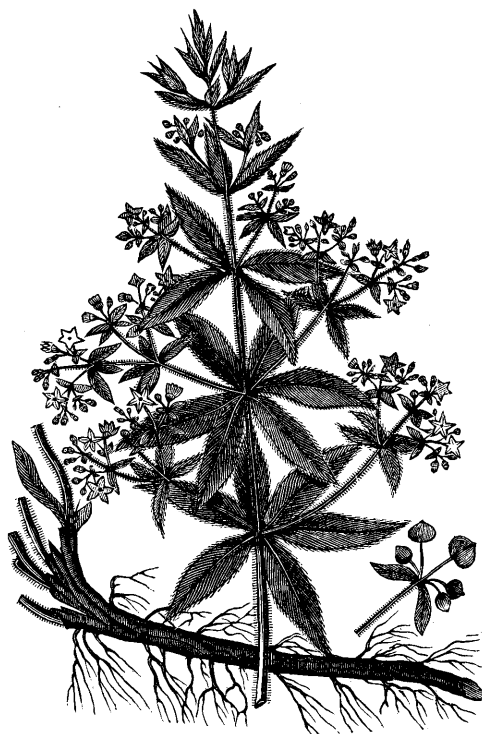


**Madder** [M. Eng. *mader* < O. Eng. *mædere*, Fr. *garance*, Germ. *krapp*]: a dyestuff obtained from the root of different species of *Rubia*, chiefly *Rubia tinctorum*. The main supply of commerce is from Holland, though the plant was originally a native of Southern Europe and Asia Minor, where it is still cultivated to a large extent. In Ohio, Delaware, and elsewhere in the U. S., the cultivation of the plant has been followed. Hindu madder, called *munjeet*, is the root of *Rubia munjista*, and gives the bright colors to the East India chintzes and calicoes. The term *Turkey red*, applied to one of the tints produced from this material, arose out of its importation from the Levant, where a common species, *Rubia peregrina*, has the popular name *alizari*, whence we get our chemical name for the chief tinctorial principle of madder, ALIZARIN (*q. v.*). A concentrated form of madder is called *garancin*.

H. WURTZ.

**Madder Family**: the *Rubiaceæ*; one of the largest of the families of dicotyledonous plants, including about 4,500 species of mostly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees. They have opposite or whorled leaves, and regular, gamopetalous flowers, with inferior two to several celled ovaries. The



*Rubia tinctorum*.

madder (*Rubia tinctorum*), a native of the south of Europe, and Western Asia, is grown in many parts of the world for its roots, which yield a red dye. Several species of South American trees of the genus *Cinchona* yield Peruvian bark, from which is extracted the well-known drug quinine. The coffee-tree (*Coffea arabica*) is a native of Abyssinia, now grown in many tropical countries. The emetic drug ipecacuanha is derived from the roots of a semi-shrubby Brazilian species of *Uragoga*. Bedstraw (*Galium*), bluets (*Houstonia*), and button-bush (*Cephalanthus*) are common representatives in the U. S.