nia, and Georgia ; making obſervations on natural hiſtory at large, ancient and modern geography, religion, manners, and commerce. He ſpent three years in this learned voyage ; and then reſuming his profeſſion, was made profeſſor of phyſic in the college-royal. He died in conſequence of an accidental cruſh of his breaſt by a cart-wheel, which brought on a ſpitting of blood and hydrothorax, that carried him off in 1708. He wrote Elements of Botany, both in French and Latin ; A Relation of his Voyage into the Le­vant ; with other pieces of leſs conſideration.

TOURNIQUET, in ſurgery, an inſtrument formed with ſcrews, for compreſſing any part with rollers, &c. for the ſtopping of haemorrhagies. See Surgery, n⁰ 160.

TOWER, a tall building conſiſting of ſeveral ſtories, uſually of a round form, though ſome are ſquare or polygo­nal. Towers are built for fortreſſes, &c. as the Tower of London. See London, n⁰ 46.

TOWN, a place inhabited by a conſiderable number of people, being of a middle ſize between a city and a village.

TOXICODENDRON, in botany. See Rhus. TRAAS. See Terras.

TRACHEA. See Anatomy, n⁰ 116.

TRACHINUS, the weever, a genus of fiſhes belong­ing to the order of jugulares. There is but one ſpecies, viz. the *draco,* or common weever. The qualities of this fiſh were well known to the ancients, who take notice of them without any exaggeration : the wounds inflicted by its ſpines are exceedingly painful, attended with a violent burning and moſt pungent ſhooting, and ſometimes with an inflammation that will extend from the arm to the ſhoulder.

It is a common notion, that theſe ſymptoms proceed from ſomething more than the ſmall wound this fiſh is capable of inflicting ; and that there is a venom infuſed at leaſt into the wounds made by the ſpines that form the firſt dorſal fin, which is dyed with black, and has a moſt ſuſpicious aſpect; though it is poſſible, that the malignity of the ſymptoms ariſes from the habit of body the perſon is in, or the part in which the wound is given. The remedy uſed by ſome fiſhermen is the ſea sand, with which they rub the place af­fected for a conſiderable time. At Scarborough, ſtale urine warmed is uſed with ſucceſs. In the Universal Muſeum for November 1765, is an inſtance of a perſon who was redu­ced to great danger by a wound from this fiſh, and who was cured by the application of ſweet oil, and taking opium and Venice treacle.

This fiſh buries itſelf in the ſands, leaving only its noſe out, and if trod on immediately ſtrikes with great force ; and they have been ſeen directing their blows with as much judgment as fighting cocks. Notwithſtanding this noxious property of the ſpines, it is exceeding good meat.

The Engliſh name ſeems to have no meaning, being cor­rupted from the French *la vive,* ſo called as being capable of living long out of the water, according to the interpre­tation of Belon. It grows to the length of 12 inches, but is commonly found much leſs : the irides are yellow : the under jaw is longer than the upper, and ſlopes very much towards the belly ; the teeth are small : the back is ſtraight, the ſides are flat, the belly is prominent, the lateral line ſtraight : the covers of the gills are armed with a very ſtrong ſpine : the firſt dorſal fin conſiſts of five very ſtrong ſpines, which, as well as the intervening membranes, are tinged with black ; this fin, when quieſcent, is lodged in a ſmall hollow : the ſecond conſiſts of ſeveral ſoft rays, commences juſt at the end of the firſt, and continues almoſt to the tail : the pectoral sins are broad and angular ; the ventral sins ſmall : the vent is placed remarkably forward, very near the throat : the anal fin extends to a ſmall diſtance from the tail, is a little hollowed in the middle, but not ſo much as to be called forked : the ſides are marked lengthwise with two or three dirty yellow lines, and tranſverſely by numbers of ſmall ones : the belly ſilvery.

TRACT, in geography, an extent of ground, or a por­tion of the earth's ſurface.

Tract, in matters of literature, denotes a ſmall treatiſe or written diſcourſe upon any ſubject.

TRADE, in general, denotes the ſame with commerce, conſiſting in buying, ſelling, and exchanging of commodities, bills, money, &c. See Commerce, Coin, Money, Company, &c.

Trade*-Winds,* denote certain regular winds at ſea, blow­ing either conſtantly the ſame way, or alternately this way and that ; thus called from their uſe in navigation, and the Indian commerce. See Wind.

TRADESMEN’S tokens, a term ſynonymous among medalliſts with provincial coins.

This is a subject curious enough to deserve attention, though we will not go ſo far as Mr Pinkerton does, who ſays that it is a ſubject in which the perpetual glory of the nation is intereſted. Since the year 1789 provincial half­pence have been made and circulated in conſiderable quanti­ty. As ancient medals and coins have been frequently of uſe to hiſtorians, it is to be regretted that many of theſe provincial halfpence are rendered uſeless in this reſpect by unmeaning figures and puerile devices. Utility and ele­gance ought to be ſtudied : for this view it has been propoſed by a gentleman of taste on this ſubject, that all coins ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by one of the following five characteristics. 1. Facſimiles of magnificent beautiful build­ings. 2. Repreſentations of great and uſeful undertakings.

3. Emblems of the induſtry and commerce of the age.

4. The illuſtrious men, &c. to which the nation has given birth. 5. Important hiſtorical events.

For theſe hints we acknowledge ourſelves indebted to the papers of an ingenious gentleman puliſhed in the perio­dical works of the time. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee more upon the ſubject, may conſult the Univerſal Magazine for Auguſt 1796.

TRADITION, ſomething handed down from one ge­neration to another without being written. Thus the Jews pretended, that beſides their written law contained in the Old Teſtament, Moſes had delivered an oral law which had been conveyed down from father to ſon ; and thus the Ro­man Catholics are ſaid to value particular doctrines ſup­poſed to have deſcended from the apoſtolic times by tradi­tion.

TRAGACANTH. See Astragalus, Pharmacy- *Index.*

TRAGEDY, a dramatic poem, repreſenting ſome signal action performed by illuſtrious perſons, and which has frequently a fatal iſſue or end. See Poetry, Part IE ſect. 1.

TRAGI-comedy, a dramatic piece, partaking both of the nature of tragedy and comedy ; in which a mixture of merry and ſerious events is admitted.

TRAGOPOGON, goat’s beard, in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *ſyngenesia,* and to the order of *polygamia aequalis ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ran­ging under the 49th order, *Cοmpοsitae.* The receptacle is naked, the calyx simple, and the pappus plumose. There are 14 ſpecies; of which two are Britiſh, the *pratenſe* and *porrifolium.*

I. The *pratenſe,* or yellow goat’s beard, has its calyxes equal with the florets, and its leaves entire, long, narrow, ſeſsile, and graſſy. In fair weather this plant opens at ſunriſing, and ſhuts between nine and ten in the morning. The