

A natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its characters.

A

The plants are designated by their common English names, the official Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally by those given them by Linnæus. In the works of the botanists, who were particularly students of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than a list of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this system are not only those mentioned in the *Pharmacopœia* of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have been used in medicine.

SUPPLEMENT,

&c.

I. VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine, not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them, and yet sufficiently so as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu, as amended by the latest writers, is here followed, as being more natural than the sexual system of Linnæus, which is indeed confessed by himself to be a mere artificial arrangement, for the purpose of nomenclature: it must however be allowed, as well in respect to the arrangement of Jussieu, as to the natural orders of Linnæus himself, that the want of a proper clue by which a plant might be botanically investigated, and its place in the system discovered, was until lately a singular blemish; the student being obliged to rest satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of his master. This defect rendered both those arrangements inferior to the method of our countryman, the Rev. Mr. Ray, which is nearly equally natural. The preference thus given to a

natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnæus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned, in order that references may be made to the works of the old botanists, who were particularly studious of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than the names of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopœias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues. It has been judged proper to take in a greater number of plants than is usual, because in country places, remote from the shops, and in travelling, where persons cannot attain more elaborate and elegant remedies, many excellent ones may be supplied in this way; and the regular practitioner, who may occasionally find himself to be deficient in any officinal drugs, or who may have other motives of convenience to determine his choice, will by this means be enabled to substitute the wild plants that grow around him for the others.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry dark place.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.

The *doses* of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild in the British islands; and are fully described in my "Natural Arrangement of British Plants."

Order 1. ALGÆ.

Approach to an animal nature, by containing much nitrogen; none are poisonous.

*SEA LENTILS. *Vitis marina. Lenticula marina. Fucus natans.* Used by the Portuguese and Dutch in dysuria.

*BLADDER WRACK. *Quercus marina. Fucus vesiculosus.* Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable Æthiops of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali: other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose.

*FUCUS NODOSUS.

*FUCUS SERRATUS. Used for the same purposes as bladder wrack.

*PEPPER DULSE. *Fucus pinnatifidus.* Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.

*DABERLOCKS. *Fucus esculentus. F. teres. F. fimbriatus.* Eaten in Scotland.

*GULPH WEED. *Fucus natans. F. bacciferus.* Eaten raw as a salad; also pickled as samphire; it is aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

*SWEET FUCUS. *Fucus saccharinus.* Washed in warm water, and hung up, a saccharine substance exudes from it: some eat it without washing.

*DULSE. *Dills. Dulesh. Fucus palmatus.* Eaten either raw, boiled, or dried; but is very tough.

*RED DULSE. *Fucus edulis.* Eaten while raw, also after being pinched with hot irons, in which case it tastes like roasted oysters. A red lake is prepared from it.

*SEA GIRDLE-AND-HANGERS. *Fucus digitatus*. Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.

*SHIELD LAVER. *Ulva umbilicalis*. Esculent, but requires baking for some hours to render it eatable.

*ICELAND SEA-GRASS. *Ulva latissima*.

*OYSTER GREEN. *Lichen marinus*. *Ulva Lactuca*. Refrigerant; also nutritive.

MOUSSE DE CORSE. *Helminthocorton*. *Conferva dichotoma*. *Fucus Helminthocorton*. This sea moss contains also several kinds of geniculated thread-like algæ, as different *ceramia*, *conferva fasciculata*, *c. albida*, *c. intertexta*, *corallina officinalis*, *fucus purpureus*, *f. plumosus* (these two last algæ are less vermifuge than the others): *ulva clavata* and *u. prolifera* are also found in this sea moss, which is vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage.

*CROW SILK. *Hairy river weed*. *Conferva rivularis*. This green fibrous plant, found in stagnant water, smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as *fontinalis antipyretica*; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.

SEA MOSS. *Muscus marinus*. *Conferva rupestris*. Refrigerant: used by the ancients externally in gout.

*MOOR BALLS. *Conferva Ægagropila*. Found at the bottom of lakes; used to wipe pens.

CORALLINE. *Sea moss*. *Corallina*. *C. officinalis*. Vermifuge, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in coarse powder.

*STAR SHOOT. *Nostoch*. *N. commune*. *Tremella Nostoc*. A greenish jelly, eatable; infused in brandy, it causes a disgust to that liquor in those who drink of it.

SPONGE. *Spongia*. *S. officinalis*. Externally to stop hæmorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion when moistened.

2. FUNGI.

Frequently poisonous; the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting, by tickling the fauces, and the exhibition of clysters, is æther $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them: and the ancients stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear-tree, as an antidote to their bad effects.

*MORELL. *Morchella esculenta*.

MORCHELLA GIGAS. Wholesome and agreeable, as are all the other morchellæ. They are distinguished from the stinkhorns, phalli, by the absence of the fœtid juice of the latter, and also of the volva which envelopes the young phalli.

*TRUFFLES. *Trubs. Tuber cibarium. T. gulosorum. Tubera terræ. Lycoperdon Tuber.*

*TUBER MOSCHATUM.

*TUBER ALBUM.

BIANCHETTI. *Tuber albidum.*

ROSSETTI. *Tuber rufum.*

BLACK TRUFFLE WITH WHITE FLESH.

PIEDMONT TRUFFLE. *Tuber griseum*, which has a slight odour of garlick. Are all used as delicate sauces to soups, and the like. None of the tubera are poisonous, although so nearly allied to the lycoperda, differing only in being fleshy on the inside instead of being powdery. The truffles grow under ground, and are turned up, or pointed out by hogs or dogs trained for that purpose.

*PUFF BALLS. *Bull fists. Mollipuffs. Crepitus lupi. Lycoperdon Bovista.* Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtile seminal dust is used as a styptic.

*DEER BALLS. *Boletus. Lycoperdon cervinum.* Aphrodisiac, and increases the milk.

*STINK HORNS. *Fungus phalloides. Phallus impudicus.* Intolerably fœtid at a distance, so that it is oftener smelt than seen, being supposed to be some carrion, and therefore avoided; when near, it has only the pungency of volatile salts. Its odour soon fills a whole house, applied externally to painful limbs.

*HELVELLA ESCULENTA.

*HELVELLA MITRA.

OREILLETTE. *Helvella* Are eaten abroad.

*GOATS-BEARD MUSHROOM. *Clavaria coralloides.*

*GREY GOATS-BEARD. *Clavaria cinerea.* Are eaten, and very safely, as from their coralline appearance they have not the least resemblance to any poisonous kinds; but their flesh is rather cottony, and their odour very slight. The other clavaria, or club-like mushrooms, although wholesome, are too small for use.

*HEDGE-HOG MUSHROOM. *Hydnum crinaceum.*

*HYDNUM CORALLOIDES.

FUNGO ISTRICE. *Hydnum Caput Medusæ*, and two other undetermined analogous species (but not the *Caput Medusæ* of Paulet, which is poisonous).

*CHEVRETTE. *Hydnum repandum*.

DENTINO-BIANCO. A hydnum resembling the preceding.

*BROUQUICHONS. *Hydnum Auriscalpium*. Which is said to be excellent, but they are all eaten. The dark-coloured hydna, or mushrooms with points on the under surface, are all to be suspected.

*CHANTERELLE. *Merulius Cantharellus*. Is not a delicate species, but safe, as being unlike any poisonous kind. The other merulii, or mushrooms with gills of the same substance as the cap, are too tough.

MIELIN. *Boletus juglandis*. *B. betulæ*. Although its odour is dangerous in a close place.

ORCION. *Boletus frondosus*. Which requires complete dressing.

TUBERASTER. *Boletus Tuberaster*. Whose enormous root encloses stones and bricks, and is called the *mushroom stone*, or *pietra fungaia*.

SCOPETINO.

FUNGO CORVO. Are perhaps the only boleti polypori, or those whose tubes are not separable from the cap, which are used; the others are to be suspected.

*BOLETUS FRE. *Boletus Chrysenteron*. At least while young.

*CEPATELLI. *Boletus edulis*.*BLACK CHAMPIGNON. *Boletus ærcus*.*LECCINO. *Boletus scaber*.

*BOLETUS AURANTIACUS.

PINUZZO BUONO. *Boletus* Are well known boleti suilli, or those whose tubular gills are separable from the cap; eaten on the continent, particularly by the Tuscans.

*BULL'S LIVER. *Bull's tongue*. *Hypodrys*. *Boletus hepaticus*. *Fistularia hepatica*. Almost the only parasitic mushroom that is usually eaten; and differs from the other boleti in having the tubes separate from one another.

BOLETUS. The leathery, corky, or woody species; also those which have a collar on their footstalk, or which have a pepper-like acrid taste, or which become blue or green when cut, are all either poisonous, or at least suspicious. They differ from the agarics in having tubes under their caps, instead of gills.

AGARIC OF THE LARCH. *Agaricus. Boletus laricis.* It grows in the East on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose ʒj to ʒij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight.

*TOUCHWOOD. *Spunk. Amadou. Boletus igniarius. B. fomentarius* and *B. unguatus.* These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of salt-petre and dried, they are used as tinder: the Laplanders burn them about their habitations to keep off a species of gad-fly, which is fatal to the young rein-deer.

*BOLETUS SULPHUREUS. On drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure.

AGARICI, or mushrooms with a cap, and gills underneath of a different substance from the cap, vary in their qualities.

AGARICI ROTULI and *A. Russula.* Whose gills are equally broad throughout.

AGARICI CAPRINI. Whose gills melt into a black watery pulp.

AGARICI MICENI. Whose footstalk is naked, hollow, and the cap fleshless, are all poisonous, or at best doubtful.

FUNGO VEDOVO. *Agaricus araneosus.*

*AGARICUS VIOLACEO-CINEREUS.

AGARICUS CORTINELLUS. Which last is very indifferent, are the only eatable agarici cortinariii, or those with a thready or cobweb collar.

*COMMON MUSHROOM. *Agaricus edulis.* Under which name several species of *A. pratelli*, or those with fleshy caps, and gills that become black, but do not melt into water, are supposed to be confounded, is that mostly eaten in England; all are wholesome.

MUSK CHAMPIGNON. *Agaricus albellus.*

*MUGNAIO. *Agaricus eburneus.*

JOZZOLO. *Agaricus ericetorum.*

PETITE OREILLETTE. *Agaricus virgineus.*

ESCOUBARBE. *Agaricus Auricula.*

CICCIOLI. *Agaricus eringii.* Which grows on the roots of the eringo or sea holly.

FUNGO APPASSIONATO. *Agaricus tristis.*

FUNGO DORMIENTE. *Agaricus nivalis.*

PIVOULADE D'EOUSE. *Agaricus socialis.*

AGARICUS ILICINUS.

*MOUSSERON DE DIEPPE. *Agaricus tortilis.*

PALOMBETTE. *Agaricus Palomet.*
 VERDONE. *Agaricus virens*, and about twenty other kinds of agarici gymnopi, or those whose cap is fleshy, and gills do not grow black, are sold for food in the markets of Tuscany: none of this section are known to be dangerous.

PIVOULADE DE SAULE. *Agaricus translucens.* Eaten by the poor in France along with other analogous agarici pleuropi, or those with the footstalk on the side, or totally wanting; but most are suspicious.

*AGARICUS DELICIOSUS. Is of exquisite flavour, but must not be confounded with *A. Necator*, or *A. theiogalus*, both which have also yellow milk, and are very deleterious.

*AGARICUS SUBDULCIS.

*AGARICUS PIPERATUS. The juice of which loses its acrid taste when dressed; are eaten. The other milky agarici are to be feared.

*AGARICUS PROCERUS. Is the best and most usually eaten of the agarici lepioti, or those whose footstalk is furnished with a moveable collar, and whose gills do not melt into a black liquid.

AGARICUS CYLINDRACEUS,

AGARICUS ATTENUATUS, and above forty other undetermined species, sold in the Italian markets, belonging to the section of the agarici lepioti with a fixed collar, show the wholesomeness of the lepioti, and none are known to be dangerous.

AGARICI AMANITE. Or those furnished with a curtain, are very dangerous, because some species are poisonous, and others much resembling them, are wholesome.

AGARICUS ASPER.

AGARICUS BAUHINI.

*AGARICUS MUSCARIUS. Are the poisonous mushrooms that produce the most frequent accidents on the continent, from their resemblance to the *A. aurantiacus*. The *A. muscarius*, infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs; dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific; externally applied to ulcers and gangrenes.

AGARICUS SOLITARIUS. Is eaten in some parts of France.

TIGNOSA BIANCA.

BUBBOLA BIANCA. Are eaten in Tuscany.

LAPPAJOLA.

AGARICUS INCARNATUS.

AGARICUS VAGINATUS.

FARINACCIO. Are eaten with safety.

*AGARICUS BULBOSUS.

AGARICUS VERNUS. Very active poisons.

*YELK OF EGG MUSHROOM. *Orange mushroom. Agaricus aurantiacus.*

FUNGO REALE. *Agaricus caesareus.*

WHITE ORANGE. *Agaricus ovoideus.* Are esteemed the most delicate and wholesome of the tribe.

*JEW'S EAR. *Auricula Judæ. Fungus sambuci. Peziza Auricula.* Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsy, &c.

*OAK LEATHER. *Xylostroma giganteum.* Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

3. LICHENES.

The softer kinds are slightly bitter, and used in affections of the lungs: those resembling a chalky crust are used in dyeing.

*TREE LIVER-WORT. *Lich enarboreus pullus. L. olivaceus.* Roborant, used in hæmorrhages, and old coughs.

*OAK LUNGS. *Tree lungwort. Hazel crottes. Pulmonaria arborca. Muscus pulmonarius. Lichen arborum. L. pulmonarius.* Slightly bitter, opening, detersive, useful in diseases of the lungs; dyes wool of a durable orange colour; yields a gum similar to gum Arabic.

*ICELAND MOSS. *Lichen. Muscus Islandicus. M. catharticus. L. Islandicus. Cladonia Islandica.* Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea against colds; mucilaginous, antihectic, and sometimes purgative. Got into fashion a few years ago, instead of the preceding, as being supposed to be a foreign drug, and therefore of value.

*LICHEN VELLEUS. Has the same qualities.

*MUSCUS CUMUTALIS. *Lichen aphthosus.* A drastic vermifuge.

*HAIRY TREE-MOSS. *Muscus. M. arboreus. Lichen plicatus.* Astringent.

*LICHEN RANGIFERINUS. This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.

*CUP MOSS. *Muscus pyxidatus*. *Lichen coccineus*. *L. pyxidatus*. Useful in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose, a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.

*LICHEN COCCIFERUS. Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.

*MUSCUS ARBOREUS. *Lichen prunastri*. Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders.

*ASH-COLOURED GROUND LIVER-WORT. *Muscus caninus*. *Lichen terrestris*. *L. cinereus terrestris*. *L. caninus*. Much praised as a remedy for hydrophobia, the basis of a powder against that disease.

*LICHEN PUSTULATUS. May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.

*CANARY ARCHEL. *Herb archel*. *Rocella tinctorum*. *Fucus*. *Lichen Rocella*. Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus, so much used in dyeing and experimental chemistry.

*LICHEN CALCAREUS. Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.

*STONE CROTTLES. *Arcell*. *Lichen caperatus*. Dyes wool of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.

*LICHEN FARINACEUS. Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, which on being dried becomes transparent and similar to gum Arabic.

*CORK. *Corker*. *Arcell*. *Kenkerig*. *Lichen omphalodes*. Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, for which purpose it is steeped in stale urine and a little salt, and then made into balls with lime.

*AUVERGNE ARCHEL. *Ground archel*. *Lichen Parelus*. Used, like the Canary archel, in large quantities to make litmus.

*LICHEN TARTAREUS. Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.

*LICHEN VULPINUS. Used to poison wolves, mixed with ground glass, and strewed upon carcasses; dyes wool yellow.

LICHEN. *L. arboreus pullus*. *L. pullus*. Slightly astringent, used in asthma and old coughs.

USNEA. *Lichen saxatilis*. Astringent; used in hæmorrhages.

4. HEPATICÆ.

*LIVERWORT. *Hepatica vulgaris*. *Marchantia conica*.

*STAR LIVERWORT. *Hepatica stellata*. *H. fontana*.
H. polymorpha. Aperitive, acrid, astringent; used in diseases of the liver.

5. MUSCI.

*MOSS OF A DEAD MAN'S SKULL. *Usnea cranii humani*. *Hypnum sericeum*. *Leskia sericea*. Used in hæmorrhages.

*GOLDBLOCKS. *Adiantum aureum*. *Polytrichum*. *P. vulgare*. Very sudorific, pulmonary.

*BOG MOSS. *Old wives tow*. *Sphagnum palustre*. *S. commune*. Scarcely combustible, used to stop cracks in chimneys; very retentive of moisture, hence used to pack up plants for exportation to distant countries.

6. FILICES.

These plants are sweetish, astringent, and pectoral. Many kinds of ferns have qualities similar to those here recited; a ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin, whence they have been called capillary herbs; and the roots of some, especially of the male and female fern, have been used for food in a scarcity of corn.

*TRUE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum vulgare*. *A. verum*. *Capillus Veneris*. *A. Capillus Veneris*. A fine pectoral, slightly astringent; the decoction is a powerful emetic.

CANADA MAIDEN-HAIR. *Capillus Veneris Canadensis*. *Adiantum pedatum*. Used for maiden-hair.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum Æthiopicum*. Used as an aromatic astringent.

*BLACK MAIDEN-HAIR. *Oak fern*. *Adiantum nigrum*. *Asplenium Ad. nigrum*.

*COMMON MAIDEN-HAIR. *Trichomanes*. *Adiantum rubrum*. *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

*WALL RUE. *Tent wort*. *Adiantum album*. *Ruta muraria*. *Salvia vitæ*. *Asplenium Ruta muraria*. *Aspl. murale*. These have all nearly the same qualities as the true maidenhair.

*SPLEEN WORT. *Milt waste*. *Doradilla*. *Ceterach*. *As-*

plenium. Scolopendria. Aspl. Ceterach. Blechnum squamosum. Ceterach officinalis.

MULES FERN. *Hemionitis. Asplenium Hemionitis.*
Astringent.

*HART'S TONGUE. *Phyllitis. Lingua cervina. Scolopendrium. Asplenium Scolopendrium. Blechnum lignifolium. Scolopendrium vulgare.* Are astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and used in spitting of blood, fluxes, and swelling of the spleen.

*MALE FERN. *Filix mas. Polypodium Filix mas. Nephrodium crenatum.* Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of ʒj to ʒiij; expelling the tænia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it.

CALAGUALA. *Polypodium Calaguala.* Root sudorific; grows in Peru.

SCYTHIAN LAMB. *Agnus Scythicus. Polypodium Barometz.* Root fleecy, has been exhibited as an animal-plant, eating up the grass around it!

*POLYPODY OF THE OAK. *Polypodium quercinum. P. vulgare.* Root saccharine, and slightly purgative: an infusion of ʒvj in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling, becomes bitter.

*SMALL OAK-FERN. *Dryopteris. Polypodium Dryopteris.* Acrid, septic.

*WHITE OAK-FERN. *Adiantum album. Polypodium Rhæticum. Cyclopteris Rhætica.* Used for maidenhair.

*BRITTLE CUP-FERN. *Adiantum album. Cyathea fragilis. Polypodium fragile. Cyclopteris fragilis.* Used for maidenhair.

ROUGH SPLEEN-WORT. *Lonchitis. Blechnum boreale.* Root aperient and diuretic.

*FEMALE FERN. Common brakes. *Filix. F. femina. Pteris aquilina.* Root an excellent vermifuge; and in time of scarcity, has been manufactured into a coarse kind of bread.

*FLOWERING FERN. *Filix florida. Ophioglossum Osmunda. Osmunda regalis.* The young shoots, made into a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.

*MOON WORT. *Lunaria. Osmunda Lunaria. Ophioglossum Lunaria.* Leaves astringent.

*ADDER'S TONGUE. *Ophioglossum. O. vulgatum. O. spicatum.* A celebrated vulnerary.

7. LYCOPODIANÆ.

*CLUB MOSS. *Muscus clavatus*. *Lycopodium*. *L. clavatum*. Herb astringent, restores rosy wine in a few days: pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewed upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: in use also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the Plica Polonica.

*UPRIGHT FIR MOSS. *Selago*. *Muscus erectus*. *Lycopodium Selago*. Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines, used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is employed as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

8. MARSILEACEÆ.

None are hitherto known to be used.

9. EQUISETACEÆ.

MOUK SE. *Equisetum*.....Used in China in astringent decoctions.

*DUTCH RUSHES. *Equisetum majus*. *E. hyemale*. Epidermis is formed of silici: used to polish wood and metals.

*CORN HORSE-TAIL. *Cauda equina minor*. *Equisetum*. *E. arvense*. *E. minor*. Astringent.

*MARSH HORSE-TAIL. *Equisetum palustre*.

*HORSE TAIL. *Equisetum*. *Cauda equina*. *E. fluviatile*. Astringent and vulnerary.

10. FLUVIATILES.

*POND WEED. *Potamogeton*. *P. natans*. Cooling; used in itchings, and against old ulcers.

11. ZOSTEREÆ.

*GRASS WRACK. *Alga*. *Zostera marina*. *Z. trinervia*. Cooling; used in inflammations, and the gout.

GRASS WRACK. *Alga*. *Zostera oceanica*. *Kerneria oceanica*. Cooling.

PILÆ MARINE. Formed of the fibres of *zostera marina*, and also of *Z. oceanica* interwoven. The charcoal used in strumous tumours.

12. AROIDEÆ.

ARUM PEREGRINUM. Root eatable.

ARUM MACRORHIZON. Root esculent.

ARUM VIRGINICUM. Root esculent.

ARISARUM AMBOINUM. *Arum trilobatum*. Root used in food.

NÆLENSCHENA. *Arum divaricatum*. Root esculent.

CALCAS. *Colocasia*. *Arum Colocasia*. Root used as food in Egypt, after being soaked for some time in water.

*WAKE ROBIN. *Cuckow pint*. *Arum*. *A. maculatum*. Root acrid, incisive, deterrent; gr. x to ʒj of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms: has been used in washing instead of soap; yields a very fine starch, but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chops the hands of the laundresses.

FRIARS COWL. *Arisarum*. *Arum tenuifolium*. Root takes away nomas, and is also used as food.

DRAGONS. *Dracontium*. *Arum Dracunculus*. Root used as food.

ARUM DRACONTIUM. *Dracontium pertusum*. The Indians cover their dropsical patients with the fresh leaves, which produce a slight, but universal vesication.

ARUM CRINITUM. The flower smells so like carrion, that the flies are induced to penetrate it; but in endeavouring to make their escape, they are prevented by the reversed hairs, which detain them prisoners, and thus destroy them.

INDIAN TURNEP. *Arum triphyllum*. Root boiled in milk used in phthisis.

RUMPHAL. *Arum pentaphyllum*. Root edible.

ARUM MUCRONATUM. Root esculent.

ARUM VIOLACEUM. Root esculent.

WATER DRAGONS. *Calla palustris*. *C. cordifolia*. Root used as food.

INDIAN KALE. *Black cocoa*. *Caladium esculentum*. *Arum esculentum*. Root and petioles esculent.

EDDOES. *Tojos*. *Caladium sagittifolia*. *Arum sagittifolium*. Root and tender petioles eaten when dressed.

DUMB CANE. *Caladium seguinum*. *Arum seguinum*. Root used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and

root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.

CALADIUM ARBORESCENS. *Arum arborescens*.

13. TYPHACEÆ.

*BURR REED. *Sparganium*. *S. ramosum*. Root given with wine for the bites of venomous serpents.

*CAT'S TAIL. *Reed mace*. *Typha*. *T. palustris*. *T. latifolia*. Flowers mixed with hog's lard to cure burns. Paleæ and down of the spikes used to stuff mattresses; leaves used to make mats.

14. CYPERACEÆ.

*LONG-ROOTED CYPERUS. *Cyperus longus*. Root sweet-scented, heating, dose ʒfs to ʒj, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger.

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS. *Cyperus hexastichos*. Used for the true cyperus rotundus.

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS. *C. odorata*. Root, when recent, scentless; when dry odoriferous, aromatic.

ADRUE. *Cyperus articulatus*. Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root; infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.

TRASI. *Cyperus esculentus*. Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.

PAPER REED. *Papyrus Cyperus*. *C. Papyrus*. Paper was first made from this reed.

*BULL RUSH. *Holoschænos*. *Scirpus lacustris*. Seed astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic, hypnotic.

*SEA SEDGE. *Carex arenaria*. Fresh root sudorific and diuretic, used for sarsaparilla.

*WOOD SEDGE. *Carex sylvatica*. The Laplanders prepare a coarse covering from this plant.

*BASTARD SARSAPARILLA. *German sarsaparilla*. *Carex villosa*. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*CAREX HIRTA. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*CAREX DISTICHA. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*CAREX INTERMEDIA. Root used for sarsaparilla.

15. GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread; and in general forms the most usual food of man, and several animals. They are almost universally wholesome; some few possess an aromatic quality: the stems contain a saccharine juice.

MAIZE. *Zea. Z. Mays.* Flour nourishing, but heavy, forms a resolvent poultice; juice of the stalk contains much sugar.

RYE. *Secale. S. cereale.* Flour resolvent, emollient, forms a moist doughy bread which is slightly acid, but very refreshing, and may be kept for a long time; seed mostly consumed in the manufacture of the malt spirit drank in the north of Europe; the discoloured flour of spurred rye, *Ergot*, mixed with bread, occasions gangrene of the extremities, but in a small dose, is now used as an emmenagogue.

WHEAT. *Triticum. T. hybernum, and T. æstivum.* Used for bread in all polished nations; at present it is fermented previously to being baked, but formerly, and even yet in religious ceremonies of ancient institution, used unleavened. Superior to other flour, as it contains not only starch, but also gluten and much saccharine matter. From it are manufactured starch, semolina, vermicelli, &c.

SPELT WHEAT. *Zea. Spelta. Triticum Spelta.* Seed used in Italy.

ST. PETER'S CORN. *Briza. Triticum monococcon.* Very nutritive, but is astringent.

***COUCH GRASS.** *Gramen officinarum. Triticum repens.* Root very vivacious, opening, used in pectoral decoctions: as it is very saccharine, and may be had at the cheapest rate, if not for nothing, it is recommended to be brewed for a table beer.

BARLEY. *Hordeum. H. distichon,* and some other species of this genus. Grain cooling, chiefly consumed in brewing, as it makes a coarse doughy bread formerly used to feed horses. The bran contains an acrid resin, to get rid of which it is made into *pearl barley, hordeum perlatum; Scotch barley* or *French barley, hordeum Gallicum;* and the taste of what resin still remains is separated by throwing away the first water in which it is boiled: used in pectoral decoctions.

***DARNEL.** *Lolium. L. temulentum.* Seeds mixed with

bread-corn, or malt for brewing, render the bread or beer intoxicating.

*RAY GRASS. *Darnel grass. Phœnix. Lolium tenue.*
Drying, astringent.

ITALIAN DRANK. *Festuca. Ægilops ovata.* Seed astringent.

*SPRING GRASS. *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* Nearly resembles camels hay and Indian nard; dried herb used as a substitute for tea: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass; root aromatic.

OATS. *Avena. A. sativa.* Seeds the chief food of horses at present; a great part, however, passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested; the decorticated grain, *grotes*, makes a cooling gruel; the flour, a heavy coarse bread.

WILD OATS. *Ægilops. Avena fatua.* Used as oats.

RICE. *Oryza. O. sativa.* Seeds decorticated, nourishing, astringent, yielding half their weight of mucilage, with scarcely any gluten; do not make bread; a spirit is distilled from it called arrac.

*COCKS-FOOT GRASS. *Gramen dactylon. Panicum dactylon. Digitaria dactylon.* Similar in quality to couch grass.

MILLET. *Milium. Panicum miliaceum.* Makes a heavy, drying, binding gruel, much eaten by the negroes.

*FLOTE GRASS. *Manna grass. Gramen manna. Festuca fluitans.* Seeds decorticated, *Russia seeds*, nutritive, sweetish.

SUGAR CANE. *Arundo saccharina. Saccharum officinale.* Cultivated for the manufacture of sugar and cane spirit from its juice.

*REED. *Arundo vallatoria. A. Phragmites.* Root diuretic, depurative; panicles dye wool green.

BAMBOO CANE. *Arundo tabaxifera. A. Bambos.* Yields the concretion called tabasheer.

*REED GRASS. *Gramen arundinaceum. Arundo Calamagrostis.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

GREAT REED. *Arundo Donax.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

*CANARY GRASS. *Phalaris. P. Canariensis.* Juice of the herb drank in pain of the bladder. Seed used to feed small birds.

JOB'S TEARS. *Lachryma Jobi. Coix Lacryma. Coix ovata.* Seeds diuretic, and used to make anodyne necklaces for teething children.

***FOX-TAIL GRASS.** *Alopecurus. Lagurus ovatus.* Herb used for couch grass.

ZIZANIA AQUATICA. Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and will probably become the bread-corn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness; the great objection to it is the seeds not ripening all at one time.

CAMELS HAY. *Schœnanthus. Juncus odoratus. Andropogon Schœnanthus.* Stalk and leaves aromatic, sharp-tasted, heating, attenuant, discussive, tonic; contains a resin analogous to myrrh.

INDIAN SPIKE-NARD. *Nardus Indica. Andropogon Nardus.* Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camels hay.

GUINEA CORN. *Guiarnot. Indian millet. Barbadoes millet. Milium Indicum. Sorghum. Holcus Sorghum.* Grain much eaten in the north of China and in Italy: made into polenta, and with millet into macaroni, it reddens the excrements: probably the first grain cultivated by man, as the standard of the Chinese weights and measures is taken from the number of these seeds.

COUSCOUS. *Holcus spicatus.* A common food in Africa, where beer is also made from it.

DURRA. *Holcus Durra.* Eaten in Egypt by the lower classes.

HOLCUS CAFER. Stalk very saccharine, cultivated in the south of Europe for the manufacture of sugar.

***DRANK.** *Wild oatgrass. Bromus. B. sterilis.* Seeds drying, corrects stinking breath; decoction vermifuge.

GUILNO. *Bromus catharticus.* Seed? purgative.

16. JUNCEÆ.

Generally insipid, inodorous, and of little action on the human frame.

***COMMON SOFT RUSH.** *Juncus vulgaris. J. effusus.* Astringent.

***PRICKING LARGE SEA-RUSH.** *Oxyschænos. Juncus acutus.* Astringent.

***CALAMUS AROMATICUS.** *Acorus. Calamus. A. undulatus.* Root broad, few-jointed, a sweet-scented agree-

able stomachic, which might be used for the foreign spices, dose from ℥j to ʒj; it yields a resinous extract with spirit of wine.

ACORUS VERUS. *A. Indicus. A. Asiaticus.* Root slender, many-jointed; aromatic.

17. PALMÆ.

DATE TREE. *Palma. Phœnix dactylifera.* Fruit, *dactylus*, is saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.

SAGO PALM. *Sego. Sagou. Sagus genuina. S. Palma. Pinus.* The pith of the trunk is esculent.

SAGUASTER MAJOR. *Caryota urens.* Yields sago; juice of the fruit caustic.

CARYOTA GLABRA. Wood very serviceable.

GUINEA PALM. *Oil Palm. Palma oleosa. Elais Guinensis.* Yields the oil called in the West Indies, *mackaw fat*.

COCOA TREE. *Cocos nucifera.* Fruit used as food, as is also the fruit bud or cabbage as it is called, the gathering of which destroys the tree; *palm oil* is likewise extracted from this plant.

COCOS LAPIDEA. Nut very hard, used in turnery.

BUTTER-NUT TREE. *Cocos butyracea.* Fruit yields a solid oil.

PRICKLY POLE. *Cocos Guinensis. Bactis rotunda. B. minor.* Fruit like a plum, oily.

MACAW. *Ebony tree. Ebenus Æthiopica. Cocos fusiformis. C. aculeatus.* Wood black, very hard.

CALAMUS DRACO. Fruit yields the commonest sort of dragons blood, sold in balls wrapped up in palm leaves.

CALAMUS ZALACA. Pulp of the fruit acidulous.

SUGAR PALM. *Arenga saccharifera.* Yields sago; and by tapping a considerable quantity of saccharine juice, which speedily ferments, and produces palm wine, or is made into sugar by being immediately evaporated.

CHAMEROPS. It is a species of this genus which appears to yield the fetid resin called gum caranna.

DWARF PALM. *Chamærhizophes. Chamærops humilis.* Fruit, *wild dates*, astringent; leaves used for baskets and brooms.

MALDIVIAN COCOA-NUT TREE. *Borassus Sechellensis.* Fruit resembling two smooth thighs, highly esteemed as alexiterial.

PALMYRA TREE. *Borassus flabelliformis*. Yields a saccharine juice.

CABBAGE PALM. *Areca oleracea*. Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; as is also the oil.

ARECA. *Faufel*. *A. Catechu*. Husk of its fruit, *pinang*, chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: a kind of catechu is extracted from it.

ARECA GLOBULIFERA. Used for the same purposes.

CALEZA DE NEGRO. *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. Fruit very large, prickly: use same as the next.

PHYTELEPHAS MICROCARPA. Milk of the fruit becomes hard like ivory, and of a fine taste; frond used for thatching; nuts for vessels.

BOTANY BAY GUM TREE. *Xanthorrhæa resinosa*. *Acaroides resinifera*. Stem yields Botany Bay gum.

OUVIRANDRA. *Hydrogeton fenestralis*. Root large, tuberous, eatable.

APONOGETON MONOSTACHYON and *A. distachyon*. Roots bulbous, eaten when roasted.

18. COMMELINEÆ.

AMERICAN SPIDER-WORT. *Tradescantia Virginiaca*. Leaves used as a pot herb, aperient.

19. COLCHICACEÆ.

Almost all the parts of these plants are so active, as to be really poisonous.

*MEADOW SAFFRON. *Colchicum*. *C. autumnale*. Bulb, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat; dose of the bulb, gr. fs to gr. iij, made into a pill. Some suppose the seeds to be far milder than the root.

TRUE HERMODACTYLES. *Hermodactyli*. *Colchicum*...
.....Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℥fs to ʒfs.

WHITE HELLEBORE. *Elleborus albus*. *Veratrum*. *V. album*. Root a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. fs, to gr. iij; also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.

CEVADILLA. *Veratrum Sabbadilla*. Capsules and grains caustic, powder used to kill fleas.

MELANTHIUM. Root used to poison crows, and to cure the itch.

METHONICA SUPERBA. Root a very active purgative.

HELONIAS DIOICA. Root in watery infusion anthelmintic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

20. TULIPACEÆ.

These plants are generally nauseous and incisive.

TULIP. *Tulipa*. *T. Gesneriana*. Root nutritive.

DOGS-TOOTH VIOLET. *Dens caninus*. *Erythronium Dens caninus*. Root eases the colic, and is used in epilepsy and tinea.

RED LILY. *Hemerocallis*. *Lilium bulbiferum*. Root cathartic; leaves cooling.

TURK'S CAP. *Martagon*. *Lilium Martagon*. Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

WHITE LILY. *Lilium album*. *L. candidum*. Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening.

INDIAN-BREAD PLANT. *Yucca*. *Yucca gloriosa*. Root yields cassava or Indian bread.

SILK GRASS. *Yucca filamentosa*. Fibres used for thread.

21. BROMELIÆ.

PINE APPLE. *Ananas*. *Bromelia Ananas*. Fruit highly odoriferous, esculent, astringent.

AGAVE Sap of the leaves saccharine, used to make a wine called in Mexico *Pulque*.

CURATOE. *Agave vivipara*. Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout; root chewed in diarrhœa.

AGAVE VIRGINICA. Root bitter.

TILLANDSIA USNEOIDES. Used in hæmorrhoids.

PITCAIRNIA COARCTATA. *Renealmia Puya*. *P. Chilensis*. Stem corklike, used for vessels.

PITCAIRNIA CRYSTALLINA. *Pouretia lanuginosa*. Exudes a crystalline gum from every part.

22. ASPHODELI.

Juices, either purgative, nauseous, or incisive. Appear to contain two different principles, which, by their different proportion in different roots, occasion a variety in their respective actions.

ALOES. *Aloe perfoliata*, and several other species. Juice of the leaves inspissated, forms the purer kinds of aloes found in the shops; a water extract of the leaves is known by the name of horse aloes; the natives of Cochin China extract a nutritive fecula from some species of this genus.

