DWALE, a name ſometimes given to the deadly nightſhade, or *belladonna*. See the article BELLADONNA, *Suppl.*

DYER's *broom*, in botany, the name of a ſpecies of *geniſta*. See the article GENISTA, *Suppl.*

DYNA, in commerce, a kind of Eaſt-Indian coin, worth about thirty Shillings of Engliſh money.

DYSENTERY *(Cycl.* and *Suppl.)* — The *dyſentery* is owing to cauſes little different from thoſe which produce the bilious or putrid fever. Accordingly it is agreed on all hands, that it proceeds chiefly from two cauſes, different in appearance, but in effect the ſame; one from acrimony generated within the body, and the other from foul ſteams, which being received into it, act as a ferment, and ſuddenly produces the ſame diſorder that ariſes more ſlowly from an internal cauſe.

As to the acrimony, it appears to be of the putrid kind, the *dyſentery* being moſt frequent in hot, cloſe, and moiſt ſeaſons, when bodies are moſt ſubject to putrefaction; and, beſides, prevails chiefly among thoſe of a ſcorbutic habit, or the meaneſt and pooreſt people, who, from foul air, bad diet, and naſtineſs, are moſt liable to putrid diſeaſes.

There is likewiſe an old obſervation, that ſuch ſeaſons as produce moſt flies, caterpillars, and other inſects (the increaſe whereof depends ſo much upon heat, moiſture, and conſequently upon corruption) have likewiſe been the moſt productive of *dyſenteries*.

Laſtly, it is beyond diſpute, that the infection is communicated by putrid effluvia from the bodies, but more eſpecially the fæces of thoſe who are ill of the diſtemper. See *Pringle*, Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, p. 224, *ſeq.*

This diſeaſe is the ſame in camps as in other places; its greater fatality in the former ariſing more from want of neceſſaries than from any extraordinary virulence in the *dyſentery* itſelf.

Phyſicians diſtinguiſh three ſtates of the *dyſentery*; the firſt, when recent, the ſecond, when it has continued ſome time, and has much impaired the ſtrength, weakened the tone of the inteſtines, and abraded their villous coat; and the third, when, either from the putrid fumes within the body, or the foul air of an hoſpital, a malignant fever is joined, and a mortification threatened.

In the firſt ſtage bleeding is proper, though not in the ſubſequent ones; alſo vomiting with *ipecacuhana*, in ſmall quantities, and repeated ſeveral times. *Vitrum ceratum antimonii* is alſo recommended as the moſt efficacious emetic for relieving the ſtomach and bowels, provided it be given in the beginning of the diſtemper. After vomiting, a purge of rhubarb, to which are added a few grains of ſalt of wormwood, may be given. In winter, indeed, and vernal fluxes, bleeding and rhubarb have been found ſufficient, without vomits. In regard to diet, the common practice is to confine the patient in the beginning to rice-gruel, panado, mutton-broth, and the like; and for drink rice or barley-water, or the white decoction are recommended. In the convaleſcent ſtate they may be allowed meat, but no ſmall beer, and never any milk unleſs diluted with lime-water. *Pringle*, Obſerv. on the Diſeaſes of the Army, p. 230, *ſeq.*

In the ſecond ſtage, the ſame diet, with ſmall doſes of the bark, to which has been added the extract of logwood, or the *tinctura Japonica*, is recommended.

The *dyſentery*, after a ſeeming cure, is apt to recur upon any cold, or error in diet: however, it is to be obſerved, that, for the moſt part, relapſes are not attended with ſuch acrimony as at firſt. When relapſes are apprehended, or the cure imperfect, the patient muſt ſtill uſe a ſoft mucilaginous diet, and continue to take ſome mild aſtringent; which laſt intention may be anſwered by lime-water, given to a pint a day, and ſoftened with half that quantity of boiled milk. Sometimes ſmall doſes of the bark have been no leſs effectual. *Id. ibid.*

Gripes always attend the *dyſentery*, and are relieved by opiates, by fomenting the belly, and by drinking chamemile-tea; for carminatives, in this caſe, inſtead of mitigating, increaſe the pains. The tea produces this effect not only by its antiſpaſmodic but antiſeptic virtue. The fomentations, which are made of herbs, adding ſome ſpirits, muſt be frequently repeated; and when theſe are found ineffectual, the pains may be relieved with a bliſter, or only a warm plaſter with a fourth or fifth part of the *emplaſtrum epiſpaſticum* added to it.

