

A NEW AND COMPLETE
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F
TRADE and COMMERCE;

CONTAINING

A Distinct EXPLANATION of the
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE;
An ACCURATE DEFINITION of its TERMS;

A N

Ample ILLUSTRATION of the LAWS and CUSTOMS of all Commercial States, with respect to MERCANTILE AFFAIRS, in general; including the several TREATIES of COMMERCE actually subsisting at this Time between the different Powers of EUROPE.

A Particular DESCRIPTION of the different
PRODUCTIONS OF ART AND NATURE,
Which are the BASIS and SUPPORT of COMMERCE;

Particularly distinguishing the

Growth, Product, and Manufactures of GREAT BRITAIN and its Colonies.

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Exact Specification and Valuation of all FOREIGN COINS, with Easy Concise TABLES for reducing them to the BRITISH STANDARD. An Historical and Critical Account of all Public and Private COMPANIES, and of all Public BANKS and FUNDS, with the Nature of their Securities. An Abstract of the BYE-LAWS and CUSTOMS of all Ports and Harbours; with a Description of the OFFICE and DUTY of CONSULS, AGENTS, and other Persons residing in Foreign Parts, for the Protection of the Commerce of their respective Nations.

A L S O

Observations on the PRESENT STATE of our FOREIGN COMMERCE, and of the NEW MANUFACTURES established and brought to Perfection of late Years in GREAT BRITAIN, of which no Account has hitherto been given in any other Commercial Dictionary.

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MDCCLXVI.

of abode is the steward-room, which is in the orlop, and joins to the bread-room and gunners store-room.

STILE. See *BILLS of Exchange*, *BISSEXTILE*, *CALENDAR*.

STIRLING, or *STRIVELING*, is very fertile both in corn and grafs, which feeds and fattens large flocks of sheep and black cattle. Its rivers very plentifully supply it with falmon, as its mines do with peat and coals; at Stirling there is a very considerable manufacture of ferges and shalloons, which in make and dye are very good, and proves a great support to the poor people employed in it, as they are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

STOCKHOLM. See *SWEDEN*.

STOCKINGS. That part of the clothing of the leg and foot which immediately covers their nudity, and screens them from the cold.

Anciently, the only stockings in use were made of cloth or milled stuff sewed together; but since the invention of knitting and weaving stockings of silk, wool, cotton, thread, &c. the use of cloth stockings is quite out of doors.

The modern stockings, whether wove or knit, are a kind of plexus's formed of an infinite number of little knots, called stitches, loops, or meshes, intermingled in one another.

Knit stockings are wrought with needles made of polished iron, or brass wire, which interweave the threads, and form the meshes the stocking consists of.

This operation is called knitting; the invention whereof it were difficult to fix precisely, though it is attributed to the Scots on this ground, that the first works of that kind came from thence. It was added, that it was on this account, that the company of stocking-knitters, established at Paris, 1527, took their patron St. Fiacre, who is said to be the son of a king of Scotland.

Woven STOCKINGS, are ordinarily very fine. They are manufactured on a frame made of polished iron; the structure of which is very ingenious, but, withal, exceeding complex, so that it is very difficult to describe it well, by reason of the number and diversity of its parts; nor is it even conceived without much difficulty, when working before the face.

The English and French have greatly contested the invention of the stocking-loom: but, waving all national prejudices, the fact seems, that a Frenchman first invented this useful and surprising machine; who, finding some difficulties in procuring an exclusive privilege, which he required to settle himself in Paris, came over into England, where his machine was admired, and the workman rewarded according to his merit.

The invention thus imparted to the English, they became so jealous hereof, that for a long time it was forbid, under pain of death, to carry any of the machines out of the island, or communicate a model thereof to foreigners. But as it was a Frenchman first enriched our nation with it, so a Frenchman first carried it abroad, and by an extraordinary effort of memory and imagination, made a loom at Paris, on the idea he had formed thereof in a voyage he had made to England. This loom first set up in 1656, has served for a model of all those since made in France, Holland, &c. See *FRAME*, *SILK*.

