

DRYMIS WINTERI, FORST.—WINTER'S BARK TREE.

SYNONIMES:—*Wintera aromatica*, EDINB.;
Drymis aromatica, DUBL.—Ecorce de
Winter, Canelle de Magellan, FR.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.;
BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.;
GALL.; FULD.; HAMB.; ROSS.; SAX.;
WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUG-
NATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MUR-
RAY and GMELIN.; SAUNDERS.; SPIEL-
MANN.

A tree of South America. (*Polyandria*,
Polyginia, LINN.; *Magnoliaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.*
Desc. Flor. Ant. I. 40.)

The bark (*Cortex Winteranus* seu *Ma-*
gellanicus Cinnamomum Magellanicum) is
employed. It is thick, rolled into quills of
about three or four inches long, unequal,

of an ash-colour without, reddish or cinna-
mon coloured within, compact, hard, and
rugose. It has a very penetrating odour,
and an acrid, aromatic, pungent, and even
burning taste.

It is an energetic stimulant, and anti-
scorbutic.

Dose, from a scruple to half a dram of
the powder.

TINCTURE OF WINTER'S BARK.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Corticum Wintera-*
norum. (BRUNS.)

R. Pulverized Winter's Bark, four ounces.
Rectified spirits, one pound and a half.
Digest for four days, and filter.

ECHIUM VULGARE, LINN.—VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

SYNONIMES:—*Vipèrine*, FR.; *Natterkoph*,
GERM.; *Slangenkund*, DUT.; BRUNS.;
GALL.

A very common European plant. (*Pen-*
tandria Monogynia, LINN.; *Boragineæ*,
JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 149.*)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Viperina*) has a styptic
taste.

The herb consists of a tuberculous stem,
bristled with hairs, and furnished with lan-
ceolated, sessile, hispid, entire leaves.

EMETINE, EMETINUM.

BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; NIEMANN.

R. Pulverized Ipecacuanha, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther (60 degrees),
two ounces.

Digest for several hours in a moderate
heat; then triturate, macerate, and boil the
residue with

Alcohol, (40 degrees), four ounces.

Strain: repeat this last operation twice
or thrice with fresh alcohol. Mix together
the alcoholic tinctures, and evaporate to
dryness. Macerate the extract in a sufficient
quantity of cold distilled water, to take up
all the soluble matter which it contains;
filter the solution, and evaporate it to dry-
ness. (GALL. FERR.; NIEMANN)

BAVAR. gives the same process, but omits
the preliminary maceration in æther.

PECTORAL PASTILES. (FERR.; CADET DE
GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI; MAGEN-
DIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Emetine, thirty two grains.
Sugar, four ounces.
Carmine, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of nine grains each.—Dose,
one every hour.

EMETIC PASTILLES. (FERR.; BORIES;
FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN;
RATIER)

R. Emetine, thirty-two grains.
Sugar, two ounces.—

Make pastilles of eighteen grains each.—
Dose, one, fasting, for children; three or
four, for adults.

This formula is for coloured or impure
emetine; if pure emetine is employed, eight
grains only are required to four ounces of
sugar, to be formed into pastilles of nine
grains each.

EMETIC MIXTURE. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Emetine, four grains.
 Infusion of Orange Leaves, two ounces.
 Syrup of Orange Flowers, half an ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every half hour.

If pure emetine is employed, the following formula should be followed: (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Pure Emetine, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of Nitric Acid, one grain.
 Infusion of Linden, three ounces.

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 Mix. (FERR.; MAGENDIE)

Dose, a spoonful, every quarter of an hour, till vomiting takes place.

SYRUP OF EMETINE. (FERR.; BORIES; ELLIS; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Emetine, sixteen grains.
 Simple Syrup, one pound.

Dissolve the emetine in a very small quantity of pure water, filter the solution, and mix it intimately with the syrup.

ELLIS; and MAGENDIE also prescribe four grains of pure emetine to one pound of syrup.—Dose, a tea-spoonful.

EQUISETUM.—HORSE TAIL.

Four species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Equisetum arvense*, LINN.—Common Horse-tail.