As to the third ſtage of this diſtemper, it coincides with the malignant or hoſpital fever. See the article HOSPITAL *fever*, *Append*,

DYTISCUS, in zoology, the name of a genus of four-winged flies, the antennæ of which are ſlender and ſetaceous. They have likewiſe feet formed for ſwimming, and their habitation is generally in the water, whence they have been called in Engliſh, water-beetles.

E.

EADISH, among farmers. See the article EDDISH, *Append.*

EAGLE *(Suppl.)* — *Sea*-EAGLE, in ichthyology, the Engliſh name of the *aquila marina*, a ſpecies of *raja*. See the articles RAJA and AQUILA *marina*, *Suppl.*

EAGLE-*bat*, the Engliſh name of an animal of the bat-kind. See the article VESPERTILIO, *Suppl.*

EAGLE-*flower*, the name by which ſome call the *balſamina*, a diſtinct genus of plants. See the article BALSAMINA, *Suppl.*

EAGRASS. See the article EDDISH, *Append.*

EAR-*wig*, *forficula*, a well known inſect, very ſwift, with two ſmall horns on its head, and ſix feet; its tail is forked; its body is about the thickneſs of a ſmall worm, and very ſmooth.

It is a very troubleſome creature, frequently introducing itſelf into the ears, and cauſing a great deal of pain by its biting: it likewiſe burrows in other parts of the body, which it bites in the ſame manner.

The dried powder of *ear-wigs* is eſteemed good for deafneſs; and the oil prepared from them, in convulſions and ſpaſms. Vide *Lemery*, Dict. des Drog. *in voc. Forficula.*

EARNING, or YEARNING, a name uſed in ſeveral parts of the kingdom for rennet.

EARSH. See the article EDDISH, *Append.*

EARTH *(Suppl.)* — *Fuller's* EARTH, *terra fullonica*, the Engliſh name of a ſpecies of marle. See the articles MARLE and FULLER'*earth*, *Suppl.*

EARTH-*nut*, in botany, the Engliſh name of a genus of plants called by authors *bulbocaſtanum*. See the article BULBOCASTANUM, *Suppl.*

EARTH-*nut-peas*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants called by authors *lathyrus*. See the article LATHYRUS, *Suppl.*

African EARTH-*nut-peas*, in botany, a name ſometimes given to the *arachis* of authors. See the article ARACHIS, *Append.*

ECHINI *marini*. See the article CENTRONIA, *Append.*

ECLIPTIC *(Cycl.)* — The obliquity of the *ecliptic* is not conſtant. The mean obliquity is, according to Dr. Bradley, 23° 28′ 30″. Whether this obliquity be the reſult only of the nutation of the earth's axis from the cauſe mentioned in the article STAR, *Append.* or whether there be beſides ſome cauſe producing a gradual approach of the *ecliptic* to the equator, either at the rate of 1′ in 100 years, or at any other rate, is not yet aſcertained.

EDDISH, or EADISH, among farmers, denotes the latter paſture, or graſs, which comes after mowing or reaping, and is otherwiſe called eagraſs, earſh, and etch.

EEL-*backed*, a term uſe by dealers in horſes, for thoſe which have black liſts along their backs.

EFFLUVIA, *(Suppl.)* in medicine, are aſſigned as the cauſe of various diſorders, eſpecially of the contagious kind. Thus, when a conſiderable quantity of putrid *effluvia* has been admitted into the blood, beſides acting thereupon ſlowly, by way of inquinamentum, or ferment, they ſeem immediately to affect the nerves, and thereby to bring on ſome extraordinary diſorder of the whole frame. Hence ariſe ſpaſms, obſtructions, palpitations, a high degree of fever, or a languid circulation, chillneſs, or intenſe heat, and a variety of contrary ſymptoms, according to the different affection of the nerves. To putrid *effluvia* is likewiſe owing the jail diſtemper, which is the ſame with the hoſpital fever. See the article HOSPITAL-*fever*, *Append.*

