table ſubſtances from putrefaction, it has been given with a view to its antiſeptic effects. The candy, by diſſolving ſlowly in the mouth, is well ſuited to relieve tickling coughs and hoarſeneſs. The uſe of Sugar in various medicinal compoſitions is too obvious to require being particularly pointed out.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. COMMON ELM.

SYNONYMA. Ulmus. *Pharm. Lond. & Edinb.* Ulmus campeſtris et Theophraſti. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 426. Ulmus vulgaris. *Park. Theat. p.* 1404. Ulmus vulgatiſſima folio lato, ſcabro. *Gerard. Emac. p.* 1480. *Raii Hiſt. p.* 1425. *Synop. p.* 468. *Hall. Stirp. Helv. n.* 1586. U. campeſtris. *Hudſon Flor. Ang. p.* 109. *Withering Bot. Arr. p.* 258. *Relhan Flor. Cant. p.* 106. *Ic. Flor. Dan.* 632. *Evelyn's Sylva by Hunter. p.* 118.

Claſs Pentandria. *Ord.* Digynia. *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 316.

Eſſ. Gen. Ch. Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* nulla. *Bacca* exſucca, compreſſo-membranacea.

Sp. Ch. U. foliis duplicato-ſerratis; baſi inæqualibus.

THIS is very common in the neighbourhood of London, where it grows to a conſiderable height, ſends off ſtrong branches, and is covered with rough cracked brown bark: the leaves are ovate, rough, doubly ſerrated, and ſtand alternately upon ſtrong footſtalks: the flowers appear before the leaves, on ſhort ſpikes at the bottom of the leaf-buds: the calyx is turban-ſhaped, wrinkled, permanent, and divided at the border into five ſegments: there is no corolla: the five filaments are tapering, twice as long as the calyx, and furniſhed with ſhort upright antheræ, marked with four furrows: the germen is round, compreſſed, upright, and ſupports two ſtyles, which bend outwards, and are terminated by downy ſtigmata: the fruit is an oval large

Ulmus campestris

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Ulmus campestris

Published by Dr Woodville April 1 1793

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large berry, which is without juice, and of a membranous texture: the ſeed is round, but ſomewhat compreſſed.

This tree, of which there is one variety with ſmaller leaves, and another with ſmooth leaves, grows plentifully in Worceſterſhire and Middleſex, but is ſaid not to be found to the north of Stamford.

The inner tough bark, which is directed for uſe by the Pharmacopœias, has no remarkable ſmell, but has a bitteriſh taſte, and abounds with a ſlimy juice, which has been recommended in nephritic caſes, and externally as a uſeful application to burns. The external bark is brittle, contains but little mucilage, and is wholly deſtitute of both ſmell and taſte. The internal bark of the branches is more bitter than that of the trunk, and therefore probably more efficacious.

The complaints for which it is chiefly recommended, are thoſe of the cutaneous kind allied to herpes and lepra. Dr. Lyſons[a] mentions five caſes of inveterate eruptions, both dry and humid, or thoſe forming incruſtations, which were ſucceſsfully treated by a decoction of this bark, prepared from four ounces of it taken freſh, and boiled in two quarts of water to one; of this the patients were uſually directed to drink half a pint twice a day. But as he added nitre to the decoction, and alſo frequently had recourſe to purgatives, it may be doubted if theſe cures ought to be wholly aſcribed to the Elm bark.

Dr. Lettſom[b] found this bark moſt effectual in what he ſuppoſes to be the lepra ichthyoſis of Sauvages, in which it ſucceeded after all the medicines uſually employed in ſuch caſes had failed. A remarkable inſtance of its efficacy alſo in lepra vulgaris, affecting the whole body, is related by Banau;[c] who propoſes the uſe of Elm bark in various other diſeaſes, as fluor albus, rheumatiſm, old ulcers, cancerous and ſcrophulous affections, tinea capitis, ſcurvy, &c. In very obſtinate caſes it is neceſſary to perſevere in the uſe of the decoction for ſome months.

[a] See *Med. Tranſactions*, *vol. ii. p.* 203.

[b] See *Medical Memoirs*, *p.* 152. [c] See *Journ. de Paris*, 1783. *n.* 255.

SALIX FRAGILIS.

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