SYNONIMES:—Prêle des champs, Queue de cheval, FR.; Kaunenkraut, Schlachtholm, Schaftheu, GERM.; Hestehade, DAN.; Akkerig paadrestaat, DUT.; Coda de Cavallo, ITAL.; Koszcka, POL.; Cavalinha, PORT.; Ræfrumpa, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Equisetaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Curt. Fl. Lond. t. 285.*)

The stem, improperly called herb (*Herba Equiseti* seu *Equiseti minoris*), is employed. It is round, slightly grooved, simple, articulated, leafless, of a reddish-white colour, and furnished with a denticulated sheath

(*gaine*) at each articulation. It has a slightly saline and styptic taste.

2. *Equisetum hyemale*, LINN.

GALL.; BERGIUS.

A common European plant.

The stem (*Herba Equiseti majoris*) is employed. It is round, naked, and somewhat branching at the summit.

3. *Equisetum palustre*, LINN.

GALL.

A plant of Europe.

It has an angular stem and simple leaves.

4. *Equisetum fluviatile*, LINN.

GALL.

A plant of Europe.

Its leaves are nearly simple, and its stem is striated.

ERIGERON.—FLEA-BANE.

Four species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Erigeron acre*, LINN.—Blue-flowered Flea-bane.

SYNONIMES:—Vergerette âcre, FR.; Blaues Fläkrant, Beschreykraut, Berufskraut, Bänes Dürrwurcz, GERM.; Shero Synstraal, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synanthereæ*, CASS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 381.*)

The flowering herb (*Herba Conyzæ cœruleæ* seu *minoris* seu *Senecionis cœrulei* seu *Asteris conyzoides*) is employed. It consists of an angular, hairy, red, branching stem, furnished with alternate, linear, lanceolate, entire, hairy leaves, and bearing alternate, unifloral, axillary peduncles, which form at

its extremity, a simple, loose, leafy raceme. Its taste is bitter.

It is stimulant, but not much used.

2. *Erigeron Canadense*, WILLD.—Canadian Flea-bane.

AMER.; COXE.

3. *Erigeron Philadelphicum*, WILLD.—Philadelphia Flea-bane.

AMER.; COXE.

4. *Erigeron viscosum*, LINN.—Viscous Flea-bane.

SYNONIMES:—Vergerette visqueuse, FR.; Coniza mayor, Olivarda, SPAN.

HISP.

The three latter species do not differ from the first in a medicinal point of view. The official name of the last species is *Herba Conyzæ Majoris*.

ERYNGIUM.—ERYNGO.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Eryngium aquaticum*, LINN.—Water Eryngo.

SYNONIMES:—Button Snake Root.—Panicaut aquatique, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Pluk. Alm. 13, t. 175, fig. 2.*)

The root is employed; it is compared to that of contrayerva.

2. *Eryngium campestre*, LINN.—Common Eryngo.

SYNONIMES:—Panicaut des champs, Char-don-roland, FR.; Brachdistel, Feldmannstreu, Radendistel, Mannstreu-wurzel, Eberwurzel, GERM.; Macka horuj, Muzska wjra, BOHEM.; Mandstroe, DAN.; Cardo corredor, SPAN.; and PORT.; Kruisdistel, DUT.; Eringio, ITAL.; Nicolaick ziele, POL.; Krustestel, SWED.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 135.*)

The root (*Radix Eryngii* seu *Syringii* seu *Asteris iniquinalis* seu *Capituli Martis* seu *Acus Veneris*, seu *Cardui voluntatis aculeati*) is employed. It is of about the thickness of the finger, long, fleshy, blackish without and yellowish-white within. It is nearly inodorous; its taste is sweet, agreeable, and slightly aromatic.

It was formerly reputed diuretic.

3. *Eryngium maritimum*, LINN.—Sea Eryngo, Sea-holly.

SYNONIMES:—Panicaut maritime, FR.; Meersmannstreu, Meerstrandmannstreu, GERM.; Strandmannstroe, DAN.; Zeekruisdistil, DUT.; Eringio marino, ITAL.; Blæ, Sjtistel, SWED.

DUBL.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE.

A plant which grows on the sea-shores of Europe.

The root (*Radix Eryngii marini*) is employed. It is very long; it has an agreeable odour, and a sweetish and rather mucilaginous taste.

CONSERVE OF ERYNGO. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Eryngo, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, then boil till the root becomes soft, and clarify in the decoction

Sugar, one pound and a half.
Boil the root in the syrup, and either let it remain in it, or dry it in a stove. (SARD.)