Some, indeed, unacquainted with the dangerous nature of putrid *effluvia*, have aſcribed the mortality occaſioned by them, to a cold, or other the like cauſe; but, in this, they have entirely miſtaken the cauſe. Vide *Pringle*, Obſerv. on the Diſeaſes of the Army, p. 186, *ſeq.*

Effluvia iſſuing from corrupted ſubſtances chiefly conſiſt of the phlogiſton or ſulphur principle, ſince they ſo readily unite with, and volatilize acids, as appears from the increaſe and particular change of the ſmell. But it is proper to remark, that from a ſimple putrid ſubſtance the phlogiſton does not ariſe alone, but combined with the ſaline parts of the body; for this principle, when ſingle, is perhaps imperceptible to the ſmell; and, when diveſted of theſe ſalts, is never, ſo far as is known, peſtilential: ſo that the deleterious particles of rotten

ſubſtances

substances seem to consist of a certain combination of the sulphureous with the saline principle, which united, not only become the most irritating stimuli to the nerves, but act upon the humours as a putrid ferment in promoting their corruption. *Id. ibid.* p. 385. See the article MALIGNANT, *Append.*

EGG *(Suppl.)* — *Sea*-EGG, the English name of a species of *centronia*. See the article CENTRONIA, *Suppl.*

EGLANTINE, in botany, a name given to the sweet-briar, a species of rose. See the article ROSE, *Suppl.*

EGLECOPALA, a name sometimes used for the stony, blueish marle. See the article MARLE, *Suppl.*

ELAEAGNON, or ELAEAGNON *Theophrasti*, in botany. See the article AGNUS *castus*.

ELATER, the name of a genus of four-winged flies with setaceous antennæ; which, when laid on their backs, have a power of leaping with great force and agility.

ELATERIUM, in botany, a name used by some for the *momordica* of others. See the article MOMORDICA, *Suppl.*

ELDEN, a word used in some parts of the kingdom for fuel. Dict. Rust.

ELDER-*tree*, *alnus*, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants. See the article ALNUS, *Suppl.*

Dwarf-ELDER, in botany, a name given sometimes to the *sambucus* of authors. See the article SAMBUCUS, *Suppl.*

Marsh-ELDER, or *Water*-ELDER, the name by which some writers call the OPULUS. See the article OPULUS, *Suppl.*

Spanish-ELDER, the English name of a genus of plants called by authors *Saururus*. See the article SAURURUS, *Suppl.*

ELEPHAS, the elephant, in zoology. See the article ELEPHANT, *Suppl.*

ELICHRYSUM, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, called in English *goldy-lock*. See the article ELYCHRYSUM, *Suppl.*

ELICHRYSUM, in botany, is also a name given by Tournefort to the *gnaphalium*, or cut-weed, of Linnæus. See the article GNAPHALIUM, *Suppl.*

EMPHEREPYRA, in natural history, a genus of *siderochita*, composed of various crusts, or coats, surrounding a nucleus of the same matter and structure with themselves. See the article SIDEROCHITA, *Append.*

Of this genus we have the following species: 1. The very hard smooth *empherepyra*, with brown, yellow, and red crusts. 2. The hard, glittering, rough *empherepyra*, with brown, purple, and deep yellow crusts. 3. The soft brownish-yellow *empherepyra*. 4. The soft *empherepyra*, with shining brown and dusky green crusts. 5. The soft *empherepyra*, with lucid, whitish, yellowish, and red crusts. *Hill*, Hist. Foss. p. 532, *seq.*

EMPRIMED, among sportsmen, a term applied to a hart when he forsakes the herd. Dict. Rust. in voc.

