 13 inches and very poor; they are also put up in ½ barrels of 100 lbs., in ¼ barrels of 50 lbs., and in kits of 25 lbs. From 200,000 to 300,000 barrels are annually packed in Massachusetts, Gloucester being the principal rendezvous for the fishing-boats and for the inspection. The poorer qualities are mostly exported to the West Indies and to South America.

Macle, to sell weavers' goods to retail store-keepers; a name given to certain spots in minerals, of a deeper hue than the main substance.

Mackintosh, water-proof fabrics for clothing, in which the cloth is saturated with a solution of india rubber in naphtha, or two thicknesses are joined together with a cement of the same composition; named after the discoverer, an eminent manufacturer in England; also a name for an india-rubber overcoat.

Macuca, a grain measure or weight at Aleppo, of 1,256 lbs.

Macuquino money, a money and coin of Porto Rico, generally from 12 to 25 per cent. less than coins of the United States, as 50 cents macuquino is equal to 37½ cents U. S.; $3 macuquino equals $2.25 U. S.

Macuto, a money of account in Sierra Leone, equivalent to about 18 cents.

Madapollam, a kind of fine cotton long cloth shipped from England to the East Indies, but originally made in India, and thence deriving its name.

Mad apple, the fruit of the *solanum melongena*, of an oblong egg-shape, used in cookery, and esteemed a nutritious vegetable.

Madder, the roots of the *rubia tinctorum*, a substance extensively used in dyeing, and employed in some form of preparation for the production of red, pink, purple, brown, and even black colors. The plant is extensively cultivated in France, Asia Minor, and Holland, and to some extent in Algeria and Egypt, and also in the States of Ohio and Delaware, and other

States of the Union. The French madder, especially that which is raised about Avignon, is considered the best, though that which is raised in the United States, when prepared in the same manner as the French, is not inferior to it. Both the French and the Dutch are packed in casks. The Turkish or Levant madder usually comes unground, and is packed in bales, and is known in trade as Turkey roots, or Smyrna roots. In commerce the fibrous matter is known as *alizari*, and when ground it is called, *garance* or *madder*. *Gamène*, *grappe*, *mull*, and *munjeet*, are various kinds or qualities of madder. Madder is often adulterated with brick-dust, mahogany saw-dust, log-wood, red ochre, and other substances.

Madder pigments, pigments, as lakes, obtained by the use of madder; those which receive their name from their color, as *madder-carmine*, *madder-orange*, etc.

Madeira, a highly flavored and much prized wine made in the island of Madeira, and imported in casks.

Madeira nuts, also called English walnuts, a walnut grown in France, Sicily, and all along the coast of the Mediterranean.

Mafurra tallow, a fatty matter extracted from the mafurra seeds, which abound in Mozambique and the Isle of Bourbon. It forms a cheap and valuable soap and candle stock.

Magazine, from the *Arabic* grazana, to store—a warehouse; a store of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc.

Magenta, one of the red or crimson dyes or colors derived from aniline.

Magilp, a gelatinous compound formed by a mixture of linseed oil and mastic varnish, and used by artists for conveying their colors.

Magma, a thick ointment—the generic name of any crude, pulpy, or pasty mixture of mineral or organic matter.

Magnesia, a mineral salt, extracted largely from magnesian limestone, and used for medicinal purposes; much of the *carbonate* is imported from Scotland, though it is manufactured in New England and at Baltimore; the Scotch is generally put up in cases of 120 lbs., the American in boxes of 50 lbs. The *sulphate* of magnesia is extensively manufactured in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Magnesium, an inflammable metal obtained from magnesia.

Magnetic ore, a valuable species of iron ore, which yields a large percentage of iron of a superior quality, and magnetic in its character.

Magnetic telegraph, the name given to the apparatus, or to the instruments, by which intelligence is communicated by electricity. The rapidity with which commercial intelligence is transmitted from distant points, and between the principal markets of the world, by this instrumentality, has made material changes in the manner of conducting a large class of mercantile transactions; and the extent to which merchants avail themselves of its use fully attests their appreciation of its value as a means of facilitating their business. How far the companies operating these lines of communication are responsible for the prompt delivery of messages, is perhaps not very well settled or understood; but the general laws which govern the conduct of common carriers, with certain modifications, seem to be adapted and applicable to telegraph companies.

Maharanga roots, the roots of a species of *onosma*, which impart a brilliant red to oils; they are the rutton roots of the Indian bazars, and oil colored by them is used for staining wood a mahogany color.

Mahaleb, a species of cherry, which affords a violet dye, and also a fermented liquor, like kirschwasser.

Mahlib, the fragrant kernels of mahalib plumb of Austria, which are sometimes strung as necklaces and worn by ladies in India.

Mahogany, the wood of the *swietenia mahogani*, a hard, fine-grained cabinet wood, susceptible of a high polish. The tree is large, and grows freely in the West Indies and Central America. It is commonly imported in logs from 2 to 3 feet square, of various lengths, say from 10 to 12 feet, and occasionally as long as 16 and 18 feet. Three logs of mahogany were sold in London a few years since, to a piano-forte manufacturer, for the enormous sum of $14,000. They were cut from a single tree, each 15 feet long, and squared about 38 inches; they were cut into veneers of 8 to an inch. The wood was particularly beautiful, reflecting the light, when polished, in the most varied manner, and offering a different figure in whatever direction it was viewed. The West Indian wood is harder and more variegated in color, and is considered among the most useful of all woods for household furniture; that from Honduras is softer and straighter, and is known as

"bay wood." It is imported principally from Hayti, Cuba, and Honduras.

Mahogany saw-dust, is imported for adulterating ground madder, and is used by furriers for cleaning furs.

Mail, the letters, newspapers, and other mailable matter transmitted in bags from one post-office to another, and the medium through which merchants make a large part of their orders and payments, and the most efficient agency provided by government for the use of the trading community. "Articles transmitted by mail, on which duties are chargeable in the United States are liable to the payment of those duties."—*Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States.* "Parties designing to send articles of small bulk, but of great value to the United States seem to be under the impression that, for greater security, they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of collectors of customs. Such consignments are not sanctioned by law."—*Instructions Treas. Dept.*, Aug. 3, 1859. "Articles of value sent by mail from a foreign country, on reaching any post-office in the United States, are liable to seizure and confiscation. American books exported by mail cannot be returned free of duty because of the impracticability of complying with the law."—*Letter of Sec. Treas. to J. J. Backey, of Phila.*, July 1, 1868.

Mail carriers, persons employed by the Government to convey the mails. The faithful discharge of the duties of mail carriers is of the utmost importance to merchants. By the laws of the United States it is provided that if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail he shall, on conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five years, nor to exceed ten; and if convicted a second time of a like offence, he or they shall suffer death; and if any person shall attempt to rob by shooting at the carrier, or his horse, or his mule, or threaten him with dangerous weapons, and the robbery is not effected, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two years nor exceeding ten.

Mailed, letters or packages properly addressed, stamped, and deposited in the post-office.

Maize, a name for Indian corn.

Maizena, a trade name for fine meal or farina prepared from Indian corn.

Majolica ware, a very fine kind of thickly-enamelled pottery, not porcelain, the manufacture of which was practised by the Italians some centuries ago, and now revived by the Staffordshire potters of England. The English majolica consists of slabs, tablets, vases, etc., some of which are ornamented with brilliantly-painted devices.

Majoon, an intoxicating drug used in some parts of the East Indies, made from hemp and other ingredients.

Maker, one who signs and issues a promissory note.

Malacca beans, the seeds of the marking-nut tree of India, the *semecarpus anicardium.*

Malacca tin, tin from Malacca, on the west side of the Malay peninsula, known in commerce as "Straits tin."

Malachite, a carbonate of copper, or copper stalactite, sometimes called velvet copper ore. Independently of its value as an ore of copper, it is used as a green pigment under the name of emerald green, and is in great request for table-tops and other ornamental purposes, on account of the variety of its markings, the beauty of its colors, and the high degree of polish which it may be made to receive. The handsomest specimens come from Siberia.

Malaga grapes, grapes obtained from Malaga, in Spain.

Malaga raisins, raisins made from Malaga grapes imported in boxes nominally of 25 lbs., but usually, in fact, about 22 lbs. There are three kinds—the muscatel, the bloom or sun, and the lexias. The muscatel is considered the best. The lexias are not imported in boxes.

Malaga wines, wines made at Malaga, in Spain, and imported in casks, the annual product being about 25,000 butts. The principal markets for these wines are the United States and South America.

Malagueta pepper, a spice known in commerce as grains of paradise. An oil expressed from this pepper is used as an essence.

Malambo bark, a medicinal bark from New Granada; also called Matias bark.

Malay tea, the leaves of the *glaphyria nitida*, known and used in that country as a tea plant.

Male fern, the roots of a fern growing in all parts of Europe, and in most parts of the country between New York and Virginia. The roots are usually about 6 inches long, and an inch broad, and are collected in May and September, and used in tanning leather.

Malic acid, an acid obtained from

the mountain ash, and from the juice of apples, and many other unripe fruits.

Malleable metals, metals susceptible of extension under the blows of the hammer.

Malm bricks, a kind of bricks of a light-brown or yellowish color, obtained by the burning of a clay containing carbonate of lime and silicate of alumina; used in London for ornamental works.

Malmsey, a strong sweet wine of a deep golden hue, made in Madeira, the Canary islands, the Azores, in Sicily, and in the south of France, of grapes which have been allowed to shrivel upon the vine. The best is said to be made on Mount Ida in Candia. The French call the wine *Malvoisie.*

Malt, wheat, rye, corn, or barley, partially fermented, or which has undergone a peculiar process of incipient germination, and kiln-dried; used as the basis of certain distilled or fermented liquors. Barley is the grain most in use, and the malt from this grain is the principal ingredient in the manufacture of beer and porter.

Malt-dust, the grains or remains of malt, sold and used as a fertilizer; also called *coms* and *cooms.*

Malter, a variable grain measure of Germany, usually somewhere between 3 and 4 bushels.

Maltha, one of the names for mineral pitch, a valuable variety of bitumen, supposed to be inspissated petroleum.

Malt liquors, fermented liquors derived from malt and hops, generally known as beer, porter, ale, etc.

Malwa opium, one of the leading descriptions of India opium.

Mammee apples, the fruit of the *mammea Americana*, which grows in the Caribbean islands. The fruit has a pleasant taste and aromatic smell, and is made into marmalades or jams, and the bitter kernel is employed to flavor cordials.

Manchester goods, a term applied to a great variety of cotton fabrics, manufactured in and about Manchester, England; such as plain and printed calicoes, velveteens, long cloth, cotton yarn, cotton, thread, etc.; also manufactures of silk and silk goods, and of mixed cotton and silk fabrics.

Manchester warehouse, a name in London and other English cities for a store where manufactured cotton goods are sold.

Manchineel wood, a very close-grained yellow brown and beautifully clouded cabinet wood from the West Indies, obtained from the *hippomane mancinella*, a tree celebrated for its poisonous qualities.

Mandel, a term in Germany for 15 articles of any kind.

Manganese, the name of an ore and also of a metal. The black oxide is employed as a source of oxygen, and is largely used in the production of chlorine. It is also used in the manufacture of glass and steel, and in calico-printing.

Manganite, an ore of manganese.

Mangel wurzel, a kind of beet, usually grown for the food of cattle; and also limitedly, in France and Germany, for distillation and in the extraction of sugar. It is considered a kind of mongrel between the red and white beet.

Mango, the fruit of the *mangifera indica*, or mango-tree, cultivated throughout Asia. Mangoes when ripe are juicy, of a good flavor, and very fragrant, and are highly esteemed as a table fruit. When unripe they are pickled in the soured milk of the cocoanut, with salt and garlic.

Mangosteen, the fruit of the *garcinia mangostana*, growing in Java and the Molucca islands; it is the size of an orange, but fleshy and almost transparent, and in the East Indies ranks with the pine-apple; it is esteemed the most delicious of the East Indian fruits, and is given to sick people without scruple.

Mangrove timber, the wood of a species of mangrove growing in the Caribbean islands, which is very tough and hard, and is used for ribs and knees in long-boats and other craft.

Manheim gold, a kind of brass or alloy of copper and zinc, with perhaps an exceedingly minute portion of tin.

Manicristo, an Italian confection.

Manifest, an invoice or schedule of a ship's cargo. No goods, wares, or merchandise can legally be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, unless the master shall have on board a full *manifest* or *manifests* of the cargo, in writing, and signed by such master or commander, detailing all the items of the vessel's lading, the port or ports where the same may have been shipped, the name of the consignees thereof, and the different ports, if more than one, where the same is consigned or intended to be entered, the names of the several passengers on board, the baggage belonging to each, and the remaining ship's stores. A ship or vessel being without such manifest, unless lost,

is liable to a penalty and forfeiture of an amount equal to the value of such merchandise not included in the manifest. On the arrival of any vessel within four leagues of the coast, or within any of the navigable waters of the United States, the master of such vessel, upon demand of any officer of the customs who may first come on board the vessel, must produce to him the manifest and deliver to him a copy, which the boarding officer is to certify and transmit to the collector of the district to which the merchandise is consigned. No clearance can be granted to any vessel bound to a foreign port until the master, or person having charge thereof, shall, under oath, deliver to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, a manifest of all the cargo on board the same and the value thereof. Licensed coasting vessels trading between two districts must be provided with manifests; but if trading between different ports in their home district none is required. Manifests may be made out in foreign languages—the language of the port from which the vessel sails.

Manifold writer, a book composed of sheets of paper covered with a preparation of plumbago, by inserting between which sheets of blank paper, and writing thereon with a steel style, several copies of the writing may be obtained at the same time.

Manihot, a shrubby plant cultivated in tropical America for the mandioc or cassavà which is prepared from the root.

Manilla, a piece of copper of a horse-shoe shape passing as money among the natives on the west African coast.

Manilla hemp, the fibre of the *musa textilis*, a species of plantain grown in the Philippine islands and other parts of the East Indies. The annual production is about 500,000 piculs, of which nearly one-half comes to the United States.

Manilla grass, a name formerly given to "plantain bark," now known in commerce as manilla hemp.

Manilla rope, cordage made from the fibre of manilla hemp.

Manillas, a common name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines; the tobacco of the Philippine islands being a monopoly of the government, the cigars are made at government manufactories, and a fixed price is put upon them, at which they are sold by agents of the government.

Manna, a concrete saccharine exudation from the stems of several species of the flowering ash, obtained by making incisions in the stems of the trees which are cultivated for the purpose, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily; imported as a crude drug.

Manna croup, a granular preparation of wheat prepared in Russia as an article of diet for invalids, and sold and used as a substitute for the Italian semolino.

Mannite, a name for marine sugar.

Manufacturers, persons who carry on the arts or process by which crude or unfinished materials are converted into advanced or completed forms of merchandise.

Manufactures, articles which have undergone the processes of manipulation which fit and prepare them for their ultimate uses; hay, dried fruit, etc., are prepared for use without any such change in their character as to make them manufactures. Wheat, although subjected to various processes in the preparation, is only a raw material—flour is a manufacture. Under our general tariff laws, goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or *manufacture* of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, are exempt from duty. The construction of this sentence by the Treasury Department has been somewhat inconsistent. Carboys of American manufacture exported full of sulphuric acid, on their return were refused free entry, because *returned empty* (see *Empty casks*). American machinery exported and returned was refused free entry because it was *used abroad.—Letter to G. Leonard*, Nov. 9, 1869. Petroleum barrels of American manufacture exported and returned empty are admitted free of duty.—*Dec. of Feb.* 14, 1868. Bags, boxes, casks, or other envelopes, manufactured in the United States, of domestic or foreign materials, exported filled or empty, on re-importation into the United States, whether brought back filled or empty, are not liable to duty.—*Treas. Reg., Art.* 312. The word manufacture is made extensively available in the phraseology of the tariff laws where it is difficult to specifically enumerate all the different kinds of articles—thus, on "all manufactures of marble," on "manufactures of bladder," "manufactures of india-rubber," on "manufactures of wool of every description not otherwise provided for;" on "manufactures of cotton, bleached or unbleached," etc., etc.

Manures. The manures or fertilizers of commerce are guano, phosphates, lime, bone-dust, prepared and pressed fish or fish guano, poudrette, castor-bean pumice, plaster, etc.

Maple honey, another name for maple molasses.

Maple molasses, the sap of the sugar-maple tree boiled to the consistence of a thick syrup or molasses.

Maple sugar, a sugar produced in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada, from the sap of the sugar maple, which enters largely into domestic consumption. The State of Vermont alone has produced over 800,000 lbs. in a year.

Maple timber, the wood of the rock maple, *acer saccharinum* or sugar maple; it is hard, easily worked, of remarkable beauty, of great variety of appearance, and is used for various mechanical purposes; and some of its varieties, as the bird's-eye and the curled, for ornamental furniture and in ship-joinery.

Marabou feathers, the white feathers of the marabou crane of India, and of other species in Africa; in demand for millinery uses.

Maracaibo hats, men's hats made from a species of grass, in imitation of Panama hats, and very frequently sold as Panamas.

Maracauba wood, a furniture wood of Brazil which resembles a very light mahogany.

Maraschino, a liqueur or compounded spirit, prepared in Dalmatia from a cherry called marasquin, which is bruised, fermented, and distilled; its flavor is derived from the kernels of the fruit, and it is sweetened with sugar, and colored.

Marble, a fine-grained limestone, capable of taking a high polish, and used for ornamental and architectural purposes. As a valuable building stone it is found in various parts of the United States, and as an ornamental stone it is also found in various localities, and in various colors and of fine quality—the white marble of Vermont probably being the most esteemed of any of the American marbles for inferior purposes. The Carrara quarries in Italy furnish the larger part of that which is used for monuments, as well as for the most expensive mantels. The best statuary marble also comes from Italy. Marble is bought and sold by the cubic foot; in Italy by the cubic palm or by the ton. Two cubic palms equal 1 foot, and 25 cubic palms equal 1 ton. Carrara marble is shipped at Leghorn for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

Marble paper, a kind of colored paper veined or marbled, for covering boxes, books, etc., much used by bookbinders.

Marbles, small round balls for boys to play with; they are made of clay, baked and glazed, of alabaster, of glass, of marble, and of a hard stone found near Coburg in Saxony.

Marc, the cake or refuse after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds; a weight used in some parts of Europe, mostly for gold and silver.

Marcasite, a variety of iron pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid. It is also employed for ornamental purposes, takes a good polish, and may be cut in facets like rose diamonds.

Marc banco, a silver coin of the value of 35 cents, in use at Hamburg.

Marceline, a thin silk tissue, also called Persian.

Marcella, a quilted cotton fabric.

March, the third calendar month; abbreviation—Mar.

Marcos, a weight for silver in South America, of 8 ounces.

Margaric acid, a fat acid obtained from animal fat and used in the manufacture of candles.

Margosa oil, an oil expressed from the seeds of the *melia azadirachta*, the ash-leaved bead-tree of the East Indies.

Marine, belonging to the sea.

Marine contract, a contract which relates to business transacted upon the sea and in seaports; such as charter parties, repairing and supplying ships, policies of insurance on vessels or their cargoes, marine loans, etc., etc.; maritime contracts.

Marine glue, an exceedingly tenacious cement, formed of caoutchouc, naphtha, and shellac; when applied at a temperature of 248° to broken spars, etc., it forms a junction which is said to be so strong that a subsequent fracture is more likely to occur in a fresh place than in the one mended.

Marine insurance, a contract, known as a policy, by which the insurance company or underwriter, for a certain sum of money or premium, undertakes to indemnify the party insured against all perils or sea-risks to which his ship, freight, or cargo may be exposed, during a certain voyage or fixed period of time.

Marine interest, interest at any rate

agreed upon, and which may lawfully be charged for money loaned on respondentia and bottomry bonds, the rates being usually much above the ordinary legal rates, and usury laws not affecting this kind of contract.

Marine league, a measure equal to the twentieth part of a degree.

Marine metal, an alloy of lead and antimony, with about 2 per cent. of mercury, used for sheathing vessels.

Marine railway, a railway on which ships may be drawn up from the water to be repaired.

Mariner, one whose occupation is to navigate vessels on the sea.

Marine soap, soap suited for washing in sea-water, made chiefly with cocoa butter.

Marine sugar, a mucilage or sugar obtained from sea-weeds.

Maritime, that which relates to the affairs of the sea—to harbors, ships, sailors, etc.

Maritime loan, an agreement to lend money at a stipulated rate of interest, generally considerably above the legal rates, and to take the security on the vessel for the debt, and in case the vessel is lost by any peril of the sea the lender loses his money; the usury laws are not applicable to this kind of loan.

Marjoram, an herb or plant used in cookery; and from one of the species an oil is obtained which is used in medicine.

Mark, a letter, number, or device put upon boxes or packages shipped; the sign, writing, or ticket put upon manufactured goods to distinguish them from others—the trade-mark; also, a commercial weight for gold and silver in different parts of Europe, varying considerably, but generally a little more than ½ a lb.

Marked and numbered as in the margin, an expression in bills of lading, referring to the marks and numbers of the packages of merchandise shipped and on board.

Market, the demand for any particular article, as, the wool *market* in Boston is dull, there is at the present time no *market* for sugar; a public place in a city where provisions are sold.

Marketable, in proper order and condition for sale, and free from serious defects.

Marketable value, the price which an article will readily bring when exposed to the public for sale.

Market boat, a boat employed to bring fruit, vegetables, or other country produce to market.

Market-place, the open place or square in towns and cities where permanent or periodical markets are held.

Marking-fluid, a fluid composition for marking packages of merchandise, composed usually of lampblack, spirits of turpentine, and other ingredients insoluble in water.

Marking-ink, an indelible ink prepared from nitrate of silver, for marking linens and other fabrics for household use.

Marking-nut, a name for the seed of the *semicarpus anacardium*, which yields a black acrid juice that is used for marking cotton cloth.

Marl, a kind of earth containing a large quantity of lime, used as a fertilizer on land.

Marline, a small hemp cord of two threads loosely twisted, used to wrap around cordage to prevent injury from chafing.

Marmalade, a confection of fruit and sugar, consisting of oranges, the rind and the pulp being separately boiled, and again boiled with sugar. The cheaper kinds of marmalade have very little orange in them, being made of quince, lemon, shaddock, etc.

Marmala water, a fragrant perfume distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince.

Marque and reprisal, an extraordinary commission granted by the government to a private person, giving authority to seize the property of a foreign State, or the property of the subjects of a foreign State.

Marquetry, inlaid work in colored and ornamental woods, shells, ivory, etc.; a peculiar kind of cabinet-work in which the surface of wood is ornamented with inlaid pieces of various colors and forms, which may be of gold, silver, copper, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, ivory, horn, colored woods, etc. The woods may be of their natural colors, or dyed to any required tints or shades; and thus birds, flowers, and devices of every kind may be produced.

Marrons, a name for the large French chestnuts.

Marrow, the marrow of the ox, the bear, and some other animals has some commercial value from being employed in the preparation of hair-oils, pomatums, etc.

Marsala, a kind of French wine.

Marseilles, the principal commercial

city of France, on the Mediterranean Sea, distant from Paris something more than 500 miles. It is connected by railroads with the principal cities of France, and by steamers with the chief ports of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and Algeria. The trade of the city is with all parts of the world, and the foreign shipping comprises annually about 10,000 entrances and clearances. Its principal importations consist of oil-seeds from India, coast of Africa, Egypt, and the Levant ports; raw sugar from the West Indies, South America, Mauritius, and Manilla; wheat and grain from the Black Sea and Danube; cotton from Egypt, and varied merchandise from all parts. The chief exports are silks, soap, wines, brandies, madder, oil, and refined sugar. Of the last named article, as much as 50,000 tons have been exported from Marseilles in a single year.

Marseilles, a general term for certain kinds of fabrics now made in England as well as France, which are formed of two series of threads interlacing each other, and then forming double cloth, quilted in the loom, usually woven in diamond form, or in stripes or ribs, also woven in jacquard figures in two or more colors, for vestings.

Marseilles quilts, cotton fabrics composed of two thicknesses of cloth, interwoven in various figures, and used for bed-quilts.

Marseilles soap, a mottled soap made of olive oil, also called Castile soap.

Marsh mallow, the root of a species of *althea*, as found in the drug-stores, usually in round pieces of 3 or 4 inches in length and a finger's thickness; it is largely cultivated in Europe and imported here as a drug.

Marsh nuts, another name for Malacca beans.

Mart, a place of public traffic; a market.

Mas, a money of account in Cochin China, equal to about 6 cents.

Masks, covers to disguise the face; those most in use are imported from France and Germany, and consist of a false face made of pasteboard, with the eyes, nose, mouth, hair, etc., painted.

Mass, a variable, petty liquid measure of the European continent; in Germany and in France the word mass is used for the great gross.

Massicot, the yellow oxide of lead; used in paints as a dryer. The old name of litharge.

Mastello, a liquid measure of Italy.

Master, the commander or captain of a merchant vessel. (See Captain.)

Mastic, a resin which exudes from incisions made in the *pistacia lentiscus*, a tree cultivated in the Levant, and chiefly in the Island of Chios. It is used as a basis for fine varnishes, and as an ingredient in plasters; and in Turkey it is used in great quantities by the ladies as a masticatory—from which circumstance it is said to have derived its name.

Masts, spars, or straight, long, round pieces of timber to support the sails and rigging of a vessel.

Mataro, an oil measure of Tripoli, equal to $6\frac{1}{5}$ gals.

Matches, small splints of wood dipped or tipped in a variety of mixtures, consisting of phosphorus, sulphur, nitre, sand, gum, glue, chlorate of potash, or other inflammable composition, which will produce fire by friction against a bit of sandpaper or other rough substance. The manufacture and trade in matches, both in Europe and in the United States, is immense.

Mate, an officer on board a merchant ship, next in authority under the master or captain; of which there are generally two grades, the mate and the second mate. The mate commands in the absence or disability of the captain, and in case of his death he assumes the command, and succeeds to his rights and duties, as a matter of course, without any action on the part of the remainder of the crew.

Mate, the South American name for Paraguay tea.

Matte, a crude black copper, reduced, but unrefined.

Material-men, in maritime law persons are so called who are employed to repair a ship or furnish her supplies.

Materials, crude or unfinished substances, intended to be further manufactured to fit them for useful purposes, as lumber, bricks, cotton, wool, etc.

Mathematical instruments, instruments of precision, such as scales, measures, dividers, drawing pens, compasses, theodolites, etc.

Matico, the dried leaves of *piper augustifolium*, an aromatic drug imported from Peru.

Mats, small pieces of matting used for various purposes, usually, but not always, of vegetable materials; the most common being from bark of trees, rushes, grass, flags, reeds, rattans, old ropes, etc. The common sorts are employed in the packing

of furniture and goods; in the stowage of articles on ships; in horticultural operations; in covering the floors of public buildings, etc. The finer sorts are used for the floors of private houses. Russia is the principal place for the manufacture of the cheaper kinds. They are made there by the peasantry from the bark of the lime or linden tree, and are generally known in commerce as bass or bast mats. It is said that in the months of May and June, the period when the bark is most easily detached, the villages in certain districts are almost deserted, the whole population being then in the woods employed in stripping the trees. The estimate of the annual production of mats in Russia is enormous, amounting to no less than 14,000,000, about one-quarter of which amount is exported. Archangel is the principal port for their shipment, but large quantities are also shipped from Petersburg, Riga, and other ports, and most descriptions of Russian produce sent abroad are packed in mats. Various kinds of reed mats are extensively made in Spain and Portugal; and in Spain large numbers are made from esparto grass. Rush floor-mats and rattan table-mats are brought in considerable numbers from China. The bags in which sugar is imported from the Mauritius consist of matting formed of the leaves of a tree.

Matt, a bale of flax,—the Russian matt being 5 or 6 cwt., and the Dutch matt 126 lbs.

Matting, a fabric for covering floors, made of vegetable materials, usually China grass, tow, or hemp; also of bark, rushes, and flags, for packing. The China matting is made from a very tall grass, *arundo mitis*, and its consumption among the Chinese is almost beyond calculation, it being used for bedding, wrappers, coverings, awnings, sails, &c. It is asserted that this department of labor, weaving matting, employs myriads of workmen.

Matura diamond, a kind of zircon or precious stone used by the native jewellers of Ceylon, by whom the pink stones are sold for rubies.

Maud, a kind of undyed, brown, or gray striped woollen shawl or wrapper.

Maun, a Persian weight of about 7½ pounds.

Maund, a variable East Indian weight,—the bazaar maund at Calcutta is 82.133 lbs.; the English factory maund at the same place is 74.666 lbs.; at Bombay it is 28 lbs.; at Madras 25 lbs.; at Sumatra 77 lbs.; as a measure for oil at Madras it is 3¼ gals.

Maunday money, silver pieces of one penny, two-pence, and three-pence, minted in England for the particular purpose of forming gifts of royal beneficence on Maunday Thursday, and hence called Maunday money. Maunday Thursday is the Thursday before Good Friday; the day of command, on which the Saviour gave his great mandate that we should love one another.

Mauve, one of the aniline colors which gives a variety of shades of purple, the blue predominating.

May, the fifth calendar month.

Mazarine, a deep blue color, so called from Cardinal Mazarin, in whose time it was discovered.

Mead, a wine or beer produced from fermented honey and water; also called metheglin.

Meal, a term for the flour of the coarser kinds of grain, as oats or corn; it is never employed for ground wheat, rarely for that of rye.

Measure, a standard which is used as a rule to determine a quantity; the standard which is the unit of the measure is, in most cases, fixed by government.

Measurement. By the laws of the State of New York, for every piece, parcel, or package of dry goods sold at public auction or otherwise, which on measurement shall be found not to contain as many yards as are marked thereon, the vender shall forfeit to the vendee an amount in value equal to the quantity short by fair *measurement*, in addition to the deficiency.

Measurement goods, light goods which when taken as freight are charged by the cubic dimensions of the package.

Measures, the measures in commerce are those which relate to length,—as inches, feet, yards; to surface, as square inches, square feet, square yards; to solidity, as cubic inches, cubic feet, cubic yards; to capacity, as quarts, gallons, bushels, etc. The Constitution of the United States gives power to Congress to fix the standard of weights and measures, and by a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 14, 1836, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards to be delivered to the Governor of each State, to the end that a uniform standard might be established throughout the United States. In

accordance with this resolution of Congress, the State of New York enacted that the measures thus furnished the State by the government of the United States, consisting of one standard yard measure; one set of standard liquid capacity measures, consisting of one wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, one half-gallon, one quart, one pint, and one half-pint measure; and one standard half-bushel, containing $1075\frac{21}{100}$ cubic inches, shall be the standards of measure throughout the State.

The unit or standard measure of length and surface from which all other measures of extension, whether they be lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard yard thus furnished by the government of the United States, which yard shall be divided into three equal parts, called feet, and each foot into twelve equal parts, called inches; for measures of cloths, and other commodities commonly sold by the yard, it may be divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths.

The units or standards of measure of capacity for liquids, from which all other measures of liquids shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the U. S. standard gallon and its parts.

The barrel shall be equal to thirty-one and a half gallons, and two barrels shall constitute a hogshead.

The unit or standard measure of capacity for substances not being liquids, from which all other measures of such substances shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the U. S. standard half-bushel. The peck, quart, and pint measures for measuring commodities not liquid shall be derived from the half-bushel, by successively dividing that measure by two.

The measure of capacity for coal, ashes, marl, manure, Indian corn in the ear, fruit and roots of every kind, and for all other commodities, commonly sold by heap measure, shall be the half-bushel and its multiples and subdivisions; and the measure shall be cylindrical, with plane and even bottom, and shall be from outside to outside the bushel $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; half-bushel $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the peck $12\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

All commodities sold by heap measure shall be duly heaped up in the form of a cone, the outside of the measure by which the same shall be measured to be the limit of the base of the cone, and such cone to be as high as the article will admit.

The standards are kept in charge of the superintendent of measures, and are required to be deposited in a fire-proof building belonging to the State, from which they shall in no case be removed. The use of measures not conformable to these standards, whereby any person shall be injured or defrauded, is punishable by fine or damages.

The use of the Metric System of weights and measures throughout the United States was legalized by Act of Congress, July 28, 1866, but its adoption, thus far, has not received the sanction of merchants.

Meats. The price-currents, under this head, quote beef, sides and fore and hind quarters; mutton, carcasses; pork, city and western dressed; and cut meats.

Mechlin lace, a Belgian lace with a sided mesh of three flax threads, twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line, the pattern being worked in the net, and the plait thread surrounding the flowers.

Medallions, oval or circular forms, usually of metal, plaster, or stone, having objects raised on them on one side in relief on a flat surface.

Medicinal preparations, compound medicines, prepared according to a formula recognized by the medical faculty, and adopted in the authenticated Pharmacopœias or Dispensatories of the country. Preparations of medicine made according to secret or unrecognized formulæ are usually called patent medicines. Medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of the manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel, by stamp, label, or otherwise; and without such names affixed they are subjected to forfeiture.—*Act of Congress, June* 26, 1848.

Medicine-chest, a case with bottles, jars, etc., with an assortment of the more commonly used drugs and medicines for ship or family use. By the laws of the United States it is required that every vessel belonging to citizens of the U. S., of the burden of seventy-five tons or upwards, navigated by six or more persons, and bound from the United States to any port in the West Indies, or any vessel of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the U. S., shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, and accompanied by directions for administering the

same; and the said medicines shall be examined by some apothecary once at least in every year, and supplied with fresh medicines in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled.

Medicines, mineral or vegetable substances, prepared chemically or otherwise, and sold and dispensed by apothecaries for the use of sick persons.

Medida, a liquid measure at Rio de Janeiro which contains 162.4 cubic inches, 142¼ medidas being equal to 100 gallons.

Medino, another name for the Egyptian para.

Medio, a Spanish silver coin, worth about 12 cents.

Medium, a term for middling quality; drawing paper 17½ × 22 inches; printing paper 18 × 24 inches; or, latterly, more commonly 19 × 24 inches, double medium being 24 × 38 inches.

Medlars, the fruit of the *mespilus germanica.* It grows in southern Europe, and is of the size of the hawthorn berries.

Medleys, all wool-dyed colors, except blue, black, and scarlet.

Medoc, a kind of French red wine.

Meerschaum, a peculiar kind of white clay, a hydrated silicate of magnesia, found in Asia Minor, in Natalia, in Greece, Hungary, Moravia, in Spain, in the island of Samos, and some other localities. It is named *meerschaum*, or *froth of the sea*, from its lightness and white color; when first dug up it is soft, and forms a lather like soap, on which account, and from its absorbing grease, it is used by the Turks for fullers' earth, for cleaning purposes, and for washing linen. Its principal use, however, is in being manufactured into tobacco pipes, for which, from its porosity, it is peculiarly adapted. The best quality of meerschaum is said to be that which bears a bluish tinge, and its surface covered with very small star-shaped flecks, and is called by the Germans spigel meerschaum.

Meerschaum pipes, tobacco pipes made from meerschaum. The manufacture of these pipes is largely conducted in New York from genuine meerschaum clay imported from Constantinople. Many pipes sold as meerschaums are merely imitations, made from a white but much cheaper and inferior kind of clay, or from the parings and scraps of meerschaum, which are pounded, boiled, and moulded into blocks.

Megass, the cane-stalks or trash from the mills for expressing cane-juice; also called begasse—used as fuel.

Melado, a sweet syrup, superior in quality to molasses, manufactured from the juice of the sugar-cane by boiling. Concentrated melado, produced by boiling the melado to the point of crystallization, is held to be a manufactured sugar in a green state.—*Revenue Regulations*, Art. 939.

Meles, a trade term for assorted diamonds, from $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a carat each.

Melilot, or **melilotus,** a fragrant leguminous plant or herb, the flowers and seeds of which are the chief ingredients in flavoring the Gruyère cheese.

Melton cloths, fine woollen cloths, with unfinished face, and without raised nap, usually 56 to 58 inches in width. A common article, with cotton warp and melton finish, comes in pieces of 27 to 50 inches in width.

Meltons, the commercial name for melton cloths.

Memorandum check, a check on a bank given by a merchant for a temporary loan, with the understanding that it is not to be presented at the bank, but will be called for and redeemed by the party making it. If such a check is passed to a third party it is valid in his hands like any other check.

Menhaden oil, fish oil extracted from the *menhaden* or porgy, caught in immense numbers on Long Island and the New England coasts, where the oil is extensively manufactured. It is calculated that 15 barrels of fish will yield one barrel of oil.

Mercantile, relating to merchants; such usages and transactions as are recognized as proper among merchants.

Mercantile agency, a concern or establishment whose business it is to procure information relating to the standing and credit of merchants in different places in the country, for the use of city merchants or others with whom they deal. This information when imparted to merchants by the agency is paid for, and is considered to be confidential. The principle involved in this kind of confidential communication is thus laid down by Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of John Beardsley and Horace Beardsley *vs.* Lewis Tappan, on a motion for a new trial on a bill of exceptions. The case was for libel and slander. It was tried before Judge Betts and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $10,000. The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was

heard by Judge Nelson. The following is his opinion denying the motion:—

"This was a suit against Tappan, for libel and slander of the defendants in respect to their credit as a mercantile firm, carrying on business in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The defendant resided in New York, and had established in that city a mercantile agency, the object of which was to procure information of the pecuniary ability and standing of merchants in the country, for merchants in the city, to be communicated to the latter in a confidential manner. The defendant had some twenty clerks who participated in the business of the establishment, and were, of course, privy to the information obtained, whether favorable or unfavorable to the character and credit of the country merchant, and who participated in the communications of the information to their customers and customers' clerks.

"The defendant communicated through his clerks, to several customers and their clerks, facts seriously affecting the credit of the plaintiffs' house; and the main question in the case, on the merits, is whether or not he is exempt from the consequences of the publication, on the ground of its privileged character. The court charged the jury that if the defendant himself had communicated the information to a person applying to him for the papers in good faith, the communication might have been a privileged one; but that the publicity given to it by recording the libellous words in a book to which others had access, and to whom they were communicated, though standing in the relation of clerks, deprived the communication of its otherwise privileged character. This is no doubt a very important question, and involves in its practical operation, whichever way it may be decided, interests of very great magnitude. On the one hand, to legalize these establishments in the manner and to the extent used by the defendant, is placing one portion of the mercantile community under an organized system of espionage and inquisition for the benefit of the other, exposed, from the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to legalize them may be restricting injuriously the right of inquiring into the character and standing of the customer asking for credit in his business transactions. We are strongly inclined to think, if the establishments are to be upheld at all, the limitation attached to them by the court below is not unreasonable, to wit: that it must be an individual transaction, and not an establishment conducted by an unlimited number of partners and clerks.

"The principle upon which privileged communications rest, which of themselves would otherwise be libellous, imports confidence and secrecy between individuals and is inconsistent with the idea of a communication made by a society or congregation of persons, or by a private company or corporate body. We have looked into them, and are of opinion they are not available to the defendant. New trial denied."

Notwithstanding this decision, these Agencies have multiplied, have been well sustained, and have proved useful aids to the commercial community. The business is generally conducted upon honorable principles, and the complaints of espionage are by no means so numerous, and the objections of inquisitorial searches by no means so formidable, after the experience of a quarter of a century, as they were at the commencement of the enterprise.

Mercantile business, the pursuit of buying and selling goods and merchandise, or of receiving goods on consignment, and making shipments or sales thereof.

Mercantile house, an established firm, or individual conducting a mercantile business.

Mercantile paper, the notes or acceptances given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment; or, drafts drawn on merchants for goods sold or consigned. This kind of paper, when put on the market for sale, has usually two names, that of the drawer and indorser; but notes are frequently drawn to the order of the maker, and by him indorsed, and are thus negotiable without further indorsement.

Mercer, one who deals in cloths and silks.

Mercer and tailor, one who combines the manufacture of clothing with the sale of cloths.

Mercerie, a French commercial customs classification for a variety of the more costly manufactured goods, such as hand-telescopes, field-glasses, stereoscopes, spectacles, whips, and other fine fancy articles of metal, leather, glass, etc.

Merchandise, in its most comprehensive signification, embraces every article dealt in by a merchant; in a less comprehensive sense, it applies to all articles dealt in by certain classes of merchants.

Bouvier, following legal authorities, seems to favor the application of the term to "personal chattels only, and to those which are not required for food or immediate support, but such as remain after having been used, or which are used only by a slow consumption." But raw or crude commodities for the manufacturer, as cotton, madder, and tobacco; manufactures which may enter into general sale, as iron, leather, chemicals; products neither exactly crude nor manufactured, as provisions in the hands of the provision merchant, wheat or rice in the hands of the shipping merchant, tallow or beeswax in the hands of a merchant consignee, are all merchandise. And so also of most, if not all, of the articles bought and sold by dealers in groceries, hardware, dry goods, drugs, and all other kinds of business where the articles kept on sale may have a general demand. But there are many articles of commerce which are not, strictly speaking, merchandise; a merchant who holds 100 gross of green glass bottles, with the words "Congress water" stamped on the side of each bottle, has an article which has a commercial value, but the bottles are not strictly merchandise,—they can only be sold to one person, by whom only they can be used. A lot of lumber of particular dimensions, sawed to order for a particular structure, is only merchandise in a very general sense; it is not merchandise technically, as among merchants.

Merchantable, fit for sale; not defective; up to a standard in material, and in manufacture. Damaged wheat may have a commercial value, but it may not be merchantable wheat.

Merchant marine, the ships, vessels, or steamers, collectively, which are registered and licensed by any government and are engaged in commerce, constitute the merchant marine of that government.

Merchantman, a ship employed in the service of a merchant for conveying articles of commerce,—in contradistinction to a man-of-war, or ship belonging to the navy.

Merchants. In all parts of the United States, except in the larger commercial cities, all dealers in general merchandise, or those who buy goods and sell them, whether by wholesale or retail, are called merchants; as well, also, as those who are engaged in shipping or forwarding goods. In the city of New York the term is not usually applied to small retailers, or shopkeepers. The word, in its most limited sense, comprehends only those who have ships or vessels engaged in foreign commerce, or "trade beyond seas;" in a less restricted sense are comprehended all those who are engaged in exporting or importing merchandise for sale; and the latter are called *importing* merchants; those who buy their goods from the importers and sell them again by the package or piece, are called *wholesale* or *jobbing* merchants; and lastly, the term embraces all who buy and sell merchandise, even on a small scale, and these are termed *retail* merchants. Besides this general classification, merchants are designated by some word which defines or indicates the articles in which they deal, as wool merchants, iron merchants, dry goods merchants, hardware merchants, commission merchants, forwarding merchants, etc.

In its broadest and truest sense, there is no title more honorable than that of merchant; no calling so free from envy; no profession so exempt from petty jealousies. The loftiest aspirations of patriotism, the most enlarged views of human enterprises, and the most liberal contributions to moral, physical, and benevolent undertakings are characteristics of merchants of the present period. The day is past when the gibes and sneers of the pedant or the scholar are to have force or meaning when applied to a class of men whose millions are placed at their country's service in her days of darkness and peril, and to whose munificence the grandest monuments of progress and civilization are mainly due. The amiable *De Quincey*, probably less influenced by personal prejudice than acting under the impulse of general reading, went out of his way to write the following derogatory paragraph:—

"My father," says he, "was a merchant, not in the sense of Scotland, where it means a man who sells groceries in a cellar, but in the English sense, a sense severely exclusive—namely, he was a man engaged in foreign commerce, and no other,—which last circumstance it is important to mention, because it brings him within the benefit of Cicero's condescending distinction, as one to be despised, certainly, but not too intensely to be despised, even by a Roman senator."

In a note to the foregoing, De Quincey adds:—"Cicero, in a well-known passage of his *Ethics*, speaks of trade as irredeemably base, if petty; but as not so abso-

lutely felonious, if wholesale. He gives a real merchant (one who is such in the English sense) leave to think himself a shade above small-beer."

Merchant service, the management and navigation of the shipping belonging to merchants, and employed for commercial purposes.

Merchants' exchange, in large commercial cities, the rendezvous or place of meeting of merchants, where business is transacted at certain hours of the day, and where the latest information regarding shipping, prices of merchandise, etc., is usually to be obtained.

Merchant ships, ships or vessels built and constructed for merchants, for the purposes of commerce.

Merchant tailor, a tailor who also keeps for sale the fabrics and trimmings of such clothes as he makes up.

Mercury, a silvery-white metal, fluid at ordinary temperatures, and not solidified except by intense cold,—known also by the name of quicksilver; used largely in medicine, in forming amalgams, in the separation of gold and silver from their ores, in the construction of barometers and thermometers, and in the manufacture of looking-glasses or mirrors. The chief mines are in California, Mexico, and Spain.

Merino, fine worsted fabrics of various colors, for women's dresses, made from merino wool.

Merino twist, the name for a kind of woollen twist extensively sold at Angora.

Merino wool, a fine wool of Spanish origin, but now grown extensively in Saxony, Silesia, France, Australia, and the United States. It is the finest wool known, and possesses superior felting properties, rendering it extremly valuable for the manufacture of fine cloths; it is also used for the production of all the finer and softer worsted fabrics.

Mesquite gum, a gum obtained from the stems and branches of a small thorny tree or shrub, the *algarobia glandulosa*, growing in New Mexico, Texas, and neighboring regions. The gum exudes from the branches when wounded, and hardens, sometimes in masses as large as a hen's egg.

Merry quilts, cotton fabrics made at Assam.

Message, a despatch, as by telegraph, or verbally through another party.

Mess pork, the first quality of pork, consisting of "the sides of good fat hogs, exclusive of all other pieces."

Mestizo wool, a wool grown in South America, from merino sheep crossed with the coarser-wooled kinds, whence the name, signifying *mixed*. The fibre of much of it is extremely fine, but it is so much entangled with the burrs of a plant common on the pampas, as to materially deteriorate its commercial value. The importations of this wool from Buenos Ayres, when washed, only show about 25 or 30 per cent. of clean wool.

Met, the name for a kind of fullers' earth.

Metage, the charge made for measuring goods in bulk from a vessel.

Metalline, the name given by the inventor to an anti-friction substance, designed as a substitute for oils or other lubricating materials used in running machinery.

Metallic, made of metal.

Metallic colors, pigments of mineral origin.

Metal leaf, commonly applied to the Dutch leaf, to distinguish it from gold leaf; the packages generally contain 250 leaves, and are exported from Hamburg, Holland, and Belgium.

Metallic currency, the silver and gold coins forming the circulating medium of a country; the coinage from the baser metals being only used for less sums than one dollar, and not properly included under this term.

Metals. The metals of commerce are mostly products of mineral ores which have undergone a process of melting, or other process, by which they are put into form and shape, and thus adapted to the purposes of the manufacturer; gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, steel, and brass, are among the most important commercial metals.

Methylated spirit, spirit of wine of 55 or 56 degrees of alcohol, mixed with not less than one-ninth part of its bulk measure of wood naphtha, or methylic alcohol; the flavor of the wood spirit imparted to the alcohol preventing its use as an intoxicating drink. It is much used for varnishes, lackers, and polishes.

Metre, the French unit or measure of length, somewhat longer than a yard, equal to 39.38091 inches.

Metric system, a system of weights and measures based upon the idea of employing as the unit a uniform, unchangeable standard, adopted from Nature, the multiples and subdivisions of which should follow in decimal progression. To obtain such a standard the length of one-fourth part of the terrestrial meridian, extending

from the equator to the pole, was ascertained, and the ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and was denominated *metre*. The cube of the tenth part of the metre was taken as the unit of measures of capacity, and denominated *litre*. The weight of distilled water, at its greatest density which this cube is capable of containing, was called *kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part was adopted as the unit of weight, under the name of *gramme*. The mutiples of these measures, proceeding in the decimal progression, are distinguished by employing the prefixes deca, hecto, kilo, and myria, taken from the Greek numerals; and the subdivisions, following the same order, by deci, centi, milli, from the Latin numerals.

"The two most important points of this system are: firstly, that it is a *decimal system;* and secondly, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are all correlated, two data only being used, the *metre* and the weight of a cube of water the side of which is the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a metre.

"The system was suggested as long ago as 1528, by Jean Fernal, a physician of Henry II. of France; but the suggestion took a practical turn in 1790, when Prince Talleyrand distributed among the members of the Constituent Assembly of France a proposal, founded upon the excessive diversity and confusion of the weights and measures then prevailing all over that country as now over our own, for the foundation of a new system upon the principle of a single and universal standard."—*Report on Weights and Measures,* by John Quincy Adams.

A committee of the Academy of Sciences, consisting of five of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe — Borda, Lagrange, Laplace, Monge, and Condorcet— were subsequently appointed, under a decree of the Constituent Assembly, to report upon the selection of a natural standard; and the committee proposed in their report that the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian should be taken as the standard unit of lineal measure.

"Delambre and Méchain were appointed to measure an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. They commenced their labors at the most agitated period of the French Revolution. At every station of their progress in the field-survey they were arrested by the alarms and suspicions of the people, who took them for spies or engineers of the invading enemies of France. The result was a wonderful approximation to the true length, and one in the highest degree creditable to the French astronomers and geometricians, who carried on their operations under every difficulty, in the midst of the greatest political convulsion of modern times." —*Essay on the Yard, the Pendulum, and the Metre*, by Sir John F. W. Herschel.

"By means of the arc of the meridian measured between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and of the arc measured in Peru, in 1736, by Bouguer and La Condamine, the length of the quarter of the meridian, or the distance from the pole to the equator, was calculated. This length was partitioned into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts was taken for the unit of length, and called a metre, from the Greek word μετρον (*a measure*)."—Briot's *Arithmetic.*

By the calculations of Sir John Herschel, there is a slight error in the quadrant of the meridian as fixed by the French mathematicians, by which, according to his calculation, the metre is $\frac{1}{208}$ of an inch less than the length of the ten-millionth part of the quadrant.

"This error of $\frac{1}{208}$ of an inch in the determination of the metre, however, supposing it possible to establish it absolutely, does not make the metric system less complete or convenient; it is more than counterbalanced by the extreme simplicity, symmetry, and convenience of the system. Professor Bessel observed, with respect to the metre, that, in the measurement of a length between two points on the surface of the earth, *there is no advantage at all* in proving the relation of the measured distance to a quadrant of the meridian. Professor Miller, of Cambridge, who quotes this remark, deems the error in the relation of the metre to the quadrant of the meridian to be of no consequence; and he mentions another slight error in the metric system, discovered by recent research, relating to the density of water: 'The kilogramme (1,000 grammes) is not exactly the weight of a cubic decimetre of water. Many of the late weighings show that water at its maximum density has a different density from that which was assumed by the French philosophers who prepared the original standard of the kilogramme; but nobody wishes to alter the value of the gramme on that account.'

"The compiled tables show the beautiful simplicity of this system—a simplicity arising from the decimal system, the correlation of the different units, and the uni-

form nomenclature adopted for the subdivisions and multiples of the units.

"Such is the system which, after much opposition, was finally introduced into France by King Louis Philippe, and which sooner or later must probably become universal. In England it is already extensively used by scientific men, and in 1864 an act of Parliament was passed legalizing its use throughout the country.

"The system has been adopted, not only by France, but in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Belgium, and Holland. It has been partially received in Denmark and Switzerland, which adopts the half-kilogramme as the pound. The majority of the States which compose the *Zollverein*, or Customs League in Germany, have expressed their approval of the metric system; and the half-kilogramme has been introduced into all great mercantile operations in Austria.

"At the International Statistical Congress, held at Berlin in September, 1863, thirty-three nations of Europe and America were represented by statistical delegates, and the Congress agreed to the following fundamental resolution on weights and measures:—

"'The adoption of the same measure in international commerce is of the highest importance.

"'The metric system appears to the Congress to be the most convenient of all the measures that could be recommended for international measures.'

"A commission of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg has recommended that such alterations should be made in the Russian weights and measures as would put them in conformity with the metric system of France."—*Brande & Cox, Dic. of Sicence and Art.*

By the act of Congress passed July 28, 1866, it is made lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of this system, and the tables following form part of the second section of the act referred to, and are to be "recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures, the weights and measures of the metric system."

Measures of Length.

Metric denominations and values.		*Equivalents in denominations in use.*
Myriametre	10,000 metres	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres	0.6213 miles or 3,280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres	328 feet and 1 inch.
Decametre	10 metres	393.7 inches.
Metre	1 metre	39.37 inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre	3.937 inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre	0.3937 inches.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre	0.0394 inches.

Measures of Surface.

Hectare	10,000 square metres	2,471 acres.
Are	100 square metres	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square metre	1,550 square inches.

Measures of Capacity.

Names.	*Number of Litres.*	*Cubic Measure.*	*Dry Measure.*	*Liquid or Wine Measure.*
Kilolitre or stere.	1000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2 6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quarts	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gills.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inches	0.338 fluid ounces.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inches	0.27 fluid drams.

Weights.

Names.	*Number of grams.*	*Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.*	*Avoirdupois.*
Millier, or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 lbs.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 lbs.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 lbs.
Kilogram, or Kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 lbs.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces
Decagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounces
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grains.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grains.

Notwithstanding the high authorities endorsing this system, many serious objections are made to its general adoption. Some of these objections are directed against the whole system, as being in itself inaccurate; others go rather to the present inconveniences of change than to its fundamental principles. The latter kind of objections are summed up by Professor Charles Davies in the following terse and forcible manner:

"Let us suppose the metric system to be adopted by law, and every other system excluded—for without such exclusion the whole thing would be a perplexity and a farce. What follows? We have blotted out from the mind of the nation the foot and all knowledge of every measure into which it enters, as a unit. We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm more or less in every family; and the pace, the unit and guide of the farmer, for an approximate measure that will not supply the place of either. Every lot of ground 25 feet front by 100 feet deep must be described as follows: 7 metres, 6 decimetres, and 2 centimetres front, by 30 metres, 4 decimetres, and 8 centimetres deep. Thus, the description of every such lot will require three different units and six words, instead of one unit and two words. In all conveyances and descriptions of land, the translation from one to the other would occasion great trouble and difficulty. The old familiar mile of 1,760 paces is also gone, and the distance from Albany to New York, 145 miles, will be known to us, if known at all, as 229,689 metres. Let us see how we shall recognize the earth in its new dimensions. Its diameter, instead of 8,000 miles, in round numbers, will be 12,672,000 metres; and its circumference, about 39,810,355 metres and 2 decimetres. The acre is also gone, and with it all its multiples and submultiples. Since the commencement of the present century the public lands have been surveyed and laid out in townships six miles square, each containing, of course, thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. The side of each township, by the new system, would contain 9,504 metres (instead of six miles), and its area 921,600 *ares*. All the lands, from the Ohio river to the Pacific ocean, have been surveyed, deeded, and recorded in the units of the square mile and the acre. What will be the labor and the confusion of translating every deed and record into the language of the metre and the are? We should scarcely know our own farms by their new names. If the introduction of the metric system produced only a change in the names of the units, leaving their values the same; or, if it altered the values only, preserving their names, the difficulties would be comparatively small. But, unfortunately, we must change both ideas and words—the foundations of systems and the language by means of which these systems are developed and made known. These double changes, made at the same time, are very serious, because there is no thought or word in one language having an exact synonym in the other.

"The consequence of these changes would be the following:

"1. They would strike out from the English language every word and phrase and sentence used in connection with our present units of weights and measures, and would impose the necessity of learning a new language for the one now in use.

"2. They would blot out from the knowledge of the nation all apprehensions of distance and area and volume, acquired through the present units, and would render necessary the acquirement of similar knowledge by less convenient units, having different relations to each other, and expressed in a new and unknown language.

"3. They would change the records of our entire landed property, requiring them all to be translated into a new and foreign language.

"4. We must not forget that prices and currency are dependent upon, and necessarily adjust themselves to, weights and measures; and that all our ideas of cost and value are fixed with reference to our present units. The adoption of the metric system, therefore, would carry with it an entire change in the money values of all articles of commerce and manufactures, and of all agricultural productions; for these values would have to be readjusted to the new units, and to be expressed in the new language. Hence, the changes would extinguish all knowledge of money values now so familiar to the entire population in their daily purchases and sales and barters, for these values are all adjusted with reference to the units of weights and measures.

"5. Can we afford to make these changes for the very small gain of changing our present yard from 36 inches to 39 inches and $\frac{37}{100}$ of an inch? Can we accept any system as a substitute for the one now in use, unless it make some provision for retaining the unit foot? All our knowledge of distances—the yard, the rod, the fur-

long, the mile, the league—come from it. The square rod or perch, the rood, the acre, are also derived from it. Can we change the survey of an entire continent, with the description of every piece of land upon it, from the unit one acre to the unit one are, forty times less? Can we change, without great confusion, the units of volume, the cubic foot and the cubic yard so familiar to every school-boy? And above all, can we change our unit of weight, the pound avoirdupois, which is equal in weight to 16 of the 1,000 equal parts of a cubic foot of rain-water? Can we abandon, as a mere question of language, these short, sharp Saxon words, for their equivalents expressed in a foreign language? Besides, the foreign language which we should introduce has no exact equivalents to these words, which have almost become things, and which now form a part of the mind and knowledge of every people who speak the English tongue, or are connected with American commerce. These are the grave questions now being discussed and considered by the American people. They affect, directly, the interests of all classes. They affect our systems of public instruction, our trade, our commerce, and the mechanic arts, in all their development and in all their applications."

Metre, the unity of the French or metrical long measures, 39.3710 inches; it is the measure used in France answering to our yard, being a little more than 36 inches.

Mettar, an oil measure at Tunis of 5¼ gals.; for wine, 2½ gals.

Mexican grass, a very valuable fibre produced from a kind of grass growing in Mexico, there called istle or itsle. It is very largely used in New York by brush-makers as a substitute for bristles; also, when prepared for the purpose, as a substitute for curled hair for upholstery purposes.

Mexican tea, the leaves of an herb, one of the species of *goose-foot*, used both in France and Mexico as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Mezereon bark, the dried bark of spurge laurel, imported as a drug; it comes in strips or quilled pieces of various lengths.

Mezquite, a gum obtained from the common locust, *robinia acacia.*

Mezzo, the half, or one-half.

Mezzotints, engravings produced by cross-hatching the copper or steel plate with fine lines running in different directions, so as to give a uniform black impression, and then burnishing out the lines from the parts intended to be white or shaded.

Mica, a transparent mineral capable of being split into very fine plates, and used for lanterns, reflectors, stove-doors, etc., and in many places as a substitute for window-glass, and hence also called Muscovy glass. The principal supply for New York, where it is largely in use, is from New Hampshire and North Carolina. It is sold by the pound.

Mico, a vegetable butter made and used in Japan from *soja hispida.*

Middleman, one who acts for buyer and seller.

Middlings, bran which contains a considerable portion of the flour of the grain.

Military equipment, tents, cannon, hampers, wagons, forges, and tools, and all articles required to fit out an army for service in the field, except provisions.

Military goods, sashes, caps, hats, epaulettes, plumes, gloves, small and side arms, and all articles for personal equipment.

Milk, the milk of the cow. It is an article in daily and universal demand. Its commercial importance is most perceptibly felt by the railroad companies; numerous trains of cars known as "milk-trains" are found every day on the railroads leading into the large cities, and the freight in milk is one of the largest sources of revenue from the way business of many roads. In its concentrated and dessicated form milk enters into the shipping trade, and into foreign as well as domestic commerce. At distances from cities milk is converted into butter and cheese.

Milk-wood, the *brosimum spurium*, a plant growing in the West Indies, which furnishes a valuable fibre.

Mill, an imaginary money and money of account of the United States, being the one-tenth part of a cent, and the one thousandth part of a dollar.

Milled, marked or rolled on the edges, as the silver and gold coins; steel rolled into bars.

Mill-board, a heavy pasteboard, composed of several thicknesses cemented together and pressed with heavy rollers. It is employed to make the joints of some kinds of pipes, but mostly for boxes.

Millet, the seeds or fruit of several grain-bearing grasses, as the common millet, *panicum miliaceum*, which is used as

food both for men and domestic animals; its principal use, however, being for cage birds; another species, the *panicum italicum*, is the *sorghum vulgare*, rarely if ever seen in our markets, but sold in Liverpool as "great millet," "durra," and "Turkish millet," and which, besides other uses, is ground and used to adulterate wheat flour.

Millinery goods, silks, satins, ribbons, feathers, artificial flowers, laces, gauzes, straw goods, bonnet frames, bonnet wires, and other articles which enter into the manufacture of ladies' bonnets, caps, and head-dresses.

Millinet, a kind of stiffened cotton material used by milliners for bonnet lining.

Millinery store, a store where ladies' bonnets, caps, and head-dresses are made and sold. The materials used in the manufacture of these articles constitute millinery goods, which when made up constitute millinery articles. The two kinds of business are quite distinct.

Mill-stones, very hard and porous siliceous stones obtained in France, usually made of small blocks fitted together and hooped with iron, and used for grinding grains and other substances. A pair of mill-stones measuring 4 feet in diameter by 10 inches thick is composed of from 20 to 30 burr-stones, and weighs from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. Other kinds of stones are also used, such as conglomerate sand-stone or breccia, but these are much inferior. The best burr or mill-stones for grinding grain have about an equal proportion of solid matter and of vacant space; the stones are cut out at the quarry in cylinders, and afterwards cut into *panes*, which are bound with iron hoops into large mill-stones, in which state they are imported into the United States. Good mill-stones of a bluish-white color, with a regular proportion of cells, when 6½ feet in diameter, cost about 1,200 francs, or from $240 to $250.

Minargent, an alloy composed of copper, 1,000 parts; nickel, 700; tungsten, 50, and aluminium, 10. It is for many purposes a complete substitute for silver.

Mineral blue, a pigment composed of the pulverized blue copper ore known as chessylite. Its liability to turn green lessons its value as a pigment.

Mineral candles, candles manufactured from a semifluid naphtha drawn from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the river Irrawaddy, in the Burmese Empire.

Mineral caoutchouc, an elastic bitumen found at Castleton, in Derbyshire, England; at St. Bernard's Well, near Edinburgh, and in a coal mine at Montrelais, in France. It effaces lead-pencil markings like india-rubber, whence its name.

Mineral green, a prepared or artificial carbonate of copper.

Mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum, bitumen, asphalt.

Mineral paint, the name given to a kind of earth found in immense beds near Akron, Ohio, from whence it is exported to all parts of the Union and used as a paint.

Mineral pitch, a name for the asphalt obtained from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

Mineral tallow, a substance found in crevices of coal-measure clay iron-stone, resembling wax or train oil, and sometimes flaky like spermaceti, or sub-granular like beeswax. It is also called mineral wax.

Minerals, various crude ores and earthy substances which belong neither to animal nor vegetable bodies, all of which may be included under the head of metallic or non-metallic. The metallic minerals which are most generally known in commerce are antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, copper, gold, iron, iridium, lead, mercury, nickel, platinum, silver, tin, and zinc; those which are less common as commercial metallic minerals, are cadmium, chromium, cerium, columbium, lanthanum, and such like. The non-metallic minerals include diamonds, gems or precious stones; mineral oils, such as naphtha and petroleum; resins, such as amber; and sulphur, potash, soda, lime, alumina, magnesia, rock-crystal, quartz; and, although of vegetable origin, also, at least commercially, anthracite and bituminous coals.

Mineral teeth, artificial teeth made of mineral substances, used in dentistry.

Mineral waters, natural or artificial waters impregnated with various mineral substances, such as soda, sulphur, iron, iodine, magnesia, etc.

Mineral wax, a native paraffine, known among mineralogists as ozocerite.

Mineral yellow, also called patent yellow, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead.

Mink-skins, the skins of a fur-bearing animal, of the marten family, very common in the northern part of America, and a large article of export. Not far from 250,000 of these skins are exported

annually. Systematic attempts are making in Chautauqua county, New York, to domesticate and propagate these little animals on a large scale, for their fur.

Minot, the grain measure of Lower Canada, very nearly equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.

Mint, an establishment created by government where the precious metals are coined into money. The principal mint in the United States is located at Philadelphia. For the operations of the mint and branches see *Coinage.*

Mirabilite, a substance obtained from salt springs, which is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

Mirrors, sheets of plate-glass coated with quicksilver amalgam. The plate glass for mirrors is imported from Belgium, France, and England, and the preparation and application of the quicksilver and tinfoil is mainly performed in New York.

Miscal, a weight at Mocha and Bagdad of 72 grs; at Smyrna of 74.36 grs.

Miserable, a name for the husks of the cocoa-bean.

Mispickel, an ore of iron and arsenic, yielding the white arsenic of commerce. It is found in various parts of Europe, and in Tennessee and in New Hampshire.

Misrepresentation, a false and fraudulent statement made by a party to an agreement or contract.

Missing ship. A ship or vessel not heard from within a long period after she is due, is presumed to have been lost, and is called a missing ship.

Mittens, coverings for the hands, in which the fingers are covered, but not separately, as in gloves.

Mitts, coverings for the hand or arm, not including the fingers, worn by ladies.

Mixed fabrics. This phrase is more common with manufacturers than with merchants. The goods which fall under this designation are such as are composed of two or more kinds of fibres; cotton, flax, silk, wool, alpaca, mohair, and jute being the principal ones. The various methods of combining these materials are almost innumerable, and give rise to a great many trade names for fabrics, which, after a long or short run, give place to new combinations and new names.

Mixtures, two or more articles combined; compounds.

Mobile, the principal city and only seaport of the State of Alabama. It is important as a shipping port for cotton, nearly one-seventh of all which is raised in the United States reaching this city by the river and railroads, and most of which is shipped hence directly to Europe. It is a port of entry; and sugar, salt, coffee, and some other commodities of considerable amounts are imported and entered at the custom-house; but the foreign imports are very small compared with the value of the exports.

Mocha, a seaport city of Arabia, situate on the Red Sea, deriving its chief commercial importance from its trade in Mocha coffee, about 10,000 tons of which it is estimated are annually exported from this port to other ports on the Red Sea, to India, and to Europe. The other exports consist of dates, myrrh, gums, sharks' fins, horns, hides of the rhinoceros, etc.; also, ivory, gold dust, and civet, etc., brought from the opposite coast of Abyssinia. The chief imports are cotton and other piece goods, rice, hardware, and iron and steel.

The moneys or current coins of the country are carats and commassees; 7 carats=1 commassee; 60 commassees=1 Spanish dollar; 100 Spanish dollars =$12\frac{1}{2}$ Mocha dollars. The weights and measures are:—

15 vakias=1 rottolo=1 lb. 2 oz. avoirdupois.
40 vakias=1 maund=3 lbs. avoirdupois.
10 maunds=1 frazel=30 lbs. "
15 frazels=1 bahar=450 lbs. "

Grain is measured by the kellah, 40 of which equal about 170 lbs. avoirdupois. For liquids, 16 vakias= 1 musseah; 8 musseahs=1 cuda, or about 2 2-5 gals. The long measures are the guz=25 inches; the hand covid=18 inches; and the long iron covid=27 inches.

Mocha coffee, coffee from Arabia, frequently called Turkey coffee. It is more highly esteemed than the coffee grown in any other part of the world. According to the statements of travellers, none but the inferior kinds are ever exported, the best qualities being consumed in Arabia, Syria, and Egypt, and by Turks and Armenians.

Mocha stone, a white, translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling trees and vegetable filaments. It is chiefly brought from Arabia, whence the name *mocha.* It is sold in Canton in sizes varying from 1 to 8 inches.

Mock auctions, sales, or pretended sales by outcry, by an auctioneer or professed auctioneer, where misrepresentations and frauds are practised upon the buyer. The auctioneer is usually aided by two, three, or more confederates, who act as bidders, and who are called *peter funks.* The victims are mostly people from the country who are unacquainted with city life. In relation to this kind of auction, it is provided by the laws of the State of New York as follows: "Whereas,

a failure of justice frequently arises from the subtle distinctions between larceny and fraud; and whereas, certain evil-disposed persons, especially in the city of New York, have for several years past, by means of certain fraudulent and deceitful practices known as mock auctions, most fraudulently obtained great sums of money from unwary persons: Each and every person who shall, through or by means of the afore recited deceitful and fraudulent practices, etc., obtain from any other person any money, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than three years, and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Mock jewelry, cheap and showy ornaments made of brass, thinly gilt; false jewelry; glass imitations of precious stones set in brass or imitation gold.

Model, a fac-simile, on a small scale, of a machine or other mechanical or chemical apparatus, which represents the same faithfully, but is not capable of being put in practical operation; a pattern in relief, either of wood, plaster, or other material.

Mohair, the commercial name for the long hair of the Angora goat, usually obtained from Asia Minor, and frequently called Turkey goats' wool. It is used in the manufacture of a fabric which is also called mohair. The principal manufacturers of this wool are at Bradford in England. Large quantities of the yarn spun from this wool at Bradford are sold to the French and German manufactures, who use it in making what are called Utrecht velvets, and a fine kind of lace. The imports of the hair into England are about 4,000,000 lbs. per annum, chiefly through the ports of Smyrna and Constantinople. An inferior sort of goats' hair is obtained from other parts of Asiatic Turkey.

Mohair lustres, fabrics in imitation of alpacas, made from the long combing wools of England.

Mohair twist, a cord made of mohair, or of English combing wools.

Moiety, the half of anything.

Moire, watered or clouded silks, which, in order to produce the proper effect, must be of the best quality, and usually stouter than the ordinary silks. It is folded in the centre, and hence called double width; but as the peculiar appearance of this manufacture is produced by pressure, the folds are necessary, and aid in giving diversity to the surface.

Moire antique, a species of watered silk.

Moire metallique, called in England crystallized tin-plate. The tin surface is variegated and diversified by heat, so as to present a very pleasing appearance, having something of the surface effect of moire silk.

Mokume, an alloy produced by laying thin sheets of various alloys and metals one over the other, and welding them together, and which by subjecting it to the bath process in the same manner as the shakdo, shows all the colors of ginshibuichi, shakdo, and copper.

Molasses, the drainage or uncrystallized syrup remaining from sugar; or, the drainings from sugar during the process of granulation. The best quality of molasses is from the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and known in commerce as New Orleans molasses. Besides what we produce in the United States, we annually import about 50,000,000 gallons from Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India islands. Molasses is shipped in hogsheads containing from 120 to 140 gallons. Concentrated molasses, brought by the process of manufacture to the point of crystallization, is considered by our revenue laws or regulations as an inferior sugar.

Molds, casts of medals, statuary, and other objects from which duplicates of the original can be obtained; also small discs of wood or bone covered with cloth and used as buttons.

Moleskin, a cotton fabric, tweeled and napped, used for workmen's and sportsmen's clothing; a substitute for low woollen cloths.

Molinia grass, a grass with which the fishermen of the Isle of Sky make ropes for their nets, which bear the action of the water without rotting.

Money, "the name given to the commodities or articles which the people of different countries universally accept, either voluntarily or by compulsion, as equivalents for their services, and for whatever else they may have to dispose of." In the United States gold and silver coin, and for small sums the coins of copper or nickel, and the notes of banking institutions authorized to issue paper currency, are called and regarded as money.

Money-making business, a business which shows considerably more than a mere living profit.

Money market, the high or low rate of exchange on London or Paris, the scarcity or abundance of money in the banks, the difficulty or facility with which

money can be obtained on securities, and the high or low rate of interest, constitute what is termed in Wall street a tight or easy *money market*.

Money of account, certain denominations or divisions of money in which accounts are kept, which may or may not be coins, but fixed proportions to coins. All accounts and other computations of money in the United States are kept and made out in the money of account of the United States, that is to say, in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, mills or thousandths, a dime being the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a dollar, a cent the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a dollar, and a mill the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a dollar.—*Act of Congress, April* 2, 1792.

Money order, an order given on a third party requiring or requesting him to pay to the party named a certain sum of money; differing from a draft in not being negotiable, and not subject to the rules regulating presentment and protest.

Monkey's bread, the fruit of the African calabash or monkey's bread-fruit tree (*Adensonia*). Both the fruit and the bark are used by the natives of Africa as a condiment, and as an antidote against epidemic fevers.

Monongahela whiskey, a celebrated rye whiskey, deriving its name from the Monongahela river, which flows through that part of western Pennsylvania where this liquor is distilled.

Monopoly. In this country commerce is untrammelled by any kind of government monopoly, except only in the coinage of money. But as between merchants and traders, it is frequently the case that parties have and hold a monopoly of certain kinds of merchandise or manufactures,—which monopoly may result from a patent, from the ownership of a property which yields a peculiar and valuable product; or from the sagacity or far-sightedness of a merchant in buying up all of a certain kind of goods on the market, and holding them for an advance.

Montevideo, the capital and seaport city of Uruguay, South America, on the shore of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata. It has a large commerce, and exports hides, beef-tallow, hair, bones, grease, wool, bone-ashes, Paraguay tea, etc.; and imports cottons, woollens, and hardware from England; and flour, refined sugar, liquors, cordage, agricultural implements, etc., from the United States. The trade is very much the same as that of Buenos Ayres.

The moneys current and of account are:—
100 cents make 1 real,
800 cents or 8 reals make 1 dollar,
960 cents, or 9 reals 60 cents, make 1¼ current dollar, or 1 hard dollar or patacon.
Weights and measures same as Cadiz.

Moonseed root, the root of a climbing plant, *yellow porilla*, growing in various parts of the United States, and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Moon stone, a transparent variety of adularia or potash feldspar, a mineral containing bluish white spots, which when held to the light present a pearly or silvery play of color not unlike that of the moon. It is held in estimation as an ornamental stone. The finest are brought from Ceylon; but fine ones are scarce, and it is so soft compared with other gems and precious stones that few lapidaries know how to work it to the best advantage.

Moorings, the place in a harbor where vessels may anchor; buoys in a harbor to which ships may make fast.

Morquette, a fine quality of velvet tapestry carpet.

Mora, a valuable South American wood obtained from the *mora excelsis*, used as a ship timber.

Mordants, drugs used to fix dyestuffs in fabrics; substances previously applied to the goods in order that they may afterwards take and retain any particular color or dye.

Moreen, a thick kind of worsted stuff used for covering furniture, for petticoats, and for window-curtains.

Morel, the *morchella esculenta*, one of the most valuable of fungi for purposes of cookery, used like truffles for gravies. They are found in abundance in some parts of Germany, in places where trees have been burned.

Morfil, a coarse woollen material used in France for making sacks to contain oil or linseed cake.

Morine, a name for the coloring matter obtained from old fustic, used principally as a groundwork for other colors, for dyeing woollens and silks.

Moringa oil, a rich fatty substance or oil obtained from the seeds of the *moringha pterygasperma*.

Morocco leather, goat skins tanned with sumac and colored, and polished on the grain or hair side, and extensively used in the binding of books. In the art of tanning it is said that the workmen of Morocco surpass those of any other country. By the use of two plants found in the mountains, and not known to Europeans, they are enabled to render the skins even

of the lion and panther extremely soft and white. They have also the art of producing very brilliant colors in leather which are believed to be inimitable in Europe. Of the fine leather known by the name of morocco, the yellow kind comes from Morocco proper, the green from Tafilet, and the red from Fez. For the manufacture of the ordinary morocco leather of commerce the best goat-skins, it is said, come from Switzerland. Those known as Tampico skins from Mexico are also excellent. An imitation morocco leather used in the United States is made of sheep-skins. The skins are sometimes split, and the upper or grain side tanned with sumac and dyed to imitate morocco, which is used for pocket-books and other purposes requiring little wear, while the underside is prepared with alum, making a white leather.

Morphine, a valuable medicinal drug obtained by various processes from opium.

Mortars, vessels of metal, agate, porcelain, or marble, used by the apothecaries in the preparation of medicines. Agate mortars are imported, and are admitted free of duty.

Mortgage on goods. Personal property may, at least in some of the States, be mortgaged, and the mortgagor retain possession of the property; but the conditions and requirements of the law must be very strictly complied with. A dealer in merchandise cannot mortgage his stock and provide in the mortgage that it should operate upon goods and merchandise acquired subsequently to the execution of the mortgage. No one can make a mortgage on property which he does not own, or which is not in his possession at the time.

Mortling, pelt wool; wool from the fleece of a dead sheep.

Mosaic gold, a compound of tin with mercury and sulphur, extensively employed as a substitute for gold leaf in the manufacture of cheap picture-frames, and in ornamental paper-work. The term has also been applied to a superior kind of brass, and to a yellow alloy of copper, zinc, and gold. The name is also given to bronze-powder.

Mosaics, fragments of different colored substances, usually glass or stones, imbedded by cement, and the colors succeeding each other in determinate order, so as to produce the effect of pictures.

Mosaic wood-work. Wood mosaics are formed of rods of wood, varying in color, laid one upon the other, and cemented together so that the pattern, as with glass mosaics, is produced by the ends of the rods.

Mosaic wool-work, rugs, railway wrappers, and imitations of Wilton carpets, or other articles on which figures or pictures are produced, by different colored woollen yarns, in the manner of mosaics; largely produced by the Messrs. Crossleys, at Halifax, England.

Moselle, the name given to a light wine produced at Moselle, on the Rhine.

Moss-agate, a variety of chalcedony, inclosing moss-like markings of various shades.

Mother-clove bark, a drug bark obtained from the *caryophyllus aromatica.*

Mother-of-pearl, the hard internal layer of certain shells, which have variegated and changing colors. The large oysters of the Indian seas, known as the pearl oysters, furnish the shells which are most available for the purposes of manufacture. The finest mother-of-pearl is found around the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormus in the Persian Gulf, at Cape Comorin, and among some of the Australian seas. It is mostly used for inlaid works, buttons, fine toys, etc. There are several commercial varieties of these shells: the white, which comes from China and Singapore; the yellow edge, from Manilla; a very pure white from Bombay and South America, and the black from the South Sea Islands.

Mountain blue, a blue pigment, better known as mineral blue; a blue copper ore.

Mountain cork, a kind of asbestos so light as to float in water, and in which the fibres are so interlaced as not to be perceptible; in feel and texture resembling cork.

Mountain dew, the name given to Scotch Highland whiskey that has paid no excise duty.

Mountain green, a beautiful ore of copper, somewhat resembling malachite, called by mineralogists *chrysocolla.*

Mountain leather, a kind of asbestos, which occurs in flat, flexible pieces, and the fibres so interlaced that the fibrous structure is not apparent; the same as mountain cork.

Mountain meal, an earthy mineral found in Tuscany, the bricks made from which are so light as to float in water.

Mountain paper, a name for mountain leather when found in very thin laminæ.

Mountain rice, a kind of rice grown in the uplands.

Mountain tallow, a yellowish white, greasy, mineral tallow. It occurs either flaky like spermaceti, or subgranular like beeswax, and at 115° melts into a transparent and colorless liquid, which becomes opaque and quite white on cooling. Found in Moravia and near Newcastle.

Mountain tar, a name for petroleum.

Mountain tea, the leaves of the *gaultheria procumbeus,* a small evergreen trailing plant, used in some parts as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Mountain tobacco, a name for a species of arnica; a drug.

Mountain wood, a variety of asbestos resembling wood, and harder than mountain leather or mountain cork.

Mounting, the setting to a gem.

Mountings, the plain or plated articles of hardware, etc., used in the trimming or ornamentation and completion of harnesses, carriages, guns, etc.

Mourning goods, black bombazine, black crape, black hose and gloves, and white lisse, and black, and black-and-white fabrics generally.

Mourning store, a store where such materials and fabrics are sold as are known as mourning goods.

Mousseline de laine, muslin made of wool; a plain-woven, fine, thin, woollen fabric, manufactured in France. It is used for ladies' dresses, and is found in all colors, and is always woven in the gray and colored in the piece; an article manufactured in England and in the United States, and sold under the same name, and of similar appearance, is composed of wool mixed with cotton.

Moxa, a kind of inflammable substance prepared in China from a shrub known as *artemisia moxa.* It is employed by surgeons to produce eschars, instead of the actual cautery. Moxa is made in France from other substances, but none have supplanted the Chinese.

Mozambique, a kind of silk and worsted stuff for ladies' dresses.

Mucilage, an adhesive liquid of gum or other substance, usually kept on the counting-house table in a small cone glass bottle, for convenience in putting up or sealing documents, papers, etc., for the mail.

Mulberry bark, the strong pliable bark of a species of mulberry, furnishing a valuable material for the dresses of the South Sea Islanders and Chinese.

Mulberry-juice, the juice of the ripe fruit of the black mulberry-tree.

Mulberry oil, a flavoring essence consisting chiefly of suberic ether.

Mulberry, the yellow fustic of Rio de Janeiro, a variety of the *morus.*

Mules, mongrel horses, the offspring of a mare by an ass. They are hardy, sure-footed, and cheaply kept; and, although inferior in size, are much used as substitutes for horses in various kinds of employment. They are largely raised in Kentucky, and driven to the Eastern States to market, where they are always in demand. Sold usually in pairs — seldom bought or sold singly.

Mule twist, a term applied to cotton yarn in *cops,* as spun on the machine called a mule; in distinction to yarn spun on frames and wound on spools, known as water twist.

Mulhouse blue, a name given to one of the aniline colors, produced at Mulhouse in France.

Mull, an inferior kind of madder, consisting of the pieces which have been separated by fanning or sifting, and pulverizing the smaller roots of the other kinds.

Mull, a thin and soft muslin used for dresses and trimmings. The kinds known to the trade are Swiss mulls, mull-mulls, and India mulls.

Multum, a name under which a stupefying mixture of *cocculus indicus* and other ingredients for adulterating beer is sold.

Mum, a malt liquor made of the malt of wheat, with the addition of oat and bean meal.

Mungo, an artificial wool first brought out or used in Battey, England, about the year 1834. It is formed by tearing to pieces and completely disintegrating old woollen cloths of fine quality, or garments, or pieces or clippings of new cloth, which is mixed with pure wool, and used in the manufacture of cloths and overcoatings. It is said to derive its name from the obstinate assertion of a Yorkshire manufacturer that "*it mun go,*" when his workmen complained that it would not go, or could not be used. Probably not less than 20,000,000 of lbs. of mungo are produced annually. Battey, in Yorkshire, England, is the place where it is most largely produced.

Munjeet, the commercial name for the root of *rubia mungista,* a species of madder-root grown in the mountainous regions of Hindostan, and known also in trade as East Indian madder. About 500,000 lbs. are annually exported from Calcutta, in small packets or bundles of about 20 lbs.

Munjistine, an orange coloring matter obtained from munjeet.

Muntz's metal, a brass or composition metal, of copper, 50; zinc, 41; and about 4 of lead; used for sheathing vessels, and for ships' bolts (not always made exactly of these proportions), named after its inventor. It is also called sheathing metal, and about 10,000 tons of it are annually made at Birmingham, England.

Murexide, a brilliant purple coloring matter, or dyeing material, obtained from guano.

Muriatic acid, or spirit of salt; it is produced from salt and diluted sulphuric acid, is used in medicine, and is of great value in the arts as a solvent of metals.

Muscadine, a name for muscatel wine.

Muscatel wine, a wine of Languedoc, in France, made from the muscadine grapes.

Muscatel raisins, a fine quality of raisins of the muscatel grape, of Malaga, in Spain. The muscatel is considered the finest raisin in the world. In its preparation no art is used; the grapes are merely placed in the sun and frequently turned.

Muscovado, the trade name for the dark unrefined sugar of commerce.

Muscovy glass, a name for the thin sheets of *mica*. The name originated in the use of these mica plates in Russia for lanterns and windows instead of glass.

Mushrooms, a tribe of fungus plants, the only kind of which enter into commerce is the *agaricus campestris*. They are imported from Europe in small tin cases. In Russia they constitute an important article of food.

Mushroom spawn, the seeds of the mushroom; sold by gardeners.

Music, the usual trade name for the printed music sold by music dealers.

Musical instruments. These are usually arranged into three classes—wind instruments, string instruments, and those in which the sound is produced by concussion. Most of the first two named are imported from France or Germany; but pianos and parlor organs manufactured in the United States stand unrivalled, and large numbers of them are exported to every civilized country. Musical instruments are generally admitted at a much lower rate of duty than toys, and it is often a difficult matter to determine precisely at what point a brass trumpet or a fiddle, or an accordeon or other instrument, runs into or becomes a toy. A house in New York imported what they termed a "bird musical box," and entered it as a musical instrument. It was a box manufactured of gold, and on touching a spring the lid flew open, and an artificial bird flew up and sang a tune, and the lid closed. There was an apartment at one end of the box for snuff. It was decided to be a "gold snuff-box with musical attachment," and not a musical instrument.—*Dec. May* 18, 1859.

Musk, a peculiar aromatic substance found in a sac near the navel of a small male quadruped called the musk-deer, which inhabits the mountains of Eastern Asia. It is used as a drug and in perfumery. As found in commerce it is solid and granular, of a peculiar and well-known odor, the size of the grains varying from that of a pin's head to that of a pea. Two kinds are known in trade, the Chinese and the Russian; the latter is always found in the original musk-bag as cut from the belly of the animal. The Chinese musk, which is the most highly valued, frequently exhibits evidence of having been opened, and hence leading to a suspicion that the bags have undergone some artificial treatment. Musk is adulterated mostly by the seeds of *hibiscus abelmoschus*, the musk-seed of the Hindoos. The musk-deer is hunted for its skin as well as for the musk. The average amount obtained from a full-grown deer is about one ounce; but, as many of them are killed young, the pods or sacs in the market probably do not average over half an ounce.

Musk-rat skins and fur, the skins and fur of an American rodent, also called musquash and musk-beaver. The fur, which is of a cheap kind, is used by hatters.

Musk-soap, a toilet soap covered with brown ochre and perfumed with the tincture of musk.

Muslin, a fine, thin cotton material or fabric, originally manufactured at Mosul, in Asia, whence its name. The name is now applied to a great variety of cotton fabrics manufactured in the United States, France, and England—as book muslin, cambric muslin, jaconet muslin, mull, and others; also to coarser and heavier cotton goods, as shirting and sheeting muslins. Muslins may be white, dyed, or printed.

Muslinets, a coarse muslin made in England.

Must, the unfermented sweet juice of the grape.

Mustaiba, a close-grained, brown-

colored wood from Brazil, used for turning purposes.

Mustard, the name for the crushed or ground seeds of either the black or the white mustard, a well-known table condiment. The condiment is frequently adulterated with flour and red pepper, colored by turmeric.

Mustard seed, the seeds of the *sinapis nigra*, black mustard, and *sinapis alba*, white mustard. They are manufactured into the condiment known as mustard, and also produce both a fixed and a volatile oil, and are used in various ways by medical practitioners.

Mustard-seed oil, a mild yellow oil expressed from the seeds of several species of mustard. The volatile oil obtained from black and white mustard seed is usually called oil of mustard. An oil from the rape or some other variety of brassica is largely exported from India to Europe under the name of mustard-seed oil, most of which is used in dressing woollen goods.

Myrabalons, a commercial name for the dried fruit of the *moluccana* and other species of *termenalin*, imported from India for tanners and dyers, and as a substitute for nut-galls for making ink, usually imported in bags containing about 160 lbs. The exports from Bombay to England and the United States amount to 50,000 bags annually; also, the name under which a kind of dried plums are imported from Italy.

Myrrh, a fragrant gum resin obtained from the myrrh tree, *balsamodendron myrrha*, common in Arabia. It is met with in commerce in angular pieces, and in grains of which the largest do not exceed the size of a filbert. That which comes from Abyssinia is very soft, and can be cut like tallow; it is used in medicine, and enters largely into tooth powders. It is usually packed in chests of 160 to 200 lbs. "Myrrh in sorts" is the name given to a variety of inferior and adulterated kinds. To pass the custom-house the drug must afford 30 per cent. of pure myrrh resin, and 50 per cent. of gum.

Myrtle wax, a yellowish green brittle wax obtained from the candleberry myrtle.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

N.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Nails	Clous	Nägel	Nagels	Chiodi	Clavos
Nankeen	Nankin	Nankin	Nankin	Nanquino	Nanquin
Naphtha	Naphte	Naphtha	Naftha	Nafta	Nafta
Naples	Naples [bœuf	Neapel	Napels	Napoli	Nápoles
Neats-foot oil	Huile de pied de	Ochsenfüssefett			Aceite de manitas
Needles	Aiguilles	Nadeln	Naalden	Aghi	Agujas
Net proceeds	Net produit	Nettobetrag	Netto-provenu	Prodotto netto	Producto neto
Net weight	Poids-net	Nettogewicht	Netto-gewigt	Peso netto	Peso neto
New Orleans	Nouvelle Orléans	Neu Orleans	Nieuw Orleans	Nuovo Orlean	Nueva Orleans
New York	New York	Neu York	Nieuw York	Nuovo York	Nueva York
Nicaragua wood	Bois de sang	Blutholz	Nicaragua hout	Legno Sanguig- [no	Palo de sangre
Nickel	Nickel	Nickel			Niquel
Nitre	Nitre ; salpêtre	Salpeter	Salpeter	Nitro ; Salnitro	Nitro ; Salitre
Nitric acid	Acide nitrique	Salpetersäure	Zaltpeterzuur	Acido nitrica	Acido nitrico
Norway	Norvége	Norwegen	Noorwegen	Norvegia	Noruega [lico
Notary	Notaire	Notar	Notaris	Notajo [dicare	Escribano pub-
Notice	Indiquer ; aviser	Anzeigen	Berigten	Annunziare ; in-	Advertir; indicar
Number	Nombre	Anzahl	Aantal	Numero ; quanti-	Numero ; cuantia
Nutmegs	Muscades	Muskatnüsse	Nootmuskaat	Noce moscate [ta	Nuezes moscadas
Nux vomica	Noix vomique	Brechnuss		Noci vomiche	Nuez vomica

N.

Nacaret, a fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of a pale red color, which ladies rub upon their face to brighten their complexion. The term is derived from the Spanish word *nacar*, which signifies mother-of-pearl. The nacaret of Portugal is a crape or fine linen fabric, dyed of a pale red color with an orange cast.

Nacre, one of the names for mother-of-pearl.

Nagasaki, the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world. The foreign trade of the city, and of the empire until a recent period, was open only to the Chinese and Dutch; but now, under treaty stipulations, it is also open to European and American traders. The large expectations of trade entertained at the time of the opening of the Japanese ports, have not as yet been realized, though there is a good foundation laid for a large and increasing commerce between the United States and Japan; and the subtle and powerful agencies of steam and electricity, now coöperating in its extension and development, will no doubt lead to a profitable and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse between these two countries. The chief exports to the United States are teas and silks. The principal Japanese coins are the gold cobang and the silver itziboo. The itziboo is worth about 1*s.* 5*d.* sterling, say 34 cents ; and the cobang is equal to 4 itziboos ; but the moneys, as well as the weights and measures, since the commercial treaties, are in a state of transition, and are too uncertain and indefinite to admit of accurate American or European equivalent denominations.

Nail, a measure of length 2¼ inches, or the 16th part of a yard.

Nail brushes, toilet brushes made of bristles.

Nails, small pieces of iron somewhat tapering and pointed at one end, with a head or flange at the other. They are either wrought or cut; the former are made by hand from rods of iron; the latter, which constitute the great bulk of the trade, are cut from iron plates by machinery. They are generally packed in kegs of 100 lbs. each, and the size is marked on the end of the keg. The usual sizes are distinguished as 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, and 30 *penny;* larger ones are called spikes. Nails were at one time sold by the 100; and the terms *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, etc., referred

to such nails as were sold at four pence, six pence, ten pence, etc., per hundred nails. The length of the nails of that day was the same as the nails that are now known by these designations. The terms are said to have originated at Sheffield, England. The phrase is also thus accounted for: The term penny is said to be a corruption of pound:—thus, a 4-penny nail was such that 1,000 of them weighed 4 lbs.; a 10-penny nail such that 1,000 of them weighed 10 lbs.

In addition to the sizes, there are a great many sorts or varieties of nails, which are frequently named either from the uses to which they are applied or from their shape:—thus, horse-shoe nails, shingle nails, floor nails, etc. The very small nails with large heads used by saddlers and for laying down carpets are called tacks; those with heads only on one side are called brads; very large nails are called spikes; the small, neat, round nails made of wire, and known as French nails, are called in trade, *pointes de Paris*. Those made from metals other than iron do not fall under the general head of nails as a term in commerce, but are always designated by the name of the metal, as brass nails, copper nails, etc. The following table shows the length of the various sizes, and the number of nails in a pound:

3-penny	1	inch long	557	per pound.
4 "	1¼	"	353	"
5 "	1¾	"	232	"
6 "	2	"	167	"
7 "	2¼	"	141	"
8 "	2½	"	101	"
10 "	2¾	"	98	"
12 "	3	"	54	"
20 "	3½	"	34	"
Spikes	4	"	16	"
"	4½	"	12	"
"	5	"	10	"
"	6	"	7	"
"	7	"	5	"

Name, the business designation of a mercantile house or firm, as, such and such parties do business under the *name* of Brown, Brothers, & Co., which latter is the *name* of the firm, though it may be composed of many other individuals of different names. The firm-names of old established mercantile houses are frequently continued for years after the individuals who composed the firms have ceased to be partners, and often for half a century or more after every one of the original parties are dead. In the State of New York it was thought that this use of a firm-name by successors to the business was liable to abuse, and amounted to a kind of false pretense; and in the year 1833 a law was passed, "to prevent persons from transacting business under fictitious names," and providing that "no person shall hereafter transact business in the name of a partner not interested in his firm, and where the designation 'and Company,' or '& Co.' is used, it shall represent an actual partner or partners." But subsequently, in the year 1849, a law was passed which declared that the act of 1833 "shall not apply to commercial copartnerships located and transacting business in foreign countries, but they may use their styles or firms of their houses in this State." This law was again modified in the year 1854, so as to allow the use of any copartnership name to be continued by some or any of the copartners, their assigns, or appointees, provided that on every change of the persons continuing such use, a certificate shall be filed with the clerk of the county, and the same be published in one or more newspapers in the county, declaring the person or persons dealing under such name, with their place or places of abode, and restricting the provisions of the act to such firms or copartnerships only as have business relations with foreign countries. Every ship or vessel of the United States is required by law to have her *name*, and the *name* of the port to which she belongs, painted on her stern, on a black ground, in white letters, of not less than three inches in length.

Namur oil, a fragrant oil obtained from a species of andropogan, a kind of grass growing in the East Indies.

Nankeen, or *nankin*, the commercial name for a kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth, manufactured chiefly in the province of Kyang-nan, or Nankin, and in other parts of China, from a native cotton of a brown-yellow hue. This fabric is well known in the United States, and usually comes in pieces of seven yards, and eighteen inches in width; but the imitations made in England and the United States, though inferior, especially in the durability of color, are afforded so much cheaper, that the importation of the real nankeen has virtually ceased, and the imitations are largely exported to India, and even to China. The color of the American and English nankeens is imparted by means of oak-bark, annotto, alum, and other substances.

Nansooks, the trade-name for a kind of soft finished muslins, either plain, striped, or plaided, commonly put up in pieces of twenty yards, and from thirty to thirty-one inches wide. Also called Nainsooks.

Nap, the pile or face of a piece of cloth or velvet.

Naphtha, an inflammable colorless liquid of bituminous odor; both a natural and an artificial product. The article most generally known in commerce under this name is the lighter oil obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, or from petroleum. It is used in the preparation of varnishes, for dissolving gums, as an illuminating oil, as a substitute for spirits of turpentine in mixing paints, and for other purposes.

Naphthaline, a product of coal naphtha, the acid which forms the starting-point of the aniline colors, and has important uses in the arts in the production of other commercial products.

Napier's bones, a set of rods made of bones, or of ivory, or horn, contrived by Lord Napier for facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division—a kind of movable multiplication table.

Naples soap, a toilet soap made of lamb's suet, olive oil, or oil of ben, tincture of ambergris, tincture of musk, and some essential oil.

Naples yellow, a yellow pigment, in Italy called *giallolino*, said to be prepared from antimony, lead, and zinc—formerly made by a secret process at Naples.

Napoleon, a French gold coin of the value of about $3.75.

Narcotics, medicines or substances which produce sleep or stupor.

Nard, an odoriferous shrub, called also Indian nard, the *lavandula spica*, used by the Orientals as a spice.

Narrow cloths, woollen cloths under 52 inches in width.

Narwhal ivory, the ivory of commerce which is furnished from the horns or tusks of narwhals.

National Banks, banking institutions established in the United States, under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed June 3, 1864.

The act provides for the establishment in the Treasury Department of a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency; the chief officer of said bureau to be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, who is to act under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, on whose recommendation he is to be appointed by the President and Senate.

The act also provides that suitable rooms shall be assigned in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the currency bureau, and that associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons not less than five; and that each association, under their hands, shall make an Organization Certificate, which shall specify the name assumed by the association, the place where the banking business is to be transacted, the amount of capital stock, the number of shares into which it is divided, the names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them; said certificate to be acknowledged and transmitted to the Comptroller.

No association shall be organized with a less capital than $100,000, nor, in a city whose population exceeds 50,000 persons, with a less capital than $200,000; but banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants. The affairs of every association shall be managed by not less than five directors, all of whom must be citizens of the United States, and each one of whom shall own in his own right at least ten shares of the capital stock; the capital stock shall be divided into shares of $100 each; and shareholders are held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Preliminary to the commencement of banking business, every association shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, United States registered bonds to an amount not less than $30,000, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and by him safely kept in his office, in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as a security for the redemption and payment of any circulating notes delivered to such association. The association making such transfer shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned, equal in

amount to 90 per cent. of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than 5 per cent. per annum; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes exceed the amount of capital actually paid in.

The act further provides that the entire amount of notes for circulation shall not exceed $300,000,000. (An additional amount of $54,000,000 is authorized by act of July

The following Statement shows the number of Banks, Amount of Capital, Amount of Bonds Deposited, and Circulation in each State and Territory, as they stood October 1, 1870.

	Number in operation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Circulation issued.
Maine	61	$9,155,000 00	$8,406,750	$7,901,056
New Hampshire	41	4,835,000 00	4,877,000	4,540,535
Vermont	42	7,460,012 50	6,732,500	6,269,900
Massachusetts	207	87,522,000 00	65,263,000	62,528,720
Rhode Island	62	20,364,800 00	14,198,100	13,442,430
Connecticut	81	25,056,820 00	19,759,100	18,849,745
New York	292	113,497,741 00	76,903,800	79,051,860
New Jersey	54	11,690,350 00	10,782,150	10,193,065
Pennsylvania	196	50,360,390 00	44,433,300	42,202,030
Maryland	31	13,240,202 50	10,015,750	9,865,050
Delaware	11	1,428,185 00	1,348,200	1,298,025
District of Columbia	3	1,350,000 00	1,286,000	1,379,000
Virginia	18	2,725,000 00	2,527,000	2,288,880
West Virginia	14	2,216,400 00	2,245,450	2,131,200
Ohio	130	23,304,700 00	20,399,200	19,851,715
Indiana	69	13,377,000 00	12,839,350	11,816,855
Illinois	84	13,095,000 00	11,610,350	10,839,080
Michigan	41	5,785,010 00	4,552,100	4,230,755
Wisconsin	34	2,720,000 00	2,740,050	2,745,050
Iowa	43	4,002,000 00	3,819,650	3,831,135
Minnesota	17	1,840,000 00	1,798,200	1,687,950
Kansas	5	410,000 00	412,000	428,800
Missouri	20	7,869,300 00	5,033,250	4,765,470
Kentucky	18	3,160,000 00	3,042,200	2,573,560
Tennessee	16	2,081,300 00	1,835,300	1,589,270
Louisiana	2	1,300,000 00	1,258,000	1,272,020
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	66,000
Nebraska	2	500,000 00	225,000	177,100
Colorado	3	350,000 00	297,000	264,300
Georgia	8	1,815,000 00	1,546,000	1,249,600
North Carolina	6	840,000 00	638,600	539,900
South Carolina	3	1,081,100 00	374,000	333,000
Alabama	2	400,000 00	310,500	369,200
Nevada	1	250,000 00	155,000	131,700
Oregon	1	200,000 00	200,000	88,500
Texas	4	525,000 00	505,000	492,245
Arkansas	2	200,000 00	200,000	183,500
Utah	1	250,000 00	150,000	171,500
Montana	1	100,000 00	40,000	36,000
Idaho	1	100,000 00	75,000	65,200
Total	1,627	436,478,811 00	342,833,850	331,738,901

12, 1870.) The Comptroller is authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes in blank, of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, three dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association to pay on demand. Not more than one-sixth of the notes furnished shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and after specie payment shall be resumed, no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Such notes are authorized to be issued and circulated as money and shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues, to the United States, except for duties on imports; and for all debts owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

The bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States for the security of circulating notes shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed, the banking associations receiving and appropriating to their own use the interest on the bonds which they respectively transferred to the Treasurer.

The banking associations may hold such real estate as shall be necessary for their immediate accommodations, and such as shall be taken to secure debts previously contracted.

The banks so organized may charge interest on loans and discounts at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, except where the bank rate of interest is less than seven per cent. by the laws of the State or Territory in which the bank is located.

The law also provides that every association in the cities hereafter named, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits; and every other association shall, at all times, have an amount equal at least to 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits. Three-fifths of said 15 per cent. may consist of balances due to an association, available for the redemption of its circulating notes, from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, organized under this act in the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukie, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and Washington City. And each bank organized in any of the above-named cities shall select a bank in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. Each of such associations may keep one-half of its lawful money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York; and each association not organized within the cities named shall select an association in either of the cities named, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par.

Every association shall take and receive at par for any debt or liability, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act. Upon any failure on the part of an association to redeem its notes, the Comptroller of the Currency may appoint a receiver, sell the bonds pledged for its circulation at public auction in New York City, and proceed at once to wind up its affairs.

Native, a term used to denote metallic ores which are pure metals, as the native copper ore on Lake Superior, the native quicksilver at Almaden in Spain, etc., etc.

Natrolite, a yellowish brown mineral which takes a high polish, and is used for ornaments; found in Switzerland, Nova Scotia, and Saxony.

Natron, the commercial name for an impure carbonate of potash, a native sesquicarbonate of soda, employed in the manufacture of glass, soap, bleaching, and for other purposes. It is found on the sides of the Natron Lakes in Egypt. In Colombia it is dug up in vast quantities under the name of *urao*, and in Northern Africa it is called *trona*.

Nature printing, printing performed by a technical and peculiar process whereby plants and other objects are reproduced upon paper "in a manner so truthful that only a close inspection re-

veals the fact of their being copies; and so distinctly sensible to even touch are the impressions, that is difficult to persuade those unacquainted with the manipulation that they are an emanation of the printing-press. The distinguishing feature of the process consists, firstly, in impressing natural objects, such as plants, mosses, seaweed, and feathers, into plates of metal, causing, as it were, the objects to engrave themselves by pressure; secondly, in being able to take such casts or copies of the impressed plates as can be printed from by the ordinary copper-plate press.

Nautical instruments, quadrants, sextants, telescopes, sand-glasses, compasses, logs, log-lines, and other instruments used in navigation.

Naval, pertaining to ships or shipping.

Naval officer, an officer of the customs, appointed by the President of the United States, who receives, in addition to his salary, an equal amount of the fines, penalties, and forfeitures, with the collector and surveyor of the port. He is required to receive copies of all manifests and entries, and together with the collector, estimate all duties on imports, and keep a separate record thereof, countersign all permits, clearances, certificates, and other documents granted by the collector, examine the collector's abstract of duties, and other accounts of receipts, bonds, and expenditures, and if found correct to certify them. In other words, custom-house papers, after being signed and certified by the collector or his deputies, are sent to the naval officer to be signed by him also, or by his deputies. The office is one of large emoluments, light duties, and slight responsibility.

Naval stores, tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin, spirits of turpentine, sail-cloth, and cordage; ship timber was formerly included (*Anderson's Hist. of Com.*), but now has its own distinct classification.

Navette oil, a valuable rape-seed oil obtained from the navette seeds.

Navette seed, the name for the seeds of the *brassica napus.*

Navigation, the act of traversing the sea, lakes, or rivers, in ships or other vessels. By the Navigation Laws of the United States (Act of Congress of April 29, 1864) it is provided that the following rules and regulations be adopted in the mercantile marine (as well as in the navy of the United States):—

In the following rules every steamship which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing-ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, between sunset and sunrise.

All steam-vessels when under way shall carry—

1. At the foremast-head a bright white light * * * of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

2. On the starboard side, a green light * * * so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead, to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

3. On the port side, a red light * * * so fixed as to throw the red light in the same manner on the port side as the green light on the other side, and to be visible to the same distance.

4. Both the green and red lights be so screened as to prevent their being seen across the bow.

Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white mast-head lights, vertically, in addition to their side-lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships.

Sailing-ships under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white mast-head lights, which they shall never carry.

Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. * * * *

Ships, whether steamships or sailing-ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light, visible all around the

horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

Sailing pilot-vessels shall not carry the lights required by other sailing-vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

Open fishing-boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side-lights required for other vessels, but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing boats or open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets, and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light, and may use a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz.:

1. Steamships under way shall use a steam-whistle, placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

2. Sailing-ships under way shall use a fog-horn.

3. Steamships and sailing ships when not under way shall use a bell.

If two sailing-ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

When two sailing-ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

If two ships, one of which is a sailing-ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such direction as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing-ship.

Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

Every vessel overtaking another vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case, rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner or master or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

River steamers navigating waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico shall carry the following lights, viz.: one red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and aft, and also abeam on their respective sides. All coasting steamers, and those navigating bays, lakes, or other inland waters, other than ferry-boats and those above provided for, shall carry the red and green lights, as prescribed for ocean-going steamers, and in addition thereto a central range of two white lights, the after-light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the vessel; the head-light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel, and the after-light to show all around the horizon.

Nead end, the show end of woollen cloths.

Neat cattle, animals of the bovine genus, as cows, oxen, etc.

Neat's foot oil, an oil obtained in the process of boiling down, from the feet of neat cattle, chiefly calves' feet and sheep's feet; used in softening leather and other purposes. The commercial article is rarely pure, being adulterated with lard and other oils.

Necklaces, ornamental chains of gold or gems, or strings of beads to be worn round the neck by females.

Nectarines, a species of peach, from which it differs chiefly in having a smooth rind and firmer flesh.

Needles, small steel instruments, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; they are manufactured from the best quality of steel, which is reduced to a suitable diameter by a wire-drawing machine, and then subjected to various ingenious mechanical processes, every needle passing through the hands of a great number of operatives before it is ready for sale; when they are all finished, they are arranged according to their lengths, and divided into quantities for packing in papers, by putting into a small balance the equivalent weight of 100 needles, and so measuring them out without the trouble of counting them. They are mostly manufactured in England and in Germany, and come in papers of 25, 50, or 100; 100 of these papers are then packed in a bundle, and 1,000 bundles packed in a case or cask. They are classified as "sharps," "betweens," and "blunts," and vary from Nos. "1" to "10," for ordinary sewing-needles. Besides those noted, there are sewing-machine, knitting, darning, sail, saddlers', crochet, and other kinds.

Needle-work, work sewed, embroidered, or stitched by hand with the needle.

Negotiable, anything the title to which may be transferred to others by simple indorsement and delivery.

Negotiable notes or **bills,** promissory notes or bills drawn to order, and payable at a certain time.

Negotiable paper, foreign and inland bills, bills of exchange, or drafts at sight or on time, promissory notes not matured, and checks on banks,—made payable to order.

Negotiate, to receive and to propose terms; to deliberate upon a proposed agreement; to arrange the terms.

Negotiating paper, the act by which bills of exchange or promissory notes are put into circulation by being passed out of the hands of the original parties to other persons.

Negro corn, a name in the West Indies for the Turkish millet or dhurra.

Negro cloth, a coarse fabric of cotton warp and woollen weft, made largely before the rebellion of 1861, for the planters of the Southern States, to issue to their slaves for clothing.

Negro head, another name for Cavendish tobacco.

Neigelli cloth, a fabric made in India from the sunn hemp.

Nelumbium, a culinary plant cultivated in China, from which is made an excellent kind of arrow-root.

Nepaul paper, a paper made in Nepaul from the bark of a species of *daphne.*

Nepaul tea, the leaves of a species of *osyris*, collected largely on the slopes of the Himalayas, and used by the Hindoos instead of China tea.

Nephrite, a mineral of a leek-green color, passing into gray and greenish white; axe-stone or jade.

Neroli oil, a fragrant essential oil produced by distillation from orange flowers, a peculiarity in which consists in the aroma of the oil being different from that of the orange flowers; used in perfumery. The oil of the orange leaf is sometimes sold as neroli, but it is inferior.

Nest, a number of boxes, tubs, baskets, etc., of different sizes, the one next in order of size being placed within the one immediately next larger, so packed for the convenience of transportation.

Nests, the nests of a certain kind of swallow, peculiar to the Indian Islands, largely in demand in China, where they are held in high esteem as an esculent; the traffic in them is mostly with Java.

Net, the exact amount or weight without tare—that is without the bag, box, or covering; also a textile fabric of knotted meshes.

Net, or **neat,** something pure and unadulterated with any foreign mixture; thus wines are said to be net when not falsified, and other commercial articles are so when freed from impurities.

Net proceeds, the actual return or precise balance after deducting all commercial charges.

Net profits, the balance which appears at the credit side, after deducting

the original cost and all expenses, bad debts, depreciation of stock, or other items which may properly be chargeable to the debtor side of the profit and loss account.

Nettle, several kinds of nettles, as well as the bark of the nettle-tree of Australia, furnish valuable fibres for paper stock. The fibres of the China grass, so called, and the ramie plant, also belong to this genus.

Nettle cloth, a thick cotton cloth japanned and prepared as leather.

Nettle fibre, the fibre of the *urtica* or *bohmeria nivea*, or China grass, now much used with cotton and linen, by English manufacturers in ladies' dress goods, and handkerchiefs.

Nettle-wood, a fine, close-grained wood, the *celtis australis*. It is nearly as compact as box, and takes a very high polish, and is used in France for flutes and for carving.

Net weight, the exact weight of the merchandise without the case or covering.

Neutral salts, combinations of acids and bases which are neither acid nor alkaline, but in which the acid is exactly neutralized by the base.

Neutral tint, a factitious gray pigment. composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions, used by water-color painters.

New crop, the fresh or incoming crop; applied chiefly to agricultural products.

New flour, flour manufactured from newly-harvested grain.

New goods, a fresh supply of recently received, and newly opened, goods and merchandise.

New Jersey tea, the leaves of the *ceanothus americana*, said to be extensively used as a substitute for Chinese tea in North Carolina.

New firm, a change, by the withdrawal, or by the addition, of one or more members of the copartnership.

New house, a newly-established commercial firm or trading concern.

New Orleans, a seaport city on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles from its mouth, and something over 1,600 miles southwest of New York. It is the great emporium of the commerce of the Southwestern States, and, with the exception of New York, has the largest export trade of any city of the Union. The city "possesses unrivalled natural advantages for internal trade. The Mississippi River and its tributaries afford not less than 15,000 miles of navigable waters, communicating with a vast extent of country, illimitable in its resources, exhaustless in fertility, and embracing nearly every variety of climate. Every description of craft is employed in transporting the rich products of the upper regions of the "Father of Waters" to this great southern emporium. At one portion of its levee may be seen hundreds of flat-boats grounded on the "batture," and filled, some with fat cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep; others with hay, corn, potatoes, butter, cheese, apples, and cider. The quay here is piled with lumber, pork, flour, and every variety of agricultural produce, as if the Great Valley had emptied its treasures at the door of New Orleans. Farther on is the steamboat landing, a distinctive feature of this great metropolis. Here all is action, the very water is covered with life. Vessels of immense size move upon its bosom. One is rounding-to in the stream, seeking a mooring; she is covered all over—a mountain of cotton—3,000 bales. Twenty more, freighted with the same natural commodity, are discharging their cargoes at the wharves, while huge piles, bale upon bale and story above story, cover the levee. New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in the world. Immediately above and below the steamboat and flat-boat landings is the foreign and coastwise shipping, extending two or three tier deep for nearly four miles. Here may be seen vessels from all parts of the world, each bearing at its masthead the ensign of the respective nation to which it belongs."—*Lippincott's Gazetteer.*

About one-half of the cotton crop of the United States is received and shipped at this port; and the sugar, molasses, flour, corn, pork, tobacco, and other products of the great valley of the Mississippi swell the commerce of the city to hundreds of millions of dollars. The direct exports to Europe, chiefly cotton, are upwards of $100,000,000 annually. Besides the great river avenue of trade, New Orleans is connected with the Gulf, and with the interior, by canals and railroads; and altogether, from its central and remarkably favorable position, its claims to be the second commercial city on the American continent, with vigilant and severe sanitary regulations, may be maintained.

Pilotage.

For vessels drawing 10 feet of water or less, $3.50 per foot; over 10 feet and under 18, $4.50 per foot; 18 feet and upwards, $5.50 per foot. A fee of $7.50

to $20, according to tonnage, is charged on all vessels entering the port, and a ten days' quarantine on vessels from the Gulf and West Indian ports from May 1 to November 1.

Commissions on Sales.

Sugar, cotton, tobacco, lead, flour, and other produce of the soil	2½ per cent.
Foreign merchandise	5 "
Domestic manufactures	5 "
Purchase and shipment of merchandise or produce	2½ "

Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise, exclusive of charges.

Sugar, molasses, and tobacco	per hhd.,	$1 50
Cotton	" bale,	2 50
Hemp	" "	50
Moss	" "	20
Provisions, or bacon	" hhd.,	50
" "	" tierce,	25
Box pork	" box,	25
Pork, beef, lard, and tallow	" bbl.,	15
Flour, grain, and other dry barrels	" "	8
Lard, nails, and shot	" keg,	5
Lead	" pig,	3
Corn, wheat, beans, oats, and other grain	" bag,	5
Whiskey	" bbl.,	25
Oils	" "	25
Boxes or packages of drygoods, each,	25 cts. to	1 00
Earthen and hardware, per package,	25 cts. to	75
Bar iron and castings	per ton,	1 25
Railroad and pig iron	"	1 00
Hollow ware	"	2 50
Soap, candles, wine, etc	per box,	5
Coffee and spices	" bag,	10
Gunpowder	" keg,	50
Salt	" sack,	5

Storage and labor per month.

Cotton and wool	per bale,	25
Tobacco	" hhd.,	50
Hemp	per bale 300 lbs.,	10
do.	" 600 "	20
do.	" 800 "	25
Moss	per bale,	10
Bagging, Kentucky	"	5
do India	"	25
Gunny bags	"	15
Hides	each,	1½
Railroad and pig iron		50
Bacon and provisions	per hhd.,	25
Pork, beef, lard, etc	" bbl.,	8
Molasses, oil, and whiskey	" "	10
Flour	" "	5
Sugar and molasses	" hhd.,	40
Havana sugar	" box,	12½
Corn, wheat, and other grain	" bag,	4
Coffee and spices		5
Salt		3
Candles, soap, and fish	per box or basket,	4
Raisins, oils, cigars, etc	per box,	4
do. do. do.	half "	2
Nails	per keg,	3
Drygoods	not exceeding 10 feet,	15
do. do.	20 "	20
do. do.	30 "	25
do. do.	50 "	40
Crockery	cask or crate,	30
Hardware	per cask,	40
do.	" bbl.,	10
Liquids	per pipe or hhd.,	40
do.	per ¼ cask or bbl.,	10
Claret	per cask,	20

Weight of grain per bushel.

Wheat and rye	60 pounds.
Corn	56 "
Oats	32 "

Weights.

When vessels are chartered or goods shipped by the ton, and no special agreement respecting the proportion of tonnage which each particular article shall be computed at, the following regulation shall be the standard:—

That the article, the bulk of which shall compose a ton, to equal a ton of heavy materials shall in weight be as follows:

Coffee in casks,	1,568 lbs.;	in bags,	1,830 lbs.
Cocoa "	1,120 lbs.;	"	1,300 lbs.
Pimento "	950 lbs.;	"	1,100 lbs.

Flour, 8 bbls. of 196 lbs.

Beef, pork, tallow, pickled fish, and naval stores, 6 bbls.

Pig and bar iron, lead, and other metals or ore, heavy dye-woods, sugar, rice, honey, or other heavy articles, gross, 2,000 lbs.

Ship bread, in casks, 672: bags, 784; bulk, 896 lbs.

Wines, brandy, and liquids generally, reckoning the full capacity of the casks, wine measure, 200 gallons.

Grain, peas, and beans, in casks, 22 bush.

Grain, peas, and beans, in bulk, 36 bush.

Salt, European, 36 bush.

Salt, West Indian, 31 bush.

Coal, anthracite, 28 bush.

Timber, planks; furs, peltries, in bales or boxes; cotton, wool, or other measurement goods, 40 cubic feet.

Dry hides, 1,120 lbs.

When molasses is shipped by the hogshead without any special agreement, it shall be taken at 110 gallons, estimated on the full capacity of the cask.

New Orleans moss, the commercial name for the fibres obtained from a parasitical plant, the *tillandsia usneoides*, growing in Jamaica and along the shores of the Mississippi. After the plant is gathered it undergoes a preparation to divest it of its bark and pulp; and the fibre, which is used for upholstery purposes, stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc., not only takes the place of horse-hair, but much resembles it, and except by good judges, may be taken for it. It is largely exported to the northern cities from New Orleans, in bales. It is also called Spanish moss, and in Jamaica, "old man's beard."

New styles, relating to mixed materials, patterns, figures, or colors in ladies' dress goods.

New tea, the freshly arrived tea of the last gathered crop.

News agent, a vender of newspapers and periodicals.

News ink, printing ink adapted to newspaper printing, generally of less body than ink for book-work.

Newspapers, are manufactures of a peculiar kind, the traffic in which by newsdealers, giving them a sort of commercial character as articles of purchase and sale. They are the medium through which merchants receive most of their general commercial intelligence, and derive much of their information concerning values of raw materials and staple manufactured

commodities; and, for the purposes of communicating with the public, there is no agency which a merchant employs that is at once so cheap and so effective, as the advertising columns of the newspapers.

New year's day, the first day of January; by statute in the State of New York, and by custom generally elsewhere, a legal and commercial holiday.

New York, a seaport city, situate at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, at the head of the New York upper bay, and about 18 miles from the ocean. "The commercial metropolis of the United States." "The greatest emporium of the New World," and "one of the greatest cities of modern times."—*McCulloch.* "The third in point of wealth and population of the cities of Christendom."—*Lippincott's Gazetteer.* "The greatest commercial city in the world."—*Ency. Brit.* "The commercial emporium of the United States, and the most populous city in the Western Hemisphere."—*Appleton's Cyclopedia.* "No other city in the world which equals New York as a centre of transit."—*Knight's Cyclopedia.* "Its imports and exports embrace every article which enters into the trade of the Union."—*Waterson's Cyclopedia of Commerce.* "The shipping of New York is far greater than that of any other port, London not excepted.—*McCulloch.*

The city is indebted for its commercial prosperity to its admirable situation, and to the conveniences and facilities which it affords to foreign as well as to domestic trade. Vessels of the largest size sail directly up to the city with almost any wind, at almost any stage of the tide. Reaching the city, they anchor in one of the safest and most magnificent harbors in the world; or, if they wish to come alongside of the piers, they find in any of the docks ample depth of water to enable them to lie close to the wharf. The harbor is not impeded by ice in winter; the city is free from plague or pestilence in summer. By railroads it is connected with all the Atlantic and Western cities; by canals and river navigation as well as railroads, with the Lakes, with the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific. Vessels are here freighted with the least loss of time; crews furnished with the least trouble or expense. Ships' stores and ship chandlery at a moment's notice may be commanded in any variety, to any extent. Dry docks afford all necessary conveniences for repairs; skilled workmen are at hand to perform the service. Merchandise is handled, stored, and insured, at the most reasonable rates; and sales for cash, at the market prices, promptly effected on goods of any kind, in amounts without any limit.

Nearly 3,000 foreign vessels visit the city yearly; 5,000 vessels from foreign ports make entry at the custom-house. Three thousand sailing vessels and between six and seven hundred steam vessels belong to the port; and one hundred thousand coasting vessels, ships, brigs, schooners, and sloops, arrive and depart every year.

The bay is constantly enlivened by moving palaces, floating under the flags of all nations; the wharves and piers are covered with crates, casks, ceroons, boxes, and bales, containing merchandise from every quarter of the globe, from every island of the ocean. The products of the nation are brought here to exchange for those of other lands; the wealth of the nation here concentrates for convenience of investment, or for facilities of exchange.

The establishment of numerous lines of sailing packet-ships for European ports secured for the city of New York at an early day the principal European trade; and the ocean steam lines, which in part succeeded them, connecting the city with Scotland, Ireland, England, France, the West India Islands, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Indian Seas, gave a new, probably a perpetual, lease to her merchants, for a vastly extended trade, over an immensely larger foreign field. To-day, in all else but in the inter-continental money exchanges, New York is the foremost commercial city on the globe. To gain the supremacy over London in this also is among the contemplated achievements of the future. The higher rates of interest, and the generally more expensive modes of transacting business in New York, render it probable, however, that London will retain her ascendancy in this department for a long time to come.

A majority of the merchants of New York are American citizens by birth; and next in point of numbers, are citizens by adoption from Great Britain and Germany. English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian merchants are also numerous, and at the head of established houses are largely engaged in the import and export trades with their respective countries; while Turks, Greeks, Persians, Russians,

and natives of other countries, are occasionally, and temporarily, found either engaged in regular commercial pursuits, or occupied in special mercantile negotiations.

The imports at New York constitute about two-thirds of all the foreign goods landed in the United States, and the exports about two-fifths of all that are shipped from the different ports. The direct foreign exports of cotton from New Orleans and Mobile causes the discrepancy in the relative amounts of exports and imports at New York.

The foreign imports at New York for three successive years (the figures showing the foreign gold cost), and the exports for the same period (the figures, except the amounts for specie, representing the prices in currency), were as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1868.....	251,193,834	234,907,701
1869.....	306,357,673	227,335,154
1870.....	315,200,002	254,137,208

Included in the above were the imports and exports of specie, as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1868.....	7,685,889	70,841,599
1869.....	15,788,462	32,108,448
1870.....	11,864,664	58,191,475

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, which entered and cleared from New York during the year ending June 30, 1870, were:—

American vessels. 2,142...1,007,483 tons.
Foreign vessels... 2,691...2,085,703 tons.

The arrivals of vessels from foreign countries for the year average about 100 each week. During the year 1870, for example, the arrivals were as follows:—

American—207 steamships, 240 ships, 319 barks, 476 brigs, 768 schooners, 176 other vessels.

British—459 steamships, 146 ships, 373 barks, 640 brigs, 357 schooners, 3 yachts.

German—96 steamships, 42 ships, 123 barks, 47 brigs, 1 schooner, 1 galley.

Dutch—1 ship, 8 barks, 17 brigs, 9 schooners.

Norwegian—3 ships, 77 barks, 15 brigs.

Italian—2 ships, 43 barks, 39 brigs.

Spanish—1 steamship, 5 barks, 12 brigs, 3 schooners, 2 frigates.

French—26 steamships, 2 ships, 4 barks, 3 brigs, 2 ships-of-war.

Austrian—14 barks, 1 brig.

Portuguese—4 ships, 2 barks, 11 brigs, 1 schooner.

Danish—12 barks, 21 brigs, 2 schooners.

Swedish—11 barks, 10 brigs.

Belgian—2 ships, 1 bark.

Russian—5 barks, 1 brig.

Mexican—2 brigs, 3 schooners.

Brazilian—3 brigs.

Argentine—4 barks.

Nicaraguan—1 bark.

Liberian—1 bark.

Total for the year 1870 from foreign ports, 4,860; for the year 1869 the total was 5,364.

No report is made nor record taken of the vessels that arrive at and depart from New York from any of the ports of the United States, but the number is estimated by the enrolling officers in the custom house to be about 100,000 annually.

New York is not only the depository of foreign merchandise, it is also the great central emporium of American products. Merchants from every section of the country meet here to sell and to buy; and thus it necessarily becomes the chief distributing point on the American continent, for domestic as well as for imported goods.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS

Recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, to be charged where no express agreement to the contrary exists (1871).

BANKING.

	PER CENT.
On purchase of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including the drawing of Bills for payment of same	1
On sale of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee	1
On purchase or sale of Specie and Bullion	½
Remittances in Bills of Exchange	½
Remittances in Bills of Exchange, with guarantee	1
Drawing or Endorsing Bills of Exchange	1
Collecting Dividends on Stocks, Bonds, or other Securities	½
Collecting interest on Bonds and Mortgages	1
Receiving and paying Moneys on which no other commission is received	½
Procuring acceptance of Bills of Exchange payable in Foreign Countries	¼
On issuing Letters of Credit to Travellers, exclusive of Foreign Bankers' charge	1
Where Bills of Exchange are remitted for Collection, and returned under protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, the same commissions are to be charged as though they were duly accepted and paid.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On sales of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and General Merchandise, usually sold in large quantities, and on credit under 6 months, or for cash	5
On sales of Manufactured Goods, and other articles usually sold on long credits, for commissions and guarantee	7½
On sales of Manufactured Goods, and other articles usually sold on long credits, for Commissions and guarantee, for cash	5

	PER CENT.
On purchase and shipment of Merchandise with funds in hand, on cost and charges	2½
Collecting delayed and litigated Accounts	5½
Effecting Marine Insurance, on amount insured	½
No charge to be made for effecting Insurance on property consigned.	
Landing and reshipping of Goods from vessels in distress—on value of Invoice	2½
Landing and reshipping of Goods from vessels in distress—on Specie and Bullion	½
Receiving and forwarding Merchandise entered at Custom-House, on Invoice value 1 per cent., and on expenses incurred	2½
On Consignments of Merchandise withdrawn or reshipped, full commissions are to be charged, to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and one-half commission on the residue of the value.	
On giving Bonds that Passengers will not become a burden on the City—on the amount of the Bonds	2½
The risk of loss by robbery, fire (unless Insurance be ordered), theft, popular tumult, and all other unavoidable occurrences, is, in all cases, to be borne by the owners of the Goods, provided due diligence has been exercised in the care of them.	

SHIPPING.

On purchase or sale of Vessels	2½
Disbursements and Outfit of Vessels	2½
Procuring Freight and Passengers for Europe, East Indies, and Domestics Ports	2½
Procuring Freight and Passengers for West Indies, South America, and other places	5
Procuring Freight and Passengers for Foreign Vessels, in all cases	5
Collecting Freight	2½
Collecting Insurance Losses of all kinds	2½
Chartering Vessels on amount of Freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the Charter Parties are signed	2½
But no Charter to be considered binding till a memorandum, or one of the copies of the Charter, has been signed.	
On giving Bonds for Vessels under attachment in litigated cases—on amount of Liability	2½

The foregoing Commission to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.

RATES OF STORAGE AND LABOR.

Chargeable on Unclaimed Goods, at United States Private Bonded Warehouses. Approved by the Chamber of Commerce, and in force, 1871.

	Storage. *Cts.*	Labor. *Cts.*	St'r'ge. *Cts.*	L'b'r. *Cts.*
Ale or Porter, in hhds.	20	20		
Ale or Porter (bottles), in barrels	8	8		
Ale or Porter (bottles), in casks	15	15	to 20	20
Alcohol, in puncheons	30	30	to 40	40
Anvils, loose	4	4		
Anvils, in casks	30	30	to 40	40
Antimony, in casks	20	20	to 30	30
Almonds, in frails	4	4	to 6	6
Almonds, in bales	10	10	to 20	20
Almonds, in casks	10	10	to 15	15
Almonds, in bags	4	4		
Argols, in casks	20	20	to 30	30
Arrow Root, in kegs (Bermuda)	5	5	to 8	8
Balsam Copaiba, in tin cans	6	6		
Balsam Copaiba, in barrels	15	15	to 25	25
Balsam Copaiba, in hhds.	30	30	to 40	40
Bark (Peruvian), in bags	4	4		
Bark (do.), in ceroons	5	5	to 10	10
Beads (Trieste), in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Beer, in bbls	10	10		
Beer, in hhds	20	20		
Beeswax, in bales	10	10	to 20	20
Blankets, in bales	30	30		
Blankets, in trusses, 2 bales each	30	30	to 40	40
Boots and Shoes, in cases	10	10	to 15	15
Bottles, in hampers	25	25		
Bottles, in crates	20	25		
Borax, in casks	10	10	to 20	20
Borax, in cases	5	5		
Brandy, in pipes	35	35		
Brandy, in half pipes	25	25		
Brandy, in qr. casks	12½	12½		
Brandy, in eighths casks	6¼	6¼		
Burlaps, in bales	30	30	to 50	50
Butter, in kegs	3	3	to 5	5
Cassia, in mats (for 100 mats)	25	25		
Cassia, in chests	5	5	to 8	8
Cassia, in rolls or bales	8	8	to 10	10
Camphor, in cases	5	5	to 8	8
Capers, in boxes	1½	1½	to 3	3
Carboys (Vitriol, &c.)	20	20	to 50	50
Canvas, in bolts	3	3		
Cantharides, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Candles, in boxes	2	2	to 6	6
Camomile Flowers, in bales	10	10	to 20	20
Carpets, in rolls (single)	8	8	to 10	10
Carpets, in cases	25	25	to 30	30
Carpets, in bales	30	30	to 40	40
Cheese, in boxes (Dutch)	8	8	to 10	10
Cheese, in casks	15	15	to 25	25
Chicory, in casks	15	15	to 20	20
Champagne, in baskets	3	3		
Champagne, in cases	3	3		
Chocolate, in casks	15	15		
Chocolate, in cases	2	2	to 3	3
Chain Cables, per ton	37½	75		
Citron, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Cloves, in bags	4	4	to 8	8
Cloths, in bales	20	20	to 30	30
Cloths, in cases (Eng.)	20	20	to 30	30
Cocoa, in bags	4	4	to 8	8
Cochineal, in ceroons	6	6	to 10	10
Codfish (dry), per quintal	4	5		
Coffee, in bags	3	3	to 4	4
Crockery, in crates	30	30	to 40	40
Crockery, in casks	30	30	to 40	40
Crockery, in cases	20	20	to 30	30
Cordials, in cases of 1 doz.	2½	2½	to 3	3
Cordials, in hhds	15	15	to 20	20
Cordials, in puncheons	30	30	to 40	40
Corks, in bales	10	10	to 20	20
Cork Wood, in bundles or bales	5	5	to 15	15
Copper, in pigs, per 2,000 lbs	25	40		
Copper, in sheets, per ton	35	35		
Copperas, in casks	20	20	to 40	40
Cubebs, in bales	10	10	to 20	20
Currants, in bbls	5	5	to 6	6
Currants, in carrotels	20	20		
Cream of Tartar, in casks	20	20	to 40	40
Cinnamon, in rolls or bales	8	8	to 15	15
Cigars		See Segars.		
Dates, in frails	10	10		
Demijohns (empty), 5 gals.	1½	1½		
Demijohns (empty), 3 galls.	1	1		
Demijohns (empty), under 3 galls	¾	1		
Dry Goods (Cottons), in cases Dry Goods (Linens), in cases	15	20	to 25	30

Dry Goods (Hosiery), in cases				
Dry Goods (Hdkfs.), in cases	15	20	to 25	30
Dry Goods (Gloves), in cases				
Dry Goods (Woollen Hosiery), casks	20	20	to 30	30
Dundee Linens, bales, all sizes, average	30	30	to 40	40
Dunnage Mats, each	½	½		
Earthenware	See Crockery.			
Emery, in kegs	4	4		
Figs, in drums	½	½		
Figs, in frails	5	5		
Filberts, in bags	5	5	to 10	10
Flour, in bbls	4	4		
Flour (Sago), in bags	3	3		
Fish (Cod), per quintal,	4	5		
Fish (Herrings), in kegs	2	2	to 5	5
Fish (Mackerel), in bbls.	8	8		
Fish (Mackerel), in ½ bbls.	4	4		
Furs, in easks	20	20	to 35	35
Furs, in cases	20	25	to 25	25
Furs, in bales	15	15	to 30	30
Flocks, woolen, in bales	20	20	to 25	25
Flax, in bales	20	20		
Felt, in do.	20	20	to 25	25
Fustic, per ton	25	30		
Gamboge, in eases	8	8	to 10	10
Gin, in pipes	35	35		
Gin, in ¾ pipes	30	30		
Ginger, in bags	4	4		
Ginger (East India), in cases	4	4	to 10	10
Gum Arabic, in cases	10	10	to 15	15
Gums, in sacks	20	20	to 25	25
Gunny Bags, in bales (2 bus. bags)	10	10		
Gunny Bags, in bales (3 bus. bags)	15	15		
Gunny Bags, in bales (4 bus. bags)	20	20		
Guns, in cases	15	20	to 20	25
Glue, in casks	20	20	to 30	30
Gutta Percha, loose, per 100 ps. aver.	30	30	to 50	50
Glass (Window), in boxes.	2	2	to 4	4
Glass (Plate), in cases	20	20	to 50	50
Hardware, in casks.	30	30	to 50	50
Hats (Maracaibo), in ceroons	12½	12½	to 20	20
Hats (Maracaibo), in eases	12½	12½	to 20	20
Hats (Panama), in cases.	12½	12½	to 20	20
Hats (Panama), in ceroons	12½	12½	to 20	20
Hides (Ox), loose, each	1	1		
Hides (Deer), in bales,	15	15	to 25	25
Hides (do.), in bundles	15	15	to 25	25
Hemp (Manilla), in bales.	5	5		
Hemp (Italian), in bales.	10	10	to 20	20
Hemp, loose, per ton	100	75		
Hops, in bales	15	15	to 20	20
Hops, do. compressed	8	8	to 10	10
Hosiery (Woolen), in casks	20	20	to 40	40
Indigo, in ceroons	5	5	to 10	10
Indigo, in cases	10	10	to 15	15
Iron, in bars, per ton	25	37½		
Iron, in rods, do.	25	37		
Iron, in sheets, do.	25	37½		
Iron, hoop, in bdls., per bdl. of 56 lbs.	1	1		
Iron, hoop, in bdls., per bdl. of 112 lbs.	2	2		
Iron, in pigs, per ton	25	37½		
Ipecac, in ceroons	5	5	to 10	10
Iron (Railroad)	10	15		
Iron Boiler Plates, per ton.	25	40		
Iron rods, in coils, each.	6	6	to 10	10
Iron Wire, in mats	4	4	to 8	8
Jalap, in bales	8	8	to 15	15
Jews' Harps, casks or cases	20	20	to 30	20
Kirschwasser, in cases 1 doz	2½	2½	to 3	3
Kirschwasser, in hhds	20	20		
Laces, in cases	15	15	to 20	20
Lard, in kegs	3	3	to 5	5
Lead, in pigs, per ton of 2,000 lbs	20	30		
Lead, in sheets, or in rolls, per ton	50	75		
Lead Pipes, in eases	30	30		
Lithographic Stones, in cases	25	25	to 50	50
Liquorice Paste, in cases	8	8	to 10	10
Liquorice Sticks, in cases	8	8		
Liquoriee Root, in bundles	5	5		
Liquorice Root, in bales, each	8	8		
Linens (Dundee), in bales, average	30	30	to 40	40
Linens, in cases	15	15	to 30	30
Looking Glass Plates, in cases	20	20	to 50	50
Logwood, per ton	25	30		
Lignumvitæ, per 2,000 lbs	20	30		
Maccaroni (Italian), in cases	4	4	to 6	6
Maccaroni (French), in eases	3	3	to 4	4
Madder (French), in casks	50	50	to 75	75
Madder (German), in casks	35	35	to 40	40
Magnesia, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Manna, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Marbles, in casks	25	25	to 30	30
Matting (East India), in rolls, ¾ yds	3	3		
Matting (East India), in rolls, 4-4ths	4	4		
Matting (East India), in rolls, 5-4ths	5	5		
Mustard, in cases	3	3	to 5	5
Musical Instruments, in cases	30	30	to 50	50
Nails, in kegs	2	2		
Nails, in bags	2	2		
Nut Galls, in bags	3	3	to 3	4
Nutmegs, in cases	8	8	to 10	10
Nutmegs, in bbls	10	10		
Nutmegs, in casks	20	20	to 25	25
Ochre, in easks	15	15	to 25	25
Oil (Olive), in cases	2	2	to 3	3
Oil (do.), in baskets	1½	2	to 2	3
Oil (do.), and other, in easks	15	15	to 30	30
Oil (Essence), in cases	6	6	to 10	10
Oil of Vitriol		See Carboys.		
Olives, in eases	2	2		
Olives, in jars	1	1		
Olives, in kegs	2	2		
Opium, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Paints, in barrels	10	10	to 15	15
Paints, in kegs	5	5		
Paper, in bales	8	8	to 20	20
Paper, in eases	8	8	to 20	20
Paper Cigars		See Segars.		
Peas (Preserved), in cases.	5	5		
Palm Leaf (Esteras)	4	4		
Palf Leaf, per bundle	1	1		
Pencils (Lead), in eases	10	10	to 20	20
Pepper, in bags	3	3	to 4	4
Peruvian bark, in bags	4	4		
Peruvian bark, in ceroons	5	5	to 10	10
Pipes, in boxes	1	1		
Potash (Hydriodate of), in eases	15	15	to 20	20
Prunes, in casks	15	15	to 20	20
Prunes in bbls	6	6		

Prunes, in ½ bbls. } Prunes, in ¼ bbls. }	2	2	to 3	3
Prunes (in paper), in cases	5	5	to 10	10
Prunes (in glass), in cases	8	8	to 10	10
Pimento, in bags	3	3	to 4	4
Pianos	100	200		
Quinine (bottles), in cases	6	6	to 12	12
Quicksilver, in flasks	5	5		
Raisins, in boxes	¾	1		
Raisins, in ½ and ¼ boxes	½	½		
Raisins, in kegs	3	3		
Raisins, in ½ kegs	2	2		
Rhubarb, in cases	6	6	to 20	20
Rum (Jamaica) in puncheons	35	35		
Rum (St. Croix), in puncheons	35	35		
Rum (Bay), in puncheons	35	35		
Sardines (Guilloux), in cases	5	5		
Sardines (A. Camus), in cases	4	4		
Sago, in cases	8	8	to 10	10
Sarsaparilla (Honduras), in bales	8	8	to 10	10
Sago Flour, in bags	3	3	to 4	4
Segars, in cases	20	20	to 50	50
Segars, loose, per box, all sizes	½	½		
Segars, in bbls. and paper, all sizes	8	8	to 10	10
Shot, in frails (of 8 bags)	10	10		
Silks (India), in cases	8	10		
Silks (English), in cases	20	20		
Silks (French), in cases	20	20		
Silks (Italian), in cases	20	20		
Silks (Raw), in ceroons	8	8	to 10	10
Soap, in boxes	2	2	to 3	3
Straw Goods, in cases	10	10	to 30	30
Steel (Milan), in boxes	4	4		
Steel (English), in cases	20	25	to 25	30
Steel, in bundles, per bdl	3	3	to 4	4
Skins (Deer), in bales	15	15	to 20	20
Spelter, in plates, 2,000 lbs	20	37½		
Sugar (Manilla), in bags	2½	5½	to 3	3
Sugars (Brazil), in bags	3	3	to 4	4
Sugar (Dutch), in tierces	15	20	to 25	30
Sugar (Raw), in hhds	30	30	to 35	35
Sugar, in boxes	8	10	to 10	10
Suspenders, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Tea, in chests	4	4		
Tin plates, in boxes	1½	2	to 2	2
Tin (Banca), per 2,000 lbs.	20	37¼		
Tonqua Beans, in casks	10	10	to 20	20
Toys, in cases, } Toys, in casks, } average	25	25	to 30	30
Twine, in bales	10	10	to 30	30
Tobacco, in ceroons or bales	4	4	to 6	6
Tobacco, in cases	10	10	to 20	20
Valerian, in bales	10	10	to 25	25
Vermicelli (Italian), in cases	4	4	to 6	6
Vermicelli (French), in cases	3	3	to 4	4
Vinegar, in hhds	20	20		
Vinegar, in bbls	10	10		
Watches and Jewelry, per case	35	50		
White Lead, in kegs	2	2		
Whiskey, in puncheons	40	40		
Wine, in butts	40	40		
Wine, in pipes	35	35		
Wine, in ½ pipes	15	15		
Wine, in ¼ pipes	7	7		
Wine, in ⅛ pipes	5	5		
Wine (Claret), in cases, 1 doz	2½	2½		
Wine (Hock), in cases, 1 doz	3	3		
Wine (Hock), in cases, 2 doz	5	5		
Wine (Claret and Sauterne), in hhds	20	20		
Woollens, in casks	20	20	to 40	40
Woollens, in bales	20	20	to 40	40
Wool, in bales	15	15	to 30	30
Zinc, in pigs or plates, per ton, 2,000 lbs	25	37½		
Zinc in casks	20	20	to 30	30

Articles not enumerated, at rates to correspond with those allowed for packages of similar size, or property of like general description. Such as are of unusal weight or size, as compared with enumerated articles, to be charged a reasonable compensation for labor and for storage according to space occupied, as compared with rates allowed for other storage.

All packages of ordinary and usual size to be charged at rates not exceeding those specified in the first columns of prices, to wit, the lowest rates. The higher rates indicated in the second columns, are intended to apply only to packages of more than ordinary size or weight.

The rates for labor include both receipt and delivery of goods. The rates for storage are per month. If goods are taken from store at any time during the first month, one month storage chargeable; after the first, to be computed by the half month.

All questions as regards the rates, or disputes between the warehouse proprietor and importer on any of these points, to be decided by arbitration.

Cartage.

The City Ordinances regulating the Rates of Cartage to be charged in the City of New York, are as follows:—

The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation, and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:—

Oils, molasses, and all wet casks containing less than 25 gallons.	
Of 25 gallons, and under 50 gallons.	
Of 50 gallons, and under 100 gallons.	
For 100 gallons and upward.	
All gaugeable goods ¾ of a cent per gallon.	
Sugars, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks, of under 1,000 lbs. weight, for every load	$0 75
Of 1,000 lbs. and under 1,500 lbs., each	86
Of 1,500 lbs. and under 2,000 lbs., each	93
Of 2,000 lbs. and upward, for every 100 lbs., and other ponderous articles of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward, at the same rate	11
Hay, loose, per load	1 68
Bricks, when handled and piled, per load	86
Hoop-poles, loose, per load	98
Timber and lumber, per load	71
Hemp, loose, for every 1,200 lbs	93
Beef and pork, for every 5 barrels	75
Calves, sheep, and lambs, per load	71
Coal, per ton	93
Coal, per half chaldron	73
Cotton, for every 3 bales	75
Earthenware, loose, per load	78
Oil floor cloths, in boxes or rolls of less than 10 feet in length, per load	68
Of 10 feet, and less than 15 feet do., each	68
Of 15 feet, and less than 20 feet do., each	93
Of 20 feet, and less than 24 feet do., each	1 16
Of 24 feet and upward, as may be agreed on.	
Plaster of Paris, loose, per ton	1 16
Salt, for every 20 bushels	68
Cut Stone, per load	71
Slates or tiles, per load	71
Household furniture, loose, per load	95
For loading, unloading, and housing furniture, in the removal of families, extra, per load	93
Bedding, tied up, chests, trunks, and boxes, per load	75
Cassia, in mats, per 100 mats	50

Anchors of under 300 lbs. weight, per load.... 75
Anchors of 300 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs..... 18
Chain cables of under 1,000 lbs. weight, per load 78
Of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs. 11
Iron hollow ware, per load..... 78
Iron and steel, per load..... 66
Fish, dry, per load..... 93
And for every load of goods, wares, and merchandise, or other things not enumerated.... 75
All goods shipped in bond, double cartage.

Provided—That when the distance exceeds half a mile, and is within a mile, one-third more shall be added to the above rates and prices, and in proportion for any greater distance. And if any public cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact, or extort any greater rate, price, pay, or compensation for carting or transporting any article or thing whatsoever than is mentioned, allowed, expressed, and limited as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for him to receive any compensation for the said carting or transportation; and the said asking or receiving shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

Public Porters shall be entitled to charge and receive for the carrying or conveyance of any article, any distance within half a mile, twenty-five cents if carried by hand, and fifty cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or hand cart; if the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one-half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

If any public porter shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation for the carrying or conveyance of any articles than is herein provided, he shall not be entitled to any pay for said service; and to so ask, demand, or receive any greater pay or compensation, shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

Pilotage.

RATES FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.

	INWARD.				OUTWARD.	
DRAUGHT.	RATE.	PILOTAGE.	OFF SHORE.	TOTAL.	RATE.	PILOTAGE.
6 ft. 0 in.....	$3 75	$22 50	$5 62	$28 12	$2 20	$16 20
6 " 6 "	3 75	24 37	6 09	30 46	2 70	17 55
7 " 0 "	3 75	26 25	6 56	32 81	2 70	18 90
7 " 6 "	3 75	28 12	7 03	35 15	2 70	20 25
8 " 0 "	3 75	30 00	7 50	37 50	2 70	21 60
8 " 6 "	3 75	31 87	7 96	39 83	2 70	22 95
9 " 0 "	3 75	33 75	8 44	42 19	2 70	24 30
9 " 6 "	3 75	35 62	8 00	44 52	2 70	25 65
10 " 0 "	3 75	37 50	9 37	46 87	2 70	27 00
10 " 6 "	3 75	39 37	9 84	49 21	2 70	28 35
11 " 0 "	3 75	41 25	10 31	51 56	2 70	29 70
11 " 6 "	3 75	43 12	10 78	53 90	2 70	31 05
12 " 0 "	3 75	45 00	11 25	56 25	2 70	32 40
12 " 6 "	3 75	46 87	11 72	58 59	2 70	33 75
13 " 0 "	3 75	48 75	12 19	60 94	2 70	35 10
13 " 6 "	3 75	50 62	12 65	63 27	2 70	36 45
14 " 0 "	4 50	63 00	15 75	78 75	3 10	43 40
14 " 6 "	4 50	65 25	16 31	81 56	3 10	44 95
15 " 0 "	4 50	67 50	16 87	84 37	3 10	46 50
15 " 6 "	4 50	69 75	17 43	87 18	3 10	48 05
16 " 0 "	4 50	72 00	18 00	90 00	3 10	49 60
16 " 6 "	4 50	74 25	18 56	92 81	3 10	51 15
17 " 0 "	4 50	76 50	19 12	95 62	3 10	52 70
17 " 6 "	4 50	78 75	19 69	98 44	3 10	54 25
18 " 0 "	5 50	99 00	24 75	123 75	4 10	73 80
18 " 6 "	5 50	101 75	25 44	127 19	4 10	75 85
19 " 0 "	5 50	104 50	26 12	130 62	4 10	77 90
19 " 6 "	5 50	107 25	26 81	134 06	4 10	79 95
20 " 0 "	5 50	110 00	27 50	137 50	4 10	82 00
20 " 6 "	5 50	112 75	28 19	140 94	4 10	84 05
21 " 0 "	6 50	136 50	34 12	170 62	4 75	99 75
21 " 6 "	6 50	139 75	34 94	174 69	4 75	102 12
22 " 0 "	6 50	143 00	35 75	178 75	4 75	104 50
22 " 6 "	6 50	146 25	36 56	182 81	4 75	106 87
23 " 0 "	6 50	149 50	37 37	186 87	4 75	109 24
23 " 6 "	6 50	152 75	38 19	190 94	4 75	111 62
24 " 0 "	6 50	156 00	39 00	195 00	4 75	114 00
24 " 6 "	6 50	159 25	39 81	199 06	4 75	116 37
25 " 0 "	6 50	162 50	40 62	203 12	4 75	118 75

The rates of pilotage from *November* 1 to *April* 1 are $4 additional to the above, on both inward and outward bound vessels—that is to say, a vessel drawing 6 ft. pays $32.12 and $20.20, instead of $28.12 and $16.20.

Vessels having had death or sickness on board pay double outward pilotage.

Vessels returning from sea in consequence of head winds or stress of weather, pay full pilotage.

A pilot who is carried to sea when a boat is attend

ing to receive him. is paid at the rate of $100 per month during his necessary absence.

For moving any vessel from Quarantine to the city of New York, one quarter the sum that would be due for the inward pilotage of such vessel.

For moving any vessel from the river to a wharf, or from a wharf into the river, three dollars, except on the day of arrival or departure of such vessel.

The customary charge of the New York pilots for putting a letter on board an inward-bound vessel, ordering her not to enter the port, but to proceed to another destination, is a sum equal to the inward and outward pilotage of the vessel.

No master of any vessel navigated under a coasting license, and employed in the coasting trade by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be required to employ a licensed pilot when entering or departing from the harbor of New York; but this provision shall not be construed to alter the legal rate of compensation of any pilot who may be so employed.

Persons acting as pilots for vessels passing through the channel of the East river, commonly called "Hell Gate," shall be known as Hell Gate pilots, who shall receive their appointment from the Governor and Senate.

The rates of pilotage are fixed by law as follows:—

It shall be lawful for any such pilot to demand and receive from any person who shall employ any of them to pilot any vessel of the burden of ninety-five tons and upward, from the eastward of Sands Point or Execution Rocks, or to take charge of any such vessel at or to the eastward of Sands Point or Execution Rocks, and pilot her to the port of New York, or to pilot her from the port of New York to Sands Point or Execution Rocks, for every vessel, one dollar and fifty cents for each and every foot of water such vessel may draw; and from the eastward of Hell Gate to the port of New York, one dollar for each and every foot of water such vessel may draw; and for pilotage from the port of New York to the eastward of either of the before-mentioned points or places, they shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as is above provided when the said vessel is bound to the port of New York. And every pilot shall for such services be entitled, in addition to the above-mentioned rates of compensation, to demand and receive the further sum of twenty-five cents for each and every foot of water which any square-rigged vessel may draw which they shall pilot to or from the port of New York. And from the first day of November to the first day of April in every year, every such Hell Gate pilot shall be entitled to demand and receive for every ship, bark, or brig, the sum of two dollars, and for every schooner or sloop, the sum of one dollar, in addition to the rates above mentioned.

Wharfage and Dockage.

It shall be lawful to charge and receive within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, wharfage and dockage at the following rates, viz.: From every vessel that uses or makes fast to any pier, wharf, or bulkhead, within said cities, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, for every day or part of a day, as follows: From every vessel of two hundred tons burden and under, two cents per ton; and from every vessel over two hundred tons burden, two cents per ton for each of the first two hundred tons, and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton, except that all canal boats navigating the canals in this State, and vessels known as North River barges, shall pay the same rates as heretofore; and the class of sailing vessels now known as lighters shall be at one-half the first above rates, but every other vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any pier, wharf, or bulkhead within said cities, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one-half the first above rates, and no boat or vessel shall pay less than fifty cents for a day or part of a day: and from every vessel or floating structure other than those used for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates. And every vessel that shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip, or basin, without first paying the wharfage or dockage due thereon, after being demanded, by the owner, consignee, or person in charge of the vessel, shall be liable to pay double the rates established by this act.

It shall be lawful for the owner or lessee of any bulkhead, pier, or basin, in the port of New York, to all goods, wares, or merchandise remaining on the bulkhead or pier owned or leased by him, for every day after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time such goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been left or deposited on such pier or bulkhead, and shall be a lien thereon until paid, excepting merchandise and other property delivered on a wharf for transportation by canal boats, through the canals owned by the State of New York, and also excepting such merchandise as may be landed on a bulkhead for storage purposes, by the owner or occupant of a warehouse immediately in front of and adjoining the bulkhead on which such merchandise shall be landed which may be permitted to remain thereon eight days without being subject to the above-named charge.

New Zealand flax, the fibre of the leaves of *phormium tenax*, or flax lily. The leaves are manufactured into cordage, coarse linen, etc.

Nibo, a powder for washing silk, obtained in India from the *antichosis arabica*.

Nicaragua-wood, a wood of the same species as the Brazil-wood, of which it is an inferior variety; it is also called peach wood; it is used as a dye-wood, and produces a bright but fugitive red.

Nickel, a valuable white metal, much used as an alloy on account of its silvery appearance, which it imparts to other metals. It is used at the mint for the baser coins as a substitute for copper, and with copper and zinc it forms German silver and other alloys.

Nicotine, a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, obtained from tobacco leaves; it is a most powerful poison, one drop put on the tongue of a large dog being sufficient to kill it in two or three minutes.

Niello work, silver-ware, ornamented by deep engraved lines, and the lines filled up with a black or colored composition of silver, copper, lead, sulphur, and borax; the dark colors thus inlaid contrasting with the bright surface of the silver, producing an effect something like a copper-plate engraving. This kind of work is produced in Berlin.

Niger-seed, an undefined oil-seed which figures in the trade of Madras.

Nil, in book-keeping used to denote passing over, or not to be noticed.

Ningpo, one of the five open ports of China, situate on the river Yung, in the province of Che-Kiang. The general trade of the city has latterly fallen off, Shanghai being not far distant, and to which place the silks and some kinds of teas are more readily carried. The chief exports are tea, silk, and cotton; the imports woven fabrics, opium, and rice.

Niobium, a metal, called also columbium.

Nitrate of lead, nitric acid and oxide of lead, used by print manufacturers.

Nitrate of silver, nitric acid and silver, much used as an indelible ink, in medicine, and in photography. It is found in commerce in crystals and in sticks; when in the latter form it is called *lunar caustic.*

Nitrate of soda. This is found native in immense quantities in Chili and Peru, in beds frequently of several feet in thickness. It is extensively employed as a source of nitric acid, and is also used as a manure.

Nitrate of strontia, a salt prepared from the sulphide of strontium, and used in the preparation of "red fire" in pyrotechnic works and in theatrical effects.

Nitre, the saltpetre of commerce; in chemistry the nitrate of potash; in mineralogy, nitre; employed in medicine, the arts, and in metallurgy.

Nitric acid, an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrate of potash or of soda, and known also as aqua fortis; as generally met with in commerce it is contaminated by sulphuric and other acids.

Nitro-benzol, a yellowish oil prepared from benzol, which becomes solid at about 31 degrees Fahrenheit. It is used as a substitute for oil of bitter almonds for flavoring, and is also a source of aniline for the manufacture of dye-colors.

Nitro-glycerine, an oily, yellowish liquid, which explodes with terrific violence, and is used as a substitute for gunpowder in blasting rocks. It is made from glycerine, sulphuric and nitric acids, and in trade is sometimes called "glynoin oil," "nitroleum," and "Nobel's blasting powder"—the latter a combination of nitro-glycerine with other substances, to render it more safe. A serious drawback to its commercial character is its liability to explode under uncertain and seemingly capricious conditions. It is usually shipped in large bottles or carboys, packed in casks or cases, in the manner provided for by law. The dangerous and terrific effects of its explosion very properly rendered its transportation a matter of national legislation. Hence, by the *third* section of the Act of Congress of July 28, 1866, it is enacted that "it shall not be lawful to transport, carry, or convey, ship, deliver on board, or cause to be delivered on board, the substance or article known or designated as nitro-glycerine or glynoin oil, nitroleum or blasting oil, or nitrated oil, or powder mixed with any such oil, or fuel saturated with any such article, upon or in any ship, steamship, steamboat, vessel, car, wagon, or other vehicle, used or employed in transporting passengers by land or water, between a place or places in any foreign country and a place or places within the limits of any State, territory, or district of the United States, or between a place in one State, territory, or district of the United States and a place in any other State, territory, or district thereof;" and any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of this law are "liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, one-half to the use of the informer." And by the *fifth* section of the same act it is declared unlawful to "ship, send, or forward any quantity of the said substances or articles, or to transport, convey, or carry the same, by a ship, boat, vessel, vehicle, or conveyance of any description, upon land or water, to or between [places as in third section], UNLESS the same shall be securely enclosed, deposited, or packed in a metallic vessel surrounded by plaster of Paris, or other material that will be non-explosive when saturated with such oil or substance, and separated from all other substances; and the outside of the packages containing the same be marked, painted, or labelled in a conspicuous manner with the words 'Nitro-Glycerine, Dangerous;'" and the violation of this section renders the party liable to a "fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, one-half to the use of the informer."

Nitroleum, a proper, but not the commercial name for nitro-glycerine.

Nobel's blasting oil, another name for a variety of dynam, or dynamite, a blasting powder invented by Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer, consisting of a mixture of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine with 25 per cent. of infusorial silica. In commerce, nitro-glycerine, dynam, and Nobel's

blasting powder mean pretty much the same thing; in their manufacture, that is chemically, there is a difference.

Noble metals, metals which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone; they are mercury, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, and osmium.

Noils, short pieces and knots of wool which are taken from the long staple by the process of combing; packed in bales and shipped as a distinct article from wool; but by the decision of the Treasury Department of April 19, 1869, are "to be classified as wool, not as wool waste."

Non-inflammable fabrics. By the application of sulphate of ammonia, light fabrics such as curtains, muslin dresses, etc., may be rendered non-inflammable without injury to the texture or color; it is a laundry, not a manufacturing process.

Nordhausen acid, a kind of sulphuric acid used as a solvent of indigo, of extra strength and purity, used for various chemical purposes. An acid nearly or fully equal to it is now made in Brooklyn, L. I., by Martin Kalbfleisch.

Norway lumber. Under this name deals, beams, and balks are largely shipped from Norway to Holland, France, England, and Denmark.

Norway raystone, whetstone.

Norway spruce, a species of fir, the *pinus abies*, a timber tree abundant in Norway.

Norway tea, the leaves of a species of *rubus*, or raspberry.

Nostrums, a term applied to quack medicines, or secret medicinal or curative preparations.

Notary public, an officer appointed under State laws, but whose official acts are recognized and respected by the custom of merchants and by the courts of all nations, and whose attestation of certain kinds of commercial documents have peculiar force and validity; as, for instance, certificates of protests of bills of exchange, the shipping papers of seamen, etc.

Note, meaning a promissory note, as when a merchant says I have a *note* to pay to-day, or, I have not a *note* out; a *note* receivable or a *note* payable, also a bank *note*.

Note papers, fine, fancy or plain paper, not exceeding in size, when folded as in the quire, 5x8 inches, frequently still smaller, and of irregular and varying sizes.

Notes payable, same as bills payable.

Notes receivable, same as bills receivable.

Notice, the implied contract of the indorser of a note or bill of exchange, is, that he will pay if the maker or acceptor shall be in default, provided he has due *notice* of the dishonor, and it is for the holder to prove affirmatively that such notice was given, or the indorser is discharged from liability.

Notions, the general name for small wares, such as spool cotton, tapes, hooks-and-eyes, pins, needles, etc.

November, the eleventh calendar month, abbreviated in commercial correspondence, Nov.

Noyau, a favorite cordial or liqueur flavored with the kernels of peach-stones or bitter almonds; an inferior kind is flavored with the essential oil of bitter almonds.

Nugga, a weight for cotton in India of 316 lbs.

Nuggets, large lumps of gold as found in the gold mines.

Number. The quality of some kinds of merchandise is described by numbers, thus, 1st quality No. 1; 2d quality No. 2; 3d quality No. 3; numbers for other kinds of merchandise describe sizes, as gloves, shoes, stockings, spool thread, needles, etc.

Nummad, a Persian felt carpet.

Nuns' thread, a kind of cotton thread made at Paisley.

Nurseries, commercial nurseries are formed by persons who adopt nursery gardens as a business, and raise and bring forward young plants, shrubs, and trees, for sale.

Nut-galls, galls or gall-nuts, which see.

Nutmeg butter, improperly called oil of mace; it is obtained in the Moluccas by expression from the fresh nutmegs, which are first bruised and then strained and pressed. The oil is imported from the East Indies.

Nutmegs, the fruit of the *myristica moschata*, a tree which grows in the Molucca Islands. The entire fruit is of the size of a peach, the nutmeg is the innermost kernel or seed, contained in a thin shell which is surrounded by the mace. Good nutmegs feel heavy in the hand; when perforated by worms they feel light, though the holes may not be discovered, as they are generally filled up or stopped by some substance. Nutmegs are cultivated in Java, Singapore, Sumatra, and many islands of the Indian Ocean, and in some parts of the West Indies. The Dutch endeavored to confine the growth of the nutmeg to three of the Banda Isles, but their

attempts were frustrated by a kind of pigeon, called the nutmeg bird, which, extracting the nutmeg from its pulpy pericarp, digests the mace, but voids the nutmeg in its shell, which falling in a suitable situation, readily germinates; and the young plants thus obtained are used for transplanting. Nutmegs from Penang and other Indian islands are packed in very strong chests of about 220 lbs., and are usually powdered with lime to prevent the attack of an insect which is very destructive, often destroying the entire contents of a chest. There is a kind nearly twice as long, but much inferior to the true nutmeg, which is called in trade the long or wild nutmeg. Nutmegs are sold by the lb., and the price regulated by the size of the nut; thus 60 to 80 per lb., 80 to 90 per lb., 95 to 135 per lb.; the last mentioned being worth about half as much as the first.

Nut oil, a valuable drying oil, obtained from walnuts, or hazel nuts, either by cold or hot pressure. The term is also sometimes applied to peanut oil.

Nut pine, a variety of pine tree, the seed cones of which are very large, and the seeds eatable, and esteemed as an article of food by the Indians.

Nutria fur, the fur of an animal called the coypu or conia, largely used in the manufacture of hats; the chief imports are from Buenos Ayres and Chili.

Nuts, fruits of certain trees and shrubs divested of their hulls, or their pericarps. and consisting generally of a simple kernel, inclosed in a hard shell. Those which are commonly known in trade as imported nuts, are the cocoa nut, hazel nut, Brazil nut, pistachia nut, Madeira nut, etc. The nuts of domestic growth which have a place in commerce, are the chestnut, walnut, hickory nut, butter nut, pecan nut, pea nut, etc. Most of these nuts are of importance for their edible kernels, and some for their abundant oil.

Nux vomica, the seeds of a tree, a species of *strychnos*, a native of the coast of Coromandel; the seeds, though a powerful poison, form a valuable medicinal drug; they are shipped from Bombay in small bags of about 28 lbs. each. The imports to the United States are mostly from London. Nux vomica is inodorus, and its taste, which is intensely bitter, remains long on the palate. It is a very current belief that it is used by brewers and distillers of malt and spirituous liquors. In England its use by brewers is prohibited under heavy penalties.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

O.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Oak-bark	Ècorce de chêne	Eichenrinde	Eikenbast	Scorza di quercia	Corteza de roble
Oakum	Ètoupe	Heede; Werg	Kalfatwerg	Stoppa	Estopa
Oars	Rames	Riemen	Roerstok	Remi	Remas
Oats	Avoine	Hafer	Haver	Avena	Avena
Oatmeal	Farine d'avoine	Hafermehl	Havermeel	Farina dell'avena	Harina de avena
Ocher	Ocre	Berggelb; Ocker	Geel oker	Ocria; ocra	Ocre
Oil	Huile	Oel	Olie	Olio	Accite
Oil-cake	Tourteau	Oelkuchen	Lijnkoek	Panelli	Torta
Oil-cloth	Toile cirée	Wachstuch	Wasdoek	Tela incerata	Hule
Olibanum	Encens	Weihrauch	Wierook	Incenso	Olibano
Olive oil	Huile d'olive	Baumöl	Olijfolie	Olio d'olive	Aceite d'oliva
Olives	Olives	Oliven	Olijven	Olive	Aceitunas
Onions	Oignons	Zwiebeln	Wijen	Cipolle	Cebollas
Onyx	Onyx	Onyx	Onyx	Onice	Onice
Opal	Opale	Opal	Opal	Opalo	Ópalo
Open port	Port franc	Freihafen	Vrijhaven	Porto franco	Puerto franco
Opium	Opium	Opium	Opium	Opio	Opio
Oranges	Oranges	Orangen	Oranjeapples	Arance	Naranjas
Orchella	Orseille	Orselje	Orseille	Oricello	Orchilla
Ores	Minerais	Erze	Erts	Minerale	Quijos
Ornaments	Ornement	Verzierungen	Ornament	Ornamenti	Adorno
Orpiment	Orpiment	Operment	Oprement	Orpimento	Orpimento
Osiers	Osier [truche	Korbweide	Waterwilg	Salcio	Mimbre [struz
Ostrich feathers	Plumes d'au-	Straussfedern	Struisvederen	Piume di struzzo	Plumas de ave-
Otter skins	Peaux de loutre	Otterfelle	Ottervellen	Pelli di lontra	Pieles de nutria
Ounce	Once	Unze	Ons	Oncia	Onza
Oxgalls	Fiel de bœuf	Ochsengalle		Fiele di bul	Heil de vaca
Oysters	Huitres	Austern	Oesters	Ostriche	Ostras

O.

Oak bark, the bark of several species of oak, usually peeled from the trees in broad strips, and in lengths of about four feet, and sold by the cord. In England it is sold by the ton. Used in tanning leather.

Oak lumber and timber, white oak logs, white oak planks, white and red oak staves and headings, live oak for ship-building, etc.

Oak tanned, leather tanned with oak bark.

Oakum, old tarred ropes untwisted, pulled or picked to pieces, and forming a substance something like tow, and used for calking ships' bottoms; that which is made from untarred ropes is called white oakum. It is usually packed in large bales, and the annual consumption and sales in New York alone are estimated at over 3,000,000 of lbs.

Oars, the long hand-paddles or blades used in rowing boats; they are largely manufactured in the State of Maine and in the city of New York, and form an article of considerable export; both the English and French navy, and a good part of the European merchant service, are furnished with American oars, made mostly of white ash.

Oat meal, the flour or meal made from oats; the grain is usually prepared, or kiln-dried before grinding. It is in demand in the cities as an article of food, and is imported from Scotland, Ireland, and Canada.

Oats: there are several varieties of oats raised in the United States, but, except in color, there is no particular difference. The price currents usually quote Canada, New York, Western, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They are used as a food for horses, very little being ground into meal in this

country. They are sold by the bushel, which consists usually of 32 lbs., but varying a pound or more in different localities.

Obscene books or pictures, importation of, prohibited by law, and if found are to be seized, condemned, and destroyed; and any person depositing such pictures or publications in the post-office for transmission as mail matter, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Obsidian, a kind of black, volcanic glass or mineral found in Mexico, Peru, Siberia, and other parts. Used for knife-handles, and made into various articles of mourning jewelry.

Ocean steamers, ships propelled by steam, and built with special reference to ocean navigation; differing from the steam vessels which are employed on the rivers, both in form of construction and in their greater strength.

Ochava, a Spanish commercial weight of $56\frac{44}{100}$ grains.

Ochre, clay colored yellow by hydrate of iron; but the term is applied to any combination of the earths with iron which can be used as pigments; the greater the quantity of iron the deeper, generally, the tint. The ochre of Vierzon in France is held in the greatest estimation on account of its beautiful yellow color.

Ochrey earth, clay in combination with iron in any form suitable for pigments, or which can be used in the composition of painters' colors.

Octava, a Spanish measure of length at Cadiz, equal to $4\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Octave, a cask of wine the eighth part of a pipe; as a measure of capacity the octave is uncertain; for the wines of Spain it varies from 16 to 20 gallons.

Octavo, a book or pamphlet the size of which is produced by the folding of sheets of medium printing paper into 8 leaves or 16 pages, usually contracted 8vo.

October, the tenth calendar month, usually abbreviated Oct.

Octroi, the term used in France for the tolls levied at the gates of Paris (and some other cities), upon articles of food brought into the city.

Ocuba wax, a vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of a shrub growing in the Province of Para.

Odials, the young roots of the palmyra palm, sold for food in the Ceylon markets.

Odre, a liquid measure of Majorca, of $100\frac{22}{100}$ gallons.

Ochro, the name of a culinary plant largely cultivated in our gardens; known in the Southern States as gumbo, and in the West Indies as pepper pot.

Ochro fibre, a strong, pliant, silky fibre obtained from the ochro plant, which is said to be well suited for the manufacture of ropes, bagging, and paper.

Offal, those parts of slaughtered animals not vendible as flesh. An ox of 800 lbs. has about 250 lbs. of offal; a sheep of 74 lbs., 24 lbs.; a calf of 150 lbs., 35 lbs. of offal.

Offer, a price named by the party wishing to purchase.

Office, the counting-house, or the department in the building where the books are kept, or a private room for the use of the members of the firm, near to or adjoining the counting-room.

Official, such drugs or preparations as are directed by the pharmacopœia, and kept ready prepared in the apothecary's shop for sale.

Offing, anchorage in or off the harbor in deep water at a distance from the shore, and where the services of a pilot are not required to conduct the ship.

Offset, to balance; as to offset one account or charge against another.

Ohm, a variable liquid measure of Germany,—at Baden of $39\frac{5}{8}$ gals.; at Bremen, $38\frac{3}{10}$ gals.; at Berlin, $49\frac{82}{100}$ gals.; and at other places varying from 12 gals. to 40 gals.

Oil cake, a mass of compressed seeds from which oil has been extracted; the marc or refuse after oil is expressed from flax or other seeds. The cake from flax-seed is largely produced in this country and mostly shipped to England, where it is fed to cattle. The marc of rape and cotton seed are also sold as oil cake, mostly for manure. The amount of imports of the different kinds into England exceeds 100,000 tons. The shipments from the United States exceed 75,000 tons annually.

Oil cloth, canvas oiled and painted for covering floors, and other uses; a common name for floor cloth; manufactured of various widths, in all varieties of colors and patterns, and sold by the square yard.

Oil colors, painters' pigments or colors, formed of mineral substances ground and worked up with oil.

Oiled paper, transparent tracing paper, used by draughtsmen and surveyors. The Chinese oiled paper, which comes in packing boxes and as envelopes for Chinese goods, is the common bamboo paper prepared by slightly soaking it in clear oil, and then brushing it over with another coat and drying.

Oiled silk, silk fabrics prepared by being saturated in oil.

Oil nuts, a name applied to various nuts which yield oil.

Oil of bricks, an oil obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to the process of distillation. It is used by lapidaries in cutting gems.

Oil of mace, a name frequently but improperly used for nutmeg butter, or the concrete oil of the nutmeg.

Oil of vitriol, the old name for sulphuric acid, and one still very much in use in ordinary trade language.

Oil paintings, pictures on canvas, or works of art, painted in, that is with, oil colors.

Oil palm, a palm-tree growing in Guinea, which bears a fruit about the size of a large plum, which furnishes the palm-oil of commerce; the leaves of the tree are woven by the natives into mats.

Oils, a general designation for unctuous liquids which retain their fluidity at a low temperature. There are three classes of commercial oils: 1. Fixed or fatty oils, which are either of vegetable or animal origin, and are obtained by expression. 2. Volatile or essential oils, which are usually obtained by distillation from vegetables or plants. 3. Mineral oils, which are derived artificially from lignite and bituminous bodies, or those in a native state, in what is known as coal oil, rock oil, or petroleum. The fatty oils are also divided into two classes, and are known as drying oils and non-drying oils. The drying oils are used principally for varnishes and for painters' colors, and consist of linseed, nut, poppy, hemp, cucumber, sunflower, castor, grape seed, cotton seed, and some others. The non-drying oils, when fresh, are used in culinary operations, and on the table, as salad oils; also for illuminating purposes, and for the greasing of machinery, and such as readily unite with alkalies for soap-making. These oils consist of olive, almond, sesamum, beech, mustard, rape seed, butter of cacao, cocoa nut, palm, lard, laurel, ground nut, piney tallow, colza, radish, horse chesnut, and a few others. The mineral oils are used partly for lubrication, but mostly for illumination. The oils which enter most largely into commerce are whale and other fish oils, lard, linseed, colza, olive, palm, rape seed, and rock oil or petroleum.

Oil seed, the name frequently given to the castor bean.

Oil seeds. Under this head are included linseed, rape seed, teel sesame or gingelly seed, poppy, ground nut kernels, cotton seeds, etc.

Oil stones, a description of hones or whetstones formerly obtained in Turkey and Germany almost exclusively, but now by far the larger part used in Europe and America are obtained from Kansas. The stones are taken out of the quarry in blocks of from a few ounces to a half ton in weight, and shipped to New York, where they are manufactured or cut into various sizes, and thence shipped to all parts of the world.

Oily-grain, a common name, in many places, for sesame seed, the seeds of the *sesamum orientale.*

Oka, a weight of Alexandria of $2\frac{7}{10}$ lbs.; at Constantinople, $2\frac{8}{10}$ lbs.; at Candia, $2\frac{64}{100}$ lbs.; at Smyrna, $2\frac{81}{100}$ lbs.

Oke, a variable weight—at Tripoli, $2\frac{6}{4}$ lbs.; at Aleppo, $2\frac{8}{10}$ lbs.

Old, this word has considerable significance in trade, the commercial quality of various articles being affected, and their value increased or diminished, by its use; thus, the values of old wines, old liquors, old Java coffee, etc., are enhanced by being old, while other commodities when old are of less value, as hops, flour, etc.

Old accounts, unsettled bills, or open ledger balances of long standing.

Old clothes, second-hand garments, very largely dealt in in large cities, mostly by a poor class of industrious Jews, and by pawnbrokers.

Old customers, a designation given by a house to those persons who have made frequent purchases from it, or who have dealt with it during a considerable period of time.

Old house, a commercial establishment or firm of long standing.

Old iron, iron which has been made up into some kind of manufacture and become worn and unfit for further use, or, without having been worn or used at all, if it is discarded, and its commercial character changed from a manufacture into a raw material fit only to be reworked. Scrap iron may fall under either or both these definitions. A British steamer bound for St. John put into Boston in distress, and, finding the flues of the boiler defective, had them replaced with new boilers, and sold the defective boilers as old iron. The technical designation "old iron" was the correct one; and if the boilers had been regularly imported and entered as old iron, the duty, $6 per ton, imposed by the collector at Boston, would have been the

proper one; butit was held by the Department at Washington that to constitute an importation in the true meaning of the law, the arrival must be voluntary, with the intent to import, and the exaction of duty was overruled.—*Dec. Treas. Dept.*, *March* 16, 1863.

Old metals, the old metals which are of most account in commerce after old or scrap iron, are those of copper, brass, yellow metal, and pewter, and consist of such as are of no other use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Old manufactures of gold and silver, are bought and sold as old gold and old silver, and are not included in the phrase old metals.

Old stock, goods which remain on the shelf, or are on hand at the close of the season.

Old Tom, a trade name for a kind of London gin.

Old wine, wine which is supposed to have improved in quality, and therefore increased in value, by reason of its age. Wines that are originally poor, however, do not improve by becoming old.

Oleic acid, one of the fatty acids, obtained by distillation from oils, and used in the manufacture of candles.

Olibanum, a gum resin obtained from a tree, the *boswellia serrata*, found in the mountainous parts of India, and also in the countries bordering on the Red Sea. The gum is chiefly imported from the Levant. It is called frankincense, from the odor which it exhales when burnt. It is used as incense in Roman Catholic churches.

Olive oil, oil expressed from olives (from the pericarp of the fruit, not from the seed), by first crushing the fruit, and then putting the pulp in sacks and subjecting it to a gentle pressure. The first oil extracted is the purest, and is called virgin salad oil; it is distinguished by its greenish color, but is often adulterated with other oils. The impure qualities are used in various ways in manufactures, and by soap-makers. It is computed that 50,000 tons of this oil is annually produced in Southern Europe, where it is used in cookery, and on the table in the manner in which butter is used in the United States. The town of Gallipoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Taranto in Italy, is the principal port on the Mediterranean for the shipment of this oil. The oil is produced in very great abundance in the surrounding country, and brought into the town of Gallipoli, where they have cisterns cut in the limestone rock on which the town is built, which are peculiarly well fitted for the preservation of the oil. They do not differ much in appearance from a common water tank, and are usually under the houses of the inhabitants, and arched over, with the exception of a circular hole, into which the oil is poured, and through which it is again drawn up. It is said that the oil will keep in these cisterns for an indefinite period, and is improved, not only in clearness, but also in flavor. When the oil is to be shipped it is drawn off from the cisterns into skins, which are carried on men's backs to the shore, where, the casks being filled, they are conveyed in lighters to the ships. The shipments or exports from this place amount to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 gallons annually.

Olives, the fruit of the olive-tree; an oval plum of a green or violet color, with a fleshy pericarp containing a hard nut, and when pickled is esteemed and extensively used as a relishing condiment or article of dessert for the table. They are chiefly cultivated for the oil which is obtained from the pericarp. In commerce the large Spanish and the small French or Provence olives are the most common, the latter being most esteemed. They are imported in oil, but most usually in salt brine.

Olive padding cloth, the name for a cheap kind of cloth used for stuffing coat collars.

Olive wood, the wood of the olive tree, which is beautifully veined, has an agreeable smell, and takes a fine polish; it is made into ornamental articles in France.

Ombros, the name of a particular quality of madder.

On credit, goods bought to be paid for at a future day; as, A buys his goods on credit, whereas B buys his for cash.

On commission, goods held on consignment, on the sale of which the party receives a commission, or percentage on the amount of the sale.

On draught, malt or spirituous liquors, mineral waters, or other liquids, which when served or sold are drawn from casks or tanks instead of being bottled.

On hand, in ready supply in store, or at direct command.

On time, a sale or purchase the payment for which is to be made at a future, but usually at a fixed time, or day certain.

Onicolo, a variety of onyx with a deep blue ground, on which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and is chiefly obtained in Bohemia.

Onions, an edible bulb largely cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and France, and also in some parts of the United States. The town of Weathersfield in Connecticut is noted for its large shipments of onions to New York and to the West Indies.

On sale, goods held and for sale by a party other than the owner; merchandise left by the owner with another party for sale.

Onyx, a variety of quartz resembling agate, and composed of alternate parallel layers of different colors, usually of a light brown and an opaque white. The cameos cut in onyx are highly prized, but the gem is of little value.

Oolong, or **Oolung,** a favorite and very fragrant black tea, grown in the Ningyang districts a little north from Amoy.

Oopack, a variety of black tea, so named from the province of Oopack, in China, whence it is procured.

Opal, a kind of resinous or uncleavable quartz; the color milk white, red brown, green, and pearl gray; generally pale, but sometimes dark. Some varieties exhibit a beautiful play of colors, or different colors, by refracted or reflected light, the cause of which is not accounted for. The chief localities for opals are Hungary, Mexico, the Feroe Islands, and Iceland.

Open an account, to place the name of a party on a merchant's books, implying, usually, that transactions either in credits or debits, may be continuously made until notice is given to close the account.

Open account, a running account on a merchant's books, of debits or credits with an individual or firm.

Opening, a term used by drygoods merchants, and milliners, for the day on which they open and display a new assortment of seasonable goods. The opening day for autumn, with most of the establishments in New York City, usually occurs during the month of September; for the spring, in the month of March. Advertisement is made of the days of opening, and large crowds of ladies are generally attracted to the exhibition.

Open policy, an insurance policy covering undefined risks, but which provides that its terms shall be made definite, especially on the property insured, by subsequent endorsements or additions.

Opiates, narcotic or soporific drugs.

Opium, the hardened juice obtained from the white poppy. Incisions are made in the poppy heads while growing, and the juice flows out in small quantities, which is then dried in the sun, and being kneaded into cakes is ready for the market. It is usually imported in chests, and is not permitted to pass through the customs unless the appraiser finds it is pure, and contains not less than 9 per cent. of *morphine.* The varieties met with in commerce are Smyrna or Levant, Turkey or Constantinople, Egyptian or Alexandrian, Persian, and Indian. It is chiefly used in Europe and America as a source of morphine, narcotine, and other pharmaceutical preparations, while in Asia it is used to an enormous extent for eating and smoking. The greatest consumption is in China, and the principal supplies are obtained from India, the exports from the latter country amounting to 50,000 or 60,000 chests annually, and the money value of which is forty or fifty millions of dollars. Most of the opium is smuggled into the country. By the treaty of 1858, opium may be imported into any of the open ports on paying a duty of 30 taels ($41.84) per picul. The importer, however, is permitted to sell it only at the port. It can be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property. The foreign trader is not allowed to accompany it.

Oplag, a commercial term in Norway applied to warehoused goods. *Transit oplag,* means the depositing or warehousing goods for exportation, subject to transit duties only; *credit oplag,* is a system which allows goods imported from abroad to be placed in the owner's store free of duty for a given time, on his reporting every three months how much he has sold, and then paying the duty on such an amount.

Opobalsam, a name for the balm of Gilead used as a cosmetic by the Turkish ladies.

Opodeldoc, a camphorated soap liniment.

Opoponox, an acrid drug or gum resin, resembling asafœtida, obtained from a parsnip-like plant which grows in Macedonia and Sicily.

Opossum skins, the fur skins of a small marsupial animal found in various parts of the United States; the fur is of an inferior quality, and of slight value.

Optical instruments, telescopes, microscopes, spectacles, eye-glasses, field and opera glasses, magnifying glasses, etc.

Option, a Wall street or stock-brokers' term for the privilege of taking, or delivering, at a future day, a certain number of

shares of a given stock at a price agreed upon. The term appears in the stock quotations, for buyer's option, b. o.; for seller's option, s. o. The term is also used among commercial men in various ways, as, payment to be made within 30 days, or if over 30 days, interest to be added, at the *option* of the buyer, etc.

Oranges. The oranges of commerce are the fruit of the *citrus aurantium.* There are several varieties of this species, but the most esteemed in the markets of the United States are those which come from Havana; they are usually packed in boxes, though imported also in barrels and casks. They are sold by the 100 or 1000. From the *citrus bigaradia*, or the Seville orange, the orange-water of the perfumers is chiefly obtained, and the flowers of this species yield the oil of neroli; orange marmalade is also made from this species.

A very large trade in oranges is carried on between San Francisco and the Society Islands, not less than 5,000,000 being annually shipped to California from Tahiti. The usual price, delivered on board a vessel, is $7.50 per 1000. The trade is in the hands of a few foreign merchants, who take goods in exchange for the fruit, the oranges being gathered and brought them by the natives.

Orange color, a color composed of equal parts of red and yellow. Arnotta alone dyes orange, but it is not a fast color.

Orange mineral, the commercial name for red lead freed from some of the impurities which attach to that article, as usually found in commerce.

Orange peel, the rind or outer skin of the orange, used by confectioners in various ways, and imported in considerable amount. Orange peel is usually put up in casks, and the principal shipments are from Jamaica.

Orange pekoe, a kind of Chinese black tea, resembling pekoe; it contains much dust, and the lower grades have brown and dark leaves mixed with the white-tipped yellowish leaves of the better grades.

Orchella, a name for various dye lichens, or weeds from which orchil and cudbear are manufactured. They are imported from various parts of the world, and in commerce receive the name of the country from whence they have been derived, as Barbary orchella, Madeira orchella, etc. It is said that the largest quantity, and best kind of orchella weed, is obtained from the Portuguese settlements in Africa, and sent to Lisbon, from which place there is annually shipped to other countries over 3,000,000 lbs.

Orcin, the name of the coloring principle of several lichens.

Order, a direction in writing to pay money or to deliver merchandise; the specific direction for certain kinds and certain quantities of goods to be sent or shipped to the party ordering, which order may be verbal or in writing.