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. direct the root to be softened in water, by boiling; to be then set apart to drip, and then covered with sugar boiled à la grande plume.

ANTI-SITIC ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Conserve of Eryngo, } of each,
Bugloss, } two ounces.
Violet, } of each,
Borage, } one ounce.

Alkermes Confection, half an ounce.
Syrup of Apples, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, the volume of a filbert, against thirst.

ERYSIMUM.

Three species of this genus of plants are spoken of in pharmacopœias :

1. *Erysimum Alliaria*, LINN.—Sauce-alone.

SYNONIMES :—Alliare commune, FR. ; Knoblauchkrant, GERM. ; Czesnekowa bylina, BOHEM. ; Aliaria, SPAN. ; Kpoflockruid, DUT.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FULD. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetradymia Siligiosa*, LINN. ; *Cruciferae*, JUSS. ; Fig. Zorn, *lc. pl. t. 91.*)

The herb (*Herba Alliaria*) is employed. It consists of a round stem, bearing alternate, petiolate, cordiform, smooth leaves. When bruised, it exhales a garlic odour. Its taste is bitter and alliaceous. As desiccation remove both these properties, it is only employed in the fresh state.

It is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and anti-scorbutic.

2. *Erysimum Barbarea*, LINN.—Winter Cress.

SYNONIMES :—Herb de Sainte-Barbe, FR. ; Winterkresse, Senfkraut, Barbenhedrick, GERM. ; Winterkress, DUT.

GALL. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant common throughout Europe. (Fig. (Ed. *Fl. Dan.* t. 985.))

The herb (*Herba Barbarea*) is employed. It consists of a smooth, branching stem, furnished with leaves, the superior of which are oval and dentate, and the inferior, lyre-shaped, with a rounded terminal lobe. It has a slightly acrid, bitterish taste resembling that of cress.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

3. *Erysimum officinale*, LINN.—Wild Mustard.

SYNONIMES :—Vélar des boutiques, FR. ; Wegseuf, Hederich, Wasserseif hederich, GERM. ; Vild Senep, DAN. ; Jaramago, SPAN. ; Steenraket, DUT. ; Erisamo, ITAL. ; Gorczyca-pelna, POL. ; Erysimo, PORT. ; Væggkreffa, SWED.

ANT. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; LIPP. ; POL. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNA-

TELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (Fig. Zorn, *lc. pl. t. 32.*)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Erysimi vulgaris*) is composed of a round and branching stem, furnished with alternate leaves, irregularly toothed and jagged. It has a scarcely sensible odour, but its taste is acrid, and similar to that of cress.

The seeds are round, small, angular, and of an acrid and burning taste.

It is stimulant.

CONSERVE OF WILD MUSTARD.

Conserva Erysimi. (FULD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Beat together.

SYRUP OF WILD MUSTARD.

Syrupus Erysimi seu de Erysimo. (BRUNS. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; LIPP. ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Juice of Wild Mustard, recently expressed and depurated, } of each, an equal part.
Despumated Honey, }
Make a syrup. (BRUNS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes an equal part each, of juice, and of simple syrup.—FULD. ; and LIPP.—three parts of juice and one part of despumated honey.

R. Fresh Leaves of Wild Mustard, half a pound.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, filter, and add to the liquor,

White Sugar, a double quantity.

Make a syrup. (GALL.)

Dose, from one ounce to three ounces.

R. Leaves of Wild Mustard, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Distil six ounces, and dissolve in the product

Sugar, one pound.

Express the residuum of the alembic, and dissolve in the liquor,

Sugar, two pounds.

Evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and mix it with the preceding. (FERR.)

n/n

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD MUSTARD.

*Syrupus de Erysimo compositus seu de Ery-
simo Lobelii.* (HISP.; BELG.; GALL.;
PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIEL-
MANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard, _____
Dill, } of each, forty-eight ounces.
Root of Elicampane, } one ounce.

Beat them together in a mortar, express
the juice, depurate it by repose, and add

White Sugar, seven-eighths.

Make a syrup in a covered vessel. (BELG.)

R. Wild Mustard, } of each, six handfuls.
Hyssop, }
Fresh Root of Elicampane, }

Water, three ounces.
thirty ounces.