ENCAMPMENT. See the article CAMP, *Append.*

ENCEPHALOS, εγκεφαλος, in physiology, is used for the brain. *Castel.* Lexic. Medic. See the article BRAIN, *Cycl.*

ENCHANTER's *nightshade*, a name sometimes given to a genus of plants, called by authors *circæa*. See the article CIRCÆA, *Suppl.*

ENCHELIDES, in zoology, the name of a genus of animalcules, containing the capillary eels, whether of pepper-water, vinegar, &c. See the articles ANIMALCULE, *Append.* and PEPPER, VINEGAR, and EEL, *Suppl.*

ENDEW, in falconry, is said of a hawk that digests her meat so well, that she not only discharges her gorge of it, but even cleanses her pannel. Dict. Rust.

ENDIVE, *endivia*, in botany, a name given to several species of *cichorium*. See the article CICHORIUM, *Suppl.*

ENGOUTED, in falconry, is said of a hawk's feathers when they have black spots in them. Dict. Rust.

ENHYDRIS, in zoology, a name given by the antient Greeks to the otter, from its living in the water. See the article LUTRA, *Suppl.*

ENHYDRI, in natural history, a genus of crustated ferrugineous bodies, formed into large, and in great part, empty cases, enclosing a small quantity of an aqueous fluid.

Of this genus we have only two species: 1. The thick shelled *enhydrus*, with black, reddish, brown, and yellow crusts. 2. The thinner shelled *enhydrus*, with yellowish, brown, and purplish crusts. *Hill*, Hist. Foss. p. 544.

ENSEELED, in falconry, a term used for a hawk which has a thread drawn through her upper eye-lid, and made fast under her beak, to take away the sight. Dict. Rust.

ENTERING *of a hawk*, among falconers, denotes her being allowed to kill for the first time. Dict. Rust.

ENTERING *of hounds*, is the instructing them how to hunt. Dict. Rust. See the article ENTRANCE, *Suppl.*

ENTERMEW, in falconry. See the article FALCON.

ENTERMEWER, among falconers, a hawk which changes the colours of her wings by degrees. Dict. Rust.

ENTERSELE, in architecture, a kind of small story, sometimes called a *meazanine*. See the article MEZANINE, *Cycl.*

ENTRY, among sportsmen, a term by which some call those places or thickets, through which deer are found lately to have passed. Dict. Rust.

EPILOBIUM, in the Linnæan sysem of botany, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by Tournefort *chamænerium*. See the article CHAMÆNERIUM, *Suppl.*

EQUATION *(Suppl.)* — Dr. Halley's method for the solution of *equations* is thus:

Let the root z of any *equation* be taken equal to $a \pm e$; where a is supposed to be taken near to the true value. Then from the quantity $a \pm e$ let all the powers of z found in the proposed *equation*, be formed; and to these let their respective coefficients be prefixed. Let the power to be resolved be subducted from the sum of the parts of the first column where e is not found; and let the difference be $\pm b$. Then take the sum of all the coefficients of e in the second column, which call s: and having added all the coefficients of ee, the sum of which is called t; the root sought z, will, in a rational form, $= a + \frac{sb}{\mp ss \pm tb}$; and, in an irrational form, $= \frac{a \mp \frac{1}{2}s \mp \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss \mp bt}}{t}$

For instance, let it be proposed to find a root of the *equation* $\underset{d}{z^4 - 3zz} + \underset{c}{75z} = 10000$, where 10000 is the resolvend.

For a first supposition let $a = 10$; we shall therefore have the *equation*

$$\begin{aligned}
z^4 &= a^4 \pm 4a^3e + 6a^2ee \pm 4ae^3 + e^4 \\
-dzz &= -da^2 \pm dae - dee \\
+cz &= +ca \pm ce \\
&= 10000 \pm 4000e + 600e \pm 40e^3 + e^4 \\
- & \quad 300 \pm 600e - 3e \\
+ & \quad 750 \pm e \quad 75e \\
- & \quad 10000 \\
\hline
+ & \underset{s}{450 \mp 4015e} + \underset{t}{597ee} \mp \underset{u}{40e^3} + e^4 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

