

ings by pain or sorrow; sufferings by want or by wrongs.

SUFFICE, *v. i.* *suffice*. [Fr. *suffire*; L. *sufficio*; *sub* and *facio*.]

To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount Almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can suffice?
Milton.

SUFFICE, *v. t.* *suffice*. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it suffice thee; speak no more to me of this matter. Deut. iii.

Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

John xiv. Ruth ii.

2. To afford; to supply.

The pow'r appeas'd, with wind suffic'd the sail. [Not in use.] Dryden.

SUFFICED, *pp.* *sufficed*. Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUFFICIENCY, *n.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

His sufficiency is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted.

Boyle.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others.

K. Charles.

3. Competence; adequate substance or means.

An elegant sufficiency, content.

Thomson.

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

Watts.

5. Ability; adequate power.

Our sufficiency is of God. 2 Cor. iii.

6. Conceit; self-confidence. [See *Self-sufficiency*.]

SUFFICIENT, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*.] Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as provision sufficient for the family; water sufficient for the voyage; an army sufficient to defend the country.

My grace is sufficient for thee. 2 Cor. xii.

2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as a man sufficient for an office.

Shak.

3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

Who is sufficient for these things? 2 Cor. ii.

SUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are sufficiently supplied with food and clothing; a man sufficiently qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

SUFFICING, *ppr.* *sufficing*. Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

SUFFISANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty. [Not in use.] Spenser.

SUFFIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus*, *suffixo*; *sub* and *figo*, to fix.]

A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. Parkhurst. M. Stuart.

SUFFIX, *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

SUFFIXED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUFFIXING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUFFLAMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen*, a stop.]

To stop; to impede. [Not in use.]

Barrow.

SUFFLATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflo*; *sub* and *flo*, to blow.]

To blow up; to inflate. [Little used.]

Bailey.

SUFFLATION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio*.] The act of blowing up or inflating.

Coles.

SUFFOCATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; It. *suffogare*; Sp. *sufocar*; L. *suffoco*; *sub* and *focus*, or its root.]

1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in hanging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust or mephitic air into the lungs. Men may be suffocated by the halter; or men may be suffocated in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.

And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.

Shak.

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to suffocate fire or live coals.

A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle without passage.

Collier.

SUFFOCATE, *a.* Suffocated.

SUFFOCATED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUFFOCATING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.

SUFFOCATINGLY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as suffocatingly hot.

SUFFOCATION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust or air that is not respirable.

2. The act of stifling, destroying or extinguishing.

SUFFOCATIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as suffocative catarrhs.

Arbutnot.

SUFFOSION, *n.* [L. *suffossio*; *sub* and *fodio*, to dig.]

A digging under; an undermining.

Bp. Hall.

SUFFRAGAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*; It. *suffraganco*; L. *suffragans*, assisting; *suffragor*, to vote for, to favor.] Assisting; as a suffragan bishop.

SUFFRAGAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Hen. VIII. *suffragans* are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.

Bp. Barlow.

SUFFRAGANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with.

Obs.

SUFFRAGATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor*.] To vote with. [Not in use.]

Hale.

SUFFRAGATOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote.

Bp. of Chester.

SUFFRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium*; Fr. *suffrage*; Sax. *fragan*, to ask, G. *fragen*.]

1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man than to be elevated to office by the unbiased suffrages of free enlightened citizens.

I actantius and St. Austin confirm by their suffrages the observation made by heathen writers.

Atterbury.

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

3. Aid; assistance; a Latinism. [Not in use.]

SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* [L. *suffrugo*, the pasture or hough.]

Pertaining to the knee joint of a beast.

Brown.

SUFFRUTICOUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus*; *frutex*, a shrub.]

In botany, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying; as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c.

Martyn. Cyc.

SUFFUMIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo*.] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUFFUMIGATION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the internal parts of the body.

2. A term applied to all medicines that are received into the body in the form of fumes.

Cyc.

SUFFUMIGE, *n.* A medical fume.

Harvey.

SUFFUSE, *v. t.* *suffuse*. [L. *suffusus*, *suffundo*; *sub* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as eyes suffused with tears; cheeks suffused with blushes.

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies.

Pope.

SUFFUSED, *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.

SUFFUSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suffusio*.]

1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a color.

2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice or like suffusion of eyes, objects appear of that color.

Ray.

3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo*, to suck.] A kind of worm.

Walton.

SUGAR, *n.* **SHUG'AR**. [Fr. *sucre*; Arm. *sucr*; Sp. *azucar*; It. *zucchero*; G. *zucker*; D. *suiker*; Dan. *sokker*, *sukker*; Sw. *socker*; W. *sugyr*; It. *siacra*; L. *saccharum*; Gr.

saxxapor; Pers. Ar. *سكّر* *sukkar*; Sans.

sachkara; Slavonic, *zakar*. It is also in the Syr. and Eth.

1. A well known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar cane, *arundo saccharifera*; but in the United States, great quantities of this article are made from the sugar maple; and in France, a few years since, it was extensively manufactured from the beet.

The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum; and finally as the liquor cools, the sugar separates from the melasses in grains. The sirup or melasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscorado* sugar. This is further purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which forming a coagulum, envelops the impurities.

Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump*, *loaf*, *refined*, &c. according to the different degrees of purification. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits, and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating