mine would be a valuable diſcovery. We are told, that in ſome parts of China bordering on Tibet coal is found and used as fuel.

It is remarkable that the ſame diſeaſe prevails at the foot of the mountains of Tibet as in Switzerland at the foot of the Alps, a glandular ſwelling in the throat commonly call­ed *goitre.* This diſeaſe has been aſcribed to the uſe of ſnow- water, which slows down in ſtreams from the mountains in both countries. But in many countries where ſnow-water is abundant it does not prevail, and in other places far remote from ſnow it is not unfrequent, as in Sumatra. Mr Saun­ders thinks that it ariſes from the air peculiar to the vicinity of certain mountains; and finding the vegetable productions of the mountains of Tibet the ſame with thoſe of the Alps, that they alſo may have their influence. An analyſis of the water where this diſeaſe prevails might throw ſome light on the ſubject. We have heard it attributed to the impregna­tion of water with tufa. This very extraordinary diſeaſe has been little attended to, from obvious reaſons ; it is unaccom­panied with pain, ſeldom fatal, and generally confined to the poorer sort of people. The tumor is unsightly, and grows to a troubleſome ſize, being often as large as a perſon’s head. It is certainly not exaggerating to ſay, that one in six of the Rungpore diſtrict, and country of Bootan, has the diſeaſe.

As thoſe who labour moſt, and are the leaſt protected from the changes of weather, are moſt ſubject to the diſeaſe, we universally find it in Bootan more common with the wo­men than men. It generally appears in Bootan at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and in Bengal at the age of eleven or twelve ; so that in both countries the diſeaſe shows itſelf about the age of puberty. I do not believe this diſeaſe has ever been removed, though a mercurial courſe ſeemed to check its progreſs, but did not prevent its advance after intermitting the uſe of mercury. An atten­tion to the primary cauſe will firſt lead to a proper method of treating the diſeaſe ; a change of situation for a ſhort while, at that particular period when it appears, might be the means of preventing it.

The venereal diſeaſe is not uncommon in Tibet ; and what will perhaps ſurprize the phyſician, the inhabitants are ac­quainted with the effects of mercury, and with a method of preparing it so as to render it a ſafe and efficacious remedy. They know how to deprive it of its metallic form by mix­ing it with alum, nitre, and vermilion, and expoſing it to a certain degree of heat, which they judge of by weighing the fuel.

the language ſpoken in Tibet is different from that of the Tartars. The aſtronomers are acquainted with the motion of the heavenly bodies, and able to calculate eclipſes: but the lamas are generally ignorant ; few of them can read, much leſs underſtand their ancient books.

TIBULLUS (Aulus Albius), a Roman knight, and a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Rome 43 B. C. He was the friend of Horace, Ovid, Macer, and other great men in the reign of Auguſtus. He accompanied Meſſala Corvinus in his expedition againſt the iſland of Corcyra : but falling ſick, and being unable to support the fatigues of war on account of the weakneſs of his conſtitution, he quitted the profeſſion of arms, and returned to Rome, where he died before the year 17; when Ovid ſhowed his grief for his death by writing a fine elegy upon him. Tibullus wrote four books or elegies, which are ſtill extant ; they are written in a tender and agreeable ſtyle, and in very ele­gant Latin. Muret and Joſeph Scaliger have written learned and curious commentaries on the works of this poet. The beſt edition of Tibullus is that of Janus Bronckhuſius, publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1708, in one volume quarto. We have an Engliſh poetical verſion by Mr Grainger.

TIBUR, (anc. geog.) a town of Latium, pleaſantly situated. on the Anio. Here Horace had his villa and houſe; and here he wished to end his days. Here Adrian built an extraordinary villa called *Tiburtina,* inſcribed with the names of the provinces and of the moſt conſiderable places, (Spartian) ; near which Zenobia had a houſe called Ze*nobia,* (Trebellius, Pollio). Hither Auguſtus often re­treated on account of its ſalubrity, (Suetonius) : for which it is greatly commended, (Martial). Anciently, when the Romans had far extended their territory, it was the utmoſt place of baniſhment, (Ovid). It had a temple of Hercules ; and therefore called *Herculeum.* In the temple was a li­brary, (A. Gellius). Now *Tivoli* in the Campagna di Ro­ma on the Teverone.

TICINUS, (anc. geog.) a river in Inſubria, riſing in mount Adula, traversing the Lacus Verbanus ſouthwards, and falling into the Po near Ticinum. Between this river and the Po Hannibal gained his firſt victory over the Romans under P. Scipio. The general himſelf eſcaped with the utmoſt difficulty, and that by the bravery of his ſon the firſt Scipio Africanus. Now the *Tefino,* riſing in mount Godard, running ſouth through the Lago Maggiore and Milan, by Pavia, into the Po.

TICK, in zoology. See Acarus

TICKELL (Thomas), an excellent Engliſh poet, was the ſon of the Reverend Richard Tickell, and was born in 1686, at Bridekirk in Cumberland. He was educated at Queen’s college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow ; and while he continued at that univerſity, he addreſſed to Mr Addiſon a complimentary copy of verſes on his Opera of Roſamond, which introduced him to an acquaintance with that gentle­man, who diſcovering his merit, became his ſincere friend. On Mr Addiſon’s being made ſecretary of ſtate, he appoint­ed Mr Tickell his under-ſecretary ; and on his being obliged to resign that office on account of his ill health, he recom­mended him ſo effectually to Mr Craggs his ſuccessor, that he was continued in his poſt till that gentleman’s death. In 1724 Mr Tickell was appointed ſecretary to the lords juſtices in Ireland, and enjoyed that place as long as he lived. He wrote ſome poems, which, when ſeparately publiſhed, met with a favourable reception, and paſſed through ſeveral editions : they are now printed in the ſecond volume of The Minor Poets. After Mr Addiſon’s death Mr Tickell had the care of the edition of his works printed in 4 vols 4to ; to which he prefixed an account of Mr Addiſon’s life, and a poem on his death. Mr Tickell died in the year 1740.

TICKERA, a conſiderable article of merchandiſe in Fezzan in Africa ; it is valued by travellers as a portable and highly ſalubrious food. It is a preparation of pounded dates, and the meal of Indian corn, formed into a paſte, and highly dried in an oven.

TICKSEED, Sun-flower. See Coreopsis.

TICUNAS. See Poison, p. 266.

TIDE, is a word which expresses that riſing and falling of the waters which are obſerved on all maritime coaſts.

There is a certain depth of the waters of the ocean which would obtain if all were at reſt : but obſervation ſhows that they are continually varying from this level, and that ſome of theſe variations are regular and periodical.

1st, It is obſerved, that on the ſhores of the ocean, and in bays, creeks, and harbours, which communicate freely with the ocean, the waters riſe up above this mean height twice a day, and as often sink below it, forming what is called a flood and an ebb, a high and a low water. The whole interval between high and low water is called a tide ;