ALOE NIGRICANS. Epidermis of the leaves used to write upon.

SPIDER WORT. *Phalangium. Anthericum Liliastrum*. Leaves, flower, seeds, used against bites of scorpions: roots similar to those of squills.

ANTHERICUM BICOLOR. Bulb purgative.

KING'S SPEAR. *Asphodelus verus luteus. Hasta regia. Asphodelus luteus*. Root diuretic.

WHITE ASPHODEL. *Asphodelus verus albus. A. ramosus*. Root diuretic.

ALSTRÆMERIA PEREGRINA. Root yields an esculent farina called liuta in Peru.

ALSTRÆMERIA LIGTU. Yields liuta.

ALSTRÆMERIA REVOLUTA. Root yields liuta.

*MUSK-GRAPE FLOWER. *Bulbus vomitorius. Hyacinthus Muscari*. Root emetic, used in diseases of the bladder.

*HARE BELLS. *Hyacinthus. H. non-scriptus*. Root astringent, used in jaundice.

*STAR OF BETHLEHEM. *Ornithogalon. O. umbellatum*. Root eaten raw and dressed: seeds used to season bread.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. Roots are not the true hermodactyles; although so stated by some authors.

SQUILL. *Scilla. S. maritima*. Bulb acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, bis in die.

SCILLA LILIO-HYACINTHUS. Bulb used as a purgative.

LEEKs. *Porum. Allium Porrum*. Expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur; juice a powerful diuretic, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates.

*WILD LEEKS. *Scorodoprassum. Allium Ampeloprassum.*
Leaves partake the properties of garlic and leeks.

*VINE LEEKS. *Porrum vitigineum. Allium arenarium.*
Leaves more heating than leeks; diuretic and emmenagogue.

MOLY OF HOMER. *Allium nigrum?*

MOLY OF DIOSCORIDES. *Allium hirsutum.* Root in a pessary, used in prolapsus of the womb.

ONIONS. *Cepa. Allium Cepa.* Root esculent; the juice, when fermented, forms vinegar, holding manna in solution.

GARLIC. *Allium. A. sativum.* Bulbs esculent, strong tasted; used in sauces.

ROCAMBOLE. *Viper's Garlic. Allium contortum.* Bulbous heads used in sauces; milder than garlic.

*CROW GARLIC. *Allium vineale.* Roots diuretic.

SHALLOTS. *Allium Ascalonicum.* Root used as a sauce.

*WILD GARLIC. *Allium oleraceum.* Roots diuretic.

WELCH ONION. *Allium fistulosum.* Bulbs and young leaves used in salads.

*CIVES. *Allium Schænoprasum.* Young leaves used in salads.

SPOTTED RAMSONS. *Victoralis. Allium magicum.* Root heating; used also as an amulet preserving against spectres and infected air, probably inspiring courage by their stimulant qualities.

*RAMSONS. *Allium ursinum.* Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints; communicates an ill flavour to milk and butter in the spring, as the cows then eat it.

23. TRILLIACEÆ.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. Root violently emetic; berry nauseous and poisonous.

24. ASPARAGI.

The plants of this order are diuretic.

DRACENA TERMINALIS. Root used in diarrhoea.

DRACENA DRACO. Yields, by incision, the purest dragons blood: some sorts of it are furnished by trees of other orders.

*HERB PARIS. *True love. One berry. Herba Paris. Paris quadrifolia.* Alexiterial, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, but dose twice as great as that of ipecacuanha.

*ASPARAGUS. *A. officinalis.* One of the five opening

roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce in some bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.

ROCK SPARROW-GRASS. *Asparagus petræa*. *Corruda*. *A. acutifolia*. Root opening, diuretic, lithontriptic; shoots nutritive.

*SOLOMON'S SEAL. *Polygonatum*. *Sigillum Salomonis*. *Convallaria Polygonatum*. Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity, used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves, acrid and poisonous.

*LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Lilium convallium*. *Convallium majalis*. Flowers cephalic, in doses of ʒj; or dried and used as a sternutatory.

ONE BEADE. *Monophyllum*. *Convallaria bifolia*. Flower alexiterial.

*BUTCHERS BROOM, *Knee holly*. *Ruscus*. *Bruscus*. *Ruscus aculeatus*. Root one of the five opening ones; berries also opening.

HORSE TONGUE. *Hippoglossum*. *Bislingua*. *Ruscus Hypoglossum*. Root cathartic.

ALEXANDRIAN BAY. *Laurus Alexandrina*. *Ruscus Hypophyllum*. Root cathartic.

MEDEOLA VIRGINICA. Root diuretic; much used in dropsy.

ROUGH BIND-WEED. *Smilax aspera*.

WILD YAM. *Bastard ipecacuanha*. *Smilax Pseudochina*.

CHINA. *Smilax China*.

SARSAPARILLA. *Smilax Sarsaparilla*. Roots active cleansing sudorifics, of great use in syphilis, and the rheumatism, in powder, ʒj to ʒj.

SAESAPARILLA. *Tamus syphilitica*. Root much used for sarsaparilla.

BASTARD CHINA. *Tamus Pseudochina*. Root large; sold for China-root.

*BLACK BRIONY. *Brionia nigra*. *Tamus communis*. Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent; young shoots eaten as asparagus.

25. DIOSCOREÆ.

WILD YAM. *Dioscorea sativa*. Root, which is very large, eaten as a potatoe, but it has a strong taste; a kind of sago is also made from it.

NEGRO YAM. *Dioscorea alata*. Root esculent.

- YAM PEE. *Dioscorea triphylla*. Root esculent.
 WHITE YAM. *Dioscorea bulbifera*. Root esculent.
 ONCUS ESCULENTUS. *Oncorhiza esculenta*. Root very large, tuberous, farinaceous, esculent.

26. HEMEROCALLIDÆ.

- LILY-ASPHODEL. *Hemerocallis flava*. Expecto- rant.

27. NARCISSI.

- *NARCISSUS. *Narcissus poeticus*.
 *DAFFODIL. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.
 TUBEROSE. *Polyanthes Tuberosa*. Roots emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

28. IRIDES.

FLORENTINE ORRICE. *Iris Florentina*. The fresh root is a drastic hydragogue; when dried it is a sialogogue, dose ℥j to ʒj, and an errhine; it contains fecula, and is used in perfumery to give a violet scent to oils, &c.; the juice of the root, ʒj for a dose, has been used in dropsy.

*YELLOW WATER FLEUR DE LUCE. *Acorus adulterinus*. *Pseudacorus*. *Gladiolus luteus*. *Iris Pseud-acorus*. Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used by country people, and in dropsy when other medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; the seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.

COMMON FLEUR DE LUCE. *Iris vulgaris*. *I. Germanica*. Fresh root hydragogue, errhine; externally repels eruptions. Root very sweet-scented.

IRIS TUBEROSA. Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℥ss to ʒss; considered by some as hermodactyles.

*STINKING GLADWYN. *Iris fetidissima*. Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrofula; leaves very fetid.

IRIS ODORATA. Flower very odoriferous.

IRIS VISCATA. Odour bituminous.

29. GLADIOLIDÆ.

CORN FLAG. *Gladiolus communis*. Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.

*CROCUS. *C. sativus*. Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, saffron, have a strong but agreeable odour, and an aromatic taste, used in doses of gr. v to ʒss, as cordial,

emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, much used in foreign cookery to colour rice, &c.: the best is called *hay saffron*, *crocus in fieno*; the *cake saffron*, or *crocus in placenta*, formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now adulterated with marygold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflower, which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

FERRARIA PUNCTATA. *F. undulata*. Odour of carrion, attracting flesh-flies.

30. MUSÆ.

PLANTAIN TREE. *Musa*. *Musa Paradisaica*. Fruit very nutritive, diuretic, aphrodisiac.

BANANA. *Musa sapientum*. Fruit very nutritive.

31. CANNÆ.

Plants of this order are warm and aromatic.

ALPINIA. Capsules aromatic; seeds surrounded with a purplish pulp, used in dyeing, but the colour is not durable.

GINGER. *Zinziber*. *Amomum Zinziber*. Roots in powder, gr. x to ʒj, heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion, diaphoretic; used also as seasoning to food. There are two sorts, the black, which are the roots scalded and hastily dried in the sun; and the white, each root of which is carefully washed, scraped, and dried.

BENGALEE. *Cassamunar*. *Zerumbet*. *Amomum Zerumbet*. Root stomachic, hysteric.

ZEDOARY. *Zedoaria*. *Kæmpferia rotunda*. *Amomum Zedoaria*. Root stops vomiting, stimulant, drying, emmenagogue.

GREAT CARDAMOMS. *Amomum in the bunch*. *Cardamomum majus*. *A. verum*. *A. racemosum*.

LESSER CARDAMOMS. *Cardamomum minus*. *Amomum Cardamomum*. *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Seeds stimulant, drying, assisting digestion, emmenagogue.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. *Grana Paradisi*. *Cardamomum maximum*. *Amomum Grana Paradisi*. Seeds aromatic, stimulant, taste very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors.

INDIAN ARROW-ROOT. *Maranta Indica* and *M. arundinacea*. Roots yield very fine starch.

GREAT GALANGALE. *Kæmpferia Galanga*. Root in slices about an inch long, brownish red, inside bright red.

SMALL GALANGALE. *Galanga*. *Maranta Galanga*. Roots stop vomiting, are heating, drying, emmenagogue.

INDIAN CANE. *Indian shot*. *Canna Indica*. Seeds cordial, vulnerary.

COSTUS. *Costus Arabicus*. Root aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discussive. Distinguished in the shops into sweet and bitter costus, which is merely owing to keeping, the root becoming bitter and stronger by age.

TURMERIC. *Curcuma*. *C. longa* and *C. rotunda*. Root aromatic, tonic, discussive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose ʒj to ʒij: dyes a fine yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

ALBINA CHINENSIS. Root aromatic.

STISSERA CURCUMA. Root aromatic.

DIETRICHIA MINOR. Root aromatic.

DIETRICHIA MAJOR. Root aromatic.

EMDLIA SUBPERSONATA. Root aromatic.

THALIA. Root aromatic.

BUEKIA. Root aromatic; all used as spices.

32. ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

BANILLOES. *Vanilla*. *Epidendron Vanilla*. Pods brown, as thick as a quill, greasy on the outside, and sometimes covered with an efflorescence of flowers of benzoin, scent strong but very agreeable; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs.

GREEN WITHE. *Epidendron claviculatum*. Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

*FOOLS STONES. *Orchis Morio*.

*MALE FOOLS-STONES. *Orchis mascula*. Roots washed, baked, and ground into powder, called *Salep*, are extremely nutritive, restorative, and aphrodisiac; gr. viij render an ounce of water so thick that it will hardly pass through a cloth; extremely useful to travellers and seamen, as a reserve stock to be used in case of need.

*LARGE MILITARY GOAT-STONES. *Orchis fusca*. Dried leaves have the same scent as Tonca bean, and are used to scent snuff, as are also those of some other species of orchis.

FRENCH SATYRION. *Satyrium. Orchis. O. militaris.*

*BUTTER-FLY SATYRION. *Satyrium. Orchis bifolia.*

*DOG STONES. *Cynosorchis. Orchis pyramidalis.*

GOAT STONES. *Tragorchis. Satyrium hircinum. Orchis hircina.*

*TRIPLE LADY'S TRACES. *Triorchis. Ophrys spiralis.*

*MALE SATYRION ROYAL. *Orchis palmata. O. latifolia.*

*TWAY BLADE. *Bifolium. Ophrys ovata.* May all be used for salep.

*BASTARD HELLEBORE. *Helleborine. Serapias latifolia.*
Root strengthening.

33. PANDANEÆ.

BREAD NUT. *Brosimum Alicastrum.* Fruits eatable.

VAQUOIS. *Pandanus* Seeds esculent; fibres of the stem and leaves used as cordage.

34. ALISMACEÆ.

*GREAT WATER PLANTAIN. *Plantago aquatica. Alisma Plantago aquatica.* Root used in hydrophobia.

*ARROW HEAD. *Sagittaria aquatica. Sagittaria sagittifolia.* Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root bulbous, very nutritive, cultivated for this part by the Chinese.

35. BUTOMACEÆ.

*FLOWERING RUSH. *Butomus umbellatus.* Herb aperitive.

36. HYDROCHARIDES.

*FROG BIT. *Morsus ranæ. Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ.* Root astringent, cooling.

FRESH WATER SOLDIER. *Aloe palustris. Stratiotes aloides.* Used in wound drinks.

*WATER SENGREEN. *Stratiotes. Pistia aloides.*

*DUCKS MEAT. *Lens palustris. Lemna major* and *L. minor.* Are used externally as coolers.

37. CYCADEÆ.

MEAL BARK TREE. *Cycas Caffræa.*

CYCAS CIRCINALIS.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. All yield a fecula, analogous to sago, from the pith of the trunk.

38. CONIFERÆ.

These plants are mostly resinous, and their timber remarkable for its durability.

STONE PINE. *Pinus Pinca*. Nuts, *Zirbel nuts*, *pine nuts*, kernels pectoral, used in emulsions, yield oil by expression, are eaten raw or preserved.

APHERNOUSLI PINE. *Pinus Cembra*. Yields an agreeably scented turpentine, Briançon turpentine; nuts, *Cembro nuts*, kernels eatable; a pound yields, by expression, five ounces of oil; shoots yield true Riga balsam by distillation.

FRANKINCENSE PINE. *Pinus Tæda*. Wood very resinous, used for torches.

COMMON FIR. *Silver fir-tree*. *Pitch tree*. *Abies*. *P. Picca*. Yields Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine, by larger incisions.

NORWAY SPRUCE FIR. *Yew-leaved fir*. *Abies rubra*. *P. Abies*. Exudes common frankincense, and yields the same by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. *Pinus balsamea*. Yields the fine turpentine called Canada balsam.

SPRUCE FIR. *Pinus Canadensis*. Young shoots, in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.

LARCH. *Larix*. *Pinus Larix*. Exudes Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna; yields, by boring, common Venice turpentine.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. *Pinus Cedrus*. Wood astringent, antiseptic.

MOUNTAIN PINE. *Mugho pine*. *Pinus Pumilio*. Exudes a turpentine, Hungarian balsam. Cones yield the same by expression.

*SCOTCH FIR. *Pinus sylvestris*. Yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; tar is distilled from it, and lamp-black obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.

ARBOR VITÆ. *Thuja occidentalis*. Leaves alexiterial and diaphoretic.

THUJA QUADRIVALVIS. Yields gum sandarac.

THUJA ARTICULATA. Yields gum sandarac.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus*. *C. sempervirens*. Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge.

VIRGINIA CYPRESS. *Cupressus disticha*. Leaves dye cinnamon colour.

*JUNIPER. *Juniperus. J. communis.* Wood sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaiacum; berries incisive, discussive, very stomachic; the infusion of them is drunk as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour.

SPANISH JUNIPER. *Juniperus Oxycedrus.* Does not yield gum sandarac, as usually supposed; see Thuja, p. 29.

SPANISH CEDAR. *Juniperus thurifera.* Does not yield real frankincense.

BERRY-BEARING CEDAR. *Oxycedrus. Juniperus Phœnicea.* Wood diaphoretic; berries discutient; yields American olibanum.

SAVINE. *Sabina. Juniperus Sabina.* Leaves emmenagogue, capable of producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv, to ℥ij or ʒj, twice or thrice a day; externally escharotic, applied to warts, &c. once a day.

JUNIPERUS DRUPACEUS. Nut very hard.

ROSA MALLA. *Altingia excelsa.* Yields a balsam supposed to be the true liquid storax.

39. TAXIDEÆ.

*YEW. *Taxus. T. baccata.* Wood very hard, thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, *glob berries*, but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.

JAPAN YEW. *Taxus nucifera.* Berries eatable, aromatic.

CLARISIA RACEMOSA. Bark red on the inside; wood hard, exuding a milk-like juice.

CLARISIA BIFLORA. Bark whitish on the inside. Used for that of the latter.

GINGKO. *Gingko biloba.* Seeds yield an oil used in Japan.

SHRUBBY HORSE-TAIL. *Ephedra distachya.* Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

40. SALICEÆ.

*WHITE WILLOW. *Salix. S. alba.* Bark very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, ℥j to ʒj; leaves astringent, antaphrodisiac.

*CRACK WILLOW. *Salix fragilis.*

*YELLOW DWARF WILLOW. *Rose willow. Salix Helix. S. monandra.*

*NORFOLK PURPLE WILLOW. *Salix purpurea.*

*OZIER. *Salix viminalis*.

*SALLOW. *Salix caprea*.

*ALMOND-LEAF WILLOW. *Salix amygdalina*.

WEeping WILLOW. *Salix Babylonica*. Have all the same qualities. Of the latter only female trees are to be found in Europe, as they have all been propagated by cuttings from a single tree brought from the East.

SALIX HERBACEA. Leaves used in tanning.

*SWEET WILLOW. *Salix pentandra*. Leaves gathered about the end of August or beginning of September, and dried in the shade, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen, and woollen, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus balsamifera*. Yields the resin called American tacamahaca; buds very resinous, infused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.

*BLACK POPLAR. *Populus nigra*. Buds resinous, used in vulnerary ointments.

*ABELE. White poplar. *Populus alba*.

*ASPEN. Trembling poplar. *Populus tremula*. Bark useful in strangury.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *Populus pyramidalis*. With nitromuriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.

ITALIAN POPLAR. *Populus fastigiata*. Bark dyes mordore colour.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES. Bark tonic and stomachic.

41. BETULIDEÆ.

*BIRCH. *Betula B. alba*. Sap, by incision, opening, yields sugar, and used for brewing; bark split into leaves used for books, its distilled oil used in currying Russia leather; leaves antipsoric and antihydropic.

*ALDER. *Alnus A. glutinosa. Betula Alnus*. Bark and leaves very astringent, vulnerary.

42. CORYLIDEÆ.

*HORNBEAM. *Ostrya Carpinus Betulus*. Wood very hard.

*HAZEL. *Avellana Corylus Avellana*. Kernel of the nut oily, pectoral, used in emulsions, yields oil by expression.

*OAK TREE. *Quercus Q. Robur*. Bark very astringent, febrifuge in doses of gr. xv to ʒss, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; seeds, acorns, glandes quercinæ, and their calyces, cups, cupulæ, as also the wood, leaves, and

the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, *oak-apples*, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing: a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in relaxations of the uvula.

QUERCUS ALBA. Bark emetic.

QUERCUS CASTANEA. Fruit edible, sweet.

QUERCUS CASTILLANA. Acorns esculent, sold in the Spanish markets.

QUERCUS ESCULUS. Acorns eatable, inebriate a little.

QUERCITRON. *Quercus nigra*. *Q. tinctoria*. Bark used in dyeing yellow.

HOLM OAK. *Quercus Ægrylops*. Cups, *valonia*, very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. Excrescences, *nut galls*, *galla*, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, *blue galls*, are the most esteemed.

CORK TREE. *Quercus Suber*. Bark very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels, than in medicine; bark of the young twigs, *alconorque*, used in intermittent fevers.

EVER-GREEN OAK. *Quercus Ilex*. Astringent, more so than the common oak. On this live the kermes insects.

QUERCUS BALLOTA. Acorns used as food, both raw and roasted; yield oil by expression.

QUERCUS FALCATA. Leaves used externally in gangrene.

*BEECH. *Fagus*. *F. sylvatica*. Seeds, called *beech mast*, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.

*SPANISH CHESTNUT. *Castanea*. *Fagus Castanea*. Bark astringent; fruit nutritive, pectoral.

43. PLATANIDEÆ.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Bark odoriferous in fumigations, yields by incision or decoction liquid storax.

LIQUIDAMBAR ORIENTALIS. Thought to yield cane storax.

PLANE TREE. *Platanus orientalis*. Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic infused in vinegar.

VIRGINIA PLANE TREE. *Platanus occidentalis*. Root vulnerary, dyes red.

44. MYRICEÆ.

*SWEET WILLOW. *Dutch myrtle*. *Gale frutex*. *Myrica Gale*. Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, antipsoric, vermifuge, and used as spice.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. *Myrica cerifera*. Berries yield, by decoction in water, one fourth of a green wax; roots in infusion very astringent.

MYRICA PENNSYLVANICA. Yields green wax.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS. Yields green wax.

45. ULMIDEÆ.

*ELM. *Ulmus*. *U. campestris*. Inner tough bark astringent, a safe febrifuge, in doses of ℥j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.

ELM CHINENSIS. Leaves used as tea.

ELM TREE. *Celtis australis*. Berries astringent, the seeds oily; wood dyes brown.

46. PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

BLACK PEPPER. *Piper nigrum*. Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, a sialogogue; berry the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, it is called *white pepper*, *piper album*; an inferior kind of pepper is prepared from the over-ripe berries from the vine; dose gr. v to ℥j, and has been given in large doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

LONG PEPPER. *Piper longum*. Unripe fruit opening, attended with a violent, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

SMALL AMERICAN LONG PEPPER. *Mecaxochitla*. *Piper obtusifolium*. Leaves used to flavour chocolate.

BETEL. *Piper Betele*. Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.

PIPER SIRIBOA. Leaves used for those of betel.

JABORAND. *Piper reticulatum*. Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

CUBEBS. *Cubebæ*. *Piper Cubeba*. Berry tailed, the same quality as the other peppers: used in gonorrhœa.

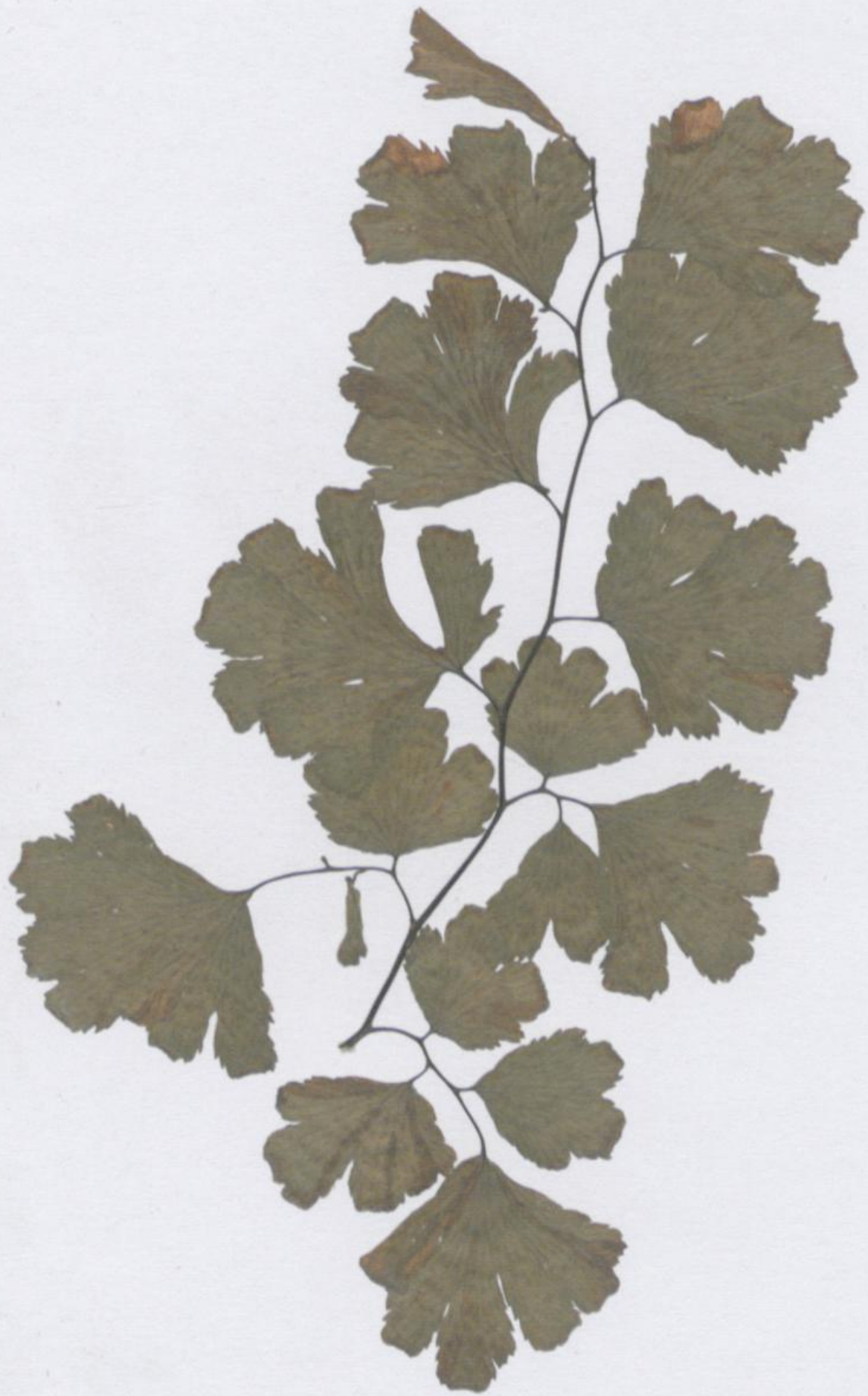
SANTA MARIA LEAF. *Piper umbellatum*. Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

PEPPER ELDER. *Piper Amalago*. Used externally in baths and fomentations.

CARPAPIGA. *Piper Carpapiga*. Leaves very fragrant, used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animal substances from cock roaches, and other insects.

NARROW LEAVED PEPPER. *Piper angustifolium*. Decoction used in venereal diseases.





CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. *Myrica cerifera*. Berries yield, by decoction in water, one fourth of a green wax; roots in infusion very astringent.

MYRICA PENNSYLVANICA. Yields green wax.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS. Yields green wax.

45. ULMIDEÆ.

*ELM. *Ulmus*. *U. campestris*. Inner tough bark astringent, febrifuge, in doses of ℥j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.

ULMUS CHINENSIS. Leaves used as tea.

NETTLE TREE. *Celtis australis*. Berries astringent, esculent; kernels oily; wood dyes brown.

46. PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

BLACK PEPPER. *Piper nigrum*. Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, it is milder, and called *white pepper*, *piper album*; an inferior kind of white pepper is prepared from the over-ripe berries that fall from the vine; dose gr. v to ℥j, and has been given in large doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

LONG PEPPER. *Piper longum*. Unripe fruit opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

SMALL AMERICAN LONG PEPPER. *Mecaxochittle*. *Piper obtusifolium*. Leaves used to flavour chocolate.

BETEL. *Piper Betele*. Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.

PIPER SIRIBOA. Leaves used for those of betel.

JABORAND. *Piper reticulatum*. Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

CUBEBS. *Cubeba*. *Piper Cubeba*. Berry tailed, the same quality as the other peppers: used in gonorrhœa.

SANTA MARIA LEAF. *Piper umbellatum*. Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

PEPPER ELDER. *Piper Amalago*. Used externally in baths and fomentations.

CARPAPIGA. *Piper Carpapiga*. Leaves very fragrant, used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animal substances from cock roaches, and other insects.

NARROW LEAVED PEPPER. *Piper angustifolium*. Decoction used in venereal diseases.

GRANULAR PEPPER. *Piper granulosum*. Leaves have a grateful odour.

PIPER CORDIFOLIUM. Acrid.

PIPER CRYSTALLINUM. *Peperomia crystallina*. Has the odour of anise, and may be used for it.

PIPER INEBRIANS. Green herb used to make an inebriating drink, as may indeed be most of this genus.

MATHUSKEA. *Saururus vernus*. Root fresh and roasted, used as an emollient poultice, and to allay inflammation.

47. ARTOCARPEÆ.

Stem milky, containing elastic gum.

FIG TREE. *Ficus vulgaris*. *F. Carica*. Fruit very emollient, laxative, pectoral, also used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.

SYCAMORE FIG. *Ficus Sycomorus*. Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.

FICUS TOXICARIA. Used to impoison weapons.

FICUS SEPTICA. A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.

JAMAICA FIG TREE. *Ficus Benghaliensis*. Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.

INDIAN FIG TREE. *Ficus Indica*. Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

LISBON CONTRAYERVA. *Contrayerva*. *Drakena*. *Dorstenia Contrayerva*. Root, when fresh, acrid; when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx in decoction or infusion to ʒij.

CAAPIA. *Dorstenia Brasiliensis*. Root bitter, aromatic.

DORSTENIA DRAKENA. Root diaphoretic.

DORSTENIA HOUSTONI. Root diaphoretic; are all sold as contrayerva.

BREAD FRUIT TREE. *Artocarpus incisa*. Fruit, *Meat fruit*, *Bread fruit*, when unripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; when the seeds do not fill the fruit, is very pulpy, tasting like new bread and boiled artichokes.

JACK TREE. *Artocarpus Jaca*. Fruit eatable; juice yielded by incision elastic like Indian rubber.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA. *Ipo toxicaria*. Milky juice, *upas antiar*, used to poison instruments.

BAGASSA. Tree lactescent; fruit like an orange, eatable.

WHITE MULBERRY. *Morus alba*. Leaves used to feed

silkworms; bark manufactured into hemp; fruit detersive, made into a cooling syrup.

RED MULBERRY. *Morus rubra*. Fruit esculent.

BLACK MULBERRY. *Morus nigra*. Fruits have the same qualities; bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose ʒs in powder.

CHINESE MULBERRY. *Morus Tartarica*. Leaves used in China to feed the silkworm.

MORUS INDICA. The leaves of this species are preferred by the natives of Peru for the nourishment of silkworms.

FUSTIC. *Old Fustic. Morus tinctoria. M. Xanthoxylum*. Abounds with a sulphureous milk; the fruit is yellowish and sweet; wood is sulphur-coloured, in large blocks, with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive.

THOA URENS. Seed edible; bark gummiferous.

THOA EDULIS. Seed of the taste of the Chesnut, esculent.

HEDYCARYA DENTATA. Nut sweet, eatable.

48. URTICÆ.

The juice of these plants is acrid.

*COMMON NETTLE. *Urtica. U. dioica*. Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative.

*ROMAN NETTLE. *Urtica Romana. U. pilulifera*. Roots astringent; seeds pectoral.

*SMALL STINGING NETTLE. *Urtica urens*. Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs. The stalks of all the species are made into hemp.

HEMP. *Cannabis. C. sativa*. Seeds oily, cooling, anti-aphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating; stalk manufactured into cordage, &c.; the water in which it is soaked for this purpose, is poisonous to fish.

BANG. *Cannabis Indica*. Juice is made into an agreeable inebriating drink, Haschish; leaves used as tobacco.

*PELLITORY OF THE WALL. *Parietaria. Helvine. P. officinalis*. Herb cooling, opening, diuretic, pectoral, anti-asthmatic: strewed in granaries destroys the corn weevil.

*HOP. *Lupulus. Humulus Lupulus*. Young shoots eaten as a depurative, determine to the skin; flowers bitter, inebriating, diuretic, excellent in diseases of the liver and

spleen, also sedative; used to flavour beer, and the only legal substance for that purpose; leaves externally discutient and anodyne; stalk made into hemp.

49. MONIMIEÆ.

Bark and leaves aromatic.

CITROSMÆ. The several species have the odour of citrons.

50. EUPHORBIEÆ.

The milky juice is caustic, nauseous, and purgative. Embryo, or corculum of the seeds, usually violently emetic or purgative.

*FRENCH MERCURY. *Mercurialis mas et femina*. *M. annua*. Herb detersive, purgative, resolvent, and emmenagogue.

CHILDREN'S MERCURY. *Phyllon. Mercurialis tomentosa*. Herb used by the Moors in female diseases, decoction recommended in hydrophobia.

*DOG'S MERCURY. *Cynocrambe. Mercurialis perennis*. Herb used instead of French mercury, but has produced fatal accidents, and seems poisonous.

EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. Yields gum euphorbium; is cathartic.

EUPHORBIA HEPTAGONA. Juice used to poison weapons.

EUPHORBIA EDULIS. Cultivated in Cochin China as a kitchen herb.

EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI. Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic; exhalations affect the eyes.

EUPHORBIA CANESCENS. Antisyphilitic.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.

*GARDEN SPURGE. *Cataputia minor. Lathyris. E. Lathyris*. Seeds (no. 12 or 14) purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy as they; yield a fine oil, have been proposed for cultivation for that purpose; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction depilatory.

ROUGH FRUITED SPURGE. *Tithymalus myrsinites fructu verrucæ simili. Euphorbia verrucosa*. Caustic.

KNOBBED ROOTED SPURGE. *Apios. Euphorbia Apios*. Caustic.

PETTY SPURGE. *Peplus. Euphorbia Peplus*. Cathartic.

- TREE SPURGE. *Tithymalus dendroides*. *Euphorbia dendroides*. Acrid, purgative.
- THYME SPURGE. *Chamaesyce*. *Euphorbia Chamaesyce*. Purgative.
- MYRTLE SPURGE. *Tithymalus Myrtites*. *Euphorbia Myrsinites*. Purgative.
- *WOOD SPURGE. *Tithymalus Characias*. *Euphorbia Characias*. Violently cathartic.
- *SUN SPURGE. *Wartwort*. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Juice applied to warts.
- *PURPLE SEA SPURGE. *Euphorbia Peplis*. Purgative; milk acrid, the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep, whence it is called, by the French, Reveille-matin.
- GREAT SPURGE. *Esula major*. *Euphorbia palustris*. Cathartic.
- LESSER SPURGE. *Esula minor*. *Euphorbia Pithyusa*. Milk purgative, corrected by acids.
- BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*. Root emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha, and used for it.
- CAIACA. *Creeping hairy spurge*. *Euphorbia hirta*. Dried plant, ʒj, purgative; used in dry belly-ache.
- *EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS. Juice may be used for scammony; is also emetic.
- *BROAD-LEAVED SPURGE. *Euphorbia platyphylla*. Used to inebriate fish.
- EUPHORBIA PISCATORIA. Used to inebriate fish.
- EUPHORBIA OPHTHALMICA. A remedy for blindness.
- *EVERGREEN WOOD SPURGE. *Tithymalus sylvaticus lunato flore*. *Euphorbia sylvatica*. *E. amygdaloides*. Emetic.
- NARROW-LEAVED WOOD SPURGE. *Tithymalus amygdaloides angustifolius*. *Euphorbia segetalis*. Cathartic.
- SEA SPURGE. *Tithymalus Paralius*. *Euphorbia Paralias*. Are all used as purgatives and for the other uses of spurge.
- CICCA RACEMOSA. Berry acid, eatable.
- PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA. Fruit, *myrobalanus emblica*, purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when preserved excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.
- PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI. Febrifuge.
- PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA. Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.
- PHYLLANTHUS VIROSA. Bark astringent, deleterious to fish.

BOIS DE DEMOISELLE. *Phyllanthoides*. *Phyllanthus Kirganella*. *Kirginella virginea*. Wood used in cabinet work.

*BOX TREE. *Buxus*. *B. sempervirens*. Wood sudorific; leaves purgative in decoction.

PALMA CHRISTI. Oil bush. *Ricinus communis*. Seeds, *Mexico seeds*, *castor seeds*, their corculum is violently purgative, but the perisperm is only slightly so; yield oil, by boiling or expression, of the same qualities, according as it contains the oil of the corculum or not; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.

MOLUCCA GRAINS. *Purging nuts*. *Grana tiglia*. *Croton Tiglium*. Seeds very hydragogue, emetic, stronger than palma Christi seeds, corrected by acids, roasting, or oils; wood, *lignum pavanae*, has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.

CASCARILLA. *Croton Cascarilla*. *C. Eleuteria*. *Clusia Eleuteria?* Bark, called also *narcaphite thymiana*, bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to ʒj; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.

CROTON BALSAMIFERUM. *C. aromaticum*, and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.

CROTON MOLLUCANUM. Seeds, having the corculum taken out, esculent.

TALLOW TREE OF CHINA. *Croton sebiferum*. *Sapium sebiferum*. Seeds yield a kind of tallow.

CROTON LACCIFERUM. Yield Ceylon lac.

URNSOL. *Heliotropium*. *Croton tinctorium*. Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.

CROTON TRICUSPIDATUM. Juice blue, resembles turnsol.

BARBADOES NUT. *Common physic nut*. *Jatropha Curcas*. Seeds very violently purgative and emetic, yield an oil similar to castor oil; shrub yields, on incision, a lactescent and caustic juice which dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.

WILD CASSADA. *Jatropha gossypifolia*. Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry

belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.

