

## H A T

**H**ÆMATOPUS, the *Sea Pye*, in Ornithology, a genus of birds of the order of the Scolopaces.

Its beak is of a compressed form, ending in a cuneiform figure, and the upper and under chaps are equal in length.

Authors describe it under different names, some calling it the *Pica Marina*, others *Himantopus*; but *Hæmatopus* seems the most proper. See the articles HIMANTOPUS, and PICA marina, *Suppl.*

**HAIR-Bell**, in botany, the name by which some call the *Hyacinth*. See the article HYACINTH, *Suppl.*

**HAIR-Worm**, the English name of a species of worms, called by zoologists *Chætia*. See the article CHÆTIA, *Append.*

**HAKEL**, or **HACHEL**. See **HACHEL**, *Append.*

**HALIOTIS**, in the natural history of shells, the name of a large genus, called in English *Ear-shells*. See the article EAR-SHELLS, *Suppl.*

**HALL** (*Cycl.*) — The length of a *Hall* should be at least twice and a quarter its breadth, and in great buildings three times its breadth. As to the height of *Halls*, it may be two thirds of the breadth; and if made with an arched ceiling, it will be rendered much handfomer, and less subject to fire. In this case its height is found by dividing its breadth into six parts, five of which will be the height from the floor to the under side of the key of the arch. *Build. Dict. in voc.*

**HALM**. See the article HAUM, *Append.*

**HAMMER-headed-shark**, the English name of the *Zygæna*. See the article ZYGÆNA, *Suppl.*

**HARDBEAM**, or **HORNBEAM**, in botany, the name by which some call the *Carpinus* of authors. See the article CARPINUS, *Suppl.*

**HARE**. (*Suppl.*) — **Sea-HARE**, the English name of a genus of insects, called by Dr. Hill *Lerneæ*. See the article LERNEÆ, *App.*

**HARE's-foot Trefoil**, in botany. See the articles TRIFOLIUM and TREFOIL, *Suppl.*

**HARE's Lettuce**, in botany, the name by which some call the *Sonchus*, or *Sow-thistle*. See the article SONCHUS, *Suppl.*

**HARE's-Strong**, in botany, the name by which the *Peucedanum* or *Hog's-fennel*, is sometimes called. See the article PEUCEDANUM, *Suppl.*

**HARLE**, a name used in some parts of the kingdom for the *Merganser*. See the article MERGANSER, *Suppl.*

**HARP-Shell**, a species of *Dolium*. See **DOLIUM**.

**HARIOT**. See the article HARIOT, *Cycl.*

**HART-wort**, in botany, a name sometimes given to the *Tordylium* of authors. See the article TORDYLIUM, *Suppl.*

**Ethiopian HART-wort**, the name by which some call the *Peucedanum*, or *Hog's-fennel*. See the article PEUCEDANUM, *Suppl.*

**HART's-horn**, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, otherwise called *Buck's-horn*, and by botanists *Coronopus*. See the article CORONOPUS, *Suppl.*

**HASEL**, or **HASLE**, in botany. See the article HAZLE, *Suppl.*

**HACHEL**, or **HITCHEL**, in the manufactory of flax, hemp, &c. a tool, not unlike a card, for dressing and combing them into fine hairs. See the article CARD, *Cycl.*

They consist of sharp pointed iron-pins, or teeth, set orderly in a board. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

Of these there are several sorts, some with finer and shorter teeth, others with them coarser and longer.

**HATCHET-Vetch**, in botany, the name by which the *Securidaca*, a distinct genus of plants, is sometimes called. See the article SECURIDACA, *Suppl.*

**HATCHING** (*Cycl.*) — The artificial method of *hatchings* eggs, as practised in Egypt, has been mentioned in the *Cyclopædia*; and Mr. Reaumur has discovered, that the heat necessary for this purpose, is nearly the same with that mark'd 32, upon his thermometer, or that mark'd 96 on Fahrenheit's. If, therefore, eggs be kept in this degree of heat, they will as certainly *hatch*, as if the parent hen had sat upon them; and, indeed, it is impossible it should be otherwise, since this heat answers nearly to that of the skin of the hen, or even of mankind; so that the empress Livia, as Pliny relates, might truly *hatch* a chicken in her bosom, if she had but the patience to keep an egg there, for the same number of days that it ought to have continued under a hen.

After many experiments, Mr. Reaumur found, that stoves, heated by means of a baker's oven, succeeded equally well with those made hot by layers of dung. The furnaces of glass-houses, and those of the melters of metals, might, no doubt, be made to answer the same purpose. If, therefore, an easy method could be found to regulate the heat of the stove, it would be extremely convenient for bakers or pastry-cooks to *hatch*, with little or no expence, a very great number

APPEND.

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of chickens; which they might dispose of to the country people, to be reared up till marketable. Should a thermometer be judged necessary for this purpose, it will be sufficient to mark on it only such degrees as are absolutely necessary; by which means the instrument will not only come cheaper, but be more readily understood by the ignorant people, for whose use it is designed.

Such an instrument, however, may be wholly dispensed with; a lump of butter, of the size of a walnut, melted with half as much tallow, serving to indicate the heat of the stove with sufficient exactness. When the heat is too great, this mixture, which is to be kept in a phial, will become as liquid as oil; and when the heat is too small, it will remain fixed in a lump; but it will flow like thick syrup, upon inclining the bottle, if the stove be of a right temper. Great attention, therefore, should be given to keep the heat always at this degree, by letting in fresh air, if it be too great, or shutting the stove more close, if it be too small.

But this is not all. That all the eggs in the stove may equally share the irregularities of the heat, it will be necessary to shift them from the sides to the center, and *vice versa*; thereby imitating what the hens themselves do by those upon which they sit; for hens are frequently seen to make use of their bills, to push to the outer parts those eggs that were nearest to the middle part of their nests, and to bring into that middle part such as before lay nearest to the sides of the same.