Order-book, the book in which the orders from buyers of merchandise are entered; also the name for the book which contains copies of orders sent out.

Ordinary, a ship laid up in harbor, dismantled; relating to quality, as the *ordinary* brands, or kinds; distinguished from the lowest kinds, or from the highest grades.

Ordinary seamen, a sailor not rated as an "able seaman."

Ordnance, cannon, and all kinds of large guns.

Ores, the mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. In the tariff laws of the United States, provision is made for "mineral substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for," and in another section provision is made for "all raw or unmanufactured articles not herein enumerated or provided for." No special provision is made for ores. If they are embraced in the first-named section they pay a duty of 20 per cent.; if in the second, a duty of 10 per cent. The Treasury Department, decision of July 15, 1862, decided "lead ore to be a mineral substance in a crude state."

Oreala, a kind of rock sand found in British Guiana, used in the manufacture of pottery.

Oregrund iron, a valuable kind of iron obtained from the ores of the mines of Dannemora in Sweden. It derives its name from the port of shipment. The iron is better known in the United States as Dannemora iron.

Oreide, a kind of brass, or alloy of copper, zinc, magnesia, tartar, sal ammonia and lime; it has a fine grain, is malleable, takes a good polish, has a golden brilliancy, and its complexion may be restored by the use of acidulated water.

Oreide watches, watches the cases of which are made of oreide, and washed over with a thin coating of gold.

Orellin, a yellow coloring principle obtained from annotta.

Orenburgh gum, a sweet, gluti-

nous gum obtained from a species of larch in Russia, and used as a substitute for gum arabic.

Organzine, a description of silk, the term being most usually applied to Italian silk, washed, spun, and thrown in a peculiar manner, the process for a long time being kept a secret by the Italians. The term is now understood to be silk which has been twisted, like the yarns which form a strand, and twisted a second time like the strands which form a rope; the thread being thus made hard and compact.

Orgeat, a sweetened emulsion of almonds and gum arabic, flavored with orange-flower water and bitter almonds.

Oriental, a term applied to a variety of precious stones, without any reference to the countries from which they are brought.

Oriental alabaster, a kind of carbonate of lime which has been deposited from water holding that substance in solution; such water finding its way into the hollows and crevices of rocks, falls down, and on evaporation, leaves a calcareous layer, which in time accumulates to such an extent as to entirely fill some caverns; it is generally clouded and zoned in a concentric manner, and cannot be scratched with the nail, while ordinary alabaster, sulphate of lime, is so soft as readily to yield to the nail. Fine slabs of oriental alabaster are procured from the Pyrenees, Chili, and in Egypt.

Oriental amethyst, a lilac blue or violet variety of sapphire.

Oriental chalcedony, the finer and harder kinds of carnelian.

Oriental emerald, a greenish-yellow variety of sapphire.

Oriental garnet, blood-red or dark-crimson garnet.

Oriental hyacinth, reddish-brown, and orange-yellow varieties of sapphire.

Oriental opal, the finest kinds of precious opal.

Oriental ruby, the name sometimes given to fine red varieties of sapphire; the most valuable kind of ruby.

Oriental sapphire, the name given to blue transparent varieties of corundum; when perfect, and of a clear, bright Prussian blue color, and of a high degree of transparency, this stone is valued next to the Oriental ruby; it is, however, seldom found in this state, being more frequently pale blue; pale varieties, when exposed to a strong heat, lose their color without undergoing any other alteration, and have often been sold for diamonds.

Oriental topaz, a variety of sapphire of a yellow color, more or less mixed with red; it is a very beautiful stone, though inferior in value to ruby or sapphire.

Origanum oil, an essential oil obtained from the wild marjoram.

Original packages, goods in the cases or packages in which they are imported, or received from the manufacturer, without being broken or divided.

Orleans, a trade name for a kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses.

Ormolu, an alloy of copper and zinc, made to resemble fine gold, and also called mosaic gold; an imitation bronze.

Ormolu varnish, an imitation gold varnish of copper or bronze.

Oro pridre, an alloy of gold, silver, and palladium.

Orpiment, a yellow sulphide of arsenic, found native in Hungary, Turkey, China, Mexico, and other parts of the world, and artificially prepared as a pigment and for pyrotechnists, chiefly in Saxony. The word is a corruption of the Latin name *auripigmentum* or golden paint.

Orpin, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity; orpiment or king's yellow.

Orris, a kind of gold or silver lace.

Orris root, the root of the *iris florentina*, a native of the south of Europe. It is used in the manufacture of hair powder, and some other articles in perfumery, and also as a medicinal drug.

Oroide. See Oreide.

Orsedew, Dutch gold or leaf metal; brass leaf; Manheim gold.

Ortolans, small birds caught in the island of Cyprus and along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are pickled and packed for shipping.

Osiers, the name for the various species of willows which are employed in basket making.

Osleon iron, bars of iron specially made for the manufacture of wire.

Osmin, a Russian grain measure, at St. Petersburg equal to 2⅞ bushels.

Osnaburgs, coarse linen made of flax and tow, a kind of negro cloth, largely consumed in the Southern States, the West Indies, and Brazil. The name is derived from having been originally made at Osnaburg, in Germany.

Ostrich feathers. The elegance of these feathers as an ornament in dress renders them a valuable article of commerce. The most esteemed are the long, white feathers plucked from the wings of the male bird brought from Barbary. One pound of these usually comprise about eighty feathers, and is worth from $150 to $200 the lb. Considerable quantities of inferior feathers are annually shipped from Alexandria, in Egypt, where they are usually sold at about $10 the rotili of 2⅓ lbs. The mode of hunting ostriches by the regular hunters is thus described. The finest adult male bird is singled out of the flock of perhaps six or eight, at the season when the feathers are in the finest condition,—that is, when the quills have not arrived at their full hardness. He follows the bird thus selected, at a sharp trot, so as not thoroughly to alarm it, but follows it up perhaps ten miles or more at the same rate of speed, and then stops and off saddle, letting his horse feed and rest for about twenty minutes; the ostrich also stops. The hunter then mounts again, and follows up the bird at a fast gallop. The ostrich is now stiff and tired, so that his pursuer soon runs him down and knocks him on the head and kills him at once. An ostrich in good plumage is worth about $80, each bird having from 2½ to 3 ounces of the fine white feathers. Some hunters get from fifty to eighty birds in a season.

Oswego starch, a variety of starch made from Indian corn, and deriving its name from Oswego county, New York, where it is very largely manufactured.

Otoba, the name for a kind of fatty oil extracted by pressure from the fruit of a species of nutmegs, the *myristica otoba*, of New Grenada.

Ottar, the aromatic principle; as the fragrant oil obtained from rose leaves, which is also called *otto* and *attar*.

Otter, a term sometimes used in the retail trade for annotto.

Otter skins, the skins of the sea otter, *enhydra marina*, a valuable fur-bearing animal of which rarely more than about 1,000 are taken in the course of a year, chiefly in the North Pacific Ocean. The fur is most in demand in China and Russia. The skins of the land-otter are much more abundant, as many as 20,000 being frequently obtained in a single year. The fur is less esteemed, and is of much less value than that of the sea-otter.

Otto of cedar, a fragrant oil obtained from the wood of the cedar.

Otto of roses, a volatile oil obtained by distilling roses with water, manufactured extensively at Ghazipoor, in Hindostan, and at Shiraz, in Persia. The commercial supplies for Europe and America are from Turkey. Owing to its exceeding high price, it is liable to adulteration. See Attar of Roses.

Ounce, from the Latin *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything,—a weight the $\frac{1}{12}$ part of a lb. troy, or 480 grains; the $\frac{1}{16}$ part of a lb. avoirdupois, or 437½ grains. In some parts of the West coast of Africa the ounce is a nominal money of account, represented by 16,000 cowry shells. The once (onza, the eighth part) is a term in some places in continental Europe for long, superficial, and dry measures.

Out, to be destitute of—none on hand, all sold *out* of the article inquired for.

Outfit, a fitting out; as of a ship for a voyage.

Outport, a harbor some distance from the city, or seat of trade; a port away from the main custom house.

Out-put, a term in the iron trade for the yearly production.

Outs, a term used by gaugers to express the difference between the contents and the capacity of a cask containing a liquid.

Outsides, the two quires of paper on the outsides of a ream, called also casse paper, the sheets being more or less imperfect.

Outstanding accounts, the book-debts, and business claims which, in part at least, are supposed to be collectible.

Outward bound, ships or vessels departing, or on a voyage to a distant port.

Over, surplus; cash on hand not accounted for; a term for money on hand not required for the day's payments; as have you anything *over* to-day? meaning, have you more money than you have use for to-day. This last use of the term is common with money-borrowers; it is also much in use with bankers and brokers.

Overcharge, an excessive or unjust charge; a charge at a higher rate than the implied or expressed agreement, or than the usual rates; an inadvertent error against the buyer.

Overdraw, to draw for a sum beyond one's credit balance in a bank, or with a banker.

Overdue, a note or obligation for the payment of money on a particular day remaining unpaid after that day.

Overhaul, to turn over and examine with a view to repairs, as of a vessel.

Overload, to load with too heavy a cargo.

Overpay, to pay more than is strictly due.

Overshoes, shoes worn over the ordinary walking boots or shoes; in trade the term is rarely applied to other than india-rubber shoes.

Overstock, a supply beyond the actual want; more than is sufficient for the demands of customers within the season; a greater supply than is profitable to hold.

Overtrading, buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Overweight, more in weight than is required by law or custom.

Owe, to be in debt.

Owing, due to; as the money is owing for the merchandise.

Owling, a term used in England for the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom, in violation of the acts of Parliament; so called because usually done in the night, when owls are awake.

Oxalic acid, a vegetable acid used in calico printing, by straw hat makers, for whitening the leather of boot tops, for taking out ink spots, for cleaning copper utensils, etc.; it is largely manufactured in Switzerland, where it is prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. In England it is made from sawdust by the action of soda, potash, sulphuric acid, and lime.

Ox gall, the bile from the gall bladder of the ox, used in various manufacturing operations for its alkaline properties, chiefly as a detergent in woollen mills, to scour wool and cloth.

Oxidized oil, a solid, elastic substance produced by oxidizing linseed oil, used in the manufacture of artificial leather. and as a substitute for vulcanized india-rubber.

Oxidized silver, a process of turning the surface dull and dark by washing it with a solution of sodium and potassium; used by the French in the manufacture of bijouterie.

Ox reims, narrow strips of hide, about nine feet long, twisted for ropes and traces and for other purposes.

Oxymel, a preparation of honey and vinegar,—in pharmacy frequently combined with other medical ingredients and then named from them, as oxymel of squills, etc.

Oxyrhodine, a mixture of oil of roses and vinegar.

Oysters, molluscs of the genus *ostrea*, the *ostrea edulis*, being the kind which form so large a trade and are so extensively in demand as an article of food. Thousands of vessels are employed in the oyster trade, and tens of thousands of persons are engaged in planting, fishing, and packing them. The finest flavored oysters in the world are said to be obtained in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore they are more plentiful. The latter city is the chief centre of the oyster-packing trade, where they are put up in kegs and tin cans for shipment to the West. The number of cans packed annually is computed by millions.

Oyster plant, the common name for salsafy, a species of *tragopogon*, a valuable garden vegetable common in our markets.

Oyster shells. The chief demand for these shells in this country is for the purpose of converting them into lime. In China they are made to take the place of glass for windows in the poorer class of dwellings. They are cut square, and laid like tiles with their edges overlapping, the row being held by strips of wood lengthwise in the sash. These shells are very abundant among the Phillipine Islands, and sell at about the rate of $3 per 10,000.

Ozokerit, a valuable mineral substance resembling a resinous wax, found chiefly in Moldavia and on the shores of the Caspian sea. It is of a yellowish-brown color, has an agreeable aromatic odor, softens by the heat of the hand, and may be kneaded like wax. By distillation and purification it is made beautifully white, and almost as transparent as paraffine. In New York it is used for candles, and it is said that they burn with a brightness exceeding that of spermaceti.

Oz., the abbreviation for ounce.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

P.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Packcloth	Toile d'embal-	Packtuch	Paklinnen	Terzone; invog-	Arpillera
Packages	Colis [lage	Packete; Colli	Goederen	Colli [lia	Fardos [dium
Packfong	Argentan	Neusilber	Nieuw zilver	Argentino	Argenton; Pala-
Packthread	Ficelle	Bindfaden	Bindgaren	Spago	Hilo bramante
Padding	Ouate	Watte	Watte	Bambagia [co	Guata
Paddy	Riz en grains	Reis in Hülsen	Rijst in grein	Riso fatto ó bian-	Arroz en grano
Padlocks	Cadenas	Vorlegeschlösser	Hangslotcn	Lucchetti	Candados
Pails	Sceaux	Eimer	Emmers	Secchie	Cubos; cántaros
Paint	Peinture	Oelfarbe	Blanketsel	Fattibello	Pintura
Paintings	Tableaux	Gemälde	Bildfläche	Pitture	Cuadros
Paper	Papier	Papier	Papier	Carta	Papel
Paper-hangings	Papier peint	Tapeten	Behangselpapier	Tapezzeria	Papeles pintados
Paper money	Papier-monnaie	Papiergeld	Papierengeld	Carta-monetata	Papel moneda
Par	Pair	Pari	Pari	Pari	Par
Parchment	Parchemin	Pergament	Perkament	Carta pecora	Pergamino
Parcel	Paquet	Pack	Pak	Paco	Bala
Paris	Paris	Paris	Parijs	Parigi	Paris
Partner	Associé	Theilhaber [lung	Deelhebber	Socio	Compañero; socio
Partnership	Société [ageur	Compagniehand-	Vennootschap	Società	Sociedad
Passenger	Passager; voy-	Passagier	Passagier	Passeggiere	Pascgero
Passport	Passeport	Pass	Paspoort	Passaporto	Pasaporte
Pasteboard	Carton	Pappe	Bordpapier	Cartoni impastiti	Carton; pasta
Pastiles	Pastels	Räucherkerzen	Pastel	Pastelli	Pastelas
Patterns	Patrons	Muster	Patrone	Modello	Prueba
Payable	Payable	Zahlbar	Betaalbaar	Pagabile	Pagadero
Payment	Paiement	Zahlung	Betaling	Pagamento	Paga
Peaches	Pêches	Pfirsiche	Perziken	Persiche [nori	Persigos
Peanuts	Tarnotes	Erdeicheln	Aardakers	Cattapuzze mi-	Chufas
Pearls	Perles	Perlen	Paarlen	Perle	Perlas
Pearlash	Perlasse	Perlasche	Perlasche	Potasse	Perlasa
Pears	Poires	Birnen	Peren	Pere	Peras
Peas	Pois	Erbsen	Erwten	Piselli [ature	Arvejas
Peat	Tourbes de tan	Torf; Braunkohle	Bruinkolen	Pizzedi scamosci-	Adobes
Peddlers	Colporteurs	Hausirer	Marskrumer	Spazzino	Bunohcros
Pelts	Pelleteries	Rauchwaaren	Peltcrigen	Pellice	Peleteria
Pencils	Crayons	Bleistifte	Potlooden	Lapis	Lapices
Penholders	Porte-plumes	Federhalter	Penhouders	Manichi	Portaplumas
Penknives	Canifs	Federmesser	Pennefessen	Temperini	Cortaplumas
Pens	Plumes	Federn	Federn	Penne	Plumas
Pepper	Poivre	Pfeffer	Peper	Pepe	Pimienta
Percentage	Tantième	Tantième	Tantième	Qualche parte	Tanto por ciento
Percussion caps	Capsules	Zündhütchen	Zundhutchen	Fulminantes	Fulminantes
Persia	Perse	Persien	Persië	Persia	Persia
Peru	Pérou	Peru	Peru	Perù	Perú
Peruvian bark	Quinquina	Chinarinde	Kinabast	Scorza del Peru	Quina; cascarilla
Petersburg	Pétersbourg	Petersburg	Petersburgh	Pietroburgo	Petersburgo
Petroleum	Huile de pétrole	Petroleum; Erdöl	Bergteer	Olio di sasso	Aceite de petroleo
Pewter	Étain	Zinn [Kalk	Zinn	Stagno	Peltre; estaño
Philadelphia	Philadelphie	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Filadelfia	Filadelfia
Phosphate of	Phosphate de	Phosphorsaurer		Fosfato di calcina	Fosfato de cal
Phosphorus [lime	Phosphore [chaux	Phosphor	Phosphorus	Fosforo	Fosforo
Piano forte	Piano [plomb	Fortepiano	Piano-forte	Piano-forte [bo	Piano [plomo
Pigs of lead	Saumons de	Muldenblei	Lood in blokken	Conche di piom-	Galápagos de
Pills	Pilules	Pillen	Pillen	Pillole	Pildoras
Pill-boxes	Boîtes aux pilules	Pillenschachteln	Pillendoozen	Scatole da pillole	Pildoreros
Pilot	Pilote	Lootsen	Loods	Pilota	Piloto
Pilotage	Pilotage	Lootsengebühr	Loodsgeld	Pilotaggio	Pilotaje
Pimento	Piment	Piment	Jamaika-peper	Pimento	Pimienta
Pineapple	Ananas	Ananas	Ananas pijnap-	Ananasso	Ananas; piña
Pine timber	Pin	Fichte; Kiefer	Pynboom [pel	Pino	Pino
Pins	Épingles	Nadeln	Naalden	Chiodi	Alfileres
Pipe (measure)	Pipe	Pipe	Pijp	Botte	Pipa

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Pipe clay	Terre à pipe	Pfeifenthon	Pfeifenklei	Terra de pippe	Tierra de pipas
Pipes	Pipes	Pfeifen	Pfeifen	Piper	Pipas
Pistachio-nuts	Pistaches	Pistazien	Pistache	Pistacchî	Pistachos
Pistols	Pistolets	Pistolen	Pistolen	Pistole	Pistolas
Pitch	Poix	Pech	Pek; pik	Pece	Pez
Planks	Planches	Dielen	Planken	Tavole	Tablas
Plaster of Paris	Plâtre de Paris	Gips	Gips	Gesso di Paris	Yeso de Paris
Plated ware	Plaqué	Plattirte Waaren	Plattirte Waaren	Placche	Plateado
Platinum	Platine	Platina	Platina	Platina	Platina
Playing cards	Cartes à jouer	Spielkarten	Spielkaarten	Carte da giuoco	Naipes
Plumbago	Plombagine	Plumbagen	Potloot	Piombaggine	Lápiz plomo
Plums	Prunes	Zwetschen	Pruimen	Susina	Ciruelas
Plush	Péluche	Plüsch	Pluis	Felpa	Felpa
Poland	Pologne	Polen	Polen	Polonia	Polonia
Pomegranates	Grenades	Granatäpfel	Granaatapelen	Melagrani	Granadas
Poppy oil	Huile de pavot	Mohnöl	Papaverolie	Olio di papavero	Aceite de adormidera
Porcelain	Porcelaine	Porzellan	Porcelein	Porcelana	Porcelana
Pork	Salé	Pökelfleisch	Peckelvleesch	Carne salata	Carne salada
Port	Port	Hafen	Haven	Porto	Puerto
Port of destination	Destination	Bestimmungsort	Bestemmingsplaats	Destinazione	Lugar de destinacion
Postage	Port de lettre	Briefporto	Briefport	Porto de lettre	Porte de cartas
Postage stamp	Timbre-poste	Postmarke	Postzegel	Bollo postale	Franqueo
Postoffice	Bureau de poste	Postamt	Postkantoor	Ufficio postale	Oficio de correo
Potash	Potasse	Pottasche	Potasch	Potassa	Potasa
Potatoes	Pommes de terre	Kartoffeln	Aardappelen	Pomi de terra	Patatas
Pound	Livre	Pfund	Pond	Libbra	Libra
Powder (gun)	Poudre à fusil	Schiesspulver	Buskruid	Polvere	Pólvora
Prague	Prague	Prag	Praag	Praga	Praga
Precious metals	Métaux précieux	Edle Metalle	Edele metalen	Metalli preziosi	Metales nobles
Precious stones	Pierres précieuses	Edelsteine	Edelgesteenten	Pietre preciose	Piedras preciosas
Premium	Prime	Prämie	Premie	Premio	Premio
Preserves	Confitures	Eingemachtes	Banketbakkers-artikeln	Confetti	Confituras
Price	Prix	Preis	Prijs	Prezzo	Precio
Price currant	Prixcourant	Preiscourant	Prijscourant	Lista de prezzi	Boletin de precios
Prints	Toiles imprimées	Druckwaaren	Gedrukte stoffen	Tele stampate	Telas estampadas
Privateer	Corsaire	Kaper	Kaper	Corsaro	Corsario
Prize	Prise	Prise	Prijs	Presa	Presa
Proceeds	Provenu	Ertrag	Opbrengen	Provento	Provecho
Produce	Produit	Product	Product	Prodotto	Producto
Profit	Bénéfice; gain	Gewinn	Winst	Beneficio	Beneficio; ganancia
Promissory note	Billet à ordre	Verschreibung	Promesse	Cambiale secca	Pagaré
Protest	Protêt	Protest	Protest	Protesto	Protesta
Provisions	Comestibles	Lebensmittel	Levensmiddelen	Viveri	Viveres
Prunes	Pruneaux	Pflaumen	Pruimen	Prugne	Ciruelas
Prussia	Prusse	Preussen	Pruissen	Prussia	Prusia
Prussian blue	Bleu de Prusse	Berliner Blau	Berlijnsch blaauw	Azzurro prussiano	Azul de Prusia
Pumice-stone	Pierre ponce	Bimsstein	Puimsteen	Pietra pomice	Piedra pómez
Putty	Lut de vitrier	Kitt	Stopverf	Cenere di stagno	Cimento

P.

Pachira cordage, ropes made from the bark of a tree in New Grenada.

Pack, a bale of goods; in England by a pack of meal is meant 280 lbs.; of wool, 240 lbs.; a pack of playing cards is a full set; a bundle made up for transportation; to form things into packages or bundles; to arrange and store merchandise in a case for shipment.

Package, a bundle or bale of goods, made up for transportation.

Packages, in auction rooms and with importing merchants, any kind of bales or boxes containg merchandise; as, 100 packages of goods may mean 100 bales, or 100 boxes, or 100 cases, according as the article to be sold may be packed or put up.

Packcloth, coarse cloth used for baling goods.

Packen, a weight at St. Petersburg of 1,082 lbs.

Packer, one who puts up goods in boxes, bales, crates, or otherwise, for shipping or forwarding.

Packet day, the regular sailing day of a ship or vessel belonging to a line.

Packet ships, vessels belonging to a line, one of which sails on regular stated

days, with goods or passengers; and, between certain ports, with the mails also.

Packfong, an East Indian or Chinese alloy, forming a white metal, composed of copper, zinc, and nickel; white copper.

Pack-horse, a horse used for carrying bales or packs on his back.

Packing, cotton yarn, waste, or other material sold for stuffing round the pistons, or other moving parts of machinery; the act of putting up goods in bales, boxes, etc.

Packing boxes, square or oblong boxes of fir or pine boards, made of various sizes in which to pack merchandise.

Packing store, a place where goods are sent to be packed,—in the city of New York a regular and distinct business.

Pack load, the load an animal may carry on its back.

Pack thread, a strong twine or small cordage used in tying up packages.

Paco, an iron ore of Peru which contains particles of native silver.

Pacos, a name for Peruvian sheep, a species of llama, much prized for its wool.

Pad, a fish measure,—not used in the United States; in England sixty mackerel go to a pad.

Padar, a name for coarse flour or meal; groats.

Padding, a kind of rough cloth or material for stuffing collars and other parts of garments,—used by tailors.

Paddle wood, a strong, light wood used in machinery, obtained in Guiana,—the name is derived from the natives using it for the construction of their paddles.

Paddy, the commercial name for unhusked rice. In cleaning paddy to prepare it as commercial rice, it undergoes two processes: first to divest the grain of the rough silicious outer covering, and second, the removal of the bran or fibre which covers the rice; by the latter process the rice becomes *cleaned.*

Paddy bird feathers, fine, cream-colored ornamental feathers, obtained from a species of crane in the East Indies; this name is given because the bird is usually taken in the rice fields.

Padlocks, portable locks made with a link to pass through a staple.

Padon, a kind of silk ferret or ribbon.

Padra, a term by which a kind of black tea is designated.

Paduasoi, a particular kind of silk stuff, so named from being manufactured at Padua, in Italy, sometimes written padesoi.

Page, the right or left hand folio of the cash, bank, journal, ledger, or other book.

Pagliazza, a weight at Cephalonia, of 2 lbs.

Pagoda, a gold coin current in India, of the value of about $2; a weight for gold in the East Indies, of about 53½ grains.

Paid down upon the Nail. The origin of this phrase is thus stated: In the centre of the merchants' exchange room in Limerick, Ireland, and probably in other towns, there stood a pillar about four feet high, and upon it a circular plate of copper about three feet in diameter. This was called the Nail, and on it was paid the earnest for any commercial bargains made;—the money was thus "paid down upon the nail."

Pails, wooden or tin vessels with handles adjusted so as to be movable.

Paint boxes, small boxes containing cakes of different kinds of water colors.

Paint brushes, the kind of bristle brushes used by house painters; those used by artists are called artists' brushes.

Painters' colors, mineral pigments ground and worked up with oil; the oxides of iron in various forms are employed in the production of black, brown, and yellow paints; oxides of zinc and of bismuth, and carbonate of lead for white paints; oxide of copper, with arsenic and other substances, for greens, etc.

Paintings, works of art as objects of taste, painted by artists, on canvas, ivory, glass, or other substances, either with oil or water-colors. The notion that water-color paintings should be called drawings has no authority in commerce. Paintings of American artists, residing abroad and imported in good faith as objects of taste, are admitted free of duty. It was held by the Treasury Department that a "Geneva enamelled painting," consisting of an enamelled painting, on a metallic base, to be converted by further manufacture into ornaments for the person, was an article not known, commercially or otherwise, as a painting.—*Decision, Mar.* 3, 1858.

Paintings on glass, understood by the Secretary of the Treasury to be painted glass, to be used for windows, was held not to be paintings within the meaning of the law. It surely, says Secretary Cobb, cannot be held to be the intent of the law to admit every article *painted* free of

duty, but the term "paintings" must be confined to what are usually denominated "works of art," or "objects of taste," whether imported for sale or otherwise. *Dec. Mar.* 29, 1859.

"Portraits, 'done in silk,' are not to be considered paintings, within the meaning of the law." *Treas. Regulations.*

"Paintings of an obscene character are to be seized at the Custom House, and if legally condemned, to be destroyed."—*Treas. Reg.*

Paints, coloring substances in combination with oil; the basis is usually of white lead, with the coloring agents derived from the mineral or vegetable kingdom mixed with it.

Pair, two things of a kind. The use of this word in trade varies with the particular article dealt in:—thus 1 dozen pairs of gloves or stockings means 24 gloves or 24 stockings; but 1 dozen pair of spectacles, or trousers, or scissors, mean but 12 of either of these articles.

Pala, the trade name, in the East Indies, for a species of indigo plant.

Palamoud, an article of food used by Turks and Arabs, made from the meal of dried or roasted acorns, with sugar and aromatics added.

Pale, in colors, wanting in intensity.

Pale bark, the name given to several varieties of cinchona; these yield less *quinia* than the red or yellow.

Palempores, a kind of flowered Indian dimity used for bed-coverings.

Pales, narrow boards, pointed at one end for fencing; pickets.

Palisander, a term indiscriminately applied to rose wood, violet wood, and to striped ebony.

Palladium, a valuable hard metal, used in the construction of mathematical instruments, and as an alloy with silver it is employed by dentists.

Palissy ware, a kind of decorated enamelled pottery ware, so named from the original manufacturer.

Palm, a measure of $9\frac{59}{100}$ inches, being that measure by which Carrara marble is invoiced and sold, one cubic palm being reckoned as two cubic feet; in ship building in England and the U. S. 3 inches; in Altona and Hamburg $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Palm fibre, fibre obtained from the leaves of various species of palm, some kinds of which are largely employed in making common carpets, sail cloth, paper, etc.

Palmitic acid, an acid obtained from palm oil and largely used in making candles.

Palmitin, a substance obtained from palm oil.

Palm leaf, the leaves of different kinds of palm; used for seats of chairs, for brooms, hats, baskets, wicker-work, etc. In Brazil they are packed for shipping, in bundles of about 60 leaves; in Cuba in bunches of about 25 leaves.

Palm leaf fans, fans formed of a single leaf of palm, and largely imported from China.

Palm leaf hats, hats and bonnets made from palm leaves, largely manufactured at several places in Massachusetts. The raw leaves are mostly shipped from Cuba, in bunches of 25 each, and as delivered are from 4 to 5 feet long. They are taken to the bleaching house, and after a process of brimstone bleaching the leaves are split into strips or a kind of straw. Nearly one-third of all that passes through the hands of the splitters is spoiled, and only fit for the paper makers, who usually buy it at about the rate of $50 per ton.

After the straw is ready to be worked into hats, all the work is done by hand. In all the New England States, except Rhode Island, are agents who send the leaf out into the country among the wives and daughters of the farmers, by whom it is braided into hats, and woven into webs for shaker hoods. Large teams are constantly passing over the hills, carrying material to be braided, or the work that has been finished. The number of people who find employment in this business is very great. It is light work, and a nimble-fingered girl of ten or twelve can earn as much in a day as an adult woman. Boston is the chief centre of the palm-leaf hat trade; the great bulk of the manufacture, which amounts to over 300,000 dozen annually, goes to the Western States.

Palmo, a commercial measure of 8.9750 inches, used in Italy, but varying in different places; the palmo at Carrara, for marble, is 9.5919 inches.

Palm oil, a reddish-yellow oil, fluid in Africa, but of the consistency of butter when imported into the United States; obtained from the fruit of the oil palm of the west coast of Africa, the *avoira* or *crocro* palm-tree, growing on the coast and also in the interior of Guinea. The oil is used in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for these purposes is largely imported into Europe and the United States.

Palm soap, soap made from soda and palm oil and tallow.

Palm sugar, sugar made in the East Indies from the juice of the cocoa and other palms, and called jaggery.

Palm tree wood, the stems or trunks of palms, various kinds of which are imported both from the West and the East Indies, and mostly used for fancy cabinet work. The *areca catechu*, or betel-nut palm, yields a wood of a light yellow-brown color, the cocoanut palm a wood of a chestnut-brown color, and the latter kind is sold under the various names of palm, palmetto, palmyra, nutmeg, leopard, and porcupine woods. The two last receive their names according as the section is made in one direction or another.

Palm wax, a kind of wax gathered from the stems of the *ceroxylon andicola*, growing in tropical America. It is used for candles in South America, and in the United States in the manufacture of hats.

Palm wine, an intoxicating beverage made from the juice of several kinds of palm.

Palmyra wood, the trunk of a palm tree of Ceylon and southern India, used by turners and frequently called nutmeg wood.

Palocoto, the name given for the stems of a seaweed, a species of laminaria, sold in the shops in South America and chewed by the inhabitants as a preventive and cure of goitre.

Pan, a name for the betel-nut, the narcotic masticatory of the East, made from the areca-nut and the leaves of the betel pepper. Its use in the East Indies is about as common as the use of chewing tobacco is among the lower classes of people in the United States.

Pamphlets. This term is usually applied to printed publications, in the octavo form, stitched, and either with or without covers, and containing not more than 32 or at most 48 pages. Stitched publications with a greater number of pages are usually termed "books in paper covers," or "books in pamphlet form." In England, "no person shall sell, or expose to sale, any pamphlet without the name and place of abode of some known person, by and for whom it was printed or published, written or printed thereon, under a penalty of £20."

Panama hats, plaited hats made from the leaves of a small fan palm-tree which grows in Peru, Equador, New Granada, and Venezuela. It is called *bonbonaxa* by the Peruvians, *bonbonace* by the Brazilians, and in Central America, generally, *Jipijapa*. The leaves are carefully gathered, and with a small knife each leaf is slit in strips, which, after being exposed to dew and to a process of drying and curling up, is plaited and made up into hats. Moyobamba, a town of north Peru, is the place where the best quality of hats are produced. They are made in the huts and houses of the families, and not in factories. The children make the coarser hats, the adults the fine article. When one, two, or more hats are finished, the maker repairs to some store to sell his work. Sometimes a clerk or agent of the Moyobamba stores will go from house to house in the country and collect them. A hat which sells at the rate of $42 the dozen, requires one week to make; an eighty dollar hat requires from four to six months. The regular and experienced dealers can tell at a glance whether the hat is made by a man or woman, or by a child; whether it is uneven, defective, starched up, bad in color, or otherwise. After the purchases are made, the hats are sorted according to form, fineness, and color, packed as flat as possible in bales of one hundred pounds each, and started on Indians' backs for the water navigation of the Amazon. Thousands of dozens are sent to Para, whence they are taken to Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

Manavi, in Equador, is the only other place in the world where first-class "Panamas" are made. Those called the "St. Helena" are the most widely known, and are in great repute in the West Indies. The use of wax makes these hats firm without detracting from any other quality. Brazil is the largest customer of the fine hats; the West Indies and Spanish Main come next; then Australia follows; next comes France, and then the United States.

The New Granada hats, which usually are sold in New York, are the poorest of all; the Payta hats are good only for fair weather. The Moyobamba and Manavi hats, though much dearer, are by far the most durable. Moyobamba makes only first quality hats, while Manavi produces a class of hats (in addition to the fine ones) which are only used by the poorer people. Moyobamba annually exports down the Amazon about one hundred and fifty thousand hats, which bring five hundred thousand dollars in gold to that small interior population. Manavi exports to the Pa-

cific States and over the isthmus of Panama (to the West Indies and the United States) about two hundred thousand.

The New Granada and Maracaibo hats, which at the place of their production cost from $12 to $20 the dozen (and which could not be sold in Brazil at any price), are the kind usually sold in New York for about $10 or $12 each. The hats worn by Brazilian gentlemen, the wealthy and even the middle classes of the Spanish Main, and the West Indies, and by the rich Frenchmen, cost originally from one hundred dollars to six hundred dollars per dozen in the country where they are made; and eighty dollars for a single hat is not an uncommon price in the valleys of the Andes, the place of their production."

Pane, a term used for a side of fur; a plate of glass; a square of silk or cloth inserted.

Panic, a financial crisis among commercial men, generally brought about by overtrading and speculation, but sometimes resulting from legitimate commercial risks.

Panne, a kind of French worsted plush.

Panniers, hampers or baskets.

Pannuscorium, a kind of soft leather cloth.

Pans, shallow earthenware or tin open dishes or vessels.

Panonia leather, a name for an American leather cloth, a textile fabric impregnated with oak bark and gelatine, and to which a flexible varnish containing lampblack is afterwards added.

Pantechnicon, a bazar in London for the sale of carriages, furniture, etc.

Pantographed, silk goods embroidered, after they are woven, by an instrument called the pantograph.

Pantiles, gutter-shaped tiles, about 13½ inches long by 9½ wide.

Pantile laths, laths of 1½ inch wide and one inch thick, sold in the London timber yards in bundles of 12 each.

Paper, a thin and flexible material made from the pulp of various fibrous substances, chiefly from the pulp of old linen, cotton, and jute rags, from straw, bass wood, and such like flexible vegetable fibres. A ream of paper consists of 20 quires of 24 sheets each; or, latterly, for printing paper of 20 quires of 25 sheets each. Paper is almost invariably bought and sold by the ream, but the price is regulated by the weight. The general classification in the trade is printing, writing, and wrapping papers; printing is either news or book; writing may be flat cap or other sizes for blank books, foolscap, letter, or note; wrapping may be straw, brown, thin, heavy, etc. Besides these there are various other kinds, such as blotting, wall, filtering, drawing, bank-note, etc., etc., all of which kinds are largely produced in the Eastern and Middle States, Massachusetts alone producing annually to the value of $10,000,000. Considerable amounts of printing paper are imported from Belgium, and of fine writing and fancy papers from England. The actual importations for an average month at the port of New York will illustrate this import trade.

808 cases writing, - -	value	$43,529
628 cases printing, - -	"	17,458
4,960 rolls stainers' paper,	"	25,464
98 cases fancy, - -	"	11,017
242 cases colored, - -	"	12,390
88 cases tissue and copying,	"	1,800
10 cases drawing, - -	"	1,338
189 reams photographers',	"	1,327
39 cases wrapping and 2 filtering, - - -	"	1,206
14 cases plate and 3 envelopes,	"	1,765
1 case lace paper, - -	"	608
Card paper and Bristol boards,	"	2,539

The following are the sizes of the different descriptions of papers as generally recognized by the trade; as furnished by different paper makers the sizes for the different denominations vary considerably.

	inches.		inches.
Imperial	22 x28	Folio post	17 x22
Card board	22 x28	Demy	16 x21
Card sheets	22 x28	Crown	15 x19
Pot paper	12½x15	Double pot	25 x30
Super royal	20 x28	Legal cap	13 x16
Double cap	17 x28	Foolscap	13 x16
Royal	20 x24	Flat cap	14 x17
Medium	19 x24	Dub. mdm.	24 x38
Check folio	17 x24	Super royal	19 x27
Medi'm folio	18 x23	do. do.	21 x27
Imperial	22 x30	Elephant	23 x28
Atlas	26 x34	Columbier	23½x34½
D'bl el'ph'nt	26¾x40	Antiqu'rian	31 x53

Paper, a term frequently used for negotiable commercial notes or bills of exchange, distinguished as short, long, good, light, etc.

Paper bags, envelopes in the form of bags made of strong paper, for holding seeds, spices, etc., largely manufactured in New York City.

Paper boxes, boxes or cartons made of pasteboard, manufactured in American cities to the extent of many millions annually, for hosiers, glove manufacturers, dry-

goods merchants, etc. In Paris upwards of 4,000 persons are said to be constantly employed in this manufacture. The different kinds of boxes are distinguished by six classes: 1. Boxes for containing artificial flowers, velvets, ribbons, silks, satins, trimmings, etc. 2. Confectionery and bon-bons boxes. 3. Trinket boxes. 4. Boxes for fans, perfumery, and gloves. 5. Large, strong boxes for shawls, fine muslins, etc. 6. Boxes for pills, and small articles of various kinds.

Paper currency, a circulating medium composed of bank or government notes or bills.

Paper hangings, a general name for all colored or figured papers used for covering the walls of apartments. The designs of one kind known as flock paper are formed by foreign matters applied to the paper; the other kind, with flowers or figures, are painted or printed.

Paper money, notes or bills issued by a bank, or by the government, promising the payment of money, and circulated in place of coin; the denominations of these banknotes or bills are usually $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000.

Paper moure, paper impregnated with a sweetened solution of arseniate of potash, and more commonly sold under the name of fly-poison paper.

Paper muslin, the thinnest kind of glazed muslin, used as linings.

Paper stock, the substances used for manufacturing into paper, consisting chiefly of linen and cotton rags, though many other substances are in demand. Paper pulp is largely made from basswood, from esparto-grass, from straw, rattans, and other like articles.

Paper store, a storehouse where are sold printing, writing, letter, wrapping, and other kinds of paper.

Papier mache, a name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper united with other materials, forming a hard substance which is moulded into various kinds of useful and ornamental articles. It consists of three varieties: 1. Sheets of paper pasted together, exposed to great pressure, and then polished; 2. Sheets of considerable thickness, made from ordinary paper pulp; and 3. The fibrous slab made from a coarse variety of fibre and combined with some earthy matter to insure its solidity. In its production rosin and oils are used, and it is sized, covered with lampblack, varnished, and placed in a heated oven and exposed to a very moderate heat until perfectly dry.

Papier mache goods, articles for use or ornament made from papier maché, varnished and highly polished.

Par, equality of nominal and actual value; bills of exchange, stocks, and bank bills are at par when they sell for their nominal value as expressed on their face; when they sell for less, they are *below*, and when for more, they are *above* par. The par value of foreign bills of exchange may or may not be the expressed value on the face of the bills, depending on the relative fineness of the coin of the respective countries.

Par of exchange, is deducing the rate of exchange from the mintage valuations of two countries, the coins being worked fully up to their standards.

Para, an important commercial city of Brazil, and the capital of the vast maritime province of the same name, situate on the river Amazon about 75 miles from its mouth. It is the chief shipping port for the india-rubber which is collected in such immense quantities on the shores of the Amazon, the shipments from this port amounting in some years to 10,000,000 of lbs. Hides, Brazil-nuts, sarsaparilla, annotto, and sugar are also among its exports.

Weights and measures. 1 Brazilian lb.=1.012 lbs. avoirdupois; 1 arroba=32.38 lbs.; 1 quintal=129.517 lbs.; 1 vara=1.198 yards; 1 covado=.0714 yards.

Para, a nominal Turkish coin; in Constantinople and Alexandria 40 paras are equal to 1 piastre, and 100 piastres are equal to about $4 85; a measure of capacity 2 feet square by 6½ inches deep, used in some parts of the East Indies; at Bombay it is 3⅓ bushels; at Ceylon, as a weight for coffee, it is from 35 to 50 lbs; pepper, 27 to 30 lbs.; paddy, 30 to 33 lbs; husked rice, 42 to 46 lbs.

Paraffin, a very valuable candle material or oily product, obtained chiefly from oily bituminous varieties of cannel coal. When pure it is quite white, resembling spermaceti, inodorous, and tasteless; it is known also as *mineral wax.*

Paraffin candles. These generally consist in part of wax, spermaceti, or the solid fat acids, and are in much esteem for their high illuminating power and beautiful appearance.

Para grass, the fibres of the leaves of the piassava palm.

Paraguay tea, the leaves of the South American holly (*ilex paraguaiensis*), largely used as a tea in Brazil; it is es-

timated that forty millions of lbs. of the leaves are consumed annually in South America; the beverage from the leaves is called maté. It is commonly shipped in tin chests covered with colored paper, somewhat after the manner of the Chinese. This maté is said to have been in partial use in Europe a half century before the tea from China was introduced. A recent traveller "Across South America," thus refers to this tea :—

"The *yerba*, sometimes called *yerba maté*, from which the Paraguay tea is made, is to South America what the tea of China is to Europe and the United States; nor are its qualities very greatly different from those of the Asiatic herb.

"The *yerba* trees grow in forests called *yerbales*, on the rivers of Paraguay, and attain a considerable size.

"At the time of gathering, a party of peons are sent into the forests, who collect the branches, sprigs, and leaves in vast piles, which are afterwards thoroughly scorched. This being accomplished, the leaves and twigs are packed in a raw hide, which contracts as it dries, compressing the *yerba* into an almost solid mass. In this condition it is sent to market.

"The *maté* is a small gourd, which forms the general drinking-cup in all the regions which I visited. An infusion of the *yerba* having been made, with accessories, as in our own country, it is sucked from the *maté* through a tin or silver tube, called the *bombilla*, which is provided at its lower extremity with a strainer, which prevents the finer particles of the *yerba* from rising to the mouth. The name of the gourd or cup is not unfrequently coupled with that of the tea itself in mentioning the article."

Paramatta, a kind of bombazine or thin worsted and cotton fabric used for cheap carriage linings, and some finer kinds also used as ladies' dress goods.

Para nuts, the Brazil nut, so called because of Para being the port from which they are most largely shipped to Europe.

Parasols, small umbrellas or sunshades used by ladies.

Parbuckle, a contrivance to haul up or lower a hogshead or cask. It is formed by passing the middle of a rope round a post or ring, the two parts of the rope being then passed under the two quarters of the cask, bringing the two ends back again over it, so that these, being hauled or slackened together, either raise or lower the hogshead or cask as may be required.

Parcel, a small package or bundle of goods; a lot or portion. The term is applied to a large lot of goods as well as to a small package.

Parcel book, a book in which is entered the time and manner of the despatch of parcels from the store.

Parchment coffee, a trade name for coffee when prepared for market in a particular manner in the West Indies.

Parchment cuttings, the clippings of prepared skins, chiefly in demand for making size.

Parchment paper, also called vegetable parchment, is made by steeping unsized paper in a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, whereby it is made tough, and capable of being written on with ink; it is used for many purposes, and as a substitute for parchment, and also, to some extent, as a substitute for bladder.

Parchment, a writing material, made from the skins of the she-goats or sheep; for drum heads from the skins of he-goats and wolves; for battledores from the skin of the ass.

Pareira root, a drug imported from Brazil.

Parella, a lichen used in dyeing.

Parget, gypsum or plaster-stone.

Parian, a fine quality of white porcelain clay, so called from its resemblance to Parian marble.

Parian marble, a beautiful white marble from the Island of Paros.

Parian ware, statuettes and various figures and ornaments made from fine Staffordshire porcelain clay, mixed with flint and moulded, dried, and fired. The manufacture is difficult and expensive, but nevertheless it is a means of multiplying the productions of high art in a comparatively cheap form. The biscuit china of France is quite inferior to the Parian of England.

Paris blue, a bright blue obtained by heating aniline with chloride of tin.

Paris green, an arsenical pigment of a very vivid green tint, used mostly for coloring paper hangings.

Parisian marble, the name given to a kind of artificial ivory made in Paris from papier-maché and gelatine.

Paris red, a fine iron rouge employed for polishing.

Paris white, a kind of prepared chalk.

Parkesine, a material made of gun-cotton, ivory dust, and other substances, which may be moulded like india-rubber, or gutta-percha, after which it solidifies

and becomes hardened, similar to ebonite; known in trade as a kind of artificial ivory, and also by the name of *xylotile*, which latter word see.

Parmesan cheese, a celebrated cheese from Parma, Italy.

Parquetry, the name for a kind of fancy wood work, made of several pieces of wood, disposed according to some particular pattern—produced by placing the grain of the wood in different directions, or developing the pattern by using two or more kinds of woods of different colors.

Parrots, well-known cage birds, the green and gray being largely dealt in by bird fanciers.

Partial loss, a phrase in insurance, for any damage short of, or not amounting to, a total loss.

Parties, persons who engage to do or not to do certain matters and things contained in an agreement; infants, idiots, lunatics, drunkards, and, except in certain cases, married women, cannot be parties to a contract.

Partner, an associate in business, under a contract of partnership.

Partners, persons who have united together, and formed a partnership; the division of the profits and losses arising from the business may be in proportion to the respective amounts contributed, but each partner is liable to the creditors for the entire indebtedness of the firm. A secret partner is one who is actually a parner by participation of profit, but is not avowed or known to be such; and a dormant partner is one who takes no share in the conduct or control of the business of the firm; both these are liable to creditors for the debts of the concern, because they have an interest and participate in the profits. A nominal partner is one who permits his name to be used, or holds himself out to the world as a partner; he also is liable to the creditors of the firm, on the ground that he justifies them in trusting the firm on his credit. Limited partnerships may be formed under the laws of the State of New York, and some other States, and by virtue of an Act of Congress, in the District of Columbia, under which the responsibility of the special or limited partner is restricted to the loss of the money he put in, and no more.

Partnership. When two or more persons combine their money, property, labor, or skill for the transaction of business for their common profit, they enter into partnership; the division of the profits and losses arising from the business may be in proportion to the respective amounts contributed, or otherwise. Where the parties are engaged in one branch of trade only, and carry on all their business for their joint benefit, it is a general partnership. Special partnerships are those formed for a special or particular branch of business, or employment of the parties, or one of them. When they extend to a single transaction or adventure only, such as the purchase and sale of a particular parcel of goods, they are more commonly called limited partnerships; though this latter term is now usually applied only to that form of partnership which, by statute, limits the liability of the special partner to the actual amount of money contributed to the business. The following synopsis of the general principles which govern in the law of partnerships, although desultory and anonymous, affords practical suggestions of interest both to the partners themselves, and to parties who transact business with partnership firms:—

"When two or more persons place money or skill in a common business it is called a partnership.

Partnership is usually formed by an agreement in writing, called articles of copartnership. But it may be formed by mere agreement in words, or by the acts of the parties.

It is always the better way, upon forming and entering into a partnership, to have the manner of conducting and concluding the partnership business reduced to writing, and signed.

The use of pen and ink in this as in countless other transactions, will save expense of time and money, and much bad feeling from lawsuits which arise from misunderstood or garbled versions of the contract of partnership.

The main test of whether any business transaction in which two or more persons are engaged in a partnership is, whether there is a *sharing of the profits* of the business. No partnership can legally arise unless the idea of profit enter into it as an element.

Thus two or more persons contributing toward the purchase of a quantity of wheat, to be proportionately divided between them, would not make the persons purchasing partners.

There must be a re-sale and a *joint interest* in the result of the sale and in the profits.

There is sometimes a difficulty in apply-

ing this test to ascertain whether the business relations of certain persons make them partners.

It is frequently a practice for a young man to receive a proportion of the profits in place of a salary. Now, the question whether he is merely a servant or a partner is of importance to himself and third parties. If he is a partner, he is entitled to an account and specific lien, and responsible for all the losses and debts of the firm.

The rule is, that if certain service is to be performed for a share of the profits, without conferring any interest in the capital stock, or such interest as to enable him to demand an account, it is a mere agency.

A species of partnerships quite common in this country are Joint Stock Companies.

The manner in which these companies are formed ; the amount to be subscribed ; the mode of transfer, is set out in the articles entered into between the parties.

A member of the company is entitled to the benefits of all its contracts, and responsible for all engagements made by its agents.

His liability commences with the formation of the company, and he is not liable for contracts made before that period by its intended members.

Nor will the statements of other parties that a person is a member, or the publication of his name as a member, without his consent, render him liable.

There are three different kinds of partners. The *nominal* partner, who has no money in the concern, but who allows the firm to use his name as credit ; the *real* partner, or *ostensible* partner, who is, or appears as such to the world ; the *dormant* partner, who has an interest in the profits of the firm, but whose name does not appear as a partner. He is one who tries to reap all the benefits of a partnership, and avoid liability for all the losses. So long as he keeps perfectly concealed he does so, but if his name becomes disclosed as a partner he becomes equally liable with the other members.

When a partnership is once formed, each partner, whether nominal, real, or dormant, is the *accredited agent* of the rest, respecting the business of the firm.

One partner, however, cannot bind the remainder by a contract required in law to be under seal, unless the co-partners assent to the contract previous to its execution, or afterwards ratify and adopt it.

A release of debt, even if under seal, made by one partner, is good, because the seal was not necessary, and he had the right to discharge the debt.

It must be within the scope of the partnership business, and every person who deals with a partner is supposed to know the nature of the business of the firm.

The party dealing with the partner, however, must act in good faith. The partner, for instance, can purchase goods at an extravagant price, and the firm is bound to pay for them ; or he may sell goods at a very low figure, and pocket the money himself, and defraud the firm.

But, if the man to whom he sold the goods knew that the whole transaction was for the purpose of defrauding the firm, he could not hold the firm liable for the bargain of the partner.

The most dangerous power that a partner has is that of issuing negotiable paper on behalf of the firm.

It is thus in the power of the partner to issue a mass of paper, realize upon it, and leave the firm liable for its payment when it matures.

All such paper, however, must be in the *name of the firm,* and also in behalf of the firm.

When the business of the firm does not require the agency of such paper, there is no implied authority to issue it. Firms which are not commercial have no right to issue commercial paper—such as law firms and medical firms.

A partner may discharge or give a receipt for a debt due the firm, but he cannot submit a difference to arbitration.

He may pledge as well as sell the partnership effects.

He may give or receive a notice for the firm.

He may take a debt barred by the statute of limitation out of the statute, by a new promise or acknowledgment.

The right of a creditor against a partnership is both joint and several.

Not only are the partnership effects liable to be applied to its payment, but each partner is liable to have his own individual property applied to the same purpose.

A partnership creditor must absorb the partnership effects first, and then the partners' private property.

An individual creditor must, in case of conflict between himself and a firm creditor, apply the individual property of the debtor first.

The presumption is, that partners upon the termination of their partnership, are equal owners of the partnership effects.

This may be regulated, however, by agreement.

We have shown that the private property of each partner, however small his interest in the firm, is liable for the debts of the firm. The reason of this was because the public, knowing that a certain person was a member of a partnership, gave that firm credit on account of the responsibility of that person, and the law would not allow a person holding out his name to give credit to the firm, to say he was not responsible for the debts of the firm.

To obviate the hardships which frequently resulted from this, the legislatures from many of the States have created what are termed limited partnerships.

The act in the State of New York provides that such partnerships may consist of one or more persons, who shall be called general partners, and who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners now are by law, and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash payments a specific sum as capital to the common stock, who shall be called special partners, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the fund so contributed.

The general partners only shall transact business and sign for the partnership.

The persons forming such partnership shall make and sign a certificate which shall contain:—

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted.
2. The general nature of the business.
3. The *general* and the *special* partners, and their residences.
4. Amount of capital of special partners.
5. When partnership begins and ends.
6. Acknowledgment of this certificate in regular form.
7. Filing this certificate in the clerk's office of the county where their place of business is located."

Part owners, the separate rights of several owners of a ship, where the parties are not partners, and are not liable for each other's debts.

Partridge berry, the winter green or mountain tea berry; used in pharmacy.

Partridge wood, the variegated wood of certain South American and East Indian trees, used mostly for umbrella handles and walking sticks. It is named from a peculiar wavy pattern in the grain.

Pass, a name for a kind of Russian hemp; also a permit to go on board of a vessel on her arrival in port.

Passage, a voyage taken by water.

Passage money, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.

Pass-book, a small hand-book passing between dealers, in which the transactions are entered at the time by one of the parties, and passed back to the other.

Passe-carne, the name for a much-esteemed culinary vegetable used on the Isthmus of Panama; the word means, "excels or surpasses meat."

Passed, merchandise which has been compared with the invoice, and appraised at the port of entry by the government appraiser, the word "passed," if found correct, being stamped on the package.

Passengers, persons who have taken passage in a public conveyance for the purpose of being transported from one place to another.

Passengers' baggage, the trunks and packages containing the clothing and effects which accompany passengers arriving from a foreign country.

There is no law which authorizes any one to bring in articles which they have purchased or procured abroad, unless on payment of the regular duties. The fact that these articles are for personal, or family use, or for presents, and not merchandise, makes no difference, except in certain specified cases.

The following articles, with the restrictions mentioned, are admitted free:—

Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment not machinery. The term "wearing apparel" embraces articles either used or ready for use, such as it would be supposed the station in life of the party in possession would entitle or require him or her to make use of. And such articles not obviously excessive in quantity or quality, when satisfactorily shown that they have been in actual use by the owner, may be admitted free of duty. Other personal effects, not merchandise, are understood to be such articles as either sex have occasion to make daily use of, such as combs, brushes, and other articles of the toilet. Professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment are understood to embrace

such books or instruments as would naturally belong to a surgeon, physician, engineer, or scientific person returning to this country, or immigrants from abroad coming to the United States to settle.

The exemption of household and personal effects from duty extends only to household effects which have been in use in the family for at least one year, and to such only of the personal effects as have been in actual use prior to the shipment from the foreign port.

Jewelry, when worn, and of such a description and quantity as befits the station of the possessor, may be admitted free of duty.

Plate and other household effects must have been in use abroad one year, to entitle them to free entry, and the initials or other marks are not to be considered as proof of their having been so used.

Presents, other than such as are exempted by law from duty, or paintings and statuary imported as objects of taste, are liable to duty.

"Baggage must be duly entered, or, at the option of the Collector, it may on declaration be examined by an inspector instead. If dutiable articles are found therein entry must be made thereof and duty paid.—*Act March* 2, 1799. Under the first section of the act of June 27, 1864, all baggage of passengers from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected by a regular inspector, or other officer of the Customs, at the first point of entry at which it shall arrive, and such officer is empowered to require the trunk, sack, or other envelope containing the baggage to be opened, or its key delivered to him, and refusal to comply with such requirements forfeits the trunk or other envelope and its contents. It is doubtful whether concealment of dutiable articles would carry with it more than the forfeiture of such article. By the *act of July* 18, 1866, dutiable articles concealed in baggage for the purpose of evading the duty are forfeited, but not the remaining articles of the baggage. If a baggage entry is made, and if, upon examination, dutiable articles are found not included in the entry, all such articles are forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they are found, is liable to forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles."—*Decision Sec. Treas.*

Passenger-ships, ships appropriated to, and employed in, the conveyance of passengers. By the laws of the United States steamships and other vessels conveying passengers from foreign parts are restricted to a certain number of passengers, according to the tonnage of the vessel; a certain space is to be allowed for each passenger; the vessels are required to have life-boats, proper ventilators, cooking-ranges, stores of provisions, etc., and the captain is bound to maintain good discipline and habits of cleanliness. The act of Congress above referred to, known as the "*Passenger Law*," passed March 3, 1855, enacts that

SEC. 1. That no master of any vessel shall take on board, at any foreign port, other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.: On the main or poop decks or platforms and in the deck-houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck), if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months. * * * * It is also provided that one hospital in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

SEC. 2. That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the

above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel and the owners thereof shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3. That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space according to law for fifty or more passengers (other than cabin passengers), shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers, below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers, or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

SEC. 4. That every vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified; namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one caboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6. That all vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water, daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked, daily, and to be served out and distributed to them, at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

SEC. 7. That the captain of any such vessel so employed is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline, and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking-ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections; and fifty dollars for each and every neglect and violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter.

SEC. 9. That the collector of the customs at any

port of the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port to examine such vessel, and report, in writing, to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel.

SEC. 10. That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof.

SEC. 11. That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 12. That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage.

SEC. 13 directs the collectors of customs to make reports to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. That in case there shall have occurred on board any vessel arriving at any port within the United States, any death among the passengers (other than cabin passengers), the master or captain or owner or consignee of such ship or vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this act is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury by general rules shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal. *Provided*, That the payment shall in no case be awarded or made to any board or commission or association formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of immigrants or emigrants of any particular nation or creed.

And the act of Congress, *March* 24, 1860, for the better protection of female passengers, enacts, that

SEC. 1. Every master or other officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of any ship or vessel of the United States, who shall, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under promise of marriage, or by threats, or by the exercise of his authority, or by solicitation, or the making of gifts or presents, seduce and have illicit connection with any female passenger, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

SEC. 2. Neither the officers, seamen, or other persons employed on board of any ship or vessel, bringing emigrant passengers to the United States, or any of them, shall visit or frequent any part of such ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master or commander of such ship or vessel first made or given for such purpose; and every officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall forfeit to the said ship or vessel his wages for the voyage of the said ship or vessel, during which the said offence has been committed. Any master or commander who shall direct or permit any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act of duty as an officer, seaman, or person employed on board of said ship or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each occasion on which he shall so direct or permit the provisions of this section to be violated, by any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel.

It shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States to post a written or printed notice, in the English, French, and German languages, containing the provisions of the second section of this act, in a conspicuous place on the forecastle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage; and upon neglect so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And the act of July 4, 1864, enacts that, The term "contiguous territory," in the first section of the act of March 3, 1855, shall not be held to extend to any port or place connecting with any interoceanic route through Mexico;

That the provisions of the 11th section of said act are extended to all vessels whose passengers, or any part of them, are or shall be bound from or to any of the ports or places therein mentioned, by way of any overland route or routes through Mexico or Central America; and

That a synopsis of the laws relating to the carriage of passengers should be printed, framed under glass, and placed in some conspicuous place in every vessel employed in carrying passengers.

Passport, a paper containing the name of the master and a description of the vessel, with a permission from the

neutral State to the captain to proceed on the voyage proposed; this passport is furnished by the collector of the port from which the vessel clears; a government document given to travellers certifying to their citizenship, designed as a protection while travelling in foreign countries.

Paste-board, a thick stiff kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted together, or by being moulded in thick boards from pulp. It is used for making boxes, in millinery, and for various purposes.

Pastel, the coloring pulp obtained from the *isatis tinctoria*, a dye stuff allied to indigo; it imparts a yellow or greenish-yellow color.

Paste, a factitious gem—a kind of glass manufacture composed of rock crystal melted with alkaline salts, and colored with metallic oxides; the inspissated juice of licorice.

Pastil, or **Pastille,** the French name for certain aromatic sugared confections; the English name for small cones made of gum benzoin with powder of cinnamon and other aromatics, which are burned as incense and to conceal unpleasant smells in apartments; an aromatic lozenge; a roll of paste or sort of paste, made by grinding together different colors with gum-water, in order to make crayons.

Pasta resin, a resinous substance employed by the Indians, in the northern part of Peru, for covering wood, to render it impermeable to water. The plant which yields it is not known.

Patacoon, a name for the Spanish dollar.

Patagon, a silver coin of Berne, worth about $1.18; also a Spanish silver coin of the value of 62½ cts.

Patak, an Egyptian money worth about 12 cts.

Patchouly, an essential oil used in perfumery, obtained from an herb, which grows very much like sage, and is found in China and northern India; the name is also given to the dried branches and leaves of the plant.

Patent medicines, medicines prepared according to a secret formula. If imported they are subject to the same examination and disposition as other medicinal preparations, and cannot pass the Custom House for consumption, but must be rejected and condemned, unless the special examiner be satisfied, after due investigation, that they are fit and safe to be used for medicinal purposes.

Patent yellow, a pigment—an oxy chloride of lead, called also mineral yellow.

Pattern, a quantity of cloth suitable for a garment; the design or ornament; specimen or sample.

Pattern cards, the manufacterers' samples, as of cutlery, prints, etc., which are furnished to merchants on cards.

Patras, a seaport city on the Gulf of Patras in the northwest corner of the Morea, possessing a more extensive trade than any other port of Greece, and particularly noted for its extensive shipments and exports of currants, amounting annually to about 17,000,000 of lbs. The fruit is generally shipped in large heavy casks, and is larger and said to be freer from sand and gravel than that which is shipped from Zante or Cephalonia. The other exports are valonia, olive oil, wine, raw silk, skins, wool, wax, and grain. The imports which are chiefly from Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice consist of sugar, coffee, salt-fish, tin plates, iron, hardware, cordage, timber, etc., etc. There is no duty on exports; on imports, manufactured goods pay about 15 per cent.; some few articles, such as wine and soap, as much as 30 or 40 per cent., and other articles generally about 10 per cent.

Moneys, Weights, and Measures (of Greece).

100 Cepta	= 1 drachma.
28 Drachmas	= about $4.75.
2,128 lbs. (Venetian)	= 1 ton, 2,240 lbs.
400 Drams	= 1 oke.
1 Oke	= 2¾ lbs.
1 Kilo	= 1 bushel.
1 Pik	= 25⅓ inches.
1 Pik (for cloth),	= 27 inches.

Paul, a small silver Tuscan coin of the value of 10 cents.

Paulinia, a medicine prepared from the seeds of a shrub in Brazil.

Pawn, a pledge; one who has temporarily sold himself as a slave in Africa for debt.

Pawnbroker, one licensed to receive goods on pledge for advances in money on which a large rate of interest may be charged, with power to sell the goods if the principal sum and interest thereon be not paid within a specified time. By the act of Congress, every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money lent thereon, is deemed a pawnbroker.

Pay, to discharge a debt.

Payable, justly due and owing, or, as in bills payable, to become due on a day certain.

Payee, the person in whose favor a note or bill of exchange is made payable.

Payer, the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Payment, rendering satisfaction to a creditor, by paying money or its equivalent in discharge of a promise or obligation. Unless otherwise agreed upon, payment must be in cash. The word frequently occurs in commercial language: thus, to suspend payment, to delay payment, payment in full of all demands, day of payment, heavy payment, etc.

Peaches, a well known and highly esteemed fruit, conveyed to the markets in crates and baskets. New York is the principal distributing market, receiving her supplies from Georgia in the early part of the season, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia following, and later from Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey; the two last-named States, however, furnishing the chief supply. Baltimore, where the principal peach-preserving and canning business of the country is located, affords a market for a large part of the peach-growing districts most contiguous to that city, while Philadelphia, being in the very centre of the Delaware and New Jersey districts, has her markets most abundantly supplied with the choicest kinds, and at the cheapest rates. The southern peaches sent to New York are packed in crates, having sides composed of slats, thus permitting free ventilation. They are generally sent by railroad to some Southern seaport, from which they are transferred to a steamer, often reaching New York in poor condition, and selling at very low prices. In the earlier part of the season the lots that arrive in prime condition are sold at high prices.

As the time for harvesting the crop draws near in Delaware and New Jersey, all ordinary farm labor is neglected, and troops of men, women, and children, white and black, assemble, even from remote cities, to pluck the fruit and pack it for market. Three or four baskets is the average amount taken from each tree, but from mature trees seven or eight baskets are said to be not uncommonly gathered. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is the northern outlet for fruit grown in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, and the farms along its course in Delaware, all of which are devoted to peaches. In the height of the season about 25,000 baskets of fruit are daily carried by the canal boats, being collected from the landings at the different farms. The greatest channels for the transportation of the peaches, however, are the Delaware, Camden and Amboy, and New Jersey Railroads, which connect with other lines running to all sections of the peach country. So immense has this traffic become that these roads during the season, form what are known as "peach trains," on which they carry nothing else. The cars are specially prepared for the traffic, having free ventilation, good springs, and shelves on the inside for the storage of baskets and crates. Each car holds about 500 baskets, and between 100 and 200 cars arrive daily at New York. It is estimated that nearly 150,000 baskets arrive in flush times, involving the use of about 300 cars.

The trains leave the peach country between 1 and 3 P.M., and reach New York (Jersey City) at about the same hours in the morning, where they are met by the merchants, to whom they have been generally consigned on commission. Scenes of confusion commonly ensue that would appal the uninitiated. All the work is done by the aid of lanterns, and the shoutings and cursing of the drivers and laborers, with the rattling of the cars, make a turmoil not soon forgotten. The commission merchants sometimes have special arrangements with the growers, but the usual commission is 10 per cent. The average cost of transportation is $130 per car, the shippers and commission merchants loading and unloading the cars. The shipments from the State of Delaware for the year 1871, were estimated at upwards of 4,000,000 baskets, about one-fourth of which were shipped by water, the rest by railroad.

Peach baskets are made in Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and the East, and are generally constructed of ash, at a cost varying from 15 to 25 cents each, and hold about five-eighths of a bushel apiece. After the baskets are emptied in New York, they are carried back to the peach country by the railroad companies without charge, and are refilled. Crates are always sold with the peaches. A great amount of capital and thousands of persons are engaged in the fruit trade, but the full statistics have never been carefully prepared.

Peach wood, a name for the Nicaragua wood, sometimes called St. Martha wood—a red dye-wood.

Peach brandy, a liquor distilled from peaches.

Pea jackets, loose, warm, short coats, made of rough pilot cloth for use at sea.

Peanuts, the fruit of the *arachis hypogæa*, called in England ground nuts and earth nuts. They are indigenous to Africa and South America, and considerable amounts are imported. But they are also largely cultivated in the Southern States, and extensively sold in New York. After being slightly roasted, the shell being quite soft, they form a convenient article for common people to carry in their pockets and munch at the theaters, circus, or other public places. A valuable oil is also obtained from the nuts, sold as nut oil, and in some places they are used as an adulteration of coffee. It was decided by the Treasury Department that peanuts are neither nuts nor fruit in the sense in which these terms are used in commerce, but that they should be classed with beans, peas, and other leguminous products.—*Let. Sec. Treas. to Col. at Boston, Aug.* 4, 1868.

Peanut oil, an oil obtained from peanuts by expression. On an importation of this oil from the coast of Africa by a house in New York, it was contended that the oil was not an expressed oil, but that it was obtained by the action of the sun on the nuts, the latter being put in proper state or condition for such action. The Secretary of the Treasury in his decision of January 18, 1859, decided that the oil in question, according to his belief, was obtained from the nut principally by mechanical pressure, though the extraction may have been facilitated by exposure to the sun.

Pearl ash, calcined potash; the commercial carbonate of potash. The pearl ash of commerce is obtained by re-lixiviating the black ashes (pot ashes) to free them from impurities, and evaporating them to dryness.

Pearl barley, is the seed of the barley divested of its skin as well as its husk, and afterwards rounded and polished in a mill.

Pearl buttons, buttons made from mother-of-pearl.

Pearl shells, mother-of-pearl shells. The finest shells used are called Macassar, and they are worth in the London market usually about $650 to $750 per ton. The Manilla shells are worth from $500 to $600 per ton; those from Bombay bring $350 to $400 per ton, and those from Panama bring from $150 to $200 per ton.

Pearled, ribbons or lace with borders in appearance like pearls.

Pearl edge, the trade term for a peculiar edge to some kinds of ribbons; a narrow kind of thread edging.

Pearl essence, the material used in the manufacture of artificial or mock pearls. It is obtained by scraping the scales of the bleak fish, washing and purifying them, and adding a little sal-ammonia and such delicate coloring substances as may produce the required tinge. It is an article of considerable trade, and is prepared chiefly at Eberbach, on the Neckar. The scales of the roach and dace are used for inferior kinds of pearls.

Pearl powder, pearl white; the subnitrate of bismuth; a cosmetic.

Pearls, the well-known spherical concretions obtained from the interior of the shell of pearl oysters. The pearl oyster is fished on the west coast of Ceylon, on the coast of Coromandel in the Persian Gulf, off the coast of Algiers, at Pearl Islands in the West Indies, on the coasts of Columbia, in the bay of Panama, and in the Passaic river in the State of New Jersey; in trade they are classed with gems and jewelry, or articles of personal adornment. The most approved color is a clear silver-like lustre, which shines like satin, tinged with a golden shade, or a pink-like blush. Artificial pearls are small globules of thin glass, the pearly lustre or imitation being produced by the use of the "essence d'orient," or pearl essence, and various and curious manipulations. They are largely manufactured in France, Germany, Italy, and China. The Chinese pearls are made of a kind of gum. Artificial pearls are made so closely to imitate the genuine that it is difficult to detect them. A French jeweller at the great Exhibition placed in his case alternate rows of large real and artificial pearls, with the query attached "Which are the artificial?" The 23d section of the act of March 2, 1861, provides that oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries on importation, shall be exempt from duty. A New York merchant, who established a pearl fishery on the Columbian coast, and sent out his own vessels, and American citizens as superintendents, on the refusal of the collector at New York to admit free entry of the products of his fishery, appealed to the Department at Washington, and the following decision was rendered by Secretary Boutwell:—

"Pearls and pearl shells are to be regarded as 'products of the American fisheries,' and as such free of duty, when the whole operation of the taking or catch is done by duly documented vessels of the United States; and when so taken on the Pacific coast they may be shipped from such vessels to Atlantic ports across the Isthmus, if due proof of their origin be given."—*Letter Sec. Treas. to Col. at New York, Feb.* 5, 1869.

Pearl sago, sago in the form of very small, hard, whitish grains, not larger than a pin's head.

Pearl white, same as pearl powder.

Pears, a delicious fruit, of which there are perhaps 50 varieties sold in New York. They are purchased by dealers by the barrel, the prices varying from $4 to $16 per barrel.

Pear-tree wood, the timber of the pear-tree;—used for the engraved blocks of calico printers, and also in turnery.

Peas, one of the most esteemed of the pulse products; extensively cultivated in the United States, and enter into various culinary uses as well as form a valuable article of food for cattle. They are usually sold by the bushel, and for shipping, they are generally packed in barrels. We import, in considerable quantities, many varieties of the finer sorts from England and France for seed, which are purchased by market and fancy gardeners; green peas put up in sealed tin cans are also imported from France. A considerable amount of peas are burnt and ground for the adulteration of coffee.

Pea-sausage, the name for a kind of sausage invented in Prussia in the year 1870, during the war with France, and for which the Prussian Government paid the inventor the sum of $37,000. It was at first manufactured exclusively for the army, but it is not unlikely that its use may become very extensive, and that as an article of commerce it will hereafter be quoted as commonly as caviare or maccaroni. Its preparation and use during the war was thus noticed: "This dish is not so much a sausage as a complete meal prepared from peas filled into a bladder, dried, and made to keep. The secret consisted in the addition of salts, which prevented the sausage from turning sour. The advantage accruing from such prepared meal for the maintenance of the soldiers in camp and during war is apparent. The large herds of animals need not be driven with the advancing army, and are not exposed to malarious diseases; and the many thousands of tons of bones and of hides remain at home, and in the neighborhood of the markets. The sausage factory in Berlin employs not less than 1,200 persons, of whom 20 cooks, on 40 boilers, prepare the meal, which is filled by 150 men into bladders, with the aid of a so-called sausage syringe. Every day are required 22,500 pounds of bacon, 45,000 pounds of pea-meal, 28 bushels of onions, and 4,000 pounds of salt. In the beginning only 30,000 of these sausages were turned out daily, and the Second army supplied with them. Now, however, are sent off 75,000 daily, which are packed in 600 boxes, each holding 100 to 150 sausages. The soldier has only to put it into boiling water and his meal is ready."

Peat, one of the varieties of mineral fuel; the carbonized remains of vegetable materials.

Pebbles. Lenses for spectacles made of perfectly clear and colorless rock crystal instead of glass are usually called pebbles by opticians, but in the jewelry trade the term is rather indefinitely applied to rounded specimens of Scotch agates, rock crystal, and other stones.

Pecan nuts, a species of hickory nut imported in bags and barrels, chiefly from Texas and Louisiana.

Peck, a dry measure containing the fourth part of a bushel.

Pectic acid, an acid containing jellying properties, obtained principally from carrots.

Pectoral gum, a preparation from gum arabic, sugar, and eggs, frequently sold in the shops under the name of jujube, marsh mallow, or iceland moss paste, with little or none of the substances which give them these distinctive names.

Pecul. See Picul.

Peddle, to carry about goods for retail sale.

Peddlers, travelling traders; persons who carry about small commodities on their backs, or in carts or wagons, and sell them. They are obliged to take out licenses, and to conform to certain regulations required by law. By the laws of the United States, any person (except persons peddling only charcoal, newspapers, magazines, bibles, religious tracts, or the products of his farm or garden) who sells, or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, travelling from place to place in the town, or through the country, is regarded a peddler.

Peel, the skin or rind of fruit, some kinds of which, as the orange and lemon peel, are articles of commerce.

Pekoe, the trade name of a fine black tea, consisting of the earliest leaf buds, collected as they are just bursting in spring. It is considered the most delicate of all black teas.

Pellitory, the root of the *anacylus pyrethrum*, a stimulant drug which, when chewed, produces a hot sensation. The root is imported in bales from the south of Europe, the Levant, and Barbary.

Pellon, a long fur robe.

Pelotags, packs or bales of Spanish wool.

Pelt, the raw, untanned skin of an animal, with the hair on it; unprepared sheepskins are very commonly called pelts.

Peltry, the collective term for the raw and unprepared skins of wild, fur-bearing animals, particularly those of high northern latitudes; when the insides of the skins are dressed (tawed or tanned), they become furs.

Pelt wool, wool pulled from the skins of sheep after they are dead.

Pemmican, concentrated dried buffalo meat; the muscular portions of the meat are cut into thin slices, dried in the sun, and closely packed, with a portion of fat, in buffalo and deer skins—sometimes reduced to a powder. This pemmican is said to afford the largest amount of nutritive food in the least quantity of solid matter. It is chiefly prepared by the Indians who inhabit the regions of the Rocky Mountains.

Penang canes, small palms used for walking-sticks—brought from Penang; often sold under the name of penang lawyers.

Pencil cases, gold, silver, or India rubber cases provided with an iron wire and screw to force a portion of the plumbago beyond the case; they are made to carry in the vest-pocket, and the manufacture and sale of them is very large. Sold by stationers and jewellers.

Pencils, small hair-brushes employed by painters in oil or water colors; also slender cylinders of black lead or plumbago, generally enclosed in cedar cases;—the best are those made from the plumbago of Borrowdale, in England. Pencils are largely manufactured in England and Germany, and also in the city of New York. Imitation pencils are made of plumbago dust and of different sorts of colored powders. Pencils are also made of red chalk, and of different substances, and of various colors.

Penguin skins, the prepared skins of the breast of the penguin,—used for articles of ladies' dress.

Pen-holders, the handles or supports for steel pens.

Penknives, a common name for pocket-knives, originally applied to small knives used for sharpening quill pens.

Penning, a weight at Amsterdam of 59½ grains.

Pennistone, a coarse, woollen frieze.

Penny, a large British copper coin of about the value of two cents; this word is frequently, but improperly, applied to the cent of the United States.

Pennyroyal, an aromatic plant growing wild in all parts of the United States—used in medicine.

Pennyweight, a weight equal to 24 grains troy; it is so called because such was the weight of a silver penny in the reign of Edward I. of England.

Pens, shaped metal or quill instruments used to write with; the kind most in use are steel pens; those made from gold are only better because, not being acted upon by the acid of the ink, they do not corrode, and are, therefore, more durable.

Penseed grass, a valuable fibrous grass—the *saccharum sara.*

Pen wiper, a cloth for cleaning pens, usually an attachment to the desk of the accountant.

Pepper. The pepper of commerce is the fruit or seeds of an Asiatic plant, the *piper nigrum*, or pepper tree; extensively used throughout Asia, Europe, and America as a condiment. The chief supplies of Europe and America are derived from Sumatra and Java. The berries are gathered before they are fully ripe, and in the process of drying become shrivelled—these constitute the *black* pepper. The ripe, hard, and fully developed round berries are soaked in water until they swell and burst their cuticle, which is then separated by rubbing and winnowing, and these constitute *white* pepper. The *piper longens*, or long pepper, is cultivated in Bengal, and is a considerable article of commerce in India. *Cayenne pepper* is a mixture of the powder of the dried pods of different species of capsicum. *Guinea pepper* consists of the aromatic seeds of the grains of Paradise, and another species of *amomum.*

Pepper corn, the seeds of the pep

per vine, which are circulated as money in some parts of Africa.

Pepper dulse, a pungent sea weed used as a condiment.

Pepper elder, a species of pepper abundant in Jamaica, and used as a substituted for the black pepper.

Peppermint oil, an essential oil obtained from the *mentha piperita*, a European plant which has become naturalized in the United States, and is extensively cultivated for the production of the oil, in the distillation of which the whole plant is used. It is used in pharmacy by confectioners, is a common article in almost every household in the form of an essence, and is exported from the United States to Europe, and other countries.

Pepsine, a medicinal preparation made from sheeps' rennet.

Pepsine biscuits, the ordinary baked flour biscuits,—containing about 5 grains of pepsine.

Pepsine liquor, artificial gastric juice.

Perada, pear sweetmeats.

Percaline, a fine cotton fabric, plain or printed print, also called percale.

Per cent., a contraction of the Latin phrase *per centum*, and signifies of the hundred, thus 5 per cent. means 5 of every hundred; a rate or commission per hundred, usually expressed in commercial papers thus, %.

Perch, or **pole,** a measure of length in the United States of 5½ yards; in masonry, solid measure, a perch is 25 cubic feet.

Percussion caps, small detonating copper caps, for exploding the charge of a gun or pistol; they are largely imported from England, and have entirely superseded the flint lock.

Perelle, the crab's eye lichen, which yields a purple dye.

Perfumery, odors extracted from plants, and combined with inodorous materials; in trade, as a generic term, it embraces cosmetics, dentifrices, pomades, and other similar toilet appendages; also volatile oils, essences, and tinctures which combine the fragrant extracts with oils or alcohol.

"Whether any perfumed lady would be disconcerted at learning the sources of her perfumes, each lady must decide for herself; many of the scents said to be procured from fruits and flowers, are really produced from anything but flowery sources. The perfumers are chemists enough to know that similar odors may be often produced from dissimilar substances, and if the half-dollar bottle of perfumery has really the required odor, the perfumer does not expect to be asked what kind of odor was emitted by the substance whence the perfume was obtained. Doctor Lyon Playfair pronounces these primary odors as often most unbearable. A peculiarly fœtid oil, termed fusel oil, is formed in making brandy and whiskey; this fusel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fusel oil, by distillation with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid, and is now largely employed in England in making pineapple ale. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, are little else than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds now so largely employed in perfuming soap and for flavoring confectionery, is prepared by the action of nitric acid on fœtid gas-tar. Many a fair forehead is damped with *eau de millfleurs*, without knowing that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of cow-houses. In all such cases as these, the chemical science involved is, really, of a high order, and the perfume produced is a bonâ fide perfume, not one whit less sterling than if produced from flowers and fruits. The only question is one of commercial honesty, in giving a name no longer applicable, and charging too highly for a cheaply produced scent. This mode of saving a penny is chemically right, but commercially wrong."

Periodicals, a term for monthly magazines, quarterly reviews, or other publications, which are issued at monthly or other intervals. Newspapers, in trade language, are not comprised in this term, nor are serial publications, though issued at regular intervals.

Periwinkle, a species of mollusk largely used as food in London.

Permit, a technical term for a grant or license; as, a custom house permit to land goods; or to receive with liberty to take away goods; a pass.

Pernambuco wood, one of the varieties of Brazil wood, or perhaps more properly the true Brazil wood, a valuable dye-wood.

Perroba, the commercial name for a valuable kind of cabinet wood of Brazil.

Perpignan wood, the wood of the nettle tree.

Perry, a cider or wine made from the juice of pears.

Persian, a thin silk, chiefly used for lining garments.

Persian berries, the fruit of a Persian variety of *rhamnus infectorius*, the same as Avignon, or yellow berries; or French berries; they are much used as a dye in calico printing, and the plant is now cultivated in France and Turkey, and the berries are imported from Asiatic Turkey, from Persia, and from France.

Persian tobacco, a fragrant tobacco of Persia.

Persicot, a kind of liqueur.

Persis, a coloring matter prepared from lichens.

Personal effects. The act of Congress of July 30, 1846 (continued to the present time), provides for the admission free of duty, of "wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandise;" and also for household effects, old, and in use of persons and families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person, or for sale. What constitutes other "personal effects" is not always easily determined, and the question frequently gives rise to unpleasant altercations between passengers and custom-house officers. Under the phrase "Passengers' baggage," will be found the general regulations, which govern in the cases there mentioned. Decisions of the Treasury Department have been made to the following effect:

"Old articles, the effects of a deceased father or brother of an immigrant, cannot be admitted unless they have been actually used by the immigrant *as owner* while abroad."—*Letter Sec'y of the Treasury, to R. C. Ferguson, Esq., New York*, Nov. 24, 1868.

"Duty must be demanded on all watches but *one* brought into the United States by a single passenger. Seizure should be made only upon denial by the passenger that he has any other, or upon a false statement of the number in his possession. If the watches are old, the passenger may choose the one to be treated as personal effects. If some are old and some new, the new are to be included among those to be treated as subject to duty."—*Letter to Col. at New York*, July 14, 1868.

"A wagon, owned by an immigrant and intended for his own use and not for sale, is free as personal effects but his horses or other animals are subject to duty."—*Letter to J. R. Irelons, Iowa City*, Aug. 3, 1868.

"An iron safe, such as is used in an office or store, is not to be considered part of an immigrant's effects which are admitted duty free."—*Letter to E. Hartley, Esq., Philadelphia*, Sept. 18, 1868.

"Though the personal effects of an immigrant are free of duty, they must arrive with the owner, or within a reasonable time thereafter, to be entitled to free entry."—*Letter to Col. at Rochester, N. Y.*, Aug. 20, 1868.

"This provision" (*free entry*) "is held to embrace a buggy and cutter which had been actually used by a practising physician in Canada, and which he intended to use, on emigrating thence, in the United States."—*Letter to Col. at Buffalo, N. Y.*, Feb. 19, 1868.

"Books, as personal or household effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad, are exempt from duty; also books, or libraries, or parts of libraries of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them at least one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; also books, as personal effects of persons arriving in the United States, "not merchandise," and not exceeding in value what is usual for a traveller or other person to carry with him for actual use."—*Treasury Reg.*

"Articles of silver plate, presented to a daughter by her parents, or wedding gifts, and brought by her to the United States, were decided by the Treasury Department to be admissible to free entry, on the usual declaration, under oath, that the articles in question had been in use abroad for one year by the family of which she was a member, whether before or after her marriage."—*Treasury Reg.*

"A piano is a household effect," and may, under the conditions, "be admitted free of duty."

"Articles coming to the possession of a party by bequest from a deceased relative abroad, cannot, if otherwise dutiable by law, be imported free of duty, because of such bequest."—*Treasury Reg.*

Peruvian balsam, a fragrant oleoresin obtained from the *myroxylon peruiferum.*

Peruvian bark, Jesuits' bark; the

common name for the several varieties of cinchona bark from Peru.

Pesada, a variable Spanish weight from 35½ to 40½ lbs.—in Buenos Ayres of 35 lbs.; of dry and salt hides of Montevideo, 40 lbs.; of wet salt hides, 60 lbs.

Peseta, a Spanish silver coin; it varies in value according to the purity of the coinage, but may generally be reckoned at about 20 cents.

Pesinalo, a dry measure of a little more than 8 quarts.

Peso, a Spanish name for the dollar of exchange; also a name for the pound weight.

Peso duro, the hard dollar of Spain.

Petate, a name, in Central America, for the palm leaves or grass used for making hats or mats.

Peter Funk, a nickname used in New York for a person employed by the auctioneer to bid on articles put up for sale at petty, or at mock auctions.

Petersburg, see St. Petersburg.

Petersham, a rough woolen cloth used for over-coats, so called from the name of an English nobleman and dandy of the last century, who made this coarse cloth fashionable.

Petrolene, an oily liquid of a pale-yellow color, used for lubricating machinery, and called stone oil; it is obtained from the bitumen of the lower Rhine.

Petroleum, mineral or rock oil; when purified, used as an illuminating, lubricating, and candle oil. It is a native, inflammable, bituminous, liquid substance, which, when in a solid state, is called asphaltum. The springs or wells of liquid petroleum, which furnish the principal supplies of commerce, are in western Pennsylvania and Canada. It is shipped in strong, well-made barrels, or in cases containing two five-gallon tin cans each, in large amounts to Holland, Belgium, Germany, England, Spain, France, Australia, and indeed to most of the seaports of Europe, South America, West Indies, and China. It is also produced in Persia, Italy, at Gabian in France, Trinidad in the West Indies, and in the "Burman Empire near Rangoon, where vast quantities have been annually raised for many centuries without any apparent exhaustion of the wells from which it is drawn." Crude petroleum is sometimes transparent and of a water color, but more generally brown or almost black, or of various shades between the two. *Barbadoes petroleum* is a black, nearly opaque liquid, of the consistence of molasses. When subjected to distillation it yields naphtha, and leaves a solid residue of asphaltum. *Rangoon petroleum* has about the consistence of goose fat. The commercial products of asphaltum are benzine, naphtha, paraffin, and the aniline dyes.

The commercial importance of petroleum, either for the home trade, or as a commodity for export, has been entirely developed since the year 1860. Prior to that period it was an article unknown to the commerce of this country. It now forms, with a few exceptions, the largest in amount of any of our products which we export to foreign countries. The total yearly shipments from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, are as follows:—

	From New York.	From the United States.
1861....Gals.,	1,112,476	1,500,000
1862.... "	6,720,273	10,887,701
1863.... "	19,547,604	28,250,721
1864.... "	21,335,784	31,872,792
1865.... "	14,626,090	29,805,523
1866.... "	34,501,385	67,430,451
1867.... "	33,834,133	67,052,020
1868.... "	52,803,202	99,281,750
1869.... "	65,993,690	102,748,604
1870.... "	87,667,299	141,208,155

By the Act of Congress of July 28, 1866, petroleum shall not be carried on any steamers carrying passengers, except on the decks or guards thereof, or in open holds, where a free circulation of air is secured, and at such distance from the furnaces or fires as may be prescribed by any supervising inspector, or any board of local inspectors.

Petty cash book, a book for entering small receipts and payments.

Petty rice, the name for the white seeds of the *chenopodium quinoa*, or green goosefoot, a succulent plant of Peru; the seeds are sold and used as a substitute for rice.

Petun, a common French name for tobacco and snuff.

Pe-tuntse, the Chinese name for a kind of partially decomposed granite, used by them in the manufacture of their porcelain.

Pewter, an alloy of tin and lead with antimony or copper, combined in different proportions, according to the purposes which the alloy is to serve; it is an important alloy, and some of its varieties, as Britannia and Queen's metal, are largely used in manufactures. The sorts known in commerce are *plate*, *triple*, and *ley-*

pewter; the first is the hardest, and is used for plates and dishes; the second is used for ale mugs; and the third, in England more especially, for the larger wine measures.

Pfenning, a German coin and money of account, being the fourth part of a Kreuzer.

Pfund, an apothecaries' weight, and also a weight for gold and silver; used in all the German cities on the continent, and varying from about ⅘ of a lb. to nearly 1¼ lbs.

Pharmaceutical, relating to the proper preparation of drugs and medicines. By the Revenue Regulations, adopted by authority of Congress, all foreign pharmaceutical and all chemical preparations, when imported, whether crystallized or otherwise, used in medicine, must be found, on examination, to be pure and of proper consistence and strength, as well as of perfect manufacture, conformably with the formulas contained in the standard authorities; and must in no instance contain over 3 per cent. of excess of moisture or water of crystallization.

Pheasant wood, a name for partridge wood.

Phenol, carbolic acid, or a kind of creasote obtained from coal tar.

Phenol blue, a coloring-matter obtained from phenol, and generally known in commerce as azuline.

Phials or **vials,** small bottles, used mostly for medicines.

Philadelphia, one of the principal commercial cities of the United States, situate on the river Delaware, about ninety miles from the ocean or mouth of the river, and about the same distance from New York. The city has a large foreign commerce, the exports exceeding those of any other northern city, New York excepted; and, with the like exception, an inland trade which is larger than that of any other city of the Union. The direct foreign imports entered at the custom-house in Philadelphia form only a part of the actual imports of the city, as her merchants have heretofore availed themselves very largely of the facilities which the numerous lines of steamships from foreign ports arriving at New York afforded them for keeping up their assortments, and in enabling them to receive a more rapid succession of foreign products and manufactures than could be furnished them by the shipping accommodations of their own port.

The Entries of these importations for the Philadelphia merchants have always been made at the New York custom-house, and the duties there paid. This indirect instead of direct importation was attended with loss of time and other inconveniences, which for a great many years was a source of annoyance to the leading merchants of the city, and various efforts were made from time to time to have the goods, which landed at New York, sent on in bond to Philadelphia, to be there entered and appraised, and the duties paid at their own custom-house. At length,* "after many years, and most vexatious delays and hindrances, this much desired object has been attained, so far as the preliminaries are concerned. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have bonded their line of transportation, and the importers are now at liberty to make trial of the provisions of the law."

Moreover, the establishment of European steamship lines, a matter which, at intervals, for many years has been the subject of discussion in the Board of Trade, is now, 1871, announced as so far consummated as that a company, with adequate capital, has been duly organized, and four first-class iron propellers are contracted for, and are now being constructed, for the formation of a line of American-built steamships between the ports of Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The internal and coasting trade of Philadelphia is only second to that of New York. The canals and railroads connecting it with the oil, lumber, iron, coal, and grain growing districts make it a great entrepôt for these products, and the principal supplies of all kinds of goods for the middle and for the south-western States, and a large part of the supplies for sections of the western and southern States, are obtained in this city; while, as the great manufacturing city of the United States, her wares and manufactures form staple commodities in every commercial city of the Union—north, east, south, and west. The merchants of Philadelphia are eminent for their probity and fair dealing, and their customers once obtained are generally permanently secured, very few finding it to their advantage, or having any inclination, to change.

Breadstuffs, provisions, and petroleum are the principal articles of foreign export;

* Annual Report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for 1871.

but coal, bark, lard, lumber, and various other products, and machinery, malt liquors, candles, chemicals, soap, carriages, locomotives, steam-engines, gas fixtures, glass, and a great variety of other manufactures are also extensively shipped to foreign ports; and, as Philadelphia in many branches of industrial art greatly excels, the demand for her manufactured products abroad must continue to increase, and her commerce necessarily be constantly extended.

Commercial Regulations.

Inspectors of Bark, Beef and Pork, Butter and Lard, Domestic Distilled Spirits, Flaxseed, Flour and Meal, Leather, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salted Fish, and Tobacco are appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth. For Philadelphia, two Inspectors of Distilled Spirits, who shall appoint one or more deputies. The Chief Inspector of Flour and Grain to appoint three deputies.

All Inspectors and their deputies to be sworn officers, and to give bond with surety.

Inspection is compulsory only on the above articles when designed for exportation, but "foreign produce is wholly exempt from inspection, provided the name of the brand of the State whence exported is placed upon it at any time previous to exportation."

Bark.—Ground Black Oak, to be shaved free from "ross," or outside bark, ground sufficiently fine for use. The brands to be merchantable—1st quality, No. 1: 1st quality, No. 2; 2d quality, No. 1; 2d quality, No. 2; 3d quality, No. 1; 3d quality, No. 2. Fees for inspection, weighing, and branding, one dollar; one-half from buyer, one-half from seller.

Beef and Pork.—(Inspection voluntary.) When inspected, the words "merchantable" and "Philadelphia" to be branded, with Inspector's name, on the cask. Fees for inspecting, re-packing, and branding each tierce, barrel, and half-barrel, 8 cents. For "searching," packing, re-packing, heading, and branding a tierce, 20 cents; a barrel or half-barrel, 13 cents.

Butter and Lard of [Pennsylvania], intended for export to foreign countries, to be inspected. If found merchantable, to be marked B. or L., with the qualities No. 1 extra, No. 1 and 2. Condemned butter or lard, marked X. The weight and tare to be distinctly marked on the package. Fees for each package, and each five canisters, 4 cents.

Distilled Spirits.—Each Inspector to be a gauger. Also the gauging instruments are designated by the following clause of the law: "Each Inspector shall keep constantly in good order a set of correct gauging instruments, made in accordance with the standard measure of the wine gallon of this Commonwealth, namely, a scale, calipers, and rod. He shall also procure and keep a hydrometer, commonly called 'Dico's Liverpool Patent Hydrometer.'" Standard proof to be—

One hundred parts spirits and one hundred water	4th proof
If five degrees below hydrometer proof,	3d "
If ten " " " "	2d "
If fifteen " " " "	1st "

The marks to show the full capacity of the cask, the quantity or number of gallons out, and the quality of proof of the liquor. Fees 10 cents per cask.

Flaxseed to be put up in seven bushels or three and a half bushels casks, of sound oak, with twelve hoops, and with a lining hoop to each head fastened with at least three iron nails. To be branded with the name of the cleaner. Penalty, two dollars and sixty-seven cents for each cask.

Flour and Meal.—To be packed in barrels and half-barrels, each to have ten hoops, fastened with iron nails. The capacity of the barrel to be 196 lbs., and of the half barrel, 98 lbs. The grades of Flour to be superfine, fine, and middling. The fees of Inspectors, one cent per barrel. For each hogshead of Rye or Indian meal, two cents. For weighing, and marking tare on hogsheads and puncheons, 30 cents.

Leather.—Each side of the Leather to be stamped with weight and quality, which are "good," "bad," and "damaged." Fees, 2 cents for each side.

Pot and Pearl Ashes.—Brand, "first sort," "second sort," "third sort," with name and "Philadelphia."

Salted Fish.—Shad and Herrings put up in Philadelphia for exportation, to be inspected and branded "No. 1," or "No. 2."

Tobacco designed for exportation, not bearing the marks of other States, to be inspected. The Inspector to ship sample. All Tobacco submitted for inspection, he shall make in every hogshead three breaks, from each of which he shall draw out, tie up, and seal, two hands as samples, giving a certificate for each hogshead so inspected.

Weighmasters and Measurers are not public officers, nor gaugers, otherwise than in the foregoing regulations. In weighing, the "Patent Balance" is used, the 1,200 and 1,500 lb. beam weighing to the pound, the 600 lb. beam weighing to the half pound, the 500 lb. beam weighing to quarter pound. When the tares are marked on the packages, they are copied by the weigher in his return; otherwise, if required, the actual tare is ascertained and certified.

At a special meeting of the Corn Exchange, April 20th, 1871, it was agreed that the fees for measuring grain should be increased to 60 cents per 100 bushels (which amount shall be equally divided between purchaser and seller, in addition to seven cents per 100 bushels, charged for head measuring, to be paid as heretofore by the purchaser).

Rates of Commission and Storage adopted by the Philadelphia Merchants.

On flour, not less than three cents per barrel for labor, three cents per barrel for inspection and cooperage, three cents per barrel for storage.

On wheat, when received by rail, not less than one cent per bushel for measuring, storage, and labor.

All other grain, when received by rail, one and a half cents per bushel for measuring, storage, and labor.

On wheat and other grain, when received afloat, one and a half cents per bushel for measuring and actual expenses incurred when stored, which shall not be less than the charge made by rail.

On seeds, dried fruit, butter, dressed hogs, feed and meal in bags, and other miscellaneous produce, two and a half per cent. commission, and one per cent. for storage, measuring, etc.

A charge of not less than one-eighth of one per cent. for fire insurance shall be added in all cases, except where sales are made afloat.

After the first month shall have expired, the charge for storage shall not be less than three cents per month on flour, and one-half cent per bushel on grain, with one-eighth of one per cent. per month fire insurance.

Receiving Commission.

	Cents.			Cents.	
Bacon	50	₮ ton.	Grain, all kinds	1	₮ bush.
Bark	50	"	Hemp	6	bale.
Beef	50	"	Hoop Poles	20	1,000.
Butter and Lard	50	"	Indigo	8	chest.
Clay	50	"	Do.	4	cer.
Clover seed.	2	bush.	Iron	20	ton.
Coal	10	"	Leather.	$1 00	ton.
Corn Meal	3	bbl.	Lumber	20	1,000 ft.
Do.	12	hhd.	Nails	20	ton.
Dye Woods.	25	ton.	Plaster	10	bush.
Flour	3	bbl.	Seeds	1	"

	Cents.			Cents.	
Shingles	20	₱1,000.	Tin, Block	15	₱ ton.
Shot	6¼	keg.	Tobacco	25	hhd.
Soap, foreign	4	box.	Do.	6	bale.
Stoves	20	1,000.	Do. Manufac	2	box.
Steel, in bars or bundles	20	ton.	Whiskey	26	hhd.
Sugar	15	hhd.	Do.	6¼	bbl.
Do.	5	bbl.	Whiting	25	hhd.
Do.	1½	bag.	Wine	25	pipe.
Tallow	25	hhd.	Do.	6¼	cask.
Tea	4	chest.	Wood, Dye	36	ton.
			Wool	12½	sack.

Rates of Storage per Month.

	Cents.			Cents.	
Almonds	25	₱ hhd.	Grain of all kinds	½	₱ bush.
Do.	4	bag.	Hams in bulk	$1	ton.
Alum	3	bbl.	Do. in hhds.	20	hhd.
Ashes	6¼	"	Hardware	25	hhd.
Bagging	1½	piece.	Hemp	62½	ton.
Bark, Quereit	40	hhd.	Hempen Yarns	20	reel.
Beeswax	2½	bbl.	Herrings	1	box.
Beef	4	"	Hides	1¼	hide.
Pork	5	"	Hops	5	bale.
Bottles	3	gross.	Horns	50	1,000.
Brandy	25	pipe.	Indigo	3	cer.
Bristles	25	cask.	Do.	8	case.
Butter	1½	firkin.	Iron, pigs, & blooms	10	ton.
Candles	1½	box.	Do. bolts, sheets, or nail rods.		"
Cassia	6¼	"	Lard	1½	keg.
Do.	1¼	mat.	Lead, pig or sheet	15	ton.
Chocolate	1½	box.	Do. dry or ground in oil	30	"
Clover Seed	1	bush.	Leather		side.
Do. in bags	1	bush.	Lemons or Oranges	6¼	box.
Cloves and Nutmegs	8	case.	Molasses	15@20	hhd.
Corn	½	bush.	Do.	8@10	tierce.
Cocoa	2	bag.	Do.	5@ 6	bbl.
Do.	11½	tc.	Nails	30	ton.
Codfish	25	hhd.	Oil, pipes or hhds.	30	each.
Do.	2	box.	Oil	1¼	doz.
Coffee	20	hhd.	Paints	30	ton.
Do.	12½	tc.	Paper, wrapping	1	ream.
Do.	1½	bag.	Pepper	2	bag.
Copper, in pigs	15	ton.	Pimento	2	"
Do. in sheets or bolts	20	ton.	Raisins	2	keg.
Corn Meal	3	bbl.	Do.	2	box.
Do.	12	hhd.	Rice	6	tierce.
Copperas	25	"	Rum	25	punch.
Cordage	37½	ton.	Salmon	6¼	bbl.
Cotton	10	bale.	Do.	1¼	kit.
Dry Goods in boxes or bales	1	cub. ft.	Salt	1½	bush.
Duck	1	bolt.	Saltpetre	2	bag.
Earthenware	15	crate.	Sugar	15@20	hhd.
Do.	25	hhd.	Do.	10@12	tierce.
Feathers	8	sack.	Do.	5@ 6	box.
Fish, pickled	5	bbl.	Do.	1½	bag.
Do. dry	1	box.	Tea	4	chest.
Do. in bulk	2	cwt.	Tobacco	25	hhd.
Flax	62½	ton.	Do.	6	bale.
Flax Seed	10	tierce.	Do.	1	box.
Do.	3	bag.	Wool	10	bale.
Flour	3	bbl.	Whiskey	5	bbl.
Gin	25	pipe.	Do.	25	hhd.
Ginger	2	bag.			

Commissions for Purchasing.

On produce generally, one-half the charges made for selling, and 2½ per cent. on all other goods.

Commission for Receiving and Shipping hence to other Ports.

	Cents.	
Flour and Meal	6¼	₱ barrel.
Corn Meal	25	hogshead.
Flour and Meal	3¼	half barrel.
Grain, all kinds	1	bushel.
Peas and Beans	1	bushel.
Seeds, all kinds	3	bushel.

Commission for Loading Goods in Cars or Boats.

On store goods and merchandise generally, 75 cents per ton.

Leakage and Breakage.

On spirits, 2 per cent.; ale, beer, and porter, in bottles, 10 per cent. All other liquors, in bottles, 5 per cent.

Rules.

In all cases where acceptanees are made on produce, in anticipation of sales, the commission merchant shall be at liberty to sell, in order to meet the drafts at maturity.

Delivery will be accomplished on the part of the seller, when he places at the door of his warehouse, flour or meal, in a position to be removed by the purchaser's porters or stevedores; and grain, when pointed out to the purchaser or his agent.

The expenses of towing and wharfage of boats and vessels shall be paid by the purchaser of the cargo, when moved for his accommodation.

Regular Fees for Weighing, Agreed upon by the Public Weighers.

Butter, in kegs	3 cents per keg.
Do. in barrels	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in half barrels and tubs	5 cents each.
Bleaching Powders	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Codfish, in casks	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. loose and bundles	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Coffee, in bags	2½ cents per 100 lbs.
Do. all other kinds	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in pockets and mats	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in barrels	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Cotton, in bales (Southern)	12½ cents per bale.
Do. do. (South American)	8 cents per bale.
Do. when stowed	3 cts. per bale ex'r.
Do. Seed, in bags	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. do. in barrels	6¼ cents per bbl.
Canary Seeds, in bags	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. do. in barrels	6¼ cents per bbl.
Cloverseed, in bags	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in barrels	6¼ cents per bbl.
Cutch	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Dry Goods	6¼ cents per 100 lbs.
Dry Fruits	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Flax Seed, in bags (American)	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. do. (Foreign)	2½ cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in barrels	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in cake	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Fustic	50 cents per ton.
Gums, in cases, 4 and under	25 cents per case.
Do. do. over 6	15 cents per case.
Do. in hhds., bbls. or bags	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in bags, when weighed single	15 cents per bag.
Hides and Hide Cuttings, in bales	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. loose	6 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. slaughtered	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Hide Cuttings, loose	10 cents per 100 lbs
Ham and Bacon, in casks	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. do. in cases	3 cents per 100 lbs.

Ham and Bacon, in tierces	8 cents per tierce.
Hogs and loose meat	5 cents per 100 lbs.
Indigo, in ceroons and cases, 4 and under	15 cents each.
Indigo, in ceroons and cases, over 6	25 cents each.
Lead, in pigs.....	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in rolls.....	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. old.....	10 cents per 100 lbs.
Lard, in kegs	3 cents per keg.
Do. in tierces and barrels....	8 cents each.
Do. in half barrels	5 cents each.
Liquorice, in cases	15 cents per case.
Logwood.....	50 cents per ton.
Lignumvitæ.....	50 cents per ton.
Opium, in cases.....	37½ cents per case.
Do. when emptied	75 cents per case.
Pimento.....	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Pepper	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Peanuts.....	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Rice, in tierces.....	12½ cents each.
Do. in barrels and bags	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in half barrels	5 cents each.
Rags, in bales.....	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in sacks.....	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in crates and loose.....	10 cents per 100 lbs.
Rosewood.....	$1 per ton.
Sugar, in hogsheads and tierces.	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. boxes	12½ cents per box.
Do. barrels.....	6¼ cents per bbl.
Do. bags	2½ cents per 100 lbs.
Do. Brazil boxes....	75 cents per box.
Do. Canton boxes.....	3 cents per box.
Sumac (American)	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. (Foreign).....	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre, in bags	2½ cents per 100 lbs.
Do. in kegs.....	6¼ cents per keg.
Sal Soda.....	3 cents per 100 lbs.
Timothy Seed.....	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Tea, in chests.....	6 cents per chest.
Do. half chests.....	4 cents per chest.
Tobacco, in stems and hogsheads.....	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Tobacco, in boxes or bales.....	6¼ cents each.
Do. cases.....	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Tallow, in casks.....	2 cents per 100 lbs.
Do. tierces and barrels..	8 cents each.
Do. ceroons.....	6¼ cts. per ceroon.
Tares, under 8.....	12½ cents each.
Do. over 12	8 cents each.
Wool, in bales, under 150 pounds each.....	6¼ cents per bale.
Wool, in bales, over 150 pounds each.....	4 cents per 100 lbs.
Walnuts.....	3 cents per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia bark, a name for quercitron; so called because of quercitron bark being principally shipped from Philadelphia.

Philosophical apparatus and instruments. By our tariff laws prior to the year 1864, "philosophical apparatus and instruments," also books, drawings, and various other articles specifically mentioned, if imported for the use of a college, academy, or seminary of learning, were admitted free of duty. In 1857 there was imported for the use of the Harvard University, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, among other similar articles, white tiles for furnaces, potassium, sodium, aluminium, in ingot and leaf, oil of naphtha and uric acid, and it was contended by the professor in the philosophical department, for which these articles were specially designed, that they should have free entry as "philosophical apparatus."

Giving to this provision, says the Secretary of the Treasury in his decision, the most enlarged and liberal construction in favor of seminaries of learning of which its terms will admit, this Department does not feel at liberty to extend the meaning of the phrase "philosophical apparatus" beyond its ordinary meaning as used in commercial parlance. Philosophical apparatus are terms descriptive of instruments or utensils used in illustrations and experiments, but it would be yielding to an unsafe latitude of construction to bring within the operation of this provision as philosophical instruments, brick for furnaces, chemicals and chemical preparations, or other articles embraced in this importation, upon the general ground of their utility in advancing the interests and objects of seminaries of learning.

Phosphate of lime, calcined bone or bone earth, sold as a fertilizer; a combination of phosphoric acid and lime.

Phosphates, the salts formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with metallic, earthy, or alkaline bases.

Phosphorus, a substance obtained from calcined bones; it is largely used in the manufacture of matches.

Phosphorus paste, a composition of phosphorus, rye meal, butter, and sugar; used for destroying rats and mice, and as a substitute for arsenic.

Photogen, the commercial name for a certain kind of naphtha or illuminating oil; parraffin oil.

Photographic paper, a chemically prepared paper brushed with a solution of nitrate of silver.

Photographs, pictures taken on chemically prepared paper by the action of light. By the internal revenue laws of the United States ambrotypes and daguerreotypes, for the purposes of taxation, are considered as photographs. They are not commercially classed with engravings.—*Dec. Sec. Treas., Dec.* 16, 1868.

Phurra, the leaves or fibre of the *chamerops ritchiana*, a palm of Hindostan, —used for making into baskets, ropes, brushes, fans, twine, etc.; called by the Hindoos *pfees.*

Physic nut, the seeds of the *curcas purgans*, or jatropha curcas, growing in Brazil, the West Indies, and on the west-

ern coast of Africa; also called Barbadoes nuts; used in pharmacy.

Piano-fortes, musical instruments —in common trade language merely *pianos;* in these instruments of music the manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and some of the western cities are preeminent; large numbers are shipped from the Atlantic cities to Europe as well as to all parts of South America.

Piassaba, or *Piassava*, the footstalks of a species of South American palm,—the *attalea funifera*, a strong, useful fibre, forming an important article of commerce in Brazil, where it is used for making cordage and ropes, and in New York and London for making into brushes, etc., as a cheap substitute for bristles. The imports are from Bahia and Para.

Piastre, the dollar of exchange in Spain,—it is also used in Italy, Turkey, South America, and the East Indies, varying in value in each country. In Alexandria accounts are kept in piastres of 40 paras, and 100 paras are worth about $4.85.

Pic, a cloth measure of Turkey, at Constantinople and Smyrna for silk $\frac{73}{100}$ of a yard, for cottons and woollens at Patras $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard.

Picamare, a thick oil of an exceedingly bitter taste obtained from wood tar.

Picayune, a name in the southern states for the old Spanish coins of the value of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar; also to express the sum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Pice, an East Indian copper coin, an inch in diameter, and weighing 100 grains troy, and the value of $\frac{1}{64}$ part of the E. I. Co.'s rupee; also a very minute weight varying in different localities from $156\frac{1}{4}$ to $276\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Pichurim beans, the seeds of an uncertain tree growing in Brazil; used in medicine.

Pick, to choose or select,—to have the pick, that is the privilege of selecting or making choice.

Picker-bends, pieces of limed, but untanned buffalo hides, prepared for and sold to power loom weavers to attach to the shuttles.

Pickets, a trade name for narrow boards pointed at one end,—used for fencing.

Pickings, cullings; also perquisites or the gainings not legitimately earned in trade.

Pickled, articles of food preserved in a solution of salt and water, or in vinegar.

Pickled fish, fish cured in salt and brine, and generally packed in barrels, half barrels, or kits.

Pickled oysters, oysters preserved in salt and vinegar, and shipped in kegs, or in tin cans.

Pickles, fruits or vegetables preserved in vinegar, or in salt, for the use of the table. The very bright-green color which has frequently been imparted to pickles is due in nearly all cases to the use of a salt of copper. This, says the editor of Ure's Dictionary, is in the highest degree injurious, and cannot be too strongly deprecated. The largest and most respectable pickle manufacturers have abandoned the use of these deleterious coloring substances.

On an importation of "salted peppers," known as Haytian peppers, the collector at New York classed them as pickles, under the general clause embraced in the words "capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds." There was no question as to the peppers being preserved in salt or salt brine, but the importer alleged that the articles in question were not used as pickles in the ordinary sense of that term, but were used mainly for the manufacture of the condiment known in trade as "pepper sauce." Secretary Cobb, in his decision of Oct. 30, 1857, says that in a general sense the word "pickle" may be held to embrace all articles preserved in salt and water, and peppers so preserved and imported might fall under that designation. But the term in the law, in his opinion, refers to the well-known article in ordinary use for the table, and commonly preserved in vinegar. Haytian peppers imported as in this instance in salt and water are not used in that form as a "pickle." At all events they are not, in the condition in which they are imported, pickles as before defined. The decision of the collector was overruled.

Pick lock, a superior description of wool; the picked, or selected portions of fleeces of the best quality.

Pictha, a Burmese weight of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Picote, a name in Italy for a coarse stuff made of goat's hair, and for a glossy silk fabric.

Picraena wood, the bitter wood sold as quassia

Picric acid, a substance formed in boiling indigo with nitric acid, and used for dyeing silk and wool a bright yellow; it is also, and more cheaply, obtained

from coal-tar creasote, or from Australian gum.

Picture books, cheaply illustrated books for children.

Picture dealers, purchasers and venders of paintings and engravings.

Picudella, a variety of olive.

Picul, a commercial weight of Borneo of 135⅓ lbs.; in China and Sumatra of 133⅓ lbs.; at Japan 133⅓ lbs. average, but sometimes 130 lbs.; Malacca 135 lbs., and of the Philippine Islands 139$\frac{45}{100}$ lbs.

Piece, a part of anything; or the whole, that is, a definite quantity, of silk, muslin, or cloth, according to its kind.

Piece goods, the articles usually so classed are gray cotton, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, madapollans, printed cambrics, long cloths, sheetings, drills, calicos; and all kinds of fabrics of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, which are woven in lengths suitable to be cut up, by the usual lineal measure of the country where they are sold, for household or domestic purposes. The Treasury Department decision, Sept. 10, 1861, held that "printed cotton handkerchiefs," imported in "pieces of several dozens in length," should be classed with other manufactures of cotton known in the trade as piece goods. It is doubtful if the Courts would sustain the decision.

Pieces of India, the customary phrase used as a mode of reckoning in the transaction of business upon the African coast. Formerly in the slave trade, if a negro merchant asked 10 *pieces* for a slave, the European trader offered his wares divided into 10 portions, each portion being regarded as a piece, without regarding the parts which made it up. Thus 10 coarse blankets make 1 piece, a musket 1 piece, a keg of powder of 10 lbs. weight 1 piece, a piece of Chintz 2 pieces, a piece of India blue calico 4 pieces, 10 copper kettles 1 piece, which made up the ten for which the slave was exchangeable.

Pier, a quay, wharf, or landing-place, projecting into the river or harbor, for the facilities of shipping, etc.

Pierage, a term sometimes used for wharfage; money paid by ships for the use of a pier or wharf.

Pietra dura, ornamental work, executed in colored stones, representing fruits, flowers, animals, etc.; a kind of Mosaic, as the Florentine.

Piezgos, leather or skin bottles, made to carry liquor.

Pig, a mass or an ingot of unforged metal.

Pigeon-holes, compartments in a desk, or in shelves in the counting room, used as receptables for letters, bills, and other detached papers.

Pigeon wood, another name for zebra wood.

Pig iron, the commercial name for crude or cast iron, or iron obtained of smelting furnaces directly from the ores, run out from the furnace and solidified in open moulds in the form of large rough ingots; the moulds being commonly in form of a long channel, with shorter lateral branches, the pieces formed in the latter are designated as *pigs*, the middle piece as *sow;* and when solidified, the former are broken off, and the latter broken into convenient lengths. Each pig weighs about 100 lbs., varying somewhat, however, at different furnaces. The commercial values of pig iron are determined by the nature of the ores, and of the fuel used; that from charcoal fuel bringing the highest price. Considerable amounts of pig iron of a particular quality are imported from Scotland, but it is largely produced in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and other States; Pennsylvania furnishing, however, nearly one-half of the product of the United States, mostly smelted by anthracite coal.

The different qualities are to some extent recognized by the shapes and appearances their surfaces take on cooling, or by the appearance of the metal itself upon its freshly fractured surface, and are distinguished and usually divided into four commercial classes, namely, those of *dark gray*, *bright gray*, *mottled*, and *white irons;* known respectively, also, as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. 1. *Dark gray iron*, commonly coarsely granular. This form of cast-iron is but moderately tenacious, and is often very soft under the file or the chisel. Remelted it tends to pass into No. 2, and then forms excellent castings. 2. *Bright gray iron* is more finely granular. Considerable differences of quality are met with in irons of this color; most of them are strong, and some extremely so, while some of them in a degree admit of being hammered, and are easily filed, turned, and bored. The gray irons have commonly higher melting points than the white, but liquefy suddenly at the last, and are very fluid, and being most suitable for castings, they are known as "foundry irons." 3. *Mottled irons* are intermediate between the gray and the white, showing, as the term implies, an intermixture of the two sorts named, in dis-

tinct granules or patches, and they are sometimes distinguished as "strongly," or "weakly" mottled. This class of irons is harder and less tenacious than the gray, generally lighter in color, and approaches the white irons in its qualities. 4. *White irons* vary from a gray white to a tin white. The better quality of white iron is often laminated, always hard, sometimes more so than the best steel, and very brittle, and is easily fused. The white irons are not generally used for casting, but are converted into wrought or malleable iron, being known sometimes as "forge pig," and also as the "high irons." Some iron-masters carry the distinction of irons to eight varieties. The first four of these are gray irons (beginning with those known as "first" and "second" foundry"), while mottled iron starts at "No. 5," and the whitest iron being reached forms "No. 8." In any case, the distinctions explained do not invariably indicate the value of the irons; for through peculiarities of the ores, fuels, or working, a low denomination of one manufacturer may possess even a greater commercial value than a higher of others; and, from the like causes, the irons of a given maker or district usually come to be known and valued according to the particular qualities they possess, and for particular uses which they best serve. An illustration on a large scale is afforded in the "Scotch pig," a foundry iron of no great strength, soft, and when fused extremely fluid, but which being produced in abundance and cheap, as well as also of very uniform quality, is extensively imported into the United States for mixing with American irons, and has become adopted as the standard by which the prices of pig irons generally are quoted.

Pig, or cast iron, is one of the most important of the products of our country; its yearly value, even in its crude state, latterly exceeding that of all the gold and silver produced in the United States; and the increase of its production, though occasionally checked, may be said to be both rapid and steady. The entire product in the year—

1810	was.....	54,000 tons.
1828	130,000	"
1829	142,000	"
1830	165,000	"
1831	191,000	"
1832	200,000	"
1840	347,000	"
1842	215,000	"
1845	486,000	"
1846	765,000	tons.
1847	800,000	"
1850	564,000	"
1854	736,000	"

From 1854 to the year 1862 the product was from 700,000 to 900,000 tons, varying slightly, increasing and decreasing, year by year. The product in the year—

1863	was.....	947,000 tons.
1864	1,135,000	"
1865	 931,000	"
1866	1,350,000	"
1867	1,461,000	"
1868	1,603,000	"
1869	1,916,000	"
1870	..... about 1,900,000	"

England in 1818 made 300,000 tons, and gradually augmented this quantity, until in 1835 it first reached 1,000,000 tons.

In 1840	1,500,000	tons.
1847	2,000,000	"
1850	2,500,000	"
1854	3,000,000	"
1856	3,500,000	"
1862	4,000,000	"
1863	4,500,000	"

And since then it has fluctuatingly increased to 4,900,000 tons in 1868, and about 5,200,000 tons in 1869.

Throughout Europe the advance in the production of iron has been scarcely less marked than here and in England.

In 1845 France produced..	440,000	tons.
In 1869 France produced..	1,380,000	"
In 1845 Germany produced.	130,000	"
In 1869 Germany produced.	1,220,000	"
In 1845 Belgium produced.	150,000	"
In 1869 Belgium produced.	863,000	"
In 1845 Austria produced..	175,000	"
In 1869 Austria produced..	395,000	"

The total quantity of iron now made in the world may be estimated at 12,000,000 tons.

Pig lead, lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore. The pigs of foreign leads weigh from 135 to 150 lbs.; of American generally from 85 to 90 lbs.; California lead, 110 to 115 lbs.

Pigments, paints; a general term for colors used by painters.

Pignons, the edible seeds of the cones of various pine trees. In Chili they are considered a great delicacy, both by the Indians and Spaniards. In Australia they are also in great esteem. They are occasionally imported into the United States in very small quantities, and are probably used in pharmacy or confectionery.

Pig nuts, the name, in the United States, for an inferior variety of hickory

nuts. They have comparatively soft shells, and pigs are very fond of them, hence the name. The name is also given to the roots of the *bunium bulbocastanum*, or earth nuts.

Pig tail, the trade name for a kind of twisted chewing tobacco.

Pike, a measure of length used in Egypt and Syria, about three-fourths of a yard, or $26\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Pilchard, small fish resembling herring, caught on the western coast of England, and when cured and salted largely shipped to the Mediterranean ports. It is a saying of the fishermen on the coast of Cornwall, that the pilchard is the least fish in size, most in number, and greatest for gain, taken from the sea. It is now something less, but until within a few years the Cornish fisheries averaged the enormous number of 60,000,000 of the fish, or 21,000 hogheads, annually.

Pile, the nap or fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth, carpeting, velvet, etc.

Pillar dollar, a silver coin, the standard dollar of Spanish coinage; gradually disappearing from circulation in Europe and America, having for many years been shipped as an article of merchandise to China.

Pill boxes, small paper or wooden boxes for pills. The wooden boxes are made from a thin veneer or shaving from a soft pine board, and the box and the lid shaped in an iron mould or cylinder in a manner the rapidity of which almost exceeds belief, each box passing through the hands of several persons, and yet they are sold so exceedingly cheap as to excite surprise, a gross costing only from 25 to 35 cents. The paper boxes, made of thin pasteboard, and lined with fine and frequently with fancy-colored paper, and the outside covered with engraved or printed paper, are also the product of the combined labor of several persons, and are afforded at a still lower price than the wooden boxes.

Pillow, the name given to a kind of fustian.

Pillow lace, a fine kind of lace worked by the hand upon a pillow or cushion, stuck according to the pattern with pins, around which linen or silken threads are twisted and woven off a series of bobbins. A very fine quality of this lace is made at Honiton, in Devonshire, England, and is hence also called Honiton lace.

Pills, medicines put up in the form of little round balls, and usually sold by the box.

Pilotage, the compensation allowed to pilots, which is usually regulated according to the tonnage of the vessel.

Pilot boats, small, strongly built, and generally fast sailing vessels, employed in coasting about harbors and sometimes running far to sea to meet and pilot vessels into the harbor. The boats are owned by the pilots who sail them, but no boat can be withdrawn from the service except by permission of the board of commissioners of pilots. Every pilot boat is required to have its number conspicuously painted in large figures on its sails.

Pilot bread, hard ship biscuit or sea bread.

Pilot cloth, a heavy woolen broadcloth used mostly for overcoats.

Pilot jack, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

Pilots, persons licensed or authorized by law to steer vessels over bars or through devious channels into harbor or out to sea. Congress expressly gives to the States the appointment and regulation of all pilots in the bays, rivers, inlets, harbors, and ports of the United States, but prohibits any discrimination in the rate of pilotage, and on boundary waters between States, pilots licensed by either State may be employed. A master of a vessel refusing to take a licensed pilot vitiates the insurance on the vessel, and makes himself and owners responsible for any loss to the owners of goods on board which may be caused by this refusal. When a pilot boards a vessel at sea he reports himself to the master and takes control of the vessel, so far as directing her course is concerned, it being his duty to keep her in the channel and to conduct her safely to her anchorage or dock. But the general management of the vessel is still kept by the captain, he taking the orders from the pilot whether to go fast or slow, if under steam; if under canvas to make or take in sail, etc. No one is licensed as a pilot at New York unless he be a good seaman, and possesses such a knowledge of navigation as will enable him to find the latitude by an observation of the sun's altitude, to keep a dead reckoning, and to lay down courses on a chart.

Pimento, the fruit or berry of a tree, the *ugenia pimenta*, common on the north side of the island of Jamaica, whence the name of Jamaica pepper. It is also called allspice from its taste and flavor being supposed to resemble that of a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs. The berries are gathered when they have attained

their full size, but while yet green, the smallest being preferred; they are then dried in the sun and packed into bags of 112 lbs. or in casks or hogsheads.

Pimento oil, an aromatic oil obtained from the covering of the fruit of the pimento.

Pimple, calcined copper in a certain state; also called sponge regulus.

Pina cloth, a name for the cloth manufactured from the fibres of the leaf of the pine-apple.

Pinang, the Malay name for the betel nut.

Pinchbeck, a species of brass, or yellow-metal, intended as an imitation of gold, and used for watch cases and articles of a like description. It takes its name from the person who brought the alloy into notice.

Pincoflin, a preparation of garacin which yields fine violet tints; commercial alizarine. The name is taken from Pincoff, a Manchester manufacturer who first introduced it.

Pine-apple cheese, cheese moulded in the form of the pine-apple.

Pine-apple cider, a beverage obtained from the juice of the pine-apple by fermentation. An early historian of Barbados thus rapturously speaks of this liquor: "The last and best sort of drinke that this island or the world affords is the incomparable wine of pines, and is certainly the nectar which the gods drinke, for on earth there is none like it; and that is made of the pine juyce of the fruite itself, without commixture of water or any other creature, having in itself a natural compound of all tastes excellent that the world can yield—'tis made by pressing the fruite and strayning the liquor, and it is kept in bottles."

Pine-apple cloth, a fine fabric made by the natives of the Philippine Islands, from the fibres of the leaves of the pine-apple plant. It is made into shawls, scarfs, dresses, handkerchiefs, etc.; the texture is soft, delicate, and transparent, and generally has a slight tinge of pale yellow.

Pine-apple oil, a solution of butyric ether in alcohol which, having the odor of the pine-apple, is prepared for and is used by confectioners as a flavoring material.

Pine-apples, the fruit of the *bromelia ananas.* The fruit, which is shaped like the cones of the pine tree, though much larger, is pronounced by Loudon to be the first in the world. They are brought to New York and other northern cities from the West Indies and other tropical regions, generally packed in bulk in the hold of the vessels. The fruit being speedily perishable after ripening, the trade in it is comparatively limited, but 10 or 12 cargoes of from 20 to 40,000 annually reach the London market from the West Indies and the West Coast of Africa, and 20 cargoes or more are entered at New York from Cuba, the Bahamas, and other islands.

Pine-apple yarn, the filaments or fibres of the leaves of the pine-apple plant. The leaves are gathered just before the ripening of the fruit, and the prickly edges being cut off, the leaves are beaten upon a wooden block with a mallet until a silky-looking mass of fibres is obtained, which after being washed and dried are ready for spinning.

Pine nuts, the seeds of some species of pine which in the south of Europe are used on the table; pignons.

Pine thistle, the *atractylus gummifera* growing in the south of Europe, the root of which abounds with a valuable kind of gum, and the flower stalks are dressed with oil and used as food.

Pine timber, the wood of various trees of the genus *pinus*, viz.: *pinus alba*, the white pine; *pinus mitis*, the yellow pine; *pinus rigida*, the southern pine—obtained in the various regions of North America, from Canada to Florida, in the order noted. Large quantities are annually exported from Canada to England, where some of the varieties are known as deals. From its straight fibre, its durability, and the readiness with which it can be worked, it may probably be considered the most generally useful timber in the world.

Pine-tree leaf oil, an oil obtained from the leaves of the pine. It is made in the Thuringian forests of Germany, and used medicinally.

Pine tree leaf yarn, cloth, and clothing. Stockings, shirts, flannels, quilts, knitting yarn, wadding, and other articles are manufactured at Remda in the Thuringian Forest from the leaves of the pine, more or less mixed with other fibres. These goods are put on the market as remedial agents for some kinds of ailments or diseases, and are in limited demand both in Europe and America.

Pine wool, the fibre obtained from the buds and leaves of *pinus sylvestris*,

and from which vegetable flannel is manufactured.

Piney tallow, vegetable tallow; concrete fat obtained from the seeds of the *vateria indica*, a tree common on the Malabar coast. The substance appears to be intermediate between tallow and wax.

Piney varnish, a fragrant resinous fluid which issues from the bark of the *vateria indica*, called also liquid copal.

Pink, a color combining red with white, prepared for artists, painters, dyers, etc., from cochineal, Brazil wood, and other substances.

Pink root, the root of the spigelia, a plant abundant in the south-western States, from whence the drug is mostly received. It is packed in bales or casks, and is generally shipped from St. Louis, by way of New Orleans.

Pink saucers, small china or earthen saucers, the inner surfaces of which are covered with a pink coloring substance which may be taken up with a brush and used for painting or coloring small articles.

Pinnacottay oil, a common name for poonay oil.

Pinole, an aromatic powder used in Italy in the manufacture of chocolate.

Pinonata, a conserve or paste made of pine nuts.

Pins, small pointed pieces of brass wire with spherical heads. They are largely manufactured at Birmingham, Connecticut, and at other places in New England, where eight pin factories produce annually 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,360 pins, a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. They are usually put up in large cases, each case containing 672,000 pins. In England the daily production is estimated at about 15,000,000. "The manufacture of pins is regarded as one of the greatest prodigies of the division of labor; furnishing, as it does, 12,000 articles for the sum of about 75 cents, which requires the united diligence of 14 skilful operators."

Pint, a measure for liquids containing the eighth part of a gallon; the word is Dutch and signifies a little measure of wine; at Amsterdam the pint is about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a gallon.

Pint bottles, glass bottles of the nominal capacity of 1 pint. It is the practice at the New York custom-house to consider $1\frac{1}{8}$ gallon to the dozen pint bottles, as usually imported with ale or beer, as correct measurement, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Collector at New Orleans, Nov. 5, 1868, acquiesced in the practice.

Pipa, a liquid measure for wine, at Cadiz 115 gallons, for oil $112\frac{7}{8}$ gallons; for rum at Bahia $134\frac{7}{8}$ gallons, for molasses $187\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; at Oporto 138 gallons; Spain generally 115 gallons.

Pipe, a cask for liquids, usually containing 2 hogsheads or 126 gallons. At Bordeaux, for brandy, the pipe or piece contains a little more than $99\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; at Cognac $152\frac{3}{4}$ gallons. As a wine measure it is variable and uncertain, varying according to the sort of wine it contains; and this being the case, the proper method is to charge for the actual number of gallons which the cask called the pipe may contain.

Pipe clay, a species of grayish or yellowish white clay employed in the manufacture of tobacco pipes and various sorts of earthenware or pottery, and for scouring cloth.

Piperine, a crystalline principle or substance extracted from black pepper.

Pipes, the general name for tobacco pipes; these are made of various materials, but in trade the common white clay pipe is in greatest demand, while those from briar wood and from meerschaum clay are also dealt in to a large extent.

Pipe stems, tubes through which the smoke is drawn from the bowls of tobacco pipes. Those most common in commerce are the reeds cut in the swamps of North Carolina, and those of the weichsel wood, which resembles cherry, imported from Germany.

Pipe stone, a dark kind of clay slate found in Oregon, and carved by the Indians into bowls and tobacco pipes.

Pipi, the pods of a species of Brasiletto, used in turning.

Piping, a kind of cord or trimming used by mantua makers.

Pipsissewa, a wild medicinal plant; a variety of the wintergreen.

Pique, a cotton fabric figured in the loom, used for summer dresses for women and children, also for vestings.

Piquette, an inferior French wine.

Pique work, a minute kind of inlaying with gold, silver, etc.; a kind of buhl-work.

Pirogue, a kind of boat carrying two masts and a leeboard, generally pronounced by watermen, and along-shoremen, *perriauger*.

Pistachia nuts, the fruit of *pistacia vera*. The nuts are oblong and pointed.

about the size of the filbert, with a sweetish taste, and used mostly in confectionery. They are imported from Sicily, but those from Persia are reckoned superior. The exports from ports on the Mediterranean are from 500,000 to 600,000 lbs. annually.

Pistareen, a Spanish silver coin, worth about 20 cents.

Pistole, a gold coin of the European States; as a Spanish coin it is equal to ¼ of a doubloon; the pistole of Geneva is equal to $3.42; of Switzerland, $4.54.

Pita, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the. American aloe, used for cordage and paper stock.

Pitch, a residuum of boiling tar, or a substance made by melting coarse resin with a portion of tar; largely used in shipbuilding and for other purposes.

Pitch blende, an ore used by porcelain painters, and in the preparation of uranium yellow.

Pitch coal, bituminous coal; a name given to jet from its pitch-like appearance.

Pitch stone, a kind of volcanic glass, of various tints.

Pittacal, a dark-blue solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from oil of tar; it dyes a fast blue upon linen and cotton goods.

Plaid, a commercial term for a variegated fabric produced by strips of various colors, crossing each other equally in the warp and weft, also in some of its varieties known as Tartan, and the national costume of Scotland.

Plain, not ornamented with colors or figures.

Plains, a fabric for ladies' dresses with silk warp and cotton weft; a good imitation of silk, and in various colors.

Plane irons, cutting irons to insert in carpenters' planes, imported from Sheffield, and also manufactured in the United States.

Planes, edged tools, used in carpentry, of which there is a great variety for different uses, and distinguished by different names.

Plank, a broad piece of sawed timber, usually applied to oak or pine, thicker than a board, say from 1¼ inches to 4 inches; it is also generally understood to mean more than 9 inches in width.

Plantano pasado, the dried fruit of the plantain, an article of commerce in Mexico. The ripe fruit is made up into packages of about 75 lbs., in the leaves and fibre of the plant, which, subjected to pressure, is rendered somewhat analogous to the dried fig.

Plantain, a valuable tropical fruit which resembles the banana. When ripe it is of a pale-yellow color, and usually from 6 to 12 inches long, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. They are frequently cultivated of a much larger size. They are largely shipped to the northern cities and used as a table fruit.

Plantain bark, the manilla hemp of commerce.

Plant food, the trade name for an artificial manure derived from blood and bones, usually sold in sacks of 190 lbs.

Plasma, a green chalcedony, having a dark tint; used for beads and other ornaments.

Plaster, gypsum, or sulphate of lime. It is found abundantly in various countries and localities, but the commerce of this country is mainly restricted to what is known as Genesee and the Nova Scotia plaster.

Plaster casts, figures or ornaments moulded from plaster-of-Paris.

Plasterers' hair, the hair of the cow, goat, or other kind of animal, used for mixing in mortar, and classed with building materials.

Plaster-of-paris, the commercial name for calcined gypsum, a white powder produced by exposing plaster or gypsum to heat. The name was originally applied to the calcined plaster stone dug near Montmartre, in the neighborhood of Paris, but it is now used for the prepared gypsum of Nova Scotia, or any other locality.

Plata, the Spanish name for silver, applied to ore, bullion, or coin.

Plate, gold or silver wrought into articles of household furniture, for table use, or ornament.

Plated ware, wares of base metal overlaid with gold or silver, usually by a chemical process, as electrotyping; and made in imitation of plate, and used as a substitute.

Plate glass, the name for a very fine kind of glass, usually cast in comparatively thick plates, and the kind used for mirrors and for the best kind of window glass. In the manufacture of plate glass the preponderance of silicate of soda gives a more liquid combination than potash, and enables it to be poured out of the crucible in which it is melted upon a cast-iron table, and rolled into sheets, which after careful annealing are ground to a level surface with em-

ery, and ultimately polished with colcothar. The most of the plate glass imported into the United States is from France and Belgium, though a considerable amount is also imported from England. Its manufacture in the United States, though successfully accomplished as a manufacture, has not as yet acquired any commercial importance.

Plate leather, prepared leather,—chamois skins used in rubbing silver ware.

Plate marks, a name in Great Britain for the engraved figures or special marks or emblematic representations, stamped on gold or silver plate; for London the local mark is a lion; Birmingham, an anchor; Sheffield, a crown and lion; Edinburgh, castle, thistle, and king's head; Glasgow, a tree with a bell and salmon; Ireland, a harp and figure of Britannia.

Plate paper, a heavy soft paper used for printing from engraved plates—now generally called copper-plate paper.

Plate powder, a polishing material made of rouge and prepared chalk, or of putty powder and rose-pink.

Platillas, a linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platina, twisted silver wire; the Spanish word for platinum, from *plata*, silver, or the river *Plata*, near which it was first found.

Platinum, a very valuable, heavy, malleable metal, of a color between steel-gray and silver-white. It is found chiefly in South America and the Uralian mountains in small grains, seldom so large as a pea. It is so infusible that no considerable portion of it can be melted by the strongest heat of the furnace, hence its great usefulness when made into utensils for the laboratory and for certain manufactures. The metal is harder than silver, about twice as heavy, and is about half the value of gold. Retorts made of platinum are admitted free of duty into the United States.

Platting, slips of cane, bast, straw, etc., platted for making hats, bonnets, etc.

Playing cards, small pieces of cardboard with painted or printed figures or devices on them for playing games, 52 of which in proper suits constitute a pack. The manufacture of playing-cards is immense, and their sale extends to all quarters of the globe, and to all classes of people from the highest to the lowest. They are said to have been introduced in the 14th century to divert Charles VI. of France. By the hearts were meant ecclesiastics; the spades (Spanish, *espedas*, swords) represented the nobility, who at that time wore swords. The diamonds (*carreaux*) denoted the citizens or merchants; the trefoil or clover-grass was an emblem of the husbandman, called clubs because the Spaniards have *bastas* on their cards. The knaves were the servants of knights. The kings were David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, who established the four great monarchies, the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks. The four queens were Argino (*i. e.* regina, or queen by descent), Esther, Judith, and Pallas. It is somewhat unfortunate for this theory of their origin, that the custom of using somewhat similar cards as instruments of play or amusement, is said to have been practised in India and China long anterior to this period.

Plenching-nails, large nails used for fastening planks or floor-boards to the joists.

Ploc, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

Plonket, the name for a coarse woolen fabric.

Plotte, a Swedish silver coin worth about 36 cents.

Plug tobacco, the trade name for spun and twisted chewing tobacco when made up in small rolls, each roll being called a plug; also for cakes of chewing tobacco, such as Cavendish, etc.

Plumbago, the usual commercial name for graphite, the common name for which is black lead. It is found in Germany, England, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, and in other localities; but the sources of commercial supply for crucibles and for other manufactures, are from Ceylon; for the best quality of lead pencils, from the Borrowdale mines in England.

Plumes, manufactured bunches of colored or ornamental feathers, chiefly applied to the feathers used on military caps.

Plumeta, a sort of Spanish woollen cloth.

Plums, a well-known fruit known only in commerce in a dried state. They are imported from France, Germany, and Italy, under the name of dried plums, prunes, and prunelloes, and sold by weight.

Plush, a shaggy cloth with a double warp and long velvet nap on one side. It is made of worsted, hair, or silk; a kind of unshorn velvet. In the plush for hats cotton is also used, but is hidden, and only the silk shown at the surface.

Plush hats, hats made of silk plush.

Poake, the commercial name for the

collected waste from the preparation of skins, such as the refuse hair, oil, lime, etc., in demand for manure.

Pocket, a name used in the wool and hop trade for a large bag or sack, containing 25 cwt.; for the finest description of hops, containing only about 1½ cwt.

Pocket-handkerchiefs, a common name for linen, silk, or cotton handkerchiefs made to be carried by gentlemen in the pocket for use; the term is also applied to ladies' handkerchiefs.

Pock-wood, another name for lignum vitæ.

Pohegan, the name for prepared bait used in the mackerel fisheries, being fish cut or ground in a cutting mill, and formed into a kind of paste.

Poids-de-marc, a European or continental name for gross weight, or pound avoirdupois.

Pointes de Paris, the French and common commercial name for small iron wire nails; such, for example, as are used in the nailing up the packing boxes which we receive from France.

Point lace, a general term for all kinds of lace worked by the needle; and sometimes certain kinds of bobbin lace are so called; it is properly a very fine kind of pillow lace made of flax thread with the needle.

Polacca, the name for a peculiar kind of three-masted or lateen-rigged vessel common to the Mediterranean.

Policy, the instrument in which the contract between the insurer and insured is expressed. It is subscribed only by the insurers or underwriters, but binds both parties; a ticket, warrant, or written contract for money in a public fund or society.

Polished, brightened by polishing tools or by brushes.

Polishing rush, the commercial name for *equisetum hyemale*, imported from Holland as a material for polishing wood, ivory, and brass; it is also called Dutch rush.

Pollack, fish which resemble, and are caught, salted, and sold in the same manner as codfish.

Polony, dried sausage; a corruption of Bologna.

Polpoltin, the name of a Russian coin worth about 21 cents.

Poltin, a Russian silver coin of the value of about 38 cents.

Pomade, a scented unguinous substance for the hair; pomatum.

Pomatum, a solid greasy substance used in dressing hair.

Pomegranate, the fruit of the *punica granatum;* when ripe it is about the size of an orange. It is occasionally imported from the West Indies, but is not a fruit much esteemed.

Pomegranate bark, a name for the rind of the fruit of that name, which is used in medicine, in dyeing, and in tanning.

Ponchos, a trade name for stout worsteds. An outer garment worn in Mexico, being simply a blanket or piece of heavy cloth 1½ yards wide by 3 yards long, with a slit in the centre, through which the head is inserted; when walking the ends fall in front and behind; when on horseback, at the sides.

Pond, a weight at Amsterdam equal to 2⅕ pounds.

Pongee, a kind of silk fabric from India and China.

Pongee handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs composed of pongee, imported from China.

Pood, a Russian weight of 36$\frac{1}{16}$ lbs.; wool, tallow, etc., are always quoted at the ports on the Black Sea by the pood.

Pool balls, ivory balls about two inches in diameter, which come in sets of 9, 12, or 16, the latter being the number used in the United States; used for playing the game of pool on a billiard table.

Poonac, the cocoa-nut cake, or refuse of the copperah after the oil is expressed; it is always greatly in demand as a food for cattle, and particularly for fattening fowls, and as a manure.

Poonay oil, a lamp oil obtained from the nuts of the *calophyllum* tree in the East Indies, also called *poonseed* oil.

Poon wood, a valuable timber, the produce of a species of *calophyllum*,—much used in the East Indies for spars, planks, etc.

Poplar timber. Several species of poplar furnish timber which is used for certain kinds of domestic utensils, but it is not deemed very valuable. White wood, the timber of the tulip tree, is often, but improperly, called poplar.

Poplin, a fine woven stuff of silk and worsted, or silk and woollen, used for ladies' dresses. The manufacturers in Ireland excel in this article. The article known as Norwich poplin is made of silk and linen.

Poppy seed, the seed of the *papaver somniferum*, used as an oil seed. The poppy is largely cultivated in northern Germany, in France, and in Belgium for the seed.

Poppy seed oil, an oil obtained

from poppy seed, used for lamps, and as a substitute for olive oil, and also for adulterating olive or salad oil. The oil is of a light yellow color, remains a long time without becoming rancid, and is not easily affected by cold.

Porcelain, a semi-transparent variety of earthenware, first manufactured in China, and hence also called chinaware. The Portuguese first introduced this ware into Europe and bestowed upon it the name of *porcelain*, from *porcella*, a cup. The name is now used to denote generally all earthenware which has been semi-vitrified, and become somewhat translucent in the kiln; it is a fine specimen of pottery in which the ingredients are so selected that they act chemically upon each other, and are thus brought to a state of vitrification; when perfectly free from coloring matter and translucent it is called china.

Porcelain paper, a kind of highly glazed fancy French paper.

Porcupine wood, a species of palm, the *cocos nucifera*, the wood of which, when obliquely cut, resembles the quills of the porcupine.

Pork, the commercial name for the flesh of the hog, either fresh or salted. Many thousands of slaughtered hogs are sent in the winter season to New York to be there cut up, cured, and packed for shipment to foreign markets, but the large supply of packed pork for shipping comes from Ohio and other western States. By the laws of the State of New York there shall be three qualities of pork that may be branded on inspection. The first is denominated "mess pork," and shall consist of the sides of good fat hogs, exclusive of all other pieces, and each barrel containing it shall be branded on one of its heads "mess pork." The second quality shall be denominated "prime pork," of which there shall not be in a barrel more than three shoulders, the legs being cut off at the knee joint, nor more than 24 lbs. of heads, which shall have the ears and snouts cut off, and the brains and bloody gristle taken out of the heads; and the rest of the pork to constitute a barrel of prime shall be made up of side pieces, neck and tail pieces, and the barrel of such pork shall be branded "prime pork." The third quality shall be denominated "cargo pork," of which there shall not be in a barrel more than 30 lbs. of head and four shoulders, and it shall be otherwise merchantable pork, and branded "cargo pork." The barrels shall be made of good seasoned white ash or white ash staves and heading, and each barrel shall contain 200 lbs. of pork.

Porpoise leather, a valuable kind of leather made from porpoise skins; it is remarkable for its strength, and is used for traces, mail bags, etc.

Porpoise oil, an oil obtained from the blubber of the porpoise, the *porcus-piscis*, or hog fish; so named from its shape.

Port, a harbor for vessels; a place within land protected against the waves and winds, and affording to vessels a place of safety; a place at which vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes.

Portage, an interruption to river navigation, whence goods are required to be taken from the vessel and carried across the land to be again reshipped at some other point on the river.

Port dues, certain fees levied on shipping, entering or quitting a port.

Porter, a fermented malt liquor, so called from being for a long period the favorite beverage of the London porters. It is distinguished by its dark color, produced by the charring of the malt. The marks of pure porter are transparency, a dark brown color, and a peculiar bitter taste, as if produced by burning, and a somewhat aromatic flavor. Porter is imported from England in bottles, but it has never been a particularly popular beverage in the United States, and the imports are inconsiderable.

Portland arrow root, the trade name for a kind of sago prepared on the west coast of England from the Indian turnip.

Portland cement, an English hydraulic cement, so called because it resembles in color the Portland stone.

Portland stone, a species of limestone, much used in London as a building stone; obtained from the island of Portland off the southern coast of Dorsetshire.

Port of delivery, a place designated by law where vessels may discharge their cargoes, having previously made entry at a port of entry.

Port of entry, a port at which any vessel, or the cargo on board, arriving from a foreign port or place within the United States, may make entry, and unlade the said cargo or any part thereof, every port of entry being also by law declared a port of delivery.

Port wardens, officers appointed under State laws with authority to exer

cise a certain control over pilots, and whose duty it is, on being notified by any of the parties in interest, to proceed on any vessel for the purpose of examining the condition and stowage of cargo, and if there be any goods damaged on board said vessel they are required to examine and ascertain the cause of such damage. If on arrival of any vessel the hatches shall be first opened by any person not a port warden, and any part of the cargo shall come from on ship-board in a damaged condition, these facts shall be presumptive evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper stowage or negligence, and the owner of the vessel held liable. Damaged vessels and wrecks are also required to be surveyed by the wardens, and various other duties involving the rights of owners and liabilities of underwriters, etc., come under their cognizance.

Port wine, a wine the produce of a mountainous district on the banks of the river Douro, about 70 miles from Oporto, whence it derives its name, and from which place it is shipped, almost exclusively, to England, usually in pipes of 115 or 138 gallons.

Post, an established conveyance for letters; in book-keeping to carry the figures of an account from the day-book or journal to the ledger; a name for a particular size of writing or letter paper; a place in an unsettled or sparsely populated district for bartering goods—a trading post.

Postage, the charge for postal service or carrying letters, etc., to different or distant points. The payment is made by the purchase of stamps, which are stuck on the letter.

The rates of postage within the United States are fixed by act of Congress; with foreign countries by treaty stipulations.

The postage on letters within the United States and Territories is *three cents* for every letter or sealed package weighing one half ounce or under, and *three cents* for every additional half-ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

City letters must be prepaid, *two cents* per half-ounce. Letters not called for (*if prepaid*) will be returned to the writer, at his or her request, without additional postage.

Postage on Books, not exceeding *four ounces* in weight, 4 cents.

Each additional *four ounces* or fraction thereof, 4 cents.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be prepaid at the following rates quarterly:

Dailies.....35 cents per qr.
Weeklies..... 5 cents per qr.
Monthlies (not over 4 oz.).. 3 cents per qr.
Quarterlies..... 1 cent per qr.

COUNTRIES.	Letters per one half ounce.				Newspapers, if not over 4 oz., pre-payment compulsory.		Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz. pre-payment compulsory.	
	By Direct Mail.		Closed Mail viâ England.					
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	By Direct Mail.	Closed Mail viâ England.	By Direct Mail.	Closed Mail viâ England.
North Ger. Union, including all German States, Prussia and Austria.....	Cts. 10	Cts. 10	Cts. 15	Cts. 15	Cts. 3	Cts. 4	Cts. 6	Cts. 8
Denmark.....	13	16	18	21	5	6	6	10
Sweden.....	16	18	21	23	8	9	11	13
Norway.....	16	18	21	23	8	9	11	13
Russia.....	15	18	20	23	5	6	8	10
Switzerland.....	15	15	—	—	4	—	8	—
Greece.....	18	18	23	23	9	10	12	14
Italy, viâ Austria.....	15	15	—	—	4	—	8	—
Papal States.....	14	14	19	19	6	7	9	11
Egypt.....	20	20	25	25	9	10	12	14

Miscellaneous Matter.—On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, &c., on one package, to one address, prepaid, not exceeding *four ounces*, 2 cents; over *four*, and not exceeding *eight ounces*, 4 cents. The weight of packages is limited to 32 ounces.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:—On not less than $1 and not over $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cts. No order issued for less than $1, or more than $50.

Post Items.—It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Internal Revenue stamps cannot be used to pay postage. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are not allowed to be placed upon other letters. No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

To England.

Letters.....6 cents per half oz.
Newspapers.....2 cents per 4 oz.
Books.....6 cents per 4 oz.
Samples.....6 cents per 4 oz.

To France.

Letters.....15 cents per ¼ oz.

Postage stamps, adhesive stamps, which in the United States are of the values of 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, or other number of cents, issued by government to prepay the charges on letters transmitted through the post-office.

Post office, a place in every village or city appointed by the government for the reception and distribution of letters and newspapers, or other mailable matter, which is to be transmitted, or that has been carried, by what is termed the post.

Pot, a small variable liquid measure of France, varying from 1 to 2 quarts; in the West Indies a measure of 2 quarts; the designation for a particular size of paper.

Potale, a name for distillers' grains; the refuse of grain distilleries, used on farms for feeding to live stock.

Potash, an alkali procured from wood ashes. The production of potash is carried on upon a large scale in Russia and America, where the value of timber is less than in other countries. It is packed in barrels and sold by weight. It constitutes a large export article from the United States, the State of New York furnishing the main supply.

Potatoes, the well-known tubers of the *solanum tuberosum*, largely cultivated for food, and forming an extensive article of both domestic and foreign commerce. They are sold by the bushel of 60 lbs., usually shipped in barrels.

Potato starch, a gum or starch made from the potato, used by calico printers and cotton manufacturers.

Pot metal, an alloy of copper and lead for making pots; the term is also applied to glass as it comes from the glass pots.

Pot paper, the name by which a particular size of paper is designated, so called from the water mark of the old manufacturers of this size being a pot or jug. The size is 12½ by 15 inches.

Pots and Pearls, a commercial abbreviation for pot and pearl ashes.

Pot stone, a variety of soap-stone, used for culinary vessels, for fire stones, and also, particularly in Germany, manufactured into ornaments and works of art.

Potted meats, viands preserved by partial cooking, and packed in small jars or pots and hermetically sealed.

Potters' clay, a variety of clay used in the manufacture of coarse red earthenware; a common name in the stores for fullers' earth.

Potters' ore, picked lumps of the sulphide of lead.

Pottery. Under this term are included such wares as consist of an infusible mixture of earths, which is refractory in the kiln, and continues opaque. It comprehends earthenware, stone-ware, flint-ware, faïence, *delft-ware*, iron stone china, etc.

Potters' stone, the red-streaked Derbyshire alabaster, used for moulds by the potters in Staffordshire.

Pottle, an English dry measure of $\frac{6}{10}$ of a gallon.

Pouce, the French inch, being equal to 1.0658 inches.

Pouchong, or **powchong,** the name for a kind of souchong tea.

Pou-de-soie, the trade name for a fabric for ladies' dresses made of silk and wool.

Poudre d'or, pounded mica used instead of sand for drying writing.

Poudrette, an artificial manure composed of night soil and decomposed vegetable matter, dried and deodorized.

Poulou, a woollen fabric of Thibet.

Poultry, a general name for the do

mesticated fowls used as food. Dressed poultry, on importation from Canada, is, according to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, embraced in that section of the tariff law which provides for "a raw or unmanufactured article."—*Letter to Col. at Ogdensburg, Feb.* 3, 1868.

Pounce, a powder used by accountants and clerks (most used by those who are hasty, nervous, or careless) to impart a solid surface to such portions of a written paper as had undergone erasure, to prevent the ink from spreading when again written over. It is composed of resin and cuttlefish bone, or of gum-sandarach pulverized to a fine powder.

Pounce paper, a transparent paper for drawing or tracing.

Pound, when not qualified the pound is always understood to be the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains; the Troy pound contains 5,760 grains; 144 avoirdupois lbs. equal 175 lbs. Troy.

Pound, a money of account. The pound sterling is of the value of an English sovereign, and its custom-house value in the United States is $4.84. The pound of the British possessions, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, is reckoned at $4.

Powder, a common trade name for gunpowder.

Powder blue, a name for smalts.

Powder puffs, pads of swan's skin and down used by ladies to powder the skin.

Powders, pulverized drugs, or substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.

Power looms, weaving machines worked by steam or water-power.

Power of attorney, a written instrument under seal, by which one or more persons authorize one or more other persons called the attorneys, to do some act for or instead and in the place of, the former.

Powhatan pipes, a kind of red clay tobacco pipes.

Poyal, a striped stuff used by upholsterers for covering chairs and seats.

Pozzolana, volcanic ashes brought from Pozzuoli, a town near the Bay of Naples, and used with lime in making Roman cement.

Pratique, the certificate given to a vessel that she has duly performed quarantine.

Praw, a kind of flat boat, or lighter, used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship.

Prawns, a large kind of shrimps very abundant in China, and largely exported from Siam as salt provision, dried and pickled.

Precious metals, a phrase usually applied to gold and silver — bullion or coin, and to the wares manufactured from these two metals. The entire amount of the precious metals employed in Europe, North and South America, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, is estimated to be $2,500,000,000. It is difficult to estimate the quantity or amount of bullion which exists in the form of plate. But the annual consumption for this purpose is now put down at about $60,000,000.

Precious stones, the general name for gem stones of the second class.

Premium, the sum paid for insurance or indemnity; a sum per cent. on loans distinct from the fixed interest; the advance over the par value.

Prepared chalk, chalk freed from impurities by washing and afterwards dried in small masses.

Preserves, a general name for fruits kept, that is, *preserved*, in sugar or syrup.

Pressed glass, the name given to articles of glass moulded into form by a machine.

Preston salts, a preparation of ammonia with certain essences, usually sold in small bottles.

Price, the commercial value at which merchandise is bought and sold; the value of a commodity estimated in money—the price rising when it commands more, falling when it commands less money. Mr. McCulloch, in his treatment of the subject of prices, seems to regard it as belonging to the department of political economy, dividing and discussing it under the following heads: 1. Price of freely produced commodities; 2. Price of monopolized commodities; 3. New sources of supply; 4. Influence of war on prices; 5. Influence of taxes on prices; and, 6. Influence of speculation on prices. Thus of freely produced commodities, their exchangeable value, says he, that is, their power of exchanging for or buying other commodities, depends, at any given period, partly on the comparative facility of their production, and partly on the relation of the supply and demand. If any two or more commodities respectively required the same outlay of capital and labor to bring them to market, and if the supply of each were adjusted exactly according to the effectual demand—that is, were they all in sufficient

abundance, and no more, to supply the wants of those able and willing to pay the outlay upon them, and the ordinary rate of profit at the time, they would each bring the same price, or exchange for the same quantity of any other commodity. But if any single commodity should happen to require less or more capital and labor for its production, while the quantity required to produce the others continued stationary, its value as compared with them would in the first case fall, and in the second rise; and supposing the cost of its production not to vary, its value might be increased by a falling off in the supply, or by an increase of demand, and conversely. But, continues Mr. McCulloch, it is of importance to bear in mind that all variations of price arising from any disproportion in the supply and demand of such commodities as may be freely produced in indefinite quantities are temporary only, while those that are occasioned by changes in the cost of their production are permanent, at least as much so as the cause in which they originate. A general mourning occasions a transient rise in the price of black cloth; but supposing that the fashion of wearing black were to continue, its price would not permanently vary; for those who previously manufactured blue and brown cloths, etc., would henceforth manufacture only black cloth, and the supply being in this way increased to the same extent as the demand, the price would settle at its old level. Hence the importance of distinguishing between a variation of price originating in a change of fashion or other accidental circumstance; such, for example, as a deficient harvest, and a variation occasioned by some change in the cost of production. In the former case prices will, at no distant period, revert to their old level; in the latter the variation will be lasting.

When the price of a freely produced commodity rises or falls, such variation may evidently be occasioned either by something affecting its value, or by something affecting the value of money. But when the generality of commodities rise or fall, the fair presumption is that the change is not in them, but in the money with which they are compared. But this conclusion does not apply in all cases. A fall in prices may be caused by the increased productiveness of industry, the opening of new and more abundant sources of supply, and the discovery of new means and improved methods of production.

The effect of monopolies on prices is thus considered: There is a considerable class of commodities whose producers or holders enjoy either an absolute or a partial monopoly of the supply. When such is the case prices depend entirely or principally on the proportion between the supply and demand, and are not liable to be influenced, or only in a secondary degree, by changes in the cost of production. Antique statues and gems, the pictures of the great masters, wines of a peculiar flavor produced in small quantities in particular situations, and a few other articles exist under what may be called absolute monopolies; their supply cannot be increased, and their prices must therefore depend entirely on the competition of those who may wish to buy them, without being in the slightest degree influenced by the cost of their production. Monopolies are sometimes established by law, as when the power to supply the market with a particular article is made over to one individual or society of individuals, without any limitation of the price at which it may be sold, which, of course, enables those possessed of the monopoly to exact the highest price for it that the competition of the buyers will afford, though such price may exceed the cost of production in any conceivable degree.

The rights conveyed by patents sometimes establish a valuable monopoly, for they enable the inventors of improved methods of production to maintain, during the continuance of the patent, the price of the article at a level which may be much higher than is required to afford them the ordinary rate of profit. This advantage, however, by stimulating invention, and exciting to new discoveries, of which it is the natural and appropriate reward, instead of being injurious, is beneficial to the public. There are also partial monopolies, depending upon situation, connection, fashion, etc. These and other inappreciable circumstances sometimes occasion a difference of 30 per cent. or more in the price of the same article in shops not very distant from each other. Generally speaking, the supply of monopolized commodities is less liable to vary than the supply of those which are freely produced, and their prices are generally more steady.

In opening new markets, or new sources of supply as effecting a change in prices, Mr. McCulloch particularly instances the fall that has taken place in the price of pepper and of most sorts of commodities brought from the East Indies since the

opening of the trade in 1814. And on taxes he holds that when a tax is laid on a commodity its price necessarily rises in a corresponding proportion, for otherwise the producers would not obtain the ordinary rate of profit, and would, of course, withdraw from the business. The effect of war in obstructing the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse, and occasioning extreme fluctuations in the supply and price of commodities, is well known. As to the influence which speculation has on prices, he thinks that it very rarely happens that either the actual supply of any species of produce in extensive demand, or the intensity of that demand, can be exactly measured. Every transaction, he continues, in which an individual buys produce in order to sell it again, is, in fact, a speculation. The buyer anticipates that the demand for the article he has purchased will be such at some future period, either more or less distant, that he will be able to dispose of it with a profit; and the success of the speculation depends, it is evident, on the skill with which he has estimated the circumstances that must determine the future price of the commodity. It follows, therefore, that in all highly commercial countries, where merchants are possessed of large capitals, and where they are left to be guided in the use of them by their own discretion and foresight, the prices of commodities will frequently be very much influenced, not merely by the actual occurrence of changes in the accustomed relation of the supply and demand, but by the anticipation of such changes. It is the business of the merchant to acquaint himself with every circumstance affecting the particular description of commodities in which he deals. He endeavors to obtain, by means of an extensive correspondence, the earliest and most authentic information with respect to everything that may affect their supply or demand, or the cost of their production; and if he learned that the supply of an article had failed, or that, owing to changes of fashion, or to the opening of new channels of commerce, the demand for it had been increased, he would most likely be disposed to become a buyer, in anticipation of profiting by the rise of price, which, under the circumstances of the case, could hardly fail of taking place; or, if he were a holder of the article, he would refuse to part with it unless for a higher price than he would previously have accepted. If the intelligence received by the merchant had been of a contrary description—if, for example, he had learned that the article was now produced with greater facility, or that there was a falling off in the demand for it, caused by a change of fashion, or by the shutting up of some of the markets to which it had been previously admitted, he would have acted differently; in this case he would have anticipated a fall of prices and would have either declined purchasing the article, except at a reduced rate, or have endeavored to get rid of it, supposing him to be a holder, by offering it at a lower price. In consequence of these operations the prices of commodities, in different places and periods, are brought comparatively near to equality. All abrupt transitions, from scarcity to abundance, and from abundance to scarcity, are avoided. An excess in one case is made to balance a deficiency in another, and the supply is distributed with a degree of steadiness and regularity that could hardly have been deemed attainable.

The causes which operate in producing changes in the prices of commodities are such that Price Current Tables going back for a series of years, however interesting as historical records, afford no safe guide to a merchant in his current or prospective business. No calculations of prices for coming years or future periods, can be deduced from any one cause which influenced fluctuations at a former period, unless all the conditions are similar, which in the nature of things can rarely occur. As a matter of curious interest, rather than for any practical use, the following table of prices of some leading articles for six different years is presented. *See next page.*

Price current, a published list of the ruling market prices of the day, for merchandise and produce.

Price list, a written or printed—more commonly printed—list of articles offered for sale, with the prices for each article.

Prickle, a name in England for a kind of basket filled with filberts, containing about 56 lbs.

Prickle yellow, a name for the yellow-wood timber of the West Indies.

Prillion, tin extracted from the slag.

Primage, a small perquisite of the captain of a ship on the freight or cargo, paid by the shipper, or the consignee, for loading. This payment is variously regulated in different voyages and trades; its origin is said to have been in allowing the master of the ship a small duty for the

Prices of Leading Articles in New York on the first day of May in each Year.

* Gold. † Gold in Bond.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat Flour, State....bbl.	$7 10	$10 70	$10 00	$5 90	$4 90	$6 10
Rye Flour, fine.... "	4 90	8 75	9 00	6 75	5 50	6 00
Corn Meal, Jersey.... "	3 85	6 50	6 00	4 70	4 75	3 90
Wheat, prime white....bush.	2 55	3 40	3 10	1 90	1 35	1 75
Rye.... "	78	1 58	2 15	1 30	1 05	1 10
Oats, State.... "	61	83	85½	90	69	66
Corn, yellow.... "	86	1 40	1 20	90	1 12	77
CANDLES—Mould....lb.	20½	20½	20	20	18	13
Sperm.... "	40	40	45	48	37½	30
COAL—Anthracite....ton.	8 50	5 50	5 00	5 50	5 50	9 00
Copper....ingot.	28	24	23½	24	18¾	21⅛
COFFEE—Brazil....lb.	*20	19	†11½	11	10½	†12
Java.... "	*25½	25	*23	25	*22	*22
COTTON—Middling Upland....lb.	33	28	32½	28¾	23¼	14⅞
FISH—Dry Cod....qtl.	4 50	6 50	6 00	7 50	6 25	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass....keg.	18 50	18 50	22 50	29 00	27 00	25 00
FRUIT—Raisins....box.	3 70	3 65	3 90	3 00	3 90	2 65
Dried Apples....lb.	15½	10	8	15½	8½	6
Hay.... hundred.	60	1 90	80	60	90	1 15
Hemp, Manila....lb.	*10	*11½	*11	*12¾	*14	*11
Hides, B. A.... "	18¾	*21	*20½	*22	*23½	*25½
Hops.... "	65	60	50	8	21	11
Indigo, Manila.... "	1 35	1 30	*90	*90	*90	1 20
IRON—Scotch, pig....ton.	44 00	42 00	40 50	41 50	35 00	33 00
Com. Eng. bar.... "	94 00	90 00	85 00	85 00	75 00	75 00
American pig....	42 00	42 00	38 00	40 00	33 00	30 00
Laths....M.	4 00	3 25	3 00	3 00	2 15	2 35
Leather, hemlock, sole....lb.	30½	31	28½	30	29	28
Lime, common Rockland....bbl.	1 50	1 70	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
LIQUORS—Cog. Brandy....gall.	*5 50	*5 50	*5 55	*5 00	*5 00	*4 00
Dom. Whiskey.... "	2 26	2 35	....	95	1 05	93½
MOLASSES—New Orleans.... "	1 10	90	90	80	80	65
Muscovado.... "	65	57	55	55	45	40
NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine.... "	87½	73	75	46½	44	47⅛
Rosin, com....bbl.	3 25	2 75	3 35	2 62½	2 05	2 40
OILS—Whale, crude....gall.	1 00	95	75	1 05	70	60
Whale, manuf.... "	1 20	75	85	1 20	82½	70
Sperm, crude.... "	2 35	2 45	2 00	1 20	1 55	1 30
Sperm, manuf.... "	2 45	2 90	2 25	1 05	1 65	1 45
Linseed.... "	1 45	1 36	1 14	1 03	92	92
Petroleum, Ref., bond.... "	42	24	28	32¼	29½	23¼
PROVISIONS—Pork, Mess....bbl.	26 00	22 80	28 00	31 00	28 50	18 50
Pork, Prime.... "	24 00	19 00	23 00	25 75	22 00	14 75
Beef, Mess, Country.... "	20 00	16 00	20 00	12 00	11 50	14 00
Beef, Prime.... "	....	....	23 00	9 00	15 75	16 00
Pickled Hams....lb.	17¼	13	18¼	15½	15½	12
Pickled Shoulders.... "	12	9¼	13½	13	11¾	6¾
Lard.... "	20	13¼	18	18	16¾	11⅛
Butter, State.... "	50	28	48	38	35	34
Cheese.... "	20	19	15	22	16	14
Rice....100 lbs.	9 12½	10 50	9 75	9 00	7 00	9 00
Salt, Liv., fine....sack.	2 75	*2 60	1 90	2 00	1 50	1 60
SEEDS—Clover....lb.	12	15	10	13½	15	9¼
Timothy....tce.	6 75	3 00	2 30	4 00	7 00	4 25
Linseed.... "	*2 65	*2 50	*2 27½	*2 20	*2 20	2 35
SOAP—Castile....lb.	14	18	17	13½	12	10½
SPICES—Pepper.... "	*23	29	*23¾	*24	*27½	*16½
SUGARS—Cuba.... "	12¾	12	12	11¾	9¼	9½
Refined White.... "	15	15	15⅜	15¾	11⅞	13
Tallow.... "	11½	11⅛	12¼	11½	9½	9
TEAS—Young Hyson.... "	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 20	78	60
Souchong.... "	90	1 05	1 05	95	80	65
Oolong.... "	1 00	1 25	1 20	1 10	85	72
TIN—Straits.... "	*21	21¾	24¼	33¾	*34	*32¾
Plates, I. C. char....box.	*10 25	*9 25	*8 25	8 75	*8 75	*8 50
TOBACCO—Kentucky....lb.	20	16	16½	12½	11½	8¼
Manuf.... "	75	70	....	25	29	25
Whalebone.... "	1 30	*91	*66	*90	*85	70
WINE—Port....gall.	6 00	8 00	....	....	3 00	2 25
WOOL—Common....lb.	65	48	45	45	44	48
¾ Blood.... "	50	55	54	50	50	53
Merino.... "	62	65	57	54	54	57
Pulled, No. 1.... "	45	43	37	35	33	38

use of his ropes and cables in discharging the goods of merchants. The amount of the charge, if made at all, differs in different places from one or two cents to ten or twelve cents for each package.

Prime, of high grade or quality; in certain articles this word has a technical trade meaning, as *prime* pork, which means pork consisting of such proportions and kinds as are prescribed by law.

Prince Rupert's metal, an alloy of copper and zinc; one of the many varieties of brass; also called Prince's metal.

Prince's mixture, a dark kind of snuff, scented with otto of roses.

Prince's wood, a light-veined brown wood obtained in Jamaica, and used in turnery.

Princettas, a kind of worsted, or worsted and cotton fabric.

Princeza snuff, a noted light-colored snuff made at Bahia.

Principal, the capital sum; the sum on which interest is paid; the head man or leading member of a house.

Printers' blankets, very fine, heavy, woollen felted blankets, used on the presses of newspaper and book printers, and also by calico printers. They are sold by the square yard.

Printing ink, a thick, black ink made of linseed oil, soap, lamp-black, or other ingredient; it is usually classified as *news* and as *book ink*—the latter having more body, and being stiffer than the former; for fancy printing it is made in different colors.

Prints, a general commercial name for calicoes or printed muslins; impressions on paper of engravings on copper, steel, wood, or stone, representing some particular subject or composition, and which may be either colored or uncolored.

Privateers, armed vessels owned by private individuals, engaged in maritime war by the authority of one of the belligerent parties, and allowed to appropriate to themselves the whole or most of the property which they may capture at sea.

Prize, vessels or goods taken at sea by a belligerent power; any property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war.

Proceeds, the sum afforded by a sale, the product.

Procuration, the act by which one person gives authority or power to another to act in his place; a power of attorney.

Produce, a general trade name for products of the farm.

Produce broker, one who sells the products of the country for another for a commission; "a person whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products."—*Act of Congress of July* 13, 1866.

Profit, the net gain in any transaction; the gain after deducting the cost and charges.

Profit and loss account, the amount on a merchant's books which exhibits the gain or loss in his business, or the gain or loss in each commercial transaction with which he may open the account.

Promissory note, a written promise to pay to a certain person or his order, or to the bearer, a certain sum of money, at a future time, unconditionally or without defalcation; he who makes the promise is called the maker, and he to whom it is made is the payee; and the note passes by indorsement and becomes similar and subject to the rules applicable to bills of exchange. A party holding a note and seeking payment of it looks first to the maker and then to the indorser. One holding a bill of exchange looks first to the drawee or acceptor, and, on his failure, to the drawer.

Prompt payment, payment made punctually according to agreement, or on the day it is due.

Proof spirit, distilled liquors, containing an equal amount in weight of alcohol and water, or 50° of alcoholic strength by Trall's alcoholometer when at a temperature of 60° F., and as found in commerce of the specific gravity of 0.920. The term proof was derived from the gunpowder test. Spirit was poured over gunpowder, and the vapor inflamed; if it fired the gunpowder it was over proof; if it burnt without igniting the powder, owing to the residuary water rendering the powder damp, it was said to be under proof. The more precise mode of expressing the strength of alcoholic liquors, by degrees, instead of proof, is now adopted. Mix rectified spirit 5 pints, and distilled water 3 pints, and you have a spirit of the specific gravity of 0.920 or proof spirit. In the State of New York all domestic distilled spirits of the specific gravity of .9335 at the temperature of 60°, is by law deemed first proof.

Pro rata, an equitable division or proportional distribution.

Protective tariff, a tariff of rates of duty which, for the protection of American manufacturers or producers, discriminates by imposing higher duties than the uniform rates on certain imported commodities which enter into competition with home products,—a kind of tariff specially objected to by "free traders." Some of the doctrines of protectionists, reduced in a disconnected way to the form of propositions, without illustration or argument, are:

Protection is a blessing to any country.

One chief object of protection is that home industry may not be overwhelmed by heavy shipments, when there are gluts in the foreign markets.

Our prices should depend on domestic, not on foreign competition. We can have no sure basis till we can be relieved from fluctuations.

A protective duty levied upon any article that we can manufacture at home to the extent of our own wants, will, in all cases, by increasing competition and supply, reduce the price of such article.

Protection creates competition,—competition destroys monopoly. The object and the effect of protective duties is to increase manufacturing establishments in the country, thereby creating competition, the only thing which can destroy monopoly.

American labor is based on the principle of securing to all laborers and artisans fair remuneration for work done. Its necessary consequence is an improved condition in the comfort, intelligence, and happiness of the laboring classes as contradistinguished from the ignorance and poverty of the same classes in Europe.

To compete with foreign production in which labor is the great item, our mechanics and laborers would have to be reduced to the wages of Europe, which on a fair average are about one-fourth of the prices paid in the United States.

One pound of cheap foreign goods is sufficient to lessen and perhaps destroy the legitimate trade in a hundred pounds of the native production.

The people of the country under a protective policy, are enabled to buy and consume more largely than under free trade competition.

The protective policy is directly beneficial to farmers; it builds up rival factories in farming districts, increases the demands for labor, enhances the price of raw materials, and creates a home market for all farm products.

The cheapest articles, in this as in any other country, are those which are wholly or mainly home-made.

Whenever a department of manufactures or other industry has become firmly established in our country, by the aid of protection or otherwise, so that its endurance and expansion are virtually insured, domestic competition may be relied on to graduate the price of its product to the average standard afforded by other and kindred pursuits.

Foreign products which may cost less in money, may cost more in our labor or its fruits.

Prices which we pay for European products which we rival here are far less than they would be in the absence of such rivalry.

Protection, by bringing producer and consumer nearer each other, enables them to interchange their respective products directly and cheaply instead of circuitously through several intermediates, and at great cost.

Protest, a written document attested by a consul, drawn by the captain or officers of a ship or vessel, stating the severity of a voyage or other casualty by which the vessel has suffered, and showing it was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.

Protest, a notarial act made when a bill of exchange is not accepted when presented for that purpose; or if a bill or promissory note when presented for payment be not paid. In order to hold the drawer and indorsers of the bill and the indorsers of the note, a regular protest must be made by a notary public, and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment be given to all antecedent parties, and that the party so notified is looked to for payment.

Proved, tested, as liquors, gunpowder, iron girders, etc., to test their strength.

Provence oil, a fine olive oil, the produce of Aix.

Provender, hay, straw, or other dry food for cattle.

Provisions, in the price currents of England and the United States under this head are included, butter, cheese, beef, pork, bacon, shoulders, hams, and lard. In the sale of provisions, the rule is that the seller impliedly warrants that they are wholesome, and he who sells unwholesome provisions may be punished for a misdemeanor.

Prunelet, a liquor made from wild flowers.

Prunella salt, fused nitre moulded into cakes and used for chemical purposes.

Prunella, a thin woollen or mixed stuff, employed chiefly for women's shoes.

Prunes, dried plums; the finest kind are usually packed in cartoons, the commoner kind in barrels or large casks; they are largely imported from France and Germany.

Prunellas, a species of dried plums, —diminutive of prune.

Prussian blue, a rich and intense blue pigment largely consumed in the arts. As found in commerce frequently adulterated with alumina, chalk, or other substances.

Prussian brown, a deep-brown color obtained from the yellow prussiate of potash with a solution of sulphate of copper.

Prussian dollar, the silver thaler, of the value of 69 cents.

Prussiate of potash, a salt obtained by fusing animal substances with carbonate of potash. It is manufactured on a large scale, and is an extensive article of commerce.

Prussic acid, hydrocyanic acid; it derives its name from having been first obtained from Prussian blue.

Pud, a Russian weight of $36\frac{6}{100}$ lbs.

Puddie, the name given to a kind of cloth.

Puer, the trade name for dogs' dung, —used by tanners.

Puffer, a person employed by the owner of property which is sold at auction, to bid it up for the purpose of raising the price upon bonâ fide bidders.

Puffing, extravagant advertisements concerning one's wares or business.

Pullah, a commercial weight in India; at Bellary in the Madras Presidency it is equal to $138\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; at Secunderabad, a European station in Deccan, it is equal to $252\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. It is understood that there is a difference in this weight in buying and selling. A selling pullah will be 240 lbs., a buying pullah 252 lbs.

Pullipunta nuts, a name in Peru for the vegetable ivory nuts.

Pulp, the macerated or partially prepared material for making paper—usually imported in a dry state; also the pulp or juice of grapes; an occasional importation of the latter article is made at the port of New York.

Pulque, a spirituous liquor made in Mexico from the agave.

Pulse, a general name for leguminous seeds or their plants, as beans, peas, etc.

Pulu, a brown thistle down gathered from a kind of fern imported from the Sandwich islands, which, mixed with silk, is used in the manufacture of hats, and largely used in San Francisco by upholsterers for stuffing mattresses, beds, and cushions. It is shipped in large bales to the extent of 400,000 or 500,000 tons annually, and sold by the ton. This article, quite a new commercial commodity, is thus described in the American Cyclopedia:—Pulu, or vegetable silk, the long silky fibres that cover the stipes or stalks of a species of fern which grows in the Sandwich Islands. A similar product has been known in Sumatra, obtained from a fern called the penghawar or penawar djambi. The long, sparkling, brown, hairy-like fibres which clothe the stems resemble more the covering of animals than of plants; and it is supposed that from this plant originated the ancient fable of the Scythian or vegetable lamb. This was said to be an animal which sprung from a seed out of the earth, to which it continued rooted. It had a sort of flesh and blood, and lived by browsing all within its reach, till finally it died for want of further sustenance. The Russian name of the animal is barometz, which has been applied as a specific name to the plant. The Sandwich Island pulu is the product of a fern of the genus *cibatium*, the specific name of which is uncertain; or it may be produced by several species of this genus. It grows on lands elevated from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, and frequently reaches the height of 15 feet. Each plant when four years old produces 2 or 3 ounces of the fibre. These are gathered by women and children, and spread on rocks or mats to dry; the article is then sold to the larger dealers, and packed in bales for exportation. The trade is principally confined to the districts of Hilo, Hamakua, and Puna on Hawaii, and the shipments are to San Francisco, Australia, Vancouver's Island, etc. From the custom-house return of Hawaii, the trade is seen to have increased from 2,479 lbs. in 1851, to 313,220 lbs. in 1858. It is now regarded as the staple export of the Sandwich Islands. By the natives it has long been used for pillows, etc. When woven it produces a fabric intermediate in character between silk and wool. The East India article has been introduced into the Dutch pharmacopœia,

and is employed, like cotton, wool, tow, or beaver nap, as a styptic.

Pumice stone, a kind of lava, or spongy, vitreous looking mineral, used for polishing, and in a powdered state, under the name of pounce, used in the manufacture of parchment. It is found in various parts of Europe, but chiefly from a part of Italy where volcanoes have at one time been active.

Pumpernickel, a species of rye bread made in Westphalia, which, in loaves frequently of 60 lbs., is exported in large quantities to other parts of Germany.

Pump wood bark, a tanning bark from British Guiana.

Punatoo, the preserved pulp of the fruit of a kind of palm, used in Ceylon as food.

Puncheon, a cask made of oak staves iron hooped, supposed to contain 84 gallons, but varying with different liquors; a puncheon of rum in Jamaica is 102 gallons.

Punjum, an unbleached, strong, fine cotton long cloth, made in India.

Punk, vegetable tinder. See Amadou.

Punt, a small ship's boat; an oblong flat-bottomed boat.

Puntilla, a narrow point lace edging.

Purbeck marble, a kind of marble crowded with the remains of snails, and the beauty of which consists in the result of the pattern produced by the sections of the included shells. It is found in the Isle of Purbeck.

Purchase, to buy for an equivalent in money.

Purchased, bought, procured, obtained; as, he purchased his goods in Philadelphia.

Purdah, a white and blue striped cotton cloth used for curtains.

Purple dyes, a numerous class of dyes now obtained mostly from coal-tar, and used in dyeing and calico printing.

Purple heart timber, a valuable timber for machinery obtained at Essequibo.

Purple of Cassius, a pigment which stains glass and porcelain of a red or purple hue. It is also called gold purple.

Purple of mollusca, a viscid fluid secreted by some species of shell-fish. The Tyrian dye of the Greeks, and the imperial purple of the Romans.

Purple wood, a plain purple wood, obtained in Brazil, and used for ramrods, buhl work, marquetry, etc.

Purree, the crude material exported from India and China, from which is obtained the pigment known as Indian yellow. It is supposed by some to be a product of the urine of the camel, buffalo, or elephant, after the animals have eaten the fruit of the mangosteen; while others assert it to be a vegetable substance mixed with magnesia.

Purrela, an inferior Spanish wine.

Purse, a Turkish sum of money equal to 500 piastres; a common mode of reckoning in Alexandria in Egypt is by the *purse* or *kis;* a small bag used for carrying money in, and carried in the pocket. It was decided by the Treasury Department that such purses could not be admitted under that section of the tariff which provides for "articles worn by men, women, or children," as they were carried and not *worn* within the meaning of the law, and the duty was therefore ordered to be assessed as a manufacture of silk, or leather, or other material, as the case might be.

Pussaree, a commercial weight at Calcutta of 10¼ lbs.

Pustulatas moss, a dye-lichen, the umbilicaria pustulata.

Put and call, a Wall street stock-brokers' term. See Call and put.

Putchuk, or **Putchock,** the dried root of a species of *costus*, a kind of ginger found on the mountains of Cashmere, hundreds of tons of which are annually exported hence to China, where it is chiefly used as an incense; it yields a fine smoke, and diffuses a grateful odor in burning.

Puttoo, a coarse fabric made from the refuse hair of the shawl goat.

Putty, a cement made of powdered whiting and linseed oil, used by glaziers. It is manufactured in New York and other cities on a large scale, and packed in bladders, kegs, and casks.

Putty powder, the pulverized oxide of tin, or of tin and lead mixed, used in polishing metals, glass, etc.

Puzzolano, volcanic, gravelly kind of ashes, exported to England and other countries from the Mediterranean, to mix with mortar in making hydraulic cement.

Pyrites. Iron pyrites, or mundic, a mineral which is largely employed in the manufacture of copperas and sulphuric acid. On an importation of "pyrites" at New York, the importer claimed to enter it under the classification of "brimstone, crude, in bulk." The Secretary of the Treasury (*Dec. Oct.* 29, 1860) decided

that the article in question was not crude brimstone, but that it was known under the name of "pyrites, or the sulphuret of iron," from which sulphur might by certain processes be obtained.

P. Y. C., an abbreviation for "Prime Yellow Candle" tallow, imported from Russia.

Pyrogallic acid, an acid employed in photography, and also to dye the hair a light brown.

Pyroligneous acid, the vinegar obtained from hard woods by destructive distillation.

Pyronome, the name given by the inventor to a kind of blasting powder produced mainly from the spent bark of the tanneries.

Pyrotechnics, a general name for all kinds of fancy fireworks, compositions of luminous devices with explosive combustibles. In their manufacture, the principal commercial ingredients required are nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, with filings of iron, steel, copper, zinc, and resin, camphor, lycopodium, etc. Gunpowder is used in grain, half crushed, or finely ground for different purposes. Iron filings are used to produce bright-red and white sparks. Steel filings and cast-iron borings to give a more brilliant fire, with wavy variations. Copper filings to give a greenish tint to the flame; those of zinc a blue color; sulphuret of antimony to give a less greenish blue than zinc, but with much smoke; amber is used to produce a yellow fire, as well as colophony and common salt. Lamp black to produce a very red color with gunpowder, and a pink color with nitre in excess.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

Q.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrant	Quadrante	Cuadrante de al-
Quality	Qualité	Qualität	Kwalitcit	Qualità	Calidad [tura
Quantity	Quantité	Quantität	Hoeveelheid	Quantità	Cantidad
Quarantine	Quarantaine	Quarantaine	Quarantaine	Quarantena	Cuarentena
Quartz	Quarz	Quarz	Quartz	Quarz	[tula
Quassia wood	Bois de quassia	Quassia	Kwassiahout	Legno di quassia	Leño de cañafís-
Quay	Lieu de déchar-	Abladeplatz	Aflandingsplaats	Luogo di scarico	Plaza de descarga
Quercitron	Quercitron [ger	Quercitron	Quercitroen	Quercitron	Quercitron
Quick lime	Chaux vive [cure	Ungelöschter Kalk	Onge b l u s c h t e	Calce colta	Cal viva [rio
Quicksilver	Vif argent ; mer-	Quecksilber	Kwikzilver [kalk	Argento vivo	Azogue ; mercu-
Quills	Plumes à écrire	Posen ; Federkiele	Schrijfpen	Penne da scrivera	Cañones para es-
Quinine	Quinine ; chinin	Quinin	Quinine	Chinina	Quinina [criber
Quintal	Quintal	Zentner	Centenaar	Quintale	Quintal
Quire	Main	Buch	Boek	Quaderno	Mano

Q.