Bruise, express the juice, clarify by boil-
ing for a few moments, and infuse in it
when strained

Root of Florentine Iris, four ounces.

Strain without expression, set aside, de-
cant, and add

White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowering Wild Mustard, three ounces.

Fresh Leaves of Borage, } of each, three ounces.
Maiden- } two ounces.
hair, }

Tops of Rosemary, one ounce.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till reduced to six pounds; strain,
and add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Honey, one pound.

Clarify, boil to the consistence of thick
syrup, and add

Juice of Wild Mustard, six ounces.

Strain. (HISP.)

R. Fresh herb of Wild Mustard, _____
three ounces.

Root of Elicampane, } of each, three ounces.
Colts-foot, } two ounces.

Herb of Borage, } of each, one ounce and
Cichory, } a half.

Maidenhair, }

Four Cordial Flowers, } of each, two drams.

Flowers of Rosemary, }
French La- }
vender, }

Seeds of Anise, six drams.

Raisins, two ounces.

Spring Water, two pounds and a half.

Juice of Wild Mustard, six ounces.

Boil till reduced to eighteen ounces.
Strain with expression, and add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs the various substances to
be boiled in a mixture of six ounces of juice
of iris, four pounds of hydromel, and four
pounds of boiling water, till reduced to
three pounds, and two pounds of sugar to
be dissolved in the strained liquor.

R. Fresh Root of Elicampane, one ounce.
German Iris, _____
three ounces.

Liquorice, } of each, three ounces.

Colts-foot, } one ounce.

Herb of Wild Mustard, ten handfuls.

Jerusalem Oak, seven handfuls.

Colts-foot, } of each, six handfuls.

Golden-Hair, }
Hyssop, }

Endive, } of each, four handfuls.

Borage, }
Moldavian Mint, }

White Horehound, } of each, two handfuls.

Scabious, }
Blessed Thistle, }

Germaner, } of each, one handful and
Wallflower, } a half.

Betony, }
Thyme, }

Flowers of Violet, } of each, one
Borage, } handful.

Bugloss, }
Roses, }

French Lavender, }

Sage, two handfuls.

Corinth Raisins, } of each, six ounces.

Figs, }
Bay Berries, }

Seeds of Anise, } of each, half an ounce.

Fennel, }
Caraway, }

Cumin, }
Barley, }

Water, one ounce.
two hundred ounces.

Boil till there remains only one hundred
and fifty ounces of liquid. Add to it when
strained,

Depurated Juice of Wild } of each, twelve
Mustard, } ounces.

Vinegar, }
Honey, } thirty-six ounces.

White Sugar, ninety-six ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (SPIEL-
MANN)

R. Depurated Juice of Wild Mustard, three pounds.

Fresh Flowers of Hyssop, } of each, one
Colts- } ounce
foot, } handful.

Root of Elicampane, } of each, one
Liquorice, } ounce and a half.

Macerate for one day, then distil six
ounces of liquid, in a water-bath, express
the residue, and clarify it with

White Sugar, three pounds.

Add the distilled water, and make a sy-
rup. (SARD.)

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R. Pearl Barley,	} of each,	two ounces.
Raisins,		
Liquorice, grated and bruised,		
Herb of Borage,	} of each,	three ounces.
—— Cichory,		
Water,		twelve pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one fourth; then express lightly, and pour the boiling liquor upon

Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard,	three pounds.
Root of Elicampane,	four ounces.
Canadian Maidenhair,	one ounce.

Dried Tops of Rosemary,	} of each,	half
—— French Lavender,		
Seeds of Anise,		six drams.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then distil in a water-bath, half a pound of liquor, with which and

Sugar,	one pound
White Sugar,	three pounds,

make a syrup in a water-bath. Express lightly, and strain that which remains in the cucurbit; clarify the liquor, and add and make a syrup. Mix this while hot with the preceding. (GALL.)

ERYTHRÆA

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Erythræa Centaurium*, PERS.—Lesser Centaury.