As to the form of the stoves, no great nicety is necessary. A chamber over an oven will do very well; only in order to ascertain the due degree of heat, it will be necessary to have phials of butter, as directed above, in several parts of the room; and when the heat wants to be either increased or diminished, it is sufficient to diminish or increase the communication between the air in the room and that abroad, by opening or shutting some of the openings made in the wall for that purpose.

In order to cherish the new hatch'd chickens, capons may be taught to tend them in the same manner as hens do. Mr. Reaumur tells us, that he has seen above two hundred chickens at once, all led about and defended by only three or four such capons; which clucked like hens, to call in the chickens that had strayed too far off; and even redoubled their call, when they found any nice bits, to invite the young brood to come and pick them up. Nay cocks may be taught to do the same office, which they, as well as the capons, will continue to do all their lives afterwards.

But Mr. Reaumur, not satisfied with the assistance he could thus procure from cocks and capons, has invented a sort of low boxes without bottoms, and lined with furs. These, which he calls artificial parents, not only shelter the chickens from the injuries of the air, but afford a kindly warmth; so that they presently grow fond of them, and take the benefit of their shelter as readily as they would have done under the wings of a hen.

For a few weeks after *hatching*, it will be necessary to keep the chickens in a room artificially heated, and furnished with these boxes; but afterwards they may be safely exposed to the air in the court-yard, in which it may not be amiss to place one of these artificial parents to shelter them, should there be any occasion.

As to the manner of feeding the young brood, they are generally a whole day after being *hatched*, before they take any food at all; and then a few crumbs of bread may be given them for a day or two, or millet-seeds mixed with the crumbs; after which they will begin to pick up insects and grubs for themselves.

People in the country, who have plenty of conveniences for the raising of poultry, will hardly give themselves the trouble to *hatch* chickens in this artificial manner. It is in villages near great towns, and principally in the neighbourhood of the capital city, that it would be of the greatest importance to promote the establishment of this kind of stoves. Vid. Mr. Trembley's Abstract of the Art of Hatching domestic fowls, translated from the original treatise of Mr. Reaumur, where he explains every difficulty.

**HATCHING of Bees**. See the article **Bee-WORM**, *Suppl.*

**HATCHING**, among miners. See the article **DIGGING**, *Suppl.*

**HAYER**, a word used in some parts of the kingdom for oats. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HAUGH**, the same with **HAW**. See the article **HAW**, *Suppl.*

**HAUM**, **HALM**, or **HAWM**, among farmers, denotes the stem or stalk of corn, pease, beans, &c. from the root to the ear. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HAWK** (*Suppl.*) — **Make HAWK**, in falconry, a name given to an old stanch hawk; which, being used to fly, will teach a young one. *Rust. Dict. in voc.*

**HAW-thorn**, the English name of several species of *Mespilus*, or *Medlar*. See the article **MESPILUS**, *Suppl.*

**HAWM**. See the article **HAUM**, *Append.*

**HAZLE**, or **HAZEL** (*Suppl.*)—*Witch-HAZLE*, a name sometimes used for the *Ulmus*, or Elm. See the articles *ULMUS* and *ELM*, *Suppl.*

**HEART-burn**. In surfeits, or upon swallowing without due mastication; when meats are eat tough and fat, or with farinaceous substances unfermented; or when by any accident the saliva is vitiated, too scanty, or not intimately mixed with the food, the fermentation becomes tumultuous, the stomach swells with air, and this extraordinary commotion being attended with an unusual heat, brings on the uneasiness called the *heart-burn*; which is remedied by whatever promotes a greater secretion of saliva, or helps to mix it with our aliment. *Pringle*, *Observ. on the diseases of the army*, p. 168. See the article *FERMENTATION*, *Append.*

**HEART's-case**, a name sometimes used for a species of violet, otherwise called *Pansy*. See the article *VIOLET*, *Suppl.* It is said to be good for ruptures and the falling sickness. *Rust*. *Dict. in voc.*

**HEAT** (*Suppl.*)—*Heat* is found to expand and dilate metals considerably, as appears from an experiment of *Muschenbroek*, who tells us, that having prepared cylindric rods of iron, steel, copper, brass, tin, and lead, he exposed them first to a pyrometer with two flames; then successively to one with three, four, and five flames. But previous to this trial, he took care to cool them equally, by exposing them some time upon the same stone; when it began to freeze, and *Fahrenheit's* thermometer was at 32 degrees. The effects of which experiment are digested in the following table, where the degrees of expansion are marked in parts equal to the  $\frac{1}{1000}$  part of an inch.

Expansion of	Iron	Steel	Copper	Brass	Tin	Lead
By one flame	80	85	89	110	153	155
By two flames, placed close together	117	123	115	220		274
By two flames $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches distant	109	94	92	141	219	263
By three flames placed close together	142	168	193	275		
By four flames placed close together	211	270	351			
By five flames	230	310	310	377		

It is to be observed of tin, that it will easily melt, when heated by two flames placed together. Lead commonly melts with three flames, placed together, especially if they burn long.

From these experiments it appears at first view, that iron is the least rarified of any of these metals, whether it be heated by one or more flames; and therefore is most proper for making machines, or instruments, which we would have free from any alterations by heat or cold, as the rods of pendulums for clocks, &c. So likewise the measures of yards or feet should be made of iron, that their length may be as nearly as possible the same, summer and winter.

The expansion of lead and tin, by only one flame, is nearly the same; that is, almost double of the expansion of iron. It is likewise observable, that the flames, placed together, cause a greater rarefaction, than when they have a sensible interval between them; iron, in the former case, being expanded 117 degrees, and only 109 in the latter; the reason of which difference is obvious.