Quack medicines, nostrums advertised to the public as certain remedies for various diseases.

Quadrant, an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars ; used particularly in navigation and also in astronomy.

Quality, articles relatively considered, as cloth or teas of good quality, or of poor quality. *First*, *second*, and *third quality*, and so on, are terms specifically applied to various kinds of merchandise ; which terms denote relative values, and determine corresponding prices.

Quality binding, a name in Scotland for a worsted tape used for carpet binding ; a twilled worsted binding in single colors, used for upholstery trimmings.

Quan, a commercial weight in Annam of 688¾ lbs.

Quantar, the Egyptian quintal, or hundredweight, equal to 110 lbs., but varying with different commodities,—for cotton it is 120 lbs. ; for coffee, 108 lbs. ; for gums, 150 lbs. ; for pepper or other spices, 102 lbs.

Quantity, that which answers the question "How much ?" In merchandise used when referring to articles in bulk as a measure of amount.

Quarantine, the time during which the crew, or the crew and passengers, or the cargo, or portions of the cargo of a ship or vessel coming from a port or place infected with disease, are required to remain on board after their arrival, before they can be permitted to land. Anchorage for vessels in quarantine is usually designated by the State authorities, generally in the harbor, but at a distance from the city. The laws regulating quarantine are State laws, and vessels belonging to the United States are required to conform to the laws in the same manner as merchant vessels. Every ship is furnished, by the sanitary authority at the last port where it touched, with a *bill of health*, which, when *clean*, generally exempts the passengers and goods from quarantine ; but if *suspected* or *foul*, subjects them to it for periods, differing, according to circumstances, from about 5 to 40 days ; from which last period the term quarantine is derived.

The whole subject of Quarantine is fully set forth and explained by the Laws of New York relative to Quarantine in the harbor of New York City. From these laws the general principles and essential provisions and regulations for other ports may readily be deduced.

The quarantine stations in the harbor of New York consist of Island No. 1, situate on the eastern edge of what is known as West Bank, in the lower bay, about two

miles south of Fort Tompkins light-house; and Island No. 2, situate about one mile south of Fort Tompkins light-house. On Island No. 1, there are erected a number of hospitals for the sick, and appropriate buildings for the physicians and nurses. Island No. 2 is the boarding station, and is intended for those who have been exposed to sickness, but not sick. By the State Laws it is enacted :—

1. The anchorage for vessels under quarantine shall be in the lower bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore, and within an area to be designated by buoys by the Quarantine commissioners and health officer.

2. The boarding stations for vessels from any place where disease subject to quarantine existed at the time of their departure, or which shall have stopped at any such place on their voyage, or on board of which, during the voyage, any case of such disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of April and the first day of November, shall be in the lower bay below the Narrows; and said station shall be provided with all necessary appurtenances for personal cleanliness and the purification of personal baggage; and all such vessels, immediately on their arrival, shall anchor near such boarding station, within the quarantine anchorage, and there remain, with all persons arriving thereon, subject to the provisions of this law.

3. Vessels arriving at the port of New York shall be subject to quarantine as follows: 1st. All vessels from any place where disease, subject to quarantine, existed at the time of their departure, or which shall have arrived at any such place, and proceeded thence to New York, or on board of which, during the voyage, any case of such disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of April and the first day of November, shall remain at quarantine for at least thirty days after their arrival, and at least twenty days after their cargo shall have been discharged, and shall perform such and further quarantine as the quarantine commissioners may prescribe, unless the health officer, with the approval of the quarantine commissioners, shall sooner grant a permit for said vessel or cargo, or both, to proceed. 2d. From any place (including islands) in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean, or from any of the West Indies, Bahama, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass south of Cape Henlopen, and all vessels on board of which, during the voyage, or while at the port of their departure, any person shall have been sick, arriving between the first day of April and the first day of November, and all vessels from a foreign port, not embraced in the first subdivision of this section, shall, on their arrival at the quarantine ground, be subject to visitation by the health officer, but shall not be detained beyond the time requisite for due examination and observation, unless they shall have had on board, during the voyage, some case of quarantinable disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine and regulations as the health officer and the quarantine commissioners may prescribe. 3d. All vessels embraced in the foregoing provisions, which are navigated by steam, shall be subject only to such length of quarantine and regulations as the health officer shall enjoin, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage some case of quarantinable disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine as the health officer and quarantine commissioners shall prescribe.

4. Persons with insufficient evidence of effective vaccination, and known to have been recently exposed to small-pox, shall be vaccinated as soon as practicable, and detained until the vaccinia shall have taken effect. No other well persons shall be detained in quarantine any longer than necessary to secure cleanliness. Such vaccination and disposal of persons vaccinated shall be made under regulations to be fixed by the quarantine commissioners and health officer.

5. The only diseases against which quarantine shall apply are, yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and small-pox, and any new disease not now known, of a contagious, infectious, or pestilential nature, at the discretion of the quarantine commissioners and health officer.

6. For the purpose of sanitary measures, merchandise shall be arranged in three classes:

Merchandise to be submitted to an obligatory quarantine and to purification.

Merchandise subject to an optional quarantine; and

Merchandise exempt from quarantine.

The first class comprises clothing, personal baggage and dunnage, rags, paper, hides, skins, feathers, hair, and all other remains of animals, cotton, hemp, and

woollens. The second class comprehends sugar, silks, and linen, and cattle. The third class comprehends all merchandise not enumerated in the other two classes.

7. With existing quarantinable disease on board, or if there have been any such disease on board within the ten days last preceding, merchandise of the first class shall be landed at the quarantine warehouse. Merchandise of the second class may be admitted to pratique immediately, or transferred to the warehouses, according to circumstances, at the option of the health officer. Merchandise of the third class shall be declared free, and admitted without unnecessary delay.

8. In all cases where there has been quarantinable disease on board during the voyage, letters and papers shall be submitted to the usual purifications; but with such precautions as not to affect their legibility; articles of merchandise, or other things, not subject to purifying measures, in an envelope officially sealed, shall be immediately admitted to pratique, whatever may be the condition of the vessel; and if the envelope is of a substance considered as optional, its admission shall be equally optional.

9. If a vessel, though not having had during the voyage any case of quarantinable disease, yet be found in a condition which the health officer shall deem dangerous to the public health, the vessel and cargo shall be detained until the case shall have been considered; the decision of the health officer, however, in all such cases, shall be rendered within twenty-four hours. Vessels in an unhealthy state, whether there has been sickness on board or not, shall not be allowed pratique until they shall have been broken out, duly cleansed, and ventilated.

10. If, in the judgment of the health officer, a vessel require it, he may order the following sanitary measures: Baths and other bodily care for the person; washing or other disinfecting means for clothing; displacement of merchandise on board, or complete breaking out; subjection to high steam, incineration, or submersion at a distance below the surface of the water, for infected articles; the destruction of tainted or spoiled food or beverages; the complete ejection of water; thorough cleansing of the hold, and the disinfection of the well. In short, the complete purification of the vessel in all her parts, by the use of steam, fumigation, force-pumps, rubbing or scraping, and finally sending to quarantine anchorage until disinfection be perfected. Whenever these diverse operations are necessary, they shall always be executed before admission to pratique.

11. Admission to pratique shall be preceded by as many visits to the vessel as the health officer may judge necessary.

12. No vessel shall be put in quarantine without a stated decision of the health officer, and the captain or master of the vessel shall be informed thereof immediately after his decision, and no vessel subject to quarantine shall depart therefrom without the written permission of the health officer, and such permit shall be delivered by the master of the vessel to the Mayor of the city of New York, or the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, according to the destination of such a vessel, within twenty-four hours after said permit shall be received by said master.

13. A vessel shall have the right, before breaking bulk, of putting to sea in preference to being quarantined; in the exercise of this right, if the vessel have not arrived at her port of destination, the bill of health shall be returned; the health officer, however, shall mention upon said bill the length and circumstances of the detention, and the condition of the vessel upon reputting to sea; but before the exercise of this right, the health officer must satisfy himself that the sick of such a vessel will be taken care of for the remainder of the voyage, and take care of such sick as prefer to remain.

14. On arrival of infected vessels, all well persons shall have their freedom as soon as possible, consistently with the foregoing regulations; sick persons shall be immediately transferred to the floating hospital, or other hospitals appropriated for their reception, and the vessel unladen, purified, and admitted to pratique as soon as possible. All merchandise shall be placed in the warehouses, and there freely exposed to the air, and moved from time to time to insure its perfect ventilation. In no case shall persons sick with different diseases be put in the same hospital.

15. Merchandise coming from different vessels and places, and at different times in quarantine, shall be kept separate, and placed as much as practicable in different warehouses.

16. Merchandise, clothes, etc., shall be submitted to such measures of purification as the health officer shall judge necessary.

17. A health officer for the port of New

York shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified.

18. It shall be the duty of the health officer to reside at such convenient place for the boarding of vessels as the commissioners of quarantine may determine, and to have the general superintendence and control of the quarantine establishment, and the care and treatment of the sick, and to carry out all the provisions of this act. And he shall have power—

To administer oaths and take affidavits in all examinations prescribed by this act, and in relation to any alleged violation of quarantine law or regulation; such oaths to have the like validity and effect as oaths administered by a commissioner of deeds.

To direct, in writing, any constable or other citizen to pursue and apprehend any person who shall violate any quarantine law or regulation, or who shall obstruct the health officer in the performance of his duty, and deliver him over to the said officer, to be detained at quarantine until discharged by such officer, but such confinement shall in no case exceed ten days; and it shall be the duty of the constable or other citizen so directed, to obey such directions; and every person violating the quarantine laws or regulations, or obstructing the health officer, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred, dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than six months.

To select, and appoint, and dismiss at pleasure, as many nurses, boatmen, and other employees of the floating hospital and boarding station as may be found necessary for the care and proper treatment of the inmates thereof; and also, and in conjunction with the quarantine commissioners, to license lightermen, stevedores, laborers, and other employees, as may be found necessary for the care and purification of vessels, merchandise, baggage, dunnage, etc., in quarantine.

To select, appoint, and dismiss at pleasure, two assistant or deputy health officers, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, and who may perform, subject to his direction, all the duties required of the health officer.

19. It shall be the duty of the health officer, and his assistants and deputies—

To board every vessel subject to quarantine or visitation by him, as soon as practicable after her arrival, between sunrise and sunset; to inquire as to the health of all persons on board, and the condition of the vessel and cargo, by inspection of the bill of health, manifest, log book, or otherwise; to examine, on oath, as many and such persons on board as he may judge expedient to enable him to determine the period of quarantine and the regulations to which such vessel and her cargo shall be made subject.

To exercise dispatch in the disposal of persons arriving in infected vessels, to have the bodies of persons who have died of malignant diseases on board of infected vessels arriving, and such as shall have died in the quarantine hospitals, interred in the quarantine burying-ground near Seguine's Point; and to proceed, without delay, in the purification of vessels, merchandise, baggage, dunnage, and other articles in quarantine; and whenever he shall judge the same free from infection, to permit the removal thereof. No vessel or cargo, however, that has been in quarantine, shall be permitted to proceed to New York or Brooklyn without the approval of the Mayor or Board of Health of those cities respectively.

To secure the effects of deceased persons in quarantine from waste and embezzlement, and make a true inventory thereof, and, when the rightful claimants of such effects do not appear within three months, to deliver the same, with such inventory, to the public administrator of the city of New York, unless the said property be of such description as ought not to be removed, or may be destroyed under the provisions of this act.

To have all vessels, warehouses, and merchandise in quarantine designated by a yellow flag; and to prohibit communication with, or passage within range of, such vessels and places, except under such restrictions as he may designate as being compatible with safety.

20. Whenever the health officer, in the performance of his duties, shall order or direct the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel subject to quarantine to do any act or thing, or comply with any regulation relative to said vessel, or to any person or thing on board thereof, and said master, owner, or consignee shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order or direction, the said health officer shall have power to employ such persons and assistance as may be necessary to carry out and

enforce such order and direction, and the persons so employed shall have a lien on such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, for their services and expenses.

21. The health officer, in the lighterage, stevedorage, and storage of vessels and merchandise in quarantine, may permit the captains and owners to employ lighterage and men on their own account; all persons so employed, however, shall be subject to the same restrictions for the protection of the public health as those who may be licensed for the same services by the health officer and commissioners.

22. Whenever any expense shall be incurred by the health officer, or whenever any services shall be rendered by him or his employees in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law in relation to vessels, merchandise, baggage, dunnage, persons, or burials, under quarantine, such expenses and services shall be paid for, to the health officer, by the masters of the vessels for which such expenses shall have been incurred or the services shall have been rendered, or in which the merchandise, baggage, dunnage, and persons shall have arrived. Persons conveyed to or from the quarantine establishment in the steamboat hereinafter mentioned, shall pay the health officer for such transportation individually, except in cases where they shall be conveyed for the master of a vessel, in which case the master shall pay for the same. The storage of all merchandise in the quarantine warehouses shall be paid for by the owners or consignees to the quarantine commissioners on delivery, and the use of the wet docks for overhauling and repairing vessels shall be paid for to said commissioners by the captains or owners of the vessels using them. The charges for each and all of said services, in this section mentioned, and storage, and the use of said wet docks, shall be fixed and determined upon by said commissioners.

23. The expenses, services, and charges specified in the last preceding section shall be a lien on the vessels, merchandise, or other property, in relation to which such expenses and charges shall have been made, or such services shall have been rendered; and it shall be the duty of the health officer to render an account, payable to the quarantine commissioners, to all masters, owners, or consignees liable to pay any charges to said commissioners, according to the provisions of said section, as soon as practicable after such liability shall have accrued; and if such master, owner, or consignee shall omit to pay the same within three days after said account shall have been rendered, said commissioners may proceed to enforce said lien, or they may have and maintain an action against the master, owners, or consignees of such vessel, or the owners or consignees of such merchandise or property, and each and every one of them, to recover the amount of such expenses, services, and charges; and the health officer shall have the like remedy as is given to said commissioners to recover for any expenses or services which are made payable to him, according to the provisions of said section, in case the same shall remain unpaid for the period of three days after the payment thereof shall have been demanded by him. In the case of passengers, however, for whom expenses shall have been incurred under quarantine, the master of the vessel in which such passengers arrived may recover from them the amount of the expenses incurred on their account. And until all the expenses, services, and charges specified in said last preceding section, and for which a lien is created by this section, shall be paid, the vessel, cargo, and other property shall be held in quarantine; provided, however, that such a vessel, cargo, or other property shall not be held in quarantine for nonpayment thereof, if the master, owner, or consignee thereof shall execute and deliver to the said commissioners of quarantine a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by them, conditioned for the payment of such expenses, charges, and services within ten days thereafter.

24. Every master of a vessel, subject to visitation by the health officer, who shall refuse or neglect either—

To proceed with, and anchor his vessel at the place assigned at the time of his arrival; or,

To submit his vessel, cargo, crew, and passengers to the examination of the health officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what measures they ought respectively to be subject; or,

To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period assigned by the health officer, and, while at quarantine, to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the officers of health, by virtue of the authority given to them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his crew or passengers—shall be

guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both by such fine and imprisonment.

25. Every master of a vessel, hailed by a pilot, who shall either—

Give false information to such pilot, relative to the condition of his vessel, crew, or passengers, or the health of the place or places from whence he came, or refuse to give such information as shall be lawfully required;

Or land any person from his vessel, or permit any person, except a pilot, to come on board of his vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of his cargo before his vessel shall have been visited and examined by the health officer;

Or shall approach with his vessel nearer to the city of New York or Brooklyn than the place of boarding or anchorage to which he may be directed, shall be guilty of the like offence, and be subject to the like punishment; and any person who shall land from any vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of her cargo, under like circumstances, shall be guilty of a like offence, and be subject to the like punishment.

26. It shall be the duty of each branch and deputy pilot belonging to the port to use his utmost endeavors to hail every vessel he shall discover entering the port, and to interrogate the master of such vessel in reference to all matters necessary to enable such pilot to determine whether, according to the provisions of the preceding sections, such vessel is subject to quarantine.

27. If, from the answers obtained from such inquiries, it shall appear that such vessel came from a port where any quarantinable disease existed at the time of her departure, or that any case of such disease shall have occurred on board of her during the passage, the pilot shall immediately direct the master of the vessel to proceed and anchor such vessel at the quarantine anchorage in the lower bay. In other cases, of vessels liable to quarantine, he shall direct the masters thereof to proceed and anchor such vessels at such point as shall be assigned by the quarantine commissioners as an anchorage for such vessels; provided, however, that the anchorage for such vessels shall be at least one half mile distant from the shore of Long Island and Staten Island.

28. Any person, except a pilot, who shall go on board of, or have any communication or dealing with, any vessel hereinbefore declared subject to quarantine, before she shall be boarded and examined by the health officer, or while she is being examined by him, or who shall violate any provision of this act, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any direction or regulation which the health officer or the commissioners of quarantine may prescribe, by virtue of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not less than three nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And any person, except the master, owner, or consignee of said vessel, who shall go on board of any such vessel after she shall have received from the health officer his permit to proceed from quarantine, and before such permit shall be delivered at the office of the Mayor of the city of New York or of the city of Brooklyn, shall be guilty of the like offence, and subject to the like punishment.

29. Any person aggrieved by any decision or direction of the health officer may appeal therefrom to the commissioners of quarantine, who shall constitute a board of appeal; the said board shall have power to affirm, reverse, or modify the decision, order, or direction appealed from, and the decision of said board thereon shall be final.

30. An appeal to the board of appeal must be made by serving upon the health officer a written notice of such appeal, within twelve hours (Sundays excepted), or within such further time as shall be allowed by the commissioners of quarantine, after the appellant receives notice of the order, decision, or direction complained of. Within twelve hours after the health officer receives such notice (Sundays excepted), he shall make a return, in writing, including the facts on which his order, decision, or direction was founded, to the president of the board of commissioners of quarantine. Upon receipt of such return, or in case no return shall be made within the time aforesaid, he shall immediately call a meeting of the board of appeal; and said appeal shall be heard and decided within twenty-four hours thereafter (Sundays excepted); and, until such decision be made, the order, decision, or direction complained of, except it refer to the detention of a vessel, her cargo, or passengers at quarantine, shall be suspended.

31. The commissioners of quarantine are hereby constituted the custodians of the quarantine establishment of the harbor and port of New York, to be by them held in trust for the people of this State, for the purposes, and subject to the provisions, specified in this act; and they shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they shall deem necessary for the care and protection of each portion of the quarantine establishment, for the government of the employees therein, for the regulation of the conduct of all persons under quarantine, and for preventing communication or intercourse with any vessel under, or subject to, quarantine.

32. The Board of Health, or the Mayor and commissioners of health of the city of New York, or the Board of Health of Brooklyn, whenever, in their or his judgment, the public health shall require, may order any vessel at the wharves of the city, or in their vicinity, to the quarantine ground, or some other place of safety, and may require all persons, articles, or things introduced into either city from such vessel to be seized, returned on board thereof, or removed to the quarantine or other place of safety. If the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel cannot be found, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the order of removal, the said Board of Health, or Mayor and commissioners of health, shall have power to employ such assistance as may be necessary to effect such removal, at the expense of such master, owner, or consignee; and such vessel or person shall not return to the city without a written permission of the said Board of Health, or Mayor and commissioners of health. Whenever any person shall have been employed as above provided, to remove any vessel, or to remove any article or thing introduced into the city from such vessel, and shall, in the pursuance of such employment, effect such removal, he shall have a lien on such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, for his services and expenses in effecting such removal.

33. All passengers being on board of vessels under quarantine shall be provided for by the master of the vessel in which they shall have arrived; and if the master shall omit or refuse to provide for them, or they shall have been sent on shore by the health officer, they shall be maintained by the commissioners of quarantine, at the expense of such vessel, her owners, consignees, and each and every one of them; and the health officer shall not permit such vessel to leave quarantine until such expenses shall have been repaid or secured; and the said commissioners of quarantine shall have an action against such vessel, her owners, consignees, and each and every one of them, for such expenses, which shall be a lien on such vessel, and may be enforced as other liens on vessels are enforced, by said commissioners of quarantine.

34. The health officer, upon the application of the master of any vessel under quarantine, may confine in any suitable place on shore any person on board of such vessel charged with having committed an offence punishable by the laws of this State or of the United States, and who cannot be secured on board of such vessel, and such confinement may continue during the quarantine of such person, or until he shall be proceeded against in due course of law; and the expenses thereof shall be charged and collected as in the last preceding section.

35. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in this act is hereby given to the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the peace of the city of New York, and General Sessions of the county of Kings; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the city and county of New York and the county of Kings respectively, to prosecute all persons guilty of such offences in preference to any indictment then in their offices; and it shall be the duty of either of the said Courts to hear and try the offences against this act in preference to all other cases pending before it; and whenever any person shall be convicted on a trial for such offence, the Court shall forthwith proceed to pronounce judgment upon him according to the terms prescribed in this act.

36. The commissioners of emigration shall receive into their hospitals all alien passengers for whom bonds shall have been given or commutation paid, under the several acts of this State relating to alien passengers arriving at the port of New York, who shall be affected with any contagious or infectious disease, other than yellow fever, and sent to such hospital by the authority of the health officer.

37. The health officer shall be entitled to receive the fees fixed by law for his services. He shall thereout pay all the salaries and wages of the deputy health officers, and such bargemen, nurses, and stewards as may be necessary for the per-

formance of the duties imposed upon him by this act for the carrying on of the quarantine establishment, except the salaries of the commissioners of quarantine ; and the said health officer shall pay the current expenses of running a steamboat for the transportation of persons to and from the establishment, and for visitations, and for burying the dead. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed or held to affect the liability of masters or owners of vessels, passengers, or other persons to pay for such services, labor, or work, as they are respectively required to pay or discharge by the terms of this act.

38. Every person who shall oppose or obstruct the health officer or his deputies in performing the duties required of him by law, and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel under quarantine, or with any of her crew or passengers, without the permission of the health officer, or who shall, without such permission, invade any portion of the quarantine establishment, shall be guilty of the like offence and subject to the like punishment prescribed by the preceding ninth section of this act; and such offender shall be detained at quarantine so long as the health officer shall direct, not exceeding twenty days. In case such person shall be taken sick of any contagious or infectious disease during such twenty days, he shall be detained at quarantine for such further time as the health officer shall direct. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in this section is hereby conferred upon the courts specified in the forty-ninth section of the act which is hereby amended, and all the provisions of said last-mentioned section shall apply to said offences.

39. The several liens specified in this act and the act hereby amended, may be enforced in the same manner as other liens on vessels are enforced, by warrant of attachment in the mode prescribed in the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels," passed April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, all the provisions of which shall apply to the services, expenses, and charges hereinbefore and in said act specified; and the person or persons to whom said expenses and charges for which such liens are created shall be payable, shall be deemed creditors of the master, owners, or consignees of the vessel or merchandise respectively, and such person or persons may have and maintain an action against the master, owner, or consignee, and each of them, to recover the value of such services, charges, and expenses.

40. The commissioners of emigration shall, by the order and direction of the health officer, receive and take charge of all passengers arriving at the port of New York, who shall have been exposed to the infection or contagion of small-pox or ship fever, to be kept elsewhere than on Staten Island; and the said commissioners of emigration, for the purpose of defraying the expenses therefor, shall be entitled to receive from the owners, masters, consignees, or agents of the vessels arriving at the port of New York, the sum of twenty-five cents for each passenger so arriving, to be collected in the same manner that commutation moneys are collected by said commissioners of emigration.

The following quarantine fees are paid on entering a vessel at the Custom-House, viz.:

Health Officer's fees, each vessel ..	$6 50
U. S. Hospital fees, per head	20
State " " "	1 00
Master's " " "	1 50

Quart, a liquid measure of ¼ of a gallon; and a dry measure of 0.03125 bushel. The imperial quart of England is equal to $\frac{3}{10}$ of a gallon.

Quarter, a grain measure of 8 bushels; in England, as a measure for wheat, it is equal to 8 imperial bushels;—the imperial bushel of England is equal to 70 lbs., hence 1 *quarter* equals 560 lbs., and 4 quarters equal 1 ton of 2,240 lbs.

Quarter cask, a wine cask of Spain varying from 31½ to 40 gals.

Quarter day. The yearly rents for stores in New York are payable quarterly, to wit, on the 1st day of August, November, February, and May, and these days are called quarter days.

Quarter dollar, a silver coin of the United States of the value of 25 cents.

Quarter eagle, a gold coin of the United States of the value of $2.50.

Quartern, a four-pound loaf; as a measure the $\frac{6}{10}$ of a gallon.

Quarters. In the dry-goods trade the term is applied to the width of the goods, as 4 quarters, meaning 1 yard; 6 quarters, 1½ yds.; 8 quarters, 2 yds., etc.

Quartes, a wine measure at Majorca, of $1\frac{1}{10}$ gals.

Quartier, a variable German wine measure, equal generally to a little less than a quart.

Quarto, or **4to,** a book of 4 leaves, or 8 pages to the sheet of medium-sized printing paper; as a measure for oil at Genoa, it is $4\frac{27}{100}$ gals.; a dry measure at Venice of $\frac{69}{100}$ of a bushel.

Quas-quas, a fermented liquor used by the peasantry of Russia.

Quassia, the wood of the root of the *quassia excelsa*, or other species of quassia, a tree which grows in Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands and there called the bitter ash. It is intensely bitter, and is much used in medicine, and also, it is said, by brewers, as a substitute for hops. It is imported in billets of various sizes, from an inch to near a foot in diameter, and several feet in length, and sold by the ton. Quassia was originally obtained in Surinam, and was first brought into notice at that place by a negro slave named Quassi, who first used it, with uncommon success, as a secret remedy for malignant fevers.

Quay, a wharf or pier at which to load ships or discharge cargo—sometimes spelled *key*.

Quassia bark, a bitter medicinal bark obtained from some species of quassia.

Quebec lumber, the English trade name for pine, white oak, birch, and elm boards, and planks shipped from Quebec to London. Very nearly 1,000 vessels are annually cleared from Quebec with lumber for England and the West Indies. The shipments for two years were as follows;

	1869.	1870.
White pine.....ft.	14,052,000	12,616,000
Wavy " .... "	1,779,000	1,305,000
Red " .... "	2,828,000	1,917,000
Oak..... "	2,205,000	2,918,000
Elm..... "	1,758,000	2,019,000
Ash..... "	274,000	417,000
Birch and maple "	559,000	377,000
Bass, butternut and tamarac.... feet.	261,000	162,000
Masts and spars,...	pcs. 344	101
Staves.....	m. 5,542	2,290

Queen's metal, an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth—a kind of pewter.

Queen's root, the root of the *stillingia sylvatica*, used in medicine.

Queen's ware, glazed earthenware of a cream color; a kind of ware originally produced by the distinguished English manufacturer, Josiah Wedgewood, and which, by the permission of Queen Charlotte, he was allowed to designate "queen's ware;"—the term is now applied to a common kind of cream-colored pottery.

Queen's wood, a term applied to some kinds of Brazil wood.

Queen's yellow, Turpeth mineral; the yellow subsulphate of mercury.

Quercitron, the commercial name for the bark of the black oak, *quercus nigra*, or *quercus tinctoria*, which by boiling in water yields a valuable brownish-yellow coloring-matter, made brighter by acids and deepened by alkalies. The bark is largely employed in the United States as a dye, and very large quantities of it reduced to a coarse kind of powder, are shipped to Europe, where it is chiefly used in calico printing, and for dyeing wool and silk. The bark is also used for tanning, but the yellow color it imparts to leather is objectionable.

Quercitrin, the yellow coloring-matter obtained from quercitron bark.

Quicklime, caustic or unslacked lime; lime recently burnt—the lime of commerce.

Quick sales, a demand for commodities and ready sale; a common maxim "low prices and quick sales."

Quicksilver, the usual trade or commercial name for mercury, a brilliant, silvery-white fluid metal, which only becomes solid at 40° below zero. It is extracted from the ore called cinnabar, and the supplies of commerce are chiefly obtained from the mines of Almaden, near Cordova, in Spain; of Idria, in Carniola, Austria; of Hungary and Transylvania; of Deux Points, in Bavaria; Huancardica, in Peru; and the mines in Santa Clara County, in California. The ore is also found in China, the Philippine Islands, and Mexico. The quicksilver is obtained by roasting the ores in suitable furnaces and collecting the condensed metallic vapors; the quicksilver is then transferred into bottles of wrought iron, or into leather bags. The flasks from the Spanish mines, chiefly shipped from Cadiz, are reckoned to hold $76\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; those from the California mines, 75 lbs. The Austrian product is shipped from Trieste, in bags formed of whole skins of white leather, which contain 31 lbs. Until the discovery and the working of the California mines, the Almaden mines of Spain were by far the most important in the world. These mines have been worked for more than 2,000 years. The annual product is about 3,000,000 of lbs. The Spanish Government holds the title and derives a large revenue from them; the Rothschilds and other bankers of Europe

leasing them upon such terms as can be agreed on. The California mines are much richer than those of Spain, and with less labor produce a larger annual yield. From these two last-named sources more than three-fourths of the supplies of the commerce of the world are obtained.

Quicksilver is extensively employed in the treatment or extraction of gold and silver ores; alloyed with tin-foil, it forms the reflecting surface of mirrors; it is used in the process of gilding and silvering copper and brass; and is the basis of many very powerful medicines.

Quilate, a weight for precious stones at Lisbon, of 3,176 grains; for diamonds at Rio Janeiro, of 3,075 grains.

Quillai bark, soap bark, the bark of *quillaia saponaria*, used in South America instead of soap, for washing woollens and silks.

Quills, the hard and strong feathers from the wings of large birds, used for making into writing pens; prepared goose quills are still much employed for this purpose, and have a regular sale with stationers. Since the use of steel pens has become so general, the demand for Russia and other foreign quills, for pens, except only for those of very good quality, has entirely fallen off.

Quill toothpicks. These are made from small quills or feathers, and are imported from Paris in small bundles, and sold by the 1,000.

Quillings, narrow plaited or fluted trimmings of lace or thin muslins.

Quilts, outer bed-coverings, as Marseilles quilts, counterpanes, etc.

Quince seeds, the seeds of the common quince, or *cydonia vulgaris;* they abound in mucilage, are classed with drugs, and are in demand by druggists.

Quinidine, an alkaloid obtained from the cinchona bark.

Quinine, or sulphate of quinine, the most important of the alkaloids obtained from the cinchona barks. It is extensively manufactured in Paris and in Philadelphia, and as a specific for intermittent fever has been of incalculable service in the Western States. Owing to its very high price, it is often adulterated with various substances. When procured in the original packages or bottles from such chemical laboratories as those of Pelletiers, of Paris; Powers & Weightman, and Rosengarten & Son, of Philadelphia; and Doctor Squibb, of Brooklyn; it may always be relied upon as commercially and chemically pure.

Quino-quino balsam, balsam of Peru, which is obtained from the quino-quino tree of South America.

Quinquina, Peruvian bark — cinchona.

Quio-quio, an inferior oil or butter obtained by pressing the boiled nuts of the palms which yield palm oil.

Quintal, a gross weight which in general signifies 100 lbs.—in Brazil it is 130 lbs.; in Bordeaux very nearly 110¼ lbs.; for codfish at Newburyport and other places it is 112 lbs., or 1 cwt. The quintal of France is $220\frac{47}{100}$ lbs.; of Valencia and Aragon, 109¾ lbs.; of Cuba, 101¾ lbs.; of Mauritius, 108 lbs.; of Portugal, 129½ lbs.; of Tuscany, 74⅞ lbs. Sometimes written, and in the Eastern States almost always pronounced, *kental.*

Quire, 24 sheets of paper with one fold—the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a ream.

Quoddy, a name for smoked or salted herring in the province of New Brunswick; the fishermen of Passamaquoddy bay are called quoddy fishermen, hence the name of the fish.

Quontar, a commercial weight at Algiers of 203⅓ pounds.

Quotations, the published current prices of bank, railroad, insurance, and other kinds of stocks sold in shares; of government, railroad, or other incorporated companies' bonds; and of commercial commodities, or articles of produce.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

R.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Raft	Radeau	Floss	Vlot	Zattera	Almadia
Rags	Chiffons	Lumpen	Lompen	Cenci ; straccj	Trapos
Railroad	Chemin de fer	Eisenbahn	Spoorweg	Stradaferrata	Ferro carril
Railroad station	Station	Bahnhof	Spoorwegstation	Stazione	Estacion
Raisins	Raisins secs	Rosinen	Rozijnen	Uve passe	Pasas
Rape cake	Tourteau de colza	Rapskuchen	Raapkoek	Rapa focaccia	Torta de colza
Rape-seed	Colza ; navette	Rapssaat	Raapzaad	Seme di rape	Colsa en grano
Rape-seed oil	Huile de colza	Rüböl	Raapolie	Olio de rape	Aceite de colsa
Rattans	Rotins	Rotang	Rotting	Cannette	Caña de Indias
Raw materials	Matières crues	Rohmaterial	Ruwe materialen	Materie crude	Materias bruto
Raw sugar	Sucre vergeois	Rohzucker	Ruwe suiker	Crudo zucchero	Azucar bruto
Ready money	Argent comptant	Baarschaft	Kontante gelden	Danarò contanti	Dinero efectivo
Ream	Rame	Ries	Riem	Risma	Resma
Receipt	Quittance	Bescheinigung	Kwitantie	Quittanza	Recibo
Red lead	Minium ; mine	Mennig	Menie	Minio	Minio [zarron
Red ochre	Ocre rouge	Bergroth	Rood oker	Ocria rossa	Almagre ; alma-
Red Sea	Mer Rouge	Rothe Meer	Roode Zee	Mar Rosso	Mar Bermejo
Reed	Roseau	Rhor ; Schilf	Riet	Canna	Cañas
Refined silver	Argent filé	Brandsilber	Brand zilver	Argento filato	Plata hilada
Registry office	Bureau d'adresses	Adresscomptoir	Informatiekan	Scrittojo d'infor-	Oficina publica
Remittance	Remise	Baarsendung ; Ri-	Remise [toor	Rimessa [mazione	Remesa
Remnants	Restant	Rest [messe	Overblijfsel	Resto	Resto ; Cabo
Rennet	Reinette	Lab	Renet	Caglio	
Reprisals	Répresailles	Repressalien	Wederwraak	Rappresaglie	Represalias
Reship	Récharger	Wiederverladen	Overladen	Ricaricare	Reembarcar
Resins	Resines	Harze	Harsen	Resini	Resinas
Retail	Détail	Detail	Verkoopen	Minuto	Menor [menudo
Retail dealers	Détailleur	Detailhändler	Kleinhandelaar	Venditore al mi-	Vendedor por
Revenue	Revenus	Einkommen	Inkomen	Rendita [nuto	Reditos
Rhine	Rhin	Rhein	Rijn	Reno	Rhin
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Rabarber	Rabarbaro	Ruibarbo
Ribbons	Rubans	Bänder	Lint	Nastri	Cintas
Rice	Riz	Reis	Rijst	Riso	Arroz
Rigging	Agrès	Takelwerk	Tuigage	Sartiame [nia	Aparejo
Rixdollar	Écu de l'empire	Reichsthaler	Rijksdaalder	Scudo di Germa-	Pesode Alemania
Rome	Rome	Rome	Rome	Roma	Roma
Roots	Racines	Wurzeln	Wortelen	Radici	Raiz
Rope	Câble ; corde	Tau	Touw	Canapo	Cabo ; cable
Rosewood	Palissandre	Rosenholz	Rosehout		Palisandro
Rouge	Ronge de fard	Schminke	Roode verw	Liscio	Arrebol
Ruby	Rubis	Rubin	Robijn	Rubino	Rubí
Rum	Rhum	Rum	Rum	Rum	Rum ; rom
Rush	Jonc	Binsen	Bies	Giunco	Junco
Russia	Russie	Russland	Rusland	Russia	Rusia
Russia leather	Cuirs de Russie	Juchtenleder	Juchtleder	Bulgari di Russia	Cueros de Rusia
Rye	Seigle	Roggen	Rogge	Segale	Centeno

R.

Rabbits' skins, the skins of small rodent animals, resembling the hare,—they are largely imported from Germany, France, and England; the fur is used by hatters, and the skins in making size and glue. They usually come in bales of 300 to 400 dozen each. The annual sales in London are computed at 2,000,000; and it is said that the London furriers have devised means for so dressing these skins as to imitate ermine and other costly furs.

Racahou, an Arabian substitute for chocolate; a preparation of roasted and powdered acorns, with sugar and aromatics. It is imported under the name of racahou des Arab, and is usually sold at drug-stores.

Raccoon skins, the skins of a species of animal allied to the bear, largely sold in the United States, and in England, and Russia for the fur, which is mostly used by hat-makers. The raccoon is found over the United States as far north as 60°, but is most abundant in southern and southwestern States.

Raffaelle ware, a fine kind of majolica ware, a kind of pottery originally made in the city of Urbino, the designs for which were furnished by the scholars of Raffaelle.

Rafts, floats formed of timber, logs, or boards, commonly bound or lashed together with hickory or birch withes, and thus floated with the current of a river; a common mode of transporting lumber or timber to the markets on the Rhine, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, and Susquehanna.

Rag dealer, in England, one who deals in marine stores; in the United States, one who buys and sells rags.

Rags, in commerce a general term for such linen and cotton rags as are used in the manufacture of paper, and known as paper-stock. They are composed principally of worn out and cast off garments, and shreds or fragments of linen or cotton fabrics or ends and refuse of the yarns used in weaving; also old gunny, and Kentucky bagging, ends of old ropes, etc. They are classified in the United States as *domestic* and *foreign*. The foreign are imported chiefly from Leghorn, but importations are also made from Trieste, Messina, Palermo, and Alexandria. They come in large bales, and are admitted free of duty. The importations, two-thirds of which are linen-rags, constitute about 10 per cent. of the consumption by papermakers in the United States. Woollen-rags are so called in trade, they are principally used for making into shoddy, and are dutiable. Where woollen and cotton rags are mixed, if the former bear only a very small proportion of the lot, and the whole is intended for paper-stock, probably no notice would be taken of them, but on an importation at the port of Rochester consisting of about 40 per cent. of woollen-rags, the Department decided that the proportion was too large to be admitted free of duty, and ordered that the importer should separate the free from the dutiable rags on entry. *Decision* Dec. 28, 1868.

Rag-stones, a name for the whetstones made from the ragstone or Dudley basalt, obtained near Dudley in England.

Railroad chairs, iron holdfasts, or heavy cast iron sockets used to fasten the ends of the rails to the cross-ties, now mostly superseded by what are called fish-plates.

Railroad depot, a building at a station on the line of a railroad where goods are delivered, and received for transport.

Railroad iron, the commercial name for the long bars of rolled iron or steel which are laid on the cross-ties of the road-bed, and on which the wheels of the locomotives and cars run. These bars, or rails, are usually from 18 to 30 feet in length, about 2½ inches on the top or head, and weigh from 60 to 80 lbs. the yard. Manufactured largely in various parts of the United States and imported from England annually to the extent of from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000 in foreign value.

Railroads, in England called railways. By the use of railroads a complete revolution has been effected in the transit or conveyance of merchandise and produce from one part of the country to another. The tedious, and generally very expensive conveyance of goods, under the old system of four and six horse teams, and the heavy canvas-covered Conestoga wagons; or the slow and frequently interrupted method of canal navigation, is now by railroads rendered cheap, certain, and expeditious. Merchants far in the interior are able to send the products of the country, or to receive their goods from the cities, by railroads, with a

promptness and expedition, and at so reasonable a charge, that they are placed almost on the same footing with the cities of the seaboard. Without railroads it is not easy to conjecture how our large commercial cities at the present time could be supplied with the daily necessaries of life. Thousands of gallons of milk are brought in every night and morning on railroads from distances which by any other conveyances would be impracticable. So, too, with the supplies of butter, of eggs, of fresh meats, poultry, game, fruit, vegetables, etc.

Railroad stations, stopping places or points on the line of a railroad where passengers or goods are set down or taken up.

Railroad stock, the shares of the capital of a railroad corporation.

Raise, to increase the price; to make a raise is to obtain money at a time when it is much needed.

Raisins, the dried berries of the grape-vine; the best are those which are dried on the vines and are known as "sun-raisins." They are produced from various species of vines, deriving their names partly from the places where they grow, as Smyrnas, Valencias, etc., and partly from the species of grape of which they are made, as muscatels, blooms, sultanas, etc. The annual imports into the United States average upwards of 20,000,000 of lbs., chiefly from Spanish ports on the Mediterranean, those of Malaga, the muscatels, being most esteemed. They are imported in casks, drums, boxes, half-boxes, quarter-boxes, and frails. The cask of Malaga is 112 lbs.; of Turkey 280 lbs.; the drum is about 24 lbs.; the box of Malaga 22 lbs.; of Valencia 56 lbs.

Raisin wine, a wine made from raisins; a British home-made sweet wine.

Ramié, a plant belonging to the hemp and nettle family, the *bœhmeria tenacissima* of Java, the fibre of which is claimed to be stronger than hemp, finer, whiter, and more durable than linen, and the plant more productive than cotton. It is propagated from the roots and ratoons, and the land being once stocked is good for some years. It yields about 600 lbs. to the acre, and gives two or three crops a year. The first lot of fibre sold in the Liverpool market brought 65 cts. per lb. How far the apparently extravagant views of the commercial importance of this plant may be realized will doubtless be determined by the experiments now making in its culture in different parts of our country. In the following account of the plant the writer (anonymous) has appropriated and claimed, alike in name and qualities, precisely that which belongs to an allied species, the *bœhmeria nivea*, or the *sida tilæfolia*, from both of which the fine grass-cloths of China are manufactured. The ramié is probably not identical; if it be identical with the plant so long used in producing those fine fabrics of China known as grass-cloths, its utility is established, and the cost of its production is all that is required to be demonstrated.

"The China or sea-grass, better known in this country as the Ramié plant, bids fair to become one of our staples. It has already been successfully cultivated in Louisiana and Texas as a substitute for cotton planting, and efforts are now being made to introduce it on an extensive scale in California. The English manufacturers have taken it up and produced some new and particularly attractive goods by interweaving it with wool, the Ramié forming the *chains*. Orders have gone out for a large quantity of the seed for California, and an effort is making to induce the California farmers to cultivate it, because it is about to become a leading staple for goods of many new varieties in England. The chief difficulty in raising it is found in the intense heat of the South, which prevails between cutting time and the new growth —the plant being apt to dry up and wither under continued exposure to the sun. But this is a difficulty that can be obviated by artificial means. The following are said to be among the advantages connected with the cultivation of Ramié: The plant is hardy and free from insect ravages; its culture is cheaper than cotton, and it will pay better; it surpasses all textiles for human clothing in length of wear and in the great variety of combinations to which it is applicable; it promises to be a cheap and popular substitute for linen. Manufacturers say that it will, by rather rapid advances, effect great and radical changes in the styles of woollen and worsted combinations known as stuff goods, where its permanent gloss and its great strength make it a substitute for silk, and that it will be very largely interwoven with silk itself, as is now done in India and Japan, forming very desirable dress goods. The difficulty of procuring cotton of the best quality from India and Egypt, and of obtaining it in sufficient quantities, so as to be sure of having the requisite stock always on hand, has been one reason why

the English manufacturers have turned their attention to this China grass just now, and are drawing the attention of the world to it. The article itself is not new as a material for textile fabrics. Fifty years ago summer coats made of it were known under the name of sea-grass. Handkerchiefs, fine as cambric, are made of it in Manilla, and before crinoline came into fashion it was used for ladies' skirts. For years past certain favorite styles of goods have been made in Europe by mixing China grass with wool and with silk, as they do now in China and Japan. There are several varieties of the Ramié. The plant has been in use for textile fabrics more than fifty years, and in Asia for hundreds of years. It is called in common parlance China-grass and sea-grass. The French call it *Artic de la Chine*. Its botanical names are *Urtica Ninca* and *Urtica Candicans*, two distinct varieties of the same plant; and *Bachmeria* [*bœhmeria*] *tenacissima*, which last is the scientific name given to Ramié, on account of the toughness of its fibre, and is the species now cultivated in Texas. The name "Ramié" is of Indian origin. It is said that it cannot be raised on plantations from seed, because the latter is too small and delicate for field culture, and requires finely-dressed garden beds for proper development. The plant must be raised on plantations from cuttings and roots. The first crop serves for supplying cuttings and roots for the next, and certain soils will yield three crops of 600 to 1,000 pounds weight per acre.

Rancid, applied to butter or oil that has become rank.

Rangoon petroleum, this petroleum, which is largely raised from wells at Rangoon, has a greenish-brown color, a peculiar, rather fragrant odor, and the consistence of goose fat.

Rape cake, the adhering masses of the husks of rape seed, after the oil has been expressed. It is usually reduced to a powder, and is in demand by farmers as a valuable top dressing. but in some places it is used as food for cattle and pigs.

Rape seed, the seeds of the *brassica napus*, a plant of the cabbage family, and another species of the same genus, which yields colza oil. The seeds are largely in demand as oil seed. The principal exports are from the East Indies, Denmark, Germany, and Russia. The annual imports into England are five or six million bushels. Very little, if any, is imported into the United States.

Rape seed oil, a valuable oil obtained from the seeds of the navette or *brassica napus*, obtained by heating the seeds with hot water and pressing them. It is used for lamps, and in the manufacture of soap, and until the cheaper illuminating oils obtained from petroleum came into use, this oil was imported into the United States in considerable quantities.

Rape wine, the name given to an inferior wine from the dregs of raisins.

Rappadura, a coarse kind of sugar made in Mexico. It is met with in long cylindrical pieces of about 1 lb. weight, each piece covered with flag leaves.

Rappee snuff, a name for those snuffs which are prepared by grinding a dark kind of tobacco to powder in a moist state.

Rappen, a Swiss coin of the value of 2 cents.

Rash, a salt measure of Bombay equal to 40 tons.

Raso, an Italian measure; at Cagliari and Nice of about $\frac{3}{5}$ of a yard.

Ratafia, the generic name in France and Spain of liqueurs compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous flavoring principles of vegetables. It is said to have signified originally, a liquid drank at the ratification of an agreement.

Rate, the relative rank or position of; to value by a certain standard. A *first rate* article is one of the highest standard; a *second rate* article is one of a lower grade in quality or value.

Rattans, the long slender stems of the *calamus rotang* and other allied species of palm, which are among the most useful plants of the Malay peninsula, and the eastern islands, whence they are largely exported. For cane work those of a bright pale yellow color, well glazed, and of a small size, are the best. They are purchased in bundles of 100 each, the ends being bent together and tied in the middle. In China and Bengal they are sold by the picul, which contains from 9 to 12 bundles. They are admitted into the United States free of duty, and are employed for chair-bottoms, for walking-sticks, as a cheap substitute for whalebone, and various other purposes. The split rattans are imported from China. These are made in China by hand. The whole rattan is cut into threads of different sizes, first by running a knife through it, and afterwards reducing the strips to threads by pulling them through holes in an iron plate. The labor of making them of uniform size is considerable, and is done mostly by women.

Mr. *John Crawford*, the British Resident at the court of the Sultan of Java, in his *History of the Indian Archipelago*, gives the following account of the manner in which rattans are procured and prepared for market :—

"The rattan is the spontaneous product of all the forests of the archipelago, but exists in great perfection in those islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and of the Malayan peninsula. The finest are produced in the country of the *Bataks* of Sumatra. The wood-cutter who is inclined to deal in this article proceeds into the forest without any other instrument than his *parang*, or cleaver, and cuts as much as he is able to carry away. The mode of performing the operation is this : he makes a notch in the tree at the root of which the rattan is growing, and cutting the latter, strips off a small portion of the outer bark, and inserts the part that is peeled into the notch. The rattan now being pulled through, as long as it continues of an equal size, is by this operation neatly and readily freed from its *epidermis*. When the wood-cutter has obtained by this means from 300 to 400 rattans, being as many as an individual can conveniently carry in their moist and undried state, he sits down and ties them up in bundles of 100, each rattan being doubled before being thus tied up. After drying, they are fit for the market without further preparation. From this account of the small labor expended in bringing them to market, they can be sold at a very cheap rate. The Chinese junks obtain them in Borneo at the low rate of 5 Spanish dollars per 100 bundles, or 5 cents for each 100 rattans. The natives always vend them by the tale ; but the European residents and the Chinese sell them by weight, counting by piculs. According to their quality and the relative state of supply and demand, the European merchants dispose of them at from 1½ to 2½ dollars the picul. In China the price is usually about 3½ dollars per picul, or 75 per cent. above the average prime cost. In Bengal they are sold by tale, each bundle of about 100 rattans bringing about 40 cents."

The foreign value of the annual imports into the United States is about $200,000.

Rattanas, a kind of coarse sacking-cloth made in Madagascar and the Mauritius, from some kind of a long, stout fibre.

Rattan ware, rattan articles, such as table-mats made in sets, chairs, open and covered baskets of many shapes, and other small articles.

Ratteen, a kind of thick twilled woollen stuff.

Ravensara nuts, a kind of spice nut found in Madagascar.

Raven's duck, a kind of canvas or sail cloth.

Raw materials, a commercial name for articles in their rough or undressed state previous to manufacture; as cotton, india-rubber, hides, etc.

Raw hides, a technical name for a kind of coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

Raw silk, silk simply reeled from the cocoon, or, as among manufacturers, organzine, train, and floss.

Raw sugar, unrefined or muscovado sugar.

Raziere, a measure for grain, at Antwerp, of 2½ bushels.

Ready made, not made to order, articles already manufactured.

Ready-made clothing, as, coats, trowsers, and vests of whatever material, and men's woollen shirts and drawers when made up from piece goods and sewed ; kept on hand and ready for sale to customers without having been previously ordered ; slop-shop clothing. Knit undershirts, drawers, stockings, gloves, etc., are hosiery articles, and like hats, caps, shoes and boots, are not classed as ready-made clothing.

Ready money, the cash in hand ready to pay over.

Real, a Spanish coin ; the *real plate* of Spain is of the value of 10 cents ; the real *vellum* or *vellon* of Spain is of the value of 5 cents.

Realgar rouge, an ore of arsenic ; that only which is artificially prepared is known in trade ; it is used as a pigment, and for fire-works, often as a signal light.

Ream, a package of paper containing 20 quires of 24 sheets each. The ream of news printing-paper is usually 500 sheets, but in England the latter is 21½ quires, or 516 sheets.

Rebate, a discount, or an allowance from the stipulated price, made in consideration of prompt payment, or for other reasons.

Rebeb, a measure at Alexandria, for $4\frac{46}{100}$ bushels.

Receipt, an acknowledgment in writing of having received a sum of money, or some other valuable consideration ; a voucher of an obligation or debt discharged, or of one incurred. A receipt for money is always open to explanation. It is only primâ facie and strong evidence

of payment, but not conclusive, and even if it be "in full of all demands," it is still open to explanation or denial by evidence.

Receipt book, a book in which merchants take receipts for the payment of money.

Reciprocity treaty, a commercial treaty between two nations securing mutual advantages to the same extent; as for example, the admission, mutually, of certain goods supposed to be practically equivalent to each other duty free, or at equal rates of duties on importation.

Reclamation, a claim made against the seller of goods, where the goods bought prove deficient or defective.

Rectification, a second distillation of alcoholic liquors, to free them from impurities; separating one liquid from another.

Rectified spirit, a spirit twice distilled; alcohol with 16 per cent. of water; the specific gravity is 0.838; also a common name for raw spirit, or alcohol which has been redistilled and flavored.

Red, one of the primitive colors; in trade, red lead, Indian red, vermilion, carmine, and Venetian red, are called red colors.

Red cedar, the *juniperus virginiana*, a fragrant red-colored wood, one of the commercial varieties of cedar.

Red chalk, a mineral substance of a deep red color, about as hard as chalk, consisting of clay and oxide of iron. It is made into crayons and used in drawing, and also as a paint.

Red cinchona bark, a valuable species of cinchona collected on the western slopes of Chimborazo.

Reddle, one of the ores of iron, more or less mixed with earthy matter, and known as red chalk, used for polishing optical glasses, for crayons, etc., and also for marking sheep. It is found in Cumberland, England, but the best comes from Germany.

Red ink, an ink used in the counting-room for certain purposes; it may be made by infusing Brazil wood in alcohol, with alum and gum.

Red lead, an oxide of lead, used in painting and in the arts.

Red liquor, a mordant employed in calico printing; the red liquor of commerce is a crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid.

Red ochre, a soft and earthy variety of hematite of a reddish color; an earthy oxide of iron.

Red oil, the commercial name for a product incidental to the manufacture of adamantine candles; an impure oleic acid.

Red pepper, the common name for Cayenne pepper.

Red precipitate, a medicinal preparation of mercury.

Red root, the *ceanothus Americanus*, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea, and hence also called New Jersey tea.

Red sanders wood, same as sanders wood, imported from Calcutta in logs and used as a dye-wood; in England, also occasionally for turning.

Red short, metal, as iron, which is brittle at a red heat, though often not so when cold.

Red stuff, a name for a prepared powder of the oxide of iron.

Red tape, common narrow red silk ribbon or red cotton tape, used in offices for tying up documents—now mostly superseded by India-rubber bands; also a term denoting a very punctilious adherence to round-about official routine or formality.

Red wines, wines derived from the must of black grapes fermented apart from their husks.

Red wood, the name of a dye-wood obtained from *pterocarpus santalinus*. The red wood of the Turks is the wood *cornus mascula;* that of the Bahamas comes from *ceanothes colubrinus;* that of Jamaica from *gordoniæ hæmatoxylon;* and that of the timber trade from *sequoia sempervirens*. That, however, which is most common and used as a dye-wood is obtained from the Siberian buckthorn, *rhamnus arythroxylon*.

Reeds, tall grassy plants with hollow, jointed stems; cultivated in the south of France and Italy, and in Spain and Portugal, forming an article of commerce; used for fishing-rods, mouth-pieces, musical instruments, materials for looms, etc.

Reel, a yarn measure which for cotton or linen is 54 inches in circuit; a worsted reel 30 inches.

References, persons of whom inquiries can be made as to the pecuniary responsibility of the party who names the persons of whom such inquiries may be made. Communications thus made are confidential and should be given with entire frankness.

Refined silver, pure metallic silver.

Refined sugar, the raw or muscovado sugar as usually imported is not in

a state of sufficient purity for use, but is sent to the sugar-houses or sugar refineries, where the sand, clay, albuminous and other impurities are separated, and the pure cane sugar is made into "loaf," "crystals," or "crushed," and called refined sugars.

Regalia, this word is found in our tariff law, and articles included under the term are admitted free of duty. What those articles are has not been well settled, but by decisions of the Treasury Department and the practice of the United States appraisers, they would appear to be such articles of dress, insignia, or paraphernalia, as pertain to some officer or member of some order or association, and are restricted to such articles only as are worn on the person, or may be held in the hand while in the performance of some ceremony or official duty.

Registry, in commercial navigation, the registration or enrollment of ships at the Custom-house. Registered vessels are those wholly owned by citizens of the United States, and usually employed in a foreign trade, and possessed of certificates of registry.

Registry certificates, certificates granted by Collectors to ships or vessels. When granted to vessels belonging to ports within their respective districts they are *permanent* registers; those granted to ships or vessels not belonging to ports within their districts are *temporary* registers.

Regulus of antimony, antimony separated from the ore.

Regulus of bismuth, commercially pure bismuth metal, that which is freed from impurities.

Regulus of copper, copper ore, regulus being "the purer and finer portion of metallic ores, and brought to the last stage for reduction to the metallic state." Dec. Sec. Treas,. Nov. 28, 1863.

Rei, rea, a small money of account in Portugal and Brazil—the $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of a milrea—or about the tenth of a cent, answering to our mill.

Reims, a name for strips of ox hides used for twisting into rope.

Reindeer skins, the skins of the *cervus tarandus* and other species of reindeer; they occasionally find their way to the New York market from Norway, or through the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, but not in sufficient quantity to make them of any commercial importance.

Reindeer's tongues, the dried or pickled tongues of the reindeer; they are considered great delicacies by epicures, and are found in the markets of Norway, but not often imported.

Reisner, the name of a kind of work produced by inlaying wood, like parquetry or buhl.

Relbum, the root of some kind of a plant which is used in Chili for dyeing woollens a crimson color.

Remittance, money, or drafts for money, transmitted by mail or otherwise.

Remnants, the ends of pieces of cloth, linen, ribbon, etc.

Rengue, a kind of gauze.

Rennet, the prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, used mostly in the manufacture of cheese.

Rentes, a term used in France for capital invested in government funds, or for perpetual annuities in the government funds.

Rensetty, an Italian stuff for summer wear, figured or striped and of various colors.

Repacking, the breaking up of packages of merchandise and packing the contents over again, either in the same or in different cases, casks, or envelopes. Mackerel imported in barrels, and entered in bond, cannot be repacked in kits for exportation. Repacking of merchandise, in bond, is permitted by law simply to secure the safety or preservation thereof, but a simple substitution of one package by another of a similar description, bearing the same marks and containing the entire contents of the former, is only contemplated. The law does not authorize the subdivision of packages. *Decision* Feb. 18, 1863.

Repository, a depot; a name for some kinds of warehouses, as a carriage repository, etc.

Repoussé work, in artistic metal manufactures, is a kind of embossing. Sheet metal is hammered up at the back, so as to produce a raised device on the front surface, which is afterwards finished by chasing.

Reprisals, the capture of property belonging to the subjects of a foreign power, in satisfaction of losses sustained by a citizen of the capturing state. Letters of reprisal are granted by the law of nations, where the subjects of one state have been oppressed or injured by the subjects of another, and where justice has been refused.

Reps, the commercial name for a kind

of heavy fabric of cotton and worsted, or of silk, woven with ribs and used as sofa and chair coverings and for other upholstery purposes; also lighter fabrics similarly manufactured of silk for ladies' dresses.

Reshipment, to unload a vessel, railroad car, or other vehicle of conveyance, and reload the same into some other vessel, car, or other vehicle; the shipping for exportation that which has been imported.

Resin kauri, or cowdee, a resin obtained in New Zealand, and imported in large blocks; called also cowdee gum.

Resins, there are several kinds of resins which enter into commerce, some of which are obtained by exudation from plants, and others by extracting by heat and alcohol. The one most in use is the common *rosin*, which is obtained by distilling turpentine; the volatile oil passes over and the resin remains in the still. The other resins known or common in trade, are amber, animé, benzoin, copal, dammar, dragon's blood, elemi, guaiac, lac, labdanum, mastic, sandarach, storax, takamahac, resin of jalap. They are all insoluble in water. Petroleum, bitumen, asphalte, amber, and other mineral hydrocarbons are called mineral resins.

Resist, the name for a kind of paste used in calico-printing to keep portions white when the cloth is dipped into the dye.

Respondentia, a loan of money on maritime interest on the security of the goods on board of a ship, and if the goods be lost in the course of the voyage, by or of the perils enumerated in the contract, the lender loses his money; if not, the borrower has to pay the sum borrowed, with interest agreed upon. It differs from bottomry in this: respondentia is a loan upon the goods,—bottomry is a loan on the ship.

Retail, to sell in small quantities to the consumer.

Retail dealers, persons engaged in any kind of business in which their sales are made at retail; that is, selling goods in such quantities and in such a manner as may be most suitable for all classes of consumers; "a business alike conducive to the conveniences of the masses of society and to the augmentation of national comforts."

Retail store, a store where goods are sold at retail.

Retine, a hydrocarbon, similar to benzine, obtained by the distillation of resinous pine wood.

Retinole, a hydrocarbon obtained from the turpentine resins.

Retire, to withdraw, as to take up one's notes before they become due; to withdraw one's capital from the risks of business; to relinquish business.

Retti weights, the small scarlet and black seeds of wild liquorice, which are employed in India as weights.

Returns, an English trade name for a kind of mild, light-colored tobacco.

Revenue, an income; the revenue of the state or nation is the annual income from all sources. Different governments resort to different methods to raise the revenue required to defray their expenses. The United States government has raised the necessary amount, in times of peace, from the duties on imported merchandise and sales of public lands; in times of war, in addition to these sources, from direct taxes, taxes on trade, on manufactures, on incomes, etc.

Revenue cutters, small-sized sailing, or steam government vessels, employed in aiding revenue officers in the collection of duties on imported goods,—or rather to prevent smuggling. The officers of these cutters are deemed officers of the customs, and are subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Collector or Surveyor at the ports where employed. The duties assigned to them are to sail along the coast, and look after ships or vessels going into any of the ports of the United States; to board them, and, if within four leagues of the coast, to examine their papers, and the manifest of the cargo; to put proper fastenings upon the hatches, and to place a man on board, who must remain with her until her arrival in port, when she is delivered over to the charge of the proper custom-house officer. These vessels are well armed and well manned, and in case any ship or vessel shall not bring to upon request of the commanding officer of the cutter, he is authorized to fire into such vessel, after exhibiting his pendant and ensign, in order to compel her to submit to be boarded and examined. The main object in the employment of revenue cutters is to prevent vessels from smuggling goods on shore, or to prevent them from transporting goods to coasting vessels, after having neared the coast.

Revenue officers, government officers employed in any branch of the customs or excise service, and acting by authority and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Revolution, articles of the same

kind, but of different qualities, mingled together and packed in the same case; 1sts, 2ds, and 3ds cigars, when so packed, are said to be in *revolution.*

Rhatany root, a drug imported from Peru, being the roots of a species of krameria; used in medicine, and in the form of a fine powder, as a dentifrice.

Rhebebe, a grain measure in Alexandria equal to $4\frac{46}{100}$ of a bushel.

Rhenish wines, the wines produced on both sides of the Rhine; they include some of the most esteemed wines in the world, as the johannisberger, rudesheimer, lieben frauenmilch, hockheimer, etc.; as a general thing, however, the Rhenish wines imported into this country are cheap wines of low grades.

Rhinoceros hides, the hides of this animal, as well as the horns, are greatly in demand in China, where they are employed in the preparation of tonic medicines. It is a prevalent belief among them that what comes from a strong animal must give strength.

Rhinoceros horns, the horns of these animals are shipped from Siam and Cochin-China to China, where they are always in great demand, some choice specimens selling for as much as $300 apiece. Inferior ones from Southern Africa and Sumatra sell as low as $30. The Chinese carve the finest pieces into elegant cups and fancy articles, but the chief use of the horns is for medicine.

Rhodium, a kind of metal so intensely hard and difficult to work that it is but little employed in the arts; its chief use at present is for making the nibs of a fine kind of metallic pens.

Rhubarb, an important drug obtained from the root of one or more species of rheum. It is exported from China, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet, where it is cultivated for the drug market. The varieties known in commerce under the names of Russian, Turkey, and Indian are all derived from the same source, but the select pieces are sold under the name of Russian, or Turkey rhubarb, and those of somewhat inferior quality as East Indian. Rhubarb when good is heavy, of a mottled reddish or brownish red color; that which is very pale or very dark, and either so soft as to be spongy, or hard and stony in texture, is bad; or if, when chewed, it becomes mucilaginous, it is not good. By the Treasury Regulations, made under the authority of Congress, rhubarb, whether in root or in powder, affording less than 40 per cent. of soluble matter, is rejected by the drug appraiser and must either be destroyed or exported; and only the articles known as "East India, Turkey, or Russian rhubarb" are admissible.

Ribbons, narrow strips of woven satin, silk, or velvet, worn as ornaments, and for trimmings. They are made from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 6 or even 10 inches in width, and even still wider, and the pieces vary in length from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 yards, the latter being the standard length. Pieces of satin ribbons, however, are most usually longer. They are manufactured in France, Germany, and England; also, on a pretty large scale in New York, and some other places in the United States.

Ribola, the name given to a kind of wine made in Zante.

Ribs, massive timbers used in shipbuilding; the whalebone, cane, or steel joints used for umbrellas, usually sold in sets of 8, 9, or 10.

Rice, the name for a well-known species of grain, the *oryza sativa.* Owing to the extent of its culture and its universal use, especially in warm climates, as food for man, it is regarded as the grain next in importance to wheat. Cargoes are frequently imported from the East Indies, but the South Carolina rice is probably the best in the world; the other commercial varieties are Bengal, white and cargo, Patna, Rangoon, Java, and Moulmain.

In our tariff laws, different rates of duty are designated for paddy, for rice cleaned, and for rice uncleaned. During the years of the war, when very large importations were made from the East Indies, the question as to what constituted cleaned or uncleaned rice was one of very great importance, both to the merchants and to the government. The difference in the rate of duty was one-half cent per lb., which on an entire cargo made a difference of thousands of dollars; and, in several instances, merchants in New York and Boston were compelled to pay the higher rate of duty on what they deemed to be uncleaned rice before they were permitted to land their cargoes. The attention of the appraiser-general having been called to the subject, he reported as follows:

"So much of the 8th section of the Tariff Act of July, 1862, as refers to the article of rice, designates three articles, and imposes on each a distinct and different rate of duty.

"1. 'On paddy, one cent and a half per pound.' Paddy is a well-recognized article

of commerce, and consists of rice, or rice grain in its calyx, or hull; in other words it is unhulled rice.

"2. 'Rice cleaned, two and a half cents per pound.' This I understand to be the rice of commerce, or simply Rice. It is paddy divested, 1st, of its hull or calyx; 2d, of its inner cuticle, or that substance which adheres to the grain after the hull is disengaged; and 3d, of the dust, or fine meal, which is found in the rice after this inner cuticle, by friction is disengaged from it. The process of turning paddy into rice, 'cleaned rice,' is simple. The paddy is run through hulling-stones, and then passed through a fanning-mill, by which process the paddy is cleared from its chaff. The grain is then thrown into a mortar, and subjected to friction and passed through other fanning and cleaning processes, and this second winnowing leaves the rice free from the dust or meal (or dowse, as it is technically termed at the rice mill), and presents a grain of pearly and polished appearance, and thus and then becomes the rice of commerce.

"I may remark that if the first operation be performed by pounding the paddy, if it be thoroughly done, it is not necessary to have it thrown into the mortar a second time. The first winnowing, however, only separates the chaff, but leaves all the dust or meal mixed with the grain. The second winnowing is necessary to separate this meal from the grain, as it requires more power than is necessary to throw off the light chaff or hull.

"3. 'On uncleaned rice, two cents per pound.' All the rice which comes to the United States directly from the East Indies, before it is shipped has undergone the first of the above described processes—it has either been run through stones or subjected to the action of the pestle and mortar, and the paddy has been (more or less perfectly) divested of its chaff or hull. But none of it is separated from its inner cuticle, part of it is still on the grain, and the rest of it, in the form of fine meal and dust, is mixed in with the rice. This is called 'cargo rice,' and this I understand to be 'uncleaned rice,' and the only kind of rice of which I have any knowledge to which this term used in the law can be applied.

"This residuum of the paddy—this dust—forms a distinct article of trade, and is called at the rice cleaning mills *rice-meal*. In the Carolinas it is usually sold at about 40 cents a bushel, and is used for food for cattle. In New York and Boston it is sold for similar purposes.

"It has been stated that this meal, or dust, is a substance put into the rice to prevent the weevil from entering it. This is a mistake. There is no evidence of it—at least I have found none. No dealer in rice believes it. An analysis made in Boston by a competent chemist proved it to be free from any foreign substance whatever. If it be true, however, that a poisonous substance is found in this East India rice, this, of itself, would afford ample reason for Congress designating it 'uncleaned.'

"This cargo rice is clearly not paddy. Under the usual commercial designations of *rice*, and *paddy*, this would properly be called rice; but when Congress establishes three distinct kinds, the third kind must be applied to this, or the law is inoperative.

"I have no doubt Congress intended this very article of East Indian rice as the uncleaned rice designated. I have given the subject such attention and examination as I could bestow upon it consistently with other duties, and I can arrive at no other conclusion."*

Rice flour, ground rice; an article in occasional domestic use, but of no account commercially; its chief use, perhaps, is for making into paste.

Rice meal, a name at the rice mills for a refuse obtained in cleaning rice; it consists of dust and a fine kind of meal; used as food for cattle.

Rice paper, a kind of Chinese paper, the produce of a low shrub, the trunk and branches resembling the elder, but with larger leaves. It grows wild and abundant in Formosa, and the pith dried, and rolled or hammered and cut into fine leaves, forms the paper. It is dyed of different colors, and large sheets are obtained by pressing the smaller sheets together. It is usually sold in small squares of about 4 inches made up into packets of 100 each. The name of rice paper is also given to the membrane of the bread-fruit tree.

Rice starch, fecula prepared from rice, for laundry use.

Riddy, a Singhalese silver coin of about the value of 13 cents; it consists of a piece of silver wire bent in the form of a fish-hook.

Rider, in storage, a second tier of

* Letter from THOMAS MCELRATH, U. S. General Appraiser, to the Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, Collector. Boston, Mass., dated July 23, 1863.

casks; a term in England for commercial traveller.

Rigging, a general term for the system of cordage by which the masts are supported, and the sails extended or taken in on shipboard.

Richmond, a city, port of entry, and capital of the State of Virginia, situate at the head of tide water on the James river, about 150 miles from its mouth. Vessels drawing 10 feet can ascend to within one mile of the city, and those of 15 feet draught to a harbor three miles below. It is a city of considerable foreign commerce, as well as of a large domestic trade. It is the chief mart for tobacco, and large shipments are made of this product of Virginia, direct from Richmond to European ports; thus, as in the shipments of cotton from New Orleans and Mobile, swelling the foreign exports vastly out of proportion to the imports. The brand of the City Flour Mills has acquired great celebrity in all our northern cities, and the production of paper, woollen and cotton goods, and other manufactures gives to Richmond the character both of a manufacturing and a commercial city. Its canals, its numerous railroad connections, its immense water power, and its natural advantages for securing the trade of a very extensive interior, must secure for it a permanent and constantly increasing commerce.

Rind, the peel or rind of oranges, lemons, and some other fruits, all of which are articles of commerce.

Rinman's green, a pigment composed of oxide of cobalt and oxide of zinc.

Rio de Janeiro, the chief commercial city and capital of Brazil, on the Atlantic ocean, with a safe, capacious, and magnificent harbor. The trade of the city is extensive. The exports consist of coffee, hides, sugar, horns, rice, rum, rosewood, ipecacuanha, tobacco, tapioca, cotton, horse-hair, diamonds, etc. It is the greatest mart for coffee in the world, the annual shipments amounting to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 of pounds. Our direct trade with Brazil is large. We export lumber, furniture, spirits of turpentine, starch, sewing machines, lard, butter, gunpowder, shot and shell, provisions, petroleum, coal, matches, lamps, cutlery, edge-tools, nails, hay, cotton manufactures, drugs, clocks, railroad cars, carriages, candles, wheat flour, bread and biscuit, ready-made clothing, agricultural implements, and various other manufactures, to the amount, annually, of 5 or $600,000,000. Our imports, consisting of dye-woods, horse-hair, cabinet woods, coffee (to the extent of $18,000,000 in 1870), nuts, hides, india-rubber, brown sugar, wool, etc., amount annually to about 25 or $26,000,000. Our excess of imports over the exports, is paid for by bills on London.

Moneys, Weights, and Measures.—Payments are made in paper money, which in consequence of over-issues is very much depreciated. The moneys are 1,000 reis = 1 milreis. The value of the milreis is about 26½d. sterling, or 52 cents; the value of the paper milreis fluctuates between 13d. and 16d. sterling, or, say 25 and 31 cents. The weights and measures are—

100 arretels, or lbs.	=	101 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 arroba of 32 lbs.	=	32.38 lbs. "
100 covados	=	74.14 yards.
100 varas	=	119.83 yards.
100 medidas	=	72.82 gals.
100 alquieres	=	113.51 bushels.
The mark is 8 ounces.		
1,000 marks	=	7,378⅛ oz. troy.

River craft, small vessels or boats, not sea-going vessels, such as may be employed in conveying goods on the rivers.

River navigation, such navigation as is obtained on rivers by the use of steamboats, and sailing-vessels, of light draught.

Rix dollar, a money of account; also a silver coin common on the continent, and of different values in different countries. The rix dollar of Prussia and the northern States of Germany is 69 cents; of Bremen, 78¾ cents; of Gottenburg, 27¾ cents; of Bavaria, 75 cents; the banco rix dollar of Sweden and Norway is 39¾ cents; of Denmark, 53 cents.

R. M. S., the abbreviation for royal mail steamers.

Roadstead, an anchorage for vessels at some distance from the shore,—a good roadstead is one protected from the prevailing winds and from ocean swells; an open roadstead, one without such protection.

Roan, a kind of leather, or sumach-tanned sheep-skins, used chiefly for book-binding.

Rob, a name for the thin extracts or inspissated juices of fruits.

Robbin, a package in which pepper and other goods are sometimes exported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs.

Robes, a term applied to dressed buffalo skins, or the skins of other large animals dressed with the hair on; loose wrappers; the French word for ladies' dresses.

Rocella, the orchella weed, a genus of lichens.

Rochelle salts, the tartrate of soda and potash, an ingredient in Seidlitz powders.

Rock candy, a common name for sugar candy.

Rock crystal, the common name for the transparent crystal of quartz. It is employed for ornamental purposes, and when perfectly clear and colorless is made into lenses for spectacles, which are sold under the name of pebbles. When cut for jewelry it is called *white stone.*

Rock oil, petroleum, or mineral oil.

Rock salt, crude or native salt as found in mines; common salt or chloride of sodium.

Rock soap, a mineral found in the Isle of Skye, in Bohemia, Poland, and some other localities. It is used for washing cloth, and for artists' crayons.

Rock wood, the name of a kind of asbestos found at Stersing in the Tyrol.

Rod iron, small bars or rods of iron for making into wrought nails, etc.

Rodomel, the juice of roses mixed with honey.

Rogues' yarn, a yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, and inserted in cordage to identify it in case of theft.

Rohun bark, the bark of the *soymida febrifuga*, a drug.

Roll, any fabric rolled or folded up; 5 doz. skins; a twist of tobacco.

Roman cement, hydraulic cement. The name is given to different kinds of cement, some of which were entirely unknown to the Romans.

Roman ochre, a deep, orange-yellow color, used both raw and burnt by artists.

Roman vitriol, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

Roofing felt, a kind of asphalt felt cloth, imported from England. It is imported in rolls, and is much used in the construction of frame buildings and for roofing purposes.

Roots, the roots of trees and plants, numbers of which enter into commerce as food, and various kinds are prepared as dyes, and as drugs.

Rope. A certain proportion of fibres of hemp twisted together form a yarn, and a number of yarns form a strand; three strands twisted together form a rope. The size of the rope depends on the number of yarns contained in it. Rope is either white or tarred, the latter being the best if liable to exposure to wet, the former if not exposed. The strength of tarred rope is only about three-fourths that of white rope. Rope is designated by its circumference expressed in inches, and is issued in coils of 113 fathoms each. Other materials besides hemp are used in the manufacture of rope, but to a smaller extent. Coir rope is made from the fibrous husk of the cocoa-nut,—Manilla rope from the fibres of a species of wild banana,—Brazil rope from the piassava fibre, etc. Wire rope, both iron and steel, is also employed. Ropes over three inches in diameter are called cables,—under one inch cordage. According to some authorities, "all the different kinds, from a fishing-line or whip-cord to the cable of a first-rate ship of war, go by the general name of cordage." This is true only in a very general sense; as, for example, a cordage factory may mean a place where cables and fishing lines are made as well as ropes; hemp may be made into cordage, that is, into cables or cords, etc.; but a merchant who is understood to keep cordage for sale, is not a dealer in cables, and is not supposed to keep fishing-lines and whip-cords. The strength of a white hempen rope may be approximately calculated by the following rule:—Square the circumference, and divide by five for the number of tons *dead weight* that the rope will bear. But the strain caused by a sharp jerk upon a rope is very much greater than that of a dead weight. The strain upon a rope loaded with a weight of 196 lbs., and suddenly checked after a fall of eight feet, is nearly equal to that which is caused by a dead weight of two tons.

Rope, a measure of length in England, of $6\frac{2}{3}$ yards.

Rose leaves, the leaves, fresh and dried, of the common red rose, largely cultivated in our gardens. For pharmaceutical purposes, the employment in which gives them a commercial character, the petals should be gathered before the flower has fully opened, dried in a warm sun or by the fire, and placed in well-closed opaque bottles or canisters.

Rosemary oil, the oil distilled from the flowering tops of *rosmarinus officinalis.* It has the odor of rosemary, and an aromatic taste.

Rose malves, a scented, gummous oil of the consistence of tar, obtained by pressure from some kind of beans. It is imported into Bombay (there called guomala), from Persia and Upper India, and

exported to China, where it is much used in making plasters, and as a drug.

Rose quartz, the transparent, or nearly transparent, and beautiful variety of quartz, of a rose-red or pink color, employed in jewelry; obtained in Ceylon, Bavaria, and the Shetland Isles.

Rosetta wood, the name of a handsomely veined East Indian wood of hard texture and orange-red color; used for inlaying and cabinet work.

Rosewood, a valuable ornamental timber, much used as a cabinet wood. There are several varieties known in trade. It is exported from the East Indies, Africa, British Honduras, and Brazil. That which comes from Brazil is brought in logs or half trunks about 10 feet long, and is sold by the ton.

Rosin, the commercial name for one of the most important and useful of the resins, the residue, after the distillation of the volatile oil, from the turpentine of different species of pines. The manufacture is largely carried on in North Carolina, and to some extent in other Southern States. It is an ingredient in varnishes, and is united with tallow in the preparation of cheap candles; and, when united with glycerine, is used as a substitute for fat in the manufacture of yellow soap. It is also used in perfumery, and for calking the seams of ships. In general commerce it is classed with naval stores. It is packed in barrels and sold by the lb., and is largely exported from the United States, principally to Great Britain.

Rosin oil, a product of the destructive distillation of rosin.

Rottel, a weight at Constantinople of $1\frac{4}{10}$ lbs.

Rotten stone, a soft and earthy kind of stone; when scraped to a powder it is used for polishing brass, silver, Britannia metal, glass, etc. It is found in Derbyshire and South Wales, England, and near Albany in the State of New York. The best is said to come from South Wales.

Rottolo, or rotolis, a weight, for spices, at Algiers, of $1\frac{1}{5}$ lb.; at Cairo, a weight of $\frac{95}{100}$ of a lb.; at Alexandria, for feathers, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.; in Persia, for silks, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; at Naples, $1\frac{96}{100}$ lb.

Roubbie, a gold coin of Turkey, equal to a piaster.

Rouble, a Russian silver coin, the value of which in the U. S. as fixed by law is 75 cents; the U. S. mint value is 79 cents 4 mills. The value of the gold coin of 5 roubles is $3.95.7.

Rouge, a scarlet powder made from colcothar, and used for polishing gold or silver; a coloring substance, a species of lake, prepared from the dried flowers of safflower and talc,—used by females for painting their faces.

Rough suet, animal fat in its natural form, before being *rendered* or separated from its cellular tissue and other foreign matter.

Round trade, a term on the river Gaboon for a kind of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles.

Roves, rolls of wool partially prepared for being spun into yarn.

Rowett's dressing, an oily light-yellow preparation for keeping the canvas sails of vessels soft and flexible.

Royal blue, a fine deep blue prepared from cobalt, and used for enamel and porcelain painting; also the name for a fine aniline blue.

Ruay weights, the name for certain weights in India consisting of seeds.

Rubace, a variety of rock crystal, used by lapidaries and jewelers.

Rubbio, a variable Italian weight, at Naples, of $18\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.; a wine measure at Turin about $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals.

Rubiacine, a yellow coloring-matter contained in madder.

Rubicelle, the name given to yellow or orange-red varieties of spinel.

Rubsen cake, a kind of oil cake made in Germany from the seeds of a species of *brassica*.

Rubies.—There are several distinct kinds of stones sold as rubies, which in trade are distinguished chiefly by their colors. Thus, when of a full carmine red, it is called *spinel ruby;* when the tinge verges upon rather pale rose-red, it is *balais* or *balas ruby;* when the red has a decided shade of orange, it is called *vermeil* or *vermeille;* when of a yellowish-red it is called *rubicelle*. The more closely the ruby approaches the color of pigeons' blood, the more it is valued. The true ruby is what is known as the oriental ruby, a red variety of sapphire. When perfect in color and transparency, these are less common than diamonds, and when of 3 or 4 carats, they are more valuable. Very small bits of ruby are much used in jewelling watches. The finest stones are found in the sand of rivers in Ceylon and in the southern provinces of Burmah.

Ruby wood, a name for red sanders wood.

Ruche, quilled trimmings, of ribbons,

lace, silk, or cambric ribbons, for ladies' dresses, caps, etc.

Ruddle, red ochre; a kind of red earth.

Rue, a medicinal herb, the *ruta graveolens;* a yellow coloring-matter is also obtained from it.

Rue oil, the oil distilled from the fresh rue herb.

Rugging, a coarse wrapping or blanket cloth.

Rugs, a name for soft woollen wrappers used in travelling; hearth rugs are ornamental bordered oblong pieces of carpeting. In China, the skins of the dog, deer, and goat are cured with the hair on, and afterwards sewed into rugs of many pretty patterns, which are frequently made to serve as substitutes for carpets. The size is usually about 2 by 4 feet.

Ruler, a straight-edged instrument of wood or metal, either flat or round, used by accountants and bookkeepers, to draw straight lines with a pen.

Rum, a spirituous liquor, obtained by distilling the prepared and fermented skimmings and washings of the vessels in which cane-juice is clarified and concentrated; or a diluted molasses; or a mixture of both, and sometimes with the addition of fresh juice of the sugar cane. The importations into the U. S. are chiefly from Jamaica and Santa Cruce. That which is made in the United States, and called New England rum, is distilled from molasses.

Rumbled, metal manufactures, such as chains, needles, pins, buttons, shot, etc., polished by being passed through a rotating cylinder called a rumbler.

Rum swizzle, the name given to a kind of water-proof cloth made in Dublin from undyed wool.

Run, a bank when pressed by its depositors for payment, or when its bills are pressed for redemption, is said to have a *run* upon it.

Runlet, a small cask of uncertain capacity, but usually of the capacity of 14½ gals.

Rupee, the principal coin circulating in British India. The *sicca* rupee is of the value of 46¾ cents, and the Company's rupee worth about 44½ cents, and the Bengal rupee is valued at 55½ cents. The gold rupee of Bombay and Madras is of the value of about $7.

Rush, a common plant, native of all parts of the world, extensively employed in the manufacture of mats, baskets, chair-bottoms, etc. The Dutch rush, a species of horse-tail, is generally sold under the commercial name of polishing rush; the pith of some kinds forms wicks for candles.

Rush baskets, baskets made from a species of rush.

Rush lights, tallow candles with rush-pith wicks.

Rush mats, mats made from the leaves of many different species of rush.

Russet offal, a name for half curried leather.

Russia ashes, a kind of impure potash, exported from Russia to England.

Russia Company, an English trading company chartered in the reign of Philip and Mary, and afterwards incorporated as a perpetual body. The company long since abandoned the Russian trade and all other commercial pursuits, but still retains its organization, and meets socially once a year.

Russia duck, a fine white linen canvas.

Russia goods. Under this head are included diapers, sheetings, sail-duck, bolt-rope, cordage, ravens, cotton-duck, sail-twine, Russia bar iron, sheet iron, etc., etc.

Russia iron, iron made in Russia. The bar iron of Russia, made with charcoal for fuel, ranks with the very best iron which is produced; and the sheet iron, which in this country is generally simply denominated Russia iron, for strength, polish, and beauty of manufacture, has not been equalled anywhere in Europe or America. The process of making it is not, as many suppose, a secret, but its excellence is due to the high character and purity of the iron employed in the manufacture, and its toughness and flexibility, to the skillful manipulations of refining and annealing. The bright glossy surface is said to be produced by passing the hot sheets, moistened with a solution of wood-ashes, through polished steel roolers.

Russia leather, the tanned hides of oxen or cattle, in Russia denominated juffs. Tanning is carried on in most of the towns throughout the empire, and the manufacture of leather is one in which the Russians greatly excel, the distinguishing peculiarities being great softness, a fine lustre, a well-defined grain, and a peculiar odor. The leather acquires its powerful odor from an empyreumatic oil used in its manufacture, obtained from the bark of the birch tree. The color of the leather,

which they mostly use at home for their boots and shoes, is black; that which is so largely exported to this and other countries, and chiefly used by bookbinders, is a kind of red. The mode of manufacture is no secret, but the attempts to make the same kind of leather in other countries have never been successful.

Russian mats, a kind of matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden tree. These mats are used in packing, and also as a protecting material in gardens, and the bast of which they are formed is used for tying up plants. See Mats.

Russia quills, goose-quills put up in bundles of 100 and 1000, and packed in bast bales containing from 20,000 to 30,000 each, formerly very largely imported in New York and Boston, but since the general use of steel pens the trade has entirely ceased.

Russia rope, a general name for the hempen rope and cordage imported from Russia; and, also, the name by which the rope and cordage made in this country of Russia hemp, are frequently designated.

Ruta baga, the Swedish turnip.

Ruthenium, the name of a refractory kind of metal.

Ruthe, a German measure of length, varying from about 3 to 6 yards. There are 46 distinct lengths in as many different cities for this one denomination of measure.

Ruttee, an East Indian weight, for pearls at Bombay, 3 grs.; for precious stones at Delhi, 1¼ grs.; for gold at different places about 2¼ grains.

Rutile, a substance used in painting porcelain, and to give the requisite tint to artificial teeth. It is a native oxide of titanium, found in various parts of the world.

Rutton root, the name of an Indian dye root.

Rye, one of the important cereals of the world, forming the bread-corn of Germany and Russia, used in the Netherlands for distilling into hollands, and largely raised in the United States, where the grain is a standard commercial commodity, and is made into flour, into horse-feed, and also used for manufacturing into whiskey. The weight of a bushel of rye is 56 lbs.

Rye flour, next to wheat the most common article of breadstuff in the Northern and Eastern States. The quotations of superfine rye flour are usually about from $2 to $2 50 a barrel less than the common brands of wheat flour.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Sables-skins	Peaux de zibeline	Zobelfelle	Sabelvellen	Pelli di zibellino	Pieles de cebellinas
Sabres	Sabres	Säbel	Sabels	Sciabole	Sables
Sack	Sac	Sack	Zak [werk	Sacco	Saco
Saddlery	Sellerie	Sattlerarbeit	Zadelmakers-	Lavoro di sellajo	Silleria
Saddles	Selles	Sättel	Zadels	Selle	Sillas
Safflower	Safranon	Saffler	Saffloers	Zaffrone	Azafron
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Saffraan	Zafferano	Azafran
Sage	Sauge	Salbei	Salie	Salvia	Salvia
Sago	Sagou	Sago	Sago	Sagu	Sago
Sail cloth	Toile à voiles	Segeltuch	Zeildoek	Tela da vele	Lona
Sailing vessel	Navire à voiles	Segelschiff	Zeilschip	Vascello a vele	Velero
Sailors	Matelot	Matrose; seemann	Zeiler	Marinajo	Marinero
Sails	Voiles	Segeln	Zeilen	Veli	Velas
Salable	Vendable [aque	Verkäuflich [niak	Verkoopbaar	Vendibile	Vendible
Salammoniac	Sel d'ammoni-	Salzsaure Ammo-	Ammoniac zout	Sale ammoniaco	Sal ammoniaco
Sale	Débit; vente	Abgang	Veiling; verkoop	Vendita	Venta
Salmon	Saumon	Lachs	Zalm	Salmone	Salmon
Salt	Sel	Salz	Zout	Sale	Sal
Saltpetre	Salpêtre	Salpeter	Salpeter	Salnitro	Salitre
Salvage	Sauvetage	Rettung	Bergloon	Salvezza	Salvamento
Sample	Échantillon	Probe; muster	Staal; patroon	Esemplare	Muestra
Sand	Sable	Sand	Zand	Arena	Arena
Sandalwood	Bois de santal	Sandelholz	Sandelhout	Legnodi sandalo	Sándalo
Sandarac	Sandaraque	Sandarach	Sandaraek	Sandaraca	Sandaraca
Sandpaper	Papier de sable	Sandpapier	Zandpapier	Carta de arena	Papel de arena
Sandstone	Grès	Sandstein	Zandsteen	Pietra arenaria	Piedra de arena
Sapphire	Saphir	Saphir	Saffier	Zaffiro	Záfiro
Sardines	Sardines	Sardellen	Sardijnen	Sardelle	Sardinas
Sardinia	Sardaigne	Sardinien	Sardinië	Sardegna	Cerdeña
Sarsaparilla	Salsepareille	Sarsaparille	Sarsaparil	Salsapariglia	Zarzaparrilla
Satin	Satin	Atlas	Atlas; satijn	Raso	Raso
Satinwood	Bois satiné	Atlasholz	Satijnhout	Legno di raso	Madera de raso
Sawdust	Sciure		Zaagsel [bank	Segatura	Aserraduras
Savings bank	Caisse d'épargne	Sparkasse	Spaarkas; spaar-	Cassa de risparmj	Caja de ahorro
Saxony	Saxe	Sachsen	Saksen	Sassonia	Sajonia
Scales	Balances	Schalen	Schaal	Bilancia	Balanza
Scammony	Scammonée	Scammonium	Scammonium	Scamonea	Escamonea
Scarfs	Écharpes	Schärpen	Sjerp	Ciarpi	Chalinas
Scarlet	Écarlate	Scharlach	Scharlaken	Scarlatto [beri	Escarlata
Schooner	Goëlette	Schooner	Schooner	Vascello a due al-	Goleta
Scotland	Ecosse	Schottland	Schotland	Scozia	Escocia
Screw steamers	Bateau à vapeur à hélice	Schrauben dampf- schiff	Schroefstoom- boot	Vapore a elice	Navio á helice
Screws	Vis	Schrauben	Schroeven	Viti	Tornillos
Scrip	Cedule	Zettel	Zak; briefje [en	Cedola	Cédula
Sculpture	Sculpture	Bildhauerarbeiten	Beeldhouwwerk-	Scultura	Esculturas
Scythes	Faux	Sensen	Zeissens; seis	Falci	Guadañas
Seamen	Marin	Seemann	Zeeman	Marinajo	Marinero
Seaport	Port de mer	Seehafen	Zeehaven	Porto di mare	Puerto de mar
Seaweed	Varec [maritime	Tang	Zeegras	Fuca; alga	Alga
Seaworthy	Qualification	Seetüchtigkeit	Zeewaardigheid	Qualificazione marittima	Capacidad atenar la mar
Sealing wax	Cire à cacheter	Siegellack	Lak	Ceralacca	Lacre
Seal skins	Peaux de chiens marins	Seehundsfelle	Robbenvellen	Pelli di cane marino	Pieles de perro marino
Seed lac	Gomme laque	Gummilack	Gomlaek	Gomma lacca	Goma laca
Seeds	Semailles	Saaten	Zaden	Seminati	Simiente

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Seine	Seine	Seine	Seine	Senna	Sena
Sell	Vendre	Verkaufen	Verkoopen	Vendere	Vender
Seller	Vendeur	Verkaufer	Verkooper	Venditore	Vendedor
Seneca root	Racine de sénéka	Senegawurzel	Klapperschlangenwurzel	Poligala Virginiana	Raiz de seneca
Senna leaves	Feuilles de séné	Sennesblätter	Zenebladen	Foglie di sena	Hojas de sena
Serge	Serge	Sersche	Sergie	Rascia; saja	Saga
Seroon	Suron	Serone			Zurron
Sesame	Sésame	Sesam	Sesam	Sesamo	Sésamo
Sewing silk	Soie à coudre	Nähseide	Naaizijde	Seta de cucire	Seda para coser
Shagreen	Chagrin	Chagrin	Zegrijn	Zigrino	Zapa
Shammy	Chamoisées	Sämisch	Zeemleer	Camoscio	Gamuza
Shares	Action	Actien	Aandeel	Azione	Accion
Shark oil	Huile de requin	Haithran	Haaijentraan	Olio di scarzone	Aceite de tiburon
Shawls	Châles	Shawls	Shawls; sjaals	Scialli	Chales
Sheep skins	Peaux de brebis	Schaffelle	Schaapenvellen	Pelle di pecora	Pieles de carnero
Sheet iron	Fer en feuilles	Eisenblech	Plaatijzer	Piastra di ferro	Hoja de lata [ma
Sheeting	Toile de lit	Bettlinnen	Beddelinnen	Lino da lenzuola	Sábana de la ca-
Shells	Coquilles	Schalen	Scheillen	Scaglia; conca	Conchas
Shellac	Laque en ecailles	Schellaek			Laca en hojuelas
Shingles	Bardeaux	Schindeln	Dekspanan	Scandoli	Ripias
Ship	Bâtiment	Schiff	Schip	Naviglio [inari	Buque; Navio
Ship biscuit	Biscuit de mer	Schiffszwieback	Scheepsbeschuit	Biscotto da mar-	Galleta
Ship broker	Courtier de navires	Schiffsmakler	Kargadoor	Sensale di naviglj	Corredor maritimo
Shipper	Chargeur	Verlader	Bevrachter	Caricatore	Cargador
Shipping	Embarquement	Einladung	Scheping	Imbarco	Embarque
Shipwreck	Naufrage	Schiffbruch	Schipbreuk	Naufragio	Naufragio
Shirting	Toile	Schirting	Hemdenlinnen	Tela per camice	Tela pera camises
Shirts	Chemises	Hemden	Hemden	Camice	Camisas [ta
Shoddy	Laine refaite	Kunstwolle	Kunstwol	Lana rifatta	Lana recompues-
Shoes	Souliers	Schuhen	Schoen	Scarpi	Zapatos
Shopkeeper	Boutiquier	Krämer	Winkelier	Bottejago	Mercero
Shot	Plomb de chasse	Schrot	Schot	Palli	Perdigon
Sicily	Sicile	Sicilien	Sicilië	Sicilia	Sicilia
Signature	Signature	Unterschrift	Onderteekening	Segnatura	Signatura
Silesia	Silésie	Schlesien	Silezië	Silesia	Silesia
Silesias	Plattiles écrues	Cholets	Kanefas	Platiglie crude	Coletas
Silk	Soie	Seide	Zijde	Seta	Seda
Silver	Argent	Silber	Zilver	Argento	Plata
Skates	Patins	Schlittschuhe	Schaatsen	Pattini	Patines
Skein	Écheveau	Gebind	Streng	Matassa	Mazo; madeja
Skins	Peaux	Felle	Vellen	Pelli	Pieles
Slate	Ardoise [doise	Schiefer	Lei; leisteen	Ardesia	Pizarra
Slate pencils	Crayons d'ar-	Griffel	Griffels	Penne di pietra	Lapiz de pizarra
Slippers	Pantoufles	Pantoffeln	Pantoffels	Pantufole	Chinelas
Sloop	Sloop [fumés	Boot; Jacht	Sloep	Scaluppa	Chalupa; sloop
Smoked herrings	Harengs en-	Bucklinge	Bokkingen	Aringhe affumate	Arenques ahumados
Smuggler	Contrebandier	Schwärzer	Smokkelaar	Contrabbandiere	Contrabandista
Smyrna	Smyrne	Smyrna	Smyrna	Smirna	Esmirna
Snake root	Serpentaire	Schlangenwurzel	Slangekruid	[vere	Serpentaria
Snuff	Tabac en poudre	Schnupftaback	Snuif	Tabacco in pol-	Tabaco de polvo
Soap	Savon	Seife	Zeep	Sapone	Jabon
Soda	Soude	Barille; soda	Soda	Soda	Sosa
Solder	Soudure	Loth	Soldeersel	Saldatura	Soldadura
Sole leather	Cuir à semelle	Sohlleder	Zoolleder	Cuojo da suole	Costados de suela
South America	Amerique méridional	Süd-Amerika	Zuid Amerika	America meridionale	América meridional
Spain	Espagne	Spanien	Spanje [gen	Spagnas	España
Spanish flies	Cantharides	panische Fliegen	Spaansche vlie-	Conterelli	Cantaridas
Spars	Spaths	Spath	Spaath	Sbarri	Espatos
Specimen	Spécimen	Formalar; Probe	Staaltje [geld	Esempio; mostra	Espécimen [raria
Specie	Espèces	Geld	Specie; gemunt	Danaro contante	Metalico; numa-
Speculate	Spéculer	Speculiren	Speculeren	Speculare	Especular
Speculation	Spéculation	Speculation	Speculatie	Speculazione	Especulacion
Speculator	Spéculateur	Speculant	Speculateur	Speculatore	Especulador
Spelt	Épeautre [aine	Dinkel	Spelt	Spelta	Espelta
Spermaceti	Sperme de bal-	Walrath	Walschot	Spermaceti	Espermaceti
Spices	Espiceries	Specereien	Speecrijen	Spezierie	Especias
Spikes	Chevillettes	Spiker	Spijl	Spiga	Espigon

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Sponges	Éponges	Schwämme	Sponsen	Spugne	Esponjas
Square timber	Prusses	Brussen	Regte spanten	Travi quadrate	Madero caudrado
Squills	Scille	Meerzwiebel	Zeeajuin	Squilli	Cebolla albarrana
Stamps	Timbres	Stampsen	Stempel	Stampi	Sello
Standard	Titre	Standarte	Standaard	Stendardo [nave	Ley
Starboard	Tribord	Steuerbord	Stuurboord	Lato destra della	Estribor
Starch	Amidon	Starke	Stijf	Amido	Almidon
Staves	Douvains	Faszdauben	Duigen	Doge	Duelas
Steel	Acier	Stahl	Staal	Acciajo	Acero
Steerage	Entrepont	Steuerung	Sturing	Timone	Entrepuentes
Stipulation		Bedingung	Verdrag	Stipulazione	Acuerdo
Stock	Stock	Stock	Stam; paal	Tronco; stelo	Surtido
Stock-fish	Stockfish; morue	Bakalau	Stokvisch	Stoccofisso	Barcalao
Stockholm	Stockolm	Stockholm	Stokholm	Stocolma	Estocolmo
Stockings	Bas	Strümpfe	Kousen [fecten	Caizette	Medias
Stock-jobber	Agioteur	Effectenhändler	Handelaar in ef-		Agiotista
Stoneware	Grésserie faience	Steingut	Steengoed		Pedernal
Storage	Magasinage	Lagern	Pakhuis		Almacanage
Storax	Storax; styrax	Storax	Storax	Storace	Estoraque
Store	Magasin	Lager; vorath	Overvloed [huis		Tienda
Storehouse	Entrepôt	Lagerhaus	Entrepôt; pak-	Magazzino	Almacen
Stowage	Arrimage	Packen; stauen	Stuwazje	Magazzinaggio	Estiva
Strasburg	Strassbourg	Straszburg	Straasburg	Strasburgo	Estrasburgo
Straw	Paille	Stroh	Stroo	Paglia	Paja
Strychnine	Strychnine	Strychnin	Strychnin		Estricnina
Stuff	Étoffe	Stoff	Stof	Stoffa	Tela; tegido
Suet	Suif	Unschlitt	Niervet; talk	Sevo; sego	Sebo
Sugar	Sucre	Zucker	Suiker	Zucchero	Azúcar
Sulphur	Soufre	Schwefel	Zwavel	Zolfo; solfo	Azufre
Sulphuric acid	Acide sulfurique	Schwefelsäure	Zwavelzuur	Acido solforico	Ácido sulfúrico
Sumac	Sumac	Sumach	Sumak	Sommaco	Zumaque
Supercargo	Subrécargue	Supercargo	Supercargo	Sopraccarico	Sobrecargo
Surety	Caution	Bürgschaft	Borgstelling	Garanzia	Garantía
Surveyor	Inspecteur	Anfseher	Opzigter	Ispettore	Visitador
Suspenders	Bretelles	Hosenträger	Draagbanden	Usolieri	Tirantes
Swansdown	Duvet de cygne	Raube barchent	Zwanendons		Plumo de cisne
Syria	Syrie	Syrien	Syrië	Soria; Siria	Siria
Syrups	Sirops	Syrupe	Siroopen	Siroppi	Sirope

S.

S. The letter S. stands for south, and *s.* is the abbreviation for shilling.

Saâ, or **saha,** a dry measure at Algiers, of a little more than 1⅓ bushel.

Sabicu, the name of a kind of ship-building timber found on the island of Cuba,—sometimes called savico-wood.

Sable-skins, the fur-skins of a small animal of the weasel tribe, which for their fine quality and rich color command higher prices than the skins of any other of the fur-bearing animals. The animal is a native of the northern regions of Asia, and is almost exclusively hunted and killed for the Russian market. To injure the skin as little as possible in taking the animal, where a gun is employed, the hunter uses only a single ball, or a blunt arrow; and numbers of them are taken with traps. Single skins of the darker color, though not more than 4 inches long, are sold in St. Petersburg, London, and New York, as high as $75 each. A nearly allied animal inhabits North America, and is similarly sought after for its fur. The skins are known as Hudson's Bay sables, and though not as valuable as those of the Siberian deserts, nevertheless command very high prices, selling in the New York market sometimes as high as from $20 to 30 each, and very fine ones at still higher prices.

Sabots, the common and trade name for the heavy wooden shoes worn by the lower classes in France, and other parts of Europe.

Sabres, long, heavy cavalry swords.

Sacatillos, an inferior kind of cochineal.

Sac, a measure at Brussels of $6\frac{80}{100}$ bushels; at Geneva 2½ bushels; for wheat and flour at Paris, 6 bushels.

Saccharometer, an instrument for

testing the quantity of real sugar in saccharine solutions; also for determining the specific gravity of brewers' and distillers' wort.

Sack, a general name for a large canvas bag, serving as a measure for grain or other commodity, but of varying capacity according to the article and country. The American sack of salt is 215 lbs.; the miller's sack of wheat in the United States is 2 bushels. A sack of wool in England is 364 lbs.; of flour, corn, or meal, 280 lbs.; but sacks of flour, except in England, are very irregular in size, varying from 140 to 200 lbs. The sack of coals is 2 cwt.; a sack, as a dry measure, is 3 bushels of heaped up, or 4 bushels strike measure; at Liverpool 8 sacks go to the ton.

Sackings, the general name for a coarse kind of hempen fabric used for bagging—made in Dundee and in the north of Ireland, and in Massachusetts.

Saddlers' hair, the hair of deer, hogs, or other animals used by saddlers for stuffing horse-collars and saddles.

Saddlers' hair skins, the name given in the trade to very heavy seal-skins, such as may be used by saddlers.

Saddlers' hardware, the metal work, such as buckles, rings, bridle-bits, etc., required by saddle and harness makers. The sale of this class of goods is a large and distinct business in the city of New York.

Saddlery, a collective name for the various manufactures of the saddler—embracing saddles, bridles, harness, whips, etc.

Saddles, seats adapted to the back of the horse, for horseback riders. The city of Newark, N. J., is the great centre of manufactures of this article.

Safe, a wought-iron fire-proof chest, or arched masonry closet, with double iron doors for the safe keeping of the account-books and valuable papers of the counting-room. The correctness of the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, that an iron safe is not to be considered as part of an immigrant's household effects may be questioned. The purpose and use of these safes, in many if not in most instances, constitute the household effects within reasonable construction of the statute. Iron safes, with many families, now constitute important and indispensable additions to their furniture, as depositories for their plate, jewelry, papers, and securities of value.

Safe-conduct, a passport; an instrument given to the captain of a neutral ship to proceed on a particular voyage; or the instrument which authorizes certain persons, as enemies, to go into places where they could not go without danger, unless thus authorized by government.

Safety fuses, woven cylinders containing gunpowder, or other explosive and expanding substances employed in blasting.

Safflower, the flowers of *carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron, largely imported from Mediterranean ports, and cultivated to some extent in the United States; mostly used as a dye-stuff, but also in the preparation of the pigment called rouge, and as a substitute or adulteration for saffron in medicine.

Safflower seeds, the seeds of the safflower. They yield a valuable fixed oil, for which purpose they are imported in considerable quantities into London.

Saffron, the dried stigma, and part of the style, of *crocus sativus*, a valuable drug imported from Spain and Italy. The Spanish is considered the best. It is stated that 4,320 flowers are required to produce an ounce of saffron. On account of its high price it is subject to frequent adulterations with safflower, marigold, or petals of other plants. Besides its use as a medicine, it is employed in cookery, and is also used to impart a yellow color to confectionery articles, liqueurs, varnishes, etc. The drug is imported from Gibraltar packed in canisters, and is also brought from Trieste and other ports on the Mediterranean.

Sagapenum, a fetid, concrete gum resin, somewhat resembling assafœtida, brought from Persia and Alexandria, and is used only in medicine. The name of the plant from which it is procured is not known. In order to pass the custom-house on importation, it is required to afford 50 per cent. of resin, 30 per cent. of gum, and 3 per cent. of volatile oil.

Sagathy, the name for a kind of woven fabric of silk and cotton.

Sage, an aromatic garden herb, used as a condiment and in medicine.

Sage cheese, a kind of cheese colored by a decoction of sage leaves added to the milk.

Sageretia tea, the leaves of a plant found in the Philippine Islands, Penang, and Southern China, which are used by the poorer classes of the Chinese as a substitute for true tea. The leaves of a similar kind of plant, the *sageretia theezans*,

are collected in some parts of South America, and used there also as a beverage in place of China tea.

Sago, a species of granulated starch, also called pearl sago, used as an article of diet. It is extracted from the pith of the sago palm, a tree which grows in the Moluccas and the Philippines, attaining a height of 30 feet, and from 18 to 22 inches in diameter. It comes also in the form of meal. Besides its use as a wholesome farinaceous food, it is used to adulterate arrow-root. A fictitious sago is prepared in France and Germany with potato starch.

Saic, a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant, with two masts, rigged with sails, like the main and mizzen-mast of a ship, but with no top-gallant nor mizzen-topsail.

Sail, to embark and leave port on a voyage; to set sail; a sailing vessel—as, 20 *sail* of vessels.

Sail-cloth, a strong, narrow, fabric made of hemp, flax, jute, or cotton, or combinations or mixtures of them, the best quality being those of flax alone; in manufactures a medium in quality between linen and canvas. It is used for making into sails for vessels; manufactured largely in Scotland and Russia. The Scotch sail-cloth is put up in bolts, numbered from No. 1, which is the strongest, and is used for storm-sails, to No. 8, which is used for the smallest sails. Sail-cloth is woven narrow, so that many widths are required for even very small sails, and they vary from 44 lbs. per bolt of 38 yards, and 24 inches wide, down to under 20 lbs. per bolt.

Sail-duck, the trade name for a kind of sail-cloth, usually 24 inches wide.

Sailing day, the day on which a vessel is advertised to leave port on a voyage.

Sailing vessels, sloops, schooners, brigs, ships, or other vessels, propelled at sea, or on the lakes or rivers, by the action of wind on canvas sails.

Sailors, seamen; persons employed on a sea vessel to adjust the rigging and the sails, and generally to perform any service required on board the vessel which by the orders of the captain or mate may be deemed necessary during the voyage.—*See Seamen.*

Sails, the canvas stretched from the mast, yard, or stay of a vessel, by the action of the wind on which, the vessel is propelled.

St. John's bread, an artificial gum obtained from the seeds of the carob tree. The leguminous pods of this tree are supposed to be the locusts which, with honey, were the food of St. John in the wilderness.—See *Carobs.*

Saint Lucia bark, a spurious cinchona bark, called by the French *quinquina piton.*

Saka, a furniture wood of Demerara—the purple heart.

Salable, that which may readily be disposed of for money.

Salabreda gum, a bitter, mucilaginous gum obtained from *acacia albida,* and sold as an inferior Senegal gum.

Salad oil, the best qualities of olive oil; imported from Italy and France in casks and in bottles. Poppy and various other kinds of cheap oils are frequently sold as salad oils. The finest salad oils are said to be produced in Tuscany, the flavor of the olive being better and longer retained.

Salæratus, a preparation of carbonate of soda and salt; also the name given to a chemical preparation of a salt or powder between a carbonate and bicarbonate of potash, formerly much used in making bread.

Sal-ammoniac, muriate of ammonia, crude and refined. The crude is mostly imported from Calcutta in chests containing 350 to 400 lbs., and is used in dyeing and by coppersmiths, and in other metallurgical operations. The refined is used in medicine. It is found native near volcanoes, and in the vicinity of ignited beds of coal, and in very small quantity, in certain mineral and sea waters.

Salam stone, a variety of sapphire.

Sale, a disposal of goods for money. The word is used in commerce in a variety of ways, as—auction *sale,* private *sale,* sham *sale, sale* in good faith, *sale* for cash, *sale* on credit, etc.

Sale and return, goods sent to a retail trader without order, with the understanding that what he may choose to take he shall have as on a contract of sale, and what he does not take he will retain as a consignee of the owner.

Sale note, a memorandum given by a broker to a seller or buyer of goods, stating that certain goods have been sold by him on account of a person called the seller, to another person called the buyer.

Salep, a meal or powder prepared from the dried roots of the *orchis mascula,* a plant which grows in Persia and Asia Minor, from which countries it is imported. It is employed for the same purposes as tapioca, and is said to be light and nutri-

tious, but it is but little known in this country.

Sales, this term is much used to indicate the extent of business transacted for a given period, or to indicate relatively the general business transactions of a commercial house :—as, the sales of C. M. & Co. amounted to $10,000,000 during the year; or, their *sales* were *heavy*; or, the spring or fall *sales* in the city were light; or, *sales* fell off, or *sales* were brisk, etc. In statements by the accountant or bookkeeper, "account *sales*" is used, and "*sales* on account," etc.

Salesman, one who takes the customer in hand—exhibits the goods, declares the prices, takes the orders, etc. He may be either a partner in the house, or an employé. In some concerns salesmen who have extensive acquaintances and are able to bring in customers receive a commission or percentage on the goods which they sell, in lieu of a salary.

Sale work, articles cheaply manufactured for the purpose of being kept on hand ready for sale.

Sal-gemmæ, frequently in commerce called sal-gem—native rock-salt; common salt found in nature, and mined in blocks or masses in the solid state.

Salicine, a crystalline substance extracted from the bark of some species of the willow—used as a substitute for sulphate of quinine; also called salacin.

Salma, a measure of capacity, for wine, in Sicily, 22 gallons; for oil, at Naples, $42\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; as a dry measure, at Malta, of $8\frac{42}{100}$ bushels.

Salmon, a fish which, for its delicious flavor when fresh, and valuable properties for salting and preserving, has no rival in the United States; but of less commercial importance than the cod, the herring, or the mackerel. The fresh salmon known in trade are mostly shipped from St. Johns, New Brunswick, in small boxes, say two or three in a box well packed in ice, and sent by steamers to Boston and New York, and to cities still further south. The salted salmon are packed in barrels, half-barrels, and kits.

Sal-prunella, fused nitre; saltpetre heated, and cast into small balls or cakes.

Sal-soda, a name for impure carbonate of soda.

Sal-volatile, a common name for carbonate of ammonia.

Salt. The salt of commerce by chemists is called chloride of sodium, and also muriate of soda. It is obtained from mines and springs in Poland, Hungary, Russia, Germany, England, Spain, Nevada, the Bahama Islands, and in some parts of South America; and from salt-springs and wells in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri. The commercial varieties are characterized by the size and compactness of the grains. The principal imports are from England and Turk's Island, and the most extensive salt-works in the United States are in New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio. The whole annual product of salt in the United States is something over 21,000,000 of bushels, and the total annual imports are something less than the amount we produce. "Foreign salt used without the limits of the United States in curing fish of American catch is not liable to duty."—*Letter Sec. Treas. to Collector at Boston*, Jan. 22, 1869.

Salt-cake, a name for sulphate of soda made at alkali works, and used by the manufacturers of crown glass and soap.

Salter, a dealer in salt, a dry-salter.

Salt fish, fish put down in salt and packed in barrels, half-barrels, and kits, as mackerel, salmon, herrings, etc.

Salt junk, hard, dry-cured beef.

Salt of lemons, an article produced from citric and oxalic acids, and used for the removal of iron moulds and other stains from linen; the term is also applied, erroneously, to oxalic acid.

Saltpetre, the nitrate of potash; nitre. It is both a natural and an artificial product. In its natural state it is found most abundant in India, and is also found in Europe and Egypt, and in various parts of the United States, particularly in caverns of limestone rocks in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in sandstone rock in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. It is largely imported from Calcutta packed in grass-cloth bags, containing each from 150 to 175 lbs. That which is called *crude* is in dirty yellow crystals, while what is called *refined* comes in clear crystals approaching to white. Its principal use is in the manufacture of gunpowder. An article called *South American saltpetre*, found plentifully in Chili and Peru, is imported in bags containing about 270 lbs., but this is a nitrate of soda, and is used in the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids, but cannot be employed in the manufacture of gunpowder. Saltpetre is formed artificially from old plaster rubbish, and from animal and vegetable remains.

Salt pork, the merchantable parts of

hogs' flesh put down or preserved in salt. —*See Pork.*

Salt of Saturn, another name for sugar of lead.

Salt of sorrel, a name frequently used in commerce for oxalic acid.

Salt provisions, the meat of beeves and hogs, and of various kinds of fish, preserved in salt.

Salts, the common term for Epsom, or for Glauber's salts.

Salts, combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases. Table salt is chloride of sodium; Epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia; Glauber's salt, sulphate of soda; Glazer salt, sulphate of potash; sal-volatile, carbonate of ammonia; salt of amber, succinic acid; salt of Saturn, acetate of lead; salt of lemery, sulphate of potash; salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc; sal-marine, common salt; sal-martis, protosulphate of iron.

Salup, a weight at Sumatra, of exactly 2 lbs. avoirdupois.

Salvage, a reward or compensation made to those by whose means ships or goods have been saved from the effects of shipwreck, or other dangers of the seas, as by enemies in time of war, by pirates, fires, etc. In fixing the rates of salvage upon losses by perils of the sea, regard is usually had not only to the labor and peril incurred by the salvors, but also to the situation in which they may happen to stand in respect of the property saved, to the promptitude and alacrity manifested by them, and to the value of the ship and cargo, as well as the degree of danger from which they were rescued. In some cases as much as half of the property saved has been allowed as salvage, and in others not more than a tenth part. It generally fluctuates between one-half and one-fourth of the net proceeds of the property saved. The crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage, nor are passengers entitled to claim any for ordinary assistance; but if a passenger perform any extraordinary service, he is entitled to a proportional recompense; and extraordinary exertions and hazard in time of extreme peril have been held sufficient to entitle the pilot to salvage. In the distribution of salvage the owner of the salvor ship is generally allowed one-third of the salvage.

Sambucus wine, elderberry wine.

Samian stone, a species of bole used by goldsmiths as a polishing stone,—brought from the island of Samos.

Samphire, the *sea crithmum*, a plant inhabiting rocky cliffs of the sea-coasts, used as a pot herb and pickle, and as a favorite ingredient in salads.

Sample, a part of any thing presented as a specimen for inspection, and as evidence of the quality of the whole; thus a small quantity, a handful or so, of cotton taken from the different bales of a lot, constitute samples on which the value of the whole lot is based by the purchaser. Many articles of merchandise are bought and sold almost exclusively by sample; and if an article be not of an average equal to the sample by which it is sold, the buyer may cancel the contract. "Small pieces of silk, cotton, or other fabric; small quantities of raw material, and, generally, articles of any description having little or no intrinsic value as merchandise, in regard to which the proper officers of the customs are to exersise a reasonable discretion, are admitted from abroad free of duty." "But samples imported in quantities and packages suitable for sale, are dutiable."

Sampler, one who selects samples from bales, casks, or packages, or from the mass or bulk.

Sampling, taking from the mass, or lot of goods, fair specimens from which the commercial character and value of the whole may be judged.

Samshoo, a spirituous liquor, somewhat like the Indian arrack, distilled from rice by the Chinese.

Sand, particles of silica, several varieties of which have a commercial demand. That which consists of particles of pure quartz is used in the manufacture of fine glass; impure sand answers for bottles and inferior glass; sharp sand, the particles of which are angular, is used for various mechanical purposes, such as grinding glass and marble; that which possesses a somewhat argillaceous character, sufficient to render it moderately cohesive when wet, so that it may retain its shape, is used for foundry moulds; and that which is sharp and free from deliquescent materials is used as a building material in making mortar.

Sandal-wood, or red Sanders-wood, is the wood of the *pterocarpus santalinus*, a tree which grows in Ceylon and on the coast of Coromandel. The wood furnishes a valuable red dye, and is the source of the coloring substance known as santaline. The name sandal-wood is given to various odoriferous woods obtained from the genus *santalum;* sometimes they are also called *Sanders-wood*, but they all differ from the

real Sandal or *red Sanders*. The white or scented sandal-wood is obtained from the *santalum album* of the East Indies; the yellow from *santalum freycinctianum* of the Sandwich Islands; and still another kind, the *santalum latifolium*, from Western Australia. In China the best pieces of sandal-wood are carved into fancy articles, as fans, card-cases, glove-boxes, etc. The fragments are distilled into oil, or used in making incense.

Sandal-wood oil, a thick, essential oil smelling something like rose-leaves, distilled from sandal-wood.

Sandarach, a pale yellow, aromatic, transparent, brittle, resinous substance, the product of the *thuga articulata*, a small tree which grows in the northern parts of Africa. It is used as pounce powder, as incense, and in varnishes, and is imported from Magadore.

Sanders-wood, a red dye-wood; another name for sandal-wood.

Sandiver, the impurities or scum which collect upon glass during its fusion, used by metallurgists,—also called glass gall.

Sand-paper, paper covered on one side with a hard gritty substance, as emery or glass; used for smoothing and polishing wood and metals.

Sandstone, also called freestone, a valuable kind of stone in demand for building purposes; it is of various colors and different degrees of hardness, but is generally soft enough to be easily wrought by the chisel. The quarries on the Connecticut and the Passaic rivers furnish the principal supplies for the city of New York; the old portion of the Capitol at Washington is of the freestone of the Potomac.

San Francisco, a seaport city, and the commercial metropolis of the State of California, situate on a narrow point of land between the bay of the same name and the Pacific Ocean. It is the commercial emporium of the United States territory on the Pacific, and its position gives to the city not only conspicuous prominence, but clearly marks it as the future New York on the western side of the Continent of America. Its comparative proximity to the Sandwich Islands, to Japan, China, the Indian Archipelago, and Australia has already opened up and secured to it a trade with these countries, which in the future promises to be almost illimitable. Besides its advantageous situation for the trade of the Coast, of the Islands of the Pacific, and of the East, its connection with New York by steamships, viâ Panama Railroad, and with the Atlantic States across the continent by a continuous railroad, makes it the great transhipping point for such merchandise from Japan and China as the merchants of the Atlantic cities, and even of Europe, may find it more convenient or economical to have transported by this route. In addition to this, it has also a direct trade with England, France, Mexico, Cuba, and other foreign countries. Its exports consist of gold, wheat, barley, flour, ores, quicksilver, fruits, and other products, and amount to near $40,000,000 per annum; its imports from foreign countries, to about $25,000,000. The domestic trade of the city is also very large. In addition to near $1,000,000 of gold which it sends weekly to New York, it ships viâ the Isthmus of Panama, and by the Central Pacific Railroad to the Eastern States of the Union, merchandise to the amount of $5,000,000 annually, and receives from New York alone, by the same routes, merchandise to the amount of $20,000,000. When it is considered that the city is only about a quarter of a century old, and that its commercial facilities are only beginning to be developed, it is only perhaps slightly in advance to say of it that it is one of the chief commercial centres of the world.

To the discovery of the gold deposits in the State of California the city of San Francisco is undoubtedly indebted for its early and wonderfully rapid growth; but it is a mistake to suppose that its continued prosperity is dependent upon the production of gold in the future. The advantages of its situation, the remarkable fertility of the adjacent country, and the diversity of its products are such, that the exhaustion of gold, though it might check, would not permanently arrest the growth of the city, or sensibly repress the extension of its trade.

The merchants of San Francisco understand the important advantages of their city, and seem to comprehend their interests and their duties, in adopting measures to secure and to extend their trade. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, in his report of May, 1871, says, that actuated by a laudable desire to lessen the burdens and the enormous expenses to which shipping has been subjected in San Francisco, which for many years has been a drawback to the prosperity and growth of that branch of mercantile enterprise, the rates of dockage on vessels was reduced

during the year to the extent of more than 20 per cent., and at the same time lower rates of tolls were established. "And although this reduction," says the President, "may cause a large decrease of the wharf revenue, and retard water-front improvements, *it is entirely consistent with the policy heretofore pursued by this Chamber, of recommending that the burdens upon shipping be lessened as far as possible, and that every encouragement be offered to attract hither vessels in search of freight.*"

RATES OF COMMISSIONS AND BROKERAGE,

As Revised and Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, May 9th, 1871.

Commission on purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for payment of same	1 per ct.
On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, with guarantee of sale, and remittance in bill	1 per ct.
(But in this and all other cases where no charge is made for guarantee of Bill of Exchange, the party shall remit in first-class paper, without guarantee, unless the Bill be endorsed by him.)	
On purchase or sale of specie, gold dust or bullion, on amounts not exceeding $20,000	1 per ct.
On purchase or sale of specie, gold dust or bullion, on any excess over $20,000.	½ per ct.
For drawing or endorsing bills of exchange	1½ per ct.
On sale of bills of exchange, without endorsement	1 per ct.
On sale of merchandise from domestic Atlantic ports, with guarantee	5 per ct.
On sale of merchandise from foreign ports, with guarantee	7½ per ct.
On goods received on consignment, and afterwards withdrawn, on invoice cost.	2½ per ct.
(The receipt of the Bill of Lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of the goods.)	
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on cost and charges when not exceeding $2,500	5 per ct.
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on excess over $2,500	3½ per ct.
On purchase and shipment of merchandise without funds in hands, on cost and charges	5 per ct.
For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts	10 per ct.
For collecting general claims	2½ per ct.
For collecting and paying or remitting money from which no other commission is derived	1 per ct.
For collecting freight by vessels from domestic Atlantic ports, on amount of freight list or charter party	2½ per ct.
For collecting freight by vessels from foreign ports on amount collected	2½ per ct.
For attending to general average matters and collecting contributions, on the first $10,000, or any smaller amount	5 per ct.
on any excess over $10,000 to $30,000	2½ per ct.
on any excess over $30,000	1 per ct.
(A deposit to cover probable amount of contribution, or security to the satisfaction of the merchant attending to the matter, to be furnished by the claimant of goods.)	
For landing and re-shipping goods at this port from vessels in distress, on market value	1¼ per ct.
(The merchant entitled to such commission being held in all cases to have assumed the responsibility of the safe keeping of the Cargo, except as to damage resulting from natural accidents.)	
For accepting and paying a bottomry or respondencia bond	2½ per ct.
(Interest to be also allowed for the time used.)	
On purchase or sale of vessels	2½ per ct.
For entering, clearing, and transacting ships' business on vessels with cargo or passengers, on vessels under 500 tons register	$100
on vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons register	$150
on vessels over 1,000 tons register	$200
(If the vessel be entered and cleared by different consignees, the commission not to exceed one-half of the above rates to each.)	
For disbursements of vessels by consignees, with funds in hands	2½ per ct.
For disbursement of vessels by consignees, without funds in hand	5 per ct.
For procuring freight or passengers	5 per ct.
For chartering vessels, on amount of freight actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the charter is effected	5 per ct.
(But no charter to be considered as effected or binding until a memorandum, or one of the copies of the charter party, has been signed.)	
On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of liability	2½ per ct.
For receiving and transhipping or otherwise forwarding goods, on invoice amount, on the first $3,000, or any smaller amount	2½ per ct.
For receiving and transhipping or otherwise forwarding goods, on invoice amount, on any excess over $3,000	1 per ct.
For effecting marine insurance, when no commission for sale or purchase is charged, on amount of premium	5 per ct.
The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of brokerages and every charge actually incurred.	
Brokerages, on purchase or on sale of merchandise	1 per ct.

Rates of Storage on Merchandise.

Measurement goods, per month, one dollar per ton of forty cubic feet; heavy ditto, one dollar per ton of 2,000 lbs.; or in either case the amount actually paid. The consignees to have the option of charging by weight or measurement. A fraction of a month to be charged as a month.

Regulations.

When no express stipulation exists per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

Freight on all goods to be paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel, prior to the delivery of goods.

After the delivery to the purchaser of merchandise sold, no claims for damage, deficiency, or other cause shall be admissible, unless made within 3 days, and no such claims shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left the city.

When foreign bills of lading do not expressly stipulate the payment of freight in a specific coin, foreign currency shall be reckoned according to the United States value thereof, and payment may be made in any legal tender of the United States.

Where foreign bills of lading expressly stipulate that the freight shall be paid in a specific coin, then the same must be procured, if required, or its equivalent given—the rate to be determined by the current value at the time in San Francisco.

For tare on China Sugar, four pounds is to be allowed for each mat containing four pockets of about 25 pounds each.

All other rates of tare are to be allowed as by custom in New York, except when otherwise provided.

Port Charges.

Pilotage (half to be paid if no pilot be employed): vessels under 500 tons, $6 per foot draught; vessels over 500 tons, $7 per foot: harbor dues 4 cents per ton. Wharf tolls, vehicles drawn by one or more horses, and carrying out over 2 tons, 25 cents per load; for each additional ton beyond 2 tons, 12½ cents per ton; for merchandise laden into vessels at a wharf from lighters, or *vice versâ*, 10 cents per ton. The port warden's charge, $15 for each survey; but the total charge on each vessel must not exceed $75.

Dockage.

	tons.		*tons.*		*per day.*
Vessels from	100 to		150 per register		$7.50.
Do. "	150 "	200 "	"		10.00.
Do. "	250 "	300 "	"		15.00.
Do. "	300 "	400 "	"		17.00.
Do. "	400 "	500 "	"		20.00.
Do. "	500 "	600 "	"		22.00.
Do. "	600 "	700 "	"		24.00.
Do. "	700 "	800 "	"		26.00.
Do. "	800 "	1,000 "	"		28.00.
Do. "	1,000 "	1,250 "	"		34.00.
Do. "	1,250 "	1,500 "	"		41.00.
Do. "	1,500 "	1,750 "	"		49.00.
Do. "	1,750 "	2,000 "	"		56.00.
Do. "	2,000 "	2,500 "	"		60.00.

Sans recours, without recourse. These French words are still sometimes put on a bill of exchange or note before the payee indorses, so that the bill may be transferred without responsibility to the indorser, but the more common practice is to use the English words.

Santaline, a red resin, or the coloring substance obtained from sandal-wood.

Santonin, a medicinal substance obtained from the flowers of *artemisia santonica*.

Saourari wood, a valuable ship-timber obtained from the *caryocar tomentosum*.

Saourari nuts, the edible nuts, or fruit of the saourari tree.

Sapa, a confection of grapes.

Sapan-wood, a dye-wood produced by *cæsalpina sappan*, resembling Brazil wood in its color and properties, but is inferior to it for dyeing. It is also called buckum-wood. It is found in Siam, Pegu, and the Philippine islands.

Sap green, the inspissated juice of the berries of the buckthorn, used by water-color painters as a green pigment; the same as bladder green.

Sapodilla-wood, a West India furniture wood.

Sapolio, the trade name for a kind of polishing soap.

Sappadilla, a name for the fruit of the *anona muriatica* (sour-sop), or custard apple.

Sapphir d'eau, the jewellers' name for a transparant variety of precious stone (iolite), of an intense blue color, which they usually cut in the form of a brilliant. It is found in Ceylon.

Sapphire, a very highly esteemed precious stone,—colors blue, red, gray, white, green, and yellow, and includes the ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental emerald, and oriental topaz, gems next in value and hardness to diamond. The red variety, the ruby, is most valuable; a perfect ruby above 3½ carats being more valuable than a diamond of the same weight. Sapphire is brought from Ceylon and Pegu, the best from Pegu. It is also found in Bohemia, and in New South Wales.

Sapsago cheese, a dark green, or "herb cheese," imported in small loaves of about ½ lb. each, in barrels or cases.

Sapucaia nuts, the name for a kind of nuts at Para, somewhat resembling, but more highly esteemed than Brazil nuts.

Saratoga waters, a general name for the mineral waters obtained from the different springs at Saratoga, in the State of New York. The annual shipments are from 150,000 to 200,000 dozen bottles.

Sarcool, a gum somewhat resembling gum arabic—obtained in the northern parts of Africa.

Sarcocolla, a medicinal drug; a product which exudes spontaneously from several species of small shrubs growing at the Cape of Good Hope, in Ethiopia, and Arabia.

Sarcenet, a thin kind of silk used for linings, etc.

Sard, a variety of chalcedony, a precious stone of a dark reddish-brown color, and resembling carnelian, with which it is sometimes difficult to draw the line of distinction. Sard, however, is rarer and much more valuable, especially when of a very dark tint.

Sardines, small fish of the herring family, caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean, and preserved in salt and olive oil. From 1,000 to 1,200 fishing smacks are engaged in catching these fish on the coast of Brittany, in France, from

June till October. They are put up in tin boxes hermetically sealed, and shipped from Bordeaux and Brest to all parts of the world. On account of their esteemed flavor they command high prices, and are regarded as a luxury.

Sardonyx, the most beautiful and rarest variety of onyx, composed of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony.

Sarong, a kind of woven and printed cotton fabric, common in the eastern archipelago.

Sarplar, a name given to a large bale or package of wool, containing a ton in weight.

Sarrasin, a name in some parts of the European continent for buckwheat.

Sarsaparilla, the root of several species of *smilax*, imported in bales, as a drug, from Vera Cruz, Tampico, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, La Guayra, Brazil, and from the Pacific coast.

Sash line, a kind of cordage used for the pulleys of window-sashes.

Sassafras leaves, the dried mucilaginous leaves of the sassafras tree, used in England as a culinary condiment in soups.

Sassafras nuts, the pichurim beans, the seeds of the *nectandra puchury*, a South American tree.

Sassafras oil, a volatile oil obtained from the roots of the sassafras tree, and used in pharmacy.

Sassafras root, the bark of the roots of the sassafras tree, sold as a drug.

Sassafras wood, the timber of the well-known sassafras tree, *laurus sassafras*, which grows in all parts of the United States. It is highly aromatic in smell and taste, and is exported to England in the form of billets, from which, with the roots, an essential oil is obtained.

Sassolin, native boracic acid, used in the manufacture of borax. The supplies of commerce are chiefly obtained in Tuscany.

Sassy bark, the name for the poisonous bark obtained from a species of *erythrophleum*, used by the natives of the West African coast for the discovery of witchcraft, by compelling the suspected party to swallow it,—an ordeal which, it is said, most generally establishes the guilt of the accused.

Satin, a silk fabric first produced in China, distinguished by its smooth, polished, and glossy surface, given to it by rendering a great number of the threads of the woof visible in the process of weaving, and by rolling it on heated cylinders.

Satin de Chine, a worsted material, or fabric twilled with a slight gloss like satin jean. Usually comes 50 inches wide, and in patterns of palms, begonia leaves, etc.

Satin-de-laine, a black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.

Satinet. In England a fine mixed fabric woven to imitate satin is known by this name, but in the United States the term is applied to a cheap article composed of cotton and wool, and used principally for trousers stuff. The warp is cotton, and the filling is mostly short, inferior, or waste wool, which is mixed with enough long wool to enable it to be spun, and is woven in such a way as to bring the wool to the face of the cloth; it is then felted, and the cotton is entirely concealed by the wool.

Satinette, the name for a kind of silky fabric, somewhat resembling satin, but more durable, and the lustre on which is produced in the process of manufacture, without dressing or cylindering.

Satin jean, a cotton fabric woven with a satin face, used for corsets, etc.

Satin spar, a variety of carbonate of lime, which has a lustre resembling that of satin.

Satin stone, a kind of gypsum used by lapidaries and made into beads and other ornaments.

Satin-turk, a trade name for a superior quality of satinette.

Satin-wood, a valuable wood for veneering purposes, obtained from *chloroxylon swietenia*, in India.

Sauces, condiments or relishes for the table.

Saunders-wood, another name for sandal-wood.

Saul timber, a valuable ship timber of the East Indies, the produce of the *shorea robusta*. This timber is one of the sources of damar.

Saum, a variable liquid measure used in Switzerland, in some cantons about 38 gals.; at Basle, $40\frac{1}{3}$ gals.; at Berne, $44\frac{14}{100}$ gals.; at Lucerne, $45\frac{65}{100}$ gals. As a weight at Vienna it is $339\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; for steel, $308\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.

Sauerkraut, a salted preparation of cabbage, which acquires a commercial importance from its anti-scorbutic properties, rendering it a necessary part of a ship's stores on long voyages.

Sausages, chopped meats highly seasoned, and usually inclosed in the cleansed intestines of some animals. The Bologna

sausages of Italy, and also similar and other kinds of sausages from France and Germany, are imported and sold at provision or grocery stores. At Arles, a large city of France, with a chamber of commerce and a flourishing trade, "the chief manufactures are hats and sausages."

Sauterne, the name of an agreeable light French wine of rather low grade.

Savannah, a port of entry, and chief commercial city of the State of Georgia, situate on the Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth, and about 90 miles distant from Charleston, with which city it is connected by railroad and by a daily line of steamboats. The harbor is one of the best on the southern coast; vessels of 14 feet draught can come up to the wharves, and those of larger size can come within three miles of the city. The foreign commerce consists chiefly in the export of Sea Island and short-stapled cotton, rice, and naval stores, amounting annually to over $30,000,000. The direct foreign imports are very light, scarcely exceeding $1,000,000 or $2,000,000. The city is advantageously located for a large domestic commerce. The river is navigable for steamboats more than 200 miles above the city; and, as the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, Savannah controls the trade of a larg earea of a very rich and productive country. By steamships and sailing vessels it has direct communication with Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with each of which cities it conducts a large and flourishing trade; and with New Orleans and Havana its trade is also very considerable.

Saveloy, the trade name for a kind of dried sausage.

Savine, a drug obtained from the tops of the *juniperus sabina*, common in the south of Europe. The tops of the common red cedar of this country very much resemble and are sometimes sold as savine.

Savine oil, a volatile oil obtained from the tops of the savine plant.

Savonine, the trade name for a kind of laundry soap.

Sawdust, mahogany sawdust is used by furriers in cleaning furs, and is also used to adulterate ground dye-woods; other kinds are sold as a stuffing material for dolls, for filling the arenas of amphitheatres, riding-schools, etc., and for packing some kinds of glass-ware and other kinds of merchandise. In New York it is usually brought from the saw-mills in bulk in very large wagons, and transferred to hogsheads at the stores where it is used for packing.

Saw-logs, the name for timber logs which have undergone no other preparation after the tree has been cut down than being cut into suitable lengths for sawing in the mill. The saw-logs which are squared are called square timber.

Saw-wort, the *serratula tinctoria*, the herbage of which yields a yellow dye.

Saxon blue, a coloring substance obtained from indigo, by the use of sulphuric acid; much used as a dye-stuff; so named because it was discovered by a chemist in Saxony. The peculiar shade of this blue is also described by the name of Saxon blue.

Saxony beryl, a name given by lapidaries to a variety of apatite.

Saxony wool, the fine wool of the Spanish merino sheep introduced into his dominions by the King of Saxony; the wool having greatly improved in quality over that which was produced from the same animals while in Spain.

Sayette, a kind of fabric of silk and cotton; same as sagathy.

Scagliola, a species of stucco, a composition of gypsum, calcined and reduced to a fine powder, which, with water and cement, Flanders glue, and a mixture of colors, produces an article in imitation of marble, and is used for pedestals, columns, etc.; also, a kind of inlaid work composed of the same materials spread on a tablet for the ground of a picture. Cavities of the form intended in the design are then made in it with an engraving tool, which are successively filled up with portions of plaster of different colors, so managed as to produce the effect of painting. The surface is finely polished by rubbing it with different powders, and where the ground is white, with rushes.

Scales, an apparatus or instrument for weighing commodities,—used in the plural form to denote a single machine.

Scammony, the gum resin of the *convolvulus scammonia*, imported as a drug from Smyrna, in drums of about 100 lbs. It is almost always adulterated with chalk or meal. Besides the difficulty of procuring the pure drug, even when directly imported from Smyrna or Aleppo, there is a fictitious scammony manufactured in the south of France, and sold as the genuine article. It is not permitted to pass through the appraiser's hands on importation unless it affords 70 per cent. of pure scammony resin.

Scantling, sawed timber of any length, and of 4 or 5 inches, or thereabouts, square, used in carpentry.

Scarfs, silk or worsted wrappers for the neck; light, long, narrow shawls, or silk shoulder belts. "Scarfs of silk or other material are *wearing apparel.*"—*Treasury Regulations.*

Scarlet, a bright-red color of various tints and shades.

Schaf, a grain measure in some parts of Bavaria, equal to 29⅓ bushels.

Schappes, the trade name in Switzerland for spun silk made from silk waste.

Scheele's green, a green pigment obtained from arsenic and copperas, used in calico printing and in the manufacture of paper-hangings. Its poisonous properties render its use objectionable for any purpose connected with the household, or furniture of apartments.

Scheererite, a mineral resin found in Denmark and in Switzerland.

Scheffel, the German bushel, a dry measure varying all the way from 1 to 8 bushels. In Bavaria, legal, $6\frac{31}{100}$ bushels; used for oats, $7\frac{36}{100}$ bushels; at Bremen, $2\frac{1}{10}$ bushels; at Dresden, $2\frac{94}{100}$ bushels; at Hamburg, $2\frac{99}{100}$ bushels; for oats and barley, $4\frac{48}{100}$ bushels; and in various other places varying in the same manner. In statistical statements of wheat or other cereal products of Germany, the scheffel of Hamburg, equal to 3 bushels, may be adopted as about the proper standard.

Schepel, the Dutch name for the Holland bushel, equal to a little more than 1 peck, or, more accurately, $\frac{28}{100}$ of a bushel.

Scheveinfurth green, a beautiful, velvety, arsenical pigment. Like Scheele's green, it is a rank poison.

Schiedam, a name for Holland gin.

Schilliast, a Berlin weight of 4,124 lbs.

Schiffpfund, a weight at Berlin, of 340½ lbs.; at Bremen, 318¾ lbs.; at Hamburg and Lubec, 299 lbs.

Schilling, a small German coin worth about 1½ cent.

Schinek, a grain measure of Hungary, about 3 bushels.

Schippond, a weight at Amsterdam, of 326¾ lbs.; at Antwerp, 311 lbs.

Schmelze, a kind of glass prepared in Bohemia, chiefly for the purpose of receiving the red color imparted by the oxide of gold.

Schnapps, a name in the United States for Holland gin, in Germany a name for drams of strong spirit.

Schock, a German term for 60 pieces.

School-books, elementary books for the use of scholars and students in schools and colleges.

School-slates, slates framed and used in schools, by pupils in arithmetic.

Schooners, sailing vessels with two masts, with small topmasts, and fore and aft sails, both mainsail and foresail being suspended by gaffs and stretched out below by booms. Three-masted schooners are not uncommon. Fewer sailors are required to man such a vessel than if rigged with square sails like a brig or ship. The term schooner is said to have originated thus:—The first vessel of the kind now called schooner was built in Gloucester, Mass. When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "See how she *schoons!*" The owner and builder cried out, "A *schooner* let her be!" and from that time, 1713, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word schoon is used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water.

Schuyt, a kind of vessel varying from 100 to 200 tons, employed by the Russians on the Caspian Sea.

Scissel, clippings of metals; the slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for coinage.

Scobs, a trade name for raspings of metals, ivory, horn, or other hard substances; dross of metals; in England the term is also used by retailers, for sawdust.

Score, to mark or reckon; twenty of anything. The term is rarely used in commerce, but it has a local use in some kinds of trade for 20.

Scorzonera, viper's grass, valuable for its roots, which somewhat resemble the salsify, and considered one of the most healthful and agreeable table vegetables.

Scorzo, an Italian grain measure, a little more than ⅜ of a bushel.

Scot, a tax or reckoning—hence to "go scot free" is to be exempt from paying a tax or reckoning.

Scotch bonnets, a name for champignons; also for a variety of capsicum,

Scotch cambric, a cotton fabric made in imitation of French cambric.

Scotch ginghams, a fine quality of heavy ginghams, the colors of which are usually fast or durable.

Scotch granite, granite obtained from the quarries of Aberdeen, Argyle-

shire, and other parts of Scotland. Considerable amounts of the red Scotch granite are imported into this country for fine architectural columns, and for cemetery monuments.

Scotch pebbles, agates found near Perth, in Scotland.

Scotch plaids, tartan or Highland plaids, fabrics of worsted, cotton, or silk, either of the patterns peculiar to a Scotch clan, or family plaids for general use.

Scotch snuff, a light-colored dry snuff, made from the stalks or ribs of the tobacco leaf.

Scotch whiskey, a spirit distilled in Scotland from rye, having the smoky flavor of burnt peat.

Scottish marble, a name given in Scotland to the serpentine of Portsoy.

Scouring drops, the essential oils of lemon and bergamot, used for removing grease stains from silk dresses.

Scouring rush, the horsetail, a plant with slender annual stems from 18 inches to 3 feet in height, which from their silicious character are used in scouring; the whole plant is also used in pharmacy.

Scramble, a term used in the African slave trade. Two or three hundred slaves are shut up in a court-yard, and all sold at the same price to different purchasers. The gates are then thrown open, and the purchasers rush in and scramble for their pick, and secure them by fastening tags round their necks.

Scrap iron, clippings from bar, boiler, or other kinds of refined iron, and old iron in pieces, or otherwise suitable only for remanufacture. Pieces of cast iron are not commercially known as scrap iron, but are sold as *cast-iron scraps.*

Scrap lead, small pieces, clippings, and shavings of old or new lead. fit only for remanufacturing.

Screw nails, the name given in Scotland to what we term wood screws.

Screw steamer, a steam vessel propelled by the blades, or wheel, at the stern of the vessel, working on a screw, in contradistinction to a side-wheel steamer.

Screws, small iron or brass cylinders with spiral grooves or threads. They are sold at hardware stores, put up in papers. What are called *wood screws* are made of iron, or other metal, but used for holding manufactures of wood.

Scribing iron, an iron-pointed instrument for marking casks.

Scrip, certificates for partially paid-up stock in an incorporated or joint-stock company.

Scrivellocs, the commercial name for tusks of the elephant weighing under 20 lbs.

Scrivener, a copyist; a term in common use in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, for one who copies deeds or legal papers; in New York the term is not in use. In former years, in London, the term was applied to money-brokers.

Scropolo, a weight at Florence, of $6\frac{1}{16}$ grains; an apothecaries' weight at Rome, of very nearly 18 grains.

Scrows, small clippings or curriers' cuttings from skins, used by glue and size makers.

Scruple, a weight used by apothecaries, equal to 20 grains.

Scudo, an Italian silver coin and money of account; the mint value of the scudo of Rome in the United States is $1.05.8.

Sculls, short oars, two of which are used by one rower, one on each side of the boat.

Sculptures, carvings of figures in wood, stone, metal, or other material, executed by sculptors. In its most general sense, resemblances of visible forms produced out of solid materials.

Scuppernong, the name of a very fine wine made in North Carolina from the scuppernong grape, a native and very delicious grape of that State.

Scuttle-butt, a cask having a square piece cut out of its bilge, and lashed upon the deck of a ship; its use is to hold fresh water.

Scythes, agricultural instruments for cutting grain, grass, etc.

Scythe stones, whetstones for sharpening scythes.

Seaboard, bordering upon the sea.

Seaboard cities, cities on the shores of the sea, or on the banks of a river or bay near the sea.

Sea-boat, a vessel adapted to sea service; a term applied (with the epithet *good* or *bad*), to a vessel, as respects her qualities in bad weather.

Sea-cabbage, an article of food in Japan called *kambou;* sea-kale, or kind of cabbage.

Sea-calf, a common name for the seal.

Sea-captain, the commander or captain of an ocean vessel.

Sea-cows' hide, the English trade name for the hides or skins of the hippopotamus, brought from the west coast of Africa.

Sea-grass, sea-weed, some kinds of which afford a valuable fibre which is used for wrapping goods.

Sea-horse hides, a name sometimes given to the hides of the river-horse or hippopotamus.

Sea green, a color resembling the emerald green of the sea.

Sea-holly, a plant found on the shores of the Mediterranean, the roots of which, in a candied form, are kept in the shops and sold as a drug.

Sea Island cotton, a kind of cotton raised on the sea-coasts and islands of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and celebrated for the fineness and length of its fibre. See COTTON.

Sea-letter, a certificate of national character which a neutral merchant-ship is bound to carry, specifying the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place from whence it comes, and its destination.

Sealed tea, a coarse China tea, so called from being sold in sealed packages of about 3 lbs. each. It is sometimes so firmly compacted together that it requires a hammer and chisel to break it up. The leaves are old and tough, and in order to make the tea cohere, some kind of a fatty substance is mixed in with it. It is imported from China into Kiachta, and used by the Siberians.

Sealers, the name given to officers in the New England States who test and stamp or seal weights and measures, and who inspect and stamp or seal leather.

Sealing-wax, a wax used for sealing letters and instruments of writing, and for hermetically sealing bottles which contain liquids, etc. The principal ingredients in the composition are shell lac and Venetian turpentine, colored with some pigment.

Seal oil, oil obtained from different kinds of seals, a genus of marine carnivorous quadrupeds, of which there are several varieties, mostly taken in the seas round Spitzbergen, and on the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, where they are found in great numbers. A full-grown seal will yield from 6 to 10 gals. of oil. The seal fisheries of Newfoundland employ some 400 vessels. The seals are generally taken on the ice. It is said that it is a good day's work for the crew of a well-arranged ship to kill 500 old seals and 2,000 young ones. Only the skins and blubber are taken. The Newfoundland seal fishermen some years take half a million or more, and the aggregate number taken each year is almost incredible. A Scotch steamer in the year 1868 caught 22,500 during a short season.

Seal-skin, the name given to the soft fur skins of the fur-seal when dressed with the fur on.

Seal-skins. This phrase in commerce is understood to refer to the skins of the common seal, *phoca vitulina.* The skins, after being separated from the fat of the animal, are dry-salted in bulk for about a month, and are then ready for market. When tanned they are employed in the making of shoes; when dressed with the hair on, for the covering of trunks.

Seam, a weight in England, for glass, of 120 lbs.; of timber, 336 lbs.; a measure for barley of 8 bushels.

Seamen, sailors, persons engaged in navigating ships or vessels upon the high seas; men capable of adjusting the sails of a vessel at sea, and of performing and executing all necessary orders of the commander of a vessel on the ocean. An *able seaman* is one who can perform all the duties; an *ordinary seaman* is one less competent; and a *landsman*, or ordinary seaman of the second class, is one fresh from shore and without experience or skill. The term seaman is also applied to the officers of a vessel, as "the captain is a good *seaman.*" Collectors of the customs are required to keep a book in which to enter, at his request, the name of any seaman, being a citizen of the United States, who shall produce proof of his citizenship duly authenticated, and grant him a certificate in the following form, preserving on file the proof of citizenship so produced, and once every three months transmitting to the Secretary of State a list of American seamen so registered by them respectively:

> "I, *Moses H. Grinnell*, Collector of the District of New York, do hereby certify that *James Watson*, an American seaman, *aged thirty-eight years, or thereabouts, of the height of* 5 *feet* 10½ *inches, with light hair and blue eyes*, has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in the act entitled "An Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen;" and pursuant to said Act, I do hereby certify that the said *James Watson* is a citizen of the United States of America. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this 12th day of January, 1871."

Sea-otter fur, a valuable fur of an animal of the genus *lutrine carnivora.*

Sea-otter kohl, the name given by the Russians to a valuable sea-weed, the *fucus lutheanus*, used extensively for fishing-lines in the Aleutian Islands.

Seaport, a harbor on or near the ocean; a port on the sea-shore, or on a bay or river contiguous to the sea, and accessible to sea-going vessels.

Seaport city, a city situate contiguous to, or communicating with the sea by a river or bay, and accessible by sea-going vessels.

Sea salt, salt (chloride of sodium) obtained by evaporation of sea-water.

Sea-shore, the land on the border of the sea between high and low water mark.

Seaside balsam, a balsamic juice which exudes from the wounded branches of a species of *elutheria*, growing in the Bahamas.

Sea-stores, the necessary stores for a vessel during a voyage, including only such provisions, groceries, liquors, cigars, and other articles, as in quality and amount would be consistent with the kind of vessel, the passengers, the crew, and the voyage, and truly intended for the use exclusively of said vessel, and not intended for sale, transportation, or private use.

Sea-weed, sea-weed of various kinds, and for a great variety of uses, enters into the commerce of different countries. In the populous islands of Japan, the natives derive part of their sustenance from various kinds; the Ceylon sea-weed is an article of large trade, and is used for making into jellies; the Chinese make isinglass from it, and hundreds of tons are imported into China from Japan and the Soo-loo Islands; in Ireland and Scotland a kind of sea-weed is used for food; various kinds are used in medicine and pharmacy, in the manufacture of kelp, for a size, for clarifying beer, and in scores of other ways this product is utilized. As a manure, all along our sea-coast it is held in deservedly high estimation.

Seaworthy, a ship or vessel in all respects fit for sea and for the intended voyage—that is, that she shall be tight, stanch, and strong, properly manned, and provided with all necessary stores.

Sea-wrack, the sea-weed thrown up by the tide and collected for manure. It belongs to the owner of the land adjoining the sea-shore.

Seak, a preparation of soap used by cloth finishers.

Seaming lace, a lace used by coach-makers to cover seams.

Searcher, an instrument resembling an auger, used to draw butter from the cask or firkin, in order to ascertain its quality.

Seasoned lumber, planks, boards, or other lumber rendered dry and hard by being penetrated with other substances, or divested of their natural juices or sap, either by artificial heat or by long exposure to the sun and air.

Seating, leather, horse-hair fabric, or other material for covering the cushions of chairs, sofas, etc.

Second-hand, articles that have been used. The principal articles in common trade, sold under this name, are furniture and clothes.

Second mate, an officer on board a merchant ship, ranking next to the first officer.

Second quality, merchandise of less commercial value than the best kind of the same article.

Seconds, a quality designation for cigars,—those made from the same lot of tobacco before being packed in boxes, are sorted and separated, according to their external appearance, into firsts, *seconds*, and thirds, the seconds being less valuable in trade than firsts, and more valuable than the thirds.

Secretary of the Treasury. The Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of September, 1789, passed an Act to establish a "Department of the Treasury," of which department the "Secretary of the Treasury" was to "be deemed the head." His duties, as defined by this Act, were to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to superintend the collection of the revenue, * * * * * * * * * * and generally to perform all such services relative to the Finances as Congress might direct. The general powers conferred by this Act were subsequently, and from time to time enlarged, and more particularly defined; the substance of which are comprised in the general fact that he is constituted the high financial officer of the government; and, with large discretionary, and almost plenary powers, the chief executive functionary of all laws relating to the commerce of the country. From the formation of the government to the present time the office has only been filled by men of eminent worth and distinguished ability.

Seed grain, wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, or other cereal, clean, and carefully selected for seed, for which a higher price is usually obtained than for ordinary merchantable grain.

Seed-lac, fragments broken from the twigs of stick lac, from which the coloring matter has been partially removed or exhausted by water.

Seeds, the seeds which enter most largely into commerce are those from which oils are expressed, as flax, rape, sesamum, etc.; many other kinds are in demand for the essential oils obtained from them; some kinds, as clover seed, timothy seed, etc., for agricultural purposes; and others are used in pharmacy.

Segars, a common way of spelling cigars.

Seidlitz powders, a kind of powders sold at drug stores, contained in a tin box, put up in two different colored papers, one containing a preparation of soda and the other of tartaric acid, and the two powders when dissolved and mixed, effervesce and appear somewhat similar to the mineral water of Seidlitz, a village of Bohemia.

Seized goods, merchandise taken by government revenue officials in cases where a fraud has been perpetrated in the importation, as in the case of smuggled goods, or under-valuation, also for violations of the internal revenue laws.

Sell, to transfer to another for an equivalent in money. The word has various uses colloquially, among merchants, as to *sell* at very low prices, to under*sell* his neighbors, to *sell* at a loss, to *sell* only for cash, corn *sells* very high, etc.

Seller, a vender; one who disposes of a thing in consideration of money. He is bound to deliver the thing sold at the time and place appointed, and to take care of it until delivery, and he has a right to stop the thing in transitu when the buyer has failed, and the price has not been paid.

Seller's option, a sale which gives to the seller the option of delivering the article sold at any time within the period agreed upon, the buyer paying interest up to delivery. The term is mostly confined to sales of stocks, but is not uncommon in speculative transactions among grain dealers.

Selling out, disposing of the stock on hand without making new purchases to keep up the supply or assortment. The phrase usually implies an intention to close up and abandon the business.

Selters or Seltzer water, a mineral water from Seltzer, about 10 miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is imported to a considerable extent, usually in stone quart bottles, and is artificially manufactured in our principal cities.

Selvedge, the edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent ravelling; a piece of very flexible rope composed of yarns not twisted together, but laid parallel, and confined externally by marline.

Semencine, a medicinal drug obtained from some species of artemisia, imported from the Levant and from Barbary.

Semolino, the commercial name for a granular preparation of wheat extensively prepared in Italy. The wheat, instead of being ground, is rounded by attrition.

Semolo, an Italian name for bran. This term is frequently, though of course erroneously, used by grocers and others for semolino.

Semoule, the large, hard grains of wheat flour retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has been passed through its meshes. The fine white Parisian bread called *gruau* is made from semoule.

Sendal, a name given to a thin kind of silk.

Seneca oil, a name for petroleum, so named after the Seneca Indians, who discovered the oil in Pennsylvania, the sale of which for nearly a century after its discovery was confined to drug stores and apothecary shops.

Senegal gum, a variety of gum arabic obtained from Senegal, on the coast of West Africa; imported into the United States chiefly from Bordeaux.

Seneka root, a drug frequently called seneka snake root. It grows wild in the Southern and Eastern States, and is sent to market in bales of from 50 to 400 lbs.

Senna, the leaflets of several species of *cassia*, a valuable drug. Four kinds are known in commerce—the Alexandria, the Tripoli, the India, and the Mecca; to which may be added the American senna, also a species of cassia, which is known as *wild senna.* It grows in all parts of the United States, and resembles the imported drug in its essential properties. The importation of the foreign kind is prohibited unless it be of sufficient purity to afford 28 per cent. of soluble matter.

Sennit, a name for rope yarns; plaited straw or palm leaves of which grass hats are made.

Sepeck, a current zinc coin of Cochin China, about the size of one of our nickel cents. They are pierced with a square hole in the centre, by which they are strung together. Sixty sepecks are of the value of about 5 cents.

Sepia, a lemon color or pigment obtained from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the sepia or cuttle-fish; also the name given to a species of drawing produced or colored with sepia or India ink.

Sepoy, a messenger or runner in Bombay.

Septaria, a kind of stone found in the neighborhood of Weymouth, in England, which, from its resemblance to the shell of a tortoise, is called turtle-stone. The stones are cut and polished, and made into table tops. Septaria is also burned and ground, and affords one of the best kinds of Roman cement.

September, the ninth month of the year, abbreviated in commercial correspondence Sept.

Sequin, an Italian gold coin worth $2.30; Turkish money worth about $1.82.

Serafina, a name for a sort of swan-skin used for waistcoats.

Serge, a woven fabric, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woollen; also a twilled silk fabric.

Sergette, a thin kind of serge.

Seroon, a package of goods done up with a hide covering; a ceroon. The word is also sometimes used to express a quantity or weight, but in this use has no definite signification; a seroon of raisins at Malaga is understood to mean $88\frac{9}{10}$ lbs.

Serpentary root, a name for Virginia snake-root, a drug collected in western Pennsylvania, and in the Western States. It usually reaches the market in bales of about 100 lbs.

Serpentine, a soft but beautiful ornamental stone which takes a good polish, and is used for vases, columns, and other ornamental articles.

Sesame, the *sesamum orientale*, a plant cultivated in the East Indies for the oil expressed from its seeds. The seeds are also known in commerce as gingelle, teel, til, sesamum, and oil seeds. Madras is the chief market, whence more than 3 million lbs. are annually exported.

Sesame, or **sesamum oil,** the oil expressed from the seeds of the sesamum orientale and *sesamum indicum;* the latter variety of seed is obtained from a plant cultivated in the Southern States and known as the bene plant. The former kind is frequently imported, and comes in barrels.

Set, a number of things which, as a set of chairs, may all be of the same kind—or a number of things which may be different, but all of which are required at the same time when used, as a *set* of chessmen, a set of china.

Set-off, one demand placed against another.

Settlement, the arranging or closing mercantile transactions.

Sévres ware, fine pottery or porcelain ware made at the French national manufactory of Sèvres. The biscuit of the porcelain is composed of a kaolin clay and of decomposed felspar rock, both of which materials are obtained near Limoges. The careful preparation of the materials results in a mass of dough or paste which is less plastic than English stone-ware paste, and is much more difficult to fashion into the various articles, and hence one cause of the higher price of the porcelain. A good workman at Sèvres is only able to make from 15 to 20 plates in a day, whereas an English potter, with two boys, will make from 1,000 to 1,200 plates of stone-ware in the same time. The prices obtained for this ware are almost fabulous, but the government controlling the entire product, there are no fixed prices either to the trade or for the consumer.

Sewing cotton, threads made from cotton yarn and spooled. The spools are supposed to contain 100, 200, or 500 yards, and are numbered from the coarsest to the finest. The threads are made single in 3 cord, and in 4 and 6 cord cabled, the latter of which are the best qualities. When the thread is sold in hanks or skeins, it is numbered from the yarn from which it is made, say from 21 yarn, up to 200 yarn. The principal manufactures of sewing cotton are at Paisley, in Scotland, and at Newark, N. J.

Sewing silk, doubled silk threads, or compound threads of silk specially prepared to use for sewing with the needle. For the convenience of consumers it is put up in small skeins or on small spools. It is one of the branches of silk manufacture which has been successfully carried on in this country for many years; the American sewing silks equalling in quality those of any other country.

Shad, a highly esteemed fish caught in the bays and in the large rivers of the Atlantic States, and though valuable as a salt fish, is not generally quoted as among the fish of commerce.

Shaddock, a West Indian fruit with a thick rind, and resembling a very large orange—the *citrus decumana.* It is sold in some places as the "forbidden fruit." It derives its name from the per-

son who carried it from the East to the West Indies.

Shades, the glass covers for inclosing ornaments; the glass globes for gas-lights or lamps.

Shag, the commercial name for a kind of prepared tobacco; a term for the nap or pile of cloth.

Shagreen, leather prepared from the skins of horses, asses, mules, camels, and sharks, with the grain or hair side covered over with small, rough, round specks or granulations, produced by imbedding in it while soft the seeds of a species of *chenapodium*, or the goose-foot. It derives its name from having been originally prepared from the skin of the *shagree*, a species of the whale. It is extensively manufactured at Astrakhan, in Russia, and is much used for scabbards.

Shakdo, an alloy of copper and gold, the latter varying from 1 to 10 per cent. The articles made from this metal, chiefly sword-scabbards, buckles, ornaments, etc., have a very beautiful bluish-black surface.

Shakers' herbs, dried culinary and medicinal herbs and plants, gathered and prepared for market by the communities of Shakers in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Shalli, a twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Shalloon, a worsted stuff manufactured at Halifax, in England, for the Turkish market.

Shallop, a kind of two-mast schooner-rigged sailing vessel.

Shallot, a species of onion, with the flavor of, but less pungent than garlic, used for seasoning food.

Shammy, or **Shamoy,** the tanned or tawed skin of the chamois goat; any light-colored, soft, pliable leather. See Chamois.

Shanghai oil, an oil obtained in China from a species of *brassica*.

Shanghai, a city and port of China, situate on the Woosung river, about 40 miles by water from the sea. It is the most northerly of the five Chinese ports which were opened to the trade of foreigners by the treaty of 1842, and it is also the most important. The river, which may be navigated by ships of 450 or 500 tons for a considerable distance above the town, crosses the Grand Canal, so that Shanghai is an entrepôt for all the vast and fertile countries traversed by the canal and by the great rivers, including the Yang-tse-Kiang and the Hoang-Ho, with which it is connected. Hence the present importance of the emporium, and hence, also, the indefinite extension to which its foreign trade may probably attain. Its inland and coasting trades are both very extensive. It is said to be annually visited by from 5,000 to 6,000 canal and river boats, some from very great distances, and by 1,500 or 1,600 coasting junks. The province of Kiang-su, in which Shanghai is situated, produces great quantities of silk; and besides supplying most part of the northern provinces of the empire, the shipments of silk to foreign parts are much greater from this than from any other port. It is also well situated for the trade in black and green teas, and in their export, as well as in that of silk it has gone far ahead of Canton and the other emporiums. Among the other exports are oil and oil-cake, cotton, drugs, porcelain, copper, and copper-ware, nankeens, gold thread, alum, fans, hams, dried fish, etc. Of the imports, opium is by far the greatest.—*McCulloch.* The annual exports of tea from Shanghai to England average nearly 60,000,000 of lbs.; to the United States, something under 20,000,000 of lbs. The exports of silk, chiefly to France and England, are between 30,000 and 40,000 bales. The imports of opium, chiefly from the British East Indies, are about 40,000 chests, of the value of about $35,000,000.

Shareholder, one who owns shares in an incorporated bank, insurance, railway, or other joint-stock company.

Shares, the parts or divisions of the capital stock of a joint-stock company.

Shark liver oil, the oil obtained from the common shark, and classed among the fish oils.

Sharks' fins, the dried fins of the *squalus maximus* or shark; they are largely sent to China, where they are esteemed as an article of food. These fins are sought for from the Indian Ocean to the Sandwich Islands, but the chief supply is from Bombay and the Persian Gulf. About 500 fins are contained in a picul, and the price varies from $6 to $60 per picul, according to the quality and the supplies. They are as regularly quoted in the Canton price currents as tea or opium.

Sharks' skins, the skins of several species of sharks. They are dressed and made into a kind of leather, and sold under the name of shagreen; those of some species are used for polishing purposes.

Sharp, close and exact in dealing.

This word, when applied to mercantile transactions, usually carries with it the idea of trickery, or shrewdness beyond the limits of fair dealing.

Sharps, another name used by millers for middlings; a term applied to sewing needles in contradistinction to blunts.

Shave, to discount a note at an exorbitant rate of interest.

Shaver, one who buys commercial paper at rates beyond the legal interest.

Shawl borders, fancy woollen borders made for the best kind of shawls, and imported separately from the shawls.

Shawls, loose coverings for the neck and shoulders, worn mostly by women. They are made of different kinds of materials and of a great variety of patterns and sizes, and vary in price from $1 or $2 up to $1,000, $2,000, or $3,000. Camel's hair shawls, and cashmere shawls from India, made from the fine, silky wool of the Thibet goat, are the most valuable. Shawls similar in design and appearance are made in France (broché shawls) and at Paisley, in Scotland. The varieties of shawls produced are grouped as follows: Woven shawls of India, or of Indian style made in Europe; barége shawls, made of wool; lama shawls, made of lama wool; silk lace shawls; crape shawls, made of silk, in imitation of Chinese fabrics; grenadine shawls, made of silk of peculiar twist similar to sewing silk; chenille shawls, a novel application of silk combined with cotton; woven shawls of wool or cotton, the latter plain or printed; tartan plaids, made exclusively of wool, colored in the yarn before weaving. The American woollen shawls, such as the Bay State and Waterloo shawls, are also all wool and colored in the yarn. The French imitations of the cashmere shawls are more perfect and costly than those of Paisley. A Scotch shawl of the highest quality will employ a skilful weaver a month or more to make it, and then the weaving represents more than half the selling price of the shawl. England is said to import from 10,000 to 15,000 real cashmere shawls annually of an average value of $100 each. The importations into the United States are probably less than half that number.

Shea butter, a dirty white or reddish fat, the product of a tree growing in Africa, and known in trade, also, as galam butter and vegetable tallow. It is used by soap-makers, and is said to be quite as valuable material for that purpose as palm oil, and has the advantage of not requiring to be bleached. The tree which produces it, the *bassia parkii*, is a scrubby growing tree indigenous to the interior of the west coast of Africa. The amount shipped from the coast probably does not exceed 50 or 60 tons per annum.

Shear steel, a kind of steel prepared specially for being manufactured into scythes, shears, or other cutting instruments.

Sheathing, the material used for covering a ship's bottom, as copper or yellow metal. The most approved material is said to be a mixture of copper and zinc in the proportion of about 60 per cent. of copper to 40 per cent. of zinc, in sheets of 14x48 inches, weighing from 14 to 34 oz. per square foot.

Sheathing paper, a heavy paper saturated with tar, used as a lining for the metal sheathing.

Sheep, a domestic animal of different species or varieties, largely bred for their wool, for pelts, and for their flesh. More than 1,000,000 are sold annually in New York for the last-named purpose.

Sheep pelts, the skins of sheep, fresh or salted.

Sheep-skin, the trade name for the leather prepared from sheep-skins for the use of book-binders. A book bound with sheep-skin leather is said to be bound in *sheep*.

Sheep-skins, the skins of sheep with the wool on; also, untanned skins of sheep in any form, either in brine or otherwise. It was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, 13 *Howard*, that "sheep-skins with the wool on them" were not embraced in the section of the tariff act which provided for "skins of all kinds, not otherwise provided for," but that they were subject to a "duty as unenumerated articles."

Sheer, very thin, clear or transparent cotton or linen fabrics.

Sheet, a thin plate or expanded surface of any kind, as a sheet of copper, of tin, of paper, etc.

Sheet anchor, the main anchor of a ship.

Sheet brass, brass plates from 4 in. to 24 in. in width, and from 12 to 48 in. in length, and of varying thickness.

Sheet glass, a plate of glass run or cast in a solid frame. This is rather a manufacturers' than a commercial term. The same kind of glass is also called cylinder, broad, spread, and German. The last name is derived from this kind of glass being first made in Germany.

Sheeting, heavy linen, cotton, or hempen cloth for bed sheets, varying from 1 to 3 yards in width, and either bleached or unbleached.

Sheet iron, a name given in common to iron formed into sheets, or very thin plates, of a variety of sorts. Sheet irons are generally produced by passing bars or slabs between polished rollers, under pressure, and with reheating as may be necessary, until brought to the thinness required. The usual size of the sheets is from 22 to 72 in. sq.; tagger iron, a variety 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 20 in., and of different thicknesses. For the best sheet iron, gray pig of the first quality and free from sulphur is requisite. The Russian is the finest description of sheet iron produced, and that which best resists oxidation and the action of the atmosphere. It has a smooth, black, and glossy surface, and is very tenacious. The mode of manufacture, though probably no secret, is only known to the Russians. It is said that the iron is throughout smelted and worked with charcoal, and that after the rolling of the plates they are piled in packets with charcoal dust between, and so hammered, after which the plates are assorted. This iron is made in the Ural mountains, and is sent down the river for hundreds of miles on rafts and boats to St. Petersburg. *Belgian sheets* are a peculiarly made sort, with a fine, smooth, bluish-black surface, apparently due to a firmly adhering coat of oxide, and which must have been produced before the final rolling. *Canada plates* are Welsh or other sheet irons, cut like tin plates to small sizes, and boxed, for the making of stovepipe.

An Englishman by the name of Barry, who was employed in Russia in iron works, gives the following description of the method of manufacturing the sheet iron of Russia: "The refined iron is hammered under the tilt-hammer into narrow slabs, calculated to produce a sheet of finished iron, 53 in. by 28 in., weighing when finished from 8 to 12 pounds. These are put into the reheating furnaces, heated to a red heat, and rolled down in three operations to something like a sheet, the rolls being screwed tighter as the surface gets thinner. A number of these sheets being again heated to a red heat, have charcoal, pounded to as impalpable a powder as possible, shaken between them through the bottom of a linen bag. The pile, then receiving a covering and a bottom in the shape of a sheet of thicker iron, is placed under a heavy hammer; the bundle, grasped with tongs by two men, is poked forward and backward by the gang, so that every part may be well hammered. So soon as the redness goes off they are finished so far as this part of the operation goes. So far they have received some of the glance, or necessary polish. They are again heated, and treated differently in this respect: that instead of having the powdered charcoal strewn between them, each two red-hot sheets have a cold finished sheet put between them; they are then again hammered, and after this process are finished, as far as thickness and glance goes. Thrown down separately to cool, they are taken to the shears, placed on a frame of regulation size, and trimmed. Each sheet is then weighed, and after being thus assorted in weights, they are finally assorted in firsts, seconds, and thirds, according to their glance and freedom from flaws and spots. A first-class sheet must be like a mirror, without a spot upon it. One hundred poods of *balvanky* make seventy poods of finished sheets, but this allowance for waste is far too large, and might easily be reduced. Four heats are required to finish."

Sheet lead, lead manufactured in sheets 6 and 12 feet square to 18 feet, according to thickness. The numbers by which it is generally designated, from 5 to 9, indicate the number of pounds in a square foot.

Sheet rubber, vulcanized india rubber in rolls of various widths and lengths, usually about two feet wide.

Sheet zinc, zinc rolled into plates or sheets of the following sizes: 16×32 in., 20×40, 24×48, 30×60, 36×72, and perhaps other sizes.

Sheffield ware, fine cutlery, and plated and other metal articles of which Sheffield in England is the chief seat of manufacture.

Shells, the shells of the tortoise and mother-of-pearl are in demand for manufacturing purposes; and various kinds of marine shells for ornaments and for ornamental work; and some, also, as cowrie shells, are used in some parts of Africa and India as money.

Shellac, crude lac resin, or seed lac melted and formed into thin cakes or plates. It is prepared by melting the stick lac or seed lac, previously deprived of its soluble coloring matter, straining it, and pouring it upon a flat, smooth surface to

harden. It is much used by hatters as a varnish.

Shell combs, hair or toilet combs made of tortoise shell.

Shell flowers, ornaments made of small colored shells.

Shell lime, lime burned from oyster shells.

Shell work, ornamental articles made of shells—in the arts more particularly applicable to articles made from the shells of the tortoise. It includes full sets of jewelry, brooches, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, necklaces, chains, watch-guards, fans, etc. The manufactures of shell work in Providence and New York are said to excel those of the Italian cities.

Sherbet, a decoction of barley meal and sugar, perfumed with roses, orange flowers, or violets; a beverage or liquor made with honey or other ingredients, or from fruit syrups.

Sherry, a common term for sherry wine.

Sherry wine, the commercial name for the white wine produced in the vicinity of Xeres in Spain, Cadiz being the seat of the great wine-cellars, and the city from whence it is exported to Europe and America. This wine is usually of a deep amber color, and the best grades of a dry aromatic flavor and fragrancy, with very little acidity. It is imported in casks of various capacities, ranging from 40 to 160 gallons, and sold at Cadiz at prices varying from 40 cents to $3 per gallon.

Shik-tsong, a Chinese weight of 160 lbs.

Shilling, a silver coin and money of account of Great Britain, of the value of $\frac{1}{20}$ of a pound sterling, or 24$\frac{1}{3}$ cents. In current transactions other than exchange or custom-house dues, it passes in the United States for 24 cents, for 10 silver groschens in Prussia, for 35 kreutzers in Frankfort, for 58 cents in Holland, and 1$\frac{1}{5}$ francs in France. The Canadian shilling only passes for 20 cents. The use of the term shilling, as any part of an American dollar, or other American coin, or currency, is an absurd vulgarism, and should be discountenanced by all merchants.

Shingles, split or sawed oblong thin pieces of wood used for roofing purposes, classed with building materials. They are made chiefly of pine, though chestnut is often used, but those of cedar command a higher price. They are usually made from 16 to 30 inches long, and 4 to 6 or 8 inches broad, and at one end from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and at the other end reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. They are put up in packages of 1,000 each, and bound together by pieces of keyed timber.

Shin, to run round among business acquaintances to borrow money to meet the maturing obligations of the day.

Shinning, borrowing or trying to borrow money to pay what was borrowed the day before, or to meet other obligations due on the same day or day following.

Shin-plasters, a name or cant term for irredeemable or depreciated bank notes, —or for paper money issued by individuals without legal authority; more particularly applied to bills of a less denomination than one dollar.

Ship, in its most enlarged sense, a vessel employed in ocean navigation—a shipwreck, or ship's husband, or ship's papers applying equally to brigs, schooners, sloops, etc. In a more restricted sense a ship is a square-rigged, three-masted sea vessel, with a bowsprit, topmast, and top-gallant mast.

Ship-biscuit, a hard, dry kind of wheaten biscuit or cracker for use on shipboard; also called ship-bread.

Ship-board, on board a sea vessel.

Ship-broker, one who transacts business between the owners of vessels, and merchants who charter vessels.

Ship canal, a canal large enough for the passage of ordinary sized merchant ships.

Ship captain, the master or commander of a sea-going vessel.

Ship chandler, a dealer in ship's stores, cordage, canvas, and other furniture for ships, steamboats, or other vessels.

Ship letter, a letter transmitted by a private sailing vessel or steamer other than the authorized mail steamer.

Ship load, the cargo, or the capacity of a ship.

Ship owner, one who owns a ship or ships, or who owns shares or interests in ships.

Shipped, goods actually delivered to be forwarded to their destination by vessel, or by railroad, or by canal-boat, or by any other method through the medium of common carriers.

Shipper, one who consigns or forwards goods; one who puts goods on board of a vessel to be carried to another place; the party to whom the captain or transportation agent receipts for the merchandise.

Shipping, a term used to express the

collection or aggregate number of vessels of all kinds—as the *shipping* in port, meaning all the vessels in the port at the time.

Shipping articles, an agreement in writing between the master of a vessel and every seaman on board, declaring the voyage or voyages, term of time for which each seaman shall be shipped, and the wages.

Shipping clerk, the person in a store who attends to the shipping of goods, filling out the bills of lading, shipping receipts, etc.

Shipping receipts, receipts given by transportation agents for the goods delivered to be forwarded.

Ship-rigged, square-rigged, as a ship with spreading yards.

Ship's crew, the seamen or sailors employed on a vessel at sea.

Ship's husband, an agent appointed by the owner or owners of a vessel to attend to the management, equipment, and other concerns of the ship, and to direct all proper repairs and outfits; to hire the officers and crew, to contract for freight or charter, and to do all other acts necessary to prepare and despatch her for a voyage; and, usually, to act as the general agent of the owners in relation to the ship in her home port.

Ship's knees, heavy crotched or bent timbers used in ship-building. "Ship knees from two sides of which the surplus wood had been removed by Daniel's Planer," were held to be dutiable as partially manufactured articles, non-enumerated, under the reciprocity act with Canada, which provided for the free entry of wood or timber where the saw only had been used in its preparation. *Decision Sept.* 22, 1868.

Ship's papers, certain documents required by the laws of the nation to which the ship belongs, and others required on board of neutral vessels as evidence of their neutrality. These are the passports, sea-letter, muster-roll, charter-party, bill of lading, manifest, log-book, bill of health, register, and papers containing proof of property. The want of any of these papers renders the character of the vessel suspicious.

Ship-stores. In its general use this word applies only to the table supplies of food, and drink, and utensils, which are taken on board a vessel for the use of its officers, passengers, and seamen. The authority for this restricted use may be in the various acts of Congress, which speak of the "crew, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, *or stores.* In England it seems to embrace rigging, extra spars, etc. See Sea-stores.

Ship timber, white oak, live-oak, yellow and white pine, hackmatack, cedar, locust, etc., in various lengths and sizes, suitable for the construction of vessels. The live-oak is found in Florida, the other timber in the Northern States. In Liverpool, under the head of ship timber, in addition to most of the above, are included teak and green-heart, and some others.

Shipwreck, the loss or stranding of a vessel at sea, or on the coast.

Shirt buttons, perforated buttons with 2, 3, or 4 holes, made of bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and porcelain, and the sizes designated by *lines*, as of 12, 14, or 16 lines size. The porcelain buttons may be of various colors, and are sold as agate buttons, the larger sizes being used for dresses, coats, etc. They are principally made at Brienne, in France, and Freiberg, in Germany.

Shirtings, yard-wide linen or cotton fabrics, adapted to and more especially used for making into shirts.

Shirts, men's under-garments, made up from piece-linen or muslin, or knit or woven in frames from woollen, or worsted, or cotton yarns, or from spun silk.

Shoddy, the waste raw material of a woollen factory, pieces of woollen or worsted cloth, tailors' clippings, old stockings, and old woollen rags of every kind, torn up by machinery, fibre by fibre, and transformed into wool, and respun into yarn, with the addition of a small portion of new wool. It is made into pilot-cloths, druggets, coarse carpeting, and various other kinds of thick, heavy cloths. The following extract, from a report on the Paris Universal Exposition, gives an interesting account of this product, and seems also to establish an important fact connected with Commerce and Quarantine.

"Under the name of shoddy, an enormous weight of material is used, which, until recently, was waste. Shoddy was first introduced into use about the year 1813, at Batley, near Dewesbury. It is the produce of soft woollen rags, such as old or worn-out carpets, flannels, Guernseys, old stockings, and similar fabrics. These woollen rags are collected, packed in bales, and are imported from Russia, Egypt, Turkey, the entire area of Europe, India, China, and, in fact, from all parts of the world where woollen garments are worn, and rags

produced and can be collected. They come to Yorkshire from districts where plague, fever, small-pox, and loathsome skin-diseases extensively prevail. The bales are opened and the rags are sorted by human fingers before being placed in machines, which break up, tear, separate, and cleanse the fibre for manufacturing uses. According to the evidence we obtained, no disease has ever broken out among the persons who so manipulate these old woollen rags, although in many of the countries in which they are collected they are believed to be peculiarly plague-bearing materials. The lapse of time in collecting, storing, and transmitting these rags, as also the possible destruction of any special poisons by friction or otherwise, must be taken into account. The whole of the facts deserve, however, the serious attention of those persons who insist that the power of communicating disease is contained in a dangerous manner by woollen goods which have been worn by persons suffering from contagious diseases. The experience obtained by the manipulation of shoddy, for upwards of fifty years, proves that old woollen rags are not in any degree dangerous to the health of those who work among them.

"The shoddy trade, as now carried on in the West Riding, is a remarkable instance of the utilization of waste material. The term "shoddy" was, in the first instance, one of reproach, but this has ceased to be. Shoddy now enters into honorable companionehip in official returns with British and foreign wools, mohair, silk, and cotton, and is used by manufacturers throughout the woollen and worsted districts. By recent returns (1866) the total weight of wool and goats' hair—of home and foreign growth—used, was about three hundred and ten millions of pounds; the total weight of shoddy and extracts for the same period was about seventy-four and one-half millions of pounds, or some thirty-three and three-quarter thousand tons; so that shoddy now forms near one-fifth, by weight, of the woollen and worsted manufacture of the district. The woollen trade of Great Britain could not be carried on to its present extent without shoddy.

"Shoddy is mixed with wool in proportions from one-third to two-thirds shoddy or mungo, and is used in the manufacture of cheap broadcloths, fine cloths for ladies' capes and mantles, pilots, witneys, flushings, friezes, petershams, duffels, houleys, paddings, linings, cloths used for rough and loose great-coats, office-coats and trousers, pea-jackets, and blankets.

"The manufacture of shoddy and mungo need not produce any special pollution. The rags are torn into fibre by machines specially prepared, and the dirt, dust, and fine particles of wool are blown out in such manner that this refuse can be collected and sold for manure. About one-seventh, by weight, of shoddy is so cleaned out as waste in preparing it. The price obtained for it as manure varies from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per ton. Some of the richer sort of waste shoddy is sent into Kent as a dressing for hop-growing."

Shoe and leather trade, under this head, leather of all kinds, including morocco, and boots of all kinds as well as all kinds of shoes, are embraced.

Shoe binding, silk, worsted, or cotton tape, usually half an inch in width, used for binding the upper edge of shoes.

Shoe butts, stout sole leather, suitable for soles of shoes.

Shoe knives, a peculiar sort of knives made expressly for the use of shoemakers.

Shoe pegs, small wooden pegs used for fastening the soles of shoes to the uppers. They are largely manufactured in the Eastern States by machinery, put up in packages of 1,000 each, and packed in casks.

Shoes, leather shoes form a large article of commerce. The most noted place of manufacture is Lynn, in Massachusetts, but they are largely produced, both handmade and by machine work, in various other parts of New England and in New York, Newark, N. J., and in Philadelphia. They are packed in cases containing 60 dozen; or, of children's shoes, 120 dozen pairs. The great shoe mart of this country, perhaps of the world, is Boston, where as many as 40,000,000 of pairs are sometimes shipped in a single year. The decision of the Treasury Department of Oct. 21, 1864, calls shoes "wearing apparel."

Shoe stones, the name for the sharpening or setting stones used by workers in leather for sharpening their cutting tools.

Shoe thread, a strong linen thread yarn, made for the special use of shoemakers. This thread is spun with what spinners call a very long reach, full 22 inches, and without going through water. The only damp imparted to it is from a roller it passes over, which is kept moist with cold water. This thread yarn receives no twisting by machinery; the shoemakers do this for themselves by hand.

Shook, a term in use in some ports on the Baltic, signifying a lot of 60 pieces.

Shooks, the board headings and staves for sugar-boxes, and sugar and molasses hogsheads, prepared and all ready to be put up. They are largely exported from Bangor, Portland, Boston, and New York. Shooks for sugar-boxes are all the parts of a sugar-box ready to be put together, and the boards compactly secured by one or more nails, so as to keep each set separate. For convenience of shipping, wine-casks are put up as shooks and headings, and thus shipped to Spain.

Shop, a common name in England for a retail store; in the United States for a place where articles of one class of goods are sold—as a candy-shop, or where articles are manufactured and sold, as a tin-shop, etc. The term shop is always used in England for places which we invariably call stores.

Shop-keeper, a retail dealer or store-keeper.

Shop-lifters, persons who pick up articles in a store, and conceal them in their garments and carry them away.

Shop-window, the display window of a shop; in the United States more usually called *show*-window of a store.

Short, deficient in ready cash; a term used by merchants when unprovided with the necessary amount to meet their payments of the day; a common and convenient answer, by way of refusal, when applied to for a loan of money; also, a term used by stock-brokers, grain merchants, etc., when they sell stocks or grain without owning them, trusting to their ability to buy in time for the delivery,—they sell *short*.

Short cash, when the cash on hand is less, after deducting the payments, than the amount shown on the cash-book.

Short crop, less than the average annual yield.

Short-heads, in the whaling trade a term for whales under one year old.

