

and pains, dissolves wind and resists poison and infection. To drink the decoction of this herb is a well known and most practical remedy for any kind of ague, and greatly helps the pains and torments of the body occasioned by cold. The seed is efficacious for all the above purposes, except the last, and works more powerfully. The distilled water of lovage helps the quinsies in the throat, if the throat and mouth be gargled and washed with it, and in drinking it three or four times removes the plurisy, and dropped in the eyes takes away the redness and dimness of them; it also takes away spots and freckles in the face. The bruised leaves fried with a little hogs lard, applied hot to any blotch, boil or ulcer, will quickly break and cleanse it, yet, to be used with salad oil in the same manner, is necessary after the first dressing.

**LUPINES** (*Lupinus Luteus*).—Yellow Lupine is an annual from Sicily, two feet high, blossom yellow, very fragrant, calyx two-lipped and whirled; upper lip two-parted, lower lip three-toothed; anthers five oblong and five round; the seed pod leathery and flattish. This species is referred to on account of its sweet scent; the seeds are sown early in Spring. The great white Lupine (*Albus*) has a strong, upright, round, woolly stalk, set confusedly with stettate; soft woolly leaves, upon long footstalks. They are greenish on the upper side and woolly underneath; blossoms white, sometimes bluish; the same shape of growth as the garden beans. The root is long, hard and fibrous; it is an annual. There is a smaller kind of blue Lupine (*Nanus*) smaller both in stem and leaves, with the seed a little spotted.

**LUPINE** (*Leguminosæ*).—Cultivated for the garden; is a showy rich plant of various colors. Blue and yellow Lupine (*Cruikshankie*) is very pretty. *Cærulea*, large and blue, is very admirable for borders. Mixed color Lupine (*Pollyphyllus*) is much admired by some for its variety of color. Lupines belong to Class XII, page 42. They are of an opening, cleansing, dissolving and digestive property; but if they be steeped in water until they have lost their bitterness they may be eaten; yet in that manner their nature is changed, for they become very hard to digest, breed gross humors and pass slowly