Table of Vegetable Poisons, Illustrated

With Coloured Drawings.

By G. Spratt, Surgeon,

Fellow of the Medico-Botanical Society of London, and One of the Editors of the Flora Medica.

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A TABLE
OF
VEGETABLE POISONS,
EXHIBITING
THE PRINCIPAL POISONOUS PLANTS,
COMPRISING
Their Common English Name, Botanic Name, the Class and Order to which they belong in the Linnaean System, Essential Character by which they are particularly distinguished, Native Country, Places of Growth, Time of Flowering, Poisonous Effects and Mode of Treatment, &c.
ILLUSTRATED BY
ACCURATE DRAWINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIGENOUS PLANTS,
Including the Poisonous Mushrooms, and some of the Exotic Poisonous Plants cultivated in Britain.
BY G. SPRATT, SURGEON,
FELLOW OF THE MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE FLORA MEDICA.
Irritating Poisons

Character, &c., which denote the Poisonous Species.

1st. All those which grow in moist or eroded ground, and in shady places, where the soil may be but little eroded. 2d. Those which grow in swamps and marshes from the banks of rivers. 3d. Those whose stigmas are furnished with a collar, or collar-like cells. 4th. Those whose stigmas are furnished with spines, or the like, or have a dirty, gloomy, or sickly, or very distinct colours. 5th. Those which have bulbs and soft stems, and grow rapidly and corrupt very quickly. 6th. Those with an acid taste, and a pungent disagreeable odour. 7th. Those whose fruit turns blue when ripe.

When any of the untoward effects which have been described arise from eating mushrooms, the stomach should be immediately evacuated by an enema of peroxide of hydrogen, sulphate of zinc, or copper; stimulants should be administered without delay, and as soon as the stomach becomes settled, repeated doses of Chancal or Epsom salts, or castor oil, should be given until the intestines are thoroughly emptied. After the stomach and bowels are sufficiently evacuated, small and repeated doses of astrigent, or opium and other in combination, or weak brandy and water, should be given: water acidulated with any vegetable acid, may be taken to quench thirst. Should symptoms of inflammation supervene, they must be treated according to general principles.
The page contains a table of narcotic plants with columns for the common name, family, origin, and uses. The table includes entries for various plants such as **Opium Poppy**, **Lavender**, **Lavatera**, and **Cannabis**. The text also discusses the medicinal uses and effects of these plants. The page is part of a larger section on narcotics, highlighting the importance and potential dangers of these substances.

**Narcotic Poisons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opium Poppy</td>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
<td>Northeast Asia</td>
<td>Pain relief, anesthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>Aromatic extract for cosmetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Ornamental and medicinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>Cannabaceae</td>
<td>Tropical Asia</td>
<td>Medicinal, especially hemp for fibers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The page also contains a section on the effects of narcotics, noting the potential for addiction and the need for caution with these substances. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the risks associated with their use. The text further discusses the historical and cultural significance of narcotics, highlighting their role in various societies and the challenges in regulating their use.