barous zeal, and a timidity of ſpirit for the ſuccess of the Chriſtian religion, which the belief of its divinity can never excuſe, ordered great numbers of the Talmud to be burned. Gregory IX. burned about 20 cart-loads, and Paul IV, ordered 12,000 copies of the Talmud to be deſtroyed.

The laſt edition of the Talmud of Babylon, printed at Amſterdam, is in 12 vols folio. The Talmud of Jeruſalem is in one large folio.

TALPA, the mole ; a genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order of s*erœ* and claſs of *mammalia.* It has ſix une­qual foreteeth in the upper jaw, and eight in the lower ; one tuſk on each side in each jaw ; ſeven grinders on each side above, and ſix below. There are ſeven ſpecies; the European, the flava or American, the criſtata, longicaudata, fuſca, rubra, and aurea.

The European mole is the only ſpecies of this animal found in Britain. There are ſeveral varieties of it ; the black, the variegated, the white, and the grey mole. This ſpecies inhabits the whole of Europe except Ireland, where it is said no moles are found. It is alſo common in the northerly parts ot Asia and Africa. It chiefly frequents moiſt fields that are expoſed to the ſun, meadows, and gar­dens ; through theſe it conſtructs ſubterraneous roads or gal­leries in every direction in ſearch of worms, on which and the larvæ of infects it feeds, and not at all on vegetables, though it does great damage by looſening the roots of plants. It is moſt active in its operations before rain, becauſe then the worms are in motion. The penis of the male is exceed­ingly long in proportion ; they ſeem to pair and propagate in ſpring, the female bringing four or five young at a birth, which are placed in neſts made of moss, leaves, and dried graſs, under the largeſt hillocks of the field ; theſe are conſtructed with wonderful ingenuity, conſiſting of an interior hillock, ſurrounded with a ditch, which communicates with ſeveral galleries, on purpoſe to carry off the moiſture ; and the neſt is covered over with a dome of earth, like the flat arch of an oven. Moles are deſtroyed by means of a paſte compoſed of palma-chriſti and white hellebore, or by flood­ing the fields which they infeſt ; though, in the latter caſe, they ſometimes eſcape by aſcending trees.

This ſpecies is five inches and three quarters in length, and its tail is about one inch long. It has a large head, without any external ears, and eyes ſo very ſmall and ſo completely hid in the fur as to make it vulgarly believed that it has none. As it lives entirely below ground, it has certainly no occaſion for eyes like other quadrupeds ; and as it probably finds its food by its ſenſe of ſmell, which is acute, its eyes may ſerve merely as a ſafeguard to warn it when it happens to emerge from the ground to return to its ſubterraneous dwelling. This warning may be given by the light falling upon its eyes, which may produce a painful ſenſation. For the truth of this conjecture, however, we muſt refer to the anatomiſt, who might easily determine, from the ſtructure of the eyes, what purpoſe they are fitted to ſerve.

TAMANDAU, in zoology. See Myrmecophaga.

TAMARINDUS, the tamarind-tree, in botany: A genus of plants arranged by Linnseus under the claſs of *tri- andria* and order of *monogynia ;* but Woodville, Schreber, and other late botaniſts, have found that it belongs to the claſs of *monodelphia* and order of *triandria.* In the natural ſyſtem it is ranked under the *lomentaceae.* There is only one ſpecies, the *indica,* which is a native of both Indies, of America, of Arabia, and Egypt, and was cultivated in Bri­tain before the year 1633.

The tamarind-tree riſes to the height of 30 or 40 feet, ſending off numerous large branches, which ſpread to a conſiderable extent, and have a beautiful appearance ; the trunk is erect, and covered with rough bark, of a greyiſh or aſh- colour ; the leaves are ſmall and pinnated, and of a yellowiſh green colour : the flowers reſemble the papilionaceous kind, and grow in lateral cluſters: the calyx conſiſts of four leaves, and the corolla of three petals, which are of a yellowiſh hue, and are beautifully diverſified with red veins : the fruit is a pod of a roundiſh compreſſed form, from three to five inches long, containing two, three, or four ſeeds, lodged in a dark pulpy matter. The flowers appear, according to Jacquin, in October and November; but, according to Dr Wright, they continue during the whole of June and July, and then drop off.

'the pulp of the tamarind, with the ſeeds connected to­gether by numerous tough firings or fibres, are brought to us freed from the outer ſhell, and commonly preſerved in ſyrup. According to Long, tamarinds are prepared for exportation at Jamaica in the following manner : “ The fruit or pods are gathered (in June, July, and Auguſt) when full ripe, which is known by their fragility or eaſy breaking on ſmall preſſure between the finger and thumb. The fruit, taken out of the pod, and cleared from the shelly fragments, is placed in layers in a caſk; and boiling syrup, juſt before it begins to granulate, is poured in, till the cask is filled : the ſyrup pervades every part quite down to the bottom, and when cool the caſk is headed for ſale.” He obſerves, that the better mode of preſerving this fruit is with sugar, well clarified with eggs, till a tranſparent ſyrup is formed, which gives the fruit a much pleasanter flavour : but as a principal medicinal purpoſe of the pulp depends upon its acidity, which is thus counteracted by the admixture of ſugar, it would therefore be of more utility if always imported here in the pods. The fruit produced in the Eaſt Indies is more eſteemed than that of the West, and easily to be diſtinguiſhed by the greater length of the pods, and the pulp being dryer and of a darker colour.

*Uſes.* This fruit, the uſe of which was firſt learned of the Arabians, contains a larger proportion of acid, with the ſaccharine matter, than is uſually found in the *fructus acidodulcis,* and is therefore not only employed as a laxative, but alſo for abating thirſt and heat in various inflammatory com­plaints, and for correcting putrid diſorders, eſpecially thoſe of a bilious kind; in which the cathartic, antiſeptic, and re­frigerant qualities of the fruit have been found equally uſeful. When intended merely as a laxative, it may be of ad­vantage to join it with manna, or purgatives of a ſweet kind, by which its uſe is rendered ſafer and more effectual. Three drachms of the pulp are uſually ſuffficient to open the body; but to prove moderately cathartic, one or two ounces are required. It is an ingredient in elect*uarium e caſſia,* and *electuarium e ſenna* or lenitive electuary @@(a).

We are informed by Dr Wright, that preſerved tamarinds are kept in moſt houſes in Jamaica either as a ſweet-meat, or for occaſional uſe as a medicine. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 394 and 395.

@@@(a) “ Tournefort relates, that an effential salt may be obtained from tamarinds, by dissolving the pulp in water, and ſetting the filtered solution, with ſome oil upon the ſurface, in a cellar for ſeveral months ; that the ſalt is of a ſouriſh taſte, and difficultly diſſoluble in water ; and that a like ſalt is ſometimes found alſo naturally concreted on the branches of the tree. The salt, as Beaumé obſerves, may be obtained more expeditiouſly, by clarifying the decoction of the tama-