Short measure, less number of yards or inches than called for or expressed. By the laws of the State of New York every piece or package of drygoods sold at public auction or otherwise, which on measurement shall be found not to contain as many yards as are marked thereon, the vender shall forfeit to the vendee an amount in value equal to the quantity short by fair measurement *in addition to the deficiency*.

Short price, a technical term with merchants, where the buyer takes goods subject to the payment of the import or export duties.

Short-shipped, articles charged in the bill of items or invoice, and accidentally or otherwise omitted to be packed, or, when packed, omitted to be shipped.

Shorts, in the feed trade a term for coarse flour; bran.

Short ton, a ton of 2,000 lbs., the long ton being 2,240 lbs.

Short weight, a weight less than the amount called for.

Shot, small globules or round masses of lead for fowling-pieces. There are about 15 regular sizes known in trade, varying from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch in diameter. They are put up in strong canvas bags containing 25 lbs. each. The large sizes are known as mould shot, the smaller sizes as drop shot. The common trade designations are *drop* and *buck*.

Shot pepper, the heaviest grains of the Sumatra white pepper.

Shoulders, a term in the leather trade for certain kinds of tanned hides; in the provision trade for a part of the fore-leg of the hog.

Show-case, a glass case in which fine goods are displayed in retail stores.

Show-room, a room for the display of goods or samples.

Show-window, a window in which goods are so placed for display that they may be seen or examined from outside of the building.

Shrinkage, a reduction in the bulk or measurement. An allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the quantity called for by the export bond is allowed for shrinkage and for waste in handling and measuring grain, during the voyage of exportation.—*Decision Treas. Dept., Feb.* 25, 1868.

Shrub, a kind of liquor consisting of acid fruits, sugar, and various substances to give flavor, prepared in rum or brandy.

Shude, husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, used for adulterating linseed cake.

Sicca rupee, the name for an East Indian silver coin, the value of which is something under 50 cents—not circulated since the year 1835; also, a weight in Hindostan, of about 180 troy grains, used for gold and silver.

Side-arms, weapons of war or defence, as swords, pistols, bayonets, or dirks, which may be carried on the side.

Sidings, a term in the lumber trade for boards used for sides of houses.

Sienna, a pigment of a yellowish brown color; when burnt it assumes a reddish brown color, and is then called *burnt sienna*. The best comes from Italy, an inferior article from England.

Siester, a silver coin of Bavaria, of the value of 16 cents.

Sight, the term "in sight" is used in the grain trade for grain in store at St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and other lake cities, or in New York, or in transit from the lake cities to tide-water.

Sight drafts, orders or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight. In the State of New York, and generally elsewhere, such drafts are deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace.

Sign, a board placed over the door or space on the front of the building, on which is painted in large or conspicuous letters the names of the persons occupying the premises; and, usually, also the kind of business conducted in the building.

Signals, a system of symbols addressed to the eye, as flags, colored lights, etc., for communicating intelligence at sea, at distances too great for the human voice.

Signature, the name of the person in his own proper handwriting; or of the firm, made by one authorized to subscribe the firm-name. It is not an unusual practice for one person to sign the name of another to a document or paper, with the consent of the latter; but such practice is altogether wrong. The *Secretary of the Treasury*, in a letter to the Collector at Augusta, Maine, directs that "Collectors must not allow any other parties to sign their names in their official transactions. If it is necessary for a deputy to sign for a collector, it should be with his proper signature as deputy, for the collector." This order is only in accordance with the general principle which should govern in all cases.

Silesias, twilled or tweeled cotton fabrics, imported in all colors and used for the lining or trimming of all kinds of clothing; also made in many of the cotton-mills of the New England States for the same purpose, usually 36 and 39 inches wide, and wound in rolls instead of being folded.

Silk, the fine glossy thread or filament produced by various species of caterpillars known and called silk-worms. The threads, as spun by the worm and wound up in its cocoon, are all double or twins, in consequence of the double orifice in the nose of the insect through which they are projected. These two threads are glued together by a kind of varnish which envelops them, constituting nearly 25 per cent. of their weight. Each filament is about $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch in fine silk, and the pair of course $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in thickness. Several of these filaments, when slightly twisted and agglutinated to form one thread, are called singles. Silk is the strongest of all textile fibres, a thread of it of a certain diameter being nearly three times stronger than a thread of flax. Some varieties of raw silk are white, but the general color in the native state is a golden yellow. Raw silk is produced by the operation of winding off, at the same time, several of the balls or cocoons on a common reel, thereby forming *one* smooth, even thread. Organzine, shute or tram, and floss, are terms applied to raw silk advanced beyond singles. *Organzine* contains from 3 to 30 twin filaments, and possesses a double twist, the component filaments being first twisted in one direction, and the compound thread in the opposite. Organzine or thrown silk serves for the warp of the best silk stuffs. *Tram* is made usually from inferior silk, and is very slightly twisted. The quantity of raw silk depends very much upon the care and skill observed in winding it from the cocoon. *Floss* consists of the shorter broken silk, which is carded and spun like cotton. The quality of raw silk is determined by winding off 400 ells of it, equal to 475 metres, round a drum one ell in circumference, and then weighing that length. The weight is expressed in grains, 24 of which constitute one denier; 24 deniers constitute one ounce, and 16 ounces make one pound. This is the Lyons rule for valuing silk. The weight of a thread of raw silk 400 ells long is two grains and a half when five filaments have been reeled and associated together. Raw silk easily absorbs moisture, and its weight may be increased as much as 10 per cent. by this means. The filatures require to be regularly wound upon bobbins, doubled, twisted, and reeled in silk-mills. These processes are called *throwing*. The commercial varieties of silk (unmanufactured) are singles, organzine, tram, twist or yarn of silk, twist or yarn of waste silk; to which also may be added knubs and husks, a name for the offal or waste silk produced in winding off from the cocoon.

It is imported into England and the United States in hanks from Japan, China, France, and Italy.

According to the report on silk made at the Paris Universal Exposition, by E. C. Cowdin, Esq., United States Commissioner, the value of raw silk produced annually in the various countries of the earth, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Chinese Empire	$81,200,000
Japanese Empire	17,000,000
Persia	5,000,000
Asia Minor	5,200,000
Syria	1,800,000
Turkistan (in China)	400,000
Turkistan (Independent) in Asia	1,400,000
Corean Archipelago	100,000
France	25,600,000
Italy	39,200,000
Turkey in Europe	7,000,000
Spain and Portugal	3,200,000
Pontifical States	1,300,000
Greece, Ionian Islands	840,000
Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Mediterranean Coast	300,000
Basin of the Danube, Austria, Bavaria, Servia, Hungary	1,280,000
India	24,000,000
America	80,000
Total	$214,000,000

The relative commercial values of the raw silk of different countries, as indicated by the London Price Currents, are as follows:—

		s.	d.
Italian Organzine.			
Milan and Bergam	per lb.	49	0
Piedmont		52	0
Milan Tram		44	0
Italian, Raw Novi White		54	0
Fossombrone		50	6
Bologna		48	0
Naples		45	0
Trent		45	0
Lombardy		43	0
Sicilian		45	0
Brutia, Italian Reel		52	0
Persian		16	0
China, Taysaam		20	0
Tsatlee		25	0
Canton Superior		17	0
Yuenfaa		21	0
Bengal Bauleah		15	0
Comercolly		16	0
Cossimbuzar		17	0
Gonatea		16	0
Mibash		30	0

Silk button cloth, a silk fabric made specially for covering buttons.

Silk buttons, buttons made or covered with silk on a wooden mold.

Silk cocoons, the nest of the silk-worm, formed when changing from the worm to the chrysalis, by a viscid secretion, in the form of twin filaments from its nose, and wound round itself. These filaments from the cocoon, when reeled off, and in several advanced stages beyond reeling, form the different kinds of the raw silk of commerce. Cocoons are admitted free of duty into the United States. The silk obtained from a cocoon is from 750 to 1,150 feet long, and about 250 average-sized cocoons weigh a pound.

Silk cotton, a name for the down or silky fibre of certain kinds of plants; also for the cottony substance enveloping the seeds of the silk-cotton-tree of the Indies.

Silk damask, a heavy silk fabric produced by the Jacquard loom and used for upholstery purposes.

Silk grass, a name for the fibres of the *agave viripera.*

Silk hats, hats covered with silk plush instead of fur felt.

Silk illusions, fine lace made of fine silk, used for evening dresses and veils, and also for trimming bonnets and similar purposes.

Silk manufactures, under this generic designation are included a great variety of kinds of goods, which in technical commerce are classified under different names and denominations,—as, silk in the piece, which includes silk fabrics of all colors, plain, figured or striped; silk velvets; satins, crapes, silk shawls and handkerchiefs; silk and satin ribbons; silk plush, hosiery, lace, fringes, trimmings; sewing silk, silk webbing, veils, gauze, net, etc. In India and China they include pongees and pongee handkerchiefs, crape shawls and scarfs, and crape in the piece, damask, corahs, bandanas, etc., in their catalogue of silk manufactures.

Silk-mill, the factory where silk is wound on bobbins, doubled, twisted, and reeled. The building where the fine silk is thrown, and where also waste silk is spun.

Silk plush, a silk fabric, having a long nap on one side, used for dresses, for trimmings, and for hats. See Plush.

Silk ribbons, a narrow strip of woven silk from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 6 inches wide, and even wider; sometimes woven in tartan

plaid, sometimes entirely plain of one color, sometimes jacquarded or embroidered; used in various ways for the ornamentation of the clothing of women and children.

Silk throwing, advancing silk from the filament by winding, reeling, doubling, twisting, etc., into singles, or organzine, or tram, twist, yarn, etc.

Silk twist, a kind of strong double-twisted sewing-silk, used by tailors, saddlers, milliners, and others.

Silk veils, a peculiar fabric of silk, worn by women, which conceals their faces, but at the same time allows them to perceive the objects passing around them.

Silk velvet, a kind of velvet made entirely of silk, the soft pile of which is produced during the process of weaving, by inserting short pieces of thread doubled under the weft, and in such a way as to conceal the interlacings of the warp, and by further peculiar and expensive treatment. The cost of labor for weaving one yard of silk velvet is about five times as much as for a yard of silk.

Silk waste, the knubs or husks of the cocoon produced in winding the filaments, also the refuse of silk in the silk-mills. It is carded and spun in the same manner as cotton.

Silk webbing, an elastic fabric, made of silk and india-rubber, used in the manufacture of shoes. Chief manufacture at Leicester, England, from which place most of what is used in the United States is obtained.

Silk-weed, a species of *asclepias*, common in the United States, affording a kind of thistle-like down, used principally for stuffing bedding.

Silk weight and measure, the size or substance of a silk thread is estimated by deniers. The ounce troy and the ounce *pois de marc* of Lyons, by the latter of which silk is tested in France and Italy, are equal in weight, but are differently subdivided. The ounce troy is divided into 20 pennyweights × 24 = 480 grains; the ounce of Lyons, pois de marc into 24 drams × 24 = 576 deniers. The denier is therefore 1-6th less than the grain troy. The English silk reel is 818 bouts of 44 inches = 1,000 yards. The French, 400 ells, or 475 metres = 520 yards. 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 and Italian, 2½. A 10-denier silk will then be the combined thread of 4 or 5 cocoons.

Silk-worms. There are several species of this moth, or caterpillar, which are reared for their valuable filament, that of the *bombyx mori*, being the species common to Europe, its food being the leaves of the mulberry-tree. The silk-worms of India are of different species. The worms produced from one oz. of eggs require for their due development about sixteen hundred lbs. of mulberry leaves.

Silk-worms' eggs, the eggs of the silk-worm, also called grains. They are enveloped in a liquid which causes them to adhere to the piece of cloth or paper on which the female lays them, and in this state they are easily transported. There are frequent importations of these eggs into San Francisco. In India, China, Japan, Italy, and France, they are bought and sold as merchandise. One ounce of the eggs is worth in France usually about 50 cents, and this amount of eggs will produce from 80 to 100 lbs. of cocoons, and these cocoons will yield about 7 or 8 lbs. of reeled raw-silk. "At present the principal business doing here is in sea-weed and silk-worms' eggs; the latter to the value of over $100,000 will be exported from this port during the present season."—*Letter from correspondent at Hakodadi, Japan.* An importation of silk-worms' eggs into San Francisco in 1862 was the occasion of the following letter:*

"There can be no doubt that in the adjustment of the Tariff Act of March, 1860, Congress designed to give protection and encouragement to certain kinds of American manufactures; and this intention is perhaps as apparent in the article of silk as in that of any branch of home industry. Thus, while the various manufactures of silk show a gradual advance in the rate of duty, according to the degrees of manipulation, or to the increase of the value of the article by the amount of the labor bestowed upon it, reel silk, and silk waste, as well as raw silk and silk cocoons, are admitted free.

"The whole course of legislation on this subject clearly indicates the intention to reduce the rate of duty as you recede from the highest point of manufacture, until you get down to a certain stage in the process where the duty entirely ceases, and all

* Letter from THOMAS MCELRATH, United States Appraiser-General, dated New York, March 10, 1862, in reply to one from Hiram Barney, Collector, "accompanied by one from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting the views of the General Appraiser on the dutiable character of silk-worms' eggs."

products of silk below that point are admitted free.

"It is fair to presume that all the reasons which influenced Congress in exempting cocoons and unmanufactured silk from duty would apply with equal force to the eggs of the silk-worm. But the eggs are not specified. How, then, are they to be classified, and under what rate of duty may they be admitted?

"The importer at San Francisco claims to enter them free of duty as 'animals, living, of all kinds,' and the Collector of the Port appears to have acquiesced in this view, as the article was admitted free of duty.

"The subject of embryology has latterly attracted a good deal of attention, and as a branch of science its limits have been largely extended; but I am not aware that even Prof. Agassiz himself has gone so far as to call eggs animals, or to class the eggs from which oviparous insects are developed with the insects themselves.

"With more propriety, I am inclined to think, would the article in question come under the paragraph in the same section of the Act which provides for '*all other seeds* for *agricultural*, horticultural, medicinal, and *manufacturing* purposes.' Authority for this classification might be urged from the agricultural phraseology used by silk culturists in the business of cultivating cocoons. Thus, for instance, 'last year from 1¼ ounce of Piedmontese eggs, I had 8½ *bushels* cocoons;' 'my first *crop* of cocoons did well;' 'second *crop* a failure,' etc. (See proceedings, Silk Culturists' Convention, in published volumes Transactions of the American Institute.)

"Without pursuing the subject any further, however, I conclude that the article in question falls under the provisions of the first clause of the 24th Sec. of the Act of March, 1861, as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article, and is subject to a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem." Now, under act of 1870, admitted free of duty.

Silk-worm gut, the product of the silk vessel contained in the body of the silk-worm, which by immersion in vinegar becomes flexible and can be drawn out to the length of from 12½ to 18 inches; being dried, it becomes perfectly translucent and of great strength; it is used to attach fishing-hooks to fishing-lines in the capture of salmon and trout.

Silver, one of the precious metals; coin made of silver; wares made of silver. Silver is one of the principal metals used as a medium of exchange in the shape of stamped coin or money, and in England, and in some other countries, it forms the only legal tender. In the United States either silver or gold is a legal tender. In the form of bullion it is an article of commerce; and the uses of the metal in the arts and manufactures are very extensive, as next to gold it is the most valued among metals for purposes of ornament.

Silver balli, a valuable timber of Demerara, used for masts and for planking vessels.

Silver coin, a mass of silver, coined and issued by authority of a government, by which a guarantee is given of its fineness and weight. For the purpose of giving it hardness and durability, it is always alloyed with a certain per centum of copper; the standard for silver coins of the United States is, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of copper. See Coins. The silver coins of England consist of 11 oz. 2 dwts. of silver, and 18 dwts. of copper.

Silvered, covered, plated, or coated with thin films of silver.

Silver glance, an ore of silver.

Silver lace, fine silk thread coated with silver and woven into lace.

Silver leaf, silver beaten into thin leaves.

Silver money, the current silver coin of any country.

Silver ore, ore which is mined or taken from the earth for the silver which may be obtained from it. If the ore contain other metals, such as copper, lead, etc., and the silver predominate in quantity or value, it is silver ore; if lead or copper predominate, it is not silver ore.

Silver paper, a very delicate paper washed on one side with a metallic solution resembling silver.

Silver plate, bowls, pots, dishes, and other table articles made of silver.

Simaruba bark, the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, allied to the quassia. It is imported as a drug.

Similor, an alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow golden color.

Simmer, a variable grain measure of Germany, in some places less than a bushel, and in others over 9 bushels, and in one place 16½ bushels. Every little principality in Germany seems to use the same word to express a measure of different capacity.

Simple interest, legal interest on

the principal of the debt only, not interest on the interest.

Sim-sim seed, another name for sesame or sesamum seed.

Sinchu, the name for a kind of metallic alloy ; a kind of brass.

Singapore, an island at the south-eastern extremity of the Straits of Malacca, a colonial dependency of Great Britain. It is only about 30 miles distant from the most southerly point of the Asiatic continent. The city or trading town is a free port, open to the flags of every nation, without either import or export duties on goods, the only impost being a trivial charge on ships, towards the maintenence of the light-houses. To this circumstance, combined with the manifold advantages of its position, and the absence of all troublesome regulations, the settlement is indebted for its rapid rise to a commercial prosperity which is without example in the eastern seas, and has caused its progress to be likened rather to that of an American than an Asiatic settlement. It has thus become an entrepôt in which are brought together and exchanged the products and manufactures of the western world, of India, Cochin China, Siam, the Malayan peninsula, and of the whole wide region of the Eastern Archipelago, from its western limits in Sumatra to the meridian of New Guinea and the Phillippines. The commercial part of the town occupies a site on the western bank of a river, and on its southern side faces the sea, the creek being navigable for a considerable distance from its entrance, so as to admit of lighters discharging their cargoes on the quay in front of the warehouses.

The principal merchants are composed of English and Americans, of Germans and French. There is also a considerable number of respectable and opulent Chinese and Arab merchants, and important mercantile establishments conducted by Jews, Parsees, and others. The shop-keepers are mostly Chinese and Klings, the former predominating, and also including the most valuable portion of the laboring population.

The number of square-rigged vessels, including the flags of every European maritime nation, as well as Arabia, China, Cambodia, Siam, and Chili [and the United States], amount yearly to nearly 2,000. The city is chiefly an entrepôt, having very few commodities of its own for exportation. Pearl sago is manufactured on the spot from the raw material imported from the north coast of Sumatra ; gambier and catechu are grown and manufactured on the island. Large quantities of teak from the neighboring forests are disposed of here. The chief exports are ratans, caoutchouc, coffee, pepper, gutta-percha, cutch, gums, hides, sago, gambier, tin, teak, rice, tapioca, nutmegs, etc. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, cotton yarn, copper wrought and unwrought, woollens, linens, hardware, and cutlery, iron wrought and unwrought, ready-made clothing, and haberdashery, etc., etc.

English weights and measures are frequently used in reference to European commodities. The mode of transacting business among the European merchants is simple. Instead of trusting their affairs to native agents, as in other parts of India, they transact them in person, with the occasional assistance of a Chinese creole as an interpreter and broker. The European merchants transact business on their own account, but a great deal of their employment consists in acting as agents for houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Canton, and Batavia. The language of commercial intercourse, where any of the natives of the East are concerned, is universally Malay, a simple and easy dialect, of which all the resident merchants have a sufficient acquaintance to enable them to transact ordinary business.—*McCulloch.*

Accounts are kept in Indian currency and Spanish dollars, as follows : —

10 pice make 1 copang.
10 copangs make 1 Spanish dollar.

The measures for grain, oil, etc., are—

4 chopas make 1 ganton.
10 gantons make 1 parah.
20 gantons of rice make 1 bag=1 pecul.
40 peculs or bags make 1 coyang=2 tons of 7 cwt. [5,323 lbs. in a coyang of rice.]

The weights are—

16 taels make 1 catty.
100 catties make 1 pecul.
20 peculs make 1 coyang of 5,323 lbs.

The large pecul, by which tin and pepper are sold, weighs 142⅔ lbs. A catty of gold is heavier than the common catty in the proportion of 105 to 78.

Singara nuts, a trade name for the fruit of the *trapa bicornis*, the kernel of which is cooked like a potato and used as food in China. It is said to form the principal food of the inhabitants of Cashmere, and yields a large revenue to the government. Another species, the *trapa natans*, yields nuts which are sold in Venice under the name of Jesuit's nuts.

Singles, the reeled filaments of raw

silk, several of which are slightly twisted and agglutinated to form one thread.

Sink, to reduce in value or amount—as, to *sink* his capital, or *sink* money.

Sinking concern, a commercial establishment whose business is continuously conducted at a loss.

Sinnet, spun yarn; plaited straw for hats.

Sisal grass, a valuable fibre prepared from the American aloe, largely imported in bales from Sisal, a port in Yucatan, and used in the manufacture of cordage.

Sixpence, an English current silver coin, the half of an English shilling. In the State of New York the word is still much in use in petty dealings, and means 6¼ cents; the term, however, is rapidly going out of use. There never was any American coin of that denomination.

Sixpenny books, a common term in New York for small toy-books, which are sold at retail for 6¼ cents.

Sixpenny nails, a commercial description for nails of a particular size. See nails.

Size, a kind of weak glue, made by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, and other kinds of skins. It is used by bookbinders, paperhangers, and others.

Skalpund, the pound weight of Sweden, being about 15 ounces.

Skate-liver oil, a fish-oil obtained from the skate, a large fish.

Skates, steel runners fastened into some kind of frame, to be placed or secured on the boot or shoe, for running on ice; a kind of sporting shoe for amusement on ice. These were formerly imported largely from Germany; but the improved styles and superior make and finish of the manufactories of New England and New York now pretty nearly monopolize the trade.

Skein, a small hank of thread or silk; a quantity of woollen or cotton yarn after it has been taken off the reel. The English skein of flax contains 80 threads of 54 inches.

Skelp, the rolled metal or welding of wrought iron from which a gun-barrel is made.

Skids, timbers used as a support in transferring heavy merchandise from the cart or dray into the store or cellar.

Skilling, a money of account in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, of the value of about one cent.

Skins, the hides of the smaller animals, as the calf, sheep, kid, goat, deer, etc. The term is used as well for the tanned and dressed as for the raw and undressed. Skins of different kinds of animals are largely imported for morocco-dressers, glove-makers, and other manufacturers. For glove-makers most of the skins, except deer, used in this country, are imported. Even deer-skins are brought from South and Central America in large numbers, and some of them are dressed to resemble kid, so are sheep-skins from that country and Africa. Large quantities of goat-skins are imported from South America, from Africa, the Sandwich Islands, India, Mexico, and West Indies. There is also a kind of hog-skin that comes from South America, which is in vogue for very heavy men's gloves. There is also a kind of skin imported from India, under the name of kip-skin, that is used to some extent for the same purpose. English sheep-skins are considered better than the American skins, the fibre being finer and stronger. The African sheep-skins are still stronger. It is said that rat-skins are largely used in Paris, and that when properly dressed they are tough and elastic. Dog-skins, colt, calf, seal, and other kinds are also used. Most of the imported skins come salted in casks, and are dressed mostly in New York and Boston or vicinity. The best French calf-skin leather is made from the skins of calves five or six months old. The calf-skins of this country are the skins of calves which do not average more than about four weeks old. The skins of horses are tanned and prepared principally in a split form, for enamelled leather; and also when prepared with alum, make a tawed or white leather, used as aprons for mechanics, and also as thongs for whips, and for sewing harness and belts. The skins of the ass, mule, and camel are used for shagreen. Goat-skins are used for making into morocco leather. Hog-skins make a light, tough leather, used for seats of saddles; dressed with the hair on they are used for covering trunks. Seal-skins produce a good leather used for shoes and boots. Sheep-skins, besides their use by glove-makers, are made into leather and used for bookbinding, cheap slippers, aprons, etc., and they are also tanned and dyed to imitate morocco. Lamb-skins, from animals not over a month old, furnish a delicate leather employed as a substitute for kid-skins. Swan-skins are used for dress trimmings, and the skins of various kinds of animals are used for robes and other purposes.

Skin wool, wool pulled from the dead skin of sheep, also known as "pulled wool."

Skipper, a captain of a small sailing vessel.

Skiver, an inferior kind of leather made of sheep-skins split in two—used by bookbinders, pocket-book makers, etc. The split skins are imported from England, both tanned and pickled.

Skunk cabbage, a medicinal plant growing in the Middle and Southern States, the root of which is sold as a drug.

Skunks' skins, the fur-skins of the skunk, an American animal of the weasel family. The animal is abundant in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, and many thousand skins are annually exported to Europe, where they are sold under various names and disguises. The fur is not fine, but is put to various uses by furriers.

Slabs, a term applied to the two outer, or bark and sap planks, sawed from the two sides of a log of timber; planes or tables of marble; or of plates of metal, as of tin.

Slack, the fine broken coal which passes through the screen, or that which is too small and dusty to be considered merchantable coal. In some places coal under the size of an egg is so termed, but it is not generally so understood.

Slacked lime, quick-lime which, having been exposed to the action of the weather or water, passes into fine powder. In chemistry called slaked lime.

Slate, a hard kind of rock which has the property of readily splitting into thin plates or slabs. Valuable varieties are found in abundance in Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, which are worked up into mantels, table-tops, and for many other purposes as substitute for marble; also for roofing purposes, and in the manufacture of slates for the use of schools and business offices.

Slate pencils, round pieces of slate or of soapstone, somewhat thinner, but about the length of ordinary lead pencils, used for writing on slates. They are usually put up in packages of 100.

Slates, the slates of commerce are mainly the roofing slates and school slates. The former are made into a variety of sizes and shapes, and are sold by what is termed in the trade "squares," a square meaning 10 square feet. The annual consumption of roofing slate in the country is about 300,000 squares. The slates used in schools are of various sizes, as 4×8 inches, or 8×12. They are framed with wooden frames (those of the oval form or with rounded corners are the best), and manufactured on a very large scale in Pennsylvania and Vermont. Good ones are imported from England, an inferior kind from Germany.

Slate-spar, a variety of carbonate of lime, of a reddish white color.

Sleazy, a very thin and loosely woven fabric; a fabric so thin and loosely woven as not to be recognized as merchantable goods.

Sleeping partner, one who furnishes capital, or in some other way has an interest in the profits, but without letting his name appear, and without taking any part in the business.

Slendangs, the name for a kind of woven and printed textile fabric.

Sliding scale, a phrase used where the price of a commodity is regulated by varying the rate of import duties in proportion to the price at which a home produce of the same or a similar kind is offered for sale.

Slings, combinations of rope or tackle used for hoisting or lowering casks or packages.

Slinks, the skins of lambs or calves prematurely dropped, used by glove-makers.

Slip, a common name for a narrow dock for vessels; a particular quantity of yarn.

Slipcoat, the trade-name for a variety of Yorkshire cheese.

Slippers, a kind of light easy shoe worn in the house.

Slit deal, the trade-name in England for $\frac{5}{8}$-inch deal boards; an inch and a quarter plank sawed into two boards.

Sloe, the fruit of the sloe tree, a species of wild plum, the *prunus spinosa;* the juice is used as an astringent in France, as a substitute for catechu.

Sloke, the common name for a certain kind of edible sea-weed.

Sloop, a sailing vessel with a single mast.

Slop-shop, a store where are kept for sale various kinds of cheap ready-made clothes.

Slop-shop work, clothing made up cheaply; inferior workmanship.

Slush, a name for the grease skimmings of pork or beef; soap fat.

Smack, a small decked or half-decked sailing-vessel or boat, used principally in the fishing trade.

Small arms, hand fire-arms—muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols; also swords, lances, cutlasses, &c.

Small bills, bank notes under the denomination of five dollars; one, two, and three dollar bills.

Small change, fractional parts of a dollar, either in coin or currency.

Small coin, silver coins under the value of a quarter of a dollar.

Small craft, small sea-going sailing vessels under 100 tons.

Small wares, a general name for various articles usually kept for sale at "thread and needle" stores, such as tapes, braids, fringes, bindings, trimmings, buttons, linings, etc.

Smalt, a kind of blue glass ground into a powder and used as a fine blue color in painting and printing upon earthenware, and also applied to other purposes in the arts. It is obtained chiefly from cobalt glance, an ore of cobalt found in Cornwall, England, and Wehna, in Sweden; the mines of the latter place are the most productive.

Smaltine, an ore of cobalt, used in the manufacture of the smalts of commerce.

Smelts, small, delicate fishes, caught in great abundance along the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine, and in the winter season largely sold fresh in the Boston and New York markets.

Smoke-black, another name for lamp-black.

Smokers' articles, tobacco pouches, cigar cases, and stands, cigar holders, pipe stems, and pipe mouth-pieces, and such like articles, are all embraced under this general head in the tariff laws of the United States. Pipes are not included, as they are specifically provided for.

Smoking tobacco, tobacco cut and prepared for smoking in pipes. See Tobacco.

Smoky quartz, a variety of quartz having a smoke-colored tint.

Smuggler, one who privately and fraudulently introduces or imports goods into the country, and avoids the payment of the legal customs duties thereon, whereby he commits at once a fraud on the national revenue, and a wrong on the honest dealer. The party guilty of the fraud is liable to fine and imprisonment. A vessel engaged in this kind of illicit trade is also termed a smuggler.

Smuggling, secretly introducing into the country foreign dutiable merchandise, with intent to avoid the payment of the duties thereon imposed by law. The goods thus imported in violation of law are subject to forfeiture; and any person who receives, conceals, buys, sells, or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment, or sale of such goods, after their importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, is liable to be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Smyrna, a large city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the western side of Asia Minor, and at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna. It is the chief commercial emporium of West Asia, and by far the most important centre of trade in the Levant, the trade having for centuries been carried on both by shipping and by the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad, and Persia.

It is now the great steam centre for the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean. The caravans from Persia are chiefly composed of Armenians. They arrive and depart at fixed periods, which are nearly identical with those of the arrival and departure of most of the foreign ships frequenting the port. Bargains are principally effected by Jew brokers, many of whom have amassed considerable fortunes. The principle articles of import consist of furs, iron, butter, &c., from Odessa and Taganrog; and of cotton stuffs and twist, silk and woollen goods, coffee, sugar, cochineal, and dye-woods, iron, coal, tin and tin plates, rum, brandy, paper, cheese, glass, wine, &c., from Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, &c. The exports consist principally of cotton, which is the most valuable article, madder, dried fruits, valonia, opium, sponges, carpets, silk, wool, box-wood, emery-stone, drugs, yellow-berries, galls, wax, copper, hare-skins, goats'-wool, &c.

The business of exporting and importing goods to and from Europe is becoming more and more monopolized by the Greek merchants. It is in a great measure their local knowledge and connections, which enable them to compete with merchants of other nations at so great an advantage in this particular branch of business. There are many instances to be pointed out in Smyrna, of Greek merchants who have raised themselves by their own exertions and industry from a very poor condition to one of opulence, while on the other hand it is said that their very wealthiest merchants are in the habit of furthering their own interests by methods which, though

not positively dishonest, are yet such as none but the pettiest tradesmen of another race would condescend to employ.

But this natural result of the tyranny under which they have so long groaned is now rapidly wearing away; and at the present time there are many Greek merchants who are not more distinguished by their intelligence and enterprise than by their straightforwardness and integrity.

Sales are effected by a merchant's broker and what is termed a street or outdoor broker, the former receiving his instructions from the seller, and the latter acting on behalf of the buyer. When the terms are mutually agreed upon, the real buyer and seller personally meet; and a bond or obligatory note stating the terms and amount of the transaction is drawn out and signed by the buyer; and when not much approved of, one or more signatures are required to the bond, who individually and collectively become responsible for the fulfilment of it.

Purchases are similarly made, except that the purchaser or agent himself, in the first instance, and his brokers, inspect the goods he is about to treat for; cash down is generally expected, and it is but seldom that a short credit of one or two couriers is obtained; it not unfrequently happens, also, that one-quarter or even one-half of the purchase amount is advanced to the seller, when an insufficient quantity of the article wanted by the buyer is in the place, and which must then be procured from the interior, or place of growth. The money advanced (which is to be returned if the quality does not suit) is sent by a confidential person on the part of the purchaser, accompanied either by the seller in person, or by some one representing him.

Imports.—Coffee is one of the most current articles. It is sent from England, France, Holland, Trieste, Marseilles, Leghorn, Genoa, and America; but first, and principally of late years, from the latter country. France follows, but on a less extensive scale; and Austria, Holland, and the small ports in the south of Europe, do not together export more than four different qualities of coffee in the market, namely, Mocha, St. Domingo, Havana, and Brazil; the first is sent from Alexandria, and by American vessels, and but seldom from Europe; the consumption is, however, limited, and does not exceed 60,000 okes annually. At Constantinople the consumption is much greater. An Asiatic cannot do without his coffee; and it is well known that in Smyrna alone not less than perhaps 400,000 cups of it are daily drunk, which, computed at the cost price of two paras each, amount to 20,000 piasters. St. Domingo and Havana coffees are preferred to the Brazil, although when the latter is of a fair round quality, there is not more than five per cent. difference in price. Sugar is the next in consequence. This article is supplied from the same sources as coffee, and is attended in its disposal with similar results. White crushed, white Havana, brown do., white East India, refined in small loaves of four lbs., and in large of eight lbs. each; the two latter are mostly shipped from England and America. The brown and ordinary sorts are not so current. Indigo always meets a ready sale, and not unfrequently a profitable one; it is attended likewise with all the advantages and facilities attached to coffee and sugar, and is furnished by Europe and America, but principally by England. The qualities received consist of East India purple and copper, do. common, and Guatemala. White or unprinted cotton goods are most in demand during the warm weather, and the colored or printed stuffs during winter, although a considerable quantity of all sorts is regularly and largely sold throughout the whole year. East India manufactures are supplied by America and England exclusively; the latter country also sends fair imitations of the East Indian loom, in long cloths, seersuckers, &c. The native consumers are exceedingly fastidious in their choice of designs and colors, which ought very frequently to be altered, in order to meet their capricious taste. Manufactured goods are always sold at long credit. Cotton twist forms no inconsiderable article in this trade, and is supplied exclusively from England. This article is often given in barter, but mostly sold at rather long credits, and hardly ever for cash. Iron, machinery, and coal, are all largely imported. Rum and Brandy,—Leeward Island, and Jamaica, are furnished by America and England; the former, particularly in the lower qualities, of which we have a full market at low prices. The better kind and brandy are supplied from England. Spices are all salable in small parcels at a time, particularly pepper and pimento; the latter of which, in small round berries, is demanded at good prices. Nutmegs are very abundant, and offering very low without purchasers. France,

England, and America supply spices, but France more cloves than any other kinds; and it may be remarked that the qualities received from England are preferred. Credit on selling is generally short. Cochineal is a fair article now and then in small quantities, and when in demand, at times fetches good prices, occasionally a cash sale, and always one of the shortest credits. Annual consumption, 4,500 okes.

Exports.—Figs are exported in larger quantity for America than for England, but those intended for the English market are of a finer quality. A considerable quantity of the figs intended for America are shipped on board the Liverpool line of steamers for England, and are subsequently transshipped from that port. The certainty and expedition of this route to America have begun to cause a diminution in the number of clippers employed in the fruit trade between America and Asia Minor. Carpets.—England takes more than two-thirds of the carpets manufactured in Anatolia. These carpets are made in the interior, and by the aid of very simple machinery, manual labor entering largely into the means employed. Orders are given by an agent, and it is generally necessary for him, on account of the poverty of the workers, to advance a considerable sum of money to enable them to purchase materials. As much as two-thirds of the entire value of the carpet is thus advanced, sometimes previously to their completion. As regards the dyeing of the carpet, the red color in the Turkey carpet is generally, and ought to be always, produced by madder. Logwood is also employed, and cochineal; but where the latter is made use of, the color of the carpet is apt to fade. Blue comes from indigo, and yellow from the yellow Persian berries. Silk.—Much of the silk exported from Smyrna is brought from Brusa and other places in the interior; but within the last few years a good deal has been prepared in Smyrna. Drugs and Gums form a principal branch of commerce, and are almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. It is only when gum arabic and mastic are scarce, or the demand for exportation very brisk, that much variation exists in the price of drugs. Trieste, and occasionally America, consume a considerable portion of gums, but the largest quantities go to the English markets. Barters are often effected through this medium. It is impossible to ascertain the quantities of drugs received in Smyrna, and equally so to know the quantity remaining, as they are dispersed all over the city, and consumed so irregularly in Europe as bids defiance to all regular calculation. Opium.—The produce in 1867 was about 4,200 chests, and of good quality, and exported principally to China, Europe, and America. Sponges are an article of considerable moment, particularly for the English markets, and are found among the islands in the Grecian archipelago, brought here, and cleaned for exportation. They vary in price from 6 to 90 piasters per oke, according to fineness and quality; the better sorts alone answer for speculation, and they are, from the considerable quantity sent to London, turned to good account. The produce depends so entirely on chance, that no correct estimate of the yearly quantity can be formed. The malpractices of the sponge agents at Smyrna, in loading them with black sand and gum-water, lead to much litigation. Galls are shipped in considerable quantities for the English, German, and French markets; the two former, however, being the largest consumers; for England, the blue galls are those principally sent. Annual produce of all sorts, 5,500 quintals. Valonia employs more British shipping for full cargoes of only one article than any other species of produce, if we except perhaps fruit. It can be had to any extent and at all periods. The crop of 1867 produced 32,000 tons, half of which was exported to Europe. Fruit.—This is an article which occupies the attention of all Smyrna more or less, and produces, during the season, great interest and activity. Figs come to market early in September, and raisins are ready for shipping early in October; the former are procurable only at Smyrna, where the latter in all their qualities may be procured; but the shipments are generally made at Cesne, Vouria, Carabourna, Usbeck, etc. Large sums are frequently gained in fruit speculations. The business, however, is attended with risk. The fruit must be shipped dry, and in a very fast, sound vessel, as much depends upon a first, or at least an early arrival, the prices for the early being in general much higher than for the later arrivals. The quantity produced is always uncertain. Austrian, French, and English line steamers call regularly at Smyrna. Most of the merchant steamers carrying thither the Austrian or the French flag belong either to the Austrian Lloyd, or the Messageries Impériales Company. Both these companies are

richly endowed by their respective governments. Though these steam companies aim especially at securing passenger traffic, they neverless offer considerable facilities for shipping cargo, and goods of all kinds are weekly exported and imported by their agency. There are also several lines of steamships between Smyrna and Liverpool.—*Condensed chiefly from McCulloch.*

Accounts are kept in piasters, composed of 40 paras and 80ths, the exchange on London varying, say, from 108 to 110½ piasters per £ sterling. *Weights.*—1 oke, or 400 drams=2¾ lbs.; 1 cantar, or 44 okes =1 cwt. 8 lbs.; 1 tchoki=2 cwt. 13¾ lbs.

The port regulations permit masters to anchor their vessels in the port at discretion, a fee of 6d (or 12 cents) being payable for anchorage for every vessel. For obtaining pratique,

vessels not exceeding	75 tons,	pay	4½d.
" " "	200 "	"	11 d.
" " "	250 "	"	1s. 10 d.
over	250 "	"	3s. 8 d.

Hospital dues 3d. sterling per ton; and before clearing, for light dues each vessel pays 1d. per ton for entering, and 1d. per ton for clearing. The Quarantine expenses are—

For 2 guards on board, per day, each.....	$1 05
Besides, on every vessel not exceeding 25 tons.	36
" " " " " 75 "	44

and about the same proportion for vessels of larger size, one of 300 tons being $1.50. Goods required to be landed at the Lazeretto, and pay—

For 1 bale not weighing over 110 lbs.....	5 cents.
" 1 " " " " 220 "	10 cents.
" 1 " " " " 330 "	15 cents.
above these weights.....	18 cents.

The ship pilotage for entrance is $10; for leaving the port, $5.

Smyrna cloth, a fabric of raw silk, woven like fine crash, usually in arabesque figures, in strong, dark colors, and used in upholstery.

Snails, a kind of mollusks; in France and Switzerland they form a considerable article of commerce, and are used as food.

Snake-root, under this general name are sold several kinds of medicinal roots or drugs, viz.: the Virginia, the Seneka, the black, the button, and the Canada snake-root.

Snake-stone, a name for the Ayrstone whetstone of Scotland.

Snath, scythe-handle—an agricultural implement usually kept for sale at country stores. It is also called sned.

Snuff, tobacco dried and ground into powder. It is made from the stems or ribs of the leaf only, or from the leaves alone, or from a mixture of both stems and leaves. In this way, and by mixing these qualities in varying proportions, and by the finer or coarser grinding, and by the use of perfumes or scents, the many different kinds of snuff are produced. It is generally packed in earthen jars or in bladders, and sold by the lb. The use of snuff is by no means so common in the United States as it was 50 years ago. In China they have a peculiar way of using it. The Chinese are very fastidious about its use, and take it medicinally, frequently paying most extravagant prices for some foreign kinds. They carry it in a bottle, and a snuff-bottle is part of a respectable Chinaman's dress; it holds about a tablespoonful, which, when taken, a small quantity is placed on the thumb-nail with the ladle attached to the stopper. Some of the bottles are carved from agate, opal, or jade, and are among the most beautiful specimens of Chinese skill.

All snuff manufactured for sale in the United States is required to be put up in packages containing one, two, four, six, eight, and sixteen ounces; or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.—*Act of Congress* of July 20, 1868. Snuff is frequently adulterated by pearl-ashes, which renders it pungent, and increases its weight by the absorption of moisture. In England refuse leaves and roots, such as senna, rhubarb, and the like, after their medicinal properties have been extracted in the manufacture of infusions, extracts and tinctures by the druggists, are ground, colored with burnt sienna or yellow ochre, made pungent with ammonia, and then sold in large quantities to the snuff-makers.

Snuff flour, the dry unmixed ground stems or leaves of tobacco—partially manufactured snuff.

Soap, there are a great many kinds of soaps known in commerce, but they are all embraced in the terms hard soap and soft soap, the fancy and toilet soaps being simply varieties of hard soap. The hard soaps are produced from fat acids and soda; the soft from fat acids and potash. Both are used for laundry purposes and in some kinds of manufactures. The fancy soaps are mostly confined to the toilet, and are usually perfumed. The hard laundry soaps are in bars, and put up in boxes of about 100 lbs.; the soft soaps are sold by the barrel, toilet soaps by the dozen cakes. There are many fraudulent or adulterated soaps which, under high or popular sounding names, acquire large but temporary sales. The adulterations are water, sand, sulphate of barytes, plaster of Paris, clay, chalk, and lime. The roots and barks of some plants are used as soap, and the fleshy pods of

the soap-bean tree are largely used as soap in all parts of China.

Soap-berries, the fruit of an evergreen tropical tree, the *sapindus saponaria*, the skin or pulp of which is saponaceous, and is used as a substitute for soap.

Soap fat, the refuse of kitchens—known also as kitchen stuff—used in making soap.

Soap stock, a term used in the tariff law for any kind of grease or fat used in the manufacture of soap, which is not otherwise provided for. The term "soap stuff" is also similarly used.

Soapstone, a variety of talc, with a smooth, greasy feel like that of soap. It is used as a lining for stoves and furnaces, being infusible in ordinary furnace heat. It is also made into various culinary vessels. In Turkey and Russia the soapstone of Mylos is an important article of commerce, where it is used instead of soap. See Talc.

Soap-wort, the generic name for the root, sap, and leaves of several kinds of plants which are used as soap. The soapwort of the Levant, *gypsophila*, is employed for washing and cleaning silks and shawls.

Soda, the soda of commerce, carbonate of soda, is made from sea salt, and is extensively used in glass, soap, and other manufactures. It occurs in various states, either crystallized, in lumps, or in a crude powder called soda-ash. Of the carbonate of soda, including sal-soda and soda-ash, we import 150,000,000 of lbs. annually.

Soda-ash, the alkali obtained by the decomposition of sea salt, which is first converted into sulphate of soda, and then into the dry white powder called soda-ash. It is used for soap-making, in glass-making, and in other processes.

Soda, caustic, a refined carbonate of soda, largely used for manufacturing purposes, and imported into the United States to the extent of 20,000,000 lbs. annually.

Soda powders, these powders are usually put up in boxes containing 12 blue and 12 white papers, each paper of one color containing 30 grains of bicarbonate of soda, and each paper of the other color containing 25 grains of tartaric acid.

Sodium, a silver-white metal, which at ordinary temperatures is so soft that it may be cut with a knife, or pressed between the finger and thumb. Its principal use is in the manufacture of aluminium.

Sof, a kind of cloth made at Angora, from goats' hair.

Soft solder, an alloy of 1 part of bismuth, 2 tin, and 1 lead.

Solanine, a poisonous medicinal preparation obtained from plants of the solanum.

Solazzi juice, the name of a fine kind of Spanish liquorice.

Solders, metal alloys employed by coppersmiths, tinsmiths, etc., in joining metals; a kind of metallic cement. It is either soft or hard solder, accordingly as its fusing point is low or high.

Soldo, an Italian money of account, equal to about 24 cents.

Sold out, the entire lot or stock disposed of.

Sole, a kind of flat fish caught in immense quantities off the British coasts, not less than 12,000 tons being sold annually in the London markets.

Sole leather, the tanned hides of the ox, or other thick strong leather used for the soles of boots and shoes. It is sold by the pound.

Soluble garnet, a kind of dye prepared in part from picric acid. It combines with other pigments, and imparts to wool all shades from garnet to chestnut brown.

Soluble glass, the name given to a sort of water-glass employed as a kind of paint, or as a sort of varnish. It is made by a process of fusing sand with potash.

Solvent, property and assets sufficient in amount to pay all debts.

Solvents, chemical liquids employed in dissolving substances.

Sorghum molasses, the boiled juice or syrup expressed from the stalks of the sorghum cane plant, or sugar grass, a species of millet, largely produced in the Southern and Western States.

Sorghum sugar, sugar obtained from the juice of the sorghum cane. The sugar grass known as sorghum, or Chinese *sorgo*, was first introduced into the United States in 1857, and a year or two later the African variety of the same plant, known as *imphee*, was also introduced. The stalks of these plants abound in saccharine juice, which is expressed by mills, wrought either by steam, water, or horse power.

Sorted, classed; the different qualities or sizes divided off and put into separate parcels.

Sou, a French copper coin of the value of five centimes, or about one cent.

Sound, a narrow strait of navigable water, where vessels may anchor; a shallow sea, such as may be sounded or fathomed.

Soundings, parts of the ocean where a sounding line will reach the bottom; the ascertained depth of water.

Sounds, the air-bladders of fish. Large quantities are salted and sold as food, and others furnish isinglass.

Sour, a term used to denote a mercantile damage to various kinds of merchandise, as *sour molasses*, *sour flour*, etc.

Sour-krout, cut cabbage fermented, usually packed in barrels; also called sauer-kraut,—which see.

Sour-sop, the fruit of the *anona muricata*, a tropical tree.

Soutache, a narrow worsted or silk braid.

Southdown wool, the fleece or wool of the breed of sheep peculiar to the South Downs of England.

Southern customers, buyers of goods from the South or Southern States.

Southern flour, wheat flour from Maryland, Virginia, or other of the Southern States.

Southern market, a market for goods in the Southern States, usually understood of States south of Maryland.

Southern trade, trade with the merchants of the Southern States.

Sovereign, an English gold coin of the value of 20 shillings sterling, or $4.84.

Sow, an ingot or mass of iron.

Sowens, an article of food used in Scotland. It is obtained by some process from the husks and meal of oats, and, as sold, has the appearance of a kind of starch. In England it is called flummery.

Soy, a liquid condiment or sauce prepared in China and Japan from the *soja hispida*, or dolichos bean, together with barley, flour, salt, and water. Japan soy is considered better than the Chinese, but both are made of different qualities, and are probably made of different materials. It is pretty largely exported from Canton, and in Europe and in the United States is probably used as the basis of other sauces and condiments.

Spanish black, a soft black pigment obtained by charring cork-wood in the manner of Frankfort and ivory blacks.

Spanish broom, the esparto of Spain and other parts of the south of Europe.

Spanish brown, a kind of ochrey earth of a dark reddish-brown color, used as a pigment.

Spanish chalk, a kind of soapstone obtained from Aragon, in Spain.

Spanish cigars, Havana cigars, or cigars made at Havana from Cuba tobacco.

Spanish coins, gold and silver coins of Spain. The pieces of silver coin known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar are receivable at the Treasury of the United States at the following rates: the fourth of a dollar at 20 cents; the eighth of a dollar at 10 cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar at five cents.

Spanish dollars, silver coin of Spain, and the most universally known of any coin. Its actual legal weight is 17 dwt. 8 gr., but dollars of 16 dwt. 17 grains are considered standard. Its actual mint value is the same as the American silver dollar, but owing to the favor in which it is held in China, it generally commands, as an article of merchandise for shipment to that country, a large premium—varying from 20 to 50 per cent.

Spanish flies, another name for cantharides, a valuable drug. The insect abounds in Spain, Italy, the south of France, Hungary, and Russia. They usually make their appearance in swarms upon the trees in May and June, when they are collected. Persons with their faces and hands protected shake the trees, and the insects are received as they fall upon linen cloths. They are then plunged into weak vinegar until deprived of life, and then dried and packed in boxes or casks lined with paper, and are ready for shipment. The Russian flies are distinguished for their greater size.

Spanish hides, the dry hides of bullocks and cows which come from South America.

Spanish leather, the Cordovan leather made in Spain from goat-skin. The Mogadore goat-skins produce a black morocco known as black or Spanish leather, so called because originally brought from Spain, where the Moors carried its manufacture to great perfection.

Spanish liquorice, rolls of liquorice from 5 to 6 inches long and 1 inch thick, dried in the air and wrapped in laurel leaves, from the north of Spain, especially from Catalonia.

Spanish mahogany, a name frequently given to Honduras mahogany.

Spanish moss, known also as New Orleans moss; the long fibres obtained

from a species of *tillandsia*, a pendulous plant with thread-like stems, tough, black, and elastic, like horse hair. The moss is carefully gathered, put up in bales, and is used by saddlers and coachmakers for stuffing cushions, and by upholsterers for filling mattresses, etc.

Spanish olives, the variety of the olive known as the *latifolia*, which is mostly cultivated in Spain. The fruit is much larger than the French olive, but produces an inferior oil.

Spanish red, an ochrous red resembling Venetian red; also the name sometimes given to safflower.

Spanish soap, a name for both white and marbled Castile soap.

Spanish stripes, a kind of woollen fabric.

Spanish walnut oil, the commercial name in Jamaica for kekune oil.

Spanish white, a white powder prepared from chalk.

Sparables, small iron shoe-brads, or nails used by shoemakers.

Spars, a general term for the round pieces of timber used for masts, yards, booms, etc., for vessels; also, a name for some kinds of minerals.

Spar timber, spruce or other logs sufficiently long and straight, and otherwise suitable for masts or spars for sailing vessels.

Sparterie, a general name for the articles manufactured from esparto.

Spearmint, an aromatic herb—the *mentha vindis*.

Spearmint oil, an essential oil obtained from spearmint.

Specimen, a part or small portion of anything or number of things intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited.

Specie, metallic money issued by authority. The term is used for gold and silver coin, in contradistinction to paper money. It is admitted free of duty, but, like other free goods, entry has to be made at the custom-house, before a permit will be granted to land it.

Speculate, to make a purchase or purchases out of or beyond the ordinary line in view of a contingent rise in the price of the article, and a consequent sale at a profit.

Speculation, buying goods, not for the purpose of supplying regular customers or maintaining a regular stock or assortment, but in anticipation of a rise in the price, and of selling at an advance beyond the ordinary profits.

Speculator, one who buys goods with intent to hold them for an advance in price before he sells; an irregular dealer in one or several articles; one who is ready to embark in any lawful kind of enterprise in which he thinks he can realize a profit commensurate with his risks.

Speiss, or **speise,** an ore of nickel and antimony.

Spelt, an inferior kind of wheat grown in France and Flanders, the *triticum spelta*.

Spelter, the zinc of commerce as run into plates or moulds on its reduction from the ores. The principal smelting works for the production of the metallic zinc, called spelter in Europe, are in England, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, and Silesia; and in the United States in New Jersey (Newark), Pennsylvania (Bethlehem), Missouri, and Wisconsin. The annual importations of spelter amount to about 2,500,000 lbs.

Spelt straw, the strong straw of spelt, valuable for making into hats.

Spermaceti, a white, pearly, concrete substance obtained from oily liquor contained in the head of the spermaceti whale.

Spermaceti candles, fine, transparent candles made from spermaceti. In cleanliness, brilliancy of light, and beauty of appearance, they are only second to those of wax. For ornamental purposes they are sometimes colored by triturating a minute quantity of the pigment with oil, and incorporating it with the melted sperm.

Spermaceti soap, a very fine emollient toilet soap.

Sperm oil, oil obtained by melting and pressing the fatty substance or head matter of the sperm whale and other species. It is found in commerce bleached and unbleached. The winter sperm oil is the first expression of the crude spermaceti; the summer sperm oil is the second melting.

Spetches, a name for the parings of skins, hides, pelt, etc.; used in the manufacture of glue.

Spices, under this general name are included allspice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cassia, and other fragrant, pungent, aromatic berries or vegetable productions used for flavoring food, or as condiments.

Spiegel, a kind of iron ore.

Spikes, very large nails. They are used in various kinds of carpentry, and extensively for the purpose of fastening the

iron rails to the ties on railroad tracks. Iron spikes are usually sold in casks of 150 lbs. Spikes are also made of copper and composition metal, and are both wrought and cast.

Spindle, a yarn measure—in cotton yarn a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn a spindle of 24 heers is 14,400 yards.

Spindle-tree wood, the name for a fine-grained wood used for spindles.

Spiral spikes, spikes with a spiral thread like a screw, but differing from screws in that they can be driven with sledge and hammer.

Spirit of wine, alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.835.

Spirits, in commerce all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, etc. By the laws of the State of New York, all domestic distilled spirits, the specific gravity of which is .9331, is deemed first proof, and every person who shall adulterate any distilled spirit or spirits in a state of distillation with any poisonous or unhealthy substance, and every person who shall sell such spirits, knowing them to be so adulterated, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to fine and imprisonment. By the regulations of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, the alcoholic strength of spirits is ascertained and expressed by degrees according to the scale of Tralle's alcoholometer. When the liquid is at a temperature of 60° F., and the alcoholometer shows 50°, the weight of spirits and of water are equal and the spirits are deemed proof.

By reason of different methods employed in ascertaining the proofs, and assigning the duties on spirits, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 26th of November, 1861, directed the General Appraiser of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to report some plan, in conformity with law, which would ensure greater uniformity. The duty of preparing a report, and submitting a plan in compliance with this order, was assigned to the Author of this work. His Report was adopted by the Department, and the method prepared by him of ascertaining the strength and assessing the duties on spirits was immediately adopted by the department, and continues in practice in all the Custom Houses in the United States. This Report explains the commercial system of arriving at the alcoholic strength of liquors, and shows by what authority the changes were made from *proofs* to *degrees*. The Report * was as follows :—

"SIR :—In compliance with your letter of 26th ult., requesting the General Appraisers at the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to agree and report upon some uniform plan of assessing duties on spirits, the undersigned respectfully submits the following Report.

"The 6th Sect. of the Tariff Act of March, 1861, provides that 'the duty upon brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages therein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of *first proof*, *and so on in proportion for any greater strength* than the strength of first proof.'

"To ascertain the true mode of assessing, and the proper manner of computing the amount of duty to be collected on importations under this act, it is necessary to establish the following points :

"1. What constitutes first proof ?

"2. The starting point, first proof, being ascertained, in what manner are the proportions for any greater strength to be expressed and assessed ?

"3. What duty is to be assessed on spirits below the standard of first proof ?

"I. Avoiding technical and scientific formula, and the nice variations in carefully conducted chemical and mathematical tests, I find proof spirits to consist of about equal parts, by weight, of pure alcohol and water; specific gravity 0.92, the temperature being 60° Fahrenheit.

"This is the recognized proof of Germany and France. Professor Tralle's hydrometer, together with the tables prepared by Professor Bache to accompany the instrument, will, at any temperature, show or indicate the precise equivalent by volume to what is there established by weight.

"If first proof have any meaning in commerce, or in law, I have no doubt it is properly expressed by this degree of alcoholic strength.

"I therefore dispose of the first branch of the investigation, and recommend for adoption, by the Department, the following rule :

"Proof of spirits, under the provisions of the 6th section of the act of March 2, 1861, and of the amendments thereto contained in the 6th section of the act of August 5th, 1861, shall be ascertained by the use of Tralle's hydrometer, and the indication

* Report of THOMAS MCELRATH, Appraiser-General, addressed to the Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 12, 1861.

of 50° with the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is to be regarded as 1st proof.

"II. What practical construction shall be given to so much of the act in question as is embraced in the words, 'and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof'?

"Two modes for expressing these increased proportions have been adopted. One proportionally to their actual per cent. of contained alcohol; the other, by degrees, termed proofs; second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and so on. The first method is natural and accurate, the second is artificial and arbitrary.

"The system of classification by proofs was established by act of Congress, March 3, 1791, and an instrument of foreign invention was introduced into the country, which, more or less accurately, indicated their several degrees or proofs. This instrument and this system continued in use for a long period, whereby the term 'proofs' became familiar in legislation and in commerce, without, however, having any very distinct or defined meaning.

"For some reason Congress became dissatisfied, or suspicious of the instrument adopted and then in use, for testing spirits, and by the 'act of 12th January, 1825, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such instrument or hydrometer as he might deem best calculated to promote the public interest, in lieu of the one then in use.'

"So early as the year 1810 or 1811, the Prussian government requested the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Berlin to have such investigations made as might be found necessary to establish a convenient and accurate mode of ascertaining the relative duties to be paid by spirituous liquors. Professor Tralles, the secretary of the Academy, was entrusted with the requisite experiments, the results of which furnished the basis of the simple method which was carried out at that time by the Prussian government, and which has since been adopted by France, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, and partially, at least, by the United States.

"In the year 1845 Professor Bache and Professor McCulloch, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, made a careful examination of the various instruments in use, not only in different custom-houses in the United States, but also of the whole subject of hydrometers, and the modes of testing the strength of spirits, and in a very learned report on the subject they most unqualifiedly condemn the classification by proofs, and strongly recommend that—

"'In future legislation all reference to these arbitrary classifications should be dispensed with, and the duties to be levied should be proportional to the volume per cent. of alcohol in any liquor, except in cases for which the value depends rather upon some adventitious circumstance or peculiar flavor.'

"They also recommended the adoption of the centesimal hydrometer or alcoholometer of Professor Tralle.

"The adoption of the centesimal hydrometer by the Treasury Department, was so far, carrying out the recommendation of Professor Bache. I do not now pass upon the question whether or not that change in the instrument made a change in the proof system, as previously fixed by the act of 1791, and by subsequent legislation, down to the year 1842.

"Whatever may have been the views of the Department in reference to any change in the system appears no further than in the substitution of the centesimal hydrometer in place of the one used under the act of 1791.

"I have deemed it necessary to glance slightly at the legislative and revenue action on this subject, merely for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion as to the probable intention of Congress in using the words '*greater strength*,' instead of 'proofs,' in the act of 1861.

"If it were intended that the revenue should in future be collected on the various 'proofs,' the phraseology of the act of 1791 would naturally have suggested itself, and would at least have had the advantage of being explicit.

"The entire avoidance of these terms—second, third, fourth proofs, and upwards, and the use of the word 'strength,' now for the first time found in the law in place of proof, seems, in connection with the action of the government in adopting the centesimal hydrometer, as conclusive against the construction of the proof system. Indeed, the *proportions* of *strength* can only be ascertained by the percentum of alcohol. The degrees between the various proofs under the measurement by the proof system are not only uncertain, but in many cases result adversely to the interest of the government, while in others manifest injustice is done to the importers.

"The term 'and so in proportion for any

greater strength' must be accepted in its ordinary and broadest signification, unless confined to a limited one by express terms, or by phraseology or special constructions fairly inferring it. Following this rule of construction we are left to determine the 'strength' or 'degrees of strength,' by the ordinary means in use, either *scientific* or *commercial*. For all practical purposes the means now in commercial use and recommended also by the department (viz., that of Tralle's hydrometer), which denotes the degrees of percentum, is sufficiently exact for the assessment of duty.

"If the department shall come to the conclusion that the true interpretation of the words 'and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof' requires the duty to be collected on every proportion above 50° as indicated by Tralle's hydrometer,* I recommend the adoption of the following rule for assessing the duties under the acts of March and August. The act of 5th August increases the duty on spirits distilled from grain from 40 to 50 cts. per gallon, and on brandies from $1 to $1.25 per gallon for 'first proofs.'

Spirits. (50 cts. for 50°=1 cent for each degree.)		*Brandies.* ($1.25 for 50°=2½ cents for each degree.)	
50° or under,	50 cts.	50° or under,	$1 25
50	50	50	1 25
51	51	51	1 27½
52	52	52	1 30
53	53	53	1 32½
54	54	54	1 35
55	55	55	1 37½
56	56	56	1 40
57	57	57	1 42½
58	58	58	1 45
59	59	59	1 47½
60	60	60	1 50
61	61	61	1 52½
62	62	62	1 57
63	63	63	1 57½
64	64	64	1 60
65	65	65	1 62½
66	66	66	1 65
67	67	67	1 67½
68	68	68	1 70
69	69	69	1 72½
70	70	70	1 75

"NOTE.—This table is only prepared for the August act. There can be but little practice hereafter under the March act, and the principle being established, there will be no difficulty in assessing the true rate of duty.

"III. What duty under the Act of March 2, 1861, is to be assessed on Spirits *below* first proof?

"No fairer or more equitable mode could be adopted than the one recommended for spirits of greater strength than first proof—that is, to assess the duty on the actual per centum of contained alcohol. But it is not clear that this is the intention of the law.

"Taking first proof as the basis, Congress made no provision, in terms at least, for anything below that standard.

"If it were intended that the minimum rate of duty should be the proof duty, it was unnecessary to say anything about any lower grade. This construction is given to the law by the act of August, which appears to be merely declaratory; and that this was the intention of Congress is more probable from the fact that spirituous liquors, until the passage of the act of March, were, with slightly immaterial exceptions, always imported at the standard of proof or upwards.

"'First proof' is not a commercial term, nor is it a manufacturing term. What is called 'first proof' in the Statute Books of the United States in other countries is known as 'proof.' Gin, Rum, and Brandy are not commercial liquors below that standard. One hundred gallons of either of these liquors imply and mean one hundred gallons respectively of standard proof or upwards. It was sufficient, therefore, for Congress to fix the starting point at precisely the strength which forms the respective liquors of trade. As there were no commercial liquors below, but various proportions above, the act made provision for greater strength than proof, and intended that proof should be the minimum as a standard for the assessment of duty.

"It is true that there is a standard in Holland known as 'Dutch Proof,' which is about 48 of alcohol to 52 of water, but the importations of gin of *this* proof form but a very inconsiderable portion of the imports of this article.

"Very old liquors will be found to have lost a small per centum of alcoholic strength, and will fall below the standard; but these liquors are nevertheless commercially regarded as proof. But if it be contended that in point of fact liquors are imported at a reduced strength, and below the proof point of commerce, which is the first proof of the Tariff Act, it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the act under consideration still to assess the duty on the basis of proof. One hundred

* I am informed that a different hydrometer, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, has recently been substituted for that of Professor Tralle's, the principle of which, however, is precisely similar.
T. M.

gallons of spirits of 25 per cent. of alcohol and 75 per cent. of water would not be one hundred gallons of commercial spirits, but only 50 gallons, and may be expressed in the invoice thus:
100 gallons Rum, strength 25° = 50 galls.

"Here, then, would be no difficulty in assessing the duty according to the basis of first proof under the act in question. Whatever is equivalent to the number of gallons of proof would be the dutiable measure.

"By computing duty on spirits below proof, a door is opened for extensive frauds upon the revenue. By the addition to proof spirits of a very small amount of sugar, it reduces the standard below proof, without in any way reducing the strength.

"If the Department be of opinion that the law of March admits of the construction given it by the declaratory act of August, then the words of the August Act form the best rule for the action of the custom-houses:—'No lower rate of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages than that now fixed by law for the description of first proof.' But if the Department be of the opinion that the foregoing is not the proper construction, then I propose for the rule of practice the following:—

"'The rate of duty upon brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages under first proof, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, according to the exact proportions of contained alcohol in the liquor, and that 50 per cent., as indicated by Tralle's Hydrometer at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, be taken as first proof.'"

Spirits of turpentine, a volatile oil distilled from the common turpentine which is obtained from the pine tree. It is largely used in the arts and manufactures, is distilled on an extensive scale in North Carolina, and forms a large article of export from the United States. It is put up for shipment in strong barrels, and is sold by the gallon. The manner of obtaining or producing it, and some of its specific uses are thus described: "It is obtained from the crude turpentine, that runs from incisions made in the trunks of the long-leaf pine of the Southern States (*pinus palustris*). To tap the tree the workman makes a cavity at the base of the tree, in a prominent root, that will hold from a pint to a quart; above this he cuts through the bark with a curved knife, so directing his cut that it will lead the turpentine, as it flows, into the box at the base. As the wound becomes dry a new cut is made on the upper edge of the previous cut, and so on until the bark and part of the sapwood is removed to a point as high as the man can reach. This may require many years. As the cup at the bottom of the tree becomes full, the turpentine is gathered in barrels and removed to the still. The stills are of immense size, made of copper. The turpentine is placed in them, with a small quantity of water, and heat applied. The water evaporates, and the oil distills over. After passing through a long worm immersed in cold water, it enters a barrel, in which it is transported to market. This spirits of turpentine contains more or less rosin, which does not injure it for mixing paints or making varnish; but if pure spirits is required, it must be carefully redistilled with water, when it forms *camphene*, or, as it has been sometimes called, *terebene*.

"The most important uses of spirits of turpentine are its mixing with drying oils in painting and in making varnishes. By a mixture of 1 part of camphene and 3 of alcohol, *burning fluid* is produced, giving a splendid light. It dissolves India rubber, and an India rubber cement is made by a solution in turpentine. It has many applications in the house-hold with which all are acquainted. It will make cloth waterproof by taking 1 gallon spirits of turpentine and 2½ lbs. of beeswax, and boiling them together, and dipping the cloth in the hot solution.

Spirituous liquors, distilled liquors of any kind which are used as a drink or beverage. Brandy, and other spirituous liquors, can only be imported into the United States in casks of a capacity not less than 30 gallons.

Spirit varnish, a varnish produced by dissolving the resin in alcohol.

Splits, tanned, or salted sheep or other skins, split so as to make two skins from one. The splitting is done by machinery. The tanned split skins are called skivers.

Split peas, peas which are divided or split,—so prepared for the convenience of cooking. It was decided by the Treasury Department that being so split they must be "considered as a manufactured article," and not within the provisions of the reciprocity treaty admitting all "descriptions of grain and vegetables to free entry." *Art.* 935, Treasury Reg. And on

an importation at Toledo the same objection was made by the Department, and the Collector was instructed to "classify them with berries, vegetables, and flowers not otherwise provided for."—*Howell Cobb to Collector at Toledo, May* 24, 1859.

Sponges, soft, light, porous marine productions. The sponges of commerce are chiefly obtained from the Mediterranean, Smyrna being the principal port. The inhabitants of the Grecian archipelago are trained from infancy to dive for them. There are a great many qualities, and their commercial value depends upon form, size, color, and the quantity of sand contained in them. The very finest and best are usually sold by the piece, but the common method is to sell by the lb. Most of the Turkish and Grecian sponges find their way to London, which is the great distributing market; the annual sales in that city averaging more than half a million of lbs. The sponges from Florida and the Bahamas are coarser, but from their cheapness are extensively used for various purposes.

Sponge paper, a kind of paper made in France by adding finely divided sponge to ordinary pulp, as in common paper-making, and running off the sheets into different thicknesses. It is principally used in surgery.

Spongie piline, a felted preparation of sponge and wool, used in domestic surgery, and imported and for sale at drug stores.

Spool cotton, sewing cotton wound on a cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, and sold by the dozen spools. The spools usually contain 200, 300, or 500 yards of thread of the various numbers ranging from No. 8 to No. 200—the higher numbers being the finest. The principal places of manufacture are Paisley in Scotland, and Newark in New Jersey.

Spot goods, merchandise in the port, and capable of being delivered on the spot, in contradistinction to goods "to arrive," or "afloat."

Sprigs, nails without heads; a branch of an artificial or embroidered flower.

Spruce ochre, a dark-colored yellow ochre.

Spruce timber, spar and dock timber, of several varieties of spruce firs.

Spunk, a name for amadou, touchwood, or German tinder; the product of different species of a genus of mushrooms denominated boletus, which when steeped in a solution of nitre becomes very inflammable, and is employed as tinder.

Spun silk, the yarn obtained from the short, broken, or imperfect filaments in the process of reeling and throwing silk, which instead of being reeled off in long continuous threads is carded and spun; floss silk; silk fabrics woven from spun silk, and sometimes called raw silk.

Spurge root, the roots of a species of euphorbia, a drug.

Square-rigged, vessels which have the yards and sails across the masts.

Square timber, heavy timber or saw-logs squared with the axe. In this form most of the long and heavy timber for ship-carpenters' use, and for the saw-mills of the sea-board cities, is prepared.

Squills, the sliced and dried bulb of *urginea scilla*, a drug obtained from the Levant.

Squirrel skins. The skins of several varieties of these small rodents have a commercial value for their furs. The black, gray, and red squirrels are common in the United States; and in Russia it is estimated that as many as fifteen millions are killed annually. Upwards of two millions of the skins are yearly sold in London. The skins of a kind which abounds in California are in demand by glove-makers. The fur is coarse and only used for linings, trimmings, etc. The skins are also known in trade as Calabar skins.

Stails, a name under which wooden handles for mops and brooms are sold in England.

Stained glass, glass colored with certain metallic pigments, the colors being fused into the surface of the glass by heat. This kind of glass is employed for church windows and in ornamenting private and public buildings. Glass simply painted on the surface is sometimes called stained glass, but improperly.

Stained fabrics, cotton goods tinged with a color combining with the fabric.

Stair-carpeting, carpeting for covering stairs, usually 27 or 36 inches wide, and of a variety of kinds, and of various materials.

Stair-rods, brass or plated rods or bars used to secure and keep in place stair carpets when laid on the steps.

Stajo, a variable grain measure of Italy. In Leghorn and Florence equal to about $\frac{11}{16}$ of a bushel; at Corsica $4\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; at Milan a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel; at Rome $\frac{7}{10}$ of a bushel.

Stall, a small open or partially closed shop for the sale of articles.

Stamps, adhesive printed devices

issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers and manufactures, as evidence that the internal revenue, postage, or other government dues are paid.

Stamp tax, the government charge for the stamps required by law to be placed on certain legal documents, on various articles of domestic manufacture, and on the boxes of imported cigars. These are called internal revenue stamps, and are issued for revenue purposes.

Stand, a stall in a market; a place or location for business—as, a good *stand* for business.

Standard, that which is established as a rule by custom or general consent; a measure for fir planks or deals.

Standard mark. This in England is a very important manufacturing and commercial phrase. In the United States it has no special technical meaning. The word standard in England is used to designate the purity and weight of coins as established by act of Parliament. The standard mark is the legal assay mark for gold of 22 carats fine, and for silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts to the lb. troy of 12 ounces. Articles of gold or silver manufacture, of all standards, capable of bearing a stamp, are marked also with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the Assay office, and a letter for the date of the year. The alphabet was begun in 1856. It runs on to 20 letters, J being omitted. A fresh alphabet is then commenced. The alphabet having commenced in 1856, would, therefore, for the year 1871, give the letter Q. In the manufactures of the United States, if the gold is 22 carats fine, it is stamped "22;" if of 18 carats, it is stamped "18;" if the silver is of sterling standard, it is stamped "925," if of American standard, if stamped at all, it is stamped "900," which respectively means, 925 and 900 parts of pure silver, in 1000 parts of the metal used in the manufacture.

Standard measure, the legal or commercially established measure for capacity, quantity, length, or size of any article.

Standard weight, a weight which conforms to the fixed standard ascertained and authorized by the law of the land.

Standing, commercial position, or repute; as a merchant in good *standing*.

Stannate of soda, a salt obtained from tin; used by calico-printers.

Staple, relating to the fibre of textiles, as the long or short staple of cotton or wool.

Staple articles, goods which are in regular or uniform demand; established commercial commodities. At one time in England the king's *staple* was established in certain sea-ports or cities, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to those ports to be rated and charged with the duties payable to the crown, hence the word staple articles, or staple commodities, came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use.

Star anise, the star-shaped capsules of a species of *illicium*, an evergreen tree growing in China and Japan. A valuable aromatic oil is distilled from the seeds, and sold as oil of anise.

Starboard, the right-hand side of a ship or vessel, looking forward.

Starch. The starch of commerce is procured chiefly from wheat, or corn, or potatoes. It is manufactured on a large scale in England; also at Glen Cove on Long Island, in the city of New York, at Oswego, N. Y., and at other places. It is sold by the pound in various sized boxes, for laundry uses, and by the cwt. in casks, for use in manufacturing establishments.

Starello, an Italian grain measure; at Cagliari very nearly $1\frac{2}{5}$ bushel; in Rome something over a half bushel; at Milan a little over 8 quarts.

Star stone, a variety of sapphire, which, when properly cut by the lapidary, presents the appearance of a star with six rays, from which, when held in the sunshine, a very bright, yellowish-white light streams forth, in beautiful contrast to the rich purplish-blue of the other parts of the stone.

Statement of account, an account current, which may be either in detail, on both the credit and debtor sides, or merely the balances, on the day the statement is made up.

Stationer, one who sells paper, ink, pens, blank books, rulers, sealing-wax, and other articles pertaining to the use of the desk in the counting-room.

Stationery, articles dealt in by stationers, such as writing papers, pens, inks, and the general contents of a stationer's store. The term stationery is derived from the business of booksellers, having been anciently carried on entirely in stalls, or *stations*.

Statuary, statues considered collectively. The Treasury Department defined statuary, as used in the tariff law, as "confined in its application to figures re-

presenting living or deceased creatures of whatever species, real or imaginary, *in full relievo*, insulated in every part, and which may be formed of marble, plaster, bronze, galvanized zinc, or other material appropriate to the composition of articles of taste." And, again, bisque statuettes, articles of the composition known in commerce as "*bisque*" or "*biscuit*" statuary, are to be considered as "statuary," within the meaning of the law. (Letter of *Howell Cobb* to Collector Schell, dated October 29, 1857.) But Secretary *McCulloch* (Letter to Simeon Draper, dated April 14, 1865, on an importation by Ball, Black & Co., of bronze statuettes) refused to consider them as statuary, as "being articles of merchandise, and not professional productions in the ordinary sense."

Statuary marble, a fine, pure white marble, chiefly obtained from the quarries at Carrara, in Italy; a fine article is also obtained near Rutland, in Vermont.

Statues, carved or sculptured images or representatives of real persons or things executed by an artist. The general use of the term implies that the figures are in marble, but they may be in metal as well as stone.

Statuettes, small, or under-size statues; in trade language, small figures of metal, porcelain, parian, or other material.

Staves, narrow-shaped lengths of wood for making into casks; chiefly of oak and ash, and an inferior kind for dry fish is made of birch. They are made of the proper lengths for barrels, hogsheads, or other kind of casks, and are now mostly produced by machinery. The product of the country for domestic use amounts to many millions, and we export them also to France, Spain, Italy, Cuba, and other West India islands.

Steamboats, vessels propelled by steam on rivers.

Steam-packet, a steam vessel running on stated fixed days between certain ports, and usually employed to carry the mails.

Steamships, ocean vessels propelled by steam.

Stearin, the solid constituents of fatty substances, as the pressed cake left in the process of extracting the oil from lard —a valuable soap material. For transportation it is packed in hogsheads or tierces.

Stearic acid, one of the fatty acids, —a white, crystallized solid obtained by distillation from stearin, and largely used in the manufacture of candles.

Stearic acid candles, adamantine or other candles made of pure stearic acid or other solid fat acids.

Steatite, a variety of talc or soapstone of various tints of white, gray, yellow, green, and red. In Germany it is made into gas-burners; the Arabs use it in their baths instead of soap; the calcined white varieties are employed in the manufacture of porcelain; in China it is used for ornamental carvings. It is found in almost every part of the world, and very good varieties exist in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and other parts of the United States.

Steekkan, a liquid measure of Amsterdam equal to 5½ gallons. It is used at Bremen for whale oil only, and is there called stechkanne.

Steel, a product composed chiefly of iron and carbon, about one per cent. of carbon being the proportion in good steel. In commerce the usual classification is Damascus steel, blistered or blister steel (to which latter class shear steel belongs), German steel, cast steel, and Bessemer steel. The commercial qualities are usually designated by some trade name, as best cast, extra cast, 3d quality cast, best double shear, single shear, blister 2d quality, German best, German eagle, sheet cast, 1st, 2d, or 3d qualities, shovel best and common, spring steel, best and 2d and 3d qualities, file, saw, clock spring, die, cutlery, and other kinds. The kind designated "German" is merely a trade designation of a particular kind of steel—it is made both in England and in the United States. Steel is produced by working pig iron, which contains 3, 4, or 5 per cent. of carbon, in a suitable furnace until such carbon is reduced to that quantity required for constituting steel, say about 1 per cent. Another process is to heat iron bars in contact with charcoal until they have absorbed that quantity of carbon which may be required. The principal seats of manufacture is Sheffield in England, and Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. Various other processes are now employed in its production; and at various other places, both in England and in the United States, it is now manufactured on a large scale.

Steel engravings, a term frequently used for the impressions on paper printed from engraved steel plates.

Steel nails, nails made of steel, one kind of which are largely used by shoemakers.

Steel pens. The best general substitute for quills for writing-pens is steel, and these pens are now manufactured to an extent so enormous and at a cost so small as hardly to be credible. The steel sheets from which they are made are manufactured in Sheffield. Birmingham, in England, and Philadelphia in the United States, are the chief seats of the manufacture.

Steel plates, plates of steel for the use of engravers; engravings printed from steel plates; a book which contains steel engravings is said to be illustrated by steel plates.

Steel rails, bars of steel rolled for railroad tracks.

Steel wine, a medicinal wine prepared with steel-filings.

Steel wire, wire drawn from prepared steel bars; ropes formed from which, as compared with those made from ordinary charcoal iron, are computed to show a difference in the strength of strain of 125 per cent. in favor of the steel.

Steel-yard, a sort of lever balance for weighing commodities.

Steen, a weight at Amsterdam of $8\frac{7}{10}$ lbs.

Steerage passengers, a class of passengers on a ship or vessel occupying the between-decks forward of the main cabin.

Stein, a variable weight on the continent,—for flax, at Bremen, 22 lbs.; for wool or feathers, at Altona, $10\frac{7}{10}$ lbs.; at Antwerp, something over $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; at Berlin, very nearly $22\frac{7}{10}$ lbs.

Steinberger, a kind of Rhine wine. That from the Prince Metternich's estate at Johannisberg is the most valuable and the most highly esteemed.

Stencil-plate, a thin plate of metal, leather, or paper, used in marking or addressing cases or packages of merchandise; the address is cut in the plate, and then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the letters produced by inking or painting over the plate with a brush.

Sten, a Swedish weight of 30 lbs.

Stere, the unit of the French solid measure—equal to 35.32 cubic feet; used in measuring wood, stone, etc.

Stereotype plates, metal plates composed generally of type metal, in which the impressions of regular types are taken, and the plates, which are usually separate pages of some book or form, become permanent metallic plates of fixed types.

Sterling, the current standard money of Great Britain. The probable derivation of the term is from *Easterlings*, once the popular name of German or Baltic traders in England, who visited London in the middle ages, and whose money was of the purest quality. They were so-called from their living eastward.

Sterro-metal, another name for Aich's metal.

Stibnite, an ore of antimony.

Sticking-plasters, adhesive plasters,—sold by druggists.

Stick lac, the resin or *lac* as taken from the tree, still incrusting the small twigs around which it originally concreted. In this form it is largely imported. See Lac.

Stick rhubarb, cylindrical pieces of the roots of English rhubarb, usually 5 or 6 inches long by an inch or less in thickness.

Sticks, small shoots of a shrub or branches of a tree cut off,—as walking-*sticks*, umbrella-sticks; also *sticks* of sealing-wax.

St. Ignatius' beans, the seeds of a pea-shaped fruit of a tree growing in the Philippine Islands, the medicinal properties of which being discovered by the Jesuits, they were honored by being named after the founder of the order.

Stillingia butter, a white, dry Chinese vegetable butter obtained by pressure from the fruit of the stillingia *sebifera*, a tree growing in the lowlands of China.

Stilton cheese, a favorite English cheese made in Leicestershire.

St. Louis, a city and port of entry of Missouri, and the commercial metropolis of the central Mississippi valley, situate on the bank of the river Mississippi, 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, and about 1,200 miles above the city of New Orleans. "The natural advantages which St. Louis enjoys as a commercial emporium are probably not surpassed by those of any inland port in the world. Situated midway between the oceans, and near the geographical centre of the finest agricultural region on the globe, almost at the very focus towards which converge the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Illinois rivers, there can be no doubt that she is destined, at no distant period, to become the great receiving and distributing dépôt of most of the vast region drained by these streams." Nor must it be overlooked that the trade of the East Indies and of China, now centring at San Francisco, must, in good part at least, find its way to this city for its ultimate distri-

bution,—at least so far as the products of those far-off countries are destined for consumption by the people of our extreme Western States. The manufactures of St. Louis, which are constantly extending, tend also to constantly augment her domestic commerce. The trade of a single year shows a production of nearly 1,500,000 barrels of flour, valued at over $9,000,000; a shipment of beef, pork, and hams, to the value of over $10,000,000; of iron and iron manufactures, a product of the value of more than $10,000,000. Her sugar refineries manufacture most of the sugar consumed in the Mississippi valley; the fur trade is very extensive; linseed and castor oils are also among her noted productions; bale-rope, bagging, whiskey, and tobacco are also manufactured largely; while other manufactures, varied and extensive, give to the city a distinguished prominence as a mart for the sale of raw materials, and for the purchase of wares or articles ready for use. The system of railroads which connects the city with all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, gives a market in either direction for her products; while the inland navigation by water gives her a trade which extends from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Ohio, and Tennessee rivers down to New Orleans. This trade on the rivers, or rather this commerce of the port, requires a large number of steamers, and the tonnage of St. Louis exceeds that of any other western city. Foreign merchandise may be imported into St. Louis *via* New Orleans in the same manner in which imports may be made into Cincinnati, Louisville, Natchez, and some other cities on the Mississippi and Ohio.

TARIFF OF CHARGES.

Being the minimum rates, as established by the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

Commissions.

	PER CENT.
On all sales of hay	2½
produce, on any amount	2½
coffee, sugar, molasses, and high wines	2½
cotton, yarn, nails, window-glass, and other Pittsburgh, Eastern, or Southern manufactured articles	5
liquors	5
lead	1½
produce or merchandise, in any other market, on which no advances have been charged, upon net sales	2½
For purchasing and shipping merchandise or produce, with funds in hand, on the aggregate costs	2½
For purchasing and shipping lead	1
For guaranteeing sales on any time	2½
For cash advances in all cases, with bills of lading or produce in hand, with legal interest from date	2½
For accepting drafts, endorsing notes or bills of exchange without funds, bills of lading or produce in hand	2½
For negotiating drafts or notes as drawer or endorser	2½
On sales or purchase of stocks	½
On sales or purchase of boats (without guarantee)	2½
For collecting delayed or litigated accounts or notes	2½@5
For collecting dividends on stocks	1
For adjusting and collecting insurance losses	2½
For effecting marine insurance on amount of premium	return premium
For effecting fire insurance on produce or merchandise out of the city on $5,000 of premium paid	1-10
For effecting fire insurance upon produce or merchandise out of the city on over $5,000 premium paid	1-20
On the withdrawal of consignments, on amount of expenses incurred	2½
On amount of invoice	1½

The above commissions to be exclusive of storage and any other charge actually incurred.

The risk of loss by fire (unless written orders to insure), and of robbery, theft, and other unavoidable occurrences, if the usual care is taken to secure the property, is, in all cases, to be borne by the proprietors of the goods.

Legal interest to be charged on all running accounts, or debts, after maturity, until paid.

All property received on commission may be covered by insurance at the expense of the owners, unless otherwise ordered.

Inspection of Flour.

That the fees for inspection be at one and a half cents per barrel on the Levee and at the Mills, and two cents per barrel at warehouse, when not properly brought to the light and arranged for inspection without delay. Inspection fees to be paid by the seller.

That the Flour Inspectors be directed to refuse their brand to any flour branded St. Louis manufacture, not made in St. Louis, and to report to the Secretary of the Exchange every case of deception or fraudulent branding, who shall report the same to the Board of Directors for their action.

Rates of Storage.

	One Month.	Succeeding.
Tobacco, per hhd	$0 50	$0 50
Sugar, "	50	50
Molasses, "	35	30
Bacon, "	25	20
Liquors " or pipe	50	40
Oil "	50	40
Oil, per tierce	20	15
Flaxseed, or rice, per tierce	20	20
Salt, per barrel	5	4
Oil, molasses, or foreign liquors, per barrel	15	12½
Whiskey and cider, per barrel	12½	10
Sugar, lard, fish, pork or beef, per barrel	8	8
Flour, apples, bread, beans, and potatoes	5	4
Lard, in tierces	10	10
" kegs	2½	2½
Soap and candles, in boxes	2	2
Wine, in boxes or baskets	5	5
Raisins and figs, in boxes and drums	2	2
Window glass, boxes	3	3
" half boxes	2	2

Bale rope, per coil	$0 3	$0 3
Bagging, per piece	5	3
" half piece	3	2
Cordage, tarred or white, per 100 lbs.	4	4
Salted hides, per 100 lbs	5	5
Dried hides, each	2	2
Crate of Queensware or cask, small size	25	25
Crate of Queensware or cask, large size	35	35
Coffee, pepper and pimento, per bag.	5	4
Iron, sheet lead, and shot, per 100 lbs.	3	3
Turpentine, per barrel	25	25
Gunny bags, per bale	12½	10
Manufactured tobacco, per box	3	4
Dry goods or other merchandise, in assorted lots, per 100 lbs	10	10
Salt, G. A. and L. B., per sack	4	3
Salt, T. I., per sack	3	3
White lead, per keg (25 lbs.)	2	2
Nails, per keg	3	2
Dyewood, per ton	1 00	1 00
Hamper of bottles	20	15
Ream of writing or wrapping paper.	2	2
Cheese, per cask (100 boxes)	2	2
Tea, per half chest	8	6
Grain, in bulk	2c. per bush. first 10 days, ½c. each ten days.	
Grain, in sacks, 2 and 2½ bushel sacks	3	3
Grain, in sacks, 3 and over bushel sacks	4	4
Domestic, per bale	12½	10
Pig lead, per pig	2½	2½
Bran, per sack	4	3
Hay, per bale	15	12½
Hemp, per ton	1 00	1 00
Tow, per ton	1 00	1 00
Cotton, per bale	35	35
Bread, per barrel	5	5
" 100 lb. boxes	4	4
" 50 "	3	3

These rates are for one month. Merchandise remaining in store *one* day over the time will be subject to thirty days' additional storage. Weighing, gauging, or inspecting articles in store constitutes delivery, and merchandise remaining in store after is subject to an additional month's storage.

Rates of Steamboat Agencies.

	Per trip.
New Orleans boats, carrying 600 tons or under	$15 00
" " over 600 tons	20 00
Ohio river boats	8 00
Missouri, Illinois, and Mississippi boats	7 00

In addition to the above, 1 per cent. to be charged for collecting bills, and 2½ per cent. for adjusting losses.

Rates for Receiving and Forwarding Goods, exclusive of charges actually and necessarily incurred.

Sugar, per hhd	$0 20
Tobacco, "	1 00
Pork, beef, whiskey, molasses, lard, and tallow, under 100 bbls	5
Pork, beef, whiskey, molasses, lard, and tallow, over 100 bbls	3
Flour, under 100 bbls	4
" over "	3
Corn, oats, wheat, salt, barley, and flaxseed, under 100 sacks	2
Over "	2
Lead, per pig	1
Nails and lard, per keg, under 50 kegs	3
" " " over "	2
Wool and hemp, per bale	20
Bacon, in hogsheads, per hhd	25
" in bulk, per 100 lbs	3
Bagging, per roll	$0 5
Bale-rope, per coil	4
Coffee, per sack	5
Hides, each	2
Gunpowder, per keg	25
Carriages or wagons, each	2 00
Gigs or carts, each	1 00
Merchandise, assorted, under 5,000 lbs., per 100 lbs	5
Merchandise, assorted, over 5,000 lbs., per 100 lbs	3
Lumber, per M. feet	50
Shingles and laths, per M	8
Stoves, per 100 lbs	10

Other articles in proportion.

Tares.

Wheat, when sold without the sack—	
in seamless sacks and burlaps	1 lb. per sack.
in gunny cloth	1½ lb. per sack.
in barrels	actual tare.
Rye, corn, oats, barley, etc	same tare as above.

When sold with sacks no tare allowed.

Lard, in kegs	20 per cent.
" half barrels	20 "
" barrels	18 "
" tierees	17 "
" tierces, full bound	18 "
Bacon, in casks	actual tare.
Butter, in barrels	18 per cent.
" in kegs	20 "
Tallow, in barrels	18 "
" tierces	17 "
" hhds	10 "
Sugar, New Orleans, hhds	10 "
" Cuba and Porto Rico	12 "
Rice, in tierces	10 "
Tobacco, leaf or strip, in hhds	actual tare.
" " in boxes	actual tare.
Soap, candles, starch, etc	actual tare.
Indigo, in ceroons	10 per cent.
" in cases	10 per cent.
Almonds and nuts of all descriptions	actual tare.
Dates, in frails and mats	5 per cent.
Cheese, in boxes	10 per cent.
Cassia, in mats	8 per cent.
Coffee, allspice, pepper, in bags	no tare allowed.

Tare or Saltage to be allowed on Bulk Meats when not otherwise agreed upon. The Weighmaster shall weigh up fifty pieces of each kind of the meat (as near the average as he can get) from the pile, and that shall be sent to the pork-house and washed, and then re-weighed, and the difference in weight shall be the average of balance as to saltage to be allowed. One per cent. to be allowed for drainage on pickled hams and shoulders.

Weights of Produce per Bushel, as established *by law or custom at St. Louis.*

Wheat	60
Corn	56
Corn in Ear	70
Corn Meal	50
Rye	56
Oats	32
Barley	48
Irish Potatoes	60
Sweet Potatoes	50
Beans	60
Castor Beans	46
Bran	20
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Hungarian Seed	48
Hemp Seed	44
Flax Seed	56
Millet Seed	50

Red-top Seed, or Herd's Grass	14
Osage Orange Seed	33
Sorghum Seed	42
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed	14
Orchard Grass	14
Buckwheat	52
Onions	57
Top Onion Sets	28
Peas	60
Split Peas	60
Dried Apples	24
Dried Peaches	33
Malt (Barley)	34
Salt	50
Coal	80
Turnips	57

Rates of Weighing as established by City Ordinance.

Bran, per 100 lbs	2	cents.
All kinds grain, per 100 lbs	1½	cents.
Lead, per pig	1	cent.
Hemp, per 100 lbs	2	cents.
Tobacco, per hhd	40	cents.
Cotton, per bale	15	cents.
Bulk Meat, per 100 lbs	3	cents.
Sugar, per hhd	20	cents.
Dry Hides	2	cents.
Pig Iron, per ton	40	cents.
Lard, per tierce	5	cents.
Lard, per bbl	4	cents.
Dried Fruit, per 100 lbs	2½	cents.
Coffee, per sack per 100 lbs	3½	cents.
Rags per 100 lbs	4	cents.
Wool, per bale or bag	10	cents.
Coil Rope, per coil	3	cents.
Assorting Grains, per sack	1	cent.
Rice, per tierce	12½	cents.
Hay, per 100 lbs	2	cents.

Tobacco at City Warehouse.—Outage and Inspection, per hhd. (one-half to be paid by the buyer, and one-half by the seller)	$3 50
Outage and Inspection, per box or cask (one-half to be paid by the buyer, and one-half by the seller)	1 50
Storage, per hogshead, per month or part of a month	50
Storage, per cask or box, per month or part of a month	25

Note.—Government Tax on amount of sales, 1-10 of 1 per cent. Fifteen days' storage before, and thirty days' storage after sale, free of charge.

When the hogshead of tobacco weighs 950 lbs net, the buyer pays $1.75 of the outage. Otherwise, the seller pays the entire outage.

In all cases the purchaser of boxes pays half the charges, both of outage and inspection.

☞ The following regulations concerning the packing and preparation of pork and beef for market, are inserted for their important general commercial information, as well as to show the standard rules of the trade of St. Louis.

Standards of Provisions Established by the Pork Packers' Association and adopted by the Union Merchants' Exchange.

Standard Mess Pork—Shall be cut and packed from sides of well corn-fatted hogs, in strips, and not back-strapped. One hundred and ninety-six pounds of green meat, numbering not over sixteen pieces, including the regular proportion of flank and shoulder cuts, must be packed with not less than one-half bushel (struck measure) of good foreign or Louisiana coarse salt, and filled up full of clear brine, as strong as salt will make it. Pork to be cut as near uniform in width as possible. The number of pieces in each barrel must be branded on the head.

Extra Clear Standard Pork—Shall be cut from sides of extra heavy, well corn-fatted hogs, cut, selected, and packed in the same manner as mess pork, with all the bone taken out.

Standard Mess Ordinary, or thin Mess—Shall be cut from hogs reasonably well fatted, too light for mess pork, cut, selected, and packed in the same manner as mess, and the same requirement as to weight, etc.; not to exceed twenty-two pieces to the barrel.

Standard Prime Pork—Shall be packed with a header of side cuts the regular width, three half heads; it may have three rumps and the balance shoulder cuts. The shoulders to be cut into three pieces each; the foot to be cut off above the knee, and the shank cracked near the shoulder; head to be split through the brain and tongue, and snout and ears to be cut off, and brains removed. Each barrel to contain two hundred pounds of green meat, and to be packed with the same quantity and quality of salt as mess pork. Heads to be soaked before being packed.

Standard Extra Prime Pork—Shall be made from heavy untrimmed shoulders, cut into three pieces, the leg to be cut off close to the breast. Two hundred pounds of green meat to be packed into each barrel, with the same quantity and quality of salt as mess pork.

Standard Prime Mess Pork—Shall be made of the shoulders and sides of nice, smooth, fat hogs, weighing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty pounds each, net, regularly cut into square pieces as near four pounds each as possible; the shank to be cut off close to the breast. Each barrel to contain two hundred pounds of green meat, in proportion of twenty pieces of shoulder and thirty pieces of side cuts, and to be packed with thirty pounds of good foreign or Louisiana salt, with the addition of four ounces of saltpetre. The prime pieces should be cut clear of the blade bone; the shoulder pieces not to exceed ninety pounds in each barrel. All this description of pork to be leached at least twenty-four hours before packing.

Rumps.—Rumps should be trimmed with only enough taken off to make them neat and smooth; the tails cut off close. Each barrel to contain two hundred pounds of green meat, packed with the same quantity and quality of salt as mess pork.

Pickled Hams.—The number of pieces, date of packing, and green weights, must be branded on the head of each tierce, and the hams cut short, well rounded at the butt, properly faced, shank cut above the joint.

Rough Sides—Must be made by splitting the hogs through the back-bone. Ends to be reasonably square, or, if split on one side of the back-bone, an equal proportion of hard and soft sides (as they are termed) must be delivered on sales to make them "standard."

Standard Clear Sides.—Back-bone and ribs all taken out, and hip-bone sawed down smooth and even with the face of the side; feather of blade bone not to be taken out; edges to be left smooth; sides not to be back-strapped or flanked; ends to be reasonably square.

Short, or Clear Rib Sides.—Back-bone taken out, and hip-bone sawed down even with the face of the side; feather of blade-bone not to be taken out; edges to be left smooth; sides not to be back-strapped or flanked; ends to be reasonably square.

Cumberland Middles.—A part of the neck, and all the shoulder and side left together in one piece; leg cut off at knee joint; two shoulder ribs and neck bone taken out; blood vein lifted and cut out; back-bone taken out, and hench-bone sawed down even with face of side; edges to be left smooth; not to be back-strapped or flanked; both ends to be properly trimmed and reasonably square.

Shoulders—Shall be cut as near through between third and fourth rib, and close as possible to the back part of the forearm joint, butted off square on top;

neck bone and short ribs taken out; blood vein lifted and taken out; breast flap to be trimmed off, and foot to be cut off at or above the knee joint.

Standard Bacon to be of the above-described cuts, and well cured, smoked, and thoroughly cool before packing.

Qualities.—Hams, sides, and shoulders to be "standard" must be made from good corn-fatted hogs. No soft, thin, boar, or stag meat to be considered merchantable.

Meats cured from hogs that have been "frozen" shall not be classed as "standard."

Pork products packed between the first of November and the first of March shall alone be classed as "standard."

All provisions sent to this market for sale, which, upon examination, shall be found to have been manufactured, handled, or packed in all respects in conformity with these rules, shall be classed as "standard."

Qualities of Lard.—Choice lard, either steam or kettle rendered, shall be white, sweet, and of good flavor.

Prime shall be of good color, and sweet.

No. 1 shall be of darker color, but sound and sweet.

Standard Weights of Mess Pork.—The standard weight of mess pork shall be as follows:

For months of	Nov., Dec., and Jan.....	200 lbs.	net.
"	" February.....	205	"
"	" March and April.....	210	"
"	" May.....	205	"
"	" June.....	203	"
After	June	200	"

The weight of "Standard Mess Ordinary," during the months of March and April, shall be 208 lbs.; all other months the same as mess pork.

Packing and Inspection of Beef.

Mess Beef—Shall be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing five hundred pounds and upwards, net, and cut as near ten pound pieces as practicable, excluding the leg and leg rand of the hind quarter, shin, and shoulder clod, and eight pounds of the neck, from the fore quarter; and shall be packed in regular provision packages, with at least twenty pounds of Turk's Island or Louisiana salt, with at least four ounces of saltpetre, and pickle as strong as salt will make it. Two hundred pounds green meat to be packed into each barrel.

Extra Mess Beef—From well-fatted cattle, shall be cut and packed the same as mess beef, from cattle weighing five hundred and fifty pounds and upwards, net. Same quantity and quality of salt as in mess beef.

Qualities, Specifications, and Requirements of Beef for England.—

No.					lbs.
1.	Tierce "India" Beef contains	42	8lb.	pieces=	336
2.	" "India Mess" "	38	"		304
3.	" "Prime Mess" "	38	"		304
4.	Barrel "Mess" Beef "	25	"		200
5.	" "Navy Mess" "	26	"		208

No. 1 should contain at least thirty-two pieces of prime, viz.: Rump, edge-bone, sirloins, short and long ribs, plates, briskets, flank and buttock pieces without bone; the rest to be shoulder pieces, not cut too high, cases, necks or neck pieces, bone out, but no part of the legs. Shin pieces are admissible. Should be made from cattle six hundred and seventy-five to nine hundred pounds, net.

No. 2. Very similar to the above—thirty pieces to be prime.

No. 3. Meat of not so prime quality, from cattle of good kinds, 550 lbs. to 650 lbs, net. Ten coarse pieces are allowed. There must be no leg bones or shins.

Cooperage.—Barrels shall be made of well-seasoned white oak timber, free from objectionable sap; staves five-eighths of an inch thick and thirty inches long; heads eighteen inches—one inch thick in centre and three-eighths at bevel; with hickory hoops—barrels not less than two-thirds covered.

Tierces for hams, beef, or lard should have the staves chamfered at the head; quality of staves and hoops same as barrels; staves three-quarters of an inch thick; heads same as in barrels; hooped two-thirds.

Rules of Sale.—All provisions offered for sale as "standard" in this market, must be cut, selected, and packed in all respects as to quality and condition equal to the foregoing classification, and the seller shall be bound to fulfil his sale by the delivery of the quality called for by such sale, which, on examination by the authorized Inspector, has been certified by him to have been packed according to the above classification, and is at the time of delivery in good merchantable condition in every respect, and has sufficient salt in each barrel to preserve the meat for a reasonable time. Provisions from which any surplus gain has been removed, cannot afterwards be classed as "standard."

In sales of a particular packer's brand or cut, where the property does not pass examination, the buyer shall elect either to take the lot named at contract price, or to require that some other brand or cut be substituted that will pass inspection: but the buyer shall receive either the one or the other.

In all cases of sales of provisions as "standard," the Inspector shall examine and inspect, when called upon, and shall decide if the property be up to the requirements; and if it be so he shall issue a certificate simply for so many barrels of product (naming it), or so many pieces of meat (naming the kinds).

Parties selling "fully cured" meats, or "to be fully cured" and delivered at any specified time, must deliver in good faith what they sell, the Inspector to be the judge, who should always be informed of the conditions of the contract before proceeding to inspect.

On sales of provisions for future delivery, "at buyer's option," if buyer calls before expiration of contract, the seller, if he so elect, shall have at least three working days to prepare property for delivery in the case of barrelled and bulk meats.

Buyers of provisions on time contracts, shall have the right to inspect before the day of delivery, provided they send an inspector in time to allow the inspection to be completed before the expiration of the contract; but failing to do so, the seller shall have the privilege of having the property inspected, the cost to be paid by the buyer.

On sales of provisions by sample, the property delivered on such sale must be equal to sample.

Purchasers of provisions shall have three days free of storage to remove property when in store.

Tare on Lard.—Package to be weighed gross; lard taken out and empty package to be subjected to dry heat to extract all the remaining lard. Empty package to be then weighed, and weight of empty package to be deducted from gross weight. The difference in weight of the full and empty packages shall be the net weight of the lard.

Tare on Bulk Meat shall be ascertained by washed tare, unless otherwise agreed upon.

One per cent. to be allowed for drainage on pickled hams and shoulders.

St. Lucia bark, a spurious kind of Cinchona or Peruvian bark.

Stipulate, to bargain, to contract, or to make an agreement.

Stipulation, that which is definitely arranged or agreed upon.

Stiver, a small Dutch copper coin and money of account, equal to about two cents.

Stock, material used in manufacture, as rags and pulp for paper; coal and ore for iron; hides and bark for leather; tallow and oil for candles, etc. Domestic

animals, either on the farm or on the market, are denominated live *stock*.

Stock, capital employed by a firm or individual in business, including his merchandise, money, and credits; the capital of a banking, insurance, or manufacturing, or other incorporated company, usually in the form of shares, certificates of which are given to the owners, and on the surrender of which the shares or interest of the party may be transferred.

Stock account, that account on a merchant's ledger, one side of which shows the original capital, or stock, and the accumulations or contributions thereto; and the other side of which shows the amounts withdrawn therefrom.

Stock account, an inventory of the merchandise on hand and unsold with the present net value thereof, made once a year or oftener, in order to enable a merchant to adjust his profit and loss account.

Stock-book, a book which exhibits the several kinds and amounts of stock on hand, with the actual cost thereof.

Stock-broker, a broker who buys and sells bank, insurance, railroad, and other kinds of shares in stock companies or institutions, and the bonds of incorporated associations, government bonds, etc., for other parties for a commission.

Stock Exchange, the place in a city where brokers and bankers meet daily, at stated hours, to buy and sell stocks, bonds, and other securities.

Stock-fish, a trade name for unsalted dried codfish—fish dried or cured in the sun without being salted.

Stockholder, one who holds shares, or is a proprietor in the capital stock of a commercial, banking, manufacturing, or other joint-stock association.

Stockings, woollen, worsted, cotton, or silk coverings for the feet or legs, sold under the general name of hosiery; imported largely from Germany and England, and extensively manufactured in the United States.

Stock in trade, the assets and effects of a merchant which are actually employed in his business; the goods kept on hand for sale. The term "stock in trade," when used in a policy of insurance in reference to the business of a mechanic, as a baker, includes not only the materials used by him, but the tools, fixtures, and implements necessary for the carrying on of his business, and the term in question was held to have a broader application to the business of mechanics than to that of merchants. But in a case where a certain sum was insured on the "stock of watches, watch trimmings, &c.," contained in a certain store, and also another sum on the "furniture and fixtures" in said store, it was held that the word *stock* was used in opposition to *furniture* and *fixtures*, and was intended to cover the stock usually contained in such a store, such as silver ware, plated ware, fine hardware, clocks, watch tools, britannia ware, and fancy goods, as well as watches and watch trimmings.—*Parsons' Mercantile Law. Note.*

Stock-jobber, one who speculates in stocks. This term implies more than simply a stock-broker—that is, one who simply buys and sells stocks for other parties on commission; or more than a dealer in stocks, as one who buys stocks for investment. In England as well as in this country the occupation of a stock-jobber "was always looked upon with disfavor by the general public and the stricter men of business;" while it is contended, not without reason, that a "public benefit is actually derived from negotiations on the stock exchange, even when of a speculative character. That the eagerness with which a stock-jobber watches the market tends to equalize prices, and his speculations obviate excessive fluctuations; and were it not for these agencies, a slight distrust felt about any stock might induce a panic, or irrational confidence, an undue exaltation in the price. The stock-broker buying when the former case is likely to occur on insufficient grounds arrests the fall; and by selling when the latter motive is operative, checks the rise." It is not improbable that in the vast amount of railroad, banking, and government securities issued and on the market, the variations in their value would be much greater, and the effects of confidence and panic more disastrous, if it were not for the stock-jobbers or speculators in stocks.

Stock market, the state of demand for government and other stocks and securities—as the *stock market* is dull or lively; the *stock market* is buoyant, in consequence of the tenor of the news from Washington, etc.

Stock on hand, the unsold merchandise on hand.

Stocks, shares in the capital stock of banking, insurance, railroad, and other incorporated or joint-stock companies.

Stone, a commercial weight of England of 14 lbs.; a stone of glass is 5 lbs.;

of meat and fish 8 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs. At Tours it is equal to 12 lbs. As a weight, the stone is never used in the United States.

Stone-blue, a blue coloring substance which consists of indigo reduced by starch.

Stone cameos, cameos cut from stones; varieties of agate, carnelian, onyx, etc., are made use of for this purpose.

Stone coal, a common name for anthracite coal.

Stone coral, coral in masses, in distinction from that which is in branches.

Stone marten fur, the fur of a species of marten found in stony or mountainous regions.

Stone oil, another name for petroleum; an oil obtained from a kind of bitumen; the name is also sometimes applied to petroleum, but is a term not used in trade.

Stones. As building material various kinds of stones have a commercial importance and value, as the Caen stone of Normandy in France, the Prince Albert stone of Nova Scotia, the brown sandstone of the Connecticut river, the gray sandstone of the Passaic, etc. They are mostly sold by the ton, but sometimes by measurement. Artificial stones are also made for building purposes. See also whetstones, precious stones, mill-stones, lithographic, grind, rotten, and pumice stones.

Stoneware, a species of the coarser kinds of glazed and baked potter's ware, such as jars, jugs, drain-pipes, etc. The distinctions in pottery between earthenware, brownware, and stoneware, are not very well defined—the different kinds of ware slide by nice degrees into one another. A fine variety of stoneware articles is also made; the difference arising from the use of a finer or more carefully selected clay, and of a glaze made with a mixture of flint, Cornish stone, etc., of the kind used for earthenware.

Stoop, a Dutch liquid measure, at Antwerp, 3 quarts; at Amsterdam, $\frac{61}{100}$ of a gallon.

Stopello, a grain measure of Naples of nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of a bushel.

Stoppage in transitu, the seller of goods upon a credit, resuming possession while in the hands of the transporting agent in their transit to the buyer, before they get into his actual possession. A seller who has sent goods to a buyer at a distance, and after sending them finds that the buyer is insolvent, may stop the goods at any time before they reach the buyer. His right to do this is called the right of stoppage in transitu. This right only exists in cases where the buyer is in immediate danger of insolvency, or has actually failed, and the right exists only between a buyer and a seller. A surety for the price of the goods, bound to pay for them if the buyer does not, has not this right.

Stopped payment. This phrase is understood to mean inability to pay, and is equivalent to the term failure; as when a merchant fails, or ceases to pay his notes or liabilities—or a bank which is unable to redeem its bills and to pay its creditors.

Storage, a charge for warehousing goods, or the depositing goods in a store or warehouse, the owner of the warehouse becoming responsible for the safe-keeping, and charging for the storage. The rates for storage of different kinds of merchandise will be found under the head of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, etc. A full month's pay is exacted even if the goods remain in the store or warehouse but for one or two days. This appears reasonable enough; but when, at a government bonded warehouse in Texas, a demand was made for a half month's pay for storage, the Secretary of the Treasury decided (*Letter dated Dec.* 28, 1868) that no such exaction should be made "where merchandise is withdrawn for *exportation* before putting it in store." But it would appear, by the United States Warehouse Regulations, Art. 437, that where a merchant makes a warehouse entry, and afterwards pays the duties, and makes a withdrawal entry for consumption, that he is obliged to pay a half month's storage even though the goods had never left the ship. This charge is unreasonable, and is an unjust tax on commerce.

Storax, a fragrant balsamic liquid obtained from the styrax plant or sweet gum, imported from Trieste in casks, and used in perfumery. Storax *calamita*, so named because it was formerly collected and exported in reeds. is imported in cakes, and consists of the liquid resin mixed with sawdust or bran. A kind which comes in yellowish-white tears, about the size of peas, is used in pharmacy.

Store, a general warehouse; a retail shop; a place where goods are exhibited and sold, whether at wholesale or retail. In England, where goods are sold at retail, the place is called a *shop;* in the United States, a store.

Store goods, articles purchased at a store, as distinguished from those which are home-made.

Storehouse, a place of deposit for merchandise; a warehouse.

Storekeeper, the common name in the United States for a retail dealer; generally one who keeps a miscellaneous assortment of goods for retailing. The term has a technical meaning also—the officer of the customs placed in charge of a United States bonded warehouse is denominated *storekeeper*.

Stores, the supplies laid in for a ship, for a family, etc.; as provisions and the like.

Stourbridge clay, a very valuable and unique kind of clay, found near Stourbridge, in England. It is used in making crucibles, melting-pots, retorts, hearth-tiles, etc. Some of the pots now made of this clay are so large as to weigh over one and a half tons; they are employed in glass works for melting-pots.

Stowage, the proper arrangement in a ship of the different articles of which a cargo consists, so as to prevent injury by friction or by the leakage of the vessel. As a general rule, the master of a vessel is liable for the damage resulting from careless or improper stowage; also, to properly arrange merchandise in warehouses. The skill with which the bales, casks, and packages are placed in a storehouse by an experienced person not only largely increases the storage capacity of the building, but materially facilitates the delivery of the goods.

St. Petersburg, the capital and commercial metropolis of the Russian empire, situate at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland. It is quite a modern city, and the rapid growth of its commerce is remarkable. It was founded by Peter the Great, from whom it derives its name, in the year 1703, during which year the first merchant-ship that ever appeared on the Neva arrived from Holland. In the year 1714 no more than 16 ships arrived, and in 1780 the number had increased to 180; but so rapid has been the progress of commerce in Russia since that period that the annual arrivals and clearances now exceed 3,000. Vessels drawing above 8 feet water load and unload at Cronstadt, situate on a small island about 20 miles below St. Petersburg, the goods being conveyed to and from the city in lighters.

St. Petersburg has the most extensive foreign trade of any city in the north of Europe. This arises from its being the only great maritime outlet on the Gulf of Finland, and from its vast and various communications with the interior of the country. Few countries have such an extent of internal navigation as Russia. By means partly of rivers and partly of canals, St. Petersburg is connected with the Caspian Sea. Goods are conveyed from the latter to the capital, through a distance of more than 1,400 miles, without once landing them. The iron and furs of Siberia, and the teas of China, though not to the same extent as formerly, are received at St. Petersburg in the same way, but owing to the great distance of those countries, and the short period of the year during which the canals and rivers are navigable, they sometimes occupy three years in their transit. Immense quantities of goods are also conveyed during winter upon the ice, in sledges, to the different ports, and to the nearest *pristans* or places in the interior where barks are built for river or canal navigation. They are put on board in anticipation of the period of sailing, that the barks may be ready to take advantage of the high water by floating down with the current as soon as the ice and snow begin to melt. The cargoes carried up the river into the interior during the summer are principally conveyed to their ultimate destinations by the sledge roads during winter. The conveyance by the latter is generally the most expeditious; and it, as well as the internal conveyance by water, is performed at a very moderate expense.

The barks that come from the interior are mostly of a very rude construction, flat-bottomed, and seldom drawing more than 20 or 30 inches water. When they arrive at their destination, like the arks and broadhorns on the Ohio and the Mississippi, they are sold or broken up for firewood. Those that leave the ports for the interior are of a superior description, and are comparatively few in number, the commodities imported being, at an average, of much greater value, relatively to their bulk and weight, than those that are exported.

The principal articles of export from St. Petersburg are tallow, hemp, flax, wool, wheat, linseed, timber, copper, hides, pot-ashes, bristles, hempseed oil, furs, leather, fox, hare, and squirrel skins; canvas and coarse linen, cordage; caviare, wax, isinglass, quills, tar, etc. Tallow for both candles and soap is a chief article. Hemp, which is also largely exported, is assorted, according to its quality, into *clean*, or firsts; *outshot*, or seconds; and *half-clean*, or thirds. Russian flax is esteemed for

the length of its fibre. It is naturally brownish, but becomes very white after the first bleaching. Three qualities are distinguished, viz., 12-head, 9-head, and 6-head. Iron of good quality, and preferable to that from the other Russian ports, is of two kinds, old and new sables, the former being the best.

The principal imports are sugar, the largest amount of which is received from Havana; coffee, madder, indigo, cochineal, and dyewoods; cotton-wool, cotton stuffs and yarn, machinery and mill work, woollen fabrics and woollen yarn, linen and linen yarn, silk goods, coal, salt, iron, lead, and shot; hardware and cutlery; wines, especially champagne; spices, fruits, tobacco, tea *via* Kiachta, etc., etc.

At St. Petersburg, Riga, and other Baltic ports, when goods are brought from the interior to be shipped, they are inspected, and classified according to their qualities, by officers (brackers) appointed by government for that purpose. All sorts of timber, linen, and canvas, flax and hemp, linseed and hempseed, ashes, wax, etc., are subject to such inspection. They are generally divided into three qualities —*Krohn* (crown), or superior, *Brack*, or middling, and *Bracks-brack*, or inferior. This classification is said to be, in most cases, made with considerable fairness.

None but native Russians are allowed to engage in the internal trade of the country; and hence a foreigner who imports goods into Russia must sell them to Russians only, and at the port where they arrive. A few foreigners, indeed, settled in Russia, and having connections with the natives, do carry on a trade with the interior; but it is contrary to law, and the goods are liable to be seized. The merchants engaged in foreign trade are mostly foreigners.

Owing to the scarcity of capital in Russia, goods, the produce of the country, are frequently paid for in advance; and foreign goods are most commonly sold upon credit. From the month of November to the shipping season in May, the Russians who trade in flax, hemp, tallow, bristles, iron, etc., either come themselves to St. Petersburg, or employ agents to sell their goods to foreigners, to be delivered, according to agreement, in May, June, July, or August. The payments are made according to the circumstances of the buyers and sellers; sometimes the buyer pays the whole amount in the winter months, for the goods which are to be delivered in the summer or autumn; and sometimes he pays a part on concluding the contract, and the remainder on delivery of the goods. The manufacturers and dealers in linen usually come to St. Petersburg in March, and sell their goods for ready money.

Coffee and sugar are sold for ready money; but the great bulk of foreign goods for the supply of the interior is sold on credit. Most of the Russians who buy goods on credit of foreigners, for the use of the interior, have no other connection or trade with St. Petersburg than merely coming there once or twice a year to make purchases; which having accomplished, they set off with the goods, and the foreigner neither sees nor hears of them again till the bill becomes due.

"Another circumstance connected with the trade is too curious to be passed in silence. Every mercantile house in St. Petersburg employs certain men, called in the language of the country *artelschicks*, who are the counting-house men, and employed by every merchant to collect payment on bills, and to receive money, as well as, in many instances, to pay it in very considerable sums. This is an important part of their trust. There being no bankers in Russia, every mercantile house keeps its own cash; and as the payments between merchants, and for bills of exchange, are made entirely in bank notes of no higher value than 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 roubles—most of them in so tattered a state as to require several hours to count over a sum of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*—this business is performed by artelschicks; and very few instances have occurred of loss by their inattention, either in miscounting the notes, in taking false notes, or, where they are much torn, in receiving parts of different bank notes.

"These artelschicks are also employed to superintend the loading and unloading the different cargoes; they receive the most valuable into the warehouse, where they are left solely under their care; and in these warehouses, not merely merchandise, but often large quantities of silver dollars are deposited. These Russians are mostly natives of Archangel, and the adjacent governments of the lowest class; and the only security of the merchant arises in some degree from the natural reluctance of the Russian to betray confidence reposed in him; but in a much greater from their association, which is called an artel.

"An artel consists of a certain number of laborers, who voluntarily become responsible, as a body, for the honesty of each individual. The separate earnings of each man are put into the common stock; a monthly allowance is made for his support; and at the end of the year the surplus is equally divided. The number varies in different associations from 50 to 100; and so advantageous is it considered to belong to one of these societies, that 500 and even 1,000 roubles are paid for admission. These societies are not bound by any law of the Empire, or even written agreement; nor does the merchant restrain them under any legal obligation; yet there has been no instance of their objecting to any just claim, or of protecting an individual whose conduct had brought a demand on the society."

This interesting account of the *artelschicks* appears in the last edition of McCulloch (from whose work this article is chiefly compiled), as an extract from "Coxe's Travels in Russia." Coxe visited Russia in the year 1783, or about that period, nearly 100 years ago, and however trustworthy as an author, his work can hardly be considered good authority for the mode of transacting business at St. Petersburg at the present time. The artelschicks of the present day are the agents, the clerks, and the runners of the commercial establishments, not differing much in the nature of their occupation from the clerks and agents of American merchants.

The following regulations for the importation of foreign goods are strictly enforced :—

All goods imported must be accompanied by the following documents :—

1. The declaration of the captain, according to the form ordered by the custom-house.

2. An attestation from the Russian consul, and, where there is no consul, from the custom-house of the place, of the quantity and quality of the goods, and a declaration that they are not the produce, manufacture, or property of an enemy's country.

3. Bills of lading of all goods, in which the weight, measure, or quantity of each package must be specified. In case the bills of lading are not exactly after this regulation, the goods pay double duty as a fine. In case more is found than is specified in the bill of lading, the surplus is confiscated; if less is found, the duty must be paid on the quantity specified. Of wine, it is not sufficient to specify the number of pipes or hogsheads only, but also their contents in gallons, etc. Of lemons, the number in each box must be specified. Of manufactured goods, the measure of each piece must be specified, and the number of pieces in each bale. It is indifferent whether the net or gross weight be specified. If the packages be all the same weight, measure, or contents, a general specification will do; as for example 100 casks alum, of 17 lispound each. Of dye-woods, the weight of the whole need only be mentioned. Of goods of small bulk, as pepper, etc., it is sufficient to state the weight of every 5 or 10 bales, but with specification of the numbers. There must not be any erasures or blots in the bill of lading. All goods not accompanied by these documents, or where the documents are not according to the above regulations, will be sent back.

Bills drawn in Russia, and payable after date, are allowed 10 days' grace; but if payable at sight, 3 days only; Sundays and holidays are included in both cases. The Julian calendar, or Old Style, is still retained throughout Russia. This is 12 days later than the New Style: and in leap years, 13 days, after the month of February.

Port charges.—The regular charges which ships have to pay at the ports of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt cromprise the following fixed dues and expenses, viz.: lastage, passes, clearing at Cronstadt, address money, Petersburg and Cronstadt church money, Cronstadt expedition and allowance to the Russia Company's Agent; for all which a charge is made in the ship's account in one sum, proportionally to the ship's register tonnage, according to the following scale, viz. :—

				SILV. ROUB.
FOR	61	tons register	.....	48. 0
62 to	81	" "	.....	56. 0
82	101	" "	.....	61.14
102	121	" "	.....	66.28
122	141	" "	.....	74. 0
142	161	" "	.....	79.14
162	181	" "	.....	84.28
182	201	" "	.....	92. 0
202	221	" "	.....	97.14
222	241	" "	.....	102.29
242	261	" "	.....	110.28
262	281	" "	.....	115.14
282	301	" "	.....	123.14
302	321	" "	.....	128.28
322	341	" "	.....	136. 0
342	361	" "	.....	141.14
362	381	" "	.....	149.14
382	401	" "	.....	154. 0
402	421	" "	.....	162. 0
422	441	" "	.....	167.14
442	461	" "	.....	175.14

462	to 481	tons	register	180. 0
482	501	"	"	188. 0
502	521	"	"	193.14
522	541	"	"	200.86
542	561	"	"	206. 0
562	581	"	"	214. 0
582	600	"	"	218 85

Moneys.—Accounts are kept at St. Petersburg in copecks and roubles. 100 copecks = 1 rouble. By act of Congress, for revenue purposes, the value of the Russian rouble is fixed at 75 cents; the value at the Philadelphia mint is 79 4-10 cents.

Weights and Measures.

3 soltnics = 1 loth.	40 pounds = 1 pood.
32 loths = 1 pound.	10 poods = 1 berkovitz.

The Russian pound contains 6,320 grains, and
100 pounds Russian = 90.28 lbs. avoirdupois.
100 pounds avoirdupois = 110.76 lbs. Russian.

The measure for grain is the tschetwert, or chetwert, which is equal to 5.952 bushels, or say nearly 6 bushels.

For liquids the vedro, which is as nearly 3¼ gallons as may be (3.24648 gals.) is the most usual measure.

The American foot of 12 inches is commonly used in St. Petersburg for the measurement of timber, deals, etc.; but the legal or standard foot of Russia is 13¾ inches.

Stramonium, the seeds and leaves of the thorn-apple, or Jamestown weed—a narcotic drug.

Stranding, the running of a ship or vessel aground on a shore or strand, either voluntarily or by accident. The vessel may be accidentally driven on shore by the winds, or may be purposely run on shore to preserve her from a worse fate, or for some fraudulent purpose, as for the obtaining insurance.

Strasburg turpentine, a liquid balsam obtained from the European silver fir, growing in the mountainous regions of Switzerland and Germany. It is used for attaching microscopic objects to glass slips.

Strass, a vitreous body, or colorless glass, compossed of silex, potash, borax, and oxide of lead, the base of pastes or fictitious gems, the colors of the artificial stones being obtained by metallic oxides. Named after Strass, the German inventor.

Straw, the stalks or culm of wheat, rye, etc. Straw has a commercial value in the U. S., after being thrashed, for paper stock,—and small amounts are prepared and sold for braiding, and used for hat or bonnet making. When sold as paper stock it is baled and sold by the ton. Straw twisted, or twisted straw, was decided by the United States Courts as being the raw material for forming braids, laces, plaits or flats, used in the manufacture of hats and bonnets;—not a manufactured article.

Strawberries, a small and very delicious fruit, which is grown in most private gardens for table use, and by market gardeners on a large scale, for sale in towns and cities. The plant belongs to a genus called *fragaria*, of which there are but very few in the vegetable kingdom, and none, says Mr. Loudon, "to equal the strawberry in wholesomeness and excellence. The fruit is universally grateful." The plant is a native of India, North and South America, Great Britain, and of Germany. It is only, however, within a few years that this fruit has assumed a commercial aspect in this country. The greater care in its cultivation, and the improved methods of transporting it to market, have recently given it an important prominence in horticulture, and a conspicuous rank in the domestic fruits of commerce. The following account is derived from an article in a New York paper:—

The strawberry season usually covers one-fourth of the year. On or about the 10th of April, packages of berries are received by the Charleston steamers. The shipments from Rochester and Wayne, St. Lawrence and Niagara Counties, in New York, last till the 20th of July. Beginning at the southern margin of the United States, and closing with the growth of Upper Canada, the extremes of the season take in a hundred days. In a commercial sense the business commences in the middle of April, continues to increase till the 10th or 15th of May, when, having reached its maximum, it remains at that point till the 20th to 25th of June. It then decreases quite rapidly till the middle of July, when the strawberry time is virtually over.

Among the largest planters of the strawberry are Virginians. Norfolk sends 10,000 crates a week by water, and 3,000 a week by rail. The Norfolk berry is mostly Wilson, of medium size, and in gross sales at New York commands 20 cents per quart. This means from 15 cents to 17 cents to the grower, and from 25 cents to 30 cents from the consumer.

A planter's account, as shown by his merchant, runs thus on one shipment: The gross sales were $3,447; on another, the next week, $4,078; next, $5,608; then $1,101; total, $14,234; in all as gross sales in New York, beside as much more sold in Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. He has 35 acres in strawberries. There are four or five growers near Norfolk that produce about the same as the grower referred to, and 20 that have from 10 to 14 acres of fruit, and a score or more who have from one to three acres.

The amount of berries annually shipped

from Norfolk, Va., to New York is 1,500,000 quarts; from Delaware Peninsula, 3,000,000 quarts. The strawberry trade from New Jersey, including those sent to the Philadelphia and New York markets, reaches nearly 2,000,000 quarts, and the strawberries raised on the Hudson River and sent to New York City and Boston amount to 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 quarts more. So that there is an aggregate of berries raised within a reach of 500 miles of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 of quarts yearly. It costs about $500 to every acre to lay out a strawberry bed, and it takes a capital of $150 to every acre for crates and baskets alone. One hundred dollars to an acre is regarded as a satisfactory return on the capital invested.

Growers often lose their strawberries from the arrival of trains too late. One day this season the shipments to New York reached 256,000 quarts, but the train arrived late, and the decline in price created a loss to the growers of nearly $15,000. The commission merchants say they do not care if they receive 300,000 quarts in a morning, provided they get them before 4 o'clock, as they can always sell them, but later in the morning buyers become impatient of the delay of the train, and take but one crate, when they would take two or three if they had sufficient time to select them. Occasionally a glut arises in the market, the real cause of which is not over-production, but the large arrivals of fruit unfit for shipment to Northern towns. Two days of moist and hot weather will throw 10,000 crates of Delaware and Jersey berries on this market, when but 5,000 can be consumed in the usual course of trade. The other 5,000 should be shipped up the Hudson, on the Fall River line, up Erie and toward Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, and Montreal. But the moist, hot weather sours the berries; shippers are afraid of them, and leave them in first hands. Hence the glut.

Norfolk berries are only fit for shipment when cool; if it is a warm day when they arrive here they soon wilt. The largest portions that arrive in New York go out of the city, and are shipped to different points—Boston, Hartford, New Haven, etc. When Delaware berries arrive, Norfolk fruit declines in price.

Straw braid, the principal straw braids of commerce are prepared from the Tuscany or Italian straw. This straw is obtained by pulling the wheat or rye while the grain is yet in a soft, milky state, the grain having been sown very thickly and the stalks consequently very thin. It is then properly dried, bleached, and cut into regular lengths, and sorted into various thicknesses, the numbers ranging from 37 to 137 for wheat and to 180 for rye. The next operation is plaiting or forming the braid; the length of a braid varies from 50 to 55 yards; the value of braid annually exported from Tuscany is about $1,250,000. The braids made in England from rye straw are made by splitting the straws and laying two splints with their inner surfaces together; this kind of braid is called Dunstable. "The different kinds of plaits are numerous, depending on the kind of straw, on its thickness, on its being whole or split, on the number of straws plaited together, and on the kind of pattern produced by the mode of plaiting. The plaits or narrow ribbons of straw are made at the village homes. They vary so much in quality that they have been known to be as high as four guineas, and as low as two pence per score of 20 yards." Very little straw is braided in the United States. We import straw and straw manufactures to the value of over $1,000,000 annually.

Straw bonnets, ladies' bonnets made of braids of Leghorn, Tuscany, English Dunstable, Canada, Switzerland, or other kinds of straw; largely manufactured in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Straw color, a pale-yellow color, much in favor for silks, ribbons, worsteds, etc.

Straw goods, braids, gimps, trimmings, bonnets, etc., made of straw, and included among millinery goods.

Straw hats, gentlemen's summer hats made of any kind of straw or grass. The Panama and the Leghorn are the most esteemed.

Straw paper, news or printing paper made of straw and rags in varying proportions; also coarse, brittle, yellow wrapping paper made exclusively of straw.

Stripes, a heavy twilled cotton fabric, woven in narrow stripes of indigo blue and white, used for shirts for laborers.

Strip leaf, the leaves of tobacco divested of the main ribs or stalks.

Strontia, a kind of alkaline earth, a mineral obtained in the lead mines of Strontian in Scotland, from which is obtained the beautiful red fire for pyrotechnic works and theatrical effects.

Strontium, a light malleable, pale

yellow metal, slightly used in pyrotechny, but of very little commercial importance.

Struse, a craft for conveying heavy merchandise on the rivers in Russia.

Strychnine, a bitter poisonous substance obtained for commercial purposes from the nux vomica bean. It is a valuable drug in skilful hands, but has been the cause of many deaths arising from carelessness. Its chief use is for the destruction of wild animals in Australia and other thinly peopled localities, and in the manufacture of poisonous preparations for the destruction of vermin. Strychnia as usually kept in the shops is a white or grayish-white powder.

Stubchen, the German beer gallon, varying in different cities, but generally about $7\frac{3}{4}$ pints, or a little less than our gallon. At Hanover it is a fraction over our gallon.

Stuckfass, a German liquid measure, at Frankfort equal to $303\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; at Nürnberg for Rhine wine $290\frac{1}{2}$ gals.

Studs, ornamental catches for shirt-bosoms, or substitutes for sleeve-buttons, made of metal, glass, ivory, or other substances.

Stuff, material which is to be worked up in any process of manufacture; cloth or woven material not made up; a textile fabric made of worsted; a thin woollen fabric.

Stum, grape-juice, or wine that has not fermented; must.

Stumpage, the charge which the owner makes for each tree, to the lumberman who cuts timber in the forest. The stumps being easily counted, there is no difficulty in ascertaining the amount due.

Sturgeon, a large fish, the flesh of which is used in some parts for food, but valuable chiefly for the caviare which is prepared from the roe, and the isinglass from the air-bladder.

Stykfad, a liquid measure in Denmark equal to $296\frac{67}{100}$ gallons.

Suberic acid, an acid which comes in the form of crystals, prepared from cork and nitric acid.

Successful merchant, a merchant who has sustained his credit and acquired wealth in his business.

Succinic acid, acid of amber; obtained also from wormwood, malic acid, and other substances—used in metallurgy.

Suet, the hard solid fat of animals found near the kidneys and loins—that from oxen and sheep is best known in commerce.

Sugar. The sugars of commerce are obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane, the beet-root, the sap of the sugar maple, and from some of the palms. Cane sugar is largely produced in Louisiana and Texas; maple sugar is produced in Vermont and other northern and eastern States; and beet-root sugar in California, Wisconsin, Illinois, and other western States. The entire production falls far short of the demands for the domestic consumption of the country. The importations of foreign sugars are principally from Cuba and Porto Rico, though very considerable amounts are annually received from other West India Islands, and also from Manilla, and occasional shipments from Java, China, and other East Indian ports. The muscovado or raw sugar from Cuba is received in boxes or hogsheads; the boxes containing about 450 lbs., the hogsheads from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs. each. The partially refined comes in barrels. The muscovado sugar from Porto Rico comes in hogsheads, that from Manilla in bags, that from Batavia in baskets. That which is received in barrels from Demerara, and most of the other lots so received, are immediately taken up by grocers and sold for use without further refining; all the other importations pass to the sugar refiners.

The duties on foreign imported sugars are usually adjusted by our tariff laws so as to admit the lowest grades at the lowest rates; and the classification is made according to what is known in commerce as the "Dutch standard." This standard is made periodically by the sugar brokers in Amsterdam, and is adopted by merchants throughout the commercial world. The color alone is the indication of grade, and the lowest grade or darkest color forms the lowest number in the scale of standards. The standards consist of fine crystal-glass bottles made square, with four flat sides, filled with sugar of the various shades of color, sealed up, and the commercial grade stamped on the seal and indicated by numbers. Thus in the existing tariff (1871), the lowest grade for which the law provides is No. 7, and the rates of duty are regularly advanced from No. 7 to Nos. 10, 13, 16, and 20. The standards are procured by sugar dealers, and by the custom-house officers, from Amsterdam, with each set of which comes one or more empty bottles precisely similar to those containing the standard sugars. In comparing sugars with those

standards, a quantity of the sugar is placed in one of the empty bottles and the standard bottles are laid alongside, and when the particular number is found which agrees in color with the sugar under examination, the grade or standard is determined.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 600,000 tons; of which we produce, say:

Of cane sugar	50,000	tons.
Of molasses	25,000	"
Of maple sugar	25,000	"
Of beet and sorghum, say	100	"

The production of maple sugar in the United States is gradually diminishing, and is not susceptible of any considerable increase; beet-root sugar may be produced indefinitely; the product of sorghum sugar is very small, the plant being cultivated for molasses rather than for sugar.

Sugar-broker, Much of the foreign sugar imported is consigned by the sugar planter to commission houses in New York or other cities, and the sale of the cargo is almost invariably given into the hands of a broker. These brokers are men of character and experience, and as a general rule understand the state of the market, as well as how to grade or classify the sugars, much better than the merchant who receives the consignment.

Sugar candy, a preparation of sugar made by crystallizing it several times to render it hard and transparent. It constitutes a very important article of commerce in China and the East Indies, and is the only kind of sugar which is esteemed in many parts of the East. The name and art was introduced into Europe by the Arabs.

Sugar of lead, a compound of acetic acid and oxide of lead—used in calico printing; in chemistry called acetate of lead. It is very poisonous.

Sugar standard, a standard by which sugars are graded; the recognized commercial standard for sugar is known as the "Dutch standard," and is prepared annually by experts at Amsterdam from Java sugars. The different grades are put up in separate small glass-bottles and numbered, and sealed up and authenticated. See Sugar.

Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, chiefly used in dyeing and in the preparation of certain green pigments.

Sulphate of iron, copperas, green vitriol.

Sulphate of lime, gypsum.

Sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts.

Sulphate of manganese, a salt obtained from manganese and sulphuric acid, prepared on a very large scale, and extensively used by calico printers.

Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol.

Sulphur, a well-known and very useful substance, found in various places, but for commercial purposes chiefly in the neighborhood of modern or extinct volcanoes; the imports are mostly from Sicily, where this mineral is dug up in a state of comparative purity; when cast in cylindrical moulds it is more generally called brimstone. It is used in the manufacture of gunpowder, in the formation of sulphuric acid, in medicine, and in the arts. In the price currents, rough and roll brimstone, and flour of sulphur are quoted as the commercial kinds. It is sold by the ton. The annual yield of sulphur in the Island of Sicily is something over 300,000 tons.

Sulphur impressions, casts and medallions composed of wax and sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, a compound of sulphur and oxygen; oil of vitriol. It is very largely imported from England, and is more extensively used in the arts than any other acid. It derived the name of oil of vitriol from the fact that this acid, not an oil, was first obtained by distillation from green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.

Sultana, a kind of raisin.

Sumach, the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of the *rhus coriaria*, a shrub growing in southern Europe, and also of the *rhus cotinus*, both of which, and other species, grow wild in all our Middle and Southern States. The term sumach is also applied in commerce to the same article when ground or reduced to a powder. It is largely employed in tanning morocco leather, and as a dye-stuff. Great Britain alone uses not less than 20,000 tons per annum, which she imports chiefly from the Levant. The importations into the United States, mostly from Sicily, amount to about 3,000 tons, and we produce perhaps about twice that quantity. It is said that the American is not equal to the European, but that may be due, in part at least, to the difference in the mode of preparation, and to the fact that the latter is cultivated. From the following article, which we find in the *Scientific American*, it would seem that sumach promises to become another commercial commodity of our country which may hereaf-

ter enter largely into our foreign export trade.

"Among the new industries, rising rapidly into importance, are the gathering and manufacturing for market of sumach. This article is used as a dyestuff and for tanning morocco. Formerly all used was brought from Europe; now the Southern States supply a large quantity, already supplanting the low grades of the foreign article, and we hope some day ere long also to take the place of the finer grade.

"The difference between American and foreign, or, rather, American and Sicilian first grades, is probably due to the fact that the latter is cultivated; the former is as yet a wild product growing on those vast fields of so-called worn-out land abundant through the South from their former wasteful system of farming.

"Tanners of morocco say that the Southern sumach, when carefully gathered, free from sticks and dirt, the leaves and leaf stem only, is equal in tannin strength to the best Sicilian; that with Sicilian at $175 per ton, such sumach finely ground should bring $125 per ton. The usual price is $50 to $90, and it has sold at $110. It is like everything else; it pays to put it on the market in the best order possible.

"There are six botanically different varieties of sumach in the United States; of these, three are of value, one is of little or no use, and two are poisonous. The first three resemble each other very much in leaf and size, growing from four to ten and fifteen feet high, chiefly on dry uplands, in old fields. Of these three, two have hairy berries and one has a hairy down on the branch, like a deer's horn, in summer; the third has a perfectly smooth berry and branch. The leaves of all these are valuable, though we think if care were taken to keep them separate that the hairy or stag-horn sumach would be found most valuable for dyeing.

"Of the other three the dwarf sumach, one or two feet high, is valueless; another grows only in swampy places, and while its juice is said to make a fine varnish, used largely in Japan, yet it is so poisonous to many persons that it is best let alone; the third is the well-known poison oak.

"In gathering the sumach, leaves and leaf stems should be carefully picked without any of the woody stem, then dried under cover on lattice-work shelves to give free access to air, frequently stirring or turning to prevent heating. When thoroughly dried, at the end of two or three weeks, it is sent to New York or to the nearest mill for sale. In this state it is worth from $1 25 to $1.75 per hundred lbs., but woody stems and dirt detract from its value very much. The buyer in the interior of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia can seldom afford to pay more than $1 per hundred.

"At the mill it is ground very fine and screened. The mill is of the usual drug-mill form: an upright wheel revolving on its edge in a circular trough, as the old-fashioned mill for grinding clay. It should be tightly enclosed; if not, a large quantity of the light, fine powdered sumach will escape and be lost. On care and economy in this operation depends the miller's profit. After grinding it is screened and packed in bags—162 lbs. to the bag—and thus sent to market. The bags to hold this quantity should be cut out 40x60 inches. Fourteen such bags will hold a ton. This is exactly the style and weight that Sicilian sumach is packed, as sent to this country. To sell well it should be of a light-green color.

"The time of gathering is from July 1st to just before first frost, not later; in some parts it may commence earlier. It should be done when the flower is in full bloom, not before.

"It is stated that the consumption of sumach in Great Britain is over 20,000 tons per annum, and that it is yearly increasing. In this country we use 3,500 tons of native, and perhaps 3,000, or over, of foreign; probably 500 tons of native we export. As the demand and uses for leather never grow less, it is not at all probable that all which the South can produce, if properly prepared, will ever fill the needed supply; and if it should create a plethora on the market it would only cause new uses to be found for it, or engender the production of a finer article.

"There is no reason why we should not export at least 5,000 tons to Europe, and supply all our own demands. The mill machinery is said to cost $2,500 without power. With the crude article at $1.50 per hundred even, $12 to $15 per ton for grinding and bags, $10 for loss, and $10 for freight to New York, there is certainly a fair margin of profit at $90 per ton at least, which price a good article will certainly always bring in New York.

"For tanning it is valued, as it does not discolor the leather. It is used in the same manner as a decoction of bark. Best Sicilian contains, according to Muspratt,

sixteen per cent. of tannin, and Virginia ten per cent. We have no doubt the vastly improved mode of gathering and preparing the American sumach will now increase its quantity of tannin.

"The sumach berries are of very little value, though we think in the progress of science a use will be found for them. They are said to contain large quantities of malic acid. They are now used in small quantities by the druggists. They should by all means be kept out of the gathered leaves, as they contain a red dye, hence would injure the quality of the sumach."

Summer savory, an aromatic culinary herb.

Sunchal, a medicinal salt prepared from muriate of soda and myrobalon—known also as black salt, and imported from Bombay.

Sunday, the first day of the week, commencing at twelve o'clock on the night between Saturday and Sunday, and ending in 24 hours thereafter. No business is transacted in any of the government offices on this day, except the receipt, partial delivery, and despatch of letters by the Post Offices. In some States contracts made on that day are void, but in general they are binding if in other respects they are valid. Notes and bills of exchange falling due on Sunday are payable on the day previous. By the laws of New York no person shall expose to sale any wares, merchandise, goods, or chattels on Sunday, under penalty of forfeiture.

Sunflower-seed, the seeds of the common garden helianthus.

Sunflower-oil, oil expressed from the seeds of the sunflower.

Sunn hemp, a fibrous plant, the *crotalaria juncea*, known in commerce as Madras hemp, and also as broom hemp. It resembles the Spanish broom, and is grown in various parts of Hindostan. That which is most esteemed for its color and strength is produced at Comercolly. In Bengal called also taag.

Sun opal, a variety of opal which displays bright-yellow and hyacinth-red reflections.

Sunstone, a pale yellowish and very beautiful variety of feldspar found in Siberia.

Super-cargo, a person employed by the owner of a cargo to accompany the vessel and to sell the merchandise shipped to the best advantage, and, if so authorized, to purchase returning cargo. He has no power to interfere with the government of the ship, but superintends the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Superphosphate, the term in most general use for the superphosphate of lime, extensively used as a fertilizer.

Suredanni, the name of a valuable timber-wood obtained on the shores of the Demerara river, in South America.

Surcharge, an overcharge in quantity, or price, or degree, beyond what is just and reasonable, rarely used in commercial transactions.

Surety, a person who binds himself for the payment of a sum of money, or for the performance of some act for another.

Surinam bark, a species of cinchona bark, of inferior quality.

Survey, an examination into the condition of a ship, or the damage sustained on merchandise on a sea voyage.

Surveyor, a person employed by marine insurance companies to inspect or survey ships and shipping, and on whose report the rates of insurance are generally determined; also, an officer of fire insurance companies who examines and reports on applications for insurance on buildings and merchandise.

Surveyor of the port, an officer of the Customs appointed to the principal seaports in the United States, whose duty it is to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers; to visit and inspect the vessels arriving from foreign ports; to examine their manifests, and to verify the same; also to examine and verify inspectors' returns; to superintend the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of drawback, and to see that the entries and permits therefor agree, etc., etc. With this officer and the Collector and Naval officer of the port, the moiety of all fines, forfeitures, and penalties for violating revenue laws are equally divided.

Suspend, to stop payment.

Suspended, merchants or firms who have ceased to meet their obligations, whether from insolvency or other causes.

Suspense account, in book-keeping an account to which certain receipts or disbursements are temporarily placed until their proper position on the books can be determined.

Sutler, an authorized vender of provisions and liquors to soldiers in camp or in garrison.

Suttle, the weight of goods after tare has been deducted, but from which the tret is yet to be taken.

Swallows' nests, the edible nests of these birds form a large commerce in China.—*See Birds'-nests.*

Swans'-down, the soft short feathers from the skin of the swan, used mostly in the manufacture of powder puffs; the consumption for this purpose being fully 10,000 skins per annum; a soft kind of woollen or mixed cloth or fabric.

Swan-skin, a soft flannel; a kind of woollen blanketing; the skin of the swan with the feathers on, used for trimmings, etc.

Swap, to exchange or barter one article for another.

Swarf, iron filings, or the grit which falls from grindstones used by cutlers.

Sweating, a commercial term for the heating process which certain kinds of merchandise undergo while on shipboard, during the voyage.

Sweating coin, the process of debasing current gold coin, by shaking it in bags, and gathering the portions of the metal which thus become detached by friction.

Sweepings, the dust and rubbish obtained on the floors of gold and silver manufacturers, from which the precious metals are carefully extracted by the refiners.

Sweet, merchandise not changed from a sound or wholesome state; fresh or unchanged.

Sweet corn, a variety of Indian corn grown chiefly for table use, and used when in its milky state before it ripens.

Sweet flag, calamus,—used in perfumery and also as an aromatic drug.

Sweetmeats, fruits preserved with sugar.

Sweet-root, a name for the liquorice root.

Sweet oil, olive oil, the finer qualities of which are used as salad oil—the inferior qualities for lubricating purposes, in perfumery, and in various kinds of manufactures.

Sweet potatoes, the *batatus edulis*, a valuable table tuber, largely cultivated in the Southern States.

Swiss muslin, a kind of thin sheer cotton muslin, plain, dotted, striped, and figured, made in Switzerland, and used chiefly for ladies' dresses.

Sycee silver, a species of Chinese silver coin or currency,—the silver is swedged or pounded into the shape of a shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many saucers, and are dealt out by weight in the same manner as bullion is in New York or London. The pieces or ingots bear the stamp of the office that issues them, and vary much in their weight, some weighing but about 175 grains troy, and some so large as to weigh 5 lbs. troy. The most common weight, however, is about 1 lb. troy. The fineness of the silver is known by the number of *touches* which it is said to contain: thus sycee of 99 *touch* means that the ingot has only 1 part in 100 of alloy. This silver by the Chinese is denominated *wan-gin*, "fine silver," and derives its name in foreign commerce, *sysee*, from the colloquial pronunciation of the phrase *se-sze*, which implies that the silver is as fine as silk; or in other words, "the purest silver."

Syderolite, a kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling Wedgewood ware.

Sylvanite, a soluble ore of gold and silver, found in North Carolina and in Transylvania.

Symplocos alstonia, the name for a kind of tea, or of the leaves of a plant used as a tea in New Grenada.

Syndic, a kind of officer of a government, or of an institution; one chosen to conduct the affairs and attend to the concerns of a body corporate, or of a company, answering to the term director or manager.

Syracuse, a red wine of Italy.

Syrian oil, a fragrant essential oil obtained from the canary balsam plant, or moldarica.

Syrian tobacco, a mild tobacco used in Turkey.

Syrup blanc, a name under which a kind of syrup made from starch is sometimes imported from France for the use of confectioners.

Syrups. Simple syrups are concentrated solutions of sugar made with pure water, or watery fluids. When sugar is boiled with vegetable infusions or charged with medicinal agents, the syrup takes the name of the fruit or agent,—as syrup of lemon, syrup of squill, etc.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

T.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Table-spoons	Cuillères á man-	Eszlöffel	Eetlepel	Cucciaj da zuppa	Cucharos
Tacks	Broquettes [ger	Zwecken	Spijkertje	Agutelli	Tachuelas
Tale	Tale	Talk	Talkaarde	Talco	Talco
Tallow	Suif	Talg	Talk	Sevo	Sebo
Tamarinds	Tamarins	Tamarinden	Tamarinden	Tamarindi	Tamarindos
Tan	Tannin	Lohe	Looijen	Concia	Tanino
Tanners' bark	Ecorce de chêne	Eichenrinde	Eikenbast	Scorza di quercia	Corteza de roble
Tape	Ruban de fil	Zwirnband	Band	Passamano	Cinta de hilo
Tapestry	Tapisserie	Teppichtapete	Tapijt	Tappezzeria	Tapicería
Tapioca	Tapioca	Tapiokamehl			Tapioca
Tar	Gourdon	Theer	Teer	Catrame	Alquitran; brea
Tare	Tare	Tara	Tarra	Tara	Tara
Tariff	Tarif	Tarif	Tarief	Tariffa	Tarifa
Tartar	Tartre	Weinstein	Wijnsteen	Tartaro	Tártaro
Tassels	Houppes; glands	Troddeln	Kwasten	Fiocchi	Borlas
Tea	Thé	Thee	Thee	Tè	Té
Telegram	Télégramme	Telegramm	Telegram	Telegramma	Telegramo
Thames	Tamise	Themse	Theems	Tamigi	Tamésis
Thread	Corde	Faden	Draad	Corda; filo	Hilo
Ticking	Coutil	Zwillich	Beddetijk	Traliccio	Terliz; cotí
Tide	Marée	Zeit	Tijd	Marea	Marea
Tierces	Tierçons	Tiercen	Tierse; derde	Terzoni; terza	Tercerolas
Tiles	Tuiles [tion	Dachziegeln	Dakpannen	Embrici; tegolas	Tejas [struccion
Timber	Bois de construc-	Bauholz	Timmerhout	Legname	Madera de con-
Tin	Etain	Zinn	Tin	Stagno	Estaño
Tinfoil	Feuille d'étain	Blattzinn	Bladtin	Stagno in folie	Hoja de estaño
Tobacco	Tabac	Taback; tabak	Tabak	Tabacco	Tabaco
Tongues	Langues	Zungen	Tongen	Lingui	Lenguas
Tonnage	Tonnage	Lastigkeit	Lastgeld		Tonelage
Topaz	Topaze	Topas	Topaas	Topazio	Topacio [ga
Tortoise-shell	Ecaille [lots	Carette; Schildpatt	Schildpad	Tartaruga	Concha de tortu-
Toys	Jouets; bimbe-	Tanden	Speeltuig	Bagattelli	Juguetes
Trade	Commerce	Handel	Handel	Commercio	Comercio
Train oil	Huile de poisson	Thran	Traan	Olio di pesce	Aceite de ballena
Tranship	Transborder	Ueberladen	Overladen	Transportare	Transbordar
Trimmings	Garnitures	Besatz	Borduursel	Guarnimenti	Guarnicion
Truffles	Truffes	Trüffeln	Truffels	Tartufi	Trufas
Turkey	Turquie	Turkei	Turkije	Turchia [cuma	Turquía
Turmeric	Curcuma	Curcuma	Kerkuma	Titimaglio; cur-	Curcuma
Turpentine	Térébenthine	Terpentin	Terpentijn	Trementina	Trementina
Turquoise	Turquoise	Türkis		Turchina	Turquesa
Turtles	Tortues	Schildkröten	Schildpad	Testuggine	Tortugas
Twine	Ficelle	Zwirn; garn	Kronkeling	Filo; spago	Hilo acarreto
Types	Types	Lettern; typus	Drukletters	Tipi	Tipos; letras

T.

Taag, a name in Hindostan for the Bengal or sunn hemp.

Ta, a commercial weight in Cochin China of 137¾ lbs.; a Burmese measure of length of 3½ yards.

Tab, a kind of lace border—a term used in the millinery trade.

Tabaret, a trade name for a kind of stout satin-striped silk.

Tabasheer, a silicious concretion found in the interior of the stem of the large India bamboo, and regarded by the Orientals as a valuable medicine. It is also known as bamboo milk, bamboo salt, and bamboo camphor.

Tabbinet, a light kind of tabby; as a material for window curtains, it is a texture of silk and wool, comprising some of the characteristics of damask and poplin.

Tabby, a kind of thick silk stuff with

a wavy or watered appearance, produced by a peculiar process of calendering.

Tabby velvet, thin cotton velvet.

Tablecloths, a common name for damask, diaper, or other style of table linen. They are woven in squares, or in different widths and lengths, usually with borders; and some kinds come in the piece and are sold by the yard.

Table covers, fancy-colored worsted or cotton covers for tables; also covers for tables of woollen, and india rubber, and oil cloth.

Table cutlery, table and carving knives, steel forks, steel knife-sharpeners, nut-crackers and nut-pickers.

Table forks, metal forks for taking up food at the table. When made of steel and sold with table knives, they are embraced in the general term of table cutlery; when of silver, they are included under the general term of plate.

Table knives, steel knives used at the table, and sold as cutlery.

Table linen, linen tablecloths and napkins.

Table spoons, silver, silver plated, or other metallic large-sized spoons used at the table.

Tablet, a kind of pocket memorandum card.

Table tops, scagliola, marble, inlaid, and papier mâché tops for fancy tables; imported from Italy and France.

Tacamahac balsam, a name for the balsam obtained from the *populus balsamifera*, the figara octandra, some species of calophyllum, and probably from some other trees and plants. When pure it has an aromatic smell, between that of lavender and musk. It comes chiefly from the West Indies.

Tacapows, floor-mats made from the leaves of the cocoa-nut palm.

Tacca, the tubers of a tropical plant which resembles potatoes, and are largely employed as an article of diet. They are also prepared and sold as South Sea arrow-root.

Tache, an iron or copper sugar-boiler of large capacity.

Tackle, a collective name for certain fittings, as fishing-tackle, harness, and the working appurtenances, etc.

Tacks, small, short, broad-headed nails, put up in strong paper packages; the sizes vary—used for fastening down carpets, and for other purposes.

Tael, or **tale,** a money of China—717 taels being equal to $1,000. The custom-house value in the United States is $1.48; a Chinese weight of 1⅓ oz.

Tafen, a Chinese artificial fertilizer composed of night soil and clay—also, in New York, of night soil and guano.

Taffeta, or **Taffety,** a light silk fabric with a considerable lustre or gloss, sometimes enriched with stripes and patterns. The name is also in a general sense applied to many kinds of silk goods.

Taffeta ribbons, plain woven silk ribbons of various widths and of all colors.

Tafia, a variety of rum prepared in the West Indies from molasses.

Tags, metallic points for the ends of shoe-strings or lacers.

Taggers, a very thin kind of tin plates—10 x 14 inches, and packed in boxes of 450 sheets.

Tailings, the lighter and less valuable parts of grain, separated in the process of winnowing.

Tails, the tails of various kinds of birds are valuable for their plumage; of some animals for their furs, and others for their fibres.

Tain, tinfoil; a thin tin plate.

Take, this word is much used as the equivalent of *to buy*—as, I will *take* 100 chests of tea at your price, and I will *take* 50 chests more at a discount.

Takko, a kind of heavy winter dress goods of cotton and worsted.

Talc, silicate of magnesia—a mineral which occurs both crystallized and massive. It is soft, smooth, greasy to the feel, and may be split into fine plates or leaves, which are flexible but not elastic. The leaves are transparent, and are used in India and China in windows instead of glass. The common variety forms the basis of the *rouge* used by ladies—the talc being colored by safflower. In a powdered state it is also employed to make new boots and gloves slip on easily, and to diminish friction in machinery. In its natural state it is used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth. A variety found in compact granular masses is called soapstone. It is found in various localities in the United States; that which is known in commerce as Venetian talc comes from the Tyrolese mountains.

Talero, a silver coin of Venice of the value of about $1.

Talispathree, a name by which, in the East Indian price-currents, the leaves and roots of a medicinal plant, resembling rhubarb, is quoted.

Tallicoonah oil, a medicinal oil

made in Sierra Leone from the seeds of *caropa guineensis*.

Tallow, animal fat—that which enters most largely into commerce is from the ox and sheep. The fat of the animal is separated from the membranous and fibrous matter mixed with it by melting it down. When pure it is white; the tallow of commerce has usually a yellowish tinge, and is divided, according to the degree of its purity and consistence, into candle and soap tallow. Besides its uses for soap and candles, tallow is used in leather dressing and in various processes of the arts. Of the varieties of tallow the American holds the first rank—that from Russia is held next in esteem. South American tallow is mostly used for soap or for very common candles. The prices of tallow are influenced if not actually regulated by the price of what is known in the trade as the P. Y. C. tallow, which means Petersburg yellow candle tallow.

Tallow candles, candles manufactured from tallow—they are either dipped or made in moulds—the latter kind are generally of better stock than the *dips*, and are smoother and more sightly. Pressed tallow makes the best candles, especially for warm climates. Those made from inferior tallow "run" and are greasy.

Tallow chandler, a manufacturer and dealer in tallow, tallow candles, etc.

Tallow-tree wax, a kind of vegetable wax obtained from the seeds of the *stillingia sebifera*, a tree of China—the seeds are covered with a waxy substance, and used for making candles.

Tally, a mode of keeping accounts by laying two sticks together and making similar notches in each. Before the general introduction of writing, the only way, or the usual way, of keeping accounts was for the purchaser and seller to be provided each with a *tally*, having a series of notches corresponding in number to the quantity of goods delivered; and these tallies were received as evidence in courts of justice. The public income of England up to a very recent period was checked by tallies made of hazel-rods, indented and split into two parts; one part being retained by the payer, the other by the teller of the Exchange. Daily sales of milk to private families are even now frequently registered in the same way; as are also in some places the scores kept by brewers against ale and beer houses. It is said that the more modern system of account books is not found to be possessed of checks equal in point of safety to the tallies.

Tallyman, one who supplies persons with goods and receives his pay by weekly instalments.

Tally trade, a system of dealing carried on in London and other large English towns by which shop-keepers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers, the latter paying by weekly or monthly instalments. The customers of the tally shops are mostly women, consisting principally of the wives of the lower order of mechanics, servant girls, and females of loose character. The trade is considered disreputable and very demoralizing.

Talookdor, a chief revenue officer in India.

Tamarinds, the preserved pulp of a leguminous tree of the genus *tamarindus*, which grows in the East and West Indies, and in Arabia and Egypt. The imports are chiefly from the West Indies. The fruit is packed in casks and preserved in syrup. A claim made by the importer to pass them under the provision for "fruits, green, ripe, or dried," was overruled by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Tamarix bark, the bark of the *tamarix germanica*—used in Denmark as a substitute for hops. The bark of some other species has some value as a drug.

Tamarind-fish, a preparation of some kind of fish, cut in transverse slices and packed in casks with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit.

Tambookie wood, a wood used in the form of powders in South Africa as a drug.

Tambour, a species of embroidery, performed by a hook instead of a needle; a species of fancy-work in threads, sometimes of gold and silver. The name is derived from the stuff in the process of embroidering, being stretched over a circular frame called also a *tambour*, on account of its resemblance to a drum.

Tamiry, a thin woollen stuff highly glazed.

Tammies, a kind of fine worsted fabric—resembling bunting, but finer and of various colors.

Tampie, a fruit of the East Indies resembling the apple.

Tampang, a weight of about 1⅓ lb. used in Malacca for tin.

Tampico fibre, a kind of Mexican grass; known also in commerce as istle.

Tamping, a kind of oil-cake made

from peas—largely dealt in at Shanghai and other parts of China.

Tam-tam, an alloy of 100 copper, and 25 of tin; a sonorous metal used by the Hindoos and Chinese for drums and gongs.

Tan, a common name for the ground bark after it has been used in the tan-yard,—a refuse which is used for walks, for manure, and to a small extent in the manufacture of white lead.

Tanga, a money on the Malabar coast worth about 14 cents.

Tanjib, a kind of cotton fabric manufactured in England for the East India market.

Tank, a Bombay weight for pearls of 72 grains.

Tank bottoms, dirty sugar which adheres to or is found at the bottom of molasses casks. "Assimilating in appearance and uses" to melado, "are dutiable as melado." *Let. Sec. Tr.* to Col. at Boston, Dec. 17, 1868.

Tank footings, same as tank bottoms.

Tanned, skins made into leather by the process of tanning with bark or other substances containing tannin.

Tanner's bark, oak, hemlock, and other barks used by tanners in converting skins into leather; the bark of young trees, especially that of the oak, yields a much stronger tanning substance than that of old trees.

Tanner's waste, the hair, hide clippings, and other refuse from the tan-yard, which for the use of plasterers and glue-makers has a commercial value.

Tanning substances, the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and other trees; cutch, valonia, sumach, dividivi, gambier or terra japonica, and various extracts from barks, and other substances which contain tannic acid.

Tansy, an aromatic bitter garden and roadside plant or herb, used in medicine and for bitters.

Tape, a narrow piece, say from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 1 inch in width of white woven fabric, generally cotton, used as strings in parts of ladies' dresses, and for other purposes; when colored red, used in public offices and by lawyers for tying up papers and documents. There being a difference in the rates of duty, a claim was made by an importer to classify tapes as *braids*, which was overruled by a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Tapers, small candles, usually of wax.

Tapestry, an ornamental figured textile fabric of worsted or silk, for lining the walls of apartments, bed hangings, etc. The best tapestry is now produced at the Gobelins' royal manufactory in France, near Paris.

Tapestry carpet, a kind of carpet in which the warp is printed, or dyed in various colors, and at fixed intervals before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

Tapioca, as it appears in commerce, is a white coarse powder derived from the roots of the bitter cassava, a plant raised all over South America, and cultivated in the West Indies and in Liberia. In Brazil it is called mandioc or manioc. The juice of the root is poisonous. Tapioca is farinaceous and is used in making puddings. A factitious tapioca is sold, consisting of very small smooth spherical grains, made from potato starch, and sold under the name of pearl tapioca.

Taqua nut, a vegetable ivory nut, the fruit of the *phytelephas macrocarpa*, a tree which belongs to the same genus as the palm which produces the corozo nuts.

Tar, a thick black unctuous substance chiefly obtained from the pine and other turpentine trees. By far the largest amount of tar produced in the United States is obtained from the pine districts of the State of North Carolina. It is put up in barrels, and shipped to all parts of the United States as well as to England and France. The tar from the north of Europe is said to be superior to that of North Carolina, and of the amount consumed in England, two-thirds of it is obtained from Russia.

Tarbouches, a name for the red fez caps worn in Turkey.

Tare, an abatement or deduction made from the weight of a parcel of goods by taking into account the weight of the cask, bag, chest, or other thing containing the commodity. Tare is said to be *real*, when the true weight of the case or envelope is ascertained; *average*, when a few similar cases are taken, and the average estimated as equal on all the cases; *customary*, when a uniform weight is taken as the rule of the place. In Ohio, by an act of the legislature, "actual tare is the weight of the package *after* the goods have been taken out."

The act of Congress of July 14, 1862, enacts "That in estimating the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelope or covering, of all

articles imported liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector, if he shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe."

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the foregoing act, directed the General Appraiser at New York* to convene the General Appraisers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, at his office, "to fix upon a uniform schedule of tares, and to report the same to the Treasury Department." A schedule of rates of tares was accordingly agreed upon by these officers, which together with the Report† thereon were transmitted to the Department, adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the following order thereon issued by the Department:—

"*Circular to Collectors of Customs.*

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 24, 1863.

"SIR:—The 16th Section of the Tariff act of the 14th July, 1862, provides (see section as above): The exception of the foregoing provision will be governed by the following regulations:—

"In all cases where the original invoice is produced at the time of making the entry thereof, with the tare specified therein, the collector, or collector and naval officer, if such officer there be, may in his or their discretion, and with the consent of the consignees, estimate the tare according to the invoice; otherwise the real tare is to be allowed.

"The schedule of tares annexed is the tare to be allowed in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted as hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided*, That the collector shall have the right at any time to test the tare on any importation where, in his opinion, the real tare may vary from the tare in the schedule annexed.

"Should any consignee or importer enter a protest in due form of law against the enforcement of any one or more of the tares as herein set forth, the collector will in all such cases adopt the real tare, to be ascertained in the usual manner."

Almonds	in bales	2½	per cent.
do.	in bags	2	do.
do.	in frails	8	do.
Alum	in casks	10	do.
Alum, coarse or ground	in sacks	2	pds. per sack.
Barytes		3	per cent.
Cheese	in casks or tubs	10	per cent.
Cassia	in mats	9	do.
Coffee, Rio	in single bags	1	do.
do.	in double bags	2	do.
do. All other, actual tare			
Cinnamon	in bales	6	do.
Cocoa	in bags	2	do.
do.	in ceroons	8	do.
Chicory	in bags	2	do.
Copperas	in casks	10	do.
Currants	in casks	10	do.
Hemp, Manilla	in bales	4	pds. per bale
do. Hamburg, Leghorn, Trieste		5	do.
Indigo	in ceroons	10	per cent.
Melado		11	do.
Nails	in bags	2	do.
do.	in casks	8	do.
Ochre, dry	in casks	8	do.
do. oil	in casks	12	do.
Peruvian Bark	in ceroons	10	do.
Paris White	in casks	10	do.
Pepper	in bags	2	do.
do.	in double bags	4	do.
Pimento	in bags	2	do.
Raisins	in casks	12	do.
do.	in boxes	25	do.
do.	in half boxes	27	do.
do.	in quarter boxes	29	do.
do.	in frails	4	do.
Rice	in bags	2	do.
Spanish Brown, dry	in casks	10	do.
do. do. oil	in casks	12	do.
Sugar	in hhds	12½	do.
do.	in tierces	12	do.
do.	in bbls	10	do.
do.	in boxes	14	do.
do.	in bags	2	do.
do.	in mats	2½	do.
Salt, fine	in sacks	3	pds. per sack.
Teas, China or Japan	invoice weight.		
Teas, all others, actual tare			
Tobacco, Leaf	in bales	10	pds. per bale.
do. do.	in "ex.covers	12	do.
Whiting	in casks	10	per cent.

It will be seen that in all cases when the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry, with the tare specified thereon, the collector may in his discretion, and with the consent of the importer, estimate the tare according to the invoice, otherwise the real tare is to be allowed. In all cases the collector has the right to test the tare, when in his opinion the real tare may vary from the schedule.

Iron bands round an importation of sheet iron were held by the Secretary of the Treasury to be *tare* and not dutiable. *Decision*, Jan. 4, 1865. No deduction for tare allowed on the mouth-pieces of imported Russian cigarettes, they being considered parts of the wrappers, and equally liable to duty with any other portion of the article.—*Decision*, Sept. 15, 1869.

By the Laws of the State of New York an omission to mark the tare on casks of flour, or knowingly to mark or stamp false tare on any casks or packages of beef,

* Letter from S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, to THOMAS MCELRATH, Appraiser-General at New York, dated November 4, 1862.

† Report of THOMAS MCELRATH to Treasury Department on the subject of Tare, with schedule of rates annexed, dated November 13, 1862. The schedule was adopted as reported, and is continued as the standard of rates in the cases provided for by law.

pork, lard, hams, meal, candles, cheese, starch, or other articles of produce or merchandise, is a misdemeanor.

Tares, a fodder plant, also called vetch or fitch, the *vicia sativa*, cultivated in England, France, Denmark and Prussia, for the stems and leaves, which are fed to horses and other cattle, and the seeds, which are fed to poultry and pigeons; the annual imports of the seeds alone into England, from Germany, France, and Denmark, average about 250,000 bushels.

Tari, the name given to the sap or juice of a species of palm tree, the *phœnix sylvestris*, which is used as a beverage, is fermented for distillation, and also furnishes date sugar. An average tree yields from 20 to 25 gallons of sap.

Tariff, the rates of duty fixed by law on each article of merchandise imported from foreign countries; a table of customs duties on goods imported. On passing the Straits of Gibraltar, it was formerly the practice for vessels to stop at the Spanish town *Tarifa*, and pay certain tolls or duties on their cargo,—hence the word Tariff, which term, as understood in ordinary commercial intercourse in this country, means the rates of customs duties imposed by our government on articles of foreign merchandise imported into any port of the United States. These rates are fixed by Congress; and it has heretofore been the policy of the government to change them from time to time, according as the revenues of the country demanded, or the interests of certain branches of American manufactures or industries required the fostering aid and protection of the government. The numerous changes which have been made in these laws, and which are still being made—repealing portions of former laws by implication, and by implication leaving other portions unrepealed, render them frequently obscure, and their application, especially to undefined and non-enumerated articles, often very difficult.

Perhaps no species of national legislation has undergone greater or more frequent changes than the laws which relate to duties on various kinds of imported merchandise; and none which have given rise to more serious or protracted controversy. The importing merchants, as a class, are either in favor of free trade, or of a tariff of duties which shall be uniformly imposed without discriminating in favor of any home manufactures or products, and the aggregate amount of which shall afford no more revenue than is required for the actual current wants of the government. The manufacturers, as a class, are in favor of a tariff, which, while it will give adequate revenue, shall also discriminate by imposing higher rates of duties on such kinds of foreign goods as enter into competition with American manufactures or products. The advocates of a "low," "revenue," or "non-discriminating" tariff contend that the adoption of their system is in accordance with the free spirit of the age, is essential to the success of American commerce, and is due to the community at large, as furnishing them articles of necessity and of luxury at the more natural, and therefore at the cheaper prices. On the other hand, the friends of the "discriminating" or "protective" tariff insist that the protective system, by adding domestic to foreign competition, cheapens many articles of necessity and of luxury; secures a better home-market for American products, and thereby creates the ability to purchase more largely of foreign goods; stimulates foreign as well as domestic commerce, by the increased wealth derived from prosperous industries; and, that the system of protection to infant manufactures is in consonance with the practice of the most enlightened commercial nations of the world.

These questions form a favorite topic for discussion for nearly all classes of our citizens, farmers, mechanics, and merchants. Congress makes the decision. The policy of the government is determined by statesmen, and merchants conform their business accordingly. What is of the most importance to the generality of merchants is, that the laws be reasonably permanent, free from ambiguity, expressed in proper commercial phraseology, and construed by government officers according to common sense, and the common use of the words in commercial transactions.

The forced construction which custom-house officers frequently give to sections of the tariff laws, in order to fix a higher rate of duty, and apparently sometimes with a view of commending themselves as vigilant revenue servants, tends to create a feeling of hostility to the law itself, and leads to much unnecessary contention. In most cases where the amount involved is small, merchants find it easier and cheaper to submit than to contend; and this practical acquiescence is construed by the government officer as an endorsement of his action, and as a precedent for the future. When brought to his attention, cases of the most flagrant improper exactions are

corrected by the Secretary of the Treasury; and when merchants are compelled to resort to legal tribunals, in a great majority of cases their interpretation of the law is sustained by the courts.

In a law where so many rates of duty are mentioned, and where so many hundreds of articles not specifically enumerated must receive an interpretation which will assign them to some place under the law, it is only reasonable to suppose that cases will arise, where, even with sound judgment and familiarity in construing tariff laws, it may be difficult to determine what should be the proper action. In such cases of well-considered uncertainty as to the intent of the law, it is proper that the officer should give to it that construction which will secure to the government the highest rate of duty, the merchant having his appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the courts. Reasonable merchants perceive these difficulties and fully appreciate the embarrassments of the officers whose duties require them to act under these laws. But when the law, having failed to make specific provision for Chinese fire-crackers, and having provided for non-enumerated articles, an officer of the customs, in order to take the article out of the latter provision, returns them as *manufactures of paper*, the case is different. In like manner where shoes, subject to a duty of 35 per cent., because being lined with wool-waste are returned as *manufactures of wool*, and subjected to a duty of 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem, the case is different. So, too, where brass utensils, musical instruments, etc., brass being a recognized commercial metal, dutiable at 35 per cent., are returned as *copper manufactures*, the case is different. So, also, in the case of xylotile returned as a *manufacture of cotton* by a most unnatural construction of the law, merely to gain a small per centum advance in the rate of duty, the case is different. These and such like cases are those which give to the merchant just cause of complaint. However absurd these returns may be, the merchant is compelled to pay the additional duty before he can get possession of his goods, and when he appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the courts, and the case is ultimately decided in his favor, the money unjustly exacted, and now returned to him by the government, is generally, in good part at least, swallowed up by the costs.

The existing laws under which the duties on imported goods are now imposed are scattered through the statutes for twenty years, commencing with the 20th section of the act of Aug. 30, 1842, and embracing the acts of March 2 and 13, and August 5 and 7, and December 24, of the year 1861; of July 14, 1862; of March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; of March 3 and 14, May 16, and July 28, 1866; of March 2, 22, 25, 26, and 29, 1867; February 3 and 8, and July 20, 1868; February 19 and 24, 1869; July 10, and December 22, 1870. In order to obviate the necessity of merchants consulting all these laws before they can safely make an entry of their goods at the custom-house, schedules, alphabetically arranged, are compiled from these laws, and the rates of duties set down opposite to each article liable to be imported. These tables are made up by any private individual, and the rates of duty on articles, not specifically provided for in the law, are fixed according to the judgment of the compiler. These tables or schedules are not always correct, but are generally so, and are of great convenience to merchants.

A table of this character was prepared during the year 1871, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, by A. W. Angerer, Esq., which gives the existing rates of duties, and likewise a comparative statement of the rates under all previous laws. Even this, though published semi-officially, may not always be absolutely correct. But it is correct so far as decisions of the department and the practice of government officers may have given construction to the laws; and it may generally be regarded as a safe guide to merchants, especially with those who only desire general information as to the duties to which the various kinds of merchandise are liable.

Regarding the tariff of duties on imported merchandise as one of the most important of the regulations of commerce upon which Congress has taken action, and one which affects, or is supposed to affect, the interests of all classes of consumers as well as of dealers, the schedule of the existing rates, as thus prepared, is herewith presented.

This schedule is made up from the various tariff laws in force, and the amendments thereto, including those of July 14 and December 22, 1870, which constitute the latest tariff legislation. The blank column may be used for corrections or changes in the rates.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.*

Abbreviations.—Pf. gall.=proof gallon; lbs.=pounds; n. o. p.=not otherwise provided for.

Absinthe	Pf. gallon.....$2
Acetates; pyroligneate of ammonia	Pound.....70 cents.
of baryta	Pound.....40 cents.
of iron, strontia, or zinc	Pound.....50 cents.
of lead (sugar of lead)	Pound.....20 cents.
of magnesia and soda	Pound.....50 cents.
of lime	25 per cent.
of potash	Pound.....75 cents.
Acids, acetic, and pyroligneous, sp. gr. above 1.040	Pound.....80 cents.
not above 1.040	Pound.....25 cents.
acetous	10 per cent.
arsenious	Free.
benzoic	10 per cent.
boracic	Pound.....5 cents.
chromic	15 per cent.
citric	Pound.....10 cents.
gallic	Pound.....$1.50
muriatic	Free.
nitric (yellow and white)	10 per cent.
not chemically pure	Free.
oxalic	Free.
picric and nitro-picric	Free.
sulphuric (oil of vitriol)	Pound.....1 cent.
tannic	Pound.....$2
tartaric	Pound.....20 cents.
for medicinal use and in the fine arts, n. o. p.	10 per cent.
for chemical and manufacturing purposes, n. o. p.	Free.
Aconite, root and leaf	Free.
Acorn coffee, and other substitutes for coffee	Pound.....3 cents.
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels	Free.
Agaric	Free.
Alabaster and spar ornaments	30 per cent.
Albata, unmanufactured, or in sheets	35 per cent.
Albumen	Free.
Alcohol, amylic (fusel oil)	Proof gallon.....$2
Alcornoque	Free.
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles	Gallon.....35 cents.
otherwise	Gallon.....20 cents.
Alkaline silicates	Pound.....½ cent.
Alkanet root	Free.
Almonds	Pound.....6 cents.
shelled	Pound.....10 cents.
paste	50 per cent.
Alum (patent, substitute, sulphurous, and cake)	100 lbs.....60 cents.
Alumina, sulphate of	100 lbs.....60 cents.
Amber beads	50 per cent.
Ambergris	Free.
Ammonia, crude	Free.
refined, sulphate, and carbonate	20 per cent.
muriate of, and sal	10 per cent.
Anatomical preparations and skeletons	Free.
Anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise	50 per cent.
Animals, living	20 per cent.
specially imported, from beyond the sea, for breeding	Free.
Animal manures. (See Guano.)	Free.
Annatto	Free.
Anodyne (Hoffman's)	Pound.....50 cents.
Antimony, crude, or regulus of	10 per cent.
ore of, or sulphuret, crude	Free.
Aquafortis	10 per cent.
Argols, crude, and brown tartar	Free.
refined (cream tartar)	Pound.....10 cents.
Arrack (for each degree over 50 or proof, 4 cents)	Pf. gallon.....$2
Arms, fire, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
side, n. o. p. (See Swords and sword blades.)	35 per cent.
Arrowroot	30 per cent.
Arsenic, in all forms	Free.
Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material, n. o. p., made by hand	35 per cent.
Asbestos, not manufactured	Free.
Asbestos, manufactured	25 per cent.
Ashes, of wood, lye of, and beet-root ashes	Free.
Asphaltum	25 per cent.
Assafœtida	20 per cent.

* *For the Tariffs of different countries, see Appendix.*

Asses' skins	30 per cent.
Bacon	Pound.....2 cents.
Bagatelle balls, ivory or bone	50 per cent.
Balsam, copaiva	Pound....20 cents.
medicinal, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
Peruvian	Pound....50 cents.
tolu	Pound....30 cents.
Bamboos, unmanufactured	Free.
Bananas	10 per cent.
Barilla	Free.
Bark, aconite	Free.
calisaya	Free.
canella alba	Free.
cascarilla	Free.
cinchona	Free.
croton	Free.
lima	Free.
Peruvian	Free.
pomegranate	Free.
quilla	Free.
all medicinal, n. o. p.	20 per cent.
hemlock and oak	Free.
all other, of all kinds, n. o. p.	Free.
Barley	Bushel....15 cents.
pearl or hulled	Pound.....1 cent.
Barytes	Pound.....½ cent.
nitrate of	20 per cent.
sulphate of, crude or refined	Pound.....¼ cent.
Baskets, and other articles of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
Bay-rum water, distilled from the leaf	Gallon.....$1.50
Beads and bead ornaments	50 per cent.
Beans, tonqua	20 per cent.
vanilla	Pound.....$3
Beef	Pound.....1 cent.
Beeswax	20 per cent.
Belladonna, root and leaf	Free.
Bells, broken, and bell-metal fit for remanufacture only	Free.
Benzoates	30 per cent.
Berries for dyeing, or in composing dyes, n. o. p.	Free.
juniper	Free.
laurel	Free.
others, n. o. p.	10 per cent.
Bezoar stones	10 per cent.
Birds	20 per cent.
Bismuth	Free.
Bitter apples	Free.
Bituminous substances, crude, n. o. p.	20 per cent.
Blacking, of all descriptions	30 per cent.
Black lead (plumbago)	Ton.....$10
Bladders, manufactures of	30 per cent.
Bolting-cloth	Free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured; ground and calcined	Free.
Bone black and ivory drop	25 per cent.
Bones and tips, not manufactured	Free.
Bone ash and dust and burnt, for phosphates	Free.
dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and bagatelle balls	50 per cent.
manufactures of, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
Bonnets, hats, &c., of straw, chip, grass, etc	40 per cent.
Books, blank	25 per cent.
Books, maps, charts, &c., for use of the United States	Free.
printed, bound or not, periodicals, etc	25 per cent.
printed and manufactured 20 years ago	Free.
Borate of lime	Pound.....5 cents.
Borax, crude or tincal	Pound.....5 cents.
refined	Pound....10 cents.
Boxes, of paper, and other fancy boxes	35 per cent.
Boxwood	Free.
Braids, and other trimmings of grass, straw, chip, etc	30 per cent.
Brandy * (1870, and other spirits from grain, etc.)	Pf. gallon.....$2
Brass (copper not component of chief value, 1869) bars or pigs	15 per cent.
old, fit for remanufacture only	15 per cent.
manufactures of, n. o. p.	35 per cent.

* Wherever the duties on distilled spirits of any kind appear as so much for proof gallon, it means of 50° of alcoholic strength, and the duties for spirits of greater strength are to be assessed at the same rate for each degree. Thus brandy, proof, $2 per gallon, means brandy not exceeding 50° strength; if 51° strength the duty is $2.04; 52°, $2.08; 53°, $2.12, and so on. See mode of assessing duty, under head of "Spirits." —T. M.

Brazil paste	10 per cent.
wood, in sticks	Free.
Braziletto	Free.
Breccia, in blocks or slabs	Free.
Bricks, fire	20 per cent.
Brime	Free.
Brimstone, crude	Free.
in rolls or refined	Ton.....$10
Bristles	Pound....15 cents.
Britannia ware	35 per cent.
Bromine	Free.
Bronze, and all manufactures of, n. o. p	35 per cent.
(if copper chief value, 1869)	45 per cent.
liquor	10 per cent.
metal in leaf (copper not chief value, 1869)	10 per cent.
powder (copper not chief value, 1869)	20 per cent.
Brooms, of all kinds	35 per cent.
Brushes, of all kinds	40 per cent.
Buchu leaves	Free.
Bulbous roots	30 per cent.
Bullion, gold and silver	Free.
Burgundy pitch	20 per cent.
Burning fluid	Gallon....50 cents.
Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones	20 per cent.
in blocks, rough, not bound up into millstones	Free.
Butter	Pound.....4 cents.
Buttons and button moulds, n. o. p	30 per cent.
Cabinets of coins, medals, and other antiquities	Free.
Cables, tarred	Pound.....3 cents.
Manilla, untarred	Pound...2½ cents.
all other, untarred	Pound...3½ cents.
Cachous, aromatic	50 per cent.
Cadmium	Free.
Calamine	Free.
Calomel	30 per cent.
Cameos, set in gold or other metal	25 per cent.
not set	10 per cent.
Camphor, crude	Pound....30 cents.
refined	Pound....40 cents.
Candles and tapers, adamantine	Pound.....5 cents.
paraffine	Pound.....8 cents.
spermaceti	Pound.....8 cents.
stearine	Pound.....5 cents.
wax, pure or mixed	Pound.....8 cents.
tallow	Pound...2½ cents.
all other, n. o. p	Pound...2½ cents.
Candy, not colored	Pound....10 cents.
Canes, for walking, finished or not	25 per cent.
Cantharides	Free.
Canvas, for sails	30 per cent.
Capers	35 per cent.
Caps, made on frames, of whatever material, worn by men, women, etc., n. o. p	35 per cent.
of fur	35 per cent.
of silk. (See also Manufactures of cotton, wool, etc.)	60 per cent.
Carbon, animal	Free.
Card cases, of whatever material	35 per cent.
Cards, playing, costing not over 25 cents per pack	Pack.....25 cents.
over 25 cents per pack	Pack.....35 cents.
Carnelian, unmanufactured	Free.
Carpets, n. o. p	40 per cent.
Aubusson, Axminster, or whole carpet	50 per cent.
Brussels, wrought by the Jacquard machine	Sq. yd....44 cents. and 35 per cent.
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay, by Jacquard machine	Sq. yd ...70 cents. and 35 per ct.
patent velvet, tapestry velvet (printed on warp)	Sq. yd....40 cents. and 35 per ct.
tapestry, printed on warp, or otherwise	Sq. yd....28 cents. and 35 per ct.
treble ingrain, three-ply, worsted chain venetian	Sq. yd....17 cents. and 35 per ct.
venetian, two-ply, ingrain	Sq. yd....12 cents. and 35 per ct.
of cotton	40 per cent.
of flax	40 per cent.
of hemp or jute	Sq. yd.....8 cents.
of wool, also mixed, n. o. p	40 per cent.