By comparing the expansions of the same metal, produced by one, two, three, or more flames, it appears, that two flames do not cause double the expansion of one; nor three flames three times that expansion, but always less; and these expansions differ so much the more from the ratio of the number of flames, as there are more flames acting at the same time.

It is also observable, that metals are not expanded equally, at the time of their melting, but some more, some less: Thus tin began to run, when rarified 219 degrees; whereas brass was expanded 377 degrees, and yet was far from melting. *Desagul.* vol. I. p. 423, *seqq.*

**HEAT**, in Medicine. Great *Heats* are not so much the immediate, as the remote cause of a general sickness, by relaxing the fibres, and disposing the fibres to putrefaction; especially among soldiers, and persons exposed the whole day to the sun; for the greatest *heats* are seldom found to produce epidemic diseases, till the perspiration is stopped by wet cloaths, fogs, dews, damps, &c. and then some bilious or putrid distemper is the certain consequence, as fluxes, and ardent intermitting fevers. Nevertheless, it must be allow'd, that *heats* have sometimes been so great, as to prove the more immediate cause of particular disorders. As when centinels have been placed without cover, or frequent reliefs, in scorching *heats*; or when troops march, or are exercised in the *heat* of the day: or when people imprudently lie down and sleep in the sun:

All these circumstances are apt to bring on distempers, varying according to the season of the year. In the beginning of summer, these errors produce inflammatory fevers; and, in the end of it, or in the beginning of autumn, a remitting fever, or dysentery. *Pringle*, *Observ. on the Disease of the army*, p. 79, *seqq.*

To prevent, therefore, the effects of intemperate *heat*, commanders have found it expedient so to order the marches, that the men come to their ground before the heat of the day; and to give strict orders, that none of them sleep out of their tents; which in fixed encampments may be covered with boughs, to shade them from the sun. It is likewise a rule of great importance to have the soldiers exercised before the cool of the morning is over; for, by that means, not only the sultry *heats* are avoided, but the blood being cooled, and the fibres braced, the body will be better prepared to bear the heat of the day. Lastly, in very hot weather, it has been found proper to shorten the centinels duty, when obliged to stand in the sun. *Id. ibid.* p. 95.

**HEATH** (*Suppl.*)—*Mountain-HEATH*, a name sometimes given to the *Saxifrage* of botanical writers. See the article *SAXIFRAGE*, *Suppl.*

*Berry-bearing HEATH*, a name sometimes given to a genus of plants, called by botanists *Empetrum*. See the article *EMPETRUM*, *Suppl.*

*Low-pine HEATH*, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Coris*. See the article *CORIS*, *Suppl.*

**HECKLE**, among hemp-dressers. See *HATCHEL*, *supra*.

**HECTIC**. See the article *CONSUMPTION*, *Append.*

**HEDERA** (*Suppl.*)—*Virginian-HEDERA*, the name by which *Plukenet* calls the *Menispermum* of *Linnaeus*. See the article *MENSPERMUM*, *Append.*

**HEDGE-hog**, in zoology, the English name of a genus of animals, called by zoologists *Erinaceus*. See the article *ERINACEUS*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-hog**, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Erinacea*. See the article *ERINACEA*, *Suppl.*

*Sea HEDGE-hog*, the English name of a series of shell-fish, called by different authors *Centronia*, *Echini marini*, *Echinodermata*, &c. See *CENTRONIA*, *Append.* and *ECHINODERMA*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-hog-Medica**, the name by which some call several species of *Medica*, or lucerne. See the article *MEDICA*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-hog-thistle**, a name sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, called by authors *Cactus*. See the article *CACTUS*, *Append.*

**HEDGE-hyssop**, a name sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Digitalis*. See the article *DIGITALIS*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-mustard**, the name of a genus of plants, known among botanists by that of *Erysimum*. See the article *ERYSIMUM*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-nettle**, a name sometimes given to a genus of plants, called by botanists *Galeopsis*. See the article *GALEOPSIS*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-nettle-shrub**, a name by which some call the *Prasium*, a distinct genus of plants. See the article *PRASIMUM*, *Suppl.*

**HEDGE-sparrow**, the English name of a species of *Motacilla*. See the article *MOTACILLA*, *Suppl.*

**HEDIUNDA**, in botany, a name used by some writers for the *Cestrum* of *Linnaeus*. See the article *CESTRUM*, *Append.*

**HEDYSARUM**, in the *Linnaean* system of botany, the name of a large genus of plants; which that author makes to comprehend the *Hedysarum*, *Onobrychis*, and *Albagi* of *Tournefort*. See the articles *HEDYSARUM* and *ONOBRYCHIS*, *Suppl.* and *ALHAGE*, *Append.*

**HEEL**, among carpenters, denotes an inverted *Ogee*. See the article *OGEE*, *Cycl.*

**HEINASE**, among sportsmen, a roe-buck of the fourth year. *Rust. Dict. in voc.*

**HELEGUG**, in zoology, a name given to the *Anas arctica*. See the article *DUCK*, *Suppl.*

**HELENIUM**, in botany, the name used by some for several species of *Aster*, or star-wort. See the article *STAR-WORT*, *Suppl.*

**HELIANTHUS**, in the *Linnaean* system of botany, the name by which that author calls the *Corona solis*, or great sun-flower. See the article *SUN-flower*, *Suppl.*

**HELICHRYSUM**, in botany, a name used by some authors for the *Gnaphalium*, or cudweed. See the article *GNAPHALIUM*, *Suppl.*

**HELIOTROPE**, in botany, the name by which some call the turnsol, a distinct genus of plants. See the article *HELIOTROPIUM*, *Suppl.*

