

WORLDLING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDLY, *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as *worldly* pleasures; *worldly* affairs; *worldly* estate; *worldly* honor; *worldly* lusts. *Tit. ii.*

2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as a *worldly* man; a *worldly* mind.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as *worldly* actions; *worldly* maxims.

WORLDLY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise By simply meek. *Milton.*

WORLDLY-MINDED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

WORM, *n.* [*Sax. wurm; G. wurm; D. worm; Dan. orm; Sw. id.* a serpent. This word is probably named from a winding motion, and the root of *swarm*.]

1. In common usage, any small creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz. certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvae of insects, viz. grubs, caterpillars and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth (*Phalæna*.) which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, &c., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, &c.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or *lumbricus*, the hair-worm or *gordius*, the *teredo*, or worm that bores into the bottom of ships, &c. *Worms*, in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (*lumbrici* and *ascarides*.) which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has *worms*.

2. In zoology, the term *Vermes* or *worms* has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. Linne's class of *Vermes*, includes the following orders, viz. *Intestina*, including the proper intestinal worms, the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the *teredo*, and some other marine worms; *Mollusca*, including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; *Testacea*, including all the proper shell-fish: *Zoophyta*, or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges; and *Infusoria*, or simple microscopical animalcules. His char-

acter of the class is, — spiracles obscure, jaws various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebral animals, except the insects and *crustacea*. The term *Vermes* has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarck confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally imperfect. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs. *Linne. Cyc.*

3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.

Where their *worm* dieth not. *Mark ix.*

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm*, and no man. *Ps. xxii.*

5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms.

6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as the threads of a screw. *Mazon.*

7. In *chimistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a *serpentine*.

8. A small worm-like ligament situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*

WORM, *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy Did *worm* and work within you more and more,

Your color faded. *Herbert.*

WORM, *v. t.* To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

2. To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog. *Cyc.*

3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.

4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn. *Mar. Dict.*

To *worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as to *worm one's self into* favor.

WORM-EATEN, *a.* [*worm* and *eat*.] Gnawed by worms; as *worm-eaten* boards, planks or timber.

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*

WORMED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WORM-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spigalia*.

WORMING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.

WORMLIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

WORM-POWDER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORM SEED, *n.* A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels and intestines. It is said to be brought from Persia, and to be the produce of a species of *Artemisia*. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium*. *Lee.*

WORM-TINCTURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron and castor. *Cyc.*

WORMWOOD, *n.* [*Sax. wermod; G. wer-muth.*]

A plant, the *artemisia*. It has a bitter nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant. *Cyc.*

Tree-wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*, with woody stalks. *Cyc.*

WORMWOOD-FLY, *n.* A small black fly, found on the stalks of wormwood. *Cyc.*

WORMY, *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms.

2. Earthy; groveling.

WORN, *pp.* of *wear*; as a garment long worn.

Worn out, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WORNIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows. *Derham.*

WORRAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt. *Pococke. Cyc.*

WÖRRIED, *pp.* [from *worry*.] Harassed; fatigued.

WÖRRIER, *n.* [from *worry*.] One that worries or harasses.

WÖRRY, *v. t.* [*Sax. werig*, malign, vexatious; *werigan*, *werian*, to disturb, to tease, to harass, to weary; or *Dan. uroc*, trouble, *Sw. oro*. The sense of *tearing* does not properly belong to this word. It may have that sense as secondary.]

1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often *worried* with care and solicitude.

Let them rail And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; a popular sense of the word.

3. To harass by pursuit and harking; as, dogs *worry* sheep.

4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.

5. To vex: to persecute brutally.

WÖRRYING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WÖRSE, *a.* [*Sax. warse, wyrs; Dan. verre; Sw. värre*. This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*.]

1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt: *in a moral sense*.

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*. 2 *Tim. iii.*

There are men who seem to believe they are not bad, while another can be found *worse*. *Rambler.*

2. In a physical sense, in regard to health, more sick.

She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*. *Mark v.*

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is *worse* for wear.

The *worse*, the loss; the disadvantage.