Carpets, druggets, bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise	Sq. yd....25 cents. and 35 per ct.
[Hassocks, rugs, screens, mats, bedsides, covers, &c., pay duty as carpetings of like description.]	
Carriages, and parts of	35 per cent.
Cassava, or Cassada	Free.
Cassia	Pound....10 cents.
buds, and ground	Pound....20 cents.
Cassia vera	Pound....10 cents.
Castor beans (bushel of 50 pounds)	Bushel... 60 cents.
Castor, or castoreum	Free.
Catechu, or cutch	Free.
Catgut, or whipgut, unmanufactured	Free.
Catsup	40 per cent.
Cement, Roman	20 per cent.
Chalk, bulliard	50 per cent.
French and red	20 per cent.
white	Ton.....$10
all n. o. p	25 per cent.
Chalk, unmanufactured	Free.
Charts and maps	25 per cent.
Cheese	Pound.....4 cents.
Chessmen and chess-balls, bone or ivory	50 per cent.
Chiccory, root	Pound.....4 cents.
ground, burnt, or prepared	Pound.....5 cents.
Chinaware, plain	45 per cent.
ornamental	50 per cent.
Chloroform	Pound.....$1
Chocolate	Pound.....7 cents.
Chronometers, box, ship's, or parts thereof	10 per cent.
Cicuta, conia (or hemlock, seed and leaf)	Free.
Cinnamon	Pound....20 cents.
Civet, crude, in natural pod	Free.
Clay, pipe and fire, unwrought or prepared	Ton $5
Cliffstone	Ton.....$10
unmanufactured	Free.
Clippings of any kind, fit only for making paper	Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof	35 per cent.
Cloth, water-proof, n. o. p	45 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, &c. (except knit goods)	Pound....50 cents. and 40 per ct.
ready-made, of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value	60 per cent.
all other, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Cloves	Pound.....5 cents.
Clove stems	Pound.... .3 cents.
Coach furniture	35 per cent.
Coal, anthracite	Free.
bituminous and shale	Ton.....$1.25
all other, n. o. p	Ton.....40 cents.
culm of, and coke	25 per cent.
Cobalt, and oxide of	20 per cent.
ores	10 per cent.
Cocculus indicus	Free.
Cochineal	Free.
Cocoa	Pound.....2 cents.
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured	Pound.....5 cents.
leaves and shells	Pound..... 1 cent.
nuts	10 per cent.....
Coffee (and substitutes, 1870), excluding chiccory	Pound.....3 cents.
Coins, gold and silver	Free .....
copper	45 per cent .....
Coir	Ton.....$15
yarn	Pound.....1½ cent.
Collodion, fluid	Pound $1
Colocynth, or coloquintida	Free.....
Cologne water, and other perfumery of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient	Gallon..$3, & 50 %.
Colors, aniline	Pound 50 cents, and 35 per cent...
barytes, combinations of, with acids or water	Pound.....3 cents.
Berlin blue	25 per cent .....
blanc fixé	Pound.....3 cents.
carmine lake, dry or liquid	35 per cent.....
Chinese blue	25 per cent.....
chrome yellow (chromate of lead)	25 per cent.....
Dutch pink	25 per cent.....

Colors, enamelled white	Pound.....3 cents.
Frankfort black	25 per cent.....
French green, dry or moist	30 per cent.....
Indian red	25 per cent.....
ivory black	25 per cent.....
mineral blue, dry or moist	30 per cent.....
green, dry or moist	30 per cent.....
painters', n. o. p	25 per cent.....
Paris green, dry or moist	30 per cent.....
white, dry	Pound.....1 cent.
ground in oil	Pound ...1½ cent.
Prussian blue, dry or moist	30 per cent.....
rose pink	25 per cent.....
satin white	Pound.....3 cents.
Spanish brown, dry or ground in oil	25 per cent.....
ultramarine	Pound... .6 cents.
umber	100 lbs. 50 cents...
Vandyke brown	20 per cent.....
Venetian red, dry or in oil	25 per cent.....
vermilion, dry or in oil	25 per cent.....
wash blue	25 per cent.....
water colors, moist, used in the manufacture of paper hangings, etc	25 per cent.....
n. o. p	35 per cent.....
woad or pastel	Free.....
wood-lake, dry or in oil	25 per cent.....
Coloring for brandy (not containing spirits)	50 per cent.....
Columba root	Free.....
Combs, of all kinds, for the hair	35 per cent.....
Comfits, preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, n. o. p	35 per cent.....
Compositions of glass or paste, set	30 per cent.....
Composition, scagliola, and other tops for tables, etc	35 per cent.....
Compounds, or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value	Same as spirits....
Confectionery, colored, valued at 30 cents, or less, per pound	Pound....15 cents.
above 30 cents per pound, or sold by box, etc	50 per cent.....
Copper ore	Lb., fine, 3 cents..
old, fit for remanufacture only	Pound.....4 cents.
pigs, bars, ingots, or plates	Pound.....5 cents.
braziers' sheets	45 per cent.....
other sheets	45 per cent.....
bolts, nails, spikes, rods, etc	45 per cent.....
bottoms (still bottoms)	45 per cent.....
manufactures, n. o. p., of copper, or of which copper is component of chief value	45 per cent.....
regulus of, and black or coarse	Pound.....4 cents.
sheathing, 48 inches long, 14 inches wide, weight from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot	45 per cent.....
sulphate of	Pound.....5 cents.
Copperas	Pound ....½ cent.
Coral, cut or manufactured	30 per cent.....
Cordage, manilla, untarred	Pound...2½ cents.
all other untarred	Pound...3½ cents.
all tarred	Pound.....3 cents.
Cordials	Gallon $2
Cork wood, unmanufactured	Free.....
Corks	50 per cent.....
Cork bark, unmanufactured	Free.....
manufactured	50 per cent.....
Corn, Indian, or maize	Bushel....10 cents.
meal of	10 per cent.....
Corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven, or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner, as to be fit for corsets, valued at not over $6 per dozen	Dozen.....$2
ditto, valued at over $6 per dozen	35 per cent.....
Corset, crinoline, and hat wire (see Steel)	Pound.9 cts. & 10 %.
Cosmetics	50 per cent.....
Cotton, raw	Free .....
on spools, not over 100 yards per spool	Doz ..6 cts. & 30 %.
over 100 yards per spool	Each additional 100 yards, doz. 6 cents and 35 %...
thread, yarn, warp or warp yarn, not wound upon spools, single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, value not exceeding 40 cents per pound	Pound....10 cents and 20 per cent.

Cotton thread, value over 40 cents, not over 60 cents, per pound	Pound....20 cents and 20 per cent.
ditto, value over 60 cents, not over 80 cents	Pound....30 cents and 20 per cent.
ditto, value over 80 cents per pound	Pound....40 cents and 20 per cent.

Cotton tissues (exclusive of jeans, denims, drillings, etc., see below), weighing over 5 ounces per square yard, not	Unbleached.	Bleached.	Col'd, printed, pa'd or stain'd.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
100 threads per square inch, warp and filling	5	5½	5½ & 10 p.c.
ditto, finer and lighter, over 100, not over 140 threads per square inch	5	5½	5½ & 20 p.c.
ditto, over 140, not over 200 threads per square inch	5	5½	5½ & 20 p.c.
ditto, over 200 threads per square inch	5	5½	5½ & 20 p.c.
jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description, weighing over 5 ounces per square yard, and not exceeding in value 16 cents per square yard, not over 100 threads per square inch, warp and filling	6	6½	6½ & 10 p.c.
over 100, not over 140 threads per square inch, warp and filling	6	6½	6½ & 15 p.c.
over 140, not over 200 threads per square inch, warp and filling	6	6½	6½ & 15 p.c.
over 200 threads per square inch, warp and filling	7	7½	7½ & 15 p.c.

(Square yard.)

goods, plain-woven, value above 16 cents per square yard	.....
goods, plain-woven, not included in the foregoing schedules, unbleached, valued over 16 cents per square yard; bleached, valued over 20 cents per square yard; colored, valued over 25 cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings unbleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods, value exceeding 25 cents per square yard	35 per cent.....
bagging, not gunny bags and gunny cloth, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable to the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or part of hemp, jute, flax, or other material.	....
valued 7 cents or less	Pound.....2 cents.
over 7 cents per square yard	Pound.....3 cents.
bobbinet	35 per cent.....
braids	35 per cent.....
caps, hose, leggings, mits, socks made on frames, bleached or colored	35 per cent.....
carpets and carpetings	40 per cent.....
coach laces	.....
cords, gimps, galloons, braces, or suspenders	35 per cent.....
drawers, shirts, and other articles made on frames	35 per cent.....
embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinrey or with the needle or other process	35 per cent.....
gloves and stockings	.....
hat bodies	35 per cent.....
lace, insertings, trimmings	35 per cent.....
lace, colored	35 per cent.....
nankeens	.....
velvets	35 per cent.....
manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent.....
manufactures wholly cotton, bleached, printed, etc	.....
Court-plaster	35 per cent.....
Cowhage or cowitch down	20 per cent.....
Crayons of all kinds	30 per cent.....
Cream of tartar	Pound....10 cents.
Crockery ware, white, glazed, etc	40 per cent.....
Crocus colcottra	25 per cent.....
Cubebs	Pound....10 cents.
Cubic nitre	Free.....
Cudbear	Free.....

Curaçoa	
Currants, Zante, and other	Pound...2½ cents.
Cutlery of all kinds n. o. p	35 per cent.
Cuttlefish-bone	Free.
Dandelion root, raw or prepared	Pound.....3 cents.
Dates, green, ripe, or dried	Pound.....2 cents.
Dentifrices	50 per cent.
Diamond dust or bort	Free.
Diamonds, glaziers', set or not	10 per cent.
other, not set	10 per cent.
set	25 per cent.
Dice, ivory or bone	50 per cent.
Divi-divi	Free.
Dolls of all kinds	35 per cent.
Downs for beds or bedding	30 per cent.
Dragon's blood	Free.
Draughts, ivory or bone	50 per cent.
Druggets	Sq. yd. 25 cents and 35 per cent..
Drugs, medicinal, and other, crude, n. o. p	20 per cent.
crude, used exclusively for dyeing	Free.
Dutch and bronze metal in leaf, copper not chief value	10 per cent.
Dye-stuffs, articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, n. o. p	Free.
Dye-woods, Brazil, Nicaragua, and other, in sticks	Free.
decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods	10 per cent.
Dyes for the hair	50 per cent.
Earthenware, brown or common	25 per cent.
glazed, edged, printed, painted, etc	40 per cent.
Eggs	Free.
Embroideries, gold, silver, or other metal, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Emery, manufactured, ground, or pulverized	Pound .....1 cent.
ore or rock	Free.
Engravings, bound or unbound	25 per cent.
Envelopes, paper	35 per cent.
Ergot	Pound....20 cents.
Esparto (Spanish grass), and other grasses and pulp for manufacture of paper	Free.
Essences, or essential oils, all n. o. p	50 per cent.
Ethers of all kinds, and ethereal preparations, fluid	Pound $1
Ethers, fruit, essences or oils of apple, pear, peach, etc., made of fusel oil or fruit	Pound.....$2.50
Explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, etc., valued not over 20 cents per pound	Pound .....6 cents and 20 per cent..
Explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, etc., valued above 20 cents per pound	Pound ....10 cents and 20 per cent..
Extracts, perfumes, or appliances to the hair, mouth, or skin	50 per cent.
Extracts, ethereal, fluid	Pound.....$1
of annatto	20 per cent.
of dye-wood, n. o. p	10 per cent.
of indigo	10 per cent.
of logwood	10 per cent.
of madder (garancine)	10 per cent.
of opium	100 per cent.
of safflower	20 per cent.
Eyelets of every description	Mille .....6 cents.
Fans, all, n. o. p	35 per cent.
palm-leaf	Each.....1 cent.
Fashion-plates, engraved, steel or wood	Free.
Feather beds	20 per cent.
Feathers, artificial and ornamental, prepared of whatever material, n. o. p	50 per cent.
for beds or bedding	30 per cent.
ostrich, vulture, and other ornamental, crude	25 per cent.
ostrich, vulture, dressed or manufactured	50 per cent.
Feldspar	20 per cent.
Fibrin, in all forms	Free.
Fig blue	25 per cent.
Figs	Pound.....5 cents.
Filberts	Pound.....3 cents.
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, not over 10 inches long	Pound....10 cents and 30 per cent..
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, over 10 inches long	Pound.....6 cents and 30 per cent..
Finishing powder	20 per cent.
Fire-crackers, box of forty packs, not exceeding 80 in each pack, and in the same proportion for greater numbers	Box.....$1

Fire-screens, all kinds	35 per cent.
Fire-wood	20 per cent.
Fish, all foreign-caught, not in barrels or half-barrels, and n. o. p.	Pound....½ cent.
all fresh, for daily consumption	Free.
all, in oil, n. o. p	30 per cent.
all pickled, in bbls., except herrings, mackerel, and salmon	Barrel....$1.50
for bait	Free.
glue (isinglass)	30 per cent.
skins, raw	20 per cent.
Flats, for ornamenting hats, etc	30 per cent.
Flax, straw	Ton....$5
tow of	Ton....,$10
unmanufactured, not hackled or dressed	Ton....$20
hackled ("dressed line")	Ton....$40
manufactures of flax and jute or hemp, or of which these are the components of chief value, n. o. p.	40 per cent.
ditto, value 30 cents or less per square yard	35 per cent.
ditto, value above 30 cents per square yard (see Linens).	40 per cent.
yarns, flax or linen, for carpets, not exceeding No. 8 Lea, valued at 24 cents or less per pound	30 per cent.
ditto, valued above 24 cents per pound	35 per cent.
thread, or linen thread, twine, and pack-thread	40 per cent.
Flint, and ground flint stones	Free.
Flints	10 per cent.
Floor cloth, of whatever material, n. o. p	See Oil-cloth.
Flour, of sago	Pound....1½ cent.
Flowers, all medicinal, n. o. p	20 per cent.
artificial and ornamental, or parts thereof	50 per cent.
in dyeing	Free.
Foliæ digitalis	Free.
Frames or sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades	35 per cent.
for looking-glasses (additional to plates)	30 per cent.
Fruit, green, ripe, or dried, n. o. p	10 per cent.
juice, and fruits preserved in their own juice	25 per cent.
preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Fulminates, or fulminating powder	30 per cent.
Fullers' earth	Ton....$3
Furniture springs, wire spiral	Pound.....2 cents and 15 per cent..
Fur skins, all dressed in any manner	Free.
Fur, caps, hats, muffs, tippets, and all manufactures of	35 per cent.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin	20 per cent.
on the skin, dressed	20 per cent.
Game, fish and poultry, prepared, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise	35 per cent.
Gas retorts	25 per cent.
Gelatine and all similar preparations	35 per cent.
Gems, not set	10 per cent.
set	25 per cent.
German silver (argentine) unmanufactured	35 per cent.
manufactures of	40 per cent.
Gilt and plated ware	35 per cent.
Ginger, ground	Pound.....5 cents.
preserved or pickled	50 per cent.
root (dried or green)	Pound.....2 cents.
Glass, broken, fit for remanufacture only	Free.
manufactures of, n. o. p	40 per cent.
plain, moulded, and pressed	35 per cent.
cut, engraved, colored, painted (printed, stained, silvered, or gilded)	40 per cent.
bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves	40 per cent.
crystals for watches	40 per cent.
plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments	10 per cent.
porcelain or Bohemian glass	40 per cent.

	Polished cylinder and crown.	Cast or polished, not silvered.	Cast or polished, silvered or looking-glass (plates.)
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
window, not above 10 by 15 inches (per sq. ft.)	2½	3	4
above 10 by 15 inches, not above 16 by 24 inches	4	5	6
above 16 by 24 inches, not above 24 by 30 inches	6	8	10
above 24 by 30 inches, not above 24 by 60 inches (1862)	20	25	35
above 24 by 60 inches	40	50	60

Gloves, kid or leather, all	50 per cent
Glue	20 per cent
Glycerine	30 per cent
Gold, articles of, n. o. p	40 per cent
dust (bullion and coin)	Free
leaf (package of 500 leaves)	Package $1 50
and silver epaulets, galloons, laces, tassels, tresses and wings, knots and stars	35 per cent
ore	Free
size	20 per cent
and silver sweepings	Free
Goldbeaters' skins	10 per cent
Grapes	20 per cent
Grass cloth	30 per cent
manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent
Grasses, and pulp of, for manufacture of paper	Free
Grease, all not specified	10 per cent
Grindstones, rough or unfinished	Ton $1 50
finished	Ton $2 00
Guano, and other animal manures	Free
Gums, all, n. o. p. (crude)	Free
aloes	Free
amber	Free
Arabic	Free
Australian	Free
Barbary	Free
bdellium	Free
benzoin, or Benjamin	Free
Cape	Free
copal	Free
damar	Free
East India	Free
gamboge	Free
garbanum	Free
guaiac	Free
Jeddo (Gedda)	Free
kowrie	Free
mastic	Free
myrrh	Free
alibanum	Free
sandarac	Free
senegal	Free
shellac	Free
tragacanth	Free
substitute, or burnt starch	10 per cent
Gunny bags and cloth (for other use than cotton bagging)	
valued not over 10 cents per square yard	Pound.....3 cents.
valued over 10 cents per square yard	Pound.....4 cents.
Gunpowder, valued at 20 cents or less per pound	Pound.....6 cents and 20 per cent.
valued at above 20 cents per pound	Pound.....10 cents and 20 per cent.
Gun-wads, sporting, of all descriptions	35 per cent
Gutta-percha, crude	Free
manufactured	40 per cent
Hair, horse and cow, not cleaned or dressed	Free
of all kinds, not cleaned or manufactured, and all long horsehair used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn	Free
of all kinds, cleaned, but not manufactured	10 per cent
curled, for mattresses and beds	20 per cent
Hair, goats', unmanufactured (other than Angora)	See Wool
hogs'	Pound.....1 cent.
human, uncleaned, not drawn	20 per cent
cleaned or prepared	30 per cent
all manufactures of, n. o. p	40 per cent
bonnets, hats, and hoods	40 per cent
bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets	35 per cent
braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, sparterre, tissues, etc., used for ornamenting hats, bonnets, and all manufactures, n. o. p.	30 per cent
Hair-cloth, 18 inches wide or over	Sq. yd....40 cents.
less than 18 inches wide	Sq. yd....30 cents.
crinoline cloth	30 per cent
Hair-dyes, oils, perfumeries, cosmetics, restoratives, and other applications for the hair	50 per cent
pencils	35 per cent
pins, of iron wire	50 per cent
Hams	Pound.....2 cents.
Harness furniture, n. o. p	35 per cent

Hassocks, mats, screens, and rugs, n. o. p	45 per cent
Hats, of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or other vegetable substance, or of hair, whale-bone, or other material, n. o. p	40 per cent
of fur	35 per cent.
of silk	60 per cent.
of wool, value not exceeding 40 cents per pound	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per cent..
above 40 cents, not exceeding 60 cents per pound	Pound.....30 cents and 35 per cent..
above 60 cents, not exceeding 80 cents per pound	Pound.. ..40 cents and 35 per cent..
above 80 cents per pound	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton (cotton chief material)	25 per cent.
Hemp, unmanufactured	
India	
Manilla, and other like substitutes for hemp	Ton $25
Russian	
sunn	Ton.....$15
tow of (codilla)	Ton.....$10
yarn of, untarred	Pound.....5 cents.
manufactures, n. o. p. (see Linen)	30 per cent.
Henbane leaf (hyoscyamus)	Free..
Herrings, pickled or salted	Barrel.....$1
Hide-cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock	Free
Hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled	10 per cent.
Hollow ware, glazed or tinned	Pound. ..3½ cents.
Honey	Gallon....20 cents.
Hoofs	Free
Hops	Pound.....5 cents.
Horns and horn-tips	Free.
Horn, manufactures of, n. o. p	35 per cent
Household furniture, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Ice	Free
Indian madder, root and ground	Free
India-rubber, crude, and milk of	Free
raw, or unmanufactured (bottles, slabs, and sheets)	Free.
manufactures of, mixed with silk and other materials	50 per cent.
braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, wholly or part of india-rubber, n. o. p	35 per cent
articles wholly of india-rubber, n. o. p	20 per cent.
Indigo	Free
carmined	20 per cent.
Ink, printers', and ink powder	35 per cent.
Instruments, musical, all kinds	30 per cent.
philosophical	40 per cent.
Iodine, crude	Free
resublimed	Pound....75 cents.
salts of	15 per cent
Ipecacuanha	Free
Iridium	Free
Iris, or orris root	Free
Iron, old scrap, cast	Ton.....$6
wrought	Ton.....$8
pig	Ton.....$7
bars, rolled or hammered, including flats not less than 1 inch nor more than 6 inches wide, nor less than ⅜ inch nor more than 2 inches thick, and rounds not less than ¾ inch nor more than 2 inches in diameter, and squares not less than ¾ inch nor more than 2 inches square	Pound.....1 cent.
ditto, including flats less than ⅜ inch and not above 2 inches thick, nor less than 1 inch or more than 6 inches wide, rounds less than ¾ inch or more than 2 inches in diameter, and squares less than ¾ inch or more than 2 inches square	Pound....1⅛ cent.
other descriptions of rolled or hammered, n. o. p	Pound....1¼ cent.
bars, for railroads or inclined planes, made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, not above 6 inches high	100 lbs.....70 cents.
band, hoop, slit and rolled or hammered and scroll, from ½ inch to 6 inches wide, not below ⅛ inch thick	Pound....1¼ cent.
ditto, from ½ inch to 6 inches wide, less than ⅛ inch thick, not less than No. 20 wire gauge	Pound....1⅜ cent.
ditto, thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	Pound....1¾ cent.
Iron, boiler, and other plate	Ton.....$25

Iron, boiler, and other plate, not less than 3-16 inch thick	Pound....1½ cent.
Iron, rods, nail or spike, slit, rolled, or hammered	Pound....1½ cent.
sheet, smooth or polished, all	Pound.....3 cents.
galvanized, or coated with zinc	Pound...2½ cents.
other, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge	Pound....1¼ cent.
thinner than No. 20, not thinner than No. 25.	Pound....1½ cent.
thinner than No. 25	Pound....1¾ cent.
squares, marked on one side	Pound.....3 cents and 30 per ct.
all other, of iron or steel	Pound.....6 cents and 30 per ct.
anchors, and parts thereof	Pound...2¼ cents.
andirons, cast	Pound....1½ cent.
anvils	Pound...2½ cents.
axles, or parts thereof	Pound...2½ cents.
blacksmiths' hammers or sledges	Pound...2½ cents.
bolts, wrought	Pound...2½ cents.
butts, cast	Pound...2½ cents.
castings, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
cables or chains, or parts thereof	Pound...2½ cents.
chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods ½ inch in diameter or more	Pound...2½ cents.
chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under ½ inch in diameter, not less than ¼ inch in diameter	Pound...2½ cents.
chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under ¼ inch in diameter, not under No. 9 wire gauge	Pound.....3 cents.
chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under No. 9 wire gauge	35 per cent.
hatters' irons	Pound....1½ cent.
hinges, cast	Pound...2½ cents.
wrought	Pound...2½ cents.
hollow ware, glazed, tinned	Pound...3½ cents.
malleable, in castings	Pound...2½ cents.
mill irons and cranks	Pound.....2 cents.
nails and spikes, cut	Pound....1½ cent.
board nails, wrought (spikes and rivets)	Pound...2½ cents.
nails, horseshoe	Pound.....5 cents.
nuts and washers, wrought, ready-punched	Pound.....2 cents.
pipe, cast, for steam, gas, or water	Pound....1½ cent.
railroad chairs, wrought	Pound.....2 cents.
sadirons	Pound....1½ cent.
screws, bed	Pound...2½ cents.
wood-screws, over 2 inches in length	Pound.....8 cents.
under 2 inches in length	Pound....11 cents.
washed or plated, and all other	35 per cent.
stoves and stove plates, of cast iron	Pound....1½ cent.
tailors' irons	Pound....1½ cent.
tacks, sprigs, brads, cut, not exceeding 16 ounces per mille.	Mille.....2½ cents.
exceeding 16 ounces per mille	Pound.....3 cents.
taggers' iron	30 per cent.
tire, for locomotives	Pound.....3 cents.
tubes, flues, etc., for steam, gas, and water, wrought	Pound...3½ cents.
vessels, cast iron, n. o. p.	Pound....1½ cent.
wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not above ¼ inch in diameter, nor thinner than No. 16 wire gauge	Pound.....2 cents and 15 per ct.
thinner than No. 16, not thinner than No. 25	Pound....3½ cents and 15 per ct.
Iron, wire, beyond No. 25	Pound.....4 cents and 15 per ct.
covered, cotton, silk, etc. (additional)	Pound.....5 cents.
wrought, for ships, locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more	Pound.....2 cents.
all manufactures of, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
liquor	10 per cent.
sulphate of	Pound.....½ cent.
Isinglass (see Fish glue)	30 per cent.
Istle, or tampico fibre	Pound.....1 cent.
Italian cloth, wholly or part wool, worsted, etc., valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard	Sq. yd.....6 cents. and 35 pr. ct.
valued above 20 cents per square yard	Sq. yd.....8 cents and 40 pr. ct.
all weighing 4 ounces or over, per square yard	Pound.....50 cents and 35 pr. ct.
Ivory and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured	Free.
nuts	Free.

Ivory, all manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Jalap	Free.
Japanned coach and harness furniture and hardware, n. o. p	35 per cent.
leather of all kinds	35 per cent.
ware, n. o. p	40 per cent.
Jellies, of all kinds	50 per cent.
Jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof	35 per cent.
unmanufactured	Free.
Jewelry, imitations, and all other	25 per cent.
Juice, lemon and lime	10 per cent.
other fruit	25 per cent.
Juniper berries	Free.
Junk, old	Free.
Jute, unmanufactured	Ton.....$15
butts	Ton.....$6
all manufactures, n. o. p	30 per cent.
woven fabrics, wholly or part of jute, valued at 30 cents or less per sq. yd	35 per cent.
over 30 cents per square yard	40 per cent.
yarns of	25 per cent.
Kaoline	Ton.....$5
Kelp	Free.
Kermes, mineral	10 per cent.
Kirschwasser	Pf. gall.....$2
Kryolite	Free.
Lac, crude, button, shell, or dye	Free.
Lac spirits	Free.
sulphur	Free.
Laces and insertings, thread	30 per cent.
Lactarine	Free.
Lampblack	20 per cent.
Lard	Pound.....2 cents.
Lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacture of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively	10 per cent.
Laurel berries	Free.
Lava, unmanufactured	Free.
Lead, ore, and dross	Pound....1⅛ cent.
old scrap, fit for remanufacture only	Pound....1½ cent.
bars, or pigs	Pound.....2 cents.
pipes	Pound...2¾ cents.
shot	Pound...2¾ cents.
sheets	Pound...2¾ cents.
pencils, in wood	Gross.....50 cents and 30 pr. ct.
not in wood	Gross.....$1
nitrate of	Pound.....3 cents.
sugar of	Pound....20 cents.
manufactures of, n. o. p	35 per cent.
white and red, dry or ground in oil	Pound.....3 cents.
Leather, japanned, patent, or enamelled	35 per cent.
tanned, all, n. o. p	25 per cent.
sole and bend	35 per cent.
calfskin, upper	30 per cent.
all manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Leaves, for dyeing, crude	Free.
all others, n. o. p	20 per cent.
palm, unmanufactured	Free.
Leeches	Free.
Lemons	20 per cent.
Lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	Free.
Lichens, all, prepared or not	Free.
Licorice, juice	Pound.....5 cents.
paste and in rolls	Pound....10 cents.
root	Free.
Lime	10 per cent.
white	Pound.....3 cents.
chloride of (bleaching powder)	100 lbs....30 cents.
citrate of	Free.
Limes	10 per cent.
Linen, brown or bleached, brown hollands, blay linens, coatings, damasks, and drills, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, value 30 cents or less per square yard	30 per cent.
the same over 30 cents per square yard	35 per cent.
the same, brown or bleached, including burlaps, canvas, cot-bottom, crash, diaper, drills, and coatings, other than brown or bleached, value 30 cents or less per sq. yd.	35 per cent.
the same, value over 30 cents per square yard	40 per cent.
rags for making paper	Free.

Linen, yarns, for carpets, not over No. 8, Lea, value 24 cents or less per pound	30 per cent.
over No. 8, Lea, value over 24 cents per pound	35 per cent.
Liqueurs	Pf. gall.....$2
Litharge, dry or in oil	Pound.....3 cents.
Litmus, prepared or not	Free.
Macaroni	35 per cent.
Mace	Pound....25 cents.
Machinery, for beet-sugar factories	Free.
steam-plough	Free.
adapted to the cultivation of the soil, and machinery for steam towage on canals, under regulations for the term of 2 years	Free.
Mackerel	Barrel.....$2
Madder root, ground or prepared	Free.
Magnesia, carbonate of	Pound.....6 cents.
calcined	Pound....12 cents.
Malt	20 per cent.
Manganese	10 per cent.
Mangoes	10 per cent.
Manna	Free.
Manuscripts	Free.
Maps (see Charts and maps.)	
Marble, white statuary, brocatella, sienna, and verd antique, in block, rough, or squared (unmanufactured)	Cub. ft.....$1 and 25 per cent.
veined, and all other, n. o. p	Cub. ft.....50 cts. and 20 per ct.
all sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs and paving tiles not above 2 inches thick	Sq. ft....25 cts., & 30 per cent.
ditto, more than 2 inches in thickness	Each ad'al inch, per sq. ft., 10 cts.
ditto, exceeding 6 inches in thickness	As marble in block.
all other manufactures, n. o. p	50 per cent.
Marine coral	Free.
Marrow	10 per cent.
Mats, cocoa-nut	30 per cent.
Matting, floor, China, and all other of flags, jute, or grass	30 per cent.
cocoa, or coir	25 per cent.
Matting, screens, hassocks, rugs, and all other (not exclusively of vegetable material)	45 per cent.....
Meats, prepared	35 per cent .....
Medals, gold and silver, and copper	Free .....
Medicinal barks, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, n. o. p	20 per cent .....
preparations, n. o. p	40 per cent.....
preparations or compositions, patent, secret, or proprietary	50 per cent .....
Melada, concentrated	Pound....1½ cent.
Mercurial preparations, n. o. p	20 per cent .....
Metal, converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process	As steel.....
manufactures of, n. o. p	35 per cent .....
silver-plated, in sheets or other form	35 per cent .....
Metals, unmanufactured, n. o. p	20 per cent .....
Mineral and bituminous substances, crude, n. o. p	20 per cent .....
Mineral or medicinal waters, in bottles, etc. not over 1 quart	Each...3 cents and 25 per cent .....
over 1 quart (additional per quart or fraction thereof)	Quart...3 cents and 25 per cent .....
Mineral waters, otherwise than in bottles, etc	30 per cent .....
Molasses	Gallon.....5 cents.
concentrated	Pound....1½ cent.
Morocco-skins	25 per cent .....
Morphia, morphine, and all other salts of	Ounce $1
Mosaics, real and imitation, not set	10 per cent .....
set in gold or other metal	25 per cent .....
Moss, Iceland, and other, crude	Free .....
for beds or mattresses	20 per cent .....
Mother-of-pearl	Free.....
Mungo	Pound....12 cents.
Munjeet, or Indian madder	Free.....
Murexide	25 per cent .....
Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound	20 per cent .....
Musical instruments, copper not of chief value	30 per cent .....
Musk, crude, in natural pod	Free.....
Muskets	35 per cent .....
Mustard, ground, in bulk	Pound....12 cents.
enclosed in glass or tin	Pound....16 cents.

Natron	As carbonates of soda
Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all other	25 per cent
for knitting or sewing machines	Mille....$1 and 35 per cent
Nickel	Pound....30 cents.
oxide, and alloy of nickel with copper	Pound....20 cents.
Nitric ether, spirits of	Pound....50 cents.
Nutgalls	Free
Nutmegs	Pound ...20 cents.
Nuts, all, n. o. p	Pound.....2 cents.
for dyeing or composing dyes, n. o. p	Free
Nux vomica	Free
Oak bark	Free
Oakum	Free
Oatmeal	10 per cent
Oats	Bushel....10 cents.
Ochres, or ochrey earths, dry	100 lbs....50 cents.
ground in oil	100 lbs.....$1.50
Oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per sqr. yard	35 per cent
ditto, over 50 cents per square yard	45 per cent
all other (except silk)	45 per cent
silk	60 per cent
Oils, aniline, crude	Free
all animal, n. o. p	20 per cent
all essential, n. o. p	50 per cent
all expressed, n. o. p	20 per cent
almonds, essential	Pound $1.50
expressed or fixed	Pound....10 cents.
amber, essential, crude	Pound....10 cents.
rectified	Pound....20 cents.
anise, or anise-seed, essential	Pound....50 cents.
apple, peach, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, and all fruit ethers made of fusel oil or fruit, n. o. p	Pound $2.50
bay leaves, essential	Pound $17.50
bay or laurel (fixed)	Pound....20 cents.
bay-rum essence	Ounce $2
behen (cenne)	Gallon....30 cents.
bergamot, essential	Pound.....$1
cajeput, essential	Pound....25 cents.
caraway, essential	Pound....50 cents.
cassia, essential	Pound.....$1
castor	Gallon.....$1
cinnamon, essential	Pound..... $2
citronella	Pound ...50 cents.
civet	30 per cent
cloves	Pound.....$2
coal, crude	Gallon....15 cents.
cocoa-nut	Free
cognac, or œnanthic ether	Ounce $4
cotton-seed	Gallon....30 cents.
croton	Pound.....$1
cubebs	Pound.....$1
fennel	Pound....50 cents.
fish, n. o. p	20 per cent
flax-seed	Gallon....30 cents.
hemp-seed	Gallon....23 cents.
illuminating and naphtha, benzine, and benzole, refined or produced from distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes	Gallon....40 cents.
juniper	Pound....25 cents.
laurel	Pound....20 cents.
lemons, essential	Pound....50 cents.
linseed	Gallon....30 cents.
mace	Pound....50 cents.
mustard, not salad	Gallon....25 cents.
neat's-foot	20 per cent
olive, in flasks or bottles (salad)	Gallon.....$1
not salad and not in flasks or bottles	Gallon....25 cents.
orange, essential	Pound....50 cents.
origanum, or red thyme, essential	Pound....25 cents.
white thyme	Pound....30 cents.
roses, or otto	Ounce.....$1.50
palm, or palm-bean	Free
petroleum, crude	Gallon....20 cents.
ripe-seed	Gallon....23 cents.
rum, essential	Ounce $2

Oils, salad, all	Gallon.....$1
seal	20 per cent.....
sesame seed	Gallon....30 cents.
spermaceti	20 per cent.....
valerian	Pound.....$1.50
whale	20 per cent.....
Olives	30 per cent.....
Opium	Pound.....$1
prepared for smoking, and all preparations of, n. o. p.	Pound.....$6
Oranges	20 per cent.....
peel not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	Free.....
Orchil, in the weed or liquid	Free.....
Orpiment (sulphide of arsenic)	20 per cent.....
Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	30 per cent.....
Oysters	Free.....
Paddy	Pound....1½ cent.
Paintings, n. o. p	10 per cent.....
Paintings, on glass or glasses	40 per cent.....
Paints, all, n. o. p	25 per cent.....
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	Free.....
Palm nuts and kernels	Free.....
Pamphlets	25 per cent.....
Paper, all n. o. p	35 per cent.....
manufactures of, or of which paper is a component material	35 per cent.....
waste or clippings	Free.....
hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards	35 per cent.....
printing, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively	20 per cent.....
sheathing	10 per cent.....
Paper stock (see Grass).	
Papers, illustrated	25 per cent.....
Papier-mâché, manufactures of	35 per cent.....
Paraffine	Pound....10 cents.
Parchment	30 per cent.....
Parian ware, plain, white not decorated	45 per cent.....
gilded, ornamented, or decorated	50 per cent.....
Patent size (mordant, 1846)	20 per cent.....
Paving stones	10 per cent.....
Paving tiles	20 per cent.....
Peanuts or ground beans	Pound.....1 cent.
shelled	Pound....1½ cent.
Pearls, not set	10 per cent.....
Pearls, set	25 per cent.....
Pebbles, for spectacles	40 per cent.....
Pencils, slate	40 per cent.....
Penholders or parts thereof	35 per cent.....
Penknives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives	50 per cent.....
Pens, metallic (other than gold or silver)	Gross..10 cents and 25 per cent.....
Pen-tips	35 per cent.....
Pepper, n. o. p	Pound.... 5 cents.
all ground	Pound....10 cents.
Percussion caps	40 per cent.....
Perfumeries, all, n. o. p	50 per cent.....
of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient	Gallon.....$3 and 50 per cent.....
Periodicals	25 per cent.....
Pewter, manufactures of, or of which pewter is material of chief value	35 per cent.....
Pewter, old, fit for manufacture only	Pound.....2 cents.
Philosophical and scientific apparatus and instruments (copper not chief value)	40 per cent.....
Philosophical apparatus and instruments imported for philosophical, literary, or religious corporations	15 per cent.....
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes	Free.....
Pickles, all, n. o. p	35 per cent.....
Pimento	Pound.....5 cents.
ground	Pound....10 cents.
Pine-apples	20 per cent.....
Pins, solid head or other	35 per cent.....
Pipes and pipe bowls, n. o. p	Gross....$1.50 and 75 per cent.....
Pipe cases, stems, tips, mouth-pieces, metallic mountings for pipes, and all parts of pipes or pipe fixtures and all smokers' articles	75 per cent.....
Pipes, clay, common or white	35 per cent.....
Pitch	20 per cent.....
Plaits and plaitings for bonnets	30 per cent.....
Plantains	10 per cent.....

Plants, crude, for dyeing or composing dyes	Free
medicinal, n. o. p	20 per cent
all, n. o. p	30 per cent
Plaster of paris, unground (sulphate of lime)	Free
ground (sulphate of lime)	20 per cent
calcined	20 per cent
Plated ware of all kinds (copper not chief value)	35 per cent
Plates engraved, of steel, wood, or other, n. o. p	25 per cent
copper	45 per cent
Platina, unmanufactured	Free
articles of, n. o. p	40 per cent
vases or retorts (or parts thereof) for chemical uses	Free
Plumbago (see Black lead)	Ton $10
Plums (dried)	Pound..2½ cents.
Pocket-books of all kinds	35 per cent
Polishing powder, all	25 per cent
Polishing-stones	Free
Pomades	50 per cent.
Porcelain, plain, white and not decorated	45 per cent.
gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner	50 per cent.
Pork	Pound.....1 cent.
Potash, acetate of	Pound....75 cents.
bichromate of	Pound.....3 cents.
chlorate of	Pound.....6 cents.
chromate of	Pound.....3 cents.
hydriodate of	Pound....75 cents.
iodate and iodide of	Pound....75 cents.
nitrate of, crude (see Saltpetre)	Pound...2½ cents.
refined	Pound.....3 cents.
prussiate of, red	Pound....10 cents.
yellow	Pound.....5 cents.
Potassa, muriate of	Free
Potatoes	Bushel....25 cents.
Poultry, prepared, in cans, etc	35 per cent.
Printed matter, n. o. p	25 per cent.
Prunes	Pound...2½ cents.
Pulp, dried	20 per cent.
of grass for the manufacture of paper	Free
Pumice and pumice-stones	Free
Putty	Pound....1½ cent.
Quassia wood	Free
Quicksilver	15 per cent.
Quills	30 per cent.
Quinine, sulphate, and all other salts of	45 per cent.
Rags, all, of whatever material, n. o. p	10 per cent.
for making paper	Free
woollen	Pound....12 cents.
Raisins, all, n. o. p	Pound.....5 cents.
Rasps, not over 10 inches in length	Pound.10 cents and 30 per cent.
exceeding 10 inches	Pound..6 cents and 30 per cent.
Ratafia	Pf. gallon.....$2
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured	Free
wholly or partially manufactured	25 per cent.
Red precipitate	20 per cent.
Resins, crude, n. o. p	Free
gum, n. o. p	20 per cent.
Rhubarb	Free
Rice, cleaned	Pound...2½ cents.
Rice, not cleaned	Pound.....2 cents.
Rifles	35 per cent.
Roofing-slates	35 per cent.
tiles	20 per cent.
Roots, bulbous, all, n. o. p	30 per cent.
Rope waste, for manufacture of paper	Free
Rose-leaves	Free
Rottenstone	Free
Rubies, not set	10 per cent.
set	25 per cent.
Rum	Gallon.....$2
Russia sheetings, flax or hemp	35 per cent.
Rye	Bushel....15 cents.
flour	10 per cent.
Saddlery, common, tinned and japanned	.....
all, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Safflower	Free
Saffron	Free
cake	10 per cent.

Sago and sago flour	Pound....1½ cent.
Sail-duck	30 per cent.
Saleratus	Pound....1½ cent.
Salmon, pickled	Barrel.....$3
preserved	30 per cent.
Salt, in bulk	100 lbs....18 cents.
in sacks, barrels, etc.	100 lbs....24 cents.
Saltpetre, crude	Pound...2½ cents.
partially refined	Pound.....2 cents.
refined	Pound.....3 cents.
Salt, epsom (sulphate of magnesia)	Pound.....1 cent.
glauber	Pound.....½ cent.
rochelle	Pound....15 cents.
and preparations of, n. o. p.	20 per cent.
of tin	30 per cent.
Sandal-wood	Free
Santonine	Pound.....$5
Sardines, preserved in oil or otherwise	50 per cent.
Sarsaparilla, crude	Free
Sauces of all kinds, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
Sausage, Bologna	30 per cent.
Saws, cross-cut	Lineal foot.10 cents.
mill, pit, and drag, not over 9 inches wide	Lineal ft.12½ cents.
over 9 inches wide	Lineal foot.20 cents.
hand, not over 24 inches long	Dozen.....75 cents and 30 per cent.
over 24 inches in length	Dozen.....$1 and 30 per cent.
back, not over 10 inches in length	Dozen.....75 cents and 30 per cent..
over 10 inches in length	Dozen...$1 and 30 per cent.
Seagliola tops for tables, etc	35 per cent.
Scammony or resin of	Free
Scilla or squills	Free
Screws, other than iron, n. o. p.	35 per cent.
Sealing-wax	35 per cent.
Sea-weed, n. o. p.	Free
used for beds or mattresses	20 per cent.
Seed-lac	Free
Seeds, agricultural, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
all, n. o. p.	Free
anise	Pound.....5 cents.
star	Pound....10 cents.
annatto	Free
canary	Bushel.....$1
caraway	Free
cardamom	Free
castor	Bushel....60 cents.
cicuta (conia or hemlock)	Free
coriander	Free
cummin	Free
fennel	Free
fenugreek	Free
flax	Bushel....20 cents.
flower, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
garden, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
hemp	Pound.....½ cent.
hemlock	Free
horticultural, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
linseed	Bushel....30 cents.
medicinal, n. o. p.	20 per cent.
mustard	Pound.....3 cents.
oil (of like character with hemp and rape seed)	Pound.....½ cent.
rape	Pound ....½ cent.
sesame	10 per cent.
worm-seed, Levant	Free
for manufacturing purposes, n. o. p.	Free
Seines	Pound...6½ cents.
Senna, in leaves	Free
Shaddocks	10 per cent.
Shale (ton 28 bushels of 80 pounds)	Ton.....$1.25
Shell, tortoise and other, unmanufactured	Free
boxes, and other manufactures	35 per cent.
Shell-fish	Free
Shingle-bolts	Free
Shrimps	Free
Shrubs, n. o. p.	30 per cent.
Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates	Pound.....½ cent.

Silk-worm eggs	Free
Silk, raw or reeled from the cocoon, not manufactured	Free
cocoons	Free
in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine	35 per cent.
twist, of silk, or of silk and mohair	40 per cent.
floss	35 per cent.
waste	Free
for sewing, in the gum and purified	40 per cent.
spun, for filling, in skeins or cops	35 per cent.
aprons, bonnets, braids	60 per cent.
button cloth	See Lastings
buttons and ornaments for dresses	50 per cent.
chemisettes, cords, dress, and piece silk	60 per cent.
fringes	60 per cent.
galloons	60 per cent.
gloves, handkerchiefs, hats, hose	60 per cent.
lace	60 per cent.
mantillas, mits, pelerines, pongees	60 per cent.
ribbons	60 per cent.
scarfs, shawls, stockings, suspenders	60 per cent.
tassels	60 per cent.
trimmings	60 per cent.
turbans, veils	60 per cent.
velvets, value not over $3 per square yard	60 per cent.
over $3 per square yard	60 per cent.
vestings, watch chains, webbing	60 per cent.
manufactures of, all other, n. o. p	50 per cent.
Silver, manufactures of, n. o. p	40 per cent.
leaf (package of 500 leaves)	Package.. 75 cents.
ore	Free
Silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form	35 per cent.
Sirup of sugar-cane juice	Pound....1½ cent.
Sisal grass, unmanufactured	Ton $15
manufactures of, n. o. p	30 per cent.
Skates, costing 20 cents or less a pair	Pair.....8 cents.
above 20 cents a pair	35 per cent.
Skins, raw, n. o. p	10 per cent.
tanned and dressed, n. o. p	25 per cent.
dried, salted, or pickled	10 per cent.
Angora goat, raw or unmanufactured, wool on	30 per cent.
asses'	30 per cent.
sheep, raw or unmanufactured, wool on, washed or unwashed	30 per cent.
goat, raw	Free
calf, tanned	30 per cent.
Slate, chimney pieces, mantels, pencils, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of, n. o. p	40 per cent.
Slates	40 per cent.
Smalts	20 per cent.
Soap stocks and stuffs	10 per cent.
fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, all toilet and shaving	Pound.....10 cents and 25 per cent..
all other, n. o. p	Pound..1 ct. & 30 %.
Soda, ash	Pound.....½ cent.
bicarbonate of	Pound....1½ cent.
carbonates of, all, n. o. p	20 per cent.
caustic	Pound....1½ cent.
hyposulphate of	20 per cent.
nitrate of, or cubic nitre	Free
sal, or brinal	Pound.....½ cent.
Sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats, etc	30 per cent.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs	Pound....1½ cent.
in sheets	Pound...2¼ cents.
manufactures of	35 per cent.
Spices, all, n. o. p	Pound....20 cents.
if ground or prepared	Pound....30 cents.
* Spirits, distilled from grain, and all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value	Pf. gallon.....$2
Spirituous liquors, n. o. p	Gallon.....50 cents and 100 per cent.
beverages and bitters containing spirits, n. o. p	Gallon.....$2
Sponges	20 per cent.
Spunk	10 per cent.
Starch, burnt (see Gum, substitute)	10 per cent.
of potatoes or corn	Pound.... ..1 cent and 20 per cent..

See Brandy.

Stareh, of rice, or any other material	Pound.....3 cents and 20 per eent..
Statuary, n. o. p.	10 per cent.....
Stave-bolts	Free .....
Staves, for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks	10 per eent.....
other	20 per eent.....
Steel, valued at 7 eents or less per pound	Pound...2¼ cents.
valued at above 7 cents, not above 11 cents per pound	Pound.....3 cents.
valued at above 11 eents per pound	Pound....3½ eents and 10 per eent..
in any other form, n. o. p.	30 per cent.....
wire, not less than ¼ inch in diameter, valued at 7 eents or less per pound	Pound...2¼ eents.
valued at above 7 eents, not above 11 cents per pound	Pound.....3 eents.
valued at above 11 eents per pound	Pound....3½ cents and 10 per eent..
less than ¼ inch in diameter, not less than No. 16 wire gauge	Pound....2½ eents and 20 per cent..
less or finer than No. 16	Pound.....3 eents and 20 per eent.
crinoline, corset, and hat wire	Pound.....9 eents and 10 per eent.
all, n. o. p.	30 per cent.....
railway bars	Pound....1¼ eent.
part steel	Pound.....1 eent.
squares	Pound.....6 eents and 30 per eent.
manufactures of, n. o. p.	45 per eent.....
Stereotype plates	25 per eent.....
Stiek lae	Free .....
Stone, for building, freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building and monumental, except marble	Ton.....$1.50
Stones, preeious, not set	10 per eent.....
set	25 per eent.....
Stoneware, above the eapaeity of 10 gallons	20 per eent.....
eommon and not ornamented	25 per eent.....
all other, gilt, painted, printed, or glazed	40 per eent.....
Straw, manufaetures of, n. o. p.	35 per eent.....
Strings, of gut, for musieal instruments or other purposes	30 per cent.....
Stryehnine, and its salts	Ounee.....$1.50
Substanees expressly used for manures	Free .....
Sugar, all, not above No. 7 Duteh standard	Pound....1¾ eent.
ditto, above No. 7, not above No. 10	Pound.....2 eents.
ditto, above No. 10, not above No. 13	Pound...2¼ cents.
ditto, above No. 13, not above No. 16	Pound...2¾ eents.
ditto, above No. 16, not above No. 20	Pound...3¼ cents.
ditto, above No. 20	Pound.....4 cents.
all refined loaf, lump, erushed, powdered, granulated (and all stove-dried or other sugar above No. 20)	Pound.....4 cents.
ditto, value less than 30 eents per pound	Pound....15 ccnts.
ditto, value above 30 cents per pound or sold by box, paekage, or otherwise	50 per cent.
Sulphur flour	Ton.....$20 and 15 per eent.
Sumach	10 per eent.
Sweetmeats, jars filled with, preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, n. o. p.	35 per eent.
Sword-blades	35 per eent.
Swords	45 per eent.
Tallow	Pound.....1 eent.
Tannin	Pound.....$2
Tapioea	Free.
Tar	20 per eent.
Tartar emeties or tartrate of antimony	Pound....15 cents.
Tea plants	Free.
Teas of all kinds	Pound....15 cents.
Teasels	10 per eent.
Teeth, manufaetured	20 per eent.
Terra alba	20 per cent.
Terra japoniea	Free.
Terne tin and tagger tin	25 per cent.
Tiea, erude	20 per cent.
Tiles, eneaustie	35 per eent.
Timber, hewn or sawed	20 per cent.
round, unmanufaetured, n. o. p.	Free.
ship	Free.
used in building wharves	20 per eent.
Tin, in bars, bloeks, or pigs	15 per cent.
manufactures of, n. o. p.	35 per cent.

Tin, in plates or sheets	25 per cent.
foil	30 per cent.
Tin plates, galvanized, coated with any metal	Pound...2½ cents.
muriate and oxide of	30 per cent.
Tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured, not stemmed	Pound....35 cents.
stemmed	Pound....50 cents.
ditto, int'l rev. tax	Pound....32 cents.
smoking (exclusively of stems or leaves, or of leaf with stem), and all fine-cut shorts and refuse of chewing tobacco	Pound....50 cents.
ditto, internal revenue tax	Pound....16 cents.
stems	Pound....15 cents.
chewing, fine-cut, plug, or twist; all twisted by hand or otherwise prepared from the leaf, without the use of machine or instrument, not pressed or sweetened; also stemmed and all kinds of manufactured tobacco.	Pound....50 cents.
ditto, internal revenue tax	Pound....32 cents.
unmanufactured, n. o. p	30 per cent.
cigars and cheroots	Pound.....$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.
ditto, internal revenue tax	Mille.....$5
cigarettes, weighing over 3 lbs. per 1,000	Pound.....$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.
ditto, internal revenue tax	Mille.....$5
not over 3 lbs. per 1,000	Pound.....$2.50 and 25 per ct.
ditto, internal rev. tax	Mille.....$1.50
snuff of tobacco, or as substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, and otherwise	Pound....50 cents.
ditto, internal revenue tax	Pound....32 cents.
snuff flour, unprepared, in whole or part	Pound....50 cents.
Tooth-washes, pastes, etc	50 per cent.
Toys, wooden and other, for children	50 per cent.
Trees, fruit, shade, lawn, etc., ornamental, n. o. p	30 per cent.
Turmeric	Free.
Turpentine, spirits of	Gallon....30 cents.
Turtles, green	Free.
Tutenag (teutencgue), in blocks or pigs	Pound...1½ cent.
in sheets	Pound...2¼ cents.
manufactures of	35 per cent.
Type-metal	25 per cent.
Types, new	25 per cent.
old, and fit only to be remanufactured	Free.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, not silk	50 per cent.
silk	60 per cent.
Varnish, valued at $1.50 or less per gallon	Gallon.....50 cents and 20 pr. ct.
valued at above $1.50 per gallon	Gallon.....50 cents and 25 pr. ct.
Vegetable substances for beds or mattresses	20 per cent.
unmanufactured, n. o. p	Ton.....$5 and 10 per cent.
for cordage, unmanufactured, n. o. p	Ton.....$15
Vegetables, n. o. p	10 per cent.
for dyeing	Free.
prepared	35 per cent.
Vellum	30 per cent.
Verdigris (subacetate of copper)	Free.
Vermicelli and all similar preparations	35 per cent.
Vermuth	Pf. gall.....$2
Vinegar	Gallon....10 cents.
acetous or concentrated	See Acetic Acid.
Vitriol blue, or Roman (sulphate of copper)	Pound.....5 cents.
green (sulphate of iron)	Pound.....½ cent.
white (sulphate of zinc)	20 per cent.
Wafers	35 per cent.
Walnuts, all kinds	Pound.....3 cents.
Waste, flocks, or shoddy of wool	Pound....12 cents.
all, n. o. p	20 per cent.
Watches, gold and silver, etc	25 per cent.
Watch cases, movements, parts of watches	25 per cent.
materials	25 per cent.
jewels	10 per cent.
Weld	Free.
Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries	20 per cent.
all manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Wheat	Bushel....20 cents.
Whiting, dry	Pound.....1 cent.
ground in oil	Pound.....2 cents.

Wines, value not over 40 cents per gallon	Gallon....25 cents.
value over 40 cents, not over $1	Gallon....60 cents.
value over $1 per gallon	Gallon.....$1 and 25 per cent.
champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of ½ pint each, or less	Dozen.....$1.50
champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over ½, not over 1 pint	Dozen.....$3
champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over 1 pint, not over 1 quart	Dozen.....$6
champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over 1 quart each (extra)	Gallon.....$2
Wine bottles, extra	Each.....3 cents.
Wood, unmanufactured, n. o. p	20 per cent.
in logs, and round unmanufactured timber (and ship timber), n. o. p	Free.
manufactures of, or of which wood is the chief component part, n. o. p	35 per cent.
cedar, lignum-vitæ, lance-wood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, and all cabinet wood unmanufactured	Free.
the same, manufactures of	25 per cent.
poplar and other woods for the manufacture of paper	Free.
boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves	20 per cent.
Wool, Class I.—Clothing wools, unwashed, value 32 cents or less per pound	Pound.....10 cents and 11 per ct.
value exceeding 32 cents per pound	Pound.....12 cents and 10 per ct.
Class II.—Combing wools, value 32 cents or less per pound.	Pound.....10 cents and 11 per ct.
value exceeding 32 cents per pound	Pound.....12 cents and 10 per ct.
Class III.—Carpet wools, value 12 cents or less per lb	Pound.....3 cents.
value exceeding 12 cents per lb	Pound.....6 cents.
of Class I, washed	Double duty.
of all classes, scoured	Double duty.
Woollen rags	Pound....12 cents.
Woollen and worsted yarns, not exceeding 40 cents per pound	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per ct.
ditto, over 40 cents, not exceeding 60 cents per pound	Pound.....30 cents and 35 per ct.
ditto, over 60 cents, not exceeding 80 cents per pound	Pound.....40 cents and 35 per ct.
ditto, above 80 cents per pound	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per ct.
Woollen balmorals (blankets, flannels, hats, knit-goods), composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, n. o. p., value not over 40 cents per pound	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per ct.
ditto, over 40 cents, not over 60 cents per pound	Pound.....30 cents and 35 per ct.
Woollen balmorals, etc., over 60 cents, not over 80 cents per pound	Pound.....40 cents and 35 per cent..
ditto, over 80 cents per pound	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
Woollen balmorals, composed wholly or in part of wool	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
balmoral skirts and skirtings, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured, except knit goods	Pound.....50 cents and 40 per cent..
belts, endless, for paper or printing machines	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per cent..
beltings, bindings, braids, buttons, or barrel button, and buttons of other form for tassels or ornaments, cords, dress trimmings, fringes, galloons, gimps, head-nets, webbings, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted, or mohair is a component material	Pound.....50 cents and 50 per cent..
blanketing for printing machines	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per cent..
cloth, n. o. p	Pound.50 cts. & 35 %

Woollen hats	See Balmorals, etc.
hat bodies	See Manufactures of wool, n. o. p.
hosiery (knit goods)	See Balmorals, etc.
listings	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
shawls	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
women's and children's dress goods, and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard.	Sq. yd.....6 cents and 35 per cent..
ditto, valued at above 20 cents per square yard	Sq. yd.....8 cents and 40 per cent..
ditto, all weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, n. o. p	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
ditto, of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, n. o. p., value not over 40 cents	Pound.....20 cents and 35 per cent..
ditto, from 40 to 60 cents	Pound.....30 cents and 35 per cent..
from 60 to 80 cents	Pound.....40 cents and 35 per cent..
above 80 cents	Pound.....50 cents and 35 per cent..
Xylonite, or xylotile	Free
Yams	10 per cent.
Yellow metal or sheathing metal (not of iron, nor copper component of chief value) ungalvanized, in sheets of 48 by 14 inches, weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot	Pound.....3 cents.
Zaffre	20 per cent.
Zinc, in blocks or pigs	Pound....1½ cent.
in sheets	Pound...2¼ cents.
oxide of, dry or ground in oil	Pound....1¾ cent.
manufactures, n. o. p	35 per cent.
Unenumerated articles, crude	10 per cent.
worked or manufactured	20 per cent.
Goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production	10 per cent.

The following Articles form Special Exceptions, and are admitted Free of Duty.

1. Articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.

2. Household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale, not exceeding $500.

3. Oil, spermaceti, whale, and all other, the produce of American fisheries.

4. Paintings and statuary (fountains), the production of American artists residing abroad, and imported as objects of taste and not of merchandise, verified by United States consul or minister.

5. Personal and household effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

6. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States.

7. Books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all articles whatever imported for the use of the United States.

8. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, and all collections of antiquity, provided the same be specially imported in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

9. Books, maps, or charts imported by the authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress.

10. Copper for United States Mint.

11. Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale.

12. Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts.

13. Railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, imported, under bond, to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured.

14. Any cask, barrel, carboy, or other vessel of American manufacture, exported or sent out of the country, filled with the products of the United States, returned to the United States empty.

15. Produce of the forests of the State of Maine on the St. John's River and its tributaries, owned by

American citizens, and sawed or hewn in the province of New Brunswick by American citizens (the same being unmanufactured in whole or part).

16. The same regarding the produce of the forests of the State of Maine on the St. Croix River.

17. Upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to internal revenue tax.

18. Any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government.

19. Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any State or to any municipal corporation.

20. Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

21. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

☞ By the employment of general descriptive terms, such as "all mineral and bituminous substances," "all vegetable substances," "all manufactures of—," etc., the Tariff of the United States imposes a duty on all articles which may be imported, except such as by express terms of the law are specifically made free. The Tariff of England and most other countries imposes duties only on those articles specifically mentioned,—all others being free.

Tarin, a money of account in Sicily, equivalent to about 7⅓ cents.

Tarlatan, a kind of thin transparent muslin, used for ladies' dresses, usually weighing less than 5 oz. to the square yard, and counting less than 100 threads to the square inch. Tarlatans are generally 8–4 wide, and may be white, black, or colored, and are classed with French and Swiss white goods.

Tarpaulin, canvas covered with oil, paint, tar, or other composition, to make it water-proof.

Tarragon, a garden herb of the genus artemisia, used to flavor vinegar.

Tarrie, a dry measure of Algiers, equal to about $\frac{9}{16}$ of a bushel.

Tartan, a Scotch plaid fabric made of worsted, silk, cotton, or mixed, and of various patterns.

Tartar. During the fermentation of wines a matter is deposited in the casks, forming a crystalline crust, called *crude tartar* or argol. That deposited from red wines is of a reddish or dark color; that from white wines is of a dirty white color. It is said that the American Catawba wine deposits about 3 lbs. crude tartar from 100 gallons. The crude tartar, after undergoing the process of purifying, is converted into *cream of tartar.* The importations are chiefly from France.

Tartarian bread, the fleshy roots of the *crambe tartarica*, a species of sea-kale, are cooked and eaten in Hungary, and known as tartarian bread.

Tartarian moss, a species of litmus, a coloring lichen found in the north of Europe.

Tartaric acid. This acid is imported in crystals, and in the form of fine white powder. It is used in medicine, and, when dissolved in water, as a substitute for lemonade.

Tasmania tea, the aromatic leaves of a species of Tasmania are used in Van Diemen's Land as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Tassels, pendent ornaments, composed of silk, gold or silver thread, worsted or cotton, and included in military, millinery, upholstery, and saddlery goods.

Tataba timber, a valuable ship-timber of Guiana.

Tattanny, a Japanese measure of 6 feet 4 inches.

Tatting, narrow edging or lace with a peculiar stitch, knit by hand with a single needle.

Tatty, a coarse fabric manufactured in the East Indies from a kind of grass, chiefly used for awnings or tentcloth.

Tauchnitz editions, classical, philological, and other valuable books, published in uniform style at Leipzig, by Carl Christoph Tauchnitz, the founder of the house, and by his successors. The books are celebrated for their cheapness, elegance, and accuracy; their number reached to 1,000 volumes during the year 1869.

Taws, large ornamental marbles for boys, either of colored glass or clay.

Tawed, sheep or goat skins prepared with alum, in contradistinction to being tanned; those for gloves, lining shoes, or such purposes are left white, others are dyed.

Tayndaung, a name for the basket measure by which rice is sold at Rangoon, equal to 56 lbs., nominally, but more frequently in fact only about 53¼ lbs.

Taysaam, a species of Chinese raw silk from the district of Nangking.

Tchetvert, the grain measure at Odessa and other Black Sea ports, very nearly equal to 6 bushels, being 5,952 bushels.

T-cloth, a plain cotton fabric of English manufacture, for the Chinese and In-

dia market, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches wide, weighing about 4 oz. to the square yard, and put up in bales of 50 pieces of 24 yds. each. The letter T is stamped on each piece.

Tea. In the commerce of the United States the term tea embraces only the Chinese and Japanese preparations of the leaves of one or two varieties of the plants of the genus *thea*. The plants are evergreen shrubs belonging to the family of the Camellias; and it was formerly supposed that there were two distinct species which furnished the tea of commerce—the *Camellia bohea* which furnished the black tea, and the *Camellia viridis* which furnished the green. They are indigenous in China and Japan. The shrubs are bushy, with numerous leafy branches, and grow to the height of from 2 to 5 or 6 feet; the leaves are 2 or 3 inches long, and from ½ to a full inch broad. The cultivation of the tea-plant extends over a large portion of China, but the most productive districts are Fo-kien and Canton for black tea, and Kiang-nan and Chikiang for green. Both the black and the green teas are produced from the same plants, or from plants of the same genera, but perhaps of a slightly different variety. "But teas of the finest quality are, like wines, the growth of particular districts, and even of particular estates, the best kinds being prepared with extraordinary care, and selected with great exactness." As a general rule it may be stated that the varieties of tea are occasioned by the times of collecting, by the degree of development in the leaf, and by the methods employed in preparing the tea for commerce. The first crop of leaves, or rather buds, is usually gathered in the early part of April, for the kind of tea known as pekoe, which is the choicest of black teas. New leaves soon again appear, and by the early part of May the second and most important crop is gathered. In July a third crop is gathered, but the leaves are less abundant and of inferior quality. A fourth crop is sometimes gathered in September, but it is comparatively worthless. After the leaves are stripped off they are carried in baskets to the drying-houses, where they are assorted and prepared for the process of drying; this is variously conducted, according to the quality of the tea; the leaves are first exposed to the open air, and then placed in pans and exposed to just that amount of heat which will dispel their moisture without impairing the aroma of the tea. The difference between green and black teas, it is said, is owing to the longer exposure of the latter to the air before the drying, and exposure to the air frequently during the different stages of the drying process. But the better opinion is that the black teas are generally grown in hilly and mountainous places, and the green tea shrubs on level lands in soils enriched with manure. The Chinese names given to the different teas are usually derived from their appearance, or place of culture. Thus souchong, or sian-chung, means *little plant;* hyson, from yu-tsian, *before the rains*, from the fact of the leaves being gathered early; pekoe is from pecco, *white hairs*, because the very young leaves, from which this tea is made, have a white down upon them; bohea is derived from the *Bu-i-hills*, where this tea is produced; the term bohea is also applied to the poorest kind of tea, or that which is gathered in the autumn. The gardens or plantations in which tea is grown and prepared are visited by regular purchasers, who collect the produce and send it to the various ports of China frequented by European or American merchants. The finest packages are marked with a particular stamp called a *chops*, which term in this use means a seal. The principal imports into the United States are from the port of Shanghai; Canton and Foochou being the two other ports whence tea is exported. Nearly the whole of the tea exported from China goes to Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Holland. Russia receives hers by overland routes, and is thought to be better on that account, as tea is generally thought to be more or less injured by sea voyages. The principal black teas imported into the United States are known here and sold as oolong and ningyong, souchong and congou, pouchong, orange pekoe, and pekoe. The green are young hyson, gunpowder, imperial, hyson, twankey, and hyson skin. The average net weight of a chest of tea is 64 lbs., which is the weight of congou; pekoe and hyson usually 49 lbs.; bohea, 138 lbs. Twankey is the lowest grade of tea, and is said to be largely used for mixing with better teas. Hyson skin is the refuse of the finer hyson. Gunpowder is so named from the granular appearance of the leaves. Young hyson is so named from the early season in which its leaves are gathered. It is said that the Chinese are in the habit of artificially coloring inferior or damaged black teas, so as to make them pass for the higher-priced green teas, and that the green teas

are occasionally faced with indigo, Prussian blue, turmeric, and other drugs. If such be the fact, it is quite within the power of the respectable commercial houses engaged in the importation of teas to detect these adulterations before shipment; their purchasing agents at Shanghai and Canton need not be deceived if they wish to put a stop to the fraud. Another mode of adulteration is mixing ash leaves, plum leaves, or other kinds, with the tea leaves. (See Willow-Leaf Tea.) The adulterations made in New York are supposed to be in the mixing very inferior low-priced teas with those of better quality; and the art consists in accomplishing this mixture so ingeniously as to avoid detection even by tolerable experts. The Japanese teas, which are now also largely imported into this country, are always classed with the black teas. They come put up in the same manner, and are in all respects essentially the same as the teas from China.

The following descriptions of the sources and kinds of Chinese teas, by S. W. Williams, author of the Chinese Commercial Guide, may be taken as entirely accurate in every particular; the author's long residence in China, and his careful investigations into all the commercial aspects of the tea trade, eminently qualifying him to throw light on these hitherto but imperfectly understood subjects.

"Tea, *cha* or *cha yeh* (*i. e.*, tea leaf); the English word *tea* is derived from the sound té given it at Amoy; the term *cha* is also applied to all the species of Camellia by the Chinese as well as to the tea plant. This is the most valuable and important of all the exports from China. Its infusion has been used as a common beverage by the Chinese for a thousand years, and the plant is now cultivated for the sake of its leaf in China, Corea, Japan, and Assam, where it is indigenous; and in Simla, Java, and Brazil, where its introduction has been attempted. It will be enough to refer in this place to the works of Ball, Rondot, and Fortune for the details respecting collecting and curing the tea leaf for domestic use and for exportation, and the modes by which so many varieties are manufactured from the leaves of a single plant. They have shown that though there are two, and perhaps more, species of *Thea*, black or green can be made from either; and that the state of the leaf, the qualities of the soil, the degree of heat applied, and the foreign ingredients employed in the manipulation, account satisfactorily for all the differences perceived in the cured teas of commerce.

"The shrub is cultivated in all the provinces south of the Yellow River, but the eastern ones furnish the best tea; and all which is exported coastwise. The appellations given to teas frequently change, and are mostly taken from localities where peculiar or fine sorts are cultivated or collected. The terms used among the Chinese are usually descriptive, as *pekoe*, '*i. e.* white hair,' *hi-chun* (hyson) *i. e.* bright spring, etc.; while foreign names are oftener known only in trade, and are taken from places, as Hohan, Sing-chune-kye, Kaisom, etc. The following description of the principal sorts of black and green teas known in the trade were furnished by an experienced tea-inspector.

"The most important description of tea is called CONGOU by foreigners, a corruption of *kong-hú*, through the Amoy dialect, of the words kungfú, *i. e.* laborer's (tea) or tea on which labor has been bestowed. Since the dissolution of the E. I. Company the quality of this tea has, on the whole, improved, though it is much better in some seasons than others. There are eight varieties of Congou manufactured to supply the foreign demand, each presenting an almost endless diversity of quality. The finest kinds are produced in the province of Húpeh, and are divided into three distinct classes; the best is called *Yang-liú tung*, *i. e.* Willow Valley; the middling is *Yang-lui oz'*, *i. e.* Willow township; the inferior is *Hieh-kia shi*, *i. e.*, Hieh family market. The congou from Húpeh is easily distinguished by the appearance of the leaf, which in the finer kinds is large, bold, and black, with sometimes a purplish hue; the infusion is a rich deep red, and the flavor mellow and soft. From its delicate nature, so that it cannot bear much firing without losing its fragrance, it is more liable to turn musty than any other kind of congou.

"The congou from Húnan province exhibits many differences from the Húpeh. The leaf has a grayish-black appearance, and sometimes a reddish tint; it is not a strong tea, and its flavor occasionally resembles tar, of the origin of which there is much diversity of opinion, the Chinese ascribing it to the nature of the wood burned while firing it. There are three classes of Húnan, the best of which is called *Chang-shau kiái*, *i. e.*, Longevity street; the second is *Ping-kiáng*, from the village of Ping; and the inferior or refuse is called *Siáng-tán*, from

the large dépôt on the river Siang, about 170 miles from Hankau. Large quantities of all these kinds are annually sent to England.

"The class of congous called Moning is so called from the district of Wuning, in the north-east of the province of Kiángsi, and is also called Ningchau by the tea men of Fuhchau and Shanghai. This kind resembles both of the foregoing sorts in appearance; it frequently has an earthy smell and taste, arising from the nature of the soil in which the shrub grows. The best quality is distinguished by the term *Sung-hiang*, *i. e.* fir fragrance; the leaf is usually small, even, and black, and the infusion strong, and of an agreeable flavor.

"Another important description of Congou, which forms a large part of the export, is called Ho-hau, from a mart of that name at the embouchure of the Kiú-kiuh, a stream flowing from Singtsun into the Po-yang lake, whence the tea can either go to Shanghai, down the Yang-tsz kiang, or to Canton, by Nanchâng fú in Kiangsí: it is the same sort which, with a slight variation in its preparation, was called Bohea in the early trade of the East India Company. The leaf is a dark-red color, very open and coarse, and the infusion a pale red, which increases in darkness as the quality lowers. This sort of tea is also called *Sing-tsun-kiái*, or Star-village street, from the entrepôt of black teas on the northern declivity of the Bohea hills, from whence they are carried to Ho-hau.

"The best of black teas is called *Kiâi-shau*, and the chops are [were] mostly brought to Canton; its quality and mode of curing are such that it will keep for years in a dry climate without deteriorating. It comes in limited quantities from Shú-fang kiái, and is distinguished from other sorts by its small red curly leaf with pekoe tips; the infusion is brisk, strong, and richly aromatic.

"A variety called *Hiá meí*, *i. e.*, inferior Hungmuey, is now rarely to be procured of genuine leaf. Most of it is sent to Singtsun kiái, where the teamen buy it up and mix it with other teas for the foreign market. Its flavor is light and pleasant, and the leaf is black and curled.

"Another sort, called *Tsau-tun kiái*, is also grown on the Bohea hills; it has a flavor peculiar to the Ankoi teas; the leaf is mixed, and has a greenish hue after infusion.

"Of late years there have been some attempts made in Kwangtung province to produce an imitation of the genuine congou, which is called *Tai shan* or Taysaan congou. It has a very strong, highly fired, malty taste, and often looks better than the best Nanking teas.

"Souchong is a corruption of *sián chung*, *i. e.*, 'small sort,' and has nearly as many varieties as congou. The leaves usually exhibit a reddish tint, and the infusion is of the same color and pale. The best comes from Shú-fang kiái where the Kiái-shu congous are grown; inferior sorts are brought from the same district as the Hiá-mei and Ho-hau congous.

"Pekoe is a corruption of *Peh-háu*, *i. e.* 'white hair,' and consists of the earliest leaf buds, collected as they are just bursting in spring, while the down is not yet changed; the best has a soft, downy appearance; it is the most delicate of all the black teas, as the process of firing destroys the flavor; in selecting it, that is to be preferred which has the most downy leaves or flowers, as they are called, the liquor being of secondary importance. There are four varieties of Pekoe exported; the best or true *wú-i*, from the original Bohea hills; the *ki-ling*, which has open black leaves mixed with the blossoms; the *siáu-chi*, *i. e.*, 'small pond' Pekoe, from Tsáu-tun kiái, which has green leaves mixed with it, and is destitute of flavor; and lastly, black leaf Pekoe, which is now rarely sent abroad. There is a variety called hyson pekoe, composed of the most tender buds, and used by the Chinese for presents; the least dampness turns it musty, and it has rarely been seen out of China.

"Caper, or *Caper Congou*, or *chú-lán*, is black tea from the district of Nganki in the western part of Fuhkien, rolled into small round pellets, the leaves being made to adhere by weak rice-water. It presents a reddish-brown curly leaf, sometimes mixed with a large quantity of dust; the infusion is pale-red and weak, and the tea the coarsest of all black teas.

"Ankoi Souchong, so called from the district of Nganki, Onkye, or Ankoi, is another coarse kind of tea, having large, open, mixed leaves, of a dark-brown color; the infusion is thin and weak, with a burnt flavor. Spurious leaves are frequently mixed with it. When put up in papers, containing a half-pound each, it is called Ankoi Powchong. Imitations of both these sorts are manufactured in Canton.

"Plain Orange Pekoe, called *shang hiáng*, *i. e.*, superior fragrance, is produced

in the same district and possesses the same characteristics as the last two. The leaf is small, close, curled, and of a yellowish hue, with whitish tips like Pekoe; it contains much dust, and the lower grades have brown and dark leaves mixed with them. The export is principally to the United States, very little going to England.

"The black teas known as OOLONG, *i. e.*, black dragon, are grown in *Ningyang* and the other adjacent districts lying a little west of north from Amoy, on the confines of Kiangsi; the *Kokew Oolong*, *i. e.*, High Bridge Oolong, comes from a region northward, and nearer the Bohea hills. They both resemble Ankoi Souchong in appearance, are very fragrant, and the infusion is pale and delicate. There is a finer sort grown in *Sha-hien*, a district in the prefecture of Yenping in Fuhkien, of which only a little is brought to market; it has a very long, black curled leaf, with a purple tinge; the infusion is a pale yellow, highly aromatic, and agreeable.

"HUNGMUEY, or *hung-mei*, *i. e.*, red plum blossom, is now in disrepute, and made only in small quantities, the samples shown latterly being deficient in strength. There are four kinds of Hungmuey, viz.: *siau-hú*, *i. e.*, little lake, which has some of the green leaves of Oolong mixed with it; the Tsau-tun-kiai kind, which partakes of the flavor of Ankoi; the Sing-tsun-kiai kind, which is the best of this sort of tea; and, lastly, the Hang-tsz, which is brought from the Bohea hills, and is used for mixing with common Pekoe for sending to Russia, little or none coming to Canton. Hungmuey is known by its large, open, straggling, dark-brown leaf, and the weak, unpleasant liquor. The best sorts resemble Souchong, and the leaves show downy tips.

"GREEN TEAS are collectively called *Luh-cha*, and also *Sung-lo cha*, from the range of hills. There are three classes, called Wúyuen, Pingshui, and Twanki, from the names of three sections of country; teas from these districts are all of superior quality. Each of them furnishes six grades of tea: hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin, twankay, imperial, and gunpowder, by winnowing, sifting, and garbling by hand. The commonest description of the Wúyuen or Moyune teas is called *Changhing kung-sz ching cha*, *i. e.*, common E. I. Company's Hyson; the middling is *chung yen*, *sang cha*, *i. e.*, common fine-eyed tea; and the finest sort is *ching yen sang hi chun châ*, *i. e.*, best fine-eyed Hyson tea. The teas known as Hwichau are derived from the whole prefecture, which is several thousand miles in extent, and consequently differ very much in quality. Some of them were formerly known as Hiúning, from a district in the prefecture. The three varieties of Taiping teas are mostly inferior to the others; they are named, *cháng hing cha*, or common; *sháng cháng hing cha*, or superior common, and the best kind is called *yen sang cha*, *i. e.*, eyed fresh tea. Some of the names formerly familiar to the tea-tasters, as designations of classes of green or black tea, have been changed for others, but nearly all such names are geographical.

"YOUNG HYSON, once called *uchain*, was formerly the finest kind of green tea, and very little of it was procurable; its name is derived from yü-tsien, *i. e.*, before the rains, because it was picked when the leaves first unfolded; though deteriorated, it still is the most important of green teas, and is extensively imitated in Kwangtung province, and not unfrequently adulterated with spurious leaves. Fine Moyune tea is generally of a bright greenish, grayish color, yielding a pale delicate-yellow liquor with a burnt flavor, peculiar to each variety of this class. Hwuichau, or Fychow tea, is darker, and the leaves are speckled with white. Taiping is the most common of green teas; the leaves are also speckled white, and have a disagreeable tarry smell.

"HYSON is derived from *hi-chun*, *i. e.*, vigorous spring, and is also called *ching cha*, or true tea. It has a well-matured leaf, curled and twisted, of a bright green color, sometimes glazed; the natural color is pale yellow, inclining to green, and the infusion of the best is of a pale straw color, becoming darker as the quality deteriorates.

"HYSON SKIN, or *picha*, *i. e.*, skin tea, is the refuse of green teas; the best samples are free from dust, with a large, uneven, twisted knobby leaf, and the liquor like that of other green teas of the same quality. Comparatively little is now made.

"TWANKAY is so designated from the river Twan, in the district of Taiping in Nganhwui. The leaf is curled, open, and bright, and resembles hyson in make; some chops of this tea are in reality good hyson.

"IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER are foreign designations; the first is named *yuen chú*, *i. e.*, round pearl; the latter, *chi chú*, *i. e.*, sesamum pearl; from the round leaves; *hi-chú*, *páu-chú*, and *má-chú*, are other sorts of these teas. They are sold to-

gether, the former being merely the largest leaves picked out of the whole lot; both present a pale infusion, and the leaves should be rolled round and bright.

"CANTON TEAS is a general name given to imitations of the preceding sorts, both black and green, all the principal varieties being made in large quantities, and some of them extensively adulterated. The best Canton green teas are produced in Hwang-ho and San-to-chuh, and diminishing in value as they come from the district of Hwa, from Taishan, Kaulien, Kihshui, and Shin-ki, all of which are places lying north of Canton city. They are usually dyed, or glazed green by rolling them in heated pans, after sprinkling them with a mixture of Prussian blue and powdered gypsum. The blossoms used to scent the tea are the *kwei-hwa* or *olea fragrans*, the orange jasmine, gardenia, and aglaia.

"SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE, called *hwá-hiúng*, flower aroma, and *Scented Caper*, called *hwá-hiáng chú lán*, are both made from tea cultivated in Kwantung. They all go to England. The former has a twisted black leaf, with a highly burnt flavor; the latter is the Imperial of black teas, and is often adulterated with other leaves, and disguised with deleterious ingredients.

"Besides the names here enumerated there are a few others which occur in books of old date, but have now become quite obsolete in the trade. *Campoi kien pei*, *i. e.*, selected for firing, is a delicate species of congou. Padre Souchong was the name given to some fine samples of Souchong, which were cultivated and cured for presents by priests in the Bohea hills; other names, *lien-tsz-sin*, or lotus seed kernels; *tsioh sheh*, or sparrow's tongues; *lung twan*, dragon's pellets, and *lung sü*, or dragon's whiskers, are varieties of souchong and pekoe. *Sonchi*, a corruption of *Sungchi*, or Sunglo manufacture, is now called *caper souching*; *kiun-mi*, or prince's eyebrows, and *tsz' hau*, carnation hair, are called flowery pekoe in commerce. These are black teas. The list given above contains nearly all the names commonly given to green tea, which the Chinese do not drink, as it is prepared for exportation. The tea sent to Russia is grown chiefly in Sz'-chuen and Honán provinces, from whence it is collected by native brokers and carried to *Kwei-hwa* in the north of Shansí, previous to its transportation to Kiakta. The brick tea called *chuen cha*, used in north Burmah and throughout Thibet, Mongolia, and westward even to Khiva, is also prepared in Sz'-chuen and sold at Síning, in Kansuh, Tali in Yunnan, Ta-tsienlu in Sz'-chuen, and other frontier marts. The maritime Chinese never use it.

"The mode of scenting green and black teas varies a little, and the object in view is to impart the delicate flavor of fine tea to the common sorts. The heated leaves of the cured green tea are poured into a basket two inches deep, and then covered with a layer of fresh flowers, another layer of leaves and more flowers are then placed above them until the basket is full, when a thatch is covered over the whole, and remains a day. The next day the whole mass is fired in a lined sieve for one or two hours, and the flowers sifted out just before packing in leaden chests; frequently the highly scented tea is mixed with plain (one catty to eighteen or twenty) to impart a delicate scent. Black teas are sometimes sprinkled with chulan (*Aglaia*) flowers dried by themselves, or even powdered just before the last firing has been given to the tea, and the whole packed up together for exportation. But the larger blossoms of the jasmine and *kwei hwa* are not thus mixed with the tea, though some may be often seen in lots which have been imperfectly sifted. The cultivation of these flowers for scenting is a branch of agriculture of considerable importance about Canton.

"The word chop (*hau* or *tsz hau*, a term of common use in the tea trade) means merely a brand or mark, and is given by the brokers who make up the lots of tea in the country. It is frequently the name of a firm, or merely a fancy appellation applied to each distinct lot of the same quality or origin to distinguish it from other lots, even of the same sort. A chop can therefore be as few as two or three chests or as many as 1,200; a chop of congou is usually 600 chests, but other kinds of tea not being so uniform are reckoned by packages, not by chops. The 'chop name' consists of two characters, as *yuhlan* (Magnolia), *hinglung* (Rising Affluence), *fangchi* (Fragrant Sesamum), etc., and has slight reference to the origin or quality of the tea.

"The exportation of tea is annually increasing. The total export coastwise for the year ending June, 1855, was 123 millions of pounds, and about 110 millions the previous year. In 1861 it was only 130 millions, owing to disturbances, and did

not equal the demand. In 1845 it was under 80 millions, showing a gradual annual increase to all the consuming countries. It is noticeable that the use of black teas in various places has succeeded that of green, the latter being preferred in newly-settled countries, as Australia and the United States. The descriptions of tea are intermixed in every variety of combination by the tea-brokers, but not so much among the Chinese. Considering the great amount of leaf sent out of China, and the facilities for mixing those of other plants before sending it abroad, it must be acknowledged that there is a large degree of mercantile honesty among the manufacturers, who have doubtless found that it is their best policy."

Besides the Chinese and Japanese teas, there are various other kinds of plants which furnish leaves that are used as beverages and substitutes, some of which enter very largely into the commerce of other countries. Of the Paraguay tea, for instance, 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 lbs. are sold annually.

The following is a list of some of the kinds of teas which are used in different parts of the world, some of them entering largely into commerce, others only in limited and local demand. Where not otherwise expressed, the leaves of the plants named are the parts used. The trees and plants which furnish these teas are generally found growing in the countries where they are used and the leaves are collected and prepared, on a small scale for family use, or on a larger one for the purposes of commerce. The names of the countries where they are more commonly used are only given.

Amazon's tea, the *eupatorium ayapana*, South America.

American tea, a species of the *camellia*, Pennsylvania.

Annam tea, *teucrium thea*, Cochin China.

Appalachian tea, *prinos glaber*, North America.

Arabian tea, *catha edulis* (Khat), Arabia.

Bird cherry, *cerasus avium*, Great Britain.

Black currant, *ribes nigrum*, Great Britain.

Brazilian tea, *stachytarpheta* (two species), South America.

Brazil tea, *bouchea pseudo-gervas*, Brazil.

Bencoolen tea, *glaphyria nitida*, Eastern Archipelago.

Bourbon tea, *augræcum fragrans*, Mauritius.

Bush tea, *cyclopia latifolia*, Cape Colony.

Carnelian cherry, *cornus mas*, Central Europe.

Chinese tea, other than the *camellia bohea* or the *c. viridis*:

Segeritia theezans, South America.

Camellia japonica, *drupifera*, and *sasanqua*, China.

Olea fragrans (flowers), China.

Coffee-leaf tea, *coffea arabica*, Sumatra.

French tea, the *xenopoma thea-sinensis*, France.

Faham tea, same as Bourbon tea, Mauritius.

Hommig-thee, *cyclopia genistoides*, Cape Colony.

Hottentot tea, *helichrysum serpyllifolium*, Cape Colony.

Jesuits' tea, *psoralea glandulosa*, Chili.

Jesuits' tea, *psoralea dentata*, Chili.

Jamaica tea, *meriana rosea* (flowers), Jamaica.

Kaffir tea, *helichrysum nudifolium*, Cape Colony.

Khat tea, *catha edulis*, Abyssinia and Natal.

Kunaur, *osyris nepalensis*, Nepaul.

Labrador tea, *ledum palustre* or *cistus ledum*, North America.

Lemon-grass tea, *andropogon schœnanthus*, West Indies and Ceylon.

Lemon-scented verbena tea, *lippia citriodora*, Mexico.

Marjorum tea, *origanum vulgare*, Europe.

Mexican tea, *chenopodium ambrosioides*, Mexico and France.

Mountain tea, *gaultheria procumbens*, North America.

New Jersey tea, *ceanothus americanus*, North America.

NewZealand tea-tree, *leptospermum thea*, New Holland.

New Zealand tea, *acæna sanguisorbæ*, New Holland.

Norwegian tea, *rubus arcticus*, Norway.

Oswego tea, *monarda didyma*, *purpurea*, and *kalmiana*, North America.

Paraguay tea, or maté, *ilex paraguayensis*, Paraguay.

Paraguay tea, or maté, *ilex gongonha*, Brazil.

Paraguay tea, or maté, *ilex theezans*, Brazil.

Port au Paix tea, *croton cascarilla* (bark), St. Domingo.

Russian tea, *saxifraga*, *gaultheria*, etc., Russia.

Sageretia tea, *segeretia theezans*, China and South America.

Sage tea, *salvia officinalis*, Europe.

Sassafras tea, *atherosperma moschata* (bark), Tasmania.

Sassafras tea, *sassafras* (chips), Europe.

Sloe leaves, *prunus spinosa*, Europe.

Strawberry leaves, *fragaria*, Europe.

Swiss tea, *ptarmica nana* and *moschata*, Swiss Alps.

Sweet tea, *smylax glycyphilla*, New Holland.

Tasmanian tea, *corræa alba*, Van Diemen's Land.

Tea of Heaven, *hydrangea thunbergii*, Japan.

Thé de l'Europe, *veronica*, Europe.

Thé de Simon Pauli, *myrica gale*, Great Britain.

Toolsie tea, *ocymum album*, India and America.

Toolsie tea, *ocymum cristatum*, Java and Japan.

West Indian tea, *caprasia biflora*, Central America.

White tea-tree, *melaleuca genistifolia*, Australia.

White thorn tea, *cratægus oxycantha*, Great Britain.

Willow leaf tea, *salix* (*tetrasperma*, probably), Shanghai.

In addition to the foregoing the leaves of the *cremarium theezans* are used in Peru; the *lycium barbarum* in Barbary; the *cistus albidus* in Algeria; the *symplocos alstonia* and *alstonia theaformis* in New Grenada; the *ledum latifolium* in Vancouver; the *myricaria herbacea* by the Monguls; the *rhododendron chrysanthum* by the Tartars and Kirgues; the *engenia pimento* at Jamaica; the *beatsonia portulacifolia* at St. Helena; the *leptospermum thea* in New Holland; the *guslea tormentosa* in Northern India; the *freziera thævidis* and *corchorus silquosis* in Central America; the *latana pseudo thea* in Japan.

The names of the chief teas imported and consumed in the United States are hyson, young hyson, gunpowder and imperial, hyson skin and twankay, uncolored Japan, oolong, souchong, and congou, and orange pekoe. The qualities of all these teas are graded and designated in the New York market thus: "Common to fair;" "superior to fine;" "extra fine to finest." Inferior qualities of some of the above appear in the quotations under the designation of "*Canton made*," but no prices are given. The names and classification of the teas imported into England are different and less simple, thus :—

Congou, brown leaf dust, ordinary, good ordinary, good export kinds, black leaf, common to good. Oopack and morning, first extra fine. Ning yong and oolong, souchong, fair to good, fine to finest. Flowery pekoe, fair to good, fine to finest. Caper, scented. Orange pekoe, plain and scented. Twankay, common to good, fine to hyson kind. Hyson skin, common, good to fine. Hyson, common, fair to fine, finest. Young hyson, Canton kind, country kind. Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan uncolored, Assam.

It has often been said that China teas are more or less adulterated, but the better opinion is that most of the teas imported into the United States are pretty carefully selected by competent American merchants resident in China, representatives of established American merchants in New York and Boston, and that no considerable adulteration could take place without their knowledge. Merchants here are not likely to pay duty on spurious teas. The danger from adulteration is rather to be apprehended from tea mixers and dealers in this country after it passes from the hands of the importers. But it would appear that very large preparations for mixing willow leaf tea with the genuine have for some years past been going on in Shanghai, and it is not improbable that some of this kind may have reached our shores.

Tea broker, one who classifies and determines the comparative values of the different chops of a cargo of teas, and who makes sale of the same for the owners or consignees for a commission.

Tea-chests. Chinese and Japanese teas are imported in chests, half-chests, and quarter-chests, principally in half-chests. They are nearly square, made of light thin boards, and lined with sheet lead.

Tea-dust, a kind of tea which consists of the refuse leaves of black tea after sifting and sorting; it is an ashy-like dust, and some of it contains large stems of the leaves. It is largely consumed by the poorer natives of China, who often mix it with the dried leaves of other plants. It comes almost entirely from Siangtau, a province of Hunan. From the fact that the export duty on this article was reduced in 1857, fifty per cent. below the duty on good tea, it would appear that there is a foreign demand for it, probably to mix with other teas.

Tea of heaven, the name given in Japan to the dried leaves of the *hydrangea thunbergii*, which are used as tea.

Teak, or **India oak,** one of the most valuable, perhaps the most valuable, of ship-timbers in the world; the produce of the *tectonis grandis*, a large forest tree which grows in Ceylon, Siam, India, the Burman Empire, Java, etc. That from the high table lands of South India, known as Malabar teak, is said to be the best, and is extensively used in the building-yards of Bombay. Ships built of it are almost indestructible by ordinary wear and tear. It is said that some of the finest vessels that have ever arrived in the Thames were built of this timber in Bengal. The timber is very justly called the oak of the East. A kind of teak, quite extensively imported into England from the west coast of Africa, is altogether inferior to the East Indian.

Teasel, or **Teazel,** a plant, the *dipsacus fullonam*, cultivated in France, Germany, and England, for its use in raising the nap on woollen cloths. The head forms a sort of brush, which is found to be better adapted for raising the nap than any artificial substitute that has been contrived. They are largely imported into this country; and in England, where they are cultivated to a considerable extent, the imports from France are upwards of twenty millions annually.

Tea-taster, the term used in England for one who tests the qualities of teas in the offices of tea brokers.

Tecum fibre, the produce of a palm leaf, obtained in Brazil. It is manufactured into cordage, fishing-nets, fine hammocks, etc.

Teelseed, gingelie or sesame seed.

Teeth. The teeth of several kinds of animals form articles of commerce, as those of the elephant, walrus, hippopotamus, etc. The tusks of the elephant are misnamed teeth, but the teeth proper are used for knife-handles and other purposes. Artificial human teeth are also dealt in as articles of merchandise.

Telegram, a despatch or message received or transmitted by the electric telegraph.

Telegraph company, a company or corporation who own and control the line of telegraph wires connecting certain points. Just how far these companies are responsible for their undertakings to transmit messages; and whether they are to be fully, or only partially, or to what extent, subject to the rules and laws regulating common carriers, are subjects which require time, and the courts, and the legislatures to settle and determine.

Telegraphic communications, or telegrams, are largely and most beneficially used by merchants. In some branches of trade the use of the telegraph has effected a complete revolution in the manner of transacting business. The almost simultaneous reports of the state of the markets in all the principal cities of the world, the rapid transmission of instructions or inquiries between principals and agents, the facilities for ordering or countermanding orders for goods, the ability to make timely investigations into the standing of merchants who ask for credit, the quick communication of the failure of a bank or of a merchant, are a few only of the illustrations of the great value of the telegraph to commerce.

Teller, an officer in a bank or other institution, who receives or pays out money, and keeps accounts on the books of the banks which tally with the bank-books in the hands of the customers, or with the checks signed by the dealers. The name is derived from the word *tallier*, one who keeps a tally.

Tellumine, a kind of rotten-stone for polishing.

Tellurium, a brilliant, white, brittle metal found in Transylvania.

Teman, a weight in Arabia, for rice, 168 lbs.

Teneriffe, the name for a kind of wine imported from Teneriffe.

Teneriffe cochineal, a cochineal raised at Teneriffe.

Tent, a Spanish red wine, chiefly from Malaga and Galicia, generally exported in hogsheads of 63 gallons.

Tentering, a term used for stretching woven goods after being dyed.

Terms, the conditions of sale; as, my *terms* are cash; the *terms*, that is, the conditions of sale, were favorable; the *terms* were one-half cash, the other half payable in 60 days.

Tern plates, tin plates of a dull color, lead being mixed with the tin as the covering of the iron plate. This kind of inferior tin is mostly used for roofing. The boxes marked IC, 14 by 20 inches, contain 112 sheets and weigh 120 lbs.; IX 150 lbs.; boxes marked IC, 20 by 28 inches, contain same number of sheets, and weigh 240 lbs.; and IX, 20 by 28, weighs 300 lbs.

Terra alba, a kind of heavy white clay or barytes, used as an adulteration to increase the weight of various kinds of manufactures which are sold by weight.

Terra-cotta, statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, etc., modelled or cast of potters' clay or pipe clay and a kind of fine-grained sand, slowly dried in the air, and afterwards fired to a stony hardness in a kiln.

Terra de Sienna, a kind of ochre of a brownish-yellow color, found near Sienna, in Italy. It is used as a paint both in its natural state and after it is burnt; the latter kind becomes a rich chestnut color.

Terra japonica, a name erroneously given to what is now more generally known in commerce as gambier; it being formerly regarded as an earthy mineral.

Terra umbra, a brown pigment,—umber.

Terebene, another name for camphene.

Terre-verte, an olive-green earth, used as a pigment.

Terry, a kind of heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery; also, heavy rep poplin for ladies' dresses.

Terry velvet, a kind of silk plush, or ribbed velvet.

Test-paper, litmus, or unsized paper, used as a test for acids.

Texas sarsaparilla, the roots of the *menispermum canadense*, a climbing plant growing in various parts of the United States.

Textile fabrics, all kinds of woven goods, whether of animal or vegetable fibre. The general use of the term, however, is restricted to piece goods; hence garments, such as shirts, hosiery, etc., although woven, are not as a trade term regarded as textile fabrics.

Textiles, that class of vegetable or animal fibres which can be spun or wrought out into yarn, thread, or cord, and be woven into fabrics. These form among the most important products which enter into commerce. Of vegetable origin the chief of them are cotton, flax, hemp, jute, coir, and ramé; and of animal origin wool, silk, and hair.

Texture, the particular disposition of the threads in a woven piece of cloth or fabric, by which it is made loose, firm, soft, or hard.

Thaler, a Prussian silver coin, the value of which, as fixed by Congress in payments at the custom house, is 69 cents.

Thenard's blue, a splendid blue color, obtained from phosphate of cobalt and alumina.

Thibaude, the French name for cloth made of cows' hair.

Thibet cloths, very fine woollen cloths of beautiful gloss and colors, and in texture resembling felt cloth,—manufactured in Thibet, and sold in China and in India; also a camlet made of coarse goats' hair.

Thibet shawls, the fine shawls made from the hair or wool of the Thibet shawl goat.

Thibet sheep-skins, a fine kind of sheep are found in Thibet, which are reared with much care, and the skins, which are of great fineness, constitute the clothing of the people, and are largely exported to China and Cashmere.

Thibet wool, the woolly hair of the shawl goat, *capra hircus*, which is an important source of wealth to that province. Besides what is manufactured into shawls in Thibet, large quantities for the same purpose are sent into Cashmere. A fine wool from the Thibet sheep is also an article of export from Thibet.

Thickset, a fustian cord or velveteen; a stout twilled cotton cloth.

Thieves' vinegar, a kind of aromatic vinegar, sometimes called Marseilles vinegar, and formerly much esteemed as a disinfectant. It derived its name from the circumstance that four thieves, who during the plague of Marseilles had plundered the dead bodies with impunity, confessed, upon the condition of a pardon, that they owed their safety to the use of it.

Thorn-apple, a poisonous narcotic herb; known also as Jamestown weed; the seeds and leaves of which form the drug known as stramonium.

Thread, linen or cotton yarn specially prepared for sewing, and put up in skeins, spools, or balls.

Thread lace, lace made of linen thread, white or black; also "laces made of linen and cotton thread combined, and known in commerce as thread laces." *Guthrie's Abstract of Treasury Decisions.*

Thrown silk. This is formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

Thrums, the waste ends of weavers' threads, chiefly used as paper stock.

Thumb blue, small knobs of indigo used in the laundry.

Thuve, a Chinese measure of length, —for timber equal to about 19 inches, for cloth $\frac{71}{100}$ of a yard.

Thyme, a culinary herb, and the source of a valuable volatile oil.

Tica, a weight of Borneo of $6\frac{1}{10}$ grains.

Tical, a Chinese weight of rather uncertain character, but usually about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois,—as a money of account equal to $1.62.

Ticking, a heavy cotton or linen fabric made for encasing hair, feathers, straw, etc., for beds.

Ticklenburgus, the trade-name for a coarse, mixed linen fabric, sold in the West Indies.

Tide, the alternate ebb and flow of the sea at regular intervals. Tides are only of interest in commerce so far as high water or low water interferes with the convenience of loading or unloading vessels, or of passing vessels over bars, or entering harbors.

Tide waiter, the name given to a custom-house inspector whose duty it is to board a vessel immediately on its touching dock, and to remain on board, and to report to the Surveyor of the Port.

Tide water. *On tide water* is a term used in reference to trading depots or cities, situated on the shores of the sea, or on bays or rivers where the tides rise and fall, in contradistinction to trading posts or cities on rivers or lakes where there are no tides.

Tier, a range or row,—as of casks in a storehouse.

Tierce, a measure of liquid capacity of 42 gals. The name is frequently applied to casks of a larger capacity than a barrel, containing rice, hams, meats, or other articles. *Tierces* of refined sugar come occasionally to New York from Holland weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs.

Tiffany, a species of gauze or thin silk.

Tiger-wood, a valuable cabinet wood, so named from the stripes of the wood; obtained in British Guiana.

Tiles, earthenware squares or plates for paving halls and public rooms, used as a substitute for marble. The finest encaustic tiles are produced at the Staffordshire potteries in England. It was decided by the treasury department that tiles could not be classed with "wares."

Tile tea, a kind of brick tea prepared in China by stewing the leaves of some inferior kind of tea with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and pressing the substance into the form of bricks. It is considered rather as an article of food, and is sold to the Tartars and Armenians in Siberia.

Till, a kind of money drawer in the counter or desk.

Tilla, a gold coin of Bokhara, worth $3.20.

Tillers, a description of refined sugars.

Tillots, cotton bags made of thin glazed cotton muslin, used as casings for alpacas and other dress goods; paper or cloth envelopes which come round certain kinds of piece goods.

Tilted steel, blistered steel drawn down and prepared for being converted into shear steel.

Tomburg, a Chinese weight, for rice or grain; at Batavia it is 678 lbs.

Timber, a general term for saw-logs or felled trees, or trees standing in the forest, or large pieces of wood fit for being employed in building ships or houses, utensils, etc. In England timber is bought and sold by the *load*, which consists of 40 cubic feet of unhewn, or 50 feet of square timber, 600 square feet of 1-inch plank, 200 sq. feet 3-inch plank, etc. These several *loads* are supposed to weigh 1 ton. In the United States timber of all kinds is almost invariably sold by the foot, and it is classified as logs, square timber, masts, ship timber, dock timber, etc., and embraces pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, hackmatack, chestnut, walnut, cypress, etc., etc. See "Lumber" and "Cabinet woods." Live oak and red cedar timber lands owned by the government are excepted from the sales of the public lands, and the timber is reserved for the use of the navy.

Timber merchant, one who keeps a lumber-yard, or sells timber by the quantity.

Timber-ship, a ship or vessel constructed with special reference to carrying timber.

Timber-yard, a place where timber is deposited and kept for sale.

Timbre, a legal quantity or trade number of certain fur skins, as of martens, ermines, etc., of which 40 or 50 are packed between boards, and called a timbre. In some cases the timbre consists of 120 skins.

Tin, a metal which has a fine white color like silver. The ores of this metal, for all practical purposes, are found only in Cornwall in England, Galicia, Erzgebirge in Saxony, Bohemia, the Malay countries, China, and Banca in Asia. Tin ore is found in the State of Maine, and is said to exist in various other localities in the United States; but hitherto commerce and manufactures have had no supplies of tin except from the places above

mentioned. But little is known here of any except the English, the Malay Straits, and Banca. The English tin comes usually in pigs of 28, 56, and 84 lbs. per pig; the Straits tin in pigs from 75 to 100 lbs.; and Banca in pigs of 70 lbs. Bar and strip tin in casks of 224 lbs., or 448 lbs. Tin plates are distinguished as "charcoal" and "coke tin plates;" of the latter there are three qualities—best, medium, and common. The numeral marks on the boxes—IC, IX, IXX, etc.—denote the weight or thickness of the sheet according to the wire gauge; that is, IC always and only means that the sheets of tin are equal in thickness to No. 29 wire gauge; IX to No. 27 wire gauge, etc. The following table exhibits the size and number of sheets in a box, the weight, and the wire gauge, indicated by the numeral marks :—

Charcoal Tin Plates.

TIN.	SIZE.	No. of Sheets.	Average Weight, Incl. Box.	Wire Gauge.
			Lbs.	No.
IC	10x14	225	120	29
IX	"	"	150	27
IXX.....	"	"	170	26
IXXX...	"	"	190	25
IXXXX.	"	"	210	24½
IC	12x12	"	120	29
IX.....	"	"	150	27
IXX.....	"	"	170	26
IC.....	14x20	112	120	29
IX.....	"	"	150	27
IXX.....	"	"	170	26
IXXX...	"	"	190	25
IXXXX.	"	"	210	24½
IC	11x11	225	100	29
IX.....	"	"	125	27
SDC....	11x15	200	180	26
SDX....	"	"	205	25
SDXX..	"	"	215	24½
DC	12½x17	100	105	28
DX.....	"	"	135	26
DXX....	"	"	155	24
DXXX..	"	"	175	23
DXXXX	"	"	195	22
DXX....	15x21	"	235	24
DXXX..	"	"	270	23
DXXXX	"	"	305	22
IC	14x14	225	170	29
IX.....	"	"	205	27
IXX.....	"	"	240	26
IXXXX.	"	"		24½
IXX.....	30x72	abont 49	11½ oz. to ft.	26
IXXX...	"	" 45	13 "	25
IXXXX.	"	" 40	14½ "	24½

Coke Tin Plates,

Of Three Qualities—Best, Medium, and Common.

TIN.	SIZE.	No. of Sheets.	Average Weight, Incl. Box.	Wire Gauge.
			Lbs.	No.
IC	10x14	225	120	29
"	12x12	"	120	29
"	14x20	112	120	29
"	10x20	225	170	29
"	14x22	112	130	29
"	11x11	225	100	29
IX	10x14	225	150	27
"	12x12	"	150	27
"	14x20	112	150	27

Tincal, crude borax, imported chiefly from Tuscany. It is manufactured into commercial borax in Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Tin cans, cans made from tin plates, used for vegetables, meats, fruits, oils, etc. They are manufactured in this country, and exported to the extent of hundreds of thousands, and even reaching millions, annually. When exported, a drawback is allowed on the quantity of tin used, such quantity to be ascertained by computation from the superficial measurement of the cans, with the addition of one-twentieth allowed for the seams in joining the plates. —Letter of Secretary of the Treasury to Collector at Philadelphia, November 24th, 1869.

Tinctures, solutions of medical substances in alcohol or diluted alcohol.

Tin foil, bar tin alloyed with lead, when hammered or rolled into thin sheets, is called tin foil, and is applied with the addition of mercury to cover the surface of glass in the production of mirrors or looking-glasses, wrappers for chewing tobacco, etc., etc.

Tin manufactures. On exportation, a drawback is allowed on the tin used in the manufacture of tin lanterns, tin blacking-boxes, etc., on the same principle as the allowance on tin cans, but with a different rate of allowance for seams.

Tin plates, plates of sheet iron coated with tin, the iron plates receiving the coating by being plunged while hot into molten tin. The tin not only covers the surface of the iron, but penetrates it, and gives the whole a white color.

Tin stone, a native oxide of tin, and the richest kind of tin ore; the mines of Cornwall, in England, yielding sometimes 80 per cent. of the metal.

Tin ware, articles chiefly for the household, manufactured from tin plates.

Tirite straw, a kind of straw prepared in Trinidad, and made into baskets, sieves, bags, etc., from a species of *calathea.*

Tips, the common trade name for the horn and bone tips imported for umbrellas, canes, etc.

Tissue, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or brilliant-colored yarns; a fabric.

Tissue paper, a very thin, soft, unsized paper for wrapping fine articles.

To arrive, a term for merchandise sold on its way and before its arrival in port.

Tob, the name given to a piece of cotton fabric about sufficient for a shirt pattern, which passes in Nubia as currency.

Tobacco, the unmanufactured leaves of the tobacco plant constitute an extensive article of commerce. The plant is indigenous to America, but is successfully cultivated in most parts of the old world. The leaves are manufactured into chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, cigars, and snuff, the quantity now used for the latter article being inconsiderable, and much less comparatively than thirty years ago. Although tobacco is now extensively raised in France, Austria, Germany, Greece, in India, Mexico, and South America, that of the United States and Cuba are admitted to be superior to all others; and for cigars the produce of certain parts of the Island of Cuba commands four and five times, and even more than ten times, the price of any which is elsewhere produced. Tobacco is raised to some extent in every State in the Union, but the great producing States are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. The annual exports from the United States amount to from 20 to 30 millions of dollars, while there are annually imported from Cuba, tobacco and cigars to the amount of from 4 to 5 millions of dollars. The French manufacturers give the following characters to the tobacco they employ: — Virginia, strong, very aromatic, and much esteemed for snuff; Kentucky, strong, large-leaved, very choice; Maryland, light, odoriferous, large-leaved, used exclusively for smoking in pipes; Havana, unequalled for cigars; Java, used for the same purpose, its odor like that of pepper; West Indies, Central and South America, used for cheap cigars; Holland, strong, and mixed with other sorts, used for snuff; Hungarian, used for cigars and smoking in pipes; Algeria, equal to best of American. The classification in New York is: Lugs (unstemmed), good lugs, common, medium, good, and fine leaf; selections of leaf, fillers, wrappers. The tobacco of the Southern and the South-Western States is packed in very large hogsheads, and is thus shipped to the Eastern cities and to foreign ports. The principal factories for plug chewing tobacco are at Richmond and Baltimore; for cut chewing tobacco, at New York.

Under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States (*Act of July* 20, 1868) all manufactured tobacco is required "to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or removal, for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other mannor:—All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-half, one, two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces; except that fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty, and sixty pounds each. All smoking tobacco, all fine-cut shorts, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse, scraps, and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each. All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds, net weight. And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, or the proprietor's name and his trademark, and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package. Provided that these limitations and description of packages shall not apply to tobacco transported in bond for exportation and actually exported."

The stock of American tobacco on hand in the principal markets of the world, on the 1st day of January, 1871, was about as follows:—

Stock at	Bales.
Liverpool	19,000
London	15,000
Bremen	4,000
New Orleans	5,000
Richmond and Lynchburg	6,000
Baltimore	10,000
New York	16,000
Total	75,000

Tobacco stems, the centre or main stems from which the tobacco leaves are stripped; they are used in the manufacture of snuff.

Tobine, the name given to a kind of stout twilled silk.

Tod, a weight for wool, in England, of 28 lbs.

Toddy, a spiritous liquor or wine, obtained from a species of palm in the East Indies.

Toende, a Danish measure of about 40 bushels, and for liquids, $34\frac{68}{100}$ gals.

Toilet soap, a fine quality of perfumed hard soap, which comes in small cakes or balls. The French manufacturers only excel in the production of toilet soaps by reason of their better knowledge of perfumery.

Toilinet, a kind of German quilting; silk and cotton warp with woollen weft.

Toise, a variable French measure; at Besançon, $2\frac{14}{100}$ yds.; usually understood in France to be equal to 6 French feet; the French name for the fathom.

Tokay, a rich, rare, and expensive Hungarian wine. It derives its name from the village of Tokay, near where it is produced. The vineyards from which this wine is made are in extent but a little more than three miles square; the wine is white, and there are usually four grades; it has a peculiar flavor, mellow and aromatic, but is not drinkable till 3 years old. The Emperor of Russia has of this wine 40 or 50 casks per annum.

Tokens, metallic coins issued and put in circulation without legal authority; generally of less intrinsic value than their current price.

Toledo blade, a name given to the fine swords made in Toledo, in Spain.

Tolu, a common name for the balsam of Tolu.

Tomatoes, an extensively cultivated garden vegetable, sold in the markets in their green or ripe state by the bushel or other measure; by family grocers, preserved and put up in tin cans.

Tombac, a species of brass, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white; the white brass of the Chinese consists of copper, 40; nickel, 31; zinc, 25, and iron, 3. It is silver white, very sonorous and malleable; the red brass contains more copper and less zinc than the common brass.

Tomin, a jewellers' weight in Spain, for gold equal $8\frac{7}{8}$ grains, for silver $9\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

Tompong, a weight of Sumatra, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs., according to the nature of the goods weighed.

Ton, a measure for grain at Amsterdam of nearly four bushels, actual 3.9465; as a liquid measure for gin, $237\frac{3}{4}$ gals.; for beer, $41\frac{1}{2}$ gals.; a commercial weight of England and the United States, of 2,240 lbs.; in the States of New York and Maryland, by statute, 2,000 lbs.; though by commercial usage foreign merchandise and coal by the cargo, in both these States, is 2,240 lbs. On an importation of scrap iron, the Collector at Cleveland assessed the duty on the ton of 2,000 lbs., but the Treasury Department ordered it assessed "per the legal ton of 2,240 lbs., and not per ton of 2,000 lbs." *Decision*, Sept. 28, 1868. "Wherever the word 'ton' is used in this act, in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois." *Act of Congress*, March 2, 1861.

The following quantities of goods, as determined by the New York Chamber of Commerce, constitute a ton:

6 *cwt.* ship bread in casks; 7 *cwt.* in bags; 8 *cwt.* in bulk.

6 barrels of beef, pork, tallow, pickled fish, pitch, tar, and turpentine.

1,568 lbs. coffee in casks; 1,830 do. in bags.

1,120 lbs. cocoa in casks; 1,307 do. in bags.

8 barrels of flour.

12 *cwt.* of dried codfish in bulk, and 12 cwt. of dried codfish in casks of any size.

20 *cwt.* of pig and bar iron, potashes, sugar, logwood, fustic, Nicaragua wood, and all heavy dye-woods, rice, honey, copper ore, and all other heavy goods.

952 lbs. of pimento in casks, 1,110 do. in bags.

200 gallons (wine measure), reckoning the full contents of the casks, of oil, wine, brandy, or any kind of liquors.

22 bushels of grain, peas, or beans in casks.

36 bushels of do. in bulk.

36 bushels of European salt.

31 bushels of salt from the West Indies.

29 bushels of sea coal.

40 feet (cubic measure) of mahogany, square timber, oak plank, and other boards, beams, furs, peltry, beeswax, cotton, wool, and bale goods of all kinds.

1 hogshead of tobacco; 10 *cwt.* of dry hides.

8 *cwt.* of China raw silk; 10 *cwt.* net bohea; 800 *cwt.* of green tea.

Tonelada, a Portuguese weight of 1,755 lbs.; do. measure of liquid capacity 227¼ gals.

Tongues, the tongues of deer, sheep, buffaloes, and other ruminant animals are dried and enter into commerce as articles of food.

Tonka bean, the fruit of the *dypterix odorata;* it is used as a perfume, especially for snuff.

Tonnage, the gauge of a ship's dimensions, nominally understood to be the number of tons burden that a ship will carry. The mode of measurement adopted by different nations is by no means uniform, and the tonnage measurement may or may not express the number of tons a vessel may safely carry. The present mode of taking the dimensions and ascertaining the cubical capacity of American vessels is prescribed by act of Congress passed May 6, 1864. The term is also applied to the amount of shipping which belongs to any place or country, as thus: the total tonnage of the United States in 1860 was 5,350,000 tons; in 1870 it was 4,250,000 tons.

Tonnage duty is a duty imposed for the purpose of revenue, and is levied upon all vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and also, except in certain cases specially exempted by law, on all vessels engaged in domestic trade. These duties are required to be paid by vessels before clearance papers will be granted, or on their arrival, before permits will be given to discharge their cargoes. This duty is not chargeable on vessels arriving in distress, nor on foreign vessels of war, nor on vessels picked up at sea, nor on pleasure yachts, nor on certain others, as canal boats plying upon waters only within the limits of a State.

Tontine, an ingenious kind of a life annuity association whereby the shares of the deceased members inure to the survivors. The name is derived from the inventor of the scheme, one Tonti, a Neapolitan.

Toolam, an Eas tIndian weight of 19 $\frac{92}{100}$ lbs.

Tools in trade, the implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States from abroad, are exempt from duty. A railroad contractor from Canada brought with him a lot of old carts, blacksmith's tools, etc., into Ohio, where he had a contract on a road. It was held by the Department at Washington that the law did "not cover machinery or any article to be worked by any other than manual power, and that its application was restricted as to number, quantity, and value to what is considered reasonable for the actual use of the person to whom they belong." A "sewing machine" used abroad and brought in with the owner, was by the Department decided to be within the law, and free of duty.

Toon wood, a valuable red-colored cabinet wood, frequently sold under the name of Chitlagoing wood.

Tooroo, a species of South American palm, used for inlaying cabinet-work, for walking-sticks, billiard-cues, etc.

Toothpicks, Very large quantities of small quills from the wings of domestic fowls and birds are sharpened and put up in packages in Germany and France, and exported to the United States, and sold for toothpicks.

Tooth-powder, a general name for any kind of dentifrice.

Top, wool combed and prepared for the spinner in cloth factories.

Topaz, an ornamental stone or gem. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as the ruby; when heated, the Brazilian topaz becomes rose-red, and is sometimes in this state passed off as a ruby; the yellow is perhaps most esteemed, but the blue, red, and white, are also in demand.

Top price, a term used in the English grain market for the highest price,—not used in the United States.

Torbane coal, a kind of Cannel coal, found at Torbane in Scotland, which, for making gas and paraffine, is said to be the most valuable yet discovered.

Tormentilla root, the root of a perennial plant growing throughout Europe, imported as a drug. It is used for tanning leather in the Orkneys, and for staining leather red by the Laplanders.

Tortoise-shell, the brown and yellow plates or scales of the *testudo imbricata*, or hawk's bill turtle. The shells of those of the tropical seas are those which have the greatest commercial importance; and the best quality is said to be brought from the Spice Islands and New Guinea. Singapore is the principal market; the prices at that place vary according to quality from $700 to $1,500 per picul. An inferior kind is brought from the West Indies. They are used for inlaying and ornamental work, spectacle cases, combs, etc.; and

have long been prized for purposes of ornamental art, the fineness of grain and closeness of texture of the shells peculiarly fitting them for delicacy of carving.

Touch-paper, paper steeped in saltpetre.

Touch-wood, tinder, spunk, or agaric, the product of different species of a genus of mushrooms, denominated *boletus*. It is prepared and steeped in a solution of nitre, and afterwards dried; it is imported from Europe in flat pieces of a brownish-yellow color.

Tourmaline, a mineral, the transparent colored varieties of which are cut into ring-stones, etc.

Tous-les-mois, a kind of starch fecula, or arrow-root, obtained from some species of *canna*, and used as a nutritious and wholesome food for infants and invalids. It is brought to this country from Trinidad.

Touter, this word is used in England pretty much in the same sense in which *drummer* is used in the United States; with this addition, in England it is also applied to a pressing shopkeeper who stands at his door inviting customers to purchase his wares.

Tow, the waste fibres or the coarse and broken parts of flax or hemp; manufactured into coarse yarns, bagging, and other cheap heavy fabrics; to draw or drag a vessel by means of a rope.

Towage, that which is paid for towing ships or vessels in the harbor or rivers.

Towboat. This word is used for a vessel employed in drawing or towing another vessel, and also for the vessel which is drawn or towed. The more usual application, however, is the latter, the former being more generally termed a *tug* or *tugboat*. On the Hudson river are employed many very large freight-boats without any propelling appliances whatever, and they are called towboats, being towed by steam tugs;—they are properly barges.

Towelling, heavy linen fabrics of a fine quality, woven in damasks, dice, etc.; also coarser kinds of cotton in imitation of linen, huckaback, etc.; imported chiefly from Ireland and Scotland.

Tow-yarn, a coarse kind of yarn spun from tow.

Toys, playthings for children; trifles; small articles of various kinds designed for amusement to children. In the application of the tariff laws it is often difficult to determine what are toys, and just at what point certain articles cease to be toys. Thus, certain small porcelain figures were claimed by the importers to be statuettes, and hence subject to a much lower rate of duty than if called toys. The Secretary of the Treasury decided they were toys. The Department at Washington, on similar appeals, also decided that "marbles" were toys, that "magic lanterns" were toys when of a "size, character, and material suitable only for children." By the same authority certain "games" were decided to be toys, notwithstanding the doubt raised as to whether children could use them. The amusing and ingenious wooden toys sold so cheaply in the shops are from Switzerland.

Toy-store, a store or shop at which toys and cheap fancy articles are sold.

Tracing-paper, a kind of transparent paper for taking impressions.

Trade, the commerce of a country, or of a district, or a city, or an individual or firm; the "exchange of commodities between town and country, between producer and dealer, or consumer;" "the barter or purchase and sale of goods." The word is frequently used as synonymous with commerce. Foreign trade is usually said to consist "in the importation or exportation of goods from and to different countries." Thus it may be said of a merchant who ships domestic goods to a foreign port that he is in the foreign trade, just as a New York merchant who sells his goods to Southern merchants is said to be in the *Southern* trade. Domestic trade is buying or selling or trafficking in goods, wares, or merchandise produced, purchased, or sold in the country. A merchant may sell nothing but foreign goods, and yet if he buys them at home and sells them there, his is a domestic, not a foreign trade. The word trade is applied also to the state of the market; as *trade* is brisk, *trade* is dull; also to the class of one's business; as the flour *trade*, the fur *trade*, butter *trade*, etc. So too a merchant may be in the India *trade*, the South American *trade*, etc.

Trade and commerce. The two words as employed in this phrase are nearly synonymous, but in their use thus connected, the word trade conveys the idea of home or domestic traffic, and the word commerce the idea of more extensive traffic—foreign, varied, and wholesale.

Trade discount, the rebate or allowance made to a dealer in the same trade, who buys to sell again.

Trade-marks, distinguishing marks

or devices, writings or tickets put upon manufactured goods, to distinguish them from others, and to protect the manufacturers from fraudulent imitations. In England and in France the merchants and manufacturers are fully protected by law in the exclusive use of their trade-marks; and in this country, in the absence of any special laws, the courts held that no one, in any manner, may use the marks, wrappers, labels, or devices of another; and in the State of New York it is expressly provided by law that every person who shall knowingly and wilfully forge or counterfeit any representation, likeness, similitude, copy, or imitation of the private stamp, wrapper, or label usually affixed by any manufacturer, on or in the sale of any goods, with intent to deceive or defraud the purchaser or manufacturer, shall be punished by imprisonment, etc.

In the case of *Gardner Brewer & Co.*, of New York, against *Bailey & Cascaden*, of Philadelphia, for a violation of their trade-mark, the plaintiffs, in the Circuit Court of the United States, obtained a verdict of $6,000 damages. The case was this. The Stark Mills, of Manchester, N. H., owned by the plaintiffs, manufactured seamless bags, and they were made to bear the word STARK over a semi-circular arch, with the letter A below. The Philadelphia firm were accused of making and selling similar goods, with the word STAR over a semi-circular arch, and the letter A below. The Court granted an injunction to restrain the use of the imitation mark, and subsequently a verdict was obtained as above stated.

By conventions between the United States and France and Russia, provision is made for the deposit of trade-marks by citizens of either country in the United States Patent Office at Washington; the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine at Paris; and the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg.

The whole matter of trade-marks in this country appears, however, to have been settled by a law which was passed by Congress (act of July 3, 1870), which forms a part of the law relating to patents and copyrights, which provides:—

That any person or firm domiciled in the United States, or resident of, or located in any foreign country, which by treaty or convention affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States (as France now does), may obtain protection for any lawful trade-mark which he may now be entitled to use, or which he may hereafter adopt, by complying with the requirements of the law, and making application to the Patent Office as prescribed.

This law also provides that such right shall continue for thirty years, and that it may be renewed for thirty years more by applying six months before the expiration of the first term, and paying the same fee as for its original registration, $25. It also provides that the applicants shall have *the exclusive use of such trade-mark.* And any person or corporation who shall reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or imitate any such recorded trade-mark, and affix the same to goods of substantially the same descriptive properties and qualities as those referred to in the registration, shall be liable to an action on the case for damages for such *wrongful use* of said trade-mark, at the suit of the owner thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States, and the party aggrieved shall also have his remedy according to the course of equity *to enjoin the wrongful use of his trade-mark*, and *to recover compensation therefor in any court having jurisdiction over the person guilty of such wrongful use.*

The law also provides for recovering damages from any one who, by false representations, procures the registry of a trade-mark to which he is not entitled. This law and its penalties are applicable to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and it is immaterial where the goods are made or where the mark is applied. It also appears that even after the expiration of the period for which protection is granted, the owner still has his prescriptive right to continue its exclusive use, as the law provides—

That nothing in this section shall be construed by any court as abridging or in any manner affecting unfavorably the claim of any person, firm, corporation, or company to any trade-mark after the expiration of the term for which such trade-mark was registered.

Trade price, the price at which an article is sold to those in the same trade, who purchase to sell again.

Trader, a dealer in commodities other than regular merchandise, as a trader in cattle, houses, etc., or a purchaser and seller of chattels rather than merchandise.

Trade sale, a sale of goods of a special kind, in quantities, made to dealers in that particular class of merchandise,

as the annual trade sale of furs at Leipzig; of wool at London; the semi-annual trade sale of books in New York, etc.

Trade winds, winds which, in the torrid zone, blow generally from the same quarter, and in some places become periodical, blowing one-half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite one. On the north side of the equator the winds blow from between the north and the east, and on the south side from between the south and the east; and these winds are denominated the N.E. and S.E. trade winds. "The name of *trade winds* was given from their important influence in commerce, expressing, as they do, the *wind blowing trade.*"

Trading-post, a depot for merchandise in the North American Territories, established for barter with the Indians for their furs.

Traffic, trade—as by bartering, or buying or selling commodities.

Tragacanth, a gummy exudation from the stems of *astragalus verus*, collected in Asia Minor—gum tragacanth.

T-rail, a kind of railroad bar the cross section of which is in the form of the letter T.

Train, two or more railroad cars drawn by a locomotive; as a *passenger train*, a *cattle train*, a *freight train*, etc.

Train oil, porpoise oil, dolphin, shark, seal, cod oil, and the like, are comprised under the general term of train oil, and also an inferior whale oil, which is obtained by boiling the blubber of the whale.

Tram, two or more threads of raw silk twisted together, and in weaving commonly used as the shoot or weft.

Transship, to transfer merchandise from a ship, vessel, car, or freight carriage of any kind, to some other vessel or carriage.

Transshipment, the act of transferring goods from one ship or conveyance to another. The Treasury Department authorized an allowance for damage to be made on goods imported from Bristol viâ Liverpool, at which latter port the goods were transshipped and incurred the damage. The Department held that Bristol, not Liverpool, should be considered the port from which said goods were shipped to the United States, and that the mere transshipment at Liverpool did not break the continuity of the voyage of importation, and that the damage to the merchandise should be considered as having occurred on the voyage of transportation.—Letter to Collector at New York, April 10, 1869. Nor does the transshipment of plumbago in England, which had been originally shipped at Ceylon, destined for the United States, render it liable to the 10 per cent. discriminating duty imposed by the Act of 3d March, 1865.

Transit, passing through or over—as the *transit* of goods through a country.

Transit duty, a duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

Transport, a ship or vessel employed to carry or *transport* goods from one place to another—especially stores or goods for government.

Transportation, conveying merchandise from one place to another, by vessel, railroad cars, or otherwise. The cost of *transportation* includes all expenses from the time it leaves the owner's warehouse until a delivery is made to the person to whom the goods are forwarded.

Transportation in bond, foreign merchandise arriving at any port in the United States may be transported inland to other countries, after having been duly entered, and bonds given for the delivery of the goods in some foreign country. The transportation to be made strictly in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Treasury Department.

Trappings, the metallic ornaments embraced in saddlery goods.

Trass, a kind of hydraulic cement.

Treacle, refuse sugar; another name for molasses. The term is not used in the United States, but is in common use in England.

Treasury Department, that Department of the government which has the general arrangement of all matters relating to customs and internal revenue, to commerce, and to navigation.

Treasury notes, circulating notes or bills of various denominations issued from the Treasury Department by special authority of the government and received by government in payment of all dues except for duties on imported merchandise.

Treaties, compacts between governments, made with a view to promote and extend the commercial intercourse of the contracting parties. The Constitution of the United States confers upon the President the power to make treaties with foreign governments, with the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Trebizond, a seaport city of Asiatic Turkey, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, with a convenient and safe har-

bor. It is, from its position, the natural entrepot of the trade of Armenia, North Persia, and Georgia with Europe, and by the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between this city and Constantinople, its commerce has largely increased within the last few years, and is now very extensive. The marked increase of its trade latterly is in consequence of its becoming the entrepot for the transit trade with Persia, which, according to the statement of the British Consul, is conducted in a manner that, in these days of railroad transport, gives to it a peculiar interest. This transit trade with Persia employs 60,000 pack-horses, carrying yearly 120,000 loads, each about 3½ cwt., or 21,000 tons in all; 3,000 camels, 3,000 oxen, and 6,000 asses; the trade amounting to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 yearly. There are no road dues, but a fixed two per cent. is charged as customs. The trade of the city with other parts is also considerable, the chief exports being silk, raisins, nuts, saffron, tobacco, copper, wax, shawls, beans, galls, leeches, etc. Moneys, weights, and measures, same as at Constantinople.

Treenails, long wooden pins used in ship-building—largely supplied and shipped from Long Island; made from the locust timber of the island.

Trees. Fruit, shade, and lawn trees form quite a respectable item in the domestic trade of the country, and are provided for in the tariff laws of the United States as articles of import.

Trend, a term in the English wool trade for clean wool.

Trent sand, a sharp sand obtained from the river Trent, consisting chiefly of infusorial animalcules, and used as a kind of rotten-stone or cheap substitute for polishing powders.

Tret, an allowance of 4 lbs. in every 104 lbs. for the waste which certain kinds of goods are liable to from dust, etc. Both the term and practice are pretty much obsolete.

Tribunal of Commerce, a tribunal of merchants established in commercial cities, before which disputes, misunderstandings, or disagreements between merchants may be presented, tried, and determined, free from the obstructions of legal technicalities, and with mercantile promptness instead of chancery prolongation. "The life and spirit of commerce lies in the principle of strict mutual confidence among merchants. Every trade has its technicalities and its usages which regulate its movements. To evade these is to be dishonest in one's calling, although it may be a proceeding not demonstrably dishonest when enveloped in the technicalities of law. Commercial questions between merchants, traders, bankers, and others, concerning buying and selling, dishonored bills, interpretations of engagements, frauds in imitating trade-marks, and such matters, do not want to be confused with mysteries, delays, and quibbles as the ordinary course of law confuses them; they do not want to be tried before men who have to receive from witnesses the most elementary principles upon which they can found a judgment. These questions arise among men, the life of whose business is undeviating probity, and they ought to be tried simply, and on their honest merits only, before men who are themselves also engaged in commerce, and are versed in all the usages of which they treat." The want of such a tribunal is felt everywhere. This want has been supplied in France, in Italy, in Spain, Belgium, Hamburg, and Sardinia. It is said that the Tribunals of Commerce in France settle more cases in one day than all the civil tribunals together get through in a month. The arbitration committees of our Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce in this country meet this want in part, but not fully. A well-organized Tribunal of Commerce in each of our principal commercial cities, the judges selected from the various departments of commercial life, and men of high and independent character, would settle three-fourths of all the disputes which arise in the ordinary course of business, would diminish litigation, and elevate the standard of commercial morals throughout the whole country. It is probably within the scope of the charter of the Chamber of Commerce of New York to establish just such a tribunal; at all events, very slight additional legislation would confer upon the Chamber all necessary powers for the purpose.

Some years ago, when the subject of the establishment of a Tribunal of Commerce was agitated in London, a writer in one of the periodicals of the day stated that in France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, men of commerce had obtained tribunals, other than of law, by which their differences were amicably and speedily adjusted. "No sooner did a dispute arise than the disputants presented themselves to one of these friendly councils,

which does all that a court of law could do, except delay, and a great deal which no legal tribunal could accomplish. These councils are at once special judges and juries. In Paris they are composed of a President, ten judges, and sixteen assistant judges, selected from the commercial inhabitants of the district, who sit in sections so arranged that each member performs duty twice in fifteen days. Their labors are bestowed gratuitously; they take cognizance not only of all commercial disputes, but of bankruptcies.

"The leading feature in the proceedings of these councils is despatch. So simple are the forms of procedure that a decision is, in most cases, obtained immediately. The utmost time allowed for the defendant to appear in court is twenty-four hours, whilst in certain cases requiring urgent decision the President can command the appearance of those concerned within an hour, if his messengers can find them. The cases are conducted and defended by the disputants themselves, the interference of attorneys being disallowed; only a few 'licentiates,' well acquainted with the commercial law of the country, are permitted to assist in expediting cases through the courts. That business in these places is wonderfully facilitated will be evident when I mention that several hundred suits have been disposed of in one day before the Council of the Seine. Of course this could only be done by weeding out all extraneous matters, by rigorously conforming to the known usages of commerce, and by having several judges sitting at the same time.

"It is not only in expediting proceedings that the Tribunals of Commerce of the continent are so valuable; they sift matters of a technical character with a degree of accuracy which no amount of legal acumen could pretend to, simply because the men composing them are intimately acquainted with the details and usages of every-day commercial life. The reader may possibly have some very faint idea of the singular technicalities which occasionally beset and bewilder both counsel and judges, but there are few readers who have any distinct conception of the difficulties, the blunders, the absurdities, the mischief entailed by lawyers undertaking to conduct, and judges to decide, upon matters pertaining to trade, manufactures, and science.

"I remember a circumstance," continues the same writer, "which forcibly illustrates the folly of flinging every dispute into a court of law, when a reference to a tribunal of practical men would arrange the difference on the moment, and for the merest shadow of costs. A city merchant had purchased a number of cases of foreign goods—I believe macaroni. Many, on being weighed and examined, were found to be no more than half full. A hole was discovered in these cases, and much of the macaroni had been bitten to pieces, so that there could be no doubt but that the damage had been caused by mice. But who was to bear the loss? Certainly not the purchaser, who had bargained for full cases and sound macaroni. The importer declared that the mice must have attacked the goods while on the wharf in Thames street, it being impossible that his agents abroad should have shipped the animals along with the goods. On the other hand, the wharfinger protested that there was not such a thing as a mouse to be found upon his premises, which he had been at great cost to have made mouse-tight.

"Each party was resolute. The case was placed in the hands of 'eminent lawyers,' and there was every prospect of somebody having to pay handsomely in addition to the value destroyed by the mice. By great good luck the two disputants encountered each other one day on 'Change, and, happening to relate the matter with some bitterness to a third person, they were assured by him, that if they chose, they could settle the affair in ten minutes between themselves, by only taking a common-sense view of the case. He pointed out to them the certainty that the direction in which the mice-holes were gnawed would clearly indicate whether the animals had entered the box whilst lying on the wharf, or whether they had been imported in them; which might have occurred from the boxes having been left open at the port of shipment after packing. The intruders could not have got in during the voyage, for, excepting on a few coasting vessels, mice are never found, as they have insuperable objections to seasickness. The whole question was: Did the mice eat their way into the boxes, or did they eat their way out of them? If they were Italian mice, packed in with the macaroni, which had eaten their way through the case for air, the holes would be gnawed and jagged within, and smooth without; if they were English mice, with a taste for macaroni which deal boards could not balk, the outside of the holes

would bear the marks of teeth, and the inside would be smooth. The matter appeared so simple, when viewed in this light, that both parties agreed to adjust their dispute by the appearance of the holes in the cases. They did so within ten minutes of that time, and not only saved hundreds of pounds, but preserved their former friendly feeling, which, had the law-suit gone on, would no doubt have been completely at an end."

Tricot, a fabric of cloth, silk, or cotton, so woven as to present an appearance somewhat like knit-work.

Trieste, a commercial city and seaport of the Austrian dominions, situate on the gulf at the extremity of the Adriatic sea. It has a good but not a spacious harbor, but being the emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire and the greater part of Hungary, and being also nominally, and in good part also in fact, a free port, it possesses an extensive commerce. Goods destined for consumption in the city or in the adjoining territory pay no duties whatever; but foreign goods, when taken into the interior, are subject to duties. Goods brought from the interior for export at Trieste are charged an export duty, and foreign goods to be conveyed through the Austrian dominions to another country are charged a transit duty. Gunpowder, salt, and tobacco are government monopolies, and are not allowed to be imported. It appears, however, that the vigilance of the government officers fails to prevent the introduction of foreign tobacco. The exportation of gold and silver in bars, and of silk cocoons is prohibited. The chief exports consist of the raw or manufactured products of Austria, Illyria, Dalmatia, Hungary, and Italy, with foreign articles imported and warehoused. Among the articles of raw produce are wheat, rye, oats, timber, rice, wine, oil, currants, raisins, sumach, tobacco, wax, silk, silk rags and waste, hemp, wool, flax, linen rags, hides, furs, skins, etc. The produce of the mines makes an important item, consisting of quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, lead, copper, litharge, alum, vitriol, etc. Of manufactured articles the most important are, thrown silk, silk stuffs, printed cottons from Austria and Switzerland, coarse and fine linens, glass, and all sorts of leather, soap, jewelry, glass-ware, mirrors, refined sugar, etc., etc.

The moneys of Trieste and Vienna are 100 kreuzer =1 florin or gulden. The currency is both of paper and metal. The paper money, Wiener Währung, or Vienna value, is at a fixed discount of 60 per cent., by which 100 florins in cash are equal to 250 florins Wiener Währung. Bills upon Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective, to guard against their being paid in paper money. The silver coins are florins or gulden, 45 of which are coined from the Zoll-Verein pound of pure silver; they consist of pieces of 3 florins and of 1½ florin, equal to 2 thaler and 1 thaler, and of 2 and 1 gulden pieces and quarter-florins of the purity of 9-10. These are the new coins—105 of the present florins being only equal in value to 100 of the old. The 10 and 5 kreuzer pieces are made of an inferior metal and are merely tokens, the 10-kreuzer pieces being only equal in value to the old 6-kreuzer piece.

The weights and measures are as follows:—

100 Austrian pfund = 123·47 lbs. avoirdupois.

100 lbs. avoirdupois = 80·99 Austrian pfund.

In Trieste these weights are called *funti weight*, from the German word *pfund*.

100 ellen = 85·21 yards.

100 yards = 117·34 Vienna ellen.

For the measurement of woollen goods the braccia is reckoned as ¾ of a yard; 100 braccia contain 64·20 metres, or 71·21 yards.

Trimmings, ornamental appendages for ladies' or gentlemen's clothes, such as bindings, braids, gimps, fringes, tassels, fancy buttons, etc., etc. It would appear from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in the view of the Department, trimmings must be such articles, and only such, as are required to be "sewed upon the garment."

Trinity House, the name of the corporation, or Board of Commissioners, acting under the authority of the British government, which has the charge of the light-houses, buoys, pilots, etc., in the British waters. A fund from the revenues, derived from dues paid on account of buoyage, beaconage, etc., and from interest on freehold property, has been principally expended on pensions to poor disabled seamen, and on the maintenance of their widows, orphans, etc.

Trinkets, ornaments of dress, but more especially applied to cheap jewelry.

Tripang, or *sea-slug*, the biche de mer, a species of fish, or marine slug, of the genus *holutharia*, found chiefly on coral reefs in the eastern seas, and highly esteemed in China, into which it is imported in large quantities. It is an unseemly-looking substance of a dirty-brown color, hard, rigid, and not unlike a big sausage. The animal is sometimes 2 feet long, but commonly from 4 to 10 inches, and 2 or 3 inches thick. It is taken with the hand by the natives, who spear or dive for it; and after it has been gutted, dried, and smoked, it is fit for sale. About 1,000 slugs make a picul, and the range of prices is from $12 to $30 per picul. The quantity sent annually from Macassar to China is about 7,000 piculs.

Tripoli, a powder, or kind of rotten stone, used in polishing metals, etc., consisting chiefly of the cases of animalcules. It was first imported from Tripoli, whence its name, but it is found in other localities.

Trist, a fair for the sale of cattle.

Troches, small, dry masses of medicinal powders, incorporated with sugar and molasses; lozenges.

Trousseau, the personal outfit of a bride—generally understood to be her dresses, wedding wardrobe, and under-clothes.

Trotter oil, an oil obtained in the process of boiling down calves' feet and sheeps' feet; used as a hair oil.

Troy weight, the weight of the United States and England by which gold and silver and jewels, etc., are weighed. In this weight the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains; the pound therefore consists of 5,760 grains; The name is derived from *Troyes* in France, where the weight was first adopted.

Truck, a strong kind of carriage for conveying heavy merchandise through the streets of a city; a small two-wheeled hand-carriage for shifting goods in a warehouse.

Truckman, one who conveys goods with a truck for pay.

Truck-system, a name given to the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money.

Truffles, a kind of vegetable production like a mushroom, found under ground, the *tuber cibarium*, without root or stem, somewhat resembling small potatoes, except that they are jet black through and through; used in cookery and highly esteemed; they are imported in tin cans or cases from France and Italy, and sometimes sell as high as $5 or $6 per a quart can, and at the same rates per pint cans.

Trunk line, the main line of a railway between two distant cities.

Truss, a term in England for a bundle of dry goods, not bound with iron hoops or cordage, in size not exceeding 3 feet square, and in weight not exceeding 3 cwt., the outer covering being generally canvas; if presspacked it is denominated a bale. A truss of hay is 56 lbs., of new hay, 60 lbs., of straw, 36 lbs.

Tryssil, a bark used in Demerara for tanning.

Tsat-lic silk, a kind of Chinese silk from Nankin.

Tub, a kind of flat wooden vessel formed with staves, in which various kinds of merchandise are packed and shipped; they are of irregular size, and when a sale is made of so many tubs of butter, for instance, the settlement is made on the actual weight. A tub of butter in New York usually contains 50 lbs.; a tub of camphor is about 112 lbs.; in Sumatra it is a measure of $1\frac{7}{8}$ bushel.

Tubes, hollow rods or pipes of metal. Iron tubes differ from gas or water pipes in being generally lighter and not being required to undergo so much pressure; are lap-welded, instead of being but-welded.

Tucum cordage, a fine and very strong cordage obtained from the leaves of the *astrocaryum vulgare* of Brazil; it is manufactured into hammocks, nets, etc.

Tugboat, a steam vessel employed to draw ships or other vessels on rivers and in harbors. There are 200 of these boats employed in the New York harbor. They are from 65 to 100 feet long. 16 to 18 feet breadth of beam, and from 30 to 80 tons capacity, with powerful steam engines, capable of towing vessels of any size.

Tulips, the bulbs of this flower-plant form quite an item in the commerce of the Netherlands, where they are raised not only in the gardens but in fields of hundreds of acres in extent. The passion for these flowers grew so great at one time in Holland that single cuttings of fancy bulbs sold for as much as 4,000 florins. The annual exports from Holland amount to several thousands of cases. The importations at New York are made by florists and nurserymen.

Tulle, a plain kind of silk lace or net, —so called from the town of Tulle, in France, where it was first made.

Tun, a large cask of variable capacity; as a kind of beer measure of England it is equal to $263\frac{69}{100}$ gals.

Tunbridge ware, fancy articles, such as work-boxes, caddies, desks, etc., of inlaid or mosaic work in wood, made at Tunbridge Wells, in England.

Tunbridge water, a chalybeate mineral water from Tunbridge Wells.

Tung oil, a drying-oil obtained from some kind of oil-seeds in China.

Tungsten, a metal of a grayish-white color; it is used for hardening steel.

Tungstate of soda, a substance obtained from tin ore, and used for giving hardness to plaster of Paris, as a mordant for dyeing, and for rendering ladies' dresses incombustible.

Tunny, a large and esteemed fish of the mackerel family, caught in the Medi-

terranean in great numbers. The principal supplies are from the fisheries in Sicily and Sardinia.

Tupoz, a name in Manilla for the *musa textilis*, or wild plantain, a valuable textile.

Turbith root, a drug root brought from the East Indies, the *convolvulus turpethum.*

Turbot, a very large fish of the flatfish family, caught between England and Holland. From 500 to 600 tons are annually sold in the London market; and it has been stated that as much as $4,000,000 has been drawn by the Dutch fishermen from London for these fish in a single year.

Turkey carpets, very heavy and costly floor coverings made entirely of wool, the loops being like those of Brussels carpeting, only larger, and always cut.

Turkey corn root, a small tuber from an indigenous plant growing in the Middle and Western States; used in medicine.

Turkey feathers. The soft feathers of turkeys are used for making into tippets, muffs, and other dress articles for ladies, and the wing feathers of the white turkey are made into beautiful fans.

Turkey gum, the Egyptian gum-arabic, which is obtained in this country chiefly through Smyrna and Trieste.

Turkey opium, the opium produced in Anatolia, in Turkey, and which finds its way to this country usually from Smyrna or Constantinople.

Turkey pea roots, sometimes called goats' rue, a species of *tephrosia*, growing in the Southern States, and used in medicine.

Turkey red, a red dye prepared from madder; also a name given to a red or cotton fabric used for window curtains, the color of which is said to be produced by a dye made in part from cattle blood.

Turkey stone, a name for the fine whetstones or oilstones brought from Turkey.

Turkey rhubarb. This is the kind which is usually found in commerce; it is produced in Tartary, and after undergoing several and severe inspections is sent to St. Petersburg in Russia, from whence is obtained all that is brought to this country. It derives its name from the circumstance of its being formerly derived from the Turkish ports.

Turkeys, large and much esteemed domesticated fowls, raised in all parts of the United States for the use of the table, and of which it is computed not less than 100,000 are annually used in New York City.

Turkish tobacco, a kind of tobacco produced in Turkey; that which is imported into the United States is generally a superior quality of prepared smoking tobacco.

Turkish watches, watches specially made for the Turkish markets, with engraved Turkish figures on the cases.

Turmeric, a drug obtained from the roots of *curcuma longa*, cultivated in China, Bengal, and Java, and employed chiefly as a coloring substance for butter, cheese, etc. As a dyeing material it produces a handsome but fugitive yellow. It is used in pharmacy to give color to ointments, etc. It has an aromatic smell resembling ginger, and a warm, disagreeable bitterish taste. The Hindoos use it less as a dye than a spice in making curries.

Turmeric paper, a test paper prepared with a tincture of turmeric.

Turnery ware, wooden articles made with the turning-lathe by a turner.

Turnip-leaf tobacco, a kind of tobacco largely mixed with turnip-leaves, pretty extensively dealt in and consumed in Belgium and Holland.

Turnips. Several varieties of turnips are cultivated, chiefly for cattle food, but as a field crop they have no great agricultural, and still less commercial, importance in the United States. In some parts of China they are largely cultivated, salted, pickled, and exported to other and distant provinces.

Turpentine. The turpentine best known to the commerce of the United States is obtained from the *pinus palustris*, or long-leaved pine tree, which grows most profusely in the Southern States, particularly in parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. This variety of turpentine is known as the common American or white turpentine, and by far the largest portion of what is used in this country is produced in North Carolina.

Turquoise, a precious stone of a peculiar bluish-green color, called by mineralogists oriental or mineral turquoise; another kind, called occidental or bone turquois, is of a sky-blue color, passing into greenish-blue and apple green, and by mineralogists is called odontolite. The best turquois stones are obtained from Persia, but the largest and most beautifully tinted

specimens are rarely permitted to pass out of the Persian dominions. Less valuable stones are found in Saxony and in Silesia.

Turtles, the common name for the marine tortoises or *chelonia*, captured in large numbers off the West India islands, tons of them being carried alive to the Southern States and to Europe, where they command high prices as a luxurious article of food.

Turtle-shell, a common name for tortoise shell.

Tuscan bonnets and hats, ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats made of Tuscan straw or braids, and known as Leghorn hats. The exports of hats and bonnets from Tuscany amount to nearly three millions of dollars annually.

Tuscan straw, a variety of bearded wheat grown solely in Tuscany for the straw, the upper joint only being selected as the best for the *Leghorn* braids. This straw, after being carefully prepared and bleached, is largely exported to England and the United States. The inferior parts of the straw are also exported and called Tuscan straw.

Tuscan hats, gentlemen's hats made from Tuscan straw, the best kinds of which, the Leghorn, command very high prices, some of the higher numbers requiring several months' labor to make and sew the braid.

Tuscan plait, the straw braid or plait made in Tuscany from the Tuscan straw.

Tussac grass, the name of a coarse, hardy grass from the Falkland Islands.

Tussah silk, a strong silk fabric used by the Hindoos, made from silk produced by a wild or undomesticated silkworm found in the forests of Bengal.

Tusso, a cloth measure of Bombay of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Tutenague, the name in commerce for the zinc or spelter of China. The term is also used for various alloys of copper, zinc, and nickel, and for the gong metal of the Chinese of copper and tin, etc. It is imported in sheets, blocks, and pigs.

Tutty, an impure oxide, or a protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

Twankey, the lowest grade of green tea, largely used for mixing with teas of a better quality. The principal imports of green tea in Great Britain are said to be of this kind.

Tweed cloth, a light woollen cloth, much used for overcoats in the United States.

Twelvemos, a designation for the size of bound books,—duodecimo volumes.

Twenty-five cent piece, a silver coin of the United States, the quarter dollar.

Twills, cotton or linen cloths or fabrics, woven so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines on the surface.

Twine, a double and retwisted thread, differing from yarn, which is a single thread more or less twisted. Twine is made of flax, hemp, jute, or cotton, of various thicknesses and qualities. The following are some of the trade designations:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Flax ball twines, suitable for hardware, manufacturers, etc.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. Fine flax, gray and colored twine for stationers, etc.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Red, blue, and other colors, for druggists, etc.

Nos. 14, 16, 17. Bleached flax twine for fancy goods, cutlers, etc.

Nos. 15 and 18. Jute and cotton twine, for grocers, tea dealers, etc.

Also seine twine, gill twine, patent twine, 4-ply, etc., etc.

Twist, a kind of strong twisted silk, mohair and silk, or worsted and cotton, in hanks, balls, and reels, used for sewing, by tailors, mantua-makers, saddlers, etc.; also a kind of cotton yarn, of which there are made water and green twists, the numbers running from 20 to 100.

Two-ply carpets, carpeting of two thicknesses, formed by incorporating two sets of threads of both warp and weft.

Types, cast metallic letters and figures used in printing.

Type metal, an alloy of lead and antimony, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead,—tin is also sometimes introduced as an additional alloy, also a very small per centum of copper.

Tyrian dye, a beautiful purple, obtained from some kind of sea-shells, or from the fluid secreted by some species of the molluscs of the Mediterranean.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

U.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Ultramarine	Bleu d'outremer	Ultramarin	Bergblauw	Oltramarino	Azul ultramarino
Umber	Terre d'ombre	Umbererde	Omber	Ombrina	Tierra de sombras
Umbrellas	Parapluies	Regenschirme	Parapluies	Ombrelli	Paraguases
Underwriter	Assureur	Versicherer	Assuradeur [ten	Assicuratore	Asegurador
United States	Etats Unis	Vereinigte Staaten	Vereenigde Staa-	Stati Uniti	Estados Unidos
Unload	Décharger	Abladen	Lossen	Scaricare	Descargar
Unpack	Déballer	Auspacken	Ontpakken	Sballare	Desembalar
Upper leather	Empeigne	Oberleder	Bovenleder	Tomaio	Pala
Usage	Usage	Gebrauch	Gebruik	Uso; costume	Uso
Usance	Uso	Uso	Uso	Uso; usanza	Uso
Usury	Usure	Wucher	Woeker	Usura	Usura

U.

Ueba, a dry measure used in Barbary and Tripoli for 3.04 bushels.

Ullage, the wantage of casks of liquor, or that quantity which a cask wants of being full.

Ule, an elastic gum obtained from the Mexican ule-tree; a species of *castilla.*

Ultimo, the month preceding the present, used only in correspondence, and abridged *ult.*

Ultramarine, a fine blue pigment, obtained originally from the lapis-lazuli, a mineral of great beauty, which was brought from beyond the sea—hence the name *ultramarine.* The pigment is now produced artificially, and at a much lower cost than from the mineral.

Umber, an earthy mineral, used when burnt as well as in its natural state as a brown pigment. It is found massive, in beds, in the Island of Cyprus; and it is also found near Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and at the iron mines in the Forest of Dean, in England. Another article sold as umber is a variety of peat, or brown coal, found near Cologne, and said to be largely used in the adulteration of snuff.

Umbrellas, articles used in walking, or when exposed, as a cover or defence against rain. Silk from France, and Scotch gingham and alpaca umbrellas from England, are imported to a considerable extent; but the large umbrella manufactories in Philadelphia and New York furnish at least seven-eighths of all that are sold in the United States. Philadelphia has long been noted for its manufacture of this article.

Umbrella frames, steel, whalebone, and cane, or rattan ribs or stretchers. Those of steel are generally imported from England. The whalebone and cane frames are usually made in this country.

Umbrella furniture, articles used in the manufacture of umbrellas, such as square wires, bone, horn, ivory, or silver tips, and handles, etc.

Umbrella sticks, the name under which sticks for umbrella handles are usually imported. They generally come rough, just as they are cut, and most of those imported come from China.

Unclaimed goods, the term used in our revenue laws for such merchandise as may have been duly bonded, and left to remain in Government stores for three years from date of importation; and also for merchandise in respect to which there is a failure or neglect to pay the duties within the time prescribed by law, and so remaining in public store for one year; in either case such merchandise is

appraised, advertised, and sold at public auction as "unclaimed goods."

Under, less than; as, I will not sell my wheat *under* $2 per bushel.

Under price, a price below that which is regular.

Undersell, to sell at prices lower than others in the same line and at the same place.

Undervalue, to estimate or rate below the true or real value.

Underwriter, one who insures a vessel or cargo, so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the insurance policy. The term in this country is now frequently applied to marine, and also to fire insurance companies. But such use of the term is in direct opposition to its original signification and manner of employment in England, where, up to a comparatively recent period, there were but two companies authorized to make marine insurances, and as they possessed a monopoly, and were not particularly popular, the marine insurance business fell into the hands of individuals. The persons who undertook this business held their sittings at a coffee-house in London kept by a man by the name of Lloyd. They could not legally enter into any joint-stock action, and therefore, when a merchant or ship-owner wished to insure vessel or freight, he negotiated with individuals only, who subscribed or wrote *under* the policy of insurance the sums for which they severally bound themselves —hence the term *underwriter.*

Union, the upper inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag. The *union* of the United States ensign is a blue field with white stars, in number equal to the number of the States, and thus denoting their union. The union of the British ensign is a blue field with the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Union goods, fabrics manufactured from yarns composed of different materials, as when the warp is of silk and jute, and the weft of worsted, or of cotton and worsted. The term union is, however, generally limited to goods in which cotton, flax, or jute predominates; the term mixed goods being given to those in which wool is a chief ingredient.

United States, or **U. S.,** refer to and mean the United States of America, the distinctive name and appellation of our nation. The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States; to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises; to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy; to coin and regulate the value of money; to fix the standard of weights and measures, and to grant letters of marque and reprisal; and it provides, also, that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, nor preference be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another. These general, but very comprehensive powers, conceded by the several States to the Union, invested Congress with the necessary powers to protect the interests of merchants engaged in foreign or domestic trade, and imposed upon the national government the responsibility of establishing a system of commercial laws in conformity to these provisions of the Constitution.

The first action taken by Congress under these general commercial provisions was the passage of an act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, etc. This was followed by an act establishing a Treasury Department, giving the Secretary of the Treasury the superintendence of the collection of the revenue; by an act imposing tonnage duties on ships or vessels; by an act for the registering and recording ships and vessels, and for enrolling or licensing vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; and by "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." This last act divides the United States into collection districts; establishes ports of entry and delivery; provides for and defines the duties of collectors, surveyors, naval officers, and other officers of the customs; prescribes the duties of masters of vessels on their arrival from foreign ports; provides for the inspection and appraisement of foreign merchandise, and for the allowance of tares or leakage; prescribes the mode of estimating ad valorem duties, and for coastwise transportation; provides for drawbacks, debentures, and payment of duties; for the employment of revenue cutters; prescribes oaths and forms for masters of vessels and for importers, and fixes penalties and forfeitures for omissions or violations of the act. This act, known as the "collection

act," was passed March 2, 1799, and its general provisions are still in force, and the act itself is the basis of pretty much all subsequent legislation on the subjects embraced in its provisions. This was followed by an act establishing a mint for coining moneys, by an act declaring the denominations and values of coin, by navigation acts, tariff acts, fishing bounty acts, bankrupt acts, passenger acts, commercial and reciprocity treaty acts, and numerous other acts regulating or in some manner connected with commerce. Under the same general provisions of the Constitution Congress laid an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States; and the Supreme Court of the United States decided the act to be constitutional; and the same court declared void the acts of the legislature of the State of New York, which granted exclusive navigation of the waters of the State in vessels propelled by steam; and declared State laws requiring importers of goods by wholesale, bale, or package, to take out a license and pay for it, were void and of no effect.

It will thus be seen that the commercial functions conferred on Congress have been pretty extensively used and tested, though probably by no means exhausted. The general character of this legislation has been favorable to the extension of our foreign commerce, and eminently so in its encouragement of domestic trade. The statistics of the products, of the entrances and clearances of vessels, of the exports and imports, and of the revenues and resources of the country, clearly establish the United States as pre-eminently a commercial nation.

The States composing the Union are generally geographically divided into what are termed the *New England* or *Eastern States*, which consist of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; the *Middle States*, consisting of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; *Southern States*, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; *Western States*, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada; *Pacific States*, Oregon and California. The Territories are also included under the general term United States, and consist of Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The following table contains a list of all the Customs Collection Districts of the United States, exhibiting also the number of

*Merchant vessels and amount of tonnage belonging within the several districts and ports of the United States on the 30th of June, 1870, geographically classified.**

Customs Districts.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Unrigged Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.								
Bangor, Me	237	38,338	6	688	.....	.....	243	39,026
Bath, Me	245	131,223	10	4,179	.....	.....	255	135,403
Belfast, Me	355	67,051	1	103	.....	.....	356	67,154
Castine, Me	376	23,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	23,762
Frenchman's Bay, Me	281	15,872	1	21	.....	.....	282	15,893
Kennebunk, Me	38	4,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4,053
Machias, Me	200	22,178	2	133	.....	.....	202	22,312
Passamaquoddy, Me	172	20,127	6	3,571	.....	.....	178	23,698
Portland and Falmouth, Me	344	76,040	18	8,560	.....	.....	362	84,601
Saco, Me	17	3,048	2	276	.....	.....	19	3,324
Waldoboro, Me	537	86,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	86,862
Wiscasset, Me	155	9,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	9,597
York, Me	15	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	608
	2,972	498,764	46	17,535	.....	.....	3,018	516,299

* The omission of the fractional parts of the ton in the extension columns of these tables causes a slight but immaterial discrepancy with the total footings, in which these fractions are included.

Customs Districts.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Unrigged Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Portsmouth, N. H	71	19,624	5	459	.....	.....	76	20,084
Barnstable, Mass	621	49,839	1	266	.....	.....	622	50,106
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	817	259.804	63	22,020	.....	.....	880	281,825
Edgartown, Mass	28	3,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2,751
Fall River, Mass	108	11,338	10	2,069	.....	.....	118	13,408
Gloucester, Mass	560	28,547	1	13	.....	.....	561	28,560
Marblehead, Mass	63	2,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2,857
Nantucket, Mass	25	2,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,394
New Bedford, Mass	288	59,641	6	1,646	.....	.....	294	61,287
Newburyport, Mass	79	13,303	1	15	.....	.....	80	13,319
Plymouth, Mass	119	5,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	5,278
Salem and Beverly, Mass	87	7,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	7,993
	2,795	444,750	82	26,033	.....	.....	2,877	470,784
Bristol, R. I	22	2,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2,072
Newport, R. I	80	5,247	11	16,789	.....	.....	91	22,037
Providence, R. I	70	9,795	21	10,502	.....	.....	91	20,297
	172	17,115	32	27,292	.....	.....	204	44,407
Fairfield, Conn	148	8,712	8	1,925	6	746	162	11,385
Middletown, Conn	119	11,276	18	6,523	1	23	138	17,822
New Haven, Conn	131	15,423	10	4,286	4	559	145	20,269
New London, Conn	163	11,198	15	10,621	.....	.....	178	21,819
Stonington, Conn	109	9,715	8	6,616	.....	.....	117	16,334
	670	56,327	59	29,974	11	1,329	740	87,631
New York, N. Y	2,460	473,451	655	311,890	1,487	183,586	4,602	968,928
Sag Harbor, N. Y	171	8,535	2	207	.....	.....	173	8,743
	2,631	481,986	657	312,098	1,487	183,586	4,775	977,672
Bridgetown, N. J	266	14,225	4	1,039	1	123	271	15,389
Burlington, N. J	42	3,037	14	2,770	55	5,727	111	11,535
Great Egg Harbor, N. J	128	12,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	12,448
Little Egg Harbor, N. J	61	6,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	6,563
Newark, N. J	64	3,076	28	2,865	20	2,504	112	8,446
Perth Amboy, N. J	205	9,498	37	14,472	27	6,357	269	30,328
	766	48,849	83	21,148	103	14,713	952	84,711
Philadelphia, Pa	829	101,436	245	50,637	1,390	137,995	2,464	290,069
Delaware, Del	130	8,509	16	4,567	11	983	157	14,060
Annapolis, Md	63	1,694	2	81	1	20	66	1,796
Baltimore, Md	850	47,637	103	38,970	274	16,487	1,227	103,094
Eastern District, Md	527	14,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	14,277
	1,440	63,609	105	39,051	275	16,507	1,820	119,168
Georgetown, D. C	75	1,960	23	4,509	300	18,290	398	24,760
Alexandria, Va	86	1,864	11	521	1	53	98	2,439
Cherrystone, Va	250	4,532	1	21	.....	.....	251	4,554
Norfolk and Portsm'th, Va	316	5,232	33	3,140	14	1,118	363	9,490
Petersburg, Va	3	66	1	10	.....	.....	4	75
Richmond, Va	3	122	11	361	14	1,041	28	1,526

Customs Districts.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Unrigged Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Tappahannock, Va	28	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	630
Yorktown, Va	105	2,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	2,330
	791	14,778	57	4,055	29	2,213	877	21,046
Albemarle, N. C	45	714	7	526	6	209	58	1,450
Beaufort, N. C	69	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	902
Pamlico, N. C	98	1,830	1	120	.....	.....	99	1,950
Wilmington, N. C	19	493	16	1,361	.....	.....	35	1,855
	231	3,940	24	2,007	6	209	261	6,157
Beaufort, S. C	5	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	67
Charleston, S. C	133	2,415	18	3,038	.....	.....	151	5,454
Georgetown, S. C	6	553	4	220	.....	.....	10	773
	144	3,036	22	3,258	.....	.....	166	6,294
Brunswick, Ga	4	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	476
St. Mary's, Ga	18	4,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4,810
Savannah, Ga	22	454	23	3,979	.....	.....	45	4,433
	44	5,742	23	3,979	.....	.....	67	9,721
Apalachicola, Fla	13	222	7	1,586	.....	.....	20	1,809
Fernandina, Fla	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26
Key West, Fla	93	1,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	1,684
Pensacola, Fla	52	1,330	8	948	.....	.....	60	2,278
St. Augustine, Fla	3	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	46
St. John's, Fla	7	88	13	1,516	.....	.....	20	1,604
St. Mark's, Fla	14	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	107
	184	3,506	28	4,051	.....	.....	212	7,558
Mobile, Ala	71	1,602	51	13,887	94	4,259	216	19,748
Pearl River, Miss	20	382	.....	.....	2	68	22	451
New Orleans, La	400	14,252	170	41,788	13	835	583	56,875
Teche, La	9	85	12	866	.....	.....	21	952
	409	14,337	182	42,655	13	835	604	57,828
Brazos de Santiago, Tex	6	101	4	1,254	.....	.....	10	1,356
Corpus Christi, Tex	16	259	1	176	.....	.....	17	436
Saluria	35	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	621
Texas, Tex	143	2,624	33	4,689	12	1,274	188	8,588
	200	3,607	38	6,121	12	6,274	250	11,002
WESTERN RIVERS.								
Alton, Ill	.....	.....	2	688	.....	.....	2	688
Burlington, Iowa	.....	.....	9	809	.....	.....	9	809
Cairo, Ill	.....	.....	17	2,569	.....	.....	17	2,569
Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	.....	95	39,996	348	33,572	443	73,569
Dubuque, Iowa	.....	.....	13	1,409	51	3,194	64	4,603
Evansville, Ind	.....	.....	36	6,783	3	406	39	7,189
Galena, Ill	.....	.....	37	8,441	78	8,770	115	17,212
Keokuk, Iowa	.....	.....	8	802	.....	.....	8	802
Louisville, Ky	.....	.....	35	7,771	4	2,535	39	10,306
Memphis, Tenn	.....	.....	40	10,306	.....	.....	40	10,306
Minnesota, Minn	.....	.....	56	11,386	73	8,534	129	19,920
Nashville, Tenn	.....	.....	17	3,382	.....	.....	17	3,382
Natchez, Miss	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	2	75
Paducah, Ky	.....	.....	9	2,825	.....	.....	9	2,825
Pittsburg, Pa	.....	.....	137	35,140	197	36,276	334	71 416
Quincy, Ill	.....	.....	12	1,248	14	778	26	2,026
St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	142	62,891	61	24,215	203	87.107
Vicksburg, Miss	.....	.....	11	1,696	.....	.....	11	1,696
Wheeling, W. Va	.....	.....	47	7,964	14	2,004	61	9,968
	.....	.....	725	206,189	843	120,288	1,568	326.478

Customs Districts.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Unrigged Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
NORTHERN LAKES.								
Buffalo, N. Y.	107	34,682	112	51,611	474	53,761	693	140,055
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	28	3,710	1	17	.....	.....	29	3,728
Champlain, N. Y.	132	8,472	12	1,499	628	40,107	772	50,079
Chicago, Ill.	333	62,722	81	8,144	230	23,350	644	94,216
Cuyahoga, Ohio.	156	33,371	49	11,185	200	9,916	405	54,473
Detroit, Mich.	192	29,053	113	35,757	40	9,850	345	74,660
Dunkirk, N. Y.	3	573	1	5	2	230	6	809
Erie, Pa.	23	4,305	10	700	235	8,283	268	13,290
Genesee, N. Y.	12	1,752	2	66	217	26,817	231	28,637
Huron, Mich.	62	7,319	65	7,173	102	13,369	229	27,862
Miami, Ohio.	26	5,524	19	557	184	9,865	229	15,946
Michigan, Mich.	86	5,633	64	3,294	8	1,746	158	10,674
Milwaukee, Wis.	205	25,149	37	13,085	1	258	243	38,493
Niagara, N. Y.	5	1,267	.....	.....	22	2,289	27	3,557
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	11	1,778	7	254	8	512	26	2,545
Oswego, N. Y.	78	17,140	16	672	792	84,410	886	102,224
Sandusky, Ohio.	67	8,755	20	2,445	1	136	88	11,337
Superior, Mich.	7	416	25	1,450	3	135	35	2,002
Vermont, Vt.	15	823	7	4,552	7	493	29	5,869
	1,548	252,453	641	142,474	3,154	285,535	5,343	680,463
PACIFIC COAST.								
Oregon, Oregon.	24	1,609	42	8,537	2	94	68	10,240
Puget Sound, Wash. Ter.	62	13,388	19	2,015	8	140	89	15,544
San Francisco, Cal.	710	73,576	135	42,360	62	7,478	907	123,415
	796	88,573	196	52,913	72	7,713	1,064	149,200
Alaska.	6	372	1	175	.....	.....	7	547
	802	88,946	197	53,088	.....	.....	1,071	149,748

RECAPITULATION.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	16,995	2,135,263
Steam vessels	3,341	1,015,075
Unrigged vessels	7,802	795,805
Total	28,138	3,946,149

SUMMARY BY STATES.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts :—	Vessels.	Tons.
Maine	3,018	516,299
New Hampshire	76	20,084
Massachusetts	2,877	470,784
Rhode Island	204	44,407
Connecticut	740	87,631
New York	4,775	976,672
New Jersey	952	84,711
Pennsylvania	2,464	290,069
Delaware	157	14,060
Maryland	1,820	119,168
District of Columbia	398	24,760
Virginia	877	21,046
North Carolina	261	6,157
South Carolina	166	6,294
Georgia	67	9,721
Florida	212	7,553
Alabama	216	19,748
Mississippi	22	451

Louisiana	604	57,828
Texas	250	11,002
Western rivers	1,568	326,478
Northern lakes	5,343	680,463
Pacific coast	1,071	149,748
Total	28,138	3,946,149

The revenues of the United States are derived from the sales of Public Lands, from Internal Revenue Taxes, and from Duties on Imported Merchandise. The large grants of lands made by the Government to aid in the construction of Western railroads will probably limit the first-named source of revenue, for some years to come, to something under $10,000,000; some years, perhaps, to even less than half that amount.

The second source of revenue, which is borne by commerce in common with manufactures and other subjects of taxation, is subject to the annual action of Congress; and while the total amount collected may not be materially lessened till the debt of the country is sensibly reduced, the number of articles, or subjects of taxation, are likely to become fewer each year. The gross revenue of the United States derived from the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, for the years named, was as follows:—

1863	$37,640,000
1864	109,741,000
1865	209,464,000
1866	309,226,000
1867	266,027,000
1868	191,087,000
1869	158,356,000
1870	184,899,000
1871	144,000,000

The following is a statement showing the receipts from the general sources of revenue under the above act for one year, the year ending June 30, 1870:—

Spirits	$55,581,000
Tobacco	31,350,000
Fermented Liquors	6,319,000
Banks and Bankers	4,420,000
Gross Receipts	6,895,000
Sales	8,337,000
Special Taxes	9,621,000
Income	37,776,000
Legacies	1,672,000
Successions	1,419,000
Articles in Schedule A	907,000
Passports	23,000
Gas	2,313,000
Sources not elsewhere enumerated	728,000
Penalties	828,000
Adhesive Stamps	16,500,000

The third source of revenue is borne exclusively by commerce, and is collected in gold. It also is subject to the action of Congress, and the rates of duty are changed from time to time, in order to adjust the revenue to the wants of the Government. The following table shows the amount of revenue derived from this source from the year 1791 to the year 1871 inclusive:—

1791	$4,399,000	1832	28,465,000
1792	3,434,000	1833	29,032,000
1793	4,255,000	1834	16,214,000
1794	4,801,000	1835	19,391,000
1795	5,588,000	1836	23,409,000
1796	6,567,000	1837	11,169,000
1797	7,549,000	1838	16,158,000
1798	7,106,000	1839	23,137,000
1799	6,610,000	1840	13,499,000
1800	9,080,000	1841	14,487,000
1801	10,750,000	1842	18,187,000
1802	12,438,000	1843	7,046,000
1803	10,479,000	1844	26,183,000
1804	11,098,000	1845	27,528,000
1805	12,936,000	1846	26,712,000
1806	14,667,000	1847	23,747,000
1807	15,845,000	1848	31,757,000
1808	16,363,000	1849	28,346,000
1809	7,257,000	1850	39,668,000
1810	8,583,000	1851	49,017,000
1811	13,312,000	1852	47,339,000
1812	8,958,000	1853	58,931,000
1813	13,224,000	1854	64,224,000
1814	5,998,000	1855	53,025,000
1815	7,282,000	1856	64,022,000
1816	36,306,000	1857	63,875,000
1817	26,283,000	1858	41,789,000
1818	17,176,000	1859	49,565,000
1819	20,283,000	1860	53,187,000
1820	15,005,000	1861	39,582,000
1821	13,004,000	1862	49,056,000
1822	17,589,000	1863	69,059,000
1823	19,088,000	1864	102,316,000
1824	17,878,000	1865	84,928,000
1825	20,098,000	1866	179,046,000
1826	23,341,000	1867	176,417,000
1827	19,712,000	1868	164,460,000
1828	23,205,000	1869	180,048,000
1829	22,681,000	1870	194,538,000
1830	21,922,000	1871	201,985,000
1831	24,224,000		

The foreign commerce of the United States, its nature and its extent, is further illustrated by the following table, which exhibits, in detail, the principal articles imported into the United States for one year (the year ending June 31, 1871); the Foreign Value thereof; and the amount of Duties collected on each of the several classes of imports. This table differs from the one under the head of Imports, notably in having the amount of Duties in juxtaposition with the several articles imported.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Animals, living	$5,287,669 12	$1,165,533 83
Articles worn by men, women, and children, of whatever material, made up in whole or part by hand, not otherwise specified	249,519 00	87,331 65
Beer, ale, and porter	1,154,254 98	434,321 63
Books, etc., printed and blank	1,706,304 71	426,576 20
Brass, and manufactures of	54,384 17	10,889 43
Bricks and tiles	76,866 59	16,088 97
Bristles	721,518 00	87,214 28
Brushes	222,188 09	88,875 23
Butter	1,091,374 87	193,720 50
Buttons and button-moulds	1,299,895 75	389,968 73
Candles and tapers, all kinds	5,891 65	1,088 94
Chalk of all kinds	18,367 00	37,487 00
Cheese	376,395 37	100,530 07
Chemicals, dyes, drugs, and medicines	12,979,661 85	4,640,055 94
Chiccory, root and ground	70,495 00	116,120 82
Chocolate, cocoa, etc	346,210 86	74,583 10
Clay and fullers' earth	106,527 00	54,917 04
Clocks, watches, and watch materials	3,457,261 21	804,840 71
Coal and culm of coal	1,144,538 34	543,257 88
Coffee	29,428,698 27	10,969,098 77
Copper, and manufactures of	765,186 27	331,703 68
Cork, and manufactures of	237,549 52	100,180 49
Cotton, manufactures of	26,587,994 91	10,773,832 48
Diamonds, gems, etc	2,351,963 25	235,234 73
Earthenware and china	4,632,355 21	1,915,109 81
Embroideries of cotton, silk, and wool, not otherwise specified	2,565,914 00	898,069 90
Fancy articles, perfumery, etc	3,798,816 97	1,718,583 09
Fire-crackers and fireworks	170,264 25	106,929 80
Fish of all kinds	2,066,832 70	660,225 34
Flax, and manufactures of (linens, etc.)	19,235,959 55	6,475,953 72
Fruits of all kinds	6,872,741 36	3,428,097 72
Furs, and manufactures of	2,194,462 58	434,972 72
Ginger-root, ground and preserved	171,182 51	79,411 70
Glass, and manufactures of	4,450,724 68	2,472,412 50
Gold and silver, manufactures of, etc., etc	223,277 07	77,082 44
Gums, arabic, copal, mastic, myrrh, shellac, etc., etc	422,833 06	221,102 41
Gutta-percha, crude, and manufactures of	16,173 00	5,109 90
Hair of the alpaca goat, etc., and manufactures of	34,559 70	25,003 13
Hair, and manufactures of (hair-cloth, etc.)	533,942 73	131,202 58
Hair, human, and manufactures of	535,352 00	149,608 00
Hats and bonnets of hair, straw, chip, etc	658,380 58	253,352 24
Hemp, and manufactures of	3,013,364 43	1,717,009 47
Hides and skins	13,431,781 27	1,343,178 14
Honey	53,119 91	17,071 50
Hops	12,611 00	5,044 20
India-rubber, and manufactures of	2,044,936 95	361,365 31
Instruments, mathematical, philosophical, etc	15,519 00	3,521 20
Ink and ink powders	35,823 21	30,038 12

Iron, and manufactures of	$31,852,034 88	$13,766,121 32
Steel, and manufactures of	11,404,084 85	4,892,562 63
Ivory, and manufactures of	174,942 00	20,379 70
Jet and jewelry, real and imitation	1,322,266 67	374,742 03
Lead, and manufactures of	3,837,363 93	1,870,609 54
Leather, and manufactures of	10,552,155 34	3,839,679 50
Macaroni and vermicelli	80,478 80	28,167 59
Marble, granite, stone, and manufactures of	764,323 10	396,964 06
Mats, cocoa, coir, dunnage, etc., and matting	564,239 85	162,632 36
Meats, eggs, game, poultry, etc	1,128,395 84	240,612 77
Metals, bronze, nickel, etc., and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	240,575 85	68,411 85
Mineral waters	34,918 13	22,934 88
Music, printed, bound or unbound	47,547 00	9,509 40
Musical instruments and music strings	842,507 93	253,311 55
Nuts, almonds, cocoa, filberts, walnuts, etc., etc.	1,196,779 44	592,170 63
Oil-cloths for floors	63,406 55	27,840 31
Oils, fixed or expressed—		
Castor	20,240 49	29,313 62
Flaxseed or linseed	24,814 49	14,122 57
Neats-foot and other animal	20,155 00	4,031 00
Olive, in casks	111,453 00	34,763 13
Olive, in bottles	257,868 08	142,475 75
Palm and cocoanut	87,288 40	8,728 84
Seal and whale	183,751 38	26,882 45
All other fixed oils	115,479 66	38,776 46
Total	$821,050 50	$299,093 82
Oils, volatile or essential—		
Anise	16,355 00	5,237 50
Bergamot	93,260 00	30,591 58
Citronella	13,535 00	9,100 85
Orange and lemon	144,505 00	33,809 38
Roses, otto of	46,242 00	15,219 38
All other essential oils	132,415 41	82,403 23
Total	$446,212 41	$176,361 92
Olives	32,458 58	9,737 57
Paintings, statuary, etc., not by American artists	767,160 06	76,716 01
Photographs	43,006 25	8,601 25
Paints and colors—		
White lead	483,392 31	250,135 26
Red lead	78,410 75	38,868 48
Ultramarine blue	115,816 00	33,292 32
Vermilion	43,935 11	10,983 78
All other paints and colors	597,276 84	233,034 75
Total	$1,318,831 10	$566,364 59
Paper, and manufactures of	1,895,150 35	544,228 04
Pens, penholders, pencils, crayons, etc	237,850 47	133,300 86
Pickles, sauces, catsup, etc	431,634 39	151,385 80
Pins, all metallic	60,912 00	21,319 20
Plumbago or black lead	139,954 00	26,564 75
Potatoes	225,972 48	107,985 00
Rice and paddy	1,449,198 50	1,262,719 62
Salt in bulk and bags, cake, etc	1,158,208 56	1,176,587 37
Seeds, plants, trees, shrubs, etc., etc.—		
Canary	56,952 00	37,776 24
Cardamom	13,932 00	2,778 50
Castor	44,393 00	22,111 80

Flaxseed or linseed	$5,977,925 30	$724,420 40
Garden, agricultural, etc.	563,536 38	169,006 41
All other kinds of seeds, etc.	159,332 75	64,675 73
Total	$6,818,121 93	$1,020,769 08
Silk, and manufactures of—		
Velvets	1,424,123 00	854,473 80
Ribbons	6,979,527 50	4,187,716 50
Dress and piece goods	13,235,849 60	7,941,509 77
Laces, braids, fringes, galloons, etc.	2,281,239 25	1,368,743 55
All other manufactures of	7,147,512 67	3,613,376 23
Total	$31,068,252 02	$17,965,819 85
Slate, and manufactures of	133,865 00	49,671 80
Soap, common, Castile, and toilet	299,560 84	147,434 12
Spices—		
Cassia	291,972 26	222,330 25
Cloves	64,547 25	104,197 45
Mustard	114,535 74	80,508 27
Nutmegs	390,175 10	266,415 00
Pepper, black and white	484,635 68	596,020 65
Pimento	55,288 87	111,073 20
Vanilla beans	113,212 00	44,292 00
All other spices	102,100 12	97,574 53
Total	$1,616,467 02	$1,522,411 35
Spirits and wines—		
Brandy	1,261,343 42	1,793,276 85
Spirits from grain and other materials	615,292 85	2,042,029 06
Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, etc.	58,897 96	88,629 90
Wines of all kinds	5,876,613 14	4,478,973 91
Spirituous compounds	19,125 59	29,168 55
Total	$7,831,272 96	$8,432,078 37
Straw, manufactures of	1,360,323 14	408,018 68
Sponges	113,127 00	22,625 40
Starch, of corn, potatoes, or rice	2,555 46	1,339 14
Sugar, etc.—		
Sugar of all kinds	58,382,938 21	29,690,521 58
Confectionery	11,735 06	7,160 38
Syrup of cane-juice or melado	2,454,696 40	1,060,975 75
Molasses from sugar-cane	10,953,029 02	2,826,462 45
Total	$70,802,398 69	$32,535,120 16
Tea	14,284,488 67	8,322,994 67
Tin, and manufactures of tin	12,528,612 76	2,846,695 39
Tobacco, and manufactures of—		
Leaf, manufactured, stems, and snuff	2,784,155 74	2,342,954 11
Cigars	2,422,552 94	2,458,622 62
Total	$5,206,708 68	$4,801,576 73
Umbrellas, parasols, etc. (not of silk)	94,276 50	47,138 25
Varnish	72,265 56	29,755 50
Vegetables, yams, etc., raw and prepared	584,611 22	38,768 33
Vinegar	54,855 06	28,863 22
Wax, and manufactures of	10,870 76	3,157 53
Wheat, grain, flour, meal, etc.—		
Wheat	245,753 79	43,664 80
Wheat flour	157,805 28	31,561 06
Rye	45,143 75	10,138 76

Barley	$3,632,484 78	$721,479 80
Oats	290,982 90	72,702 20
Indian corn	100,902 91	10,553 48
All other kinds	911,823 73	167,055 36
Total	$5,424,897 14	$1,057,155 46
Willow or osier, and manufactures of	245,507 75	83,930 97
Wood, and manufactures of—		
Cabinet-ware, household furniture, etc.	942,973 37	330,040 69
Boards, plank, and scantling	6,555,192 03	1,311,038 41
Rough timber	494,456 45	98,891 28
Other lumber	316,057 64	63,211 53
Fire-wood	202,081 52	40,416 30
All other	297,096 85	56,623 87
Total	$8,807,857 86	$1,900,222 08
Wool, and manufactures of wool, and worsted—		
Wool, raw of all kinds	9,906,031 03	4,515,103 78
Cloths	9,187,365 28	6,430,226 41
Shawls	281,669 00	151,052 53
Flannels	7,120 49	5,074 65
Blankets	19,426 95	17,292 93
Hats of wool	131,280 00	81,007 57
Hosiery	537,056 50	309,195 54
Shirts, drawers, and other knit goods	21,729 00	12,559 27
Balmorals	3,465 75	2,690 21
Yarns	284,792 90	231,873 55
Dress goods	21,617,322 94	14,353,853 33
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	2,249,600 00	1,208,568 22
Bunting	4,167 00	4,898 40
Carpets and carpeting	4,931,621 90	3,320,097 31
All other manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3,583,419 63	2,895,982 29
Total	$52,766,068 37	$33,539,475 93
Zinc, and manufactures of	943,964 68	348,667 20
All other articles	3,412,115 57	291,784 86
Total	$459,597,057 86	$201,985,574 93
Amount entered for direct consumption	270,967,025 96	109,089,585 94
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	188,630,031 90	92,895,988 99
Free of duty	59,162,460 46	.....
Additional and discriminating duty	.....	461,098 39
Aggregate total	$518,759,518 32	$202,446,673 32

From the commencement of the government, the United States took a very prominent position as a commercial nation. Its immense line of sea-coast, its numerous and splendid harbors, its skilled and hardy seamen trained to sea-life in the whale, cod, and other fisheries; the varied products of its soil, and its native mechanical ingenuity, all combined to furnish the proper elements for foreign and domestic trade, and rendered commerce a natural and necessary adjunct in the development of the great agricultural and mineral resources of the country. The transition from sailing-vessels to steamships for the transportation of passengers and merchandise across the Atlantic, and five years' privateering depredations on her merchant marine, has temporarily interrupted her supremacy on the ocean, but the carrying trade is not yielded. Under the stars and stripes the bulk of American products will again be conveyed to foreign shores, and foreign goods will again be brought to American ports by American vessels.

United States money. The moneys of account in the United States are, dollars, cents, and mills. One hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents and one half cent, in figures, is ex-

pressed thus, $128,31.5. See Coins, and Money.

Unlade, to discharge or unload the cargo of a vessel, permits for which, in the case of vessels from foreign ports, should not be granted in advance of their arrival, and unlading at night is not permitted, except when absolutely necessary, and under a special permit. The act of Congress of July 18, 1866, enacts, that no goods, wares, or merchandise taken from any port or place in the United States, on the northern, northeastern or northwestern frontiers thereof, to a port or place in another collection district of the United States on said frontiers, in any ship or vessel, shall be unladen or delivered from such ship or vessel within the United States but in open day, that is to say, between the rising and the setting of the sun, except by special license from the collector or other principal officers of the port.

Unlimited credit. Importers, auctioneers, and large wholesale merchants usually give to their respective customers a certain *line of credit*, beyond which they are unwilling to sell. Thus, to A they will sell to amount of $5,000, to B $10,000, and so on. But the standing, and known or reputed wealth of some houses are such, that to them no line or limit is fixed, and these merchants have *unlimited credit.*

Unload, to discharge a load or cargo from a car or vessel.