**HELIOTROPIUM** is also a name used by some for a species of *Ricinoides*. See the article *RICINOIDES*, *Suppl.*

**HELIOTROPIUM** is likewise used by some for the *Helianthus*, *Corona solis*, or great sun flower. See the article *SUN-flower*, *Suppl.*

**HELLEBORE**, in botany, the English name of a distinct genus of plants. See the article *HELLEBORUS*, *Suppl.*

**Bastard-HELLEBORE**, the name of a genus of plants, called by authors *Helleborine*. See the article **HELLEBORINE**, *Suppl.*

**White-HELLEBORE**, the name of a genus of plants, otherwise called *Veratrum*. See the article **VERATRUM**, *Suppl.*

**HELM**, (*Cycl.*) a term used by country people for wheat or rye-straw, bruised by thrashing, or otherwise, and usually bound up in bundles for thatching. See **THATCHING**, *Append.*

**HELMET-flower**, in botany, a name by which some call the *Scutellaria*, or *Cassida* of authors. See the article **CASSIDA**, *Suppl.*

**HEMANDIA**, (*Suppl.*) This is an error of the press, for **HERNANDIA**. See **HERNANDIA**, *Append.*

**HEMEROBIUS**, in zoology, a name used by some for the fly, called *Golden-eye*, and *Chrysopsis*. See the article **CHRYSOPSIS**, *Suppl.*

**HEMLOCK**, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Cicuta*. See the article **CICUTA**, *Suppl.*

**Bastard-HEMLOCK**, the name by which some call a distinct genus of plants, known among botanists by that of *Cicutaria*. See the article **CICUTARIA**, *Suppl.*

**HEMP**, in botany, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanical writers *Cannabis*. See the article **CANNABIS**, *Suppl.*

**Bastard-HEMP**, the English name of a genus of plants, called by Tournefort *Cannabina*. See the article **CANNABINA**, *Suppl.*

**Water-HEMP**, a name sometimes used for a genus of plants, called by botanical writers, *Bidens*. See the article **BIDENS**, *Suppl.*

**HEMP-Agrimony**, a name sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Eupatorium*. See the article **EUPATORIUM**, *Suppl.*

**HEN** (*Suppl.*) — **HEN-house**, a place or building, made for sheltering or confining poultry. *Dict. Rust.* in voc.

**HENBANE**, (*Suppl.*) — **Yellow-HENBANE**, a name by which some call the *Nicotiana* of botanical authors. See the article **NICOTIANA**, *Suppl.*

**HEPS**, in botany, the same with *hips*. See the article **HIPS**, *Append.*

**HERB-Bennet**, *herba benedicta*, a name sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, called by authors *Caryophyllata*. See the article **CARYOPHYLLATA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Christopher**, *herba Christophoriana*, in botany, the name of a distinct genus of plants. See the article **CHRISTOPHORIANA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Gerard**, in botany, a name sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, otherwise called *Angelica*. See the article **ANGELICA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB of grace**, a name by which some call rue. See the article **RUTA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Robert**, a name sometimes used for the *geranium*, or crane's bill. See the article **GERANIUM**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Trefoil**, in botany, See the articles **TREFOIL** and **TRIFOLIUM**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Trinity**, in botany, a name sometimes given to the violet. See the article **VIOLA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-True-love**, the name by which the *Herb-Paris* is sometimes called. See the article **HERBA-Paris**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Twopence**, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called otherwise *Lysimachia*, or *Summularia*. See the article **LYSIMACHIA**, *Suppl.*

**HERB-Willow**, or *Willow-herb*, a name sometimes given to two distinct genera of plants, the *Lysimachia* and *Chamænerium*. See the articles **CHAMÆNERIUM**, and **LYSIMACHIA**, *Suppl.*

**HERCULES's Albeal**, the name of a distinct genus of plants, described by Linnæus under that of *Panax*. See the article **PANAX**, *Append.*

**HEMISPHERIA**, a name by which Dr. Hill calls the genus of flies, known in English by that of *Lady-Cow*. Ray, and other writers, have described these among the Bees. See the article **SCARABÆUS**, *Suppl.*

**HERMIT-fish**, the name by which some call the long-tailed Squilla, with a soft tail, and the right claw the larger. See the article **SQUILLA**, *Append.*

**HERMODACTYLE**, *Hermodactylus*, in botany, a name improperly used by some for the *Iris*, or flower-de-luce of botanists. See the article **IRIS**, *Suppl.*

The true *Hermodactyle* is the root of a species of *Colchicum*, or *Meadow-saffron*. See the article **MEADOW-saffron**, *Suppl.*

**HERN**, the same with *Heron*. See the article **HERON**, *Suppl.*

A *Hern* at siege, among sportsmen, is one standing at the water-side, watching for prey. *Dict. Rust.* in voc.

**HERN-shaw**, or **HERNERY**, a place where the Herons breed. *Id. ibid.*

**HERNANDIA**, in botany, the name of a distinct genus of plants, the characters of which are these: The petals of the flower are multifold, and placed in a circular order; the male and female flowers stand on distinct plants. There is no pericarpium; but the cup of the flower is very large, swelled, and roundish; containing a plicated oval nut, with only one cell, and a globose nucleus. *Linnæi Gen. Plant.* p. 516.

We know only one species of this genus, which is the *hernandia*, with a large umbelicated ivy-like leaf, commonly called in the West-Indies *Jack in a box*.

It is a native of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other parts of the West-Indies; and is propagated among us in the gardens of the curious, by only sowing the seed in a hot-bed in the spring. They must be constantly kept in the back stove. *Vid. Miller's Gard. Dict.* in voc.

