

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  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv to  $\mathfrak{z}$ vij 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  $\mathfrak{z}$ 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-

monia, and the oxide is precipitated in the form of an impalpable powder of a fine white colour. When the ammonia is added in excess, it will redissolve part of the precipitate.

*Adulterated* with white lead and chalk, both of which may be detected by dilute sulphuric acid, which will effervesce with them, and form insoluble sulphates. Arsenic, which is often traceable in it, may be detected by Mr. Hume's nitro-ammoniacal test, or still better by Dr. Christison's. See ARSENICI OXYDUM.

*Insoluble* in water and alcohol; but soluble in acids, and, when fresh made, in solutions of ammonia, potass, and soda, but not solutions of their carbonates.

*Incompatible* with acids, acidulous salts, and alkalies; but not with their carbonates.

*Internally* it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. vj twice a day, in form of pill, with extract of chamomile, as a tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, whooping-cough, &c., accompanied with bitter draughts. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

*Externally* as an excellent astringent, mild, but effectual in its operation, in form of ointment, see UNG. ZINCI, or sprinkled on excoriated surfaces.

*Enters into* Ung. Zinci. L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Zinc. *White Vitriol*. V.

Take  $\text{z}\text{iv}$  of zinc in small pieces,  $\text{z}\text{vj}$  by weight of sulphuric acid, Oiv of distilled water; mix them in a glass vessel, and the effervescence being finished, filter the solution through paper; then boil it down till a pellicle appears, and set it aside that crystals may form.

*Decomposition*. Concentrated sulphuric acid does not act upon the zinc; but when water is added, a portion of it is decomposed; its hydrogen escapes in form of gas, and its oxygen combines with the zinc, forming oxide of zinc, which is dissolved in the sulphuric acid, forming sulphate of zinc, which remains in solution.

*Adulterated* with lead, iron, and copper, particularly that which occurs in commerce. These may be removed when performing the College process, by dipping a plate of zinc in the solution. To detect the iron and copper, make a solution of the sulphate of zinc, treat it with liquor ammonia in excess, which will precipitate the iron, and strike a blue with the copper.

*Soluble* in cold, but more soluble in boiling water. Insoluble in alcohol.

*Incompatible* with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, hydrosulphurets, preparations of astringent vegetables, and with milk.

*Internally* it is, according to the dose, tonic, antispasmodic, and emetic.

As a tonic, the dose may be gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gradually increased to gr. ij, twice

or thrice a day, in the second or third stage of dyspepsia, phthisis, and visceral debility, as in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, gleet, and leucorrhœa. It is used in similar doses for chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, asthma, whooping-cough, and spasms, conjoining it with camphor, musk, myrrh, sulphate of quinine, tincture of calumba, quassia, or opium. As an emetic, particularly in cases of poisoning, it operates rapidly in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx, combined, or not, with ipecacuanha and tartar emetic.

*Externally* it is a good astringent, in form of collyrium for ophthalmia, when active inflammation has subsided: gr. x to ʒviij of rose water is a good form; and as an injection for gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa, it may be made stronger. It may also be used as a gargle, adding ʒj of simple oxymel, in relaxations of the throat. See SOLUTIO SULPH. ZINC.

*Enters into* Sol. Acetatis Zinci. E. Sol. Sulphatis Zinci. E.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L. E. D. P. Ginger Root. *Zingiber officinale*. A native of the East Indies, the common aromatic and stimulant properties of which are well known.

*Adulterated* in form of powder, with bean-meal, boxwood sawdust, and rendered pungent by capsicum. The roots ought to be sound, clear, and heavy; and when worm-eaten, or too small and fibrous, they are not good.

*Medicinally* it is tonic, stomachic, and stimulant, but not so heating and inflammatory as other spices. It is excellent for obviating the griping effects of purgatives, and for preventing flatulence and belching. Dose of the powder gr. x to ʒj. In an over-dose it acts on the urethra, and is apt to induce spasmodic stricture. It is excellent in form of pill combined with rhubarb, for gouty dyspepsia, and leucorrhœal hysteria. See GINGER BEER.

*Enters into* Syr. Zingiberis. L. E. D. Tinct. Zingiberis. L. D.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. Preserved Ginger Root. This is brought from the East Indies, and is almost transparent. That which is candied at home is opaque. It is a good stimulant for the gouty and nervous.

ZOONIC ACID. A name given to a substance procured by distilling animal substances. M. Thenard has shown that it is only acetic acid with some animal matters.

ZUMIC ACID does not appear to differ from the lactic acid. (M. VOGEL.)

THE END.

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE













