roots are conical and eſculent, and are ſometimes boiled and ſerved up at table like aſparagus. It grows on meadows. 2. The *porrifolium,* or purple goat’s beard, has the calyx longer than the radius of the floret ; the flowers are large, purple, single, and terminal ; and the leaves long, pointed, and bluiſh. The root is long, thick, and eſculent. It grows in meadows, and is cultivated in gardens under the name of salsafy.

TRAJAN (Marcus Ulpius), a celebrated Roman em­peror, who gained many victories over the Parthians and Germans, putting the empire to its utmoſt extent on the eaſt and north ſides. He died at Silinunte, a city of Cili­cia, which from him was called *Trajanopolis,* in the year 117.

*Trajan's Column,* a famous hiſtorical column erected in Rome, in honour of the emperor Trajan. It is of the Tuſcan order, though ſomewhat irregular: its height is eight diameters, and its pedeſtal Corinthian : it was built in a large ſquare called *Forum Romanum.* Its baſe conſiſts of 12 ſtones of an enormous ſize, and is raiſed on a ſocle, er foot, of eight ſteps : withinside is a ſtaircaſe illumi­nated with 44 windows. It is 140 feet high, which is 35 feet ſhort of the Antonine column, but the workmanſhip of the former is much more valued. It is adorned from top to bottom with baſſo relievos, repreſenting the great actions of the emperor againſt the Dacians.

TRAIN, a line of gunpowder laid to give fire to a quan­tity thereof, in order to do execution by blowing up earth, works, buildings, &c. .

*Train oſ Artillery,* includes the great guns and other pieces of ordnance belonging to an army in the field.

*Train-O*il*,* the oil procured from the blubber of a whale by boiling.

TRALLIAN (Alexander), a Greek writer on phyſic, a native of Tralles in Lydia, who lived about the middle of the ſixth century. His works are divided into 12 books ; in which he treats of diſtempers as they occur, from head to foot. He was the firſt who opened the jugular vein, and that uſed cantharides as a bliſter for the gout. Dr Freind, in his Hiſtory of Phyſic, ſtyles him one of the moſt valu­able authors ſince the time of Hippocrates. Though he appears on the whole to have been a rational phyſician, yet there are things in his writings that favour of enthuſiaſm and ſuperſtition.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, called in Datin *Tranſmontana,* becauſe ſituated on the eaſt side of a chain of hills that ſeparate it from Entre Duero-e Mintio. It is bounded on the north by Galicia ; on the ſouth by the provinces of Beira and Leon ; by the laſt of which it is bounded alſo to the eaſt. Its length from north to ſouth is upwards of 120 miles, and its breadth about 80. It is full of mountains, and produces little corn, but plenty of wine, fruits of ſeveral sorts, and abundance of game.

TRANSACTIONS, a name generally given to a col­lection of the papers read before literary or philoſophical ſocieties. The name of *Philoſophical Transactions* was firſt adopted by the Royal Society of London. See an account of the Royal Society, Vol. XVII. p. 582,

The Philoſophical Tranſactions to the end of the year 1700 were abridged in three volumes by Mr John Low- thorp: thoſe from the year 1700 to 1720 were abridged in two volumes by Mr Henry Jones : thoſe from 1719 to 1733 were abridged in two volumes by Mr John Eames and Mr John Martyn ; Mr Martyn continued the abridge­ment of thoſe from 1732 to 1744 in two volumes, and of thoſe from 1743 to 1750 in two volumes.

They were for many years publiſhed in numbers, and

the printing of them was always, from time to time, the ſingle act of the reſpective ſecretaries, till the year 1752, when the ſociety thought fit that a committee ſhould be ap­pointed to reconſider the papers read before them, and to select out of them ſuch as they ſhould judge moſt proper for publication in the future Tranſactions. They are publiſhed annually in two parts at the expence of the ſociety, and each fellow is entitled to receive one copy *gratis* of every volume publiſhed after his admiſſion into the ſociety.

They were firſt ſet on foot in 1665, by Mr Oldenburg, ſecretary of the ſociety, and were continued by him till the year 1677. Upon his death, they were diſcontinued till January 1678, when Dr Grew relumed the publication of them, and continued it for the months of December 1678, and January and February 1679, after which they were in­termitted till January 1683. During this laſt interval they were ſupplied in ſome meaſure by Dr Hooke’s Philoſophi­cal Collections. They were alſo interrupted for three years, from December 1687 to January 1691, beſide other ſmaller interruptions amounting to near one year and a half more, before October 1695, ſince which time the Tranſac­tions have been regularly carried on.

TRANSCENDENTAL, or Transcendent, ſome­thing elevated, or raiſed above other things ; which passes and tranſcends the nature of other inferior things.

TRANSCRIPT, a copy of any original writing, par­ticularly that of an act or inſtrument inſerted in the body of another.

TRANSFER, in commerce, an act whereby a perſon ſurrenders his right, intereſt, or property, in any thing move­able or immoveable to another.

TRANSFORMATION, in general, denotes a change of form, or the aſſuming a new form different from a former one.

TRANSFUSION, the act of pouring a liquor out of one vessel into another.

*Transfusion of Blood,* an operation by which it was ſome time ago imagined that the age of animals would be renewed, and immortality, or the next thing to it, confer­red on thoſe who had undergone it.

The method of transfuſing Dr Lower gives us to the following effect : take up the carotid artery of the dog, or other animal, whoſe blood is to be transfuſed into another of the ſame, or a different kind ; ſeparate it from the nerve of the eighth pair, and lay it bare above an inch. Make a ſtrong ligature on the upper part of the artery ; and an inch nearer the heart another ligature with a running knot, to be looſened and fattened as occaſion requires. Draw two threads between the two ligatures, open the artery, put in a quill, and tie up the artery again upon the quill by the two threads, and ſtop the quill by a stick.

Then make bare the jugular vein of the other animal for about an inch and half in length, and at each end make a ligature with a running knot ; and in the ſpace between the two knots draw under the veins two threads, as in the other. Open the vein, and put into it two quills, one into the deſcending part of the vein, to receive the blood from the other dog, and carry it to the heart ; the other quill put into the other part of the jugular, towards the head, through which the second animal’s own blood is to run into dishes. The quills thus tied faſt, ſtop them up with ſticks till there be occaſion to open them.

Things thus diſpoſed, fallen the dogs on their ſides to­wards one another, in ſuch manner as that the quills may go into each other; then unſtop the quill that goes down into the second dog’s jugular vein, as alſo that coming out of the other dog’s artery ; and by the help of two or three