**HERRIOT**. See **HARIOT**, *Cycl.*

**HETEROPYRÆ**, in natural history, the name of a genus of ferruginous fossils, composed of several coats, inclosing a nucleus of a different substance from themselves, and often loose, and rattling in them. See the article **SIDEROCHITA**, *Append.*

Of this genus there are the following species: 1. The hard *heteropyra*, with brown and purplish crusts, and a whitish-green nucleus. 2. The rough, purplish *heteropyra*. 3. The misshapen *heteropyra*, with ferruginous, red, and dusky yellow crusts, and a greenish-white nucleus. 4. The yellow, brown, and black *heteropyra*, with a whitish nucleus. 5. The yellow, ferruginous, and purplish-crested *heteropyra*, with a pale-yellow nucleus. 6. The coarse, yellow, and brown-crueted *heteropyra*, with a brownish-yellow nucleus. 7. The coarse *heteropyra*, with brown, black, and orange-colour'd crusts, and a yellow nucleus. *Hill. Hist. Foss.* p. 536.

**HIGH-taper**, in botany, a name by which some call the *Verbascum* of botanists. See the article **VERBASCUM**, *Suppl.*

**HILL**, in the natural history of the Earth, &c. See the article **MOUNTAIN**, *Suppl.* and *Append.*

**HINNULARIA**, in zoology, a name given by some authors to a species of Eagle. See the article **PYGARGUS**, *Suppl.*

**HIPPO**, in zoology, the name of a species of *Coluber*, the scuta of whose abdomen are one hundred and sixty, and the squamæ of the tail one hundred. See the article **COLUBER**, *Append.*

**HIPPURIS** (*Suppl.*)—Pliny has made a great confusion of plants under this name. The ancients called the *Hippuris*, or horse-tail, *Polygonum*, on account of its having so many joints in its stalks and branches; this name confounded it with the knot-grass and Pliny has made a description from the accounts of different authors, which has the characters and qualities of both, and therefore suits neither.

It is easy however to trace his errors; where he speaks of the stalks being naked, rush-like, and brittle, it is plain that he is speaking of the *Horse-tail*; and where he gives it small oval and pointed leaves, it is equally certain that he means this of the knot-grass; but he adds in one place, that it has a large spreading root, that it grows in woods and shady places, and that it bears a round fruit like a coriander-feed. These are characters belonging neither to the horse-tail nor knot-grass; and might seem to bespeak this *Hippuris* a plant different from both; but it rather appears, that Pliny has brought in by an error of his own a third plant, to perplex the case, and is here transcribing some author's account of the Solomon's-seal, or polygonatum, a name sounding like the word polygonum, and easily mistaken for the same word, by so hasty a writer as this author appears to have been. He had before err'd in his opinion, that the polygonum and horse-tail were the same plant; and here taking the polygonatum to be the same plant with the polygonum, he has not scrupled to attribute to the horse-tail whatever he found recorded of the polygonatum.

**HIPPURIS** is also a name given by Dillenius to the *Chara* of Linnæus, a distinct genus of plants. See the article **CHARA**, *Suppl.*

**HIND-calf**, a female hart of the first year. She fawns in April and May. Her flesh is softer than that of a hart, but not so favourable, and is dressed after the same manner. If it be roasted, it ought to be larded, dipt in a marinade or pickle, and moistened while it is roasting.

**HITCHEL**, the same with *Hatchel*. See **HATCHEL**, *Append.*

**HITCHING**, in horsemanship, is to wriggle or move forwards by degrees, or to knock the legs together in walking. *Dict. Rust.* in voc.

**HIVE-drops**, a name sometimes given to crude or rough wax. See the article **WAX**, *Suppl.*

**HOCK**, the same with *Ham*. See **HAM**, *Cycl.*

**HOG's-fennel**, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Peucedanum*. See the article **PEUCEDANUM**, *Suppl.*

**HOG-plum**, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by authors *Spondias*. See the article **SPONDIAS**, *Suppl.*

**HOG-weed**, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by Linnæus *Boerhaavia*. See the article **BOERHAAVIA**, *Suppl.*

**HOLIBUT**, or **HOLYBUT**, in ichthyology, a name given by the people of some parts of England to the Turbot in general; but in other parts, only to the larger fishes of that species.

**HOLLI**, the Indian name for what the Spaniards call *ulli*; a resinous liquor, which flows spontaneously from the tree *Holquaghuyl*, or *Chilli*. It is often mixed with chocolate in the making, in the proportion of one fourth part: it gives the chocolate in this case no very disagreeable flavour; and it becomes a very powerful medicine in dysenteries. It is usual, however, before the making it, to mix the cacao and *Holli* on an iron plate, and torrify them thoroughly together. *Ray's Hist. Plants.*

**HOLLOW-root**, in botany, a name sometimes given to the *fumaria*, or fumitory. See the article *FUMARIA*, *Suppl.*

**HOLLY** (*Suppl.*)—The timber of *holly* is the whitest of all hard wood, and therefore used by the inlayers. See the article *MARQUETRY*, *Cycl.*

It is also fit for all sturdy uses, and therefore preferred to all others by the mill-wright, turner, and engraver. It makes the best handles and stocks for tools, flails, cart-whips, bowls, shivers, and pins for blocks; and is excellent for door-bars, &c.