The signs + and — with respect to e and e^3 are left doubtful, till it be known whether e be affirmative or negative; in which there is some difficulty, as in *equations* having several roots, the *homogenea comparationis*, as they are called, are often increased by diminishing a, and on the contrary diminished by increasing a. But the sign of e is determined by the sign of the quantity b; for the resolvend being subtracted from the *homogeneum* formed from a, the sign of se, and therefore of the parts prevailing in its composition, will always be contrary to the sign of the difference b. Hence it will appear whether e be affirmative or negative, or whether a has been assumed greater or less than the true root. But e is always equal to $\frac{\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - bt}}{t}$, as often as b and t have the same sign; but when they are connected with different signs, e becomes $= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss + bt} - \frac{1}{2}s}{t}$. After that e has been found to be negative, e, e^3, e^5, &c. must be made negative in the affirmative members of the *equation*; and affirmative in the negative members, that is, they must be writ with a contrary sign: but if e be affirmative, then must e, e^3, e^5, &c. be affirmative in the affirmative members, and negative in the negative.

In the proposed example we have 10450 instead of the resolvend 10000, or $b = +450$; from whence it appears that a was taken greater than the true root, and consequently that e is negative. Hence the *equation* becomes $10450 - 4015e + 597ee - 4e^3 + e^4 = 10000$; that is, $450 - 4015e + 597ee = 0$. Therefore, $450 = 4015e - 597ee$, or $b = se - tee$; the root of which is $e = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - bt}}{t}$, or $\frac{s}{2t} - \sqrt{\frac{ss}{4tt} - \frac{b}{t}}$, that is, in the present case, $e = \frac{2007\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3761406\frac{1}{4}}}{597}$, from whence the approximated root is found to be $= 9.886$. Now this root being taken for a second supposition, and the operation being repeated we shall have $a + e = z = 9.8862603936495$, which is very exact, scarcely exceeding the truth by above 2 the last figure.

This is sufficient to give a notion of Dr. Halley's method: those who desire more examples, and farther instructions, may consult the Philos. Trans. N°. 210. or Lowthorp's Abridg. vol. i. p. 85, *seq.*

Differential EQUATION. See the article DIFFERENTIAL, *Append.*

ERIFFS, a name given to canary birds about two years old. See the article CANARY, *Suppl.*

ERIGERON, in the Linnæan system of botany, the name of a distinct genus of plants, called by other botanists *conyzoides*, *conyzella*, and *senecionis species*; and by us the great sweet fleabane.

The characters of this genus, according to Linnæus, are these: the common cup is oblong, cylindric, imbricated, and beset with subulated squamæ; the composite flower is radiated; the proper hermaphrodite ones are of an infundibuliform shape, the limb being divided into five segments; and the proper female ones linear, subulated, erect, and most frequently entire; the stamina of the hermaphrodite flowers are five very short capillary filaments, the antheræ, cylindraceo-tubulose; the germen of the pistil is extremely small; the style is filiform; the stigmata are two, oblong and revolute; there is no

no pericarpium; the ſeeds are ſmall, oblong, and covered with long down; the receptacle is naked and plane. See *Linnæi* Gen. Plant. p. 400.

The ſpecies of *erigeron* are theſe: 1. The ſingle lateral flowered *erigeron*, with ſquamoſe cups. 2. The toad-flax-leaved annual Canada *erigeron*, called by ſome *conyza*. 3. The coronopus-leaved *erigeron* of America. 4. The ovato-lanceolate-leaved camphorated *erigeron*. 5. The ſhort leaved *erigeron*. 6. The ramoſe, long leaved, ſmall flowered *erigeron*. 7. The larger flowered *erigeron*. *Hill*, Hiſt. Plant. p. 575.

ERINGO, in botany, the Engliſh name of the *eryngium*, a diſtinct genus of plants. See the article ERYNGIUM, *Suppl.*

ERUCA *marina griſeo-fuſca*, a name ſometimes given to the *aphrodita*, a genus of ſea-inſects. See the article APHRODITA, *Append.*

ETCH. See the article EDDISH, *Append.*

ETCH-*crop*, among farmers, the third crop of corn upon land newly broken up. Ruſt. Dict. in voc.