STOCKING-FRAME-MAKER. The boy designed for this business requires no extraordinary learning. It is an ingenious branch of the smithery; but the greatest difficulty is in tempering the large springs upon which the work moves, and making the stock needles, which ought also to be properly tempered. It is very profitable to the master, who takes about ten pounds with an apprentice; who, when out of his time, may have the common wages of a smith, by working as a journeyman; or with somewhat less than one hundred pounds, he may set up master.

STOCKING-WEAVER. This is a business that requires some ingenuity; but no great strength, nor is any education necessary, besides that proper for all tradesmen. The principal things the apprentice has to learn, is to know how to mark a clock, or point on a sheet of point-paper, to represent it properly on the stocking, and to rectify any little disorders that may happen to that curious engine the stocking-frame. The workmen are paid for every pair of stockings, according to the materials of which they are made, and their degree of fineness.

The masters work for the hosiers, who commonly furnish the worsted, or thread; and take from five to ten pounds with an apprentice, who, when out of his time, if capable of making the best silk or cotton hose, will be able to earn from twelve to eighteen shillings a week; out of which he must pay the master one shilling and six-pence a week for the use of his frame: but if he is only able to make coarse worsted stockings, he will not get with the closest application above nine or ten shillings a week, out of which he must pay for the use of his frame. However, if a person buys a frame, he may save this deduction from the price of his labour; and if he can purchase a small number of them, which will cost him about fifteen pounds each, he may employ journeymen, and have all the profits of a master.

STOCKING-TRIMMER and PRESSER. This business requires neither ingenuity, strength, nor learning. He receives the hose after they are seamed, legs them, and fits them for the shop. He takes from five to ten pounds with an apprentice; who, with a little money, may easily set up for himself.

STOCK-JOBING and STOCKS. Contracts relating to stocks where made void, and the premium to be restored. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 1, 10, 11.* 10 *Geo. II. c. 8.* Bills for discovery of such contracts, &c. how to be answered. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 2.*

And the plaintiff to give security to answer costs. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 3.*

Stocks sold for a certain day, and not paid for according to agreement, may be sold to any other person, and the seller recover damages. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 6.*

And the buyer may purchase the like quantity, where the seller refuseth to transfer the stock sold, and shall recover damages. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 7.*

Penalties on persons selling stock which they are not possessed of, and on brokers negotiating such contracts. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 8.*

Or not entering contracts. 7 *Geo. II. c. 8. f. 9.* See *INSURANCE*.

STONE of WOOL ought to weigh fourteen pounds; yet in some places it is more; and in others it is but twelve and a half. A stone of wax is but eight pounds, nor is the stone of beef at London any more.

STORAX. There are two kinds of solid storax in the shops: the one is called storax in the cane; and the other red storax. The first is a solid, resinous substance, composed of white reddish grains, of a warm and not ungrateful taste, and of a most fragrant smell. This easily melts in the fire, and readily catches flame. It was formerly brought from Pamphilia, inclosed in reeds, from whence it had its name.

The red storax, or storax in the lump, is a concrete resinous substance, of a yellowish red or brownish colour, sometimes interspersed with white grains, resembling in smell and taste the former storax. Of this sort there has been some lately to be met with in the shops, under the name of storax in the tear.

There is still another substance called storax, of a red colour, and an agreeable smell, much like the foregoing. This is manifestly composed of some kind of wood rasped into a coarse powder, and mixed up, probably, with some of the foregoing storax softened by art.

There are two kinds also of liquid storax mentioned in authors. The first is a soft, resinous, grey-coloured substance, supposed to be compounded of storax, resin, oil, and wine, beat up together, with water, into a proper consistence. The other is the juice of a tree, called by the Turks and Persians, cotter-mallos, which grows in the island Cobros in the Red-Sea; the makers of this commodity yearly clear off the bark of the tree, and boil it in sea-water, to the consistence of bird-lime; then repeating the decoction, strain it from the powdered bark, and send it to Moccoa: but this kind is rarely found among us.

Storax is both an excellent pectoral and cephalic. It mightily thickens and softens sharp rheums, and cures the coughs and irritations thence arising. It is good in almost all distempers of the breast, and makes a very good ingredient in apozems, if care be taken to boil them in a close vessel, for it gives an agreeable flavour, and very much conduces in all such intentions. A syrup may be made of