**Knee-HOLLY**, a name sometimes given to the *Ruscus*, or butchers broom. See the article *RUSCUS*, *Suppl.*

**Sea-HOLLY**, the name by which some call the *eryngium* of botanical writers. See the article *ERYNGIUM*, *Suppl.*

**HOLY-thistle**, or **BLESSED Thistle**, a name sometimes given to the *Cnicus*, or saffron-flower of botanists. See the article *CNICUS*, *Suppl.*

**HOLY-Rose**, or **Rock-Rose**, names given to a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Cistus*. See the article *CISTUS*, *Suppl.*

**HOMO**, *Man*, in zoology. See the articles *MAN*, *Append.* and *ANTHROPOMORPHA*, *Suppl.*

**HONE-wort**, *Sium*, in botany, the name of a distinct genus of plants. See the article *SIUM*, *Suppl.*

**HONESTY**, in botany, a name sometimes used for the *Lunaria*, or moon-wort. See the article *LUNARIA*, *Suppl.*

**HONEY-flower**, a name by which the *Melianthus*, a distinct genus of plants, is called in English. See the article *MELIANTHUS*, *Suppl.*

**HONEY-suckle**, *French HONEY-suckle*, a name sometimes used for the *Hedysarum* of botanical writers. See the article *HE-DYSARUM*, *Suppl.*

**Trumpet HONEY-suckle**, the name by which some call the *Periclymenum* of Tournefort. See the article *PERICLYMENUM*, *Suppl.*

**Upright HONEY-suckle**, the name of a genus of plants, called by Linnæus *Lonicera*. See the article *LONICERA*, *Suppl.*

**HOOD**, (*Cycl.*)—**HOOD**, on ship-board, is a copper-frame, made to go on the top of the chimney, and to shift as the wind does, that the smoke may always fly to leeward. *Blanckly*, *Nov. Expositor*, p. 78.

**HOOK-land**, or **OPE-land**, among farmers, land ploughed and sowed every year. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HOOPOE**, in ornithology, the English name of the *Upupa*. See the article *UPUPA*, *Suppl.*

**HOP-hornbeam**, a name sometimes given to the *Carpinus* of botanists. See the article *CARPINUS*, *Suppl.*

**Wild-HOP**, a name sometimes given to the *Dodonæa*, a distinct genus of plants. See the article *DODONÆA*, *Suppl.*

**HOREHOUND**. (*Suppl.*)—**Black or stinking HOREHOUND**, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanical writers *Ballote*. See the article *BALLOTE*, *Suppl.*

**Base-HOREHOUND**, a name by which some call the *Stachys* of botanists. See the article *STACHYS*, *Suppl.*

**Bastard-HOREHOUND**, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Marrubiastrum*. See the article *MARRUBIASTRUM*, *Suppl.*

**Water-HOREHOUND**, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Lycopus*. See the article *LYCOPUS*, *Suppl.*

**HORNS-and Hedge-hog**, the name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Medica*. See the article *MEDICA*, *Suppl.*

**HORNBEAM**, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Carpinus*. See the article *CARPINUS*, *Suppl.*

**HORNED-Poppy**, in botany. See the article *POPPY*, *App.*

**HORSE** (*Suppl.*)—**HORSE-dung** is used by gardeners for making hot-beds, being esteemed fitter than any other for this purpose; but it is to be observed, that it is so much the better, the higher the *Horse* is fed. *Rust. Dict. in voc.*

**HORSE-Chestnut**, a name given by some to the *Hippocastanum* of botanical writers. See the article *HIPPOCASTANUM*, *Suppl.*

**Scarlet HORSE-Chestnut**, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Pavia*. See the article *PAVIA*, *Suppl.*

**HORSE-beal**, a name sometimes used for Elecampane, or *Helanium*. See the article *HELENIUM*, *Suppl.*

**HORSE-boeing**, in Husbandry. See the article *HUSBANDRY*, *Suppl.*

**HORSE-Mint**, the English name given to a species of *Mint*. See the articles *MINT* and *MENTHA*, *Suppl.*

**HORSE-Radish**, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Cochlearia*, or Scurvy-grafs. See the article *COCHLEARIA*, *Suppl.*

**HORSE-shoe-vetch**, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists *Hippocrepis*, or *Ferrum equinum*. See the article *FERRUM equinum*, *Suppl.*

**HOSE-in-Hose**, a name given to a genus of plants, called by botanists *Primula veris*. See the article *PRIMULA*, *Suppl.*

**HOSPITAL** (*Cycl.*)—**Camp Hospitals** are either general or regimental.

The general hospitals are of two kinds, *viz.* the flying hospital, attending the camp at some convenient distance, and the stationary hospital, which is fixed to one place. In the choice of both, it will be better to have them in towns than villages, as the former will afford larger wards, besides more of other conveniencies: These wards should be as airy as possible.

As to the disposition of hospitals, in regard to preserving the purity of the air, the best rule is to admit but few patients into each ward. It will also be found a good expedient, when the ceilings are low, to remove some part of them, and to open the garret story. The doors and windows may likewise be opened, and ventilators used to purify the air of every ward. In winter hospitals, the wards are to be warmed with chimneys, and never by stoves; for, though the latter may warm a large ward better, and at a less expence, yet by scarce making any draught of air, they will be apt to increase its putrid quality; whereas a fire, kept up in a chimney, acts like a constant ventilator.

The general hospital should receive only such sick as the regimental ones cannot conveniently contain, together with those who cannot be moved with the army. Without this dispersion of the sick, the general hospital, in bad seasons, would have a greater number, than could be well attended; and what is equally, if not more pernicious, it would be too much crowded, by which means the contagion would spread, and the mortality be rendered more general.

Regimental hospitals are of the greatest importance, and therefore should be supplied with blankets and medicines from the public stores, with an allowance also for nurses and other necessaries. Nor are they to be maintained in the field only, but also in winter-quarters, as there will always be a great many more sick, than can be taken care of in the general hospital.