JATROPHA GLANDULOSA. Used for the same purposes.

FRENCH PHYSIC NUT. *Jatropha multifida.* Seed, *Avellana purgatrix*, no. 1, a violent purge.

CASSAVA. *Jatropha Manihot.* Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting, thus yielding a nutritive farina, *manioc cassava*; this virose principle is volatile, and of an insupportable odour; juice of annotto, *bixa orellana*, is said to be an antidote, or a little salt of wormwood in mint water.

MEAL ROOTS. *Bitter cassava.* *Jatropha Janipha.* Farina nutritive.

HYÆNA POISON. *Jatropha globosa.* *Hyænanche globosa.* *Toxicodendron Capense.* Fruit in powder used to poison hyænas.

VERNICIA MONTANA. Kernels yield a yellow oil, used as a varnish.

ELASTIC GUM TREE. *Jatropha elastica.* *Siphonia elastica.* *Havea Guianensis.* Yields by incision a milky juice, drying into elastic gum.

AGALLOCHUM. *Lignum aloes.* *Excæcaria Agallocha.* Wood cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous; exhalation so acrid as to attack the eyes.

LIGNUM ALOES. *Aloexylum verum.* Wood highly odoriferous, more esteemed in India than the former.

POONAG. *Rottleria tinctoria.* The outside of the capsules yields a yellow dye, *wassunta gunda.*

SAPIUM AUCUPARIUM. The milky juice is used as bird-lime to catch parrots.

MANCHINEAL. *Hippomane Mancinella.* Fruit beautiful, but so caustic as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons; gum may be used for guaiacum.

HIPPOMANE BIGLANDULOSA. Yields a soft elastic-gum, used as birdlime; venomous principle very volatile, rendering its shade dangerous.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA. Root large, used in syphilis.

FIGARIUM COCHINCHINENSE. Fruit edible.

51. ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The plants of this order are emmenagogue.

LONG-ROOTED BIRTH WORT. *Aristolochia longa.*

ROUND BIRTH WORT. *Aristolochia rotunda*. Roots, taken to ʒjss, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive.

*UPRIGHT BIRTH WORT. *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

ARISTOLOCHIA PISTOLOCHIA. Roots are efficacious emmenagogues.

JAMAICA CONTRAYERVA. *Aristolochia odorata*. Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT. *Serpentaria Virginiana*. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. Root antiseptic, heating, alexiterial, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder, or an infusion of ʒj, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Roots of *collinsonia præcox* are frequently mixed with that in the market.

HYPOCISTUS. *Asarum Hypocistus*. *Cytinus Hypocistus*. The dried expressed juice of this parasitical plant is very astringent.

*ASARABACCA. *Asarum vulgare*. *A. Europæum*. Root a drastic purge, working in doses of ʒj to ʒj, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey; they are also applied to wounds.

BLACK SNAKE WEED. *Serpentaria nigra*. *Asarum Virginiana*. Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.

?APHYTEJA HYDNORA. Eaten raw and roasted; a favourite food of the foxes and weasels at the Cape.

?RAFFLESIA Flower the largest known, three feet in diameter, weighs about 15lb. and holds twelve pints. Both this and *Aphyteja* consist only of a root and single flower without stalk or leaves.

52. SANTALACEÆ.

?SANDAL TREE OF TECAMEZ. When burnt, smells like Botany Bay gum, yields a resin; leaves rubbed between the hands, and applied to the temples used to take off the headache occasioned by severe drinking.

WHITE SANDERS. *Santalum album*. *Sirium myrtifolium*.

YELLOW SANDERS. *Santalum citrinum*. The outside

of the wood is the white, the heart of the tree is the yellow, aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic.

**THESIUM LINOPHYLLUM*. Astringent.

BOLDIC. Leaves applied to the temples in head-ache after drinking.

53. ELÆAGNI.

***SALLOW THORN.** *Sea buckthorn. Hippophae Rhamnoides.* Leaves purgative; berries, made into a rob with sugar, an excellent sauce for fresh fish.

NARROW-LEAVED WILD OLIVE. *Elæagnus angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

54. THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic, particularly their bark.

***EVERGREEN SPURGE LAUREL.** *Laureola. Chamædaphne. Daphne Laureola.* Usually sold for mezereon.

***MEZEREON.** *Spurge olive. Chamælaea. Laureola femina. Mezereum. Daphne Mezereum.*

SPURGE FLAX. *Thymelæa. Daphne Gnidium.* Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious. Bark serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; its activity is diminished by vinegar: taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downward, as well as the berries, *grana Cnidia*, which are also sometimes steeped in vinegar to give it apparent strength; herb used to dye yellow.

ROCK ROSE. *Cneorum niger. Daphne Cneorum.* Bark similar to mezereon, but milder.

HEATH SPURGE. *Sanamunda. Daphne Tarton-raira.* Leaves caustic.

POET'S ROSEMARY. *Cassia veterum spuria. Osyris. O. alba.* Astringent.

PASSERINA TINCTORIA. Used to dye yellow.

LACE WOOD. *Lagetta lintearia.* Inner bark is formed of reticulated fibres so as to resemble a coarse kind of lace.

55. PROTEÆ.

GUENVINA AVELLANA. *Quadria heterophylla.* Kernels esculent, very pleasant.

PERSOONIA LAURINA. Fruit esculent.

PERSOONIA SALICINA. Fruit esculent.

PERSOONIA LANCEOLATA. *Linkia lævis*. Fruit esculent.

PERSOONIA LINEARIS. Fruit esculent.

PERSOONIA HIRSUTA. Fruit esculent.

56. MYRISTICÆ.

NUTMEG TREE. *Myristica officinalis*. *M. moschata*. The kernel of the fruit, *nutmeg*, *nux moschata*, *myristicæ nuclei*, *myristicæ moschatae fructus nucleus*. Membrane enclosing the seed, *mace*, *macis*. Are stomachic, cephalic, uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say ʒij, the nutmeg is soporific and produces delirium. By distillation they yield an odorous essential oil, and by expression a mild concrete oil.

MYRISTICA SEBIFERA. *Virola sebifera*. Yields a kind of tallow.

57. LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

BAY TREE. *Laurus*. *L. nobilis*. Berries ʒss to ʒjss, very heating, and emmenagogue; a green oil or rather butter is extracted from them by decoction in water: by the press they yield an insipid fluid oil.

AVOCADO PEAR TREE. *Laurus Persea*. Fruit eatable, seems to consist entirely of a concrete oil, stomachic; leaves odorous, pectoral.

LAURUS GLAUCA. Fruit yields a concrete oil, used for candles.

CAMPHERE TREE. *Laurus Camphora*. Wood distilled with water yields part of the camphire found in the market.

CINNAMON TREE. *Laurus Cinnamomum*. Root yields camphire by distillation;

Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm flavour, *cinnamon*, *cinnamomum*, *cinnamomi cortex*, *lauri cinnamomi cortex*;

Bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy mucilaginous taste, *casia*, *cassia lignea* of the moderns, *cassia lignea cortex*, *lauri cassia cortex*;

Twigs, with the bark left on, *xylocasia*, *casia lignea* of the ancients;

Dried leaves, *folium Indicum*, *folium Indum*, *Malabathrum*;

Dried receptacle of the seeds, *cassia buds*, *baccæ cassiæ*, *cassia lignea flores nondum expliciti*, *lauri cassiæ flos nondum explicitus*; are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses

of gr. v to ℥j, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled with sea water, or a mixture of that and cinnamon water, for its yield of oil.

WILD CINNAMON TREE. *Laurus Cassia*. *L. Myrrha*. Neither the bark nor any other part is used in medicine, or for other purposes; both bark and leaves are bitter, with a slight flavour and smell of myrrh.

CAPURU CURUNDU. *Laurus*. Root yields camphire by distillation.

SASSAFRAS. *Laurus Sassafras*. Bark and root active sudorifics of an agreeable odour, heating and drying; yield an essential oil like that of cloves.

LAURUS BENZOIN. Juice has the smell of benzoin, but does not yield that resin. Bark used for cinnamon.

CULILAWAN. *Laurus Culilaban*. Bark, *cortex caryophylloides*, brownish red, flat, a quarter of an inch thick, odour strong, between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.

ISLE OF FRANCE CINNAMON. *Laurus capularis*. Bark aromatic, astringent.

PERUVIAN CINNAMON. *Laurus Quixos*. Bark aromatic, astringent.

LAURUS PARVIFOLIA. Bark aromatic and acrid.

LAURUS GLOBOSA. Contains an acrid principle.

LAURUS FŒTENS. Contains an acrid principle.

LAURUS CAUSTICA. Contains an acrid principle.

BRASILIAN BEAN. *Faba Pichurim*. *Lauraster Amboyensis*. *Laurus* Seeds stomachic, astringent, anodyne, used in diarrhœa and dysentery; yield a concrete oil.

BOIS PERDIX. *Heisteria coccinea*. Fruit much relished by partridges.

PARROQUET WOOD. *Fissilia psittacorum*. Fruit a favourite food of parrots.

JACK IN A BOX. *Hernandia sonora*. Fruit astringent; seeds oily, purgative; capsule used for sand-boxes.

AMERICAN MYROBALANS. *Hernandia ovigera*. Fruit astringent.

LITSEÆ CHINENSIS. Berries exhale the odour of camphor, and would probably yield it.

LITSEÆ HEXANTHUS. *Hexanthus scutellatus*. Wood used in building.

LITSEÆ SEBIFERA. *Sebifera glutinosa*. Berries afford a thick white oil, used for candles.

LITSEÆ CUBEBA. *Laurus piperita*. Berries black, carminative.

CHLOROMYRON VERTICILLATUM. Yields abundantly, by incision, the greenish resin called *Oleum*, or *Balsamum Mariæ*.

MYOSCHILOS OBLONGA. Drupe dark purple; leaves used for those of senna in infusion.

PLEGORHIZA ASTRINGENS. Root vulnerary, astringent.

58. POLYGONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid. All contain a red colouring matter, and may be used to great advantage in tanning; their leaves may be made to yield woad.

RHUBARB. *Rhabarbarum verum*. *Rheum*. *R. undulatum*. *R. compactum*. *R. undulatum*, and *R. palmatum*. Roots purgative, astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, tinging the urine yellow, dose gr. x to ʒij; also good dentifrices: Turkey rhubarb is reputed the best, but the inferior kind of Russian, East Indian, and even English rhubarb, is dressed up by the retailers, and sold by that name. Used also in dyeing.

RHAPONTIC. *Rhaponticum*. *Rheum Rhaponticum*. The radical-leaf stalks of which are used, being peeled, in cookery, instead of gooseberries.

RHEUM RIBES.

*BLOOD WORT. *Bloody dock*. *Lapathum sanguineum*. *Rumex sanguineus*.

GARDEN PATIENCE. *Patientia*. *Lapathum sativum*. *Rumex Patientia*.

*DOCK. *Great water dock*. *Hydrolapathum*. *Rumex aquaticus*. *R. Hydrolapathum*.

*SHARP-POINTED DOCK. *Lapathum acutum*. *Oxylapathum*. *Rumex acutus*, the root of which dyes a good yellow.

*MONKS RHUBARB. *Broad-leaved dock*. *Rhabarbarum monachorum*. *Rumex obtusifolius*.

BASTARD MONKS RHUBARB. *Hippolapathum*. *Rumex alpinus*. Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but rather weaker; hence the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb; roots are eaten whilst young as potherbs.

*CURLED DOCK. *Lapathum crispum*. *Rumex crispus*. Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.

*SORREL. *Acetosa. Rumex Acetosa.*

*FRENCH SORREL. *Acetosa Romana. Rumex scutata.*

*SHEEPS SORREL. *Acetosa arvensis. Rumex Acetosella.*
Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

SEA SIDE GRAPE. *Coccoloba uvifera.* Fruit very astringent, and on that account dangerous to eat; the inspissated juice is the common kino of the shops.

*COMMON KNOT GRASS. *Centinodia. Polygonum. P. aviculare.* Herb vulnerary, astringent; seeds nauseously aromatic, emetic, sometimes purgative.

*BUCK WHEAT. *Fagopyrum. Polygonum Fagopyrum.* Seeds nutritive, fattening, made into bread, used in poultices, and yield an oil.

*BLACK BIND-WEED. *Volubilis nigra. Polygonum Convolvulus.* Seeds equally nutritive as buck wheat, and much easier to cultivate.

*BISTORT. *Snake weed. Bistorta. Polygonum Bistorta.* Root very astringent, dose $\mathcal{D}j$ to $\mathcal{Z}j$; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.

*DEAD ARSE-SMART. *Persicaria. Polygonum Persicaria.*

*ARSE-SMART. *Persicaria urens. Polygonum Hydro-piper.* Are vulnerary, deterrent, and diuretic; dye wool yellow; juice acidulous, acrid, sharp.

TRIPLARIS AMERICANA. Branches hollow, filled with ants.

59. ATRIPLICES.

Most of these are emollient.

PETIVERIA ALLIACEA. Exhales the odour of garlic.

SPINAGE. *Spinachia oleracea.* Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.

ROOT OF SCARCITY. *Mangel Wurzel. Beta hybrida.* Root red outside, white inside. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

WHITE BEET. *Beta vulgaris alba.* Leaves eaten as a substitute for spinage; yields sugar.

RED BEET. *Beta vulgaris rubra.* Root red, nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

STRAWBERRY SPINAGE. *Blitum capitatum.* Laxative.

*COMMON SEA PURSLANE. *Portulaca marina. Atriplex portulacoides.* Leaves and shoots pickled used to procure an appetite, warming; also cosmetic.

ORACHE. *Atriplex hortensis*. Emollient; seeds emetic.

SEA PURSLANE. *Atriplex Halimus*. Leaves and young shoots eaten as samphire.

*SEA ORACHE. *Atriplex littoralis*. Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.

*NARROW-LEAVED WILD ORACHE. *Atriplex angustifolia*. *A. patula*. Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a good substitute for ipecacuanha.

*ENGLISH MERCURY. *All good. Mercurialis. Tota bona. Chenopodium Bonus henricus*. Herb opening, eaten as spinage, or the young shoots as asparagus.

*GOOSE FOOT. *Pes anserinus. Chenopodium murale*. Herb laxative.

*WILD ORACHE. *Atriplex sylvestris. Chenopodium viride*. Herb laxative, discusses whitlows; seeds used in the jaundice.

QUINOA. *Chenopodium Quinoa*. Used as a potherb; seeds used like those of rice.

BASELLA CORDIFOLIA. Esculent.

BASELLA RUBRA. Esculent.

*STINKING ORACHE. *Atriplex olida. Chenopodium Vulvaria*.

OAK OF JERUSALEM. *Botrys. Ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys*. Stinking plants, used beat up with sugar, as anti-hysterics and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.

WORM GOOSE-FOOT. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. Expressed juice vermifuge.

MEXICAN TEA. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. A stomachic, antiasthmatic plant of an agreeable smell, used as tea.

HERBE AUX CHARPENTERS. *Rivina humilis*. Pectoral.

STINKING GROUND PINE. *Camphorata. Camphorosma Monspeliacum*. Smells of camphire, is nervine, cephalic, antarthritic.

*GLASS-WORT. *Salt-wort. Kali. Salsola Kali*. Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue: this and the other species of this genus are burned for the alkali yielded by their ashes.

GLASS-WORT. *Kali. Salsola Soda*. Ashes yield barilha.

ALICANT GLASS-WORT. *Kali Hispanicum. Salsola sativa*. Ashes yield the alkali called Alicant barilha.

SALSOLA ARABICA. Yields the Egyptian barilha.

*SALT-WORT. *Salicornia fruticosa*. Yields a smaller quantity of alkali than is afforded by the salsola.

*MARSH SAMPHIRE. *Salicornia herbacea*. Pickled, and eaten as samphire; is also burned for the alkali it yields.

? SCARLET MUSHROOM. *Cynomorium coccineum*. Styptic, ʒj in wine.

AMERICAN POKE-WEED. *Jucato calleloe*. *Phytolacca decandra*. Root emetic, infusing 1 oz. in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; young shoots eaten as asparagus; berries yield a red dye, but which does not stand used to colour wine.

ANABASIS APHYLLA. Yields barilha.

60. AMARANTHACEÆ.

*UPRIGHT BLITE. *All seed*. *Blitum minus*. *Amaranthus Blitum*. Refrigerant, slightly astringent; used as a potherb.

FLOWER GENTLE. *Amaranthus*. *Flos amoris*. *A. caudatus*. Flowers slightly astringent.

GREAT WHITE BLITE. *Blitum album*. *Amaranthus viridis*. Leaves used as a potherb, laxative, cooling.

RED BLITE. *Blitum rubrum*. *Amaranthus viridis*. A variety of the former.

AMARANTHUS OLERACEUS. Used as a potherb.

AMARANTHUS FABINACEUS. Used as a potherb.

ACHRYANTHES REPENS. *Gomphrena polygonoides*. Root and flower narcotic.

ACHRYANTHES OBTUSIFOLIA. Diuretic.

61. NYCTAGINES.

MARVEL OF PERU. *Mirabilis Jalapa*. *Nyctago Jalapa*. Plant cultivated in England, and the root sold for that of jalap, convolvulus jalapa; purgative in doses of 40 grains.

NYCTAGO LONGIFLORA. *Mirabilis longiflora*. Root purgative in doses of ʒj.

NYCTAGO DICHOTOMA. *Mirabilis dichotoma*. Root is purgative, and very like the foreign jalap.

HERBA PURGATIVA. *Boerhaavia tuberosa*. Root purgative; yet eaten by the Americans.

62. PLANTAGINEÆ.

These plants are, in general, vulnerary.

*PLANTAIN. *Waybread. Plantago major.*

*LAMBS LETTUCE. *Hoary Plantain. Plantago media.*

*RIB-WORT. *Rib grass. Plantago lanceolata.* Roots ʒij to vj, quovis die, useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulnerary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, ʒj to ij in fevers; if they are intermittent, the dose must be double: a strong decoction may be used for the juice.

*BUCKS-HORN PLANTAIN. *Cornu cervinum. Plantago Coronopus.* Root and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrist in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.

FLEA-WORT. *Psyllum Pulicaria. Plantago Psyllium. P. arenaria.* Seeds mucilaginous, purgative, exported from France in large quantity; mucilage used to dress muslins, and in other arts.

SPANISH PLANTAIN. *Holostium. Plantago albicana.* Herb vulnerary, used in herniæ.

63. PLUMBAGINES.

The plants of this order are acrid or astringent.

PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICA. Used as a vesicatory.

PLUMBAGO ROSEA. Used as a vesicatory.

TOOTH-WORT. *Dentaria. Dentillaria. Plumbago Europæa.* Caustic, corrosive; used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ache as a masticatory.

HERBE AU DIABLE. *Plumbago scandens.* Used in the itch.

64. STATICEÆ.

*RED BEHEN. *Sea lavender. Behen rubrum. Limonium maritimum. Statice Limonium.* Root astringent, used in loosenesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. The druggists sell, under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour.

65. GLOBULARIÆ.

FRENCH DAISY. *Globularia. G. vulgaris.* Herb vulnerary.

MONTPELIER TURBITH. *Globularia Alypum.* Root, a drastic purgative; leaves may be used for those of senna.

66. LYSIMACHIÆ.

The plants of this order are esteemed depurative.

HEATH PINE. *Symphytum petraeum*. *Coris Monspe-
licensis*. Herb slightly astringent.

*PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis terrestris mas*. *A. arvensis*.
Has been used in maniacal cases, and against hydrophobia;
flower is an excellent indicator of the weather, and useful
in epilepsy, gr. xx, quater in die.

*BLUE-FLOWERED PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis fœmina*. *A.
cœrulea*. Is of similar qualities.

*PRIMROSE. *Primula veris vulgaris*. *P. veris acaulis*.
Roots dried, ʒjss is a strong emetic; herb cephalic, anodyne,
expectorant.

*OX LIP. *Great cows lips*. *Primula veris elatior*. Root
emetic; herb anodyne.

YELLOW BEARS-EAR. *Auricula ursi*. *Primula Auri-
cula*. Herb vulnerary and expectorant.

*COWS LIPS. *Pagils*. *Primula veris officinalis*. *Para-
lysis vulgaris*. Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it
narcotic.

BEARS EAR SANICLE. *Cortusa matthioli*. Cephalic,
anodyne, expectorant, and vulnerary.

*YELLOW LOOSE-STRIPE. *Willow herb*. *Lysimachia vul-
garis*. Astringent, vulnerary.

*MONEY WORT. *Herb two-pence*. *Nummularia*. *Ly-
simachia Nummularia*. Astringent and vulnerary.

ANNUAL NAVEL-WORT. *Androsace maxima*. Diuretic.

*BUTTER WORT. *Yorkshire sanicle*. *Pinguicula vulga-
ris*. Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; the Welch
make them into a purging syrup; they thicken rein deers'
milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.

*WATER PIMPERNEL. *Samolus valerandi*. Has similar
qualities.

*SOW BREAD. *Artanita*. *Cyclamen*. *C. Europæum*.
Root, a drastic purge and emmenagogue, as also an errhine;
leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue
and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which,
when rubbed on the navel, purges and kills worms.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA. Has very similar qualities.

67. LENTIBULARIÆ.

None of these are known to be used.

68. ACANTHACEÆ.

These plants are vulnerary and pectoral.

WILD BRANK URSINE. *Acanthus sylvestris*. *A. spinosus*.
Herb diuretic, astringent.

BEARS BREECH. *Branca ursina*. *Acanthus*. *A. mollis*.
Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.

MALABAR NUT TREE. *Justicia Adhatoda*. Leaves purgative.

BALSAM. *Justicia pectoralis*. Vulnerary, resolvent; a syrup of it is much praised in disorders of the chest; and it is also used in making the elixir Americain of the French.

SARCOCOLLA SHRUBS. *Penæa Sarcocolla* and *P. mucronata*. Are said to yield gum sarcocol; but Thunberg denies it, because they grow commonly at the Cape of Good Hope, and yet sarcocol is not known there.

RUELLIA TUBEROSA. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

RUELLIA BALSAMEA. Smells of turpentine, and may be used as a stimulant.

BARLERIA LONGIFOLIA. Root diuretic.

69. PYRENACEÆ.

AGNUS CASTUS. *Vitex Agnus castus*. Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.

TECTONIA GRANDIS. Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.

*VERVAIN. *Verbena*. *V. officinalis*. Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints. Root worn round the neck cures scrofulous and scorbutic affections.

THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN. *Verbena triphylla*. *Aloysia citriodora*. Leaves drawn through the hand smell like citrons.

JAMAICA VERVAIN. *Verbena Jamaicensis*. Juice, cochl. maj. j to ij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

VOLKAMERIA INERMIS, of India.

AVICENNIA RESINIFERA, of New Zealand. Yield red astringent resins, but little known at present among druggists.

CITHAREXYLUM CINEREUM. Flowers odoriferous.

TEAK. *Tectonia grandis*. Wood very hard, and durable.

70. MYOPORINEÆ.

Properties not known, nor their uses.

71. LABIATÆ.

Plants of this order are aromatic and heating.

SAGE OF VIRTUE. *Small garden sage. Salvia virtutis. S. hortensis minor. S. officinalis.* Heating, sudorific, used in palsy and trembling of the nerves; it is also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning.

GREAT GARDEN-SAGE. *Salvia hortensis major. S. officinalis.*

*CLARY. *Sclarea. Salvia Sclarea.* Which is added to wine, to imitate muscadell.

PURPLE-TOP CLARY. *Horminum. Salvia Horminum.*

SAGE OF CRETE. *Salvia Cretica.*

ETHIOPIAN SAGE. *Salvia Æthiopica.* Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.

WILD CLARY. *Oculus Christi. Salvia Verbenaca.* Seed put in the eye becomes mucilaginous, and thus facilitates the extraction of any thing that has got into it.

WILD CLARY. *Horminum sylvestre. Salvia verticillata.* Seeds become mucilaginous; used as oculus Christi.

CANCER WEED. *Salvia lyrata.* Root-leaves bruised used to destroy warts, and in cancerous cases.

ROSEMARY. *Rosmarinus. R. officinalis.* Flowers, an-thos, cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening; hence it is drank as tea in chlorosis.

CANADIAN SNAKE-ROOT. *Collinsonia præcox.* Root used for Virginia snake-root, and mixed with it by the merchants.

LAVENDER. *Lavandula angustifolia. L. Spica.*

SPIKE LAVENDER. *Lavandula latifolia. Spica vulgaris. L. Spica.* Flowering tops very odoriferous, and yield much essential oil, containing a portion of camphire; they are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic.

FRENCH LAVENDER. *Stæchas Arabica. Lavandula Stæchas.* Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

CURLED-LEAVED MINT. *Mentha crispa.*

*BERGAMOT MINT. *Mentha odorata.*

*PEPPER MINT. *Mentha piperis sapore. M. piperita.*

*HORSE MINT. *Menthastrum. Mentha sylvestris.*

*WATER MINT. *Sisymbrium sylvestre*. *Mentha aquatica*.

*PENNY ROYAL. *Pulegium vulgare*. *Mentha Pulegium*.

*WATER CALAMINT. *Calamintha aquatica*. *Mentha arvensis*.

*SPEAR MINT. *Mentha viridis*. *M. sativa*.

*BUSHY RED MINT. *Mentha balsamina*. *M. gentilis*.

HARTS PENNY ROYAL. *Pulegium cervinum*. *Mentha cervina*. Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield oil, containing camphire in considerable quantity, on distillation. The botanical nomenclature of the mint genus is in a state of inextricable confusion, which is continually increasing by the attempts to unravel it.

*ROUND-LEAVED HORSE MINT. *Mentha sylvestris*. *M. rotundifolia*. Herb stomachic, and hysteric.

*CEYLONIAN PLANT. Ear-wort. Marlow. *Auricularia*. *Mentha sylvestris*. *M. villosa*. An empirical remedy for deafness.

BALM. *Melissa*. *M. officinalis*.

*COMMON CALAMINT. *Calamintha vulgaris*. *C. montana*. *Mentha Calamintha*.

MOUNTAIN CALAMINT. *Calamintha magno flore*. *Melissa grandiflora*. Used indifferently with common calamint.

*LESSER CALAMINT. *Calamintha odore pulegii*. *Mentha Nepeta*. Cephalic; useful in nervous and hysteric diseases.

*BASTARD BALM. *Melissa Fuchsii*. *Melittis Melissophyllum*. Diuretic, opening.

SWEET BASIL. *Ocimum Basilicum*. Strong-scented, used as an emmenagogue; it was this plant that gave the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter Lane sausages of London.

SUMMER SAVORY. *Satureja hortensis*. More acrid, and hotter than the last, as also more active; it dyes a yellow colour.

WINTER SAVORY. *Satureja durior*. *S. frutescens*. *S. montana*. Vermifuge.

ROCK SAVORY. *Satureja spicata*. *S. Juliani*. Herb agrees with the other savories.

TRUE THRYMBA. *Thymbra vera*. *Satureja Thymbra*. Herb emmenagogue, also used with honey in coughs.

TRUE THYME. *Thymum verum*. *Satureja capitata*. Herb attenuant, incisive, laxative; also vermifuge.

MOUNTAIN HYSSOP. *Thymbra spicata*. Vermifuge.

HYSSOP. *Hyssopus*. *H. officinalis*. Leaves emmenagogue, and pectoral in tea; externally, soaked in water or wine and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

THYME. *Thymus*. *T. vulgaris*.

*MOTHER OF THYME. *Wild thyme*. *Lemon thyme*. *Serpyllum*. *Thymus Serpyllum*.

HERB MASTICH. *Marum*. *Thymus Mastichum*. Herb sudorific, cephalic, opening.

WILD THYME. *Thymus sylvestris*. *T. Zygis*. Herb aperient, stimulant.

*WILD BASIL. *Poly mountain*. *Acinos*. *Thymus Acinos*. Herb astringent.

POT MARJORAM. *Majorana oleracea*. *Origanum Onites*. Used as a potherb, heating.

BASTARD MARJORAM. *Origanum Heracleoticum*. Herb heating.

*WINTER MARJORAM. *Origanum*. *O. vulgare*, the tops of which dye purple.

SWEET MARJORAM. *Majorana*. *Amaracus*. *Sampsucus*. *Origanum Majorana*.

DITTANY OF CRETE. *Dictamnus Creticus*. *Origanum Dictamnus*.

*GROUND IVY. *Hedera terrestris*. *Chamæcissus*. *Glechoma hederacea*.

*CAT MINT. *Nepeta*. *Mentha cataria*. *N. cataria*, which is highly alluring to cats.

*WOOD BETONY. *Betonica sylvestris*. *B. vulgaris*. *B. officinalis*.

*DEAD NETTLE. *White archangel*. *Urtica mortua*. *Lamium alba*.

*GREAT WILD-BASIL. *Ocimum sylvestre*. *Clinopodium vulgare*.

PURPLE ARCHANGEL. *Lamium Orvola*.

*RED ARCHANGEL. *Lamium purpureum*. All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discussive, expectorant, and make excellent wound drinks; some are slightly astringent; ground ivy is the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians.

*SPOTTED ARCHANGEL. *Milzadella*. *Urtica lactea*. *Lamium maculatum*. Herb esteemed specific in scrofula and fluor albus.

JAMAICA WILD HOPS. *Clinopodium rugosum*. In infusion with honey and alum used as a gargle.

MOLDAVIAN MINT. *Dracocephalum Moldavica*. Similar in quality to mint.

*HORE HOUND. *Prassium*. *Marrubium album*. *M. vulgare*. Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, ʒj of the leaves powdered, or ʒij of the expressed juice, or M. fs infused for tea.

BASTARD DITTANY. *Marrubium pseudodictamnus*.

GALEN'S MAD WORT. *Alyssum Galeni*. *Marrubium Alysson*.

*BLACK HORE-HOUND. *Marrubium nigrum*. *Ballote nigrum*.

JAMAICA SPIKE-NARD. *Ballote suaveolens*; the infusion of which has a great reputation as a powerful diuretic in dropsy and gravel.

*CLOWNS ALL-HEAL. *Panax coloni*. *Stachys palustris*.

*STINKING DEAD NETTLE. *Stachys sylvatica*.

*SMOOTH-LEAVED IRON-WORT. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra*. *Stachys arvensis*.

*COMMON HEMP NETTLE. *Bastard hemp*. *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, the seeds of which yield a fine oil in abundance.

*NARROW-LEAF ALL-HEAL. *Galeopsis Ladanum*.

*YELLOW ARCHANGEL. *Lamium luteum*. *Galeopsis Galeobdolon*.

*WATER HORE-HOUND. *Marrubium aquaticum*. *Lycopus Europæus*.

*MOTHER WORT. *Cardiaca*. *Leonurus Cardiaca*.

BASTARD HORE-HOUND. *Leonurus Marrubiastrum*.

SAGE-LEAF MULLEIN. *Phlomis Lychnitis*. All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysterical, anti-epileptic, expectorant, and for the most part vermifuge; externally they are vulnerary.

MOUNTAIN DITTANY. *Cunila Mariana*. Leaves in infusion diaphoretic.

MONORDA PUNCTATA. Root in infusion emmenagogue.

OSWEGO TEA. *Monorda Kalmiana*. Leaves used as those of tea.

*GERMANDER. *Scordium*. *Teucrium Scordium*.

*WOOD SAGE. *Scorodonia*. *Salvia agrestis*. *Teucrium Scorodonia*, which has been used in brewing instead of hops, but gave too much colour to the liquor.

JAGGED GERMANDER. *Teucrium Botrys*.

SYRIAN HERB-MASTICH. *Cat thyme*. *Marum Syriacum*.

Teucrium Marum. Have similar qualities; this last plant is emmenagogue, ʒj to ʒfs; cats are also very fond of it.

*CREEPING GERMANDER. *Chamaedrys*. *Trissago*. *Teucrium Chamaedrys*.

*GROUND FINE. *Chamaepitys*. *Iva arthritica*. *Teucrium Chamaepitys*. Bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

POLY MOUNTAIN. *Polium montanum*. *Teucrium capitatum*.

LAVENDER-LEAF POLY. *Teucrium montanum*.

CRETAN POLY-MOUNTAIN. *Polium Creticum*. *Teucrium Creticum*. Have all the same alexiterial heating qualities.

YELLOW POLY-MOUNTAIN. *Polium montanum*. *Teucrium Polium*.

WHITE POLY-MOUNTAIN. *Polium montanum*. *Teucrium Teuthrion*.

TREE GERMANDER. *Teucrium*. *T. flavum*. Leaves used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

BASE HORE-HOUND. *Stachys*. *Sideritis Syriaca*. Leaves acrid, emmenagogue, fetid, used in nervous diseases.

IRON WORT. *Sideritis*. *S. hirsuta*. Herb cures wounds by the first intention.

GERMAN IRON-WORT. *Sideritis flore luteolo*. *S. scor-dioides*.

MOUNTAIN IRON-WORT. *Sideritis montana*.

*COMMON BUGLE. *Bugula*. *Ajuga reptans*.

*MOUNTAIN BUGLE. *Ajuga pyramidalis*.

*SELF-HEAL. *Prunella*. *P. vulgaris*.

*HOODED WILLOW-HERB. *Lysimachia galericulata*. *Scutellaria galericulata*. Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are excellent home febrifuges.

72. PEDICULAREÆ.

These plants are incisive, attenuant, and nauseous.

*EYE BRIGHT. *Euphrasia*. *Euphrasia officinalis*. Cephalic, ophthalmic.

*SPEED WELL. *Fluellin*. *Veronica mas*. *Betonica Pauli*. *V. officinalis*. Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; may be substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.

*SMALLEST FLUELLIN. *Veronica spicata*.

*MOUNTAIN MAD-WORT. *Veronica montana*.

*SPEED-WELL CHICK-WEED. *Veronica arvensis*. Vulnerary, incisive, diaphoretic, antiphthisic.

*WILD GERMANDER. *Chamædrys sylvestris*. *Veronica Chamædrys*. Leaves, a better substitute for tea than those of speedwell.

*BROOK LIME. *Anagallis aquatica*. *Beccabunga*. *Veronica Beccabunga*. Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiscorbutic, eaten as salad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.

*RED RATTLE. *Louse wort*. *Pedicularis palustris*. Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, although the plant itself is said by Tragus to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.

*YELLOW RATTLE. *Cocks comb*. *Crista galli*. *Rhinanthus Crista galli*. Is used to kill lice, as the former.

*COW WHEAT. *Triticum vaccinum*. *Melampyrum arvense*. Seed aphrodisiac; herb fattens cows.

*WILD COW WHEAT. *Cratægonum*. *Melampyrum pratense*. Seeds aphrodisiac.

GALVESIA PUNCTATA. Leaves very fragrant and aromatic.

73. OROBANCHIDÆ.

*TOOTH-WORT. *Squamaria*. *Lathræa Squamaria*. Herb consolidating, astringent, used in herniæ and wounds.

*BROOM RAPE. *Orobanche*. *O. major*. Herb in powder gives relief in the colic; is also used in hypochondriasis, and externally as a resolvent.

74. SCROPHULAREÆ.

*KNOTTED FIG-WORT. *Scrophularia nodosa*.

*WATER FIG-WORT. *Water Betony*. *Betonica aquatica*. *Scrophularia aquatica*. Incisive, attenuating, much praised in scrofulous and cancerous complaints.

HEDGE HYSSOP. *Gratiola*. *G. officinalis*. A very acrid, drastic vermifuge, useful also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to ℥jss, beginning with a small one; the inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic.

CAPRARIA BIFOLIA. A West Indian shrub, whose flowers are used instead of tea.

*FOX GLOVE. *Digitalis*. *D. purpurea*.

YELLOW FOX-GLOVE. *Digitalis lutea*. Used externally as vulnerary and antiscrofulous; and internally in doses of gr. fs to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic, but great caution is required in using it: the old writers recommend the decoction without any caution, hence it is probably rendered weaker by this process.

*SNAP DRAGON. *Antirrhinum majus*. Antihysteric, and used externally in ophthalmia.

*TOAD FLAX. *Linaria*. *Antirrhinum Linaria*. Deobstruent, diuretic.

*SMALL TOAD FLAX. *Antirrhinum minus*.

*IVY-LEAVED TOAD FLAX. *Cymbalaria*. *Antirrhinum Cymbalaria*.

*FLUELLIN. *Female speed-well*. *Elatine*. *Veronica femina*. *Antirrhinum Elatine*. Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is very successfully used as well inwardly as outwardly in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.

