

HOUSELEEK.—The ordinary houseleek abateth all inward and outward heats, either in the eyes or any other part of the body; to drink a little with any other drink or broth is good in hot agues, cooling and moderating the blood and spirits and quencheth thirst. The juice dropped in the eyes or ears cureth them of all hot diseases in them; taken inwardly it cooleth and abateth all hot inflammations, the erysipelas, scaldings, burnings, shingles, fretting ulcers, cankers, tetters, ringworms and the like, and easeth gout if it proceeds from a hot cause. By bathing the hands and feet with the juice of the herb, and laying the skin of the leaves on afterwards, cleanseth them of warts and corns; it easeth the headache and heat of the brain occasioned by want of sleep, if applied to the temples and forehead. The leaves bruised and laid on the head stayeth the bleeding of the nose quickly; the distilled water of the herb is serviceable for the above purposes. The leaves gently rubbed on the places stung with bees do quickly take away the pain.

BOTANY OR PHYTOLOGY. (CONTINUED.)

The seed is that important part which is the medium of all vegetable propagation and production; it is most intimately contained in this year's plant, and the next year's plant is most intimately contained in it. This is both the beginning and end of the vegetable state.

The parts of which the seed of a plant doth consist, are (1.) The embryo or plantule, being the future plant in miniature, and is called the germ or bud; this adheres to (2.) the placenta or cotyledon, which serves the same purpose as the secundines, *i. e.* the chorion and amnion in animals. (3.) The common tunicle inclosing the whole seed.

The seed receives its fecundity, as I before hinted, from the genital parts in the flower, and being now committed to the earth, proceeds to vegetate as follows.

The plantule or germ of the seed being acted upon and moved by the genial influence and warmth of the two great parents the sun and earth, begins to expand protrude, or shoot forth its radicle or tender root downward in the earth, and the plumule or infant plant upwards; the small radicles absorb the nutriti-