Unmanufactured, articles unfitted, or only partially prepared, for their ultimate uses; crude or raw articles; articles which have to undergo further processes of manufacture before they can be used,—in contradistinction to manufactured, which implies an article ready for use without further labor being bestowed upon it.

Unmerchantable, goods, wares, or merchandise which are damaged, or unsound, or offered in too large a bulk, or in too small a quantity, or unfinished, or unfashionable, or out of date—as having been superseded by some other article; or, as wanting in some of its parts, or unripe, or too ripe, or too light, or too heavy, etc., etc.

Unpack, to take goods from their wrappings or cases; to unbale.

Unrigged vessels, vessels without rigging or propelling power—as canal-boats, barges, etc.; ships or vessels divested of their rigging, sails, ropes, etc., leaving the bare masts and only such stays as are necessary for their support.

Unseaworthy, a vessel not in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

Unsound, merchandise the commercial value of which is impaired—as, meat by incipient putrefaction, or wine which has acquired a vinegar acid.

Up, denoting a higher price—as, cotton is *up*, thereby meaning that the price of cotton has advanced.

Upward tendency, advancing in price, or indications favorable for an advance.

Upholstery goods, silk, worsted, and cotton goods, and Nottingham and other laces for window-curtains; reps of silk and worsted, and other kinds of heavy goods for coverings for chairs, sofas, etc.; metallic and other kinds of fittings, fixtures, and ornaments for furniture; bedroom furniture, etc., etc. The materials employed in the manufacture of upholstery goods exhibited at the great Paris Exposition were reported thus: Silk brocades were made of organzine yarn from France and Italy, and weft from China and Japan; reps and table-covers of the best quality were made of French wool and Swiss floss silk; Utrecht velvet of goats' hair, spun in England; hair-cloth of Buenos Ayres horse-hair for the best kinds, and French for the inferior; woollen damasks of wool from the north of France; mixed goods of cotton and silk, cotton and wool, and silk and wool, derived from various sources, and manufactured largely in Alsace and Rouen; tapestry of unmixed English wool; the embroidered cotton fabrics, figured muslins for curtains, calicoes and chintzes, ticking, carpeting, etc., from various sources, but chiefly French. The figured upholstery fabrics are mostly woven in France by the Jacquard loom; the plain fabrics both by power and hand-loom; the embroidery and tapestry by hand. The French manufacturers and the Parisian upholsterers bear the expense in common, sometimes incurring considerable loss, on the introduction of new patterns.

Upper-leather, leather made from light cow-hides and blackened on the flesh side, suitable for *uppers* in the shoe-trade, but used also by saddlers, harness-makers, etc.

Uppers, the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes, as sold at the finding-stores to shoemakers. They are of upper-leather, calf-skin, goat-skin, or any other suitable leather, and may be of lasting or other shoe-fabric.

Urado, a kind of rock-salt met with in Colombia.

Uranium, a rare metal of a reddish-brown color, without lustre, and but of little use in the arts.

Uranium-yellow, an oxide of uranium (prepared from an acid solution of pitchblende), used for coloring glass, to which it imparts a sea-green color; used by the Turks for mouthpieces to pipes; used also in porcelain painting, and in some of the processes of photography.

Urao, a name in Colombia for natron; the native soda from South America and Mexico.

Urkan, the commercial name in Arabia for henna.

Urlings'-lace, a low-priced substitute for pillow or thread lace.

Usage, usages of trade not contrary to law, which are generally known,—which are certain, uniform, and reasonable,—afford ground upon which a proper construction may be given to contracts. When a peculiar meaning has been stamped upon the words by the usage of a particular trade, or place in which the contract occurs, such technical or peculiar meaning will prevail.

Usance, the time which by usage or custom is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. It may be one, two, or three months after the date of the bill; and it may be one usance or double, or treble, or half usance. The usance between London and Paris is one calendar month. A bill drawn at London on Paris at one usance on January 2 is payable at Paris on February 5—allowing three days of grace. The usance of bills drawn on London from France, Holland, and Germany, is thirty days date; from Spain and Portugal sixty days; and from Italy, three months date. Bills drawn in the United States always specify the exact time at which they are payable, and in London also this is the custom. Indeed, the practice of drawing bills at usance is wearing away in all commercial cities, and is likely soon to be entirely discontinued.

Usquebaugh, a strong compound cordial distilled from cinnamon, coriander, nutmeg, mint, rosemary, liquorice, and other such like ingredients, made at Drogheda, in Ireland. The word is Irish, and means mad-water, originally and appropriately applied to the spirituous liquors distilled from malt, and now known as whiskey—a term corrupted from usquebaugh.

Usurious contract, an agreement by which the debtor requires the borrower of a sum of money to pay the full amount of the money borrowed and a greater interest for its use than that fixed by law.

Usury, the taking of more than legal interest for the use of money. The law in relation to usury and the penalties for its violation are different in different States, hardly any two of them being precisely the same. But in order to establish usury in any State there must be a usurious intention. Many devices are resorted to for the purpose of concealing usury, and it is often very difficult to establish the offence. It is a common practice, for instance, for one who discounts a note to do it nominally at legal rates, but to furnish a part of the amount in goods at a high valuation. But this is a suspicious circumstance, and if left to a jury may not always shield the usurer. A very large money-lender in New York, who kept a very small dry-goods store in Pearl street, always, and for a great many years, loaned his money at the legal rates of interest; but it was universally understood that the yard-stick as well as the check-book was brought into requisition in making up the amount of the loan. Public sentiment seems to be divided on the question of usury laws. Efforts are constantly making to have the law changed so that parties may make any bargain for the use of money which suits them, and the law to say what is legal interest only in cases where no rate is expressed in the bargain.

Utrecht velvet, the name given to a kind of velvet made of goats' hair, used for decorations, upholstery, carriage-linings, etc.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

V.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Valerian	Valériane	Baldrian	Valerian	Valeriana	Valeriana [nas
Valonia	Avelandes	Ackerdoppen	Eikeldoppen	Vallonea	Agallas levanti-
Value	Valeur	Valuta	Waarde	Valuta	Valor
Vanilla	Vanille	Vanille	Vanille	Vaniglia	Vainilla
Varnish	Vernis	Firnisz	Vernis	Vernice	Barniz
Vases	Vases	Vasen	Vaas	Vasi	Vasos
Vat	Cuve	Fasz; kufe	Vat; kuip	Tino	Tina
Vellum	Vélin	Velin	Perkament	Pergamena	Vitela
Velvet	Velours	Sammet	Fluweel	Velluto	Tereiopelo
Veneers	Bois de placage	Fournirholz	Blaadje hout	Intarfiatura	Taraeea
Venice	Venise	Venedig	Venetië	Venezia	Veneeia
Vermicelli	Vermieelle	Nudeln	Vermieelli	Vermieelli	Fideos
Vermilion	Vermillon	Zinnober	Cinaber	Vermiglione	Bermellon
Vessels	Navires	Sehiffe	Sehip	Nave	Buques
Vials	Fioles	Phiole; flasche	Flesehje	Boccia	Ampolletas
Vienna	Vienne	Wien	Weenen	Vienna	Viena
Vinegar	Vinaigre	Essig	Azijn	Aeeto	Vinagre
Violins	Violons	Violine; geigen	Viool	Violini	Violines
Vitriol	Vitriol [tives	Vitriol [gen	Vitriool	Vetriolo	Vitriolo
Vouchers	Pièces justifica-	Documente; zeu-	Getuige	Sicurta	Doeumentos com- probantes

V.

Vaam, a measure of length (the fathom), at Belgium 6 feet, in Holland 6.178 feet.

Vakia, a weight in Bassora of $4\frac{83}{100}$ lbs., and for spices $1\frac{16}{100}$ lb.

Val, a variable Indian weight for gold and silver; at Delhi, $5\frac{63}{100}$ grains; for pearls, $8\frac{54}{100}$ grains.

Valencia, a kind of woven fabric, the weft of wool and the warp of silk or cotton.

Valenciennes lace, a very fine French point lace which has a six-sided mesh, formed by two threads partly twisted and plaited, the pattern being worked in the net.

Valendar-clay, a potter's clay obtained from the Duchy of Nassau.

Valerian, the roots of the valeriana, a plant cultivated in Britain as a drug.

Valonia, the commercial name for the acorn-cups of an Asiatic species of oak, which forms a very considerable article of export from the Morea and the Levant, where the trees which bear the acorns grow in great profusion. A large tree in a good season will produce as much valonia as is worth $10 or $12 on the spot, but, taking the trees on an average, they only yield about 50 or 60 lbs., worth, say, $3 or $4 per cwt. The cup only is what forms Valonia; the acorn itself is not exported. It is imported as a tanning substance, and so long as it is kept dry, it presents a bright drab color—when it is exposed to dampness it turns black, and loses its astringent properties, and is of slight or no value. It is very light and bulky, and a ship only being able to take a small proportion of her registered tonnage, makes the freight per ton very high. It is always sold by weight. The imports into the United States are inconsiderable, but very large in Germany and England.

Valuation, the estimated worth of a thing. It differs from price, which does not always afford a true criterion of value.

Value, to appraise, to estimate the worth of. Cash value, market value, and intrinsic value are terms which are well understood in trade. Goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, subject to the payment of ad valorem duties, are required by law to be appraised at

their "actual market value," at the time and place of export. It is frequently difficult to establish an actual market value in a foreign port, many kinds of goods being made only and expressly for foreign markets, and not sold nor offered for sale at the place of their manufacture or shipment. In such cases these words have frequently given rise to controversy and serious litigation between our merchants and the government.

Valued policy, an insurance policy which contains the fixed value of the articles insured, to save the necessity of proving the value in case of loss.

Value received, these words usually form a part of the body of a promissory note or bill of exchange, but are not essential to their validity. If not expressed, value is presumed or may be supplied by proof. If expressed, it may be denied and disproved. It is well, however, to use the words.

Vamps, the uppers or upper leathers for shoes.

Vandyke brown, a pigment of a deep-brown color.

Vanilla, or **Vanelloes,** the aromatic pods of a species of vanilla, or fruit of *epidendrum vanilla*, a species of vine extensively cultivated in Mexico, and which is found also, but with inferior quality of fruit, in some of the West India Islands and in South America. The vine, which is propagated in Mexico by planting cuttings at the foot of trees, rises to the height of 15 or 20 feet. The pod or fruit is about 8 or 10 inches long, of a yellow color when gathered, but when imported it is dark brown, wrinkled on the outside, full of seeds like grains of sand, and of a peculiar and very delicious fragrance. Its chief use is in flavoring chocolate and ice-creams, and in perfumery. The importations at New York are chiefly from Vera Cruz, in which State or district it is largely cultivated.

Vara, a measure in Spanish countries answering to the yard, but generally something under 3 feet.

Vari, a weight for gold and silver at Madagascar, of 30 grains.

Variolite, a mineral stone which takes a high polish, the brilliancy of which equals that of the finest Oriental stones. It is generally of a dark-green color, but white, blue, and red varieties are not uncommon. The stone is speckled with different tints of gray, and with black spots or points surrounded by a brown or white ring. Some specimens are encircled with a second whitish ring, which gives them the appearance of onyx. The singular appearance of this stone caused it at one time to be believed by the vulgar an efficacious remedy for the small-pox, whence the name, *variola*, small-pox, and *lithos*, stone. It is found in the East Indies, in various countries of Europe, especially in France and Switzerland; large masses are procured from the high Alps. It is in demand to ornament cabinets, for making into caskets, small boxes, etc.

Varnish, a thick viscid liquid, consisting of resinous matter held in solution by some kind of volatile fluid. There are quite a number of kinds of varnish, composed of quite a variety of substances:— Copal, mastic, lac, benzoin, colophony, amber, animé, sandarac, are among the resins employed in its manufacture; alcohol, ether, naphtha, turpentine, sweet oil, and linseed oil are among the solvents or liquids employed; and the various colors are given to the varnishes by the use of indigo, saffron, cochineal, gamboge, annatto, turmeric, and other substances. Copal, amber, and animé are the chief among oil varnishes, and mastic, lac, and sandarac the chief among spirit varnishes. The former group, being most durable and taking the best polish, are used by coach-makers, japan-workers, and house-decorators; the latter group consists of varnishes not suited for much exposure to the air, but adapted for cabinet-work, lacquer, pictures, maps, etc. The manufacture of good varnish requires skill in the adjustment of the substances employed in its production, and, from the inflammability of the substances, great care in handling them. A large part of the varnishes used in the United States is made in New York.

Varnish-tree, a tree or shrub from the juice or resin of which varnish is made, as some species of the genus *rhus*.

Vases, vessels or cups made in the form used by the ancients; ornamental vases of porcelain, bronze, etc., are imported from France, Germany, England, and China; antique vases are of great value among collectors of antiquities.

Vat, the liquid measure of Belgium and Holland of $26\frac{42}{100}$ gals.; at Amsterdam for wine 241½ gals.; and for olive oil 225½ gals.; as a weight in Belgium it is 2,204¾ lbs.

Vedro, a Russian liquid measure, at St. Petersburg 3¼ gals.

Vegetables. In ordinary trade language the term *vegetables* is understood as applicable to certain articles used for culinary purposes and as food for cattle, such as potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, turnips, and such like. Fruits and grains are not included. Vegetables necessarily furnish a large domestic traffic, but do not enter extensively into foreign commerce. We import in early summer potatoes and tomatoes from Bermuda, and, during the year, export to the West India Islands and other places onions, potatoes, etc. The word vegetables occurs in our Tariff Law in several connections. In the list of articles admitted free of duty, it is introduced thus: "Berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and *vegetables* used exclusively in dyeing." Again with dutiable articles, thus: "Prepared *vegetables* in cans or otherwise;" and again, "jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other *vegetable* substances;" and again, "*vegetables* not otherwise provided for." Peas when sold or used for domestic purposes are dutiable as "vegetables," but if intended for seed they are classed with garden-seeds, and the collector is to determine their intended use.—*Decision Treas'y Dept.*, April 6, 1868.

Vegetable ethiops, a kind of black powder obtained by the burning of the sea-oak or bladder-wrack.

Vegetable flannel, a textile material largely manufactured in Germany from the *pinus sylvestris*. The fibre is spun, knitted, and woven into under-garments and clothing of various kinds, for which medical virtues are claimed. There are two establishments near Breslau in which pine leaves are converted into wool and flannels. The process for converting the pine needles into wool was discovered by a Mr. Pannewitz. In the hospitals, penitentiaries, and barracks of Vienna and Breslau, blankets made from that material are exclusively used. One of their chief advantages is that no kind of vermin will lodge in them. The material is also used as stuffing, closely resembles horsehair, and is only one-third its cost. When spun and woven, the thread resembles that of hemp, and is made into jackets, spencers, drawers, and stockings, flannel and twill for shirts, coverlets, body and chest warmers, and knitting yarn. They keep the body warm without heating, and are very durable. The factories are lighted with gas made from the refuse of the above manufactures.

Vegetable gold, an acid extracted from the roots of *trixis pipizahuæ*.

Vegetable hair, a name frequently given to New Orleans moss.

Vegetable ivory, the nuts of a species of American Palm growing on the Isthmus and on the Pacific coast, and shipped by the ton from Panama under the commercial name of *corozo nuts*. They are called ivory nuts and vegetable ivory from the fact of their being worked up into small fancy articles, and are a good imitation, and cheap, but not very good, substitute for true ivory.

Vegetable leather, a name given to a kind of woven cloth of flax or other vegetable fibre, coated with some kind of composition which gives it the appearance of leather.

Vegetable marrow, the fruit of a species of gourd, the *cucurbita pepo*, a native of Persia.

Vegetable oil, the name given to an illuminating oil imported at San Francisco from China, and "supposed to be made of tea-leaves."

Vegetable parchment, a kind of parchment-paper made by immersing unsized paper for a few seconds into dilute oil of vitriol. The paper is converted into a substance which exhibits all the characteristics of animal membrane, and besides being cheaper is in some respects superior to the parchment made from skins.

Vegetable silk, the name given to a fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a plant of the genus *chorisia*, used in upholstery for stuffing bolsters, pillows, cushions, etc.; also the long silky fibres that cover the stalks of a species of fern which grows in the Sandwich Islands. See *Pulu*.

Vegetable Sulphur, lycopodium powder, or the powder or dust contained in the capsules of several kinds of moss, which is collected in Switzerland and Germany, and sold in the shops under the name of vegetable sulphur.

Vegetable tallow, a substance resembling tallow, obtained from the *piney* or dhoop tree, *vateria indica*, from the *stillingia sebifera*, and some other plants.

Vegetable wax. This may be obtained from quite a number of plants. The wax or candleberry myrtle, a shrub which grows in all the Atlantic States, bears a fruit which is covered with a whitish coat of wax, and by putting the berries into hot water the wax melts, and floating on the top is readily collected, and on cooling it becomes hard. It is yellowish green, hard and brittle, and emits

a fragrant balsamic odor. It is used for candles, and is also employed as a drug. The Japan wax which is imported and used for candles and soap is obtained from the *rhus succedaneum*, and is white, crystalline, and sometimes softer than beeswax. Palm wax, which is known also by the name of carnauba, is a secretion from the leaves and stems of the *corypha cerifera* of Brazil. It is yellowish-white, hard, dry, and brittle.

Vehicle. In the laws of the United States relating to smuggling, this word is held to include every description of carriage, wagon, engine, car, sleigh, sled, sledge hurdle, cart, and other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means or auxiliary of transportation on land.

Veils, pieces of light gauze or lace, worn by ladies to protect or cover their faces; lace veils should be free from stiffness, and if figured the objects should be neatly finished, the net fine, and the color decided—if intended for black, not of a bluish tinge.

Vellon, a term used in the moneys of account in Spain; the word vellon is equivalent to the French *billon*, copper money, base coin.

Vellum, a fine, white, smooth kind of parchment made from the skins of very young calves.

Vellum cloth, the name given to a fine kind of cotton fabric, known also and used as a tracing cloth.

Velte, a French measure for brandy, reckoned at 2 gals.

Vellum binding, books bound with vellum.

Vellum paper, a kind of smooth writing-paper.

Velours, a kind of velvelt or plush, manufactured in Prussia, partly of linen and partly of double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.

Velours d'Utrecht, a woollen or goats'-hair velvet, made in the Netherlands for upholstery purposes; Utrecht velvet.

Velvet, a soft handsome fabric or dress material having a loose pile or short shag of threads on the surface. True velvets are composed wholly of silk, and are made in greatest perfection in France, the finer qualities being among the most costly fabrics which are produced. The ground or back of some velvets is plain and others twilled. A velvet factory, under the auspices of a French colony, was established at Franklin, Kansas, in 1870, and some of the velvet manufactured there was pronounced in St. Louis to compare favorably with that of France.

Velveteen, a material for men's and women's apparel, made precisely as velvets are made, with cotton instead of silk.

Velvet lampblack, the trade name for a kind of lampblack made at Philadelphia, and used by the manufacturers of patent leather.

Velvet moss, a name for a kind of lichen used for dyeing, obtained in Norway.

Velvet pile, a kind of carpet with a long velvety nap.

Velvet ribbons, ribbons of various widths and qualities, composed of silk, manufactured like velvet.

Veneers, thin sheets of fancy furniture-wood for overlaying or plating other kinds of less valuable wood in the construction of fine furniture. Logs of rosewood and exceptionally fine logs of walnut will frequently command several hundred dollars for the purpose of being sawed into veneers. Sawed veneers were decided by the Treasury Department not to be manufactured, inasmuch as they had to undergo other processes of manufacture to render them fit for their intended uses.

Venetian carpet, a kind of plain or striped carpet used for stairs or passages.

Venetian glass, a variety of aventurine.

Venetian red, a dull red ochrey substance prepared from sulphate of iron, used in painting.

Venetian talc, a kind of steatite used for making the colored crayons called pastels; and when reduced to a powder and colored with safflower, constitutes the cosmetic called fard.

Venice sumach, a yellow dye-wood derived from the *rhus cotinus*, and known as young fustic.

Venice tripoli, a kind of tripoli obtained at Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands.

Venice turpentine, a kind of turpentine procured in Switzerland, and the French province of Dauphiny, from a species of larch. It is rarely found pure in the shops, though a factitious substance is sold under the name.

Venice white, a pigment consisting of a carbonate of lead and sulphate of baryta.

Ventapollom, a trade name for a kind of East Indian handkerchief.

Venture, a term used by seamen, and sometimes by owners and captains of vessels, for adventure.

Venus' hair-stone, a kind of rock-crystal, containing included hair-like filaments. This mineral is found in Madagascar and Brazil. The name is also applied to rock-crystal enclosing silky tufts of amianthus. Both kinds are employed in jewelry.

Veratria, a chemical salt obtained from the white hellebore.

Veratrum, the rootlets of the American hellebore or Indian poke, or poke-root—a poisonous drug.

Verbal agreement, an agreement by word of mouth, not reduced to writing.

Verd antique, a very beautiful mottled green serpentine marble, the limestone and serpentine being irregularly mixed. It taks a fine polish and is used for ornamental purposes.

Verde, a white Tunisian wine.

Verd di Prato, a dark green variety of serpentine, with black, or red and white veins, found in Florence, and used for statuettes and sculptured ornaments.

Verdigris, a blue green pigment, manufactured in the neighborhood of Montpellier in France, in Great Britain, and in Sweden, from copper and the residuum of the wine-press, or pyroligneous acid. It is a poison, but is extensively used by painters, and in dyeing, and also to some extent in medicine.

Verditer, two kinds of verditer are known in commerce—blue and green—the green is a bluish-green pigment, made by the decomposition of nitrate of copper with chalk; the blue is prepared from the solution of nitrate of copper, obtained in precipitating silver by copper. The first-named kind is also called Bremen green, from its having been first manufactured at Bremen.

Verjuice, an acid liquor prepared from the juice of unripe grapes; a kind of vinegar made from the juice of green or unripe fruits, principally used in the manufacture of sauces.

Vermeil, the name given by jewellers to crimson-red garnet. It is cut like the Dutch rose, and is set side by side, either as a border for other stones or in clustered masses.

Vermicelli, an article of food, consisting of small thread-like cylinders, made from a paste of wheat flour by forcing the paste through small apertures in an iron plate. The preparation is the same as macaroni, except that the cylinders are smaller. Imported from Italy—Naples being the place where it is made in greatest perfection.

Vermilion, a pigment of a bright beautiful red color—the sulphide of mercury. It occurs in nature as an ore of quicksilver (cinnabar), and the pigment is prepared by chemists. It is often adulterated with dragon's blood, red-lead, or chalk.

Vermuth, a kind of wine bitters.

Veronica, a medicinal herb.

Vesno, a weight at Aleppo of 25⅛ lbs.

Vessels. United States vessels employed in commerce are of three classes—sailing vessels steam vessels, and barges and canal-boats. To the first class belong ships, barques, brigs, schooners, and sloops. To the second class, steamships, steamboats, and steamtugs. The third class comprises barges and canal-boats. Of the *first class* are the ships or larger kinds of vessels, which make voyages across the Atlantic, to the Pacific, and to the East Indies; and the smaller ones are those which are more generally employed in trade with the West Indies, or as coasting vessels, or in the fisheries. Of the *second class*, the steamships are employed either to cross the seas, or to carry passengers or merchandise by sea, from one port to another, as from New York to Aspinwall, or from Baltimore to New Orleans; the steamboats are employed on the rivers, and the steamtugs in the bays, harbors, and rivers; while vessels of both classes, and of all kinds, are employed on the great Lakes. Of the *third class*, barges are chiefly employed as merchandise transports in rivers; they are generally unrigged, and are towed by steamtugs; canal-boats are employed on canals, and vary in size and construction, according to the width and length of the locks and the depth of water in the canals through which they pass.

Ships or vessels possessed of the following marine papers, regularly and legally issued, and no other, are deemed and denominated ships or vessels of the United States, viz.: *Registers*, *Enrolments*, and *Licenses*. Registered vessels are those wholly owned by citizens of the United States, and usually employed in a foreign trade, and possessed of Certificates of Registry. Vessels entitled to such a Certificate of Registry are:—

Those built within the United States,

and wholly owned by citizens of the United States;

Vessels built in the United States under foreign ownership, on being purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States;

Vessels built in a foreign country and wrecked within the waters of the United States, purchased and repaired by citizens thereof, at a cost equal to three-fourths of the cost of the vessel when repaired;

Vessels captured in a war to which the United States is a party, by citizens thereof, lawfully condemned as a prize, and wholly owned by citizens of the United States;

Vessels which have been adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, and owned by citizens thereof.

Before a Certificate of Registry can be granted to any ship or vessel, she must be admeasured by the Surveyor of the port, and her tonnage ascertained and certified to the Collector; also the Ship-Carpenter's certificate, setting forth when, where, and for whom built, with dimensions and description, and the owner's oath and bond that the certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of.

The foregoing requirements having been complied with, the Collector makes a proper record thereof in a book kept for that purpose, and issues and grants an abstract or Certificate of such record or Registry. "A register is the highest evidence of nationality recognized by law. Under it a vessel may engage in any trade not specially prohibited by law, and is entitled to every privilege enjoyed by any vessels of the United States, not by law specially reserved." The special employments of the inferior documented vessels, such as the coasting trade, cod, whale, or other fisheries, may be engaged in by registered vessels, though no such authority is specified in their papers.—*Letter of Secretary of the Treasury to Collector at Gloucester, Mass.*, Feb. 9, 1869.

Vessels of twenty tons burden and upwards, *Enrolled* in pursuance of law, and having a License in force; or if less than twenty tons, not being enrolled, but having a *License* in force, are deemed ships or vessels of the United States entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

In order to the Enrolment of any ship or vessel, she is required to possess the same qualifications, and the same requirements in all respects must be complied with, as are made necessary by law for the Registration of ships or vessels in the foreign trade.

Vessels of less than twenty tons burden, not enrolled, but proved in the mode prescribed, to have the qualifications as to build and ownership required in the case of Registered and Enrolled vessels, in order to become entitled to the privileges of vessels of the United States qualified to carry on the coasting trade, or fisheries, must be *Licensed* therefor, in due form; and upon the necessary bond and oath of the owner or master, and all requirements of law having been complied with, the Collector of the District is authorized to grant a License for carrying on the coasting trade, or cod, whale, or mackerel fishery, as may be required;

Vessels built in the United States and belonging wholly or in part to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers may be *Recorded*, and thus become entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels built and Recorded in the United States.

Every boat, sloop, or other vessel of the United States, navigating the waters on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, otherwise than by sea, is required to be Enrolled and Licensed, and the same proceedings and requirements and forms are to be pursued and complied with as in the case of ships or vessels under the general law. And such ship or vessel may be authorized to be employed either in the coasting trade or foreign trade, or both.

The provisions of the Coasting Act do not extend to any boat or lighter not being masted, or, if masted and not decked, employed in any harbor. But canal-boats or barges exceeding five tons burden, although without masts or steam power within themselves, when the usual practice of such boats or barges is to come out of the canals, and trade by the aid of steamboats and propellers on navigable waters, require to be registered, enrolled, and licensed, and are governed by the same laws which regulate the coasting trade.

Vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares, or merchandise from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted;

both vessels and cargo on arrival from a foreign port are subjected to forfeiture, and coasters to the payment at every port at which they arrive in the United States of the same fees required of foreign vessels, and to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

In all vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade the officers and two-thirds of the crew must be citizens of the United States, or not the subjects of any foreign prince or State.

Bills of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any ship or vessel require to be recorded in the office of the Collector of the port where such ship is registered.

It is lawful for steamboats or other vessels duly registered to engage in trade between one port in the United States and one or more ports within the same, with the privilege of touching at one or more foreign ports during the voyage, and land and take thereat merchandise, passengers and their baggage, and letters and mails.

The Act of Congress of July, 1866, relating to smuggling, declares, that the term "*vessel*" in that Act shall be held to include every description of water craft, raft, vehicle, contrivance used or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water.

The number and tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, barges, and canal-boats in the several customs districts of the United States on the 30th day of June, 1870,* as reported by the Register of the Treasury, were:—

Sailing vessels..	17,534	Tonnage..	2,363,086
Steam vessels..	3,524	" ..	1,075,095
Barges.....	1,530	" ..	240,410
Canal-boats....	6,410	" ..	567,915

There is no species of private property which is so much under the control of government as vessels engaged in commerce; nor is there any kind of private business which is so vigilantly supervised by the government as that which is connected with ships or vessels engaged in foreign trade. Nor is there any other business which is subject to so many uncontrollable uncertainties and to such unavoidable disasters. The following is a record or the summing up of one year's disasters to vessels throughout the world, as published in Lloyd's Annual Report: Accidents happened to 11,711 vessels. Of these, ninety-eight vessels are still missing, and the other accidents are divided into 341 vessels abandoned, 1,958 that had come in collision, of which, however, 492 escaped without material injury, and 198 were sunk; 530 foundered, 3,381 stranded, of which 1,672 were got off; 36 captured, 18 suffered from piracy, 173 from fire, 605 by bad stowage, 1,197 leaky, 743 loss of anchors or chains, 194 (exclusively steamers) machinery damaged or short of coal, 394 mutiny, 2,048 loss of sails, bulworks etc., and 40 waterlogged. Out of these 11,711 casualties 2,234 involved total loss of the ship, and 1,946 total loss of cargo. The total number of lives reported lost is 2,644. Of the casualties, 10,627 were of sailing vessels, and 1,084 to steamers. In the latter case one-third were from collision, while the collisions of sailing vessels comprised only the proportion of 15 per cent. of the casualties. No steamer suffered from piracy, but the proportion of damages to steamers by fire was about twice as great as to sailing vessels. Instances of mutiny appear to be almost as frequent in steamers as in sailing vessels. It is from leaks, loss of anchors or chains or sails that sailing vessels exhibit a great preponderance of mishaps.

Vestings, fancy linen drills, heavy repped silk, figured worsteds, and other fabrics made specially for gentlemen's vests—usually 27 inches wide.

Vetch, another name for tares, an extensively cultivated fodder plant in Europe.

Vials, small glass bottles of various sizes for apothecary-stores.

Vichy waters, mineral waters of Vichy, in France. The springs are the property of the French government, and the bottles, when genuine, are labelled *Propriété et controle de l'Etat.* They are imported into the United States in stone bottles.

Victoria stone, silicated concrete, or kind of artificial stone made from a certain form of silica mixed with hydraulic cement.

* For a detailed statement of the merchant vessels belonging to each of the districts and ports geographically classified, see "*United States.*" There is a discrepancy between the footings on page 555, and the summary statement here presented. The former appears as part of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and the difference has been accounted for by the supposed greater care taken by this Bureau in excluding all vessels which were lost or broken up, or otherwise rendered unfit for service. The Report of the Bureau for the year ending June 30th, 1871, shows a still further reduction in the sailing vessels and aggregate tonnage, to wit:—

Sailing vessels, ..	17,071	Tonnage, ..	2,163,398
Steam vessels, ...	3,499	" ..	1,049.181
Unrigged vessels,	8,757	" ..	819,442

Victualler, a vessel employed in carrying provisions for other ships or vessels.

Victualling, laying in stores; taking in provisions.

Vicuna wool, the long reddish combing wool or hairs of the vicuna, an animal of Peru, resembling the alpaca.

Vidonia, a Spanish wine.

Vierfass, a dry measure of Brunswick and Hanover, of $1\frac{23}{100}$ of a bushel.

Viertel, a variable liquid measure—at Amsterdam, Lubec, and Hamburg, very nearly 2 gallons; at Coblentz and Cologne, not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; at Dresden, 52 gallons; as a dry measure at Bremen and in Bavaria, a little more than half a bushel. Either as a liquid or as a dry measure the term has no definite signification beyond the town or city where it is used.

Vierzel, a measure at Basel of $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels; at Trèves, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel.

Vinegar, an acid liquid, or dilute acetic acid. It is made from wine, beer, cider, etc., but more from pyroligneous acid. It is much used in the arts and manufactures, and for domestic consumption. The quantity manufactured in England, mostly from malt, is computed at 3,000,000 of gallons annually; and as very little is imported, probably full that quantity is made in the United States.

Violet color, a dark blue, inclining to red.

Violet powder, a toilet powder, scented with violet.

Violin strings, the best strings for musical instruments are made from the small intestines of sheep. Strings from the Neapolitan provinces are made from the intestines of Neapolitan sheep, probably owing to their smaller size and greater leanness. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, and clearness of tone. This manufacture is carried on in various towns in Italy—namely, Gubbio, Foligno, Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, and Bassano. It was introduced into France about the year 1767, by a Neapolitan nobleman, and his manufactory at Lyons is still said to be in operation.

Virginia snakeroot, the roots of a medicinal plant growing in the Middle, Southern, and Western States—the *aristolochia serpentaria.*

Virtu, objects of art or antiquity; such as are curious, rare, and tasteful.

Vis, a commercial weight of Masulipatam of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; of Pegu, $3\frac{40}{100}$ lbs.

Visay, a weight at Madras of $3\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Vitever oil, an aromatic essential oil obtained from the leaves of the cuscus grass.

Vitriol. See Blue vitriol, Green vitriol, and White vitriol.

Vitriol, oil of, the old name of sulphuric acid.

Voie, a measure at Paris for coal, $33\frac{22}{100}$ bushels; for plaster, $8\frac{85}{100}$ bushels.

Volatile oils, oils distilled from plants, and possessing the odor of the plants from which they were procured—another term for essential oils.

Vouchers, receipts, memoranda, entries or documents, the production of which prove or establish a fact.

Voyage of importation. This phrase has peculiar significance to importing merchants. Damages to goods which "*occur on the voyage of importation*," are subject to an abatement of duties to the extent of such damage. The question, then, as to where and when the damage occurs, often becomes one of importance to determine; and where and when the voyage commences and ends are also questions equally important. It was decided by the Treasury Department, May 19, 1868, that damage occurring to goods shipped from Germany to the United States, via Liverpool, while in the harbor of Liverpool, is considered as occurring during the voyage of importation—the continuity of the voyage not being broken by mere transshipment at an intermediate port. This decision is in accordance with the decision of the Department of July 6, 1866; and a subsequent similar decision was made in the case of goods shipped from Bristol, England, which in transshipment at Liverpool received damage.

Voyage of transportation. If damage occur to goods during the voyage of transportation in bond, the application for allowance of duty must set forth that the damage arose from fire, wreck, or other casualty. No allowance on currants damaged by worms, and candied on account of the length of the voyage of transportation. *Letter from the Department to the Collector at San Francisco*, Oct. 7, 1868; and *to Surveyor at St. Louis*, June 16, 1869.

Voyageurs, men employed by the fur companies in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land in the Northwestern Territories and Canada.

Vulcanized india rubber, caoutchouc combined with sulphur by a pe-

culiar process which renders it soft, pliable, and elastic; or by the same process made hard. Both kinds are largely used in the manufacture of an immense variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Vulcanite, another name for ebonite, or hard vulcanized india rubber. It resembles horn in appearance, and is used for combs, knife and umbrella handles, etc., etc.

Vulpanite, a mineral obtained near Bergamo, Italy, which takes a fine polish and admits of being cut for ornamental purposes.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

W.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	ITALIAN.	SPANISH.
Wadding	Ouate	Watte	Watte	Bambagia	Huata; bata
Wafers	Oublies	Oblaten	Ouwels	Ostie	Obleas
Walnuts	Noix	Wallnüsse	Walnoten	Noci	Nueces
Wardrobe	Armoire	Kleiderschrank	Kleerkas [zijn	Guardaroba	Armario
Warehouse	Magasin	Waarenlager	Pakhuis; maga-	Magazzino	Almacen
Warp	Œuvre; chaîne	Kette	Schering	Ordito: catena	Lizo; urdimbre
Warranty	Garantie	Garantie	Waarborg	Garanzia	Fianza garantia
Wastepaper	Papier de rebut	Makulatur	Misdruk	Carta straccia	Papel inútil
Watches	Montres	Taschenuhren	Horologie	Oriuolo	Relojes
Water	Eau	Wasser	Water	Acqua	Agua
Wax	Cire	Wachs	Was	Cera	Cera
Wearing apparel	Habillements	Kleidungsstücke	Kleederen	Vestimenti	Ropa
Weft	Trame	Gewebe; schuss	Weefsel	Tessuto	Trama
Weigher	Peseur	Wäger	Weger	Pesatore	Pesador
Weight	Poids	Gewicht	Gewigt	Peso	Peso
Weld	Gaude	Wau	Wouw	Guado	Gualda
Westphalia	Westphalie [tales	Westphalen	Westfalen	Vestfalia	Westfalia [les
West Indies	Indes occiden-	Westindien	West Indië	Indie occidentali	Indias occidenta-
Whalebone	Baleine	Walfischbein	Walvischbaarden	Osso di balena	Hueso de ballena
Whale oil	Huile de baleine	Walfischthran	Waltraan	Olio di balena	Aceite de ballena
Whaler	Baleinier	Walfischfänger	Walvischvaarder	Pescatore delle balene	Ballenero
Wharf	Chantier; quai	Werft; Kai	Werf; kaai	Cantiere; molo	Astillero; muelle
Wharfage	Droit de quai	Werftgeld	Kaaigeld	Diritto di caren-	Derecho de mu-
Wheat	Froment; blé	Weizen	Tarwe	Formento [aggio	Trigo [elle
Whiskey	Wiskey	Whisky	Whisky	Orzo stillato	Viskey
White goods	Toileries blancs	Weisswaaren	Linnen goed	Roba bianca	Roba blanca
Whiting [ness	Blanc d'Espagne	Spanische Kreide	Wijting; witkalk	Bianeastro	Blanco de España
Wholesale busi-	Commerce en	Grosshandel	Groot handel	Vendita all in	Comercio por ma-
Wine [gros	Vin	Wein	Wijn	Vino [grosso	Vino [yor
Woad	Pastel	Waid	Weede	Guado	Pastel
Wood	Bois	Wald; Holz	Hout: hosch	Legno	Madera
Woof	Trame	Schuss	Inslag	Tramo	Tramo
Wool	Laine	Wolle	Wol	Lana	Lana
Woollens	De laines	Wollen	Wollen	Di lana	De lanas
Worsted	Etaim; laine fine	Kammwolle	Wol tot kammen	Lana filata [re	Estaimbre
Wrapping paper	Papier d'enve-	Packpapier	Pakpapier	Carta da involge-	Papel de estraza
Wreck	Varec [loppe	Wrack	Wrak	Caserna	Navio naufraga- [do

W.

Waag, a Danish and Norwegian weight of 39⅝ lbs. In Sweden, for tin, a weight of 123¼ lbs.

Wad, the name by which plumbago is commonly known in some parts of England—a Cumberland word, meaning the graphite or plumbago of the Cumberland mines. Wad is also known as an ore of manganese, and is used in the manufacture of glass, for coloring and glazing pottery, and as a coarse pigment in painting.

Wadding, a soft, loosely woven stuff used by tailors; a soft spongy web, made with a fleece of cotton prepared by the carding machine, and applied to tissue paper by a coat of size; used for interlining garments, window-curtains, etc.

Waeg, a weight for coal at Antwerp of about 150 lbs.

Wafers, adhesive discs cut from a thin sheet of paste made from fine flour, isinglass, white of eggs, etc., used in sealing letters. They are of different colors, but usually red, and the coloring solutions used, especially in the cheaper kinds, are generally poisonous.

Wage, a weight of iron at Bremen of 131⅞ lbs.; at Leipsic, a general weight of 45½ lbs.; at Nuremberg, nearly 135 lbs.

Waifs, goods found of which the owner is unknown; goods picked up at sea; goods picked up which were stolen and waived or scattered by a thief in his flight in order to effect his escape.

Waistcoatings, a name for fancy worsted, worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, woven in patterns for vestings.

Wallaba timber, a valuable timber wood of British Guiana.

Wall paper, paper for covering the walls of rooms; paper hangings; flowered paper. It is put up in rolls, each roll containing about 12 yards.

Wall street, a street in the city of New York, in which are located the United States Assistant Treasury Buildings, United States Assay Offices, and Custom House, and which is occupied mainly by banks, bankers, money and merchandise brokers, underwriters, insurance offices, etc., etc. It is regarded as the great money centre of the United States, and as the grand focus of government and railroad bonds, and of the railroad and other corporate stocks and securities of the country. The operations of the stock exchange and of some of the leading banking institutions, though not directly transacted in Wall street, but in its neighborhood, are nevertheless always spoken of and reported as transactions "in the street." It is to the business of the stock brokers, and the transactions of the stock board, however, that the street is indebted for its peculiar character and hazardous notoriety. Wall street is the bond and stock barometer of the United States, its scale being remarkably sensitive to trifling, and apparently quite inadequate influences, and its index often indicating very rapid and remarkable financial disturbances. These disturbances, being signalled from one end of the country to the other, often derange the financial condition of other money centres besides New York, and frequently carry bankruptcy and ruin to such operators as may have imprudently entered upon transactions in stocks which they are unable to manipulate under the pressure of changes in Wall street values. The street, to outsiders, is a mystery,—to the initiated it is full of interest and excitement; but even to them it is also full of peril.

Walnut husks or **peels** are much employed by French dyers for giving dun colors to cheap fabrics; in this country they have not been employed, as yet, for any purpose to such an extent as to give them commercial recognition.

Walnuts, the fruit of the black walnut tree of the United States. The nuts are edible, and are sold by the bushel. The name walnut is also frequently, but incorrectly, given to the fruit of the shell-bark hickory. The nuts, more particularly of the French walnut tree, while green, are much used for pickling, and as an adulteration of Soy sauce.

Walnut timber. As a cabinet wood this is esteemed more highly than any other which is found in the United States. The black walnut-tree, *juglans nigra*, abounds in the Middle and Western States, and acquires a great height and corresponding thickness. Single trees in Ohio, for the purpose of being sawed into veneers, are frequently sold, while standing, for several hundred dollars. The French walnut timber is also an esteemed cabinet wood.

Walnut oil, a valuable drying oil expressed from the nuts of the French walnut-tree, the *juglans regia*. It is used for paints and varnishes, and from its light color is especially used for white paints.

Walrus ivory, a valuable, hard, close-grained ivory furnished by the teeth of the walrus.

Walrus oil, an oil obtained from the blubber of the walrus, or sea-horse.

Wampum, shells used as money or as a medium of commerce by the American Indians, who run them on a string which they use as a belt.

Wanghee canes, walking-sticks of the roots of a Chinese or Japanese palm, imported from China.

Wantage, the difference between the actual contents found, and the capacity of a cask of liquids; ullage.

Waranana wood, the timber of the wild orange-tree of British Guiana, used for oars, staves, etc.

Wardrobe, wearing apparel in use, or belonging to persons for their own use.

Wares, that class of commodities which in commerce seems to have a place somewhat distinct from goods or merchandise. The term is most generally employed, however, as the terminal of certain kinds of manufactures, as tinware, glassware, earthenware, etc.

Warehouse, a storehouse for goods; a place adapted to the reception and storage of merchandise.

Warehousing, storing goods in a warehouse. A technical meaning is given to the term when it refers to foreign imported goods warehoused by an importer. Under the laws of the United States an importer may, on their arrival, have his goods sent to a United States bonded warehouse, there to remain without payment of the duties until he sees proper to take them out, which must, however, be within the time limited by law. On the entry of the goods for warehousing, the importer obligates himself by a bond that within one year from the date of importation the goods shall be regularly and lawfully withdrawn from the warehouse, and the legal duties and charges thereon be paid; or, that within three years from the date of importation they shall be so withdrawn upon the like payment with ten per centum added upon the amount of such duties and charges; or, that within three years from the date of importation, the goods shall be withdrawn for export beyond the limits of the United States. Merchandise in bond may be withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in any quantity not less than an entire package, or than one ton in weight if the merchandise be in bulk. No allowance is made to the importer for the leakage, evaporation, or deterioration which occurs on goods that are warehoused. The duty is exacted on the goods as imported. If the goods are not withdrawn within the three years, they are advertised and sold by the government at public auction.

The amount of foreign merchandise stored in bonded warehouses at the different ports of the United States, at any one time, may vary anywhere between $40,000,000 and $100,000,000. On the 31st of July, 1871, the aggregate amount was $70,000,000; of which amount there was, in round sums, in the warehouses in

Baltimore	$4,000,000
Boston	9,000,000
New Orleans	1,500,000
New York	48,000,000
Philadelphia	4,000,000
San Francisco	3,000,000

Warehouseman, one who receives merchandise in his warehouse on storage, for which he receives a compensation.

Warranty. If a party sell goods as his own, no express warranty of title to the goods is required; it is implied; but with regard to the quality of the things sold a warranty is not implied, except in cases where, by the custom of trade or the nature of the contract, a warranty is always understood. An express warranty is where the seller covenants that the thing which is the subject of the contract is as mentioned; as that a horse is sound. An implied warranty is one which, not being expressly made, is implied by the fact of the sale; as where one sells goods which are in his possession at the time of the sale.

Warri-warri, a kind of palm-leaf fan.

Warp, the threads which, in the manufacture of a piece of woven cloth of any kind, extend lengthways on the loom, the woof crossing it by means of a shuttle.

Washed, covered with a thin coat of silver or gold; tinted or coated on the surface.

Wash-leather, a name sometimes given to imitation chamois-skins.

Waste, the refuse, chippings, remnants, etc., of manufactures, many of which are valuable and have a recognized place in commerce—as cotton waste, wool waste, fur waste, silk waste, etc., etc.

Wastage, the shrinkage, loss in handling, etc., of merchandise.

Waste-basket, a small basket used as a receptacle for the waste-paper at the counting-house desk.

Waste-book, a book in which rough entries of current transactions are made before they are entered on the day-book or journal.

Waste-paper, scraps and spoiled paper; clippings, old paper, old newspapers, etc., etc., sold as paper stock.

Watches, pocket time-keepers or pocket instruments, constructed to show the hour of the day. They are manufactured on a large scale in the United States, and of a quality which compares favorably with those from abroad. The imports of watches and watch movements are upwards of two millions of dollars annually. The most noted manufactures in Europe are those of Geneva, Locle, Neufchatel, Copenhagen, Paris, Liverpool, London, and Coventry. Those of the United States are Waltham, Roxbury, and Springfield, Mass.; Marion, East Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Elgin and Chicago, Ill.

Watch cases. By a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, watch cases are "parts of watches," and not "watch materials."

Watch chains. These are made of gold, silver, steel, or other metal; and the question whether or not they should be

called jewelry has not been authoritatively decided.

Watch crystals, the glass covers for the face of watches.

Watch keys, keys for winding watches.

Watch materials. Steel springs, watch hands, chain hooks, and the like parts of watches, are decided by the Secretary of the Treasury as being watch materials.

Watch movements. By a decision of the Treasury Department, these are "the entire watch in running order, except the outer case and crystals," and are neither watch materials nor parts of watches.

Water. Fresh water has no commercial significance except so far as the supply which vessels going to sea are required to carry, and which in most seaports is supplied at merely nominal prices. A ton of water is reckoned at 224 gallons.

Waterage, a term used in England for the money paid for carrying goods by water—as, the transportation charges on a canal.

Water colors, prepared paints or colors ground up with various kinds of aqueous gums or sizes, in contradistinction to oil colors.

Water color paintings, drawings or paintings executed on various kinds of paper with water-color paints.

Water glass, a kind of soluble glass, under which latter name it is more generally known in commerce. It is used for covering surfaces with a coat resembling glass, and is employed by wall painters.

Water-hog skins, the skins of an animal of South America, which lives on the margins of lakes and rivers. It is a rodent animal (of the beaver tribe), rembling the guinea-pig, but much larger. Thousands of the skins are imported at New York from Buenos Ayres.

Watered silk, silk for ladies' dresses, subjected to a process which gives a peculiar appearance to their surface as seen by reflected light. It is done by passing the silks in a damp state between rollers, some of which are variously indented or engraved, or it may be produced by the pressure of one fold of the piece laid transversely or diagonally upon another and pressed between revolving cylinders.

Water-logged, ships with so much water in the hold as to be unmanageable.

Water-mark, a name, device, or letter wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Watermen, persons engaged in navigating, or employed on vessels upon rivers or small lakes, in contradistinction to sailors so engaged on vessels on the sea.

Water-proof cloth, fabrics rendered impervious to water, as by the application of India rubber; or a mixed solution of soap and alum with some gelatinous material. Closely woven woollen or worsted and cotton fabrics for cloaking are often so styled in trade language, but they are rather repellent than impervious.

Water-poa, a valuable kind of cultivated fodder-grass.

Water twist, a kind of cotton twist.

Wattle, the trade name for the bark of a species of acacia growing in Australia, which is exported and used as a tanning bark.

Wax, the substance which forms the cells of bees, known in commerce as beeswax; a mineral product called mineral wax or ozolerite, known in commerce as paraffine; an adhesive resinous substance made of shellac, turpentine, etc., known in commerce as sealing-wax; a kind of wax made of rosin and other substances, known in the shoe-trade as shoemakers' wax; various waxy substances obtained from a variety of plants, and known in commerce as vegetable wax; and Chinese insect wax, known also in commerce as white wax.

Wax candles, candles made by suspending the wicks upon a hoop over a caldron of melted bees' wax, which is successively poured over them with a ladle till they have acquired the proper size, the candles thus consisting of a series of layers of wax. They are also made by being cast in moulds. Their beauty and high illuminating power render them superior to all other kinds.

Wax cloth, cloth covered with a coating of wax.

Wax flowers, flowers of wax made and colored to imitate nature. They are not the artificial flowers of commerce.

Wax myrtle, the candleberry myrtle, or bayberry of Cape Colony, Louisiana, and different places near the sea-coast throughout the United States.

Wax palm, the *corypha cerifera*, and other palms of Brazil, or the *ceroxylon andicola* of New Granada. The secretion on the stems of some of these palms consists of about two-thirds of resin and one-third of wax. From others the wax is obtained from the leaves.

Way-bill, a writing in which is set

down a description of the goods sent with a common carrier by land.

Weak, not possessing the full amount of the required ingredients to bring it up to the commercial standard.

Wearing apparel, garments for the person.

Web, that which is woven; textile fabric.

Wedgewood ware, a fine kind of pottery, named after the original manufacturer, Josiah Wedgewood of England.

Weft, in the manufacture of cloth, or textile fabrics, the threads or yarns which cross the warp or piece from selvage to selvage; the woof of cloth.

Weichsel wood, a kind of wood resembling wild cherry, imported from Germany, and used for pipe stems. Named from the Weichsel river, on whose banks it grows.

Weigh, to ascertain the weight of; to lift the anchor of a vessel out of ground.

Weigher, an officer of the customs whose duty it is to weigh foreign merchandise as it is unladen from the vessels; one employed to weigh commodities.

Weighing, the act of ascertaining the commercial weight of commodities by legal standards.

Weight, the ascertained number of pounds avoirdupois or troy, or the number of grains, as the case may be, of any commodity.

Weights and measures. The eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the authority to fix the standard of weights and measures.

The action taken by Congress on this provision of the Constitution appears to have been—

1. The passage of an act, May 19, 1828, declaring the brass troy pound-weight procured by the Minister of the United States at London, in the year 1827, for the use of the Mint, and then in the custody of the director thereof, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States.

2. A joint resolution (14th June, 1836) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a complete set of all weights and measures adopted as standards for the use of the several custom-houses, and for other purposes, to be delivered to the governors of each State in the Union, for the use of the States respectively, to the end that a uniform standard may be established throughout the United States.

3. The act of 30th August, 1842, declaring that whenever the word ton is used in the act in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred-weight, each hundred-weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.

4. The act of July 28, 1866, declaring it lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system for the use of the States respectively.

The foregoing appears to be about all the action which Congress has thus far taken on this important subject: a mere recognition of English weights, avoirdupois and troy, and a legalization of the metric weights and measures of France, if any one should see proper to use them. Fortunately for commerce, the sanction of the States and the practice of merchants, both conforming to the English weights and old English measures, have established a uniform, if not a perfect or even a very convenient system among all the States. The measures are the same throughout the Union—a yard, a gallon, or a bushel, their multiples and sub-divisions, mean precisely the same in Texas that they do in Maine; in California the same as in Pennsylvania. In weights, also, the pound and its parts and multiples are understood everywhere to be the pound avoirdupois. When the troy pound is used for special commodities it is always denominated *troy* pound, not pound. The ton appears to be the only commercial weight which varies in different States, and, as with many of the weights of the European continent, varies also in its employment with different commodities. So far as Congress recognizes the ton, it would seem to establish it as 2,240 lbs. In Maryland, New York, and perhaps some other States, the ton is fixed by law at 2,000 lbs., but even in Maryland for coal it is 2,240 lbs., and in New York, in practice, it is 2,240 lbs. in almost all wholesale transactions with heavy goods. Under the head of "Measures" and "Metric System" will be found a description of the measures adopted and in use in the United States. The denominations of the weights, as furnished to the States by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the resolution of Congress above referred to, were—

Nine avoirdupois brass weights of one,

[*Continued on page* 578.]

The following Table, of some of the more common foreign weights and measures which occur in the business of regular American importing merchants, shows the equivalents to our pounds, gallons, feet, and yards, from 1 up to 50 of the foreign denominations:—

Number.	Turkish.	French.			Vienna.	Berlin.	Frankfort.
	Okas to Pounds.	Kilogrammes to Pounds.	Litres to Gallons.	Metres to Feet.	Ells to Yards.	Ells to Yards.	Brab't Ells to Yards.
1	2.829	2.205	.264	3.281	.852	.729	.765
2	5.657	4.410	.528	6.562	1.704	1.459	1.529
3	8.486	6.615	.793	9.843	2.556	2.188	2.294
4	11.314	8.819	1.057	13.124	3.409	2.918	3.059
5	14.143	11.024	1.321	16.409	4.261	3.647	3.823
6	16.972	13.229	1.585	19.685	5.113	4.376	4.588
7	19.800	15.434	1.849	22.966	5.965	5.106	5.353
8	22.629	17.639	2.114	26.247	6.817	5.835	6.117
9	25.457	19.844	2.378	29.528	7.669	6.565	6.882
10	28.286	22.049	2.642	32.809	8.522	7.294	7.647
11	31.115	24.253	2.906	36.090	9.374	8.023	8.412
12	33.943	26.458	3.170	39.371	10.226	8.753	9.176
13	36.772	28.663	3.434	42.652	11.078	9.482	9.941
14	39.600	30.868	3.699	45.933	11.930	10.211	10.706
15	42.429	33.073	3.963	49.214	12.783	10.941	11.470
16	45.258	35.278	4.227	52.495	13.634	11.670	12.235
17	48.086	37.482	4.491	55.775	14.487	12.400	13.000
18	50.915	39.687	4.755	59.056	15.339	13.129	13.764
19	53.743	41.892	5.020	62.337	16.191	13.858	14.529
20	56.572	44.097	5.284	65.617	17.043	14.588	15.294
21	59.401	46.302	5.548	68.899	17.895	15.317	16.058
22	62.229	48.507	5.812	72.180	18.747	16.047	16.823
23	65.058	50.712	6.076	75.461	19.600	16.776	17.588
24	67.886	52.917	6.340	78.742	20.452	17.505	18.352
25	70.715	55.122	6.605	82.023	21.304	18.235	19.117
26	73.544	57.327	6.869	85.304	22.156	18.964	19.882
27	76.372	59.531	7.133	88.585	23.008	19.694	20.646
28	79.201	61.736	7.397	91.865	23.860	20.423	21.411
29	82.029	63.941	7.661	95.146	24.712	21.152	22.176
30	84.858	66.146	7.926	98.427	25.565	21.882	22.940
31	87.687	68.351	8.190	101.708	26.417	22.611	23.705
32	90.515	70.556	8.454	104.989	27.269	23.340	24.470
33	93.344	72.760	8.718	108.270	28.121	24.070	25.235
34	96.172	74.965	8.982	111.551	28.973	24.799	25.999
35	99.001	77.170	9.247	114.832	29.825	25.529	26.764
36	101.830	79.375	9.511	118.113	30.678	26.258	27.529
37	104.658	81.580	9.775	121.394	31.530	26.987	28.293
38	107.487	83.789	10.039	124.675	32.382	27.717	29.056
39	110.315	85.990	10.304	127.955	33.234	28.446	29.823
40	113.144	88.194	10.568	131.236	34.086	29.176	30.587
41	115.973	90.399	10.832	134.517	34.938	29.905	31.352
42	118.801	92.604	11.096	137.798	35.790	30.634	32.117
43	121.630	94.809	11.360	141.079	36.643	31.364	32.881
44	124.458	97.014	11.624	144.560	37.495	32.093	33.646
45	127.287	99.219	11.889	147.641	38.347	32.823	34.411
46	130.116	101.424	12.153	150.922	39.199	33.552	35.175
47	132.944	103.628	12.417	154.203	40.051	34.281	35.940
48	135.773	105.833	12.681	157.484	40.903	35.011	36.705
49	138.601	108.038	12.945	160.765	41.755	35.740	37.469
50	141.430	110.243	13.210	164.046	42.608	36.469	38.234

two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty pounds respectively; and

One set of standard troy ounce-weights, divided decimally from ten ounces to the one-ten-thousandth of an ounce.

The equivalents of the weights of the metric system with the denominations of the avoirdupois weights will be found under the head of "Metric System."

The following tables exhibit the relation of the United States weights and measures to the chief commercial weights and measures of Europe:—

100 *United States Gallons are equal to, in*

Great Britain, 83.33 imperial gallons.
France, 378.62 litres.
Netherlands, 378.62 kans.
Hamburg, 52.30 viertels; 20 to 1 ahm.
Denmark, 48.99 viertels; 30 to 1 oxhoft.
Prussia, 330.66 quarts; 64 to 1 eimer.
Sweden, 144.72 kannen; 30 to 1 eimer.
Russia, 30.81 wedros; 18 to 1 oxhoft.
Turkey, 72.12 almudes.
Austria, 6.70 eimers.
Naples, 9.14 barile of 60 caraffi.
Leghorn, 8.30 barile of 20 fiasche.
" 11.32 barile of oil.
Genoa, 5.10 barile.
Spain, 23.42 canteros of 8 azumbras.
Portugal, 22.90 almudes of Lisbon.
" 14.85 almudes of Oporto.

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100 *United States Yards are equal to, in*

Great Britain, 100 yards; same as United States.
France, 91.44 metres.
Netherlands, 91.44 ells or metres.
Hamburg, 159.58 ells.
Denmark, 145.67 ells.
Sweden, 154 ells.
Prussia, 137.10 ells.
Russia, 128.57 arshines.
Turkey, 135.21 pikes.
Austria, 117.35 ells.
Naples, 43.27 canne of 8 palmi.
Leghorn, 153.87 braccia.
Genoa, 36.575 canne of 10 palmi.
Spain, 107.83 varas.
Portugal, 83.45 varas.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

100 *lbs. avoirdupois are equal to, in*

Great Britain, 100 lbs., same as U. S.
France, 45.36 kilogrammes.
Netherlands, 90.72 half ponden or kilogrammes.
Hamburg, 93.62 pounds of 16 ounces of 32 loths.
Denmark, 90.80 pounds of 32 lods.
Prussia, 96.98 pounds of 16 ounces.
Sweden, 106.71 pounds victuale weight.
Russia, 110.78 pounds of 32 loths.
Turkey, Constantinople, 35.35 okes of 400 drams.
Austria, 80.96 pounds of 16 ounces.
Naples, 141.41 pounds of 12 ounces.
Leghorn, 133.58 pounds of 12 ounces.
Genoa, 143.10 pounds of 12 ounces.
Spain, 98.57 pounds of 16 ounces.
Portugal, 98.82 pounds of 16 ounces.

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112 *lbs. avoirdupois or* 1 *cwt. are equal to, in*

Great Britain, 112 lbs. avoir., same as U. S.
France, 50.80 kilogrammes.
Netherlands, 101.60 half ponden.
Hamburg, 104.35 pounds.
Denmark, 101.69 pounds.
Prussia, 108.62 pounds.
Sweden, 119.50 pounds.
Russia, 3.102 poods of 40 pounds.
Turkey, Constantinople, 39.50 okes.
Austria, 90.67 pounds.
Naples, 0.5702 cantaro of 100 rottoli.
Leghorn, 1.496 quintal of 100 pounds.
Genoa, 1.0685 cantaro of 100 rottoli.
Spain, 4.416 arrobas of 25 pounds.
Portugal, 3.459 arrobas of 32 pounds.

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100 United States bushels are equal to 97.087 English or imperial bushels.
100 imperial bushels are equal to 103.031 American bushels.

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100 United States gallons are equal to 83.33 imperial gallons.
100 imperial gallons are equal to 120 United States gallons.

Weld, or **Wold,** dyers' weed; a plant, the *reseda luteola*, a native of Europe, cultivated for the use of dyers; the stems and leaves affording a yellow dye much employed by paper-stainers.

Weldbores, a description of woollen goods, manufactured in Bradford.

Welsh flannel, a very fine and expensive kind of hand-woven flannel, made from the fleeces of the sheep of the Welsh mountains.

Welt shoulders, a name in the leather trade for curried leather, suitable for welts for boots and shoes.

West India tea, the leaves of the goat-weed, *capraria biflora*, found in Central America and used for tea.

Wet dock, a dock for vessels, so constructed that the water may be shut in and kept at the required level.

Wet dried raisins, the name for raisins made from grapes collected after the rainy season sets in—inferior to those from grapes gathered in the dry season.

Wet goods, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, which are injured by water in extinguishing fires. After a fire, or when goods are damaged at sea, the wet goods are promptly disposed of, generally to a class of retail dealers who make a display of them at their store doors and on the side-walks, and by signs and placards of "great bargains in wet goods," get up such an excitement, that purchasers are frequently induced to pay more for these goods than the regular price of those which are uninjured. It is even said that in dull times some of these dealers actually wet a lot of goods purposely to get up this kind of an excitement.

Wet salted hides, hides put up in salt brine or pickle, in contradistinction to dry salted.

Wey, a wool weight of England of 182 lbs.

Whalebone, the laminated plates found in the mouth of the balæna or right whale. These plates are from three to twelve or fifteen feet long—when above six feet it is *size-bone.* It is said that from 250 to 300 of these plates or bones are found in the mouth of a full-grown whale, and that they weigh nearly a ton. It is used for the ribs of umbrellas, for whip handles, in millinery, and upholstery, and in various other ways. It is prepared for manufacture by boiling, and then dyed black. In England it is commercially known as whale-fins, and is distinguished as Northern (Davis's Straits), Polar, North-west, and Southern, and where the two first-named kinds sell for £470 per ton, the North-west is worth £420, and the Southern but £400. In New York it is always sold by the pound, and pretty much the same distinctions are made in the prices.

Whalers, ships fitted out for and engaged in the whale fishery. The whalers in the sperm whale fishery belong to New Bedford, Fairhaven, Nantucket, Westport, and Edgartown; those fitted out for the right-whale fishery are from New London, Mystic, Stonington, Sag Harbor, Greenport, and Warren, R. I. California has also a few vessels engaged in the trade. Of the 300 vessels, however, which constitute the whaling marine of the United States, 206 belong to the New Bedford district, and of the 68,000 tons of tonnage 42,000 belong to the same district. New London district is next in importance.

Whale-fins, the commercial name for whalebone in England; thus named originally in ignorance of the part of the whale from which they were taken.

Whale oil, sperm oil from the sperm whale, and the oil from the balæna or right whale, or train oil. These oils, as they arrive in the whale-ships, are known commercially as crude oils, and acquire their commercial character as whale oils after undergoing a process of refining. The trade in these oils has for many years been on the decline, owing to the scarcity of whales in the old fishing-grounds, and probably also to the cheap substitutes for whale oils, for many purposes, found in the petroleum oils, deterring capital and enterprise from pushing the whaling trade to remoter seas.

Wharf, a landing-place constructed in a harbor or river, alongside of which vessels may conveniently receive or discharge their cargoes.

Wharfage, the money paid, or the charges for the use of the wharf in landing goods upon, or loading a vessel from it.

Wharfinger, the person in charge of a wharf, or one who owns or keeps the wharf, for receiving or shipping merchandise to or from it for hire. A wharfinger is responsible for ordinary neglect, and his responsibility begins when he acquires, and ends when he ceases to have the custody of the goods. A mere delivery at the wharf, unless on express or implied assent on the part of the wharfinger to take charge of them, does not make him liable.

Wharp, a name for Trent sand.

Wheat. This is the most important of all the group of cereals. From the earliest antiquity it has been cultivated as a favorite food for man; and in all civilized countries it is regarded as an important constituent in the prime necessities of the human family. In its commercial aspect, too, it is, in this country at least, only second to one other agricultural product. Although there are several varieties of this grain, there are only two which are noted in commerce: the red and white; and of these note is made of the winter wheat, which is sowed in the fall of the year, and the spring wheat which is sowed in the spring, both of which are harvested about the same time in the summer. The winter wheat usually commands a little higher price than the spring, and the

white wheat is rather more highly esteemed than the red. The yearly product is not regular, but in the United States the average yield seems to be surely, though perhaps not regularly, increasing. Thus the whole amount raised in the respective years following, in round numbers, was—

1850	bus.	100,000,000
1860	"	133,000,000
1862	"	181,000,000
1865 partial failure of crop,	"	149,000,000
1868	"	217,000,000
1869	"	264,000,000

From the vast extent of country in which wheat is grown, embracing both the Atlantic and the Pacific States, it is safe to estimate, for some years to come, the annual average yield at about 250 millions of bushels. Our ability to export wheat or wheat flour depends less upon the amount we produce than upon the state of the markets abroad. The ordinary deficiencies in the crops of England and France are made up by their imports from Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, whence they can receive their supplies cheaper than from the United States. To make up extraordinary deficiencies, however, this country is generally called upon to contribute; but rarely more than about 25 per cent. of the imports of wheat or flour in either of these countries is from the United States, and the foreign demand seldom exceeds 5 per cent. of our yearly crop.

The principal marts for wheat in the United States are Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and New York. The following is the classification of wheat adopted by the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis:—Choice white, No. 1 white, and No. 2 white; choice red, No. 1 red, No. 2 red, and No. 3 red; No. 1 spring, No. 2 spring, and No. 3 spring.

All quotations made according to this classification are to be known as of bulk fall wheat in elevator; other quotations will be known as wheat in sacks. Choice white to be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well-cleaned pure white winter, to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 white to be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white winter wheat, to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 white to be sound, dry white winter wheat, reasonably cleaned, and to weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 1 red to be sound, well-cleaned, dry red or red and white mixed winter wheat, free from rye, to weigh at least sixty pounds per measured bushel; No. 2 red to include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned red or red and white mixed winter wheat below No. 1 red, and weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel; No. 3 red to include dry red, white or mixed thin, or bleached winter wheat, free from must, weighing not less than fifty-seven pounds per measured bushel; choice red to be bright, sound, plump, dry, and well-cleaned red or red and white mixed winter wheat, to weigh at least sixty-two pounds per measured bushel. Rejected — all damp, tough, either very smutty or unsound wheat of any weight; and all light, trashy, or dirty thin wheat, falling below No. 3 in wheat.

The general classification in New York is *white* and *red*, the commercial varieties of which are denoted by the names of the States where the wheat is raised.

Of the foreign wheats imported by England and France, that which comes most in competition with American wheat is from Russia, shipped from St. Petersburg, Odessa, Taganrog, and other ports on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, and commercially distinguished as *Russian*, *Azemaia*, and *Kubanka*. That which is called Russian is the lowest description of wheat shipped from St. Petersburg. It is small-grained and dingy colored, and though sound, is unfit for the manufacture of fine bread. The azemaia is what is called soft wheat; it has a larger grain than the Russian, has a better color, and is one of the kinds which is largely exported to England. The kubanka is a large, semi-transparent grain, and is known as hard wheat; but its hardness has nothing of the flinty character of the Spanish wheat, which it much resembles. When it was first taken to London the millers objected to it on account of the difficulty of grinding it; but this difficulty was overcome, and it became a favorite wheat and in much demand. All the Russian wheats are well calculated for keeping, either for the granary or when made into bread; but the kubanka has this quality in a peculiar degree, and is in demand in England for mixing with other wheats that are old, stale, and out of condition.

For the amount of wheat raised in Europe and in the United States, see under head of "Grain."

Wheelswarf, a cement made in Sheffield from the dust obtained from the abrasion of grindstones.

Whetstones, stones used for sharpening edged tools, generally a talky slate containing silica.

Whipsticks, the stocks or handles for driving whips, of malacca, hickory, ash, etc., etc.

Whiskey, a spirit distilled from grain. The name is a corruption of the Irish word *usquebaugh*. That which is known to the commerce of our country is chiefly made from rye or corn. Whiskey is the chief spirituous or distilled liquor made in the United States, the annual production and consumption being about 75,000,000 of gallons.

White, the color of snow. This word is used in trade to express a well-understood and defined color, without reference to its philosophical accuracy.

White cedar. Shingles and staves of this timber are held in the highest esteem. The white cedar, *cupressus thyoides*, grows in swamps and low grounds in the United States, southward from Massachusetts and Ohio.

White copper, the Chinese alloy known as Packfong.

White corn. In commerce a distinction is made between white and yellow corn; the quotations usually being a few cents per bushel less for the white than for the yellow.

White fish, a fine fish caught in the lakes and called lake shad. They weigh from 3 to 8 and 9 lbs., and are salted and packed in barrels, and form the principal store fish of the Western States, taking the place of mackerel and shad in the Eastern States.

White goods, a general name for a large class of British, French, and Swiss goods, embracing jaconets, cambrics, nainsooks, mulls, lawns, brilliantes, India twills, dimities, skirtings, dress linings, quilts, piqués, Swiss muslins, French organdies, tarlatanes, percales, madopolans, etc.

White gunpowder, powder prepared from white sugar, chlorate of potash, and ferrocyanide of potassium. It is very explosive, but too rapid and violent in its combustion for guns.

White iron, a species of pig iron.

White lead, a carbonate of lead, largely manufactured in England and the United States, and used as a base for oil paints. It is sold dry and in oil, and is commercially classed with paints. As ordinarily found in commerce, it is adulterated with sulphate of barytes.

White leaf, tin foil or leaf metal, made of tin alloyed with lead.

White-oak cheese, the name given to a kind of inferior cheese, made from skim-milk.

White-oak timber, a valuable timber of the Atlantic States, used for heavy staves, headings, etc.; also as a furniture wood, and building material for ships, bridges, houses, etc.

White metal, an alloy of lead, bismuth, and antimony, used for tea sets, spoons, etc. Also any of the soft, light-colored metals used for bearings in machinery.

White pine, the trade-name for white-pine timber—(*pinus strobus?*), the most valuable timber for carpentry use of any found in the United States. The species of pine which furnishes this timber grows in sections of the Northern and Northwestern States, and in Canada. The tree, which is one of the largest and finest found in the forests of the United States, from the great and constant demand for the timber, is becoming scarce, and is now only found, in any considerable numbers, in inconvenient or inaccessible localities.

White spruce, the *abies alba*, a valuable timber used for the masts of vessels, and largely for sawing into scantlings, fencing-boards, etc.

White stone, the name given by lapidaries to colorless rock crystal when cut for jewelry.

White vitriol, the old name for sulphate of zinc.

White-wood, the name given to the sawed stuff, boards, planks, etc., of the American tulip-tree; and also sometimes to the lumber of the bass-wood.

White wax, beeswax bleached to whiteness; also a name for Chinese insect wax.

White wines, pale-colored wines, as sherry, Sauterne, etc., in contradistinction to port, claret, Burgundy, etc.

Whiting, ground chalk purified; Spanish white; a kind of fish allied to the pollock.

Whitten, a Swedish coin.

Wholesale dealer, one who buys his goods from first hands, or at the place of their production, and in large amounts, and sells to other merchants or retailers, who retail them out to consumers.

Wickerwork, baskets or other texture of osiers.

Width, extent from side to side; as, the width of cloth.

Wigs, artificial coverings of human hair for the head. In England, the wigs of judges and barristers are mostly made of horse-hair, and those of coachmen, of mohair.

Wild-boar, a kind of black worsted stuff; a kind of camlet, usually about 30 yards to the piece and 54 inches wide; made at Bradford, England, and used for priests' robes.

Willow baskets, baskets made of osiers or willow in a great variety of shapes, sizes, and styles. Largely manufactured in the United States, and imported, also, in large numbers from Germany.

Willow tea, the prepared leaves of a species of willow, largely grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and extensively used by the poorer classes of Chinese as a substitute for the tea of their own country, and also, as is supposed, for mixing with different kinds of the true teas of China which are intended for export.

Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul at Shanghai, says: "The preparation of the willow leaf for mixture with tea is openly practised in the villages on the Hong-keu side of the Soo-chow Creek, and it has become an industry which claims an important share of the attention of the villages of that and other localities. The banks of the numerous creeks are planted with willow-trees, the young leaves of which are collected in April and May, very much in the way that the tea leaf is gathered. The produce is then collected in heaps on the hard threshing-floors of the hamlets, and is allowed to undergo a mild fermentation in the sun. The leaves are then manipulated, similarly to those of the ordinary tea plant. They are sorted into kinds, according to sizes, and afterwards roasted in common tea ovens. The appearance of the stuff, after this treatment, is not unlike that of the genuine article, and it is carried to Shanghai, and there intermixed with pure tea, at a ratio of from ten to twenty per cent. The cultivation and preparation of willow leaves were begun in Shanghai about the year 1860, and have increased year by year. The poorer classes near Shanghai have for a long period consumed this leaf as an infusion in place of tea, the latter being too expensive for them to purchase."

As far as he can gather, its use is productive of no ill effect, but its flavor has not the slightest resemblance to any known tea. The cost of the article cannot exceed 2d. per pound, but when mixed with tea, and so sold to foreigners, it must represent a very large profit to the producers.

Willow ware, baskets, wickerwork, chair bottoms, chairs, cradles, settees, and a variety of other articles made from the branches of the willow.

Wilton carpets. a kind of carpet woven with loops like Brussels carpet, but differing from the latter in having the loops cut open, which gives the face an elastic, velvety pile. The name is derived from the place where this kind of carpet was first made—Wilton, in England.

Wincey cloth, a heavy, plain, woven cotton and worsted fabric of various colors, used mostly for ladies' underskirts.

Winchester bushel, the old English measure, now superseded in England by the imperial bushel. It is the bushel of the United States, and contains 2150.42 cubic inches. It derived its name from the fact that the standard measure, as given by King Edgar, was kept in the Town Hall at Winchester.

Window glass, plate, sheet, or crown glass of various sizes, for windows.

Windsor soap, a celebrated soap, particularly applicable for bathing purposes, made of mutton suet and lard or olive-oil. It is made largely in France as well as in England, where it originated, and an inferior kind is also made in this country. The fancy Windsor soaps, the violet, rose, benzoin, and palm, are modified by essences or essential oils.

Wines. Wines of various qualities and grades are now produced in the United States on a large scale, and the trade in them is rapidly on the increase; the States of Ohio, Missouri, and California producing most largely, and the last-named State taking the lead both in quantity and variety. How far and at how remote a period these wines may sensibly diminish the demand for the French and Spanish wines, which have an established reputation in this country, remains to be seen.

Among the wines best known to the commerce of this country are the following:

Port wine, the produce of a single well-defined district in the north of Portugal The returns of the vintages in this district, known as the Alto Douro, show an average production of wine of good quality of about 7,000,000 of gallons, the principal exports of which are to England. The same district produces also about 2,000,000 of gallons of a quality which is only fit for dis-

tillation. The Lisbon and Bucellas white wines are also Portugal wines. Of the former frequent importations are made to this country. It is asserted that very little pure wine is ever exported from Portugal. It is generally so strongly brandied as to lose its character as a wine and becomes rather a spirituous liquor.

Sherry wine is produced in the vicinity of Xeres, not far from Cadiz, in Spain. It is very extensively used in England and in the United States, and also in Russia. The annual product, including what is known as San Lucas wine, is estimated to be 10,000,000 of gallons. There are a great many other wines produced in Spain; but with the exception of *Malaga*, of which over 2,000,000 of gallons are produced annually, our imports are very small. Very large quantities of a strong sweetish red wine, called *Benicarlo*, from the port whence it is shipped, is exported to Bordeaux, where it is said to be mixed up with the poorer sorts of the wines of the Gironde, to which it gives color, body, and durability.

Marsala wine is a wine which resembles sherry; it is the produce of, and by far the best wine of Sicily. The annual product is something over 2,000,000 of gallons.

Madeira wine is a well-known wine, named from the place of its production. In the United States sherry has pretty much taken its place. The product is almost 2,000,000 of gallons.

Teneriffe wine, so called from the island of Teneriffe, resembles Madeira, but is inferior in body and flavor.

Champagne is a French wine of the Department of Marne; it has a universal reputation, and forms one of the principal productions of France. In good seasons the product of the champagne district is about 15,000,000 of bottles, but the average is probably not over 10,000,000. The United States, England, Russia, and the East Indies are the principal consumers. France probably ranks next, then Germany, Holland. Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Africa. Our intelligent countryman, Dr. Robert Tomes, who visited, and very thoroughly explored the Champagne wine district a few years since, states that the chief manufacturers of this wine, whose names are so well known in the United States, may be presumed, for the most part, to export none but a genuine article. The manufacturer of repute would not venture to sell any other. "Only a few producers of less note are accused of making their so-called champagne wines of a grape that never ripened on the hills of Rheims or its neighborhood." Rheims is the chief seat of the champagne trade, though Epernay, Châlons sur Ay, and Mareuil sur Ay, all within the same department, are more or less engaged in its production, manufacture, and sale. Dr. Tomes visited the cellars of one of the principal houses at Epernay, and describes it as a palatial establishment above ground, and below, great cellars hewn out of the solid chalk, which underlies the thin soil of all that portion of the country that produces the champagne grape. These are divided into seven vast compartments, which contain five subterranean passages, ten large and one hundred and seventeen small cellars, in which are arranged in order two millions and a half of bottles of champagne, beside scores of great hogsheads, and many hundreds of barrels filled with wine. The establishment covers an area of twelve acres and a half. The total length of the vaults is nearly two miles.

Claret wines are also wines of France, the produce of the Gironde. Of these Château Lafite, Latour, and Château Margaux, in Medoc, and Haut Brion, in the Graves district, occupy the first rank. The wines most esteemed after those named are such as Rauzan and Durfort, in the Parish of Margaux, and the vineyards of Leoville and Larose, in the Parish of St. Julien; Mouton, in the Parish of Panillac, and Gorsse, in the Parish of Coutenac. These afford wines of fine quality, which in favorable years are esteemed as equal to some of those first named. These parishes and that of St. Estèphe produce the great majority of the third and fourth class wines, as well as those that are sold as ordinary clarets under the genuine names of their parishes. The American Committee on wines at the Paris Exposition state, that the merchants of Bordeaux and the fabricators and imitators are so adroit, that it seems impossible for the honest wine-grower of France to come into such relations with the wine-drinkers here as will secure to the latter the benefits, sanitary and moral, which the French people themselves derive from the pure juice of the grape, so abundantly produced in their country. It is not an unusual practice for dealers to buy of producers in the back country a coarse, deep-red wine, for 30 cents per gallon, mix, bottle, and send it abroad labelled with all

the high-sounding names of Medoc, to sell at enormous profits to unsuspecting foreigners. Farther south than Bordeaux, in the country about Montpellier and Béziers, an inferior article, but perfectly pure, can be obtained of the producer at five and six cents per gallon, or one cent per bottle.

The production of wine in France has of late years been very large; the 4,000,000 of acres in cultivation yielding an average of 1,200,000,000 of gallons.

Burgundy is also a French wine, named from the province in which it is produced. It is very highly esteemed, and "in richness of flavor and perfume, and all the more delicate qualities of the juice of the grape, ranks as the first wine of the world." The Romané, Conti, Chambertin, Clos Vougeôt, and Richebourg are the most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy. The Burgundy white wines, those of the Côte d'Or, are the wines of Montrachet, of Memsault, and those of Blaquay, and the Chablis wines of Lower Burgundy.

The *German wines* are principally produced on the banks of the Rhine and Moselle. The Rhine wines constitute a distinct order by themselves; except those of inferior quality they are not, as many suppose, naturally acid. The Johannisberger stands at the head of the Rhine wines. The vineyard is the property of Prince Metternich, and his wines, of which there are several qualities, command the highest prices. The Steinberger ranks next to the Johannisberger.

Tokay is a Hungarian wine, so called from a town of the same name. There are three qualities, the best of which is one of the most delicious wines made. None but the inferior kinds are met with in general commerce. But the product of wine of all kinds in Hungary is second only in amount to that in France; the qualities are various, but generally low-priced.

The *American wines* best known in the trade of our country, are the still and sparkling Catawba wines of Ohio, Missouri, and New York; and the ports, hocks, and sweet and sparkling wines of California. There are various grades of these wines, and some of them have trade-names which are becoming familiar to the public. The commission of the Paris Exposition, to which we have before referred, says that "our American vineyards compare very well with those of France, and so do our cellars, presses, and casks." The entire wine product of the country has reached about 10,000,000 of gallons; and it only requires further experience in its manufacture, and longer and more careful culture of the grape, to enable the United States to successfully compete with the products of other countries, and to establish an export trade in the article of wines, which, in amount and value, will at least be equal to what our tastes and inclinations may demand from abroad.

Wine measure. The gallon is the only measure for wine or other liquids in the United States, though the French litre is also a legal measure. Barrels, hogsheads, pipes, butts, tons, etc., are terms used in commerce for convenience, as expressing proximate quantities, which on gauging are always reduced to gallons. The sherry wine butt of England is 130 gals.; the wine bota of Spain is 127$\frac{7}{8}$ gals.; the wine pipe, or pipa of Spain, is 115$\frac{1}{10}$ gals.

Wine merchant, an importer or dealer in wines.

Wine stone, a name for crude tartar or argols.

Wine vinegar, vinegar made of wine.

Winter's bark, the aromatic medicinal bark of the *drymis winteri*, a large forest-tree growing in Peru and New Grenada.

Wintergreen, the leaves of the wild plant which bears the partridge berry or mountain tea berry; the pipsissewa.

Winter lard oil, commercial lard oil subjected to the influence of a cold temperature and re-pressed, whereby it is made to bear a lower temperature without congealing.

Winter-stock, that class of goods which a merchant finds adapted to his sales during the winter months, and with which his store is stocked or supplied for the demands of that season of the year. Also the stock which remains unsold at the close of the fall business, and which has to be held during the winter.

Winter wheat, the wheat which is harvested from the grain sown in the fall of the year, usually of a slightly increased commercial value over spring wheat.

Wire, a metallic substance formed to an even thread by being drawn through a series of progressively diminishing apertures in a plate of steel. Wire is made from gold, silver, platinum, or any ductile metal, but chiefly from iron, steel, and copper. The sizes of wire are denoted by

numbers, which express their thickness according to what is known as wire gauge. Iron wire is sold by the bundle, each bundle containing 63 lbs.

No.	0. bundle,	71 yards,	0.331 inch	dia.
"	1. bundle,	91 yards,	0.300 "	dia.
"	2. bundle,	105 yards,	0.280 "	dia.
"	3. bundle,	121 yards,	0.260 "	dia.
"	4. bundle,	143 yards,	0.240 "	dia.
"	5. bundle,	170 yards,	0.220 "	dia.
"	6. bundle,	203 yards,	0.200 "	dia.
"	7. bundle,	239 yards,	0.185 "	dia.
"	8. bundle,	286 yards,	0.170 "	dia.
"	9. bundle,	342 yards,	0.155 "	dia.
"	10. bundle,	420 yards,	0.140 "	dia.
"	11. bundle,	529 yards,	0.125 "	dia.
"	12. bundle,	700 yards,	0.110 "	dia.
"	13. bundle,	893 yards,	0.095 "	dia.
"	14. bundle,	1,142 yards,	0.085 "	dia.
"	15. bundle,	1,468 yards,	0.075 "	dia.
"	16. bundle,	1,954 yards,	0.065 "	dia.
"	17. bundle,	2,540 yards,	0.057 "	dia.
"	18. bundle,	3,150 yards,	0.050 "	dia.
"	19. bundle,	4,085 yards,	0.045 "	dia.
"	20. bundle,	4,912 yards,	0.040 "	dia.
"	21. bundle,	6,416 yards,	0.035 "	dia.
"	22. bundle,	8,736 yards,	0.030 "	dia.

Wire cloth, a kind of cloth or fabric formed by interlacing the threads of wire.

Wire gauze, a texture of finely interwoven fine wire.

Wire rope, iron wire twisted and formed into ropes, for hoisting-ropes, bridges, standing rigging for ships, fences, and an almost infinite variety of other purposes.

Wire thread, a silk thread covered with a kind of flattened gilt wire.

Wispel, a variable German grain measure, ranging from 29⅞ bushels at Hamburg to 70¾ bushels in Saxony; the general range in different German and Prussian towns being from 35 to 40 bushels.

Witney blanket, a superior kind of blanket.

Woad, a dye plant, the *isatis tinctoria*, which yields, by the fermentation of its leaves, a durable blue coloring-matter, which is generally employed with a mixture of indigo.

Wolf-skins, the skins of this animal are made into robes, and in Russia are used for cloak linings. They sell in the New York market at from $1 to $3.50 each, according to size and quality.

Wolfram, an ore of tungsten, in Cornwall called mock-lead.

Woods. The woods of commerce are dye-woods, fancy and cabinet woods, and wood for fuel. In England under this head are classed not only all kinds of cabinet woods, but also deals and yellow and white pine, and generally all timber woods; while in the United States the use of the term is commonly restricted to dye, fancy, and cabinet woods, and particularly to such as are sold by the ton.

Wood acid, pyroligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash, etc.; used by calico printers.

Wood ashes, the ashes of the hard woods, used and in demand by soap-boilers, and for fertilizing land.

Woodcut, an impression taken from an engraving on wood.

Wooden clocks, the name given to a kind of clock made in Connecticut, the works of which are chiefly of wood instead of metal.

Wood engravings, pictures printed from engravings made on blocks of wood.

Wood opal, a variety of opal which occurs in various vegetable forms—a kind of opalized vegetable substance found in Hungary. It is made into fancy boxes and other ornamental articles at Vienna.

Wood tin, the fibrous oxide of tin, of a brown or reddish-brown color, found in Mexico and Cornwall.

Wooden ware, a general name for wooden buckets, bowls, tubs, churns, and such like household articles.

Wood roof, a wild plant growing in Southern Europe, used in perfumery.

Wood screws, metal screws, particularly iron screws, used by carpenters, cabinet makers, etc., for insertion in wood.

Wood type, large types for printing, cut out of blocks of wood.

Wood vinegar, pyroligneous acid.

Woody wool, a name given to the wool or wadding produced from pine-leaves; Breslau in Silesia being the place of its chief manufacture.

Woof, the same as weft; the cross threads in a woven fabric.

Wool. In commerce wool is understood to apply only to the fleeces of sheep. There are three distinct classes of wool:—1st, the short staple or carding wools; 2d, the long staple or combing wools; and 3d, the coarse or carpet wools. Of the *first class*, which is also called clothing wool, are the Saxon and Silesian wools of Germany, a portion of the wools of Australia, of the Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Russia, Canada, and the bulk of the wool pro-

duced in the United States; all the above being of merino blood, immediate or remote. The qualities and values of these are about in the order in which they are inserted above, the Saxony wool being best adapted to the very finest qualities of broadcloths. Of the *second class*, which is also called worsted wool, and delaine wool, are the long, lustrous down combing-wools of Leicester, Lincolnshire, and Cotswold; the soft combing-wools of Rambouillet, of France; the soft long-staple wool of Australia; the Cheviot wool of Scotland; and the combing-wools of Canada, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine, and other parts of the United States, all derived from the Leicester or other English blood. The French and Australian are most esteemed for female dress-goods, such as merinos, cashmeres, thibets, etc.; the Cheviot for the Scotch tweeds, and the English for worsted goods generally. The American wools of this class are of a medium quality. In the Tariff Laws of the United States the "hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals" is, for convenience, the duty being the same, classed with these wools. Of the *third class*, which are the coarser kinds, and adapted for carpets, and hence called carpet wools, are the Donskoi and other coarse Russian wools, the native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and similar kinds of Syrian, Egyptian, and other wools.

In the wool-trade the following terms are in use: dead wool, mixed, Spanish, pulled, washed, unwashed, hand-washed, scoured, washed fleece, greasy fleece, white fleece, colored fleece, lambs, hogs, etc., etc.

The production of wool in England is estimated at about 250 millions of lbs. per annum, almost one-half of which is combing-wool; and her imports are almost as much more, 100 millions of pounds of which is from Australia, and 50 millions of pounds from the Cape of Good Hope. The production in the United States is over 120 millions of lbs., and is on the increase. Our imports, which are from 40 to 50 millions of lbs., are chiefly from South America, Cape of Good Hope, and Canada. The production in the different States and Territories, for the year ending June 30, 1870, was as follows:—

	Pounds.
Maine	1,774,168
New Hampshire	1,129,442
Vermont	3,102,137
Massachusetts	306,659
Rhode Island	77,328
Connecticut	254,129
New York	10,599,225
New Jersey	336,609
Pennsylvania	6,567,722
Delaware	58,316
Maryland	435,213
Ohio	20,539,643
Indiana	5,029,023
Illinois	5,739,249
Iowa	2,967,543
Kansas	335,205
Michigan	8,726,145
Minnesota	407,185
Nebraska	74,635
Nevada	27,029
Wisconsin	4,929,647
Kentucky	2,234,430
Missouri	3,649,390
Tennessee	1,380,762
Virginia	877,110
West Virginia	1,598,541
Alabama	370,773
Arkansas	203,275
Florida	37,562
Georgia	846,947
Louisiana	140,118
Mississippi	288,285
North Carolina	795,667
South Carolina	156,314
Texas	1,251,328
California	11,391,743
Oregon	1,080,638
Territories	1,204,590
Total pounds	101,284,678

Wool broker, a person who makes purchases or sales of wool for other parties, receiving a commission therefor from the party for whom he acts.

Wool clippings, the least valuable portions of wool clipped from the fleece and known as pedlers' wool.

Wool-dyed, or "dyed in the wool," where the wool itself, or the yarn, is dyed before weaving, in contradistinction to fabrics dyed in the piece.

Woollen, made of wool.

Woollens, cloths, flannels, blankets, hosiery, and other goods, more especially fabrics, made of wool. Also textile fabrics of wool or worsted, or of wool mixed with cotton, silk, or other material.

Woollen draper, a dealer in woollen cloths.

Woollen rags, old, worn-out woollen garments, flannels, stockings, clippings, and refuse of woollens, etc.—in demand for being converted into mungo and shod-

dy. They are collected, packed in bales, and exported, chiefly to England, from all parts of the world where woollen garments are worn. See Shoddy.

Wool hats, cheap hats, the bodies of which are felted from wool.

Wool merchant, a wholesale dealer in wool.

Wool pack, a bale of wool of 240 lbs.

Wool sale, a periodical sale of wool in large quantities at London.

Wool waste. Three kinds of wool waste are quoted in the English wool markets: white stockings, pulled; colored stockings, pulled; and moreens black, pulled. The Secretary of the Treasury, in May, 1863, decided that "wool waste is not recognized as wool," and therefore not subject to the same rate of duty. In March, 1867, he decided that "yarns of wool waste" are dutiable as "woollen yarns." The first decision was correct.

Wool weight. Wool is generally packed in bales which vary in weight. In South America it is sold by the aroba; in Russia, by the pood; but in Australia, Cape of Good Hope, England, and the United States, by the lb. The English also use several other weights, all of which, however, express lbs. Thus:—

1 clove	equals	7 lbs.
1 stone	"	14 lbs.
1 tod	"	28 lbs.
1 wey	"	182 lbs.
1 sack	"	364 lbs.
1 last	"	12 sacks, or 4,368 lbs.
1 score	"	20 lbs.
1 pack	"	12 scores or 240 lbs.

Wootz, a species of steel imported from the East Indies, made from magnetic ore, and highly valued as a material for edge tools.

Wormwood, the tops and leaves of *artemisia absinthium*, a bitter plant of the gardens, used as a drug.

Worsteds, fabrics made from the long-staple or combing-wools.

Worsted goods, fabrics or stuffs manufactured from combing-wools, such as stuff dress-goods, serges, moreens, braid, Italian cloth, lastings, damask for furniture coverings, pew coverings, table covers, buntings, reins and girths, sashes, picture-cords and tassels, Ristori shawls, etc.

Worsted yarn, yarn made of the long-staple or combing wool,—wool which is combed instead of being carded.

Worth, the value as expressed in money; as, worth so many dollars. The worth of an article may or may not be its selling price; hence, when the price of anything is asked, it is proper to say that it is so much—not that the article is worth so much.

Woven, cloth or textile fabrics formed by interlacing the threads or yarns with a texture, by means of shuttles or by machinery, which entwines the woof or weft with the warp, differing from fabrics produced by knitting or felting.

Wrapping paper, paper of various kinds, colors, and qualities, used for enveloping packages.

Wreck, a ship or vessel dashed against rocks, or cast on shore, or disabled, or sunk by the force of winds or waves; the ruins or remains of a vessel destroyed at sea.

Wrecked goods, merchandise or goods taken from a wreck; or, after the wreck of a vessel, such goods as are cast upon land, or such of them as are picked up while floating on the water. Goods taken from a wreck are dutiable, and cannot be landed or sold in the market until they are appraised and entered at the Custom-house. The mode of appraisement and entry is prescribed by the Act of Congress of March 1, 1823.

Wreckers, persons employed in saving property or lives from wrecks. Also, persons who visit wrecks for the purpose of plunder, or who cause a wreck by false lights, and the like.

Wreck master, a person appointed by law to take charge of wrecked goods.

Writing-books, another name for copy-books in the school-book trade.

Writing fluid, a kind of writing-ink which flows readily from the pen.

Writing-ink, black ink, such as is used by book-keepers and clerks in the counting-room. Blue, purple, or other colored inks are sometimes used in correspondence, but none but black ink should ever be permitted in books of account, except only the technical use of red in book-keeping.

Wrought iron, bar iron, or iron advanced beyond pig iron by refining, puddling, rolling, hammering, or other process. The term is used in contradistinction to cast iron.

Wurris, a powder obtained from the seeds of a species of *euphorbia*, and used in Eastern Africa as a red dye for silk.

X.

X, a numeral denoting 10, thus used occasionally with other numerals in the lumber trade, denoting the number of feet in a board; and in certain places, in the wool, in flour, ale, and perhaps in some other trades, X denotes a certain grade, XX a higher grade, XXX a still higher grade, and so on. See also further uses of the letter X under the head Tin.

Xanthic acid, a yellow acid obtained from potash.

Xanthorrhœa resins, two kinds of resinous substances, or balsams, red and yellow, obtained from different species of xanthorrhœa in New Holland.

Xebecs, the name for a kind of small three-masted vessel without bowsprit, navigated principally in the Mediterranean.

Xyloidine, a kind of preparation of collodion used by photographers; also a kind of blasting powder.

Xylonite, another name for xylotile.

Xylotile, in mineralogy a kind of fibrous mineral; in commerce a kind of artificial ivory, a patented compound prepared in England, and known also as *parkesine.* In the course of this work occasional note has been made of what appeared to be erroneous, not to say absurd, decisions of the Treasury Department as to the commercial classification of certain kinds of merchandise; these decisions always being made with the view of fixing a higher rate of duty on the article when imported. In the *North American Review* for July, 1871, appears the following in relation to the classification of xylotile, which further illustrates this tendency to forced constructions for the sake of additional duty. "Xylotile has recently been imported in considerable quantities, for the purpose of being used for knife-handles in place of ivory, in the manufacture of table cutlery. The secret of the composition of this ivory substitute is substantially as follows: Gun-cotton, which is ordinary cotton converted by treatment with nitric acid into an explosive substance, is dissolved in naphtha, and converted into a clear but very adhesive liquid, termed collodion. The collodion thus formed is mixed with zinc-white, ivory-dust, and various coloring materials, and through kneading, baking, and pressure there results a hard lustrous substance, resembling marble or bone, and capable of being sawed or worked as readily as either of the above-mentioned substances. When first imported it was passed as an unenumerated material, at 10 or 20 per cent. duty; but after its use had become somewhat extensive, the duty was raised to 35 per cent., on the ground that it was a *manufacture of cotton,*—a decision about as sensible as it would be to impose the same tariff on bread-stuffs, crackers, or macaroni as upon ice, for the reason that water is an essential constituent of all ordinary breadstuffs, and under some circumstances assumes the form of ice."

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

Y.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Yam	Igname	Yamwurzel	Yamwertel		Ñame
Yard	Aune; yard	Elle	El; plaats	Braccio	Yarda; vara; ana
Yarn	Fil	Garn; Zwirn	Garen	Filo	Hilo
Year	Année; an	Jahr	Jaar	Anno	Año
Yeast	Levain	Hefe; Oberhefe	Gist	Fermento	Levadura
Yellow	Jaune	Gelb	Geel	Giallo	Amarillo
Yellow wood	Bois jaune	Gelbholz	Geel verfhout	Ziallo-legno	Fustete

Y.

Yacca wood, a cabinet wood of Jamaica.

Yachts, used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, are entitled to be enrolled as American vessels, and to be licensed to proceed from port to port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House, but they are not allowed to transport merchandise or carry passengers for pay. They are required to use a signal of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and at all times to permit the naval architects of the government to examine and copy the models. Licenses are not granted to yachts of less than 20 tons burden.

Yadum, a weight in Mysore of 150 lbs.

Yak-hair, the hair of a species of wild ox found in Thibet, which is made into cordage, sacking, etc.

Yak-tails, the tails of the Thibet yak, largely exported to Nepaul, where they are prepared and sold as a kind of fur skin.

Yams, the large thick tubers of the *dioscorea sativa*, cultivated for food in Africa and the East and West Indies. The roots grow to a great size, and are mealy, palatable, easy of digestion, and, either roasted or boiled, furnish a substitute for bread.

Yankee soap, a name for "yellow soap," derived from its having been first largely manufactured in the United States.

Yapak, a name for wool in Turkey.

Yapon tea, see Yewpon.

Yard, the unit or standard measure of length and surface, from which, in England and the United States, all other measures of extension are derived and ascertained. It is divided into three equal parts called feet, and each foot into twelve equal parts called inches; for measures of cloths and other commodities commonly sold by the yard, it is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. King Henry I. of England is said to have corrected what he called the false ell or yard of the merchants, making the extent of his own arm the true standard.

Yard-measure, a tape or metallic ribbon measure of 36 inches, usually enclosed in a round box, from which it may be conveniently drawn, and returned again by means of a crank or self-acting spring.

Yard-stick, a stick of 36 inches in length, with the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a yard marked thereon, usually by a brass-headed nail; used in retail stores for measuring cloths and other piece goods.

Yarn, fibrous material, as wool, worsted, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, coir, etc., spun and prepared for weaving, for knitting, for cordage, or for sewing threads. Owing to the great perfection of spinning machinery, and the large amount of capital invested in the business in that country, England spins more woollen and cotton yarns than all other countries combined,

and the latter are among the most important of her exports.

The quality of cotton yarns is expressed in England by counts or numbers, denoting the number of hanks in a pound, signifying coarseness or fineness. This rule of numbering is very simple, being the number of hanks, each 840 yards long, requisite to form one lb. in weight. Thus No. 40 denotes yarns of which 40 hanks weigh one pound.

COTTON-YARN MEASURE.

54 inches = 1 thread.
4,320 inches = 80 threads = 1 lea, or rap.
30,240 inches = 560 threads = 7 lea = 1 hank, 840 yards.
1 spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards.
A reel is 54 inches in circuit.

The "number" of a yarn is the number of hanks, of 840 yards each, of that yarn weighing one pound, thus:—

Of No. 60 yarn, 60 hanks, 840 yards long, weigh 1 lb.
Of No. 70 yarn, 70 hanks, 840 yards long, weigh 1 lb.
Of No. 80 yarn, 80 hanks, 840 yards long, weigh 1 lb.

Twisting the yarn to make thread has the same effect as dividing the yarn into as many parts as there are strands. If there are 60 hanks in a pound of yarn, there will be only ten hanks when that pound of yarn is divided into six parts, and these parts or strands are twisted into thread: thus, 1 lb. of No. 60 yarn (or 60 hanks of 840 yards each—50,400 yards of yarn) is changed by twisting into 1 lb. of No. 30 *six*-cord thread, measuring 8,400 yards, which is precisely 10 hanks of 840 yards each.

Linen yarn is estimated in England by the number of leas or cuts, each of three yards, contained in a pound weight; but in Scotland, by the number of pounds in a spindle, or 48 leas; thus, No. 48 in Engglland is called 1 lb. yarn in Scotland.

LINEN YARN MEASURE.

90 inches, 1 thread.
10,800 inches, 120 threads, 1 lea or rap.
108,000 inches, 1,200 threads, 10 leas or raps, 1 slip.
2,160,000 inches, 2,400 threads, 200 leas or raps, 1 bundle.
A heer of 2 cuts, or 240 threads, 600 yds.
A spindle of 24 heer, 14,400 yds.
A bundle of 4 1-6 spindles, 60,000 yds.
A reel is 54 inches in circuit.

The hank of worsted yarn is frequently counted at 840 yards, the same as cotton, but more generally at 560 yards, or 7 leas of 80 yards each. The worsted reel is 30 inches in circuit.

Yarrawarra, a valuable timber wood of New South Wales.

Yarrow, a medicinal herb; known also as milfoil.

Yawl, a decked boat, carrying two masts, of which one is at the extreme stern; also, a boat usually rowed with 4 or 6 oars.

Year. In the State of New York it is enacted that whenever the term year occurs in any contract it shall be taken to consist of 365 days; half a year, 182 days, and a quarter of a year, 92 days.

Yellow crystals, the name under which a kind of yellow dye is imported, manufactured from a substance produced from coal tar, but different from aniline.

Yeast, a substance which rises in the form of froth to the surface of beer during the process of fermentation. It is also produced during the fermentation of other liquids. Its principal use is for leavening bread. It is believed to be a fungous plant which has the power of propagating itself when brought into contact with certain other substances. It is of different qualities, according to the nature of the liquor in which it is generated; and though there is little difference to the naked eye, practised yeast merchants distinguish several varieties, which, according to their respective energy and activity, are employed for different purposes. Each barrel of beer produces about 11 lbs. of yeast.

Yeast powders, carefully prepared preparations of soda and phosphates, etc., in the form of powders, used as a substitute for yeast in leavening bread.

Yellow, a brilliant color which in silks and dress goods affords a great variety of shades.

Yellow bark, the calisaya bark, one of the most valuable kinds of cinchona.

Yellow berries, Avignon, Persian, or French berries, imported in large quantities for the use of dyers.

Yellow candle, a trade name for a description of Russia tallow, the best quality bearing the mark P. Y. C., or Petersburg Yellow Candle.

Yellow-dock root, the root of the yellow dock, *rumex crispus*, a common plant or weed growing wild in the fields or road-sides; a valuable drug.

Yellow dyes, coloring substances

either vegetable or mineral, used for dyeing or imparting a yellow color.

Yellow dye-tree bark, the bark of a berberin tree which grows in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Western Africa, which yields a yellow dye, and is also a drug.

Yellow flag, a flag hoisted in the rigging or at the masthead of a ship to denote sickness on board, or that she is under quarantine regulations.

Yellow ladies' bedstraw, a European plant, the *galium verum*, which when bruised is used to color cheese yellow, and also affords a yellow dye. The American species of this plant is used by the Indians for staining their feathers and other ornaments red.

Yellow metal, malleable brass, or brass intended to work well under the hammer or roller, composed of about 70 parts copper to 30 of zinc, made into bolts, nails, etc., and sheathing for the bottoms of vessels. The quotations are for *Muntz*, *Taunton*, and *old* yellow metal.

Yellow earth, a fine kind of clay colored by iron, and used as coarse yellow pigment.

Yellow ochre, an earthy variety of brown iron ore found in Gloucestershire, England, in France, Bavaria, and in other localities, which, being prepared by grinding and washing, is used as a yellow pigment. It is imported dry and in oil.

Yellow orpiment, yellow arsenic or sulphuretted oxide of zinc, used as a yellow pigment.

Yellow parilla, a medicinal plant, the roots of which are known in commerce as Texas sarsaparilla.

Yellow pine, a valuable species of lumber much used for flooring and beams in house-carpentry and ship-building. The principal supplies are from Georgia.

Yellow resin, the yellow rosin of commerce.

Yellow root, the roots of *hydrastis canadensis*, also called yellow puccoon and orange root. It affords a yellow coloring substance, and with indigo imparts a fine green to silks and cottons. It is also used as a drug. The plant grows abundantly in the Northern and Western States. The drug roots of a shrub, the *xanthorriza tinctoria*, are also called yellow root.

Yellow sanders wood, the fragrant wood of a species of santalum, which grows in the Sandwich and Feejee Islands, and on the coast of Malabar; much used by the Chinese as a perfume in their temples, sick-chambers, etc.

Yellow soap, the common rosin soaps of commerce.

Yellow tea, the name for a kind of tea, *joltai chai*, brought overland from China to Russia, consisting of the blossom, not the leaf of the plant. It has a delicacy and bloom of which no other tea can boast, is very expensive, and is seldom seen out of China except in Russia.

Yellow wax, unbleached beeswax.

Yellow wood, a handsome furniture wood of South Africa, a species of *podocarpus*.

Yen, a weight in Annam of a little more than 13¾ lbs.

Yercum fibre, the fibre of several species of *calotropis*.

Yerva mate, the common name in Paraguay for Paraguay tea.

Yettu, a Mysore weight of 7½ lbs.

Yewpon, or yapan, or yopon, pronounced yewpon, the *ilex cassine* or South Sea tea plant, a shrub growing in the southeastern parts of the United States, particularly in the eastern counties of North Carolina, and abundantly in Texas. The leaves are used as a substitute for Chinese tea, and the infusion is regarded as a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

Yew-tree timber. This timber is used in Spain, Italy, and England, for bows, handles of articles of furniture, chairs, etc. It is a hard, tough, durable wood, and some of it is of a pale yellowish-red color, handsomely striped and dotted.

Yin, a Chinese weight of 2⅔ lbs.

Yokahama, a commercial city of Japan, where foreigners are permitted to reside, and to engage in business and carry on trade. The city was not established or in existence till Commodore Perry's visit in 1854. It now rivals Nagasaki in trade, and bids fair to become one of the most populous commercial cities of the empire of Japan.

The exports for 1870 were, of

Silk, to England	5,230	bales.
" " France	4,080	"
" " the United States	245	"
" " other countries	45	"
Total bales	9,600	
Value	$6,400,000	
Tea, to England	25,500	lbs.
" " New York	10,000,000	"
" " San Francisco	2,500,000	"
Value	$3,600,000	

Silk waste, 2,845 piculs, value.. $384,000
Cocoons, 326 piculs, value..... 27,000
Silkworms' eggs, 1,300,000 cartoons, value.....2,500,000
Various goods..... 500,000

Total value of merchandise exported, say $13,500,000.

During the same period the exports of coin were—

To San Francisco.....$1,073,730
Europe..... 2,251,500
India..... 1,249,513
China 10,419,564
Other parts..... 2,096,671

The imports of merchandise for the year amounted to about $18,000,000, and of coin from the United States and Europe, about $4,500,000; from China, $1,600,000; and from other parts, about $3,000,000. The largest items in their imports consisted of gray shirtings, cotton, cotton yarn, woollen goods, cloths, blankets, nails, sugar, rice, peas, oil, salt, etc., etc.

Yolk, the natural oily or soapy-greasy substance in the fleece of wool.

Y'lang Y'lang, an expensive essential oil or essence obtained from a species of spirea, used in the manufacture of perfumery.

Yorkshire grit, a polishing-stone found in Yorkshire, England.

York shilling, the one-eighth part of a dollar, or 12½ cents, the dollar of the State of New York prior to the adoption of the Federal currency being 8 shillings. The word shilling is still much used in New York State, owing, no doubt, to its being a natural and binary division of the dollar.

Youfts, Russia leather; another name for juffs.

Ypres lace, a name for the finest kind of the Valenciennes lace.

Yu, a Chinese dry measure of very nearly 3½ bushels.

Yucca fibre. The leaves of some species of yucca, treated like hemp or flax, afford a fibre which is used in the manufacture of cloth or cordage.

Yucca starch, the glue or starch made at Carthagena from the stems of *yucca gloriosa.*

Yusdrow, a weight at Constantinople of $\frac{7}{10}$ of a pound.

SYNONYMS, OR EQUIVALENTS

OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL LANGUAGES.

Z.

English.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.
Zaffre	Zaffres	Zaffer	Zaffer	Zafra	Zafra
Zinc	Zinc	Zink	Zink	Zinco	Zinco
Zollverein	Zollverein	Zollverein	Tolverbond	Unione doganale	Asociacion germanica de aduana
Zurich	Zurich	Zürich	Zurich	Zurigo	Zurigo

Z.

Zabra, the name for a kind of small vessel which is employed on the Bay of Biscay.

Zaffre, a residuum of calcined cobalt, employed, like cobalt, in the manufacture of earthenware and china, for painting the surface of the pieces a blue color.

Zahina, a kind of tares grown in Spain.

Zak, a Dutch dry measure which, in Holland, is $2\frac{84}{100}$ bushels; in Leyden, about $1\frac{7}{8}$ bushel.

Zante currants, a species of small grapes, largely cultivated in Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca, and when dried are shipped to all parts of the world. Our principal supplies are from Zante, but currants from any of the Ionian Islands would be called Zante currants in this country.

Zante wood, a name for the *rhus cotinus*, a species of sumach.

Zarnic, yellow orpiment in its native state, varying in color from warm yellow to greenish yellow.

Zebec, a kind of vessel employed on the Mediterranean; another name for the Xebec.

Zebra rugs, hearth-rugs made of the hides of the zebra.

Zebras, a name given to a kind of Paisley shawls, with black and white transverse stripes, made for the Turkish market.

Zebra wood, a beautiful furniture wood of Demerara, Brazil, and Rio Janeiro. The color is orange-brown, variously mixed. It is shipped in logs and planks as large as 24 inches.

Zebu, a money of Japan, 21 of which are equal to one bus.

Zedoary, the roots of the *kæmpfeira rotunda*, which grows in Malabar and Ceylon. There is another kind, known as the long-root zedoary. Both are used in medicine, and both come from the East Indies.

Zehling, a weight of Baden, equal to 771 grains.

Zero, the commencement of a scale, marked with a 0, for nothing.

Zentner, the centner, or German quintal, in Hanover equal to 103 lbs.

Zephyr cloth, a kind of kerseymere made in Belgium.

Zephyr shawls, a kind of thin light worsted and cotton shawls.

Zephyr worsted, very soft, loosely twisted woollen or worsted yarns, usually of bright colors, chiefly imported from Berlin and other parts of Germany, and used for embroidering or other fancy work.

Zerla, a wine measure in Brescia, Italy, of $13\frac{1}{5}$ gallons.

Zinc, or spelter, a blueish-white metal which exists in abundance in various localities, and in consequence of its lightness and cheapness is used for a great variety of purposes, particularly in the manufacture of brass, bell-metal, and other alloys, and for cornices, roof-gutters, etc., etc. It occurs in commerce in the form of cakes, blocks, or pigs, and in plates and sheets. The imports are about 5,000 tons per annum, chiefly from Germany and England. Sheet zinc comes in vari

ous sizes, but the more usual sizes are sheets 84 inches long by 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 40 inches wide; the thickness of the sheets is indicated by Nos.; thus, No. 8 equals No. 28 wire gauge; No. 9, 27; No. 10, 26; No. 11, 25; and No. 12, 24½ wire gauge.

Zinc ores. The most important ores are calamine and blende.

Zinc paint, zinc white, a substitute for white lead.

Zinc white, a white powder obtained from zinc, which forms a valuable paint when mixed with the requisite proportions of oil and turpentine, and is said to be less injurious to painters than white lead.

Zircon, a rare mineral, or gem, which occurs in three varieties: 1st, the colorless or slightly smoky, the *jargoon;* 2d, the bright red, or *hyacinth;* 3d, the grayish or brownish, called *zirconite.* The zircon is only used in jewelry when of a fine color and transparent.

Zit-si varnish, a valuable natural lacker or varnish obtained from a tree called zit-si, growing in the Burmese Empire, on the banks of the Irrawadi. It is said to be procurable in great quantities from Munipoor, and the drug is conveyed to Sylhet, where it becomes a regular and extensive article of merchandise.

Zlot, a Russian silver coin worth about 10 cents.

Zober, a dry measure of Baden, equal to 42½ bushels.

Zollhaus (German). Custom-house.

Zollverein, from two German words —*zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union. The use of this compound word is, however, entirely restricted to the German Customs League, a confederation formed by a number of the German States to facilitate their commercial transactions with each other and with foreign countries. Formerly each of the States had its own system of custom-houses, tariffs, revenue laws, moneys, weights, etc., which frequently differed very widely from its neighbors, to the serious embarrassment of commerce. It is the object of the Zollverein to consolidate all of these under one general system. Prussia was the first to propose this beneficent measure, and to her principally are the German States indebted for the extension of its benefits and the gradual perfection of its plans. In the year 1865 the Zollverein or Tariff League was composed of the following States:—

Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Würtemberg, Duchy of Baden, Duchy of Hesse, Electorate of Hesse, the Thuringian States, Duchy of Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, Frankfort, Luxemburg. In 1867 a new Zollverein treaty was made between the States of the North German Confederation and the South German States, viz.: Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, the scope of which extends to the whole of Germany except Austria. Schleswig and Holstein, also, were formally admitted into the League in November, 1867, and the Duchy of Lauenberg in January, 1868. The city of Hamburg and town of Altona are excepted, and remain as free ports. In March, 1868, commercial treaties were concluded between the Zollverein and Austria, and also with Spain.

Prior to the establishment of the Zollverein, or commercial league, each of the petty States of Germany endeavored to procure a revenue for itself, or to advance its own industry by taxing or prohibiting the productions of those by which it was surrounded, and customs-officers and lines of custom-houses were spread all over the country. Instead of being reciprocal and dependent, everything was separate, independent, and hostile; the commodities admitted into Hesse were prohibited in Baden, and those prohibited in Würtemberg were admitted into Bavaria.

The disadvantages and baneful effects of such obstacles to the free intercourse of trade in Germany were precisely such as would be felt in this country if each of our States were empowered to establish tariffs and customs regulations independent of the others,—Philadelphia admitting the products of Ohio and Indiana, and prohibiting those of Maryland and Virginia; Baltimore admitting goods from Boston, excluding those of Philadelphia; New York custom-house inspectors overhauling the trunks and personal effects of passengers from San Francisco, St. Louis, or Charleston, and for their civilities charging, or receiving therefor, a moderate gratuity! Happily for this country its commerce is regulated by national, not by State laws, and the United States Zollverein or Custom League is one of the clearly expressed provisions of the Constitution. The discrepancies in the weights and measures of the German States, the equalization of which was one of the objects contemplated in the formation of the Zollverein, still exist. Their reduction to a common standard is a desideratum in the commercial world, and the speedy action of the gov-

ernment of the German Empire on this important subject is looked for by the mercantile community in this as well as in other countries. The probabilities are, that notwithstanding their great inconvenience, and the innumerable perplexities to which they give rise, even after legislation shall have reduced them to uniform denominations, and to one common system, the old names and the old systems will long continue in practice, and years may elapse before the changes will be practically acknowledged in the traffic of the country.

Zorilla, a small animal of the weasel family, and one of the varieties of the skunk species. It is found in California and Texas, and its fur-skin is the handsomest and most esteemed of any of this species of animal.

Zucca, a liquid measure of Corsica of $3\frac{1}{12}$ gals.

Zurich manufactures, the fine silks, cotton fabrics, ribbons, and leather made at Zurich, a city of Switzerland.

Zwolle cloths, the name given to the woollen cloths manufactured at the town of Zwolle in the Netherlands.

APPENDIX.

TARIFFS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Prepared from the latest Tariff laws of the respective countries, as received and published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington.

	PAGE
United States	504
Great Britain	597
Belgium	598
Netherlands	601
Spain	604
France	609
German Zollverein	616
Austria	622
Portugal	627
Italy	634
Russia	640
Denmark	650
Sweden	654
Norway	658
Switzerland	662
China	666
Japan	668
Dutch East Indies	669
Ceylon	671
Victoria	671
New South Wales	673
New Zealand	673
Hawaiian Islands	675
Island of Jamaica	676
British Columbia	677
British Honduras	678
Island of St. Croix	679
Island of Madeira	679
Argentine Republic	680
Turkey	680

APPENDIX.

TARIFFS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO IMPORT DUTIES.

[Amended by General Order May 31, 1869.]

£1 *computed at* $4.84 *gold United States. The gallon is the imperial gallon.*

Almond paste	pound.	$0.02
Beer and ale	barrel.	4.84
Cards, playing	doz. packs.	0.91
Cherries, dried	pound.	0.02
Chiccory, or substitute	cwt.	6.42
Chiccory, roasted or ground	pound.	0.08
Chloroform	do.	0.73
Cocoa	do.	0.02
Cocoa husks and shells	cwt.	0.49
Cocoa paste or chocolate	pound.	0.04
Coffee	do.	0.06
Coffee, roasted or ground	do.	0.08
Collodion	(Imperial) gallon.	5.80
Comfits, dry	pound.	0.02
Confectionery	do.	0.02
Currants	cwt.	1.69
Dice	pair.	5.08
Essence of spruce	per cent.	10
Ether	gallon.	6.05
Figs	cwt.	1.70
Ginger, preserved	pound.	0.02
Malt	quarter.	6.05
Marmalade	pound.	0.02
Milk, condensed	cwt.	1.22
Pickles in vinegar	gallon.	0.02
Plate of gold	oz. troy.	4.12
Plate of silver	do.	0.36
Plums	cwt.	1.69
Plums preserved in sugar	pound.	0.02
Prunes	cwt.	1.69
Raisins	do.	1.69
Spirits, viz. :—		
Brandy	gallon.	2.52
Geneva	do.	2.52
Rum, of and from any foreign country, being the country of its production	gallon.	2.46
Rum, not from the country of its prod'ct'n	do.	2.52
Tafia, from any French colony	do.	2.52
Rum and spirits, of and from a British possession in America	gallon.	2.46
Rum and spirits, uncnumcrated	do.	2.52
Rum, shrub, liquors, and cordials of and from a British possession in America	gallon.	2.46
Perfumed, to be used as perfumery only	do.	3.39
Cologne water, the flask (30 flasks containing not over 1 gallon)	each.	0.13
Cologne water, when not in flasks, to be charged as "perfumed spirits"	gallon.	3.39
Cologne water, uncnumcrated	gallon.	3.39
Succades, including all fruits and vegetables, preserved in sugar, not otherwise enumerated	pound.	0.02
Sugar, viz: Candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined sugars	cwt.	$2.90
Sugar, white-clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white-clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined	cwt.	2.74
Sugar, yellow muscovado and brown-clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown-clayed, and not equal to white-clayed	cwt.	2.54
Sugar, brown muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and not equal to yellow muscovado or brown-clayed	cwt.	2.32
Sugar, any other sugar not equal in quality to brown muscovado	cwt.	1.94
Sugar-cane juice	do.	1.94
Sugar molasses	do.	0.87
Tea (without any allowance for draft)	pound.	0.12
Extract of essence of tea is prohibited.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured, viz. : Stemmed or stripped, containing 10 pounds or more of moisture in every 100 pounds' weight thereof	pound.	0.72
Tobacco, unmanufactured, containing less than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds' weight thereof	pound.	0.84
Tobacco, unstemmed, containing less than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds' weight thereof	pound.	0.84
Tobacco, unstemmed, containing more than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds' weight thereof	pound.	0.72
Tobacco, manufactured, viz. : Cigars	do.	1.21
Tobacco, cavendish and negrohead	do.	1.09
Tobacco, snuff, containing more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds' weight thereof	pound.	0.93
Tobacco, snuff, not containing more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof	pound.	1.09
Varnish, containing alcohol or spirits	gallon.	2.90
Vinegar	do.	0.03
Vinegar, pickles preserved therein	do.	0.01
Wine, and lees of wine, containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirit	gallon.	0.24
Wine, and lees of wine, containing 26 and less than 42 degrees	gallon.	0.62
And an additional duty of 6 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 41 degrees.		

TARIFF—BELGIUM

Royal Decree of March 30, 1866.

Rates reduced to American gold dollars—the fractions of cents not taken into account.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
Animals—Horses	each	$2.51
Fillies	do.	1.17
Oxen, cows, heifers, calves	100 kil. wt.	0.19
Sheep and swine	each	0.07
Others not specified		Free.
Embalmed for museums		Free.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked	100 kilogs.	0.23
Skins—Large and small, green, salted, or dry		Free.
Parchment and vellum, raw or finished		Free.
Of goat or sheep, tanned or tawed in white	100 kilogs.	0.97
Tanned, curried, Hungarian style, and waxed	100 kilogs.	2.93
Otherwise prepared or finished	100 kil.	5.85
Manufactures of skins or hides	per cent.	10
Wool, raw, combed, carded, or dyed; woollen rags and yarns unfit for manufacture		Free.
Horse-hair, and all crude animal matter not enumerated		Free.
Feathers—Of birds, all kinds		Free.
Prepared for toilet	per cent.	10
Silk, in cocoons		Free.
Wax—Raw or bleached (animal and vegetable)		Free.
Manufactured (sealing-wax, candles, statues, &c.)		10
Animal lards and fat; train-oil		Free.
Cheese	100 kilogs.	1.95
Butter, fresh or salted	do.	0.97
Honey	do.	2.34
Fish—Shell-fish, except oysters		Free.
Fresh, dry, salted, or smoked; also oysters	100 kilogs.	0.19
Preserved	do.	1.95
Coral and pearls		Free.
Manures		Free.
Animal oils for medicinal use, and all others		Free.
Ivory		Free.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.		
Not otherwise specified		Free.
Breadstuffs—All cereals	100 kilogs.	0.11
Flour, grits, and hulled barley	100 kilogs.	0.23
Bread, biscuit, macaroni, vermicelli, &c	100 kilogs.	0.23
Potatoes and vegetables not specified, green or dry		Free.
Rice in husk	100 kilogs.	0.19
Rice, hulled	do.	0.29
Seeds	do.	0.11
Fruits—Almonds	do.	3.90
Lemons, oranges, and figs	do.	1.17
Prunes and raisins	do.	2.93
All fruits not otherwise specified	per cent.	10
Fibrous materials for spinning		Free.
Sugar—Raw		Free.
Refined, candy	100 kilogs.	11.03
Refined, loaf	do.	10.31
Refined, of No. 19 and above,	do.	10.31
Syrup—For distilleries		Free.
Syrup—Of less than 50 per cent. sugar	100 kilogs.	$2.93
Other		Free.
Cocoa—Raw	100 kilogs	2.93
Prepared	do.	5.85
Coffee—Roasted	do.	3.41
Other	do.	2.57
Cassia—Fistula (drug)		Free.
Pepper and other spices; also vanilla.	per cent.	15
Tea	100 kilogs.	17.55
Tobacco—Unmanufactured, not stemmed	100 kilogs.	1.64
Stemmed	do.	2.57
Manufactured	do.	8.10
Cigars	do.	50.31
Vegetable oils, resinous and bituminous; also, medicinal		Free.
Oils for perfumery	per cent.	10
Wood—For coopers, masts, spars, and all dye-woods		Free.
For building or cabinet-work, oak and walnut	cubic metre	0.19
For building or cabinet-work, other, not sawed	cubic metre	0.58
For building or cabinet-work, sawed, over 5 centimetres thick	cubic metre	1.17
For building or cabinet-work, sawed, 5 centimetres or less thick	cubic metre	1.76
Various kinds	per cent.	5
All manufactures of wood	do.	10
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Metals, minerals, and earths, not otherwise specified		Free.
Salt		Free.
Salt, refined	100 kilogs.	7.94
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.		
Drugs of all kinds		Free.
Alcoholic waters	per cent.	10
Chemical products—Salts of soda carbonates.	100 kilogs.	0.58
Salts of soda, sulphates and sulphites	100 kilogs.	0.29
All chemical products not otherwise specified		Free.
Acetate of copper, and chemical products containing alcohol	hectolitre	11.70
Gunpowder and fulminating powder	100 kilogs.	2.93
MANUFACTURES.		
Metals—Of gold or silver	per cent.	5
Coin, broken articles; in powder, bars, ingots, mass or foil, drawn or laminated, spun on thread silk		Free.
Of copper and nickel, articles bronzed, gilded, &c	per cent.	10
Copper, drawn, laminated, wire, wire on thread or silk, gilded or silvered.	100 kilogs.	1.95
Foreign copper or nickel coins	100 kilogs.	11.70

Metals—Manufactured articles of tin, lead, and zinc.....per cent. 10
Tin, lead, and zinc, raw, in wire or laminated..... Free.
Iron and steel—pig, cast, old pieces... 100 kilogs. $0.09
Iron castings..... do. 0.39
Iron, drawn, beaten, or laminated; steel, in bars or wire... .100 kilogs. 0.19
Manufactured articles of iron or steel. 100 kilogs. 0.78
Sheet iron, unmanufactured do. 0.58
Sheet iron, manufactures of..per cent. 10
Arms, fire and other, and other war materials..... Free.
Machines, cast.....100 kilogs. 0.39
Machines, steel or iron..... do. 0.78
Machines, wood.....per cent. 10
Machines, copper, or other material... 100 kilogs. 2.34
Instruments, surgical, mathematical, and chemical..... Free.
Instruments, musical.....per cent. 6
Watches, chronometers, for marine use. Free.
Watches, gold, silver, &others.per cent. 5
Apparatus for ships, including iron cables, anchors, &c..... Free.
Ships, new or old, of all kinds..... Free.

CLAY, STONE, GLASS:—

Pottery—Common articles.....100 kilogs. 0.29
Fine and porcelain.....per cent. 10
Bricks, squares, tiles, tubes for draining, &c., of baked earth..... Free.
Stone-work—Sculptures, building stones, also polished or ornamented, filtering stones, &c..... .. Free.
Other stone-work, polished or sculptured .....per cent. 10
Slates, for roofing and tiles..1,000 0.78
Diamonds and precious stones, set.....per cent. 10
Glassware—Common.....100 kilogs. 0.19
Mirrors, glasses, window-panes, &c. per cent. 10
Broken glassware..... Free.

YARNS:—

Cotton yarns—Unbleached and bleached, measuring per ½ kilogramme:—
20,000 metres or less..100 kilogs. 2.93
20,000 to 30,000 metres do. 3.90
30,000 to 40,000 metres do. 5.85
40,000 to 65,000 metres do. 7.80
Over 65,00 metres.... do. 1.95
Cotton yarns—Dyed or warped, measuring per ½ kilogramme:—
20,000 metres or less..100 kilogs. 4.87
20,000 to 30,000 metres do. 5.85
30,000 to 40,000 metres do. 7.80
40,000 to 65,000 metres do. 9.75
Over 65,000 metres... do. 1.95
Woollen yarns—Not twisted nor dyed do. 3.90
Twisted or dyed..... do. 5.85
Linen yarns—Of hemp and jute, measuring per kilogramme:—
Not twisted nor dyed, 20,000 metres or less.....100 kilogs. 1.95
Twisted or dyed, 20,000 metres or less.....100 kilogs. 2.92
Twisted or dyed, over 20,000 metres.....100 kilogs. 5.85
Not twisted or dyed, over 20,000 metres.....100 kilogs. 3.90
Silk, spun..... Free.
Yarns of cow and other animal hair..... Free.

TISSUES:—

Of cotton, plain, twill, ticking, not bleached—
1st-class, weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less 100 kilogs. 9.75
1st-class, weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 36 threads or more.....100 kilogs. $15.60
2d-class, weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less.....100 kilogs. 11.70
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads. .....100 kilogs. 19.50
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 44 threads or more.....100 kilogs. 39.00
3d-class, weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 27 threads or less.....100 kilogs. 15.60
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 28 to 35 threads..... .100 kilogs. 23.40
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads.....100 kilogs. 37.05
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 44 threads or more.....100 kilogs. 58.50
Of cotton, plain, twill, ticking, bleached—
1st-class, weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less.....100 kilogs. 11.21
weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or more... .....100 kilogs. 17.94
2d-class, weighing 7 to 11 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less..... 100 kilogs. 13.46
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads..... 100 kilogs. 22.43
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 44 threads or more..... 100 kilogs. 44.86
3d-class, weighing 3 to 7 kilogs. per 100 square metres. of 27 threads or less..... 100 kilogs. 17.94
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 28 to 35 threads..... 100 kilogs. 26.91
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads..... 100 kilogs. 42.60
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs. per 100 square metres, of 44 threads or more..... 100 kilogs. 67.27
Of cotton, &c., dyed—
1st-class, weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less. 100 kilogs. 14.63
weighing 11 kilogs. or more, per 100 square metres, of 36 threads or more. 100 kilogs. 20.48
Of cotton, &c., dyed—
2d-class, weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less.....100 kilogs. 16.58
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads 100 kilogs. 24.38
weighing 7 to 11 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 44 threads or more.....100 kilogs. 43.88
3d-class, weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 27 threads or less.....100 kilogs. 20.48
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 28 to 35 threads 100 kilogs. 28.08
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per 100 square metres, of 36 to 43 threads 100 kilogs. 41.93
weighing 3 to 7 kilogs., exclusive, per

100 square metres, of 44 threads or more	100 kilogs.	$63.38
Tissues of cotton, plain, warped, ticking, printed	per cent.	15
Cotton velvet, bleached	100 kilogs.	16.58
Cotton velvet, dyed or printed	do.	21.45
Cotton, other, bleached	do.	11.70
Cotton, other, dyed or printed	do.	16.58
Piquet, figured, damask, brilliant, weighing 3 kilogs. per 100 square metres	per cent.	15
Laces of cotton	do.	5
All other	do.	10
Tissues of wool—shawls, scarfs, cashmeres (India)	per cent.	5
All other	do.	10
Or, at importer's option, 100 kilogs.		50.70
Linen tissues—Laces, &c	per cent.	5
All other	do.	10
Silk tissues—Tulle, lace	do.	5
All other	100 kilogs.	58.50
Tissues not otherwise specified	per cent.	10
Woollen felts (for hats, &c.)	do.	10
Mixed tissues as material of chief value		Free.
Sail-cloth		Free

BEVERAGES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Distilled beverages—Brandy (in casks) of 50 degrees or less, Netherland manufacture.	hectolitre	9.25
Distilled beverages—Other fabrication, 50 degrees or less	hectolitre	8.27
Distilled beverages—Above 50 degrees, from Netherlands	each degree above 50	0.19
Distilled beverages—Above 50 degrees, other.	each degree above 50	$0.17
Liqueurs, in bottles	hectolitre	16.58
Other alcoholic liquors	do.	11.70
Fermented beverages—Wines, in casks	do.	0.09
Wines, in bottles	do.	0.29
Beer and other, in casks	hectolitre	1.17
Beer and other, in bottles	hectolitre	1.37
All manufactured articles, generally classified as "fancy goods" (Mercery)	per cent.	10
Manufactures and tissues of India-rubber	do.	10

COMFITS AND PRESERVES.

In brandy and sugar	100 kilogs.	11.70
Others	do.	1.95

PAPER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Paper prepared for medicinal purposes		Free.
Paper for cigarettes, artificial flowers, ornaments, polishing paper		(Mercerics, art. 7.)
Covers for books, gilded or silvered, paper printed, and all typographical products		Free.
Wall paper	100 kilogs.	1.56
All other	do.	0.78
Manufactured articles not otherwise specified.	per cent.	10

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

For industrial use	per cent.	5
Soap, perfumed or not	100 kilogs.	1.17

EXPORTS.

All merchandise, &c	Free.

IN TRANSIT.

Gunpowder	Prohibited.
All other merchandise, &c	Free.

TARIFF OF THE NETHERLANDS.

[100 *kilogrammes* = 220.46 *pounds U. S.*; 1 *litre* = 1.0567 *quart U. S.*; 1 *hectolitre* = 2.6417 *gallons U. S.*; *the florin computed at* 41 *cents gold.*]

Alabaster, Aluminum	per cent.	5
Almonds	100 kilogs.	$1.64
Balloons, Baskets and basket-work	per cent.	5
Beans	hectolitre	0.61
Beer, likewise malt extract and mead	100 litres	1.23
Britannia metal, in plates, manufactured	per cent.	5
Bran	100 kilogs.	0.16
Bronze and manufactures of	per cent.	5
Brushes, Buttons	do.	5
Camphene	litre	0.23
Candles, tallow	100 kilogs.	1.23
wax, stearine, and spermaceti	per cent.	5
Canes	per cent.	5
Canned meats and fruits, &c	100 kilogs.	10.25
Cards and card-paper, Carriages	per cent.	5
Carpets, hangings, &c	do.	5
Cement	1000 kilogs.	0.31
Cheese of all kinds, with exception of spiced pot cheese brought in by land	100 kilogs.	2.05
Chemicals, varnishes, perfumeries, and all other sorts of liquids which contain spirits or strong waters, likewise ethers and chloroform	litre	0.37
Chocolate prepared with sugar	100 kilogs.	10.25
Cider	100 litres.	1.23
Clocks, pendules, with or without glass	per cent.	5
Clothes, new or old	per cent.	5
Coal tar	100 kilogs.	0.23
Colors, mixed with oil, with exception of printing-ink	per cent.	5
Confectionery and sweetmeats	100 kilogs.	10.25
Cooper's work	per cent.	5
Copper, hammered or flattened, plates, sheets, nails, and wire, red or yellow copper	100 kilogs.	0.41
Copper basins, kettles, and all manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated	100 kilogs.	1.64
Copper work, lackered, painted, gilded or not, plated or bronzed, gilded copper wire, and gilded copper nails, with exception of copper or bronze medals, old copper, dross of copper, and filings	per cent.	5
Cordage and tackling	100 kilogs.	0.21
Cordage of wire	do.	0.30
Cork, cut and modelled	do.	1.41
Corn and pulse of all kinds; beans, vetches, peas, lentils, spelt, shelled or not	hectolitre	0.61
All sorts of shelled or broken corn, not otherwise enumerated	100 kilogs.	0.16
Corn-bread, biscuits, and every kind of flour, groats, and bran	100 kilogs.	0.16
Crayons and holders	per cent.	5
Currants	100 kilogs.	0.61
Cutlery, Drawing boxes	per cent.	5
Earthen ware, china, and porcelain	do.	5
Earthen crucibles	do.	1
Eloine (or oleine)	100 kilogs.	0.23
Fancy articles	per cent.	5
Felt for manufacture	per cent.	1
Fish, hermetically sealed	100 kilogs.	$10.25
Fruits, fresh or preserved, not otherwise specified	per cent.	5
preserved in spirits or pickled	do.	10
preserved in syrup or sugar	100 kilogs.	7.38
in hermetically sealed cans	do.	10.25
green or dried, not otherwise enumerated	per cent.	5
Furs in any way dressed, Game	do.	5
Game in hermetically sealed cans	100 kilogs.	10.25
Gems (imitation)	per cent.	5
Ginger, sugared	100 kilogs.	2.46
Glass and glassware of all kinds, looking-glasses, silvered or not	per cent.	5
Gloves, Gold lace	do.	5
Gold wire	do.	3
Gold or silversmith's ware, and partly finished, with exception of coin, gold or silver metals, or counters, and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' ware unfit for use	per cent.	5
Gold leaf in books, gold wire and silver wire	per cent.	3
Gunpowder	100 kilogs.	2.05
Gutta-percha and India-rubber, manufactured	per cent.	5
Gut strings for musical instruments	do.	5
Hair, spun or manufactured, perukes or curls	per cent.	5
Hair-powder	100 kilogs.	0.41
Hail-shot	do.	0.61
Hats and felts, for hats of all kinds	per cent.	5
Hemp (dressed)	do.	5
Hides and leather, sole leather and saddle leather	per cent.	4
tanned hides and leather of all sorts not enumerated; those of sea dogs and other sea animals, parchment	per cent.	2
pelts tanned or in any way dressed; leather for saddlers, shoemakers, coffermakers, and all other sorts not otherwise enumerated	per cent.	5
Russia leather	do.	1
Honey	100 kilogs.	6.02
Horns	per cent.	5
Instruments, mathematical, philosophical, optical, musical, etc	per cent.	5
Iron, Iron work, founded, forged, or laminated, not otherwise enumerated; also anvils	per cent.	5
Iron anchors, chains, and capstans for ships	per cent.	1
Iron cables and nails	100 kilogs.	0.34
Ivory manufactured	per cent.	5
Juice of citrons and lemons	100 litres	1.23
Lead, laminated, not oth'wise enu'	100 kilogs.	0.61
Lentils	100 kilogs.	0.61
Liquids containing spirits	per litre	0.37
Macaroni and vermicelli	100 kilogs.	0.82

Machinery for manufactures and agriculture.	per cent.	5
Marbles, plain or carved	do.	5
Matches, chemical	do.	5
Mats and matting, with exception of muscovy mats	per cent.	5
Meats of all sorts not specially enumerated, and sausages	100 kilogs.	$2.46
Meats preserved in any other way	do.	3.28
Mutton, pork, and bacon, salted	do.	0.41
Mutton preserved in any other way.	do.	0.51
Meats in hermetically sealed boxes	do.	10.25
Melado	do.	6.15
Mercery (fancy goods)	per cent.	5
Milliners' articles, artificial and toilet flowers and feathers	per cent.	5
Mineral water in bottles	per hundred	0.21
in stone bottles	do.	0.10
Molasses containing more than 10 per cent. sugar	100 kilogs.	6.25
10 per cent. or less sugar.	100 kilogs.	1.64
Mortar	ton	0.05
Mortar, unquenched (quick-lime)	ton	0.10
Mustard, artificial	100 kilogs.	10.25
Nails, gilded	per cent.	5
Oil, salad oil, beech, poppy oil, and all other for the table or cooking purposes, oleine, photogene oil, and all other sorts of rock oil.	100 kilogs.	0.23
All sorts of seed oil and sesame oil	100 kilogs.	0.51
Bergamot, lemon oil, oleum neroli, lavender, rose, and all sorts of perfumed oils, in original state, not being perfumery	per cent.	1
Oil-seed	hectolitre	0.04
Oil-seed cakes, viz.: rapeseed, hempseed, linseed, poppyseed cakes, likewise linseed meal.	100 kilogs.	0.06
Ordnance stores:—		
All sorts of guns, fire-locks, carbines, pistols and cases, pikes, halberds, swords, sabres, bayonets, and all kinds of small-arms, cuirasses, helmets, hilts for swords or sabers, mounted or not, likewise balls for pistols or guns, and cartridge paper.	per cent.	5
Cannon or gun metal	100 kilogs.	3.06
Cannon of iron	do.	0.51
Cannon-balls	do.	0.30
Ammunition	per cent.	5
Packthread	100 kilogs.	1.23
Paints	per cent.	5
Paper of all sorts: music paper, wall paper, chintz paper, brown paper, blue sugar paper, registers white or lined, card paper, pasteboard, papier mâché, and paper hangings.	per cent.	5
Pastry	100 kilogs.	10.25
Patent oil	do.	0.45
Peels of citrons and oranges preserved.	per cent.	5
Pepper and pepper powder	100 kilogs.	0.61
Perfumery, paint, lavender oil, Macassar oil, and all other sorts not particularly enumerated	per cent.	5
Pickles and sauces	100 kilogs.	10.25
Platina manufactured, also platina wire	100 kilogs.	0.04
Plaster, articles in	per cent.	5
Potato flour, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated	100 kilogs.	0.82
Poultry	per cent.	5
Poultry preserved in hermetically sealed boxes	100 kilogs.	10.25
Prunes dried	do.	0.61
Raisins not specified	do.	0.82
Raisins, currants, black; Samos and Denia.	100 kilogs.	0.10
Ruddle	per cent.	5
Saffron	do.	5
Sail-cloth	the roll	$0.12
Salt, refined, and residue	100 kilogs.	4.92
Seeds, cole, rape, flax, vetch, dari, and hemp, and others not specially enumerated	hectolitre	0.04
Silk, manufactured, for sewing, stitching, &c.	per cent.	3
Silver wire	do.	3
Silver manufactured as galloon, and all silversmith work	per cent.	5
Syrup containing more than 10 per cent. sugar.	100 kilogs.	6.10
less than 10 per cent.	do.	3.28
an inferior quality than 10 per cent	100 kilogs.	1.64
Ships and boats intended to remain in the country	per cent.	1
Shoes, whether of India-rubber or leather, and all shoemakers' work	per cent.	5
Soap, hard and soft, also pourberine, and other sorts of soap powder	100 kilogs.	1.84
Soap, perfumed	do.	2.46
Spelter or zinc, laminated plates and sheets, wire and nails	100 kilogs.	0.12
utensils, lackered, painted or not	per cent.	5
Spices—nutmegs, saffron, vanilla, mace, cloves, cinnamon, &c	per cent.	5
Spirits, 50 per cent. alcohol, 15 degrees	hectolitre	1.43
Starch	100 kilogs.	0.41
Steel work, with exception of steel bars, steel wire, and rails	per cent.	5
Stones, hewn, also polished or carved.	do.	5
Stone cement or luff	1000 kilogs.	0.31
Straw and chip made in braids for hats.	per ct.	2
Straw in leaves, also ornaments	per cent.	5
Sugar, refined and mixed	100 kilogs.	14.35
Tea	do.	10.25
Textile fabrics, cloths of wool, kerseymere, silk, cotton, hemp, flax, oakum, bark, and all other sorts not enumerated, either raw, white, or bleached, gummed, waxed, dyed, or printed, pure or mixed, lace, cord, ribbon, tulle, table linen, damask, diaper, whether checkered or striped, with dyed yarn or not; damasks, cambrics, lawns, stockings, trousers and any other sorts of cloths woven or knit, not otherwise enumerated	per cent.	5
Thread, sewing	100 kilogs.	4.10
Timber or wood for ship-building and building, imported along sea-coast with unbroken cargo, not sawn	the ton of 1½ cubic ell.	0.10
Same, sawn		0.31
Timber for ship-building and building, not otherwise enumerated, not sawn	per cent.	1
Same, sawn	do.	3
Timber, wainscoting	100 ps.	3.07
pipe staves	do.	1.64
cask staves	do.	0.41
spars, poles, or oars, and wood for candy boxes	per cent.	½
furniture wood, mahogany, walnut, cedar, guaiacum, palm, and other sorts not enumerated, unsawn	per cent.	1
other sorts not enumerated, sawn.	per cent.	3
wooden work, except wooden shoes.	per cent.	5
Tin, and all manufactures of	do.	5
Tobacco not manufactured, stemmed or stripped	100 kilogs.	0.29
unstemmed	do.	0.61
manufactured, snuff, etc	do.	4.92
Cigars	do.	16.40
Toys	per cent.	5

Types	100 kilogs.	$2.87
Utensils manufactured of wood, iron, copper, steel, or other, likewise tools for agriculture	per cent.	5
Umbrellas and parasols	do.	5
Varnish	litres.	0.37
Vegetables in hermetically sealed boxes,	100 kilogs.	10.25
pickled	per cent.	5
Vinegar and ligneous acid, all sorts, of two degrees or inferior strength, as ascertained by the Dutch hydrometer, scale B	100 litres.	1.23
Vinegar, all other sorts of higher strength,	100 litres.	8.20
Watches, gold, silver, and all other	per cent.	5
Wax and manufactures of	do.	5
Weavers' combs	do.	1
Whales' fins	do.	5
Whetstones	do.	5
Wool-cards made of iron wire	do.	1
Yarns manufactured of hemp, flax, or oakum,	100 kilogs.	4.10
Yarns—sail twine	100 kilogs.	$0.41
thread for packing and sealing, and all kinds not otherwise enumerated,	100 kilogs.	1.23
of cotton, twisted, dyed or not, with exception of those which, dyed or not, are warped for weaving, and with exception of the unbleached double twisted	per cent.	3
of wool mixed with cotton, twisted, dyed or not, sulphured or not, with exception of the double twisted, not dyed or sulphured	per cent.	3
Zinc plates	100 kilogs.	0.12
manufactures of	per cent.	

II.—EXPORTS.

Rags of cotton, wool, linen, paper, pulp of paper, and others	100 kilogs.	2.05
Wool, of unmixed woollen rags	do.	1.02
All other articles		Free.

TARIFF.—SPAIN.

Tariff of July 12, 1869, *in force from August* 1, 1869.

The decree of July 12, 1869, accompanying the new tariff, contains the following provisions:—

All duties exceeding 15 per cent., but not reaching 20 per cent., will be reduced to 15 per cent. on the 1st of July, 1875.

The remaining extraordinary duties reaching 20 per cent. and upwards will receive three gradual reductions till they fall to 15 per cent., to wit: The first on the above-stated 1st of July, 1875; the second on the 1st of July 1878, and the third on the 1st of July, 1881.

The duties, however, on articles which are already fixed at or below 15 per cent., or on articles which, either by reason of their high value or large consumption, may bear a higher charge, will suffer such a reduction or not, as the exigencies of the times may require.

The premium of 13 escudos and $\frac{40}{1000}$ now allowed to builders of ships of over 400 tons, will be continued, as also a drawback to ship-builders of whatever materials they may import for that purpose.

Articles free of duty.—Mineral waters (except the vessels they are in); trees, vine-shoots, and plants; lime; herbariums or scientific collections of plants; mineral, loose or in collections for study; mineral of copper, gold, silver; models of small size of whatever class; samples of tissues; antiquarian specimens; gold, silver, and platinum, in worn-out table service, bars, coin, pieces, powder or ingots; gold, silver, and platinum, manufactured and stamped in Spain; pearls and precious stones; silk in cocoons, waste of cocoons, and silk seed; gypsum, toilet articles; bed and table linen; books, toys, portable instruments, theatrical wardrobes, plate and service, carried by passengers with their baggage, sufficiently marked to be recognized as used, and in quantities proportioned to the standing, profession, and circumstances of the passenger.

Articles conditionally free of duty.—National wines and empty vessels returning from foreign countries, with their numbers, kind, and dimensions expressed in the entry, also the quantity and class of the wines, and the number and date of their invoice.

Pipes and casks of metal, imported with merchandise, if re-exported again within three months.

Corals, if collected by Spaniards and brought directly by national ships.

Works of fine arts executed by Spaniards in foreign countries, and those acquired by the government, academies, or other corporations for museums, galleries, or studios.

Rosaries, relics, and other similar articles from holy places.

Carriages, cattle, trained animals, collections of wax and other analogous figures, provided the owner guarantees that, in case he should not re-export them within six months, he will pay the regular duties.

Spanish cattle and carriages returning from foreign countries, reimported within six months after leaving this country.

Spanish books returned from foreign countries.

National objects and articles returning from foreign exhibitions; the furniture, carriages, equipages, and effects of the diplomatic corps; the furniture of Spanish residents abroad, or of strangers coming here with the intention of establishing themselves in Spain, will be admitted free of duty.

Goods arriving under foreign flags.—No discrimination will be made in duties on goods whether arriving under foreign flags or by land.

Special duties.—Cotton containing seed will pay only half the duty indicated; rice, with its husk, half the duty indicated; flour, the duty of the grain from which it is made, with an additional 50 per cent. upon the same duty; the quantity of exterior cloth in ready-made clothing will be determined, and the clothing will be charged with the duty of the material,

with an additional 50 per cent. upon the same; materials embroidered by hand or machine, with the precious metals or their imitations, will pay the corresponding duty of the fabric from which they are made, with an addition of 50 per cent. upon the same; textures of linen, wool, and silk, interwoven with cotton, will pay the same duty as pure and unmixed linen, wool, and silk, respectively; textures of wool and silk, or waste of silk, the warp of which is composed of one of those two materials, will pay duty upon one-fifth of their weight like silk, and four-fifths like wool; textures of linen and silk the warp of which is composed of one of those two materials, and textures of cotton and silk whose warp is entirely of cotton, will pay duty on four fifths of the weight as tissues of linen or cotton, as the case may be, and one-fifth as silk stuff, excepting plush and satin, which will pay three-fifths as cotton and two-fifths as silk; textures of linen and wool with a warp composed of one of those two materials, will pay duty on three-fifths of their weight as woollen, and on two-fifths as linen stuffs; textures of linen and cotton with a warp entirely of cotton, will pay duty on half their weight as cotton textures, and on the other half as linen; textures having a warp of linen, wool, silk, or cotton, and containing on the other side of the tissue one, two, or more of these materials, will be subject to the duties previously stated, and will be considered as being composed of linen, wool, silk, or cotton—that is to say, of the material of its mixture which pays the highest duty.

Packing.—Articles dutiable by weight will pay duties on their weight, including packages, likewise oils, lards, meats, fish, pickled tripe, and all those which cannot be separated from the packages without injury.

Tare.—The following tare will be calculated on the gross weight of merchandise:

On steel in cases, 10 per cent.; on cotton in spools, 40 per cent.; on sugar in boxes and barrels, 14 per cent.; on cinnamon in bags, 8 per cent.; on cinnamon in cases, 20 per cent.; on extract of meat, "Liebig," in canisters, 70 per cent.; on yarn and filaments, 3 per cent.; on tin in cases, 10 per cent.; on phosphor incased in tin and wood cases, 50 per cent.; on crockery in cases and barrels, 30 per cent.; on crockery in crates, 16 per cent.; on fancy laces packed in wood, 10 per cent.; on paste and similar articles, 10 per cent.; on glass and window-glass in cases or barrels, 40 per cent.; and on glass and window-glass in crates, 20 per cent.

Ad valorem duties.—Ad valorem duties will be levied according to the value of goods stated in the invoice by the owner. Should, however, such value be found too low by the officers of the customs, and an augmentation of the same resisted by the owner, the administration will name the appraiser, who, together with one named by the owner and a third one named by the bureau of agriculture and commerce, will decide the valuation. These appraisers will be chosen whenever possible from merchants and manufacturers dealing in or producing the article in question. In places where there is no bureau of commerce and agriculture, the third appraiser will be named by the justice of the peace.

Exports and re-imports.—Merchandise not named in the tariff of exports can be exported absolutely free of duty. Goods, materials, and effects exported to trans-Atlantic provinces of the kingdom, will always be readmitted free again, provided the identity of the goods is certified. Goods, materials, and effects (national) exported and re-imported from foreign countries, will be considered as foreign goods, subject to the general tariff, excepting those stated under division II. By the designation argentiferous lead or litharge will be understood lead containing in each 400 kilogrammes more than 30 grammes of silver.

Prohibited articles.—Arms and munitions of war, except by permission of the government; hydrographic charts, such as published by the navy department; maps and plans of Spanish authors, with unexpired copyrights of the same, except with their permission; books and publications in Spanish secured by copyrights; mass and prayer and other liturgical books of the Catholic church; obscene paintings, figures, and all other objects calculated to offend the public morals; preparations of medicine or remedies the composition of which is a secret, or has no published formula; salt (common), till the first of January, 1870; but from that date it may be imported, subject to duties designated in the tariff; tobacco, except in a manner prescribed by the rules of the governmental monopoly.

GENERAL TARIFF OF SPAIN.

The numbers of the tariff prefixed by the letter "*a*" indicate those duties which exceed 15 per cent.

without reaching 20, and which, from the 1st of July, 1875, will be reduced to 15 per cent.

Those prefixed by letter "*b*" are duties of and above 20 per cent., which, from the 1st of July, 1875, will suffer three periodical reductions, so as to fall by the 1st of July, 1881, to 15 per cent.

Those without prefixture are duties the reduction of which, after the 1st of July, 1875, may or may not take place, according to the exigencies of the times.

French weights and measures.—1 hectogramme = 0.2204 pound U. S.; 1 metre = 3.2808 feet U. S.; 100 kilogrammes = 220.46 pounds U. S.; 1 escudo computed at 50 cents, gold, U. S.

Class I.—Stones, Earths, Minerals, and Glass.

Marbles, precious stones, and alabasters, coarse or in polished pieces	100 kilogs.	$0.07
b The same of all classes, cut in squares, plates or steps, of whatever size, whether polished or not	100 kilogs.	0.75
b The same wrought into statues, bas-reliefs, and utensils of all kinds with ornaments, foliage, and chisel embossments, not enumerated elsewhere	100 kilogs.	1.50
All other stones and earths employed in the arts	100 kilogs.	0.01
Coal, mineral, and coke	ton of 1,000 kilogs.	0.25
Tar, pitch, asphaltum, bitumen, and petroleum, crude	100 kilogs.	0.05
Petroleum and all other mineral oils rectified, also benzine	100 kilogs.	1.10
Minerals	ton of 1,000 kilogs.	0.05
b Glass, common, ordinary, and hollow	100 kls.	1.60
b Glass and crystal imitations	do.	9.00
b Glass and crystal, smooth	do.	3.50
b The same overlaid with quicksilver, and crystals for eye-glasses and watches	100 kilogs.	16.00
Clay in fine square tiles, bricks, tubes, and similar articles	100 kilogs.	0.30
b Crockery of flint and fine clay	do.	7.50
a Porcelain	do.	10.50

Class II.—Metals and all Articles of which Metals form the Principal Part.

Gold in jewelry, also with stones and pearls	hectogramme.	5.00
Silver in jewelry, also with stones and pearls	hectogramme.	0.70
Gold, silver, or platina worked in other articles	hectogramme.	0.40
b Steel in bars, plates, and carriage-springs	100 kilogs.	3.00
b Iron, unwrought	do.	0.50
b Cast iron in tubes of all kinds	do.	0.93
b Cast iron manufactured in ordinary articles	do.	1.50
b Cast iron manufactured in fine articles, or if lined or glossed with porcelain, or ornamented with other metals	100 kilogs.	3.50
b Iron bars and rails	do.	1.60
b Iron plates of six millimetres thickness	do.	1.80
b Iron forged in bars of whatever form	do.	2.20
b Iron bars of whatever form up to 144 millimetres	do.	2.60
a Iron wire	do.	1.60
b Iron nails and screws, also with heads of brass	do.	4.00
b Iron tubes	do.	2.60
b Iron ordinary articles, also when overlaid with lead, tin, or zinc, or when painted or varnished, and tubes when covered with plates of brass	100 kilogs.	4.50
b Iron manufactured in fancy articles, in connection with porcelain and adorned with other metals, and articles of steel not otherwise specified	100 kilogs.	5.50
Iron and steel in pieces not yet adapted for use (including bars)	100 kilogs.	1.00
b Tin plate	100 kilogs.	$3.75
b Tin plate, manufactures of	do.	12.50
Needles, pens, and parts of watches, and similar articles of iron or steel	per kilog.	0.60
Knives, carving-knives, razors, and penknives	do.	0.20
Scissors	do.	0.45
Side-arms and blades of the same	do.	0.40
b Fire-arms, cannon, and other field-pieces	do.	1.00
Copper of the first fusion, also old copper	100 kilogs.	2.50
Copper and brass in bars and ingots	do.	4.50
a Copper plates, nails, and wire	do.	10.00
b Copper tubes and large pieces partly manufactured, like braziers, casks, etc., and boiler bottoms	100 kilogs.	14.00
Brass wire	do.	6.00
Bronze, unmanufactured	do.	2.00
Composition metals manufactured, and all mixtures of common metals containing copper and tin	100 kilogs.	25.00
Gold foil in leaves	kilogramme.	1.75
b Gold manufactures	do.	7.00
Silver foil in leaves	do.	0.22
b Silver-plated ware	do.	1.85
Tin in ingots	100 kilogs.	5.00
Tin manufactures	do.	10.00
Lead in blocks, plates, sheets, tubes, balls, and small shot	100 kilogs.	0.30
a Lead manufactures	do.	1.60
Zinc in bars or blocks	do.	1.20
b Zinc plates, nails, and wire	do.	3.00
Zinc in manufactured articles	do.	5.00
All metals and compositions not specified in plates, blocks, nails, etc	100 kilogs.	0.30
The same when manufactured in other forms	do.	7.50
Wire, woven	kilogramme.	0.10
b Wire-work	do.	0.20

Class III.—Articles of Pharmacy, Perfumery, and Chemical Industry.

Oil of cocoanut, palm, grains, and seeds; linseed and drying oils	100 kilogs.	1.60
Dyewood and tanning bark	do.	0.05
Granza or madder-root	do.	4.00
Flaxseed and other oily seeds	do.	0.20
Other vegetable products not specified	do.	2.00
Animal products used for medical purposes	do.	1.10
Ferruginous and other natural earths for painting	do.	1.02
Anil and cochineal	do.	9.00
Extracts of dyes	do.	1.50
b Garancine, and the mixture of same with madder-root	kilogramme.	0.15
Varnishes	100 kilogs.	2.50
Colors in powder or mass	do.	1.50
a Colors prepared, and inks	do.	5.00
a Aniline and all other artificial colors	kilogramme.	0.50
Acids: muriatic	100 kilogs.	0.30
nitric	do.	1.00
sulphuric	do.	0.45
Alum	do.	0.30
Brimstone	do.	0.25
Saltwort, natural and artificial	do.	0.20
Alkalies, carbonates, caustics, and ammonia salts	do.	0.75
Chloride of lime	do.	0.50
Chlorate of potassa and sulphate of soda	do.	0.10
Chlorate of sodium (common salt)	do.	0.65
Glues and albumen	do.	2.00
Phosphorus	kilogramme.	0.10
Nitrate of potassa	100 kilogs.	0.75
Nitrate of soda	do.	0.20
Oxide of lead	do.	1.00

Sulphate of iron	100 kilogs.	$0.30
All other chemicals not expressed	kilogramme.	0.02
Articles prepared exclusively for medicinal purposes, ad valorem	per cent.	30
b Starch	100 kilogs.	2.00
Fecula, for industrial use	do.	0.25
b Soap	do.	3.75
Stearine and sperm, in lumps	do.	5.00
b Stearine and sperm, manufactured	do.	10.00
b Perfumery and essences	kilogramme	0.30
Powder, blasting	do.	0.06
Powder, hunting	do.	0.25
Explosive mixtures, analogous to powder	do.	0.03

Class IV.—Cotton and its Manufactures.

Cotton, raw	100 kilogs.	0.30
b Cotton yarn, single or double threads, for weaving, bleached, unbleached, or dyed, up to No. 35, inclusive	kilogramme.	0.25
b Same, No. 36 and above	kilogramme	0.35
b Cotton yarn for sewing or embroidering, of three or more threads, bleached, unbleached, or dyed	kilogramme	0.50
b Textures smoothly pressed, unbleached, white or colored, in pieces or handkerchiefs, having 25 threads in the square of 6 millimetres, warp and woof	kilogramme	0.60
b Same, above 26 threads	do.	0.53
Textures printed, worked transversely on the loom, having 25 threads per square of 6 millimetres in warp and woof	kilogramme	0.80
b Same, above 26 threads	do.	0.73
Textures, transparent, like muslins, batistes, linens, and gauzes of all kinds	kil.	0.60
b Quilts and piqués	do.	0.90
b Velvets and other articles of double texture	do.	0.70
b Illusions (cotten tulles)	do.	1.00
b Crochet in all forms, including borders	do.	0.60
b Edgings of all classes	do.	1.25
b Knit goods in pieces, undershirt, and drawers	kilogramme	0.52
b Knit stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles	kilogramme	1.05

Class V.—Hemp, Linen, Agave, and like Manufactures.

Agave and similar substances	100 kilogs.	0.20
Hemp, raw and dressed	do.	2.00
Flax, raw and dressed	do.	0.50
Threads of agave and the like	do.	1.50
Threads of hemp and flax	do.	5.50
b Threads twisted, double, or more	do.	24.50
b Cordage	do.	4.00
b Textures, simple, to 10 threads, inclusive	kil.	0.25
b Textures, simple, from 11 to 24 threads, inclusive	kilogramme	0.50
b Textures, simple, above 25 threads	do.	0.85
b Textures, transversely worked	do.	0.40
b Laces	do.	2.50
b Fringes	do.	1.00
b Carpets	do.	0.05

Class VI.—Wool, Horsehair, and Hair Manufactures.

Horsehair and other hair	100 kilogs.	0.40
a Wool, ordinary	do.	5.60
Wool of all other kinds, and long wool for worsted	100 kilogs.	2.50
Wool combed and prepared for worsted fabrics	100 kilogs.	6.00
Worsted thread in crude and oily state	kil.	0.37
Worsted thread cleaned and bleached	do.	0.52
Worsted thread dyed	do.	0.60
b Carpets	100 kilogs.	35.00
b Blankets	kilogramme	0.45
b Textures of pure wool or mixed with cotton, plain or crosswise, also flannels, felts, and plushes	kilogramme	1.00
b Cloths, fine, cassimeres, and fine woollen stuffs	kilogramme	$1.60
b Cloths, common, and all branches of woollen drapery	kilogramme	1.25
b Textures, coarse and hairy, whether mixed with cotton or not	kil.	0.30
Textures of bristles and horsehair	do.	0.50
b Textures of bristles and horschair, netted	do.	0.80

Class VII.—Silk and its Manufactures.

Silk, crude and spun, without being twisted	kil.	0.30
Silk, twisted, of 4 threads, inclusive	do.	1.25
Silk, twisted, of more than 4 threads	do.	1.75
Silk waste, spun but not twisted	do.	0.10
Silk waste, twisted, of 4 threads, inclusive	do.	0.30
Silk waste, twisted, of more than 4 threads	do.	0.90
Textures, plain and crosswise	do.	3.50
Satins and plushes	do.	5.25
Textures of (so-called) half silk, of silk waste, also of crude silk, and of the remnants of mixed silk	kilogramme	1.80
Tulles	do.	4.50
Laces and edgings	do.	5.50
b Fringes and dress trimmings	do.	3.00

Class VIII.—Paper and its Manufactures.

Paper (printing)	100 kilogs.	2.00
b Paper, writing and for lithographs	do.	5.00
b Paper, cut, prepared, and ruled	do.	10.00
b Books, whether bound or not, and other publications in Spanish	100 kilogs.	8.00
Books in a foreign language	do.	2.00
Prints, maps, and designs	kilogramme	0.25
b Paper printed on its natural ground	100 kilogs.	5.50
b Paper printed on glossy and brilliant ground	100 kilogs.	10.00
Paper with gold, silver, wool, or glass	do.	40.00
Paper, brown, blotting, and ordinary, for packing	100 kilogs.	2.50
All other	do.	8.00

Class IX.—Timber and Vegetable Products used for Industrial Purposes.

Staves	millimetre	1.50
Boards, planks, and beams	cubic metre	0.30
Masts and ship timber	per cent.	1
Wook for cabinet-makers, in logs or pieces	100 kilogs.	0.10
Wood for cabinet-makers, in boards	do.	0.50
b Hogsheads or staves for the same	do.	2.00
a Wood, common, if worked, turned, or not, painted or varnished, and frames moulded, varnished, or gilded	100 kilogs.	3.50
a Wood, fine, manufactured into furniture and other articles, turned, carved, polished, and varnished; also articles of common wood, if ornamented with finer woods, or by tapestry, excepting those covered with silk tapestry; also gilt frames	100 kilogs.	7.00
b Wooden articles of the same kind, when gilt, or having inlaid work of mother-of-pearl or other fine material, or mouldings of metal, or tapestries of silk	100 kilogs.	20.00
Charcoal, wood, and other vegetable fuel	ton, 1,000 kilogs.	0.10
Cork	100 kilogs.	0.10
Hoops, window and other blinds, fence work	100 kilogs.	0.25
Catstail, feathergrass, vegetable mane, rush, and other analogous materials	100 kilogs.	0.05

Class X.—Cattle, Hides, etc.

b Horses—geldings	each	20.00
Horses of all other classes, and mares	do.	3.00
Mules	do.	3.00
Asses	do.	0.50
Cattle	do.	1.00
a Sheep and goats	do.	0.10
b Swine	do.	0.50

Hides and skins, untanned	100 kilogs.	$1.50
b Hides and skins, tanned	kilogs.	0.25
b Patent leather	do.	0.50
Leather for coverings and ornaments	do.	0.10
b Gloves of leather	do.	4.00
b Shoes	do.	1.75
b Articles for belt and harness making	do.	0.50
b Feathers and manufactures of the same.	per cent.	20
Animal oils and grease	100 kilogs.	0.30
Amber, tortoise-shells, bones, ivory, mother-of-pearl, coarse or polished	kilogramme	0.01
Wax, crude	do.	0.02
b Wax, manufactured	do.	0.15
Guano and other manures	100 kilogs.	0.01
Guts	do.	1.50
Other substances not manufactured	do.	0.10

Class XI.—Instruments, Machines, Apparatus, and Implements.

b Pianos	each	50.00
Watches, gold, for the pocket	each	1.50
Watches, silver, for the pocket	each	0.40
Time-pieces of all other classes	per cent.	20
Instruments, scientific	do.	10
b Levers	100 kilogs.	5.50
Machines, agricultural	per cent.	1
Engines	do.	2
Other machines, complete, for all kinds of industry	per cent.	6
Detached pieces	do.	10
Apparatus, insulated, tensors, copper wires, posts, and other pieces for electric telegraphs	per cent.	3
Coaches of four seats, new or old	each	200.00
Buggies of two seats, omnibuses with more than 15 seats, and diligences, new or old	each	150.00
Carriages with two or four wheels, without folding, but with whatever other seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats, inclusive, and carriages not otherwise specified, new or old	each	62.50
Carriages for railroad travel, and wagons of all classes for the like service, and freight cars.	per cent.	25
b Cargoes of lumber within the space of 100 tons (of 1 cubic metre)	metric ton	6.50
b Cargoes from 101 to 300 tons	do.	5.00
b Cargoes above 300 tons	do.	2.50
b Cargoes of iron casks, of whatever size	do.	2.50
Articles saved from wrecked ships	per cent.	8

Class XII.—Articles of Food.

b Birds, alive or dead, and small game	kilog.	0.05
Meats, corned, salted, or jerked	100 kilogs.	0.50
Meats, otherwise preserved	do.	1.00
a Butter	do.	8.00
a Hogs' lard	do.	3.20
a Cod-fish	do.	3.50
Fish, fresh or salted	do.	0.20
b Fish, pickled	do.	1.60
Cockles and shellfish	do.	0.50
b Rice, cleaned	do.	1.60
a Oats	do.	0.52
a Barley, rye, and maize	do.	0.45
a Wheat	do.	0.60
a Leguminous seeds, dry (peas, beans, etc.)	100 kilogs.	0.60
Vegetables	do.	0.25
Fruits	do.	0.50
Sugar, raw, produced and imported directly from Spanish American provinces	100 kilogs.	3.80
Sugar, raw, from other countries	do.	4.72
Sugar, refined, and candy, produced and imported directly from Spanish-American provinces	100 kilogs.	5.40
Sugar, refined, from other countries	do.	6.45
Cocoa and similar substances	do.	16.20
Cocoa of Guayaquil	do.	11.25
Coffee produced and imported directly from Spanish-American provinces	100 kilogs.	03.7
Coffee from foreign countries	100 kilogs.	$5.00
Cinnamon (called the Ceylon) and others similar	kilogramme	0.25
Cinnamon of all other kinds	do.	0.12
Cloves	do.	0.10
Pepper	do.	0.05
Tea	do.	0.30
Oil (table)	100 kilogs.	5.00
Spirits, alcohol, produced in and imported directly from Spanish-American provinces.	hectolitre	1.50
Spirits, alcoholic, from other countries	do.	3.75
Liquors (sweet)	litre	0.20
b Beer and cider	hectolitre	2.50
b Wines, sparkling	litre	0.20
b Wines of all other classes	do.	0.10
a Seeds not stated, and all kinds of tares.	100 kilogs.	0.32
Forage and bran	do.	0.10
Pickles and preserves	kilogramme	0.20
b Chocolate	do.	0.20
b Sweetmeats	do.	0.20
Eggs	100 kilogs.	0.75
b Vermicelli and like preparations; bread, biscuit	100 kilogs.	2.80
b Cheese	kilogramme	0.05
a Honey	100 kilogs.	0.95

Class XIII.—Fancy Goods.

b Jewelry of amber, coral, precious stones, etc., except gold and silver	kilogramme	4.00
b Jewelry of other materials	do.	2.00
Walking-canes	per 100	5.00
b Buttons of shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and those with metallic letters, arms, and the like	kilogramme	0.40
b Buttons of all other classes, except lace buttons	kilogramme	0.20
b Cartridges without projectiles or balls for fire-arms not prohibited	100 kilogs.	15.00
b Cartridges with projectiles and balls	do.	12.00
b Primings or capsules for unprohibited fire-arms	100 kilogs.	35.00
b Brushes, tooth and other	kilogramme	0.40
b Felts of all kinds	100 kilogs.	0.15
Gum-elastic and gutta percha, crude	do.	1.00
Gum-elastic in sheets, threads, and tubes	kil.	0.15
Gum-elastic, manufactured	do.	0.37
b Oil-cloths for wrappers of packages	100 kils.	6.50
b Oil-cloths of all other kinds	kilogramme	0.20
b Toys and trinkets, except those made of shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and gold and silver	kilogramme	0.30
b Ivory, amber, jet, shell, and coral manufactured in forms not specified	kilogramme	2.50
b Articles made of paste, imitations of original substances of meerschaum and other articles.	kilogramme	0.50
b Umbrellas and parasols of silk	each	0.50
b Umbrellas and parasols of other materials	do.	0.30
a Trimming articles of silk	kil.	2.50
b Trimming articles of other materials	do.	0.90
b Hats and bonnets of straw	do.	3.00
b Hats of other classes	each	0.40
b Bonnets of other classes	do.	0.20
b Hats and bonnets of all classes made by handwork of milliners	each	1.50
India-rubber textures mixed with other articles	kil.	0.60
a India-rubber textures mixed with straw	do.	0.40
b All other articles of small ware not specified.	per cent.	20

EXPORTS.

Cork from the province of Gerona	100 kilogs.	1.50
Old rags of linen, cotton, and hemp, and all manufactures of the same materials	100 kils.	0.80
Sulphuret of lead	100 kilogs.	0.25
Lead, argentiferous	do.	0.20
Litharge, argentiferous	do.	0.16

FRANCE.

The French Tariff is voluminous and complicated. A "General Tariff" provides for one set of rates, a "Special" or "Treaty Tariff" for another set of rates. One rate for articles imported in foreign vessels, another rate if imported in French vessels. Some articles admitted absolutely free, others only free when brought from particular countries, or imported in French vessels. Some articles absolutely prohibited, others only prohibited from certain countries, or when brought in foreign vessels. A large part of the General Tariff, which, especially for manufactured goods, imposes high rates of duty, is practically a dead letter. The Treaty Tariffs with Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, and other European powers admit the importation into France of various manufactures, particularly those of metals and textiles, at rates which, compared with the General Tariff, are merely nominal. Whether or not these substantially free-trade treaty-tariffs will be continued, is a question which is now (1872) being discussed. In the month of December (1871), M. Thiers, the President, presented the subject to the consideration of the legislative body in the following words:—

"Some months before the fall of the late government, the Corps Législatif itself, perceiving the mistakes of the empire without daring to speak of them, and attempting unsuccessfully to repair them, directed an inquiry into the treaties of commerce, whose denunciation was loudly called for. It appeared from that inquiry that the mercantile marine was ruined; that the iron manufacture was deeply injured; that cotton thread, and cloths and linen thread, had suffered greatly; that the mixed tissues of Roubaix were almost destroyed, and that agriculture was suffering in some of its most essential products, that of wool especially. The conclusion generally drawn was, that upon all those points some remedy must be applied for a state of things which was becoming worse from day to day, and particularly with respect to the mercantile marine, which the foreign warehouses were causing to disappear. The war, which effaced all ruin by those of its own creation, caused this state of things to be forgotten for a moment; but peace having been re-established, it has again presented itself before our eyes, much modified, it is true, by the revival of labor; but modified only for the moment, unfortunately not for always. We could, indeed, denounce these treaties, subject, be it understood, to your judgment—you who represent the Sovereignty—but it was our duty to negotiate in order to prepare for such denunciation. Immense interests in our workshops, in our agricultural districts, in our ports, awaited and still await that determination. However, we have not adopted it. Our motive for abstaining to do so consisted in the spirit of propriety, which should characterize every solid and prudent government. We would not constitute ourselves the authors of an industrial reaction by substituting a prohibitory system for one of absolute free trade. We propose, while leaving to foreign trade all the freedom compatible with the public welfare, to insure to our manufacturers—to those who during three-quarters of a century have made the fortune of France—the protection of adequate tariffs in order that they might not perish under the unlimited competition of foreigners: sufficient stimulants to prevent them from falling into a state of indolent security, but not sufficient to reduce them to the position of abandoning production; such is the economical policy which we shall propose to you."

By reference to the article "Exports," it will be seen that the number of articles imported into France from the United States is very limited, and chiefly composed of raw or unmanufactured commodities. On these, moderate duties only are imposed. The Schedule of Rates, as presented below, are those contained in the General Tariff, and imported in American or other foreign vessels. Occasional note is made of the difference of the rates when the imports are made in French vessels.

TARIFF.—FRANCE.

The following are admitted free of duty, imported in foreign or in French vessels.

FREE ARTICLES.

Asses, goats, kids, dogs, game, bees, leeches, and all animals not enumerated; meats, except pork; hair, raw, all sorts; silk in cocoons, unbleached, floss in mass; waste of wax not worked; eggs, and silk-worms' eggs, milk, fresh butter, honey, rennet, blood for manure, cod-fish eggs of French fisheries, lobsters, oysters fresh from French fisheries, sea shells, coral crude, pearls, millepedes, crabs' eggs, bears' marrow and bladder, goats' blood dried, bone, deer horns, shavings of horn and ivory, elks' feet, grain and flour, except wheat, potatoes, molasses for distillation; absinthe, mistletoe, orange leaves and flowers, citron bark and their varieties; lichens not for dyeing, wood for fuel, oak for building, masts, spars, osiers, roots for hoops, brush for brooms, cork-wood from country of production, barberry and fustic in sticks for dye-woods, calabashes, reeds from producing country, hemp, flax, jute, and other spinning materials not enumerated, bark of linden-tree for cordage; madder, root or ground; turmeric, orchanet, sponge-laurel root, tanning bark, ground or not; shell of walnut, yellow weed, sumach, husks for dyeing, green vegetables, onions and like bulbs, yeast of beer, truffles, mushrooms, alkaline plants, refuse of pressed grapes, roses, olive husks, and oil-cake; rock crystal, mill-stones, touchstone, lime, plaster, raw or prepared, slate for building, sand, sulphur, bitumen, solid or fluid, plumbago, jet, amber, iron ore, ornamental feathers, quills for writing, flock wool, trees for planting, agaric, carding thistles, peat, diamonds, rough agates, steel filings, copper ore, lead ore, tin ore, mineral zinc and filings, nickel ore or speiss, cobalt ore, antimony ore, mineral arsenic, minerals not enumerated, acids not enumerated, oxides of uranium and copper, oxides and salts and other compositions of cobalt, very impure tartrate and sulphate of potassium, liquid acetate of iron, carbonate of lead, kermes, coarse pastel paste, rocinoides, Prussian blue, carmine, blue or green ashes, mountain green, bone black, lead pencils, blay-fish scales, colors, paste or liquid, glue, albumen, gelatine, meat extracts, crushed apples or pears, mineral waters, wool from Europe in French vessels, fresh river fish, cactus figs, grain for seed, foulard handkerchiefs, product of India, books printed in France, parchment and vellum, raw or finished coral not set, prepared hair, empty ale barrels, common brooms, articles for museums not for sale.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

☞ The rates of duty are expressed in United States gold dollars. In the reduction of francs and centimes to dollars and cents, no note is taken of 5 mills or under,—amounts over 5 mills are reckoned as 1 cent.

The following are admitted at the same rates in foreign or in French vessels:—

Horses and colts	each	$4.87
Mules	"	2.92
Oxen and bulls	"	0.58
Cows and heifers	"	0.19
Calves, sheep, hogs	"	0.05
Lambs and pigs	"	0.02
Game, bees, dogs, leeches, and all animals not enumerated		*Free.*

The duty on the following articles is the rate under the general tariff, and in foreign vessels, which usually is 10 per cent. higher than when imported in French vessels. Where the difference is more than 10 per cent., both rates are given:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Pork, butchered and lard	$0.10
Skins, raw, fresh, or dry, and furs	0.49
Horse-hair	0.58
Wool, raw from Europe in French vessels	Free.
combed	15.60
dyed, of all sorts	22.42
waste, cow hair or wool	0.58
Hair, combed	2.14
Bed feathers	10.72
Silk, dyed, all sorts, in French vessels *free*	0.05
floss, combed	2.14
spun, single, bleached, measuring per kilogramme 80,500 metres or less	15.83
single, died, measuring per kilog. over 80.500 metres	25.05
Thread, of waste, measuring per kilogramme 30,000 metres single	5.36
measuring over 30,000 metres, same as spun silk.	
Wax, not worked, from countries where produced, French vessels 0.19	0.58
Wax, worked, exclusive of candles and tapers.	0.86
Lard, and fat of skins	0.39
Cheese, white, soft	1.29
others	3.22
Butter, salted	0.52
Guano	0.35
Fish, fresh stockfish	2.14
Codfish, and other sea	8.58
River fish, prepared	1.06
Codfish eggs of foreign fisheries	0.10
Oysters, foreign. French vessels 0.29	0.97
pickled	1.29
Fish oil	1.56
Spermaceti, in French vessels 0.39	0.78
pressed	4.29
refined	10.72
Whalebone, sea-dog skins, French vessels free.	0.39
Sponges	10.72
Cantharides, ambergris, civet, musk, castor	0.43
Elephants' teeth, French vessels free	0.58
Tortoise shells, " " "	0.97
Mother-of-pearl, raw	0.78
cleaned	1.56
Horns of cattle, prepared or in leaves	0.63

BREADSTUFFS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Grain and flour, except wheat	Free.
Wheat	0.10
Wheat flour	0.19
Navy bread, biscuit, sémoule, grits	0.29
Vegetables, dry, their farinas, in Fr. ves. free.	0.49
Canary seed, millet, and flour of, in Fr. ves. free	0.10
Rice, hulled, French vessels 0.10	0.39
not hulled, " " 0.05	0.33
Sago, and exotic feculæ	0.48

TABLE FRUITS, ETC.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Fresh citrons, oranges, etc	2.14
Cocoa nuts, other exotics, in Fr. ves. free	0.78

Carib beans, Fr. ves. 0.05	$0.39
Pistachio nuts	3.43
Dry raisins, Fr. ves. 0.05	0.39
Other, not enumerated	3.43
Preserved cucumbers	3.77
Olives	17.74
Capers	12.17
Other, preserved in brandy	20.55
" in sugar or honey	4.29
" without sugar or honey	2.14

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, ETC., ETC.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Sugar, foreign, from countries not in Europe, raw, below No. 13	$8.58
raw, from No. 13 to No. 20	8.97
similar to refined, powdered, above No. 20	*Prohibited.*
Molasses, foreign	*Prohibited.*
for distillation, from countries out of Europe	0.39
Syrups, bon-mots, comfits	8.53
Confectionery, in sugar or honey	4.28
not with sugar or honey	2.14
Cacao, in Fr. ves. 4.87	7.80
Coffee, " " 9.83	11.80
Cloves	21.64
ground	7.41
Canella and lignum cassia	8.77
Nutmegs in the shell	21.45
not in the shell	31.20
Mace	31.59
Pepper	11.89
Tea, from country where produced, in Fr. ves. 7.80	19.50
from elsewhere, in Fr. ves. 19.50	19.50
Vanilla	41.73
Tobacco, in leaf for the government, Fr. ves. *free*	1.95
for private account	*Prohibited.*

VEGETABLES, GUMS, ETC.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Gums, pure, Fr. ves. free	$0.58
Resins, exotic, " "	2.53
Balsams: benzoin, storax	0.48
styrax, fluid, Fr. ves. 0.39	0.43
copaiva, and not enumerated, Fr. ves. 2.93	5.85
Oils, vol. or essential: rose	8.58
muscat, mace, lig. cassia, sassafras, anise, cajeput, chamomile, valerian, bitter almond	1.07
orange, lemon, etc	0.86
all other	0.16
Oils, fixed: olive, pure, palm, cocoanut, toulu, and illipe	0.58
other	1.36
aromatic	0.21
Gums, special: camphor, Fr. ves. free	0.39
caoutchouc and gutta-percha, Fr. ves. free	0.58
manna	16.87
aloes	3.90
opium	41.43
licorice	10.20
kino, and other dried veg. gums	0.39

MEDICINAL ARTICLES.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Roots: sarsaparilla, Fr. ves. free	$0.78
licorice, " "	0.39
other, including ginger, Fr. ves. free	0.97
Cassia, not prepared, Fr. ves. free	3.90
as comfits	8.58
Tamarinds, pulps, Fr. ves. free	2.34
comfits	4.28
Myrobolan	13.18
Anise, Chinese, Fr. ves. 3.90	6.05
Follicles of senna, " free	3.90
Other med. fruits, " "	3.90

WOOD.

Wood for building, of 80 millimetres thickness, per *cubic metre*, in Fr. ves. free	$0.02
for building, of less than 80 millimetres square, 100 feet length, per *cub. metre*	0.19
Shingles, per 1,000, Fr. ves. 0.02	0.39
Veneers, " " 0.02	0.29
Poles, " " 0.05	0.05
Staves, " " 0.02	0.29
Corkwood, per 100 kilogrammes	0.19
Cabinet woods, sawn to less than 2 decimetres thick, Fr. ves. free, per 100 kilogrammes	1.17
Boxwood, " "	0.19
Fragrant woods, Fr. ves. free, per 100 kilogs	0.58
Dyewoods, ground, and cocoanut shells, per 100 kilogrammes	0.58

SPINNING MATERIALS.

