screw may be continued to any desired length. By means of this lathe, every variety of twisted work can be produced.

The reciprocating motion of the spindle may be varied by the introduction of other apparatus for its introduction than the screw we have described. By means of elliptical or other rubbers placed at the extremity of the spindle, singular compound motions are produced ; and when with these are combined rubbers to cause lateral motion, as in the rosette lathe, an immense variety of beautiful and fanciful figures is the result.

For full information on lathes and turning, the reader may con­sult the Transactions of the various societies, and the following works : L’Art de Tourner, par Charles Plumier, Lyons, 1701 : L’Art de Tourner, par Paulin Desormeux, Paris, 1824 ; Manuel du Tourneur, par Bergeron, Paris, 1816 ; Ibbetson’s Specimens of Eccentric Circular Turning.

TURON Bay, a fine bay of Cochin-China, on which is situated Faifo, the capital and principal scat of commerce in the country. The adjacent district is remarkably fer­tile and beautiful. The channel into this bay is round the north-east end of the Hansan peninsula, having an island to the north. All the coast is safe to approach, the water shoaling gradually from twenty to seven fathoms. Cape Turon, in long. 108° 15' east, and lat. 16° 5' north, forms its eastern extremity, in which Turon Island, situated six miles to the north, makes an excellent harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds. At the southern extremity of this harbour is the mouth of the river which leads to the city of Turon. It is about 200 yards wide, with about two fathoms depth. The town of Turon stands about a mile above the mouth of the river, and, as well as the peninsula, harbour, and river, is named by the natives Hansan. The houses which it contains are low, and mostly built of bamboos. The ruins of some better houses are still visible. the port was an­ciently the chief mart for the trade of Cochin-China with the Chinese empire and Japan ; but prior to 1793, when it was visited by Lord Macartney, the city of Turon had suffered greatly by civil wars, and was surrounded by ex­tensive masses of ruins. The vessels that resort thither are either junks from different parts of China, or craft be­longing to the Portuguese of Macao.

TURPENTINE, a transparent viscous substance, flow­ing either naturally or by incision from several resinous trees.

TURRIFF, a small but thriving and industrious town in Aberdeenshire. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent on the right bank of a branch of the river Deveron, thirty-four and a half miles from Aberdeen. It was erected into a free borough of barony in the year 1511, by James IV. This town possesses manufactures of linen yarn, thread, and brown linen ; and there is also a large bleachfield. In addition to the fine old parish church, which is not now used, there is a new and handsome one. There is also an episcopal chapel ; and the earl of Errol has endowed a free school. The population amounted in 1821 to 750, and in 1831 to 1136.

TURSHEEZ, a considerable city of Persia, in the pro­vince of Khorassan, situated on the verge of the Salt De­sert. There is an old city, Sultanabad, which is small ; but a new one has been added, in which the governor and his principal officers reside ; and the two cities contain about 20,000 inhabitants, among whom are 100 Hindu families. The chief imports are indigo and other drugs from the west, and wool, cloth, and rice from Herat. The chief export is iron. The small quantity of European goods which are used is brought from Mazanderan. Tur- sheez is 160 miles west-north-west of Herat. The inter­vening country is wild, mountainous, and uncultivated.

TURTLE Island, a small island in the Eastern Seas. Long. 132. 51. E. Lat. 6. 35. S. Of the same name, there is another small island in the South Pacific Ocean, sur­rounded by a reef of coral rocks. Long. 177. 57. W. Lat. 19. 50. S. There is a cape of this name on the south coast of the island of Java. Long. 109. 58. E. Lat. 7. 42. S.

TURUCHANSK, or Mangasea, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Yenisei, the smallest and most northerly of all the Siberian towns which bear the name of a city. It derives its name Mangasea from a magazine having been originally built, in 1601, for the collection of the furs paid in tribute to Russia. It was removed from the river Taz, where it was first placed, to the mouth of the Turichan, and re­ceived the name of that river. The houses do not amount to more than 100, and are built in the most scattered man­ner. The principal part of the town consists in a little fort built of wood, and defended by four small pieces of artil­lery. The trade consists entirely in furs, which are ex­changed for all sorts of merchandise. Most of the inhabi­tants are Cossacs, whose services are required to overawe the wild inhabitants of the neighbouring regions. The ground is barren, but the water-fowl in summer are innu­merable. Long. 88. 44. E. Lat. 65. 40. N. The river Turuchan, on which the above town is situated, rises in the district of Turuchansk, and after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Yenisei near Turuchansk.

TUSCAN Order, in *Architecture.* See Architecture.

TUSCANY,' a grand duchy in Italy, said to have de­rived the name from a King Tuscus, who in remote ages ruled Etruria. It extends in north latitude from 42° 5' 20” to 44° 31' 10'', and in east longitude from 9° 32' 25’ to 11° 4' 35". It is bounded on the north-west by Lucca and Modena ; on the north-east, east, and south-east, by the states of the church ; and on the south-west and west by the Mediterranean Sea. Besides what is contained within these boundaries, its territory includes, on the north, the vicariate of Pietra Santa, surrounded by the dominions of Modena, Parma, Genoa, and Lucca. It also possesses the islands of Elba, Pianosa, Palmajola, Gorgona, Giglio, Montechristo, Melora, Formiche, and Gianuti. It compre­hends 8494 square miles, or about 5,500,000 acres. It is divided into five departments :

Departments. Cities. Towns. Villages. Inhabitants. Florence 12 55 958 596,258

Pisa 5 19 537 295,649

Sienna 6 22 212 128,095

Aretino 10 32 596 201,292

Groseto 3 6 187 53,736

36 134 2517 1,275,030

By a later enumeration, in 1833, the whole number of inhabitants was found to be 1,320,500. They all adhere to the Roman Catholic church, with the exception of 9300 Jews, mostly in Leghorn, who are fully tolerated, and a few German, English, and other Protestants, in the com­mercial places. The ecclesiastical establishment is numer­ous and expensive, there being three archbishops, 16 bishops, and 10,000 secular clergy, with 96 monasteries and 67 nunneries, w hose members are 6750. The whole revenue of the church, including the regular and the secu­lar, is estimated to amount to a very large sum.

The cities of Tuscany, of more than 10,000 inhabitants, are the following :

Cities. Population. Cities. Population.

Florence 78,900 Pisa 20,000

Leghorn 50,550 Patro 10,000

Sienna. 24,500

The Apennine Mountains cover about one third of the duchy, entering it at the north-west part, and extending into the papal dominions, throwing out various branches. The loftiest points of the range are the Boscolengo, 4178 feet in height ; the top of Vernina, 3914 feet ; the top of Sasso-Eismorc, 3798 feet ; and Monte Raticosa del Pietra­mala, 2719 feet The Vale of Arno, which comprehends one sixth of the duchy, is a basin formed by the mountains ;