his modesty, that he seldom chose to mingle with a crowd, or wished for the company of more than two or three friends at once. He paid more attention to neatness and decorum in external appearance than the Cynic philoso­phers. In his dress indeed he was plain, and in all his ex­penses frugal ; but this is not to be imputed to avarice, but a contempt of external magnificence. Zeno lived to the extreme age of ninety-eight ; and at last, in conse­quence of an accident, voluntarily put an end to his life. As he was walking out of his school he fell down, and in the fall broke one of his fingers ; upon which he was so affected with a consciousness of infirmity, that, striking the earth, he said, “ Why am I thus importuned ? I obey thy summons and immediately went home and strangled himself. He died in the first year of the l29th Olympiad. The Athenians, at the request of Antigonus, erected a mo­nument to his memory in the Ceramicum.

ZEPHYRUS, one of the Pagan deities, was represented as the son of Aurora, and the lover of the nymph Chloris according to the Greeks, or of Flora according to the Ro­mans ; and as presiding over the growth of fruits and flowers. He is described as giving a refreshing coolness to the air by his soft and agreeable breath, and as mode­rating the heat of summer by fanning the air with his silken wings. He is depicted under the form of a youth, with a very tender air, with wings resembling those of the butterfly, and with his head crowned with a variety of flowers. As the poets of Greece and Rome lived in a warm climate, they are lavish of their praise of this bene­ficent deity, and under his name describe the pleasure and advantage which they received from the western breezes.

ZERBST, a city, the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, in Germany. It stands on tire river Ruthe, is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a superintendent of the superior court of law. It con­tains two Lutheran, and one reformed church, two hospi­tals, a gymnasium, 1600 houses, and 8440 inhabitants. It was the residence of the court of the now mediatized prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and was the birth-place of the empress Catherine II. of Russia. The city has declined since the removal of the court, but has still some manufactures, and four large annual fairs, where the chief commodities are the products of the soil.

ZEST, the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut; prescribed by some physicians, when dried and taken with white wine, as a remedy against the gravel.

ZETLAND, or Shetland Islands. The appellation of Zetland, given to this northern cluster of islands, is a cor­ruption of their ancient name. In the oldest northern chronicles, as the Orkneyinga Saga, their denomination is Hialtland, *the Land of the Hilt,* either from some fancied resemblance in the form of the whole group to the hilt of a sword, or from the warlike propensities of the inhabitants. This name was corrupted by Scotish writers of later times into Yetland or Zetland ; the letters Z and Y having in the Scotish dialect the same sound, as is well known, in pro­per names like Menzies, Monzie, Cockenzie, and the like. The Zetland Islands, along with those of Orkney, form one of the counties of Scotland. Exclusively of the small island called Fair Isle, which lies midway between Orkney and Zetland, and is about twenty miles distant from either clus­ter, they are situated in the North Sea, between the paral­lels 59° 52' and 60° 50' north latitude. The meridian of Greenwich passes through them almost at their extreme east, and they stretch to 2° 11' west. They are distant from Norway forty-four leagues, from Aberdeenshire forty- seven, and from Leith ninety-six. In number they are more than one hundred, but of these only thirty-four are inha­bited. The population of the islands, by the last census (1831), amounted to 29,392. “ The climate of the Zetland islands,” we quote from the work of Dr Edmonstone, a na­tive of the county, “ is very variable and damp, although by no means generally unwholesome to their inhabitants. Spring can scarcely be said to commence until April, and there is but little general warmth before the middle of June. The summer terminates for the most part with August, though sometimes it continues through September. Au­tumn is a very uncertain period, and winter commences with the middle of October, and occupies the remaining months of the year.”

Referring our readers to the article Orkney for the ge­neral history and present political state of the county, we shall notice what appears most interesting in the principal islands.

The largest island, Mainland, is about sixty miles long, and varies in breadth from twenty-five miles to one hun­dred yards ; the former is the distance from Sandness to the Noup of Nesting, and the latter is the breadth of the isth­mus called Mavis-Grind. The bold and precipitous capes called Fitful Head and Sumburgh Head (both celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his Pirate), the castle of Scalloway, the green vale of Tingwall, the remains of the chapel of the barons of Burgh, Ronas Hill in the parish of Northmavine, and the town of Lerwick with its harbour, fort, and shipping (See Lerwick ), are the most remarkable objects on the Mainland. The small islet of Moussa, on the eastern coast of the Mainland, contains the most perfect remaining speci­men of those circular towers, with gracefully curved walls, perforated by low galleries, which Scotland can boast. This is undoubtedly Scandinavian, and affords a fair presumption that the similar structures in Glenbeg, Dundornadilla in Sutherland, and other Highland districts, belong to the same people. To the north of the Mainland lies Yell, eight miles in breadth and twenty in length. It is a flat island, with much good sheep-pasture, and some arable land, lying along the shores and coasts of the *vocs,* or ocean inlets. In Yell are the remains of no less than twenty chapels or religious houses, small unadorned buildings, in all probability erect­ed long centuries ago, as votive offerings by tempest-tossed mariners, who barely escaped with life.

Still farther north, and somewhat to the east, is Unst, the most northerly of the British islands, ten miles long and four broad. In this island the law-tings or judicial assem­blies of Zetland were once held. They were afterwards removed to Tingwall, on the south-west side of the Main­land. In Unst there is much good grazing, and very valuable arable land. At Burness, near Balta Sound, in this island, Biot, and afterwards Captain Kater, in the years 1817 and 1818, instituted a series of experiments in order to determine the variation in the length of the seconds pendulum. Chro­mate of iron has lately been found, and in considerable quantity, in Unst, and is indeed its chief treasure. South of Unst, and east from Yell, lies the small fertile island of Fetlar. Eight miles south of Fetlar, and distant from the Mainland two or three miles, is Whalsey. The arable land in this island has been cultivated at considerable expense, and admirably improved ; and the results shew what care and a judicious expenditure will accomplish, even in this hyperborean region. Whalsey is surrounded by holms or small islands, on one of which, about sixty years ago, a Rus­sian frigate was wrecked, and almost all on board perish­ed. Bressay, five or six miles long by three broad, lies to the east of the Mainland, and the channel between the islands forms Lerwick harbour, or Bressay Sound, one of the safest and most commodious havens in Britain. The prin­cipal entrance is a mile wide, and the anchorage is about three miles long. Within the harbour, towards the north, is the sunk rock called the Unicorn, from the vessel of Kirk­caldy of Grange, which was dashed to pieces on it when in pursuit of the infamous Bothwell. To the east of Bres­say is the small island of Noss; and on the south-east side of this island lies the holm of Noss, a rock rising almost per­