Barns, stables, grannaries, and other out-houses, but above all, churches, make the best hospitals, from the beginning of June to October: for as the greatest danger arises from foul air, which cannot be compensated by diet or medicine, we may lay it down as a rule, that the more airy and large the hospitals are, the less danger there is of the sickness spreading. *Pringle Observ. on the Diseases of the Army*, p. 104, *seqq.*

**HOSPITAL-fever**, a name given to the *malignant catarrhal fever*, as being frequent in hospitals. See the article *FEVER*, *Suppl.*

Dr. Pringle has given us an elaborate account of the rise, symptoms, and cure of this terrible disease, in his observations on the diseases of the army. It may be owing to a great many concurring causes, but the principal are foul and putrid air, occasioned by filth and impurity of any kind. Hence it is no wonder that it prevails in marshy countries after hot seasons, and in populous cities; especially if low, and ill-aired, unprovided with common shores, or where the streets are narrow and foul, the houses dirty, water scarce, and where jails or hospitals are crowded, and not ventilated and kept clean; when in sickly times the burials are within the towns, and the bodies not laid deep; when slaughter-houses are also within the walls; or when dead animals or offals are left to rot in the kennels, or on dunghills; when drains are not provided, to carry off any large body of stagnating or corrupted water, in the neighbourhood; when flesh-meats make the greatest part of the diet, without a proper mixture of bread, greens, wine, or other fermented liquors; from the use of old and musty grain, or what has been damaged by a wet season; or, lastly, when the fibres are relaxed by immoderate warm bathing.

When the disease comes on slowly, the symptoms are small interchanges of heats and cold, trembling of the hands, interrupted sleep, &c. But when it advances fast, the above symptoms are all in a higher degree; and besides these, the patient is afflicted with great lassitude, a nausea, pains in the back, a constant pain and confusion in the head, a dejection of spirits, and an uncommon tremor of the hands. If the sick lie warm, and have had no preceding flux, the body is generally collicive; but when they lie cold, as they often do in field-hospitals, the pores of the skin being shut, a diarrhoea is a common symptom: in the worst cases, a flux appears in the last stage; when the stools are involuntary, colliquative, ichorous, or bloody, and of a cadaverous smell; which are the effects of a mortification of the bowels, and the signs of approaching death: some are never delirious, but all are under a great stupor or confusion. The petechiæ are the frequent, but not inseparable attendants of the fever; they are sometimes of a brighter or paler red, at other times of a livid colour, but are never raised above the skin. For the most part, these spots are so little conspicuous, that unless looked for attentively, they may escape notice. They are thickest on the breast and back, less on the legs and arms, and the Dr. never remembers to have seen any upon the face. This fever, tho' of the continued kind, has often exacerbations at night, with remissions, and partial sweats next day; and, after a long continuance, is apt to change into a hectic, a remitting, or intermitting form.

**Prognostics in it.** To have a little delirium, the strength little impaired, turbid urine in the decline of the disease, and at the same time a gentle sweat or moisture diffused over the body, are reckoned good signs; and it seems peculiar to malignant fevers, that deafness is rather a good sign.

**Method of cure.** This varies according to the state of the disease, which may be distinguished into three periods; the first continuing as long as the person is able to go about; the second beginning with his confinement, and the third when the pulse sinks, and a stupor comes on.

In the first, as well as in the other periods, the cure is principally to be aimed at by removing the patient out of the foul air. When this cannot be done, the ward or room should be purified by making a succession of air by means of fires, or letting it in by doors and windows, or diffusing the steams of vinegar.

The next thing to be done, is to promote a diaphoresis, which, in this period, should only be attempted by mild sudorifics, as the *Spiritus Mindereri*.

When the fever is confirmed, contrayerva-powders, with nitre, camphor, the common pisan acidulated, and such medicines as are good in inflammatory cases, ought to be given. Costiveness is to be prevented by emollient clysters. But opiates are dangerous, both in this and the third stage, in which the pulse sinks, and stupor is greater, a delirium impends, and petechiæ often appear. When this is observed to be the case, the nitre and diaphoretic medicines are to make room for a decoction of snake-root, to which a small quantity of strong water may be added. It may also be given in substance from two to four scruples a day, with sensible good effects. Towards the decline of the fever, an equal quantity of peruvian bark may be joined with the root. Wine is also an excellent cordial at this period, and may be given either made into Whey, or added to the panado, which was the only food allowed to the sick. It may be taken from half a pint to a quart a day, according to the strength of the patient. Perhaps there is no rule of more importance, than to give strict charge to the attendants of the sick, never to let the patient, when low, remain above two or three hours without taking something cordial and nourishing. But however necessary wine, volatiles, and other cordials are in this low state of the fever, it ought to be remembered, that they must never be given with an intention to force a sweat, but only as antiseptics, and to support the *vis vitæ*. If there be danger of a phrenitis coming on, it will be proper to call in the assistance of epispastics. Sinapisms too may be used when the pulse is greatly sunk. If a diarrhoea comes on in the decline of the fever, it is to be moderated, by adding a few drops of the tinctura thebaica, to the full quantity of the alexipharmic decoction; or by giving a spoonful or two of an astringent mixture. In proportion, however, to the putrid nature of the stools, astringents are to be used with the more caution. When the fever is over, there are few but complain of a vertigo, and want of rest, a continuation of the deafness, and other nervous symptoms, are frequently the consequence of great lowness; in which case, the pillulæ Matthæi are to be given at night, with analectics and medicines of the strengthening kind. Vid. *Pringle's* Observ. on disease of army. p. 243—278.

**HOSPITAL - Ventilator.** See the article VENTILATOR, *Append.*

**HOVEL**, properly signifies a covering, or shelter for cattle, made of hurdles, or the like; but is also used for any other mean building. *Rust. Dict. in voc.*

**HOUND** (*Suppl.*)—*Gaze-HOUND*, or *Gast-HOUND*, one who makes more use of his sight than smell, from the word *gaze*, to stare at.