Hemp, flax, jute, and others not enumerated	Free.
Cotton, raw per 100 kilogs., in Fr. ves. free	0.58
with seed, per 100 kilogs., in Fr. ves. free	0.15
in sheets, corded and ground, 1.95	3.32

DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Lichens for dyeing saffron, Fr. ves. free	0.58
Carthamine flowers, Fr. ves. free	1.17
Buckthorn and roncow, Fr. ves. free	0.39
Gall-nut, salonia, dry myrobolan, Fr. ves. free.	0.78

VARIOUS PRODUCTS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Vegetables, salt or preserved	0.64
Hops	9.65
Chicory root, dry	0.21
green	0.05
Junk	0.19
Herbs, fodder, hay, straw	0.10
Marble, rough, in Fr. ves. 0.19	0.48
Marble slabs	0.48
sculptured or manufactured	8.58
Alabaster, raw	0.49
sculptured, ad valorem, 15 per cent.	
Rock crystal, manufactured or set as jewelry,	*Prohibited.*
Clays, earths, stones, etc., for arts and trades, in Fr. ves. generally free	0.19

METALS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Gold, silver, and platina ore, Fr. ves. free	0.19
in bars, powder	0.02
in sheets, beaten (silver) $4.29, gold and plat	5.35
flattened or spun (wire) Fr. ves. 97.50	100.90
Iron ore	Free.
pig	0.78 and 1.36
cast	*Prohibited.*
rolled in bars and plates, of 458 millimetres or more, length multiplied by width	2.14
of 213 millimetres to 458 in length	2.57
of less than 253 millimetres in length	3.00
in square bars of 22 millimetres and more on each face	2.14
of 15 to 22 millimetres on each face	2.57
of less than 15 millimetres on each face	3.00
in round bars of 15 millimetres or more diameter	2.57
of less than 15 millimetres diameter	3.00
in rails, as above, according to dimensions.	
Wrought iron in plates	*Prohibited.*
Sheet iron, black	4.29
tinned	8.58
Iron wire, also covered with other metal	6.43
Metallic wire, white, for instruments	14.82
Steel in bars	6.43
sheet	10.73
in plates, not polished or tempered, no matter how wide, but of more than 1 millimetre thickness	10.73
in plates, not polished or tempered, of 1 millimetre or less thickness, 15 centimetres wide or more	17.94

Steel in plates, not polished or tempered, no matter how wide, but less than 15 centimetres thick	$22.96
in plates, polished or tempered, except saws	1.06
Steel wire, all, for instruments	14.82
Wrought iron scrap	1.72
Cast iron scrap	0.86
Filings of iron	0.15
Copper ore, per ingots	0.05
drawn or beaten, in bars or sheets	3.40
spun wire, gilded or not gilded	20.95
wire polished for instruments	20.95
others	*Prohibited.*
wire, for embroidery	20.95
with tin, in ingots	0.05
filings and old broken pieces	0.04
Lead ore, free; crude, in bars	0.05
alloyed with antimony	5.58
sheets	5.15
Tin ore, free; in plates	12.76
Bismuth	0.05
Zinc mineral, free; cast and broken ware	0.05
drawn	10.72
Nickel ore or speiss free; pure or alloyed	0.05
bars or wire	20.95
Antimony ore free; metallic	5.58
Cobalt ore free; vitrified, powder	6.44
Arsenic, mineral	Free.
Mercury	0.97
Manganese	0.19
Minerals not enumerated	Free.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Bromine	8.58
Iodine, crude and refined	0.87
Acids; citric, of 35° or more, *per* 1 *kilog*	0.10
citric, of less than 35 degrees, *per* 1 *kilogramme*	0.31
sulphuric (spirit of vitriol) *per* 1 *kilog*	9.00
nitric (aqua fortis, sp. of vitriol), *per* 100 *kilogrammes*	19.23
hydrochloric (muriatic spirits of salt)	0.06
phosphoric and arsenic	13.18
tartaric and oxalic	13.65
benzoic	0.48
boracic	0.05
other	Free.
Alkalies; potassium	0.78
soda, crystallized	4.08
other	5.67
Salt; raw, by the Atlantic and Channel	0.43
not white, by the Mediterranean	0.19
refined, by the Atlantic and Channel	0.63
white, by the Mediterranean	0.19
Sal ammoniac, crude	0.10
refined	0.21
Nitrate of potash, and of soda	0.78
Hydrochlorate or muriate of potash	0.05
Sulphate of magnesia	14.82
of soda, impure, 0.39; pure, anhydric	1.50
of soda, pure crystallized	0.28
of soda, impure crystallized	0.24
of barytes, 0.19; of iron	1.17
of copper and zinc	6.64
of iron, double and copper	3.96
Alum, burned or calcined	18.95
other	5.45
Oxalate of potassa	14.82
Chromate of lead	15.83
of potassium	31.20
Borax; raw, native, 0.97; artificial	10.67
part refined, native or artificial	13.65
refined	37.25
Tartrates; crystals of tartar	5.36
pure (cream tartar)	6.43
sal vegetal and de seignette	14.82
Acetates of copper, crude, dry, 2.78; wet	6.63
crystallized	8.79
Acetates of iron, concentrated	$8.58
of lead, potassium, and soda	14.82
Arseniate of potassium	14.82
Chemical products not enumerated	*Prohibited.*

COLORS AND DYESTUFFS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Cochineal, outside of Europe	2.92
Lac, Fr. ves. free	1.95
Indigo, pastel paste as indigo and other, Fr. ves. free	5.46
Catechu, annatto	0.78
Orseille, violet	41.43
blue in paste	20.95
Extract of dye-woods; black, violet, red, yellow	*Prohibited.*
Tannin, liquid or concrete veg. extracts	0.39
Prussiate of potash	43.48
Garencino	*Prohibited.*
Ultramarine	0.52
Ink, liquid, writing or printing	12.76
Varnish, vermilion	8.89
other	17.28
Black, for shoes	25.66
animal, of ivory	13.18
German printers' black	1.36
Spanish, and of soot	0.58
Crayons, simple or stone	2.14
Lead pencils, enclosed in white wood	20.95
in cedar	41.43

VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS.

Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Petroleum, from producing countries, in Fr. ves. 0.58	0.97
Coal oil	2.28
Cigars and tobacco, for government use, in Fr. ves. free	2.92
for private use	*Prohibited.*
Chocolate and cocoa	31.20
Soap, other than perfumery	*Prohibited.*
Chicory, ground	*Prohibited.*
Starch	4.50
Wax, except candles	0.86
Candles, ad valorem 5 per cent.	
Fish glue	8.77
Compounded medicines, distilled water containing alcohol	31.20
distilled water, not containing alcohol	20.95
extract Peruvian bark	0.92
kermes, mineral	0.92
other	*Prohibited.*
Perfumeries:—	
perfumed vinegar	20.95
liquid paste	5.35
liquid soap, powder, ball, etc	34.07
powder for the hair	5.25
for the teeth	38.16
pomatum, all sorts	25.66
paint (for the skin) rouge	20.55
white	3.64
odorous pastils for burning	2.53
Mustard, prepared	5.35
Prepared sauces	0.42

BEVERAGES.

Duty per hectolitre.

Fermented ordinary wines in barrels or bottles and liquors	0.05
vinegar	0.39
Cider, or fruit wine	0 39
Beer	1.19
Mead, orange juice	4.87
Distilled brandy of wine, cherries, molasses, rice, and all others, hectolitres of pure alcohol	4.87
Distilled liquors	29.25

POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Pots of clay, of earth, coarse	1.29
of ordinary crockery	10 52
of sandstone common, tools of trade	2.14

Pots table or kitchen utensils..... $3.20
of sandstone, fine..... *Prohibited.*
of pipe clay, fine pottery..... *Prohibited.*
porcelain, common..... 34.07
fine..... 67.17
Glass; spectacles and watch crystals, raw..... 2.14
cut and polished..... 41.44
broken..... 1.19
bottles, filled, duty on liquid they contain extra..... 0.03
bottles empty..... *Prohibited.*
glassware not enumerated..... *Prohibited.*
Vitrifications, in mass or tubes..... 0.64
in beads, 0.22; cut for jewelry, 1.29; enamelled..... 0.42
Mirror glass, with surface of 50 decimetres or less, and less than 3 millimetres thick, per square metre, not silvered.....1.95. Silvered, 2.14

Of 50 to 100 deci'tres, not silvered,	2.92	do.	3.21
Of 100 to 200	do.	do.	3.64	do.	4.00
Of 200 to 300	do.	do.	5.20	do.	5.72
Of 300 to 500	do.	do.	6.49	do.	7.15
Over 500	do.	do.	7.80	do.	8.58

The rates of duty on mirror glass of the same surface, but of 3 millimetres or more in thickness, are obtained by adding 50 per cent. to the above figures respectively.

Smaller mirrors without regard to thickness per 100 kilogs., not silvered, 19.20; silvered, 20.25. Glass, raw, tinned or polished, window glass, and other glass articles are only imported under treaty tariffs, the duty on which is 10 per cent. ad valorem.

YARNS.

	UNBLEACHED.		BLEACHED.		DYED.	
	Single twisted.		*Single twisted.*		*Single twisted.*	
Of flax or linen, measuring per kilog. 6,000 met. or less.....	8.15	9.44	11.54	12.95	12.36	14.82
6,001 to 12,000 m.	10.30	12.76	14.00	17.05	14.82	18.09
12,001 to 24,000 metres.....	16.86	21.78	22.09	28.33	22.72	27.92
24,001 to 36,000 metres.....	26.07	34.67	33.85	44.50	33.24	42.44
36,001 to 72,000 metres.....	34.26	46.44	43.89	59.24	41.43	53.71

All yarns mixed, flax predominating, as pure linen yarns.

The rates of duty on the above-named yarns under the treaty with Great Britain and other European countries are from 60 to 70 per cent. less than the above; and in all cases they are higher by ten per cent. than when imported in French vessels.

Yarns of abaca and other fibrous substances not enumerated:—
Unbleached, 100 kilogrammes..... $12.76
Bleached, do. 17.05
Dyed do. 16.86

Yarn of jute, pure, unbleached, measuring per kilogramme 3,700 to 4,200 metres $12.76
Bleached and dyed, 3,700 to 4,200 metres..... 16.86

Cotton and woollen yarns are admitted, under a Treaty Tariff with Great Britain and other powers, at different rates according to the fineness of the thread. The classification is, Yarn measuring so many metres per half kilogramme, or per kilogramme, and the rate of duty is so much per 100 kilogrammes. Thus:—
Cotton yarn measuring per half kilogramme 20,500 metres or less, per 100 kilogrammes, unbleached, $3.20; bleached, $3.68; dyed, $8.58: the rates advancing up to yarn measuring 170,500 metres or over per half kilogramme, the duty on which, per 100 kilogrammes, is $61.90; bleached, $70.68; dyed $66.78
Woollen yarns, pure, measuring per kilogramme from 10,001 metres to 15,000 metres, single, per 100 kilogrammes, $3.20; the rates advancing up to yarn measuring over 100,500 metres, the duty on which, per kilog., is..... $20.92
Woollen yarns mixed, wool predominating, same as yarns of pure wool; yarn of alpaca, lama, vigonia, etc., mixed with wool to any extent, or with other material in minor quantities, same as yarns of pure wool.

The following rates are under the General Tariff.

Yarn, hair of the goat, 100 kilogs..... $4.29
Cow and other cattle..... 1.92
Dog 0.22
Chamois, pure or mixed, same as yarn of pure wool; other..... ...*Prohibited.*
Tissues of pure cotton, nankeens, produce of India, in Fr. ves. $19.00 ..... 22.00
All other..... *Prohibited.*
Lace, manufactured by hand or otherwise, ad valorem.....5 per cent.
Tulle, with lace work.....5 "
All other and all other cotton tissues, *Prohibited.*
Tissues of horsehair, pure, haircloth 8.79
lace 31.20
hats.....each, 0.05
braids, tresses and other, *Prohibited.*
Tissues of wool: carpets direct from the Orient, per cent..... 0.15
velvet, by the ports of Dunkirk and Lille, 100 kilogs.. 48.75
by other ports, and other carpets..... 61.90
Carpets, pure or mixed, not backed with canvas.....100.90
knotted chain, other than linen or flax.100.90
linen or flax 61.90
Fringes and ribbons, pure white..... 39.29
dyed, and mixed wool and hair..... 45.52
Blankets, hosiery, ready-made clothing, and articles not enumerated are prohibited under the General Tariff, but are admitted under the Treaty Tariffs at a moderate rate of duty —say.....10 or 15 per cent.
Tissues of silk:—
Velvets, lace, and blonde, etc., not provided for in the General Tariff, may generally be imported under the Treaty Tariffs.—Velvets at a specific duty of about $20 the 100 kilogrammes, and the others at ad valorem rates of 10 and of 15 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, product of India, foulards.....free.
others, unbleached, 100 kilogs. 1.56
printed..... " . 2.92
Crape, plain..... " . 4.87
embroidered or figured, " . 7.80
Other, not produced in Europe (direct import). 0.48
pure, plain..... 3.43
figured or embroidered 4.07
embroidered with gold or silver, pure, per kilogramme 6.64
imitation..... ..*Prohibited.*
mixed with thread..... 2.78
with gold or silver, fine..... 3.64
imitation.....*Prohibited.*
mixed with thread..... 3.64
imitation.....*Prohibited.*
silk covers,—tapestry..... 63.07
gauze of pure silk..... 6.64
mixed with gold or silver..... 13.18
tulle.....*Prohibited.*
millinery.....237.40
silk cashmere .....*Prohibited.*
lace work and ribbons 159.40

Linen tissues, per 100 kilogs. :—
Plain having in the chain per space of 5 millimetres :—

	Unbleached.	White.	Dyed.
Less than 5 threads	$11.70	$17.15	$17.55
8 threads	15.60	22.62	22.62
9 to 11 threads incl.	24.57	37.24	28.47
12 threads	28.08	41.12	32.56
13 to 16 incl.	39.19	59.67	42.12
16 threads	52.06	80.08	56.35
17 "	55.96	89.11	61.81
20 "	66.69	110.56	73.60
above 20	91.06	159.31	104.71
Table linen, 16 threads or less	51.76	81.31	
17 threads	55.96	89.11	
18 and 19 threads	57.91	93.01	
20 threads	66.69	110.56	
More than 20 threads	91.06	159.31	
Batiste and lawn	4.87	5.35	
Handkerchiefs, as linen according to description.			
Lace, 5 per cent.			
Tissues of abaca, jute less than 8 threads	16.24	22.38	
8 threads	18.91	26.29	

12 threads, or more, like other linen tissues.

Tissues of hair :—	
Cassimeres, not European, 100 kilog	10.72
Trimmings, of castor	81.45
of other hair	41.43
All other	*Prohibited.*

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.
Duty per 100 *kilogrammes.*

Pasteboard in sheets or pulp	31.20
in sheets, glazed, for pressing cloth.	16.86
papier-mâché	41.40
albums	31.20
paper, white, or ruled for music	18.91
wrapping, colored	16.86
colored, in reams for binders	16.86
Books, in dead or foreign languages, Treaty tariff free.	
in French, printed in Canada (Treaty Tariff free.)	0.48
in French, scientific memoirs (Treaty Tariff free.)	10.72
in French, other works (Treaty Tariff free.)	20.95
in French, reprinted from Fr. editions (Treaty Tariff free.)	31.20
pirated copies	*Prohibited.*
Engravings and lithographs, pictures. (Treaty Tariff free.)	61.90
Engraved music, geographic charts (Treaty Tariff free.)	61.90
Printed or engraved cards. (Treaty Tariff free.)	61.90

Playing cards, prohibited, Treaty Tariff 15 per cent. and 0.09 per package.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.

Prepared skins		
of lamb and goat, with hair or dressed	*Per* 100 *skins.*	0.49
tanned	"	0.58
of swan or goose, for fans	"	122.74
Russian leather	"	16.86
tanned, simply, of goat	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*	2.14
hog-skin	"	41.40
other, large	"	10.42
other, small	"	24.95
tanned, curried, for boot-legs.	"	41.40
tanned, curried, other	"	20.95
in alum, Hungarian style	"	8.58
tawed	"	10.72
other		*Prohibited.*
Gloves, pocket-books, cigar cases, etc		*Prohibited.*
Saddles		*Prohibited.*
Furs		15 per cent.
Felt hats	each	0.29
sheathing	100 *kilogs.*	20.95
other	do.	81.40
Corset whalebone	do.	2.92
Hats of straw, bark, fibres, palm leaf, etc	100 *kilogs.*	$2.14
Braids and plaits, of white cord for mats	do.	0.43
Braids of esparto, or bark, only for cordage	do.	0.43
Canes and reeds, prepared or worked.	do.	2.72
Basket-work woven	*sq. metre.*	0.87
other, of whatever material, pecled	100 *kilogs.*	2.73
do. material, split or cut.	do.	4.68
Fishing-nets		5.32
Cork manufactured	10 per cent.	
Fris of Florence, manufactured		41.40
Cordage, of hemp, abaca, jute, aloe, and other.		5.36
of cocoa fibre, esparto		1.06
Jewelry		100.90
Plated ware		*Prohibited.*
Clock work :—		
watches, of silver, gold, or metal, each from 0 29 to		1.17
watches without case, and clock movements		10 per cent.

Printing type,			
new, French	100 kilogs.	Trea. tar.	1.56 41.43
German	"	1.56	10.72
other languages	"	1.56	20.95
old	"	0.58	1.05
Machines, etc., *per* 100 *kilogs.*			
steam engines, stationary	"	1.29	5.25
marine	"	2.58	7.49
locomotives, without tender	"	2.14	8.58
for spinning	"	2.14	8.58
weaving	"	1.29	3.20
carding	"	1.29	6.43
paper factory, printing	"	1.29	6.43
agricultural	"	1.29	3.20
railroad cars (cast wheels)			4.29
machines not enumerated, weighing 100 kilogrammes or less			13.79
others, not enumerated, according to weight, and over 5,000 kilogs			4.29
Detached portions of machines :—			
machine card clothing			41.43
shuttles and combs for weaving			41.43
parts of agricultural machines			3.20
Detached pieces, cast, weighing :—			
25 kilogs. or less			16.66
25 to 50 kilogs			13.79
51 to 100 kilogs			11.74
101 to 200 kilogs			9.65
201 to 1,000 kilogs			7.49
1,000 to 2,500 kilogs			5.35
2,500 to 5,000 kilogs			4.29
over 5,000 kilogs			3.20
detached pieces, wrought, weighing :—			
5 kilogs. or less			20.95
5 to 25 kilogs			16.86
25 to 50 kilogs			14.83
over 50 kilogs			12.76
detached pieces of steel			30.22
copper			41.43
cylinders for printing			15 pr. ct.
chemical instruments			10 pr. ct.
optical and mathematical instruments			30 pr. ct.
Tools, agricultural :—			
scythes			25.05
sickles and others			16.86
hackles, iron or copper points			16.86
hackles, steel points			41.43
files and rasps, ordinary			15.83
polished, 17 centimetres or more			37.33
length of less than 17 centimetres			46.58
Saws :—			
circular, over 20 centimetres diameter			36.30
circular, 20 centimetres or less			41.43

Saws :—
- others, of length, 146 centimetres or more. $22.96
- others, of length, 146 to 50 centimetres 36.30
- others, of length, 50 centimetres or less ... 41.43

Tools of pure iron ... 10.72
Tools of pure steel ... 36.30
- copper or brass ... 31.20

Woven metals: of iron ... 15.83
- steel ... 31.20
- copper or brass ... 31.20

Needles (for sewing) of less than 5 centimetres length ... 1.06
Needles of 5 centimetres or more ... 0.43
Fishhooks ... 41.43
Pens of metal, not gold or silver ... 86.00
Cutlery ... Prohibited.
Arms for war ... Prohibited.
- commerce, swords, &c. ... 81.40
- fire-arms ... 41.43

Ammunition, gun-powder ... Prohibited.
- caps, for war ... Prohibited.
- projectiles ... Prohibited.

caps for hunters ... 10 pr. ct.
fuses for mining ... 10 pr. ct.
fire-works for amusement ... 10 pr. ct.

Manufactures of metal :—
- castings not polished: chairs for railroads, plates, &c., cast in open air ... Prohibited.*
- cylindric tubes, plain or grooved columns, gas retorts, &c., and other articles without ornament or finish. Prohibited.*
- hollow ware not included above ... Prohibited.*
- castings, polished or turned ... Prohibited.*
- the same, tinned, varnished, &c ... Prohibited.*
- iron, blacksmiths' work ... Prohibited.*
- locksmiths' work ... Prohibited.*
- nails by machine ... Prohibited.*
- hand ... Prohibited.*
- wood, bolts, screw-nuts ... Prohibited.*
- tubes, straight or curved, of more than 25 millimetres diameter ... $7.49
- tubes, straight or curved, of 25 mils. or less ... 10.72
- others ... Prohibited.
- household utensils and other articles not enumerated, of iron or sheet-iron, polished or painted ... Prohibited.
- same, enamelled or varnished ... Prohibited.
- all articles of steel ... Prohibited.

Manufactures of other metals :—
- of copper, pure or alloyed, simply turned—
  - ordinary ... 20.95
  - fine ... 41.43
  - other ... Prohibited.
- of zinc and other metals not named. Prohibited.

Manufactures of India-rubber, caoutchouc, and gutta-percha :—
- simply moulded pure ... 100 kilogs ... 4.29
- mixed ... do ... 9.75 ... 10.72
- combined, or applied on other materials, except tissues in pieces ... 41.43

Carriages, with springs, painted, furnished .. Prohibited.
- others (see also machines) ... 15 pr. ct.
- sea-going vessels, sailing or steam, armed and equipped, wooden ... ton 0.39
- iron ... ton 0.39
- to be taken to pieces, plated ... 0.117
- to be taken to pieces not plated ... 0.048

Ship apparatus :—
- sails, made, 100 kilogs. Like tissues of which made.
- anchors of 250 kilogrammes and more, 100 kilogs ... 3.20
- anchors of less than 250 kilogs .. 100 kilogs. $2.14
- anchor drags of any weight ... do. 1.95
- cables, iron, for marine ... do. 8.03
- other ... do. 10 per ct.

Fancy articles :—
- billiard balls and combs of:
  - ivory ... kilog. 0.86
  - wood, horn, bone, &c., varnished or ornamented ... Prohibited.
  - combs of shell ... kilogs. 1.06
  - other ... Prohibited.
- toys ... 100 kilogs. 16.86

Fancy goods, common ... 100 kilogs. 20.95
- fine ... do. 41.43

Buttons :—
- of tissues, cotton, pure or mixed ... 20.95
- except with wool or silk, figured ... 41.43
- other. As tissues of which made
- not of tissues, common ... 20.95
- fine ... 41.43

Articles of toilet ... 12 pr. ct.
Artificial flowers ... 12 pr. ct.
Umbrellas and parasols; silk ... each 0.39
- oil cloth ... each 1.45

Manufactures of wood :—
- household articles.
- oars, rough ... metre length 0.0078
- finished ... do. 0.0117
- boxes of white-wood ... 100 kilogs. 6.63
- button-moulds ... do. 2.78
- wooden shoes; ordinary ... do. 2.57
- painted or varnished ... do. 5.35
- turners' work ... do. 0.86
- walnut wood for rifles ... 100 kilogs. 15 pr. ct.
- handles for tools ... do. 15 pr. ct.
- articles not enumerated ... do. 15 pr. ct.

Musical instruments :—
- fifes, flageolets ... each. 0.12
- flutes, triangles ... do. 1.45
- mandolins, psalters, tambours, &c ... 0.29
- guitars, lyres, violins, trumpets, &c ... 0.58
- clarionets ... each. 0.78
- hurdy-gurdies ... do. 0.97
- violoncello ... do. 1.45
- harmoniums, hand organs ... do. 3.51
- harps ... do. 7.02
- pianos, square ... do. 58.50
- other ... do. 78.00
- church organs ... do. 78.00

Clothes of linen, sewed ... same as tissues.
- new, sewed garments and others for use of travellers ... 30 pr. ct.
- others ... as the material.
- old ... 100 kilogs. 11.01

II. EXPORTS.

Rags of wool, linen ... 100 kilogs. $0.78
Old cordage ... do. 0.78
Pasteboard ... do. 2.34

The law of May 8, 1869, contains the following provision :—

From July 1, 1869, all wines containing more than 14 per cent. alcohol, besides the import duty of 25 centimes ($0.049 gold) per hectolitre (26.42 gallons), are subject to an extra duty of 25 francs per hectolitre for every additional per cent. alcohol.

The National Assembly, by law of July 8, 1871, decreed the following changes in import duties :—

	Kilogs.	*Francs.*	*Cent.*
Sugar, former rate increased 30 per cent.			
Sugar, from molasses, procédé barytique.)	100	15	0
Molasses, not destined for distillation, containing less than 50 per cent. sugar	100	18	60
Waste sugar from the manufacture syrup, &c	100	10	0

* But admitted under Treaty Tariffs at merely nominal duties.

	Kilogs.	Francs.	Cent.
Coffee from countries other than Europe (including French possessions).....	100	150	0
Coffee, and otherwise.....	100	170	0
parched or ground..	100	200	0
Chiccory parched or ground	100	55	0
Tea from countries other than Europe.....	100	200	0
Tea otherwise.....	100	250	0
Cocoa in beans, from countries other than Europe (including French possessions)	100	100	0
Cocoa, otherwise.....	100	120	0
Chocolate and cocoa ground	100	160	0
Pepper, pimento, cloves, cinnamon, cassia, lignea, nutmegs not shelled, from countries other than Europe (including French possessions).....	190	200	0
Pepper, pimento, cloves, &c., otherwise.....	100	240	0
Nutmegs shelled, and mace, from countries other than Europe (includ'g French possessions)...	100	300	0
Nutmegs shelled, and mace, otherwise.....	100	350	0
Vanilla, all	1	4	0
Wines, not from liqueurs, hectolitre.		5	0
from liqueurs..hectolitre.		20	0
Spirits, brandies, in bottles (fluid).....hectolitre.		30	0
in barrels (of pure alcohol) per hectolitre.		30	0
Other spirituous liquors (of pure alcohol) per hectolitre.		30	0
Liqueurs.....hectolitre.		35	0
Tobacco and cigarettes, as far as permitted for private importation.....	1	36	0
Petroleum, rock-oil, &c., crude, from countries other than of Europe...	100	20	0
Petroleum, rock-oil, &c., crude, otherwise.....	100	25	0
Petroleum, refined, countries other than Europe	100	32	0
otherwise.....	100	27	0
Petroleum essence from countries other than Europe.....	100	40	0
otherwise.....	100	45	0

GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

Tariff, as published May 23, 1870, *on the basis of the laws of May* 17, 1870, *October* 12, 1867, *May* 25, 1868 (*duty on salt*), *July* 1, 1867 (*general tariff*), *and of June* 26, 1869 (*duty on sugar*). *In force from October* 1, 1870.

(1 centner = 50 kilogrammes = 110.23 pounds United States; 1 thaler taken at 72 cents gold.)

The following articles are free of duty under the conditions described:—

1. Products of agriculture and stock of any farm crossed by the frontier line of the Zollverein, if the dwelling-house and farm buildings are situated within the boundary.

2. Household furniture and effects, wearing apparel and linen in use, machinery and tools used in trade by the owner in his own business; also new clothing and effects of foreigners who are going to marry and settle in this country.

3. Household furniture and effects imported, which are part of an estate inherited.

4. Clothing and other effects of travellers, teamsters, and navigators for their own use; also tools of journeymen mechanics, articles and instruments of travelling artists, for use in their profession, articles of this kind if sent in advance or after their owner; provisions for consumption on the journey.

5. Carriages and boats serving for the transportation of passengers or freight, and entering for this purpose only; the boats including the furniture in use on board, if the vessel belongs to foreign citizens, or of domestic vessels, if they bring back the same furniture previously carried out; carriages of travellers, on special permit, if they did not serve as means of transportation at the time of their importation, and are proved to have been in use and to be destined for further use; horses and other animals, if proved to belong to a carriage or wagon used for transportation, or being saddle-horses of travellers.

6. Barrels, sacks, etc., empty, entering with a view of being returned with oil, grain, etc., or which return, after having before passed out with contents, in both cases retaining their identity, and, under

circumstances, with security for the duties of import.

7. Patterns and samples in cuts or parts, only to be used as such.

8. Works and articles of art destined for institutions and collections; also other articles for libraries and scientific museums of public institutions; natural collections for botanical and other institutions.

9. Antiquarian articles, if in their nature of value by their antiquity only, and fit for no other purpose than collection.

1. WASTE.

Waste from manufacture of iron, iron filings, etc.; of glass and earthenware; of wax; of salt works, the brine; of soap factories, the lye; of tanneries, the leather parings and old pieces of leather; also, all waste of leather fit only for the manufacture of glue Free.

Blood of butchered animals, liquid or dry; animal tendons; husks; swill; bran; coal ashes; manure, animal and other soaked ashes; refuse of tan-pits and sugar refineries; bakers' clay..... Free.

Artificial manures and dung salts are admitted free of duty.

Rags of all kinds, unbleached and bleached; other material for the manufacture of paper; written and printed paper; old fishing nets; old rope and tow; lint..... Free.

Waste not specially enumerated is treated as the raw material from which it is made.

2. COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cotton, raw, carded, combed, dyed; cotton wadding..... Free.

Cotton yarn, unmixed, or mixed with linen, silk, wool, or other animal hair: Single and double thread, raw.....per centner $1.44

Bleached or dyed..... do. 2.88

Triple or more thread, raw, bleached, or dyed.....per centner 4.32

Manufactures of cotton alone, or mixed with linen or metal wire, not with silk, wool, or other hair named under No. 41:—

Raw (of raw yarn) and bleached heavy goods, also finished.....per centner 7.20

All goods not included in 1 and 3; hosiery, fringes, button material; also if mixed with metal thread..per centner 11.52

All light tissues, as jaconet, lace, and all embroideries, and all other muslin, net lace, gauze, not included in 2: Bleached and finished..... .....per centner 18.72

3. LEAD, AND MANUFACTURES OF LEAD (also alloyed with antimony).

1. Crude lead, in blocks, moulds, etc.; old lead Free.

2. Litharge of lead, silver and gold, vermilion..... Free.

Lead in plates, printing type..... Free.

Coarse manufactures of lead, as tubes, shot, wire, etc.; also in connection with wood or iron, not polished or varnished..... Free.

Fancy manufactures of lead; also mixed with other materials, if not belonging to class 20.....per centner 2.88

4. BRUSH AND SIEVE MAKERS' MANUFACTURES.

Coarse, in connection with wood or iron, not polished or varnished; also dust brooms of feathers..... Free.

Fancy, in connection with other materials, if not belonging to class 20.....per centner 2.88

5. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND DYESTUFFS.

Ethers of all kinds, chloroform, collodium, etheric oils, except those enumerated hereafter; essences, extracts, tinctures, and waters containing alcohol or ether for trade or medicinal use; all varnishes except oil varnish; painters' colors, inks, Chinese ink; pencils and crayons for drawing.....per centner $2.40

Oil of juniper and of rosemary... do. 1.44

Caustic natron; oxalic potash, yellow, white, and red.....per centner 0.72

Soda, calcined; bicarb. of natron do. 0.48

Alum, chloride of lime; oil varnish do. 0.36

Potash, raw, natural, or artificial; crystallized soda.....per centner 0.18

All raw products for medicinal or industrial use, not otherwise enumerated in the tariff Free.

Albumen; ammoniac, carbonate and sulphuret; arsenic acid; barytes, sulphate of and ground; benzoic acid; Berlin blue; copper colors, blue and green; white lead; sugar of lead; borax and boracic acid; bromine; bromide of potash; cadmium, yellow; chloride of calcium and of magnesium; chromate of mineral and metallic salts; chromate of potash; citric acid; iron liquor; iron vitriol, green; English plaster; stuffs for dyeing and tanning, not specially enumerated; dyewood and tanning barks; fireworks; gelatine; ground chalk; copper and iron vitriol, mixed; glycerine; verdigris, raw or refined; spirits of hartshorn; iodine; salts of iodine; indigo carmine and carmine of cochineal, cassell yellow; kermes, mineral; putty; bone carbon; bone dust; copper vitriol; litmus; liquorice juice; glue; metallic oxides not specially enumerated; sugar of milk; mineral waters, artificial or natural, including bottles or jars; wafers; oxalic acid and oxalic potash; orseille and persio; salmiac and spirits of salmiac; saltpetre, crude or refined; muriatic acid; Dutch pink; shoe and other blacking; sulphur; sulphate of arsenic; sulphuric acid; sulphate of potash and muriate of potash; sulphate and carbonate of magnesia; sulphate of natron (glauber salts); sulphuric natron; sealing wax; smalts; powder glass; ultramarine; wagon grease; wine yeast, dry or paste; lees of wine; tartar and tartaric acid; oxide of zinc; vitriol of zinc; combustibles..... Free.

Chemical preparations for industrial or medicinal use; acids, salts, and all drugs and dyestuffs not included under other sections of the tariff..... Free.

6. IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Pig iron of all sorts; scrap iron..per centner 0.06

Wrought iron and bar iron, loop iron, rails, single and double T-iron, raw and cemented steel, cast and refined steel, iron steel wire of more than three-quarter lines (one-sixteenth inch) in diameter, iron wrought for heavy parts of machinery and for axle-trees, if weighing above fifty pounds each separate part.....per centner 0.42

Note. Raw steel, by sea, for steel factories, by special permit.....per centner 0.24

Raw steel in blocks, loop iron, containing dross, &c.....per centner 0.29

Wrought and bar iron and steel of one-half line (one-twenty-fourth inch) or less thickness, or of more than seven inches wide, is taxed as sheet iron.

Manufactured iron in bars, wheel-ties for railroad cars, ploughshare iron, black sheet iron, raw plates of steel, unpolished iron or steel wire of three-quarter lines (one-sixteenth inch) or less diameter...per centner 0.60

Varnished sheet-iron; polished plates of iron or steel.....per centner 0.9

Manufactures of iron or steel:—
Heavy eastings in stoves, plates, rails..... per eentner $0.39
Heavy artieles of wrought or east iron, of iron and steel, sheet iron, steel or iron wire; also in connection with wood not polished, viz.:—
Axes, sword-blades, files, hammers, hackles, planes, coffee roasters and mills, loeks, viees, ordinary knives for use in trades, seythes, prop-irons, curry-eombs, tower cloeks, elothiers and tailors' seissors, tongs, and similar artieles.....per centner 0.96
Faney artieles:—
Of fine east iron, polished iron or steel, in conneetion with other materials, if not belonging to elass No. 20; as fine eastings, varnished artieles of iron, knives, knitting and erocheting needles, seissors, sword cutlery, ete., except those enumerated next.....per eentner 2.88
Sewing needles, steel pens and pens of other metal, wateh furnishings and cloekwork not of gold or silver, fire-arms of all kinds, ornaments not elassified under No. 20.....per eentner 7.20

7. CLAY, ORES, AND PRECIOUS METALS.
Clays and raw mineral substanee, also burned or ground; ores, prepared or unprepared, not specially taxed; precious metals, as coin, in bars or pieees, exelusive of foreign silver eoins..... Free.

8. FLAX AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIAL, exelusive of eotton, raw, dried, broken haekelled, or as waste..... Free.

9. GRAIN AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
Cereals, also if malted; leguminous plants.. Free.
Seeds and berries:—
Anise, eoriander, fennel, eumin..... Free.
All other seeds, including oil seed; fresh berries, ineluding juniper berries, of all kinds; ground nuts..... Free.
Garden vegetables and fodder, fresh; flower roots, potatoes, carrots, fresh; fruit, fresh; living plants, also in pots or other vessels; hay, straw, reeds..... Free.

10. GLASS AND MANUFACTURES OF GLASS.
Green hollow glass..... Free.
White hollow glass, not assorted, not cut, or only with finished stoppers, bottoms, or brims; window and plate glass in its natural eolor (green, partly or entirely white); also ornaments for ehandeliers, buttons, pearls, enamel of glass.....per eentner 0.48
Massive white glass, pressed, eut, assorted.....per centner 1.92
Mirrors:—
1. Plates, uneut..... do. 0.36
2. Plates, fine, eovered, eut.... do. 2.88
Colored, painted, or gilded glass, without distinetion of form; artieles of glass eombined with other materials not belonging to elass No. 20.....per centner 2.88
Note. Glass metal, also glass tubes and stieks for making pearls and blowing glass..... Free.

11. HAIR of animals, exelusive of those named in No. 41; also manufaetures of animal or human hair, feathers, or bristles:—
Hair, inelusive of human hair, raw, eombed, boiled, dyed, made in curls; feathers (quills), raw and finished; also eombined with the materials named in No. 22; feathers, dyed, if not included in No. 18; bristles; oilcloth; eoarse felt..... Free.
Coarse foot-rugs.....per eentner 0.36
Other tissues, also mixed with other materials if the entire web is of hair; other felt..... per centner $5.76
(Tissues not of hair are elassified as silk, eotton, ete., manufaetures.)

12. HIDES AND SKINS, green, salted, or dry, for eonversion into leather; raw sheep, lamb, or goat skins, with wool on; raw skins of rabbit or hare; of seal and sea dog.. Free.
Fur skins..... Free.

13. WOOD and other vegetable and animal material, and manufactures thereof, exeluding tortoise shell.
Firewood, ineluding brushwood; eharcoal, bark and tanning bark; tan eake..... Free.
Timber and all wood for building and manufaeture; eoopers', turners', and eabinet makers' wood in any shape, planed but not polished; also material for carriages..... Free.
Coarse artieles of eoopers' work with iron hoops; brooms of brushwood, basket-makers' work, horn plates, and bone plates not prepared..... Free.
Wood cut in veneers; plates of eork; eork soles and eorks; eane for ehairs, painted or split..... Free.
Household furniture; other cabinet-makers', turners', eoopers', and wagoners' work, painted, etehed, varnished, polished, or in part eonsisting of other than preeious metals; tanned leather; window-glass in its natural color; split whalebone..per eentner 0.72
Faney manufactures of wood, also if earved; fine basket-makers' work, all articles made of vegetable or animal material earved, exeept of tortoise shell; also in conneetion with other materials not ineluded in No. 20; wood-bronze, lead and red peneils.... per eentner 2.88
Upholstered and earved furniture of all kinds.....per eentner 2.40

14. HOPS..... do. 1.20

15. INSTRUMENTS, MACHINES, VEHICLES.
Instruments without regard to the material they are made of:—
Musieal.....per eentner 1.44
Astronomieal, surgical, optieal, mathematieal, ehemieal (for laboratories), philosophieal..... Free.
Maehines:—
Locomotives, tenders, boilers. per centner 1.08
Others, the ehief material of weight being:—
a. Wood.....per centner 0.36
b. Cast iron..... do. 0.36
c. Wrought iron or steel.. do. 0.60
d. Of other (not precious) metals per eentner 0.96
Rollers of common metals, for printing or finishing tissnes:—
a. Engraved..... Free.
b. Not engraved..... Free.
Cards (for earding cloth) and eard-elasps..... .....per eentner 4.32
Carriages and Sleighs:—
Railroad ears.....of value, 10 per ecnt.
Other earriages and sleighs, with leather or upholstery work.....each 36.00
Sea and river ships:—
Wooden..... Free.
Iron.....of value, 8 per cent.
Anchors and chains, and all movable, not belonging to the ship's equipment, are taxed separately.

16. ALMANACS are taxed specially on aceount of stamped duties preseribed.

17. INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF:—
Caoutchouc in the original form of bottles,

etc.; gutta-percha, raw, purified, or not refined ..... Free.
Caoutchouc-thread, not mixed with other materials, spun over or with cotton, flax, or woollen yarn (raw, not bleached nor dyed), so that the original material remains visible; India-rubber plates, caoutchouc solution ..... Free.
Shoes, saddlery, etc., and other articles of caoutchouc, not varnished, dyed, or printed, also if mixed with other materials, if not included in No. 20 .....per centner $2.88
Articles of varnished, painted, or dyed caoutchouc, also mixed with other materials not included in No. 20; also fancy shoes thread-covered with tissue .....per centner 5.04
Tissues of all kinds, covered or saturated with caoutchouc .....per centner 10.80
Printed cloth of caoutchouc for factories, and carding-leather (artificial) for card factories, by special permit obtained.per centner 1.44
Tissues of india-rubber thread mixed with other spinning material .....per centner 10.80
Manufactures of gutta-percha are treated like those of caoutchouc.

18. CLOTHES AND UNDERCLOTHES, READY MADE; ALSO MILLINERY.
Of silk or floss silk, also mixed with thread of metal .....per centner 28.80
Others not enumerated:—gents' silk hats, trimmed or not, artificial flowers, prepared ornamental feathers .....per centner 21.60
Of cloth covered or saturated with caoutchouc or gutta percha, or of india-rubber thread in connection with other spinning material per centner 10.80
Gents' hats of felt, wool, or other animal hair, trimmed or not .....per centner 10.80
Linen shirts, etc ..... do. 7.20
Clothes and linen in use, if not designed for sale ..... Free.

19. COPPER AND OTHER METALS (NOT PRECIOUS METALS), NOT SPECIALLY NAMED, COMPOSITIONS OF OTHER THAN THE PRECIOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.
Crude or in old pieces, also copper and other coins admitted in any State of the Zollverein ..... Free.
Wrought, in bars or sheets; also wire..... per centner 1.26
Plated in sheets and wire.....per centner 2.88
Manufactures, viz.:—
Coppersmiths and brass founders' work, as boilers, smoothing irons, buckets, weights, pulleys, hooks, faucets, trowels, lamps, chandeliers, snuffers, mortars, latches, tubes, locks, screw-bolts and nuts, dishes, hinges for doors, windows, carriages, etc.; scales and similar articles, also in connection with wood or iron, not polished or varnished, also wire tissues .....per centner 1.92
All other similar articles not classified under No. 20 .....per centner 2.88

20. FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, ETC.
Articles wholly or partly of precious metals, genuine pearls, corals, or diamonds, watches, gold and silver leaf .....per centner 36.00
Articles wholly or partly of tortoise shell; of metal gilded or silvered, or plated with gold or silver; clocks and parlor clocks, except of wood; imitation of gold and silver leaf; ornaments of toilet and other fancy articles wholly or partly of aluminium, or of other not precious metals of fine workmanship, more or less gilded, silvered, or varnished, or veneered; also in connection with alabaster, ivory, émail, imitation diamonds, lava, mother-of-pearl; carved work, cameos, cast ornaments, spectacles, and opera-glasses; fans, fancy articles of wax, wigs, umbrellas and parasols; pearls of wax, articles made of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or hair tissues in connection; animal or vegetable carved material (metal, glass, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, leather, leather cloth, paper, paste, straw, or clay) not specially taxed .....per centner $10.80

21. LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.
Leather of all kinds except classified under *b*; parchment, boot-leggings...per centner 1.44
Brussels and Danish glove leather; cordovan, morocco, Turkey leather, and all painted or enamelled leather .....per centner 3.60
Goat and sheep skins half tanned, or tanned but not painted or otherwise finished..... per centner 0.36
Coarse articles made by shoemakers, saddlers, trunkmakers, etc., of tanned, red, or black leather; also in connection with other materials not included in No. 20..per centner 2.88
The same articles made of packing linen, sail-duck, or unpainted oil-cloth, are subject to this duty.
Fancy articles of leather; cordovan, Turkish leather, morocco, Brussels or Danish leather, white, tanned, or varnished leather and parchment; also in connection with other materials not classified under No. 20; fine shoes of all sorts .....per centner 5.04
Gloves ..... do. 9.60

22. LINEN YARN AND MANUFACTURES OF FLAX AND OTHER VEGETABLE SPINNING MATERIAL EXCEPT COTTON.
Raw yarn:—
Of flax or hemp. a. By machine..... per centner 0.36
b. By hand.. do. Free.
Of jute or other vegetable matter do. 0.36
Yarn, bleached or dyed ..... do. 1.20
Thread, raw, bleached, or dyed.. do. 2.88
Rope-makers' work, unbleached; coverings of loose fibres .....per centner 0.36
Gray packing linen and sail-cloth do. 0.48
Raw linen, ticking; rope-makers' work bleached .....per centner 2.88
In Prussia raw unbleached linen, if passing in between Leobschutz and Seidenburg, going to bleacheries or market..... Free.
In Saxony, between Ostritz and Schandau, by special permit..... Free.
Linen, bleached, dyed, printed, etc., made of bleached yarn; also ticking, table-cloth, towel-cloth, batiste and linen..per centner 7 20
Tapes; braiding, fringe, gauze, cambric, strings, hosiery, and all linen tissues mixed with metallic wire..... ..per centner 7.20
Linen lace..... do. 28.80

23. CANDLES.
Of tallow or stearine, and all other do. 1.08

24. LITERARY WORK AND WORKS OF ART.
Paper, written (records and manuscripts), books in all languages, lithographs and engravings of any kind; woodcuts, photographs, maps and charts; music..... Free.
Engraved plates of metal; woodcuts; lithographers' stones, with designs or letters, all used for printing..... Free.
Paintings and drawings; statues of marble and other stones, or of metal of at least natural size; medallions..... Free.

25. COLONIAL GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR CONSUMPTION.
Beer of all kinds, also mead.....per centner 0.48

All sorts of brandy, arrack, rum, cognac and other liquors in barrels or bottles..... per centner $4.32
Yeast of all kinds, excluding lees of wine:—
Yeast powders.....per centner 5.04
Other..... do. 7.92
Vinegar, all in barrels..... do. 0.96
Vinegar in bottles..... do. 1.92
Wine and must, also cider in barrels and bottles:—
1. From countries not treating the Zollverein like most favored nations.....per centner 2.88
2. From other countries..... do. 1.92
Butter..... do. 0.96
Butter in pieces of less than three pounds... Free.
Meat, fresh or prepared; ham, pork, sausage; extract of meat.....per centner 0.36
Fresh meat and large game..... Free.
Fruit (southern), also leaves:—
Fresh oranges, lemons, etc.....per centner 1.44
[If desired per 100 pieces, 0.48.]
Dried dates, figs, currants, almonds, peach kernels, raisins, laurel leaves, orange peel, etc.....per centner 2.88
Chestnuts, macaroni, etc..... do. 0.36
Spices of all kinds, not specially named..... per centner 4.68
Herrings.....per ton 0.72
Honey.....per centner 0.24
Coffee, raw and substitutes..... do. 4.20
Cocoa, beans and shells..... do. 4.20
Cocoa shells..... do. 1.44
Chiccory, roasted and ground.... do. 0.48
Caviar and its substitutes..... do. 7.92
Cheese of all kinds..... do. 1.20
Confectionery; cake of all kinds; fruits, vegetables, spices, and other eatables (mushrooms, fowls, crabs, etc.), preserved in bottles or boxes; prepared fish; olives; pies; prepared mustard; soup; sauces, etc.; chocolate and its substitutes; parched coffee.....per centner 5.04
Preserved with sugar, vinegar, oil in bottles or boxes; preserved vegetables, mushrooms, poultry, fish, etc.; mustard prepared..... per centner 3.60
Fruit, seeds, berries, leaves, flowers, blossoms, mushrooms; vegetables, dry, baked, powdered, boiled or salted, not enumerated already; nuts, dried; juices of fruit; berries and turnips preserved, not in sugar... Free.
Farina; vermicelli; powders; starch; arrowroot; sago and its substitutes; tapioca per centner 0.36
Mill-ground grain, grits, flour; ordinary bakers' products; starch..... Free.
Oysters and tortoises, and other sea shell animals.....per centner 1.44
Rice..... do. 0.36
Salt, cooking..... do. 1.44
Sugar in loaves, candies, lump or white, powdered and solutions.....per centner 3.60
Unrefined sugar..... do. 2.88
Syrup..... do. 1.80
Molasses for distillation..... Free.
Tobacco:—
In leaf, unmanfctd., also stems.per centner 2.88
Manufactured:—
Smoking tobacco in rolls or stripped leaves; cut; prepared for snuff; dust and waste per centner 7.92
Cigars and snuff..... do. 14.40
Tea..... do. 5.76

26. Oils, not otherwise enumerated; lards.
Oil:—
Of all kinds in bottles; olive oil in barrels per centner 0.60
Olive oil, if mixed with 1 pound oil of turpentine, or ⅛ pound oil of rosemary.... Free.
Other oil in barrels. .....per centner $0.36
Palm oil and cocoanut oil..... Free.
Lards:—
Fish, blubber, paraffine, spermaceti; stearine and acid of..... per centner 0.36
Other fish oils..... do. 0.24
Other animal fat (lard)..... Free.
Waste in the manufacture of oil .... Free.

27. Paper and manufactures of paper.
Gray blotting or packing paper; pasteboard; artificial parchment; paper for polishing; slate paper; fly paper (poisoned)..... Free.
Paper not sized, common.....per centner 0.48
All other paper (lithographed, printed, ruled, with devices, formulas, etc.)...per centner 0.72
Gilded and silvered paper; wall paper; articles of paper, asphaltum, or similar material.....per centner 0.96
Manufactures of paper not included in class No. 20.....per centner 2.88

28. Furs.
Lined furs, caps, gloves, covers and trimmings.....per centner 15.84
Finished sheep-skins, or angora-skins; covers not lined; fur lining and trimming..... Free.

29. Gunpowder..... Free.

30. Silk and manufactures of silk.
Silk cocoons, reeled or spun; floss silk, combed, spun, or in thread, all not dyed; also waste of dyed silk..... Free.
Silk and floss silk, dyed.....per centner 2.88
Manufactures of silk or floss silk; also if containing metallic thread.....per centner 28.80
Manufactures of silk mixed with cotton, linen, wool, and other animal hair (41)..... per centner 21.60
Laces of coarse silk or waste, used for cleaning, etc..... Free.

31. Soap and perfumeries.
Green, black, and other barrel soap..... per centner 0.60
Hard soap, common..... do. 0.60
Fine soap in cakes, balls, etc.... do. 1.44
Perfumeries of all kinds..... do. 2.40
If the wrappers are of a material subject to higher duty, the latter is imposed.

32. Playing Cards.
Playing cards of every size and form, under observation of the stamp laws in force in every State.....per centner 7.20

33. Stone and manufactures of stone.
Stones, rough and hewn; flintstones; millstones, also with iron hoops; polished slates, whetting-stones..... Free.
Precious stones, also imitations cut; pearls, corals, not set; articles of serpentine stone, gypsum..... Free.
Manufactures of part precious stones and other materials not belonging to class 20.....per centner 5.76
Manufactures of other stones (statues excepted):
In combination with other materials; also wood or iron not polished or varnished.....per centner 0.12
All other similar articles, polished or varnished; also of meerschaum, not included in 20.....per centner 2.88

34. Coal, brown coal, peat, etc..... Free.

35. Manufactures of straw, cane, and bast.
Matting of bast, straw, reed; straw-binding (ribbons); brooms..... Free.
Plaitings of straw (excluding ribbons), covers.....per centner 2.88
Hats of straw, cane, bast, reed, whalebone, palm-leaf, &c.:—
Not trimmed.....per piece 0.05
Trimmed..... do. 0.10

36. TAR, pitch, resin of all kinds; asphalt, tars, and mineral oils, crude or refined; also benzine, carbolic acid; turpentine, and oil of turpentine or resin..... Free.
37. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS (not otherwise enumerated):—
Animals, all living, not otherwise taxed; fowls, small game, fish, lobsters, &c..... Free.
Eggs and milk..... Free.
Bee-hives with living bees..... Free.
Bladders, entrails, wax, sponges, and other animal products, not otherwise enumerated..... Free.
38. EARTHENWARE.
Floor-stones, tiles, tubes, melting-pots, pipes, and ordinary earthen crockery..... Free.
Other earthenware, exclusive of porcelain:
One color or white.....per centner.. $1.20
Painted, gilded, silvered, printed..do.... 1.44
White porcelain.....do.... 1.20
Colored porcelain, painted, gilded, not classified under No. 20..per centner.. 2.88
39. CATTLE, ETC.
Horses, mules, and donkeys; fillies following the dam..... Free.
Cattle, oxen, cows, young cattle, calves..... Free.
Swine:—
Fattened or not.....each.. 0.48
Sucklings..... do 0.07
Sheep and goats..... Free.
40. WAX CLOTH, TAFFETA, MUSLIN.
Coarse, not printed (for packing).per centner 0.48
All other (manufactures are treated as leather manufacture).....per centner 1.44
41. WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.
Wool, raw, carded, dyed..... Free.
Yarn (pure wool or mixed, not with cotton):
Single, dyed or undyed; double, undyed and wadding.....per centner $0.36
Double, dyed, and triple, dyed or undyed.. per centner 2.88
Manufactures, also mixed with cotton, linen, or metallic thread:—
Embroideries, lace, tulle.....per centner 21.60
Printed goods of all kinds..... do. 18.00
Not printed goods, fringe, buttonware (also with metallic thread).....per centner 14.40
Not printed cloth or felt, hosiery, carpets.. per centner 7.20
Cloth, selvage..... do. Free.
42. ZINC AND MANUFACTURES OF ZINC.
Zinc ore, old zinc..... Free.
In sheets..... Free.
Coarse articles of zinc (also in connection with wood or iron not polished or varnished):—
Zinc wire..... Free.
Fancy articles of zinc and other material, varnished, not classified under No. 20 per centner 2.88
34. TIN AND MANUFACTURES OF TIN.
In blocks, bars, etc., old tin..... Free.
In sheets..... Free.
Coarse manufactures (wire tubes, plates, boilers..... Free.
Fancy articles (described in 42)..per centner 2.88
44. ALL ARTICLES NOT CLASSIFIED..... Free.

EXPORTS.

Rags and other waste fit for the manufacture of paper:—
1. Not of pure silk, waste of paper..... per centner 1.22
2. Old junk ..... do. 0.24
No other export duties.

TARIFF.—AUSTRIA.

(*Duties expressed in United States gold dollars.*) The rates of duty are *per centner* in all cases except when otherwise stated.

(1 centner = 50 kilogrammes = 110.23 pounds United States; 1 foot = 1.03713 foot United States; 1 florin computed at 48 cents, gold.)

NOTE.—Tare is allowed, according to packing, from 4 to 24 per cent.

I.—*Colonial Goods, Fruits, &c.*	
Cacao, raw	$3.84
ground	5.04
Spices, common, as cardamom, cubebs, ginger, pepper, pimento	3.84
fine, as cinnamon, cassia, cloves, mace, nutmegs, vanilla	7.56
Coffee, green	3.84
roasted	5.04
substitutes	3.84
Sago, tapioca, arrow-root, revalenta arabica	2.52
Tropical fruit:—	
Dates, almonds, currants, &c	2.52
Raisins, currants, dried	0.10
Lemons, citrons, oranges, figs, dried	1.26
Fresh figs, chestnuts, cocoanuts; lemon and orange-peel, dried; lemons, olives, and oranges, pickled	0.38
Tea	7.56
Sugar: Refined, in loaves or crushed	6.31
Raw; also Melado	4.53
for refining	3.02
Syrup	1.51
II.—*Tobacco and its Manufactures.*	
Tobacco, raw, viz., in leaves, stems, &c	5.04
manufactured for smoking, in rolls, or stripped leaves; snuff and cigars	12.60
The importation of tobacco and cigars is allowed by special permit, and subject to a special tax for license.	
III.—*Products of the Field and Garden.*	
Vegetables—Potatoes, turnips, roots, mushrooms, onions, and flower roots; dry chicory	Free.
Vegetables prepared, dried, or preserved in vinegar, in bbls	0.38
Grains and leguminous seeds:—	
Wheat	0.16
Rye, spelt, buckwheat, millet, maize	0.12
Barley, malt, oats, beans	0.08
Peas, lentils, &c	0.12
Flour and other products of the mill:—	
All kinds of flour, shelled or split grains, groats, &c	0.38
(Flour of maize requires special permit.)	
Gum of starch (dextrine) and bogomma	0.38
(Grains and flour, vegetables, &c., imported from Switzerland, pay half rates.)	
Fruit—as apples, apricots, pears, currants, cherries, melons, plums, peaches, strawberries, and other	Free.
Prepared, dried, or preserved, not in sugar	0.38
Hazelnuts	0.38
Chestnuts	0.38
Plants and vegetable matter not otherwise enumerated:—	
Grass, hay, straw, needles of pine, &c., moss, reeds, grains in the car; carding-thistles, plants, young trees	Free.
Hops	$1.36
Clover-seed, and other, for field or garden	0.12
Oil-seeds: rape, hemp, poppy, and linseed	0.02
Castor-seed, kernels of apricots, peaches, plums	0.38
Sesame	0.12
Mustard-seed and powder—as mustard ground (not in bladders, bottles, or jars), anise, caraway-seed, coriander, fennel	0.38
Seed of forest trees, of red beet, dried	0.38
Rice, hulled	0.38
not hulled	0.12
imported from Sardinia	0.12
IV.—*Animals.*	
Fish (shell and other), fresh, living or not; lobsters, snails, &c	0.36
(Fresh fish, &c., brought by citizens from border streams or the sea, free.)	
Herring, salted, and stock-fish	0.72
Fish, prepared, salted, dried, smoked, pickled; also oysters, turtles, &c	0.96
Imported from countries not under special treaty	0.72
Cattle:—	
Oxen, bulls	each. 2.01
Cows	do. 1.00
Young cattle	do. 1.00
imported from Poland, Russia, Moldavia, or Sardinia	each. 0.20
Calves	do. 0.20
Sheep and goats	do. 0.12
Lambs and kids	do. 0.05
Swine	do. 0.50
Sucking-pigs below 10 kilogs	do. 0.08
below 5 kilogs. from Sardinia	do. 0.04
Butchered; also if still in the skin	As meat.
Game, large, living; deer, fawn, chamois, wild boar, &c	each. 0.75
Horses, colts	do. 1.00
fillies	do. Free.
Mules, donkeys	do. 0.50
V.—*Animal Products not enumerated in any other class.*	
Bristles	Free.
Hair of dogs, deer, cattle, goats, &c., raw	Free.
prepared, combed, dyed	0.38
Feathers, not enumerated; also quills and ornamental feathers, raw	0.38
Hides and skins, raw, green or dry; also salted, common—such as cattle, buffalo, horse, ass, camel, badger, dog, pig, chamois, deer, reindeer, rhinoceros; also sheep and common goat, hare, rabbit, and fish-skins, raw	Free.

Hides and skins, other, raw, not enumerated.	$0.38
Furs, inside prepared; also tanned, white, or dyed, but not lined or otherwise finished...	1.26
Meat, fresh	0.38
prepared, salted, smoked, pickled	1.26
sausages	3.88
Honey	0.50
Cheese	2.16
Animal products not otherwise specified, such as guts, bladders, sinews, and animal waste.	0.38
Wax, white or yellow	1.44
VI.—*Oils, Lard, &c.*	
Butter, fresh or salted	1.26
fresh from Italy, not above 4 pounds..	Free.
Hogs' lard, goose grease, spermaceti	1.26
Stearine and stearic acid	2.01
Train-oil	0.25
Other lards, not perfumed	0.38
Oils, in bottles or jars	6.31
Oil of olives	1.21
from Dalmatia	0.65
mixed with turpentine	0.38
cocoanut, palm-oil	0.38
Other oils, not perfumed	0.64
VII.—*Beverages and Provisions.*	
Beer, in bottles or jars	2.40
in barrels	0.72
Vinegar, in bottles	3.88
in barrels or pipes	0.38
Distilled liquors:—	
Brandy, arrack, rum	3.88
Liquors, punch essence	6.31
Wine, of grapes or fruits, in bottles	6.31
in barrels or pipes..	5.04
Provisions:—	
Bread and ship biscuit	0.38
Chocolate and its substitutes, comfits and confectionery	7.56
Fruits, spices, vegetables, and other similar articles of food (mushrooms, &c.), poultry, sea-animals, &c., preserved. in bottles, cans, salted, or preserved. in sugar, honey, oil, &c.	7.56
Jellies, sauces, pies, and similar articles of food	7.56
Capers	3.88
Mustard, prepared; also powdered, in bottles, &c	3.88
Vermicelli, macaroni, wafers, and other preparations from breadstuffs	1.26
VIII.—*Materials for Fuel, Building, or Manufacturing.*	
Wood, for fuel.....100 Vienna cubic feet.	0.20
imported by land or canal.. do.	0.03
for manuft., common; also in trunks, one metre in length or more; staves for barrels, and other roughly prepared wood...100 Vienna cubic feet.	0.38
imported by land or canal...do.	0.07
foreign, for manufacture, in blocks, boards, or posts	Free.
Amber	0.38
Cocoanut shell, arica	Free.
Meerschaum	Free.
Ivory, coral, raw	0.38
Tortoise-shell and mother of pearl, raw	Free.
cut	0.38
Reeds, canes (except reed for chairs, if split or dyed), animal teeth, whalebone	Free.
Coal—Charcoal, bituminous, and brown coal; peat	Free.
Minerals not classified:—	
Tiles, bricks, graphite, chalk of all kinds, crude; lithographic stones; also if engraved	Free.
Grinding and whetstones, touchstones, flints, centner, gross	0.38
All other stones, cut or polished; slates, framed or not; slate pencils; chalk, cut or prepared; brimstone-paper and cloth; glass and sand-paper	$0.38
All other stones ground, or mortar	0.38
IX.—*Medicines and Perfumeries, Materials for Dyeing and Tanning, Chemicals.*	
Ambergris, musk-seed, castoreum, pomegranate, orange and rose flowers, beans of Ignatius, pechurim and tonca beans, coloquintida, balsam copaiva, gums, ammoniac, assafœtida, benzoic, dragons' blood, guaiac, jalap, myrrh, storax, frankincense, camphor, cantharides, manna. Also the following oils: Amber oil, hartshorn, caoutchouc oil, laurel oil; opium, patchouly, orange flower water, scammonium, liquorice extract, and the following roots: ipecacuanha, jalap, rhatany, rhubarb, saloop; sarsaparilla, snake, seneca, and turpeth root..	2.52
Oils ethereal, not otherwise specified; perfumed vinegars, oils or balsams, musk, civet	3.60
Materials for dyeing and tanning:—	
Dye-woods in sticks	Free.
Roots for dyeing, common, ground or not; bablah, divi-divi, catechu, yellow oak; valonia, gall-nuts, quercitron, sumac, acorns	Free.
Madder, ground or not; woad and welt	0.05
Safflower	0.05
Dye-woods, ground	0.25
Cochineal, indigo	0.38
Extracts of madder, garancine	0.38
Avignon berries	0.38
Lacyde, orleans, sepia, crude	0.38
Extracts of dye-woods or tanning barks; of safflower, curcumæ, cochineal, sumac, yellow oak, &c	0.72
Orseille, prepared, and persio	0.72
Colophonium, tar	Free.
Benzine, rock-oil, naphtha, petroleum	0.36
Turpentine, bird lime	0.20
Oil of turpentine	0.36
Rosin, resinous gum and vegetable exudation.	0.38
Chemicals:	
Arsenic, arsenious acid, sulphur arsenic; borax, raw; boracic acid; iron, liquor; solution of iron; mineral waters, natural or artificial; potash, saltpetre, raw; nitrate of potash; sulphur in rolls or ground; sulphur flor.; ore of antimony; argols, raw or refined; also dregs of wine, dried	Free.
Vitriol from iron	0.12
Muriate of potash, sulphuric acid; muriatic and nitric acid; aqua regia; soda	0.20
Saltpetre, refined; vitriol from copper and zinc; lemon juice in barrels; kermes mineral; sulphate of barytes (powdered).	0.36
Alum; sal ammoniac; spirit of hartshorn; combination of vegetable, vinegar, and iron, lead or chalk	0.72
Borax, refined, chlor-calcium; chromate of potash; verdigris; sandix; vermilion; bicarbonate of potash; Dutch pink; smalt; glass powder; zaffre and other combinations of cobalt; tartaric acid....	0.72
Oxide of lead and zinc; sugar of lead; prussiate of potash; chromic acid of lead.	1.20
Caustic soda; oxalic acid and oxalate of potash	1.20
Cooking salt, all	0.20
(Importation permitted by special license, and with a tax on consumption of $2.50 per centner; foreign salt, for chemical purposes, can be imported free, under supervision of its use.)	

X.—*Metals, Raw and Partly Worked.*

Ore, of lead, galena, and zinc; of iron, copper, tin, gold, silver, cobalt, nickel, &c....	Free.
Lead, in broken pieces; ashes of lead; filings; type metal....	$0.36
Litharge....	0.48
Lead in sheets; printing type; stereotype plates....	1.44
Lead cast, as boilers, tubes, plates, balls, shot, and wire....	1.68
Iron, pig and broken pieces, scrap or filings..	0.20
pig iron for manufacture....	0.12
puddled iron (wrought or drawn between cylinders), in bars not fashioned	1.00
Iron rails....	1.20
Steel, raw or cement steel; cast and refined steel....	1.20
Sheet iron, black; plates unpolished....	1.68
Steel in sheets, and plates unpolished....	1.68
Tires for wheels....	1.68
Iron in sheets or plates, polished; tinned, varnished; steel plates polished; iron wire and steel wire not polished....	1.92
Iron, wrought, in bars, assorted....	1.92
prepared for parts of machines or carriages (axletrees, &c.), of more than 1 centner (50 kilogs.) weight; ploughshares, anchors, and cable chains....	1.68
Steel wire polished and strings....	2.40
Castings, coarse, as boilers, kettles, stoves, wheels, tubes, grates, of more than 25 lbs. weight, and parts of machines of over 100 lbs. weight....	0.48
Quicksilver....	Free.
Zinc, crude and waste....	Free.
in sheets....	0.96
in tubes, wire, and coarse articles in connection with wood....	1.20
Metals, not precious, as—	
Copper, brass, nickel, tin, etc., raw, in blocks, bars, lumps, broken pieces, and waste....	Free.
Tin drawn into sheets and wire, and cast tin....	1.44
Copper, brass, nickel, packfong, aluminium, and other metals, not precious, and metal compositions, drawn, laminated, and in coarse castings, such as bells, tubes; the piece weighing above 25 pounds, and castings of above 100 pounds....	2.88
Inland cloth printing establishments import copper cylinders engraved at....	0.36
Precious metals, in broken pieces, and coin:	
Gold, crude, in lumps, bars, sheets, powder, as gold in worn-out plate, &c....	Free.
Silver, as gold....	Free.
Coins, all current, having legal circulation in Austria; also medals of gold or silver.	Free.

XI.—*Textile Materials.*

Cotton, raw or waste....	Free.
combed....	0.25
Flax, hemp, Manila, Chinese grass, vegetable wool, and sea grass; raw or waste....	0.02
Wool (sheep), raw, combed, and waste....	Free.
bleached, dyed....	0.38
Silk, cocoons....	Free
raw, not spun (grezze)....	0.38
waste, not spun....	0.38
raw, spun, organzine, trame, sewing silk, also if mixed with other materials....	3.88
waste, spun; also if mixed with other materials....	3.88
white or dyed, and waste, spun and dyed; also if mixed with other materials....	7.56

XII.—*Yarns.*

Cotton yarns, pure or mixed with linen or wool:—	
Not bleached or dyed, single or double....	$2.52
Bleached, triple or more, not dyed; also wicks, waxed or not....	5.04
Dyed, all....	6.31
Linen yarns of flax, hemp, etc.:—	
Raw, not bleached, dyed, or twisted....	0.36
Machine thread raw, not twisted, bleached, or dyed....	1.26
Bleached, dyed, not twisted....	3.88
Twisted....	6.31
Woollen yarns, wool, and other animal hair:—	
Carded, raw, not dyed or twisted (single)..	0.48
Wool, wadding....	0.48
Combed, raw, not dyed or twisted....	2.16
Dyed, double, triple, or more....	6.31

XIII.—*Tissues.*

Cotton tissues: also if mixed with linen or India-rubber thread, but not mixed with silk or wool:—	
Common, raw, unbleached, close tissues, not dyed or printed; not velvety; nets, marly, and wicks....	17.28
Medium, finished and bleached, dyed of one or more colors; printed and velvety; hosiery, button goods, ribbons, and stockings....	29.76
Fine, all loose tissues, n. o. s....	43.20
Fancy, *i. e.*, bobbinet, tulle lace, embroidered tissues mixed with gold or silver thread, fine or imitation, and with glass thread....	126.00
Linen tissues of flax, hemp, Manila, New Zealand flax, sea grass, Chinese grass, &c., &c., not mixed with India-rubber thread, silk or wool:—	
Cordage, rope-makers' work and nets, not bleached....	0.48
Cordage bleached: gray packing linen....	0.72
Common tissues, not otherwise enumerated, raw, unbleached, not printed; also fire-buckets of sail cloth....	4.80
Common tissues, bleached, dyed of one or more colors, close printed, figured; not otherwise enumerated....	17.28
Medium—button-cloth, ribbons, stockings, and all tissues of more than one hundred threads (loom) per Vienna current inch..	33.60
Fine—batiste, gauze, lawn, and other open woven tissues not otherwise enumerated..	36.00
Fancy—lace edgings, embroidered tissues and articles mixed with gold or silver, fine or imitation, or with spun glass....	126.00
Tissues of wool or other animal hair; also mixed with India-rubber thread, not with silk:—	
Very common—oil-cloth, sieve bottoms, plaitings of horse hair, not combined with other materials; hat clippings, carpets of calf, dog, or cow hair; tarred felt, felt soles and shoes, etc., unbleached....	3.88
Common—fulled, not printed; not velvety; felt goods not printed (exclusive of hats or caps), and carpets not otherwise enum..	1.72
Medium—all velvety or close tissues, not provided for; not printed; hosiery, haberdashery, button maker's cloth....	25.92
Close woven goods, printed....	36.00
Fine—all loose tissues not embraced under other provisions, also shawls and scarfs..	43.20
Fancy—lace, embroidered woven goods and wares, mixed with gold and silver thread, fine or imitation, or with spun glass....	126.00
Tissues of silk, pure or mixed:—	
Fine—of silk, pure, mixed with gold or silver thread; fine or imitation, or with spun glass; all lace and embroideries....	126.00
Common—mixed; all not included before in other provisions....	49.44

Oil-cloth, waxed muslin, or taffeta, and tissues covered with gutta-percha or caoutchouc:	
Coarse oil-cloth, for packing, not printed..	$0.72
Fine—waxed muslin, painters' linen, waxed taffeta, and all other	5.76
Tissues covered with or penetrated by gutta-percha, &c	12.00
Clothing and millinery:—	
Common—all prepared of ordinary cotton, linen, or woollen goods; common felt hats and shoes	37.80
Fine—all made of fine cotton, linen, or woollen goods, or of common silks; felt hats and caps	75.60
Fancy—all made of fancy cotton, linen, or woollen goods, or of fine silks; artificial flowers; trimmed bonnets of all kinds...	126.00
XIV.—*Manufactures of Bristles, Bast, Cocoanut Fibres, Grass, Reed, and Paper.*	
Brush and sieve makers' work:—	
Common articles of bristles; of feathers; also in connection with wood or iron; wooden shoes, sieves with bottoms of cane or iron, not varnished, painted, or polished	2.04
Fine—all others; also in connection with other material, unless by this means they come under some other class (leather and fancy goods excluded); hair brushes, feather brushes, horse brushes, &c	7.20
Articles of bast, fibres, grass, cane, straw, etc.:—	
Very common—foot-mats and other mats not dyed; brushes and brooms	0.12
Cane for chairs; raw, split	0.36
Common—mats dyed; articles for domestic use, as baskets, plates, &c.; also in connection with wood not polished, dyed, or varnished	1.20
Cane for chairs; split, dyed	1.20
Medium—covers and articles not otherwise enumerated; hats (of straw or bast not included) not trimmed	4.80
Fine—tissues mixed with silk, horse-hair, or other material	28.80
Fancy—hats of bast or straw not trimmed.	126.00
Manufactures of paper:—	
Paper for blotting and packing; also paper, if dyed or varnished, covered with graphite (asphalt or tar), pasteboard, and asphaltic felt	0.36
Common paper: all not specially enumerated; not glued	1.32
Fine—all glued paper; colored lithographic paper; paper printed or ruled for accounts, bill headings, etc.; paper medicinally prepared, oiled, waxed, or covered with gutta-percha; chalk paper	2.64
Finest—gilded, silvered, or bronzed; pressed or perforated; ribbed	6.00
Wall paper	6.00
Playing cards (stamp duties extra)	15.12
Articles of paper not included above	6.00
XV.—*Manufactures of Leather.*	
1. Furs:—	
Articles not in connection with other material; covers; white skins of Angora or sheep; finished sheep-skins; coarse fur caps	5.04
Finished—furs, caps, gloves, lined covers	36.00
Articles of leather and India-rubber:—	
2. Leather:—	
Common leather	2.64
Sheep and goat-skins, tanned, not dyed or prepared	0.48
Dyed coarse, in yellow or red (from Turkey imported into Hungary)	0.48
Fine leather (glove-leather, cordovan, or morocco), dyed, lackered, gilded, stamped ornaments, parchment	$6.24
3. Manufactures of leather:—	
Shoemakers' and saddlers' work of common leather, bellows;	
Articles of caoutchouc, not dyed, painted, varnished, or with stamped ornaments;	
All the above in connection with wood, but not with precious metals;	
Trunk and wallet-makers' work of ordinary leather; also in connection with other than the precious metals, if not classified as fancy goods;	
Mattresses, hunting-bags, travelling-bags.	5.76
4. Fancy articles of leather and India-rubber:—	
All not enumerated above (gloves excluded), such as pocket-books, whips, stockings, and all articles of fine leather;	
All the above, in connection with other materials, if not classified as fancy goods;	
Hunting bags and shoemakers' work of tissues, saddlery, and harness work, with buckles and rings of precious or other metals	12.00
Gloves of leather; also (if cut only) not sewed; also in connection with woven goods	27.88
XVI.—*Manufactures of Bone, Ivory, Wood, Glass, Stone, and Clay.*	
Of bone—Whalebone, split	1.20
Articles of bone, also in connection with other materials not belonging to fancy articles of leather and India-rubber	7.20
Of wood and other hard vegetable material:—	
Very common—coopers' work, rough, not painted; turners', cabinet-makers', and wagoners' work, all coarse; turners' lathes, weavers' looms, coarse basket-work, coarse toys and utensils, etc.	0.12
Common veneers	0.36
Fine household furniture; all articles of bone, wood, if in connection with bast, cane, fibre, straw, and basket work, or with iron (not steel), brass, common leather; window-glass in its natural color, painted, varnished, polished, or otherwise ornamented	1.20
Fancy—fine basket-work and toys; wooden clocks and clock-boxes; fine turned or engraved articles of wood, and all other not included in previous classification; also if in connection with other materials, if they belong not to fancy articles of leather or India-rubber; also upholstered furniture	5.76
Articles of glass:—	
Common glass, hollow, of green, black, or yellow, natural color, not pressed, cut, or polished	0.36
Common white hollow glass, not cut, polished, pressed or assorted; window and table glass, green or white	1.08
Medium fine—pressed, cut, polished, assorted; buttons, beads	3.48
Fine—1. All colored, painted, gilded, or silvered; cameos of paste; imitation diamonds not set	5.04
2. Mirror-glass, cut, silver-lined or not, each piece not over 284 Vienna square inches	5.04
Fancy—all manufactures of glass or émail, in connection with other materials not classified as fine articles of leather, India-rubber, or fancy goods	7.20

Mirrors, framed or not, over 284 sq. inches.	$7.20
Articles of stone—sculptures, models, ornaments of stone or baked earth, cement, and other mixtures, exclusive of amber and agate :—	
Diamonds; corals—worked, cut; pearls—all not set	5.76
Sculptures of stone, over 10 lbs. in weight; also in connection with wood not dyed or polished, or with plates of other than the precious metal	0.48
Other work of stone, over 10 lbs. in weight, as above	0.48
Fine work in stone, also stoneware; also in connection with wood or other than the precious metals, not silvered or gilded	5.76
Pottery—porcelain and other manufactures of clay or earth :—	
Very common pottery, glazed or not; crucibles	0.12
Common—stoneware, of one color, or white, not gilded; pottery, in connection with wood, polished, varnished, painted, &c.; jars with covers of tin	2.16
Medium—1. Stoneware, of more than one color, painted, gilded, or silvered	2.88
2. Porcelain, white, with colored or gilded border	2.88
Fancy—porcelain painted or gilded; fine pottery of all kinds, not classified as fancy goods	7.20

XVII.—*Manufactures of Metal.*

1. Lead :—	
Toys, also those in part of lead, varnished, painted, not gilded or silvered; all articles in connection with other material not belonging to fancy goods	5.76
2. Iron :—	
Very common—not polished or varnished	2.40
Common—axes, saws, scythes, planes, files, rasps, common knives, large scissors, sieve-bottoms of wire, &c.; all articles of the same, in connection with wood, except fancy ware	2.88
Fine—all articles polished, varnished (except sewing needles), not gilded or silvered; all articles of iron in connection with other materials (excluding fancy goods); cow-bells of sheet-iron, knives, and scissors; wire and net-work (exclusive of sieve-bottoms); hooks and eyes, weavers' cards, arms and parts of arms (exclusive of guns)	7.20
Writing pens, watch materials, guns of all kinds	7.20
Crochet needles, knitting needles, steel beads	7.20
Sewing needles	12.20
Manufactures of aluminium, copper, brass, packfong, tombac, zinc, tin, and other, not precious metals, not included above, and not gilded or silvered, fine; nor covered with gold lace, exclusive of ornaments for men or women :—	
Articles of zinc or tin, common; kettles, plates, dishes, pots, and other kitchen utensils	2.40
Kitchen utensils and the like, of other than the precious metals	3.60
Fine articles, that is, all not included above; also all in connection with other materials not specified as fancy goods of leather, India-rubber, etc.	7.20
(This includes, also, bronze powder, gold and silver leaf, pearls of metal, leonine wire, plated wire, and sheets of copper or brass.)	

XVIII.—*Vessels and Vehicles.*

Ships, boats, &c., of wood, parts of iron or copper	$0.24
Ships of iron and steamships	2.52
Carriages, sleighs, &c. :—	
Wagons and sleighs for freight	1.26
Carriages and sleighs for passengers, without leather work or upholstery	7.56
Carriages and sleighs, finished	50.40
Railroad cars	144.00

XIX.—*Instruments, Machines, Fancy Goods.*

Instruments: Astronomical, surgical, mathematical, musical, optical, exclusive of eye and opera glasses; philosophical and chemical for laboratories, of any material :—	
Musical	4.80
Not enumerated	2.16
Machines :—	
Of cast iron	1.20
Of wrought iron or steel	1.92
Of other metals not precious	3.60
Fancy goods, that is, all articles of gold, silver, and other precious metals: diamonds, pearls, corals, amber; of common metals, gilded or silvered, fine (exclusive of plated or silvered wire, copper or brass sheets), not being articles of clothing or millinery :—	
Very fine—diamonds and pearls set; articles in connection with woven materials, corals, pearls, glass, hair, tortoise shell, &c.; also watches of gold and silver	126.00
Fine—gold and silver leaf, fine; jewelry, not included above; articles of platina or other precious metals; articles of metal gilded or silvered, fine; also in connection with other materials; watches of gold or silver; articles partly of woven materials not belonging to clothing or millinery	48.00
Common—wall-clocks, not of wood; articles of other than the precious metals covered with gold or silver lace; imitation jewelry; articles of wax; opera and eye glasses (set), not in frames of precious metal; musical strings of gut covered with silk	24.00
Other musical strings	14.40
Very common	7.20

XX.—*Chemical Products, Dyestuffs, Fireworks, &c.*

Medicines, prepared, such as mixtures, pills, powders, artificial balsams; plasters, salves, tinctures; medicinal vinegars, honey, or wines; comfits, pastes; all medicinal preparations in capsules; all essences marked with labels as medicinal; hair dyes, extracts, mithridates	7.20
(If put up in a form which, in its nature, belongs to fancy goods, the duty as for latter is applied.)	
Fish glue, farina, hair powder, starch, paste, substitutes of gum, boneblack, wagon grease, shoe blacking.....centner, gross.	0.36
Chemical products and dyes—inks, inkpowders, varnishes, polishes, perfumeries, colors for painting, lead pencils; all colors in shells, paste, or boxes	7.20
Chemical products and manufactures, not specially enumerated — fireworks, yeast, pastiles, sealing-wax; wax dyed; lemon juice in bottles, chloroform, sulphuric ether, preparations of quicksilver, cinnabar, candles, soaps	2.40
Candles and soaps :—	
Candles of wax, wax in sticks	3.84
Candles of stearine and spermaceti	2.52
Candles of tallow	1.51
Pitch torches	0.36

Soap, not perfumed	$1.51
Italian	1.26
perfumed	7.56
Fireworks, &c., fulminates:—	
Sulphured thread and matches, fuse, &c., centner, gross.	0.36
Caps, copper, for fire-arms	7.68
Gunpowder (under special conditions)	12.60
Guncotton, explosive acids	126.00
XXI.—*Books, Works of Art, &c.*	
Book, scientific charts, and music	1.51
Pictures on paper, from lithographs in copper, wood, or stone; also photographs	3.88
Paintings, on wood or metal, not varnished; on canvas; also original sketches and drawings on paper, not multiplied by engraving or printing; plates for printing pictures, of other than the precious metals or of wood.	$0.38
XXII.—*Waste and Refuse.*	
Salt manures	Free.
All vegetable and mineral waste	Free.
All rags, and other waste for manufacture of paper	Free.
All bones, horns, and other animal waste; also torn pieces of leather	Free.
EXPORT.	
Hides and skins, common....centner, gross.	1.20
Waste, all, as above; old cordage, old nets, waste paper....centner, gross.	1.44
Waste, &c., if exported from Hungary or military frontier....centner, gross.	0.96
Bones, horns, and other animal matter, centner, gross.	0.36

PORTUGAL.

Tariff of Imports.

Rates of duties expressed in United States gold coin.

CLASS I.—LIVING ANIMALS.		
Cows	each	$0.367
Sheep and goats		Free.
Swine	each	0.118
Horses	do.	2.484
Mules	do.	1.138
Asses	do.	0.615
Leeches		0.108
Living animals not enumerated		Free.
CLASS II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
Meat—Fresh, dry, or in any way prepared	kilog.	0.081
Hides and skins, raw or prepared:—		
Of animals mentioned under No. 1, green	kilog.	0.005
Of animals mentioned under No. 1, dry	kilog.	0.007
For manufacturing hats		Free.
Not enumerated	per cent.	20
Brazil chamois in bark	kilog.	0.01
Tanned sole leather	do.	0.037
Tanned cowhides	do.	0.054
Not specified	do.	0.216
Tanned in various manners:—		
Furs of every color or finish	do.	0.81
Parchment, raw and in sheets	do.	Free.
Not specified	do.	0.216
Tanned, colored, morocco, varnished	do.	0.378
Manufactures of fur or leather:—		
Simply cut furs	do.	1.62
Simply cut, not enumerated	do.	0.648
For apparel, with its additions	do.	6.48
Gloves, finished or not	pair	0.108
Garters, suspenders, including ornaments and garnishing	kilogs.	2.70
Wine bags, leather bottles, flagons, bottles, and similar articles	each	0.216
Not specified, including ornaments, &c.	kilog.	1.08
Leather waste, scraps, or remnants		Free.
Hair—Raw		Free.
Hair—Prepared	do.	$0.216
Manufactured	do.	5.40
Horsehair—Raw or prepared	do.	0.022
Manufactured mattresses, including covering	kilog.	0.108
Manufactured, not enumerated,	kilog.	0.213
Bristles—Raw or prepared	do.	0.022
Crude		Free.
Feathers—Quills for writing	do.	0.054
Manufactures of ornamental feathers	kilogs.	2.70
Other manufactures, not specified.	kilog.	0.054
Hard materials—Teeth of seahorse	do.	0.216
Teeth of elephant, manufactures of	kilog.	5.40
Other teeth not enumerated.		Free.
Bones, bone-dust, or calcined.		Free.
Bone, manufactured	kilog.	3.24
Horns, raw, leaf, or scrapings, hoofs		Free.
Horns, manufactured, of rhinoceros and deer	kilog.	0.081
Horns, manufactured, not specified	kilog.	3.24
Hoofs, buttons manufactured of	kilog.	0.81
Hoofs, manufactured, not specified	kilog.	1.62
Nerves (sinews)		Free.
Guts—Salted or dry	kilog.	0.081
In cord	do.	0.54
In leaf and blood dried		Free.
Fat—Tallow, raw, strained, and residue		Free.
Tallow candles, ordinary	kilog.	0.032
Tallow candles, stearine	do.	0.054
Not specified	do.	0.054
Wax—Raw, clean and residue, yellow	do.	0.010
Raw, clean and residue, white	do.	0.032
Manufactures of	do.	0.054

Milk, &c.—Milk	5 per cent.	
Butter	kilog.	$0.149
Cheese, fine	do.	0.162
Cheese, ordinary	do.	0.081
Honey	do.	0.005
Eggs and albumen, dried		Free.
Musk	kilog.	16.20
Hartshorn shavings		Free.
Not enumerated	per cent.	5
Substances for perfumeries	do.	20
Materials for dyeing—Cochineal	kilog.	0.03
Not enumerated	per cent.	20
Manures		Free.
Waste and products of animals not specified.	per cent.	5

Class III.—Fisheries.

Fish, Fresh water	kilog.	0.037
Sardines, sea	do.	0.004
Sea, not enumerated	do.	0.036
Preserved in oil	do.	0.075
Shellfish	do.	0.002
Coral, raw or in pieces		Free.
Cut, not polished		Free.
Polished or manufactured	kilog.	0.216
Sponges	do.	0.108
Pearls	per cent.	1
Shells		Free.
Mother-of-pearl, cut or uncut		Free.
Buttons, manufactured of	kilog.	0.54
Manufactures not specified	do.	0.81
Tortoise-shell—Raw	do.	0.216
Pieces		Free.
Manufactures	kilog.	5.40
Claws		Free.
Whalebone—Raw	kilog.	0.005
Cut or prepared	do.	0.432
Manufactures of	do.	0.648
Oils—Of cod-liver, and similar	do.	0.010
Others not specified	do.	0.005
Fish lard	do.	0.008
Spermaceti—Crude		Free.
Purified	kilog.	0.016
Manufactured	do.	0.054
Products of fisheries not enumerated and raw.	per cent.	5

Class IV.—Wool and Hair.

Wool—Raw, washed or not	per 100 kilogs.	0.005
Dyed	kilog.	1.62
Woollen yarn for embroidery, white.	kilog.	1.62
Woollen yarn for embroidery, dyed.	kilog.	2.70
Woollen yarn not specified, white.	do.	0.729
Woollen yarn not specified, dyed.	do.	1.188
Hair, raw		Free.
Tissues of wool:—		
Loose and transparent, thread and lace-work, one or more colors	kilog.	1.08
Loose and transparent, merino, one or more colors	kilog.	2.70
Loose and transparent, not specified.	do.	1.62
Thick, of short wool, baize, one color	do.	0.486
Thick, of short wool, baize, stamped.	do.	0.432
Thick, of short wool, linseys, white..	do.	0.81
Thick, of short wool, linseys, colored not specified	kilog.	0.486
Thick, of long wool or velvety	do.	0.81
Thick, damasked	do.	1.08
Thick, shorn, lustre	do.	0.486
Thick, shorn, not specified	do.	1.08
Thick, not specified	do.	1.62
Mesh or network, one or more colors.	do.	1.494
Ribbons, one or more colors	do,	1.728
Shawls, of cashmere, one color, or with stamped trimming	kilog.	1.752
Shawls, merino, one or more colors..	do.	4.072
Shawls not specified, one or more colors..	kilog.	$3.521
Carpet, one or more colors	do.	0.378
Mixed. (See note, page 633.)		
Shawls of cashmere or other hair	do.	2.70
Covers of cashmere or other hair	do.	0.81
Not specified	do.	2.70
Edge or border of cloth	do.	0.010
Felts—Simple	do.	0.432
Varnished	do.	0.27
Pasteboard of hair and tar	do.	0.005
Manufactures of wool and of hair.—		
Wallets and carpet bags	do.	0.27
Garters and girdles	do.	1.728
Mesh or network, of wool	do.	1.76
Mesh or network, of hair	do.	1.728
Hosiery, of wool	do.	1.76
Hosiery, of hair	do.	1.728
Not specified pay double the duties as tissues of the same material.		

Class V.—Silk.

Silk cocoons and silk waste		Free.
Silk, single, raw	kilog.	0.081
Silk, single, dyed	do.	1.08
Silk, twisted	do.	2.70
Tissues:—		
Laces and shawls of lace or thread	do.	5.40
Velvets	do.	8.10
Ribbon	do.	6.80
Bolting cloths		Free.
Shawls not specified	kilog.	6.70
Handkerchiefs, pocket	do.	1.16
Handkerchiefs not specified	do.	5.40
Tissues not classified, plain	do.	6.804
Tissues not classified, worked	do.	8.10
Manufactures of silk—Girdles	do.	6.804
Mesh or network	do.	6.800
Hosiery not specified	do.	5.40
Other articles not specified pay three times the duties as tissues of which made.		

Class VI.—Cotton.

Cotton—Cotton seed		Free.
Cotton, raw	100 kilogs.	0.005
Cotton wadding	per kilog.	0.216
Cotton yarn, single, raw	do.	0.145
Cotton yarn, single, white	do.	0.216
Cotton yarn, single, dyed	do.	0.243
Cotton yarn, twisted	do.	0.324
Tissues of cotton:—		
Loose and transparent, lace	do.	2.70
Of ordinary thread	do.	0.595
Marline and gauze webbing	do.	0.162
Barège	do.	0.648
Cambrics, not finished	do.	0.216
Cambrics, others not enumerated	do.	0.756
Others not specified, plain	do.	1.188
Others not specified, worked	do.	1.62
Close-worked:—		
Sail cloth	do.	0.108
Dutch	do.	0.162
Muslin, white	do.	0.297
Muslin, stamped or printed	do.	0.594
Not specified:—		
Raw, of 11 threads warp, in 5 millimetres.	kilog.	0.108
Raw, of 12 threads warp, in 5 millimetres, or more	kilog.	0.162
White, of 11 threads warp, in 5 millimetres.	kilog.	0.135
White, of 12 threads warp, in 5 millimetres, or more	kilog.	0.189
Stamped or dyed (printed)	do.	0.594
With wool, close-worked:—		
Linsey, one color	do.	0.594
Linsey, of more than one color	do.	0.81
Covers	do.	0.594
Moleskins, dyed	do.	0.243
Moleskins, pressed	do.	0.459

Velvety tissues—Shag	kilog.	$0.594
Velveteen and corded velveteen	kilog.	0.243
Cotton velvets	do.	0.486
Closely woven—Damasked	do.	0.432
Braided, corded, or plain quiltings	do.	0.864
Braided, corded, or plain floss silk and caps	kilog.	1.188
Braided, corded, or plain serge, raw	do.	0.216
Braided, corded, or plain counterpanes	do.	0.594
Braided, corded, or plain, raw or white, not specified	kilog.	0.459
Printed or stamped, not specified	do.	0.594
Ribbons	do.	0.486
Shawls and laces of tissues, printed or pressed	kilog.	0.756
Shawls and laces not specified, as tissues of which made.		
Carpets	kilog.	0.216
Cotton wicks	do.	0.54
Manufactures of cotton :—		
Meshwork, Scotch	do.	1.404
Meshwork not specified	do.	1.188
Hosiery not specified	do.	1.188
Other manufactures not enumerated, double duty—pay as tissues of which they are made.		

Class VII.—Flax.

Flax, raw :—		
Abaca and jute	100 kilogs.	0.009
Not specified	per kilog.	0.004
White	do.	0.129
Combed	do.	0.648
Yarns, single, raw	do.	0.27
Yarns, single, white	do.	0.39
Yarns, single, dyed	do.	0.54
Yarns, twisted, raw	do.	1.08
Yarns, twisted, white	do.	1.62
Yarns, twisted, dyed	do.	2.16
Yarns, glossy (glazed thread)	do.	0.864
Tow, raw	do.	0.009
Tow, twisted	do.	0.324
Lint for the treatment of wounds		Free.
Linen tissues :—		
Loose and transparent—		
Lace, network, and half lace	kilog.	2.70
Marline and gauze webbing	do.	0.216
Not specified	do.	1.62
Close woven and corded :—		
Hessian, glossed	do.	0.07
Sail cloth, unbleached	do.	0.162
Sail cloth, dyed	do.	0.27
Dutch	do.	0.27
Canvas, unbleached	do.	0.484
Canvas, half bleached, for sails	do.	0.27
Canvas, bleached	do.	0.594
Sackcloth, unbleached	do.	0.484
Sackcloth, bleached	do.	0.594
Others	do.	1.08
Damasked cloth	do.	0.81
Tape	do.	0.54
Carpets of flax	do.	0.27
Shawls and lace, as corresponding tissues.		
Articles not classified, closely woven	do.	0.54
Manufactures of linen :—		
Laces and needlework in Scotch thread	kilog.	1.404
Other meshwork and needlework not specified	kilog.	1.188
Passementerie	do.	1.08
All manufactures of linen not specified pay double the duties fixed on the tissues of which they are made.		

Class VIII.—Timber.

Timber	kilog.	0.002
Squared, common, sawed, to 2.75 centimetres thick	metre	0.010
Squared, common, sawed, from 2.75 to 5.50 centimetres	metre	$0.021
Squared, common, sawed, from 5.50 to 8.25 centimetres	metre	0.032
Squared, common, sawed, 8.25 centimetres and more	metre	0.043
In veneers, for cabinet work	kilog.	0.162
In veneers, not specified	do.	0.010
Rafters and beams	metre	0.021
Small beams and pieces	do.	0.108
Shingles	each	0.021
Rods and bars	do.	0.043
Staves for casks, dry	hundred	0.108
Staves to 80 centimetres length	do.	0.108
Staves from 80 to 150 centimetres length	hundred	0.162
Staves from 105 to 127 centimetres length	hundred	0.27
Staves from 127 to 157 centimetres length	hundred	0.356
Staves above 157 centimetres length	do.	1.35
Ship's masts or spars, from 11 to 18 cents each according to length.		
Bows		Free.
Manufactures of wood—		
Boards of ordinary wood, white or painted	kilog.	0.021
Small articles for table use, instruments of art, lineal measures and measures of capacity	kilog.	0.54
Picture frames, all kinds	per cent.	30
Oars, plain or finished	each	0.047
Sticks, goads	do.	0.047
Articles complete or incomplete, not specially enumerated	per cent.	35
Bark, raw, and saw dust		Free.
Bark, prepared	kilog.	0.032
Coal		Free.

Class IX.—Breadstuffs.*

Oats, rye, and barley	10 kilogs.	†0.043
Flour, of barley, oats, millet, and rye	do.	†0.054
Flour, of wheat, common	do	†0.059
Flour, of wheat, refined	do.	†0.086
Millet, in the grain	do.	†0.043
Baked bread, biscuits	do.	†0.702
Wheat, in the grain	do.	†0.54
Other cereals not classified	do.	†0.432
Grains for seed	kilog.	0.027
Rice, not hulled	do.	0.010
Rice, half prepared (not cleaned)	do.	0.013
Rice, hulled	do.	0.016
Canary seed and panicle	do.	0.013
Chestnuts		Free.
Dried vegetables—Beans	do.	0.005
Not specified	do.	0.016
Roots—Potatoes	do.	0.005
Salep roots	do.	0.010
Not specified		Free.
Barley grits	kilog.	0.021
Flour of mandioca	do.	0.005
Farina	do.	0.010
Starch	do.	0.008
Maize	do.	0.054
Biscuits	do.	0.081
Barley, for seed		Free.
Grain breadstuffs not specified, not shelled or for seed	kilog.	0.008

Class X.—Articles called Colonial Goods.

Sugar—Not refined	kilog.	0.081
Refined	do.	0.135
Molasses	kilog.	0.021
Comfits, in juice	do.	0.075
Comfits, dry, and sweet cakes	do.	0.135
Vanilla and fragrant beans		Free.
Cacao and shells, from Portug. Possess.	kilog.	0.005

* Duties on cereals are regulated by special law.
† Municipal duties for the port of Lisbon.

Cacao and shells, from other parts	kilog.	$0.021
Chocolate	do.	0.108
Coffee—in the shell, from Portuguese Possessions	do.	0.015
in the shell, from other countries	do.	0.060
shelled, from Portuguese Possessions	do.	0.018
shelled, from other countries	do.	0.075
Tea	do.	0.496
Spices:—		
Cummin seed	do.	0.054
Pepper	do.	0.081
Guinea pepper	do.	0.027
Not specified	do.	0.108
Proserved, mustard	do.	0.27
Preserved, others not specified	do.	0.108
Tobacco, in leaves or rolls:—		
From Cape Verde	do.	0.108
From Brazil	do.	0.162
From other countries	do.	0.216
Manufactured and cigars, double duties, as tobacco in leaves or rolls.		

Class XI.—Various Vegetable Articles.

Fruit:—		
Fresh, from Europe	kilog.	0.010
Fresh, exotic	do.	0.002
Dry, from Europe	do.	0.032
Dry, exotic	do.	0.016
Pot-herbs, green or dry, and green vegetables		Free.
Preserved fruits, in spirits	do.	0.075
Preserved fruits, pickled or in vinegar	do.	0.037
Preserved pot-herbs or vegetables	do.	0.037
Preserved in hermetically sealed vessels.	do.	0.135
Forage		Free.
Plants and seeds for agriculture		Free.
Fibrous materials, raw:—		
Of the cocoanut, twisted		0.003
Of the cocoanut, not twisted		Free.
Indian hemp		Free.
Black rush	per 100 kilog.	0.005
Esparto, and others not specified	do.	0.008
Lumahuma	do.	0.005
Vegetable gums—Gums	per kilog.	0.027
Resins, copal	do.	0.027
Resins, gomma laca, and dragon's blood		Free.
Resins, colophonium, turpentine		Free.
Resins, naphtha, tar, and pitch	kilog.	0.004
Resins not specified	do.	0.013
Resinous gums	5 per cent.	
Natural balsams	5 per cent.	
Oils, liquid—Oil of Florence	kilog.	0.108
Not specified	decalitre.	0.54
Of almonds	kilog.	0.108
Of purified rosin	do.	0.216
Of linsced and walnut	do.	0.043
Not specified	do.	0.010
Oils, fixed—Concrete		Free.
Oils, volatile—Of turpentine	kilog.	0.005
Not specified	do.	0.54
Gums—Camphor, raw	do.	0.027
Camphor, refined	do.	0.054
Manna	do.	0.162
Opium	do.	0.648
Aloes		Free.
Caoutchoue and gutta-percha		Free.
Not specified		Free.
Medicinal articles—Peruvian bark	kilog.	0.010
Mustard, grain	do.	0.054
Mustard, ground	do.	0.086
Lichens and mushrooms		Free.
Not specified	5 per cent.	
Substances for perfumeries:—		
Roots, hulls, and shells		Free.
Fruits and seeds	kilog.	0.054
Not specified	20 per cent.	
Dyestuffs: Wild saffron	kilog.	0.032
Saffron, alkanet, orchilla weed, sumac		Free.
Roots, hulls, and shells, red, whole		Free.
Roots, hulls, and shells, red, powdered.	kilog.	$0.004
Roots, hulls, and shells, not specified	do.	0.001
Berries		Free.
Gall-nuts	kilog.	0.010
Not specified	20 per cent.	
Fruits and seeds for distilling	kilog.	0.054
Oleous seeds	do.	0.001
Yeast		Free.
Dry materials for use in the arts		Free.
Vegetable materials, not classified	5 per cent.	

Class XII.—Metals.

Gold—Ore, powder, and broken pieces		Free.
Beaten and laminated, in leaves	kilog.	2.16
Beaten and laminated, not specified.	do.	54.00
Drawn (wire)	do.	54.00
Manufactures: gold medals	do.	0.054
gold coin	do.	Free.
Gold lace work	do.	21.60
Jewelry, not specified	do.	54.00
Jewelry, with gems or pearls (extra)	1 per cent.	
Goldsmiths' work	kilog.	54.00
Plating—Sponge or powder		Free.
Laminated or drawn	kilog.	2.70
Manufactures of platina	do.	21.60
Silver—Ore or broken pieces		Free.
Beaten and laminated, in leaves	kilog.	1.08
Beaten and laminated, not specified..	do.	5.40
Wire	do.	5.40
Manufactures—		
Plate, also, if gilded	do.	16.20
Medals	do.	0.054
Coin		Free.
Lace work	kilog.	10.80
Jewelry, not specified	do.	32.80
Jewelry, with gems or pearls (extra)	1 per cent.	
Silversmiths' work, not specified	kilog.	32.80
Iron—Pig	do.	0.002
In bars	do.	0.003
Balls	do.	Free.
Laminated	do.	0.003
Laminated and tinned	do.	0.003
Laminated and galvanized	do.	0.004
Drawn into wire	do.	0.037
Drawn into wire, covered with silk, cotton, or paper	do.	0.324
Wire, in pieces	do.	0.054
Manufactures of cast iron—Nails	do.	0.108
Castings not specified	do.	0.081
Varnished, tinned, or enamelled, not specified	do.	0.135
Plain or varnished, each piece weighing over 135 kilogrammes, not specified	kilog.	0.032
Manufactures of wrought and sheet iron:—		
Cables, chains, anchors	kilog.	0.010
Shovels	do.	0.081
Nails, plain	do.	0.108
Nails, with brass heads	do.	0.216
Plain articles, not specified	do.	0.189
Polished or varnished articles, not specified	kilog.	0.27
Tinned, including ornaments, not specified	kilog.	0.405
Of Flanders sheet iron, not specified	kilog.	0.432
Manufactures of wire:—		
Pins, clasps, hackles	do.	0.135
Nails	do.	0.108
Articles not specified.	do.	0.054
Steel—In bars	do.	0.004
In springs for vehicles, laminated	do.	0.027
Not specified, laminated	do.	0.162
Wire	do.	0.054

Manufactures—Cutlery, with handles—		
Of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise, and unicorn	kilog.	$0.378
Of whalebone, or other hard animal material; also of horn	kilog.	0.324
Of wood or metal	do.	0.27
Inlaid with gold or silver	do.	0.54
Clasp-knives, with wooden handles	do.	0.108
Scissors	do.	0.54
Various articles—		
Iron tools	do.	0.081
Not specified	do.	0.162
Copper—Ore, and in balls		Free.
Pure, cast	kilog.	0.002
Pure, beaten and laminated, in pigs, for manufacture	kilog.	0.021
Pure, beaten and laminated, not specified	kilog.	0.002
Pure, wire	do.	0.054
Alloyed with zinc (brass)—		
Balls		Free.
Cast	kilog.	0.002
Beaten and laminated, in pigs, for manufacture	do.	0.027
Beaten and laminated, not specified	do.	0.002
Wire	do.	0.054
Alloyed with pewter (bronze)—		
Cast and Balls		Free.
Otherwise		As brass.
Alloyed with nickel (argentine)—		
Cast and Balls		Free.
Otherwise		As brass.
Copper plates		Free.
Manufactures of copper, pure or alloyed :—		
Of wire	kilog.	0.054
Fancy articles	do.	2.16
Buttons, plain	do.	0.54
Buttons, fancy	do.	0.81
Nails	do.	0.216
Articles gilded, not otherwise specified	kilog.	0.54
Articles not specified	do.	0.27
Lead—Balls		Free.
In pigs	kilog.	0.003
In bars and sheets	do.	0.003
Alloyed with antimony		Free.
Manufactures: Small shot	kilog.	0.032
Others, not specified	do.	0.054
Pewter—Old broken pieces		Free.
Blocks	kilog.	0.002
Alloyed for soldering		Free.
In bars and sheets	kilog.	0.002
Manufactured	do.	0.216
Zinc—Cast and old broken pieces		Free.
Beaten, laminated	kilog.	0.010
Manufactured	do.	0.075
Antimony—Metallic		Free.
Sulphurate	kilog.	0.001
Manufactured	do.	0.043
Quicksilver	do.	0.002
Metals—Not classified, crude		Free.
Manufactures—as manufactures of copper.		
Minerals—Of manganese	kilog.	0.003
Not specified		Free.
Sulphur: Crude		Free.
Refined, sublimated	kilog.	0.001
Raw materials for arts, building, &c. :—		
Cement	kilog.	0.000
Chalk, crude	do.	0.000
Chalk, calcined	do.	0.002
Heavy spar (carbonate of barytes)	do.	0.005
Earth, for dyes, ochres, etc	do.	0.005
Stones, for millstones	do.	0.000
Others, not specified		Free.
Combustibles, fossils, and similar products		Free.
Diamonds, raw	per cent.	½
Diamonds, set		1 per cent.
Minerals, raw, not classified		Free.
Manufactures of alabaster, jasper, asbestos, and similar, of plaster, moulded	kilog.	$0.010
Not specified	do.	0.001

CLASS XIV.

Liquors, fermented—Beer	decalitre.	0.734
Cider	do.	0.734
Wine	do.	1.08
Vinegar	do.	0.377
Distilled—Spirits alcohol, 33 degrees.	dc.	1.188
Spirits alcohol, above 33 degrees.	do.	1.62
Geneva	do.	1.62
Liqueurs	do.	1.62
Beverages not enumerated	do.	1.188
Glass and crystal :—		
In polished plate of more than 756 square centimetres, tin covered	6 sq. cent.	0.002
Not covered	do.	0.001
In polished plate to 756 square centimetres, tinned or not, including boxes and frames	kilog.	0.054
In plate, not polished, of any kind	do.	0.172
All articles more or less finished, blown, moulded, engraved, of any form or color	kilog.	0.172
Vessels of ordinary glass, black and green	do.	0.005
Jewelry and pieces for jewelry	do.	0.054
Artificial gems and false pearls	do.	0.54
Broken pieces		Free.
Crockery—Of clay, ordinary	kilog.	0.021
Of clay, fine	do.	0.108
Of stone, ordinary	do.	0.002
Of stone, fine	do.	0.081
Of porcelain	do.	0.324
Dutch tile	do.	0.054
Bricks	do.	0.010
Not specified	do.	0.001
Utensils of glass, crystal, or crucibles, for scientific use, for the arts, or chemical laboratories, complete or detached, also separate pieces for instruments and apparatus	kilog.	0.001

CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Paper: For writing, all kinds and colors	kilog.	0.108
For printing, any color	do.	0.032
For drawing	do.	0.037
For mapping	do.	0.054
Silvered, without distinction	do.	0.010
Gilded, ordinary	do.	0.010
Gilded, fine	do.	0.021
Waste paper		Free.
Pasteboard	kilog.	0.038
Playing cards	do.	0.108
Charts	do.	0.27
Maps, printed	do.	0.108
Music, printed, lithographed, or manuscript	kilog.	0.032
Engravings	do.	0.054
Maps, geographical		Free.
Books in foreign languages		Free.
Books, in Portuguese, by authors living in foreign countries		Free.
Books, in Portuguese, by authors living in Portugal	kilog.	0.108
Books, reprinted from Portuguese language, if not 20 years since their last edition	kilog.	0.108
Books, blank	do.	0.162
Books, bound	do.	0.054
Rags, &c., for manufacturing paper		Free.

CLASS XVII.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Brome and Iodine		Free.
Phosphorus	kilog.	0.108
Hydrog. of iron		5 per cent.
Acids—Boracic		Free.
Sulphuric	kilog.	0.005

Acids—Chlorhydric	kilog.	$0.081
Arsenic		Free.
Acetic		Free.
Citric	kilog.	0.135
Tartaric	do.	0.135
Palmitic, crude or manufactured	do.	0.054
Stearic, or oleic	do.	0.054
Not specified	do.	0.216
Alkalies, caustic, solid or solutions	do.	0.756
Alkaloids and their salts	do.	0.216
Metallic oxides—Of magnesia	do.	0.054
Of iron	do.	Free.
Of zinc	do.	0.005
Of tin	do.	0.027
Of lead	do.	0.005
Of bismuth	do.	0.756
Of antimony and mercury	do.	0.054
Salts—Azote of potassium	do.	0.013
Azote of soda		Free.
Azote of ammonia, baryte, and strontia.	kilog.	0.054
Azote of lead	do.	0.135
Azote of copper		Free.
Azote of bismuth	kilog.	0.756
Azote of crystallized silver	do.	6.48
Chlorates	do.	0.135
Hypochlorates, solid or liquid	do.	0.027
Sulphates	do.	0.002
Sulphates and hyposulphates		Free.
Carbonates—Of potassium, crude	kilog.	0.005
Of potassium, refined	do.	0.054
Of soda, crude, natural		Free.
Of soda, crude, artificial	kilog.	0.021
Of soda, refined, dry	do.	0.021
Of soda, crystallized	do.	0.013
Of ammonia	do.	0.054
Of magnesia	do.	0.054
Of lead	do.	0.027
Borate of soda		Free.
Chlorates—Of ammonium	kilog.	0.012
Of tin	do.	0.027
Of mercury	do.	0.54
Of soda		Free.
Iodine	kilog.	0.216
Chromates of potassium	do.	0.010
Ferro-cyanite of potassium		Free.
Acetates:—Of potassium	kilog.	0.27
Of iron		Free.
Of lead	kilog.	0.002
Of copper	do.	0.054
Citrate of magnesia	do.	0.54
Oxalate (bi) of potassium	do.	0.135
Tartrate (bi) of potassium, crude, refined, or white		Free.
Sulphurates:—		
Of mercury	kilog.	0.027
Not specified		Free.
Ethers	kilog.	0.027
Chloroform		Free.
Glycerine		Free.
Creosote		Free.
Chests filled with chemical re-agents and specimens for study		Free.
Chemical products not specified	10 per cent.	

Class XVIII.—Various Products and Compositions.

Compound medicines:—		
Mineral waters, artificial and natural.	kilog.	0.010
Distilled waters, alcoholic	do.	0.27
Distilled waters, not alcoholic	do.	0.054
Salves and liniments		Free.
Plasters and cere-cloth		Free.
Not specified, including tare	5 per cent.	
Perfumeries—Cologne water	kilog.	0.324
Aromatic spirits	do.	0.27
Aromatic pomatum	do.	0.54
Tooth powder	kilog.	$0.27
Balsamic preparations	do.	0.54
Aromatic vinegars	do.	0.324
Pastils, and odoriferous sticks		Free.
Not specified	20 per cent.	
Products for dyeing—Carmine		Free.
Extracts of saffron, in paper	kilog.	0.032
Extracts, liquid, or in mass, of roots, barks, &c		0.001
Extracts, other liquid, or in mass		Free.
Cudbear	kilog.	0.021
Indigo		0.013
Lacs, of Brazilian pau	5 per cent.	
Lacs, others not specified	kilog.	0.010
Not specified	20 per cent.	
Colors and paints:—		
Ashes, blue and green	kilog.	0.135
Ultramarine	do.	0.054
Blue of cobalt		Free.
Prussian blue		Free.
Chromic yellow	kilog.	0.054
Boneblack and soot	do.	0.010
Ink, writing	do.	0.054
Ink, Chinese		Free.
Ink, for printing and lithographing		Free.
Blacking	kilog.	0.081
Varnishes	do.	0.010
Not specified, powdered, prepared with water, paint or oil, and miniature colors	5 per cent.	
Soap	kilog.	0.027
Wash-balls	do.	0.162
Sealing-wax	do.	0.137
Wafers	do.	1.08
Phosphorus matches, including packing.	kilog.	0.054
Fish-baits		Free.
Gelatine and fish glue	kilog.	0.032
Other glues not specified	do.	0.005
Artificial fireworks		Free.
Artificial teeth		Free.
Fulminating preparations for mines		Free.
Fulminating preparations not specified	kilog.	0.27
Gunpowder		Prohibited.

Class XIX.—Manufactures of various Materials.

Side arms, complete or in parts	15 per cent.	
Fire arms, for artillery and ordnance.	1 per cent.	
Portable arms, complete or in parts	30 per cent.	
Instruments, apparatus, and detached portions:—		
Surgical, of India-rubber	kilog.	0.027
Surgical, others, not specified	20 per cent.	
Mathematical, astronomical, and for schools	5 per cent.	
Utensils for chemistry, complete or in parts, of agate		Free.
Others, not specified	5 per cent.	
Agricultural machines and implements, complete or in parts	kilog.	0.002
Machines for industry, complete or in parts:—		
Cranes of iron	kilog.	0.010
Apparatus for distilling, also of copper	kilog.	0.021
Forms for types		
Others not specified, if provided with declaration of their use	kilog.	0.002
Owse (thread of linen)	do.	0.021
Type and ornaments for printing	do.	0.027
Engravings in wood and stereotype plates		Free.
Linen prepared for printing		Free.
Models of machines, apparatus or instruments, of vehicles, architectural constructions, and plastic arts		Free.
Articles of any kind for museums and collections		Free.

Pictures painted in oil or water-colors, frames not included		5 per cent.
Vehicles—Wagons for carrying goods	each	$12.42
Carts—stretchers and ambulances for the sick	each.	2.16
Carts—others not specified	do.	75.60
Carriages	do.	248.40
Sedans and litters	do.	5.94
Time-pieces—Watches, pocket, gold	do.	1.188
pocket, silver or other	each.	0.647
not specified	20 per cent.	
Materials for watches and other timepieces.	each set	0.216
Pieces of watch furniture	kilog.	0.216
Music boxes	each	0.248
Hats—Of straw, fine, plain	do.	0.972
Of straw, fine, ornamented	do.	2.16
Of straw, ordinary	do.	0.108
Of felt, varnished	do.	0.972
Not specified, for men	do.	0.972
Not specified, for women, plain	do.	1.08
Not specified, for women, trimmed	do.	2.16
Hat felts	do.	0.324
Caps and bonnets	do.	0.432
Head-dresses for women	do.	2.16
Umbrellas, parasols, rain-hoods:—		
Of silk	do.	1.404
Of other material	do.	0.972
Frames, complete	do.	0.864
Frames, in parts	kilog.	1.900
Shoes, or uppers	pair	0.864
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha:—		
Woven with silk	kilog.	2.16
Woven with other materials	do.	1.08
Manufactured pipes or tubes		Free.
Manufactured, not specified	kilog.	0.027
Trunks and portmanteaus	each.	1.836
Travelling bags	kilog.	1.08
Game-bags for hunting	each.	0.54
Oil-cloth, of silk	kilog.	0.54
Of other tissues, for floor	do.	0.054
Of other tissues, for other uses	do.	0.81
Manufactures of oil-cloth	do.	1.08
Matting—Of Esparto, braids	do.	0.001
Of Esparto finished	do.	0.005
Of straw, common	do.	0.108
Of straw, fine	do.	0.216
Mats—Of osier	do.	0.108
Of palm-leaf	do.	0.001
Of black rush	do.	0.021
Of straw, braids and pieces	do.	0.54
Of straw, not specified	do.	1.08
Musical instruments—Harps	each	10.80
Pianos	do.	24.84
Not spefd., complete or in pts	25 per cent.	
Ships—New, or ready for sea, or which become nationalized	cubic metre.	9.72
Steamships, to the year 1870		Free.
Vessels condemned or unseaworthy, which must be dismantled when rebuilt, and nationalized	cubic metre.	2.70
Cordage, of hemp—Cables, shrouds, and cords, tarred or not, new or old	kilog.	0.072
Cables, shrouds, and cords, tarred, fit only to be untwisted		Free.
Of hemp thread, tarred for coarse cloth or shrouds	kilog.	0.054
Of hemp thread, for sailcoth	do.	0.108
Marline, thread, tarred or not, and sounding-lines	kilog.	$0.108
Fuses (gun-matches)	do.	0.021
Of cocoanut fibre, new	do.	0.086
Of cocoanut fibre, old		Free.
Of Esparto	kilog.	0.021
Of black rush, new	do.	0.021
Of black rush, old		Free.
Of Indian hemp, new	kilog.	0.864
Of Indian hemp, old		Free.
Mercery (fancy goods):—		
Brushes, with handles of mother-of-pearl, ivory, &c.	kilog.	1.62
Brushes, not specified	do.	1.08
Cases for sewing and toilet	20 per cent.	
Fans	kilog.	1.08
Artificial flowers, arranged or separate.	kilog.	12.96
Lead-pencils, fine, in wood	do.	0·54
Lead-pencils, ordinary	do.	0.054
Lead-pencils, in stone	do.	Free.
Painters' brushes, fine		Free.
Painters' brushes, common	kilog.	0.40
Handmills, with wooden box	each	0.216
Galvanized chains	do.	0.108
Canes, plain	do.	0.108
Canes, ornamented	do.	0.216
Toys	kilog.	0.27
Fancy goods not specified		0.40

II. EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

Cereals of Portugal		Free.
Bark for tanning	kilog.	0.032
Gold in any state	do.	5.40
Silver in any state	do.	0.54
Beverages, fermented:—		
Of aloe	decalitre.	0.015
Beer, cider, and mead	do.	0.007
Wine, port	do.	0.062
Wine, not specified	do.	0.007
Vinegar	do.	0.003
Beverages, distilled:—		
Brandy	decalitre.	0.015
Gin	do.	0.015
Liquors	do.	0.015
Not specified	do.	0.015
Broken glass	kilog.	0.027
Rags	do.	0.032
Sarro of wine or crude tartar, including cream of tartar	kilog.	9.027
Merchandise not specified:—		
Exported	½ per cent.	
Re-export	1 per cent.	

NOTE.—The rates to which tissues of silk, mixed with other materials, are subject, are as follows:—

1. Mixed tissues in which the warp or filling are entirely silk, pay duty as silk.

2. Mixed tissues, in which the warp or the filling is half or more than half silk, and the other of different material, they are charged with a mixed duty; half of the duty as if they were of silk entirely, and half the duty as if they were of the other material entirely.

3. Mixed tissues, in which, the warp or filling is composed less than half of silk, pay one-quarter of the duty of same silk tissues, and three-quarters of the duty on the other material.

4. Tissues mixed with gold or silver pay twenty-five per cent. above the duties fixed for the material of which they are made.

GENERAL TARIFF.—ITALY.

[Duties computed in gold dollars, United States.]

CLASS I.

Beverages and oils.

Mineral water, natural and artificial	100 kilogs.	$0.19
Wine in casks or skins	hectolitre.	0.97
in bottles	bottle.	0.29
Vinegar, in casks or bottles	hectolitre.	0.64
Beer, in barrels	do.	1.40
in bottles	bottle.	0.01
Cider of sour grapes	hectolitre.	1.56
Juice of orange and like fruits (100 bottles=1 hectolitre)	hectolitre.	1.56
Brandy in pipes or casks, simple of 22 degrees or less	hectolitre.	0.97
Brandy simple, above 22 degrees	do.	1.95
compound	do.	11.70
in bottle, simple	bottle.	0.019
compound	do.	0.117
Kirschenwasser, in barrels or casks	hectolitre.	1.95
in bottles	do.	11.70
Rum and Tafia, in barrels or casks	do.	1.95
in bottles	bottle.	0.117
Oils, fixed—Olive	100 kilogs.	1.95
Of sesame, and others not enumerated, for domestic use or burning	100 kilogs.	1.95
Of linseed, hempseed, palm, cocoanut, beech-seed, and others not specified, not for food or burning	100 kilogs.	0.97
Oils, volatile—Of canella, cloves, rose, sassafras, etc	kilogs.	0.58
Of camphor, crude or refined	100 kilogs.	7.80
Of caoutchouc	do.	3.90
Others not enumerated	kilogs.	0.117

CLASS II.

Colonial products, vegetables, gums, medicinal articles, and chemical products; colors, paints, miscellaneous articles, and perfumery:		
Cocoa, ground	100 kilogs.	9.75
bark and shell	do.	1.95
Coffee	do.	9.75
Canella, fine (of Ceylon)	kilogramme.	0.23
common (of Goa)	100 kilogs.	9.75
broken pieces	do.	1.17
Cassia, lignea	do.	9.75
Confectionery and preserves in sugar or honey	100 kilogs.	7.80
Cloves	do.	19.50
Treacle (molasses)	do.	1.17
Nutmegs, unshelled	do.	6.82
shelled	kilogramme.	0.39
Pepper and pimento	100 kilogs.	7.80
Syrups for drinking	do.	5.85
Farina	do.	1.95
Tea	kilogramme.	0.58
Vanilla	do.	0.48
Saffron	do.	0.48
Sugar, refined, loaf, or powdered	100 kilogs.	4.87
not refined	do.	3.51
Vegetable gums—Pure, of Europe	do.	0.76
foreign	do.	2.93
Resins, indigenous—Crude	100 kilogs.	$0.19
Purified	do.	0.97
Foreign and resinous gum:		
Copals, natural lac, and resinous lac	do.	0.39
Not specified	do.	2.93
Resinous balsams, as benzoin, storax, and others not enumerated	100 kilogs.	2.93
Other gums—Bitter gum of the lemon tree	100 kilogs.	0.19
Crude caoutchouc, terra japonica	100 kilogs.	1.56
Manna	do.	5.85
Opium	kilogramme.	0.48
Aloe, sarcocolo, storax, and others not specified	100 kilogs.	2.93
Licorice	do.	2.93
Medicinal—Herbs, leaves, and flowers	do.	0.07
Fruits and seeds—Cassia, natural or paste	100 kilogs.	1.17
Tamarinds in pulp or preserved	100 kilogs.	5.85
Mustard-seed in the grain	100 kilogs.	1.17
Roots of—Ipecacuanha, rhubarb	do.	5.85
Licorice	do.	0.58
Other medicinal roots		1.95
Lemon peel		1.95
Agaric		Free
Leeches	100 kilogs.	5.85
Musk	kilogramme.	5.85
White of the whale, crude	100 kilogs.	0.97
refined	do.	1.17
Medicinal articles not enumerated	do.	1.95
Compound medicines:		
Medicinal waters	do.	1.95
Not enumerated	kilogs.	0.19
Chemical products:		
Acids, arsenic, white	100 kilogs.	1.17
benzoic	kilogs.	0.39
boracic	100 kilogs.	0.29
citric, tartaric, oxalic, and phosphoric	100 kilogs.	1.56
gallic, impure, or tincture of gall-nut	100 kilogs.	0.78
hydrochloric	do.	0.39
nitric	do.	0.78
oleic	do.	0.97
sulphuric (vitriolic, or spirits and oil of vitriol)	100 kilogs.	0.19
stearic	do.	0.97
not enumerated	do.	1.75
Alkali, ammonia, potash pure or caustic, pure soda	100 kilogs.	0.97
Oxide of iron, lead, tin, zinc	do.	0.39
Salts—Acetate of iron, lead, copper, and aluminium	100 kilogs.	0.39
Carbonate of baryta	do.	0.39
magnesia	do.	1.56
lead	do.	1.95
potassia (commercial potash)	100 kilogs.	0.09
soda (natron and artificial soda)	100 kilogs.	0.09
Chloride and hypochloride of potassa	100 kilogs.	1.95

Chloride of calcium, soda, and manganese....	100 kilogs.	$0.39
Nitrate of silver.....	kilogramme.	0.78
soda		Free.
potassium	100 kilogs.	1.95
Sea salt.....		Prohibited.
Mineral salt (crystal).....	100 kilogs.	7.80
Sulphate of aluminium and soda...	do.	0.39
baryta.....	do.	0.195
iron, manganese, copper, zinc, bisulphate of zinc, iron, copper, and vitriol.....	100 kilogs.	0.39
magnesia	do.	0.23
soda.....	do.	0.19
Tartar-emetic		Free.
Sulphur of mercury.....	kilogramme.	0.19
Chemical products:		
Cadmium, crude.....	100 kilogs.	1.95
Antimony	do.	1.95
Iodine	do.	1.95
Bromine.....	do.	1.95
Borax, crude.....	do.	1.95
Kermes, mineral.....	do.	1.95
Not enumerated.....	do.	1.95
Colors—Ink, liquid colors,, or in powder or paste.....	100 kilogs.	11.70
writing.....	do.	
Red chalk, simply sawn or cut.....	100 kilogs.	1.17
compound.....	do.	9.75
Black, bone black and white calcined	100 kilogs.	0.97
other.....	do.	0.97
Prussiate of potassium, red or yellow.	100 kilogs.	1.95
Colors in bladders, boxes, etc., and others not enumerated...	100 kilogs.	1.95
Varnish of all sorts.....	do.	1.95
Articles for dyeing and tanning:		
Cochineal	do.	1.56
Indigo	do.	1.17
Kermes, in grain or powder.....	do.	1.56
Paste of kermes and gualdo.....	do.	2.93
Bark for tanning, unground.....		Free.
ground	100 kilogs.	0.30
Articles for dyeing or tanning not enumerated	100 kilogs.	0.39
Orchil	do.	0.39
Extract of madder.....	do.	0.39
Turmeric (powdered).....	do.	0.39
Diverse articles and perfumeries:		
Starch	do.	1.95
Wax, yellow, crude	do.	2.19
refined	do.	4.38
white, crude.....	do.	3.90
refined	do.	7.80
Waste of candles.....	do.	2.93
Sealing wax	kilogramme.	0.19
Chicory, unground.....	100 kilogs.	0.48
ground.....	do.	3.90
Chocolate.....	do.	9.75
Fulminating powder	kilogramme.	1.17
Soap, all, common	100 kilogs.	1.95
perfumed.....	do.	11.70
Special preparations, mustard...	do.	2.93
sauces.....	do.	5.85
Sponges, common.....	do.	3.90
fine	kilogramme.	0.195
Perfumery, civet cat, amber gray, all other..	100 kilogs.	11.70

Class III.

Fruits, seeds, herbs, plants, and forage.

Fruit, fresh table	100 kilogs.	0.19
oranges, bergamots, lemons..	do.	0.97
citrons, citronettes.....	do.	0.01
carobs.....	do.	0.29
grapes.....	hectolitre.	0.48
Fruit, not enumerated.....	100 kilogs.	$0.19
dry or cooked dates	do.	2.34
pistachi, in shell	do.	1.76
shelled	do.	5.85
not enumerated	do.	1.56
preserved, in acid or salt....	do.	1.56
in oil.....	do.	2.93
in spirits.....	do.	3.90
olives, green.....	do.	0.97
almonds, in shell	do.	0.97
shelled.....	do.	1.95
nuts in shell.....	do.	0.19
shelled.....	do.	0.58
not enumerated.....	do.	0.58
capers preserved.....	do.	1.56
Oily seeds.....	do.	0.19
Agaric	do.	1.17
Teasels and forage.....		Free.
Truffles and mushrooms.....	100 kilogs.	2.93
Green vegetables.....		Free.
Preserved vegetables.....	100 kilogs.	1.56
Hops	do.	0.59
Alkaline plants.....		Free.
Living plants, slips, and cuts of trees, for agriculture.....		Free.
Chicory root, green	100 kilogs.	0.09
dry.....	do.	0.58
Seeds, various.....	do.	0.19

Class IV.

Bee-hives, with living bees.....		Free.
Guts, raw.....		Free.
cured	100 kilogs.	0.58
Butter	do.	0.39
Game and venison.....		Free.
Candles, tallow.....	100 kilogs.	0.97
stearine.....	do.	1.95
Meat, fresh, and poultry	do.	0.97
salt or smoked	do.	3.90
extract of.....	do.	1.95
Fish glue.....	do.	1.95
Marl and manures		Free.
Fat from skins	100 kilog.	0.975
Oil from fish.....	do.	0.075
other.....	do.	0.195
Cheese	do.	2.73
Milk	do.	0.39
Honey	do.	0.97
Eggs.....		Free.

Class V.

Fish—Fresh, dried, salted, or smoked.....	100 kilogs.	0.78
in oil.....		1.95

Class VI.

Animals.

Horses.....	each.	3.90
Mules.....	do.	1.17
Oxen	do.	2.93
Cows	do.	1.56
Heifers and young bulls...	do.	0.975
Sheep.....	do.	0.048
Cattle under one year old.....	do.	0.39
Goats, etc.....	do.	0.047
Pigs, over 20 kilogrammes	do.	0.39
less than 20 kilogrammes.....	do.	0.097

Class VII.

Skins and hides.

Hides, green or dry.....		Free.
Furs, raw.....	100 kilogs.	0.78
Skins with hair, bear, lion, panthers' skins...	100 kilogs.	2.93
not enumerated..	do.	1.95
Small furs.....	do.	5.85
Prepared skins, not yet tanned....	do.	3.90
tanned.....		7.80
Various kinds of leather:		
Lambskin colored.....	100 kilogs.	7.80

Morocco	100 kilogs.	$13.65
Japanned	do.	19.50
Parchment	per kilog.	0.19
Manufactures of fur:		
Pistol holsters and horse trappings, plain	kilogramme.	0.39
Same, ornamented with gold or fine silver	each.	0.78
Muffs of fur—Fancy	each.	0.78
Common	each.	0.39
Saddlery and other manufactures of leather:		
Saddle frames and pack-saddles	each.	0.10
Pistol holsters	pair.	0.10
Trimmings, plain	100 kilogs.	7.80
ornamented	do.	11.70
Horse trappings, woven or upholstered	kilogramme.	0.39
Saddles	each.	1.95
Saddlery not enumerated	100 kilogs.	9.75
Buskins, boots, shoes, slippers, etc	pair.	0.097
Breeches of leather	each.	0.78
Leather gloves; also if simply cut	pair.	0.029
Bags for wine or oil	700 kilogs.	2.34
Portmanteaus	each.	0.39
Not enumerated	100 kilogs.	9.75

Class VIII.

Hemp, flax, and their manufactures.

Hemp—Raw, green, or dry		Free
Flock, tow, and stubble		Free.
Hemp, etc., raw	100 kilogs.	0.097
combed	do.	0.487
Cordage—Rope tarred or not	do.	0 58
Of Esparto; bark, etc	do.	0.297
Nets, new, or yet serviceable	do.	2.34
Yarn of hemp or flax:		
Single, unbleached, or bleached	100 kilogs.	1.95
dyed	do.	5.85
Twisted, unbleached, or bleached	do.	3.90
dyed	do.	5.85
Cloth of hemp or linen, or mixed with cotton and wool:		
Bleached or unbleached, of 6 threads warp, in 5 millimetres	kilogramme.	0.04
Same	100 kilogs.	
Of pure thread warp, in 5 millimetres, raw or bleached	kilogs.	0.10
Same	100 kilogs.	
Mixed with cotton or wool:		
Unbleached, bleached, not included above	kilogramme.	0.10
Dyed	do.	0.19
Pressed	do.	0.19
In colors, and all other	do.	0.14
Embroidered in cotton, linen, or wool	kilogramme.	0.48
Oiled, painted, or varnished	do.	0.14
Upholstery, buttons, lace (like cloth, according to description).		
Galloons and ribbons of thread, unbleached, bleached, or dyed thread	kilogramme.	0.19
Tulle	do.	1.56
Linen carpet	do.	0.07
Dresses, linens, and other articles not enumerated, old, one-half the duty on material.		
Same, new, as on principal material of which made.		
Thread of jute:		
Measuring, per kilogramme, 20,000 metres or less, single, bleached, and dyed	100 kilogs.	1.95
Measuring, per kilogramme, 20,000 metres or less, twisted and dyed	100 kilogs.	3.90
Measuring, per kilogramme, 20,000 metres or more, single, bleached or dyed	100 kilogs.	3.90
Measuring, per kilogramme, 20,000 metres or more, twisted and dyed	100 kilogs.	5.85
Tissues, galloons, tapes, etc., of jute, all kinds, as linen tissues.		

Class IX.

Cotton and its manufactures.

Cotton, raw		Free
carded or gummed	100 kilogs.	$0.97
Cotton yarn:		
Of not more than 20,000 metres per ½ kilogramme	100 kilogs.	2.93
Of 20,000 to 30,000 metres per ½ kilogramme	100 kilogs.	3.90
Of over 30,000 metres per ½ kilogramme	100 kilogs.	4.87
Unbleached, twisted, all kinds	do.	4.87
Bleached or dyed, all kinds	100 kilogs.	5.85
Tissues of cotton, also mixed with hair or wool:		
Unbleached, weighing 7 to 11 kilogrammes or more per 100 square metres, and having 35 threads or less than 5 square millimetres	100 kilogs.	9.75
Bleached, as above	do.	11.12
Others, unbleached	do.	12.68
bleached	do.	14.43
printed or dyed	do.	17.55
Pressed	do.	19.50
Embroidered in linen, cotton, or wool	do.	39.00
Oiled, painted, or varnished	do.	9.75
Millinery:		
Buttons, laces, as their tissues.		
Galloons and ribbons	kilogramme.	0.117
Cotton carpet	do.	0.139
Same	100 kilogs.	
Tulle; Berlin tricot	kilogramme.	0.39
Cotton velvet	do.	0.145
Clothes, etc., of cotton, new, as principal material of which made.		
Same, old, one-half of above.		

Class X.

Wool, Horsehair, Hair, and their Manufactures.

Wool, undyed		Free.
dyed	100 kilogs.	0.58
Horsehair, dyed or not	do.	0.39
curled or twisted	do.	0.58
coarse	do.	0.78
Hair of all kinds	do.	0.19
Yarn of wool or hair, natural	kilogramme.	0.07
dyed	do.	0.11
Mattresses of all kinds	100 kilogs.	1.95
Felts, tarred, or for soles, etc	do.	0.97
for hats	do.	2.93
Tissues of wool or hair, also mixed with linen or cotton, pressed and carded or not	kilog.	0.27
Same, embroidered in cotton or wool	do.	0.58
Same, cravats and other articles sold by piece, value of $9.75, as tissues pressed, carded, or not.		
Same, cravats and other articles sold by piece, of greater value than $9.75	kilogramme.	0.58
Tissues of horsehair	100 kilogs.	4.87
Other	do.	7.80
Millinery and lace, as tissues, according to description.		
Buttons of horsehair, wool, or hair	kilog.	0.39
Galloons and ribbons of hair; also mixed	do.	0.39
Woollen carpets and other, of hair or rags	do.	0.097
All other carpet	do.	0.195
Same, of wool	do.	0.39
Clothes, etc., new, as tissues of which made. old, one-half the above.		

Class XI.

Silk and its Manufactures.

Silk, dyed	kilogramme.	0.58
spun	do.	0.39
other		Free.
Tissues of pure silk, or silk mixed with gold or silver	kilogs.	1.95
of linen mixed with silk	do.	1.56

Tissues, oiled	kilogs.	$0.78
mixed with other material	do.	0.58
Ribbons, of silk or velvet	do.	1.95
mixed with other materials	do.	.58–1.56
Tissues, laces, in gold or silver, real or imitation	do.	1.95
Handkerchiefs (foulard), plain	do.	0.97
pressed or dyed	do.	1.36
Buttons, of gold and silver thread	do.	1.95
of silk, pure	do.	1.17
mixed	do.	0.39
Tulle, lace, etc., pure or mixed	do.	2.34
Clothes, new or old, as above, full, and one-half duties of material.		

CLASS XII.

Cereals. Flour and Preparations from Breadstuffs.

Grains of all kinds	100 kilogs.	0.14
Chestnuts, potatoes, rice		Free.
Flour	100 kilogs.	0.24
Bran	do.	0.14
Macaroni and similar preparations of wheat		Free.
Ships' bread and biscuit		Free.
Vegetable matter not enumerated (see class 3)		Free.

CLASS XIII.

Timber and Manufactures of Wood.

Wood for fuel		Free.
Cabinet wood, not sawn	100 kilogs.	0.39
sawn in planks or boards of one centime thickness or less.	100 kilogs.	2.34
sawn in tables of greater thickness	100 kilogs.	0.97
sawn in planks or squares, joined	100 kilogs.	0.39
Wood, inlaid, for flooring; building wood, raw, sawn, or simply squared		Free.
Wood, in parts, for boxes, buckets, sieves, etc.	100 kilogs.	0.58
Staves for coopers' work	millimetre.	0.05
Casks, finished, bound in iron or wood	hectolitre of capacity.	0.09
not finished	5 ₱ ct.	
Furniture of common wood, varnished, plain	100 kilogs.	1.95
Same, carved, with ornaments of metal or veneered	100 kilogs.	9.75
Furniture of ebony or other costly wood	do.	9.75
Wood stakes and poles	do.	0.01
Common brooms	do.	0.19
Oars	pair	0.09
Corkwood	100 kilogs.	0.01
manufactured	do.	1.95
Utensils and various articles of wood, common	100 kilogs.	1.17
Same, not enumerated (Switzerland, free)	100 kilogs.	1.56

CLASS XIV.

Paper and Books.

Paper, white or colored	100 kilogs.	1.95
painted, gilted, etc., and wall	do.	5.85
lithographed, printed	do.	11.70
Playing cards	pack	0.04
for Taroc	do.	0.07
Geographical charts	100 kilogs.	5.85
Pasteboard of any quality	do.	1.56
Books, bound in pasteboard, leather, or parchment	100 kilogs.	2.93
bound in silk, velvet, gilded	kilog.	0.19
Manuscripts, scientific and business cards		Free.
Printed or written music	100 kilogs.	2.93

CLASS XV.

Hardware, fancy Goods, etc.

Arms, bayonets	100 kilogs.	3.90
Barrels of guns	each.	0.19
pistols	do.	0.06
Firelocks, guns, using ball	do.	0.39
Shot guns	each barrel.	0.58
Pistols	barrel.	$0.29
Blades, sabre and sword, gilded, Damascus.	each.	0.08
common	100 kil.	4.68
of steel	each.	0.44
of silver	do.	1.17
gilded	do.	1.75
of other metal, plain	do.	0.29
gilded	do.	0.58
Trunks and travelling bags	do.	0.39
Caps	do.	0.10
Military caps (Keppy)	do.	0.19
Canes and reeds, raw		Free.
prepared, not mounted.	100 kilogs.	0.19
for weavers	do.	0.19
common, other		Free.
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, crude, solid, liquid	100 kilogs.	0.48
manufactured	do.	4.87
worked into threads	kilogramme.	0.19
in belts for machinery, raw	100 kilogs.	0.78
Hair	do.	0.15
wigmakers' work	kilogramme.	0.39
Hats, of straw, value of 5 lira or less	each.	0.05
above 5 lira	do.	0.19
not of straw, for men's use	10 ₱ ct.	
trimmed, for women's use.	each.	0.78
Printing type, new or old	100 kilogs.	0.97
Bonnet frames	do.	0.11

Fancy Goods.

Chemical matches	100 kilogs.	9.75
Articles of wood, including children's dolls, if not ornamented in gold or silver	100 kil.	7.80
Sewing needles, and fish-hooks		9.75
Manufactures of animal horn	100 kilogs.	9.75
Pins, metallic, exclusive of gold or silver	do.	9.75
All other fancy goods, common	do.	9.75
fine	do.	19.50
Except under treaty tariff, metallic tissues, iron and steel	100 kilogs.	9.75
Same, copper and cotton	do.	9.75
Coral, crude or cut		Free.
prepared, and set in gold	kilogramme.	1.56
Artificial flowers	do.	2.34
Basket-makers' work, common	100 kilogs.	0.97
fine	do.	3.90
mats	do.	0.39
Machines and parts thereof:—		
Weavers' combs and spindles, on which to make them	100 kilogs.	0.97
Cards and fixtures for carding	do.	0.97
Steam, stationary and hydraulic engines.	100 kilogs.	0.58
Agricultural and industrial machines	do.	0.39
Same, not enumerated	1 ₱ ct.	
Carriages and wagons, by travellers	5 ₱ ct.	
Same	each.	1.95
Carriages and wagons, commercial articles	do.	0.97
Steam machinery, locomotives, and marine.	100 kilogs.	0.78
Ships, barges, boats		Free.
Elephants' and wolfs' teeth	100 kilogs.	1.95
Articles of fashion	kilogramme.	2.93
Articles for museums		Free.
of uncertain classification	10 ₱ ct.	
Clockwork:—		
Pocket watches, common, in gold case	each.	0.39
with case of other metal	do.	0.19
repeating	do.	0.78
Mental clocks; also if with pendulum	do.	0.39
Music boxes	do.	0.39
	or 5 ₱ ct.	
Movements for pocket watches	do.	0.058
for mental clocks	100 kilogs.	9.75
for tower, church clocks etc.	do.	3.90

Clocks in cases, as manufactures of material of which made.		
Same, of alabaster, bronze, crystal, wood,	each.	$0.19
	or 5 ℘ et.	
Watch furniture	100 kilogs.	9.75
Walebone, cut	do.	11.70
Parasols and umbrellas, covers of silk	each.	0.19
of other material	each.	0.09
furniture of	100 kil.	3.90
Feathers, ornamental, crude	kilogramme.	0.19
prepared.	do.	5.85
for beds	100 kilogs.	1.95
Musical instruments:—		
Organs, church	100 kilogs.	1.95
portable	each.	0.78
	or 5 ℘ et.	
Piano-fortes	do.	1.36
Not enumerated	do.	0.39
Instruments, surgical, mathematical, astronomical, chemical, etc	100 kilogs.	3.90
Tissues:—		
For hats of straw, bark, or Esparto.	do.	4.87
For other purposes of straw	do.	4.87
of bark or Esparto.	do.	0.39
Braid of straw, bark, Esparto, etc.:—		
For hats, fine	do.	19.50
coarse	do.	2.93
For cordage, etc	do.	0.39
Fans, fine, value over 5 lira	each.	0.19
	or 5 ℘ ct.	

Class XVI.

Metals and their manufactures.

Iron, ore, pig, and old		Free.
manufactured with or without other metal	100 kilogs.	0.78
manufactured for iron gates..	do.	0.097
of first fusion in bars, etc., of any form or diameter	100 kilogs.	0.78
wire-work	do.	1.36
rails	do.	0.195
of second fusion, simple	do.	1.95
beams, bars, or wagon tires	100 kilogs.	1.17
with other metal	do.	2.34
anchors, anvils, mallets, ploughs, and ploughshares	100 kilogs.	1.17
cannon	do.	1.17
in plates of 4 millimetres thickness or more	100 kilogs.	0.78
in plates of less thickness and also in tubes	100 kilogs.	1.56
Tinned iron, not manufactured	do.	1.56
manufactured, also in connection with other metals	100 kilogs.	2.93
Steel, in bars or pieces	do.	2.34
in sheets or plates	do.	2.34
wire and manufactures from	do.	3.90
Carriage and other springs	do.	2.93
Tools, for the use of arts, trades, and agriculture, of iron, or steel, or both	100 kilogs.	1.56
Knives, for use in the arts and trades, with wooden handles, not ornamented	100 kilogs.	1.50
Graphite (carb. of iron) and plumbago	do.	0.78
Copper and brass:		
Mineral		Free.
In pigs, bars, or ingots	100 kilogs.	0.78
In plates	do.	1.56
Wire	do.	2.34
Manufactured, not with iron	do.	2.93
with iron	do.	3.93
Copper and brass, gilded or silvered:		
In pigs, bars, or ingots	do.	5.85
In plates	do.	9.75
Spun with thread or silk	do.	16.57
Manufactures of	do.	19.50
Bronze, in bars, plates, or blocks..	do.	0.78
Bronze, manufactured into bells, cannon, etc.	100 kilogs.	$2.93
into various articles, not gilded	100 kilogs.	9.75
into various articles, gilded	100 kilogs.	19.50
Copper coins having legal circulation		Free.
Filings of copper, brass, and bronze		Free.
Lead, ore		Free.
in pigs or bars	100 kilogs.	0.097
in sheet and other manufactures not specified	100 kilogs.	1.17
with antimony in bars or blocks.	do.	1.17
shot, musket, and pistol balls	do.	3.90
Tin, in bars or blocks		0.195
in plates or sheets		1.56
Tinware, also alloyed with antimony.	100 kil.	2.93
bismuth (for mirrors), pewter vessels	100 kilogs.	1.95
Nickel mixed with other metals:		
In ingots or blocks	do.	0.78
In sheets or wire	do.	5.85
Manufactures of	do.	19.50
Zinc, ore		Free.
first fusions, crude, called Saumons, bars	100 kilogs.	0.19
in old pieces	do.	0.19
In sheets	do.	1.17
Pipes and tubes, and other coarse manufactures	100 kilogs.	1.17
Zinc, other manufactured articles, not gilded	100 kilogs.	5.85
gilded	do.	9.75
Regulus of antimony	do.	2.93
Arsenic, crude	do.	1.95
Cobalt (zuffre)	do.	0.195
other compositions	do.	0.195
Manganese ore	do.	0.195
Mercury (native)	do.	3.90
Modern statues of natural size, of bronze.	100 kilogs.	2.93
of other metal, as manufactures of such metal.		

Class XVII.

Gold, Silver, and Manufactures of.

Gold and silver, crude, in mass, bars, or dust.		Free.
leaf of gold	kilogramme.	1.56
of silver	do.	0.78
laminated	do.	0.58
spun with silk	do.	1.17
Articles and vessels of gold	hectogram.	1.95
silver	kilog.	2.34
silver, gold plates (vermiel)	kilog.	4.68
Jewelry, of gold	hectogram.	3.12
of silver	kilogram.	3.90
of vermiel	do.	5.55
in platina, copper, and other metals, as manufactures of such metal.		
Precious stones		1 ℘ et.
Gold and silver coins		Free.

Class XVIII.

Stone, Clay, etc.

Rock crystal, rough	100 kilogs.	1.95
manufactured		1 ℘ ct.
Marble, rough, squared, or pulverized		Free.
in slabs of 150 centimetres	each.	0.04
longer	do.	0.06
Sculptured, modelled, polished, or otherwise finished:—		
Tubs, of any dimension	each.	1.95
Balustrades or pillars for balconies	do.	0.05
Millstones for vermicelli	do.	0.39
Marble sculpture, etc., mortars	do.	0.02
square stones of 25 centimetres or less.	100 kilogs.	0 91
over 25 centimetres	do.	1.56

over 41 centimetres	100 kilogs.	$2.34
over 61 centimetres		As tables.
Steps, cornices, bases for balconies, and door pillars per decimetre length		0.02
slates, polished, of 150 centimetres	each.	0.03
longer	do.	0.39
billiard balls	100 kilogs.	1.95
other manufactures		5 ℘ et.
Alabaster, raw or pulverized		Free.
sculptured, modelled, polished		5 ℘ et.
Manufactures of stone trimmed with marble		5 ℘ et.
Modern statues in stone		5 ℘ et.
Stones and materials, whetstones	each.	0.02
millstones	do.	0.20
lime and calc	100 kilogs.	0.02
bricks	per 1000.	0.39
tiles	do.	0.58
pipes for drainage	do.	0.19
others	do.	Free.
Stone and clay for the trades and arts	100 kil.	0.48
others not specified		Free.
Sulphur, crude	100 kilogs.	0.4
refined, sublimated	do.	1.17
Bitumen, solid or fluid, coal		Free.

CLASS XIX.

Vessels, glass, and crystal manufactures.

Vessels of square stone, glazed or varnished	100 kilogs.	0.15
Crucibles, oil jars, and other common articles	100 kilogs.	0.19
Various utensils	do.	0.58
Earthenware, squares for paving	do.	0.39
vessels, white	do.	1.56
gilded painted, etc.	do.	2.34
Porcelain, white	do.	3.12
gilded, painted, etc	do.	4.87
Manufactures of glass and crystal:		
Plate, not polished, glass	100 kilogs.	1.56
crystal	do.	2.93
Plate, polished, not silvered or tinned	do.	2.93
silvered or tinned	do.	4.87
Articles of crystal, not painted but polished	100 kilogs.	2.93
do. do. polished and painted	do.	2.93
Black bottles, common	100 kilogs.	0.29
of 1 litre	do.	0.39
of larger capacity	do.	1.17
Bottles of any form or color	do.	1.56
Articles polished, not cut or painted	do.	1.56
cut, painted and polished	do.	2.93
Concave glasses, white	do.	1.56
Window glass	do.	1.56
Glass in mass	do.	1.56
cut into imitation diamonds or crystals	100 kilogs.	9.75

CLASS XX.

Tobacco.

Tobacco, in leaf		Prohibited.
Snuff, of Spain	kilogramme	2.34
other		Prohibited.

I. EXPORTS.

CLASS I.—Wine in casks	hectolitre.	0.19
in bottles	each.	0.01
Oil of olives	100 kilogs.	0.19
other	do.	0.05
Acid of citron or lemon, concentrated	do.	0.19
crude	do.	0.03
Other articles of this class		Free.
CLASS II.—Aloe and other gums	100 kilogs.	0.58
Mustard seed	do.	0.29
Licoriee root	100 kilogs.	$0.195
Boracic acid	do.	0.39
Salt, sea	ton.	0.04
rock	do.	0.04
Lees of wine	100 kilogs.	0.04
Dyestuffs and tanning material, crude, not ground	100 kilogs.	0.04
Dyestuffs and tanning material, ground	100 kilogs.	0.09
Other articles		Free.
CLASS III.—Fruits, green	100 kilogs.	0.05
dry	do.	0.19
oleous, almonds	do.	0.29
almonds shelled	do.	0.58
nuts, &c.	do.	0.07
seeds	do.	0.19
other articles		Free.
CLASS IV.—Meat, fresh, including game	100 kilogs.	0.39
Salt or smoked	do.	0.39
Lard	do.	0.195
Cheese	do.	0.78
Eggs	do.	0.195
Other articles		Free.
CLASS V.—Free.		
CLASS VI.—Oxen	each.	0.97
Cows	do.	0.78
Heifers	do.	0.39
Calves under 1 year	do.	0.19
Pigs, over 20 kilogs	do.	0.19
other	do.	0.10
CLASS VII.—Furs, raw	100 kilogs.	0.39
dressed		Free.
CLASS VII.—Vegetable filament, on stem, by land	100 kilogs.	0.09
Vegetable filaments, raw, flock, stubble, waste	100 kilogs.	0.19
Vegetable filaments, combed	do.	0.39
CLASS IX.—Free.		
CLASS X.—Wool in mass	100 kilogs.	1.17
CLASS XI.—Silkworm eggs	100 kilogs.	1.95
Silk, waste of	do.	1.56
crude	do.	6.63
CLASS XII.—Grains	100 kilogs.	0.69
Chestnuts	do.	0.09
Rice, not hulled	do.	0.09
hulled	do.	0.19
Flour	do.	0.14
Bread and biscuit	do.	0.19
Paste	do.	Free
CLASS XIII.—Charcoal	100 kilogs.	0.09
Fire wood	do.	0.20
Other wood, squared		4 p. ct.
sawn		2 p. ct.
manufacturers of		Free.
CLASS XIV.—Free.		
CLASS XV.—Arms, all	100 kilogs.	0.19
Rags, vegetable	do.	1.56
other	do.	0.39
Hats, not straw	do.	1.95
Braidings of bark, Esparto, &c.	do.	0.97
for cordage	do.	0.19
CLASS XVI.—Iron, scrap	100 kilogs.	0.05
ore	ton.	0.03
Copper ore	do.	1.95
Lead ore	do.	0.39
in bars and broken pieces	100 kilogs.	0.19
CLASS XVII.—(All articles of this class free.)		
CLASS XVIII.—Marble, rough	100 kilogs.	0.01
Sulphur, raw, and refined	do.	0.19
All other classes		Free

TARIFF.—RUSSIA.

Rouble computed at $0.78 gold U. S. (1 rouble=100 copecks); 1 pood=36.08 lbs. avoirdupois U. S.; 1 pood=40 lbs. Russian; 1 pound Russian=14.43 oz. U. S.; 1 vershok=1.75 inch U. S.; 1 arshine=28 inches U. S.

DIVISION FIRST.

FREE LIST.

I.—*Articles of food.*

Breadstuffs of all kinds, except rice.
Vegetables of all kinds, fresh and dry, not preserved, chiccory unprepared.
Aniseed, caraway seed, stellated aniseed, coriander seed, mustard, dry, not prepared.
Zante currants.
Lemon and bitter-orange peel, dry, not candied, salted and unripe, dried bitter oranges.
Articles of food not specially mentioned.

II.—*Materials raw and half manufactured.*

Clays used for architectural or pottery work, expect those specially named, mica, alabaster, and gypsum, not manufactured, gypsum stone, lime, cement, Puzzolana, trass, talc in pieces or ground, and chalk not refined.
Stones, common, of all sorts not worked, mica, filtering stones, millstones, whetstones, slabs for staircases and floors, marble steps and pedestals, lithographic stones, slate not manufactured and also in pieces for roofs, quartz in pieces, ground, and calcined, gold and silver sand for blotting, broken glass.
Remark.—Lithographic stones, with words and designs, have to conform to the rules of censorship.
Stones, precious, unset; real pearls in beads or strung, coral, real and artificial, in pieces not perforated or cut.
Stones, artificial in imitation of real and precious stones, and also artificial stone for mosaic work, and mosaics not set.
Jet, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, amber (yellow), meerschaum, enamel in lump and powder, except blue enamel, for which see article 118.
Potash, pearl ash, Stassfurth salts, and chloride of lime, crude or refined.
Sulphur, flour of sulphur, and paper saturated with sulphur.
Metallic and mineral ores of all kinds, graphite or plumbago, loadstone and marcasite in ore or in grains; also metals of all kinds not worked nor particularly denominated; copper slag, iron filings, cast-iron chips, bronze powder and filings, &c.
Coal, anthracite and bituminous, charcoal, coke, peat, also charcoal filters.
Remarks.—Coal and coke, imported through custom-houses in the kingdom of Poland, pay a duty of ½ copeck per pood.
Tar of all kinds from wood, coal, or of naphtha; the residue obtained after the distillation of oils from naphtha; pyroligneous acetates of lime, resin, fluid, or solid; fossil resins, fluid or solid; (asphalt, bitumen, naphthaline, &c.) and also bird-lime.
Substances for tanning, such as all kinds of bark, gall-nuts, tanning extracts, catechu, and kino.
Guano and other manures.
Wooden wares of all kinds not specially mentioned.
Cork, not manufactured.
Carding thistles (teazles.)
(22) Plants living and dried of all kinds; hay, straw, cleaned or not; onions, bark, grass, flowers, roots, seed (except those specially mentioned) and all kinds of plants, parts of plants, and products of plant, used for medicines.
Remark.—The importation of cocculus berries is prohibited.
Lemon-juice without sugar; pine balsam, essence for May drink, extract of licorice, and flour of almonds without spices.
Fibrous vegetable substances for manufacture in a raw state.
Raw cotton.
Flax and hemp, carded and uncarded; flax and hemp refuse from carding; wool from pine needles, jutes New Zealand flax, vegetable hair, Manilla hemp, nettle fibre, and other vegetable substitutes for flax, and hemp in the raw state.
Rags of all sorts, paper shavings papier-mâché pasteboard, and paper pulp not manufactured.
(26) Animal productions, viz.:
Bones of all kinds, not manufactured, raw, burned, and powdered; also bone charcoal.
Horns and hoofs of all kinds.
Hair of all kinds, not manufactured; and the refuse from carding wool.
Down and feathers, except those specially mentioned.
Leather unmanufactured; dry and salted skins of all kinds, except those mentioned in Article 85; also fish skins manufactured, and fragments of manufactured leather.
Wax, paraffine, stearine, spermacetifish, and whale blubber; fish oil and tallow, and also grafting wax.
Whalebone in the raw state, not cleaned.
Silkwaste (bourre-de-soie), uncombed, silk refuse of all kinds, and cocoons.
Parts of animals and animal products used in medicine, except those specially mentioned.

III.—*Animals.*

Domestic cattle, horses, and live animals, of every kind not particularly mentioned in Article 67.

IV.—*Manufactures.*

Brick, cement, fire-brick, roof-tiles, slabs of fire-clay, drainage and water pipes, except metallic.
Carpentry work, and also axles, felloes, spokes, and naves; wheelbarrows, carts, &c., and other coarse implements not specially named; also cooper work, all sorts.
Remark.—Shoemakers' pegs pay a duty of 25 copecks per pood.
Basket work, common, of cane, willow, common straw, bark, or osier, &c.; matting of the same materials, mats, sacks of the same; shoes of bark or rushes; furniture made of osier, straw, &c., shave grass and similar plants manufactured.
Tinder of wood, and paper impregnated with saltpetre.
Parchment.
Wax manufactures of all kinds, except candles.
Shears for shearing sheep, and for shearing woollen cloth.
Remark.—By such shears are meant those consisting of two blades joined at one end by a semicircular spring.
Tools, machines, apparatus and their appurtenances.
(35) Agricultural machines, plows, harrows, and other agricultural tools not moved by steam, not specially mentioned.

Machines for working over fibrous substances, such as complete machines for carding, spinning, weaving, &c., &c.; and also making paper, and mechanical printing-presses.

Models of machines and apparatus of all kinds.

Weaving cards and combs of all kinds, as well as reeds and sticks for making them; rods and shuttles for weaving machines; iron and steel teeth for combs; combs for flax and hemp, and cards of all kinds.

Remark 1.—Extra parts of these machines and tools, and their indispensable appurtenances, if imported together with the machines, are free of duty; if imported separately they are charged duty, according to Article 175, Part 3.

Remark 2.—Articles considered appurtenances of machines are explained in Article 175, Part 3.

Sea and river boats of all kinds, with their tackle, both whole and in parts.

Philosophical instruments, thermometers, barometers, microscopes (without ornaments in bronze, &c.), astronomical instruments, manometers, astronomical clocks and chronometers, telescopes; clocks in the form of thermometers; water-gauges and gas-meters of all kinds; optical and burning glasses, and also glasses for spectacles and lorgnettes, unset.

Chemical vessels and apparatus of platina, clay, sandstone, fire-clay, earthenware, porcelain, serpentine, &c., not having the shape of ordinary vessels, as alembics, crucibles, retorts, vaporizers, worms, and also all sorts of instruments, and manufactures of platina for manufactories, works, and trades.

Books, music, and manuscripts, bound or unbound; maps, globes, &c.; pictures, engravings, lithographs, prints, and drawings, without frames.

Remark 1.—The articles mentioned herein are subject to the rules of the censorship.

Remark 2.—In case pictures, &c., are imported in frames, the frames alone pay duty.

Articles for collections and cabinets of archæology, numismatics, and natural history, viz.: stuffed animals, birds, fish, &c.; empty shells of all kinds; dried plants on paper; animals in spirits, minerals, fossils, mummies, and Egyptian, Greek, Roman, &c., antiquities, medals, old coins, antique arms, antique pottery-ware, &c.; rarities not having the quality of merchandize.

Art sculptures, ancient or modern, of marble, of bronze, and other metals, such as statues, busts, bas-relief, vases, monuments, mantelpieces, &c.

Remark.—The works of art mentioned herein can be imported without duty only through the custom-houses of St. Petersburg and Warsaw. To decide whether the imported articles are artistic productions, there have been appointed as inspectors—in St. Petersburg a professor of the Imperial Academy of Arts, and in Warsaw a teacher of the art school in that city.

Patterns of stuff of all kinds, each less than an arshine in length (28 inches).

DIVISION SECOND.

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Part I.—Articles of Food.

I.—Breadstuffs.

Rice in the husk, imported at St. Petersburg, pays a duty of 20 copecks per pood.		
Vermicelli and macaroni, sago, and arrow-root	pood.	$0.78
Yeast of beer, dry and pressed	do.	0.58

II.—Salt.

Salt for cooking of all kinds, brought by sea or land, except to the places of import mentioned hereafter	pood.	0.30
To the ports of the White Sea	do.	0.17

Remark.—For salting fish 21,000 poods of salt can be imported yearly into the ports of the government of Archangel free of duty, and an unlimited quantity to the Murmansky coast. The division of this quantity among the fishing population of this government, and the inspection of its use, are duties of the government of Archangel.

To the custom-houses of the kingdom of Poland and the ports of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof		Forbidden.

Remark.—Salt brought into Poland for government is admitted free on the special decision of the minister of finance.

III.—Vegetables and Fruits.

Fruits and berries:—		
Fresh, salted, and pickled of all kinds, except those named below; salted, pickled, dried, or pressed; vegetables and bekmes, or boiled residuum of grapes	pood, gross.	$0.33

Remark.—Fruits and vegetables in hermetically sealed cans are admitted by Article 62.

Oranges, lemons, and bitter oranges, fresh	pood.	0.19
Fresh grapes	do.	1.01

Remark.—When duties are to be paid on the above-named fresh fruits and berries, the owners of goods damaged on the way may separate them and not pay duty on what is damaged, or may pay duty on the whole without separation with a deduction of 25 per cent. from the duty.

Capers and olives, dried, pickled, or in oil, in bottles and jars, &c., not hermetically closed	pood.	0.78

Remark.—Capers and olives in vinegar and oil, imported in glass, clay, or other hermetically closed vessels, pay duty according to Article 62.

Carob beans	pood.	0.27
Nuts:—		
All sorts of forest and garden nuts, except those especially mentioned, and peach-stones, chestnuts, and cocoanuts	pood.	0.39
Almonds, shelled and unshelled	do.	1.28
Dry fruits and berries of all kinds, as prunes, figs, raisins, dates, &c., not in sugar; and also Turkish confections called rahatlukum and alvah or halvah		0.78

Remark.—In case the dried fruits named in Article 54 are imported in wooden or paper boxes, the weight of such boxes is included in estimating the duty.

IV.—Groceries.

Meat, salted, smoked, &c., sausages	pood.	0.61
Cheese	do.	3.12

Remark.—When cheese is imported in lead or tin cases, the weight of the case is included in the estimation for duty.

Butter from cows' or sheeps' milk	pood.	0.31
Honey and honey syrup	do.	0.51
Molasses, beef-root and potato syrup of all kinds, except honey syrup, and also sugar of milk	pood, gross.	0.85
Confections and sweetmeats in pots and boxes; fruits in liquors, rum, cognac, syrup, or juice; fruit syrups; fruits boiled thick without sugar, pastilles, chocolate and ground cocoa	pood.	3.90
Cakes, pies, American and English biscuit, with or without sugar	pood.	2.34
(62) Seasonings of all kinds, viz.: prepared mustard, soy, pickles, and also importations in glass, clay, tin, and other hermetically sealed vessels; capers, olives, and all sorts of vegetables and fruits in oil and vinegar, or otherwise prepared, except those mentioned	pood.	2.34
Truffles, champignons, and mushrooms in vinegar, and also truffles, dry and fresh	pood.	3.12

Mushrooms, dried, except those used exclusively in medicine, for which see Article 22.....pood. $0.31
Fish—Pickled, prepared in oil and stuffed (farcis), and caviar, imported in hermetically sealed vessels.....pood. 2.34
Salted and smoked (except herrings), imported in barrels or any other large vessel, through all custom-houses, except those of the district of Kubei.....pood. 0.85
Within the district of Kubei..... 0.46
Herrings—Smoked.....pood. 0.15
Salted in barrels, weighing up to 10 poods each, gross.....barrel. 0.78
Salted in barrels, smaller size .....pood. 0.07
Norwegian, brought to the ports of the government of Archangel by the inhabitants of the coast of that government....pood. 0.31
Observation to Sections 65 and 66.—All fish cured by Russian subjects and imported in Russian vessels admitted free of duty.
(67) Oysters, lobsters, crabs, mussels, cuttle-fish, snails, &c., fresh, dried, salted, or marinated (see 62).....pood. 0.85
Chiccory and acorns roasted, and other substitutes for coffee, in lumps, or pressed, but without admixture of coffee..... 0.19
Observation.—Chiccory in its raw state (in plants and roots), and acorns not roasted, are admitted free of duty under Section 22.
Laurel leaves and berries, and galangal.pood. 0.78

V.—Colonial Produce.

(70) Coffee in beans.....pood. 1.17
Observation.—Coffee, roasted and ground, as well as any substance thereof in the condition of flour, or with admixture of coffee, pays a duty under section 70.
Cocoa in beans and cocoa shells.....pood. 1.17
Spices:—
Vanilla and saffron.....pood. 6.24
Cardamom, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon .....pood. 1.95
Cloves, clove heads, pepper, ginger, and all other spices not specially mentioned.pood. 1.17
Sugar:—
Raw, crushed, or powdered of every kind, without admixture of lumps:
by sea.....pood. 2.34
by land..... do. 1.95
Refined lumps and sugar candy in loaves and pieces:
by sea..... do. 3.51
by land..... do. 3.12
Tobacco:—
In the leaf and in bundles, with or without stalks, and tobacco stalks.....pood. 3.43
Tobacco for smoking and for snuff, cut of every kind, twisted in rolls, cakes, &c. pood. 20.59
Cigars and cut tobacco wrapped in leaves, pood. 1.71
Snuff, ground, of every description...pood. 0.66
Observation.—The importation of tobacco of every kind through the custom-houses of the kingdom of Poland can only be permitted by special authority of the minister of finance.
Tea:—
Flower, green and yellow.....pood. 17.16
Ordinary black tea (the tea of commerce), tea in stalks and brick tea.....pood. 12.01

V I.—Beverages.

Arrack, rum, French brandy (cognac), and spirits distilled from plums, imported in casks or barrels.....pood. 6.63
Spirits distilled from corn, in bottles: liqueurs, kirschwasser, gin, whiskey, spirituous infusions; French brandy, and spirits distilled from plums, in bottles.....bottle. $0.50
The importation, in casks, of spirituous liquors distilled from corn is prohibited.
Wine:—
Imported in casks or barrels, except the descriptions of wine enumerated below,pood. 1.79
Greek wines imported in casks or barrels... 1.13
Wine imported in bottles, not sparkling. bottle. 0.25
Sparkling of every kind..... do. 0.78
Mead, cherry wine, porter, and ale of every kind:—
In casks.....pood. 0.78
In bottles.....bottle. 0.08
General observations to sections on beverages.—On the importation of wine and other drinks, in casks, over the western land frontier for the purpose of being bonded at the custom-houses of St. Petersburg, Riga, Moscow, or Odessa, the sum of 8 copecks will be deducted from every rouble of duty in favor of the owner of the goods.
Vinegar (except toilet vinegar); also cider and perry:—
In casks.....pood. 0.78
In bottles.....bottle. 0.08
Waters, gaseous, not containing alcohol, such as carbonic acid and soda waters; also mineral waters of every kind, natural or artificial.....jar or bottle. 0.15
Fruit juice, containing no sugar, with the exception of lemon juice, with or without admixture of alcohol.....pood. 0.35
Observation.—Fruit juice, containing an admixture of alcohol, is liable to an additional duty of 8 copecks on each degree of alcohol. The importation of fruit juice containing more than 16 degrees (by Tralles) of alcohol, is prohibited.

SECTION II.—RAW AND HALF-MANUFACTURED MATERIALS.

I.—Vegetable and Animal substances—Miscellaneous.

Wood:—
Exotic, for joiners and turners' work, such as lignumvitæ, cedar, cypress, mahogany, walnut; palixander, palm, and all kinds of odoriferous wood, in blocks, logs, and beals.....pood. 0.04
In sheets or veneers of every kind..... do. 0.34
Observation 1.—For dye-woods of every description, vide Section 109.
Observation 2.—Sheets up to ¼ vershock in thickness will be considered as veneers.
Hides and skins, dressed:—
Small calf skins, tanned, prepared with alum, and tawed; also morocco leather, kid, chamois, and all skins cut for boots and shoes.....pood. 6.24
Large ox, cow, horse, and pig skins, tanned, prepared with alum or tawed, and straps of walrus skin.....pood. 3.43
Lackered of all kinds..... do. 4.68
Observation.—Leather shreds pay the same duty as the description of leather to which they belong. They are admitted free of duty if in a raw state—(Section 26, Article 5).
Peltries:—
Skins (furs) of all kinds, except specially mentioned.....pood. 7.80
Sable, blue fox, fisher, chinchilla, marten, and swanskin.....pood. 15.60
Skins and tails of the muskrat..... do.. 3.90
Fox, marten, and other skins brought to the ports of the government of Archangel by the inhabitants of the coast.....pood. 3.90

Observation 1.—Walrus, elk, seal, and white grampus skins brought to the ports of the government of Archangel by the inhabitants of the coast, as well as all pelts of Russian origin imported in Russian ships, excepting those specified, are admitted free of duty.

Observation 2.—The importation of skins of the sea-otter remains prohibited until further notice.

Observation 3.—Sheep-skins, not dried or dressed, are admitted free of duty.

Whalebone, dressed and prepared in ribs.pood. $1.56

Observation.—Small ribs of cane used in umbrella-making, in lieu of whalebone, pay duty under this section.

Sponge.....pood. 1.28

II.—Weaving and Spinning Materials.

Hemp and flax, yarn of all kinds, and yarn of jute.....pood. 3.12

Silk—Raw, and silk waste, or bourre-de-soie, carded, dyed or not dyed.....pood. 0.37

Observation.—Silk waste not carded of all kinds, as well as cocoons, are admitted free of duty under Section 26, Article 8.

Twist, trame, and organzine; sewing-silk and silk reeled, for woof or warp, dyed or not dyed.....pood. 3.90

Yarn of bourre-de-soie, or silk waste, and all yarn of wool and fine hair mixed with silk, dyed, not dyed, and printed.....pood. 3.51

Wool:—

Raw, washed, and not washed, not dyed; also flock wool and cloth shearings..pood. 0.17

Wool not spun of every kind, dyed; also shoddy and mungo.....pood. 0.34

Wool and fine hair of every description spun, mixed or not with cotton, flax, or hemp. pood. 3.51

Cotton wadding, carded and gummed in sheets. pood. 0.85

Cotton yarn:—

Gray and bleached.....pood. 2.53

Dyed in all colors, also mixed with tinsel. pood. 3.31

Wicks of cotton or of any other material. do. 2.53

III.—Metals Unwrought.

Cast-iron in pigs, bars, also scraps.....pood. 0.03

Iron:—

Iron in bars, assorted and rolled of all kinds, having a breadth or diameter of ¼ to 7 inches, and scrap.....pood. 2.73

Armor plates, boiler plates, and sheet-iron; and all other iron having a breadth or diameter of more than 7 inches.....pood. 0.39

Rails..... do. 0.39

Observation.—Manufacturers of machinery employing steam or water power, may, with the permission of the minister of finance, import cast and wrought iron free of duty in such quantities as may be required for the manufacture of machinery at their respective works.

Tin plate, lackered and not lackered; also all kinds of sheet-iron covered with zinc, copper, or any other metal.....pood. 0.97

Steel..... do. 0.63

Copper, red and yellow, in pigs, sheets, bars, and filings; brass in pigs, rolls, and scrap; metallic alloys, such as pinchbeck, prince's metal, argentine, German silver, Britannia metal, &c., in pigs, sheets, and scraps..pood. 0.46

Observation.—The rate of duty under this paragraph is applicable to metallic cylinders, engraved and not engraved, for the use of print works, paper mills, and other manufactories; and also to forged and roughly-finished copper basins or vessels, flat or deep, used in distilleries, beet-root sugar, and other manufactories.

Tin in blocks, bars, sheets, and scrap; and amalgam for mirrors.....pood. $0.15

Quicksilver..... do. 0.15

Lead in pigs, rolls, sheets, and pipes of all kinds; litharge and lead; ashes of every description.....pood. 0.03

Zinc or spelter:—

In blocks..... do. 0.23

In sheets..... do. 0.46

IV.—Drugs, etc.

Gums, resin, tar, and products of same.

Gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:—

Of all kinds, except those specially mentioned, caoutchouc or gum-elastic, and gutta-percha, in bottles and pieces, not worked; caoutchouc, fluids, albumen of all kinds; camphor and manna..... .....pood. 0.23

Storax or common incense..... do. 0.78

Gum benzoin, ambergris; Tolutan and Peruvian balsams.....pood. 3.12

White rosin (galipot), colophony..... do. 0.07

Naphtha, black, raw, and not refined, of every kind.....pood. 0.17

Volatile oils for lighting purposes, viz.: petroleum, kerosene, photogene, gasoline, &c.; also benzine, naphtha refined, and paraffine paste for lubricating machinery... ..pood. 0.42

Turpentine and oil of turpentine of all kinds. pood. 0.22

Colors and dyestuffs.

Natural dyestuffs:—

Vegetable: avignon and buckthorn berries, pastell, woad, quercitron, henna leaves, madder (root), curcuma or turmeric, root and ground; alkanet root, safflower, gall nuts, and divi-divi.....pood. 0.39

Tinctorial earths of all kinds, raw and calcined, viz.: ochre, umber, sienna, Verona green, bolus, and white chalk, refined. pood. 0.39

Dyewoods—In logs and blocks, and sumac in every form.....pood. 0.39

Ground and bruised..... do. 0.19

Archil, lacmus, annatto, schüttgelb or woad-lake, and kermés grains.....pood. 0.19

Madder, ground..... do. 0.39

Indigo in every form except extract..... do. 2.34

Cochineal in every form except extract (vide sec. 119, art. 3).....pood. 2.02

Prussian and Paris blue, ultramarine, natural and artificial, also blue of all kinds used in washing.....pood. 1.56

White lead, and white of zinc..... do. 0.39

Red lead..... do. 0.19

Verdigris..... ..... do. 1.95

Colors: cupreous, except verdigris, as well as arsenical and cobalt colors (including smalt); colors of antimony (including golden sulphuret of antimony), and of chrome; also cinnabar.....pood. 1.56

Extracts of coloring materials:—

Of all kinds, except those specially mentioned .....pood. 1.17

Garancine, flowers of madder, and other preparations of madder in powder.....pood. 1.95

Extracts of indigo, cochineal (carmine and lake of all kinds), carthamina, extract of madder .....pood. 3.43

Aniline colors, and all colors of coal tar; picric acid, and murexide.....pood. 3.43

Miniature colors of all kinds, in cakes, in powder, on shells and in bladders; golden purple and Indian ink .....pood. 3.43

Ink, ink powder, and blacking..... ..pood. 0.85

Colors and dyestuffs not specially mentioned, in lumps, pieces, or ground, dry, and prepared with water or oil.....pood. $0.85

Chemical products and materials for the same.

Antimony, in raw and metallic state....pood. 0.15
Borax, raw and refined..... do. 0.07
Tartar, raw and refined, cream of tartar do. 0.15
Sal-ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, and all salts of ammonia, raw and refined, as well as liquid ammonia.....pood. 0.15
Sulphate of baryta, in every form..... do. 0.39
Arsenic in a metallic state, white (arsenical acid), yellow sulphide of arsenic, and red sulphide of arsenic (*réalgar*).....pood. 0.39
Observation.—Arsenic is only allowed to be imported in double casks or cases.
Ferrocyanide of potassium, or yellow prussiate of potash; chromate of potash, neutral and acid, as well as saltpetre not refined. pood. 1.56
Observation.—The importation of refined saltpetre is prohibited.
Alum, calcined and of all kinds, and sulphate of alumina.....pood. 0.15
Nitrate of soda, or Chilian saltpetre; the condensed mother-lye of Kreutznach waters; Vichy salts, and all natural salts not specially mentioned.....pood. 0.03
Silicates of natron and potash (fusible glass), and preparations for washing wood of fusible glass, soda, &c., also bicarbonate of soda. pood. 0.15
Soda—Crystallized..... do. 0.78
Calcined ..... do. 0.15
Caustic..... do. 0.23
Glauber's salts and carbonate and sulphate of magnesia..... .....pood. 0.78
Nitric and muriatic or hydrochloric acids, and chloride of lime and bleaching liquor.pood. 0.31
Oxalic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, and tartaric acid, and salt of sorrel.....pood. 1.71
Sulphuric acid, and sulphuret of carbon. do. 0.15
Vitriols—Of iron or green copperas..... do. 0.15
Of copper or blue copperas (sulphate of copper), of zinc or white copperas (sulphate of zinc), and Salesburg vitriol, or double sulphate of iron and copper.....pood. 0.31
Acids, oxides, salts, and other chemicals not specially mentioned .....pood. 0.85
Observation.—Boxes containing chemical reagents for laboratories pay under this section, together with the weight of the utensils and cases.

Miscellaneous drysalters' goods.

Glue—Isinglass and gelatine for clearing wine. pood. 3.43
Joiners' and shoemakers' glue.... do. 0.07
Varnishes of spirit or oil..... ..... do. 5.14
Boneblack..... ..... do. 0.15
Oils—Olive or wood oil, and all vegetable oils except those specially mentioned; oil of bones, fat and empyreumatic oils; drying oil, and wood oil with admixture of turpentine.....pood. 1.40
Essential, scented oils, with or without admixture of fat oils; oils used in medicine and perfumery....pood. 9.36
Cocoanut and palm oil..... do. 0.39
Emery, pumice stone, tripoli, hematite, colcothar, and other substances for polishing metals, &c., mixed with fat (that is, in the shape of thick paste), and in any other form; also, spread on paper or linen; paste for razor-straps; putty for windows, and cement for metals, glass, and porcelain.....pood. 0.19
Phosphorus.....pood. $7.80
Ether, chloroform, and collodion..... do. 3.43
Hops and extract of hops..... do. 0.85
Opium and lactucarium..... do. 7.80
(150) Aromatic waters, without admixture of alcohol, such as cherry-laurel water, peppermint water, orange flower water, rose water, &c.....pood. 3.12
Patent medicines permitted to be imported according to a special list prepared by the medical council of the home office, in concert with the ministry of finance.....pood. 2.34

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

I.—Manufactures of Stone, Clay, and Other Minerals.

Alabaster, worked with or without ornaments. pood. 0.85
Gypsum, marble, porphyry, serpentine, slate, and other similar stones, worked with or without ornaments..... .....pood. 0.35
If bronze ornaments evidently constitute the principal value of the object, and cannot be separated from it, only half the duty charged on bronze ware is leviable.
Pottery ware, of common clay or sandstone:
All pottery ware and vessels, except those below mentioned.....pood. 0.15
Objects for the decoration of rooms, colored and gilt.....pood. 0.78
Earthenware—White, and of one color, dyed in the paste, without ornaments, although with a moulded pattern..... .....pood. 0.58
The same, with patterns, rings, borders, and edges of one color.....pood. 0.78
The same, with painting, gilding, or with variegated patterns.....pood. 1.95
Porcelain—Porcelain vessels, white, or of one color, with edges or borders colored or gilt, but without other ornaments .....pood. 3.12
Porcelain vessels, with painting, or with patterns colored or gilt, arabesques, flowers, and other similar ornaments, as well as articles of porcelain, or *biscuit*, for the decoration of rooms, white, and of one color, but without painting, gilding, or bronze ornaments.....pood. 6.24
Articles of porcelain, or *biscuit*, for the decoration of rooms, such as vases, statuettes, ornaments for tables and for rooms, candlesticks, and such like objects, with painting, gilding, or bronze ornaments. pood. 12.48
Observation 1.—Real porcelain has a white, vitreous fracture, and semi-transparency, which distinguishes it from earthenware, which is not semi-transparent. Articles of so-called soft, or English porcelain, which is likewise semi-transparent, pay the same duty as real porcelain.
Observation 2.—Crests and cyphers are not considered ornaments.
Observation 3.—The boxes or cases in which porcelain is imported pay duty according to the material of which they are made.
Glasswares—Manufactures of bottle-green glass, without ornaments, not cut nor ground, although with cast letters and patterns.....pood. 0.39
Observation.—All wine bottles brought to harbors in the Black and Azof Seas, and to custom-houses in Bessarabia, are admitted free.
Window-glass of every description, white, half-white, and of bottle-green color, and articles of white and semi-white glass, not cut nor ground, and without ornaments, although with finished or ground bottoms,

borders, and stoppers, and with cast patterns .....pood. $0.85
Window-glass, colored, dyed in the paste, milk-white, ground, reticulated, and articles of colored glass (dyed in the paste), or double glass (with colored coating), milk-white, reticulated, ground, not ground nor cut, and without ornaments, gilding, or silvering, although with cast patterns, and ground and finished stoppers, bottoms, and edges.....pood. 0.15
Articles of white glass and crystal, cut and ground, but without ornaments ....pood. 3.12
Articles of colored glass, of one color or coated (double), dimmed milk-white, reticulated, etc., cut and ground; also articles of every description of glass, with painting, gilding, silvering, and with patterns engraved or etched; also, with bronze and other ornaments.....pood. 6.24
Observation.—If the bronze ornaments constitute the principal value of the article, it pays duty under the paragraph for manufactures of bronze.
Mirrors, and plates for mirrors:—
Of a superficies up to 100 square vershocks. pound. 0.04
from 100 to 200 square vershocks. vershock. 0.0¾
from 201 to 300 square vershocks. do. 0.0¾
from 301 to 400 square vershocks. do. 0.01
from 401 to 500 square vershocks. do. 0.01½
from 501 to 600 square vershocks. do. 0.01¾
from 601 to 800 square vershocks. do. 0.02
from 801 to 1,200 sq. vershocks. do. 0.02
above 1,200 square vershocks ....piece. 23.40
Observation 1.—Mirrors and glass plates for mirrors, broken on the way, pay duty separately on each piece measuring more than 25 square vershocks, calculating the superficies by the largest regular quadrangle that can be cut out of the pieces; broken pieces of not more than 25 square vershocks are admitted free.
Observation 2.—Mirror glasses, ground, without amalgam, pay duty, by measurement, according to the above scale for mirrors, but with a deduction of 30 per cent. from the amount of duty. Mirror glasses, not ground, are admitted as window glass.

II.—Metals Wrought.