*ORONTIUM ARVENSE. *Antirrhinum Orontium*. Herb poisonous.

HEMIMERIS CAULIALATA. Stomachic, anodyne.

DICEROS COCHINCHINENSIS. Eaten in salads.

PICRIA FEL-TERRE. Intensely bitter, used medicinally.

BESLERIA VIOLACEA. Berry edible.

75. SOLANEÆ.

The plants of this order have, for the most part, a powerful action on the human body, and are more or less poisonous.

*WHITE MULLEIN. *High taper*. *Cows lungwort*. *Verbascum*. *Tapsus barbatus*. *V. Thapsus*. Anodyne and pectoral, much employed by private practitioners, farriers, and cow doctors; the down has been used as moxa for the actual cautery; a decoction of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ every three hours, is of great service in diarrhœas.

*YELLOW MOTH MULLEIN. *Blattaria*. *Verbascum Blattaria*. Has the same qualities; is said to attract moths; seeds inebriate fish.

*BLACK MULLEIN. *Verbascum nigrum*. Root astringent; leaves and flowers anodyne and pectoral.

*WHITE-FLOWERED MULLEIN. *Verbascum album*. *V. Lychitis*. Leaves pulmonary.

*HEN-BANE. *Hyosciamus*. *H. niger*. Leaves a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. ij to gr. x ; externally is anodyne or resolvent; seeds narcotic, gr. ij to x , the smoke of them applied by a funnel to the diseased tooth is recommended in severe tooth-ache.

GREAT WHITE HEN-BANE. *Hyosciamus albus*. Is also

very active, but milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.

TOBACCO. *Nicotiana. Petum. Tabacum. N. Tabacum.* Leaves when green detersive, acrid, narcotic, and apophlegmatizant; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic ℥fs to ʒj in water ℥iij, and in dropsy and palsy; the smoke of them is used as a stimulating glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging, in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual. It being necessary that the dried leaves should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying: the peculiar flavour of the Macouba snuff of Martinique, which is so much praised, is partly owing to the tobacco itself being the produce of a hot country, and partly to its being moistened with the best cane juice. The cultivators of this country, notwithstanding the separation of the United States, are still prohibited from growing this plant in favour of the shipping interest.

ENGLISH TOBACCO. *Nicotiana minor. N. rustica.* Leaves narcotic; sometimes sold as those of mandrake.

***THORNY APPLE.** *Stramonium. Datura Stramonium.* The whole herb, dried and chopped up, is a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked, much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; seeds may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice made into an ointment with hogs lard good for irritable ulcers, burns, and scalds.

METEL. *Datura Metel.* Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiocy, used for frauds.

MAN-DRAKE. *Mandragora. Atropa Mandragora.* Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij a powerful narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine: leaves externally used as an excellent anodyne and resolvent, as also the powder of the root to indurated glands.

***DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE.** *Dwale. Solanum lethale. S. maniacum. S. furiosum. Belladonna. Atropa Belladonna.* Leaves applied to the eye paralyze the iris; they are useful in cancer and scrofula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of

gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue. Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic &fs, have in this case scarcely any action; juice of the berries cosmetic, rendering the cheeks pale, made into syrup, in doses of coch. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.

WINTER CHERRY. *Alkekengi. Halicacabum. Physalis Alkekengi.* Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.

JAMAICA WINTER CHERRY. *Physalis angulosa.* Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic and eases the colic.

*COMMON NIGHT-SHADE. *Solanum vulgare. S. nigrum.* Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas; young shoots esteemed as a potherb.

*BITTER SWEET. *Woody night-shade. Solanum lignosum. Dulcamara. S. Dulcamara.* Diuretic, depurative, in decoction, its taste being covered with milk.

LOVE APPLE. *Tomatoes. Lycopersicon. Solanum Lycopersicon.* Berries becoming a common sauce in England, much used in the southern counties; externally anodyne.

EGG PLANT. *Mad apples. Mala insana. Melongena. Solanum Melongena.* Cultivated in England for curiosity only; leaves narcotic; berries boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.

SOLANUM INCANUM. Leaves applied to cancers.

POTATOE. *Batata. Solanum tuberosum.* A Peruvian plant, whose cultivation is spreading rapidly over the whole world, the tubers of the root yielding a vast quantity of food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour: when it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

SOLANUM MONTANUM. Tubers farinaceous.

SOLANUM VALENZUELE. Tubers farinaceous; berries oblong.

TREE NIGHT-SHADE. *Amomum Plinii. Solanum Pseudocapsicum.* Fruit anodyne.

SLEEPY NIGHT-SHADE. *Solanum somniferum. Physalis somniferum.* Root hypnotic, milder than opium; fruit very diuretic; decoction of the herb used in tooth-ache.

NATRE. *Solanum crispum.* Shrub very bitter; berry in infusion used in inflammatory fevers.

SOLANUM MURICATUM. Berry very large, esculent.

SOLANUM ANGUIVI. Fruit eatable.

SOLANUM SCABRUM. Berry used instead of soap to wash the hair and clothes.

SOLANUM GNAPHALOIDES. Berry saponaceous.

LINKIA PERUVIANA. *Desfontainia spinosa*. Leaves bitter, tinges the spittle yellow: makes good hedges, with very beautiful scarlet flowers.

CISTRUM VESPERTINUM. Bark and fruit very fetid, the latter is narcotic.

GUINEA PEPPER. *Pepper pods. Capsicum. C. annuum.*

INDIAN PEPPER. *Bird pepper. Tschilies. Piper Indicum. Capsicum frutescens*. Berries, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viiiij; also as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.

CALEBASH TREE. *Crescentia Cujete* and *C. lagenaria*. The fruits, whose rinds are used as vessels for various purposes, contain a yellow, sharp, rather disagreeable pulp; used in the West Indies in diarrhœa, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp, in a dose of ℥iij, is purgative; a pectoral syrup is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

76. SEBESTENÆÆ.

Fruits fleshy, mucilaginous.

SEBESTEN. *Myxa. Cordia Myxa*, and *C. Sebesten*. The fruit is softening, moistening, and slightly laxative: excellent bird-lime is made from it,

WEST INDIAN LIGNUM RHODIUM. *Cordia Gerascanthus*. Sometimes used for the true.

77. BORAGINEÆÆ.

The plants of this order are moistening and refreshing.

*BORAGE. *Borago officinalis*. Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening, they contain nitre.

*GARDEN BUGLOSS. *Ox tongue. Buglossum hortense. Anchusa officinalis*. The same qualities as the former. The juice of the corolla produces a beautiful green with acids.

ALKANET. *Anchusa tinctoria*. Bark of the root tinges

oily bodies red, hence used in lip-salves, is aperitive, and slightly astringent.

ANCHUSA VIRGINICA. Root used as alkanet.

*SPOTTED LUNG WORT. *Spotted comfrey. Sage of Jerusalem. Cows lips of Jerusalem. Pulmonaria maculosa. P. officinalis.*

*SMALL WILD BORAGE. *Great goose grass. German mad wort. Asperugo procumbens.*

WALL BUGLOSS. *Lycopsis. Asperugo Ægyptiaca.* Root sudorific, also used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

SMALL YELLOW ALKANET. *Onosma echioides.* The bark of whose root tinges oil red.

*MOUSE EAR. *Scorpion grass. Myosotis scorpioides α. M. arvensis.*

*WATER SCORPION GRASS. *Myosotis scorpioides β. M. palustris.*

*SMALL WILD BUGLOSS. *Lycopsis arvensis.*

CREEPING BUGLOSS. *Lycopsis vesicularia.* Are all pectoral plants.

STONE BUGLOSS. *Onosma. Echium Italicum.* Leaves in wine facilitate delivery.

TRUE ALKANET. *Echium rubrum.* Bark of the root colours oil.

*GROMWELL. *Bastard alkanet. Miliun Solis. Lithospermum. L. officinale.* Seeds are diuretic; juice of the root used to paint the face red; bark of the root tinges wax like the foreign alkanet.

LITHOSPERMUM TINCTORIUM. Roots used as alkanet.

LITHOSPERMUM ARVENSE. Used in dyeing.

SMALL TURNSOL. *Heliotropium minus. H. supinum.* Herb laxative; seeds emmenagogue.

HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. Has the odour of vanilla.

TURNSOL. *Heliotropium Europæum.* Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly.

*JAMAICA TURNSOL. *Heliotropium Jamaicense.* Plant in decoction diuretic.

*VIPERS BUGLOSS. *Echium. E. vulgare.* Root opening and slightly astringent.

*COMFREY. *Great consound. Symphytum. Consolida major. S. officinale.* Root astringent, glutinous, and celebrated as a vulnerary; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.

*HOUNDS TONGUE. *Cynoglossum. C. officinale.* Roots astringent and sedative, like the other species of this genus;

used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrofula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

CERDANA ALLIODORA. Bark when freshly taken off has a fetid odour, which changes to a garlic smell, like that of the leaves.

NOLANA PROSTRATA. *N. gallinacea*. Affords an excellent food for poultry.

78. CONVOLVULI.

These are usually purgative.

JALAP. *Jalapium*. *Jalapa*. *Mechoacanna nigra*. *Convolvulus Jalappa*. Root a very active purgative, in doses of ʒfs to ʒj, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge.

TURBITH. *Turbeth*. *Turpethum*. *Convolvulus Turpethum*. Root has qualities similar to jalap, but is rougher in its operation. Entirely driven out of English practice by jalap, which is only half the price of this root.

ROCK ROSE. *Cneorum album*. *Dorycnium*. *Convolvulus Cneorum*. Root purgative.

LAVENDER BIND-WEED. *Cantabrica*. *Convolvulus minimus*. *C. Cantabrica*. Herb vermifuge.

MECHOACAN. *Mechoacanna alba*. *Convolvulus Mechoacanna*. Root less active than jalap, and not so fatiguing in its operation.

*SEA COLE-WORT. *Scotch scurvy-grass*. *Soldanella*. *Brassica marina*. *Convolvulus Soldanella*. Root a strong hydragogue, used in Germany.

ALEPPO SCAMMONY PLANT. *Convolvulus Scammonium*. The roots of this plant yield, by incision, the grey gum resin, called Aleppo Scammony, to be distinguished from the black, called Smyrna, yielded by the periploca scammonium.

CONVOLVULUS FLORIDUS. Root used as an errhine.

CONVOLVULUS EDULIS. Root eaten in Japan.

*BIND WEED. *Convolvulus sepium* and *C. arvensis*. The juices of these plants are purgative.

SEA-SIDE POTATOE SLIP. *Convolvulus Brasiliensis*. Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.

SWEET POTATOES. *Spanish potatoes*. *Convolvulus Batatas*. Root nutritive, supposed formerly to be aphrodisiac, as appears by the allusions of our old playwrights.

AFRICAN LIGNUM RHODIUM. *Convolvulus scoparius*.

Wood hard, white, radiately streaked, raspings have a scent of roses; used also as an errhine.

CONVOLVULUS PAPIRIN. Root a drastic purgative.

CONVOLVULUS TUBEROSUS. Root cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS. Roots purgative.

CONVOLVULUS MACRORHIZOS. Roots used as purgatives.

CONVOLVULUS MACROCARPUS. Roots used as purgatives.

CONVOLVULUS MARITIMUS. Roots purgative.

*DODDER OF THYME. *Epithymum. Cuscuta Epithymum.*

*GREAT DODDER. *Hell weed. Cuscuta Europæa.*

Parasitic plants, composed of interlaced filaments, without leaves; the epithymum is the most esteemed, as being more aromatic, both to the taste and smell; juice purgative and deobstruent; externally used against the itch.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT. Root used as a sternutatory.

79. POLEMONIDES.

*GREEK VALERIAN. *Jacob's ladder. Polemonium cæruleum.* Root is astringent, antidiysenteric, and vulnerary.

80. BIGNONIACEÆ.

GINGELLY. *Vangloe. Sesamum orientale.* Seeds yield an oil which is sufficiently mild to be used for food, and in emulsions as a pectoral; the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum, are sold in Europe for those of sesamum.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. *B. sempervirens,* and *B. echinata.* Roots vulnerary, sudorific, employed in America against the bites of venomous animals.

BLACK OAK. *Bignonia longissima.* Wood hard, is not attacked by worms.

GARLIC SHRUB. *Bignonia alliacea.* Smells of garlic.

BIGNONIA CHELONOIDES. The fresh flowers immersed in water impart to it a grateful odour, which is employed in the East to sprinkle the temples in the morning.

WHITE CEDAR. *Bignonia Leucoxydon.* Alexiterial, used against the poison of the manchineel apple.

BIGNONIA CRUCIGERA. Infusion used as an alterative.

MILLINGTONIA HORTENSIS. Flowers extremely odiferous.

SPATHODEA LONGIFLORA. Wood much used in India.

PEDALIUM MUREX. Flowers have a strong smell of musk.

GREEN EBONY. *Tecoma* Wood used in cabinet work.

81. GENTIANÆ.

The roots of almost every species are bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

GREAT YELLOW GENTIAN. *Gentiana. G. lutea.* Root very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, carminative, dose in powder gr. x to ℥ij; contains a saccharine matter, and when fermented with water, used in Switzerland to furnish a kind of brandy.—A poisonous root was imported from Germany for it in 1748, which seems also to have been sent to Switzerland, as Haller thought it to be sometimes poisonous.

*GENTIANEL. *Gentianella verna. Gentiana verna.* Herb very bitter, used in liver complaints.

*FELL WORT. *Bastard gentian. Gentianella autumnalis. Gentiana Amarella.* Used in disorders of the liver, and in defect of the menses.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA. Antiseptic, bitter, stomachic.

GENTIANA RUBRA. Used in Germany as a bitter tonic.

GENTIANA PURPUREA. Used in Norway as a tonic.

*GENTIANA CAMPESTRIS. Root bitter, tonic.

CACHEN. *Gentiana Peruviana.* Root bitter.

*MARSH GENTIAN. *Calathian violet. Gentiana Pneumonanthe.* Less active, but bitter, hepatic, as well as its congeners.

GENTIANA GRANDIFLORA. *G. acaulis.* Very bitter.

*LESSER CENTAURY. *Centaurium minus. Gentiana Centaurium. Chironia Centaurium.* Flowering tops powerfully bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; it is used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, and is reckoned a specific in hydrophobia; sometimes proves cathartic: externally in decoction it destroys lice and cures the itch. Roots more powerful than the flowers.

*YELLOW CENTAURY. *Gentiana perfoliata. Chlora perfoliata.* Root bitter, tonic.

WORM GRASS. *Carolina pink. Spigelia Marylandica,* and *S. anthelmia.* Bitter herbs, used to expel lumbrici from children; dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to ℥j, night and morning; expressed juice, coch. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age.

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS. Root alexiterial.

OPHIORRHIZA LANCEOLATA. Root bitter, alexiterial,

used in the East Indies against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.

COUTOUBEA ALBA. Febrifuge and stomachic.

COUTOUBEA PURPUREA. Febrifuge.

CREATA. *Chirayeta*. *Coutouba spicata*? Tops used as a tonic.

CENTORY. *Chironia angularis*. Root bitter.

CHIRONIA DECUSSATA. Root extremely bitter.

MARSH TREFOIL. *Bog bean*. *Trifolium paludosum*. *Menyanthes*. *M. trifoliata*. Very bitter, astringent; root may be mixed with meal, in a scarcity of bread; leaves dried and powdered, ʒj, purge and vomit, used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; they make a good substitute for hops in brewing, 2 oz. being equal to a lb of hops.

*FRINGED BOG BEAN. *Dwarf water lily*. *Nymphaea lutea minor*. *Menyanthes nymphoides*. *Villarsia nymphoides*. Very bitter, antiscorbutic, febrifuge, and cooling; may also be substituted for hops.

VILLARSIA OVATA. Extremely bitter.

WILD COLUMBO ROOT. *Frasera Walteri*. *Muretta Columbo*. Root substituted for that of calumba.

SCIURIS AROMATICA. *Raputia aromatica*. Aromatic.

POTALIA AMARA. Bitter, acrid, and vomitive.

82. APOCYNÆ.

Acrid, stimulant, slightly astringent, but very powerful.

ROSE BAY. *South Sea rose*. *Nerium Oleander*. Internally it is poisonous, as also its distilled water; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acrid, appear to contain free gallic acid, poisonous, infused in oil they are used in itch.

CONESTI BARK. *Codaga pala*. *Bela-aye*. *Nerium antidysentericum*. A dark brown astringent bark, covered with white moss; taste austere, bitter, used in dysentery.

LIGNUM SERPENTINUM. *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. Root purgative, bitter, tonic, febrifuge; and used in the bites of serpents.

ECHITES SYPHILITICA. Decoction used in Cayenne in syphilis, but has less action in cold countries.

LIGNUM SCHOLARE. *Echites scalaris*. Wood very smooth, used by schoolboys, instead of slates, to write upon.

ECHITES BISPINOSA. Twigs lactescent.

ECHITES SUCCULENTA. Twigs lactescent.

SWALLOW WORT. *Ipecacuanha blanc*. *Hirundinaria*. *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*. Root irritating, forcing out a sweat, and therefore thought to be alexiterial and antihydrotic; fibres of the pod used for felt, or even thread.

SYRIAN DOGS-BANE. *Apocynum Syriacum*. *Asclepias Syriaca*. Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves, used externally, are resolvent, root emetic.

ASCLEPIAS LACTIFERA. Milk used as food.

ERICU. *Asclepias gigantea*. Very poisonous.

BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *Red head*. *Asclepias Curasavica*. Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, but less active than that root, dose $\mathfrak{D}j$ to $\mathfrak{D}ij$; expressed juice of the plant also emetic, coch. maj. j to ij ; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.

ASCLEPIAS STIPTACEA. Young shoots eatable.

ASCLEPIAS APHYLLA. Young shoots esculent.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Root in decoction diuretic, in substance purgative.

BUTTERFLY ROOT. *Asclepias decumbens*. Infusion of the root diaphoretic, but slightly stimulant: used in pleurisy; also purgative.

SCAMMONY IPECACUANHA. *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha*. *C. vomitoria*. *Asclepias asthmatica*. Root used as an emetic; young shoots esculent.

EUROPEAN SCAMMONY. *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*. The juice of this plant is weaker than scammony, but is mixed with it in the warehouses.

CYNANCHUM TOMENTOSUM. Root used as an emetic.

FERGULEA EDULIS. Young shoots eatable.

SMYRNA SCAMMONY PLANT. *Periploca Scammonium*. The milky juice of this plant is stronger than the other kinds of scammony.

VOMITING SCAMMONY. *Periploca emetica*. The root is a kind of ipecacuanha.

SCAMMONY SENNA. *Periploca Græca*. Leaves are collected in Syria, &c. to mix with senna, whose purgative virtue they increase, sometimes to a violent degree; they are more pointed and longer than those of senna.

PERIPLUCA ESCULENTA. Young shoots esculent.

VENETIAN DOGS BANE. *Apocynum Venetum*. A dangerous poison, smells strong and disagreeable; leaves mixed up with grease kill dogs, wolves, foxes, &c.

APOCYNUM INDICUM. Young shoots eatable.

*PERIWINKLE. *Vinca Pervinca*. *Vinca minor*.

*GREATER PERIWINKLE. *Vinca major*. Leaves astringent, used in tanning, antidysenteric, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs: in hot climates, the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.

ELASTIC GUM VINE. *Urceola elastica*. Yields very elastic Indian rubber.

THEOPHRASTA AMERICANA. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

CERBERA MANGHAS. Bark purgative.

CERBERA THEVETIA.

NUX AHOUI. *Cerbera Ahouai*. Violently emetic. The seeds, which are in the form of little bells, and used for rattles or necklaces, are to be found in some collections of drugs.

BOHON UPAS. *Cerbera oppositifolia*. The famous Molucca poison-tree.

PLUMERIA PURPUREA. Flowers very odoriferous.

DONZELLAS. *Plumeria pudica*. Flowers remain in the bud, never opening, very odoriferous.

TABERNEMONTANA ARCUATA. Stem lactescent; juice hardens into a fine rosin.

STAPELIA INCARNATA. Herb esculent.

URCEOLA ELASTICA. Yields elastic gum.

VAHEA. Yields elastic gum.

83. STRYCHNEÆ.

NUX VOMICA. *Strychnos Nux vomica*. Seeds button-shaped, velvety, of a horny substance, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, producing tetanus, but are used in paraplegia with some success, and said to render persons insensible to the poison of serpents. Ripe pulp eatable in small quantity.

SAINTE IGNATIUS'S BEAN. *Ignatia amara*. *Strychnos Ignatia*. Seed has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting; but has been used in small doses to cure agues.

SNAKE WOOD. *Lignum colubrinum*. *Strychnos colubrinum*. Root occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter, and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.

TITAN COTTE. *Strychnos potatorum*. Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear; flowers aromatic.

84. PEDALINEÆ.

None are known to be useful.

85. JASMINEÆ.

The flowers of this order are mostly odorous; and leaves slightly astringent.

JASMINE. *Jasminum. J. officinale.* Flowers recommended in shortness of breath, and in scirrhus of the womb.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM. Yields a fine essential oil.

*PRIVET. *Ligustrum. L. vulgare.* Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

MOGORIUM UNDULATUM. Leaves astringent, flowers very odoriferous.

SAMBAC. *Targorium Sambac.* Yields an odoriferous oil; sold for that of jasmine.

NYCTANTHES ARBOR TRISTIS. Flowers very highly scented.

86. OLEINEÆ.

MOCK PRIVET. *Phillyrea. P. media.* Leaves astringent, cleansing ulcers of the mouth.

OLIVE TREE. *Olea. O. Europæa.* Ripe fruit yields a fine oil; the lees of which, oleum omphacinum, are astringent, as also the fruit itself and the leaves; bark proposed as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

OLEA FRAGRANS. Flowers used to scent tea.

*ASH TREE. *Fraxinus excelsior.* Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves ʒvj to ʒjss in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues; exudes a small quantity of manna from the leaves in hot weather.

FRAXINUS ROTUNDIFOLIA. Exudes manna in large quantity, and yields most of that in the market.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. Exudes manna, but in less quantity.

FRAXINUS PARVIFOLIA. Exudes manna.

87. TERNSTROMIÆ.

KOLEHO. *Scapha* Fruit acidulous, tasting like tomatoes, eaten by the Javanese.

88. SIMPLOCINEÆ.

ALSTONIA Leaves astringent, used as tea.

HOPEA TINCTORIA. *Symplocos Martinicensis.* Leaves used to dye yellow.

CANE STORAX TREE. *Styrax officinale*. Yields, by incision, the resin called cane, or dry storax.

BENZOIN LAUREL. *Styrax Benzoin*. Yields, by incision, the resin called benzoin.

89. EBENACEÆ.

PISHAMIN. *Diospyros Virginiana*. Berries eatable when rotten ripe; bark febrifuge.

DIOSPYROS SAPOTA-NIGRA. Berries used as food.

KI. *Kaki*. *Diospyros Kaki*. Berries esculent.

DIOSPYROS DECANDRA. Berries eaten.

DIOSPYROS CHLOROXYLON. Berries esculent.

IVORY WOOD. *Diospyros dodecandra*. Wood uniformly white.

CEYLON EBONY TREE. *Diospyros Ebenus*. Wood very dark coloured.

90. SAPOTEÆ.

Fruit generally esculent; seeds oily; bark astringent.

INOCARPUS EDULIS. Drupe very large, esculent.

MIMUSOPS ELENGI. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

IMBRICARIA MALABARICA. Pulp of the fruit eatable.

MAVA. *Maduca*. *Bassia butyracea*. Seeds yield much concrete oil.

ACHRAS LACUMA. Apple mamillary; seeds resemble chesnuts in taste.

ACHRAS CAIMITO. Tree milky; fruit eatable, soft, excellently tasted.

NEESE BERRY. *Achras Sapota*. Diuretic; bark may be given for the Peruvian bark.

SAPODILLA TREE. *Achras mammosa*. Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.

STAR APPLE. *Chrysophyllum Cainito*. Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM MICROCARPUM. Fruit very sweet.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM JAMAICENSE. Fruit esculent

CHRYSOPHYLLUM OLIVIFORME. Fruit eaten.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM MACOUCOU. Fruit esculent.

? BUTTER TREE. Yields a concrete oil, in Bambarra.

? COW TREE. Yields a kind of milk; used in South America for food.

91. MYRSINEÆ.

Properties unknown.

92. ERICINEÆ.

Roots and leaves mostly astringent, sometimes narcotic; berries often esculent. The brown powder that adheres to the petioles of almost every species of kalmia, andromeda, and rhododendron, is used, in America, as snuff.

*STRAWBERRY TREE. *Arbutus Unedo*. Fruit astringent. The medical student should be mindful of the pronunciation of *arbutus*, as the gardeners lengthen the middle syllable, contrary to all classical authority.

*BEAR BERRY. *Uva ursi*. *Arbutus Uva ursi*. Leaves bitter, astringent, much praised in disorders of the urinary passages, and even thought to be lithontriptic; dose, in powder, gr. x to ℥ij, ter quaterve in die; leaves boiled with an acid dye brown, and are used also to tan leather.

STRAW-BERRY BAY. *Andrachne*. *Arbutus Andrachne*. Fruit acerb and austere, but esculent.

ARBUTUS ALPINA. Berries esculent.

ARBUTUS INTEGRIFOLIA. Berries eaten.

ARBUTUS MUCRONATA. Berries esculent.

*HEATHS. *Erica vulgaris*. *E. herbacea*. *E. purpurascens*, &c. Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.

*ROSEMARY-LEAVED ANDROMEDA. *Andromeda polifolia*. Has the same qualities as the preceding.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA. Decoction used as a narcotic.

*WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola*. *P. rotundifolia*. Vulnerary, formerly in great esteem.

SMALL WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola altera*. *P. secunda*. Herb cooling, drying; leaves diuretic: used in dropsy.

AMERICAN WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola umbellata*. Leaves diuretic, tonic.

GUALTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Leaves used for tea in Canada.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Narcotic, but used in chronic rheumatism.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. Narcotic; infusion used in gout and rheumatism.

DWARF ROSE-BAY. *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. Much used in the north of Europe against rheumatisms and eruptions; root and leaves astringent.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON. *R. Chrysanthum*. Leaves

austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used in Siberia against the rheumatism, ʒij of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning: root astringent.

MARSH CISTUS. *Wild rosemary. Ledum palustre.* Gives an agreeable odour to beer, and renders it heady; also drives away insects: root and leaves astringent.

LABRADOR TEA. *Ledum latifolium.* Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

AZALEA PONTICA. Bees which feed upon it produce poisonous honey.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS. Bark and leaves astringent.

BROSSÆA COCCINEA. Berries esculent.

RICHE'S SUPPORT. *Styphelia Richei.* Berries esculent; supported the life of Riche, the naturalist, when he had lost his way in a desert.

93. VACCINIEÆ.

*BLACK WHORTLE BERRIES. *Bilberries. Vaccinia. Myrtillus. V. Myrtillus.* Berries acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine: dried berries, *berry dye*, imported from Germany to colour wines.

*GREAT BIL-BERRY. *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

*RED WHORTS. *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa.* Leaves sold for those of *uva ursi*, but are veined in a network above, dotted underneath, and their infusion precipitates neither isinglass jelly nor a solution of green vitriol.

VACCINIUM GLAUCUM. Berry glaucous, black, esculent.

VACCINIUM MERIDIONALE. Berry esculent.

AMERICAN CRAN-BERRIES. *Vaccinium macrocarpum. Oxyccoccus erythrocarpus.* Berries scarlet, large, acidulous, esculent; much used in tarts.

WHITE CRAN-BERRIES. *Oxyccoccus hispidulus.* Berries snow white, esculent.

*CRAN BERRIES. *Vaccinium Oxyccoccus. Oxyccoccus palustris.* Berries esculent.

94. GESNERIEÆ.

Properties unknown.

95. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Fruits very different; mostly esculent, but a few have the laxative power so increased as to become drastic purgatives.

*WHITE BRYONY. *Bryonia alba*. *B. dioica*. Root, ℥j to ʒj, in powder, or coch. j of its juice, is nauseous and violently emetic and purgative; externally resolvent: yields, by washing, a nutritive fæcula, and on being treated like the root of *jatropha manihot*, it makes good cassava.

ABYSSINIAN BRYONY. *Bryonia* Root esculent, when boiled.

WILD CUCUMBER. *Spurting cucumber*. *Cucumis agrestis*. *C. asininus*. *Momordica Elaterium*. Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detersive and resolvent; juice of the fruit a very violent hydragogue; fæcula of this juice prepared by settling and pouring off the supernatant liquor, *elaterium*, milder, but still purgative from the remains of the juice left in it; dose, gr. fs to gr. iij; some prefer the inspissated juice, although still more powerful, because its strength is more equal.

BALSAM APPLE. *Ceræe*. *Momordica Balsamina*. Root purgative, ℥ij in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, refreshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit, infused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds.

MOMORDICA CHARANTIA. Very bitter, vermifuge, substituted for hops in brewing.

MOMORDICA LUFFA. Used to rub the body in cutaneous eruptions; fruit eatable.

TRICHOSANTHES AMARA. Fruit very bitter, a drastic purgative, and also emetic.

BITTER APPLE. *Coloquintida*. *Colocynthis*. *Cucumis Colocynthis*. Pulp of the dry fruit purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters ʒj; mixed with paste or other cements, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness.

CUCUMBER. *Cucumis hortensis*. *C. sativus*. Seed one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions, yields an oil by expression.

CUCUMIS CHATE. Fruit filled with a sweet refreshing juice.

WATER MELON. *Cucumis Anguria*. Fruit eatable, refreshing.

MELON. *Melo*. *Cucumis Melo*. Fruit very refreshing; seeds one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions.

GOURD. *Calcbash*. *Cucurbita*. *C. lagenari*. Seeds

also one of the four greater cold ones; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.

PUMPKIN. *Pepo. Cucurbita Pepo.* The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.

SQUASH. *Cucurbita Melopepo.* Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.

CITRUL. *Water melon. Citrullus. Cucurbita Citrullus.* Flesh of the fruit saccharine and watery.

VEGETABLE MARROW. *Cucurbita* Fruit, an excellent potherb coming into use in England.

COCCOON ANTIDOTE. *Feuillea cordifolia.* Alexiterial, febrifuge, useful in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called in St. Domingo, *noix de serpente*, infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.

CALABASH COCCOON-ANTIDOTE. *Feuillea scandens.* Seeds, stuck upon a stick, used to burn instead of candles; infused in rum bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

96. LOBELIACEÆ.

LOBELIA URENS. Very active, reputed a poison.

LOBELIA CIRSIFOLIA. Very active.

CARDINAL FLOWER. *Lobelia cardinalis.* Root used as a vermifuge.

BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER. *Lobelia syphilitica.* Root depurative, antivenereal, used in decoction.

LOBELIA TUPA. Plant and root poisonous in the extreme; acts as an emetic simply by smelling the flowers: juice caustic.

LOBELIA INFLATA. Root used in leucorrhœa.

LOBELIA LONGIFLORA. Juice corrosive.

SYMPHONIA GLOBULIFERA. Seeds grateful to parrots.

97. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Generally lactescent.

SYRIAN BELL-FLOWER. *Medium. Campanula laciniata.* Roots restrain the menses; seeds stimulate their expulsion.

*FIELD BELL-FLOWER. *Campanula patula.* Leaves lactescent, bitter.

*RAMPIONS. *Rapunculus esculentus. Campanula Rapunculus.* Root is eaten, raw or boiled, in salads, being far more delicate than turnips or radishes; seeds ophthalmic; juice odontalgic.

*GREAT THROAT-WORT. *Canterbury bells. Trachelium. Campanula Trachelium.* Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsy, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.

COVENTRY BELLS. *Viola Mariana. Campanula Medium.* Root used as a potherb, cooling.

PHYTEUMA CHARMELII. Used as an antisyphilitic plant.

*HORNED RAMPIONS. *Rapunculus corniculatus. Phyteuma orbiculare.* Herb used in syphilis.

SPIKED RAMPIONS. *Phyteuma spicata.* Root astringent, used in quinsy.

*HAIRY SHEEPS SCABIOUS. *Scabiosa ovilla. Jasione montana.* Herb astringent, used in inflammations of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

98. CICHORACEÆ.

These are in general lactescent and depurative; the juice is bitter, slightly astringent, and narcotic; roots and blanched leaves esculent; seeds cooling, formerly used in emulsions.

ENDIVE. *Cichorium. Seris. C. Endivia.* Roots used as a potherb; blanched stems as a salad and potherb.

*WILD SUCCORY. *Cichorium agreste. C. Intybus.* An excellent aperitive, hepatic and attenuant, very useful in fevers; root, dried and ground to powder, used to improve coffee; the seeds are one of the smaller cold ones.

*NIPPLE WORT. *Lapsana. Lapsana communis.* Used for healing sore nipples; in other respects agrees with the former.

WART SUCCORY. *Zacintha. Cichoreum verrucarium. Lapsana Zacintha.* Herb diuretic, edulcorant; takes off warts.

BLUE GUM-SUCCORY. *Catananche cærulea.* Similar to wild succory.

SPANISH CARDOONS. *Scolymus Hispanicus.* Root and young shoots esculent.

GOLDEN THISTLE. *Scolymus maculatus.* Its root may be used instead of eryngo.

*ITALIAN LETTUCE. *Scariola. Lactuca Scariola.*

LETTUCE. *Lactuca. L. sativa.* Refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac; seeds of the latter, one of the smaller cold ones.

*STRONG SCENTED WILD-LETTUCE. *Lactuca sylvestris*

major odore opii. L. virosa. Very narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice resembles opium.

GUM SUCCORY. *Chondrilla prima. Lactuca perennis.*
Herb restrains the menses.

VEJUCO. *Prenanthes Serpentaria.* Renders persons inoculated with its juice insensible to the poison of serpents.

RUSHY GUM-SUCCORY. *Chondrilla juncea.* Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xvij to ʒij, in twenty-four hours.

SONCHUS PLUMIERI. Calyx exudes resinous drops.

*GREAT HAWK-WEED. *Hieracium. H. majus. Sonchus arvensis.*

*SMOOTH SOW-THISTLE. *Hares lettuce. Sonchus lœvis. S. oleraceus lœvis.*

*PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE. *Sonchus asper. S. oleraceus asper.* These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of *picris, crepis, prenanthes, hyoseris,* &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.

*GOLDEN LUNG-WORT. *Pulmonaria Gallica. Hieracium murorum.* Herb cordial and pulmonary.

*COMMON MOUSE EAR. *Auricula muris. Hieracium Pilosella.* Leaves sternutatory, vulnerary, astringent.

HIERACIUM GRONOVII. Leaves bruised, used to destroy warts.

*HUNGARIAN HAWK-WEED. *Herba costa. Hypochæris maculata.* Much praised in phthisis.

*LONG-ROOTED HAWK-WEED. *Hieracium officinale. Hypochæris radicata.* Used in pulmonary affections and pains of the side.

*SMALL HAWK-WEED. *Hieracium minus. Leontodon autumnale.* Leaves sharpen the sight, laxative.

*DANDELION. *Piss-a-bed. Dens leonis. Taraxacum. Leontodon Taraxacum.* Blanched leaves used in salads, very opening, refreshing, diuretic; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, ʒj—iv, bis terve in die, detergent, aperitive; root eaten as a potherb, also roasted and used as coffee.

LEONTODON BULBOSUS. Root anodyne.

SCORZONERA. *Vipers grass. Scorzonera Hispanica.* Root opening, slightly diaphoretic and diuretic, but eaten as a potherb.

HUNGARIAN VIPERS-GRASS. *Scorzonera subcærulea. S. purpurea.* Root like that of common scorzonera.

*YELLOW GOATS-BEARD. *Go to bed at noon. Tragopogon pratense.* Root nutritive; young shoots esculent.

*SALSAFY. *Tragopogon purpureum. T. porrifolium.* Root nourishing, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest; young shoots esculent.

99. CINAROCEPHALÆ.

The herbs of this order are depurative; stem and leaves generally very bitter, and frequently the stems contain much gum; flowers acidulous.

*GREAT BUR-DOCK. *Lappa. Bardana major. Arctium Lappa.* The young shoots stripped have been eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, ℥ij of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night; seeds diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly purgative.

