

wines to improve their taste, by converting the acids into salts of lead, which taste sweet. For the method of detecting lead, see *PLUMBI ACETAS*. What is sold as a wine test is prepared by dissolving 3ss of sulphuret of arsenic and 5j of lime in Oss of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERA AROMATICA. E. P. Winter's Bark. An acrid aromatic stimulant, stomachic, and carminative. It is prescribed in scorbutus, dysentery, and atonic disorders, in doses of gr. x to ʒj, or in form of a tincture, but is usually employed as an adjunct to other remedies.

WIRE. The best iron for medicinal purposes is that which is drawn into fine wire, as none that is hard or bad will draw.

WOAD. See *ISATIS*.

WODROOF, ASPERULA ODORATA. A native plant, common in woods, which has a fine odour of hay when dried, but when green is nearly inodorous. It is said to be deobstruent. The flowers give a fine flavour to tea and to wines.

WOODS, or *the Woods*, are guaiac, sarsaparilla, sassafras, and mezercon.

WOORARA. See *WOURALI*.

WORM BALLS, in *Farriery*. See *BALLS*.

WORM CAKES. See *STOREY*.

WORMS. See *OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS*. P.

WORM SEED. See *SANTONICA*.

WORMWOOD. See *ABSINTHIUM*.

WORMWOOD (SALT OF), a subcarbonate of potass, prepared by burning wormwood.

WORT is Teutonic for "herb;" hence lung-wort, rag-wort, nipple-wort, liver-wort, pile-wort, spleen-wort, St. John's wort, &c.

WOURALI, improperly *Woorara*, is prepared by the Macoushi Indians with the wourali vine, and several other plants, the strongest Indian pepper, two species of ants, and the fangs of two species of snakes. These are made by a tedious process into thick syrup of a deep brown colour, and kept very dry in a calabash covered with deer-skin.

Poisonous, almost instantaneously, when introduced into a wound, even in small quantity; and no antidote has been hitherto discovered.

X.

XANTHINE. A yellow colouring principle recently discovered in madder by M. Robiquet.

Y.

YARROW. See *ACHILLEA* and *MILFOIL*.

YEAST. See *CEREVISIE FERMENTUM*. It may be made artificially,

by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YELLOW. See OIL COLOURS, CHROME YELLOW, &c.

YELLOW BASILICON. See UNG. ELEMI COMP.

YELLOW RESIN. See RESINA FLAVA.

YELLOW WASH. See AQUA PHAGED.

YEW. See TAXUS.

YOLK OF EGG. See OVUM.

Z.

ZAFFRE. A blue colour used in painting glass, and prepared by roasting one part of cobalt with three parts of pure sand.

ZANTHOGEN. See HYDROZANTHIC ACID.

ZANTHORHIZA APIFOLIA. Yellow Root. The root is a bitter stimulant and good tonic, and is given in doses of $\mathfrak{ij}$ of the powder.

ZANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM. Prickly Ash. The bark is stimulant and sialagogue, and is used in rheumatic tooth-ache, and chronic rheumatism, in doses of gr. x to $\mathfrak{ij}$ of the powder; or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of the decoction every four hours.

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. P. Zedoary. *Amomum zedoaria*. A warm aromatic bitter, stimulant, stomachic, and anthelmintic, in doses of $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the powder alone, or with milk, thrice a day, in hysteria, dyspepsia, &c.

ZEDOARIA ROTUNDA. *Kæmpferia rotunda*. P. The root has similar properties, and may be given in similar doses to the preceding, in pyrosis, erratic gout, &c.

ZEINE. The chemical basis of maize or Indian corn. (J. GORHAM.)

ZIBETHUM. See CIVET.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. P. Zinc. *Spelter*. V. This is a metal of a greyish-blue colour, and of a spec. grav. of 7.190. It is used for making the plates of galvanic apparatus, and for making the following important salts:

ZINCI CARBONAS. See CALAMINA.

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. P. Oxide of Zinc. *Pompholix*, *Nihil album*, *Flores Zinci*, *Philosopher's wool*. O. Take $\mathfrak{ij}$ of sulphate of zinc, $\mathfrak{Oj}$ or q. s. of solution of ammonia, $\mathfrak{Oj}$ of distilled water; dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the water, and add the ammonia till all the oxide of zinc is precipitated; pour off the clear liquor; wash the powder repeatedly with distilled water, and dry it on a sand-bath. It was formerly made by calcination.

Decomposition. The sulphate of zinc is decomposed by the liquor am-