colour, and have a violet odour. The capsules are oval, oblong, bordered, and contain a single roundish seed.

The inner part of the bark of the younger branches, which is of a yellowish colour, is the part officinally used, and is sold freed from the epidermis.

Qualities.—Elm-bark is inodorous, and has a slightly bitter, slimy taste. When boiled, in a small quantity of water, it forms a thick dark-brown coloured decoction, which gelatinizes as it cools; and when evaporated leaves a brittle, semi-transparent substance, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether, to which, however, it imparts a brownish colour. The brittle residue, when treated in the same manner as Klaproth treated the gum-like exudation from the *Ulmus nigra*, afforded nearly the same results [1]; and consequently it must be regarded as *Ulmin*: but from the effects of some re-agents (see *Decoction*), I am inclined to consider it a peculiar modification of mucus, combined with extractive, gallic acid [2], and super-tartrate of potass, which Scheele detected in elm bark.

Medical properties and uses.—This bark operates as a diuretic. It has been given with seeming benefit in herpetic eruptions; and Dr. Lettsom [3] attributes the cure of a severe case of "lepra ichthyosis," in which other remedies had failed, to the use of this bark. Other practitioners have also related cases of its efficacy; but Dr. Willan [4] thinks it is of little use. It is generally given in the form of decoction.

Officinal preparation. *Decoctum Ulmi*, L. D.

UVÆ PASSÆ. Vide *Vitis.*

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. Vide *Arbutus.*

WINTERA. *Spec. Plant. Willd.* ii. 1239.

Cl. 13. *Ord.* 4. Polyandria Tetragynia. *Nat. ord.* Oleraceæ, *Linn.* Magnoliaceæ, *Juss.*

G. 1063. *Calyx* three-lobed. *Petals* six or twelve. *Germens* club-shaped. *Style* none. *Berries* four or eight, obovate.

Species 1. W. *aromatica.* Winter's Bark-tree. *Med. Bot. 2d edit.* 647. *t.* 226. *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 923. *t.* 1. *f.* 1, 2.

Officinal. WINTERÆ AROMATICÆ CORTEX, *Edin.* Winter's Bark.

Syn. Cannelles de Winter (*F.*), Winterana (*I.*), Corteza Winterana (*S.*).

The tree is a native of the Straits of Magellan, growing in valleys which are exposed to the sun. It is a large ever-green tree; covered on the trunk with a grey, wrinkled bark, which on the branches is green and smooth. The leaves are petiolate, elliptical, obtuse, smooth, an inch and a half in length, an inch broad in the middle, and of a light-green colour.

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[1] *Thomson's Chemistry*, 4th ed. iv. 695.

[2] Very little tannin is present, as it scarcely effects a solution of gelatine.

[3] *Medical Memoirs*, 152. [4] *Description, &c. of Cutaneous Diseases*, i. 139.

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The flowers are axillary, two, three, or more together, on short peduncles of a milk white colour, with the odour of jasmine; the petals are unequal, oval, obtuse, concave and erect; the filaments shorter than the petals, supporting large, oval anthers, and the germens turbinated, with sessile, divided, flat stigmas. The berries are of a light-green colour, spotted with black, and contain several black, aromatic seeds.

This tree was discovered in 1577, by Captain Winter, the crew of whose ship used the bark as spice. It is not often found in the shops; a... is frequently confounded with the Canella alba, from which it may be distinguished by being in larger pieces, and having more of a cinnamon hue.

Qualities. — Winter's bark has an aromatic odour: and a pungent, hot, spicy taste, slowly imparted, but very permanent. These qualities depend on a volatile oil, which can be obtained separate, in distillation with water. M. Henry obtained also resin, tannin,[1] a colouring matter, acetate of potass, muriate of potass, sulphate of potass, oxalate of lime and oxide of iron, in this bark.

Medical properties and uses. — This bark is stomachic and carminative. It has been found efficacious in scurvy, and may be used as an adjunct to simple bitters in dyspepsia; but it does not appear to be superior to Canella alba, and is very little used. On the continent it is given in the forms of powder, tincture, and infused in wine.

ZINCUM. Zinc.

Syn. Zinc (*F.*), Zink (*G.*), Zinco (*I.*), Spiagter (*Russian*), Tootanāgum (*Tam.*), Sungbusrie (*Duk.*).

Zinc is a semi-ductile metal procured in great abundance in Britain, particularly in Derbyshire; and in most of the mining countries of Europe. It occurs in

A. The metallic state.

i. combined with sulphur and iron. Sp. 1. *Blende.*
Var. *a.* Yellow blende.
b. Brown blende.
c. Black blende.

B. Oxidized:

ii. combined with silica. 1. *Red Zinc ore.*

iii. acidified by carbonic acid. 2. *Electric calamine.*
3. *Common calamine.*
Var. *a.* crystallized.
b. compact.
c. earthy.

As the fourth species of these ores is an article of the Materia Medica, we shall describe its characters and properties before we notice those of metallic zinc.

[1] Canella *alba* does not contain tannin.