*OUR LADY'S THISTLE. *Milk thistle. Carduus Marianæ. C. marianus.* Pectoral, antipleuritic, aperitive.

ARTICHOKE. *Cinara. Scolymus. C. Scolymus.* Receptacle and base of the calyx scales eaten as a potherb; infusion of the flowers used as rennet.

CHARDOON. *Cinara Cardunculus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac; flowers infused in water used to curdle milk; petioles and ribs of the leaves eaten as potherbs.

FISH THISTLE. *Acarina. Carduus Casabona.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

THEOPHRASTUS'S THISTLE. *Acarnus. Carduus Syriacus.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

MELANCHOLY THISTLE. *Cirsium. Carduus Monspe-liacus.* Root bound on varices to assuage the pain of them.

WOOLLY-HEADED THISTLE. *Friars crown. Carduus eriophorus.* Receptacle eaten as artichokes.

CARLINE THISTLE. *Carlina. Chamæleon albus. Carlina acaulis.* Root restorative, useful after great fatigue, when proper refreshments cannot be procured: formerly in common use with soldiers and foot travellers.

*PRICKLY CARLINE THISTLE. *Carlina vulgaris.* Diuretic and diaphoretic: the dried calyx may serve as a hygrometer; in fine weather it opens horizontally, and is even sometimes reflexed; on the contrary, in wet weather it is closed.

CARLINA ACANTHIFOLIA. Receptacle very large and fleshy; esculent.

*COMMON COTTON - THISTLE. *Acanthium. Onopordum Acanthium.* Qualities the same as the preceding: also astringent, and the flowers used to coagulate milk; receptacle eaten as artichokes.

CNICUS ERIOPHORUS. Used in scirrhus tumours.

BASTARD SAFFRON. *Safflower. Carthamus. Cnicus. Cnicus tinctorius.* Flowers used in dyeing and to adulterate saffron; seeds purgative and emetic; but grateful to parrots.

ATRACTYLIS HUMILIS.

ATRACTYLIS GUMMIFERA. Analogous to carduus benedictus; coagulate milk.

DISTAFF THISTLE. *Atractylis. Cnicus lanatus.* Root depurative.

ATRACTYLIS CANCELLATA. Its latticed calyx a stupendous work of nature; drives away flies.

*SAW WORT. *Serratula. S. tinctoria.* Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld, and therefore used only for coarser cloths.

*WAY THISTLE. *Carduus arvensis. Serratula arvensis.* Useful in scirrhus tumours; yields a sort of galls, considered as astringent.

PACOURINA EDULIS. Receptacle and whole of the plant edible.

*BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus segetum. Centaurea Cyanus.* Flowers cooling; astringent.

GREAT BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus major. Centaurea montana.* Flowers cooling, astringent.

*KNAPWEED. *Matfellow. Jacea nigra. Centaurea Jacea.* Astringent.

CENTAUREA STØBE. Qualities the same as the blue bottle.

GREAT CENTORY. *Centaurium majus. Centaurea Centaurium.* Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.

CENTAUREA AMARA. Odorant, but analogous to the former.

*STAR THISTLE. *Calcitrapa. Carduus stellatus. Centaurea Calcitrapa.*

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. *Centaurea benedicta.* Root very diuretic, deobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexiterial in infusion; seeds diaphoretic.

*ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE. *Calcitrapa. Centaurea solstitialis*. Herb and seed opening, deobstruent.

WHITE BEN. *Ben album. Centaurea Behen*. Root cordial.

GLOBE THISTLE. *Crocodilion. Echinops sphaerocephalus*. Root used internally in bleeding of the nose; seed diuretic.

LITTLE GLOBE THISTLE. *Ritro. Echinops Ritro*. Root astringent.

ECHINOPS STRIGOSUS. Down of the flower, *Spanish tinder*, used as amadou.

100. CORYMBIFERÆ.

CACALIA ALPINA. Used in coughs.

CACALIA SARACENICA. Useful in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.

CACALIA ANTEUPHORBIIUM. Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.

*HEMP AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium Avicenna. E. cannabinum*. Rather bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root a drastic purge.

EUPATORIUM RIGIDUM. Taste terebinthaceous.

EUPATORIUM VILLOSUM. Has the flavour of wormwood.

AYAPANA. *Eupatorium Ayapana*. Sudorific, and particularly alexiterial.

GUACO. *Huaco. Eupatorium saturejæfolium?* Sudorific, alexiterial, used in bites of serpents.

MOUNTAIN CUDWEED. *Cats foot. Gnaphalium montanum. G. dioicum*.

GNAPHALIUM TOMENTOSUM. Flowers recommended in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.

*JERSEY CUDWEED. *Gnaphalium luteo-album*.

ETERNAL FLOWER. *Stæchas citrina. Gnaphalium Stæchas*. Tops used in obstructions and colds.

GERMAN GOLDY-LOCKS. *Stæchas citrina Germanica. Gnaphalium arenarium*. Herb and tops stimulant, used in palsy.

ORIENTAL GOLDY-LOCKS. *Chrysocome. Gnaphalium orientale*. Root astringent.

*CUDWEED. *Herb impious. Gnaphalium. Filago Germanica*.

*LEAST CUDWEED. *Gnaphalium minimum*. *Filago montana*.

FILAGO ARVENSIS.

FILAGO LEONTOPODIUM. Qualities as the preceding; also astringent and discussive, externally applied.

CONYZA SERICEA. The bark and wood have an acrid pungent taste, and are used against the toothache.

*PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKE-NARD. *Conyza*. *Baccharis*. *C. squarrosa*. Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.

GERMAN GOLDY-LOCKS. *Chrysocoma Linosyris*. Anthelmintic, deobstruent.

*FLEA BANE. *Erigeron acre*.

*CANADIAN FLEA-BANE. *Erigeron Canadense*. Are diuretic, lithontriptic, and vulnerary.

GREAT FLEA-BANE. *Conyza major*. *Erigeron viscosum*. Herb suppurative.

SMALL FLEA-BANE. *Conyza minor vera*. *Erigeron graveolens*. Herb diuretic.

STAR WORT. *Aster Amellus*. Leaves discussive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.

SEA STAR-WORT. *Tripolium*. *Aster Tripolium*. Root hydragogue.

*GOLDEN ROD. *Virga aurea*. *Solidago Virga aurea*. A celebrated vulnerary, diuretic, useful in spitting of blood; infusion used in fevers.

AMERICAN GOLDEN ROD. *Solidago Canadensis*. With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton a beautiful yellow.

*ELICAMPANE. *Helenium*. *Enula campana*. *Inula Helenium*. Root aromatic, slightly bitter, an excellent tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic; useful in asthma, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematous diseases, usually given in infusion, ʒj for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.

SWEET-ROOTED STAR-WORT. *Inula odora*. Root aromatic, more so than elicampane.

*MIDDLE SIZE FLEA-BANE. *Conyza media*. *Inula dysenterica*. A very powerful tonic in diarrhoea.

*FLEA BANE. *Pulicaria*. *Conyza*. *Inula pulicaria*. Drives away insects by its smell.

INULA GLUTINOSA. The unopened flowers secrete a milky viscous juice.

*COLTS FOOT. *Tussilago*. *Farfara*. *T. Farfara*.

Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrofulous cases; the downy substance, on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of saltpetre, and dried, is an excellent tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints.

ALPINE COLTS FOOT. *Tussilago alpina*. Has the same qualities.

*BUTTER BUR. *Petasites*. *Tussilago Petasites*. Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

*GROUND SEL. *Erigeron*. *Senecio vulgaris*. Weak infusion a common purge; strong infusion, or juice, is used as an emetic, and is also given to horses to free them from bots; leaves externally suppurative: flowers given to song birds as a cooler.

*RAG WORT. *Seggrum*. *Jacobæa*. *S. Jacobæa*. Used in poultices against inflammation, and in colic pains; and also as a gargle in sore throat.

ALPINE GROUND-SEL. *Senecio Doronicum*. Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.

DORIA'S WOUND-WORT. *Herba Doria*. *Senecio Doria*. Leaves much used in wound drinks.

SARACENS WOUND-WORT. *Consolida Saracenicæ*. *Senecio Saracenicus*. Leaves used internally and externally in wounds and malignant ulcers.

FRENCH MARY-GOLD. *Tagetes patula*. The dried juice used in disorders of the eyes; but the strong smell of the plant seems to show that it also possesses active properties, analogous to those of marygold: flowers dye yellow.

GERMAN LEOPARDS BANE. *Arnica montana*. Root discussive; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x, in larger doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; they are much used in bruises from falls; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, ℥j to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary.

CREEPING LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum radice dulci*. *Arnica scorpioides*. Root used to prevent giddiness.

*LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum Romanum*. *D. Pardalianches*. Root aromatic, discussive, used by the sportsmen of the Alps against giddiness.

SMALL LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum minus*. *D. plantagineum*. Root used indifferently with that of *D. Pardalianches*.

MARY GOLD. *Calendula officinalis*. Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

*WILD MARY-GOLD. *Calendula Caltha*. *Calendula arvensis*. Herb cordial.

*DAISY. *Small daisy*. *Bellis minor*. *Consolida minima*. *Symphytum minimum*. *B. perennis*. Root antiscrofulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnery fomentations.

DIOSCORIDES' CORN MARY-GOLD. *Chrysanthemum*. *C. coronarium*. Flowers used to discuss steatomatous tumours.

*GREAT DAISY. *Ox eye daisy*. *Bellis major*. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

*CORN MARY-GOLD. *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Both these are discussive and attenuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.

*FEVER FEW. *Matricaria*. *Parthenium*. *M. Parthenium*.

*COMMON CAMOMILE. *Chamæmelum vulgare*. *Matricaria Chamomilla*. Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticolic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.

COST-MARY. *Tanacetum balsamita*. Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.

*TANSEY. *Tanacetum vulgare*. Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance ʒj, or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for worm seed or santolina.

GOLDEN CUD-WEED. *Heliochrysum*. *Tanacetum annuum*. Herb emmenagogue, used in dyeing, and rheumatism.

*MUG WORT. *Artemisia*. *A. vulgaris*. Tops very active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.

MOXA. *Artemisia Sinensis* and *A. lanuginosa*. The

down of the leaves, formed into small cones, is burned on the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c.

*SOUTHERN WOOD. *Abrotanum mas. Artemisia Abrotanum*. Tops very discussive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and tonic; proposed as a substitute for tea.

WORM SEED. *Semen contra. S. cinæ. Santonicum. Artemisia Santonica? A. contra? and A. Judaica?* The seeds are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to ʒss, three or four times a day, when lumbrici are suspected to exist in the intestines: tansey seeds are frequently substituted for them; they are also emmenagogue, stomachic.

*WORM WOOD. *Absinthium vulgare. Artemisia Absinthium*. Stomachic, splenic, hepatic, excites the appetite, promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge.

TRUE ROMAN WORM-WOOD. *Absinthium Romanum. Artemisia Pontica*.

ALPINE WORM-WOOD. *Artemisia rupestris*.

*SEA WORM-WOOD. *Common Roman worm-wood. Absinthium maritimum. Artemisia maritima*. Very similar to the former; made into conserve, used to prevent dropsy; the last is the mildest, but the weakest.

TARRAGON. *Dracunculus hortensis. Artemisia Dracunculus*. Excites the appetite and the menses, heating, carminative; eaten as a potherb, and communicates a peculiar fine flavour to vinegar.

*FINE-LEAVED MUG-WORT. *Artemisia. A. campestris*. Herb astringent, antiseptic, discutient.

SANTOLINA TINCTORIA. Affords a yellow dye.

*COTTON WEED. *Gnaphalium. Athanasia maritima. Santonica maritima*.

LAVENDER COTTON. *Abrotanum fœmina. Chamæcyparissus. Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. A good vermifuge, and is said to drive away insects from wardrobes.

CALEA LOBATA. Very bitter.

*OX-EYE CAMOMILE. *Anthemis tinctoria*. Flowers yield a good yellow dye.

*WILD CAMOMILE. *Anthemis arvensis*.

*CAMOMILE. *Chamæmelum. Anthemis nobilis*. Flowers used in flatulent colic and spasmodic affections, diuretic, laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing intermittent fevers, giving ʒss to ʒj, in powder, several times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative

effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices.

*STINKING CAMOMILE. *May weed. Cotula fetida. Anthemis Cotula.* Used in hysteric fits; the juice also useful in the king's evil.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. *Pyrethrum. Anthemis Pyrethrum.* Root acrid, formerly pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the tooth-ache, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory.

OX EYE. *Bupthalmum. Anthemis Valentina.* Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.

SCHKUHRIA ABROTANOIDES. Extremely bitter.

YELLOW STAR WORT. *Aster Atticus. Inguinalis. Bupthalmum spinosum.* Vulnerary, and of great use in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.

MADI. *Madia sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

HUTSELLA. *Verbesina sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

*YARROW. *Milfoil. Millefolium. Achillea Millefolium, and A. nobilis.* Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ache, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco; root warm, might supply the place of contrayerva.

*SNEEZE WORT. *Bastard pellitory. Ptarmica. Achillea Ptarmica.* Leaves sternutatory; root acrid, used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and sometimes sold for that of pellitory of Spain.

SWEET MAUDLIN. *Ageratum. Eupatorium Mesues. Achillea Ageratum.* Stomachic, cordial, cephalic.

ACHILLEA ODORATA. An excellent vulnerary and astringent, supposed to have been introduced into chirurgical practice by Achilles.

*WATER HEMP-AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium cannabinum foeminum. Bidens tripartita.* Strong smelling, hepatic, vulnerary.

SPILANTHUS ACMELLA. A very powerful diuretic, also diaphoretic, attenuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea.

SPILANTHUS TINCTORIUS. Leaves juicy; when bruised they yield an excellent azure dye.

SPILANTHUS OLERACEUS. When masticated it very much irritates the interior of the mouth, has a singular

kind of burning taste, and provokes a copious flow of saliva.

BACCHARIS CONCAVA. The leaves are used to dye a black colour.

BACCHARIS EMARGINATA. *B. dependens*. *B. oblongifolia*, &c. Vulnerary and consolidant.

BACCHARIS PROSTRATA. Decoction used in dysury.

SUN FLOWER. *Helianthus annuus*. Seeds oily, used in emulsions; the young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *Helianthus tuberosus*. Roots nourishing, diuretic, and give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.

TESSARIA INTEGRIFOLIA, and *T. dentata*. Wood used in Peru.

PLACUS TOMENTOSUS, and *P. laevis*. Juice used to give a smell to cakes.

CINERARIA HETEROPHYLLA. Bark yellow, powerfully anthelmintic.

ECLIPTA ERECTA. Juice used to dye the hair black.

ECLIPTA PUNCTATA. Plant abounds with a green juice, which turns black when placed in contact with brass.

VERBESINA BOSWELLIA. Esculent, having the smell and taste of fennel.

GALINSOGA PARVIFLORA. Vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

AMBROSIA MARITIMA. Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.

*SMALL BURDOCK. *Xanthium*. *Lappa minor*. *Barbana minor*. *X. Strumarium*. Root bitter, antiscrofulous, and anticancerous.

101. DIPSACEÆ.

*SCABIOUS. *Scabiosa*. *S. arvensis*. Leaves depurative, employed in diseases of the skin, and also in those of the lungs, and in quinsy.

*DEVILS BIT. *Succisa*. *Morsus Diaboli*. *Scabiosa Succisa*. Root used in syphilis and scrofula.

*TEASEL. *Fullers thistle*. *Dipsacus sativus*. *Carduus fullonum*. *D. fullonum*. Root bitter, and tonic.

*WILD TEASEL. *Dipsacus sylvestris*. *Labrum Veneris*. *D. fullonum*. Roots antiscrofulous, and in wine diuretic.

102. VALERIANEÆ.

VALERIANA HYALINORHIZA. Root tuberous, transparent, colourless.

*SMALL VALERIAN. *Phu minus. Valeriana dioica.* Root and leaves less active than the common valerian.

*WILD VALERIAN. *Valeriana sylvestris. V. officinalis.* Root very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; appears to contain camphire: given in powder, in doses of ℥j to ʒj, mace covers its unpleasant flavour: plant allures cats and rats to the place.

GREAT VALERIAN. *Phu. Valeriana major. V. Phu.* Root an active tonic exhibited in spasmodic diseases.

CELTIC NARD. *Nardus Celtica. Valeriana Celtica.* Root stomachic, diuretic; in Africa they make a tonic cosmetic ointment of it, and use it in Asia to aromatise their baths.

INDIAN NARD. *Nardus Indica. Valeriana Jatamensi.* Root aromatic, used in hysteria and epilepsy.

MOUNTAIN VALERIAN. *Valeriana montana.* Qualities the same.

*CORN SALAD. *Valeriana Locusta.* A refreshing, cooling salad herb.

*VALERIANA RUBRA. Young shoots eaten as a salad.

103. RUBIACEÆ.

These plants are astringent and diuretic; roots frequently red, and useful in dyeing that colour; barks bitter, astringent, febrifuge, sometimes emetic; seeds roasted stomachic and antihypnotic in infusion.

*WOODROOF. *Asperula. Asperula odorata.* Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.

ASPERGULA ARVENSIS. Root dyes a red colour.

*SQUINANCY WORT. *Rubia cynanchica. Asperula cynanchica.* Used externally in quinsy.

ASPERULA TINCTORIA. Aperitive, diuretic; dyes red.

*LADIES BED-STRAW. *Cheese renning. Gallium. Gallium verum.* Vulnerary; infusion used as rennet; root dyes a red colour.

*CLEAVERS. *Goose grass. Aparine. Gallium Aparine.* Vulnerary, infusion used to curdle milk; root dyes a red colour.

*WILD MADDER. *Rubia sylvestris levis. Gallium Mollugo.* Root dyes red.

*SMALL MOUNTAIN BASTARD MADDER. *Mollugo montana. Gallium uliginosum.* Vulnerary, aperitive; curdles milk.

GALIUM SYLVATICUM. Root dyes a red colour.

*MADDER. *Rubia tinctorum*. Root slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder ℥j to ʒfs, or of the decoction ʒij ter die: it dyes red.

MUNJEET. *Rubia* Root long, slender, inside red and rather fungous; used in dyeing.

*CROSS WORT. *Cruciata*. *Valantia Cruciata*.

*LITTLE FIELD MADDER. *Sherardia arvensis*. Qualities the same as those of ladies bed-straw.

DANAIS FRAGRANS. Root red, used in dyeing.

CHAY. *Oldenlandia umbellata*. Root used for dyeing red.

PSYCHOTRIA SULPHUREA. Extremely bitter, yields a fine yellow tincture; used as a tonic.

PSYCHOTRIA HERBACEA. Root emetic.

BROWN IPECACUANHA. *Psychotria emetica*. Root emetic.

CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. *Calicocca Ipecacuanha*. Roots emetic, frequently mixed with the grey and white ipecacuanha.

LANCE WOOD. *Randia aculeata*. Wood astringent; used for poles and shafts.

BASTARD LANCE-WOOD. *Randia mitis*. *Gardenia Randia*. Wood astringent.

MACROCNEUM CORYMBOSUM. Bark bitter, viscid, inside white, often mixed with that of cinchona.

VAUGERIA EDULIS. Seeds like almonds.

PINKNEA PUBESCENS. Bark febrifuge, used the same as that of cinchona.

GENIPA OBLONGIFOLIA. Wood rose red, very useful; berry size of a peach; pulp and seeds black.

GENIPA AMERICANA. Berry size of a lemon, eatable.

GARDENIA LONGIFLORA. Berry yellow, very large; pulp eatable.

GARDENIA TUBIFLORA. Odour very fragrant.

GARDENIA GUMMIFERA. Cracks of the bark and leaves exude a gum resin like elemi, perhaps cancame.

CANTHIUM PARVIFLORUM. *Webera tetrandra*. Root bitter, red; odour grateful.

NAUCLEA GAMBEER. *Uncaria gambier*. An extract, gutta gambir, is produced from it.

GUETTARDIA COCCINEA. Bark very bitter.

PERUVIAN BARK TREES. Many species of bark are sold under this name in trade, as the following:

LOXA. *Cascara*, or *Cascarilla fina de Loxa*. *Cinchona Condaminia*. Bark thin, fine, very much rolled up, the outside is brownish, and cracked transversely; the inside is of a rusty fawn colour, smells aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, is very tonic and resinous, but of a middling bitterness: it is now rare, being only gathered for the king of Spain; and the barks of other species of cinchona substituted for it.

GREY BARK. *Female loxa*. *Lima bark*. *Cinchona grandiflora*. *C. macrocarpa*. *C. ovalifolia* of Mutis. *C. officinalis* of Linnæus. Bark much rolled, grey, more or less whitish on the outside, and of a pale fawn colour on the inside; the outward skin is cracked transversely, breaks rather clean, is less resinous, and less astringent than the former, but rather more bitter; mixed with other barks, especially with that of the *myrospermum pedicellatum*, whose bark is resinous, aromatic, and speckled on the outside.

CASCARILLA PELUDA. *Cinchona ovalifolia* of Bonpland. Bark similar to the preceding, cracked lengthways, clear yellow on the inside, bitter, astringent, and resinous; mixed by the merchants with Havannah bark.

PALE BARK. *Cinchona officinalis* of Vahl. *C. lancifolia*. *C. nitida*. *C. coriacea*. Bark rather large, fawn colour on the inside, covered with a brown rugged epidermis, split transversely, rather spicy odour, very bitter and tonic, but less resinous than the former; the colour becomes darker in water and spirit, has a great analogy with the true *Calisaya kinkina*: sometimes the epidermis is taken off.

HAVANNAH BARK. *Huanuco*. *Cinchona glandulifera*? Bark in larger pieces than the former, fawn brown on the outside, which is warty and knobby; the inside is fawn colour, breaks fibrous, slightly resinous, not so aromatic or astringent as the grey bark, but more bitter. The cracks in the epidermis are perpendicular. Is frequently mixed with the grey.

BLACKISH HUANUCO. *Cinchona glandulifera*. Bark blackish, but in other respects similar to the Huanuco.

CALISAYA BARK. *Royal yellow bark*. *Cinchona pubescens*. *C. cordifolia*. *C. ovata*. Bark in large pieces, very little rolled, fine grained, but slightly fibrous, sometimes peeled, or with a thick epidermis, which may be sepa-

rated in flakes; the inside is deep yellow, taste very bitter and astringent, the decoction is red like that of peach blossoms.

NEW CARTHAGENA BARK. *Cinchona micrantha?* Bark yellow, flat like pasteboard, thready, friable, with a silvery white epidermis, not cracked; the decoction is pale, and affords little or no precipitate with infusion of gallnuts, slightly bitter and astringent: its febrifuge power is but feeble.

BASTARD ROYAL YELLOW BARK. *Lampigna. Cinchona lanceolata.* Bark very thick, woody, in large pieces not rolled, very little taste, and no resin.

KINKINA LOXA DELGADA. *Delgadilla. Cinchona hirsuta.* An excellent medicine, but very rare.

MULBERRY-LEAF BARK. *Cinchona purpurea.* A yellowish brown bark, in good esteem in America.

SOCCHI. *Cinchona lactifera.* A thick red bark, spongy, slightly rolled; the recent bark, scraped on the inside, yields a red lake.

AHARQUILLADO. *Cinchona dichotoma? C. rosea?* Perhaps the bark of a portlandia; is brown with white spots, extremely bitter: leaves eaten by ants.

CINCHONA MIRANTHA. Bark thin.

ASMONICH. *Cinchona rosea.* Bark chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, perhaps analogous to kinkina nova.

THICK RED BARK. *Cinchona magnifolia. C. oblongifolia.* Bark thick, fibrous, of a brown red or fawn colour, bitter, very astringent; the outer coat is rugged, cracked in different directions, it breaks more like fibres than threads: this is supposed to be the bark originally brought to England; it has since given place to the grey bark, but is still considered as an active medicine, especially in gangrenous cases; flowers have the odour of orange flowers.

CINCHONA NITIDA. Bark used for the common Peruvian; is sold much dearer in South America.

PALE RED BARK. *Cinchona angustifolia?* Much like the former, but its outer coat is whiter and less rugged, and it is neither so bitter nor so astringent.

KINKINA TITON. *Saint Domingo bark? Cinchona floribunda. C. montana. Exostema floribunda.* Bark thick, brown, rugged, of a rusty fawn colour on the inside; in no great esteem, being apt to excite vomiting and purging, but useful in external application.

CARIBBEE BARK. *Scint Lucia bark. Cinchona Carib-*

bava. Exostema? Caribbæa. Bark differs but little from the kinkina piton, and is much cheaper than the other sorts.

GUAIANA BARK. *Cinchona longiflora.* In thick long woody pieces. These three species are bitter, astringent, and scentless.

JAMAICA BARKS. *Cinchona brachycarpa* and *C. triflora. Exostema?* May be used for the others; but these, as well as the St. Lucia bark, must be given in small doses, as being considerably emetic.

KINKINA NOVA. *Cinchona rosea?* Bark in thick, woody, long, straight, flattened pieces, with a smooth whitish coat, under which are vessels filled with an acrid reddish resin: the inside of the bark is pale red, or flesh colour, tastes at first mawkish, and afterwards acrid and nauseous: it yields, both to water and spirit, a high coloured astringent tincture, without any bitterness: may be used externally, but seems to have little effect as a febrifuge.

Most of these varieties of Peruvian or Loxa bark, as soon as they come out of the merchants' hands, are sold by the druggists, under three or four names only, viz.

1. *Peruvian bark, Grey bark, Pale bark. Cortex Peruvianus, Cortex cinchonæ lancifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex communis.*

2. *Yellow bark. Cortex cinchonæ cordifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex flavus.*

3. *Red bark. Cortex cinchonæ oblongifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex ruber.*

4. *Saint Lucia bark. Cortex cinchonæ Caribbæa.*

Each of which is distinguished into quilled bark (or that taken off the smaller branches, or from the younger trees, rolled up like cinnamon, with the outer coat not taken off), and the large flat pieces, with or without the outer coat.

The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as isinglass jelly; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ℥j to ʒij every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great

use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also given in infusion and decoction.

COFFEE SHRUB. *Coffè. Coffea Arabica.* The fresh seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted, they acquire a sweet-scented empyreumatic oil, which is heating to the body, and a small portion of tanning matter: they are then well known to form a stomachic, antihypnotic infusion, which stimulates the nervous system.

IRON WOOD. *Siderodendrum triflorum.* Bark diuretic, stomachic.

NONATELIA OFFICINALIS. An excellent pectoral, in infusion.

CADA PILAVA. *Bancudus latifolius. Morinda citrifolia.* Fibres of the root, *awl*, used in dyeing reds and browns; expressed juice with oil used as a liniment in gout.

MORINDA UMBELLATA. Root used in dyeing red and brown.

HYDROPHYLAX MARITIMA. Root dyes red.

PATABEA COCCINEA. Root dyes red.

104. LORANTHÆ.

Bark astringent; berries contain a principle analogous to caoutchouc, called bird lime.

*MISSEL TOE. *Viscum. V. album.* Berries very purgative, used to make bird lime by maceration; leaves anti-epileptic, in doses of ℥j to ʒj, twice a-day.

MISSEL TOE OF THE OAK. *Viscum quercinum. Loranthus Europæus.* Esteemed a sacred plant by our ancestors, hence extirpated by them, but still found plentifully on the oaks in those parts of Europe where the druidical religion was not established: the common missel toe, *viscum album*, which scarcely ever grows on the oak, is used to deck our present churches, preserve our houses from evil spirits, and is also substituted medicinally for this plant.

MANGROVE. *Rhizophora Mangle.* Fruit and bark used in tanning.

BRUGUIERA GYMNOHIZA. Fruit eaten, and occasionally the leaves and even the bark.

105. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

*LINNÆA BOREALIS. Useful in rheumatism and gout; infused in milk and water, is astringent and diuretic.

*WOOD BINE. *Periclymenum. Caprifolium. Matrisylva. Lonicera Periclymenum.*

*HONEY SUCKLE. *Lonicera Caprifolium*. Leaves vulnerary, used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.

*WAY-FARING TREE. *Pliant mealy tree. Viburnum Lantana*. Berries drying, astringent; bark of the root is made into bird-lime.

CASHIO-BERRY BUSH. *Perygua. Cassine Peragua. Viburnum cassinoides*. Leaves purgative, sometimes emetic or diaphoretic, used as a specific in diabetes.

WILD BAY. *Laurus Tinus. Viburnum Tinus*. Berries purge violently, with great disturbance of the whole body.

*GELDRES ROSE. *Viburnum Opulus*. Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.

*ELDER. *Sambucus. S. nigra*. Second bark, gr. v to ℥j, a very active antihydronic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers a good diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discussive and attenuant, poisonous to peacocks; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; the dry berries, *grana actes*, useful in dropsy.

*DWARF ELDER. *Ebulus. Sambucus Ebulus*. Qualities the same, but more violent; root ʒjss a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.

MOUNTAIN ELDER. *Sambucus racemosa*. Narcotic.

*IVY. *Hedera arborea. H. Helix*. Leaves used internally in atrophy, and externally to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus. C. mascula*. Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.

*DOG WOOD. *Gatter tree. Female cornel tree. Cornus femina. C. sanguinea*. Seeds yield good oil, like those of the former species; wood used for skewers.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Bark of the root used as a poultice.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM. Root emetic and cathartic; bark of the root bitter, tonic.

106. ARALIACEÆ.

Roots slightly tonic; barks exude an aromatic gum.

GREY SARSAPARILLA. *Aralia nudicaulis*.

ARALIA RACEMOSA. Roots of both these species are mixed with those of sarsaparilla.

GINSENG. *Panax quinquefolium*. Roots highly es-

teemed in China as a cordial, alexiterial, and aphrodisiac; dose ʒj—ij, chewed, or sliced and made into tea; it is different from the ninsing of the next order, with which it was confounded.

PANAX UNDULATA. Woods, barks, leaves, flowers, and fruit, aromatic.

PANAX FRUTICOSA. Herb diuretic.

107. UMBELLIFERÆ.

The plants of this order are aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous; the roots of many contain a saccharine principle; the chief reservoir of the oil is contained in the vittæ of the seeds.

ANISE. *Anisum*. *Pimpinella Anisum*. Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; those from Spain are the smallest.

PIMPINELLA LUTEA. Herb aromatic.

*BURNET SAXIFRAGE. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. Root chewed, relieves the tooth-ache; both it and the seeds are opening, detersive, and lithontriptic; ʒj in powder, or ʒij in infusion.

*HERB GERARD. *Gout wort*. *Ash weed*. *Ægopodium podagraria*. Root and leaves said to be useful in the gout: the young leaves used in salads.

*CARUI. *Carum*. *Carum Carui*. Seeds cordial, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and galactopoietic; root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than parsneps.

*SMALLAGE. *Celery*. *Apium*. *Eleoselinum*. *A. graveolens*. Root very opening, diuretic, emmenagogue, useful in jaundice and the gravel; seeds still more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.

*PARS LEY. *Petroselinum vulgare*. *Apium Petroselinum*. Root is one of the five opening ones, very diuretic; leaves, besides their use as a sauce, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, are attenuant and detersive; but supposed to produce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative.

*FENNEL. *Feniculum vulgare*. *Anethum Feniculum*. Seeds aromatic, hot, very carminative; roots opening; leaves

diuretic. A variety, with sweet, well-tasted seeds, *F. dulce*, is cultivated for medical purposes.

*DILL. *Anethum*. *A. graveolens*. Seeds digestive, discussive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough, antaphrodisiac, and hypnotic; leaves ripen tumours.

*ALEXANDERS. *Smyrniun*. *Hipposelinum*. *S. Olusatrum*. Root and herb opening, emmenagogue, useful in colic and asthma.

COMMON BISHOPS-WEED. *Ammi vulgare*. *A. majus*. Seeds sold for those of ammi verum.

*PARS NEP. *Pastinaca hortensis*. *P. sativa*. Root used as food, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; seeds have the same qualities as the preceding.

GUM PARS-NEP. *Pastinaca Opoponax*. Root yields, on being wounded, a milky juice, which hardens into the gum resin called opoponax.

THAPSIA VILLOSA.

THAPSIA ASCLEPIUM.

THAPSIA GARGANICA. Roots acrid, very drastic, emmenagogue; herbs useful in phagedenic ulcers.

SESELI TURBITH. Root acrid, emmenagogue, and purges upwards and downwards very violently.

SESELI SAXIFRAGUM.

BASTARD SPIGNEL. *Seseli montanum*.

SESELI GLAUCUM. Roots not so acrid as *S. Turbith*, antihysterical, cephalic, antispasmodic.

SESELI LEUCOSPERMUM. Root resinous, aromatic.

FRENCH HART WORT. *Seseli tortuosum*.

SESELI HIPPOMARATHRUM. Seeds infused in wine stomachic, aperitive, facilitate labour, dissipate flatulency, and drive away labour pains; roots antasthmatic.

*MASTER WORT. *Imperatoria*. *Astrantia*. *Imperatoria Obstruthium*. Root very odorous, sharp-tasted, aromatic, sudorific, alexiterial, and cordial, very restorative after fatigue; useful in apoplexy, palsy, flatulent colic, and disorders of the stomach: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ in substance, or $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in infusion, is the usual dose.

*WILD CICELY. Cow-weed. *Cicutaria vulgaris*. *Chærophyllum sylvestre*. Strong smelling, acrid, diuretic, dyes woollen yellow and green.

*CHERVIL. *Chærophyllum sativum*. Plant used as a potherb.

HEM-LOCK CHERVIL. *Chærophyllum Cicutaria*. Roots poisonous, as well as the leaves.

*MUSK CHERVIL. *Chærophyllum aromaticum*.

*CHERVIL. *Chærefolium. Scandix cerefolium*.

*SWEET CICELY. *Myrrhis. Scandix odorata*. Very resolving, diuretic, emmenagogue, lithontriptic, thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers.

*VENUS' COMB. *Shepherds needle. Pecten Veneris. Scandix Pecten*. The young shoots eaten raw or boiled strengthen the stomach, and are diuretic.

*CORIANDER. *Coriandrum sativum*. Herb eaten as a salad too frequently, occasions fatuity; seeds very stomachic; agree in other respects with the preceding, and are excellently adapted to cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna.

*SPIGNEL. *Meu. Meum. Athamanta Meum. Æthusa Meum*. Root gummy, resinous, smelling like lovage, very carminative, emmenagogue, and antasthmatic.

*LESSER HEM-LOCK. *Fools parsley. Cicutaria fatua. Æthusa Cynapium*. Poisonous, liable to be mistaken for parsley, but is inodorous, and insipid.

*LONG-LEAVED WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium cruceæ folio. Cicuta virosa*. The root of which is tuberous, and the juice yellow.

*MARSH HEM-LOCK. *Water hemlock. Phellandrium. P. aquaticum*.

PHELLANDRIUM MUTELLINA.

*WATER DROP-WORT. *Ænanthe aquatica. O. fistulosa*.

*HEMLOCK DROP-WORT. *Ænanthe cicutæ facie. O. crocata*. All very acrid and poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally, being boiled, are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and very useful in scrofulous and scirrhus tumours; they are also used in inflammation of the penis; juice yellow, poisonous.

*ÆNANTHE PEUCEDANIFOLIA. Roots eaten.

*PARS-LEY WATER DROP-WORT. *Ænanthe pimpinelloides*. Roots used as potherbs.

*HEM-LOCK. *Cicuta. Conium maculatum*. Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, powerfully narcotic, of great use in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves in powder, gr. j to ʒj, every four hours, to be exhibited with great

caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used, or of the inspissated juice, gr. j to gr. ij: aphrodisiac.

CUMIN. *Cuminum*. *Cuminum Cuminum*. Seeds hot, aromatic, carminative, resolvent, and attenuant.

WILD CUMIN. *Cuminum sylvestre*. *Lagoecia cumi-*
noides. Seeds carminative.

MACEDONIAN PARS-LEY. *Petroselinum Macedonicum*.
Bubon Macedonicum. Seeds emmenagogue, carminative,
cephalic.

BUBON GALBANUM. The gum resin galbanum is yield-
ed by this plant.

BUBON GUMMIFERUM. An inferior sort of galbanum is
also yielded by this plant.

AMMI VERUM. *Sison Ammi*. Seeds aromatic, and
have all the qualities of anise.

*COMMON AMOMUM. *Bastard stone parsley*. *Amomum*
vulgare. *Sison Amomum*. Seeds very diuretic, lithontrip-
tic, warm, aromatic.

*CORN HONE-WORT. *Sison segetum*. Useful in indolent
tumours.

SKIRRET. *Sisarum*. *Sium Sisarum*. Root used as food
excites the appetite, stomachic; is considered as a specific
against the bad effects of quicksilver.

NINSING. *Ninzen*. *Nisi*. *Sium Ninsi*. Consider-
ed in China as an excellent alexiterial and aphrodisiac, and
thought to lengthen life; frequently confounded with gin-
seng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.

*GREAT WATER PARS-NEP. *Pastinaca aquatica*. *Sium*
latifolium. Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic,
antiscorbutic.

UPRIGHT WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium Berula*. Has the
same qualities.

*CREEPING WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium nodiflorum*. Juice
used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children coch. maj. iij,
bis in die, and for adults ℥iij, omni mane.

*ANGELICA. *A. Archangelica*. Root and stalk excel-
lently stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic and
emmenagogue, useful in typhus fever.

*WILD ANGELICA. *A. sylvestris*. The same, but weaker.

*LOVAGE. *Levisticum*. *Ligusticum Levisticum*. Root
aromatic; leaves and seeds have the qualities of angelica and
masterwort: it abounds with a yellowish gummy juice, much
resembling opoponax.

GREAT BROAD-LEAVED HEM-LOCK. *Seseli Peloponnense*.
Ligusticum Peloponnesiacum. Root and seeds used in
nervous diseases.

*CORNISH LOVAGE. *Ligusticum aquilegifolium*. L.
Cornubiense. Root exudes a yellow resin.

HART WORT. *Seseli*. *Siler montanum*. *Laserpitium*
Siler.

LASERPITIUM LATIFOLIUM.

LASERPITIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

LASERPITIUM CHIRONIUM. Roots recommended in the
king's evil, spitting of blood, and marisca; they are ana-
phrodisiac.

*COW PARS-NEP. *Sphondylium*. *Heracleum Sphondy-
lium*. Root and leaves emollient; seeds a specific in hys-
teric spasms, ʒij being infused and drank in white wine;
juice of the head renders the hair curly; young shoots are
a good substitute for asparagus.

HERACLEUM PANAX, and some other species, are added
to fermented liquors and distilled by the northern nations, in
order to augment the strength of the spirit.

HERACLEUM GUMMIFERUM. Is said to yield gum am-
moniac.

FENNEL GIANT. *Ferula*. *F. communis*. Seeds car-
minative; green pith of the stem used in spitting of blood.

SMALL FENNEL GIANT. *Ferula*. *F. galbanifera*. *F.*
Ferulago. Seeds found in galbanum.

FERULA ASSAFŒTIDA. From the cut root runs the gum
resin called assafœtida.

FERULA. The seeds have been found in the
gum resin called sagapenum, and are considered as those of
the plant from whence it is extracted.

FERULA PERSICA. Also said to yield gum ammoniac.

*HOGS FENNEL. *Sulphur wort*. *Hore strange*. *Peuce-
danum*. *P. officinale*. Root very diuretic, attenuant, ex-
pectorant, aperitive; wounded, it exudes a gum resin.

*MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga vulgaris*. *Peuce-
danum Silaus*. Root aperitive, used in calculous cases.

CACHRYS LIBANOTYS. Root very heating and deter-
sive; used externally in piles.

CACHRYS ODONTALGICA. Used in tooth-ache, in the
same manner as pellitory of Spain.

*SAMPHIRE. *Crithmum*. *Faniculum maritimum*. *Herba*

Sancti Petri. Crithmum maritimum. Excites the appetite, used pickled for sauce.

MOUNTAIN PARS-LEY. *Petroselinum montanum. Athamanta Oreoselinum.*

*BLACK GENTIAN. *Gentiana nigra. Athamanta Libanotis.* Diaphoretic, diuretic, discussive, useful in calculus.

DAUCUS CRETICUS. *Athamanta Cretensis.* Seeds odorous, carminative, diuretic, antihysterical, and nervine.

SELINUM CARUIFOLIA.

MILKY PARS-LEY. *Selinum sylvestre.* Roots alexiterial.

*EARTH NUT. *Kipper nut. Pig nut. Haugh nut. Bulbocastanum. Bunium Bulbocastanum.* Root alimentary, very nourishing, stimulant; useful in bloody urine and spitting of blood.

*CARROT. *Daucus nostras. D. vulgaris. D. Carota.* Root saccharine, alimentary; used externally as a poultice to carcinomatous and foul ulcers.

DAUCUS CRINITUS. Flowers when bruised, aromatic.

WILD CARROT. *Daucus sylvestris. D. Visnaga.* Seeds antihysterical, diuretic, antipleuritic, very useful in calculus and in nephritic complaints: considered by Lamarck as an ammi.

HERBE AUX CURE-DENTS. *Visnaga. Ammi Visnaga.* Rays of the umbel used as toothpicks.

DAUCUS GUMMIFER. Yields one sort of opoponax.

ADJOWAEN. *Ammi Copticum. Daucus Copticus. Bupon Copticum.* Seeds carminative.

CAUCALIS LEPTOPHYLLA.

*GREAT BASTARD PARS-LEY. *Caucalis latifolia.*

*FINE LEAVED BASTARD PARS-LEY. *Caucalis daucoides.*

CAUCALIS GRANDIFLORA. Are all diuretic.

*HEDGE PARS-LEY. *Hens foot. Caucalis minor. Tordylium Anthriscus.*

*HARTS WORT. *Tordylium officinale.* Roots and seeds diuretic.

ORIENTAL PICK-TOOTH. *Gingidium. Artedia squamata.* Leaves diuretic, stomachic, used as a potherb, or eaten raw.

*THOROUGH WAX. *Perfoliata. Bupleurum perfoliatum.* Vulnerary, used externally in tumours.

*HARES EAR. *Auricula leporis. Bupleurum rotundi-*

folium. And the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.

SHRUB HART-WORT. *Seseli Æthiopicum*. *Bupleurum fruticosum*. Seeds carminative, very acrid, and odorous.

BLACK MASTER-WORT. *Astrantia major*.

ASTRANTIA MINOR. Roots used in scirrhus of the spleen, and mania.

*SANICLE. *Sanicula Europæa*. Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.

*COMMON ERYNGO. *Eryngium campestre*. Root one of the principal aperitive ones, diuretic, emmenagogue, hepatic, nephritic, and aphrodisiac.

*ERYNGO. *Sea holly*. *Eryngium maritimum*. Is still more esteemed; the young shoots boiled may be eaten as asparagus.

THREE-LEAVED ERYNGO. *Eryngium tricuspidatum*. Root aphrodisiac, diuretic.

STINKING WEED. *Eryngium fetidum*. Leaves, in infusion, antihysterical, either internally or in clysters.

*MARSH PENNY-WORT. *White rot*. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Qualities the same as those of eryngo.

108. CUNONIACEÆ.

RED TAN. *Weinmannia* Bark astringent, frequently mixed with that of the Loxa tree, or Peruvian bark.

109. SAXIFRAGEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling.

*WHITE SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga alba*. *S. granulata*.

*RUE-LEAVED WHITLOW GRASS. *Paronychia*. *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

NARROW-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga Cotyledon*.

*LONDON PRIDE. *Saxifraga Geum*, and the other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrofula.

*GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga aurea*. *Chrysoplegium oppositifolium*, and *C. alternifolium*. Aperitive, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.

*TUBEROUS MOSCHATEL. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. Has nearly the same qualities.

ALUM ROOT. *Heuchera Americana*. Root astringent, powder used in cancer.

110. CRASSULACEÆ.

The juice of these plants is either deterrent or mawkish; the thick juicy leaves are used outwardly as cooling and astringent. Many of them contain malate of lime.

*NAVEL WORT. *Umbilicus Veneris*. *Cotyledon*. *C. Umbilicus*. Refreshing, deterrent, cooling, very diuretic, useful in inflammations of the skin.

COTYLEDON CALYCINA. Leaves acid in the morning, tasteless at noon, bitter in the evening.

*ROSE WORT. *Rose root*. *Rhodia radix*. *Rhodiola rosea*. Root very cephalic, astringent.

*ORPINE. *Live long*. *Telephium*. *Crassula*. *Fabaria*. *Sedum Telephium*. Vulnerary, astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers; eaten as a potherb, leaves a slight but disagreeable irritation in the throat.

EVERGREEN LESSER HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum Anacampseros*.

ANNUAL WHITE HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum cepæa*. Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.

*LESSER HOUSE-LEEK. *Prick madam*. *Sedum minus*. *S. album*. Qualities the same; used in salads.

*WALL PEPPER. *Stone crop*. *Sedum minimum*. *Illecebra*. *S. acre*. Emetic, and cathartic, a powerful deterrent in cancers and scrofula, antiscorbutic; externally rube-facient.

*COMMON GREAT HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum majus*. *Sempervivum*. *Semp. tectorum*. Very cooling, astringent; used externally to corns.

111. GROSSULARIÆ.

The plants of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

*RED CURRANTS. *Garnet berries*. *Ribes*. *Ribesia*. *Ribes rubrum*. Fruit acid, cooling; as also the white variety: both make good wine; juice of the fruit, with sugar, drank as lemonade or orgeat.

*BLACK CURRANTS. *Quinsy berries*. *Ribes nigrum*. Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, and as a substitute for tea the young ones only being used; fruit aperitive; the juice makes excellent wine.

*GOOSE BERRIES. *Berries*. *Grossularia*. *Uva crispa*. *Ribes Grossularia*. *R. Uva crispa*. Juice of the berries

used as sauce for maycril and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; makes an excellent vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.

RIBES TRISTE. Berry black; juice blackish red, used to colour wines.

RIBES PUNCTATUM. Berry red, spotted, esculent.

RIBES ALPINUM. Berry red, very insipid.

RIBES FRAGRANS. Berry reddish, of excellent flavour.

RIBES VISCOSUM. Berry light purple, esculent.

RIBES MACROBOTRYS. Berry hirsute, green, esculent.

RIBES ALBINERVIUM. Berry bald, red, esculent.

112. NOPALEÆ.

INDIAN FIG. *Prickly pear. Cactus Opuntia*, and the other species of this genus: fruits sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit, and forms the dyeing principle of the cochineal, which feed on the *C. coccinellifer*, *C. Tuna*, and *C. sylvestris*.

CACTUS MAMILLARIS. Juice milky, insipid.

CACTUS MELOCACTUS. Fruit acidulous.

CACTUS TRIANGULARIS. Pulp of the fruit white, insipid, edible.

113. TAMARISCINEÆ.

***TAMARISK.** *Tamariscus. T. Gallica.* Bark opening, slightly bitter, deobstruent: ashes of the bark contain a large proportion of Glauber's salt.

GERMAN TAMARISK. *Tamariscus Germanica.* Has similar qualities.

TAMARISCUS AFRICANA. Ashes are supposed to contain much Glauber's salt.

114. PARONYCHICEÆ.

***SEA CHICK-WEED.** *Arenaria. Polycarpon tetraphyllum.* Herb applied to whitlows.

***VERTICILLATE KNOT-GRASS.** *Corrigiola. Illecebrum verticillatum.* Is refrigerant and astringent.

***RUPTURE WORT.** *Herniaria glabra.* Rather saltish and astringent, diuretic, antinephritic; juice removes specks in the eye.

***STRAP WORT.** *Corrigiola littoralis.* The same qualities as purslane.

*ANNUAL KNAWEEL. *German knot-grass. Scleranthus annuus.* Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ache.

*PERENNIAL KNAWEEL. *Scleranthus perennis.* The scarlet grain, or coccus Polonicus, is found upon its roots in the summer months.

ACHRYRANTHES ASPERA. Plant diuretic, and used in the dysentery.

115. PORTULACÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling and saline.

PURSLANE. *Portulaca. P. oleracea.* Used as a potherb, very cooling, useful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disorders; seeds one of the cold ones, vermifuge.

JAMAICA PURSLANE. *Portulaca pilosa.* In salads, diuretic: as also its expressed juice.

TALINUM POLYANDRUM. Obnoxious to cattle.

TALINUM UMBELLATUM. Flowers used as a cosmetic.

CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA. *C. Cubensis.* Has the taste of purslane, and is used both as a salad, and a potherb.

116. FICOIDEÆ.

Leaves fleshy, watery, contain in general much saline matter, especially when they grow nigh the sea, in which case some are used in the manufacture of soda.

GLINUS LOTOIDES. Cooling, aperitive, nitrous.

ICE PLANT. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM EDULE. Esculent.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM NODIFLORUM. Used in the preparation of Morocco leather.

TETRAGONIA EXPANSA. *Demidovia tetragonoides.* Antiscorbutic, cooling, used as a potherb.

SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM. Used as a potherb.

REAUMURIA VERMICULATA. Exudes common salt mixed with saltpetre.

117. ONAGRARIÆ.

*TREE PRIMROSE. *Oenothera biennis.* Root cleanses foul ulcers and is eaten in salads.

*ROSE-BAY WILLOW-HERB. *Persian willow. French willow. Epilobium angustifolium.* Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.

*BROAD SMOOTH-LEAVED WILLOW HERB. *Epilobium montanum.*

*SQUARE-STALKED WILLOW HERB. *Epilobium tetragonum.* And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.

JUSSIEA PERUVIANA. Leaves used for emollient poultices.

*ENCHANTERS NIGHT-SHADE. *Circæa Lutetiana.* Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.

FUCHSIA TRIPHYLLA and *F. multiflora.* Vulnerary.

WATER CALTROPS. *Nuces aquaticæ. Tribulus aquaticus. Trapa natans.* Herb cooling; nuts farinaceous and nourishing.

ESCALLONIA RESINOSA. Twigs covered with a purplish resin; wood very hard.

ESCALLONIA REVOLUTA. Leaves bitter.

ESCALLONIA MYRTILLOIDES. Wood very hard and useful.

ESCALLONIA PENDULA. Wood hard.

118. LOASEÆ.

Their properties and uses are unknown.

119. COMBRETACEÆ.

Bark generally astringent.

CHEBULIC MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani Chebuli. Terminalia Chebula.*

BELLERIC MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani Bellerici. Terminalia bellerica.* Fruits, taken from ʒvj to ʒjfs, are astringent.

YELLOW MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani citrini.*

INDIAN BLACK MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani Indici.* Appear to be species of the same genus of plants, but are rather purgative.

VARNISH TREE OF CHINA. *Terminalia Vernix.* Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.

TERMINALIA BENZOE. Shrub milky, yields benzoin.

TERMINALIA. The kernels of several species are used as esculent fruits.

120. MYRTINEÆ.

These trees and shrubs are usually aromatic.

GUAVA. *Bay plum. Psidium pyriferum.* Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent. Marmalade of the fruit the same.

PSIDIUM POMIFERUM. Fruit esculent.

CAJEPUT. *Melaleuca Leucodendron.* Leaves yield an essential oil.

MYRTLE. *Myrtus communis.* Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dyeing, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, myrteum, which is astringent.

MUSK MYRTLE. *Myrtus Ugni.* Root in decoction used in dysentery; leaves used as tea.

MYRTUS LUMA. Berries used in Chili to form, by fermentation, an agreeable stomachic wine; leaves form a very cordial tea; root astringent.

MYRTUS CHEKEN. Juice, expressed from the green wood, used in Chili in glaucoma and inflammations of the eyes.

ALLSPICE. *Jamaica pepper. Clove pepper. Piper Jamaicense. Pimenta. Piper odoratum. Pycaryophyllum. Myrtus Pimenta.* Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil, like that of cloves.

CLOVE BERRY TREE. *Myrtus caryophyllata.* Bark, *clove bark, cassia caryophyllata*, thin, reddish iron grey, rolled up in short tubes, external coat taken off, sharp tasted, and smelling like cloves, aromatic, cephalic; fruit round, blackish, bigger than pepper, eyed at the top, enclosing under a thin skin and spongy substance two black seeds, smelling and tasting like cloves, sold for *carpobalsamum* and *amomum*; agree in qualities with cloves.

MYRTUS ACRIS.

MYRTUS FRAGRANS. Have the same qualities as allspice.

CLOVES. *Caryophyllus aromaticus. Eugenia caryophyllata.* Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, are hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x; the ripe fruit, *antophyllum, mother cloves, fusses*, are large, less aromatic, used, when preserved, as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

EUGENIA DIVARICATA. Wood hard, reddish.

JAMBOS. *Eugenia Jambos*. Fruit eatable, aromatic.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM. Leaves used as tea.

POMEGRANATE. *Mala Punica*. *Granata*. *Punicum Granatum*. Fruit very cooling, antibilious, astringent, cordial; rind of the fruit, *pomegranate peel*, *cortex granati*, *malacorium*, very astringent, detersive; dose, in powder, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} j, in infusion, to \mathfrak{z} ss; used in tanning; flowers of the wild trees, *balaustia*, tonic, astringent.

SYRINGA. *Mock orange*. *Philadelphus coronarius*. Flowers very strong scented; leaves detersive, may be used as tea.

PHILADELPHUS AROMATICUS. Aromatic.

SONNERATIA ACIDA. Juice acid.

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM. Root aromatic, cathartic; fruit esculent, spicy.

ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM. Root aromatic, a hydragogue cathartic.

CANNON BALL. *Couroupita Guajacensis*. *Lecythis bracteata*. Fruit very round, woody, used for vessels.

LECYTHIS OLLARIA. Fruit hard, woody, used for vessels.

LECYTHIS ZABUCAGO. Seeds. *Brazil nuts*. Kernels eatable, stronger tasted than almonds.

ROBINSONIA MELIANTHIFOLIA. *Touroulin Guajanensis*. Berry edible.

BROWN GUM TREE. *Eucalyptus resinifera*. Yields the brown gum or Botany-bay kino.

EUCALYPTUS MALACENSIS. Bark astringent, used in the dysentery.

121. MELASTOMÆ.

MELASTOMA CLAVATA. Calyx resembles cloves in form.

MELASTOMA HIRTA. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.

MELASTOMA SUCCOSA. Juice vulnerary.

MELASTOMA ALATA. Juice used to wash wounds.

The berries of various species of melastoma dye black, very lasting, and are many of them eatable; some dye the mouth black.

TOCOCA GUAJANENSIS. Berries eatable, but blacken the mouth.

122. SALICARIÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent.

*PURPLE-SPIKED WILLOW HERB. *Lysimachia purpurea spicata*. *Lythrum Salicaria*. Ophthalmic, useful in inflammation and redness of the eyes, astringent, and used in the winter diarrhœas of northern countries; may also be taken as tea, or even fermented as a beer.

LYTHRUM VIRGATA. The same qualities.

APANXALOA. *Lythrum* Astringent and vulnerary.

HENNA. *Lawsonia inermis*. Used throughout Asia and north Africa to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour, as an addition to their charms; is also astringent.

CUPHEA CORDATA. Used in medicine.

CALYPLECTUS ACUMINATUS. Leaves bitter, affording a yellow dye.

HANCHINOL. *Ginoria* Juice, ℥iij, is diaphoretic, diuretic, and strongly cathartic: is used in syphilis, which, according to the Mexicans, it quickly cures.

123. POMACEÆ.

Fruit edible, but some require to become rotten ripe, as otherwise their astringency is too predominant.

APPLE. *Malus*. *Pyrus Malus*. Fruit of the wild, crab, is rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid; juice of the wild fruit, *verjuice*, the same qualities, used in sprains: fruit of the cultivated, sweet, eatable; its juice forms, by fermentation, cyder.

PYRUS NIVALIS. Fruit globose, very acerb, but when ripe putrescent, extremely sweet.

*PEAR. *Pyrus*. *P. communis*. Fruit nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation; its fermented juice is called perry.

QUINCE. *Cotonea*. *Cydonia*. *Pyrus Cydonia*. Fruit rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds very mucilaginous.

*WHITE BEAM. *Wild pear*. *Cratægus Aria*.

*WILD SERVICE. *Sorb*. *Cratægus torminalis*. Fruit ripened upon straw until soft eatable, astringent, useful in fluxes.

AZAROLE. *Cratægus Azarolus*. Fruit red; pulp yellowish, pasty, of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.

*HAW THORN. *White thorn*. *May*. *Spina alba*. *Cratægus Oxyacantha*. Flowers odoriferous; fruit, *senellæ*, *haws*, yields by fermentation a refreshing acidulous liquor.

*DUTCH MEDLAR. *Mespilus Germanica*. Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe, difficult to digest; leaves and seeds used in detersive gargles, very active.

BASTARD QUINCE. *Mespilus Cotoneaster*.

EVERGREEN THORN. *Mespilus Pyracantha*. Fruits astringent.

*SERVICE. *Sorbus domestica*. Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened; yield, by fermentation, a kind of cyder; wood hard, used by rule-makers.

*MOUNTAIN ASH. *Quicken*. *Roan*. *Fraxinus sylvestris*. *Sorbus aucuparia*. Fruit astringent; when dried and powdered, make a kind of bread; its infusion forms an acidulous drink; 12lb fermented yield 4lb of fine flavoured spirit: seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

ATRONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Fruit edible.

ARJUNA. *Jarool*. *Lagerstræmia reginæ*. Wood dull reddish, hard, very durable.

124. ROSACEÆ.

These plants contain an astringent or acid principle.

RED ROSE. *Rosa rubra*. *R. Gallica*. Petals less odoriferous than those of the Provence rose, and in small doses have the same qualities; but the powder in doses of ʒj occasions three or four stools.

*DOG ROSE. *Wild briar*. *Cynosbatos*. *Rosa canina*. Root has been recommended in hydrophobia, and a decoction of it is used in dysentery; fruit, *hips*, lithontriptic, opening, make a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, *bedeguar*, formerly used in calculous diseases.

*ROSA SYSTYLA. Hips very fine flavoured.

*ROSA ARVENSIS. Hips much finer flavoured than those of *rosa canina*.

SWEET BRIAR. *Rosa Eglanteria*. *R. rubiginosa*. Leaves odoriferous; make a good substitute for tea.

HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSE. *Pale rose*. *Rosa centifolia*. Petals astringent, purgative, yield a very odoriferous distilled water.

EVERGREEN ROSE. *Rosa sempervirens*. Petals musky,

very purgative; used in the Levant and at Tunis for distilling attar of roses.

WHITE ROSE. *Rosa alba*. Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, but are more purgative.

DAMASK ROSE. *Rosa Damascena*. Petals pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.

PROVENCE ROSE. *Rose de Provins*. *R. Provincialis*. Petals deep red, of a powerful scent, which they preserve after drying; astringent, detersive, tonic, cephalic; may be kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose, to keep away worms from the mass as well as the air.

ROSA MOLLISSIMA. Cultivated for the sake of its large edible fruit.

125. SANGUISORBEÆ.

*SMALL BURNET. *Pimpinella*. *Sanguisorba*. *Poterium Sanguisorba*. Used in salads; astringent, cordial, vulnerary, and pectoral.

*AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium Græcorum*. *Agrimonia*. *A. Eupatorium*. Very detersive, astringent; used in gargles; also hepatic, splenic, and tonic used internally; the infusion of the root is used in fevers and jaundice.

*PARSLEY PIERT. *Aphanes arvensis*. Diuretic, lithon-
triptic.

*LADIES MANTLE. *Bears foot*. *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

*ALPINE LADIES MANTLE. *Alchemilla Alpina*. Vulnerary, very astringent, detersive, used in decoction as a bath to render women's breasts firm.

POLYLEPIS RACEMOSA. Wood solid, used for various purposes.

WALDSTENIA GEOIDES. Herb astringent.

126. POTENTILLEÆ.

*TORMENTIL. *Septfoil*. *Tormentilla*. *Heptaphyllum*. *T. erecta*. Root very astringent, febrifuge, and is not stimulant; dose ℞j to ℞ij.

*CINQ FOIL. *Five-leaved grass*. *Pentaphyllum*. *Quinquefolium*. *Potentilla reptans*. Bark of the root red, astringent, and antiseptic; used as a gargle for loose teeth: leaves febrifuge, taken as tea.

*WILD TANSIE. *Silver weed*. *Argentina*. *Potentilla anserina*.

*HOARY CINQ-FOIL. *Potentilla argentea*.

*PURPLE MARSH CINQ-FOIL. *Pentaphyllum rubrum* pa-

lustre. Comarum palustre. The same qualities as tormentil. Root of this last dyes a dirty red.

*STRAW BERRY. *Fragaria. F. vesca.* Roots aperitive; fruit cooling, opening, diuretic, dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, very useful in calculous gout and consumption.

*BARREN STRAW-BERRY. *Fragaria sterilis.* Root astringent; dyes red.

*AVENS. *Herb Bennet. Caryophyllata. Geum urbanum.*

*WATER AVENS. *Geum rivale.*

GEUM MONTANUM. Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substituted for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.

*RASP BERRY. *Hind berry. Rubus Idæus.* Fruit cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles.

*DEW BERRY. *Small bramble. Rubus cæsius.* The same, but sourish.

*KNOT BERRY. *Cloud berry. Chamæmorus. Rubus Chamæmorus.* Fruit acerb, astringent, dyes a bluish purple; leaves and tops astringent.

*BLACK BERRY. *Bramble. Rubus vulgaris. R. fruticosus.* Fruit rather acerb; used as fruit, and also for wine, which, when mixed with sloe juice, is very palatable; green twigs used in dyeing black; root used in chincough.

*STONE BRAMBLE. *Chamærubus. Rubus saxatilis.* Berry esculent.

127. ULMARIEÆ.

*MEADOW SWEET. *Queen of the meadows. Ulmaria. Regina prati. Spiræa Ulmaria.* Herb sudorific, astringent, antispasmodic; flowers flavour water by infusion or distillation.

*DROP WORT. *Filipendula. Spiræa Filipendula.* Herb astringent, diuretic; roots, dried and powdered, may be made into a kind of bread.

SPIKED WILLOW. *Spiræa. S. salicifolia.* Seed astringent.

AMERICAN IPECACUANHA. *Spiræa trifoliata.* Bark of the root, gr. xx, emetic, and afterwards tonic.

MAURITIUS IPECACUANHA. *Sudia heterophylla.* Bark a good emetic.

128. AMYGDALÆ.

NOELA-TALI. *Antidesma alexitera*. Fruit cooling; leaves antiseptic; bark made into ropes.

BRASILLETTO. *Pseudo-brasilium*. *Picramnia triana-dra*. *P. Antidesma*.

LECANIA INCANA. *Hedycroa*. Drupe edible.

CHRYSOBALANUS PURPUREA. Fruit roundish, eatable.

CHRYSOBALANUS OBLONGIFOLIUS. Fruit olive-shaped, eatable.

ICACO. *Chrysobalanus Icaco*. Fruit laxative, may be substituted for myrobalans.

*CHERRY. *Gec. Cerasus. Prunus Cerasus*. Many varieties: fruit cooling, nutritive, laxative; makes a good wine and spirit by itself, and gives a flavour to other liquors; leaves used as tea in fevers.

*BIRD CHERRY. *Wild cluster cherry. Cerasus avium. Prunus Padus*. Fruit astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy; antisyphilitic.

SOUR CHERRY. *Amarelle. Prunus Cerasus acida*. Fruit esculent, acidulous.

PERFUMED CHERRY-TREE. *Prunus Mahaleb*. Wood odoriferous, sudorific; kernels used to scent washballs.

LAUREL. *Laurocerasus. Prunus Laurocerasus*. Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are less aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: as they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous; distilled oil of the leaves poisonous to animals.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Plum and leaves poisonous to many animals.

PRUNUS ASPERA. Fruit edible; upper surface of the leaves used for polishing.

PRUNUS HYEMALIS. Fruit acerb, edible in winter.

*PLUM. *Prunus domestica*. Many varieties: fruit sweet, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge.

PRUNELLOES. *Prunus Brignoliensis*. Fruit cooling, not apt to purge, and therefore preferred as an agreeable refrigerant in fevers.

*SLOE. *Black thorn. Prunus sylvestris. P. spinosa*. Leaves, when dried, one of the best substitutes for tea; bark powdered, in doses of ʒij, used in intermittent fevers; flowers ʒj, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge;

fruit gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an indelible colour; used for marking clothes, and for colouring wines; the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit is the astringent extract called German acacia.

APRICOCK. *Armeniaca mala. Præcocia. Prunus Armeniaca.* Fruit nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.

BRIANÇON APRICOCK. *Armeniaca Brigantiaca.* Fruit acid; oil of the kernels excellent.

PEACH. *Nectarine. Persica mala. Amygdalus Persica.* Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit in hot countries the same.

DWARF ALMOND. *Amygdalus pumila.* Flowers purgative.

ALMOND. *Amygdalus communis.* Two varieties; viz. bitter and sweet: seeds covered with an acrid, resinous skin; the sweet are pectoral and cooling, but mawkish; the bitter are used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many animals: both yield a fine oil by expression.

PARANARIUM? Seed eatable.

ACIOA DULCIS. Seed like almonds; eatable.

ACIOA AMARA. Seed bitter.

SATIN WOOD. *Ferolia* Wood used in fine cabinet work.

ISLE OF FRANCE BOX TREE. *Arbre de buis. Gran-geria Borbonica.* Bark white; wood yellow.

EAGLE WOOD. *Lignum aspalathi. Aquilaria ovata.* Wood resinous, yellowish, with black veins, cordial, alexiterial, used for fumigations, of very great value, but less esteemed than lignum aloes.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Root emetic, seed poisonous.

129. LEGUMINOSÆ.

The seeds of these plants are nutritive, but windy.

EGYPTIAN THORN. *Acacia. Mimosa Nilotica.* Wood red; gum yellowish: expressed juice of its pods is the acacia vera.

MIMOSA SENEGAL. Bark white; gum whitish.

MIMOSA FARNESIANA. Yields also a kind of gum.

MIMOSA CATECHU. Yields the extract called terra japonica, or cutch.

COCOON. *Mimosa scandens*. Pods four to seven feet long; seeds eatable, shells used for snuff-boxes.

NEPHRITIC WOOD. *Cats claw*. *Mimosa Unguis cati*. In decoction, diuretic.

CREEPING AND PRICKLY SENSITIVE PLANTS. *Mimosa* Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, used against poisons; the leaves are themselves poisonous.

MIMOSA INGA. Seeds saccharine; pulp of the pod laxative.

MIMOSA FAGIFOLIA. Pods esculent in small quantity, very laxative.

MIMOSA FEROX. Seeds purgative, attenuant.

MIMOSA NATANS. Eaten as a salad herb.

BABUL. *Barbura*. *Mimosa Arabica*. Yields a black gum.

MIMOSA AMARA. Bark bitter.

BLACK WOOD. *Mimosa Lebbeck*. Wood used in cabinet work.

MIMOSA SAPONARIA. A very excellent soap from its bark is sold in the markets of CochinChina.

PINGADOW. *Conda tangheru*. *Mimosa xylocarpa*. Wood tough and hard, much esteemed for building.

TRIPLE THORNED ACACIA. *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.

CAROB TREE. *St. John's bread*. *Siliqua dulcis*. *Caroba*. *Ceratia*. *Ceratonia Siliqua*. Pod used as food for man and beast; ophthalmic, cooling, pectoral.

TAMARIND. *Tamarindus*. *T. Indica*. Pulp of the pods acidulous, cooling, laxative, antiseptic; one or two ounces are required to prove cathartic.

SCOTIA SPECIOSA. *Guaiacum Afrum*. Wood very hard; seeds eaten.

CASSIA STICK TREE. *Cathartocarpus fistula*. *Cassia fistularis*. Pulp of the fruit sweet; purgative, cooling, laxative, dose ʒij to ʒj.

HORSE CASSIA. *Cassia Brasiliensis*. *C. mollis*. *C. Javanica*. Pods very large, with three nerves—two close together along the back suture, the third separate, opposite to the others; pulp purgative, but not so agreeable as that of the cassia stick tree; bitter.

STINKING WEED. *Jamaica piss-a-bed*. *Cassia occidentalis*. Expressed juice used externally in eruptions; a decoction of the root is diuretic.

WEST INDIA SENNA. *Cassia emarginata*. Pulp of the pods laxative; leaves purgative, used for senna.

AMERICAN SENNA. *Cassia Marylandica*. Leaves in infusion purgative.

TRUE SENNA. *Senna Alexandrina*. *Cassia orientalis*. *C. lanceolata*. *C. acutifolia*. Leaves lanceolate, equal sided, with glands above the base of the petiole, and seeds, ℥j to ʒj, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; pods less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.

CASSIA ABSUS. Leaves reverse ovate, two awl-shape glands at the base of the petiole; mixed with those of the preceding plant.

ITALIAN SENNA. *Cassia Senna*. Leaves nearly ovate, petiole not glandular, more nauseous and less active than the preceding.

CANE-PIECE SENSITIVE PLANT. *Cassia Chamæcrista*. A decoction of it, drank liberally, 4℥ a day, is useful against the poison of nightshade.

CASSIA ALATA. Flowers made into an ointment, used to cure tetters.

RING-WORM BUSH. *Cassia herpetica*. Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ring-worms.

GUILANDINA MORINGA. *Moringa Zeylanica*. *M. oleifera*. Root acrid, like horse-radish; wood, *Lignum nephriticum*, diuretic; its infusion is blue by refraction, and opal yellow by reflection somewhat like that of the ash; nuts, *Balanus myrepsica*, *Glans unguentaria*, *Ben nuts*, yield, by expression, a scentless oil; leaves antispasmodic.

NICKAR TREE. *Guilandina Bonduc*. Has similar qualities: nut ʒfs in powder, astringent; used in gonorrhœa, and to throw out the yaws, and in convulsive diseases.

LOG WOOD. *Nicaragua wood*. *Lignum Campechense*. *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. Wood astringent; dose ℥j to ʒj, or in decoction; used also to dye purple or violet.

BRASIL WOOD. *Lignum Brasiliense*. *L. Fernambucense*. *Cæsalpinia crista*. Wood sweetish, slightly astringent; used to dye red, and for ink; sometimes substituted for red sanders.

BRASILETTO. *Cæsalpinia Brasiliensis*. Wood elastic,

tough, durable, polishes well, colour is a beautiful orange, full of resin, yields a fine full tincture by infusion.

BASTARD NICARAGO WOOD. *Cæsalpinia vesicaria*. Wood brown, used in dyeing.

SAPPAN. *Cæsalpinia Sappan*. Wood used for dyeing red; decoction is dark coloured, but on adding alum becomes of a clear red.

FERNAMBOUC BRAZILLETTO. *Cæsalpinia echinata*. Wood used in dyeing red, is full of knots, bark very thick, takes a good polish.

JAMAICA BRAZILLETTO. *Bahama brazilletto*. *Cæsalpinia Bahamensis*. Wood used in dyeing.

BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. *Barbadoes pride*. *Spanish carnations*. *Poinciana pulcherrima*. Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrup of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose ʒj, in common use with the negro slave girls to procure abortion.

ADENANTHERA PAVONIA. Sometimes substituted for red sanders.

LOTUS COURBARIL. *Hymenia Courbaril*. Yields gum anime, which may be used for guaiacum, or burnt as incense; pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA. Root dyes black.

JUDAS TREE. *Cercis Siliquastrum*. Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.

STINKING BEAN TREFOIL. *Anagyris fætida*. Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.

*FURZE. *Whins*. *Gorse*. *Genista spinosa*. *Ulex Europæus*. Plant attenuant, diuretic, determining to the skin, occasioning nausea.

CANARY ROSE-WOOD. *Genista Canariensis*. Wood, *lignum rhodium verum?* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.

*DYERS BROOM. *Green weed*. *Wood waxen*. *Genista tinctoria*. Flowers and leaves aperitive, diuretic; with alum and tartar, dye an inferior yellow.

GENISTA OVATA. Used to dye woollen and linen yellow.

SPARTIUM PURGANS. Leaves and seeds purgative.

*BROOM. *Genista*. *Spartium scoparium*. Plant diuretic, even for animals who browse on it; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, yet used as a substitute for coffee: fresh tops and leaves cathartic in decoction.

SPANISH BROOM. *Spartium junceum*. Qualities the same as common broom, but stronger; affords good hemp.

TREFOIL ACACIA. *Aspalathus*. *Spartium spinosum*. Yields an astringent juice like acacia.

LABURNUM. *Cytisus Laburnum*. Leaves diuretic, resolvent; a good food for cattle.

PIGEON PEA. *Angola pea*. *Cytisus Cajan*. Seeds used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic.