(159) Gold, silver, and platinum:—
Gold in articles of every description; gold jewelry without stones, as well as with stones of every kind, real and counterfeit, pearls, etc.....pound. 26.14
Silver and *vermeil*, or silver gilt, in articles of every kind; silver jewelry, with or without gilding, and with every description of stone, real or imitation pearls, etc. pound. 1.72
Platinum in articles of every kind, except platinum instruments and utensils for manufactories, works, and trades (section 38).....pound. 12.87
Lace work of gold silver, or tinsel, gold and silver drawn and spun, spangles, and other ornaments; also ribbons of gold and silver.....pound. 4.28
Gold and silver leaf, single and double, in books, together with the weight of the books .....pound. 8.58
Manufactures of bronze, plated silver, and of various alloys of copper:—
Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass), lackered, or not lackered, entire or in parts, weighing more than 1 pound each .....pood. 9.36
Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass rusted, gilt, or silvered); all articles of base metals, gilt and silvered, weighing more than one pound each; and plated silver of every description. pood. $15.60
Articles of bronze and other alloys of copper (except brass); also of common metals, gilt and silvered, weighing less than 1 pound each.....pood. 31.20
Manufactures of copper and brass, except those specially mentioned, as well as all domestic utensils of copper and brass, in combination with wood, iron, tin plate, leather, and other materials.....pood. 2.34
Cast-iron wrought:—
Iron castings, weighing more than three pounds each, without any finish, such as fire-bars, plates, pipes, beams, pillars, and cast-iron appurtenances for railways. pood. 0.39
Iron castings, weighing more than three pounds each, fitted, turned, drilled, etc., but not polished; also if painted or bronzed, and all utensils of cast-iron enamelled. pood. 0.62
Articles of cast-iron polished, although only partly, and with ornaments of bronze or other metals, and all small wares of cast-iron weighing up to 3 pounds each. .pood. 1.95
Cast-steel wrought, such as bells, mortars, plates, tires, axles, and carriage springs, with copper naves, nuts, caps, and without the same, and other similar articles weighing severally—
More than 1 pound .....pood. 1.05
Up to 1 pound..... do. 3.51
Iron blacksmith's work of every kind, except that specially mentioned, without filing, or with filing along edges or rims, but not polished, such as anchors, nails, hooks, frames, kitchen ranges, etc.; also iron wheels, axles, and hoops; iron chains, with links more than ¼ inch thick, domestic utensils of black iron enamelled, and all articles of sheet-iron not tinned.....pood. 0.78
Observation.—Metallic fittings for vessels built for account of Russian subjects and on Russian wharves, are admitted free of duty, by special permission, in each case, of the minister of finance.
Locksmith's works of iron or steel, weighing up to 1 pood each, with or without parts of copper:—
Not polished .....pood. 1.95
Polished..... do. 3.51
Observation.—All articles of locksmith's work weighing more than 1 pood each, with or without parts of copper, pay duty as blacksmiths' work, viz.: 1 rouble per pood.
Manufactures of tin plate (white iron):—
All articles of tin plate, except those specially mentioned below, and all articles of sheet-iron tinned and enamelled (except domestic utensils of black iron, which pay as blacksmiths' work).....pood. 1.95
The same, with gilding, painting, and other ornaments .....pood. 3.90
(167) Wire of iron (and all iron less than ¼ inch in width or diameter); of steel, copper, brass, and of all metallic alloys, tinned or not tinned, covered with zinc (galvanized) or with other metals; wire nails, pegs for pianofortes and metallic wires, together with the weight of the reels on which they are wound; also wire rigging and submarine cables of wire.....pood. 1.17
Manufactures of wire, except those specially mentioned, and wire covered with cotton, silk, or other thread; frames for umbrellas or parasols and bird cages of all kinds of wire.....pood. 2.34

Needles of steel or iron:—
Sewing and all other needles, except those mentioned below.....pound. $0.39
Knitting, packing, and threading needles; needles for saddlers, harness-makers, and sail-makers.....pood. 0.19
Cutlery—Set in common materials; also scissors (except sheep-shears, which are admitted free under section 34), tweezers, and knife-blades, finished or unfinished.....pood. 9.36
Set in plated silver and other metallic compositions in ivory and mammoth bone, in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, and in common materials, but with ornaments of bronze, gold, silver, ivory, mammoth bone, tortoise shell, and mother-of-pearl.....pood. 18.72
Peasants' pocket-knives (Koziki), set in metal or in other cheap materials.....pood. 4.68
Observation.—Cutlery set in precious metals pay under paragraph 159 (articles of gold, silver, and platinum).
Swords, side-arms, sword blades, and all other blades for side-arms; fire-arms (except air-guns, etc., which are prohibited), and all appurtenances thereto.....pood. 14.04
Observation.—Fire-arms imported in boxes and cases with fittings, pay duty inclusive of weight of cases and fittings.
Scythes and sickles of every kind, straw-cutters, and mowers.....pood. 0.34
Tools used in the arts, in trades, in manufactories, works and agriculture, of iron or steel; also with parts of copper or wood, such as saws, files, rubbers, rasps, scrapers, copper tools for bookbinders, for printing and stamping, knives for coopers, boot-makers, and harness-makers; awls, spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, forks, etc.; iron boxes and moulds for sugar-refining, moulds for candles, busks for stays, rapiers, traps for animals, etc.:—
By sea.....pood. 0.62
By land.....do. 0.39
Type for printers, matrices for casting type, metallic and wooden blocks, and all forms for printing offices.....pood. 0.23
(175) Machinery and apparatus:—
Locomotives, copper or brass apparatus, and also copper or brass parts and fittings of every kind of machinery and apparatus, imported separately.....pood. 0.58
Observation.—Under this section are also cleared such apparatus, parts and fittings of machinery and of apparatus in which copper or brass is the principal, although not the only material.
Locomotives and all steam motors, fire steam engines, and other appliances against fire; also all machines and apparatus (except those mentioned in article 1 of this section, and in section 35).....pood. 0.23
Detached parts and fittings of every kind of machinery and apparatus (except of copper or brass, under article 1 of this section), imported separately from the machinery or apparatus, including belting used in manufactories.....pood. 0.23
Observation.—By parts of machinery and apparatus are understood such as have no independent use, and form a direct part of the machinery or apparatus, and cannot be employed except in combination with other machinery, etc., such as steam cylinders, pistons, cranks, eccentrics, connecting-rods, fly-wheels, cheeks, trestles, and spindles, fittings of machinery, and apparatus, are all such articles as do not form a direct and immediate part of machinery, etc., but are used in setting it up, or in connecting it with other machinery or apparatus, such as railings, stair-cases, gearing or shafting, brackets, driving pullies, straps, or belts, cords for spinning machinery, connecting pipes, oils cups, and metallic webs.
Articles of tin or zinc, and of Britannia metal:—
Not polished and not painted..... pood. $0.78
Polished and painted..... do. 1.95
Lead wrought, except articles specially mentioned shot, articles of type-metal.....pood. 0.62
White and yellow tinsel in books, together with the weight of the books, and foil of every kind..... .....pound. 0.11

III.—Manufactures of Wood, India-rubber, Rags, and Straw.

Corkwood, manufactures of.....pood. 1.56
(180) Joiners' and turners' work:—
Of common wood, not varnished, not polished, and without applications or veneer, including bird cages of wood, and shoe pegs.....pood. 0.19
The same, polished, varnished, with applications or veneer, gilt, silvered, or with gilt or silvered ornaments.....pood. 0.85
Observation.—Furniture dutiable under this section, covered with leather or with any texture, pays 25 per cent. above the duties laid down under this section.
The same, with ornaments of bronze and other materials, with incrustations of wood, copper, steel, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., excepting articles weighing less than 3 pounds each, which are admitted under section 227.....pood. 4.68
Carving in wood of all kinds, including frames, with or without mirrors or pictures. pood. 2.92
Observation 1.—The same duty is leviable on articles of felt, picked oakum, papier-maché, and carton-pierre, having the appearance of carvers' or turners' work in wood, except similar work not painted or polished.
Observation 2.—Frames with mirrors and pictures, if such cannot be weighed separately, pay 22 cop. per arshine, reckoning part of an arshine as an entire arshine.
India-rubber or caoutchouc, and gutta percha, worked:—
Articles of india-rubber or caoutchouc, and of gutta-percha, without admixture of other materials.....pood. 2.57
The same, with admixture of other materials, except those below mentioned.pood. 4.68
Tissues of india-rubber thread, covered with other materials; manufactures of such tissues, and all ready-made clothes of india-rubber.....pood. 17.16
Boots and shoes of india-rubber or caoutchouc, and of gutta-percha, whether in combination or not with leather and tissues.....pood. 7.80
Paper—Unsized paper of every kind, white and colored; also if ruled for music, and paper for embroidery, without patterns.....pood. 1.56
Sized paper of every kind, white and colored, without ornaments; also paper and transparent cotton tissues for tracing.....pood. 2.34
Paper hangings and borders for same. pood. 3.51
Paper for writing and printing, of

every kind, with ornaments, such as gilding, silvering, pastings, borders, crests, cyphers, pictures, etc.; also paper made up into envelopes, lamp-shades, and artificial flowers. pood. $6.24

Paper—Paper for cigarettes, tissue paper (silk paper); also paper with ornaments and drawings, for printers', bookbinders', and confectioners' work, sheets with pictures for toys, paper for embroidery, with patterns, colored and not colored.....pood. 4.68

Office and copying books, bound or not, and all kinds of bindings, except bookbinders' work, dutiable under section 227.....pood. 8.56

Pasteboard for use in manufactories, paper bobbins for winding silk, asphait for roofing, paper covered with tar on one side, and for destruction of insects; also articles of papier-maché and carton-pierre, not polished nor painted .....pood. 0.15

All articles of straw or of wood shavings, mixed or not with horse-hair, silk, cotton, flax, or hemp, except hats of straw or of shavings, mentioned in section 223 .....pound. 0.62

IV.—Manufactures of Hair, Bristles, and Leather.

Human hair, worked .....pound. 0.46

Horse-hair and bristles, worked, all tissues of horse-hair, sieves of horse-hair, articles in bristles set in common wood, without veneer, brushes of bristles, and all brushes for painting .....pood. 1.71

Observation.—Shaving brushes and all articles in bristles set in various materials, except in common wood, without veneer, pay under section 227.

Manufactures of skin and leather:—

Boots and shoes, except ladies' shoes of silk tissues .....pound. 0.42

Ladies' boots and shoes of silk tissues, ready-made or partly finished.....pound. 0.85

Gloves of leather, excepting fencing gloves (see below), and all articles of chamois leather, and kid, except boots, shoes, or surgical appliances.....pound. 1.17

Observation.—Gloves cut out, but not stitched, pay half the duty, or 110 copecks per pound.

Harness and appurtenances thereto, saddles and saddlery, portmanteaus, travelling bags, articles of leather used by sportsmen, and such like articles, fencing gloves, books and portfolios of leather, not specially mentioned .....pound. 0.31

V.—Manufactures Woven, Plaited, and Knitted.

Of Flax or Hemp.

Cables, rope and twine of hemp, flax, flax or hemp tow, New Zealand flax, and other fibres, tarred and not tarred, fishing nets, hempen hose for fire engines, hempen buckets and tarpaulin .....pood. 0.31

Observation.—Rope, twine, etc., with admixture of silk, wool, silk waste of cotton, pays as galloons, braids, etc., according to materials of which made.

Linen, batiste, of every kind, and lawn mixed or not mixed with cotton .....valuation. 30 ℘ ct.

Flax and hemp tissues, twilled or with woven patterns, mixed or not mixed with cotton, such as table linen and towels of every kind; also painted and printed linen.....pound. 0.50

Drills of every kind..... do. 0.35

Sailcloth, ticking for bedding and for furniture, carpet textures of flax, hemp, or jute, and other stout flax and hempen tissues, mixed or not mixed with cotton.....pound. $0.11

Flax and hemp knitted and plaited goods (hosiery), except galloon and braids, buttons, net, and lace.....pound. 0.39

Wax and oilcloth of every kind, except of silk and manufactures of the same; also canvas with prepared ground for painting..pound. 0.08

Linen bags, coarse.....pood. 0.23

Of Silk.

Stuffs, searfs, shawls, and ribbons of pure silk, as well as of bourre de soie, without admixture of cotton, wool, or such like materials, including foulards, plain, printed in the warp (chiné), velvet, plush, chenille of pure or mixed silk, and ribbons of the same, as well as sieves of silk.....pound. 3.90

Foulards, printed in the cloth, in pieces or handkerchiefs .....pound. 2.34

Stuffs, scarfs, shawls, handkerchiefs, ribbons of mixed silk (with warp or woof of any other material), as well as of bourre de soie, with admixture of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, etc.....pound. 1.71

Galloon and gimp trimmings of pure or mixed silk, manufactures of silk knitted or plaited, hosiery, with or without admixture of other materials, or of bugles and beads, with the exception of buttons; of net and of lace; also silk canvas.....pound. 0.78

Oil cloth of silk..... do. 0.78

Of Wool.

Milled woollen stuffs:—

Of every kind, except those specially mentioned.....pound. 0.66

Cloth, hair-cloth, cashmere, and Tricot cashmere (satin de laine) .....pound. 0.93

Flannel, white, blankets, and woollen horse-cloths .....pound. 0.31

Observation.—Handkerchiefs, scarfs, coverlets, plaids, etc., pay the same duty as the material of which they are composed.

Unmilled stuffs of combed wool or goats' hair, plain, woven of various colors, and embroidered with or without admixture of cotton, except those specially mentioned:

Having not more than 5 square arshines to a pound (3,920 square inches) .....pound. 0.39

Having 5 to 9 square arshines to a pound (3,920 to 7,056 square inches) .....pound. 0.66

Having more than 9 square arshines to a pound (7,056 square inches) .....pound. 0.85

The same, printed, pay duty.....additional 20 ℘ ct.

Unmilled stuffs of combed wool or goats' hair, having a woof or warp of silk or silk waste, pay as silk good; but if the admixture of silk or bourre de soie consist only of patterns or stripes woven in or embroidered, such goods pay 20 per cent. in addition.

Handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc., of unmilled textures of combed wool or goats' hair, except those specially mentioned pay the same duty as the material of which they are made.

Bunting, white woollen stuffs for millers' sieves, and sashes of wool of every kind, without admixture of silk ....pound. 0.17

Shawls, handkerchiefs, sashes, and scarfs, Turkish or Cashmere, also French terno and half terno, as well as detached borders, edges, and other similar stuffs of pure wool, or mixed with cotton, silk, or bourre de soie. pound. 2.34

Unmilled woollen stuffs for use in manufactories, bags for oil-pressing, for sugar refiners,

etc., cloths of peculiar make for manufactories, cloth list, and all kinds of felt, not dyed, dyed, and printed.....pound. $0.78
Woollen carpets of every kind..... do. 0.23
Fezes, or Turkish caps, of wool, embroidered or not, with spangles.....dozen. 1.40
Woollen galloon or braid, and plaited and knitted goods (hosiery) of every kind, gloves, stockings, tapes, and ribbons, of pure wool or mixed with hemp, flax, or cotton, excepting buttons, and lace.....pound. 0.39
Observation.—Galloon, braid, and hosiery of wool, containing an admixture of silk, in the form of ornaments, pay 20 per cent. in addition to the duty under the present section.

Of Cotton.

Cotton tissues, gray, bleached, dyed (except those dyed Turkey-red), and woven of various colors:—
Having up to 8 square arshines to a pound (6,272 square inches).....pound. 0.21
Having 8 to 12 square arshines to a pound (6,272 to 9,408 square inches).....pound. 0.296
Having 12 to 16 square arshines to a pound (9,408 to 12,544 square inches)....pound. 0.39
Having more than 16 square arshines to a pound (12,544 square inches).....pound. 0.858
The same, printed or died Turkey-red:—
Having up to 8 square arshines to a pound (6,272 square inches).....pound. 0.39
Having 8 to 12 square arshines to a pound (6,272 to 9,408 square inches).....pound. 0.468
Having 12 to 16 square arshines to a pound (9,408 to 13,544 square inches)....pound. 0.585
Having more than 16 square arshines to a pound (12,544 square inches).....pound. 0.936
Observation.—Cotton tissues of every kind, with pastings or with straw, gold, silver, tinsel, or other ornaments, and if cut out for ladies' dresses (coupons de robes), pay. 0.936
Cotton velvet, plush and plush ribbons.pound. 0.351
Cotton galloon or braid, and plaited or knitted goods of every kind (hosiery), chenille, and articles of chenille, cotton canvas without embroidery or with embroidery commenced on it, with exception of buttons, of net, and of lace.....pound. 0.273
Observation.—Galloon work of flax or hemp pays duty under this section.

Tulle (net) and lace.

Tulle (net) of every kind:—
For furniture with patterns woven in or embroidered, and curtains of net or muslin, pound. 0.312
Tulle (net) of every kind, except that above mentioned, in the piece, plain and figured (with patterns woven in or embroidered), for ladies' dress.....pound. 1.56
Lace of every kind, of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, or silk (blonde).....pound. 2.34

Goods of Turkish origin imported into the harbors of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

Cotton textures of Turkish origin, without any admixture.....pound. 0.39
Cotton textures mixed with silk; also articles of such stuffs.....pound. 0.46
Cotton and half silk goods of Turkish origin, interwoven with gold, silver, or tinsel, with Asiatic patterns.....pound. 1.17
All other cotton, silk, or mixed webs, of Turkish origin, not specially mentioned above, also testemal muslin, printed handkerchiefs, pay the same duty as cotton, silk, and mixed goods of European origin.

VI.—Manufactures of Various Materials.

Apparel and appurtenances of the toilet.

Ready-made clothes for men, women, or children, except of caoutchouc; articles of fur, made and covered with any texture; linen, made of every kind, except table linen; all appurtenances of the toilet of any texture, or of tulle (net), trimmed or not with lace; ladies' head-dresses, ready-made, with flowers, feathers, ribbons; and also various articles made up, such as coverlets, caparisons, curtains, blinds, and drapery for windows and doors.....valuation. 25 per cent.
Observation.—Furs made up, and fur clothing not covered with cloth or any other stuff, pay, under section 85, according to the fur of which made, with addition of 50 per cent. to the duty under the above section.
Buttons:—
Of bronze and metal, excepting of gold, silver, or platinum (section 159).....pound. $0.39
Of flax, cotton, wool, or silk, of every kind, pound. 0.23
Of porcelain, glass, mother-of-pearl, wood, bone, and all other buttons.....pound. 0.11
Ostrich feathers, marabout feathers, feathers of birds of paradise, military plumes, plumes of every kind for hats and bonnets, and artificial flowers, excepting of paper, or of leather, together with the weight of the pasteboard boxes.....pound. 4.68
Observation.—The component parts of artificial flowers, not put together, pay half the above rate, or.....pound. 2.34
Bugles and beads, of glass or metal:—
On strings and not worked up.....pood. 1.28
In articles of various kind, and set..pound. 0.26
(223) Hats (bonnets) and caps:—
Hats of down, half down, silk, or felt.piece. 0.70
Hats (bonnets) of leather, lackered of wood chip, of wood bark, common and white (rice straw), of printed pasteboard, in imitation of Italian straw, of cotton and hemp tape, of the fibre of the palm-tree, and such like vegetable substance, except hats or bonnets of straw, mixed or not mixed with silk or other thread, without ribbons, feathers, or flowers.....pound. 1.91
Hats and bonnets of straw, not trimmed, without ribbons, feathers, or flowers, pound. 2.57
Observation.—Hats and bonnets of straw, and of any other material, when trimmed with ribbons, feathers, or flowers, pay 25 per cent.
Caps of every kind, without fur.....piece. 0.27
Observation.—Caps trimmed with fur pay under section 219.
Common peasant hats of felted lambs' wool, and caps trimmed or not with lambskin, brought over the land frontier.....piece. 0.11
Umbrellas and parasols, and walking sticks with umbrellas:—
Men's umbrellas, covered with woollen stuffs, and ladies' umbrellas of silk, without lining, and wool.....piece. 0.468
Men's umbrellas, covered with silk, and ladies' umbrellas of silk, double, with lining, piece. 1.17
All other umbrellas and parasols, except the above mentioned, covered or not covered, piece. 0.234

Perfumery and cosmetics.

Cosmetics, various:—
Aromatic spirituous waters, eau de Cologne, eau des Alpes, Hungary water, and eau de melisse.....pood. 7.80
Scents, toilet vinegar, and perfumed waters of every kind, except those mentioned above and under section 150; also pomatum of every kind.....pood. 23.40

Whitening, rouge, face powder, fumigating pastils and compositions, tooth powder, sachets of every kind, all cosmetics and perfumery not specially mentioned, together with weight of boxes and of packing.....pood. $9.36

Observation.—Cosmetics imported under this article in vessels of cut glass or porcelain, with gilding, painting, metallic stoppers or fastenings, and such like ornaments, pay duty inclusive of the weight of such vessels.

Soap—Scented (cosmetic) either in a liquid or solid state or in powder..pood, gross. 4.29

Of every kind, except cosmetic...pood. 0.78

Small wares.

(227) Small wares for the toilet, for stands (étagéres), ornaments for the table, or for walls, of various materials, having an independent use or application, and not specially mentioned:—

Valuable, composed partly of aluminium, mother-of-pearl, coral, tortoise shell, ivory, enamel, porcelain, amber and coral, and such other valuable materials, as well as of bronze, of gilt or silver-plated metals and metallic alloys.....pound. 0.85

Common, of horn and bone, likewise of every material with parts, settings or ornaments of base (common) metals and metallic alloys (not gilt nor silvered) of horn, bone, wood, common stones, glass, meerschaum, whalebone, jet, and similar cheap substances.....pound. 0.257

Observation 1.—Articles of which gold, silver, or platinum forms the principal value, pay the duty on manufactures of gold and silver.

Observation 2.—Wooden articles with ornaments of bronze and incrustations, weighing more than 3 pounds each, pay under section 180; those weighing less than 3 pounds, pay under the present section according to the materials that constitute the principal value of the ornaments or incrustations.

Observation 3.—The cases in which small wares are imported under the present section pay according to the material of which they are made.

Children's toys of every kind, children's cards with the letters of the alphabet, with illustrations of natural history, etc.....pound. 0.25

Appurtenances of the writing table and materials for drawing and painting not mentioned in other sections, such as pencils of every kind, writing pens (including metallic pens), penholders, pencil cases, wafers, pencil cutters, etc., together with the weight of the boxes in which they are imported.pound. 0.23

Observation.—Penholders and pencil cases of gold or silver pay under section 159, as manufactures of gold and silver.

Coral real, of one piece, and also coral in the mass, pierced on strings, in chaplets and cut, but not set in precious metals or other materials.....pound. 2.34

Miscellaneous instruments.

Balances (scales and weights) of every kind with fittings.....pood. 1.56

Observation.—Decimal balances, together with their fittings, weighing more than 3 pounds each, pay as machinery under section 175.

Musical instruments:—

Pianofortes and organs not portable..piece. 31.20

Ordinary organs, "fis-harmonicas," large church-organs (positives) and harps.piece. 7.80

All musical instruments not specially mentioned, and appurtenances to musical instruments imported separately, such as bows, strings of gut and of silk (metallic strings pay under section 167), keys and hammers (pegs for pianos pay under section 167), metronomess, tuning forks, etc., pound. $0.11

Observation.—The duties on musical instruments are leviable inclusive of weight of cases or boxes.

Instruments, mathematical, for draughtsmen, and all philosophical, chemical, and surgical instruments; photographic apparatus, also spectacles, eye-glasses, telescopes, and opera glasses, set in common materials, jointly with weight of cases, boxes, pocket-cases, &c., in which they are imported.pood. 4.68

Observation.—Spectacles, eye-glasses, and opera glasses, set in gold, silver, or platinum, pay under section 159, and when set in mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, and other costly materials, also with ornaments of enamel, and gilt or silvered, under section 227, Article I.

Watchmakers' goods:—

Works of watches and of clocks for the wall, for mantle-pieces, for travellers, and for the table, without cases or separately from their cases.....piece. 0.50

Observation.—The outer cases of such watches and clocks pay according to the material of which they are made, and if the internal works cannot be separated from the case, such watches or clocks pay, inclusively of the weight of the cases, the duty leviable on the cases according to the material of which they are made.

Watches and chronometers, gold, and all such if gilt.....piece. 1.01

Watches and chronometers of silver, and all others, except of gold or gilt.....piece. 0.50

Wooden clocks with wheels of brass or wood, piece. 0.23

Clocks for towers..... do. 12.87

Parts of clocks and watches not put together (except of gold and silver, which pay under section 159), and the works of carcel lamps.....pound. 0.62

Observation.—Astronomical clocks and chronometers are admitted free under section 37.

Carriages and Cars.

Carriages:—

Carriages on springs, large, such as: coaches, landaus, diligences, and omnibuses.piece. 78.00

Light carriages on springs, such as: calèches, phaetons, dog carts, cabriolets and cabs, piece. 54.60

Spring carriages for the transport of heavy weights, such as: vans (fourgons), wagons (brancards), and also travelling carriages with only back springs.....piece. 23.40

Carriages without springs of every kind, and small hand carriages for children (perambulators) on springs.....piece. 7.80

Observation.—Childrens' hand carriages without springs are admitted under section 228.

Detached parts of carriages, such as: boots, wheels, lamps, &c. (except axles, springs, and other fittings specially denominated in the tariff).....pood. 3.432

Railway Cars:—

Trucks (platforms).....piece. 58.50

Freight cars covered..... do. 78.00

Passenger cars third class..... do. 36.00

Passenger cars first and second class.. do. 234.00

VII.—Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Beddding and pillows stuffed with feathers, own, hair or wool, addressed to persons who have returned from abroad.....pood. 0.858

Observation.—Bedding and pillows stuffed with feathers, down, hair, or wool, brought by persons arriving from abroad among their household effects, are admitted free except in the cases here mentioned; the importation of bedding and pillows is prohibited.

Candles, torches, and tapers	pood.	$0.78
Lucifer matches of every kind	do.	1.287
Sealing-wax and red tar	do.	1.56

Ecclesiastical ornaments and articles, stuffs with ecclesiastical emblems and images, are admitted under corresponding sections of the tariff, but only with the permission of the supreme authorities of the Church.

PART THE THIRD.

GOODS OF WHICH THE IMPORTATION IS PROHIBITED.

Russian coins, copper or silver, and all foreign coins of low standard	Prohibited.
Gunpowder, ingredients for gunpowder, and all fulminating compositions; also saltpetre refined	Prohibited.
Military stores, guns, mortars, shells, shot, &c.	Prohibited.
Air-guns, acting without gunpowder, also canes, sticks and canes with daggers, swords, and other concealed weapons	Prohibited.
All playing-cards	Prohibited.
The skins and fur of the sea otter	Prohibited.
Bedding and pillows, except if brought with passengers' effects, or addressed to persons who have returned from abroad	Prohibited.
Fishermen's berries, or baccæ cocculi indici	Prohibited.
Oil of bitter almonds	Prohibited.
Powder for clearing wine	Prohibited.
Selenite (for dyeing hair)	Prohibited.
Spirits distilled from corn, imported in casks	Prohibited.

Observation.—Goods of which the importation is prohibited only in certain parts of the empire, or which are admitted under certain restrictions and by special permission, are mentioned under corresponding heads of the tariff.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Bone, unmanufactured, of every kind, except calcined or ground	pood.	$0.08
Leeches, together with the weight of the bags in which they are exported,	pound.	0.62
Eggs of the silk-worm	do.	1.56
Rags of every kind, shreds of wool, and paper pulp:—		
a. On the land frontier and at the port of Lebau	pood.	0.23
b. From ports in the Baltic (except Libau) and ports in the White Sea	pood.	0.35
c. From ports in the Black and Azof Seas	pood.	0.156
Calamine (or zinc ore), raw, calcined, and ground	pood.	0.02
Iron Ore. Its exportation by the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland is prohibited		Prohibited.

Observation.—Iron ore may be exported through the custom-houses of the Kingdom of Poland from the mines nearest to the frontier, and to foreign, not native iron-works, particularly in places where there is a want of fuel, but only by special permission of the ministry of finance, and on payment of a duty of 5 copecks per mine-bucket (a local measure).

All goods except those mentioned in the above list may be exported free of duty. Free.

TARIFF.—DENMARK.

(1 rigsdaler computed at $0.5463 gold, U. S. 1 pound=1.1023 lb., U. S. 1 ell=2.0594 feet, U. S. 1 pot=0.255 gall., U. S. 1 foot=1.0297 foot, U. S.)

I. IMPORTS.

FREE OF DUTY.

Alum; aluminium; animals, all not otherwise specified; ashes.

Bacon; barley; bast (fibres); beans; bleaching powder; bone, raw; books, written or printed, illustrated or not, bound or unbound; boxes, empty, and other articles for packing, or filled with goods; bread of all kinds; bricks, tiles, paving-stones, earthen tubes, &c.; buckwheat; butter.

Cane and rushes; carding thistles; catechu; cement, all kinds, calcined or not; coal; charcoal; corn; copper, ore; cordage, old; cork, not manufactured; cotton, raw.

Deeds and manuscripts; dyewoods, in sticks or ground.

Eggs; earth and clay in natural state.

Fish, fresh; flax, combed or not; flint; flour of grain; flowers, natural, fresh, or dry, not for medicine or tanning; fruits; frankincense.

Gallnuts; glass bottles of all kinds; grain, pulled grass, East India; grease; groats; gold, in bars or pieces; gypsum pulverized.

Hams; hay; hair, all kinds, crude or prepared, not manufactured; hemp, raw or combed; hides and skins, raw; honey-comb; horn, parings or plates, burnt for dyeing.

Iron, pig and scrap.

Jute.

Lard; lead, in pigs, and old pieces; lentils; lime, burnt or hydraulic.

Magnesia; maize; malt; manila; manna seed; manuscripts; materials for tanning, not otherwise specified; mats for packing; meat; meerschaum, raw; metals unmanufactured, not otherwise specified; milk; minerals in natural state; models; mother-of-pearl, crude; music (see books).

Oats; oil seeds; ores, mineral.

Paper; acts, manuscripts; paper money, and other

of value; paintings in oil or water colors, drawings, sketches, not framed; peas; periodicals (see books); platina in bars, coin, or pieces; potatoes; products of garden and field.
Rapeseed; roots, ground; rye.
Salts: glauber; sulphate of soda; sulphate of ammonia; carbonate of magnesia; medicinal salts; samples of all kinds; sausages; seeds, oily and medicinal; shells; silver, in coin, bars or pieces; slate, roofing, and other; soda, carbonate of, and calcined, or crystallized; stone, rough; sulphur flor.
Tanning materials not otherwise specified; tartar emetic: teeth; tin, broken pieces of; tongues; tortoise shells; trees; shrubbery, plants, living; turf.
Vegetables for dyeing: berries, leaves, flowers; vegetables not otherwise specified; vitriol.
Waste of all kinds, such as: blood; manures, natural and artificial; of fish-skins, raw; of fish-oil; of leather; of yarn, silk, or wool; oil cake, the same also ground; waste of paper, written or printed; of cocoa, and other nuts; broken glass and pottery; selvage of cloth; whalebone, raw; wheat; willows, not peeled; wine lees; wood, unmanufactured. all, for fuel, oak, ebony, beech; wool of all kinds.
Zinc, crude, in blocks.

Acids, liquid	pound.	$0.002
solid	do.	0.011
Anise	do.	0.017
Asphaltum, natural and artificial	do.	0.001
Balsams, natural	do.	0.027
Beds, of feathers	do.	0.027
Bedding and mattresses, bed-covers quilted, furniture upholstered, &c., 50 per cent. less than duty on material, or if in part composed of wood or metal	pound.	0.017
Beer, in bottles	pot.	0.091
other	pound gross.	0.002
Bone, ground	pound.	0.005
manufactured. (See turners' work, wood.)		
Bran of almonds	pound.	0.091
Brass	As copper.	
Brushmakers' work, ordinary	pound.	0.022
polished, &c	do.	0.111
Cacao, in beans or ground; shells of	do.	0.022
butter	do.	0.011
Candles, tallow	do.	0.017
other	do.	0.034
Cane and rushes, manuf't'd, common	do.	0.004
Capers	do.	0.017
Caps, percussion	do.	0.022
Cardamom	do.	0.011
Carmine	do.	0.08
Caraway seed	do.	0.017
Carriages, &c.:—		
Locomotives	each.	283.15
Passenger cars and tenders	do.	89.145
Other railroad cars	do.	28.315
Carriages, covered	do.	16.389
other	do.	6.55
Other carriage work, children's carriages, sleighs, &c	pound.	0.017
Carriage and sofa pillows, if any part consists of wood or metal	pound.	0.017
Cassia wood, ground or not	do.	0.04
Caviare	pound gross.	0.017
Chalk, white, ground, or for writing (tare boxes, 10 per cent.)	pound.	0.005
Cheese	do.	0.028
Chemical preparations	do.	0.011
Chiccory, ground, and other substitutes for coffee, prepared	pound.	0.023
Chiccory root, and other substitutes for coffee, crude	pound.	0.005
Chocolate	pot.	0.04
Cider, from apples and other fruit, in bottles	pot.	$0.091
Cider, from apples and other fruit, in casks	pound.	0.018
Cinnamon, ground or not	do.	0.04
Clothing, ready made, double duties of material of which made. If containing in part material of higher value, 150 per cent. duties. (Ready-made tricots, shawls, and scarfs, shoes and gloves, hats and caps, are not included here.)		
Cloves	pound.	0.017
Coal, and charcoal pulverized	do.	0.005
bituminous (commercial last, 20 4-7 tons)	commercial last.	0.819
Cochineal (tare in bales, iron hooped, 20 per cent.)	pound.	0.079
Coffee (tare boxes over 400 pounds, 12 per cent.; of less weight, 16 per cent.; other packing, 2 per cent.)	pound.	0.022
Coffee, roasted	do.	0.023
Colors, blue (except indigo), green, cinnabar; gold, silver, and bronze colors; chalk, and Chinese ink; all extracts for dyeing; all colors in cakes, not enumerated elsewhere (white lead and oxide of zinc excepted), or in papers, boxes, glasses, shells, &c.; all colors in paste; all sorts of varnish, polish, drying oils, &c	pound.	0.028
Colors for artists and painters, not specially enumerated, not prepared as before described; also white lead and oxide of zinc	pound.	0.005
Comfits	do.	0.04
Copper, plates, sheets, nails, wire	do.	0.017
bolts, plates for vessels, and other articles of yellow metal	pound.	0.065
manufactured, bronzed, varnished, gilt, or silvered, plated, and other compositions	pound.	0.091
other manufactures of	do.	0.045
Corals, set or not	do.	0.091
Cordage, of vegetable or animal substances	pound.	0.005
Coriander	do.	0.017
Cork, manufactured	do.	0.017
Drugs or medicines, simple or compound	do.	0.011
Earth, prepared (not for dyeing)	do.	0.005
Ether, all kinds	do.	0.091
Essences, perfumed (not medicinal)	do.	0.091
medicinal. (See drugs.)		
Extracts, medicinal	do.	0.091
Feathers and down, ornamental	do.	1.092
other	do.	0.028
Felt. (See manufactures of wool.)		
Fennel	do.	0.017
Fish, dried, pickled, smoked, &c.	pound gross.	0.001
Flowers, artificial, of shells, wax, rice, &c	pound.	0.091
others, finished	do.	1.092
parts of, as: leaves, buds, stems	do.	0.546
Fruit, dried:—		
Figs (tare 14 per cent.) / Plums (tare 10 per cent.)	do.	0.004
Lemon peel, dried	do.	0.004
Currants and raisins (tare 14 per cent.)	do.	0.004
Preserved in salt or vinegar	do.	0.005
spirits, oil, or sugar; also sauces	pound.	0.04
Mushroons, &c	do.	0.04
Chestnuts, almonds (tare boxes, 12 per cent.)	pound.	0.017
Pistacchi, peeled; peach kernels	do.	0.017
Other fruits, in shell	do.	0.005
Apples and pears	ton.	0.136
by cargo	commercial last.	2.73
Oranges	pound.	0.007
Grapes, packed in boxes	do.	0.04

Grapes, other	pound.	$0.001
Juices of fruit. (See cider.)		
Furniture, household	do.	0.017
upholstered	do.	0.022
Gelatine	do.	0.017
Ginger (tare boxes, 12 per cent.)	do.	0.017
Glass, not polished, not cut, in plates; window glass: ordinary brown or green hollow glassware	pound.	0.008
Glass, in plates, cut, of less than 800 square inches	pound.	0.045
Glass, in plates, cut, from 800 to 1,800 square inches	pound.	0.068
Glass, in plates, cut, over 1,800 square in.	do.	0.091
foliated, cut or not, as glass in plates, cut, with additional 25 per cent.		
Glassware, in connection with metal	pound.	0.091
all other	do.	0.04
Glass flux, buttons, drops	do.	0.091
Gloves, leather	do.	0.409
Glue	do.	0.017
Gold, manufactured, and in leaf	do.	0.091
Gold wire, manufactures of	do.	0.273
Guinea grains	do.	0.017
Gum, raw, or in solution; not otherwise prepared	pound.	0.028
Gunpowder, and manufactures of; gun cotton.	pound.	0.022
Gunsmith's work, bronzed, varnished, &c.	do.	0.091
Gutta-percha, in blocks, plates, rings, tubes, bars, soles, strings	pound.	0.028
Gutta-percha, all other manufactures	do.	0.091
Hats and caps, of straw, including Panama	pound.	0.364
Italian, of split straw	each.	0.226
of waxed cloth or seal skin.	do.	0.045
silk	do.	0.226
other	pound.	0.364
for ladies and children, finished, additional 50 per cent. to duty on material.		
Hair, human, manufactures of	pound.	1.092
Hides and skins, prepared, dyed, bronzed, cordovan, morocco, parchment, and skins for saddlery	pound.	0.068
other	do.	0.034
manufactures of	do.	0.091
Honey, brown	do.	0.009
white	do.	0.001
Hops	do.	0.04
Horn, manufactured. (See turner's work, wood.)		
Indigo (tare, boxes 28 per cent.; in skins, linen, mats, 12 per cent.)	pound.	0.079
Ink, and ink-powder	do.	0.017
Instruments, musical (except pianos)	do.	0.091
Iron and steel :—		
Hoop iron, bars, rails, axletrees, wheel tires, cart tubes, gas retorts, plates and sheets, bolts, spikes, nails, wire, steel strings for instruments	pound.	0.001
manufactured in other forms	do.	0.005
articles of iron and steel, cut, plated, gilded, silvered, in combination with ivory, other metal, mother-of-pearl; bronzed, varnished, or painted sheet-iron ware	pound.	0.091
Heavy castings; cannon, shells, balls, stoves, cooking utensils, tubes, retorts, weights, ploughshares, coarse articles of machinery, church bells, anchors, cables, anvils, steam-boilers, gas and water pipes, large hammers, scales, filed, polished, painted, or not	pound.	0.005
all other articles of iron or steel	do.	0.017
Isinglass (fish)	do.	0.017
manufactured articles	do.	0.091
Kermes (grains)	do.	0 08
Lac dye (tare, boxes 20 per cent.)	do.	0.028
Lampblack	pound.	$0.005
Laurel leaves	do.	0.017
Lead, in sheets, tubes, shot, and balls	do.	0.005
manufactured, gilded, silvered, plated, &c	do.	0.091
manufactured, in other articles	do.	0.045
pencils, red, and other pencils	do.	0.028
Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	pound.	0.091
Lemonade (pot 0.091), or	do.	0.021
Licorice root and juice		As drugs.
Lime, gelatine	pound	0.017
for industrial purposes	do.	0.091
Mace	do.	0.273
Manufactures, all, not enumerated		10 per ct.
Manufactures of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool, and hair, not specially enumerated, including ribbons, bobinet lace, felt, haircloth, nets, buttons, and wadding :—		
Felt, for vessels and roofing	pound.	0.002
Oileloth, or other soaked in oil; or India rubber or gutta-percha, painted, lackered, or varnished, tarred, or with sand, if the material is silk or part silk	pound.	0.273
If other than silk	do.	0.091
1. Yarns, including thread of one line thickness	pound.	0.017
Yarns, dyed, and all others	do.	0.045
2. Tissues of flax or hemp (linens), unbleached, weighing, per square yard, 44 quintins or more, or having, per ½ inch square, less than 24 threads	pound.	0.011
(A quintin is 0.00860 of a U. S. pound.)		
of other weight	pound.	0.034
3. Sailcloth, weighing, per square yard, 44 quintins or more; also carpets, not belonging to 2	pound.	0.034
4. Haircloth, canvas, tulle, fishing-nets, tape, wicks (not included before)	pound.	0.091
5. Other manufactures of vegetable materials:		
a. Lace and other loose tissues, mixed with spun glass or metal wire, all button material, fringe, &c	pound.	0.273
b. Other tissues: printed, including tricot and velvets	pound.	0.182
of various colors, not printed	do.	0.136
one color, not dyed, figured, as: damask, drill: neither dyed nor figured; also wadding	pound.	0.068
silk, twisted or not; cords of ½ inch thickness, or less	pound.	0.41
silk passementeric, and buttonmakers' work	pound.	0.546
other tissues of pure silk	do.	1.092
warp only, or loom silk.	do.	0.728
all other	do.	0.41
Wool or hair :—		
Yarn, thread, and cords, of 1 line diameter, or less, not dyed	pound.	0.022
Yarn, thread, and cords, of 1 line diameter, or less, dyed	pound.	0.045
Tissues of knitted work of wool, pure, or mixed with other hair (not vegetable material), felt, crude, not dyed or printed; selvage, carpet	pound.	0.068
Loose tissues, with metal wire or spun glass; laces, crochet, passementerie, and buttonmakers' work	pound.	0.273
All other	do.	0.182
Margarine	do.	0.017
Matches	do.	0.04
Mats, floor	do.	0.004
Mattresses. (See Bedding.)		
Meat, hermetically sealed	do.	0.04
Meerschaum, manufactured. (See Turners' work, wood.)		
Minerals, ores, washed, &c	pound.	0.034
Mineral waters	do.	0.005

Mosaic ornaments, &c.	pound.	$0.005
Mother-of-pearl, manufactures of. (See Turners' work, wood.)		
Mushrooms	pound.	0.04
Mustard, ground	do.	0.04
seed	do.	0.017
Needles, sewing	do.	0.091
other	do.	0.017
Nutmegs	do.	0.273
Oils, perfumed	do.	0.068
all other	do.	0.017
Oysters, fresh	pound gross.	0.008
dried, pickled, smoked	do.	0·017
Paper, for writing, drawing, or painting; packing; covered with asphaltum, glass, sand, tar, &c.	pound.	0.002
all other, also with colors added to the pulp; varnished, oiled, chalk paper	pound	0.021
colored, gilded, silvered; printed labels, &c.; envelopes for letters	pound.	0.045
articles manufactured; also covered with silk, or other tissues	pound.	0.091
Paraffine (tare boxes ten per cent.)	do.	0.017
Pepper and pimento	do.	0.017
Perfumeries (essences, vinegars, waters, pomatums, &c.)	pound.	0.091
Pianos, organs, accordeons, and all other with keys (claviatron)	10 per cent.	
Pies	pound.	0.04
Pillows, for carriages and sofas. (See Carriages.)		
Pitch	pound.	0.001
Playing-cards (stamp duty of 0.045 per pack),	pack.	0.011
Porcelain, gilded, ornamented, &c.	pound.	0.091
other	do.	0.045
Pottery: retorts, tubes, tiles; also of graphite	pound.	0.001
Pottery, other	do.	0 005
Powder, skin	do.	0.079
washing	do.	0.005
Printing-ink	pound gross.	0.011
Resin, brown and yellow	pound.	0.001
all other	do.	0.028
Rice, not hulled	do.	0.006
hulled	do.	0.011
Saffron	do.	0.273
Salt, cooking; mineral, in pieces	do.	0.002
Saltpetre, common, raw, or refined	do.	0.002
Sealing-wax	do.	0.045
Ships, boats, and other vessels of 50 commercial last	Subject to treaty.	
Ships, other	3 per cent.	
Shoes, silk	pound.	0.273
other	do.	0.182
other, not leather; as material manufactured.		
Shoe-blacking	pound.	0.011
Sieves. (See wood.)		
Silk, raw	do.	0.273
Silver, manufactures of	do.	0.091
leaf	do.	0.091
wire and embroideries	do.	0.273
Soap, perfumed or not	do.	0.091
Spirits, in bottles	pot.	0.091
others of 8 degrees (Spennrup's alcoholometer)	quarter.	0.466
others for each degree above 8		0.010
sweetened, spiced	As liqueurs.	
liqueurs, punch extract, in bottles,	pot.	0.091
other,	quarter.	0.546
Sponges, for washing	pound.	0.182
prepared	do.	0.617
Stearine (tare boxes 10 per cent.)	do.	0.019
Steel, in bars (tare boxes 10 per cent.)	do.	0.001
Steel pens	do.	0.091
Stone, pulverized	do.	0.005
Stone ornaments, of cement, gypsum, chalk	pound.	$0.005
millstones, to 14 inches diameter, each.		0.011
from 14 to 20 in. diam.	do.	0.023
20 to 32 in. diam.	do.	0.045
32 to 41 in. diam.	do.	0.091
over 41 in. diam.	cubic foot.	0.091
sculptured work, and all other fine, such as: vases, chandeliers, statuettes, toilet articles	pound.	0.091
other	do.	0.002
ware, or faience, and fancy articles of clay; pottery, gilded, silvered,	pound.	0.045
other	do.	0.017
Straw, manufactures of, coarse	do.	0.004
Italian or split straw	do.	0.364
sewed, plaitings, &c.	do.	0.136
others, not enumerated.	do.	0.056
Strings of brass; also if covered	do.	0.017
steel	do.	0.005
Sugar, candies, in loaf, equal to Dutch standard No. 18	pound.	0.031
Sugar, others, pulverized, equal to Dutch standard No. 9	pound.	0.021
Sugar, others, pulverized, below Dutch standard No. 9	pound.	0.02
Sugar, molasses, not above 25 pr ct. sugar	do.	0.009
Tallow, common	do.	0.013
Tar, vegetable and mineral	ton.	0.405
Tare, for boxes of teak wood	24 per ct.	
Tea (tare lead boxes 25 per cent.)	pound.	0.068
Tooth-powder	do.	0.057
Teeth, manufactured. (See Turners' work, wood.)		
Timepieces:—		
Watches, chronometers	each.	0.273
Watch furniture	each set.	0.273
Parlor clocks and furniture	pound.	0.091
Parts of watches	do.	0.091
Tower clocks; as material of which made.		
Other	pound.	0.045
Tin, sheets, plates, tubes	do.	0.005
manufactures of, varnished, gilded, or silvered	pound.	0.091
Tin, manufactures of, other	do.	0.045
Tobacco, leaf and stems (tare 12 per cent.; in mats 3 per cent.)	pound.	0.028
Tobacco, cigars (tare boxes 25 per cent.)	do.	0.182
other manufactures of	do.	0.045
Tortoise	do.	0.136
Toys; as material manufactured.		
Turpentine, spirits of	do.	0.001
Type, for printing	do.	0.017
Umbrellas and parasols, silk	each.	0.344
other	do.	0.136
Vanilla	pound.	0.273
Varnishes. (See Colors and Dyestuffs.)		
Vegetables, in hermetically sealed cans.	do.	0.04
Vinegar, perfumed	do.	0.091
other, in bottles	pot.	0.028
in casks	pound gross.	0.004
Wax, animal and vegetable (tare boxes 10 per cent.)	pound.	0.017
Wax, manufactures of	do.	0.091
Wicks, for lamps	do.	0.091
Willow, manufactures of, coarse	pound.	0.04
Wire, of copper and brass; also if covered with tissue or paper	pound.	0.017
Wire, of iron or steel	do.	0.001
Wines, in bottles	pot.	0.091
other	do.	0.021
Wood (timber):—		
By cargo	commercial last.	1.775
Other	cubic foot.	0.021
(On round timber a deduction of 25 per cent.; boards 3 by 6 inches, 8 per cent.; 6 by 9 inches, 6 per cent.; over 9 inches, 3½ per cent.)		

Partly or wholly manufactured, as: ship timber, and for building.....cubic foot. $0.034
Coarse carpenters' work, not conveniently measured.....pound. 0.000
Wood, manufactures of:—
Turners' work of wood; furniture, parts of machinery, spinning-wheels, &c.; massive articles of fine woods..... ....pound. 0.398
Other..... do. 0.017
Fancy work of wood, of amber, ivory, horn, bone, meerschaum, nuts, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, combs, buttons, and canes. pound. $0.091
Quilts, sewed..... do. 0.02½
Zinc, in sheets, plates, tubes, bolts, nails.do. 0.006
manufactures of. (See Tin.)

II. EXPORTS.

All articles.....Free.

TARIFF.—SWEDEN.

Law of March 24, 1865.

(1 rixdaler=$0.2756 gold, United States.)

[1 centner=100 lbs.; 1 lb. (=16 lod.)=0.93697 lb., U. S.; 1 kande=0.69 gallon, U. S.; 1 foot=0.9741 foot, U. S.]

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

Alabaster, raw or manufactured; alum; amber; angelica; animals, all; antimony and regulus of; argentine; arsenic; articles not enumerated, raw; ashes, vegetable; asafœtida; asphaltum.
Bags, filled; balsam copaiva, Peruvian, and other natural balsams; bark, bast, bast-rope, and mats; beans, all kinds; bolus, white and red; bones; books in foreign language; books in the Swedish language, presented to the Swedish Bible Society; books printed in Sweden, reimported; books in Swedish printed in Finland; borax: boracic soda. (tincal); bread, all kinds; bricks and tiles; brimstone; bronze and powder; butter.
Cantharides; carding-thistles; carriages of travellers; cassia fistula; chalk, white, red, or other; charcoal; cheese, all kinds; chemical preparations for medicinal use; chestnuts; clothing, ready-made, belonging to travellers or sailors; coins, gold, silver, copper; copper, crude, in plates, bars, and sheets; coral, not set; cork (bark); cotton.
Down (feathers): drugs, medicinal and other substances for medicinal purposes; vegetable dyes and dyestuffs not otherwise specified; dyewoods, in pieces or ground.
Eggs; émail in mass.
Feathers, crude; fish, fresh; fish-hooks; fish-skins, prepared or not; flax, raw or combed; flint; flour, of all kinds of grain; flowers, natural, and blossoms dried; flower roots; fruits and berries, not otherwise specified; furniture and effects imported by passengers.
Gall-nuts; glassware, bottles and vials imported filled, for chemical use; glass for optical purposes, set or not; patent glass for roofing; glaziers' diamonds; broken glass; globes; gold, crude; grains of all kinds; grass; guano; gums of all kinds: gutta-percha, unmanufactured, in plates, manufactured, in pipes and tubes; gypsum (plaster-of-Paris), and articles manufactured thereof.
Hair (not horse-hair), tissues of, and felt of cattle hair; hay; hemp, combed or not; old tow; hides and skins (not furs) unprepared; hops; horn, unmanufactured and in plates.
India rubber, not manufactured.
Iron:—
Cast, in pigs; ballast iron; cannon, mortars, bomb-shells, balls, &c., when unfit for service; iron in bars, round or squared; gates; bands.
Railroad iron, with bolts, screws, and spikes thereto.
Iron plates, tinned or not; wire.
Steel springs for railroad cars.
Jewels, set or not.
Lard and grease; lasts for shoemakers; lead, in blocks, and sugar of; leeches; lemon-juice, and salts; lime, hydraulic; lithographs, part of books.
Machinery, or parts thereof, for manufacturing or agricultural uses, and for railroads; machines, steam-engines and boilers; maize; maps (geographical, &c.); meat, all; medals; metals, not precious, mixed or unmixed, in sheets, for sheathing vessels; metals, other, not manufactured; shot, broken pieces: minerals for collections, mineral oil from distillation; mother-of-pearl; music, printed or written; musk.
Oil-cake, oil of vitriol, all; ore, all kinds; oysters, fresh.
Paper for roofing; pitch; plants; platina, crude or manufactured; potash, also refined and calcined; potatoes, and flour of; pottery, jars, if imported filled; printing type; stamps, old.
Rags; raw materials, not enumerated; rice, not hulled; roots, medicinal and other.
Salts, not refined: glauber salts; saltpetre; scissors for cutting cloth or metal; seeds, not otherwise specified; ships' boats with equipment; silk, raw, not dyed; silver, not manufactured or in leaves; slates for writing, slate pencils; steel, all, not manufactured; stone, all, manufactured or crude, not otherwise specified; soda, also caustic; straw; sulphur and sulphur flour.
Tallow; tin; tonca beans; trees, living; turpentine.
Waste, not otherwise specified; wax; wire, steel and iron, and other, not otherwise specified; works of art and architecture; wood for building; staves, masts and spars, boards and planks, blocks for rifle-stocks, hand-spikes, for fuel; willows, in veneers of ¼ inch or less thick; wool, all kinds; woollen felts.
Zinc or tutenegue, crude or in sheets, &c.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Absinthe.....kande. $0.55
Accordeons.....10 per cent.

Agate, set in gold or silver, as gold or silver; set in other material, as jewelry.		
Albumen		5 per cent.
Almonds	pound.	$0.033
Anise	do.	0.019
Architectural works and sculptures, not works of art	pound.	0.068
Articles not enumerated, manufactured		10 pr ct.
Arrack, 15 per cent. alcohol, at 15 deg. Celsius	kande.	0.352
Arrowroot	pound.	0.033
Bags, new, 5 per cent. more than material.		
Basket-work, of willow (not peeled)	pound.	0.011
other	do.	0.068
Beds, as tissues, of which made.		
Beer	kande.	0.055
Bismuth	pound.	0.039
Bones, manufactures of (exclusive of ivory).	pound.	0.068
Bone-black	centner.	0.206
Books in Swedish, printed in foreign countries, not presents to the Swedish Bible Society	pound.	0.041
Books, bound, 20 per cent. additional.	do.	0.049
Books, albums	do.	0.11
Buttons of mixed metal	do.	0.082
Breadstuffs not enumerated :—		
Rice, hulled	do.	0.002
Rice, grits of	do.	0.005
Other grits	do.	0.011
Brushmakers' work, in wood or iron, not polished nor painted	pound.	0.013
Brushmakers' work, polished or varnished.	do.	0.275
in bone or other material,	pound.	0.055
work, painters' brushes. (See Tools.)		
Cacao	pound.	0.027
Camphor, crude or refined	do.	0.068
Candles, tallow	do.	0.008
other	do.	0.013
Cane, bamboo or Spanish	do.	0.016
for chairs	do.	0.002
manufactured, not basket-work.	do.	0.041
Canes, all kinds	do.	0.32
Capers	do.	0.068
Cardamom	do.	0.068
Carriages, single-horse, 2 wheels, and sleighs,	each.	5.512
other	do.	27.56
Caraway seed	centner.	0.41
Cassia wood	pound.	0.082
Caviare	do.	0.165
Chalk, ground	centner.	0.055
pencils, as lead pencils.		
Chemical preparations not othewise specified,		5 per cent.
Chiccory root	pound.	0.005
ground or roasted, as coffee.		
Chocolate	pound.	0.082
Chloride of lime	do.	0.002
Cider, as wine.		
Cloth, for embroidering :—		
Of silk, pure	do.	0.41
Mixed with other materials	do.	0.275
Of wool	do.	0.206
Of paper	do.	0.041
Others, mixed or unmixed	do.	0.137
Clothing, ready made, 20 per cent. additional to duties on material.		
Cloves	pound.	0.049
Cocoa-nuts	each.	0.013
Coffee	pound.	0.027
roasted, and all substitutes	do.	0.041
Comfits	do.	0.055
Copper, manufactures of, not polished.	do.	0.041
Copper, manufactures of, polished	pound	0.082
Coral, set in gold or silver, as the materials.		
Coral, set otherwise, as jewelry.		
Cordage, new	pound	$0.008
Coriander seed	do.	0.013
Cork, manufactured (corks and soles)	do.	0.041
soles, trimmed	do.	0.138
Cravats, silk, pure or mixed	do.	0.41
of cloth or leather	do.	0.207
Curtains, of cotton or linen, painted or printed	pound	0.11
Currants	do.	0.024
Cutlery—penknives	do.	0.138
Sailors' and other common knives	do.	0.016
Table knives and forks, not otherwise specified, with ivory handles	pound	0.138
Table knives and forks, not otherwise specified, other handles	do.	0.027
Dates	do.	0.041
Dyes and dyestuffs, crude or in oil :—		
Cochineal	do.	0.096
Colors in shells, bottles, etc	do.	0.096
Indigo	do.	0.011
White lead	do.	0.008
Ethers, spirituous, 50 per cent. alcohol at 15 deg. Celsius	kande	0.352
Embroideries, 20 per cent. more than material embroidered; samples	pound	0.022
Eyeglasses and other optical instruments	do.	0.041
Fans	do.	0.138
Feathers, crude	do.	Free.
prepared	do.	0.041
quills for writing	do.	0.068
ornamental, prepared	do.	0.827
Fennel	do.	0.017
Figs	do.	0.017
Fire-engines		5 per cent.
Fire-works	pound	0.068
Fish, salted or preserved :—		
Anchovies, sardines	do.	0.068
Salmon	centner	0.303
Herring	cubic foot	0.033
All other	centner	0.206
Eel and salmon, dried or smoked	do.	1.65
Other	do.	0.689
Flour, other than of grain not enumerated.	centner	0.033
Flowers, artificial	do.	1.378
Fruits and berries preserved in vinegar or brandy	centner	0.082
Dried	do.	0.016
Furniture and personal effects, old		10 per cent.
Furs not specified	pound	0.275
Gasometers		5 per cent.
Gelatine	pound	0.21
Ginger, ground	do.	0.019
preserved	do.	0.11
Glassware :—		
Bottles and vials, plain	centner	0.21
cut and ornamental	pound	0.041
Window-glass, all kinds	do.	0.008
Chandeliers	do.	0.013
Mirror-glass, not cut	do.	0.008
cut not silvered	do.	0.013
cut, silvered, or tinned	do.	0.027
Watch crystals	do.	0.027
Other articles, cut, pressed, etc	do.	0.041
Glass ornaments, cut or not, not set	do.	0.165
set in gold or silver, as those metals.		
set in other material, as jewelry.		
Gloves :—		
All kinds not otherwise enumerated	do.	0.275
Mittens, silk or half silk	do.	0.41
other	do.	0.138
covered with leather	do.	0.275
Gold, manufactured	ort	0.013
leaf, fine or imitation, also powder	do.	0.002
wire, and articles of gold wire	do.	0.002
Grass, dyed, braided, etc	pound	0.008
Grease for wagons or machines	do.	0.005

Guns	pound.	$0.055
Gun-caps (percussion)	do.	0.138
Gunpowder; also cartridges	do.	0.013
Hair, horse	do.	0.021
fancy articles of	do.	0.096
Hats, of silk or part silk, ladies' hats	each	0.41
of wool, hair, felt, finished	do.	0.275
of straw, including Panama	do.	0.21
other, of leaves, oil-cloth, etc	do.	0.11
Hides and skins, not otherwise specified, prepared sole leather	pound	0.027
Hides and skins, other, prepared	do.	0.055
of goats, reindeer, seal, with hair	do.	0.027
sheep, lamb, with hair	do.	0.11
other, not enumerated, with hair	do.	0.041
of bear, rabbit, fox, wolf	do.	0.068
not otherwise enumerated	do.	0.275
Honey	do.	0.011
Hooks and eyes	do.	0.041
Horn, worked in plates for lanterns	do.	0.055
buttons, varnished or not	do.	0.082
other manufactures of	do.	0.138
India-rubber, manufactured	do.	0.11
Ink	do.	0.013
powder	do.	0.048
Instruments, musical:—		
Guitars, violins, trumpets, drums, etc.	each	0.275
Flutes, clarionets, hautboys	do.	0.138
Pianos	do.	11.024
Grand pianos	do.	16.54
Musical boxes	do.	0.138
Organs, harmoniums	5 per cent.	
Instruments, surgical, mathematical, optical, geographical, for navigation, barometers, etc., in cases	pound	0.041
Iron, anchors, cables, etc., for vessels, hammers, anvils, etc	centner	0.206
Iron, smaller chains with rings of 0.2 inch or less diameter	centner	1.378
Iron, cast, bombshells and balls, of a fixed caliber; cannon, mortars, if bored, also limbers to various pieces	centner	0.344
Iron, cast, cannon, mortars, and other artillery pieces, not bored	centner	0.127
Iron stoves, kitchen utensils, grates	do.	0.275
castings, for railroads, and other machinery. (See machinery.)		
castings, other, such as:—		
a coarse axle-trees, scales, mortars, spikes, etc	pound	0.008
b fine fire-irons, padlocks, coffee-mills, copying presses, hat-racks, etc.	pound	0.016
c fancy articles cast, such as bas-reliefs, flower-vases, baskets, lamps, chandeliers, medals, paper-holders, etc.	pound	0.027
buttons, varnished or not	do.	0.016
money-chests and bedsteads	10 per cent.	
shoe-pegs, cut or pressed	pound	0.008
spikes 1.6 inch long or more	centner	0.41
articles not otherwise specified:—		
a polished or varnished	pound	0.041
b other	do.	0.016
steel springs for instruments	do.	0.138
Ivory, manufactures of	do.	0.138
Jewelry, not of gold or silver	do.	0.096
Lac	do.	0.055
Lace of silk	do.	0.827
other	do.	0.21
Lamp-black	do.	0.016
Lead, manufactures of, not painted or varnished	pound	0.008
Lead, manufs. of, painted or varnished.	pound	0.041
pencils, all kinds	do.	0.041
shot	do.	0.005
Leather. (See hides and skins.)		
Leather, manufactures of, 20 per cent. more than the leather of which made.		
Leather cut for gloves	pound	$1.082
for soles	do.	0.027
Letter envelopes	do.	0.027
Lemons and lemon-peels	do.	0.016
Lithographs, not framed	do.	0.022
frames not varnished	do.	0.068
varnished	do.	0.091
Liquors	kande	0.055
Looking-glasses	pound	0.027
Mace	do.	0.11
Manufactured articles not otherwise specified.	10 per cent.	
Masks	each	0.027
Matches	pound	0.005
Mats and matting of straw, cocoanut fibre, etc	pound	0.008
Mead	kande	0.068
Metals, mixed, manufactured, cast, wrought, wire tissues, gilded, silvered, plated	pound	0.082
other manufactures of metals	do.	0.041
buttons of mixed metals	do.	0.082
Mother-of-pearl, manufactures of, not jewelry, not set	pound	0.096
Mother-of-pearl, set in gold or silver, like those metals.		
Mother-of-pearl, otherwise, like jewelry.		
Mushrooms	pound	0.044
Mustard, not ground	do.	0.008
ground or prepared	do.	0.068
Needles, knitting	do.	0.027
Network, 10 per cent. additional to the duty on the yarn of which made.		
Nutmegs	pound	0.11
Nuts, hazel and other	do.	0.008
Oils, olive, in barrels	do.	0.002
in bottles, etc	do.	0.005
hemp, cocoa, palm, spermaceti	do.	0.005
others, not medicinal	do.	0.008
volatile, vegetable, essences	do.	0.068
mineral oils, from rectification	do.	0.005
of turpentine	do.	0.008
train	do.	0.002
Onions	do.	0.005
Oranges	do.	0.016
Oysters, preserved	kande	0.11
Painters' brushes, as tools.		
Paper, for packing tobacco, polishing paper.	pound	0.002
blotting, printing, and wall paper.	pound	0.011
all other, also ruled, inch wall paper.	pound	0.022
man'fs. of all knds, not varnish'd.	pound	0.041
varnished (papier-mâché)	do.	0.068
Pearls, imitated in glass	do.	0.041
other imitations	do.	0.138
Pepper, all kinds	do.	0.03
Perfumed waters, incl. bottles	do.	0.11
Phosphorus	do.	0.022
Pins and needles, not gold or silver	do.	0.068
Pipe-bowls, meerschaum	do.	0.275
other	do.	0.11
Playing-cards	gross	4.96
Plums	pound	0.016
Pocket-books, of mixed, or not specified material	pound	0.096
Pomatum	do.	0.041
Porcelain, stone-ware, fayence, white or colored, not painted:—		
plates	pound	0.008
other articles	do.	0.013
painted plates	do.	0.016
other articles	do.	0.022
white, one-colored	do.	0.027
figured, gilded, painted	do.	0.055
Porter	kande	0.11
Pottery, not specified, glazed or not, painted or not	pound	0.008

Powder, tooth		10 per cent.
Printing types, stamps, new	pound	$0.027
Printers' ink	do.	0.008
Quicksilver	do.	0.041
Razors	do.	0.068
Raisins	do.	0.016
Ribbons, not silk, and India-rubber	do.	0.38
Saddlery, mounting, gilded or silvered	do.	0.068
other	do.	0.055
Saffron	do.	0.55
Sails, as material of which made.		
Salt, for cooking	cubic foot	0.027
refined	pound	0.008
medicinal	do.	0.008
Sauces	do.	0.044
Sausages	do.	0.027
Scissors, not polished	do.	0.027
polished	do.	0.068
Seeds, canary	do.	0.011
Shoe-pegs	do.	0.008
Shoes of silk	do.	0.275
and boots, of cloth or leather	do.	0.165
sailors'	do.	0.138
other shoemaker work	do.	0.11
Sieves	do.	0.068
Silver, manufactured	ort	0.008
Sirup, all kinds	pound	0.011
Soap, perfumed	do.	0.033
other	do.	0.013
green or black	do.	0.008
Spirits, of grain, potatoes, of 50 per cent. alcohol, at 15° Celsius	kande	0.303
Spirits, arrack, rum, etc	do.	0.303
Spirits, French, 50 per cent. alcohol, 15° Celsius	kande	0.206
Spirits, French, 50 per cent. alcohol, in bottles	kande	0.248
Spirits of grape, other than French, 50 per cent. 15°	kande	0.303
Spirits of other fruit	do.	0.303
Sponge	pound	0.138
Starch, all kinds	do.	0.016
Stearine	do.	0.011
Steel, manufactures of, not polished	do.	0.027
polished	do.	0.068
pens	do.	0.068
Stockings and other knitted work, silk	do.	0.41
other	do.	0.138
Straw, manufactures of, for hats, and other.	pound	0.11
Strings, metal	do.	0.027
other	do.	0.138
Sugar, not refined, not darker than Dutch standard, No. 18	pound	0.033
Sugar, refined, all	do.	0.033
Sugar, darker than Dutch No. 18, dry or liquid	pound	0.022
Sulphuric acid	do.	0.138
Suspenders, of silk or part of silk	do.	0.275
other	do.	0.138
Syrup, all	do.	0.011
Tamarinds	do.	0.011
Tar, mineral, or other	centner	0.068
Tea	pound	0.137
Thimbles, not of gold or silver	do.	0.041
Thread, cotton, linen (unbleached)	do.	0.055
bleached or dyed	do.	0.082
Time-pieces, watches, pocket, and chronometers	each	0.275
Time-pieces, clocks in frames of bronze, or other metal	pound	0.082
Time-pieces, clocks in frames of alabaster or porcelain	pound	0.082
Time-pieces, clocks in frames of wood or other material	pound	0.055
Time-pieces, watch materials	do.	0.21
Tin, manufactures of, not varnished or painted	pound	0.041
Tin, manufactures of, varnished or painted.	pound	$0.083
Tin liquor	do.	0.041
Tissues, of silk pure, or silk velvet	do.	0.275
other, mixed with gold or silver	do.	0.41
of half silk, also silk felt	do.	0.275
silk, and silk velvet ribbons	do.	0.41
half silk ribbons	do.	0.275
(tassels, cord, trimmings, etc.) pure or part silk	pound	0.827
other	do.	0.21
silk dyed, twisted	do.	0.11
of cotton, bookbinders' cloth	do.	0.055
plush, and shag felt	do.	0.11
gauze, half linen, muslins, batiste	pound	0.21
sail-cloth	do.	0.016
Tissues of cotton, tulle	pound	0.34
other, unbleached, not dyed.	pound	0.068
bleached or dyed	do.	0.138
printed or pressed	do.	0.21
mixed with linen, same as pure cotton.		
mixed, except sheeting	p'nd	0.11
damask.	do.	0.138
drill	do.	0.18
carpets.	do.	0.049
Tissues of wool, mixed with cotton, linen, etc., not with silk:—		
Tissues of wool, felt, and carpets	pound	0.082
pressed cloth	do.	0.027
other tissues of wool	do.	0.21
Tissues of linen, canvas	do.	0.041
sheetings	do.	0.11
batiste, damask and linen of all kinds	pound	0.21
carpets	do.	0.049
sail-cloth	do.	0.022
other, including drill.	do.	0.18
Tissues of hair, not otherwise specified.	do.	0.068
all other, waxed or lackered	do.	0.027
all other, not specified	do.	0.068
water-proof, mixed with, or of India-rubber	pound	0.21
Tobacco, leaves and stems not prepared	do.	0.069
cut	do.	0.138
for chewing, pressed	do.	0.096
cigars	do.	0.50
cheroots	do.	0.165
snuff	do.	0.15
Tools, all kinds		5 per cent.
Toys	pound	0.068
Truffles	do.	0.044
Tubes, iron or clay, taxed as parts of machines.		
Turpentine, and spirits of	pound	0.008
Umbrellas and parasols, silk	each	0.206
other	do.	0.067
Umbrellas and parasols, materials (furniture).	pound	0.051
Umbrellas and parasols, materials, if sewed, 10 per cent. more than materials.		
Vanilla	pound	1.515
Varnishes	do.	0.027
Vegetables, fresh	centner	0.138
preserved in vinegar or brandy.	pound	0.082
hermetically sealed vessels	pound	0.044
dried	do.	0.016
Vinegar, all kinds	do.	0.016
Visiting cards	do.	0.022
Wadding, silk	do.	0.41
other	do.	0.027
Wafers	do.	0.165
Wagons for freight	each	1.378
Wax, manufactured		10 per cent.

Wicks, for lamps	pound	$0.193
Wigmakers' work	do.	0.138
Wines, to 21 per cent. alcohol, in barrels	do.	0.019
in bottles	kande	0.151
Wines, above 21 per cent. alcohol, in barrels.	pound	0.039
Wines, above 21 p. c. alcohol, in bottles.	kande	0.492
Wire, gold or silver	ort	0.002
copper, gilded, silvered, or plated	pound	0.275
Wood, manufactured, turners' work, not otherwise specified	pound	0.068
Wood, manufactures of, common, painted, polished	pound	0.002
Wood, furniture, &c., veneered	do.	0.008
manufactures of mahogany, &c., ornamented, &c	pound	0.013
Wood, furniture upholstered, finished, 20 per cent. above material.		
Yarn, cotton, single or double, also on spools, not dyed	pound	$0.023
Yarn, cotton, single or double, also on spools, dyed	pound	0.038
Yarn, woollen, not dyed	do.	0.027
bleached or dyed	do.	0.031
linen, not bleached or dyed	do.	0.027
linen, bleached or dyed	do.	0.055
pack-thread, and yarn of grass	do.	0.027
Zinc, manufactures of, not painted or varnished	pound	0.008
Zinc, manufactures of, painted or varnished	pound	0.041
Zinc, manufactures of, gilded, plated, &c.	do.	0.082

NORWAY.

(Law of February 25, 1863, as amended by Law of March 18, 1865; also by Decree of March 6, 1869.)

[1 centner = 100 pounds; 1 pound (= 16 loth) = 1.08813 pound, U. S.; 1 specie thaler computed at $1.0929 gold. 1 lispound = 16 pounds, Norway.

IMPORTS.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE ADMITTED FREE.

Acids, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric; agricultural implements; alum; amber; ammoniac and ammoniac salts; animals, not otherwise specified; anise seed and star; ashes, of all kinds; asphaltum; bark, tanning, beech; basket-work of unpeeled willows; bast, and cocoanut-fibres, yarn and tow thereof; blacking, shoe; bleaching-powder; bone, black or ground; books, not otherwise specified; borax; bricks; bristles; bronze, and other metallic powders; brooms, feather; canes and reeds, raw or split; carding-thistles; cartridges; catechu; chalk, white, red, or ground; charcoal; charts, scientific; chestnuts; clothing of travellers; coal; coins; colophonium; copper, pure and alloyed, in plates, sheets, bars, tubes, rings, wire, and strings, busts and statues over 50 lbs.; coals, crude; cordage, tarred; cork, unmanufactured; cotton, raw, and cotton waddings; crayons; cream of tartar, crude or refined; drugs, medicines, and other articles used by apothecaries and not otherwise specified; dye-woods and dye-stuffs not specified; earth and clay; felt, not dyed nor printed; firearms and cannons; fire-engines and fireworks; fish, fresh; fish hooks; flax; flowers and flower-seeds; fruit, fresh, not specified; gelatine; glass bottles of all kinds, glass retorts, globes, optical glasses, etc.; glauber salts; glue; glycerine; gold and silver leaf; gums; guns (fire-arms); guttapercha; gypsum; hair, and manufactures of human hair; handles (wood), for tools; hay; hemp; hides and skins, raw or salted; horn, crude, filed, or in plates; (iron, see table); isinglass; ivory; jute; laurel and laurel leaves; lead, in bars and plates; leather waste; lime; linseed cake; machinery for industry; steam engines, and parts thereof; locomotives; railroad cars; manila; manures; manuscripts; maps, scientific; matches; mats of bast, for packing; meat, fresh or salted; medals; metals, crude or in old pieces; mineral waters; models; mother-of-pearl, crude; musk; oats, groats and flour; oil-cake (oleum ricini); ornaments of paste; ores, mineral; paper for printing, white or other, blotting and filtering; papers of value; papier mâché; pearls, not set; pictures and paintings of art, not framed; plants; ploughs; potatoes; potash; pottery, as tiles, mortars, retorts, telegraph insulators, galvanic apparatus, tubes for drainage, and all articles not glossed or painted; precious stones; printing-presses, types, stereotype plates, and forms; provisions for vessels; rags; retorts of graphite; saffron; salt, crude; saltpetre; samples; seed, not otherwise specified; slates, also with frames; slate pencils; soda; specimens for collections; spinning materials, Chinese grass; statues of metal or stone weighing over 50 lbs.; stoneware, common; stones, and manufactures of, not otherwise specified; straw; sulphur, and flor sulphur; tar, wood or mineral; telegraph apparatus, cables, etc.; tin, in rolls, plates, or tubes; tools for trade and manufacturing; trees and plants; tortoise shell; vegetables, fresh or salted; water-colors; weavers' shuttles; whalebone, also split; wheelbarrows; wool, raw; yeast; zinc, in plates, bars, bolts.

Almonds	pound.	$0.054
Aluminum		As gold.
Arms, fire and side arms	pound.	0.073
Basketmakers' work, fine	do.	0.013
Bone, manufactures of	do.	0.05
Bonnets made of wood-chips, furnished with gauze	pound	0.054
Books:—		
Bibles and New Testaments in Norwegian or Danish, not imported for account of the Bible Society; authorized hymn-books; biblical histories, and religious text-books; the laws of Norway, and collections of laws published in foreign countries for account of Norwegians	pound.	0.045
Bread, wheat or mixed, hard or soft	do.	0.004
other	do.	0.002
Britannia metal and bronze		As copper.

Brushmakers' work, in wood, iron, or metal, not polished or painted	pound.	$0.018
in wood, painted or polished	do.	0.03
in other material	do.	0.063
Brushes of quills	do.	0.063
Butter	do.	0.004
Cacao beans	do.	0.027
Candles and tapers of wax, lard, or tallow	do.	0.018
Canes or reeds, manufactured	do.	0.014
walking	do.	0.047
Capers	do.	0.218
Caps, explosive	do.	0.182
Cardamom	do.	0.182
Caraway seed	do.	0.009
Carriages:—		
Children's carriages	each.	0.327
Omnibuses	do.	2.185
Four-wheel, covered	do.	10.92
Four-wheel, not covered	do.	4.368
Two-wheel	do.	2.185
Cheese	do.	0.013
Chicory root	pound.	0.009
roasted, used as coffee	Prohibited.	
Chips, manufs. of, not ot'rw'e specified	pound.	0.013
Chocolate	do.	0.073
Cinnamon	do.	0.109
Clothing, ready made, pays 10 per cent. more than the chief material of which made. If embroidered in gold, or otherwise, the duty is increased to 20 per cent. above material.		
Cloves	pound.	0.061
Cochineal and indigo	do.	0.073
Cocoanuts	each.	0.018
Coffee	pound.	0.045
extract	40 per cent.	
roasted, or substitutes roasted	Prohibited.	
mills (wooden boxes)	each.	0.109
iron boxes. (See Iron.)		
Colors, for artists, in oil	pound.	0.009
Comfits and confectionery	do.	0.063
Copper, nails, spikes, screws, and nuts	do.	0.021
sheets, plated or silvered	do.	0.095
buttons, in connection with glass, mother-of-pearl, &c	pound.	0.109
wire-work	do.	0.047
manufactured, such as: bells, candlesticks, rings, watch-keys, thimbles, &c	pound	0.947
same, silvered, gilded, plated	do.	0.095
same, polished, bronzed, varnished	do.	0.047
cast articles, not over 20 pounds, and all articles not enumerated	pound.	0.047
Cordage, not tarred, over 1-12 inch diameter	do.	0.004
other, not tarred	do.	0.018
Coriander	do.	0.027
Corks, also cork soles	do.	0.009
mounted with metal, and other	do.	0.094
Curry powder	do.	0.145
Eggs	do.	0.014
Feathers:—		
Bed	do.	0.047
For writing (quills), prepared	do.	0.072
Down	do.	0.047
Ornamental	do.	0.496
Felt	do.	0.067
shoes	do.	0.12
Fennel	do.	0.027
Fish, preserved, smoked, or in oil	do.	0.027
Fishing nets pay 10 per cent. more than the material of which made.		
Flour: Buckwheat, of beans, peas, lentils, and maize	lispound.	0.009
Barley, rye	do.	0.005
Wheat	do.	0.054
Potatoe	do.	0.018
Sago, arrowroot, tapioca; also groats of same	pound.	0.018
Flour, preparations of, pay the duty of the chief material of which they are composed.		
Flowers: artificial, of gauze or tissue; also, of straw, bast, &c., and parts of flowers not paper	pound.	$0.49
Fringes of fine silk. (See Silk.)		
mixed with other material	pound.	0.318
other fringe-work	do.	0.239
Fruit: oranges, lemons, apricots, figs	do.	0.027
in boxes or glasses, or otherwise packed:		
Plums	pound.	0.022
Currants, raisins	do.	0.037
Oranges and orange-peel	do.	0.018
Other, not enumerated	do.	0.022
salted, or preserved in vinegar:—		
Tamarinds	do.	0.013
Other	do.	0.054
preserved in sugar or brandy	do.	0.082
Fumigating preparations	do.	0.163
Furs of beaver, chinchilla, cat, leopard, lion, tiger, zobel	pound.	0.437
monkey, muskrat, squirrel, Siberian sheep, fox, rabbit	pound.	0.218
(See also Hides and Skins.)		
bear, wolf	do.	0.109
badger, domestic cat, hare, and other	do.	0.045
German silver and nickel	As copper.	
Ginger root, or ground	pound.	0.036
preserved	do.	0.082
Glass, and manufactures of:—		
in plates, silvered, &c	do.	0.031
not silvered, cut	do.	0.018
painted, gilded, varnished, etched, assorted	do.	0.018
same, other	do.	0.009
Flux, cut, not set	do.	6.109
and beads, set in gold, &c	As jewelry.	
common metal	As mock jewelry.	
Other articles of glass	pound.	0.047
Demijohns	do.	0.047
Gloves, leather	do.	0.327
Gold, pressed, not polished	loth	0.027
manufactures of	do.	0.030
articles of gold wire (tresses, galloons, &c.)	pound.	0.319
Grains:—		
Buckwheat, barley	ton.	0.054
Beans, peas, lentils	do.	0.109
Wheat	do.	0.218
Maize	do.	0.054
Rye	do.	0.054
Groats of buckwheat and barley	do.	0.135
wheat	do.	0.018
Preparations of grain or flour pay the same duty as the chief material of which they are composed.		
Hats and caps, ladies' bonnets of silk or other with ornaments	each.	0.409
japanned	do.	0.036
other, of felt, straw, horsehair (including Panama)	do.	0.109
of palm-leaf, bast	do.	0.054
Hat forms, &c., made of wood chips	pound.	0.109
Hides and skins, raw or salted:—		
prepared	do.	0.045
manufactures of	do.	0.051
without hair, tanned; sole leather	do.	0.03
others, as Morocco, cordovan, parchment, leather painted, gilded, silvered, or otherwise ornam'ted, saddlers' l'th'r, &c.	pound.	0.062
Honey	do.	0.018
Hooks and eyes, pins and hair-pins	do.	0.072
Hops	do.	0.061
Spanish	do.	0.072
Horn: manufactures of	do.	0.061
Horses and colts	each.	5.46
India-rubber, manufactured into plates, rings, tubes, soles, cordage, covers		Free.

India-rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	pound.	$0.127
Ink, printers'	do.	0.009
Ink and ink-powder	do.	0.014
Instruments, surgical, and barbers', in cases	do.	0.109
Instruments, musical:—		
Pianos	each	10.92
Guitars, violins, violoncellos, contra-bassos	do.	0.273
Flutes, trombones, clarioncts	do.	0.137
bows for instruments	do.	0.054
Iron: cast tubes and cast metal; bars, bolts, axle-trees, cannon, mortars, balls; also, for guns and pistols; iron rails and sheets of ⅛ inch or more, chains of more than ½-inch diameter; nails, spikes, screws; also, if tinned or coppered, over one inch long; wire of steel or iron; also, if coppered or tinned; T-iron; anchors, cables, chains; boilers and plates; tools not specially enumerated		Free.
Iron and steel:—		
Table-knives and forks, with handles of silver or ivory; penknives, razors	pound	0.109
Side-arms	do.	0.073
Nails, spikes, screws; also, if tinned, coppered, &c., less than 1 inch long	pound	0.014
Steel and other wire, covered with thread, ribbon, or paper; also, Spanish tin, covered with wire cordage	pound	0.036
Manufactures of wire, including hat forms	pound	0.109
Door hinges, coal shovels, coffee mills, buttons; scissors not polished; smoothing irons, knitting needles, awls, &c	pound	0.027
Thimbles, sword-blades, cork-screws; table-knives and forks; locks, snuffers, spurs, skates	pound	0.048
Fire-proof safes, copying presses, bedsteads	do.	0.009
Other articles, cast:—		
Pots, kettles, tinned, glazed	do.	0.018
Same, not glazed	do.	0.004
Other, cast	do.	0.004
Other articles, wrought:—		
Chains, less than ⅛ inch thick	do.	0.004
Plate, sheet, less than ⅛ inch thick; tinned, lackered	pound	0.045
Same, other	do.	0.027
Articles of sheet iron ⅛-inch thick	do.	0.045
Articles of wrought iron, gilded, silvered, or plated	pound	0.095
Same, polished	do.	0.048
Same, other	do.	0.027
Ivory, manufactures of	do.	0.158
Jewelry, not of precious metals	do.	0.109
Juice of fruit or berries, sweet. (See Fruits.)		
other, including must	pound	0.009
Lamps, as material of which made.		
of various materials	pound	0.49
Lards, as stearine, margarine	do.	0.008
Lead, manufactures of, as boxes, toys. (See Tin.)		
other articles of lead	pound	0.011
white of	do.	0.009
Leather, manufactures of, pay duty 10 per cent. more than the leather of which made. (See Shoemakers' Work.)		
for saddlery, as saddles, harness, whips, &c.	pound	0.082
Lemons and lemon-peel	do.	0.027
Lemon-juice	do.	0.009
Licorice juice	do.	0.013
Looking-glasses	do.	0.031
Lunts, gun-matches	do.	0.027
Macaroni and vermicelli, &c	lispound	0.026
Mace	pound	0.187
Malt	ton	2.53
Manufactures not enumerated	10 per cent.	
Mats made of wood chips	pound	$0.009
Mattresses and beds, part of metal or wood	pound	0.019
filled with down or feathers, pay double duty of the materials with which they are filled.		
filled with other materials	15 per cent.	
Mead	pound	0.018
Meat, smoked, dried, pickled	do.	0.009
Mother-of-pearl, manufactures of	do.	0.109
Mushrooms	do.	0.05
Must of wine	do.	0.009
Mustard seed	do.	0.009
ground	do.	0.063
prepared	do.	0.054
Needles, knitting	do.	0.027
sewing, crocheting, embroidery, hair pins, &c	do.	0.073
other	do.	0.048
Nutmegs	do.	0.182
Nuts	do.	0.036
Oil, ethereal, as camphene, &c	do.	0.006
rosemary, turpentine, amber, &c.	do.	0.009
perfumed	do.	0.273
olive, in barrels	do.	0.009
palm, hemp, cocoanut, paraffine, train oil, petroleum	do.	0.006
linseed, rape, spermaceti	do.	0.009
Oxide of zinc	do.	0.009
Paper for writing, drawing, note paper not ruled, and telegraph strips	pound	0.025
Paper for packing, for cartridges	do.	0.009
for roofing, tarred, and sand-paper	do.	0.002
all other	do.	0.002
colored, if not dyed in mass, such as wall paper, engravings, lithographs, vignettes, envelopes, &c	pound	0.025
in bound form	do.	0.036
Papier mâché, articles of	do.	0.082
Pearls, set, as materials of setting of metal not precious	pound.	0.158
Pencils, red or chalk, lead or other	do.	0.047
Pens, steel	do.	0.081
Pepper, Cayenne	do.	0.325
other, pimento, &c	do.	0.036
Perfumed waters, and aromatic vinegar	do.	0.109
Pins and hair-pins	do.	0.073
Pipe-bowls, if clay	do.	0.022
of wood or other material	do.	0.083
Platina		As gold.
Plated sheets	pound	0.095
Playing-cards		Prohibited.
Pocket-books of leather	pound.	0.109
Pomatum	do.	0.05
Porcelain, white, not gilded	do.	0.034
other	do.	0.063
Pork, smoked, pickled	do.	0.009
Pottery, articles glazed, painted, &c	do.	0.004
fancy articles (fayence)	do.	0.018
Printers' ink	do.	0.009
Ribbons of linen, also mixed with gutta percha	do.	0.159
Rice, in ship-loads, not shelled	ton	1.09
in barrels, not shelled	pound	0.006
hulled (also flour or groats)	do.	0.011
Saffron	do.	0.81
Salt, refined for table use	do.	0.004
other, cooking salt	ton	0.136
entered at the ports of Hammerfest, Vardo, and Vadso	ton	0.068
Sauces	pot	0.109
Sealing-wax	pound	0.063
Seed, hemp, rape, linseed	ton.	0.136
caraway	pound	0.018
Shoemakers' work, of materials containing silk	do.	0.318
of Cordovan, lackered, or varnished leather	do.	0.143

Shoemakers' w'rk, ot'r than Cordovan, etc.	p'nd	$0.091
Sieves	do.	0.071
Silk, twisted or not, dyed or not, mixed or not	do.	0.127
manufactures of, bobbinet lace, tulle, pure or mixed	do.	0.241
velvet, and other tissues figured, or of velvet, mixed or not	pound.	0.473
plush, mixed or unmixed	do.	0.319
other articles of pure silk, or mixed with metal threads, or glass threads	pound.	0.473
other articles of silk mixed with other materials	pound.	0.319
Silver		As gold.
Soap, green or white	pound.	0.004
all other	do.	0.013
Spectacles, eye-glasses, set in case or not	do.	0.047
Sponge, for washing	do.	0.364
Starch, dextrine	do.	0.004
Steel pens	do.	0.081
Stones, precious or not, cut or polished :—		
a. Set in precious metals, as those metals.		
b. Set in other material, as jewelry not of precious metals.		
Stoneware, white	pound.	0.018
Stoves of Dutch tiles	do.	0.004
Straw, manufactures of, also with other material not enumerated	pound.	0.127
Strings of gut, also if overspun	do.	0.159
Sugars: 1. In loaf, cakes, candies	do.	0.047
2. Other white	do.	0.047
Brown, &c	do.	0.04
Suspenders	do.	0.237
Syrup, common	do.	0.009
gapillar, mulberry, &c	do.	0.071
Tallow, and other fats	do.	0.009
Tar, bright varnish		As turpentine.
Tea	pound.	0.191
Telescopes and microscopes	do.	0.048
Tiles for roofing, glazed	1000.	2.185
Time-pieces, ladies', and pocket watches :—		
pocket chronometers	each.	0.273
other watches	do.	0.273
watch dials	pound.	0.091
furniture, in sets	each set.	0.32
other	as material manuf.	
parts of watches	as materials of which manufactured.	
parlor clocks, with cases of metal or porcelain	each	2.18
parlor clocks, with other cases		1.365
Tower clocks	as materials of which manufactured.	
Tin, manufactured into articles gilded, silvered, plated	pound.	0.095
other	do.	0.047
Tissues of cotton :—		
Sailcloth and others not dyed, weighing 18 loths per square ell	pound.	0.018
Sailcloth, bleached, printed, dyed, weighing 10 loths or more per square ell	pound.	0.072
Wicks, ribbons, linens mixed with India-rubber, gutta percha, &c	pound.	0.159
Drill, damask, handkerchiefs	do.	9.146
Stockings, knitted, crochet work, dyed or not	pound.	0.159
Lace, tulle, bobbinet, and other loose tissues,	pound.	0.241
Close tissues, printed	do.	0.182
several colors, not printed	do.	0.109
one color or bleached	do.	0.073
unbleached	do.	0.036
Of any kind, figured, painted, varnished, saturated in oil, gutta percha, carpets, &c., and others weighing 1½ pound per square ell	pound.	0.036
Curtains	do.	0.182
Oil-silk	do.	0.364
Oil-cloth not silk	pound.	$0.091
Tissues of linen :—		
Drill damask	do.	0.15
Tricot stockings	do.	0.159
Other manufactures of linen, loose, as bobbinet lace	pound.	0.236
Other manufactures of, closely woven, weighing 11 loth or more per square ell, bleached or not	pound.	0.01?
Carpets of linen, hemp, jute, manila, &c.	pound.	0.073
Carpets, others, one color, bleached	do.	0.073
Carpets, others, one color, printed	do.	0.182
Carpets of several colors, not printed	pound.	0.109
Carpets, uncolored..pay as bleached, unless weighing less than 7 loth per sq. ell, unbleached	pound.	0.037
Tissues of wool :—		
Carpets, saddle and other belts	do.	0.082
Tricots, woven of knitted, as :—		
a. Stockings, undershirts, gloves	do.	0.073
b. Others	pound.	0.159
Fringework	do.	0.236
Ribbons of gutta percha or elasties	do.	0.159
Other woollen goods, such as :—		
a. Bobbinet lace, tulle	do.	0.236
b. Embroids' in silk or metal thread	pound.	0.319
c. Other close manufactures	do.	0.146
Carpets	do.	0.082
Tissues of hair of cattle	do.	0.045
of horse-hair for furniture, ear-rings, sieves.	pound.	0.109
other	As woollen tissues.	
hair cloth, stiff linen	pound.	0.146
(marly)	do.	0.145
Tobacco stems	do.	0.091
leaf, cheroots	do.	0.091
snuff	do.	0.109
cigars	do.	0.182
smoking and chewing	do.	0.109
Toilet cases, with contents	do.	0.109
Tongues, beef	do.	0.027
Tools for trade, manufacturing	do.	Free.
Tortoise-shell, manufactures of	do.	As horn.
Toys, not turners' work of wood	do.	0.082
Travelling bags, and the like	do.	0.109
Trees (living) and plants		Free.
Trusses (surgical apparatus)	pound.	0.109
Turpentine and bright varnish		Free.
Type and ornaments for printing, also stereotype plates		Free.
Umbrellas and parasols, of silk	each.	0.205
other	do.	0.065
Umbrella frames	pound.	0.047
Vanilla	do.	1.747
Varnishes	do.	0.036
Vegetables, fresh or salted		Free.
other	pound.	0.028
preserved in hermetically sealed vessels	pound.	0.082
Vinegar in barrels	do.	0.009
in bottles	pot.	0.018
Wafers, all	pound.	0.109
Watches. (See Time-pieces.)		
Wax	pound.	0.009
candles	do.	0.018
Wines and liquors :—		
Wine in barrels	pound.	0.022
in bottles	pot.	0.056
Must	pound.	0.009
Ale, beer, in barrels	do.	0.022
in bottles	pot.	0.546
Cider	pound.	0.009
Brandy, all kinds, except arrack, and rum in bottles	pot.	0.218
Spirits, at the rate of 100 per cent.	pound.	0.153
for each ½ per cent. below 100 per cent. to 80 per cent., deduct		0.000

Spirits, for each ½ per cent. between 80 and 60 per cent., deduct		$0.007
for each ½ per cent. below 60 per cent., deduct		0.007
Wood: veneers of wood not manufactured, boards over ¼ inch thick, spokes, staves, &c.; oars; manufactures of wood not stated, wooden shoes, also with parts of leather		Free.
Manufactures of: veneers of foreign wood, ¼ inch or less thick, also if inlaid with mother of pearl.	pound.	0.031
Wooden pegs for shoes	do.	0.009
frames, gilded, boxes, plates not weighing over three pounds per piece	pound.	0.03
spinning wheels, feet for tables, &c.	do.	0.019
cabinet work, all kinds, if gilded.	do.	0.018
of fine wood, not upholstered or varnished	pound.	0.003
of beech or other	do.	0.009
of foreign wood	do.	0.018
Other articles, ordinary	do.	0.018
fine	do.	0.048
Yarn for fishing nets; 10 per cent. additional to material of which made.		
Yarn of cotton, not dyed	pound.	0.018
all other, also wire spun.	do.	0.045
on spools	50 per cent.	
Yarn: Flax, hemp, manila, jute, &c:—		
Linen, not dyed	pound.	$0.019
dyed, not twisted	do.	0.063
and twisted	do.	0.091
cordage, not tarred		Free.
tarred, diameter over ½-inch	pound.	0.018
wool, not dyed	do.	0.037
dyed, and all yarn mixed with metal thread	pound.	0.045
Zinc, nails	do.	0.013
articles, gilded, silvered, &c.	do.	0.095
bronzed, varnished	do.	0.047
cast, weighing over 25 lbs.	pound.	0.018
all other manufactures	do.	0.036

EXPORTS.

Anchovies	ton.	0.009
Bark	comm'l last.	0.018
Bone	do.	0.437
Fish, dry smoked	vog. (36 lbs.)	0.014
salted	ton.	0.009
Lobsters	each.	0.001
Rye	ton.	0.027
Train oils	do.	0.218
Wood, pieces over 72 inches long.	comm'l last.	0.437
Wood, small pieces	comm'l last.	0.019
in rafts	cubic foot.	0.004

TARIFF.—SWITZERLAND.

(1 quintal = 50 kilogrammes = 110.23 pounds, United States; 1 franc computed at 19½ cents gold, United States.)

PROHIBITED.

Gun and blasting powder.

FREE OF DUTY.

All commodities for the personal use of foreign ambassadors and consuls, provided the foreign state admits these articles free.

All baggage and apparel of travellers destined for their personal use; also tools and instruments of mechanics and artists, for use in their profession.

Carriages, wagons, and all vehicles of conveyance by land or water, manufactured in Switzerland or intended for personal use only.

Vehicles and baggage for the transportation of paupers.

Packages containing dutiable goods, if not above one pound in weight and if sent by mail.

Articles which from Switzerland pass into a foreign country and return to Switzerland.

Dutiable articles carried by persons, if not above two pounds in weight nor subject to more than five rappen duty.

Material for making roads, as pebbles, sand, gypsum (red and unburned), rough building stones, and clay,

Milk, eggs, fresh fish, lobsters, frogs, snails, fresh field and garden products, if these articles are destined for an immediate market.

Leaves of beech and other trees, intended for food of cattle or stabling and manure, and all raw manures.

Gold and silver coin.

Samples and designs not intended for sale.

Building materials for railroads in Switzerland.

The followine articles are also free of duty, if carried to and from estates within eight miles of the frontier:—

Grain in the ear or in sheaves.

Raw products of the forest— wood, coal, and potash.

Seeds.

Sticks for the support of vines, &c.

Animals and implements of all kinds.

Cattle passing the frontier temporarily, to return again.

Wood, bark, grains, oil-seed, hemp, and other agricultural products, imported for the purpose of being cut, ground, etc., and transported back again.

All articles which, in the petty trade on the frontier, are imported to be subjected to further processes, such as dyeing, printing, tanning, spinning, weaving, &c., to be exported in this improved condition.

Manufactures brought to neighboring markets, returning unsold; the same in regard to cattle, samples, bags, empty barrels, &c.

TARIFF FOR DUTIABLE GOODS.

A. Taxed by the piece.

1.—10 centimes ($0.019 in gold).

Beehives, with living bees, exclusive of weight of honey.

Calves, not above 80 lbs. in weight.

Sheep and lambs.

Swine, of less than 80 lbs. weight.

Goats and kids.

2.—50 centimes ($0.095 in gold).

Donkeys.

Fillies yet possessing the first milk-teeth.

Cattle and calves above 80 lbs. weight.

Swine, of more than 80 lbs. weight.

3.—3 francs ($0.56 gold).

Mules, horses.

4.—6 francs ($1.12 gold).

Animals for exhibition, not transported in wagons (cages), as elephants, camels, bears, etc.

B. Taxed ad valorem.

1.—1½ per cent.

Railroad passenger and freight cars, and parts thereof, for Swiss railroads.

2.—2 per cent.

Millstones (bottom and running stone).

3.—5 per cent.

Agricultural implements, large, of wood, or iron and wood, as ploughs, &c.
Boats for ordinary transportation of passengers.
Wagons, sleighs, and ships, and parts thereof.
Machines, or parts of machines, if brought into Switzerland to be repaired or improved.

4.—10 per cent.

All sorts of vehicles for transportation of passengers except those enumerated in 1; sleighs, gondolas, carriages, if they are articles of luxury, and all wagon-makers' work.

C. Taxed by weight.

I. Loads: for every animal of draught attached to a wagon, or for every 15 quintals, if per ship or railroad, and two-thirds of the tariff for every 10 quintals in one load or cargo, or one-third for every 5 quintals, or two-fifteenths for any load below 5 quintals.

1.—15 centimes ($0.28 gold).

For animal or vegetable refuse not specially enumerated.
Rough building stone and other.
Wood and timber for fuel or building purposes.
Ore, crude.
Tanners' bark, ground or in cakes.
Hay and green fodder.
Charcoal, coke, peat, brown coal, and bituminous coal.
Potatoes, straw, and chaff.
Potters' clay, and all kinds of clays, crude.

2.—60 centimes ($0.12 gold).

Alkaline plants.
Young trees, fruit or forest trees; vines.
Brooms of heather.
Boards, laths, shingles, and poles.
Tiles, bricks, drain-pipes, earthen retorts, &c.
Effects and implements of immigrants, in entire loads, if not belonging to Class II., 9 and 10.
Eggs.
Empty barrels for dry goods or liquids.
Staves for barrels, of oak or walnut.
Lime and gypsum, ground, burned.
Rags, and other materials for the manufacture of paper.
Fruit, vegetables, &c., fresh.
Slate for roofing, old barrels, boxes, &c.

3.—3 francs ($0.58 gold).

Ornamental trees and shrubbery, hot-house plants, and pot flowers.
Live poultry, fish, and sea fish.
Articles for exhibition, as panoramas, menagerics, theatre effects, wax figures, &c.
Statues and monuments, church organs, water troughs, wells destined for public uses.

II. Per Swiss quintal, gross weight.

1.—15 centimes ($0.029 gold).

Alabaster and marble, raw.
Asphaltum and like mineral substances.
Grains and leguminous seeds.
Lime, hydraulic, ground; cement.
Chestnuts, fresh or dry.
Chalk; crude dyes and bolus; pipe-clay.
Rice; salt of all kinds.
Seeds of all kinds, including oleous seeds and fruits.
Stones, grinding-stones, flint-stones; lithographers' stones, without designs.

2.—30 centimes ($0.058 gold).

Alum, starch.
Acids, arseniac, *i. e.*, white arsenic.
Asphaltum, mastic.
Bast and rice root; raw cotton and cotton waste.
Lead, crude, in blocks or plates, and old lead.
Bristles; manganese; dried roots of chiccory; chloride of lime; guts; degras (fat scraped from skins).
Iron, raw; pieces of cast and wrought iron.
Iron for machines and ship-building; rails; sheet iron of large dimensions, and of three millimetres or more in thickness; tin, in sheets, for ship-building, of at least 100 pounds' weight.
Dye-woods in sticks; barks, herbs, and berries.
Flax, hemp, oakum, jute, abaca, and other fibrous materials.
Vermilion; plumbago; seal and other skins, raw.
Potters' ore; lead-glance; resins of all kinds, pitch, and tar; hydrochloric acid.
Wood: boards of ebony, mahogany and cedar; cedar prepared for cigar-boxes.
Cheese-rennet.
Carbonate of potash and raw potash.
Muriatic potash.
Madder, root or ground; glue; malt of barley, &c.
Carbonate of soda, crystallized; sulphates of soda, raw, calcined, or crystallized; orseille moss, raw; packing yarn and jute yarn.
Iron pipes, called Perkins's patent tubes, of less than nine millimetres inside diameter.
Saltpetre.
Emery, ground or unground.
German tinder.
Sulphur, crude.
Sulphuric acid; ponderous spar, raw or ground; Blanc de Troyes; dye-earths.
Cocoons of silk, and waste of silk, or floss silk.
Soda, raw and prepared; soda of Varec; sumach (tree).
Fish-oil; horns of animals, raw or prepared.
Vitriol of all kinds, of iron, copper, or zinc.
Weavers' cards and reeds; tartar, raw.
Wool, raw or combed, dyed or undyed; refuse and waste of wool.

3.—50 centimes ($0.0975 gold).

Bread; books in all languages; engravings, lithographs, photographs, maps, music, plates engraved, lithographers' stones, paintings, designs.
Butter, fresh or salt; lard.
Meat, fresh or salt; barley, pearl; flour of grain; rice.
Oils, not medicinal; tallow, raw or refined.

4.—75 centimes ($0.145 gold).

Caustic soda, liquid or solid.
Brimstone: benzoic acid; boracic acid.
Beer, in barrels, and beer yeast.
Lead, in plates, sheets, or tubes; ball and shot.
Sugar of lead; printing type and metal, old.
Lemon-juice; iron liquor; personal effects (clothing and linen).
Ore; bell-metal; vinegar, in barrels.
Dye-woods, roots, bark, herbs, berries for dyeing, if ground or powdered; caoutchouc and orseille.
Gall-nuts: gums of all kinds.
Hollow glass, green or brown; ordinary wine bottles, green or blue.
Basket ware of unsplit willow, dyed or undyed.
Copper, raw or pure, in blocks or plates; copper-filings and old pieces of copper-ware.
Oxide of copper; marble, raw, in slabs, not polished.
Brass, unmanufactured and broken pieces.
Fruit, dried, as apples, pears, cherries, plums, nuts, &c.
Cider and wine, from fruits other than grape.
Linen for packing; also fabrics of jute yarn, of not more than 25 threads per inch.
Earthen pipes, glazed or not; old bags; saffron; sand; acids in liquid form, not specially enumerated, of at least 20 pounds in a vessel.
Smalt; sulphur, refined, and sulphur flour.
Sulph. of antimony, raw or in cakes.
Sea-weed and moss.
Soap of all kinds, and perfumery in every shape.

Mustard, raw or ground; antimony.
Stearic acid; stoneware of every kind; potters' ware, glazed or not.
Turpentine; oil of turpentine; colophonium; gums of all kinds, refined.
Cream of tartar; wax, crude, white, or yellow.
Whale-oil and stearine, crude or refined.
Cobalt (zaffre).
Zinc, in sheets and broken ware; in blocks, slabs, or plates; in pieces; oxide of zinc; tin ashes (putty); salts of zinc.

5.—1 franc ($0.195 gold).

Wrought iron; iron in slabs.
Cast-iron articles of all kinds; also with parts of wrought iron; cast-iron articles, tinned or varnished; stoves and heating apparatus; parts of machines; also if polished or finished; statues of cast-iron destined for public purposes.

6.—1 franc, 50 centimes ($0.29 gold).

Arsenic, raw and prepared; boneblack; prussiate of potassium, yellow; oxide of lead and carbonate of lead; white lead.
Cacao, beans and shells; chromate of lead.
Chicory, roasted or prepared.
Sheet iron of less than three millimetres' thickness; tinned or coppered sheet iron.
Madder extract; glass, in mass; honey; cadmium, crude.
Coffee and substitutes; bone, burnt.
Copper, pure, or with other metals; in bars or plates, sheets, or wire; also brass wire or sheets.
Marble in slabs, polished.
Reeds for canes, whole or split.
Metals and compositions of metals, crude.
Mineral waters, natural and artificial, including the weight of bottles, &c.
Monuments and other works in stone, also if polished, weighing above one centner.
Nickel, pure or mixed (argentine), in bars or blocks.
Paper, packing or blotting, not for printing; waxed and tarred paper; common gray pasteboard.
Quicksilver; horsehair and all other hair not specially enumerated, raw; slates.
Steel bars, plates, and steel wire; staniol.
Tow of hemp.
Syrup, red, brown, or dark, in barrels.
Oilcloth for packing; bismuth, crude; wine, in barrels; oxide of zinc, gray and white.
Tin, pure or mixed, and britannia metal, in bars or plates.
Tinder of all kinds.

7.—2 francs ($0.39 gold).

Anise, fennel, cummin.
Anchors; timber for building.
Cotton yarn and thread, raw, unbleached, and undyed.
Cotton velvet, not dyed or printed.
Cotton tissues; also if mixed, unbleached; cotton wadding.
Rock crystal, crude; citric acid; cochineal.
Blankets of cotton, without sewing.
Turners' ware, of wood or stone, not varnished or polished.
Printing cylinders, of copper or brass; also if engraved.
Precious stones and corals, not cut; ivory, raw.
Email, raw or ground.
Empty barrels, new or old, with iron hoops.
Fish, from fresh or salt water, prepared, dried, pickled, or smoked, in vessels, over 10 pounds.
Whalebone, raw; yarn of flax, hemp, jute, &c., unbleached, undyed, not thread; shoemakers' thread.
Meat, salt or smoked; sausages, poultry, and game.
Veneers of oak, ebony, &c.
Vegetables, preserved.
Skins, prepared for stuffing.
Manufactures of wood; cabinet ware, not painted or polished; shovels, forks, rakes, and other tools, with or without rings of metal.
Hops; indigo; optical, chemical, philosophical, and mathematical instruments.
Cheese, soft or hard: cork-wood.
Leather, not prepared, not dyed; red and white leather.
Linen, raw or partly bleached, not dyed, and of less than 40 threads per inch.
Machines and parts of machines for industrial purposes; steam-engines, locomotives, fringe looms, apparatus for distilling (of copper), boilers, gasometers, &c.
Specimens in natural history.
Pasteboard, white; mother-of-pearl; oxalic acid.
Tortoise shell, not manufactured; silk and floss silk, raw, spun, and single thread.
Grindstones; asparagus root.
Steel wire, silvered, for strings of musical instruments.
Crucibles, retorts, etc., for chemical purposes.
Tallow candles; arms of all kinds, and parts of firearms.
Tartaric acid.
Woollen yarn, raw, unbleached, undyed.

8.—3 francs, 50 centimes ($0.68 gold).

Figures in plaster, painted or not; articles of papier-mâché.
Drugs not specially enumerated; herbs, roots, leaves, flowers, &c., for medicinal use.
Oysters, fresh and pickled; sea lobsters and shells.
Bed-feathers, down and other.
Beer, in bottles.
Manufactures of lead not painted or varnished.
Brandy, alcohol, and other spirits, in barrels.
Printing type, new, and printing ink.
Brushes of all kinds; cacao, ground.
Chemical products and acids not specially enumerated; iodine, bromine, oxide of iron, sulphuret of arsenic, &c.
Drugs and dyestuffs not specially enumerated; also arrowroot, gelatine, sago, washing sponge, cantharides, musk, amber, storax; styrax, extract of quinine, camphor (raw or refined), gums, balsamic, etc.
Iron and steel manufactures not polished, varnished, or painted; nails, wood screws, bolts, nuts, anchor chains, iron chains, tools without handles; iron tubes above nine millimetres inside diameter; iron and steel manufactures; files, saws, scythes, and other implements for like uses, not polished.
Articles of cast and wrought iron, the latter predominating.
Articles of sheet iron, as pans; scales, not riveted; tinware.
Vinegar, in bottles.
Extracts of dyestuffs; carmine and cudbear.
Dyes not enumerated, dry, paste, or liquid, ground or prepared.
Felt of all kinds; coarse manufactures of felt.
Varnishes of every kind.
Fish-oils, refined, in vessels under 10 pounds' weight.
Yarns and cotton thread, bleached or dyed.
Yarns of flax, hemp, jute, &c., bleached or dyed.
Yarn, woollen, bleached or dyed.
Vegetables preserved in vinegar, in vessels over 10 pounds' weight.
Spices of all kinds.
Glass: window-glass and common glassware; hollow glass and tubes, and bottles with stoppers, not belonging to another class.
Skins, tanned for saddlery.
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, pure or mixed, cut or spun, in bottles or sheets; also in tubes.
Cork manufactures.
Leather, dyed, varnished; morocco, parchment.
Woven work of iron, steel, copper, or brass, and sieve-bottoms.

Furniture in use; pianos, organs, and other musical instruments in use.
German silver, in sheets, wire, and plates.
Nickel, pure or mixed with other metal, in sheets or wire.
Vermicelli.
Paper for printing or writing, lined or unlined, white or colored, if only one color.
Orange-flower water; horsehair, prepared.
Silk, bleached, dyed; silk for sewing, knitting, and crochet.
Manufactures of straw, common; of reed or bast, dyed or undyed; also matting.
Tropical fruits, fresh or dry; oranges, lemons, &c.; almonds, hazel-nuts, figs, grapes, raisins, &c., not preserved in sugar.
Tobacco, in leaf.
Carpets of jute, raw or dyed.
Carpets of coarse wool, not ornamented.
Cloth, of wool; coarse blankets, &c.
Springs, of steel, for carriages, neither polished nor painted.
Wine, in bottles.
Shoe-blacking.
Tin and manufactures of tin, not polished or painted.
Sugar, of all kinds; molasses; syrup in barrels.
Matches; gun-caps.
Biscuit and confectionery.

9.—8 francs ($1.56 gold).

Ribbons of silk or floss silk; velvet ribbons and other.
Cotton blankets, with fringe-work.
Cotton tissues, bleached, dyed, or printed; cotton velvet, dyed or printed; fringes, plain.
Feather-beds and mattresses.
Sculptors' work, of marble, not otherwise specified.
Manufactures of lead and tin, painted, varnished.
Brandy, spirits, rum and liquors, in bottles.
Manufactures in bronze, and fancy castings.
Bookbinders' work; cartoons.
Brushes, fine, with polished wood, bone or leather.
Chocolate.
Woollen blankets, bleached, dyed.
Iron grating, bedsteads, and other furniture, polished, painted, or varnished, turned, or filed; implements polished, painted, with ornaments of wrought iron, copper, brass, or steel; locksmiths' work.
Provisions: fish, vegetables, plants preserved in brandy, vinegar, oil, sugar, or boiled in sugar; extracts of meat; caviare, pics, &c.
Fish-hooks, iron or steel, not tinned; glassware; fine cups, white or colored; crystal glass and other, cut; colored window glass; mirror glass, not overlaid, if less than two square feet, frame included.
Beads of glass, steel, or metal; imitation diamonds; thread of gold or silver; wire and leaf.
Skins and furs, prepared.
Fancy turners' work, of ivory, &c., and wood, polished, varnished, or carved.
Furniture, new; instruments, musical, and parts thereof; music-boxes and harmonicons; surgical instruments.
Combs, and manufactures of India-rubber laid over tissues; shoes, not sewed, &c.
Buttons of every kind; basket-work, fancy, of split wood.
Copper: objects of art; ornaments of pure copper or composition; copper vessels for housekeeping.
Fancy articles not specially enumerated, and fine steel-ware.
Leather manufactures, common, especially shoemakers' and saddlers' work, harness, bellows, satchels, &c.
Linen tissues and tapes, bleached, dyed, or finished; also unbleached linen of above 40 threads to the inch; also tissues of jute and other vegetable fibres; handkerchiefs, not embroidered; mixed tissues of which flax constitutes the chief material; painters' articles, as prepared linen, paper, brushes; colors, prepared in boxes, bottles, shells, pots, &c.
Cutlery, not tools; brass and bronze ware.
Sewing and other needles.
Articles of German silver; of nickel, mixed with copper or zinc (argentine).
Paper, several colors, gilded, &c.; sand-paper and ruled paper; wall paper.
Fringe of all kinds; tissues of horsehair, pure or mixed.
Strings for musical instruments.
Writing material: pens (not gold or silver), ink, pencils, sealing-wax, wafers, &c.
Shoes of cloth, felt, and woollen.
Mustard, prepared, dry, or liquid.
Silk tissues: of floss-silk, part of silk; dyed or printed; silk crape, red, black, or colored.
Cordage.
Umbrellas and parasols of cotton.
Walking-canes, fishing apparatus, whips, pipe-stems, &c., of cane, whalebone, leather, wood, &c.
Toys not specially enumerated.
Gilded frame rods.
Steel ware, for domestic use, polished.
Candles of stearine, &c.; articles of felt, fine.
Manufactures of straw; split or fancy straw.
Hosiery, of cotton, linen, wool, silk, and other material.
Tobacco, for smoking, chewing, and snuff.
Pottery, glazed and ornamented; also in colors.
Crockery and china, or porcelain, white or painted.
Biscuit and farina.
Cloth, of wool, bleached, dyed, and printed; woollen carpets; flannels.
Watches; clocks, with cases ornamented in brass and other metal; parts of watches.
Articles of wax; candles, &c.
Oilcloth, for furniture, not for packing.
Springs for wagons, polished or painted.
Articles of zinc or tin, polished, painted, or varnished.

10.—15 francs ($2.93 gold).

Articles of alabaster, amber, rock crystal, &c.
Wearing apparel, of silk, cotton, linen, wool, India-rubber, and straw; shirts, gloves, shoes, furs, travelling bags, &c.
Jewelry, genuine or imitation; plated or gilded ware; silvered ware of metal.
Artificial flowers; flower-roots; cigars.
Cosmetics, patent medicines, essences, syrups, elixirs, court-plasters, pills, &c., all preparations in bottles, boxes, &c.
Hoff's malt extract.
Fine ethereal oils.
Diamonds and corals, cut and set; pearls.
Tissues and fringe of silk, mixed with gold and silver; glass; mirror glass, laid over, of more than two square feet; also in frames; painted window-glass; gilded frames; also of gold.
Hats and caps; fancy articles of leather, morocco, parchment, &c.; saddles and bridles, with buckles of fine metal; gloves and fancy shoes, and boots with fur, &c.
Fireworks for illumination.
Millinery and ornamental feathers.
Perfumeries; aromatic waters; aromatic vinegars.
Powder and rouge, &c.
Wigs and artificial hair-work.
Scarfs and shawls, ready-made; playing cards.
Umbrellas; parasols, of silk.
Embroideries of any material; lace, &c.
Tea, Chinese and other.
Carpets, not belonging to lower classes.
Watches and parlor clocks not included in preceding class.

TARIFF.—CHINA.

The duties on imports and exports are paid to such bankers in the Chinese ports as may be authorized by the government to receive them, and are payable in *sycee*, or in foreign coin, according to the Chinese assay value. The rates of duty are expressed in Chinese currency of taels, mace, candareens, and cash. The reduction to American silver dollars in the following Schedule is made at the rate of about $1.40 to the tael, or 717 taels for $1,000.

1 *tael* = 10 *mace* = 100 *candareens* = 1,000 *cash*.

Agar-agar	per picul.	$0.21
Alum	do.	0.06
Aniseed	do.	0.70
Asafœtida	do.	0.91
Arsenic	do.	0.63
Bangles	do.	0.70
Beans and peas	do.	0.08
Beeswax, yellow	do.	1.40
Betelnut	do.	0.21
Biche de mer. See *Tripang*.		
Birds' nests, 1st quality	per catty.	0.77
2d "	do.	0.63
3d " uncleaned	do.	0.21
Buttons, brass	gross.	0.07
Camphor, Baroos, clean	catty.	1.81
refuse	do.	1.00
Canvas and cotton duck, 50 yds	piece.	0.56
Cardamoms, best quality	picul.	1.40
inferior, or grs. of Paradise	do.	0.70
Cassia oil	do.	12.60
China root	do.	0.17
Chinaware, fine	do.	1.26
coarse	do.	0.63
Cinnamon	do.	2.09
Coir	do.	0.14
Clocks	ad valorem, 5 per cent.	
Cloves	picul.	0.70
Coal	ton.	0.70
Cochineal	picul.	6.97
Coral	catty.	0.14
Cordage, Manila	picul.	0.49
Cotton, raw	do.	0.49
Cotton, piece goods:—		
gray, white, exceeding 34 inches wide and not exceeding 40 yards long	piece.	0.11
exceeding 34 inches and 40 yards, every 10 yards	piece.	0.03
drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 inches and 40 yards	piece.	0.14
piece goods, not exceeding 30 inches and 40 yards	piece.	0.10
T-cloths, not ex. 34 in. and 48 yds	do.	0.11
piece goods dyed, figured, and plain, not exceeding 36 inches and 40 yards	piece.	0.21
fancy white brocades and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 inches wide and 40 yards long	piece.	0.14
printed chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 inches and 30 yards	piece.	0.09
cambrics, not ex. 46 in. and 24 yds	do.	0.09
muslins, not ex. 46 in. and 24 yds	do.	0.10
muslins, not ex. 46 in. and 12 yds	do.	0.05
ginghams, not ex. 28 in. and 30 yds	do.	0.05
handkerchiefs, not ex. 1 square yd	dozen.	0.03
fustians, not ex. 35 yards long	piece.	0.28
velveteens, not ex. 34 yards long	do.	0.21
Cotton thread	picul.	1.00
yarn	do.	0.98
Cutch	picul.	$0.25
Elephant's teeth, whole	do.	5.58
broken		4.18
Feathers, kingfishers', peacocks'	per 100.	0.56
Felt caps	do.	0.17
Fish maws	picul.	1.40
Gambier	do.	0.21
Gamboge	do.	1.40
Ginseng, American, crude	do.	8.37
clarified	do.	11.02
Glass beads	do.	0.70
Glassware	do.	0.70
Glue	do.	0.21
Gold thread, real	catty.	2.23
imitation	do.	0.04
Gum, benjamin, and oil of	picul.	0.84
dragon's blood, myrrh, and olibanum	do.	0.63
Hair, camel's	do.	1.40
goat's	do.	0.25
Hams	do.	0.77
Hides, buffalo and cow	do.	0.70
rhinoceros	do.	0.59
Horns, buffalo, deer	do.	0.35
rhinoceros	do.	2.80
Indigo	do.	0.25
Isinglass	do.	0.91
Lamp-wick	do.	0.84
Lead, red, white, yellow	do.	0.49
Leather, green	do.	2.52
Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yards long	picul.	0.70
Linen, coarse, not ex. 50 yards long	do.	0.28
Mace	do.	1.40
Mangrove bark	do.	0.04
Marble slabs	do.	0.28
Mats	per 100.	0.20
METALS—copper, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, nails	picul.	2.09
yellow metal, sheathing and nails	do.	1.25
copper wire	do.	0.35
lead	do.	0.35
lead in sheets	do.	0.77
quicksilver	do.	2.80
tin	do.	1.74
tin plates	do.	0.56
iron, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, bars, hoops	picul.	0.18
iron, manufactured—pigs	do.	0.11
kentledge	do.	0.02
wire	do.	0.35
Mushrooms	do.	0.28
Musical boxes	ad valorem, 5 per cent.	
Nankeens	picul.	2.09
Nutmegs	do.	3.48
Oil: wood, tallow, hempseed, castor, vegetable, and lamp	picul.	0.42
Opium		41.84
Pepper, black	picul.	0.50

Pepper, white	picul.	$0.70
Peppermint oil	do.	4.90
Prawns, dried	do.	0.50
Putchuck	do.	0.84
Rattans	do.	0.21
Rice, paddy and millet	do.	0.14
Salt fish	do.	0.25
Sandal-wood	do.	0.56
Sapan-wood	do.	0.14
Seahorse teeth	do.	2.79
Sharks' fins, black	do.	0.70
white	do.	2.09
skins	per 100.	2.79
Shoes—boots	per 100 pairs.	4.20
Silk, raw wild	picul.	3.50
Silk tassels	do.	14.00
raw, and also thrown	do.	14.00
ribbons, embroidered	do.	16.80
thread	do.	14.00
piece goods	do.	6.27
crape, gauze, satin	do.	16.80
Silver thread, real	catty.	1.81
imitation		0.04
Skins—doe, rabbit, squirrel	per 100.	0.70
raccoon, land otter	do.	2.79
sea otter	each.	2.09
fox, large, and marten	do.	0.21
tiger and leopard	do.	0.21
Smalts	picul.	2.09
Snuff	do.	10.00
Stock-fish	do.	0.70
Sugar, brown	do.	0.17
white	do.	0.28
candy	do.	0.35
Telescopes, opera glasses, etc	ad val. 5 per cent.	
Tinfoil	picul.	1.74
Tobacco, leaf	do.	0.21
prepared	do.	0.63
Tortoise-shell	catty.	1.74
Tripang, black	picul.	2.09
white	do.	0.40
Varnish	do.	0.70
Vermicelli	do.	0.25
Vermilion	do.	3.48
Woollens:—		
blankets	pair.	0.28
broadcloth and Spanish stripes, 51 to 64 inches wide	per chang of 3 11-12 yds.	0.17
camlets, English, 31 inches wide.	Per chang of 3 11-12 yds.	0.14
imitation and bombazets.	Per chang of 3 11-12 yds.	0.05
cassimere, flannel and narrow cloth.	Per chang of 3 11-12 yds.	0.06
lastings, 31 inches wide.	Per chang of 3 11-12 yds.	0.07
bunting, not exceeding 24 inches wide and 40 yards long	piece.	0.28
woollen yarn	picul.	4.18

TARIFF ON ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Aniseed-star	picul.	0.70
Bamboo-ware	do.	1.04
Bangles	do.	0.70
Bone and horn ware	do.	2.09
Camphor	do.	1.04
Canes	per 1,000.	0.70
Cassia lignea	picul.	$0.84
buds	do.	1.12
oil	do.	12.55
Chinaware, fine	do.	1.25
coarse	do.	1.63
Cinnaboo	do.	1.04
Cotton, raw	do.	1.49
rags	do.	0.05
Crackers, fireworks	do.	0.70
Curiosities, antiques	ad valorem, 5 per cent.	
Fans, feather	per 100.	1.04
paper	do.	0.06
palm leaf, trimmed	per 1,000.	0.50
untrimmed	do.	0.28
Grasscloth, fine	picul.	3.48
coarse	do.	1.04
Hair, camel's	do.	1.40
Honey	do.	1.25
Horns, deer's, young	pair.	1.25
old	picul.	1.87
India ink	do.	5.58
Indigo, dry	do.	1.40
Ivory ware	catty.	0.21
Joss sticks	picul.	0.28
Lackered ware	do.	1.40
Mats of all kinds	per 100.	0.23
Matting	roll of 40 yards.	0.23
Mushrooms	picul.	2.09
Musk	catty.	1.25
Nankeen and native cotton cloths	picul.	2.09
Oiled paper	do.	0.63
Palampores	per 100.	3.83
Pearls, false	picul.	2.79
Peppermint oil	do.	4.86
Pictures and paintings	each.	0.16
Pottery—earthenware	picul.	0.07
Rattans, split	do.	0.38
Rattan ware	do.	0.42
Rhubarb	do.	1.74
Rugs of hair or skin	each.	0.12
Samshoo	picul.	0.21
Sandal-wood ware	catty.	0.14
Sesamum seed	picul.	0.19
Shoes and boots, leather or satin	100 pairs.	4.13
Silk, raw and thrown	picul.	13.95
wild raw	do.	3.48
refuse	do.	1.40
cocoons	do.	4.18
floss Canton	do.	6.00
floss from other provinces	do.	13.95
Silk piece goods—pongees, shawls, scarfs, crape, satin, gauze, velvet, and embroidered goods	picul.	16.74
Silk tassels	do.	13.95
Silk caps	per 100.	1.25
Silk and cotton mixtures	picul.	7.67
Silver and gold ware	do.	13.95
Soy	do.	0.56
Tea	do.	3.48
Tin-foil	do.	1.74
Tortoise-shell ware	catty.	0.28
Umbrellas, paper	per 100.	0.70
Varnish or crude lacker	picul.	0.70
Vermilion	do.	3.48
Wax, white or insect		2.09
Wooden ware	do.	1.61

GENERAL TARIFF.—JAPAN.

[No tonnage is levied in Japanese ports; vessels arriving paying a registering fee of $15, and for a certificate of clearing, $7.]

I. IMPORTS.

(1 catty = 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois; 1 yard = 3 feet, English; 1 koku = 10 cubic feet. In the reduction to U. S. moneys the bus or 21 zebu is reckoned equal to $0.33½, gold.)

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

Anchors and anchor chains; animals, domestic and for food; baggage of travellers; clothes; flour of all kinds; gold and silver coin or bullion; grains, such as rice (cleaned or not), wheat, barley, rye, peas, beans, millet, maize, etc.; lead for tea boxes; matting for purposes of packing; metal for soldering; meat, salted in barrels; oil-cake; pans and baskets used in the manufacture of tar; saltpetre; tar and pitch.

ARTICLES TAXED 5 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Arms and ammunition sold to government or to foreigners; articles not specially enumerated; boots and shoes; clocks, watches, and musical boxes; corals; cutlery; dyestuffs, drugs, and medicines; fancy articles of Paris; furs and skins; gold and silver trimmings, pure or imitation; gums and spices unenumerated; household furniture; instruments, optical, surgical, and for scientific purposes; jewelry, of precious metals; machines, tools, etc., of iron and steel; mirrors; perfumeries; plated goods; porcelain; tissues of silk, or part silk, such as velvet, damask, brocade, etc.; wines, spirits, and provisions, not otherwise enumerated.

Alum	100 catties.	$0.03
Animal hoofs	do.	0.10
Areca nuts	do.	0.15
Bark of the mangrove	do.	0.05
Benzoe; gums; oil	do.	0.80
Buttons of metal	gross.	0.07
Bronze metal, in plates or nails	100 catties.	0.05
Candles	do.	0.75
Carpenters' glue	do.	0.20
Catechu (terra japonica, gained from the fruit of the areca-catechu or from the wood of the mimosa-catechu)	100 catties.	0.25
Cigars	catty.	0.08
Cinnabar	100 catties.	3.00
Cloves and clove gilliflower	do.	0.33
Cochineal	do.	7.00
Colors, red, white, cinnabar; white lead and painters' oil	100 catties.	0.50
Copper and brass, in plates, sheets, bars, and nails	100 catties.	1.16
Cotton	do.	0.41
Cotton tissues—shirting, gray, white, figured; drill, plain and satin; white brocade; T cloth, batiste, muslin, jaconet, bahia, piquet, and castonet; the same goods, dyed or printed; also Indienne for furniture:—		
Not wider than 34 inches	10 yards.	0.02
Not wider than 40 inches	do.	0.02
Not wider than 46 inches	do.	0.03
Over 46 inches wide	do.	0.03
Taffeta, 31 inches wide or less	do.	0.05
31 to 43 inches wide	do.	0.08
Parchant; cotton velvet; pressed velverette; cotton; satin and half satin; cotton damask, not over 40 inches wide	10 yards.	$0.06
Gingham, not over 31 inches wide	yard.	0.02
43 inches wide	do.	0.03
Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0.01
Undershirts; drawers	do.	0.08
Tablecloths	piece.	0.02
Cotton thread, dyed or not	100 catties.	2.50
Cotton yarn, dyed or not	do.	1.66
Dragon's blood; myrrh; common incense	100 catties.	0.60
Extract of gambier	do.	0.15
Feathers of the ice-bird, the peacock, and other birds	100 catties.	0.50
Fish, salt	do.	0.25
Flint stones	do.	0.15
Floor-mats	roll of 40 yards.	0.25
Gamboge	100 catties.	1.25
Gypsum	do.	0.02
Horns of buffalo and deer	do.	0.35
Horns of rhinoceros	do.	1.16
India-rubber (caoutchouc)	do.	0.75
Indigo, liquid	do.	0.25
dry	do.	1.25
Iron wire	do.	0.26
Ivory; elephants' teeth of all kinds	do.	5.00
Lead in blocks	do.	0.26
Lead in sheets	do.	0.33
Leather	do.	0.67
Linen of all kinds	10 yards.	0.06
Mats, floor	roll of 40 yards.	0.25
Oil	100 catties.	0.80
Oilcloth	10 yards.	0.10
Oilcloth for furniture	do.	0.05
Opium	*prohibited.*	
Quicksilver	100 catties.	2.00
Quinine	do.	0.50
Rattan	do.	0.15
Red wood	do.	0.41
Rhubarb	do.	0.33
Sailcloth of hemp or cotton	10 yards.	0.08
Sapan-wood	100 catties.	0.13
Snuff	catty.	0.10
Skins of the shark	100 catties.	2.50
Skins of buffalo, cow, &c.	do.	0.40
Soap, in pieces	do.	0.16
Steel	do.	0.40
Sugar, brown or dark	do.	0.13
Sugar candies (loaf sugar)	do.	0.33
Sugar, white	do.	0.25
Teeth of the narwhal and sea unicorn	catty.	0.33
walrus	100 catties.	2.50
Tin	do.	1.00
Tin sheets, white	box of over 90 lbs. weight.	0·23
Tobacco	100 catties.	0.60
Tow and cordage	do.	0.41
Window glass	100 square feet.	0.20
Woollen cloth, not over 34 in. wide	10 yards.	0.20
not over 35 in. wide	do.	0.33

Woollen cloth, over 55 inches wide	10 yards.	$0.41
Spanish stripes	do.	0.25
Cashmeres, flannels, longells, and serge	do.	0.15
Flag-cloth	do.	0.05
Camlet, Dutch	do.	0.25
Camlet, English	do.	0.13
Lasting, crape, merino, and all woollens, not specially enumerated, not over 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0.10
Same, over 24 inches wide	do.	0.15
Half woollen goods, as Orleans simple (and figured), alpaca; barateas, damask, Drap d'Italie, taffeta, cassandra, and other tissues, not over 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0.10
Same, over 34 inches wide	do.	0.15
Covers (for horses)	10 catties.	$0.16
Plaids and shawls	each.	0.16
Table covers	do.	0.28
Undershirts, &c	dozen.	0.28
mixed woollen	do.	0.16
Woollen yarn, single and dyed	100 catties.	3.33
Zinc and antimony	do.	0.20
An EXPORT duty is charged on tea of $1.17 per catty; on vegetable wax, 50 cents per catty; on		
Silk, raw and organzine	100 catties.	25.00
tama (doupions)	do.	6.66
nashi (skein silk)	do.	2.50
cocoons (pierced)	do.	2.33
cocoons (not pierced)	do.	4.00
Silkworm eggs	2½ cents per chart.	

DUTCH EAST INDIES.*

TARIFF OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

The duties are ad valorem, except where otherwise stated. The florin is reckoned at forty-one and a half cents United States, gold. N. P. signifies Netherland's Products, the discriminations in duties on which are noted.

Agricultural implements	N. P. free.	4 per cent.
Anchors for ships		Free.
Animals		Free.
Arms, fire, and parts thereof (15)(18)		6 per cent.
Articles, manufactured, not otherwise enumerated		6 per cent.
Axletrees and wheels (3) (19)		Free.
Bags, linen, and other	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Beds and mattresses, do. do.		16 per cent.
Beer in barrels	N. P. florin 2.00, 100 litres.	Florin 3.00
bottles	N. P. florin 2.25, 100 litres.	Florin 3.50
Bone-black		Free.
Books, geographical and hydrographical maps, engravings, prints, music, bound or not		Free.
Bricks		Free.
Bronze, articles of	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Brushmakers' work		6 per cent.
Butter		10 per cent.
Candles, wax, stearine, spermaceti, and others	100 kilogrammes.	Florin 20.00
Carpets	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Carriages, wagons, etc. (16)	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Cattle, living		Free.
Cider		10 per cent.
Coal and coke		Free.
Clocks, watches, etc.		10 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made		10 per cent.
Cognac, in casks	hectolitre.	Florin 27.00
bottles	do.	Florin 30.00
Coin, gold and silver		Free.
copper (7) (10)		Prohibited.
Colors, dry or liquid, and linseed oil	N. P. 6 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coopers' work	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Copper, crude, in sheets or plates, and plating for ships; metal for coinage; bolts and spikes		Free.
Copper, manufactures of, varnished, lackered, or not; plated articles and bronze ware; copper wire (7)	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Corals, glass		6 per cent.
Cordage	N. P. Free.	4 per cent.
Crystal, manufactured	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Cutlery		6 per cent.
Diamonds		Free.
Distilled beverages, Geneva in casks	hectolitre.	Florin 20.00
Geneva in jars	hectolitre.	Florin 23.00
Other brandies, rum, arrack, in casks	hectolitre.	Florin 27.00
Other brandies, rum, arrack, in bottles	hectolitre.	Florin 30.00
Liqueurs	do.	Florin 40.00
Drawing and writing materials, exclusive of paper (17)	N. P. 6 per cent., hectolitre.	10 per cent.
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Eatables, prepared		10 per cent.
Fancy goods (11)		6 per cent.
Flour	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Flowers, artificial		10 per cent.
Fruit, in brandy or spirits		As liqueurs.
Galloons, gold or silver, and others	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Gambier (6)	100 kilogrammes.	Florin 20.00
Glassware	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Gloves		10 per cent.
Gold and silver, in bars, pieces, or dust		Free.
Gold and silver manufactured, wire and passementerie	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Guano		Free.
Gunpowder (5)		6 per cent.
Hats and caps		10 per cent.
Household furniture	N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.

* For an abstract of the tariff of the British East Indies, see under the head of Calcutta, p. 101.

Ice	Free.
Instruments, scientific, musical, etc.	Free.
Iron, in bars, pieces, plates, rails, and sheeting for railroads; tubes, axletrees, wheels (9), cast or wrought; boats; frames for buildings, houses, and magazines; bolts and spikes; wire; anchors, chains, or cables for ships	Free.
Iron, manufactures of, cast, wrought, and not otherwise enumerated	
N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Jewelry, not of precious metals	6 per cent.
Lead, crude, in bars or sheets	Free.
manufactures of, not otherwise specified...N.P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
for tea boxes	Free.
Leather, and manufactures of	
N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Linen. (See Tissues.)	
Machines, engines, gasometers; tools, implements, and apparatus for industry, agriculture, and mining; also, parts of machinery.N. P. frec.	4 per cent.
Manures	Free.
Meat, smoked or dried, including ham. N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Millinery	10 per cent.
Mineral water.....100 bottles.	Florin 6.00
Oil, not otherwise enumerated	Free.
Opium, from Patna (1) and Benares (2) .....per box of 62 kilogrammes.	Florin 350.00
Opium from Malva (13).....per box.	Florin 250.00
from the Levant and Persia.. per box.	Florin 200.00
Paintings	Free.
Paintings, frames, and lithographs in frames.....N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Paper, all sorts..... do. do.	16 per cent.
Pearls	Free.
Perfumery	10 per cent.
Plated ware.....N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Playing-cards	10 per cent.
Porcelain.....N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Resin	.....
Rice, also hulled	.....
Saddlery .....N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Sailcloth.....N. P. free.	4 per cent.
Salt (20)	Prohibited.
Shoemakers' work..N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Silk, ribbon and other manufactures (12)	6 per cent.
Syrup, of fruit.....100 bottles.	Florin 20.00
mixed with spirits as liqueurs.	.....
Snuff.....100 kilogrammes.	Florin 40.00
Spectacle glasses	6 per cent.
Steel, in bars, blocks, sheets, and plates, rails, and jolting plates, etc., for railroads	Free.
Steel manufactures, not otherwise specified..... N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Stockings (as clothing).	
Tar	Free.
Tiles, clay	Free.
roofing, of glass	
N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Tissues, and other manufactures of cotton, linen, or wool, not otherwise specified (12).....N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
Tobacco, in roll or leaf, cut; carrots and prepared, not otherwise specified..... 100 kilogrammes.	Florin 8.00
Tobacco, Manilla and Havana..... 100 kilogrammes.	Florin 30.00
snuff..... do.	Florin 40.00
cigars of Manilla or Havana. 100 kilogrammes.	Florin 200.00
other cigars.. do.	Florin 50.00
Umbrellas and parasols	10 per cent.
Wine, in casks.....hectolitre.	Florin 9.00
in bottles..... do.	Florin 10.50
champagne, and other sparkling wines..... .....100 bottles.	Florin 21.00
Wire, gold, silver, copper, zinc, or steel N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
iron	Free.
Writing material, not paper (17)	
N. P. 6 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wood, sawed or not, for building; ship-timber and masts	Free.
Wood, manufactures of	6 per cent.
Yarn, cotton, or wool	
N. P. 10 per cent.	16 per cent.
all other	6 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Hides and skins	2 per cent.
Indigo, not prepared for inland market.....kilogrammes.	Florin 0.15
Coffee	9 per cent.
Tobacco, not prepared for inland market .....100 kilogrammes.	Florin 1.00
Birds' nests	6 per cent.
Tin.....100 kilogrammes.	Florin 5.00
Sugar	3 per cent.

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) In conformity with special regulations.
(2) If in boxes of greater weight, the duties are proportionally increased.
(3) Axletrees and wheels belonging to carriages or wagons are subject to the same duty as the latter.
(4) Copper plates and engravings, the last named in frames, pay as furniture.
(5) The prohibition of gunpowder does not extend to powder for sportsmen (crepé), when imported in boxes of 1 kilogramme or less, under sanction of the local authority.
(6) Gambier imported into Java and Madura pays this duty; otherwise it is free.
(7) Copper plates and coin may be imported for account of the governments.
(8) Coopers' work excluded.
(9) See observation (3).
(10) See observation (7).
(11) In doubtful cases, the Governor-General decides what is included in fancy goods.
(12) Silk not included.
(13) See (1).
(14) See observation (2).
(15) The import of arms for luxury is not prohibited.
(16) Railroad wagons and parts thereof are free of duty.
(17) Except paper.
(18) See observation (15).
(19) See observation (3).
(20) Salt may be imported for account of the government; also into Java and Madura.

TARIFF.—CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition:—		
Guns, rifles, pistols	each.	$1.21
Gunpowder	per lb.	0.07
Shot	per cwt.	0.36
Bacon, butter, cheese, and hams	do.	1.45
Beef and pork	do.	0.61
Beer, ale, and other malt liquors, in wood.	per gal.	0.06
Beer, ale, and other malt liquors, in bottles.	per gal.	0.08
Fish, and produce of sea animals	per cwt.	0.24
Flour (wheat)	do.	0.48
Hops	do.	1.45
Jaggery	do.	0.24
Malt	per bush.	0.07
Metals—brass sheets, copper sheathing, and nails	per cwt.	1.45
iron, bar	per ton	1.69
corrugated	do.	3.39
hoop	do.	45.98
pig	do.	1.21
rod	do.	1.94
sheet	do.	2.42
lead sheet	do.	4.84
spelter and zinc, and steel	do.	4.36
Opium	per lb.	0.12
Paddy	per bush.	0.06
Pitch, rosin, or tar	per bar.	0.24
Rice, wheat, and other grains, except paddy.	per bush.	0.14
Salt	per cwt.	1.03
Saltpetre	per cwt.	$0.24
Spirits and cordials	per gal.	1.21
Sugar, refined, and candy	per cwt.	1.21
unrefined	do.	0.61
Tea	per lb.	0.12
Tobacco, manufactured	per cwt.	4.84
unmanufactured	do.	2.42
cigars and snuff	do.	0.16
Wine, in wood	per gal.	0.36
in bottles	do.	0.61
All other goods and merchandise, not enumerated or in the free list, a duty, *ad valorem*, on the value in the market, of		0.05

THE ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY ARE:—

Books, maps; bullion, coin; pearls, precious stones; coal; cocoanut oil; coffee; coir yarn, rope, twine, and strands; copperas; cotton-wood; cowries, and other shells; fruit; ground nuts; gingellie seed; linseed; horses, and all other live stock; ice; machinery, steam-engines of all kinds, boilers and gear, whole or in parts; machinery adapted to windmills; machinery for lifting, forcing, and conducting water for the manufacture of sugar; hydraulic and screw presses, cranes, screw-jacks, &c.; pulpers, peelers, and winnowing machines; tile, brick, and pipe making machines; printing machines; every description of fibre, cotton, carding, weaving, and spinning machines: machines for making screws or other machines: paper, black pepper; seeds and plants for agricultural or horticultural purposes; iron tanks; whale oil.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Tariff, 1867.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Ale, porter, spruce or other beer, cider, and perry, per gallon, in wood; or, for 6 reputed quart bottles; or, for 12 reputed pint bottles, 6*d*.

Cigars, 5*s*. per pound.

Coffee and chiccory, cocoa and chocolate, 2*d*. per pound.

Doors, 1*s*. each.

Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables, bacon, biscuits, butter, candles, cheese, comfits, confectionery, hams, jams, lard, macaroni, maizena, nuts of all kinds (not including cocoanuts), preserved meats and fish, soap, starch, succades, sweetmeats, vermicelli, 1*d*. per pound or package of that reputed weight.

Grain and pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, 9*d*. per cwt.

Grain and pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when ground or in any way prepared or manufactured, 1*s*. per cwt.

Hops, 2*d*. per pound.

Malt, 6*d*. per bushel.

Oils of all kinds in bulk, except cocoanut and palm oil, 3*d*. per gallon.

Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively, 10*s*. per pound.

Plate of gold, 8*s*. ounce troy.

Plate of silver, 1*s*. ounce troy.

Rice, 2*s*. per cwt.

Salt, 20*s*. per ton.

Salted provisions, including fish not otherwise enumerated and not caught from vessels owned in the colony, 5*s*. per cwt.

Snuff, 2*s*. per pound.

Spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, until the 30th of September, 1867, inclusive, 10*s*. per gallon.

Spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the

strength of proof, from and after the 1st of October, 1867, 10*s.* per gallon.
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin. 10*s.* per gallon.
Spirits perfumed, 10*s.* per gallon.
Sugar and molasses, 3*s.* per cwt.
Tea, 3*d.* per pound.
Tobacco, manufactured, 2*s.* per pound.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 1*s.* per pound.
Tobacco, sheepwash, 3*d.* per pound.
Varnish, 2*s.* per gallon.
Vinegar, 6*d.* per gallon.
Window sashes, 1*s.* per pair.
Wine, per gallon, in wood; or, for 6 reputed quart bottles; or, for 12 reputed pint bottles, 3*s.*; or 40*s.* for each reputed four-gallon case, or 20*s.* for each reputed two-gallon case, when the said cases, respectively, do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

AT TEN PER CENT. DUTIES.

Agricultural implements; apparel and slops, and all articles made up wholly or in part from fabrics of silk, wool, cotton, linen, or mixed materials, except corn and wool bags.
Boots and shoes; brushware; building materials, excepting timber otherwise dutiable.
Carpeting and druggeting; oil floorcloth, mats, and rugs; carriages; copperware, brassware, tinware, and galvanized ironware; cordage.
Earthenware, china, and porcelain.
Furniture; furs; fuse.
Glass and glassware; gloves.
Hats, caps, and bonnets; hosiery.
Jewels and jewelry.
Lead, sheet and piping; leather ware.
Machinery and boilers; marble and stone, wrought; matches and vestas; metal castings, and all articles made up therefrom; millinery; musical instruments.
Oilmen's stores not otherwise enumerated, including tapioca, sago, arrow-root, spices, pepper, and ginger.
Perfumery; plated and mixed metal wares.
Saddles and harness; silks, and all manufactures containing silk; stationery.
Tents and tarpaulins; tinware bright, lackered ware, and japanned ware; tobacconists' ware; toys and fancy goods; turnery.
Watches and clocks; wickerware; woodenware; woollen blankets.

AT FIVE PER CENT. DUTIES.

All imported goods, including corn and wool bags, not enumerated in the foregoing list, nor included in the appended schedule of expenditures.

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM PAYMENT OF DUTY.

Anchors; animals and birds; apparel, minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in making up of.
Books (printed); bristles and hair.
Card and millboard; canvas and baggage in the piece; carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and goods across the frontier; chain cables and shackles over three-eighths of an inch in diameter; coal and coke; cocoanut fibre; coin and bullion; copper in ore, ingot, and sheet; cordage, unserviceable; cottons in the piece; cotton, raw, wick, waste; curiosities.
Fish, fresh; flax.
Guano and other manures.
Hatters' felt, hoods, and silk.
Plush.
Hemp; hides and skins; hogskins and minor articles used in making saddlery; horns and hoofs.
Iron in ore, scrap, pig, bar, rod, hoop, pipes, plain, sheet, and railway rails.
Jute.
Kerosene shale.
Lead in ore, pig, and scrap; linen in the piece.
Marble, unwrought; meat, fresh; millstones; metal work and minor articles used in manufacturing piano-fortes.
Newspapers.
Oil, palm and cocoanut.
Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported; paper, printing and wrapping: passengers' luggage, cabin and other furniture, and personal effects, which have been in use and are not imported for sale; pitch; plants; printing materials and ink.
Quartz; quicksilver.
Rags; resin.
Saltpetre; shooks and staves; silicate of soda and potash; silk, mixed doeskins, or tweed; trouserings and coatings not containing more than 2 per cent. of silk; sewing machines; soda ash and caustic soda; specimens of natural history; steel; stone, unwrought; sulphur and saltpetre.
Tallow; tar; telegraphic materials; timber in logs twelve inches square and upwards; tin, sheet and block.
Wire, No. 12 and upwards; wool; woollens in the piece.
Yellow metal, bolts and nails, and sheathing felt.
Zinc.

A drawback is allowed on wine intended for the consumption of her Majesty's navy or troops; and all goods, wares, and merchandise imported for the supply of her Majesty's land or sea forces, and for the use of her Majesty's government, are exempted from duty.

If any goods enumerated or described in the following table of prohibitions shall be imported or brought into Victoria, then, and in every such case, such goods shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the commissioner may direct:—

* * * * *

Extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, malt, hops, or tobacco, except essences or preparations of tobacco to be employed for sheep-washing purposes only, upon which last-mentioned essences or preparations duty shall be paid as on sheep-wash tobacco, according to a standard to be fixed by the governor in council, or any admixture of the same.

Blasphemous, indecent, or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other blasphemous, indecent, or obscene articles.

* * * * *

Snuff or tobacco, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in *whole and complete packages*, each containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the governor in council for the importation and warehousing of tobacco.

Cigars, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in packages containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, or not less than ten thousand in number each, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved as last aforesaid.

It is held that packages of a less size hooped or banded together are not whole and complete packages within the meaning of the act.

TARIFF.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Spirits imported into the colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, the proof gallon, 10*s.* per gallon.
Spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, the liquid gallon, 10*s.* per gallon.
On all imported wines, 3*s.* per gallon.
Ale and porter, in bottle, 6*d.* per gallon.
Ale and porter, in wood, 3*d.* per gallon.
Tea, 3*d.* per pound.
Sugar, refined, and candy, 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
Sugar, unrefined, 5*s.* per cwt.
Sugar, treacle, and molasses, 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
Coffee and chicory, 2*d.* per pound.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 1*s.* per pound.
Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff, 2*s.* per pound.
Cigars, 3*s.* per pound.
Opium, 20*s.* per pound.
Malt, 6*d.* per bushel.
Hops, 2*d.* per pound.
Rice, 40*s.* per ton.
Dried fruits, 10*s.* per cwt.

On all goods not liable to any of the above duties other than the charges imposed by the package act of 1865, a duty of £5 for every £100 of the value thereof, excepting those articles enumerated in the list given below.

DUTY FREE GOODS.

Animals, living; fresh fruits and garden produce; fresh meat; gold dust, bullion, coin; guano and manures; hides and skins; military and naval stores; ores, unsmelted; passengers' baggage; plants, trees, and shrubs; printed books; seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs; specimens of natural history; tallow and wool; vine stakes and bark for building purposes; wheat and flour.

All goods imported are liable to 1*s.* package charge, except goods in transit, live stock, flour, wheat, sugar, and tea.

NOTE.—By the act 25 Victoria, No. 3, a duty of £10 per head is levied on all Chinese male passengers arriving in the colony.

EXPORT DUTY.

Gold, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce troy.

TARIFF.—NEW ZEALAND, 1866.

Ale, beer of all sorts, cider, and perry, in bottle, 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon; ale, beer of all sorts, cider, and perry, in bulk, 1*s.* per gallon; almonds, in shell, 1*d.* per pound; almonds, shelled, 3*d.* per pound; ammunition, sporting powder, 6*d.* per pound; ammunition, blasting powder, 1*d.* per pound; apparel, not otherwise described, 5*s.* per cubic foot; apples, dried, 1*d.* per pound; apothecary wares, not otherwise described, 3*s.* per cubic foot; arms, fire-arms, 5*s.* each; axle, axle arms, and boxes, 3*s.* per cwt.; arrow-root, in bulk, ½*d.* per pound; arrow-root, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; arsenic, 4*s.* per cwt.

Bacon and hams, 1*d.* per pound; bagging, bags, sacks, and woolpacks, empty, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; baskets and wickerware, 6*d.* per cubic foot; baking powder, 1*s.* per cubic foot; beef, salted, 2*s.* per cwt.; bellows, 1*s.* per cubic foot; bicarbonate and carbonate of soda, 2*s.* per cwt.; biscuits, plain and unsweetened, 3*s.* per cwt.; biscuits, fancy, 3*s.* per cubic foot; bitters, 12*s.* per gallon; blacking, 1*s.* per cubic foot; black lead, 1*s.* per cubic foot; blankets and rugs, 3*s.* per cubic foot; bonnets and hats, trimmed, 5*s.* per cubic foot; bonnets and hats, untrimmed, 3*s.* per cubic foot; boots, shoes, slippers, and galoches, 5*s.* per cubic foot; boots, men's common water-tights and laceup, and diggers' long, 3*s.* per cubic foot; boot and shoe vamps and uppers, 5*s.* per cubic foot; brass and brass manufactures, 4*s.* per cwt.; brushware and brooms, 1*s.* per cubic foot; buckets, wood, 2*s.* per dozen; buckets and tubs, of iron, 4*s.* per cwt.; butter, 1*d.* per pound.

Candied peel, 3*d.* per pound; candles, tallow, ⅛*d.* per pound; candles, other than tallow, 1*d.* per pound; capers, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; caps, apparel, 3*s.* per cubic foot; caps, percussion, 1*s.* per thousand; cards, playing, 6*d.* per pack; carpet bags, 3*s.* per cubic foot; carpets, woollen, 2*s.* per cubic foot; carpets, hemp, coir, or jute, 1*s.* per cubic foot; caraway seeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; carriages, carts, drays, and wagons, 5 per cent. ad valorem; carriage and cart wheels, 5*s.* per pair; catsup, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; cement and plaster of Paris, 1*s.* per barrel; chains, except gold and silver, ¾-inch diameter and under, 2*s.* per cwt.; cheese, 1*d.* per pound; chicory, 3*d.* per pound; china, porcelain, and Parian ware, 1*s.* per cubic foot; chocolate, 3*d.* per pound; chutney, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; cigars, 5*s.* per pound; cocoa, 3*d.* per pound; coffee, 3*d.* per pound; coffee, essence of, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; collars and cuffs, of paper, 5*s.* per cubic foot; combs, 1*s.* per cubic foot; confectionery, 5*s.* per cubic foot; copper manufactures, not otherwise described, 4*s.* per cwt.; copying presses, 4*s.* per cwt.; cordage, three inches in circumference, and under, 3*s.* per cwt.; cordials, 12*s.* per gallon; clocks and watches, 10 per cent. ad valorem; cotton manufactures, not otherwise described, and articles made of cotton mixed with other material, 5*s.* per cubic foot; cotton counterpanes, 3*s.* per cubic foot; cream of tartar, 1*d.* per pound; curry powder and paste, 2*s.* per cubic foot; cutlery, 4*s.* per cwt.

Doors of wood, 1*s.* each; drapery, 5*s.* per cubic foot; drugs and druggists' sundries, 3*s.* per cubic foot.

Earthenware, 3*d.* per cubic foot; engravings, prints,

drawings, paintings, pictures, 1*s.* per cubic foot; essenees, flavoring, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.

Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, 2*s.* per cwt.; fish, potted and preserved, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; fish paste, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; floorcloth, 1*s.* per cubic foot; forfar sheeting, unbleached, 3*s.* per cubic foot; fruit, bottled or preserved in syrup, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; fruits, dried. 1*d.* per pound; furniture and cabinet ware of wood, 6*d.* per cubic foot; furs, 5*s.* per cubic foot.

Gelatine, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; glass, crown and sheet, 1*s.* per 100 superficial feet; glass, plate, 1*s.* per cubic foot; globes and chimneys for lamps, 6*d.* per eubic foot; glassware, 1*s.* per cubic foot; glue, 2*s.* per cwt.; groats, prepared, 1*s.* per cubic foot; grindery, 1*s.* per eubic foot; gutta percha, manufactured (not being apparel), 1*s.* per cubie foot.

Hardware, 4*s.* per ewt.; haberdashery, 5*s.* per cubic foot; hair seating, 1*s.* per cubic foot; hams, 1*d.* per pound; harness, 2*s.* per eubic foot; hats 3*s.* per cubic foot; hollow ware, 4*s.* per cwt.; hops, 1*d.* per pound; horseshoes, 1*s.* per ewt.; hosiery, 5*s.* per cubie foot.

Ink. writing, 1*s.* per eubic foot; iron feneing wire, staples and standards, straining posts and apparatus, 1*s.* per cwt.; iron gates and gate-posts, 4*s.* per ewt.; iron, galvanized sheets, tiles, ridging, guttering, spouting, rivets, washers, screws, nails, and wire netting, 1*s.* per cwt.; ironmongery, 4*s.* per cwt.; isinglass, 2*s.* per eubic foot.

Jam, jeilies, and marmalade, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; japanned and laekered metal ware, 4*s.* per cwt.; jewelry, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, 1*s.* per cubie foot; lasts and shoemakers' wooden pegs, 1*s.* per eubie foot; lead, sheet, pig, and piping, 1*s.* per cwt.; lead manufactures not otherwise deseribed, 4*s.* per ewt.; leather, sole, ½*d.* per pound; leather, other kinds, 1*d.* per pound; leather bags, 5*s.* per cubic foot; leather leggings, 5*s.* per cubic foot; leather manufaetures not otherwise deseribed, 1*s.* per eubic foot; linen manufaetures not otherwise described, and artieles made of linen mixed with other material, 5*s.* per eubie foot; liqueurs, 12*s.* per gallon; licoriee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; looking-glasses, 1*s.* per cubic foot.

Macaroni, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; maizena, corn flour, 1*s.* per eubie foot; malt, 6*d.* per bushel; mantelpieces, 1*s.* per cubie foot; marbles (toys), 1*s.* per cubic foot; matches, wax vestas, 1*s.* per cubic foot; mats, door mats, 1*s.* per eubic foot; matting of cocoa fibre, and other kinds, 6*d.* per cubie foot; meats, potted and preserved, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; millinery not otherwise described, 5*s.* per eubic foot; musical instruments, 1*s.* per cubic foot; mustard, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.

Nails of iron, 1*s.* per cwt.; nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, 1*d.* per pound.

Oil, vegetable, in bulk, 6*d.* per gallon; oil, in bottle, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; oil, mineral, 6*d.* per gallon; oil, in bottle, 2*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foot; oil, perfumed, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; oil not otherwise described, 6*d.* per gallon; olives, 2*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foet; opium, 20*s.* per pound; oysters, preserved, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.

Paints and colors, 2*s.* per cwt.; paper, writing, 1*s.* per cubic foot; paper wrapping bags, 1*s.* per cubic foot; paper hangings, 1*s.* per eubie foot; papier-mâché ware, 1*s.* per cubic foot; pearl barley, 1*s.* per cwt.; peas, split, 1*s.* per cwt.; pepper and pimento, unground, 1*d.* per pound; pepper, Cayeune, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; perambulators, 6*d.* per eubic foot; pereussion caps, 1*s.* per thousand; perfumery not otherwise described, 2*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foot; pickles. 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; picture frames, 1*s.* per cubic foot; pipes, tobaeco, 2*s.* per cubic foot; pitch, 1*s.* per barrel; plate, gold and silver, 10 per cent. ad valorem; plated ware, 3*d.* per pound; pork, salted, 2*s.* per cwt.; portmanteaus, 1*s.* per cubie foot.

Raspberry vinegar, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; rice, 2*s.* per ewt.; riee, ground, 2*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foot; rosin, 2*s.* per cwt.; rugs, woollen, cotton, or opossum, 3*s.* per cubic foot.

Saddlery, 2*s.* per eubic foot; sadirons, 1*s.* per cwt.; safes, iron, 4*s.* per ewt.; sago, in bottles or canisters, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; sago, in bulk, 2*s.* per ewt.; saltpetre, 2*s.* per cwt.; sauces, 2*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foot; sashes, window, 1*s.* per pair; scrim cloth, 1*s.* per cubic foot; shirts, navy, serge, and Scotch twill, 3*s.* per eubic foot; shirts, white, regatta, Crimean, 5*s.* per eubic foot; shot, 10*s.* per cwt.: silk manufactures, 5*s.* per cubic foot; syrups, 3*s.* 6*d.* per eubic foot; snuff, 5*s.* per pound; soap, eommon, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; soap, scented and fancy, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; soap powder and washing powder, 6*d.* per cubic foot; soda, crystals, 1*s.* per ewt.; spiees—cassia, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmegs, mixed and ground spices, 3*d.* per pound; spirits and strong waters of every kind, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, 12*s.* per gallon; spirits of tar, 6*d.* per gallon; starch and blue, 2*s.* per ewt.; stationery and account books, 1*s.* per cubic foot; steel, 1*s.* per cwt.; sugar, treaele, and molasses, 1*d.* per pound; sulphur, 1*s.* per cwt.; swords, 5*s.* eaeh.

Tacks, 4*s.* per cwt.; tapioca, in bulk, 2*s.* per cwt.; tapioca, in bottles, jars, or tins, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; tar, 1*s.* per barrel; tartaric acid, 1*d.* per pound; tea, 6*d.* per pound; tinware, 4*s.* per cwt.; timber, sawed, 1*s.* per 100 superfieial feet; timber, shingles, and laths, 1*s.* per 1,000; timber, palings, 1*s.* per 100; timber, posts, 4*s.* per 100; timber, rails, 2*s.* per 100; tobaceo, 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound; tobacco for sheep-wash, 3*d.* per pound; tools, carpenters' and others not otherwise deseribed, 4*s.* per ewt.; toys and fancy goods not otherwise described, 1*s.* per cubic foot; trousers, moleskin and cord, 3*s.* per cubic foot; twine, 2*s.* per cwt.; tubs, of wood, 2*s.* per nest; turpentine, 6*d.* per gallon.

Umbrellas and parasols, 5*s.* per cubie foot.

Varnish, 6*d.* per gallon; vermicelli, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot; vinegar, 6*d.* per gallon.

Weighing machines, 4*s.* per cwt.; whips and walking sticks, 1*s.* per cubic foot; whiting and chalk, 1*s.* per cwt.; wine, in wood and bottle, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles, 4*s.* per gallon; woollen manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and articles made of wool mixed with other materials, 5*s.* per eubic foot.

Zine, sheets, tiles, ridging, guttering, piping, and roll, 1*s.* per cwt.; zinc manufactures not otherwise deseribed, 4*s.* per cwt.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anchors, anvils.

Blacksmiths' bellows, bottles of all kinds, empty.

Cabin furniture and effeets which have been in use and not for sale; carriage springs, mountings and triminings, chain cables and shackles over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, churns, cotton waste, copper and composition rod, bolts, sheathing, and nails, corn sieves and riddles, crab winches, cranes, capstans, and windlasses.

Drainage pipes and tiles.

Felt for sheathing, filters, fire-engines and hose, fish oil (in bulk), forges.

Gas-pipes, and all material and machinery which may be specially imported for the construetion of gasworks.

Iron bridges, and all material which may be specially imported for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips.

Iron (bar, rod, bolt, hoop, fencing, and pig), iron lamp-posts, tanks, plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, screws, and castings for ships; weigh-bridges for carts.

Machinery for agricultural purposes, for boring, brick and tile making, planing, punching, sawing, shearing, turning, and quartz crushing, for mills and looms, for steam vessels, for wool and hay pressing, machine saws, maps and charts.

Organs, harmoniums, bells, furniture specially imported for places of public worship.

Passengers' baggage, printing machinery, presses, type, and materials, printing ink and paper, printed books, paper and music, ploughs and harrows, pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.

Railway plant, and all materials specially imported for the construction of railways and tramways; rope above three inches in circumference.

Tarpaulins.

Sail-cloth, ships' blocks, ship chandlery not otherwise described, school-books, slates, and apparatus, soda ash and caustic soda, soda-water machines, steam-engines, and parts of steam-engines, sewing machines.

Water-pipes not otherwise described, and all other material which may be specially imported for the construction of water-works, and all other articles not otherwise described.

TARIFF.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

On alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, $10 per gallon.

On brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, and all other spirits or strong waters of whatever name or description below the strength of alcohol, $3 per gallon.

On all liquors, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol, or spirits of the strength of 30 per cent. or upwards, $3 per gallon.

A duty of $1.50 per gallon on port, sherry, Madeira, and other wines of whatever name or description above 18 per cent. of alcoholic strength.

On all cordials, bitters, and other articles of merchandise of any name or description, containing or preserved in alcohol, or spirits above that rate of strength and below 30 per cent., $1.50 per gallon.

On all wines in casks and cases, known in commerce as wines "de cargaison," 5 per cent. ad valorem.

On cider, beer, ale, porter, and other fermented beverages below 18 per cent. of alcoholic strength, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On all wines of a higher quality than wines of "cargaison" below 18 per cent. of alcoholic strength; and on tobacco, opium, and all manufactures thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the Hawaiian islands, other than those specifically mentioned in this schedule, 10 per cent. ad valorem: *Provided*, however, that no impost duty shall be levied on goods or other articles imported for the use of the government, or of the King or Queen; naval stores and supplies belonging to a foreign government, when imported and used as such; goods imported for the private use and consumption of foreign diplomatic representatives; goods allowed by foreign treaties to be introduced free by whale-ships; professional books, implements and tools of trade in actual use of persons from abroad and not intended for sale; wearing apparel not merchandise, in use of persons arriving at Hawaiian ports, personal household effects not merchandise, of subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom dying abroad; oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels; and goods, wares, and merchandise exported to a foreign country, and brought back in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed: *And provided, also*, That the minister of finance may allow the following articles to be imported free of duty on application for that purpose: Trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, plants, and seeds, when not intended for sale as merchandise; gold and silver coins; philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools; models of inventions, if not fitted for use; bees, birds, and fowls, horses, mares, asses, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, swine, and other animals intended for improving the breed of such animals: *And provided further*, That the minister of finance may, in his discretion, allow alcohol to be withdrawn from the custom-house for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, in the payment of a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, the party or parties applying for and withdrawing the same giving satisfactory security that it shall be used only for such purposes.

All sugars, the produce of any foreign country with which this government has no existing treaty (1859), 2 cents per pound.

Molasses, and syrups of sugar, the produce of any country with which this government has no existing treaty (1859), 10 cents per gallon.

Coffee, the produce of any country with which this government has no existing treaty (1859), 3 cents per pound.

On rice, the produce of any country with which this government has no existing treaty (1859), in husks, 1 cent per pound; cleaned, 1½ cent per pound.

SEC. 518. The duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported into this kingdom shall be paid in cash in American specie: *Provided*, That any collector, with the concurrence of the minister of finance, shall have the power to grant a reasonable credit for the payment of such duties, not exceeding 90 days, upon receiving a good and sufficient bond with one or more sureties, to be approved by said minister, in a penal sum not less than twice the amount of said duties, conditioned for the payment of such duties, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, within the time for which credit may have been given as aforesaid.

TARIFF.—ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Ale, beer, and porter.....per gallon	£0	0*s.*	6*d.*
Asses.....			Free.
Bacon .....per pound.	0	0	2
Barley (not pearl barley)....per bushel.	0	0	4
Beef, dry, salted, or cured...per pound.	0	0	1
Beef, not salted, or cured. Per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Beans.....per bushel.	0	0	4
Birds			Free.
Books, printed, including maps.....			Free.
Bread or biscuits.....per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Bricks (not Bath bricks).....			Free.
Bullion.....			Free.
Butter.....per pound.	0	0	2
Calavances.....per bushel.	0	0	4
Candles, composition.....per pound.	0	0	2
Candles, tallow..... do.	0	0	0¾
Candles, wax or spermaceti. do.	0	0	2
Cattle, neat.....per head.	0	10	0
Carriages, carts, and wagons used for agricultural purposes.....			Free.
Cheese.....per pound.	0	0	2
Cider and perry.....per gallon.	0	0	6
Coals and coke.....			Free.
Cocoa.....per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee (British colonial)... do.	1	0	0
Coin.....			Free.
Corn, Indian.....per bushel.	0	0	4
Cotton wool.....			Free.
Diamonds.....			Free.
Dogs.....			Free.
Dyewoods.....			Free.
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs, and photographs.....			Free.
Fish, dried or salted.....per 100 lbs.	0	3	6
Fish, fresh.....			Free.
Fish, smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described.....per pound.	0	0	0½
Fish, alewives, pickled, per bbl of 200 lbs.	0	2	6
Fish, herrings, pickled, per bbl of 200 lbs.	0	2	6
Fish, herrings, smoked.....per pound.	0	0	0¼
Fish, mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	4	6
Fish, pickled, not otherwise enumerated or deseribed.....per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	4	6
Fish, salmon, smoked.....per pound.	0	0	2
Fish, salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200 lbs,	0	10	6
Flax.....			Free.
Flour, rye.....per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	8	0
Flour, wheat..... do.	0	8	0
Fruit, fresh.....			Free.
Goats.....			Free.
Guano and any other manure.....			Free.
Gunpowder.....per pound.	0	1	0
Hams..... do.	0	0	2
Hand-machines for preparing fibre, or for spinning cotton or wool.....			Free.
Hay and straw.....			Free.
Hemp.....			Free.
Hides, raw.....			Free.
Horses, mares, and geldings.....each.	0	10	0
Hydraulic presses and printing presses.			Free.
Ice.....			Free.
Iron, galvanized.....			Free.
Iron, for roofing, doors, and shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors, and shutters.....			Free.
Indigo.....per pound.	£0	0*s.*	3*d.*
Lard..... do.	0	0	0
Leeches.....			Free.
Matches, lucifer and other, per gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion.....	0	5	0
Malt dust.....			Free.
Marble, in slabs and blocks.....			Free.
Machines, horse power.....			Free.
Meat, fresh.....			Free.
Meat, salted or cured..per bbl of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Meal (not wheat meal).per bbl of 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the army and navy, on the certificate of the military or naval commanding officers...			Free.
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn, or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind, or water power, and all parts of the said mills.			Free.
Molasses.....			Free.
Mules.....each.	0	10	0
Oats.....per bushel.	0	0	4
Oil-cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals.			Free.
Oil.....per gallon.	0	0	9
Patent fuel.....			Free.
Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron.....			Free.
Peas (not being split peas)..per bushel.	0	0	4
Pipes for conveying fluids.....			Free.
Plants, growing.....			Free.
Ploughs, plough harrows, cultivators, clod crushers, horse hoes, dibbles, sewing machines, and parts thereof..			Free.
Pork, salted or cured.per bbl of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Poultry.....			Free.
Pumps for raising water.....			Free.
Railway trunk wheels.....			Free.
Resins and rosin.....			Free.
Rice.....per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Rice, undressed.....per bushel.	0	1	0
Salt.....per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Salt, rock.....			Free.
Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of)...			Free.
Sausages, dry or pickled....per pound.	0	0	2
Sheep.....			Free.
Shooks, tierce, puncheon, and hogshead, and all descriptions of shooks, also tierces, hogsheads and casks....			Free.
Slates.....			Free.
Soap.....per 100 lbs.	0	5	6
Soda ash, or sub-soda.....			Free.
Specimens, illustrative of natural history, mineralogy, and geology.....			Free.
Spirits, brandy.....per gallon.	0	10	0
Spirits, gin..... do.	0	10	0
Spirits, rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon.	0	10	0

Spirits, whiskey.....per gallon.	£0	10*s.*	0*d.*
Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds.....per gallon.	0	10	0
Stills, or any part of a still..			Free.
Steam-engines, or any part of a steam-engine.....			Free.
Sugar, refined.....per pound.	0	0	2
Sugar, unrefined.....per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Swine.....			Free.
Tallow, grease, tallow-grease, or grease and slush.....			Free.
Tea.....per pound.	0	1	0
Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones.....			Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, including cavendish.....per pound.	0	1	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured... do.	0	0	6
Tobacco, cigars..... do.	0	5	0
Tongues, dried..... ..... do.	0	0	2
Tongues, salted or cured. Per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Tortoise-shell.....			Free.
Tow.....			Free.
Turtle.....			Free.
Vegetables, fresh.....			Free.
Wax, bees.....			Free.
Wheat.....per bushel.	0	0	9
Wines, in bulk and in bottle..per gallon.	0	2	6
Wood—for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick.....	0	13	0
Wood—for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick.....	0	9	0
Wood—shingles, cypress, more than twelve inches in length .per thousand.	0	6	0
Wood—wallaba shingles..per thousand.	£0	6*s.*	0*d.*
Wood—Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described .....per thousand.	0	4	0
Wood—hoops.....			Free.
Wood—staves and headings, red or white oak or ash.....			Free.
Wire, iron, for fences, wire fencing, iron standards, and also tomb railing.			Free.
On all other woods, wares, merchandise, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every £100 value.....	12	10	0

EXPORT DUTIES.

On every hogshead of sugar, five shillings and nine pence.

On every puncheon of rum, four shillings and six-pence.

On every tierce of coffee, six shillings.

On every one hundred and twenty pounds weight pimento, tenpence.

Logwood, and other dyewoods, lignumvitæ, ebony, and cocus wood, for every ton, one shilling.

Ginger, at the rate of, for every one hundred and twelve pounds weight, one shilling.

For the purposes of this law, three tierces of sugar shall be taken to be equivalent to two hogsheads, eight barrels to one hogshead; other packages in the proportions which they shall bear to the hogshead of seventeen hundred weight. Two hogsheads of rum shall be equivalent to one puncheon. Every quarter cask or package of rum, not being a puncheon or hogshead, in the proportion the same shall bear to the puncheon of ninety gallons. Coffee, in packages other than tierces, in the proportion of seven hundred weight to one tierce.

TARIFF.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In all cases where any duty is imposed on goods or things imported into this colony according to the value of such goods, such value shall be understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same shall be shipped or exported to the colony, and the collector and appraiser shall by all reasonable ways and means in their power ascertain the fair value of such goods as aforesaid, and estimate the value for duty accordingly.

SCHEDULE A.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale and porter in wood, 15 cents per gallon.
Ale and porter, in bottles, 30 cents per dozen (quarts).
Bacon and hams, 4 cents per pound.
Barley, oats, malt, and field peas, 30 cents per 100 pounds.
Beans and split peas, 1 cent per pound.
Bitters, $1.50 per gallon.
Butter, 10 cents per pound.
Candles, 5 cents per pound.
Cheese, 5 cents per pound.
Cider, 15 cents per gallon.
Cigars, $2 per 100; 2 cents each.
Coal, $1.25 per ton.
Coffee, raw, 3 cents per pound.
Coffee, manufactured, 6 cents per pound.
Eggs, 12½ cents per dozen.
Flour, $1.50 per barrel.
Fresh fruits, viz.:—
Apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, and gooseberries, 1 cent per pound.
Gunpowder, sporting, 6 cents per pound.
Gunpowder, blasting, 3 cents per pound.
Hay, $4 per ton.
Lard, 5 cents per pound.
Lime, 50 cents per barrel.
Lumber:—
Rough fir and cedar, $3 per 1,000 feet.
Dressed fir and cedar, $5 per 1,000 feet.
Shingles, $1 per 1,000.
Fence pickets, $2 per 1,000.
Laths, $1 per 1,000.
Live stock:—
Horses and mules, $2 per head.
Beef cattle, $3 per head.
Milch cows, $2 per head.
Sheep and goats, 75 cents per head.
Hogs, $2 per head.
Potatoes, ½ cent per pound.

Rice, 1½ cent per pound.
Sugar:—
  Raw, 2 cents per pound.
  Refined, 2½ cents per pound.
Spirits:—
  Brandy, $2 per gallon, according to proof.
  Gin, whiskey, rum, $2 per gallon, according to proof.
  All other kinds, $2 per gallon, according to proof.
Tea, 12½ cents per pound.
Tobacco, 25 cents per pound.
Vegetables, viz.:—
  Onions, 2 cents per pound.
  Other kinds, fresh, 1 cent per pound.
Wheat, 35 cents per 100 pounds.
Wines, viz.:—
  Champagne and Moselle, $3 per dozen (quarts).
  China and medicated, $1.50 per gallon.
  California, red and white, 25 cents per gallon.
  Claret, 20 cents per gallon.
  Port, sherry, and all other descriptions, 75 cents per gallon.
Bran and shorts, 25 cents per 100 pounds.
Buckwheat, 1 cent per pound.
Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound.
Cornmeal, ½ cent per pound.
Hops, 10 cents per pound.
Shot, 2 cents per pound.

SCHEDULE B.—AD VALOREM DUTIES.

	Per cent.
Axes	15
Beef, salt	10
Billiard and bagatelle tables	12½
Blankets, boots and shoes	20
Bread	20
Cards, playing	50
Chocolate	20
Clothing, ready-made	15
Confectionery	30
Drugs and medicines	20
Drygoods, earthenware	12½
Fish, preserved, dried, and salt	15
Fire-arms	12½
Fruits, preserved and dried	12½
Furniture	15
Glass and glassware	12½
Groceries	12½
Hardware and ironmongery	12½
Harness and saddlery	20
Hemp canvas	2½
Leather	15
Jewelry	20
Machinery	10
Matches	12½
Meat, preserved	12½
Meat, fresh	20
Molasses	12½
Nails, nuts of almonds	12½
Oils	15
Opium	25
Paints, pork, salt	10
Plants, trees, and shrubs	12½
Poultry, dead and alive	25
Quicksilver	10
Rope, cordage, and twine	5
Soap	15
Stationery	12½
Tinware	25
Vegetables, preserved and salt	10
Wagons, carriages	20
Trunks, watches, and clocks	12½
Window sashes and doors	20
Ship sails, manufactured	20
Cotton canvas	5
Woodenware	12½
Yeast powders	12½
All other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods	12½

SCHEDULE C.

The following articles shall be admitted free of duty:—

Agricultural implements; books, printed and in manuscript; bricks; all fresh fruits not enumerated in schedule of specific duties; coin; gunny sacks; iron and steel; all kinds of woods not enumerated in schedule of specific duties; calves under twelve months old; personal effects; salt; garden seeds; grain for seed; tar and pitch; tin; copper; zinc; lead in pipes, sheets, and bars; wire (iron and brass); copper sheets; boiler plates and bolts, and patent metal for ships; iron hoops; sheet iron; rough and partially manufactured woods used in construction of carriages and wagons; steel springs; wagon axles; anchors, cables, chains, and copper bolts for shipbuilding; fresh fish, fish oil, and whalebone; raw hemp for rope making; tallow, gas retorts; fire clay; furs; hides; lemon and lime juice; guano; wool; oakum; jute; ships' blocks and junk; blacksmith's coal.

TARIFF.—BRITISH HONDURAS.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

Agricultural implements		Nil.
Books and printed papers		Nil.
Bullion and coin		Nil.
Cattle, neat	per head.	$2 00
Clapboards	per 1,000 lineal feet.	5 00
Clothing, army and navy		Nil.
Coals		Nil.
Cocoa, raw and manufactured	per 1,000 lbs.	2 00
Coffee	per 100 lbs.	2 00
Engines, marine, agricultural, and manuf'ng		Nil.
Guinea corn		Nil.
Hammocks, made of grass		Nil.
Horses, mules, and asses, per head		$3 00
Ice		Nil.
Logwood and other dyewoods, being indigenous to the colony		Nil.
Lumber dressed, whether on one side or both, and whether grooved and tongued or not,	per 1,000 feet.	4 00
Lumber undressed, per 1,000 feet		3 00
Machines and machinery, marine, agricultural, and manufacturing		Nil.

Mahogany and other timbers, being indigenous to the colony	Nil.
Maize	Nil.
Malt liquors and cider, per imperial gallon, or six reputed quart bottles, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for breakage	$0.25
Necessaries, regimental and navy	Nil.
Poultry	Nil.
Silver ore	Nil.
Spirits, cordials, and liqueurs, per imperial gallon, or per six reputed quart bottles, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for breakage	75
Spirits and cordials, *excise*, at per imperial gallon, not exceeding proof as verified by Sykes's hydrometer	35
And for each additional degree or fractional part thereof	0½
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	3 00
Sugar, *excise*, per 100 lbs.	$1 00
Swine	Nil.
Tea, per lb.	25
Tobacco, per 100 lbs.	3 00
Cigars, per 1,000.	3 00
Tortoise shell, unmanufactured	Nil.
Turtles, live, each.	Nil.
Vessels	Nil.
Wines, in bulk or bottle, per imperial gallon, or per six reputed quart bottles if in bottle, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for breakage—	
Port, Sherry, Madeira, Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Hock, and Sparkling Moselle	50
Other wines	25

All articles not hereinbefore specifically enumerated, to be calculated on the amount of invoice with charges and freight, an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

TARIFF.—ISLAND OF ST. CROIX (*Danish West Indies*).

FREE OF DUTY.

Puncheon staves, headings, hoops, agricultural implements, implements used in the manufacture of sugar, for distilling rum, and for cane mills, mill timber, fire-bricks, fire-stone, machinery and parts thereof, fresh fish and turtles, vegetables, coals, mules and asses, manure, printed books and papers, and furniture previously used by the owners.

SPECIFIC DUTY.

Flour, wheaten	per cwt.	$0 60
Flour, all other kinds	do.	25
Bread, wheaten	do.	75
Bread, of other corn	do.	35
Beef, hams, sausages, tongues pickled, smoked, or dried	do.	1 25
Pork, pickled or smoked	do.	80
Fish, dried or salted	do.	25
Fish, pickled or smoked	do.	40
Butter	per cwt.	$1 50
Cheese	do.	1 50
Lard	do.	40
Peas	per bbl., 180 lbs.	25
Beans	do.	25

AT FIVE PER CENT. AD VALOREM DUTY.

Iron, steel, lead, copper, zinc in bars, rolls, or plates, sheet iron, spelter, rope, tar, pitch, resin, lime, chalk, temper lime, cement, gypsum, bricks and tiles, flagstones, earthen pipes, lumber (except that mentioned in sub. A), nails, screws, spikes, tools of every description, anchors and chains, blocks, mule harness, raw leather, wooden yokes, live cattle (except horses, mules, and asses), oats, Indian corn, bran, hay, charcoal, salt, tallow, carts, wheels, axles and boxes for carts and sugar wagons, and canvas for sails.

All articles not enumerated above, *twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem duty.*

TARIFF.—ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Candles, sperm	per lb.	$0.04
stearine	do.	0.02
Coal, anthracite and bituminous		Free.
Fish, cod	do.	0.01
mackerel	per bbl.	1.50
herring	do.	1.50
Flour, wheat	do.	1.00
Corn, meal	do.	1.00
Grain, wheat, corn, oats, rye	per bush.	12
Lumber, boards, etc	per M.	1.00
Stoves, pipe	per 100.	0.17
Molasses	per 100 lbs.	2.40
Syrup	do.	2.40
Treacle	do.	2.40
Rosin	per lb.	0.01
Turpentine	per gal.	0.10
Pitch	per lb.	$0.01
Tar	per 100 lbs.	0.15
Olive oil		*Free.*
Linseed, and sperm	per gal.	0.10
Petroleum, and kerosene	per 100 kilogrs.	2.50
Beef, pork, lard	per lb.	0.01
Butter	do.	0.06
Rice	do.	0.01
Soap, Castile, Windsor and common	do.	0.02
Sugar, muscovado	do.	0.03
refined	do.	0.05
Tobacco, chewing or smoking	do.	0.80
Cigars	per 100.	1.00

Leaf tobacco is not imported, as its manufacture is not allowed on the Island. No export duties.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This Tariff went into operation January 1, 1870, and by the terms of the law was to continue in force for one year. No later tariff, however, has fallen under our notice.

I.—IMPORTS BY SEA.

ARTICLE 1. *Free of duty.* Gold and silver coin and bars, printed matter, printing paper, plants of all kinds, fresh fruit, ice, wood for fuel, charcoal, staves and heads for barrels, animals of draught, corn and corn meal (imported by land), and all articles for healing scab in sheep.

ARTICLE 2. The executive is authorized to admit, free of import duty, the following articles: Seeds (field), articles intended exclusively for use in divine worship, and claimed as the property of a church or religious order by the clergy, scientific instruments and apparatus, machines for steamships, for the amalgamation of metals, and for new industrial establishments, furniture and tools of immigrants, and all articles intended exclusively for their domestic use.

ARTICLE 3. *A duty of ten per cent. ad valorem* is levied on: Common salt, coal, wood, iron (in bars), wire for fencing, ploughs, silk manufactures, diamonds (not set), gold and silver manufactures, with or without diamonds, and all instruments and utensils with handles or ornaments of gold or silver, if, by the latter, their value is increased one-fifth.

ARTICLE 4. *A duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem* is levied on: Wines, brandies, liquors, vinegar, beer, sugar, yerba, tobacco, tea, and coffee.

ARTICLE 5. All articles not before especially enumerated pay an import duty of *twenty per cent. ad valorem.*

ARTICLE 6. Common salt, coal, ploughs, wood, and iron pay an additional duty of five per cent., imposed by law of September 3, 1866, until the loan of the Provincial Bank, for the redemption of which this additional duty has been designated, will be refunded.

ARTICLE 7. An allowance for leakage on distilled and fermented articles named in Article 4, to be made in proportion to the distance of the place of departure from the first Argentine port touched by the vessel, viz.:—

Ten per cent. if the port of departure lies beyond the equator.

Six per cent. if the port of departure lies this side of the equator.

Three per cent. if the port of departure lies this side the cape.

For breakage an allowance of five per cent. is made on wines, brandies, beer, vinegar, and oil, in bottles.

II.—EXPORTS BY LAND AND SEA.

ARTICLE 8. *An export duty of six per cent. ad valorem* is levied on: Hides of cattle and horses, hair of all kinds, smoked and salted meat, salted tongues, ostrich feathers, bone-black, horns and pieces thereof, animal oils, tallow and lards, melted or in leaf.

ARTICLE 9. Sheepskins and wool pay *an export duty of six per cent. ad valorem.*

ARTICLE 10. All articles not enumerated, also gold and silver in coin or bars, are *free of export duty.*

III.—MANNER OF COMPUTING TARIFF DUTIES.

ARTICLE 11. All duties are fixed by a valuation tariff, based for imports on the value of goods in warehouse; for exports, on the value at the time and place of shipment.

ARTICLE 12. Import duties on merchandise, not enumerated in the tariff, are fixed by the values given in the bill of sale, the correctness of which must be testified under oath by the owner or agent, and the amount of which is increased for silk manufactures and jewelry ten per cent.; for other articles twenty per cent. Customs officers are authorized to retain, for account of the government, all goods, the given value of which is found incorrect, and in this case the interested parties shall receive, in advance, in notes (*letras de receptoria*), the value of the goods as shown by the foregoing instructions with an additional ten per cent.

ARTICLE 13. The designation of articles for enumeration in the tariff (Article 11), and the valuation thereof, are left with the executive. Wool, raw and washed, shall be subject to the same duty.

ARTICLE 14. Export duties must be paid in the port where the first part of a cargo is taken, where the merchandise is directly registered for foreign countries, since goods only, for which the duty is paid, are allowed to be transported by sea from one to another port of the State, unless secured in a manner prescribed by the executive power.

For the amount of import and export duties, obligations on stamped paper, payable after four months, may be given to the department of finance.

IV.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 15. The payment of customs duties may take place in all coins mentioned in the law of October 26, 1863, in paper currency of Buenos Ayres, in specie of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and in Bolivian silver at its market value. Copper coin is received at market value, in amounts not over two per cent. of the sum to be paid.

ARTICLE 16. All merchandise, for which import duties have been paid at any custom-house, can circulate freely in every part of the State; the transit of merchandise by land, duty unpaid, is prohibited, except between the port of La Concordia and the Brazilian ports on the Uruguay, by way of Federacion and Restauration, and from Paraguay by way of Restauration and Federacion, to Brazil or the Oriental Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, *October* 21, 186(

TURKEY.

By a treaty concluded with the United States, February 28, 1862, proclaimed by the President July 2, 1862, all imports into Turkey are liable to a duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem.

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