

cess, it produces inebriety, which is often succeeded by head-ach, stupor, nausea, and diarrhœa, which last for several days. Habitual excess in wine debilitates the stomach, produces inflammation of the liver, weakens the nervous system, and gives rise to dropsy, gout, apoplexy, tremors, and cutaneous affections.

To convalescents, and in all diseases of general debility, and deficiency of the vital powers, wine is the remedy on which we must place our chief dependence. It is contra indicated in all inflammatory complaints, and when it sours upon the stomach.

WINTERA AROMATICA. *Ed.*

Willd. g. 1063. Polyandria Tetragynia..—Nat. ord. Oleaceæ.

Off.—Winter's bark.

CORTEX WINTERÆ AROMATICÆ, *vulgo* Winteranus cortex.
Ed.

THIS is the produce of a tree first discovered on the coast of Magellan by Captain Winter, in the year 1567. The sailors then employed the bark as a spice, and afterwards found it serviceable in the scurvy, for which purpose it is at present also sometimes made use of in diet drink. The true Winter's bark is not often met with in the shops, Canella alba being generally substituted for it; and by some they are reckoned to be the same: there is, however, a considerable difference betwixt them in appearance, and a greater in quality. The Winter's bark is in large pieces, of a more cinnamon colour than the canella, and much warmer and more pungent. Its smell resembles that of cascarilla. Its virtues reside in a very hot, stimulant, volatile oil.

ZINCUM. *Ed. Dub. Lond.*

Zinc.

The general properties of zinc have been already noticed. It is always found oxidized,

1. Combined with a greater or less proportion of carbonic acid. Calamine.
2. Combined with sulphur. Blende.
3. Combined with sulphuric acid, generally in solution.

The ores of zinc are rarely worked by themselves, or with the sole intention of extracting zinc, but are generally melted with the lead ores, particularly galena, which they commonly accompany. By this process the zinc is obtained in two

forms; part of it is sublimed in the state of an oxide, and attaches itself to the chimney of the furnace, in the form of a grey, granular, earthy like incrustation, which is known by the name of Tutty or Cadmia; and part of it is sublimed in its metallic form, and is condensed in the throat of the chimney, in small grains, which are afterwards melted in a crucible, and cast in ingots.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM; v. s. Tutia. *Ed.*

TUTIA. *Dub.*

Impure oxide of zinc. Tutty.

It is moderately hard and ponderous; of a brownish colour, and full of small protuberances on the outside, smooth and yellowish within; some pieces have a bluish cast, from minute globules of zinc in its metallic form. Tutty is celebrated as an ophthalmic, and frequently employed as such in unguents and collyria.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS, v. s. Lapis calaminaris. *Ed.*

CALAMINARIS, Oxydum zinci in usum eorum, qui Orichalcum conficiunt. *Dub.*

CALAMINA, s. s. Carbonas zinci impura. *Lond.*

Impure carbonate of zinc. Calamine.

THIS mineral is found plentifully in England, Germany, and other countries, either in distinct mines, or intermingled with the ores of different metals. It is usually of a greyish, brownish, yellowish, or pale reddish colour, without lustre or transparency; fracture commonly uneven or earthy; considerably hard. Before the blowpipe it decrepitates, but does not melt, and becomes yellower, and is sublimed. It is partly soluble in acids, and often effervesces with them.

Mr Smithson has analysed several varieties of calamine. England and Carinthia furnish the best. Its specific gravity is 4.33, and it contains 65 per cent. of oxide of zinc, while the calamine from Hungary and Fribourg has a specific gravity of 3.5, and contains from 25 to 50 per cent. of quartz.

Calamine is generally roasted before it comes into the shops, to render it more easily reducible into a fine powder. In this state it is employed in collyria, against defluctions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, for drying up moist running ulcers, and healing excoriations.