HAIRY SHRUB TREFOIL. *Pseudo-cytisus*. *Cytisus hirsutus*. Leaves cooling, diuretic.

WHITE LUPINE. *Lupinus*. *L. albus*. Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.

WILD LUPINE. *Lupinus sylvestris*. *L. varius*. Seeds bitterish, but nutritive.

*REST-HARROW. *Cammock*. *Petty whin*. *Ononis Anonis*. *Resta bovis*. *Ononis spinosa*. Root diuretic, deterrent, aperient; used in decoction.

EARTH PEASE. *Pindars*. *Ground nuts*. *Arachis hypogæa*. Seeds oily, nourishing, yield oil, and are also made into a common kind of chocolate; root sweet.

*KIDNEY VETCH. *Anthyllis vulneraria*. Herb diuretic, causes cows to give good milk, dyes yellow.

DALEA ENNEAPHYLLA. Dyes yellow.

PARAGUAY TEA. *Psoralia glandulosa*. Leaves stomachic, vulnerary, vermifuge.

STINKING TREFOIL. *Trifolium bituminosum*. *Psoralia bituminosa*. Leaves diuretic, anticancerous; seeds yield oil.

SPANISH CONTRAYERVA. *Contrayerva*. *Trifolium pentaphylla*. Root slightly aromatic, taste sharp, used in typhoid fevers.

MOUNTAIN LIQUORICE. *Alpine trefoil*. *Trifolium Alpinum*. Root sweet, may be used for liquorice.

*HARES FOOT. *Lagopus*. *Pes leporinus*. *Trifolium arvense*. Leaves pectoral, antidysenteric.

FIELD TREFOIL. *Lotus urbana*. *Trifolium odoratum*. *T. caruleum*. Herb diuretic, vulnerary, anodyne.

*COMMON TREFOIL. *Trifolium*. *Lotus herba sylvestris*. *T. pratense*. Herb laxative.

*MELILOT. *Melilotus*. *Trifolium Melilotus officinale*.

Herb pectoral, discussive, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.

ITALIAN MELILOT. *Melilotus vera*. *Trifolium Melilotus Italica*. Herb suppurative.

*LUCERNE. *Medicago sativa*.

SHRUBBY MOON TREFOIL. *Medicago arborea*.

*LITTLE YELLOW TREFOIL. *Melilot trefoil*. *Trifolium luteum minimum*. *Medicago lupulina*. Herbs lenifying, excellent forage; the seeds of lucerne dye yellow.

SEA KIDNEY VETCH. *Anthyllis*. *Medicago circinata*. Herb used in dysury.

FENUGREEK. *Fænum Græcum*. *Trigonella Fænum Græcum*. Seed odoriferous, ripening, mucous, resolvent, paregoric; it is eaten in the Levant, and considered stomachic; dyes yellow.

PILE LOTUS. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale*. *Lotus hirsutus*. Seed commended in piles.

WHITE LOTUS. *Lotus Dorycnium*. Seed useful in piles.

*YELLOW LOTUS. *Lotus corniculata*. Anodyne, emollient; used in burns. Leaves turn green in drying, promises to make indigo.

BLACK EGYPTIAN BEAN. *Lablab*. *Dolichos Lablab*. Seeds nutritive.

COWHAGE. *Siliqua hirsuta*. *Dolichos pruriens*. The hair of the pods occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrup for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root in decoction, diuretic, and very useful in dropsy.

DOLICHOS CATIANG.

DOLICHOS SOJA. Seeds used to make soy, and are also eaten in soup.

DOLICHOS TUBEROSUS. Roots eatable.

DOLICHOS BULBOSUS. Roots eatable.

FRENCH BEAN. *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.

SCARLET BEAN. *Phaseolus Caracalla*. Flowers sweet scented; pods eatable.

DWARF KIDNEY BEAN. *Phaseolus nanus*. Pod eatable; nourishing.

MUNGO. *Phaseolus Mungo*. Furnishes a kind of sago.

PHASEOLUS TUBEROSUS. Root esculent.

PHASEOLUS TUNKINENSIS. Seeds esculent.

ERYTHRINA MONOSPERMA. Yields a red resin used as gum lac.

WILD LIQUORICE VINE. *Glycine Abrus. Abrus precatorius.* Root yields an extract like liquorice; herb, in infusion, diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds ophthalmic, cephalic; when eaten whole they pass unchanged, indigestible by ordinary stomachs, very flatulent, by some thought to be poisonous.

DOG WOOD. *Piscidia erythrina.* Bark of the root thrown into ponds or still water stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; a decoction of it is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

ROBINIA CARAGANA. Seeds oleaginous, eatable; bark used for cordage.

ROBINIA FLAVA. Root yellow, bitter.

ASTRAGALUS CRETICUS. From this shrub, according to Tournefort, is collected the white gum tragacanth.

ASTRAGALUS GUMMIFER. Yields a yellowish gum of less value.

GOATS THORN. *Astragalus Tragacantha.* Yields no gum.

MILK VETCH. *Astragalus. A. Syriacus.* Root astringent, diuretic.

*WILD LIQUORICE. *Liquorice vetch. Astragalus glycyphyllos.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.

ASTRAGALUS POTERIUM. Root vulnerary, nervine.

ASTRAGALUS GLAUX. Herb, given in barley water, increases the milk in nurses.

ASTRAGALUS CICER. Seeds opening, detersive.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS. Root antivenereal.

BLADDER SENNA. *Colutea cruenta, and C. arborescens.* Leaves and pods purgative, but not equal to senna; fruit fattens sheep, and makes them give plenty of milk.

LIQUORICE. *Glycyrrhiza. Liquiritia. G. glabra.* Root sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs more effectually than sugar.

PRICKLY LIQUORICE. *Glycyrrhiza echinata.* Root sweet, and the juice is used externally in tetter and ringworms.

GOATS RUE. *Galega. Ruta capraria. G. officinalis.*

Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.

GALEGA TINCTORIA. Yields a pale indigo.

GALEGA PISCATORIA. Intoxicates fish.

INDIGO PLANT. *Anil. Indigofera tinctoria.* Yields the blue fecule, indigo.

GUATIMALA INDIGO. *Indigofera disperma.*

INDIGOFERA ANIL.

INDIGOFERA TRITA.

WILD INDIGO. *Indigofera argentea.*

INDIGOFERA HIRSUTA, and some other species, also yield indigo.

TUBEROUS VETCH. *Lathyrus tuberosus.* Root tuberous, sweet, yielding a white nutritive fecule.

CHICH PEA. *Lathyrus sativus.* Seeds nutritive.

*NARROW-LEAVED EVERLASTING PEA. *Lathyrus sylvestris.*

*EVERLASTING TARE. *Lathyrus pratensis.*

*EVERLASTING PEA. *Lathyrus latifolius.*

*YELLOW VETCHING. *Lathyrus Aphaca.*

SWEET PEA. *Lathyrus odoratus.*

PAINTED LADY PEA. *Lathyrus Chymenum.*

TANGIER PEA. *Lathyrus Tingitanus.* Plants deterrent, astringent, vulnerary; make good forage; seeds nutritive.

*TARE. *Vetch. Vicia. V. sativa.* Seeds deterrent, attenuant, astringent. The Canadian variety makes good bread.

GARDEN BEAN. *Faba major. Vicia Faba.* Seeds nourishing, difficult of digestion, flatulent.

HORSE BEAN. *Faba minor. F. equina. Vicia Faba β.* Seeds used as forage, and also roasted for coffee.

*BASTARD VETCH. *Orobis sylvaticus.*

OROBUS LUTEUS.

OROBUS VERNŌS.

OROBUS NIGER. Seeds yield a resolvent farina.

*BITTER VETCH. *Heath pea. Orobis. Ervum. O. tuberosus.* Roots nutritive; farina of the seed resolvent.

LENTIL. *Lens vulgaris. Ervum Lens.* Seeds difficult of digestion, astringent, hurtful to the eyes.

ERVUM ERVILIA. Farina of the seed highly maturative and resolvent.

PEA. *Pisum. P. sativum.* Green pods contain a saccharine principle, used in the scurvy; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.

CHICH PEA. *Cicer. C. arictinum.* Seeds a heavy food, but very wholesome for labouring people, diuretic, vermifuge; farina resolvent; plant contains oxalic acid.

MILK VETCH. *Polygala vera. Coronilla juncea.* Herb in decoction increases the milk.

CATERPILLARS. *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* Desiccative.

*SMALL BIRDS FOOT. *Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures.

SCORPION WORT. *Scorpioides. Ornithopus scorpiodes.* Herb stimulant, applied externally to bites of venomous animals.

*HORSESHOE VETCH. *Ferrum equinum comosum. Hippocrepis comosa.*

SCORPION SENNA. *Coronilla Emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people where it grows.

SECURIDACA. *Coronilla Securidaca.* Seed brown, extremely bitter, nauseous, purgative; herb taken just before coition hinders conception, disorders the stomach.

CORONILLA VARIA. Juice emetic.

HEDYSARUM ERYTHRINÆFOLIUM. Root used in hæmorrhages and dysentery.

HEDYSARUM FRUTICOSUM. Grateful to horses.

*SAINFOIN. *Cockshead. Onobrychis. Hedysarum Onobrychis.* Herb ripening, and discussive in poultices; useful in strangury.

SULLA. *Hedysarum coronarium.* Has the same qualities, and they are both of them excellent forage.

ALHAGI. *Hedysarum Athagi.* Yields abundantly a kind of manna.

SESBAN. *Æschynomene Sesban.* Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.

BASTARD SENSITIVE PLANT. *Æschynomene grandiflora.* Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; used in dyeing.

ÆSCHYNOMENE SENSITIVA. Leaves sensitive.

ÆSCHYNOMENE LAGENARIA. Stem spongy, elastic, used instead of cork for stopping bottles.

AGELIN. *Andira Pisonis.* Seeds vermifuge.

ANDIRA ALSTEDII. Alexiterial.

CABBAGE TREE. *Worm-bark tree. Geoffræa inermis.* Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and vermifuge, in doses of ℥j to ʒj; but as it is a violent medicine, the dose should be

less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ℥jss boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ij—iv, omni mane, for three or four days, and afterwards a dose of oil.

GEOFFRÆA SURINAMENSIS. Has the same qualities.

PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM. Wood hard.

RED SANDERS. *Santalum rubrum*. *Pterocarpus Santalinus*. Wood resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tincture, yields a resin analogous to dragon's blood.

PTEROCARPUS DRACO. Yields one sort of dragon's blood.

ANDAMAN RED WOOD. *Pterocarpus dahlbergioides*. Wood used in dyeing.

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. Yields the limpid turpentine, called *balsam of copaiba*.

ORIGINAL JESUITS BARK TREE. *Kina Kina* of the South Americans. *Myrospermum pedicellatum*. The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree, which are called there *Cascarilla*, i. e. small bark, while this is there known by the name of *Kina kina*. The resin is used by gouty persons, to hold in the hand, as the Turks do their *caddarum*.

MYROSPERMUM PERUIFERUM. *Toluifera Balsamum*. Yields, by incision, balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.

TONCA BEAN. *Dipterix odorata*. *Coumarouna odorata*. *Baryosma Tonga*. Kernel odoriferous, used to scent snuff; contains benzoic acid, which is often found crystallized on its surface.

DERRIS PINNATA. Its fleshy reddish root is used as a substitute for *areca nut*.

STIZOLOBIUM URENS. Legume irritating; hairs of the pods of all the species are used as anthelmintics; powdered seeds are applied externally as an antidote against the stings of insects and reptiles.

JEPHROSIA TOXICARIA. Intoxicates fish so that they float upon the water, and may be taken with the hand.

PROSOPIS SPICIGERA. Pod esculent.

CAM WOOD. *Tespesia?* *Cercis?* Wood red, with black veins, much esteemed in cabinet work.

130. POLYGALÆÆ.

*MILK WORT. *Polygala vulgaris*. Root may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is ℥ss to ℥j, useful in pleurisy; herb bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion ℥iij taken daily, promotes expectoration, and is excellent in catarrhus coughs.

POLYGALA AMARA. Has the same qualities.

POLYGALA SANGUINEA. Root may be used for rattlesnake root.

RATTLESNAKE ROOT. *Senega*. *Polygala Senega*. Root diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder ℥j to ij, or ℥j boiled in ℔jss of water to ℔j, and given by ℥ij at a time.

POLYGALA THEEZANS. Mixed with tea sometimes, in Japan.

POLYGALA VENENOSA. Produces direful effects on the nervous system.

POLYGALA SPINOSA. Berry esculent.

YALHOI. *Monnina polystachia*. The whole plant, especially the root, is saponaceous and extremely bitter.

MONNINA PTEROCARPA. Slightly bitter.

RATANY. *Rhatania*. *Krameria triandra*. Root astringent; according to Cadet it contains gallic acid, but neither tannin nor resin.

131. TREMANDRÆÆ.

Nothing has been written concerning their use.

132. TEREANTACEÆ.

CASHEW NUT. *Cassuvium occidentale*. *Anacardium occidentale*. Peduncle of the nut, like a pear, acidulous, astringent, eatable, and its juice may be made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut aphrodisiac, and used to increase the memory as also to quicken the genius; shell of the nut contains an acrid oil, marking linen in an indelible manner, and used for taking freckles from the skin: the red gum that is exuded by the tree, is similar to gum Arabic, but astringent, and is used for varnishing: expressed juice of the fruit, with red wine, astringent, good in female weaknesses.

MALACCA BEAN. *Anacardium orientale*. *Semecarpus Anacardium*. Nut heart-shaped, containing a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which

is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally in disorders of the skin; green fruit makes a good ink for marking, and is eatable.

MANGOES. *Mangifera Indica*. Fruit depurative, fine eating; kernels vermifuge.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. Shade of the tree unwholesome.

SUMACH. *Rhus obsoniorum*. *R. coriaria*. Leaves, flowers, and fruits, acidulous, very astringent; bark astringent, used in dyeing; a good vinegar is made from the fruit.

YOUNG FUSTICK. *Venice sumach*. *Red sumach*. *Rhus Cotinus*. Equally astringent, poisonous to sheep; wood yellow, dyes coffee-colour, and with nitromuriate of tin an orange.

POISON OAK. *Rhus Toxicodendron*. Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves stimulant, narcotic, useful in palsy; dose gr. fs to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day.

COMMON PENNSYLVANIAN SUMACH. *Rhus glabrum*. Berries covered with a red farinaceous matter, containing a large portion of an acid, which is probably the oxalic; bark febrifuge, and used in dyeing red.

RHUS COPALLINUM. Yields, by incision, the West India copal.

RHUS VERNIX. A poisonous tree, which yields, by incision, the turpentine used as varnish by the Japanese; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.

VIRGINIAN SUMACH. *Rhus Virginianum*. *Rhus typhinum*. Berries astringent, used in fluxes of different kinds; juice of the stem raises blisters on the skin.

HOG-GUM TREE. *Rhus Metopium*. Yields the hog gum.

RHUS JAVANICUM. Berries boiled in water yield a fine resin, used in varnishing.

RHUS STRIATUM. Juice of the bark yields a black colour.

RHUS RADICANS. Juice vesicatory.

MYRTLE-LEAVED SUMACH. *Coriaria myrtifolia*. Used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; fruit sweet and beautiful to the eye, but causes convulsions, delirium, and even death to man and beast.

WIDOW WAIL. *Cneorum tricoccum*. Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detersive, but dangerous.

BASTARD BRAZIL WOOD. *Brazilletto*. Red wood? *Pseudo-brasilium*. *Comocladia dentata*. Wood dark red, dyes like Brasil wood; shade of the tree unwholesome, smells like human excrement; juice dyes the skin of a nearly indelible black colour.

SAINT DOMINGO BRAZILETTO. *Comocladia angulosa*. Wood used in dyeing.

COMOCLADIA ILICIFOLIA. Juice dyes the skin black.

BALM OF GILEAD TREE. *Amyris Gileadensis*. *A. Opobalsamum*. Yields, by incision, the true balm of Gilead, in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value: fruit, *carpobalsamum*, and branches, *xylobalsamum*, vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. Yields, by incision, gum elemi.

JAMAICA ROSE WOOD. *Amyris balsamifera*. Wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi: the tree might perhaps yield a resin like balm of Gilead, if it were tapped in a proper time.

From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced, true or male frankincense, thus masculum, olibanum; manna thuris, the dust and small fragments of the preceding; myrrh, myrrha; opocalpasum; bdellium; liquid myrrh, stacte.

AMYRIS TOXIFERA. Yields a resin, which is, perhaps, that called ticuna, used as a poison in war and hunting.

AMYRIS AMBROSIACA. Yields the resin, coumia.

AMYRIS ACUCHINI. *Icica Acuchini*. Yields balsam acouchi.

ICICA HEPTAPHYLLA. Yields the wooraroo poison, and according to some gum elemi.

MYRODENDRUM HOUMIRI. Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous, used for torches.

CANARIUM BALSAMIFERUM. Yields a gum used as incense.

PAULINIA CURURU.

PAULINIA PINNATA. Leaves vulnerary; decoction used to inebriate fish.

PERUVIAN MASTICH. *Schinus molle*. Yields a resin

smelling of pepper and fennel, used to strengthen the gums; wood purgative, detersive, astringent; fruits make a kind of wine, rather acid, soon turning into excellent vinegar.

PISTACHIA. *Pistachia vera*. Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.

TURPENTINE TREE. *Pistachia Terebinthus*. Yields, by incision, Chio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for narcaphte.

MASTICH TREE. *Lentiscus vulgaris*. *Pistachia Lentiscus*. Yields, by incision, the resin mastich; berries yield an oil fit for the table; wood used in dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery.

BARBARY MASTICH TREE. *Pistachia Atlantica*. Yields a kind of mastich; fruit acidulous.

PISTACHIA TRIFOLIA. Fruit eatable.

JAMAICA BIRCH TREE. *Bursera gummifera*. Yields the resin chibou, which is excellent for varnishing; bark has the qualities of simarouba; root astringent.

BURSERA ORIENTALIS. Also yields a tonic styptic resin.

SPONDIAS MOMBIN. Fruit acid, refreshing.

SPONDIAS CITHEREA. Fruit acid, cooling.

MOMBIN. *Spondias Myrobalanus*. Yields a kind of resin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.

HOG PLUM. *Spondias Entra*. Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.

OTAHEITE APPLE. *Spondias dulcis*. Fruit edible.

BOIS DE POUPART. *Poupartia Borbonica*. Wood used in cabinet work.

FALSE ANGUSTURA. *Wooginoos*. *Brucea antidysenterica*. *B. ferruginea*. Inner bark astringent.

GYROCARPUS JACQUINI. Fruit used as a toy; when flung up, its wings make it form circles as it slowly descends.

ÆXTOXICON PUNCTATUM. Fruit used as the best poison for wild goats.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA. Fruit used in dysentery and bilious fever.

AVERRHOA BILIMBI.

AVERRHOA ACIDISSIMA. Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. Yields the true frankincense.

? POIS A GRATTER. *Cnestis glaber*. Hairs of the capsules produce itching.

133. JUGLANDEÆ.

Kernels oily, yielding a fine oil; covering of the fruit and inner bark astringent.

WALNUT. *Juglans. J. regia.* Sap yields sugar; kernel cooling, but is difficult of digestion, when old, acrid; yields half its weight of oil by expression, and will yield a small quantity of sugar: peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours; leaves detersive, diaphoretic, anti-arthritis, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic, and also cathartic when given in pills; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.

AMERICAN HICORY. *Juglans alba.* Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit, used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.

PENNSYLVANIA WALNUT. *Juglans cinerea.* Cathartic, and used against worms.

134. SAMYDEÆ.

The properties or uses of the plants composing this order are unknown.

135. PITTOSPOREÆ.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Bark very strong smelling; seeds surrounded by a kind of resinous bird-lime.

?BILLARDIERA SCANDENS. Flesh of the berry eatable.

136. CELASTRINÆ.

BLADDER NUT-TREE. *Staphylea trifolia.* Kernels supposed to be similar in quality to pistachias.

*SPINDLE TREE. *Prick wood. Evonymus Europæus.* Seeds, three or four, emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c.

PEARL SEED. *Margaritaria nobilis.* Seeds very smooth, pearl-coloured, used for necklaces.

CELASTRUS MACROCARPUS. Seeds oily.

CELASTRUS MAYTENUS. Decoction of the young twigs used as a wash, in the swellings produced by the shadow of the tree called lithi.

137. ILICIDEÆ.

PARAGUAY TEA. *Cassine Peragua. Ilex vomitoria.* Leaves diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried

leaves is drank by the aboriginal Apalachians as an exhilarant.

*HOLLY. *Ilex. I. aquifolium.* Root, bark, berries acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; the berries roasted may be used for coffee; bark yields bird-lime by maceration.

138. FRANGULACEÆ.

*BUCK THORN. *Spina cervina. Rhamnus catharticus.* Berries, no. xx, or ʒjss, when dried, very purgative, usually made into a syrup; their inspissated juice is used by the painters under the name of *sap-green*; bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.

RHAMNUS INFECTORIUS. Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, *French berries, grana Avenionensia*, dye yellow: a larger variety, called *Turkey berries*, is preferred by the dyers.

RHAMNUS THEEZANS. Leaves used to adulterate the coarser kinds of tea.

*BLACK ALDER TREE. *Alnus nigra. Frangula. Rhamnus Frangula.* Unripe berries used to make *sap-green*; ripe berries purgative: bark bitter, emetic, deterrent, aperitive, and dyes yellow: bark of the root violently purgative; charcoal, very light, serves to make the best gunpowder.

EVERGREEN PRIVET. *Rhamnus Alaternus.* Some *sap-green* is made from it; laxative.

JUJEB. *Rhamnus Ziziphus.* Fruit, *Jujubæ*, nourishing, mawkish, mucilaginous, pectoral.

LOTUS. *Rhamnus Lotus.* Fruit eatable, makes a pleasant wine.

RHAMNUS JUJUBA. Fruit styptic.

RHAMNUS SOPORIFERA. Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.

RHAMNUS PALIURUS. Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, deterrent; fruit incisive.

RHAMNUS SICULUS. *Elæodendrum Argan.* Oil of the nut like olive oil.

GREAT JUJUBES. *Oenoplia. Rhamnus Oenoplia.* Unripe fruit stomachic, astringent; juice of the ripe fruit laxative.

BLACK RAM-THORN. *Rhamnus niger. R. lycioides.* Fruit, in decoction, relieves the pain of the gout.

RHAMNUS SANGUINEUS. Bark, boiled in milk, used as a remedy for the itch.

HIVENIA DULCIS. Peduncle fleshy, sweet-tasted, esculent.

NEW JERSEY TEA. *Ceanothus Americanus*. Leaves used instead of those of the tea plant.

APALACHIAN TEA. *Prinos glaber*. Leaves used as tea.

? TRICUSPIS DEPENDENS. Wood extremely serviceable.

? ARISTOTELIA MACQUI. *A. glandulosa*. Fruit eaten with sugar, or rubbed down with water for a drink.

139. BERBERIDES.

The plants of this order are acidulous and astringent.

*BAR BERRY. *Pipperidges. Berberis. Oxycantha. B. vulgaris*. Berries very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark, give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.

BERBERIS LUTEA. Wood yellow, bitter.

*ALPINE BARREN WORT. *Epimedium alpinum*. Roots and leaves astringent, said to hinder conception.

BLACK TUR-NEP. *Leontopetalon. Leontice Leontopetalon*. Root stomachic.

RED TUR-NEP. *Chrysogonum. Leontice Chrysogonum*. Root stomachic.

140. NYMPHEACEÆ.

These are refrigerant and antaphrodisiac.

*YELLOW WATER-LILY. *Nymphaea lutea*. Root astringent, contains a quantity of fecula, is used, in times of scarcity, to mix with flour and pine bark, to form a kind of bread.

*WHITE WATER-LILY. *Nymphaea alba*. Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.

EGYPTIAN BEAN. *Jamaica water-lily. Faba Ægyptiaca. Nymphaea Nelumbo*. Root astringent, as also the liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive.

141. PAPAVERACEÆ.

*WHITE POPPY. *Papaver album*. *P. somniferum*. Seeds used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, and yield a fine oil in larger quantity; capsules without the seed, used in emollient and anodyne fomentations; is said to yield, by incision, the best opium (but Miller observed that a capsule, from which opium had been extracted in Turkey, was of a different shape from those of this species), and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from it.

BLACK POPPY. *Papaver nigrum*. A variety of the last.

*RED POPPY. *Corn rose*. *Papaver rubrum*. *Rhæas*. *P. erraticum*. *P. Rhæas*. Petals pectoral, slightly anodyne; used also as a red colouring ingredient in medicines.

*LONG-HEADED BASTARD POPPY. *Argemone capitulo longiori*. *Papaver Argemone*. Leaves used outwardly in inflammations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea.

*YELLOW HORNED POPPY. *Chelidonium glaucum*. Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.

*GREAT CELANDINE. *Chelidonium majus*. Root very detersive, attenuant, acrid, purgative, and diuretic; herb ophthalmic.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Juice blood red; used in dyeing; fruit narcotic; root emetic, purgative, vermifuge.

PODOPHYLLUM PEDATUM. Purgative, made into syrup.

BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS. Juice red, used in dyeing.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLO. Root purgative.

142. FUMARIDEÆ.

*FUMITORY. *Fumaria officinalis*. Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or its expressed juice, taken daily to ζ ij, twice a day; the infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.

*BULBOUS-ROOTED FUMITORY. *Fumaria bulbosa*. *F. solida*.

*YELLOW FUMITORY. *Fumaria lutea*. Have the same qualities.

HORNED WILD CUMIN. *Hypecoon*. *Hypecoum procumbens*. Herb narcotic; yields a juice like opium.

CODDED WILD CUMIN. *Cuminum siliquosum*. *Hypocoum pendulum*. Narcotic; yields a kind of opium.

143. CRUCIFERÆ.

Contain azote (nitrogen) in their composition, and therefore easily putrefy and furnish volatile alkali by distillation; they are generally stimulant.

*WILD MUSTARD. Charlock. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

RADISH. *Raphanus hortensis*. *R. sativus*. Aperitive, diuretic, and excite the appetite; seed attenuant.

†*MUSTARD. *Sinapi*. *Sinapis nigra*. Seeds unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal agues; farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall Mall; when mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which after some time goes off: hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i. e. pepper dust.

*WHITE MUSTARD. *Sinapi album*. *Sinapis alba*. Seeds less stimulant than mustard.

*YELLOW CHARLOCK. *Sinapis arvensis*. Seed detersive and digestive; when given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them.

SINAPIS DICHOTOMA. Seeds used as mustard.

SINAPIS RAMOSA. Seeds also used as mustard.

*COLE WORT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, &c. &c. *Brassica*. *Caulis*. *B. oleracea*. Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast: was, for six hundred years, the only internal remedy used by the Romans, according to Cato and Pliny; juice a good pectoral, discussive, diuretic, and opens the belly; leaves vulnerary, opening.

*TUR NEP. *Rapum*. *Brassica Rapa*.

*NAVEW. *French tur-nep*. *Napus dulcis*. *Brassica Napus*. Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.

*RAPE. *Cole*. *Napus sylvestris*. *Brassica Napus*. Seeds incisive, diuretic, galactopoietic; but mostly used for the extraction of the oil.

ROCKET. *Eruca*. *Brassica Eruca*.

WILD ROCKET. *Eruca sylvestris*. *Brassica Erucastrum*. Bechic, antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, and aphrodisiac; seeds acrid, stimulant, and exciting the appetite.

- *TOWER MUSTARD. *Turritis hirsuta*.
- *BASTARD TOWER MUSTARD. *Arabis turrita*. Their juice kills worms, and cures the thrush.
- DAMES VIOLET. *Rocket*. *Hesperis matronalis*. Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnœa.
- *WALL FLOWER. *Cheiri*. *Leucojum luteum*. *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. Flowers cordial, emmenagogue, used in palsy.
- STOCK GILLI-FLOWER. *Leucojum album*. *Cheiranthus incanus*. Flowers used in inflammation, and to cleanse ulcers.
- TREACLE WORM-SEED. *Camelina*. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. Herb vermifuge, stomachic, used in nervous diseases.
- BROAD-LEAVED HEDGE MUSTARD. *Erysimum latifolium*. *Sisymbrium Irio*. Herb used as a heating potherb.
- *HEDGE MUSTARD. *Erysimum*. *E. officinale*. Pectoral, expectorant.
- *JACK BY THE HEDGE. *Sauce alone*. *Alliaria*. *Erysimum Alliaria*.
- *WINTER CRESSES. *Winter rocket*. *Erysimum Barbarea*. Antiscorbutic, very incisive, attenuant; used in coughs; externally deterrent; seed acrid, lithontriptic.
- *EARLY WINTER CRESS. *Erysimum precox*. *Barbarea precox*. Antiscorbutic; used in salads, having the flavour of water cress.
- *WATER RADISH. *Raphanus aquaticus*. *Sisymbrium amphibium*. Herb acrid, used in scurvy.
- *SISYMBRIUM TENUIFOLIUM. Strong smelling.
- *FLIX WEED. *Sophia chirurgorum*. *Sisymbrium Sophia*. Vulnerary, astringent, deterrent.
- *WATER CRESSES. *Nasturtium aquaticum*. *Sisymbrium Nasturtium*. An excellent depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.
- *LADIES SMOCK. *Cuckow flower*. *Cardamine pratensis*. Qualities of the preceding; flowers antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day; the flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.
- DENTARIA DIPHYLLA. Dried roots used as mustard in Carolina and Tennessee.
- DENTARIA HEPTAPHYLLA. Root astringent, attenuant.
- SATIN FLOWER. *Honesty*. *Moon wort*. *Lunaria rediviva*.
- LUNARIA ANNUA. Roots deterrent, vulnerary; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.

*ALYSSON. *Alyssum campestre*. Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, and are also useful in mania.

CAMELINA SAXATILIS. Used in medicine.

*COMMON WHITLOW GRASS. *Paronychia vulgaris*. *Draba verna*. Opening, detersive; seed hot, like pepper, and might be used in its stead.

*DRABA MURALIS. Has the same qualities.

*HORSE RADISH. *Raphanus sylvestris*. *R. rusticanus*. *Armoracia*. *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Root powerfully antiscorbutic, antirheumatic, acrid, taken, cut into small pieces, without chewing, coch. j, omni mane, incisive; used as a sauce.

*SWINES CRESSES. *Coronopus Ruelli*. *Cochlearia Coronopus*. Qualities analogous to the former.

*SCURVY GRASS. *Cochlearia Batava*. *C. hortensis*. *C. officinalis*.

*SEA SCURVY-GRASS. *Cochlearia Britannica marina*. *C. Anglica*. These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of antiscorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, ℥j to ℥iiij: an excellent whey may be made from them.

*LESSER SHEPHERDS-PURSE. *Bursa pastoris minor*. *Iberis nudicaulis*.

*IBERIS AMARA. Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.

*SHEPHERDS PURSE. *Bursa pastoris*. *Thlaspi Bursa pastoris*.

*TREACLE MUSTARD. *Penny cress*. *Thlaspi arvense*.

*MITHRIDATE MUSTARD. *Bastard cress*. *Thlaspi campestre*. Seeds acrid, detersive, astringent.

THLASPI ALLIACEUM. Has the smell of garlic.

*LEPIDIUM RUDERALE. Smells strong.

GARDEN CRESSES. *Nasturtium hortense*. *Lepidium sativum*.

AMBROSIA. *Lepidium procumbens*. Seeds very opening, incisive, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue.

*DITTANDER. *Pepper wort*. *Lepidium*. *Piperitis*. *L. latifolium*. Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; as a masticatory is sialogogue.

SCIATICA CRESS. *Iberis*. *Lepidium Iberis*. Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.

ROSE OF JERICHO. *Anastatica Hieruntica*. The dried plant is highly hygrometrical, and opens with moisture.

*WILD GOLD OF PLEASURE. *Myagrum sativum*. Ver-

mifuge; seeds useful in palsy, yield much oil, sold for those of sesamum.

BUNIAS ERUCAGO. Acrid, diuretic.

*SEA ROCKET. *Eruca marina*. *Bunias Cakile*. Antiscorbutic, useful in the colic.

*SEA COLE-WORT. *Sea cabbage*. *Brassica marina Anglica*. *Crambe maritima*. Vulnerary, cooling; an excellent potherb when blanched.

*WOAD. *Isatis*. *Glastum*. *Isatis tinctoria*. Desiccative, astringent, vulnerary; used also as a blue dye; and it is probable that indigo might be manufactured from it, if the mercantile interest did not prevent all improvements of this nature.

ISATIS LUSITANICA. A small plant, used in dyeing.

144. CAPPARIDEÆ.

CAPER TREE. *Capparis spinosa*. Bark of the root acerb, discussive, splenic, useful in the gout; flowers pickled used as a sauce to sharpen the appetite.

BASTARD MUSTARD. *Cleome dodecandra*. Root used as a vermifuge.

CLEOME ICOSANDRA. Used as a sauce, and also for sinapisms.

145. RESEDACEÆ.

SMALL BASE-ROCKET. *Phyteuma*. *Reseda Phyteuma*. Herb stimulant, used in philtres.

*YELLOW WELD. *Dyers weed*. *Luteola*. *Reseda Luteola*. Used in dyeing yellow and green.

*WILD ROCKET. *Reseda vulgaris*. *R. lutea*. Discussive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes white cloth yellow, and blue cloth green, by boiling with alum.

146. DROSERACEÆ.

*SUN DEW. *Rosa solis*. *Ros solis*. *Rorella*. *Drosera rotundifolia*. Acrid, anti-arthritis, deterrent, externally rubefacient: the leaves of the living plant are a curious flytrap.

DIONEÆ MUSCIPULA. Leaves act as a flytrap.

147. PARNASSIÆÆ.

*GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *Gramen Parnassi*. *Parnassia palustris*. Juice ophthalmic; seeds diuretic, aperitive.

148. SAPINDACEÆ.

SOAP-BERRY TREE. *Saponaria*. *Sapindus Saponaria*. Fruit used externally, bruised and mixed with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and especially the seed-vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c.; and the whole plant intoxicates and kills fish.

CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM. Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food, and to throw out the eruption of the small pox.

GENIP TREE. *Melicocca bijuga*. Seeds oily, emollient, esculent.

LIT SCHI. *Euphoria punicea*. *Dimocarpus*. *Sapindus edulis*. Fruit esculent.

PAULLINIA SUBROTUNDA. Arillus esculent.

LIANE A PERSIL. *Seriana triternata*. Used to catch fish by poisoning them.

149. ACERINEÆ.

Barks of these trees are astringent; juice saccharine.

*COMMON MAPLE. *Acer minus*. *A. campestre*. Root useful in liver complaints.

VIRGINIA MAPLE. *Acer rubrum*. The inner bark of which is used, in decoction, as an astringent eye-water.

SUGAR MAPLE. *Acer saccharinum*.

*GREATER MAPLE. *Sycamore*. *Acer majus*. *A. Pseudoplatanus*.

NORWAY MAPLE. *Acer platanoides*. The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine: each tree of the sugar maple is computed to yield annually about six pounds of sugar, which might be made in large quantities in England from the common or the sycamore maple, by merely tapping the plant in the winter or spring, and boiling down the juice that runs from it, with a small quantity of chalk or lime, to get rid of the concomitant acid.

150. HIPPOCASTANIDEÆ.

HORSE CHESTNUT. *Hippocastanum*. *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of ʒss to ʒj, interposing a laxative occasionally, also errhine; seeds farinaceous, but

must be soaked in an alkaline ley, to take off their bitterness, then nutritive.

SCARLET-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. *Æsculus Pavia*. Bark febrifuge; root used for soap; seeds, *buck eyes*, used to poison fish.

151. MALPIGHIACEÆ.

SWITCH SORREL. *Triopteris Jamaicensis*. Acerb, bitterish, probably astringent.

COWHAGE CHERRY. *Malpighia urens*. Young leaves covered with bristles, which break off and cause a violent itching.

BARBADOES CHERRY. *Cerasus Jamaicensis*. *Malpighia glabra*. Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.

MALPIGHIA MOURELIA. Bark used as a febrifuge.

152. HIPPOCRATICEÆ.

HIPPOCRATEA COMOSA. *H. multiflora*. Nuts white, sweetish.

153. HYPERICINEÆ.

The plants of this order are vulnerary and nervine.

*ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Hypericum*. *H. perforatum*. Resolvent, vulnerary, attenuant, nervine; contains a reddish resin; the tincture of the flowers is useful in maniacal and melancholic cases. The colouring matter in the leaves gives a good red dye to wool.

*ST. PETER'S WORT. *Ascyron*. *Hypericum Ascyrum*. Seeds purgative, useful in sciatica.

BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Coris*. *Hypericum Coris*. Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

*TUTSAN. *Park leaves*. *Androsæmum*. *Clymenum Itolorum*. *Hypericum Androsæmum*. Qualities of St. John's wort.

HYPERICUM PARVIFLORUM. *Vismia guttifera*. Abounds with a yellow viscous juice, which when inspissated, resembles gummi gutta.

VISMIA SESSILIFOLIA. *Hypericum sessilifolium*. The resinous juice, in doses of 7 or 8 grains, has a purgative effect.

VISMIA TOMENTOSA, and V. GLABRA. Berries have an acid somewhat bitter taste.

154. GUTTIFERÆ.

The juice of these trees is resinous, acrid, and drastic.

PONNA MARAM. *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. Yields a yellow resin, which is similar to tacamahaca, if not the same.

TSI XU. *Augia Sinensis*. Yields a fine black resin used in China for varnish, and which is also purgative.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIA. Produces one kind of gamboge.

VALERIA INDICA. Affords a resin very similar to copal, if not the same.

MANGOSTAN. *Garcinia Mangostana*. Fruit extremely delicious.

CAMBOOGE TREE. *Cambogia gutta*. *Garcinia Cambogia*. Produces one kind of gummi gutta.

GARCINIA MORELLA. Produces the best gummi gutta; the seeds tinge water yellow.

CLUSIA ALBA. The resinous juice used instead of pitch.

CLUSIA ROSEA. Juice used as pitch.

MAMMEA AMERICANA. Fruit extremely grateful.

MAMMEA ASIATICA. *Barringtonia speciosa*. *Butonica speciosa*. Kernels mixed with baits, and flung into the sea, used to intoxicate fish.

GRIAS CAULIFLORA. Half-ripe fruits, preserved in syrup or brine, used as food.

155. GERANIEÆ.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent.

*CRANES BILL. *Geranium cicutarium*.

*MUSK CRANES BILL. *Geranium moschatum*.

*HERB ROBERT. *Gratia Dei*. *Geranium Robertianum*.

*DOVES FOOT. *Geranium columbinum*. *Pes columbinus*. *G. rotundifolium*.

*BLOODY CRANES BILL. *Geranium sanguineum*.

BLUE DOVES FOOT. *Geranium batrachyoides*. Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.

GERANIUM SPINOSUM. Stalk burns like a torch, with an agreeable smell.

GERANIUM MACULATUM. Root boiled in milk, used in the cholera of infants.

BULBOUS-ROOTED CRANES BILL. *Geranium tuberosum*.
Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.

NASTURTIUM. *Indian cress*. *Tropæolum majus*.

SMALLER NASTURTIUM. *Tropæolum minus*. Eaten in salads as antiscorbutic, exciting the appetite, and assisting digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.

TROPEOLUM TUBEROSUM. Roots used as potherbs.

*YELLOW BALSAM. *Touch me not*. *Impatiens Noli tangere*. Herb very diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.

*GREEN SAUCE. *Wood sorrel*. *Alleluia*. *Lujula*. *Acetosella*. *Trifolium acidum*. *Oxalis Acetosella*.

*OXALIS CORNICULATA. Herbs in salads very refreshing, acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used in the Alps and Switzerland for the extraction of salt of sorrel.

JAMAICA WOOD-SORREL. *Oxalis stricta*. In salads diuretic, cooling.

OXALIS COMPRESSA. Herb acid.

OXALIS FRUTESCENS. Herb acid.

OXALIS DODECANDRA. Herb acid.

OXALIS TUBEROSA. Root like potatoes; herb acid.

156. SARMENTACEÆ.

These plants usually contain an acerb principle.

GRAPE VINE. *Vitis vinifera*. Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated, from whence are produced Raisins of the Sun, *Uvæ passæ majores*; Grocer's currants, *Uvæ minores* *Corinthiacæ*; Blue currants; Black Smyrna raisins; used in pectoral drinks, are refreshing, and open the body, especially the latter. Juice of unripe grapes, French verjuice, *Agresta*, *Labrusca*, contains citric acid, used as an acidulous seasoning to food. Juice of ripe grapes, *Mustum*, an excellent antiscorbutic.

157. MELIACEÆ.

The plants of this order are usually odoriferous.

WILD CINNAMON. *Canella alba*. *Wintera Canella*. Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark rolled, peeled. whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to ʒss; used also as a sternutatory; the very odoriferous gum resin, *alouchi*, is said to be the produce of this tree.

AZEDARACH. *Bead tree. Melia Azedarachta.* Seeds oily; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic, kill insects; the fruit is dangerous, the pulp being poisonous; tree yields East India gum.

MAHOGANY. *Swietenia Mahagoni.* Wood hard, beautiful.

SATIN WOOD. *Billoo. Swietenia chloroxylon.* Wood takes a fine polish, green, veined, used in cabinet work.

ROHINA. *Swietenia febrifuga.* Bark astringent, tonic, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, ʒss.

BARBADOES CEDAR. *Cedrela odorata.* Wood nervine, slightly odoriferous, cephalic, antirheumatic; yields a limpid resin.

CEDRELA ROSMARINUS. Has the same qualities.

TOONA. *Poma. Cedrela Toona.* Wood softer and more open than mahogany, bark used as a febrifuge.

BASTARD BRASIL. *Trichilia spondioides.* Wood used in dyeing.

GUAREA TRICHILIOIDES. Bark emetic, and purgative.

158. HESPERIDEÆ.

Fruits generally acidulous, refreshing.

CITRON. *Citria malus. Citrus. Citrus medica.* Juice of the fruit excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineel poison; rind of the fruit aromatic, tonic, yields by expression the scented oil called essence de cedrat; seeds bitter; vermifuge.

LIMON. *Limonia malus. Limon. Citrus medica. C. Limon.* Juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron: when mixed with one fifth of brandy or rum, it may be kept fresh for nearly three years; rind of the fruit aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields the oil called essence of lemons.

SEVILLE ORANGE. *Aurantia malus. A. Hispalense. Citrus Aurantium.* Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, cephalic, ʒss or ʒj, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; rind of the fruit bitter, stomachic, and useful in colic; unripe fruit, *orange peas, Curasso oranges, baccæ aurantiæ, aurantia Curaslavensia, aurantia Curæsoventia,* used for issues instead of peas.

SWEET ORANGE. *China orange. Aurantium Chinense.*

Citrus Sinensis. Juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies.

LIMON BERGAMOTTA. Rinds of the fruit yield, by expression, essence of Bergamotte; one hundred peels are required to produce an ounce.

SHADDOCK. *Pampelmus*. *Citrus Decumana*. Fruit esculent.

159. THEACEÆ.

THEA OLEOSA. Seeds expressed yield a fine limpid oil.

GREEN TEA. *Thea viridis*.

BLACK TEA. *Thea bohea*. Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent; when the infusion is too strong, it weakens the nervous system, and is even emetic. Began to be used in Europe in 1666, and now very common, especially in England; and Morocco. Many attempts have been made to supply its place with native herbs, but hitherto without success; there is, however, very little doubt but that the plants themselves might be cultivated in England, if the mercantile interest in the House of Commons did not oblige the government to prohibit it in the same manner as the cultivation of tobacco, or the manufacture of sugar from maple or birch trees.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton:

Bohea tea is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels, 6s. 8d. each, per pic, about 130lb, or from 7½d. to 9½d. per lb.

Congou tea: the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 23 to 27 taels, or from 15½d. to 16½d. per lb.

Soutchong tea: the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels, or from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 6¼d.

Pekao tea: the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels, or from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 1d.

Imperial tea, mao tcha of the Chinese, has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green, has a slight smell of soap.

Songlo tea has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels, or from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.: the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.

Hyson tea is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight smell of roasted chestnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels, or from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.

Tchu tcha, of which he gives no characters, but it sells for 65 to 70 taels, or 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d. per lb.

The leaves of tea having little or no smell, they are rendered fragrant by mixing with them, the leaves of olea fragrans, and camellia sesanqua.

JAPANESE CAMELLIA. *Camellia Japonica*. Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.

CAMELLIA SESANQUA. Leaves used for those of tea, are odoriferous, and are also added to tea to scent it; seeds expressed for their oil.

CAMELLIA DRUPIFERA. Nuts expressed for their oil.

160. PASSIFLOREÆ.

PASSION FLOWER. *Passiflora cærulea*.

WILD PASSION-FLOWER. *Contragerva. Passiflora normalis*.

RED PASSION-FLOWER. *Passiflora incarnata*. Roots sudorific.

BULL HOOF. *Dutchman's laudanum. Passiflora Murucuja*. Herb made into syrup, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.

WATER LEMON. *Passiflora maliformis*. Nut esculent.

SWEET CALIBASH. *Passiflora laurifolia*.

GRANADILLA. *Passiflora hexangularis*. Fruit esculent.

PAPAW. *Carica Papaya*. Fruit nutritive; seed an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corrosive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

161. VIOLACEÆ.

WHITE IPECACUANHA. *Pombolia. Inodium. Viola Ipecacuanha*. Root emetic, milder than the false kinds, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v to ℥ij: in small doses, gr. fs to gr. ij, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is

antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.

VIOLA IONBOU. Root emetic.

VIOLA PARVIFLORA. Root emetic.

*DOG VIOLET. *March violet. Viola canina.*

*PURPLE VIOLET. *Viola odorata.*

*HEARTS EASE. *Pensee. Viola tricolor.* Flowers moistening, pectoral, antipleuritic; seeds diuretic, lithon- triptic; roots expectorant, sometimes slightly emetic, and in doses of ʒj, cathartic; the flowers of the purple violet make a fine blue syrup.

162. CISTINEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

*DWARF CISTUS. *Little sun-flower. Helianthemum An- glicum luteum. Cistus Helianthemum.*

CISTUS PUMANA.

*CISTUS GUTTATUS. And the other species are astringent, vulnerary plants. The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistis, grows chiefly on the cistus incanus.

CISTUS CRETICUS. *C. laurifolius.* Yields the resin called labdanum.

CISTUS LADANIFERUS. Yields, by boiling in water, an inferior sort of labdanum.

MALE HOLLY ROSE. *Cistus mas. C. villosus.*

FEMALE HOLLY ROSE. *Cistus femina. C. salvifo- lius.* Leaves and flowers are astringent, particularly the flowers.

163. LINEÆ.

*FLAX. *Linum. L. usitatissimum.* Fibres of the stem make the best thread. Seeds, *linseed*, extremely emollient, and also diuretic; yield a very drying oil.

*DWARF WILD FLAX. *Mill mountain. Linum cathar- ticum.* Purgative in doses of ʒfs to ʒj.

LINUM SELAGINOIDES. Herb bitter, and aperitive.

164. CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

Are generally insipid; a few are saponaceous.

*FIELD PINK. *Caryophyllus arvensis. Holosteum um- bellatum.*

*CHICK WEED. *Alsine. A. media.*

ALSINE MUCRONATA. Refreshing, moistening, may be eaten as spinach; externally ophthalmic.

*SPURRY. *Spergula arvensis*. The same qualities; cultivated as food for cattle.

*MOUSE-EAR CHICK-WEED. *Alsine hirsuta myosotis*. *Cerastium vulgatum*.

*BROAD-LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICK-WEED. *Alsine hirsuta altera viscosa*. *Cerastium viscosum*.

*GREAT MARSH CHICK-WEED. *Alsine aquatica major*. *Cerastium aquaticum*.

*CORN MOUSE-EAR. *Cerastium arvense*.

CERASTIUM REPENS. All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, and may be useful in scarcities of food.

*SAND WORT. *Arenaria media*. Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES. Herb fermented, used as a beer in Iceland.

*SEA SPURRY. *Arenaria marina*. Very succulent; great quantities are pickled and sold for samphire.

*GREAT STITCH-WORT. *Stellaria holostea*.

STELLARIA ALSINE. Have the qualities attributed to chick weed.

GYPSOPHILA SAXIFRAGA.

GYPSOPHILA STRUTHIUM.

GYPSOPHILA MURALIS. Lithontriptic; and used for sope-wort in lues.

COW BASIL. *Vaccaria*. *Saponaria vaccaria*. Seed heating, diuretic.

*SOPE WORT. *Saponaria*. *S. officinalis*. Attenuating, opening, antivenereal.

*CLOVE PINK. *Clove gillyflower*. *Caryophyllus ruber*. *Tunica*. *Vetonica*. *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. Flowers cephalic, cordial, antispasmodic, nervine, in doses of ʒj to ʒj; useful in heartburn and contagious fevers.

ŒILLET DES CHARTREUX. *Dianthus Carthusianus*.

*DEPTFORD PINK. *Caryophyllus pratensis*. *Dianthus Armeria*.

SWEET WILLIAM. *Dianthus barbatus*.

FRINGED PINK. *Dianthus superbus*.

*STONE PINK. *Maiden pink*. *Dianthus arenarius*, and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.

GREAT SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga antiquorum*. *Silene saxifraga*. Herb used in calculous disorders.

*LOBEL'S CATCH-FLY. *Behen album*. *Silene Armeria*.

RED CATCH-FLY. *Silene muscipula*.

SILENE BEHEN. Roots cordial.

SILENE VIRGINICA. Root in decoction used as an anthelmintic.

*SPATLING POPPY. *White bottle. White behen. Behen album. Cucubalus Behen.* Roots cordial.

*CAMPION. *Bachelors button. Lychnis dioica.*

*CATCHFLY. *Lychnis viscaria.*

*CUCKOW FLOWER. *Meadow pink. Lychnis Flos cuculi.* Qualities nearly the same.

*COCKLE. *Agrostemma Githago.*

ROSE CAMPION. *Agrostemma coronaria.*

AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.

AGROSTEMMA CÆL-ROSA. Roots vulnerary, astringent; seeds purgative.

165. CUSPARIÆÆ.

ANGUSTURA. *Cusparia febrifuga. Bonplandia trifoliata.* Bark aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx.

? CAROLINA SHRUB TREFOIL. *Ptelea trifoliata.* Fruits bitter, aromatic, has been used as a substitute for hops in brewing.

MONNIERIA. The plants of this genus seem to differ but slightly from hedge hyssop.

166. ZANTHOPHYLLÆÆ.

JAPAN PEPPER. *Piper Japonicum. Fagara piperita.* Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.

CACATIN. *Fagara Guianensis.* Also used as spice.

FAGARA OCTANDRA. Yields the true tacamahaca.

TOOTH-ACH TREE. *Prickly yellow wood. Zanthoxylum Clava herculis, and Z. fraxineum.* Leaves sudorific, diuretic, sialogogue, even taken internally, used in rheumatism and palsy; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.

ZANTHOXYLUM CARIBBEUM. Febrifuge; bark dyes yellow.

RAVENTSARA. *Evodia aromatica. Agathophyllum aromaticum. Evodia Ravensara. Ravensara aromatica.* Bark aromatic, red, nut of a dark brown colour, size of a nutmeg, covered with dry skin or rind, in smell and taste resembling both cloves and pimento, internally divided into

cells; kernel extremely hot, biting, with a strong spicy smell; leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, and yield an oil resembling that of cloves.

BASTARD DITTANY. *Fraxinella. Dictamnus albus.* Root rather bitter, cordial, cephalic, alexiterial, uterine, anti-epileptic, vermifuge, in powder $\mathcal{D}j$, bis in die.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR. If struck when in flower, it sheds a nectariferous dew.

MELIANTHUS COMOSUS. Leaves fetid.

167. DIOSMEÆ.

BUCKHO. *Diosma* Powder of the leaves strong smelling; used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies.

168. RUTACEÆ.

RUE. *Ruta hortensis. R. graveolens.* Powerfully resolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexiterial, nervine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to $\mathcal{D}ij$; externally rubefacient.

NARROW-LEAVED RUE. *Ruta angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

WILD RUE. *Harmel. Ruta sylvestris. Peganum Harmala.* Seeds very inebriating, soporific, letificant, and cause a happy forgetfulness and pleasant delirium.

169. ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Wood very hard; stimulant.

CALTROPS. *Tribulus terrestris.* Herb detersive, astringent, vermifuge; seeds cordial.

BEAN CAPER. *Zygophyllum Fabago.* Vermifuge.

ZYGOPHYLLUM ARBOREUM. Wood becomes as hard as a stone, under ground.

LIGNUM VITÆ. *Guaiacum. G. officinale.* Wood resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, much used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs along with the disease; yields also the resin called guaiacum: leaves detergent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.

LIGNUM SANCTUM. *Guaiacum sanctum.* Has the same qualities.

PORLIERA HYGROMETRA. Wood sudorific and antirheumatic; leaves a good hygrometer.

170. SIMAROUBEÆ.

Bark and wood intensely bitter, and devoid of astringency.

STAVE WOOD. *Mountain damson. Simarouba. Quassia Simarouba.* Bark inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose ℥j to ʒss; wood inert.

QUASSIA. *Coissi. Quassia amara.* Wood of the root very bitter, febrifuge, introduced by a negro physician of that name, stomachic, useful also in gout; dose gr. x to ʒj, three or four times a day, or it may be taken in an infusion: it is also much used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not officinal in Europe.

QUASSIA EXCELSA. The same qualities, but weaker.

BITTER WOOD. *Quassia polygama.* Wood makes a good bitter infusion, ʒij—iv to 1℔ cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

171. OCHNACEÆ.

WALKERA SERRATA. *Meesia serrata.* Root and leaves bitter, used in decoction as a tonic stomachic, and anti-emetic.

172. MARGRAVIACEÆ.

Properties not known.

173. ELÆOCARPEÆ.

GANISTRUM. *Dicera serrata. Elæocarpus serratus.* Fruit eatable, either raw, or preserved in sugar or salt and vinegar, strengthening.

GANISTRUM OBLONGUM. *Elæocarpus integrifolius.* Fruit eatable.

PAENOE. *Oriental copal. Vateria Indica. Elæocarpus copalliferus.* Yields a kind of resin.

174. TILIACEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are nervine.

*LIME. *Linden. Bast. Tilia Europea.* Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the bark very useful in burns and wounds; wood used for cut-

ting and carving, as having a fine even grain; inner bark used to make mats and cordage.

JEW'S MALLOW. *Bhungee paut. Corchorus olitorius.*

GHEE NALTHA PAUT. *Corchorus capsularis.* Leaves emollient, eaten as spinage in hot countries; stalk made into a kind of hemp, called paut, of which the coarse cloth in which the goods brought from the East Indies, or gunny bags, are made.

ARNOTTO PLANT. *Bixa Orellana.* Yields the fécule called arnotto.

GREWIA ORIENTALIS. Fruits and leaves boiled in water to make a kind of drink.

SCHAGERI COTTAN. *Grewia Microcos. Microcos paniculata.* Juice with sugar used as an astringent gargle, also internally in dysentery.

COUROU MOELLI. *Flacourtia sepiaria.* Fruit delicious, eatable; a decoction of the bark in oil used against gout; a decoction of the leaves and root in cow's milk used as an antidote against the bite of serpents.

FLACOURTIA RHAMONTCHI. Fruit red violet, figure and taste of the arline plum.

SPINA SPINARUM. *Jamgornas. Stigmarota Jamgornas.* Berry eatable.

FLACOURTIA SAPIDA. Fruit the size of a currant, eatable.

VALLEA CORDIFOLIA. Leaves give a yellow colour to cloth.

ABATIA RUGOSA. *A. parviflora.* Leaves give a black colour.

AZARA. Leaves of all the species are bitter.

175. STERCULIACEÆ.

KOLA. *Sterculia acuminata.* Fruit, *Kola nuts*, much esteemed in Africa, as brackish water tastes well after eating them.

STERCULIA MONOSPERMA. Flowers have the scent of vanilla.

STERCULIA URENS. Yields the gum kuteera.

CAVALAM. *Clompanos minor. Sterculia Balanghas.* Pulp of the fruit esculent, kernels toasted and eaten.

KARIL. *Clompanos major. Sterculia digitifolia. Ster-*

culia fetida. Root, leaves, and fruit, in decoction, useful in pains of the joints.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA. Seeds pressed for their oil.

176. MALVACEÆ.

Roots mucilaginous; stems fibrous, affording thread; petals astringent; seeds mild and emollient.

*COMMON MALLOW. *Malva communis*. *M. sylvestris*.

*DWARF MALLOW. *Malva rotundifolia*.

CURL-LEAVED MALLOW. *Malva crispa*.

*VERVAIN MALLOW. *Alcea*. *Malva Alcea?*

*MUSK MALLOW. *Malva moschata*. All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral; fibres of the stem useful for threads and cordage.

*MARSH MALLOWS. *Althæa*. *Bismalva*. *Ibiscus*. *Althæa officinalis*. Leaves and roots very emollient, particularly useful in diseases of the bladder; flowers pectoral.

ALTHÆA HIRSUTA. Has the same virtues.

HOLLY HOCK. *Malva arborea*. *Alcea rosca*. Leaves emollient; flowers used in diseases of the tonsils, stinking breath, and excess of the menses.

*TREE MALLOW. *Malva arborea*. *Lavatera arborea*.

LAVATERA TRILOBA.

LAVATERA THURINGIACA. Have the same qualities, but are seldom used.

INDIAN MALLOW. *Sida Abutilon*. Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.

SIDA CORDIFOLIA. Mixed with rice, used in dysentery.

SIDA RHOMBOIDEA. Used for mallows.

MUSK MALLOW. *Musk ochra*. *Bamia moschata*. *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*. Seeds smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used also in perfumes, and by the Africans in coffee.

OKRA. *Hibiscus esculentus*. Unripe pod used as a pot-herb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.

GUINEA SORREL. *Red sorrel*. *Hibiscum Sabdariffa*. Herb acid, refreshing, diuretic.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. Flowers astringent.

HIBISCUS SURATENSIS. Acidulous.

HIBISCUS CANNABINUS. Acidulous; stem made into cordage.

HIBISCUS TILIACEUS, *H. mutabilis*, and *H. clypeatus*.
Used for cordage.

COTTON. *Bombax*. *Gossypium herbaceum*. Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa, and as a thread for weaving, and felting; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.

SILK COTTON TREE. *Bombax* Fibres very difficult to spin, not being toothed as those of gossypium.

CACAO. *Chocolate nut*. *Cacao*. *Theobroma Cacao*. Kernels rather bitter, butyraceous, nourishing, emulsive, contained in a capsule filled with an acidulous pulp: used for the extraction of the butyraceous oil, and for making chocolate; being buried for thirty or forty days they lose their bitterness.

THEOBROMA GUAZUMA. The leaves rubbed first in the hand and then on the joints of casks stop their leaking.

WILD CACAO. *Serjeant*. *Pachera aquatica*. *Carolinea princeps*. Seeds esculent, similar to almonds; nut obovate, torulose, like a cucumber.

PEUMUS FRAGRANS. *Ruizia fragrans*. *Peumus Boldus*. Very aromatic.

BAOBAB. *Adansonia digitata*. Emollient.

BUTTNERIA CORDATA. Leaves bruised and applied to the bites of spiders.

MUCHUCUNDA. *Pentapetes* Flowers, expressed, yield a mucilaginous and refrigerant juice, used in gonorrhœa.

177. CHLENACEÆ.

SARCOLENA Pulp of the fruit like that of medlars, but the core is lined with stiff hairs that cause a scarcely supportable itching.

SCHIZOLANA Fruit covered with a kind of coloured bird-lime.

178. MENISPERMEÆ.

CABATHA. *Menispermum edule*. Berry esculent, but acrid, producing an intoxicating liquor by fermentation.

COCCULUS INDICUS. *Menispermum Coccus*. Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and in powder to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer.

KALUMB. *Columbo*. *Calumba*. *Menispermum hirsutum*. Root bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic, astringent; dose ʒss frequently in a day.

RED COLUMBO. *Menispermum palmatum*. Root used as a stomachic bitter.

MENISPERMUM CORDIFOLIUM. Tonic and febrifuge.

MENISPERMUM LACUNOSUM. Fruit used to poison or intoxicate fish and birds, that they may be caught.

WHITE PARIERA BRAVA. *Velvet leaf. Cissampelos Parreira*. Trunk or root, in powder, ℥j to ℥ij; or in infusion, ℥iij to ℥bj water, for three doses; diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; decoction of the plant made into syrup, pectoral.

LIANE A GLACER L'EAU. *Cissampelos Caapeba*. A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents; its mucilage thickens water.

BROWN PARIERA BRAVA. *Menispermum Abuta. Abuta rufescens*. The same qualities as the white pariera brava.

BITTER PARIERA. *Abuta amara*. Root bitter.

LIANE AMERE. *Abuta candicans*. Root a powerful bitter.

LARDIZABALA BITERNATA. Berry very sweet; a pleasant esculent.

FUNIS FELLEUS. Bark esteemed equal to that of the Loxa tree.

EPIBATERIUM TOMENTOSUM. Bark extremely bitter.

179. ANNONACEÆ.

Fruits nourishing or spicy.

ST. DOMINGO LANCE WOOD. *Uvaria* Wood used for poles and shafts.

UVARIA TRIPETALOIDEA. Yields an odoriferous gum by incision.

CANANGA. *Uvaria odorata*. Flowers aromatic, but strong scented; pulp of the fruit odoriferous.

ETHIOPIAN PEPPER. *Uvaria aromatica. Unona Æthiopica*. Capsules, *Piper Æthiopicum*, very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs: differs from the animum grana Paradisi.

UNONA DISCRETA. Fruit purple, sapid, aromatic.

CANANGA VIRGATA, and some other species. Flowers strongly scented; fruits aromatic, very heating.

ASIMINA TRILOBA. Fruit fleshy, the juice of the fruit very acid.

SOUR SOP. *Annona muricata*. Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable; inner bark made into bast.

NETTLE CUSTARD-APPLE. *Annona reticulata*.

SWEET SOP. *Annona squamosa*.

WATER APPLE. *Alligator apple*. *Annona palustris*. Fine fruits, esculent.

BITTER WOOD. *Hylopiæ glabra*. *Xylopicrum*. *Picroxylon* Fruit eatable.

PORCELIA NITIDIFOLIA. Fruit grateful, leaves yield a yellow colour.

MOLLINEDIA REPANDA. Fruit yields a purple colour.

MOLLINEDIA OVATA. Fruit, which is greedily eaten by the sparrows, yields a violet colour.

180. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

WINTER'S CINNAMON. *Winter's bark*. *Cortex Winteranus*. *Winterana aromatica*. *Drymis Winteri*. Bark thick, channelled on the outside, grey, unequal, much cracked; on the inside solid, iron-grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant; used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as canella alba, which is usually substituted for it: dose, in powder, gr. x to ℥j.

CANELO. *Drymis magnoliæfolia*.

DRYMISS GRANATENSIS, and two other species, not well known. Bark slightly bitter, very acrid, heating, and aromatic.

MELAMBO. *Drymis?* Bark newly introduced as a febrifuge; contains the bitter principle without any tannin or gallic acid.

STAR ANISE. *Anisum stellatum*. *Illicium anisatum*. Seeds contained in radiated brown capsules, fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs: also burnt as incense.

VIRGINIA TULIP-TREE. *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Root and bark smell like essence of bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, &c.; bark of the root used in fevers, contains only the bitter principle without tannin or gallic acid.

ELEPHANT WOOD. *Magnolia Plumieri*. *Annona dodecapetala*. *Falauna Plumieri*. Wood used in cabinet work; flowers distilled with spirit into a spirituous liqueur.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. Bark aromatic, used for the Peru-

vian bark; flowers so strongly scented, as to produce a feverish paroxysm, with an attack of gout.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Bark aromatic.

MAGNOLIA AURICULATA. Bark aromatic.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. Cones used to make a spirituous tincture, employed in rheumatism.

TSIN-Y. YU-LAN. *Magnolia precia*. *M. Yu-lan*. Seeds bitter, febrifuge; flowers used in perfumery.

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA. Flowers strongly scented, causing nausea or head-ache.

GHAMPAC. *Michelia Champsaca*. *M. suaveolens*. Flowers used in perfumery.

181. DILLENACEÆ.

Bark and leaves usually astringent; leaves very rough, used to polish cabinet work.

DILLENIA SPECIOSA.

DILLENIA ELLIPTICA. Fruits used to acidulate cooling drinks for feverish patients.

182. RANUNCULACEÆ.

These plants are acrid, and many of them are poisonous.

CLEMATIS MAURITIANA. Is used as a vesicatory.

*WILD TRAVELLERS-JOY. *Clematis Vitalba*. Bark and herb caustic, raising blisters, ophthalmic; young shoots eaten as a potherb.

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA.

CLEMATIS ERECTA. As caustic and burning as the former; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, ʒij or iij in ʒbj boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.

VIRGINS BOWER. *Clematis*. *C. Viticella*. Leaves used as a poultice in leprosy; seeds purgative.

ATRAGENE ALPINA. Qualities the same.

*LESSER MEADOW-RUE. *Thalictrum minus*.

THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM.

THALICTRUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice.

*SPANISH MEADOW-RUE. *Pseudo-rhabarbarum*. *Thalictrum flavum*. Root bitter, yellow, sold for those of rhabarb.

*MEADOW RUE. *English rhubarb. Thalictrum majus.* Root the best substitute for rhubarb, but requires a double dose.

YELLOW ANEMONE. *A. vernalis.* Caustic.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. Acrid, exulcerating.

*WOOD ANEMONE. *Wood crowfoot. Anemone nemorosa.*

WHITE WOOD-ANEMONE. *Anemone sylvestris.* Plants acrid, caustic, exulcerating, used in gout and rheumatism; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous.

*PASQUE FLOWER. *Pulsatilla. Anemone Pulsatilla.* Root acrid, sternutatory; leaves detersive; extract of the root useful in palsy and amaurosis, also externally for ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

GARDEN ANEMONE. *A. coronaria.* Less caustic.

HEPATIC. *H. nobilis. Trifolium aureum. Anemone Hepatica.* Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles.

*LESSER CELANDINE. *Pilewort. Chelidonium minus. Ranunculus Ficaria.* Juice of the root acrid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eatable in Sweden, according to Linnæus.

*LESSER SPEAR-WORT. *Ranunculus flammæus minor. R. Flammula.*

*GREAT SPEAR-WORT. *Ranunculus flammæus major. R. Lingua.*

ALPINE CROW-FOOT. *Thora. Ranunculus Thora.* Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse.

*UPRIGHT MEADOW CROW-FOOT. *Butter cups. Ranunculus acris.* Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittents.

*ROUND-ROOT CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus bulbosus.* Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory; yields a nutritive fæcula.

*MARSH CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus palustris. R. scleratus.* Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries.

*WATER CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus aquatilis.* Acrid, eaten by cattle.

*CORN CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus arvensis.* The same.

*WOOD CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus auricomus.* Less acrid, used while young as a potherb; by drying most of the ranunculi lose their acridness.

*CROW FOOT. *Ranunculus. R. repens.* Herb used as a potherb, while young.

WHITE-FLOWERED CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus montanus. R. aconitifolius.* Herb used to cure intermittents, by being applied to the wrists.

*MARSH MARY-GOLD. *Caltha palustris.* Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins.

*PIONY. *Pœonia officinalis.* Root and seeds anti-epileptic, emmenagogue.

*MOUSE TAIL. *Myosurus minimus.*

BIRDS EYE. *Adonis vernalis.*

*PHEASANTS EYE. *Red morocco. Adonis autumnalis.* Are vulnerary and astringent; root bitter.

*HERB CHRISTOPHER. *Bane berries. Christophoriana. Actæa spicata.* Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. Root infused in spirit, used in rheumatic pains, used also in astringent gargles.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA. Root extremely bitter; bitterness very permanent, scarcely to be got rid of by washing the mouth with very hot water; tinges the spittle of a fine yellow.

YELLOW ROOT. *Hydrastis Canadensis.* Root bitter, used for calumbo; gives out a most beautiful yellow colour.

BLACK HELLEBORE. *Christmas rose. Elleborus niger. Melampodium. Helleborus niger.* Root nauseous, violently purgative to both man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose in powder, gr. x to ℥j.

THREE-LEAVED HELLEBORE. *Helleborus trifolius.* Dyes skins, wool, &c. yellow.

*WILD BLACK HELLEBORE. *Bears foot. Helleborus viridis.* Root violently purgative.

HELLEBORUS HYEMALIS. Qualities the same as black hellebore.

*GREAT BASTARD BEARS-FOOT. *Setter wort. Helleboraster maximus. Helleborus fetidus.* Leaves vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to ʒss, or a decoction of ʒj; the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrup, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.

*GLOBE CROW-FOOT. *Locker gowlons. Ranunculus globosus. Trollius Europæus.*

TROLLIUS ASIATICUS. Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.

FENNEL FLOWER. *Devil in a bush. Nigella. Gith. Nigella sativa.* Seeds acrid, oily, attenuant, opening, used as a spice.

NIGELLA ARVENSIS. Seeds have the same qualities.

*COLUMBINE. *Aquilegia sylvestris. A. vulgaris.* Herb, flower and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detensive gargles.

CIMICIFUGA FÆTIDA. Root antispasmodic, but weaker than piony.

*LARKS SPUR. *Delphinium. Consolida regalis. D. Consolida.* Root vulnerary, consolidating wounds, ophthalmic.

UPRIGHT LARKS-SPUR. *Delphinium Ajacis.*

SIBERIAN BEE LARKS-SPUR. *Delphinium elatum.* Have the same qualities as the common larks spur.

STAVESACRE. *Staphisagria. Delphinium Staphisagria.* Seeds acrid, nauseous, kill lice and rats, purging violently in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

WOLFS BANE. *Aconitum lycoctonum.* Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill dogs and wolves.

PURPLE MONKS-HOOD. *Aconitum. A. neomontanum.* Leaves powerfully diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant, in doses of gr. j, gradually increased; of great use in obstinate diseases.

EARLY BLUE WOLFS-BANE. *Aconitum Napellus.*

GREATER MONKS-HOOD. *Aconitum Cammarum.*

ACONITUM TAURICUM. Are used indiscriminately for one another, and sold under the name of aconitum.

WHOLESOME WOLFS-BANE. *Yellow helmet flower. Anthora. Antithora. Aconitum Anthora.* Roots cordial, alexiterial.

KNOWLTONIA VESICARIA. Used as a vesicatory.

PLANTS WHOSE NATURAL FAMILY IS UNKNOWN.

SALA. *Shal-chucua. Shorea robusta.* Wood excellent for ship-building; exudes a resin called saul dammer; bark used in tanning.

- BLIGHIA SAPIDA. Aril of the seed esculent.
 DENPHOL. *Xanthochymus pictorius*. Yields a yellow colour used in painting. Query puree?
 BASTARD CEDAR. *Bubroma Guazuma*.
 WOOD OIL-TREE. *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. Yields the balsam called wood oil.
 LUCUMA KEALE. *Adenostemum nitidum*. Leaves resinous; fruit very fine tasted; wood very heavy, beautifully veined.
 ACTINOPHYLLUM ANGULATUM.
 ACTINOPHYLLUM PEDICELLATUM. Exude a crystalline gum.
 GILBERTIA UMBELLATA. Bark and seed-vessels slightly aromatic.
 BREAD NUT. *Brosimum Alicastrum*. Nut esculent.

PARTS OF PLANTS NOT KNOWN.

- AGAL AGAL. *Fucus tenax?* A sea-weed from which the Chinese obtain a kind of mucilage used to stiffen silk, paper, &c.
 PUTCHUCK. A fleshy root, moderately hard, texture like a decayed bone; smell fragrant; when chewed, its taste is similar to that of the tea leaf: is burnt in China as a perfume.
 PEEPULMUL. *Pimplemool*. *Piplamore*. A slender root in small knotty pieces, of a pungent aromatic taste, slight smell, decoction slight yellow, smell very fragrant and agreeable.
 MISSOY BARK. From the Papua islands, inside obscure yellow, covered with a greyish epidermis; has a sweet smell and spicy taste.
 SURAHWAH NUT. *Rhizobolus*. Esculent.
 ILLINOIS NUT. Esculent.
 BUTTER NUT. *Bassia?* Yields a concrete oil used instead of butter.