land, and running eaſtward, divides the county of Dur­ham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German ſea below Stockton.

TEETH, the bones placed in the jaws for chewing food, that it may be the more eaſily digested in the ſtomach. The anatomical ſtructure of theſe has already been deſcribed under Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy. The diſeaſes to which they are liable, as well as the moſt ſncceſsful remedies for removing them, are fully detailed un­der Medicine and Surgery, to which we refer the reader.

Much attention has been paid to the beauty and preservation of the teeth among moſt nations. The Romans rub­bed and waſhed them with great care ; and when they loſt them, ſupplied their place with artificial teeth made of ivory ; and lometimes, when loose, bound them with gold. Ligatures of wire have been found to hurt the natural teeth with which the artificial are connected : whereas ſilken twiſt cannot affect them to any considerable degree for ſe­veral years.

Guilleman gives us the compoſition of a paſte for making artificial teeth, which ſhall never grow yellow; the compo­ſition is white wax granulated, and melted with a little gum elemi, adding powder of white maſtich, coral, and pearl.

When ſeveral teeth are out in the same place, it is beſt to make a ſet, or the number wanted, out of one piece, all adhering together, which may be faſtened to the two next of the sound or natural teeth. And even a whole ſet of ar­tificial teeth may be made for one or both jaws, ſo well fit­ted to admit of the neceſſary motions, and ſo conveniently retained in the proper ſituation by means of ſprings, that they will answer every purpoſe oſ natural teeth, and may be taken out, cleaned, and replaced, by the patient himſelf with great ease.

The common trick of mountebanks and other ſuch prac­titioners, is to uſe various waſhes for teeth, the ſudden effects of which, in cleaning and whitening the teeth, ſurpriſe and pleaſe people ; but the effects are very pernicious. All the ſtrong acid ſpirits will do this. As good a mixture as any thing can be, on this occaſion, is the following : take plantane-water an ounce, honey of roses two drams, muriatic acid ten drops ; mix the whole together, and rub the teeth with a piece of linen rag dipped in this every day till they are whitened. The mouth ought to be well waſhed with cold water after the uſe of this or any other acid liquor ; and indeed the beſt of all teeth waſhes is cold water, with or without a little salt ; the constant uſe of this will keep them clean and white, and prevent them from aching.

After all the numerous cures which have been propoſed for preventing the toothach, we will venture to recommend the keeping the teeth clean as the moſt efficacious, and avoiding every kind of hot food, eſpecially hot liquids, as tea, &c. They who are conſtantly using powders general­ly deſtroy their teeth altogether, as the valetudinarian does his health.

TEETHING in children. See Medicine.

TEFF, a kind of grain, ſown all over Abyſſinia, from which is made the bread commonly uſed throughout the country. We have no deſcription of this plant but from Mr Bruce, who ſays that it is herbaceous ; and that from a number of weak leaves ſurrounding the root proceeds a ſtalk of about 28 inches in length, not perfectly ftraight, ſmooth, but jointed or knotted at particular diſtances. This ſtalk is not much thicker than that of a carnation or jellyflower. About eight inches from the top, a head is formed of a number of ſmall branches, upon which it carries the fruit and flowers ; the latter of which is ſmall, of a crimſon co­lour, and ſcarcely perceptible by the naked eye but from the oppoſition of that colour. The piſtil is divided into two, ſeemingly attached to the germ of the fruit, and has at each end ſmall capillaments forming a bruſh. The ſtamina are three in number ; two on the lower side of the pi­ſtil, and one on the upper. Theſe are each of them crown­ed with two oval stigmata, at firſt green, but after crimſon. The fruit is formed in a capſula, conſiſting of two conical hollow leaves, which, when dosed, ſeems to compoſe a ſmall conical pod, pointed at the top. The fruit or ſeed is ob­long, and is not ſo large as the head of the ſmalleſt pin; yet it is very prolific, and produces theſe feeds in ſuch quan­tity as to yield a very abundant crop in the quantity of meal.

Our author, from the ſimilarity of the names, conjectures it to be the *tipha* mentioned, but not deſcribed, by Pliny : but this conjecture, which he acknowledges to be unſupported, is of very little importance.

There are three kinds of meal made from teff, of which the beſt (he ſays) is as white as flour, exceedingly light, and eaſily digested ; the ſecond is of a browner colour ; and the laſt, which is the food of ſoldiers and ſervants, is near­ly black. This variety he imagines to ariſe entirely from the difference of soils in which the ſeeds are ſown, and the different degrees of moiſture to which the plant is expoſed when growing. The manner of making the meal or flour into bread is by taking a broad earthen jar, and having made a lump of it with water, they put it into an earthen jar at ſome diſtance from the fire, where it remains till it begins to ferment or turn sour ; they then bake it into cakes of a circular form, and about two feet in diameter : it is of a ſpungy ſoft quality, and not a disagreeable ſouriſh taste. Two of theſe cakes a-day, and a coarſe cotton cloth once a-year, are the wages of a common servant.

At their banquets of raw meat, the fleſh being cut in ſmall bits, is wrapt up in pieces of this bread, with a pro­portion oſ foſſil ſalt and Cayenne pepper. Before the com­pany sits down to eat, a number of theſe cakes of different qualities are placed one upon the other, in the ſame man­ner as our plates, and the principal people sitting firſt down, eat the white teff ; the ſecond or coarſer sort serves the ſe­cond rate people that ſucceed them, and the third is for the ſervants. Every man, when he is done, dries or wipes his fingers upon the bread which he is to leave for his succeſſor, for they have no towels ; and this is one of the moſt beaſtly cuſtoms among them.

Of this teff bread the natives make a liquor, by a proceſs which our author deſcribes in the following words : ſhe bread, when well toaſted, is broken into small pieces, which are put into a large jar, and have warm water poured upon them. It is then ſet by the fire, and frequently ſtirred for ſeveral days, the mouth of the jar being cloſe covered. Af­ter being allowed to settle three or four days, it acquires a ſouriſh taste, and is what they call *bouza,* or the common beer of the country. The bouza in Atbara is made in the ſame manner, only inſtead of teff, cakes of barley-meal are employed. Both are very bad liquors, but the worſt is that made of barley.

TEFFLIS, or Tifflis, a town of Asia, in Georgia, one of the ſeven nations between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is the capital of that country, the place of residence of its ſovereign, and is called by the inhabitants Thil*is-Cabar, “* warm town,” from the warm baths in its neigh­bourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two Engliſh miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians ; the remainder are principally Georgians, with ſome Tartars. According to Major Ren­ne!, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and three metſheds. But Mr Goxe, on the authority of Profeſſor