ETERNAL *flower*, the Engliſh name of two different genuſes of plants, the *gnaphalium* and *xeranthemum*. See the articles GNAPHALIUM and XERANTHEMUM, *Suppl.*

EVERLASTING-*pea*, the name of a genus of plants, called by authors *lathyrus*. See the article LATHYRUS, *Suppl.*

EUONYMOIDES, in botany, a name uſed by ſome for the *celaſtrus* of Linnæus. See the article CELASTRUS, *Append.*

EUPHONIC *accent*. See the article ACCENT, *Cycl.*

EWE, the Engliſh name of the female of the ſheep-kind. See the articles SHEEP and OVIS, *Suppl.*

EXAGON, the ſame with hexagon. See the article HEXAGON. *Suppl.*

EXERCISE *(Cycl.)* — Proper *exerciſe* conduces much to the health of ſoldiers in camp.

The *exerciſe* of a ſoldier may be conſidered under three heads; the firſt relating to his duty, the ſecond to his living more commodiouſly, and the third to his diverſions.

The firſt, conſiſting chiefly in the *exerciſe* of his arms, will be no leſs the means of preſerving health, than of making him expert in his duty; and frequent returns of this, early and before the ſun grows hot, will be made more advantageous than repeating it ſeldom, and ſtaying too long out at a time; for a camp affording little convenience for refreſhment, all unneceſſary fatigue is to be avoided.

As to the ſecond article, cutting boughs for ſhading the tents, making trenches round them for carrying off the water, airing the ſtraw, cleaning their cloaths and accoutrements, and aſſiſting in the buſineſs of the meſs, ought to be no diſagreeable *exerciſe* to to the men, for ſome part of the day.

Laſtly, as to diverſions, the men muſt be encouraged to them either by the example of their officers, or by ſmall premiums to thoſe who ſhall excel in any kind of ſports, as ſhall be judged moſt conducive to health; but herein great caution is neceſſary, not to allow them to fatigue themſelves too much, eſpecially in hot weather, or ſickly times; and above all, that their cloaths be kept dry, wet cloaths being the moſt frequent cauſe of camp-diſeaſes.

EXPEDITIONS *in winter*. See the article CAMPAIGN, *Append.*

EYE *(Suppl.)* — EYE-*flaps*, thoſe pieces of leather which covers the *eyes* of coach-horſes. Ruſt. Dict. in voc.

EYE-*brow*, in architecture, the ſame with liſt, or fillet. See the article FILLET, *Cycl.*

EYESSE, in falconry. See the article FALCON, *Suppl.*

F.

FABA *Græca*, in botany, a name ſometimes given to the *guiacana* of Tournefort. See the article GUIACANA, *Suppl.*

FAGG, in the ſea language, denotes the end of thoſe ſtrands which do not go through the tops, when a cable or rope is cloſed. *Blanckley*, Nav. Expoſ. p. 54.

FAINTING. Some people are extremely apt to *faint* during the operation of bleeding. In all caſes, therefore, where plentiful bleeding is indicated, it is beſt to do it in bed, in order to prevent the patient's *fainting*. It is likewiſe obſerved, that a perſon will bear the loſs of a much greater quantity of blood, if the ſtream is ſmall, than by a large orifice, which ſome think neceſſary for making a more ſpeedy revulſion. *Pringle*, Obſerv. on the Diſeaſes of the Army, p. 131. See the article LIPOTHYMIA, *Suppl.*

FAKE, in the ſea-language, one round or circle of a cable: this is otherwiſe called quoil. *Blanckley*, Nav. Expoſ. p. 54.

FAN (*Suppl.*) — FAN is alſo an inſtrument uſed in winnowing corn.

FAR, in horſemanſhip, a term uſed to denote any part of the horſe's right ſide: thus the *far*-foot, *far*-ſhoulder, *&c.* is the right foot, right ſhoulder, *&c.*

FASHIONS, a name ſometimes uſed for the farcin. See the article FARCIN, *Cycl.*

FAT *(Cycl.)* — The antients uſed the terms *adeps*, *pinguedo*, *ſevum*, indifferently: but modern anatomiſts have found it convenient to eſtabliſh a diſtinction; according to theſe *pinguedo* is made the general name for all *fat*, and *adeps* and *ſevum*, made branches or ſpecies of it: the *adeps* comprehends the thinner, ſofter, and moiſter ſort, which eaſily liquifies and difficultly coaleſces; the *ſevum*, ſuet, or leaf, includes the harder, coarſer, and drier [a].

