An Account of a Book, Entituled

X. Samuelis Dale Pharmacologiæ seu Manuductionis ad Materiam Medicam Supplementum: Medicamenta Officinalia simplicia, priore Libro omissa, complectens: Ut & Notas Generum Characteristicas, Specierum Synonyma, Differentias, & Vires. Cum duplici Indice, generali altero Nominum & Synonymorum præcipuorum, altero Anglico-Latino, in gratiam Tyronum.

IN the year 1693 our Author published his Pharmacologia sen Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam, of which an Account was given in these Transactions, (viz.) N. 204: pag. 929. After the publishing of which, he observed an Increase of the Materia Medica, many Medicinal Simples being used in the Shops, and likewise he met with feveral Books relating thereto, which either were not then published, or had not come to his knowledge before. And our Author having also received advice from divers Ingenious persons, who had travelled into Foreign Countries, that his aforesaid Book was well received, not only in France and Holland, but likewise in Italy and the remoter parts of Germany, made him think a Supplement necessary to render it more useful to other Countries: And because it has extended its progress to the Neighbourhood of Greece, that ancient Fountain of Learning, he concluded, that it would not be improper to add out of Diosecrides and the Foreign Dispensatories, all those things which he had omitted publishing: And that in a 13 Y 2

Book by themselves, without staying for the reprinting of the former Book.

Our Author had made a considerable Progress in his design, when he received advice that Monsieur Tournefort was, by the French Kings Order, gone into Greece
and the adjacent Islands, in search of Plants, especially
those of Dioscorides; this occasioned him to stop
the prosecution of his Work for some years, in hopes
that great and accurate Botanist would upon his return
gratise the Curious with his Discoveries of the true and
genuine Plants of the Ancient Greeians, which had per-

plext the Herbarists of our late Ages.

In this Supplement our Author took care to fet the Materia Medica of Dioscorides in a clear light; and for that end confulted all the Authors that he could meet with upon that subject, keeping as close as he could to his Text, in which he chiefly adhered to the Translation and Commentary of Matthiolus. And because in this performance he travelled in an untrodden knowing of no precedent in any Language, he therefore confulted both the Dead and Living, (i.e.) not only Books, but many Persons of Ingenuity and Learning. The nature of the Work requiring the Virtues of each Simple to be annext, and the defign of the Book requiring Brevity, he chose to transcribe them from Authors, which had already contracted to his hand; but at the fame time, to avoid the Imputation of Plagiarism, he at the end of every Transcription inserted the Name of the respective Author: Nor did he think it any discredit to him, that he had the affiffance of others, but rather a Glory, and therefore doth throughout the Work acknowledge the Persons he had advice to the

This Book being only a Supplied of the officer of Mork, as I faid before, is divided according to a managed and therefore need not here to repeat it, building grown to

give a flort account of some things in the Work it feif. In the first Book of which, our Author in the Chapter of Waters takes notice, that Cold Baths were in use among the Ancients in the Cure of many Diseases; and that they are commended by divers Learned Phylicians. and especially by Sir John Floyer, Kt, and Dr Baynard; the first of which, in his Excellent Yuxerresia, hath enumerated the leveral forts of Cold-Baths, and the many Cures perform'd by them. He likewise takes notice of the divers ways of making Salt from Sea-Water; first by insolation only, as Bay Salt, the Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes; 2dly, partly by the Sun, and partly by Fire, as Port-Sea-Salt at Limmington in Hampsbire; 3dly, by Boyling only, as Newcastle and Scotch Salt. To these he adds the manner of making Salt from Sea Sand in Langasbire and other places and likewise observes, that both Speed and Camden did take notice of the Evaporation of Sea Water into Salt, by the Sun, in the hollows of certain Stones in the Bishoprick of Durham.

In the Chapter of Mineral Waters, he takes notice of their several divisions and sorts made by his Neighbour Mr Allen, in his Book of the Chalybeat and Purging Waters in England. And in the Chapter of Salts, besides many Curious Notes concerning the Crystals of Salt, Salgem, Niter, Allum, and Vitriol excerpted from the Exercitationes de Fontibus Medicatis Anglia, of his Learned Friend Dr Martin Lister; he takes notice of a sort of Salt made at Maldon in Essex, called Salt upon Salt, by the dissolving Rock Salt sound in Cheshire, in Sea Water.

In the Chapter of Stones, our Author observes, that the Adarce of Dr Plot is nothing but an Incrustation, occasioned upon the mixing a Chalybeat Water near its sourse with another from a gravelly soil, which by diluting the first, causes the precipitation,

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In the 2d Book our Author shews that the Paca Sempie, or Golden Moss, of Dr Grew, so celebrated in an Hemostysis, is only the Down of the Root of a fore ca Fern, growing in Tartary or China; which Root he conjectures to be the Agnus Scythicus, of which Authors write so many Fabulous Stories. He ennumerares the many Controversies among Botanick Authors about Wormseed, concluding it to be the Seed of a fort of Wormwood. The famous Cylonian Flant against Deafnels, of Mr Marlow, he affirms to be a fort of Mint; Ipecacuanha to be the Root of an American Herb, near a kind to the Herba Paris: Anisum Judicum to be the Seed-Vessel of a fort of Fraxinella. The Star of the Earth. (so call'd,) in a famous Receipt against the biting of Mad-Dogs, he proves to be the Coronopus, and not the Sesamoides Salamanticum Magnum, which some mistake it for. Soia, of which Ketchup is made, is the Seed of an Indian Phaseolus; as Angola Seeds are those of an Abrus, and Russia Seed of the Gramen Manna. Salep, Cassummuniar and Dart wort, are 3 Roots; the first of a sort of Orchio, the second of a Species of Galanga, and the last of an Indian Reed.

In the Dendrology our Author demonstrates Palm-Oyl to be made of the Fruit of an African Palm-tree: Maldiva, and Malabar-Nuts to be likewise the Fruits of two Indian Palms, as Sagoe is the faces of the Pitch of another Palm granulated. He observes the various sorts of Dragons Blood now to be found in the Shops; and gives a farther account of the Tree which yields the samous Peruvian Bark. He acquaints us what Trees or Shrubs they are which do produce the Simples published by the late Mr Marlow, under the seigned titles of Virginia and Molucca Nuts, Bengala Beans and Bermudos Bervies, Cassina, and Perygna. The Faba Santi Innstij he proves to be a sort of Nux Vomica.

In the third and last Book, our Author gives some farther account of the Cochinele, property in to be of animal production, and that it is not any of English Ladycow. as some have affirm'd: The Glossopetra he believes to be the petrified Teeth of Sharks. Concerning the Serventine stone, he takes notice of the difference in Authors about it. viz. whether it is a Natural or Artificial production, and whether it hath the Victue to expel Poison in Venemous bites or not? He enume. rates the several affertions of the Learned pro & con, quoting divers of their Experiments, and at last concludes, that both Natural and Artificial are to be met with, and that the different operations must arise from thence. Pedro del porco our Author affirms to be only an Ægagropila found in the Stomach of a Porcupine. these he adds some Observations taken from F. Camilli his Papers, not only concerning this Stone, but likewise The whole Book abounds with many Curious Observations, for the farther dilucidation of the Materia Medica, which we recommend to the perusal of the Curious:

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ERRATA.