SYNONIMES:—Petite Centaurée, FR.; Rother Aurein, Tausenguldenkraut, GERM.; Zeme zluc mensj, BOHEM.; Agarum, FR.; sindgilden, DAN.; Centaurea minor, PORT.; and SPAN.; Duizendguldenkruid, DUT.; Centaurea minore, ITAL.; Centurzye mnieysza, Tysiacznik, POL.; Tausengyllen, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GME-LIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Gentiana*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 154.*)

The flowering tops (*Herba et Flores seu Comæ floridæ seu Summitates seu Cacumina cum Floribus Centaurii minoris seu febrifugi seu Fellis Ferræ*) are employed. They consist of opposite branches, furnished with glabrous, lanceolated, opposite leaves; the branches are terminated by corymbs of deep-rose coloured flowers. They are inodorous, and have a bitter taste.

They are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Dose, from a scruple, to one dram of the powder; of the juice from one to two ounces.

BITTER ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER.
(GALL.)

R. Root of Gentian,	} of each,	two parts.
—— Round Birthwort,		
Flowers of Lesser Centaury,	} of each,	four parts.
Leaves of Germander,		
—— Ground Pine,		two parts.

Make a powder.

CONSERVE OF LESSER CENTAURY. (PALAT.)

R. Flowers of Lesser Centaury,	one part.
White Sugar,	two parts.

Beat together.

DISTILLED WATER OF LESSER CENTAURY.
(GALL.; PALAT.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury,	one part.
Water,	four parts.

Distil two parts. (GALL.; FERR.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers, and two parts of water; one part and a half to be distilled.

BITTER SPECIES. (FORM. HÔP. FR.;
HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Lesser Centaury,	} of each,	an equal part.
—— Fumitory,		
—— Buck-bean,		
—— Germander,		
Hops,		

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Fumitory,	} of each,	an equal part.
—— Germander,		
—— Buck-bean,		
—— Cichory,		
—— Ground Pine,		
Tops of Lesser Centaury,		
Hops,		
Leaves and Tops of Blessed Thistle,		

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

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- R. Tops of Milfoil,
 — Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 Herb of Buck-bean, } an
 — Peppermint, } equal part.
 Fennel,

Mix. (HUFELAND)

VULNERARY SPECIES. (FULD.)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 — Milfoil, } an
 Herb of Ground Ivy, } equal part.
 — Buck-bean,

Mix.

DECOCTION OF LESSER CENTAURY,
 (RATIER)

- R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, two drams,
 Water, two pounds.
 Boil a little.—It is recommended as tonic
 and stomachic.

SALINE FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Decoctum febrifugum salinum. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 Chamomile Flowers, } one
 — } handful.
 Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds of strained decoction. Add to it

- Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
 Honey, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, three glassfuls, daily.

It is cathartic and febrifuge, and is recommended in tertian and quartan fevers; but principally in dropsies.

INFUSION OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Infusum Centaurii minoris. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; NIEMANN)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, six drams.
 Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse and strain. (NIEMANN)

FORM. HÔP. FR.; and DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribe one ounce of tops, and one pound of water.—To be taken by glassfuls.

SYRUP OF LESSER CENTAURY. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 Boiling Spring Water, } one pound.

Infuse for one night; then express, and pour the liquor upon

Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury,
 one pound.

Macerate for one night; then express, clarify with white of egg, and add to every nine ounces of the liquor

- White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
 Make a syrup.

TINCTURE OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Tinctura seu Essentia Centaurii minoris.
 (BRUNS.; DAN.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, four ounces.
 Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, express, and pour the tincture upon

Tops of Lesser Centaury, two ounces.
 Digest again, express, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

DAN. prescribes one part of herb, four parts of alcohol, and three days' digestion in a moderate heat.

It is esteemed stomachic and anthelmintic, and is also prescribed in intermitted fevers.—Dose, one dram or more.—Two drams of it have been known to excite diarrhœa.

BITTER ESSENCE. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Herb of Tansey, one ounce.
 — Scolopendrium,
 — Blessed Thistle, } of each,
 — Lesser Centaury, } three
 — Gentian, } drams.
 — Patience,

Fresh Peel of unripe Oranges,
 half an ounce.
 Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is tonic, stomachic, carminative, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops, in wine.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Extractum Centaurii minoris. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
 Cold Water, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, stirring from time to time; then strain, set aside, decant, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (POL.)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add
 Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain and clarify the liquor when cold, then place it over the fire, and when it begins to thicken, pass it through a sieve, and finally evaporate it, constantly stirring. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, any quantity.
 Bruise it in a mortar, and express the

juice; digest the residue with one half of boiling water for half an hour: deplete the liquors by repose, mix them together, and evaporate. (BAVAR.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate over a slow fire to the proper consistence. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Express, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix the two liquors, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the required consistence. (SAX.)

