now no longer known. The iſland abounds in a va­riety of fruits.

On the eaſt-ſide it is very populous. There are two places which are both called *Lingua, "*the tongue,” and which contain a good number of inhabitants; the one is near Salino, the other is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *St Marina*: there are beſides theſe two other villages. All theſe places together may contain about 4000 inhabitants: the circumference of the iſland may be about 14 miles.

SALISBURY, the capital of the county of Wiltſhire in England, ſituated in W. Long. I. 55. N. Lat. 51. 3. This city owed its firſt rife to its cathedral, which was begun in 1219, and finiſhed in 1258. Ac­cording to an eſtimate delivered in to Henry III. it coſt forty thouſand merks. It is a Gothic building, and is certainly the moſt elegant and regular in the kingdom. The doors and chapels are equal in number to the months, the windows to the days, and the pillars and pilaſters to the hours in a year. It is built in the form of a lantern, with a ſpire in the middle, and nothing but buttreſſes and glaſs windows on the outſide. The ſpire is the higheſt in the kingdom, being 410 feet, which is twice the height of the monument in London. The pillars and pilaſters in the church are of ſuſile mar­ble; the art of making which is now either entirely loſt or little known. This magnificent church has lately undergone moſt beautiful alterations; with an addition of two fine windows, and an organ preſented by the king. The roof of the chapter-houſe, which is 50 feet in diameter and 150 in circumference, bears all upon one ſlender pillar, which is ſuch a curioſity as can hard­ly be matched in Europe. The turning of the weſtern road through the city in the reign of Edward III was a great advantage to it. The chancellorſhip of the moſt noble order of the garter, which is annexed to this fee, was firſt conferred on biſhop Richard Beau­champ. The hoſpital of St Michael’s, near this city, was founded by one of its biſhops. Dr Seth Ward, biſhop of this fee in the reign of Charles II. contri­buted greatly to the making the river Avon navigable to Chriſt-church in Hampſhire. The fame prelate, in 1683, built an hoſpital for the entertainment of the widows of poor clergymen. There are three other churches beſides the cathedral, which is without the liberty of the city, and a greater number of boarding ſchools, eſpecially for young ladies, than in any other town in England. Here is a manufacture of druggets, flannels, bonelace, and thoſe cloths called *Saliſbury whites;* in conſideration of which, and its fairs, markets, aſſiſes, boarding-ſchools, and clergy, the city may be juſtly ſaid to be in a flouriſhing condition. It was incorporated by Henry III. and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, and 30 aſſiſtants or common-council men. The number of fouls is about 10, 000. A new coun­cil chamber is juſt now (June 1794) building here with proper courts of juſtice, by the earl of Radnor; to which Mr Huſſey is alſo a great benefactor. That quarter called the *cloſe,* where the canons and preben­daries live, is like a fine city of itſelf. Here is an aſſembly for the ladies every Tueſday, and coaches ſet out from hence to London every day. In this town are ſeveral charity-ſchools; the expence of one of them

is entirely defrayed by the biſhop. The city gives title of earl to the noble family of Cecil.

*SALISBURY Plain,* the extenſive downs in Wiltſhire, which are thus denominated, form in ſummer one ofthe moſt delightful parts of Great Britain for extent and beauty. It extends 28 miles weſt of Weymouth, and 25 eaſt to Wincheſter; and in ſome places is near 40 miles in breadth. That part about Saliſbury is a chalky down, and is famous for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep. Conſiderable portions of this tract are now encloſing, the advantages of which are ſo great, that we hope the whole will undergo ſo beneficial an al­teration.

SALIVA, is that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moiſtened in their natural ſtate; and is ſupplied by glands which form it, that are called *ſalivary glands.* This humour is thin and pellucid, in­capable of being concreted by the fire, almoſt without taſte and ſmell. By chewing, it is expreſſed from the glands which ſeparate it from the blood, and is inti­mately mixed with our food, the digeſtion of which it greatly promotes. In hungry perſons it is acrid, and copiouſly diſcharged; and in thoſe who have faſted long it is highly acrid, penetrating, and reſolvent. A too copious evacuation of it produces thirſt, loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, and an atrophy.

SALIVATION, in medicine, a promoting of the flux of ſaliva, by means of medicines, moſtly by mer­cury. The chief uſe of ſalivation is in diſeaſes belong­ing to the glands and membrana adipoſa, and princi­pally in the cure of the venereal diſeaſe; though it is ſometimes alſo uſed in epidemic diſeaſes, cutaneous di­ſeaſes, &c. whoſe criſes tend that way.

SALIX, the willow, in botany: A genus of the diandria order, belonging to the diœcia claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 50th order, *Amentaceae.* The amentum of the male is ſcaly; there is no corolla; but a nectariferous glandule at the baſe of the flower. The female amentum is ſcaly; there is no corolla; the ſtyde bifid; the capſule unilocular and bivalved; the ſeeds pappous. The willow trees have been frequently the theme of poetical deſcription, both in ancient and modern times. In Virgil, Horace, and in Ovid, we have many exquiſite alluſions to them and their ſeveral properties; and for a melancholy lover or a contemplative poet, imagination cannot paint a fit­ter retreat than the banks of a beautiful river, and the ſhade of a drooping willow. There are 31 ſpecies; of which the moſt remarkable are, 1. The caprea, or com­mon fallow-tree, grows to but a moderate height, ha­ving ſmooth, dark-green, brittle branches; oval, waved, rough leaves, indented at top, and woolly underneath. It grows abundantly in this country, but more frequent­ly in dry than moiſt ſituations: it is of a brittle nature, ſo is unfit for the baſket-makers; but will ſerve for poles, ſtakes, and to lop for fire-wood; and its timber is good for many purpoſes. 2. The alba, white, or ſilver-leaved willow, grows to a great height and conſiderable bulk, having ſmooth pale-green ſhoots; long, ſpear-ſhaped, acuminated, ſawed, ſilvery-wſhite leaves, being downy on both ſides, with glands below the ſerratures. This is the common white willow, which grows abundantly about towns and villages, and by the ſides of rivers and brooks, &c. 3. The vitellina, yellow or golden willow,