According to an antient gloſſariſt *adeps* is properly the inner *fat*, or that which cleaves to the inteſtines [b].

The ſpecific virtues aſcribed to certain *fats* do not ſeem well warranted; ſome even doubt their being poſſeſſed of any properties different from other ſubſtances of like kind, unleſs what may ariſe out of their different conſiſtencies and degrees of volatility: that of the viper ſeems to have the moſt right to claim ſomething extraordinary upon that account [c].

The way of preparing *fat* for medicinal purpoſes, is to take out the ſkins, veins, fibres, *&c.* waſh it till it becomes unbloody; then melt, ſtrain, and preſerve it from air [d].

Some chemiſts deſcribe *adeps* as a pinguedo coagulaled or condenſed to a conſiſtence by the admixture of ſomething ſaline; for in diſtillation the ſulphureous part of the *adeps* aſcending, leaves only a ſaline matter at the bottom, the coagulation being deſtroyed, the ſubſtance ceaſes to be *adeps*, and is called *oleum adipis* [e].

[a *Blaſ.* Comm. ad Veſling, cap. i. p. 10. *Gal.* De uſu partium, lib. 16. *Gorr.* Def. Med. p. 374. *ſeq. in voc.* πιμελη. [b] See *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. tom. i. p. 56. [c] *Quinc.* Pharm. P. II. §. xii. p. 27. [d] Pharmac. Edinb. [e] See *Johnſ.* Chym. in Addit. p. 7.]

FAT, in the brewery. See the article VAT, *Cycl.*

FEATHER *(Suppl.)* — *Prince's* FRATHER, in botany, the name of a genus of plants called by authors *amaranthus*. See the article AMARANTHUS, *Suppl.*

FEE *(Cycl.)* in Latin *feudum*, and more antiently *feodum*, is defined by Stryckius [a], "Feudum eſt conceſſio dominii utilis "ſub lege fidelitatis." Theſe *feuds*, no doubt, took their origin from the conqueſts of the northern hive that overſpread Europe. The general divided the conquered country into large diſtricts, over each of which he placed one of his principal officers, and they again ſubdivided their provinces among the ſubalterns and ſoldiers; this was in lieu of pay, and theſe lands being given under the condition of fidelity, by which was chiefly meant aſſiſtance in war, made an united kingdom under the general, who generally aſſumed the title of king, as Hengiſt did in Kent, though he had it not before he made his conqueſt. [a Examen Juris Feudal. cap. ii. qu. 11.]

We muſt not imagine that *feuds* were always invariably of the ſame form; they altered much in proceſs of time. Craig diſtinguiſhes them into four ages, calling them *infantia*, *pueritia*, *adoleſcentia*, and *virilis ætas*. *Infantia* was from the firſt irruption of the northern nations, about the middle of the fifth century to *an.* 650, during which *feuds* were annual, or at moſt for life, like the Turkiſh timariots. *Pueritia* he reckons from 650 to 800, the time of Charlemagne; during which ſons crept into the ſucceſſion of their fathers. *Adoleſcentia* extended from this to Conrad II. *an.* 1022, or 1027. This emperor intending an expedition into Italy, the better to encourage his followers extended the right of ſucceſſion to grand-children and brothers. *Virilis ætas* followed, from Conrad to Frederic, *an.* 1155. in whoſe time the feudal books were compiled, and ſucceſſions to all heirs whatſoever eſtabliſhed.

This is the general account of the origin and progreſs of *feuds*. When they were firſt eſtabliſhed in this iſland has been matter of diſpute among the learned: Craig and Spelman ſay at the conqueſt; others aſſert their higher antiquity; lord chief juſtice Hale, particularly, aſſerts that the Norman cuſtoms derive from the Engliſh: this carries little probability with it. Sir Edward Coke, in the preface to his Sixth Report, brings an old Saxon charter, to prove that lands eſcheated for felony. In this charter, dated *an.* 995, Ethelred gives lands, forfeited by one Ethelſig, for ſtealing ſome ſwine, to one Ulfric, "in