These dogs make excellent sport with the fox and hare, and are much used in the north of England, and on champaign ground, rather than bushy and woody places. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HOUSE** (*Cycl. and Suppl.*)—*Summer-HOUSE*, a little edifice erected at the corner of a garden, and contrived so as to let in air on all sides; or to exclude it, as you find proper. *Build. Dict. in voc. Summer.*

**HOUSING** (*Cycl.*)—*HOUSING*, among brick-layers, a term used for a brick which is warped, or is cast crooked or hollow in burning; in such a case, they say it is *housing*. *Build. Dict. in voc.*

**HUMBLE-bee-fly** is a species of *Culex*; it is lanigerous, and has somewhat obscure wings. See the articles *HUMBLE*, *Suppl.* and *CULEX*, *Append.*

**HUMBLE-plant**, a name sometimes given to the *mimosa*, or sensitive plant. See the articles *MIMOSA* and *SENSITIVE*, *Suppl.*

**HUNGARICUS morbus**, a disease so called from its being first observed in the imperial army in Hungary, in the year 1566; from whence it spread over a great part of Europe.

It is described as a malignant fever, attended with sickness at the stomach, a pain and hardness about the epigastric region, great thirst from the beginning, a parched tongue, and a constant head-ach, ending in a delirium. It was highly contagious and mortal, and is supposed to have been a compound of the bilious and hospital fever, taking its rise first in the camp, but acquiring that high degree of malignity from the

foul air of the places in which the sick were crowded. *Pringle, Observ. on the diseases of the army, p. 118, seq.* See the articles *BILIOUS* and *HOSPITAL-fever, Append.*

**HUNGRY Evil** (*Cycl.*)—Nothing is better in this distemper, than to feed the horse several times a day with wholesome bread well baked, or oats well dried and sifted. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HUTCH**, among farmers, denotes a vessel or particular place in which to lay corn; also a kind of hollow trap for the taking of weevils, or other vermin, alive. *Dict. Rust. in voc.*

**HYACINTH** (*Suppl.*)—*Grape HYACINTH*, or *Musk HYACINTH*, the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanical writers *Muscari*. See the article *MUSCARI, Suppl.*

**HYACINTH of Peru**, or the *Starry HYACINTH*, names sometimes given to a distinct genus of plants, known among authors, by that of *Ornithogalum*, and called in English *Star of Bethlehem*. See the article *ORNITHOGALUM, Suppl.*

**Tuberosè HYACINTH**, the name by which some call the *Polyanthes* of Linnæus. See the article *POLYANTHES, Append.*

**HYDRA**, or *HYDRUS*, in zoology, names given to the water-snake, called by authors *Natrix*. See the article *NATRIX, Suppl.*

**HYDRA**, is also the name by which Linnæus calls the *Polype*. See the articles *POLYPE, Suppl.* and *BIOTA, Append.*

**HYDROCANTHARUS**, the name by which some call the water-beetle. See the article *DYTISCUS, supra.*

**HYDROCORAX**, in ornithology, the name by which Barrelier calls the Indian-raven. See the article *CORVUS Indicus, Suppl.* and *BUCEROS, Append.*

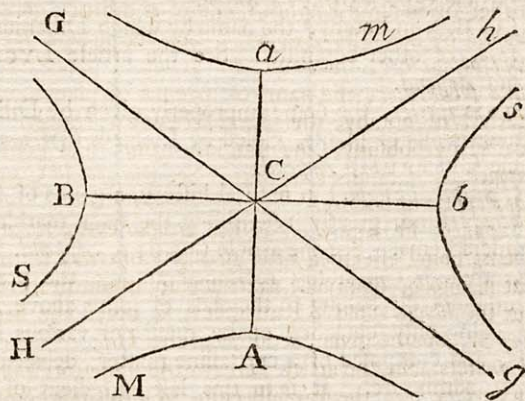
**HYDROMETER** (*Suppl.*)—We have several new improvements of this instrument, in *Desaguliers, Experim. Philosoph. vol. 2. p. 233, seq.*

**HYDROPHOBIA** (*Cycl.*)—Vinegar is recommended by Dr. Kramer, as a specific against the *Hydrophobia*, especially, if some powder of Cantharides is mixed with it. The Receipt given by him is, to boil from four to ten grains of the fine powder of Cantharides, in an ounce and an half, or two ounces, of the best vinegar, which is to be given warm to the patient. *Commerc. Norimb. 1735, hebdom. 1183.*

**HYDROPIPER**, a name used by some for the *Persicaria*, or arsmart, of other botanical writers. See the article *PERSICARIA, Suppl.*

**HYPERBOLA** (*Cycl.*)—*Conjugate HYPERBOLAS*, a name given to four *Hyperbolas*, when the first and second Axes of two opposite *Hyperbolas* are the second and first Axes of two other opposite *Hyperbolas*.

Thus if two opposite *Hyperbolas* A M, a m have the line A a, for their first Axis, and the line B b, for their second Axis; and if two other opposite *Hyperbolas* B S, b s, have on the contrary, B b for their first Axis, and A a for their second Axis, these two *Hyperbolas* B S, b s are said to be conjugate to the *Hyperbolas* A M, a m, and the four together are called conjugate *Hyperbolas*.



The Asymptotes H C b, G C g, of the *Hyperbolas* A M, a m, will also be the Asymptotes to the *Hyperbolas* B S, b s. See *L' Hopital, Sect. Coniq. Art. 132.*

**HYPERICOIDES**, in botany, the name by which Plumier calls the *Ascyrum* of Linnæus, a distinct genus of plants. See the article *ASCYRUM, Append.*

**HYPERICUM**, in the Linnæan system of botany, a large genus of plants; which, according to that author, comprehends the *Androsæmum* and *Hypericum* of Tournefort. See the articles *ANDROSEMUM* and *HYPERICUM, Suppl.*

**HYPETHRE**, in antient architecture, two rows of pillars all about, and ten at each face of any temple, &c. with a Peristyle within of six columns.