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil for one hour; decant when cold, express the herb; mix together the two liquors, and after the mixture has become deperated by repose, evaporate it to the required consistence. (BATAV.; BELG.; LIPP.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil lightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,
and express. Mix the two liquors, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate over a slow fire, to the proper consistence. (DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

AUSTR. directs the herb to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, and the decanted liquors to be evaporated in a water-bath.—SUEC.—one part of herb to be boiled with two parts of water, and a second time with fresh water; the decoction to be mixed and evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, then express and set aside the liquor; after sufficient rest, strain it through flannel, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (AMST.)

Ross. directs one part of the tops to be boiled in six parts of water, and the decoction to be strained or evaporated.—HISP.—the tops to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decanted decoction to be evaporated slowly.—ANT.—two pounds of the tops to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten pounds of water, and the decoction to be decanted and evaporated.—FERR.—one pound of the herb to be boiled in three pounds of water, and the decoction to be evaporated after having been clarified with white of egg.

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days, in an alembic, then distil about two ounces of liquid in a water-bath. Pour upon the residue triple its weight of water, and after six hours' digestion, reduce it to one third by boiling. Express the herb, clarify and strain the liquor, and having evaporated to the consistence of solid electuary, add the distilled liquor when it is only warm. (SARD.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF LESSER CENTAURY. (HERBIP.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days at a moderate temperature, then express, set aside, and decant the liquor. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of an extract.

FEBRIFUGE EMULSION. (NIEMANN)

R. Bitter Almonds, from one dram and a half to two drams.
Water of Chamomile Flowers, from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add to it when strained

Extract of Lesser Centaury, from one to two drams.

Mix.

BITTER WINE.

Vinum Vincetoxici amarum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Madder, } of each,
Swallow-wort, } one ounce,
Lesser Centaury, }
Rhenish Wine, } of each,
Water, } one pound and a half.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful, morning and evening; in jaundice.

2. *Erythraea Chilensis*, PERS.

SYNONIMES:—Canchalagua, Cachealagua, Chance lagua, SPAN.

HISP.

A plant of Chili.

The herb is employed. It is very bitter.

It is reputed aperitive, sudorific, stomachic, vermifuge, and febrifuge. It is taken in the form of infusion.

ERYTHRONIUM FLAVESCENS, DEL.

SYNONIME:—Erythron à fleurs jaunes, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America.

It is given as an emetic; but, after it has been exposed to heat, it is merely alimentary.

EUPATORIUM.

Several species of this genus of plants are inserted in pharmacopœias. We shall cite the following of them:

1. *Eupatorium Aya-pana*.—VENT.

SYNONIME:—Aya-pana, FR.

FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT.

A plant of Brazil (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN; *Synantheræa*, CASS. Fig. Vent. *Jard. Malm.*)

The root, branches, and leaves are employed.

The root is slender, fibrous, and covered with very numerous fibrillæ. It is of a clear yellow colour externally, and white internally.

The branches are sarmentose, nodose, or articulated.

The leaves are fragile, thin, narrow, lanceolated, and of a deep green colour.

Its odour is aromatic, as is also its taste, mixed with a slight astringency.

INFUSION OF AYA-PANA. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Leaves of Aya-pana, six.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse, and decant.

It is recommended by ALIBERT in slight scorbutic affections.

2. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, LINN.—Common Eupatorium, Hemp Agrimony.

SYNONIMES:—Eupatoire commune, Eupatoire d'Avicenne, Herbe de Sainte Cunégonde, FR.; Wasserhand, Wasserdost, GERM.; Kunigundsurt, DAN.; Eupatorio, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Koniginne Kruid, DUT.; Sandrirk, POL.; Flocks, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant which grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig. Flore Medic. III. 157.*)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Eupatorii seu Cannabina aquatica seu Trifolii cervini seu Origini aquatici*) is thickish, and furnished with whitish fibres. It has a strong and disagreeable odour, and an acrid and nauseous taste.

The herb consists of a reddish, hairy stem, furnished with petiolated, opposite leaves, somewhat pubescent underneath, of an ashy-green colour, and divided into three lanceolated, dentated lobes.

3. *Eupatorium Teucrifolium*, WILLD.—Wild Horehound.

SYNONIME:—Eupatoire à feuilles de Germandrée, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of the United States of America.

4. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, WILLD.—Thorough-stem Cresswort, Bone-set Indian Sage.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America.

5. *Eupatorium purpureum*, WILLD.—Purple Eupatorium, Gravel Root.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America.

The herbs of these three plants are employed. They are more or less tonic or stimulant.

INFUSION OF THOROUGH-STEM CRESS-
WORT.

Infusum Eupatorii perfoliati. (AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Thorough-stem Cress-wort,
one ounce.

Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for two hours, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

It is bitter, and is liable to excite vomiting.

EUPHORBIA.—SPURGE.

A great number of the species of this genus of plants are inserted in pharmacopœias. We shall quote the following:

1. *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, LINN.—Cypress Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Euphorbe Cyprès, FR.; Cypressenwolfsmilch, GERM.; Cypressig wulfsmelk, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant is very common throughout Europe. (*Dodecandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw. Herb.* t. 162.)

The root (*Radix Esule minoris seu Tithymali Cyparissiae seu Cupressini officinalis Linariae admodum similis*) is employed. It is composed of many large fibres, the bark of which is only prescribed. It has a brownish-yellow colour, and an extremely acrid and burning taste.

2. *Euphorbia corollata*, LINN.—Large-flowering Spurge.

SYNONIME:—Euphorbe à grands fleurs, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

This plant is common in the United States of America.

The root is employed. It is emetic.

3. *Euphorbia palustris*, LINN.—Marsh Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Euphorbe des marais, FR.; Sumpfwolfsmilch, GERM.; Mærassig wolfsmelk, DUT.; Vargmjælk, SWED.

AUSTR.; HISP.; GALL.

A common plant of Europe, growing on watery banks or shores. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl.* t. 467.)

This species, as well also as the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, LINN.; the *Euphorbia sylvatica*, LINN. (*Fig. Jacq. Austr.* IV. t. 375.); and the *Euphorbia Peplus* (*Fig. Bull. Herb.* t. 79.), may be substituted for the *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, which is itself not much used: they are all indigenous to France,

and are indicated by the French pharmacopœia.

4. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, LINN.—Ipecacuanha Spurge.

SYNONIME:—Euphorbe vomitive, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of the United States of America. (*Fig. Big. Med. Bot.* III. p. 109.)

The root is employed; it is cylindrical, slender, and of a yellowish-grey colour; its ligneous axis is much thicker than the bark, in which alone resides the emetic property.

5. *Euphorbia Lathyris*, LINN.—Caper Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Epurge, FR.; Springkraut, GERM.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is found in all parts of Europe. (*Octandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl.* t. 19.)

The seeds (*Semines Cataputræ minoris seu Tithymali latifolii seu Lathyridis majoris*) are employed. They are oval, obliquely truncated at one end, and somewhat larger than a hemp-seed. Within an envelope of a grey-brown colour, wrinkled, brittle, and insipid, there is a white and oleaginous kernel, the taste of which is at first sweet, but soon becomes acrid and biting.

They are drastically purgative.—Dose, ten grains.

OIL OF CAPER SPURGE.

Oleum Cataputræ minoris. (HENRI)

R. Seeds of Caper-Spurge, any quantity.

Bruise and enclose them in a close linen bag; express, set aside, and decant or filter the oil.

R. Seeds of Caper Spurge, any quantity.

Triturate together to form a paste, and

treat it with alcohol at 50 degrees; filter, and evaporate the tincture, which leaves the oil for residuum.

R. Bruised Seeds of Caper-
Spurge,
Ether, } of each,
four ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours at the ordinary temperature; decant, filter, and evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath; preserve the oil which remains.

This oil is strongly purgative. CALDERINI gives three drops of it to children of two or three years, and from four to eight drops to adults. If the patient is irritable, eight drops are prescribed in emulsion. It may also be prescribed in syrup, in pills, or in olive oil.

According to CHEVALLIER, the oil of the *Euphorbia Cyparissias* possesses nearly the same properties.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—EYE BRIGHT.

SYNONIMES: Euphrase, FR.; Augentrost, GERM.; Oientroest, DAN.; Eufrasia, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Ovgentroost, DUT.; Ægentroest, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, LINN.; *Pedicularia*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. III. 162.*)

The herb (*Herba Euphrasie* seu *Euphrasia* seu *Ophthalmica*) is employed. It consists of a branching, hairy stem, of a deep-brown colour, furnished with alternate, oval, glabrous, striated, nearly sessile leaves, acutely and deeply dentated. It is almost destitute of odour; and it has a bitterish, slightly aromatic and styptic taste.

It is feebly astringent.

DISTILLED WATER OF EYE-BRIGHT.
(GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Herb of Eye-bright, one part.

Water, two parts.
Distil one half. (PALAT.)

SARD. directs two thirds to be distilled.

GALL. directs five thousand parts of herb, and twelve thousand five hundred parts of water to be mixed together, and ten thousand parts to be distilled; then ten thousand parts of fresh herb to be added to the product, and lastly, the same quantity to be distilled again.

OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Tragea ophthalmica. (WIRTEM.)

R. Eye-bright, ten ounces.
Prepared Wood-lice, half an ounce.
Mace, } of each, one dram.
Cubebs, }
Fennel, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Triturate and mix.

EUONYMUS EUROPÆUS, LINN.—SPINDLE TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Fusain d'Europe, Bonnet de prêtre, FR.; Spindelbaum, GERM.; Beenød, DAN.; Bonnetro, SPAN.; Peppenboom, DUT.; Fussagine, ITAL.; Trzmiel, POL.; Barretta de Clerigo, PORT.; Alster, SWED.

GALL.

A shrub of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rhamnæa*, JUSS.; *Fig. Bull. Herb. t. 135.*)

The fruit (*Fructus Euonymi*) is employed. It is a capsule with four obtuse lobes, of a shining red colour, and of an acrid and nauseous taste.

ERVUM LENS.—LENTIL.

SYNONIMES:—Lentille, FR.; Linse, GERM.; Lentecchia, ITAL.; Lins, SWED.

GALL.; BERGIUS; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is cultivated in Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Œd. Fl. Dan. t. 95.*)

The seed (*Semen Lentis*) is employed. It is orbicular, flattened, bulging on both sides, and of a yellowish colour.

The decoction of it was formerly prescribed in variola. This decoction, when weak, is slightly astringent.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS.—OSMAZOME, EXTRACT OF MEAT.

CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS.

R. Beef, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Cut the meat into small pieces, and expose it for twelve hours to a current of dry air, then digest it with the alcohol in a warm place; at the expiration of an hour, let the vessel become cold, and filter the liquor. Distil off the alcohol, strain the residue through flannel, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (VAN MONS)

R. Muscles without fat, any quantity.

Chop them very finely, add cold water to the mass, and knead it well; then strain through a linen cloth; and heat the liquor, skim it when it boils: lastly filter, and evaporate it to the consistence of extract. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

It is stimulant, and possesses an agreeable taste. It is good to recall the appetite of convalescents.

Dose, one dram.

FABA VULGARIS, CAND.—GARDEN BEAN.

SYNONIMES:—Fève de Marais, FR.; Sau-bohne, GERM.; Valakabærner, DAN.; Habas, SPAN.; Fuinboonen, DUT.; Faba, ITAL.; Fava, POL.; Bœnor, SWED.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is originally from Persia. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.)

The stems, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The stems (*Stirpites Fabarum*) are quadrangular, simple, and furnished with winged leaves composed of from four to six oval, oblong, glabrous leaflets.

The flowers are white, spotted with black.

The seed is oblong, flattish, and umbilicated at the larger extremity. Under a thick pellicle it contains a green and bitter kernel.

FAGUS SYLVATICA, LINN.—BEECH TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Hêtre des forêts, FR.; Gemeine Buche, GERM.; Bog, DAN.; Hoya, SPAN.; Buikeboom, DUT.; Faggia, ITAL.; Buk, POL.; Faga, PORT.; Bøk, SWED.

DAN.; GALL.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This tree is common throughout Europe

and North America. (*Monœcia Polyanthra*, LINN.; *Amentacæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Nouv. Duh. II. t. 24.*)

The fruit, *Beech-nut* (*Nux Fagi*; Faine, FR.), is employed. It consists of two triangular nuts enclosed in a spiny involucre, and containing each, a white, oleaginous kernel, of an agreeable taste.